Prevention Action Team Prescription Drug Use & Prevention in Chittenden County

What did you say?

What data do we know?

What do we know works?

What is **already happening**?

Survey Says...

Prevention Action Team Survey Details:

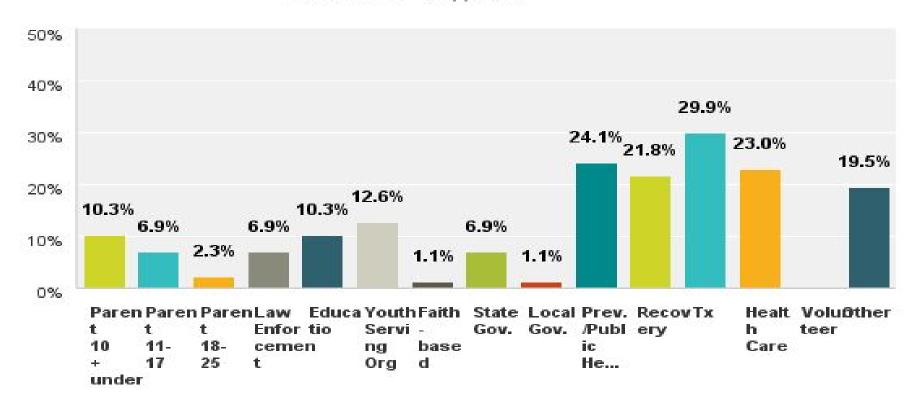
- Invited approximately 150 people to take the survey
- 99 people participated from a variety of sectors around the county

Goals of survey:

- Assess the community needs & issues
- Find out what prevention initiatives are already happening
- Give a chance for more people to participate
- Get a better sense of community perceptions and social norms

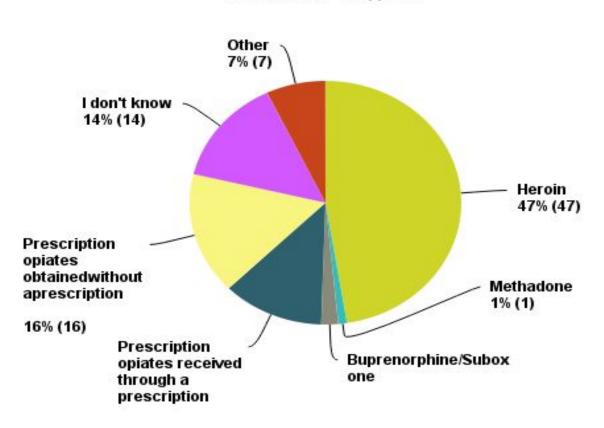
Q2 Which sector(s) below best represents your area of expertise?

Answered: 87 Skipped: 12



Q3 Choose the opioid you feel is MOST commonly abused in the area you serve.

Answered: 99 Skipped: 0

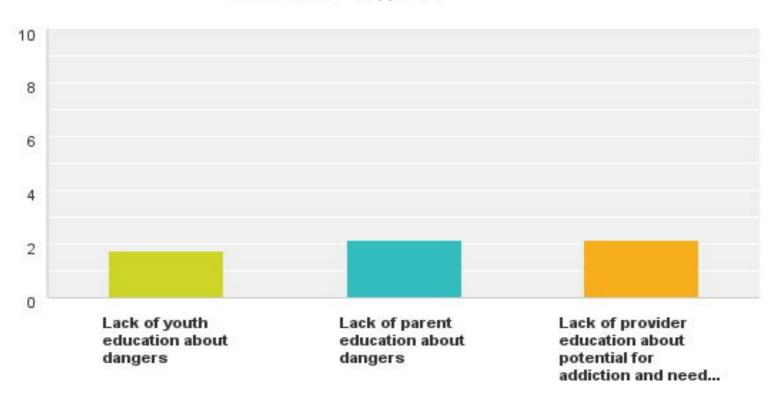


What did people say is happening for substance abuse prevention in their area?

