## Contents by Page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substance Use Prevalence</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Adult Survey</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont Prescription Monitoring System (VPMS)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk and Protective Factors, and Consequences of Substance Use</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity Building</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Substance Abuse Safety Program</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired Driver Crashes</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Liquor Control compliance checks</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-based grants</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conclusion &amp; Contact Information</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose of this Profile

- This profile includes estimates of substance use/abuse prevalence based on National and State surveys, as well as data to assist the District Offices and sub-recipients to focus on the following priorities:
  - Increase state, regional and community capacity to prevent underage drinking and prescription drug use by implementing a targeted regional approach to Partnership for Success implementation.
  - Reduce underage and binge drinking among persons aged 12 to 20.
  - Reduce prescription drug misuse and abuse among persons aged 12 to 25.
  - Reduce marijuana use among persons aged 12-25

- This profile is provided by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs (ADAP), the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) and the Research, Epidemiology, and Evaluation Unit of the Vermont Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics as a resource to the District Offices participating in the Partnership for Success Grant II (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] Grant Number: 1U79SP020787). This grant is also known as the Regional Prevention Partnerships (RPP) grant.

Note: statistical comparisons, between county and Vermont, are noted for the Youth Risk Behavior Survey and the Young Adult Survey. The YRBS used 95% confidence intervals for comparison and the YAS used a chi-square test. Refer to their pages on the Vermont Department of Health website for additional methodology information.
## Demographics: Youth by County

### Youth by County (percent of 10-24 year olds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>8,601</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>6,958</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>6,255</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittenden</td>
<td>39,134</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>9,075</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Isle</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoille</td>
<td>4,854</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>5,319</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>4,776</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>11,879</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>11,285</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>7,976</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>9,191</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>127,500</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Bureau 2010
Demographics: Race by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>American Indian/Alaskan Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittenden</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>97.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Isle</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoille</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>96.9%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>97.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>95.5%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Race/Ethnicity by County (percent of county population)

Source: Census Bureau 2010
Prevalence: High School Youth – Alcohol Use

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>Statistical Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Prevalence: High School Youth – Binge Drinking

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>Statistical Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C*Note that the question wording changed between 2015 and 2017. Caution should be taken when comparing binge drinking to prior years.*
### Prevalence: High School Youth – Marijuana

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>Statistical Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among Caledonia County students using marijuana in the past 30 days, 39% reported frequent use (10+ times). This is statistically similar to the Vermont average (41%).
### Prevalence: High School Youth – Prescription Drugs

#### Percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who misused a prescription drug in the past 30 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>Statistical Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that the question wording changed between 2015 and 2017. Caution should be taken when comparing prescription drug misuse with prior prescription drug use.*
Prevalence: Middle School Youth – Substance Use

Percent of students in grades 6th – 8th reporting substance use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Use</th>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>Statistical Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever drank alcohol</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drank any alcohol, past 30 days</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever used marijuana</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana use, past 30 days</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017)
Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

Percent of students who binge drank in the past 30 days by race, sexual orientation and gender identity for grades 9th – 12th

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017)

WnH- White, non-Hispanic; REM- Student of Color; Het/Cis- Heterosexual/Cisgender; LGBT- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender
Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

Percent of students who used marijuana in the past 30 days by race, sexual orientation and gender identity for grades 9th – 12th

*Credence of marijuana use in Caledonia County was statistically worse for LGBT students compared to Het/Cis students.

