Maryland Epidemiological Profiles on Substance Use And Mental Health Among Alcohol Users in High School

Jurisdiction Profiles
22 May 2019

The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup
Department of Pharmaceutical Health Services Research
University of Maryland Baltimore School of Pharmacy
Saratoga Building, 12th Floor
220 Arch Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

www.pharmacy.umaryland.edu/programs/seow
CONTRIBUTORS

This report was compiled by the following faculty, staff, and students of the Department of Pharmaceutical Health Services Research in the University Of Maryland School Of Pharmacy:

Linda Wastila, BSPharm, PhD
Professor and Director, SEOW
410.706.4352
lsoniw@rx.umaryland.edu

Sean Fleming, MSW
Senior Research Analyst and PhD Student

Aida Kuzucan, PharmD,
PhD Candidate

Tham T Le, MPH
PhD Candidate

Abisola Olopoenia, RN, MPH
PhD Candidate

Ngan Pham, PharmD
Post-Doctoral Fellow

Kriti Sharma, MPH
Peter Lamy Center Fellow

Abree Johnson, MS
Project Analyst, Pharmaceutical Research Computing
Table of Contents

Data Sources and Considerations for Use ............................................................... 4

Jurisdiction Profiles

Allegany County ........................................................................................................ 5-6
Anne Arundel County ................................................................................................ 7-8
Baltimore County ........................................................................................................ 9-10
Calvert County ........................................................................................................... 11-12
Caroline County ......................................................................................................... 13-14
Carroll County ........................................................................................................... 15-16
Cecil County ................................................................................................................ 17-18
Charles County .......................................................................................................... 19-20
Dorchester County ..................................................................................................... 21-22
Frederick County ....................................................................................................... 23-24
Garrett County ........................................................................................................... 25-26
Harford County .......................................................................................................... 27-28
Howard County ......................................................................................................... 29-30
Kent County ............................................................................................................... 31-32
Montgomery County ................................................................................................. 33-34
Prince George’s County ........................................................................................... 35-36
Queen Anne’s County ............................................................................................... 37-38
Saint Mary’s County ................................................................................................. 39-40
Somerset County ....................................................................................................... 41-42
Talbot County ........................................................................................................... 43-44
Washington County ................................................................................................. 45-46
Wicomico County ..................................................................................................... 47-48
Worcester County ...................................................................................................... 49-50
Data Sources & Considerations for Use

**Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS):** The YRBS provides state- and county- level data on behaviors and perceptions linked to disease and death among middle and high school students in the United States. YRBS, a part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (CDC YRBSS), is facilitated by The Maryland Department of Health and Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). Maryland’s participation in the CDC YRBSS has been mandated since 2005 with survey data available for 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2016. The 2016 YRBS was administered in the fall of 2016 to a representative sample of students in grades 6-8 and 9-12. From 174 and 184, public middle schools and high schools respectively, nearly 79,000 students completed the survey.

The results from the 2016 high school YRBS were analyzed to explore polysubstance use and mental health among alcohol users in each jurisdiction in Maryland. The profiles build on the report published by the Maryland Department of Health (MDH). Jurisdiction reports were distributed to public health officials and stakeholders identified by the Behavioral Health Administration (BHA) in the state of Maryland. Recipients were encouraged to share the documents, utilize the information for needs assessments and planning. The SEOW team welcomes any questions, feedback, and suggestions that arise from the review of these profiles.

**Important considerations regarding YRBS data:**
- All YRBS data are self-reported and the extent of under reporting or over reporting behaviors has not been determined.
- Out-of-school, home schooled and privately educated youth are not represented in the survey.
- Response rates in 2016 were below historical rates. Specifically, Baltimore City’s response rate was below the threshold needed to apply the sample weights. For this reason, a jurisdiction profile for Baltimore City was not created.