High coverage (above 40%)	Low Coverage (below 40%)
Prescription drug disposal for National Take-back Days (highest at 67%)	School based drug education/prevention curriculum for students (elementary lowest @ 13% to HS highest 39%)
Dr's are using the Rx Monitoring System (49%)	School or Community youth gay-straight alliance group (35%)
Prescription drug disposal available year round (45%)	Youth substance abuse prevention & leadership groups (32%)
Community education campaign related to opioid abuse prevention (41%)	"Vermont's Most Dangerous Leftovers" drug education campaign (25%)
	Parent education program (23%)

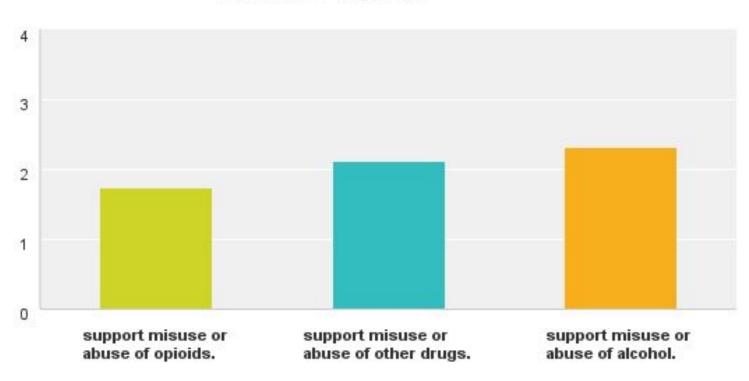
Q5 EDUCATION RELATED: Factors contributing to opioid misuse in your area.

Answered: 76 Skipped: 23



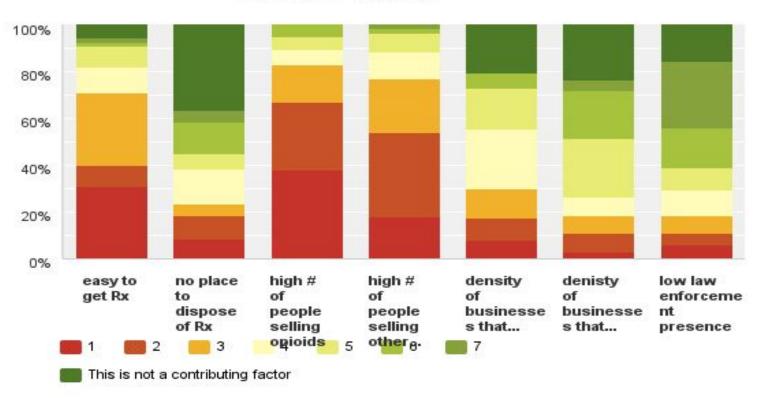
Q6 SOCIAL NORMS that contribute to opioid or other drug misuse in your area

Answered: 71 Skipped: 28



Q7 ACCESS & ENFORCEMENT factors contributing to opioid or other drug misuse

Answered: 71 Skipped: 28



What other factors are contributing to drug use problems?

"Our society has a tendency to think they need to be happy and satisfied at all times. If they are not, self medicating is fine to do."

"...confusing information/policy decisions we make as adults...on one hand we discuss increasing the tobacco use age to 21 and on the other legislators are discussing commercializing marijuana for recreational purposes...no discussion/education/policy making that reflects cutting edge brain science. The \$ making potential involved in drugs make the work of restriction and real education incredibly challenging. We need FAR more money for prevention."

"Lack of qualified clinicians that focus on prevention and not just stability."

"The overall increase in the amount of opioids being prescribed." "...prescriber practice and lack of rigor when dealing with current patients taking opioids."

"We need earlier child intervention."

"Lack of economic, educational and social opportunities for youth and young adults create additional opportunities for people to engage in substance misuse of all kinds."