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017)
Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

Percent of students who misused a prescription drug in the past 30 days by race, sexual orientation and gender identity for grades 9th – 12th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Gender Identity</th>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>WnH</th>
<th>REM</th>
<th>Het/Cis</th>
<th>LGBT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student of Color</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual/Cisgender</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WnH</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REM</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Het/Cis</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WnH- White, non-Hispanic; REM- Student of Color; Het/Cis- Heterosexual/Cisgender; LGBT- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017)
Prevalence of selected substance use behaviors in young adults 18-25 (2016)

- Alcohol use in the past 30 days: Caledonia County 67%, Vermont 73%
- Binge drinking in the past 30 days: Caledonia County 47%, Vermont 49%
- Marijuana use in the past 30 days: Caledonia County 37%, Vermont 42%
- Marijuana use >=20 days in the past 30 days (among current users): Caledonia County 66%, Vermont 51%
- Non-medical use of Rx pain relievers in the past year: Caledonia County 1%, Vermont 5%

Use of pain relievers without a prescription was statistically better in Caledonia County than Vermont overall.
In 2006, the Vermont Legislature passed Act 205 authorizing the Vermont Department of Health to establish and operate a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP).

Vermont’s PDMP, known as the Vermont Prescription Monitoring System (VPMS), is a statewide electronic database of controlled substance prescriptions dispensed from Vermont-licensed pharmacies that became operational in January of 2009.

For the purposes of this report, the following drug types were defined using the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's established pharmacologic class (EPC).

- **Opioids**: Examples: oxycodone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, morphine, buprenorphine, methadone
- **Sedatives**: Examples: lorazepam, clonazepam, diazepam, carisoprodol, alprazolam
- **Stimulants**: Examples: methylphenidate, lisdexamfetamine, amphetamine
Vermonters Receiving At Least One Prescription

- Annually, approximately 95% of all prescriptions for controlled substances that are dispensed by Vermont licensed pharmacies are dispensed to Vermont residents.

- One quarter (25%) of Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a controlled substance in 2015.

- The range among Vermont counties was quite wide. In Essex County, 15% of residents received a controlled substance, whereas in Bennington and Rutland counties 30% did.

- In Caledonia County, 23% of residents received at least one prescription for a controlled substance in 2015, that was 2% lower than Vermont overall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>% of Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>9,053</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>10,918</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>7,224</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittenden</td>
<td>39,138</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>12,617</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Isle</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoille</td>
<td>7,111</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>6,167</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>7,416</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>17,833</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>15,539</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>12,452</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>11,279</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>159,602</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Prescription Monitoring System
Vermonters Receiving Opioid Prescriptions

- Approximately one in five (17%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for an opioid in 2015.
- The percentage of residents having received an opioid prescription in 2015 ranged from 11% in Essex County to 21% in Rutland County.
- In Caledonia County, 16% of residents received at least one prescription for an opioid in 2015, this is 1% lower than Vermont overall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>% of Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>5,898</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>7,405</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>5,055</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittenden</td>
<td>23,955</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>9,206</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Isle</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoille</td>
<td>4,894</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>3,999</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>5,095</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>12,731</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>9,816</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>8,105</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>7,719</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All VT</td>
<td>105,881</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Prescription Monitoring System
Vermonters Receiving Sedative Prescriptions

- One in ten (10%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a sedative in 2015.
- The percentage of residents having received a sedative prescription in 2015 ranged 5% to 11%.
- In Caledonia County, 8% of residents received at least one prescription for a sedative in 2015, that was 2% lower than Vermont overall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>% of Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>3,420</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>4,105</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>2,426</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittenden</td>
<td>15,169</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>4,302</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Isle</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoille</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>2,421</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>2,797</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>6,443</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>6,383</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>4,737</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>4,187</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All VT</td>
<td>60,064</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Prescription Monitoring System
Very few (3%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a stimulant in 2015.

The percent of residents having received a stimulant prescription in 2015 ranged from 1% Essex County to 5% in Windham County.