For more information visit: [https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/ccdpc/Reports/Pages/YRBS-Main.aspx](https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/ccdpc/Reports/Pages/YRBS-Main.aspx)
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 16.3% of Alleghany County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days, higher than reported by their peers statewide (13.0%).

A majority of Alleghany County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (72.7%), but less than reported by their peers statewide (75.3%).

Female and male students in Alleghany County were less likely to report riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (12.3% and 12.8%, respectively) compared to their peers statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Alleghany County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using marijuana and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 19.8% of Alleghany County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Alleghany County students who currently drank were less likely to report current marijuana use than peers statewide (44.5% vs. 46.8%, respectively). Although marijuana use is less likely among students who deny alcohol use, these students in Alleghany County are more likely to report current marijuana use than their peers statewide (10.1% vs. 7.6%, respectively).

Alleghany County students who reported binge drinking were less likely to report current marijuana use compared to their peers statewide (55.7% vs. 61.3%, respectively).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Alleghany County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (45.8% vs 26.1%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (33.9% vs. 19.7%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol and marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (57.4%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.8%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Alleghany County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (48.7%) compared to non-binge drinking peers (28.9%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (36.3% vs 21.5%, respectively).
**SUMMARY**— The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2016 Maryland High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for Maryland and each jurisdiction. In Anne Arundel County:

- Female students reported higher rates of current alcohol use than male students.
- Students who ever used alcohol had higher rates of ever using other drugs.
- Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of current marijuana use.
- Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, and considered suicide and/or made a suicide plan.

The 2016 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all tables and graphs. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. Any lifetime use is defined as whether or not a student has ever used a substance. Past year substance use is defined as any use in the past 12 months. Current use is defined as substance use in the past 30 days. Current binge alcohol use is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the past 30 days.

### Alcohol Consumption

According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 16.7% of Anne Arundel County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Anne Arundel County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (72.6%). Compared to their peers statewide, Anne Arundel County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and lower perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

#### Any Lifetime Alcohol Use by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Arundel</td>
<td>62.2%</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Current Alcohol Use by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Arundel</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Riding in a Car with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Arundel</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anne Arundel County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (62.2%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Anne Arundel County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (32.7% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Anne Arundel County female and male students reported higher rates of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking (15.8% and 15.2%, respectively), compared to their peers statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Anne Arundel County students who reported any lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using marijuana compared to peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana, and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 15.9% of students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic marijuana (10.1%), cocaine (7.5%), or ecstasy (7.3%).

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Anne Arundel County students who currently drank were more likely to report current marijuana use than non-drinking peers (47.5% and 7.5%, respectively). Students statewide who reported alcohol use were less likely to report current marijuana use (46.8%), while those who denied alcohol use were more likely (7.6%).

Students who reported binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to peers who denied binge drinking (60.6% and 11.1%, respectively). Students statewide were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3% and 11.3%, respectively).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Anne Arundel County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (43.0% vs. 27.3%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (31.6% vs. 20.1%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (46.2%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.6%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Anne Arundel County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (45.5%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (29.0%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (34.1% vs. 22.0%, respectively).

The Maryland SEOW is directed by Linda Simoni-Wastila, PhD at the University of Maryland Baltimore School of Pharmacy, lsimoniw@rx.umaryland.edu. For more information, visit http://www.pharmacy.umaryland.edu/programs/seow/
Baltimore County: Substance Use and Mental Health Among Alcohol Users in High School

SUMMARY — The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2016 Maryland High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for Maryland and each jurisdiction. In Baltimore County:

- Female students reported higher rates of current alcohol use than male students.
- Students who ever used alcohol had higher rates of ever using other drugs.
- Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of current marijuana use.
- Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, and considered suicide and/or made a suicide plan.

The 2016 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all tables and graphs. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students' substance use and mental health status. Any lifetime use is defined as whether or not a student has ever used a substance. Past year substance use is defined as any use in the past 12 months. Current use is defined as substance use in the past 30 days. Current binge alcohol use is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the past thirty days.

