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

Jurisdiction Profiles
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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, 2016, and 2018. The 2018 YRBS was administered in the fall of 2018 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 70,000 weighted survey responses were collected.

The results from the 2018 high school YRBS were analyzed to explore polysubstance use and mental health among cannabis users in each jurisdiction in Maryland. The profiles build on the tables published by the Maryland Department of Health (MDH). Jurisdiction reports were distributed to public health officials and stakeholders identified by the MDH 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.

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)
SUMMARY — The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Allegany County high school students:
- Females and males reported higher rates of current cannabis use than peers statewide.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 28.6% of Allegany County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Less than half of Allegany County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (45.9%). Compared to their peers statewide, Allegany County high school students reported higher rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

Allegany County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (16.2%) than female students statewide (13.3%). A similar result is observed among male students in Allegany County and statewide (19.5% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Allegany County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (22.5% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Allegany County reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (22.5% and 16.5%, respectively).
Allegany County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Over a fifth (21.8%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 24.1% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (17.6%), ecstasy (10.7%), or cocaine (11.3%). ‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. Allegany County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (69.3%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (18.2%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively). Allegany County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (49.1%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (9.2%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively). Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Allegany County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (48.1% vs. 25.6%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (35.7% vs. 16.1%, respectively). A higher percentage of Allegany County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (52.8%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (28.2%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (38.3% vs. 18.9%, respectively).
### Anne Arundel County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users

#### SUMMARY

The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Anne Arundel County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about 'cannabis' use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

#### Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 17.4% of Anne Arundel County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Anne Arundel County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (41.1%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Anne Arundel County high school students reported similar rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

#### Lifetime Cannabis Use by Grade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Anne Arundel County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lifetime Electronic Vapor Cannabis Use by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Anne Arundel County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Current Cannabis Use by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Anne Arundel County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anne Arundel County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (14.7%) than female students statewide (13.3%). A similar result is observed among male students in Anne Arundel County and statewide (15.6% vs. 13.4%, respectively).

A higher percentage of Anne Arundel County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (18.9% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Male students in Anne Arundel County reported lower rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (15.6% and 16.5%, respectively).

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The Maryland SEOW and this work are supported through funding by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Maryland Department of Health.
Anne Arundel County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (64.8%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (19.3%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Anne Arundel County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (41.7%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (8.6%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Anne Arundel County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (47.2% vs. 25.5%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (34.1% vs. 18.1%, respectively). A higher percentage of Anne Arundel County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (49.5%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (28.6%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (37.9% vs. 20.0%, respectively).
Baltimore City: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users

SUMMARY— The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Baltimore City high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 26.0% of Baltimore City high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Nearly twice as many Baltimore City 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (49.2%). Compared to their peers statewide, Baltimore City high school students reported higher rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

Baltimore City female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (6.9%) than female students statewide (13.3%). A similar result is observed among male students in Baltimore City and statewide (7.6% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Baltimore City female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (22.5% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Baltimore City reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (18.2% and 16.5%, respectively).
Baltimore City students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Nearly a third (32.4%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 22.5% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (17.0%), ecstasy (12.9%), or cocaine (10.2%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Baltimore City students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Nearly a third (32.4%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 22.5% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (17.0%), ecstasy (12.9%), or cocaine (10.2%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Baltimore City students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (55.2%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (11.1%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Baltimore City students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (23.0%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (3.9%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Baltimore City high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (38.6% vs. 27.4%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (27.4% vs. 23.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Baltimore City high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (40.4%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (28.5%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (29.5% vs. 24.3%, respectively).
This report highlights recent information on the consumption and consequences of alcohol in Allegany County, Maryland.

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 18.4% of Baltimore County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Baltimore County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (44.4%). Compared to their peers statewide, Baltimore County high school students reported similar rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

Baltimore County female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (12.8%) than female students statewide (13.3%). A similar result is observed among male students in Baltimore County and statewide (13.2% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A lower percentage of Baltimore County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (17.7% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Baltimore County reported lower rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (16.0% and 16.5%, respectively).