In Caledonia County, 3% of residents received at least one prescription for a stimulant in 2015, this is consistent with Vermont overall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>% of Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>1,342</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittenden</td>
<td>5,531</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Isle</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoille</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>1,727</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>2,085</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>2,239</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All VT</td>
<td>19,798</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Prescription Monitoring System
Protective and Other Factors for Substance Use: High School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>Statistical Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felt valued by Community</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have at least one adult or teacher in their school they can talk to if they had a problem</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt sad or hopeless almost every day for at least two weeks in the past year</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of students in grades 9th – 12th reporting protective or other factors

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017)
### Risk Factors for Substance Use: High School

#### Percent of students in grades 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> reporting risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>Statistical Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drank before age 13</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believe it is easy to get alcohol</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Think people greatly risk harming themselves binge drinking</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believe their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong to drink alcohol</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believe it is wrong or very wrong for people their age to drink alcohol</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017)
## Risk Factors for Substance Use: High School

**Percent of students in grades 9th – 12th reporting risks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>Statistical Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana use before age 13</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believe it is easy to get marijuana</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Think people greatly risk harming themselves smoking marijuana</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believe their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong to use marijuana</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believe it is wrong or very wrong for people their age to use marijuana</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017)
Percent of students and young adults (who drive) reporting a consequence of substance use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk/Protective Factor</th>
<th>Caledonia County</th>
<th>Vermont</th>
<th>Statistical Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th – 12th graders drove under the influence of marijuana in the past 30 days</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 – 25 year olds drove under the influence of marijuana in the past 30 days</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th – 12th graders drove under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 – 25 year olds drove under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017) and Vermont Young Adult Survey (2016)
Percent of young adults perceiving “very easy” or “somewhat easy” to obtain (2016)

- Alcohol from friends/family (ages 18 - 20): Caledonia County 84%, Vermont 88%
- Alcohol from stores (ages 18 - 20): Caledonia County 28%, Vermont 29%
- Alcohol from restaurants/bars (ages 18 - 20): Caledonia County 11%, Vermont 15%
- Marijuana (ages 18 - 25): Caledonia County 84%, Vermont 84%
- Prescription pain relievers (ages 18 - 25): Caledonia County 41%, Vermont 37%

There is no statistical difference between Caledonia County and Vermont for all of the above indicators.
Percent of young adults 18-25 perceiving “moderate risk” or “great risk” (2016)

- Using Rx pain relievers not prescribed to them, a few times a year*: Caledonia County 95%, Vermont 88%
- Having 5+ drinks once or twice a week (Binge drinking): Caledonia County 74%, Vermont 73%
- Smoking marijuana once or twice a week: Caledonia County 18%, Vermont 21%

Perceived risk of using pain relievers not prescribed was statistically better in Caledonia County than Vermont overall.

Source: Vermont Young Adult Survey
Youth Substance Abuse Safety Program Citations

Rate of alcohol and marijuana citations for youth age 15-20 per 1,000 VT youth* by fiscal year

- Caledonia County: Alcohol
- Caledonia County: Marijuana
- VT: Alcohol
- VT: Marijuana

* Annual Vermont Population Estimate data for ages 15-20
Impaired Driver Crashes

Rate of impaired driving crashes with a BAC $\geq 0.01$ per 10,000 Vermonters*

Caledonia County  
Vermont

* Annual Vermont Population Estimate data for ages 15 and older

Source: Vermont Crash Reporting System
# Department of Liquor Control Compliance Checks

## Compliance Checks for 1st and 2nd Class Licensees, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th># Checked</th>
<th># Passed</th>
<th>Percent Passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittenden</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Isle</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoille</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutland</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
School-Based Grants

- Supervisory Unions funded for Fiscal Year 2017 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 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Dashboard for information on percent of students screened and referred to treatment.
These data are presented to assist the District Offices in all types of planning, needs assessment, community outreach, and prevention work surrounding alcohol use, binge drinking and prescription drug misuse.

Please contact:

Mallory Staskus  
Public Health Analyst  
Health Surveillance,  
Vermont Department of Health  
Mallory.Staskus@vermont.gov  
802-651-1516

John Searles, PhD  
Chair  
State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup  
John.Searles@vermont.gov  
802-657-4264