Alcohol Consumption

According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 13.1% of Baltimore County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Baltimore County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (75.3%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Baltimore County high school students reported similar rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Baltimore County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (62.5%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Baltimore County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (30.3% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Baltimore County male students reported a higher rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Baltimore County male students (15.3% and 14.3%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Baltimore County students who reported any lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using other substances than non-drinking peers. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana, almost six times the rate of non-drinkers, and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 16.3% of students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, including: inhalants (11.6%), synthetic marijuana (12.7%), or ecstasy (9.0%).

"Other drug use" includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Baltimore County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (46.7%) compared to their non-drinking peers (8.9%). Similar rates were reported by students statewide, though non-drinkers in Baltimore County were more likely to report current marijuana use.

Baltimore County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (64.3%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (12.1%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were less likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Baltimore County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (39.9% vs. 25.5%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (28.5% vs. 18.0%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (45.5%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.8%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Baltimore County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (40.6%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (27.9%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (31.8% vs. 19.6%, respectively).
**Calvert County: Substance Use and Mental Health Among Alcohol Users in High School**

**SUMMARY**— The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2016 Maryland High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for Maryland and each jurisdiction. In Calvert County:

- Female students reported higher rates of current alcohol use than male students.
- Students who ever used alcohol had higher rates of ever using other drugs.
- Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of current marijuana use.
- Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, and considered suicide and/or made a suicide plan.

The 2016 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all tables and graphs. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. Any lifetime use is defined as whether or not a student has ever used a substance. Past year substance use is defined as any use in the past 12 months. Current use is defined as substance use in the past 30 days. Current binge alcohol use is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the past thirty days.

### Alcohol Consumption

According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 19.5% of Calvert County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Calvert County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (76.6%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Calvert County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

#### Current Binge Alcohol Use and Perception of Risk

![Current Binge Alcohol Use and Perception of Risk](chart)

- **Current Binge Alcohol Use**: 13.0% in Maryland, 19.5% in Calvert County
- **Perception of Risk**: 75.3% in Maryland, 76.6% in Calvert County

#### Any Lifetime Alcohol Use by Sex

![Any Lifetime Alcohol Use by Sex](chart)

- **Calvert County**: Female 64.8%, Male 57.7%
- **Maryland**: Female 54.9%, Male 49.1%

#### Current Alcohol Use by Sex

![Current Alcohol Use by Sex](chart)

- **Calvert County**: Female 37.3%, Male 28.6%
- **Maryland**: Female 29.2%, Male 22.3%

#### Riding in a Car with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking by Sex

![Riding in a Car with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking by Sex](chart)

- **Calvert County**: Female 14.6%, Male 14.0%
- **Maryland**: Female 12.6%, Male 13.9%

Calvert County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (64.8%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Calvert County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (37.3% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Calvert County female students reported a higher rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Calvert County male students (14.6% and 12.6%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Calvert County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (43.5%) compared to their non-drinking peers (5.3%). Students statewide were more likely to report current marijuana use.

Calvert County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (53.9%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (9.4%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Calvert County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (38.2% vs. 23.4%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (28.8% vs. 16.2%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (47.2%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (37.6%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Calvert County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (38.9%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (25.7%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (31.4% vs. 17.8%, respectively).

The Maryland SEOW is directed by Linda Simoni-Wastila, PhD at the University of Maryland Baltimore School of Pharmacy, lsimoniw@rx.umaryland.edu. For more information, visit http://www.pharmacy.umaryland.edu/programs/seow/
Caroline County: Substance Use and Mental Health Among Alcohol Users in High School

SUMMARY—The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2016 Maryland High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for Maryland and each jurisdiction. In Caroline County:

◊ Female students reported lower rates of current alcohol use than male students.
◊ Students who ever used alcohol had higher rates of ever using other drugs.
◊ Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of current marijuana use.
◊ Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, and considered suicide and/or made a suicide plan.

