

Chittenden County Profile Regional Prevention Partnerships Grant

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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)

County	# and % of VT 10-24 year olds		% of District 10-24 year olds by gender		% of District that is 10-24 years old
	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%

Demographics: Race by County

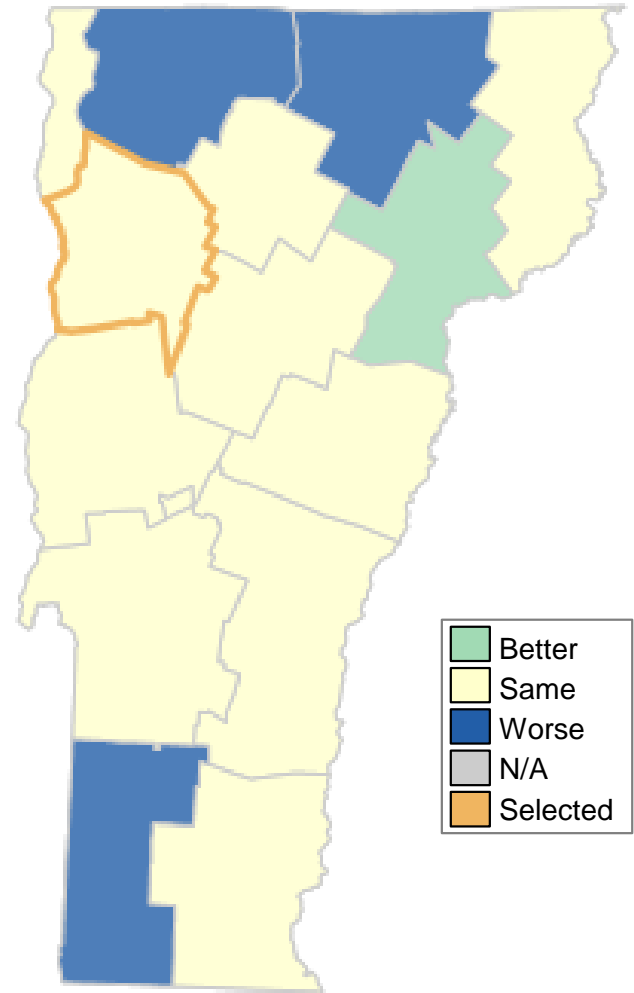
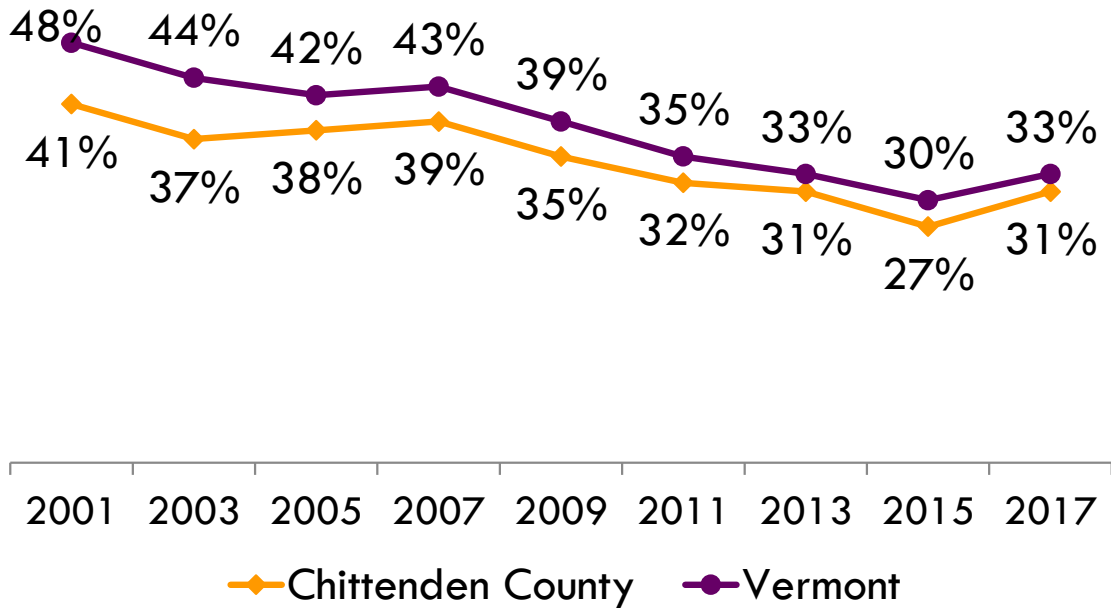
Race/Ethnicity by County (percent of county population)

