

negative consequences and are most likely to become addicted or long-term users. Early risks for chronic use include co-occurring externalizing, mental health, and academic problems. We also know that cannabis use, alcohol use, and binge drinking frequently co-occur. Early onset and chronic polysubstance use in adolescence also predict substance use problems and dependency in young adulthood. Chronic use is also associated with poorer academic and economic outcomes in young adulthood. Other patterns of cannabis use (e.g., onset after age 18, occasional use, increasing use) are more common than chronic use across the transition to young adulthood. Identification of patterns of cannabis use has helped us distinguish between problematic and non-problematic use patterns, identify subgroups of young people who are at increased risk of experiencing negative consequences from use (e.g., from medical marijuana use).

higher number of sexual partners, greater likelihood of having a STI) *ijj* than all other classes. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ijop.12549>

4. **SUBSTANCE USE** Rates of co-use of alcohol (i.e., binge drinking) with cannabis use. Using baseline data to identify classes of polysubstance use (cigarette, alcohol, cannabis, and illicit drug use) during adolescence. Findings showed a *p* -*a* class that had high probabilities of use among all substances, a *o* -*a* class that had high probabilities of use among alcohol and cannabis, and a *w* -*a* class that had low probabilities of use among all substances. Strong continuity of substance use was found by class across 10 years. Additionally, higher averid4I-4 (e dTd()t5O4 (e dl6 (s)T (o)-4 (f)-1 (p)-4 (s)-5 14 EMC 6d (as)as)asa

status, age of onset of cannabis use), frequency of other substance use (heavy episodic drinking and illicit drug use), and simultaneous use of cannabis and other substances (alcohol and illicit drugs). By young adulthood, youth who use cannabis more than once a week are more likely to simultaneously use alcohol and engage in heavy episodic drinking. They are also more likely to take driving risks. Co-use of alcohol and cannabis while driving is common. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15389588.2019.1622097>

8. NEXT STEPS and PREVENTION We have undertaken work to evaluate the impact of

- x Promoting self-assessment of problematic substance use and motivation to change may be particularly important for young workers.