The 2016 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all tables and graphs. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. Any lifetime use is defined as whether or not a student has ever used a substance. Past year substance use is defined as any use in the past 12 months. Current use is defined as substance use in the past 30 days. Current binge alcohol use is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the past thirty days.

Alcohol Consumption

According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 14.3% of Caroline County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Caroline County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (72.5%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Caroline County high school students reported a higher rate of current binge drinking and lower perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Any Lifetime Alcohol Use by Sex

Current Alcohol Use by Sex

Riding in a Car with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking by Sex

Caroline County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (58.6%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A lower percentage of Caroline County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (24.4% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Caroline County female students reported a lower rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Caroline County male students (15.0% and 15.3%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Caroline County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using marijuana use, but more likely to report using prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 20.0% of Caroline County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Caroline County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (50.7%) compared to their non-drinking peers (7.4%). Students statewide who reported current alcohol use were less likely to report current marijuana use (46.8%).

Caroline County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (69.2%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (11.3%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were less likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Caroline County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (43.9% vs. 23.9%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (33.7% vs. 16.7%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (49.9%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (40.6%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Caroline County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (51.2%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (25.1%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (41.9% vs. 18.0%, respectively).
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 18.2% of Carroll County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Carroll County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (78.9%). Compared to their peers statewide, Carroll County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Carroll County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (59.6%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Carroll County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (33.8% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Carroll County female students reported a higher rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Carroll County male students (13.7% and 12.8%, respectively), both lower than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Carroll County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using marijuana and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Almost half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 14.1% of Carroll County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, less than the 17.5% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Carroll County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (47.3%) compared to their non-drinking peers (3.7%). Similar rates were reported by students statewide, though non-drinkers in Carroll County were less likely to report current marijuana use.

Carroll County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (60.2%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (8.4%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Carroll County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (35.4% vs. 24.0%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (28.9% vs. 15.3%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (40.8%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (30.8%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Carroll County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (37.3%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (25.6%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (32.5% vs. 17.1%, respectively).
Alcohol Consumption

According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 17.9% of Cecil County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Cecil County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (77.3%). Compared to their peers statewide, Cecil County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

The 2016 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all tables and graphs. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. Any lifetime use is defined as whether or not a student has ever used a substance. Past year substance use is defined as any use in the past 12 months. Current use is defined as substance use in the past 30 days. Current binge alcohol use is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the past thirty days.

Cecil County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (63.2%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Cecil County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (36.9% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Cecil County female students reported a higher rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Cecil County male students (15.4% and 15.0%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Cecil County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using marijuana and less likely to report using prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and almost one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 14.9% of Cecil County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, slightly more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Cecil County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (48.9%) compared to their non-drinking peers (7.0%). Similar rates were reported by students statewide, though non-drinkers in Cecil County were less likely to report current marijuana use.

Cecil County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (60.0%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (11.6%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Cecil County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (41.1% vs. 24.3%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (30.0% vs. 15.6%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (46.1%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.0%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Cecil County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (43.64%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (26.6%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (29.4% vs. 18.3%, respectively).
Alcohol Consumption

According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 11.8% of Charles County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Charles County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (71.3%). Compared to their peers statewide, Charles County high school students reported lower rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

The 2016 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all tables and graphs. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. Any lifetime use is defined as whether or not a student has ever used a substance. Past year substance use is defined as any use in the past 12 months. Current use is defined as substance use in the past 30 days. Current binge alcohol use is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the past thirty days.

Charles County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (59.5%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A lower percentage of Charles County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (26.8% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Charles County female students reported a lower rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Charles County male students (14.5% and 14.8%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Charles County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using marijuana and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-quarter reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 19.4% of Charles County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, slightly more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Charles County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (47.3%) compared to their non-drinking peers (8.6%). Students statewide reported lower rates of current marijuana use compared to Charles County students.