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

## SUMMARY

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 18.4% of Baltimore County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Baltimore County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (44.4%). Compared to their peers statewide, Baltimore County high school students reported similar rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.
Baltimore County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Nearly a quarter (23.1%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 16.2% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (11.5%), ecstasy (7.8%), or cocaine (6.6%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Baltimore County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (62.8%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (14.0%). Similar rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Baltimore County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (40.9%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (5.2%). Similar rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis, Baltimore County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (47.3% vs. 26.9%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (30.9% vs. 18.0%, respectively). A higher percentage of Baltimore County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (46.4%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (30.4%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (33.2% vs. 20.2%, respectively).
Calvert County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users

SUMMARY—The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Calvert County high school students:

- Females reported lower rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about 'cannabis' use where the survey poses questions regarding 'marijuana' use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 16.8% of Calvert County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Calvert County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (43.7%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Calvert County high school students reported similar rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

Calvert County female students reported a higher rate of lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (16.7%) than female students statewide (13.3%). A similar result is observed among male students in Calvert County and statewide (16.7% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A similar percentage of Calvert County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (18.5% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Male students in Calvert County reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (19.6% and 16.5%, respectively).
Calvert County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Over a fifth (22.6%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 20.8% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (13.5%), ecstasy (8.3%), or cocaine (11.1%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Calvert County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (69.3%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (21.6%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Calvert County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (45.5%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (8.6%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Calvert County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (46.8% vs. 24.5%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (30.0% vs. 17.0%, respectively). A higher percentage of Calvert County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (52.1%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (26.9%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (33.7% vs. 18.3%, 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/
Caroline County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users

SUMMARY — The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Caroline County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 20.6% of Caroline County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Caroline County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (46.1%). Compared to their peers statewide, Caroline County high school students reported higher rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

The Maryland SEOW and this work are supported through funding by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Maryland Department of Health.
Caroline County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Nearly a fifth (19.2%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 21.6% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including synthetic cannabis (14.2%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Caroline County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (67.8%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (24.4%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Caroline County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (45.8%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (11.5%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Caroline County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (46.6% vs. 22.7%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (29.9% vs. 17.0%, respectively). A higher percentage of Caroline County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (52.0%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (25.9%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (34.2% vs. 18.0%, respectively).
Carroll County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users

SUMMARY—The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Carroll County high school students:
- Females reported lower rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 13.4% of Carroll County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than three times as many Carroll County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (41.0%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Carroll County 9th and 10th grade high school students reported lower rates of lifetime cannabis use, while 11th and 12th grade students reported similar rates.

Carroll County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (15.9%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Carroll County reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor use than male students statewide (17.4% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A lower percentage of Carroll County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (16.3% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Male students in Calvert County reported a higher rate of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (18.0% and 16.5%, respectively).
Carroll County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Nearly a quarter (24.7%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 22.9% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including synthetic cannabis (15.7%), ecstasy (10.1%), and cocaine (9.2%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Carroll County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (46.5% vs. 22.2%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (34.5% vs. 15.9%, respectively). A higher percentage of Carroll County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (48.6%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (24.6%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (34.6% vs. 18.1%, respectively).
Cecil County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users

**SUMMARY**— The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Cecil County high school students:
- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 25.0% of Cecil County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Nearly twice as many Cecil County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (45.5%). Compared to their peers statewide, Cecil County high school students reported higher rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

Cecil County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (21.6%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Cecil County reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor use than male students statewide (19.2% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Cecil County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (25.2% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Cecil County reported similar rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (21.1% and 16.5%, respectively).
Cecil County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Over a fifth (23.0%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 23.0% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including synthetic cannabis (16.2%), ecstasy (8.6%), and cocaine (8.7%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Cecil County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (73.0%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (20.3%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Cecil County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (50.8%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (9.1%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Cecil County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (49.2% vs. 25.9%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (31.0% vs. 16.6%, respectively). A higher percentage of Cecil County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (52.8%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (28.9%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (34.6% vs. 18.2%, respectively).
This report highlights recent information on the consumption and consequences of alcohol in Allegany County, Maryland.

**Cannabis Use**

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 15.6% of Charles County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Nearly three times as many Charles County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (43.0%). Compared to their peers statewide, Charles County high school students reported similar rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

**SUMMARY** — The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Charles County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

Charles County female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (7.6%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Charles County reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor use than male students statewide (11.6% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Charles County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (19.2% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Male students in Charles County reported similar rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (16.2% and 16.5%, respectively).
Charles County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Over a quarter (28.7%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 21.4% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (13.0%), ecstasy (11.6%), or cocaine (11.3%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Charles County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (54.7%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (12.4%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Charles County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (29.2%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (4.7%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Charles County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (42.8% vs. 28.0%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (35.4% vs. 20.7%, respectively). A higher percentage of Charles County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (45.8%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (29.3%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (38.5% vs. 22.8%, respectively).
This report highlights recent information on the consumption and consequences of alcohol in Allegany County, Maryland.

### Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 25.4% of Dorchester County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Nearly two-fifths of Dorchester County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (38.0%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Dorchester County high school students reported higher (9th and 11th) and lower (10th and 12th) rates of lifetime cannabis use depending on grade.

Dorchester County female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (10.9%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Dorchester County reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor use than male students statewide (11.9% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A lower percentage of Dorchester County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (16.2% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Dorchester County reported lower rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (14.1% and 16.5%, respectively).

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.
Dorchester County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Over a quarter (26.9%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 27.7% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (17.3%), ecstasy (16.3%), or cocaine (17.6%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Dorchester County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (59.9%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (16.5%). Higher rates of current alcohol use were reported by students statewide who reported current cannabis use (63.7%).

Dorchester County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (35.4%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (6.6%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide who reported current cannabis use (39.0%).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Dorchester County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (45.1% vs. 27.3%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (35.5% vs. 17.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Dorchester County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (54.7%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (28.5%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (40.2% vs. 19.9%, respectively).

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Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 16.0% of Frederick County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Nearly three times as many Frederick County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (45.5%). Compared to their peers statewide, Frederick County high school students reported higher (11th and 12th) and lower (9th and 10th) rates of lifetime cannabis use depending on grade.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

**SUMMARY**

- Females reported similar rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

Frederick County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (17.4%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Frederick County reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor use than male students statewide (19.1% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Frederick County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (19.6% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Frederick County reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (19.5% and 16.5%, respectively).
Frederick County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Nearly a quarter (24.6%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 21.2% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (13.6%), ecstasy (8.9%), or cocaine (8.7%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Frederick County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (72.6%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (20.3%). Lower rates of current alcohol use were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Frederick County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (51.0%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (9.2%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Frederick County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (46.0% vs. 24.6%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.0% vs. 15.9%, respectively). A higher percentage of Frederick County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (47.5%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (27.0%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (34.7% vs. 17.5%, respectively).
The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Garrett County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about 'cannabis' use where the survey poses questions regarding 'marijuana' use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.
Garrett County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. One third (33.5%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 36.5% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (27.2%), ecstasy (15.4%), or cocaine (17.6%). ‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Garrett County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (78.0%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (25.4%). Lower rates of current alcohol use were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Garrett County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (53.9%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (13.0%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Garrett County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (52.0% vs. 20.2%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (43.9% vs. 18.6%, respectively). A higher percentage of Garrett County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (56.9%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (24.6%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (50.5% vs. 21.9%, respectively).
Harford County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users

SUMMARY—The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Harford County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 13.4% of Harford County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Over three times as many Harford County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (46.9%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Harford County 9th and 10th graders reported lower rates of lifetime cannabis use, while 11th and 12th graders in Harford County reported higher rates.

Harford County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (17.2%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Harford County reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor use than male students statewide (15.3% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Harford County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (18.9% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Harford County reported a higher rate of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (17.3% and 16.5%, respectively).

The Maryland SEOW and this work are supported through funding by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Maryland Department of Health.
Harford County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (76.9%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (20.4%). Lower rates of current alcohol use were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Harford County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (54.3%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (8.3%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Harford County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (45.3% vs. 23.7%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (31.0% vs. 16.5%, respectively). A higher percentage of Harford County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (44.5%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (27.2%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.4% vs. 18.4%, respectively).
Howard County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users

**SUMMARY**— The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Howard County high school students:
- Females reported lower rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

**Cannabis Use**

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 15.7% of Howard County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Howard County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (34.8%). Compared to their peers statewide, Howard County high school students reported lower rates of lifetime cannabis use.

Howard County female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (12.4%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Male students in Howard County reported a similar rate of any lifetime electronic vapor use than male students statewide (13.1% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A lower percentage of Howard County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (13.1% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Howard County reported a lower rate of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (13.4% and 16.5%, respectively).
Howard County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Over a fifth (22.4%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 20.4% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (14.0%), ecstasy (6.7%), or cocaine (7.5%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Howard County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (69.0%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (14.4%). Lower rates of current alcohol use were reported by students who reported current cannabis use statewide (63.7%).