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

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	Statistical Comparison
31%	33%	Better

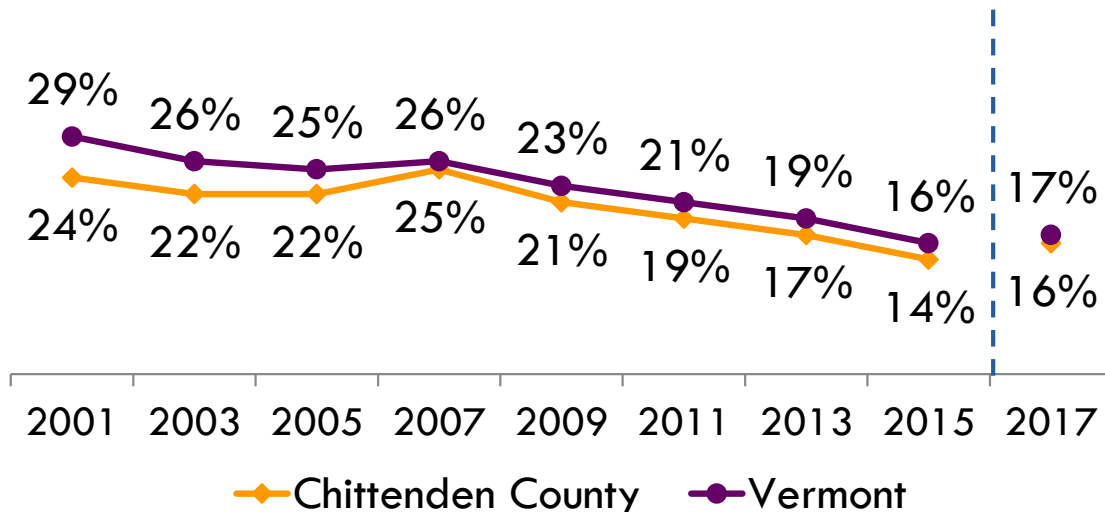


- Better
- Same
- Worse
- N/A
- Selected

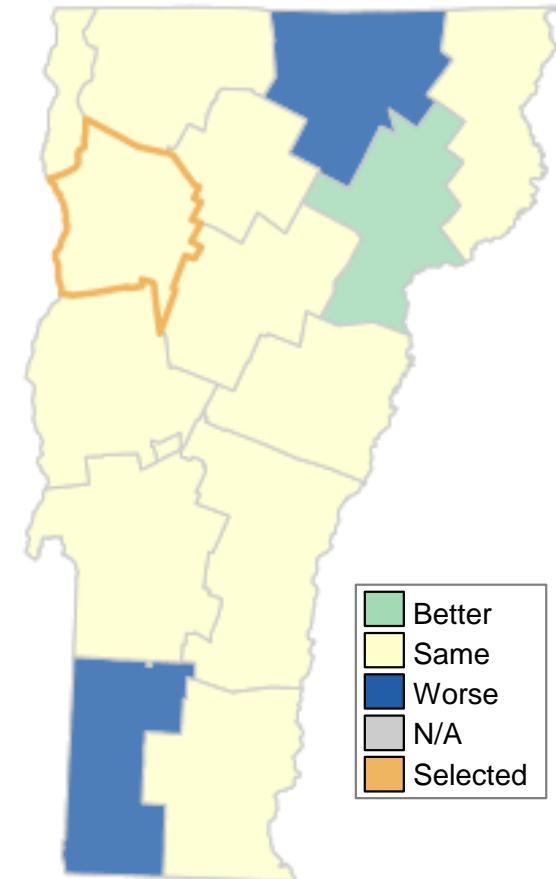
Prevalence: High School Youth – Binge Drinking