Charles County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (60.6%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (12.9%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Charles County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (41.4% vs. 24.0%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.3% vs. 16.0%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (43.5%) and consider suicide/making a suicide plan (33.4%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Charles County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (41.8%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (26.6%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (35.5% vs. 18.7%, respectively).

The Maryland SEOW is directed by Linda Simoni-Wastila, PhD at the University of Maryland Baltimore School of Pharmacy, lsimoni@rx.umaryland.edu. For more information, visit http://www.pharmacy.umaryland.edu/programs/seow/
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 16.5% of Dorchester County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Dorchester County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (59.6%). Compared to their peers statewide, Dorchester County high school students reported a higher rate of current binge drinking and lower perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Dorchester County female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime alcohol use (53.9%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A lower percentage of Dorchester County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (26.2% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Dorchester County female students reported a higher rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to their peers statewide (18.4% vs. 14.0%, respectively).
Dorchester County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using marijuana and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-quarter reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, one-third of Dorchester County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than twice the rate reported by their peers statewide (33.3% vs 15.7%, respectively).

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Dorchester County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to their peers (56.3% vs 46.8%, respectively).

Dorchester County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (64.6%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (10.0%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were less likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%), but students statewide who denied binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use.

Compared to non-drinking peers, Dorchester County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (43.4% vs. 28.3%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (37.7% vs. 23.9%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (52.0%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (41.3%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Dorchester County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (48.5%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (29.5%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (46.0% vs. 25.4%, respectively).
Alcohol Consumption

According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 17.1% of Frederick County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Frederick County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (78.0%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Frederick County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Female students reported higher rates of current alcohol use than male students.

Students who ever used alcohol had higher rates of ever using other drugs.

Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of current marijuana use.

Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, and considered suicide and/or made a suicide plan.

The 2016 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all tables and graphs. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. Any lifetime use is defined as whether or not a student has ever used a substance. Past year substance use is defined as any use in the past 12 months. Current use is defined as substance use in the past 30 days. Current binge alcohol use is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the past thirty days.
Frederick County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using marijuana and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and almost one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 15.0% of Frederick County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, less than the 17.5% of peers statewide.

*Other drug use* includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

**Mental Health**

Compared to non-drinking peers, Frederick County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (38.4% vs. 23.9%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (28.3% vs. 16.4%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (42.3%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (33.1%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Frederick County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (40.3%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (26.1%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (30.4% vs. 18.3%, respectively).
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 23.3% of Garrett County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Garrett County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (66.3%). Compared to their peers statewide, Garrett County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and lower perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Garrett County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (69.6%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Garrett County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (32.6% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Garrett County female students reported a lower rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Garrett County male students (18.8% and 22.0%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Garrett County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using marijuana and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over two-fifths of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and nearly one-sixth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 16.5% of Garrett County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Garrett County students who currently drank alcohol were less likely to report current marijuana use compared to their peers statewide (28.8% vs. 46.8%, respectively).

Garrett County students who reported current binge drinking were less likely to report current marijuana use (33.5%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (8.1%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%), as well as those who denied binge drinking (11.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Garrett County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (40.5% vs. 28.5%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (30.5% vs. 22.5%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (58.0%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (45.9%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Garrett County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (47.8%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (27.8%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (34.1% vs. 22.3%, respectively).
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 15.6% of Harford County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Harford County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (76.2%). Compared to their peers statewide, Harford County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Harford County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (59.5%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Harford County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (33.4% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Harford County female students reported a similar rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Harford County male students (15.2% and 15.2%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Harford County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using marijuana and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and almost one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 14.5% of Harford County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, slightly more than the 15.7% of peers statewide. ‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Harford County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (45.5%) compared to their non-drinking peers (5.8%). Students statewide were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to their Harford County peers.