Howard County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (47.1%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (5.8%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

 Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Howard County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (41.5% vs. 24.6%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.7% vs. 18.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Howard County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (42.0%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (26.7%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (35.5% vs. 19.8%, respectively).
SUMMARY — The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Kent County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- 11th and 12th graders had higher rates of lifetime synthetic cannabis use compared to peers statewide.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 30.3% of Kent County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Kent County 11th graders reported the highest rate of lifetime cannabis use (45.3%). Compared to their peers statewide, Kent County high school students reported higher (9th and 11th) and lower (10th and 12th) rates of lifetime cannabis use depending on grade level.

Kent County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (21.4%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Male students in Kent County reported a similar rate of any lifetime electronic vapor use than male students statewide (13.7% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Kent County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (25.6% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Kent County reported a lower rate of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (21.7% and 16.5%, respectively).
Compared to their peers statewide, Kent County high school 9th graders reported higher rates of ever using synthetic cannabis in their lifetime (7.6% vs. 5.0%, respectively). Kent County high school 10th graders reported lower rates of ever using synthetic cannabis in their lifetime (5.2% vs. 6.0%, respectively). Kent County high school 11th graders reported higher rates of ever using synthetic cannabis in their lifetime (11.5% vs. 6.6%, respectively). Kent County high school 12th graders reported higher rates of ever using synthetic cannabis in their lifetime (10.7% vs. 6.8%, respectively).

Other Drug Use

Kent County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (67.8%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (27.2%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Kent County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (42.0%) compared to students statewide (39.0%).

Mental Health

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis in their lifetime, Kent County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (56.0% vs. 26.6%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (36.1% vs. 22.5%, respectively). A higher percentage of Kent County high school students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (57.2%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (30.6%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (36.4% vs. 25.2%, respectively).
This report highlights recent information on the consumption and consequences of alcohol in Allegany County, Maryland.

**Cannabis Use**

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 15.2% of Montgomery County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Montgomery County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (41.0%). Compared to their peers statewide, Montgomery County high school students reported lower rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

Montgomery County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (15.5%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Male students in Montgomery County reported similar rates of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use than their peers statewide (13.7% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A lower percentage of Montgomery County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (16.2% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Montgomery County reported lower rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (15.6% and 16.5%, respectively).

**SUMMARY** — The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Montgomery County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about 'cannabis' use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.
Montgomery County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. One fifth (20.0%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 17.2% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (12.2%), ecstasy (6.3%), or cocaine (6.0%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Montgomery County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (60.9%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (12.3%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Montgomery County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (35.8%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (3.8%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis, Montgomery County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (44.9% vs. 26.0%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (30.5% vs. 16.7%, respectively). A higher percentage of Montgomery County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (46.3%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (28.3%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.3% vs. 18.4%, respectively).
**Prince George’s County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users**

**SUMMARY** — The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Prince George’s County high school students:
- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

**Cannabis Use**

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 21.2% of Prince George’s County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Prince George’s County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (45.2%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Prince George’s County female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (8.0%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Prince George’s County reported lower rates of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use than their peers statewide (6.1% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Prince George’s County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (18.9% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Male students in Prince George’s County reported lower rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (14.6% and 16.5%, respectively).
Prince George’s County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Nearly a third (30.0%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 18.0% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (13.0%), ecstasy (9.4%), or cocaine (8.1%).

'Prescription drug use' is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Prince George’s County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (50.4%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (10.4%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Prince George’s County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (20.0%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (2.2%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis, Prince George’s County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (48.6% vs. 26.7%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (35.8% vs. 18.3%, respectively). A higher percentage of Prince George’s County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (48.8%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (30.8%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (40.2% vs. 21.8%, 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/
**Queen Anne’s County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users**

**SUMMARY**— The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Queen Anne’s County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

**Cannabis Use**

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 18.8% of Queen Anne’s County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Queen Anne’s County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (46.9%).

Compared to their peers statewide, Queen Anne’s County high school students reported similar or higher rates of lifetime cannabis use across grades.

Queen Anne’s County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (20.8%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Queen Anne’s County reported higher rates of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use than their peers statewide (20.4% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Queen Anne’s County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (22.8% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Queen Anne’s County reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (20.5% and 16.5%, respectively).