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

Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
16%	17%	Same



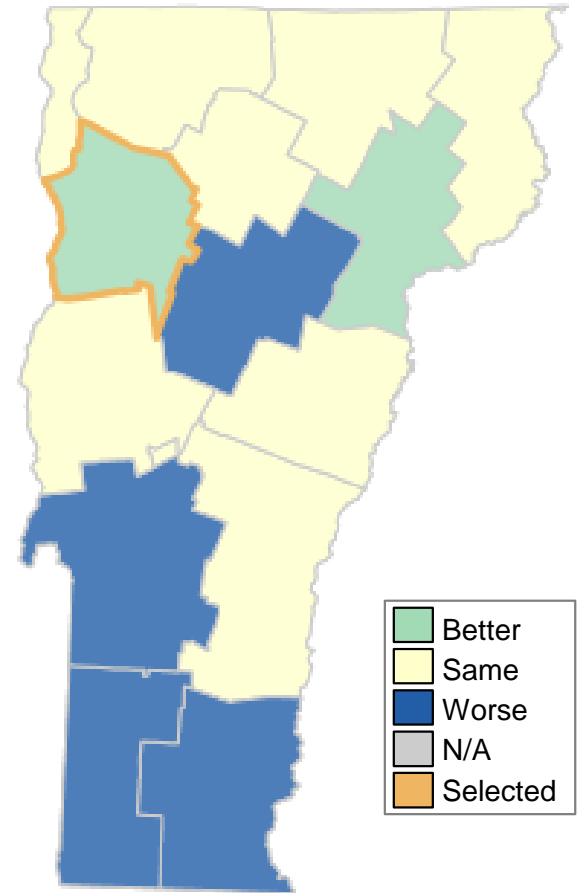
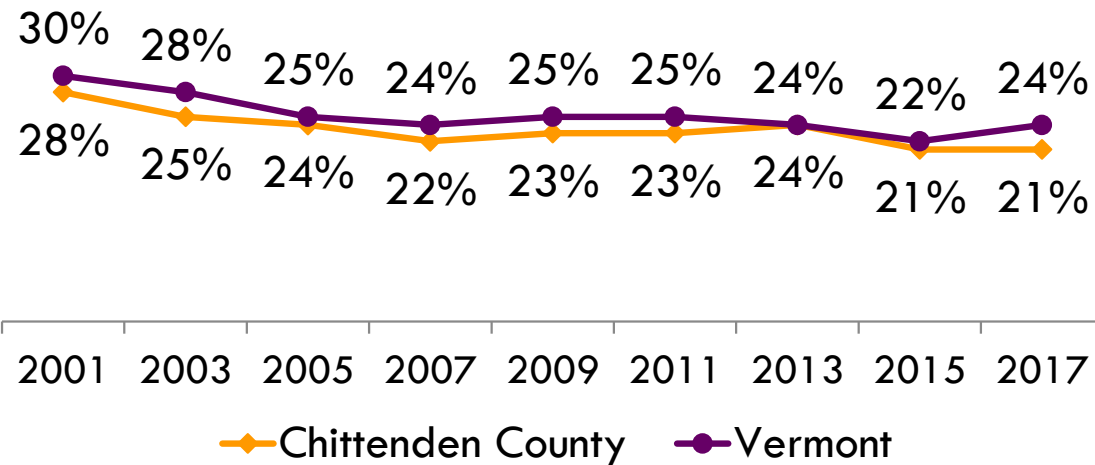
*Note that the question wording changed between 2015 and 2017. Caution should be taken when comparing binge drinking with prior years.