Harford County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.0%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (10.0%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%), as were those who denied binge drinking (11.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Harford County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (40.1% vs. 25.9%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (30.3% vs. 16.8%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (45.6%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (37.7%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Harford County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (42.5%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (28.1%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (36.4% vs. 18.5%, respectively).
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 12.4% of Howard County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Howard County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (80.0%). Compared to their peers statewide, Howard County high school students reported lower rates of current binge drinking and higher perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Howard County female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime alcohol use (48.9%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Howard County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (33.4% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Howard County female students reported a lower rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Howard County male students (10.2% and 12.9%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Howard County students who reported any lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using other substances than their peers statewide. Less than half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana, and almost one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 12.1% of students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, less than their peers statewide (15.7%).

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Howard County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (45.1%) compared to their non-drinking peers (4.3%). Students statewide were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to Howard County students.

Howard County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (59.6%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (7.3%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%), as were those who denied binge drinking (11.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Howard County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (34.6% vs. 23.1%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (26.1% vs. 17.0%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (36.0%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (29.9%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Howard County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (36.7%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (24.5%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (28.3%).

The Maryland SEOW is directed by Linda Simoni-Wastila, PhD at the University of Maryland Baltimore School of Pharmacy. lsimoniw@rx.umaryland.edu. For more information, visit http://www.pharmacy.umaryland.edu/programs/seow/
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 20.8% of Kent County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days, much higher than reported by their peers statewide (13.0%).

A majority of Kent County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (71.9%), but less than reported by their peers statewide (75.3%).

Kent County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (77.4%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Kent County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (45.2% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Similar patterns are observed among male Kent County students who reported higher rates of any lifetime alcohol use as compared to their peers statewide (59.5% vs. 49.1%, respectively). A higher percentage of Kent County male students reported current alcohol use than males statewide (27.0% vs. 22.3%, respectively).
Kent County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using marijuana than peers statewide. Almost half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 19.6% of Kent County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Kent County students who currently drank were less likely to report current marijuana than peers statewide (46.1% vs. 46.8%, respectively).

Kent County students who reported binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to their peers statewide (63.4% vs. 61.3%, respectively). Although marijuana use is less likely among students who deny binge drinking, these students in Kent County are more likely to report current marijuana use than their peers statewide (13.1% vs. 11.3%, respectively).

Compared to peers statewide, Kent County high school students who reported any lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (33.6% vs. 43.5%, respectively).

Students in Kent County who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless or considered suicide (40.1% and 32.0%, respectively) than peers statewide (39.7% and 29.5%, respectively).
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 11.2% of Montgomery County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Montgomery County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (80.5%). Compared to their peers statewide, Montgomery County high school students reported lower rates of current binge drinking and higher perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Montgomery County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (54.1%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A lower percentage of Montgomery County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (23.5% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Montgomery County female students reported a similar rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Montgomery County male students (11.0% and 11.1%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Montgomery County students who reported any lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using other substances than their peers statewide. Almost half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana, and less than one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 11.9% of students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, less than their peers statewide (15.7%).

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Montgomery County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (45.9%) compared to their non-drinking peers (6.4%). Students statewide were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to Montgomery County students.

Montgomery County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (60.8%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (10.0%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Montgomery County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (37.4% vs. 25.3%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (28.3% vs. 15.5%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (38.8%) and considered suicide/making a suicide plan (30.9%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Montgomery County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (39.5%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (26.8%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (31.1% vs. 17.3%, respectively).

The Maryland SEOW is directed by Linda Simoni-Wastila, PhD at the University of Maryland Baltimore School of Pharmacy, lsimoniw@rx.umaryland.edu. For more information, visit http://www.pharmacy.umaryland.edu/programs/seow/
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 6.4% of Prince George's County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Prince George's County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (73.5%). Compared to their peers statewide, Prince George's County high school students reported lower rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Female students reported higher rates of current alcohol use than male students. Students who ever used alcohol had higher rates of ever using other drugs. Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of current marijuana use. Students who were current or binge alcohol users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, and considered suicide and/or made a suicide plan.