The Maryland SEOW and this work are supported through funding by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Maryland Department of Health.
Queen Anne’s County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (84.1%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (27.7%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Queen Anne’s County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (70.7%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (15.5%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis, Queen Anne’s County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (43.4% vs. 21.5%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (33.2% vs. 15.6%, respectively). A higher percentage of Queen Anne’s County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (48.5%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (23.7%) and had higher rates of considered suicide/made a suicide plan (38.4% vs. 17.3%, respectively).
According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 19.8% of Saint Mary’s County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Saint Mary’s County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (42.6%). Compared to their peers statewide, Saint Mary’s County high school students reported similar rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

### Lifetime Electronic Vapor Cannabis Use by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Saint Mary’s County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Current Cannabis Use by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Saint Mary’s County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Saint Mary’s County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Over a quarter (27.1%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 27.9% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (18.3%), ecstasy (9.7%), or cocaine (13.0%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Saint Mary’s County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (76.9%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (20.2%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Saint Mary’s County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (51.8%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (9.6%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis, Saint Mary’s County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (43.2% vs. 29.8%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (35.4% vs. 20.7%, respectively). A higher percentage of Saint Mary’s County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (46.4%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (31.1%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (39.5% vs. 22.1%, 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/
SUMMARY — The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Somerset County high school students:
- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

**Cannabis Use**

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 34.8% of Somerset County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Over half of Somerset County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (52.8%). Compared to their peers statewide, Somerset County high school students reported higher rates of lifetime cannabis use across all grades.

**Lifetime Electronic Vapor Cannabis Use by Grade**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Somerset County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
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<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>43.3</td>
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</table>

**Current Cannabis Use by Grade**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Somerset County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lifetime Electronic Vapor Cannabis Use by Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Somerset County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Current Cannabis Use by Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Somerset County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Somerset County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (15.2%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Somerset County reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use than their peers statewide (21.1% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Somerset County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (26.9% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Somerset County reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (25.4% vs. 16.5%, respectively).
Somerset County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Nearly a fifth (19.7%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor's prescription. Overall, 20.6% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug.

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Somerset County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (60.4%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (19.7%). Cannabis users statewide reported a higher rate (63.7%), while non-users statewide reported a lower rate (15.1%) compared to Somerset County cannabis user and non-users, respectively.

Somerset County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (40.9%) compared to peers statewide (39.0%).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis, Somerset County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (40.9% vs. 21.9%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (26.8% vs. 21.0%, respectively). A higher percentage of Somerset County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (45.6%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (25.4%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (29.7% vs. 21.9%, respectively).
Talbot County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users

SUMMARY—The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Talbot County high school students:
- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 13.7% of Talbot County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Talbot County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (34.4%). Compared to their peers statewide, Talbot County high school students reported higher (10th and 11th) and lower (9th and 12th) rates of lifetime cannabis use by grade.

Lifetime Cannabis Use by Grade

Lifetime Electronic Vapor Cannabis Use by Sex

Current Cannabis Use by Sex

Talbot County female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (12.5%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Male students in Talbot County reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use than their peers statewide (16.2% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A similar percentage of Talbot County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (18.4% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Male students in Talbot County reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (17.6% vs. 16.5%, respectively).

The Maryland SEOW and this work are supported through funding by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Maryland Department of Health.
Talbot County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. A sixth (16.7%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 19.9% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including synthetic cannabis (13.2%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Talbot County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. A sixth (16.7%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 19.9% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including synthetic cannabis (13.2%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Talbot County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (42.9% vs. 21.7%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (33.9% vs. 17.3%, respectively). A higher percentage of Talbot County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (49.7%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (23.3%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (40.9% vs. 18.2%, respectively).
Allegany County, Maryland.

Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 20.1% of Washington County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. More than twice as many Washington County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (43.1%). Compared to their peers statewide, Washington County high school students reported higher rates of lifetime cannabis use except among 12th graders.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

SUMMARY—The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Washington County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

Washington County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (15.3%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Washington County reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use than their peers statewide (16.0% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Washington County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (21.1% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Washington County reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (16.8% vs. 16.5%, respectively).