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%	24%	Better

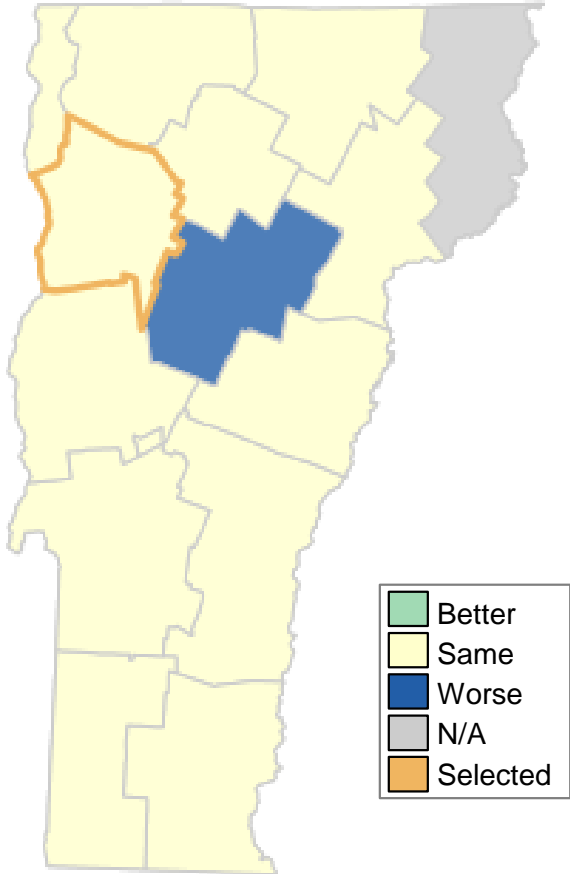
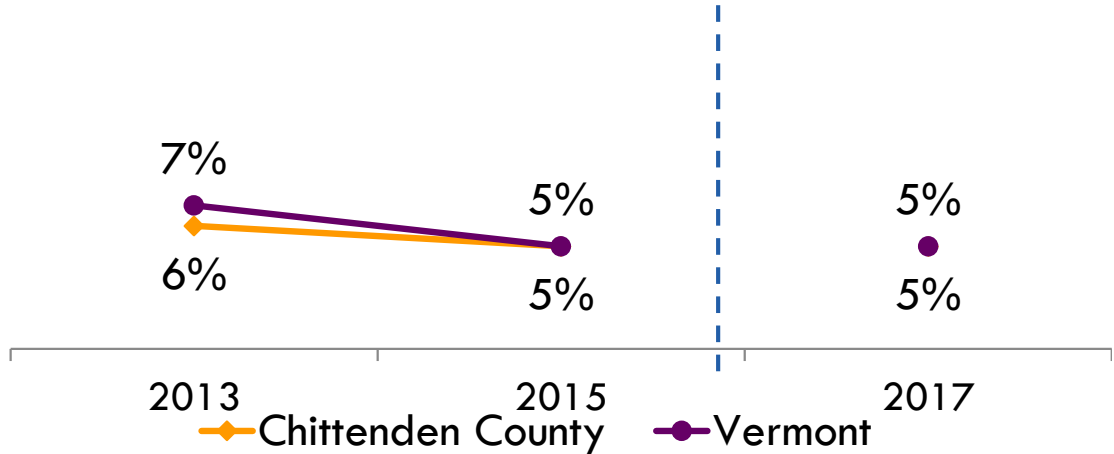


Among Chittenden County students using marijuana in the past 30 days, 34% reported frequent use (10+ times). This is better than the Vermont average (41%).

Prevalence: High School Youth – Prescription Drugs

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

Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
5%	5%	Same



*Note that the question wording changed between 2015 and 2017. Caution should be taken when comparing prescription drug misuse with prior prescription drug use.