Chittenden County Demographics

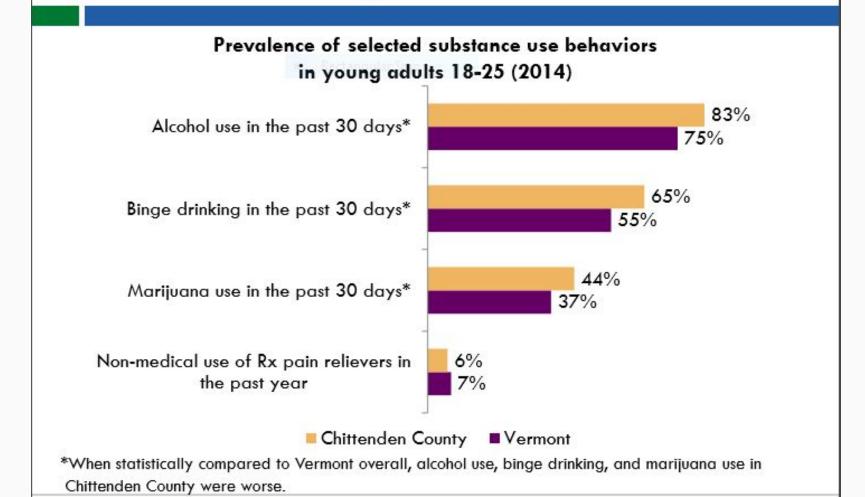
Race/Ethnicity

92.6%	White
3%	Asian (largest in VT)
2.2%	Black (largest in VT)
1.9%	Hispanic (same as Windham)
.3%	American Indian/Alaskan Native

	# and % o year	f VT 10-24 olds			% of District that is 10-24 years old	
County	Number	Percent	Female	Male	Percent	
Addison	8,601	7%	48%	52%	23%	
Bennington	6,958	5%	51%	49%	19%	
Caledonia	6,255	5%	47%	53%	20%	
Chittenden	39,134	31%	50%	50%	25%	
Essex	1,036	1%	50%	50%	16%	
Franklin	9,075	7%	48%	52%	19%	
Grand Isle	1,161	1%	46%	54%	17%	
Lamoille	4,854	4%	48%	52%	20%	
Orange	5,319	4%	47%	53%	18%	
Orleans	4,776	4%	48%	52%	18%	
Rutland	11,879	9%	49%	51%	19%	
Washington	11,285	9%	45%	55%	19%	
Windham	7,976	6%	48%	52%	18%	
Windsor	9,191	7%	49%	51%	16%	
Vermont	127,500	100%	48%	52%	20%	

Vaulb by Causty (managed of 10-24 years alds)

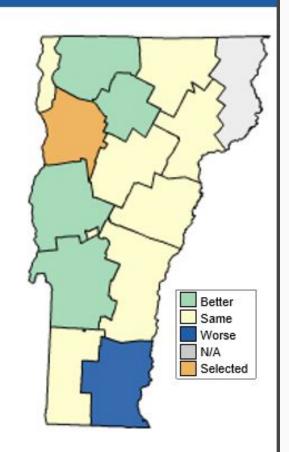
Prevalence: Young Adult Substance Use



Prevalence: High School Youth - Prescription Drugs

Percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who took a prescription drug not prescribed to them, in the past 30 days

	Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Compariso n
2013	6%	7%	Better
2015	5%	5%	Same



^{*}Note that 2013 was the first year this question was asked on the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, so trend data is not yet available.

Vermonters Receiving Opioid Prescriptions

- Approximately one in five (17%)
 Vermont residents received at least one prescription for an opioid in 2014.
- The percentage of residents having received an opioid prescription in 2014 ranged from 10% in Essex County to 22% in Rutland County.
- In Chittenden County, 16% of residents received at least one prescription for an opioid in 2014, that was 1% lower than Vermont overall.