The Maryland SEOW and this work are supported through funding by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Maryland Department of Health.
Washington County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (67.4%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (15.5%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Washington County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (42.1%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (5.9%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis, Washington County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (47.3% vs. 27.8%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (34.4% vs. 17.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Washington County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (51.7%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (29.6%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (39.3% vs. 19.2%, respectively).
**Wicomico County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users**

**SUMMARY** — The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Wicomico County high school students:
- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

**Cannabis Use**

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 18.3% of Wicomico County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Over half of Wicomico County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (50.6%). Compared to their peers statewide, Wicomico County high school students reported higher rates of lifetime cannabis use except among 9th graders.

**Lifetime Cannabis Use by Grade**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Wicomico County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lifetime Electronic Vapor Cannabis Use by Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wicomico County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
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**Current Cannabis Use by Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wicomico County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wicomico County female students reported a lower rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (11.8%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Male students in Wicomico County reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use than their peers statewide (15.4% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Wicomico County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (19.6% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Wicomico County reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (17.3% vs. 16.5%, respectively).
Wicomico County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (57.2%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (13.7%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively).

Wicomico County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (35.1%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (5.4%). Higher rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis, Wicomico County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (41.0% vs. 25.4%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.7% vs. 19.1%, respectively). A higher percentage of Wicomico County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (42.5%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (27.9%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (33.3% vs. 21.0%, respectively).
**Worcester County: Substance Use and Mental Health among High School Cannabis Users**

**SUMMARY**— The Maryland Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) analyzed the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the state and each jurisdiction, focusing on high school students. Among Worcester County high school students:

- Females reported higher rates of current cannabis use than males.
- Lifetime cannabis users had higher rates of lifetime use of other drugs compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of current alcohol use compared to non-users.
- Current cannabis users had higher rates of feeling sad or hopeless, considered suicide, and/or made a suicide plan compared to non-users.

The 2018 Maryland YRBS is the source of data used for all figures. We have presented results about ‘cannabis’ use where the survey poses questions regarding ‘marijuana’ use to reflect a more scientifically appropriate name. The survey uses three time frame measurements when assessing students’ substance use and mental health status. 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.

### Cannabis Use

According to the 2018 Maryland Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 23.9% of Worcester County high school 9th graders reported ever using cannabis in their lifetime. Over half of Worcester County 12th graders reported lifetime cannabis use (55.7%). Compared to their peers statewide, Worcester County high school students reported higher rates of lifetime cannabis use.

#### Lifetime Cannabis Use by Grade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Worcester County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
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<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
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</table>

#### Lifetime Electronic Vapor Cannabis Use by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Worcester County</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Worcester County female students reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use (28.0%) than female students statewide (13.3%). Similarly, male students in Worcester County reported a higher rate of any lifetime electronic vapor cannabis use than their peers statewide (27.3% vs. 13.4%, respectively). A higher percentage of Worcester County female students reported current cannabis use than female students statewide (27.5% vs. 18.3%, respectively). Similarly, male students in Worcester County reported higher rates of current cannabis use compared to male students statewide (25.3% vs. 16.5%, respectively).
Worcester County students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report using other substances when compared to their non-cannabis using peers. Nearly a quarter (23.9%) of those who used cannabis in their lifetime reported using a prescription pain medication without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, 24.4% of students who reported using cannabis in their lifetime reported using at least one other drug, including: synthetic cannabis (15.9%), ecstasy (9.7%), and cocaine (10.3%).

‘Prescription drug use’ is defined as pain medications (e.g., codeine and hydrocodone). ‘Other drug use’ includes synthetic marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Worcester County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current alcohol use (71.6%) compared to their non-cannabis using peers (17.0%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (63.7% and 15.1%, respectively). Worcester County students who reported current cannabis use were more likely to report current binge drinking (51.1%) compared to peers who denied cannabis use (7.1%). Lower rates were reported by students statewide (39.0% and 5.7%, respectively).

Compared to peers who reported never using cannabis, Worcester County high school students who reported any lifetime cannabis use were more likely to report feeling sad or hopeless (43.2% vs. 20.9%, respectively) or considered suicide/made a suicide plan (32.2% vs. 15.7%, respectively). A higher percentage of Worcester County high schools students who reported current cannabis use reported feeling sad or hopeless (45.7%) compared to non-cannabis using peers (23.9%) and had higher rates of considering suicide/making a suicide plan (34.1% vs. 18.0%, respectively).