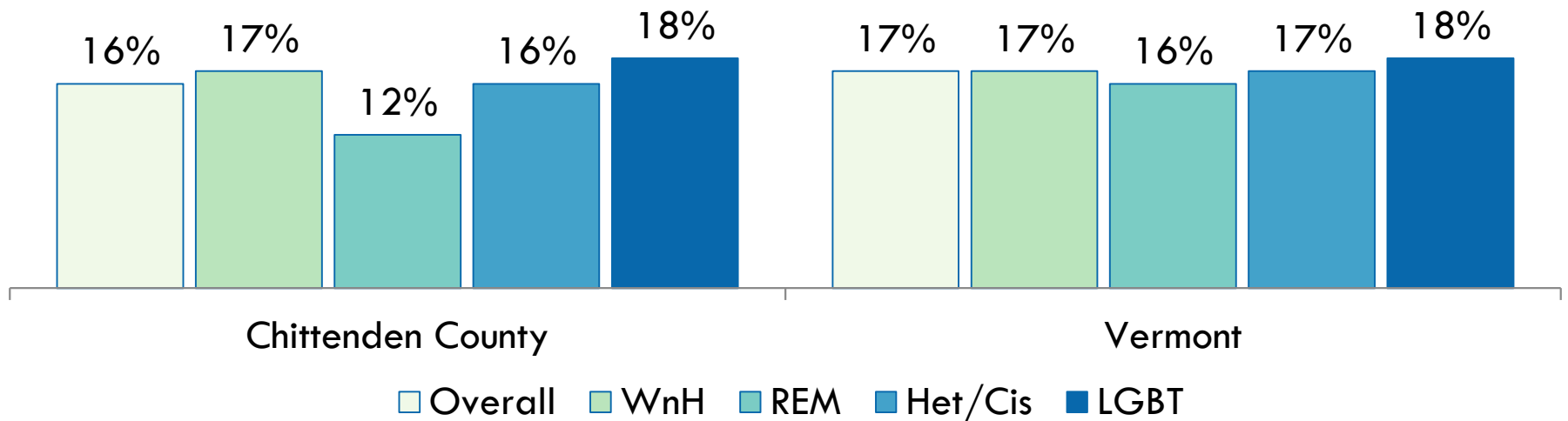
Prevalence: Middle School Youth – Substance Use

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

Substance Use	Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Ever drank alcohol	14%	19%	Better
Drank any alcohol, past 30 days	5%	7%	Better
Ever used marijuana	5%	7%	Better
Marijuana use, past 30 days	3%	4%	Better

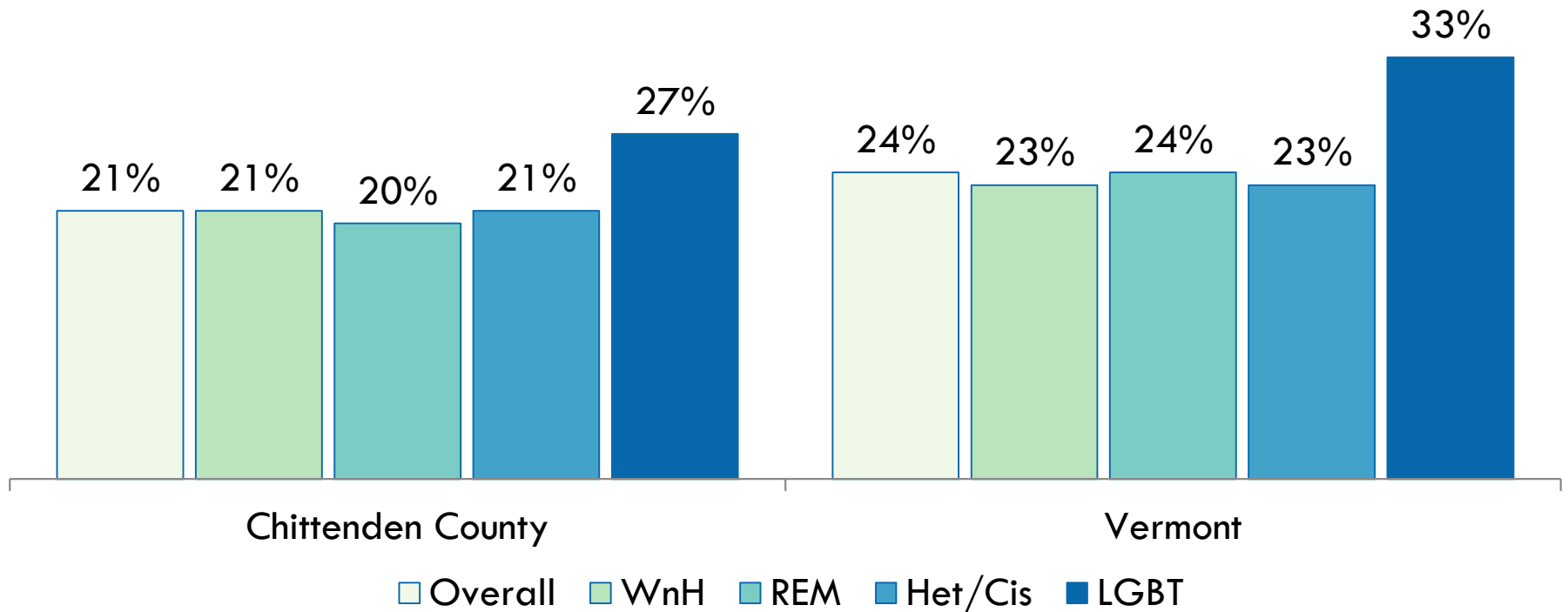
Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