The 2016 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all tables and graphs. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. Any lifetime use is defined as whether or not a student has ever used a substance. Past year substance use is defined as any use in the past 12 months. Current use is defined as substance use in the past 30 days. Current binge alcohol use is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the past thirty days.
Prince George’s County students who reported any lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using other substances than their peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana, and over one-quarter reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 17.1% of students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than their peers statewide (15.7%).

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Prince George’s County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (46.6%) compared to their non-drinking peers (8.4%). Similar rates were reported by students statewide, though non-drinkers in Prince George’s County were more likely to report current marijuana use.

Prince George’s County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (69.8%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (11.7%). Students statewide were less likely to report current marijuana use (61.3% and 11.3%, respectively).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Prince George’s County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (46.0% vs. 27.1%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (36.2% vs. 18.6%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (44.8%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (37.4%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Prince George’s County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (48.7%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (29.6%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (44.5% vs. 20.6%, respectively).
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 25.7% of Queen Anne’s County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Queen Anne’s County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (75.6%). Compared to their peers statewide, Queen Anne’s County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Queen Anne’s County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (66.6%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Queen Anne’s County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (43.1% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Queen Anne’s County female students reported a higher rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Queen Anne’s County male students (21.1% and 20.5%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Queen Anne’s County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using marijuana and less likely to report using prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 17.7% of Queen Anne’s County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Queen Anne’s County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to their peers statewide (48.0% vs. 46.8%, respectively).

Queen Anne’s County students who reported current binge drinking were less likely to report current marijuana use (59.7%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (9.2%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%), as were those who denied binge drinking (11.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Queen Anne’s County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (33.8% vs. 21.6%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (24.5% vs. 14.6%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (33.9%) and considered suicide/making a suicide plan (26.7%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Queen Anne’s County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (31.6%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (24.6%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (22.5% vs. 17.2%, respectively).
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 17.8% of Saint Mary’s County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Saint Mary’s County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (72.6%). Compared to their peers statewide, Saint Mary’s County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and lower perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

The 2016 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all tables and graphs. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. Any lifetime use is defined as whether or not a student has ever used a substance. Past year substance use is defined as any use in the past 12 months. Current use is defined as substance use in the past 30 days. Current binge alcohol use is defined as five or more drinks in a row in the past thirty days.
Saint Mary’s County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were less likely to report using marijuana and more likely to report using prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Almost half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 18.3% of Saint Mary’s County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Saint Mary’s County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (40.9%) compared to their non-drinking peers (6.0%). Students statewide, were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to Saint Mary’s County students.

Saint Mary’s County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (57.7%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (9.0%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were less likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Saint Mary’s County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (39.6% vs. 25.4%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (30.6% vs. 17.9%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (42.5%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (30.4%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Saint Mary’s County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (41.2%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (27.5%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (30.4% vs. 20.5%, respectively).
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 15.6% of Somerset County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Somerset County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (64.1%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Somerset County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and lower perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Somerset County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (60.7%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Somerset County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (31.2% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Somerset County female students reported a lower rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Somerset County male students (12.0% and 18.5%, respectively), opposite of their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Somerset County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (57.3%) compared to their non-drinking peers (14.4%). Students statewide were less likely to report current marijuana use compared to Somerset County students.

Somerset County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (56.8%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (21.8%). Students statewide who reported current binge alcohol use were less likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%).

Somerset County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to endorse feelings of sadness or hopelessness compared to their non-drinking peers (40.3% vs. 18.4%, respectively). Compared to peers statewide a higher percentage of Somerset County students who currently use alcohol reported feeling sad or hopeless, but non-drinkers in Somerset County were less likely to report feeling sad or hopeless than peers statewide.

Somerset County students who denied binge drinking were less likely to report feeling sad or hopeless compared to peers statewide (23.6% vs. 27.5%, respectively).