County	Recipients	% of Pop
Addison	6,228	17%
Bennington	7,511	20%
Caledonia	5,204	17%
Chittenden	24,904	16%
Essex	610	10%
Franklin	10,249	21%
Grand Isle	1,415	20%
Lamoille	5,002	20%
Orange	4,187	14%
Orleans	5,321	20%
Rutland	13,343	22%
Washington	9,975	17%
Windham	8,078	18%
Windsor	7,363	13%
All VT	109,390	17%

Vermonters Receiving Sedative Prescriptions

- One in ten (10%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a sedative in 2014.
- The percentage of residents having received a sedative prescription in 2014 ranged 5% to 11%.
- In Chittenden County, 10% of residents received at least one prescription for a sedative in 2014, this is consistent with Vermont overall.

County	Recipients	% of Pop
Addison	3,657	10%
Bennington	4,163	11%
Caledonia	2,575	8%
Chittenden	15,904	10%
Essex	293	5%
Franklin	4,889	10%
Grand Isle	<i>7</i> 13	10%
Lamoille	2,787	11%
Orange	2,675	9%
Orleans	2,956	11%
Rutland	6,654	11%
Washington	6,536	11%
Windham	4,902	11%
Windsor	4,218	8%
All VT	62,922	10%

Vermonters Receiving Stimulant Prescriptions

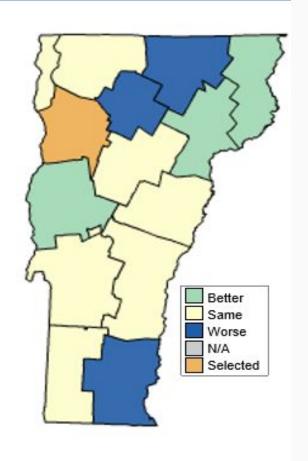
- Very few (3%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a stimulant in 2014.
- The percent of residents having received a stimulant prescription in 2014 ranged from 2% Essex County to 6% in Windham County.
- In Chittenden County, 4% of residents received at least one prescription for a stimulant in 2014, that was 1% higher than Vermont overall.

County	Recipients	% of Pop
Addison	1,269	3%
Bennington	1,345	4%
Caledonia	1,068	3%
Chittenden	5,996	4%
Essex	95	2%
Franklin	1,289	3%
Grand Isle	200	3%
amoille.	1,005	4%
Orange	762	3%
Orleans	854	3%
Rutland	1,919	3%
Washington	2,282	4%
Windham	2,417	6%
Windsor	1,229	2%
All VT	21,730	3%

Prevalence: High School Youth - Alcohol Use

Percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who drank any alcohol in the past 30 days

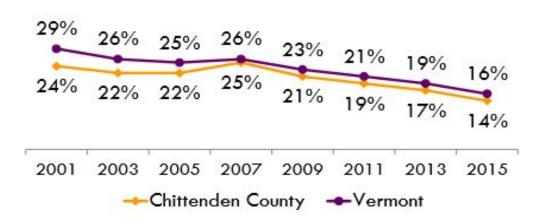
	Chittenden County		Vermont		_	Statistic Compa r i	
	27%		30)%		Bette	r
48%	44%	42%	43%	39%	35%		
41%	37%	38%	39%	35%		33%	30% 27%
2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015

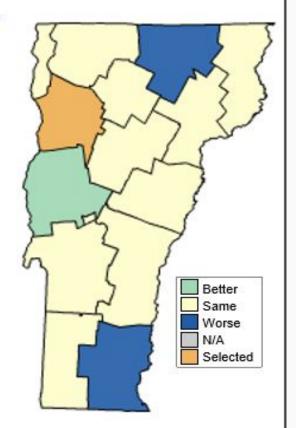


Prevalence: High School Youth - Binge Drinking

Percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who drank five or more drinks in a row (binged), in the past 30 days

Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
114%	16%	Same

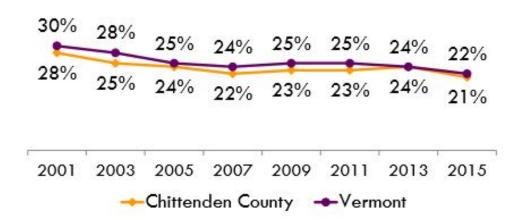


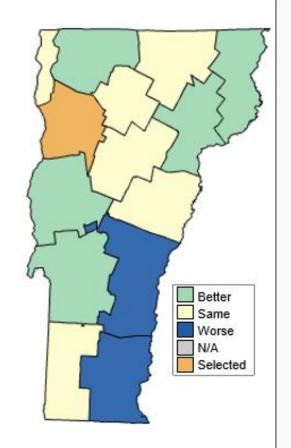


Prevalence: High School Youth - Marijuana

Percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who used marijuana in the past 30 days

Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
21%	22%	Same

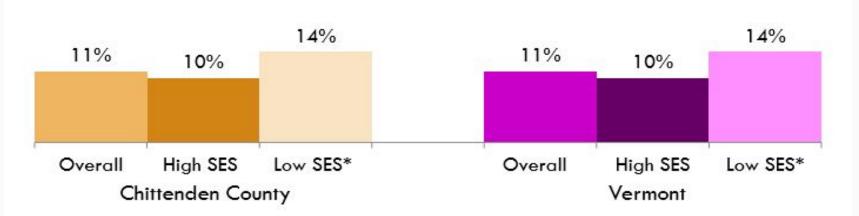




Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

Percent of students reporting lifetime prescription drug use by socioeconomic status for grades 9th - 12th (2015)

(SES is maternal level of education: high school or less versus more than high school)

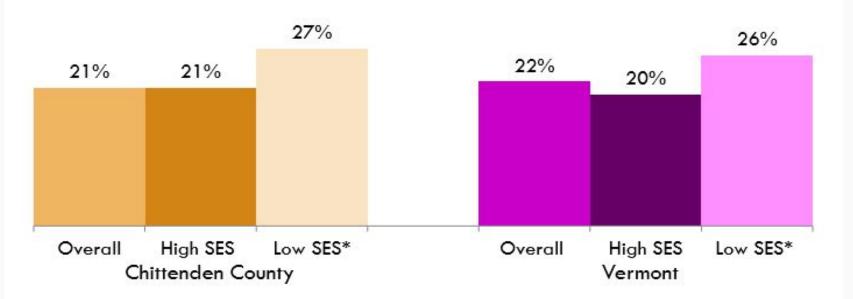


Prevalence of prescription drug misuse in Chittenden County was statistically worse for low SES adolescents.

Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

Percent of students who used marijuana in the past 30 days by socioeconomic status for grades 9th - 12th (2015)

(SES is maternal level of education: high school or less versus more than high school)



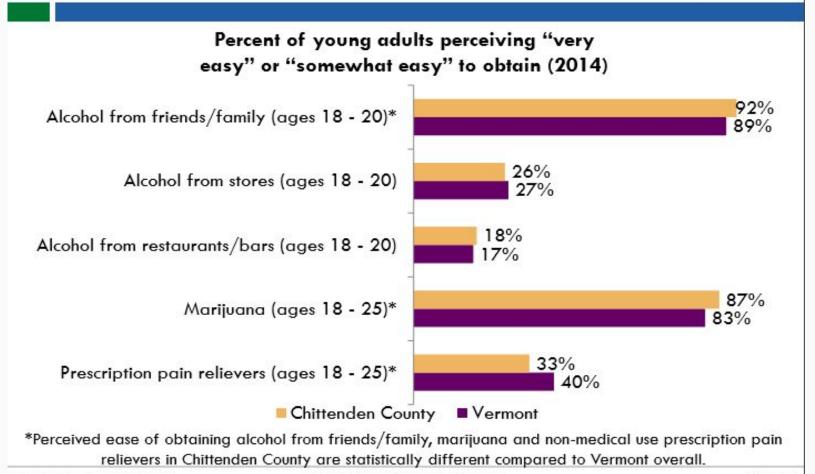
Prevalence of marijuana use by SES in Chittenden County was statistically significant.

Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use: High School

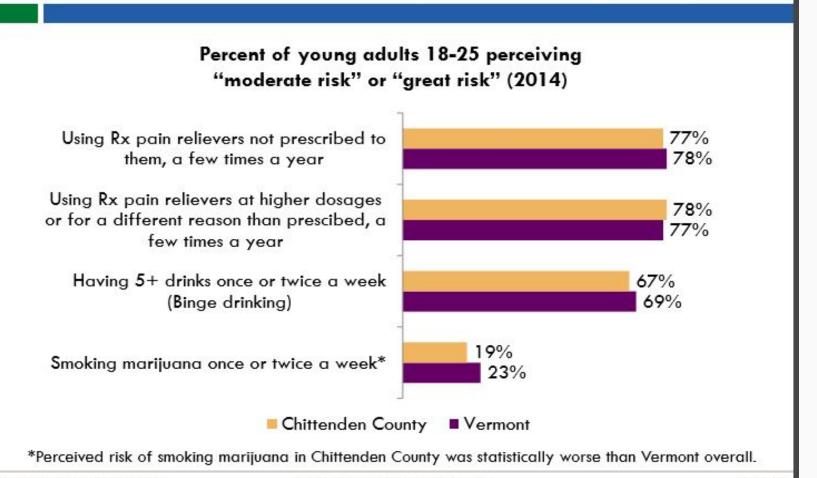
Percent of students in grades 9th – 12th reporting risk or protective behavior (2015)

Risk/Protective Factor	Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Drank before age 13	8%	12%	Better
Felt valued by Community	54%	50%	Same
Believe it is easy to get alcohol	69%	69%	Same
Think people their age risk harming themselves binge drinking	43%	38%	Better
Believe it is easy to get marijuana	62%	62%	Same
Think people their age risk harming themselves smoking marijuana	29%	27%	Same

Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use: Young Adults



Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use: Young Adults



School-Based Grants

- Supervisory Unions funded for Fiscal Year 2015 with School-Based Substance Abuse Service Grants (in green).
- The purpose of these three year grants is to provide and enhance substance abuse prevention and early intervention services in Vermont schools, leading to reductions in students' alcohol and other drug use.
- See the <u>Alcohol and Drug Abuse</u> <u>Prevention Dashboard</u> for information on percent of students screened and referred to treatment.





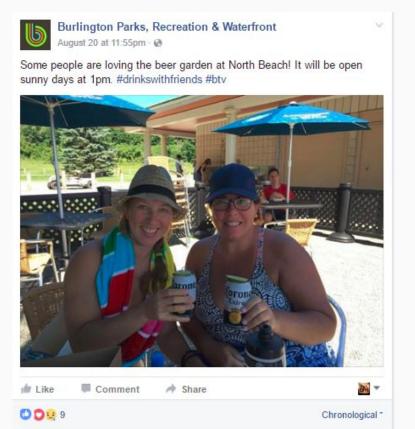
REMEMBER THIS?

High coverage (above 40%)	Low Coverage (below 40%)
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Dr's are using the Rx Monitoring System (49%)	School or Community youth gay-straight alliance group (35%)
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Risk Factor

Protective Factor

Community norms are unclear or encourage use



Policies and norms encourage non-use





Risk Factor

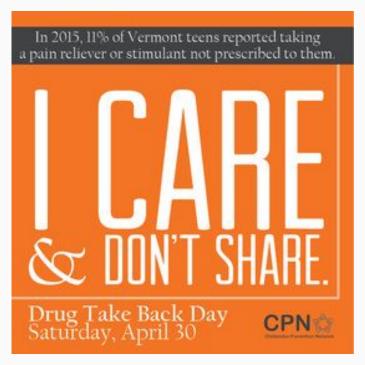
Protective Factor

Misleading media or advertising



2013 Product from Urban Outfitters

Widely supported community prevention efforts exist



2016 Prescription Drug Take-back promotion from Chittenden Prevention Network