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



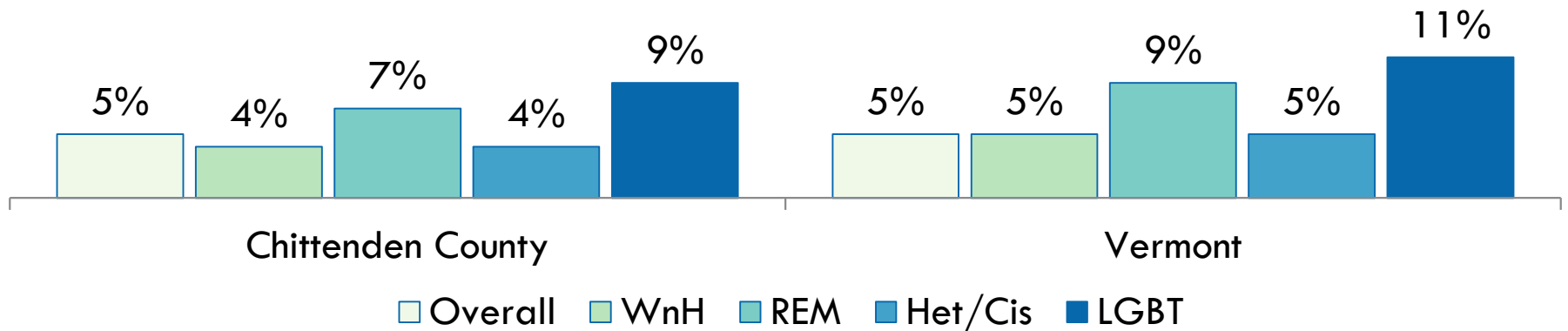
Disparities in Prevalence: High School Youth