*Other drug use* includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 18.0% of Talbot County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Talbot County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (73.4%). Compared to their peers statewide, Talbot County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and lower perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Talbot County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (60.5%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Talbot County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (36.0% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Talbot County female students reported a higher rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Talbot County male students (23.0% and 15.4%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Talbot County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using marijuana and less likely to report using prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and less than one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 13.2% of Talbot County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, less than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Compared to non-drinking peers, Talbot County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (32.7% vs. 22.5%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (22.7% vs. 16.2%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (40.9%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.2%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Talbot County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (38.0%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (23.7%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (25.5% vs. 17.4%, respectively).
Alcohol Consumption

According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 14.8% of Washington County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Washington County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (72.7%). Compared to their peers statewide, Washington County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and lower perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Any Lifetime Alcohol Use by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>49.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current Alcohol Use by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Riding in a Car with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Washington County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Washington County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using marijuana and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and almost one-quarter reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 18.7% of Washington County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Washington County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use (43.6%) compared to their non-drinking peers (8.6%).

Washington County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (57.8%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (11.8%). Students statewide who report current binge alcohol use were more likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%), but those who denied binge drinking were less likely (11.3%) compared to peers in Washington County.

Compared to non-drinking peers, Washington County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (39.8% vs. 25.5%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (25.5% vs. 18.4%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (46.1%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (31.0%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Washington County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (40.4%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (27.6%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (27.6% vs. 19.4%, respectively).
According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 12.7% of Wicomico County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Wicomico County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (76.1%). Compared to their peers statewide, Wicomico County high school students reported similar rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Wicomico County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (58.4%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A lower percentage of Wicomico County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (26.9% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Wicomico County female students reported a higher rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Wicomico County male students (17.4% and 15.3%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Wicomico County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using marijuana than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 16.4% of Wicomico County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Wicomico County students who currently drank alcohol were more likely to report current marijuana use compared to peers statewide (53.3% vs 46.8%, respectively).

Wicomico County students who reported current binge drinking were more likely to report current marijuana use (67.1%) compared to peers who denied binge drinking (12.8%). Students statewide who report current binge drinking were less likely to report current marijuana use (61.3%), as were those who denied binge drinking (11.3).

Compared to non-drinking peers, Wicomico County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (42.6% vs. 22.3%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (33.2% vs. 16.7%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (47.0%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (39.5%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Wicomico County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (49.5%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (24.4%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (39.5% vs. 19.1%, respectively).
Alcohol Consumption

According to the 2016 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 19.5% of Worcester County high school students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days. A majority of Worcester County students perceived binge drinking to pose moderate or great risk of harm (75.5%). Compared to their peers statewide, Worcester County high school students reported higher rates of current binge drinking and perceptions of moderate or great risk of harm due to binge drinking.

Worcester County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime alcohol use (63.0%) than female students statewide (57.7%). A higher percentage of Worcester County female students reported current alcohol use than females statewide (34.2% vs. 28.6%, respectively). Worcester County female students reported a similar rate of riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking compared to Worcester County male students (17.0% and 17.0%, respectively), both higher than their peers reported statewide (14.0% and 13.9%, respectively).
Worcester County students who reported lifetime alcohol use were more likely to report using marijuana and prescription drugs without a doctor’s prescription than peers statewide. Over half of those who ever drank alcohol also used marijuana and over one-fifth reported using a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 22.0% of Worcester County students who reported ever using alcohol reported using at least one other drug, more than the 15.7% of peers statewide.

‘Other drug use’ includes inhalants, synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, steroids, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Compared to non-drinking peers, Worcester County high school students who reported current alcohol use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (35.0% vs. 26.8%, respectively) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (28.2% vs. 19.4%, respectively). Students who reported current alcohol use plus current marijuana use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (40.7%) and considered suicide/made a suicide plan (34.0%).

A higher percentage of binge drinkers in Worcester County high schools reported feeling sad or hopeless (40.4%) compared to non-binge-drinking peers (26.9%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (30.0% vs. 21.1%, respectively).