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



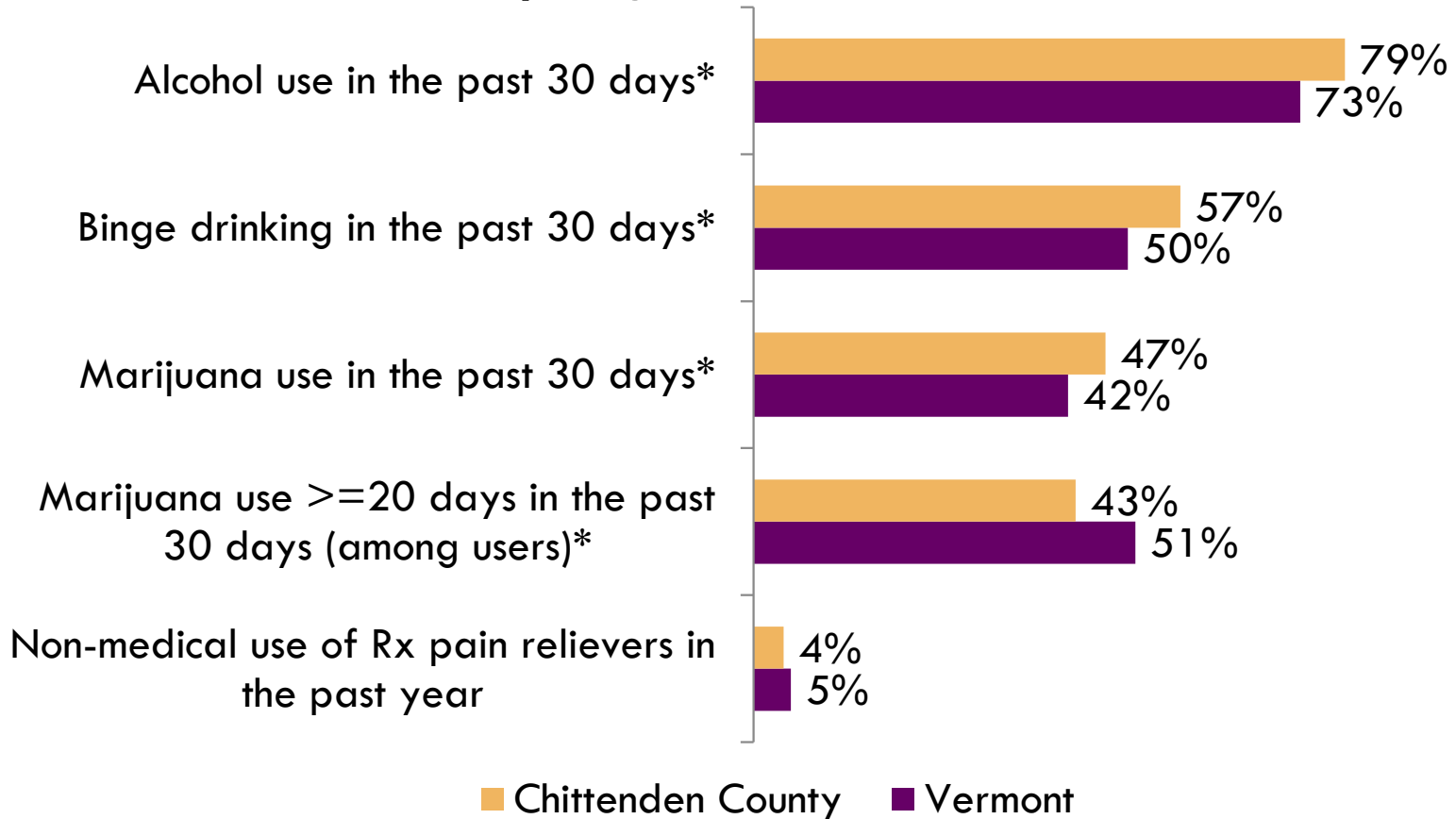
Disparities in Past 30 Day: High School Youth

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



Prevalence: Young Adult Substance Use

Prevalence of selected substance use behaviors in young adults 18-25 (2016)



*When statistically compared to Vermont overall, alcohol use, binge drinking, and marijuana use in Chittenden County were worse, and frequent Marijuana use was statistically better in Chittenden County.

Vermont Prescription Drug Monitoring System

- 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

- In 2015, 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 Chittenden County, 24% of residents received at least one prescription for a controlled substance in 2015, that was 1% lower than Vermont overall.

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

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 Chittenden County, 15% of residents received at least one prescription for an opioid in 2015, that was 2% lower than Vermont overall.

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

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 Chittenden County, 9% of residents received at least one prescription for a sedative in 2015, this is 1% lower than Vermont overall.

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

Vermonters Receiving Stimulant Prescriptions

- 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 Chittenden County, 3% of residents received at least one prescription for a stimulant in 2015, that was consistent with Vermont overall.

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

Protective and Other Factors for Substance Use: High School

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

Factor	Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Felt valued by Community	67%	61%	Better
Have at least one adult or teacher in their school they can talk to if they had a problem	82%	80%	Same
Felt sad or hopeless almost every day for at least two weeks in the past year	22%	25%	Better

Risk Factors for Substance Use: High School

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

Risk Factor	Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Drank before age 13	9%	14%	Better
Believe it is easy to get alcohol	68%	68%	Same
Think people greatly risk harming themselves binge drinking	39%	36%	Better
Believe their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong to drink alcohol	69%	66%	Better
Believe it is wrong or very wrong for people their age to drink alcohol	55%	54%	Same

Risk Factors for Substance Use: High School

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

Risk Factor	Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Marijuana use before age 13	3%	6%	Better
Believe it is easy to get marijuana	56%	58%	Same
Think people greatly risk harming themselves smoking marijuana	26%	24%	Same
Believe their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong to use marijuana	80%	76%	Better
Believe it is wrong or very wrong for people their age to use marijuana	56%	55%	Same

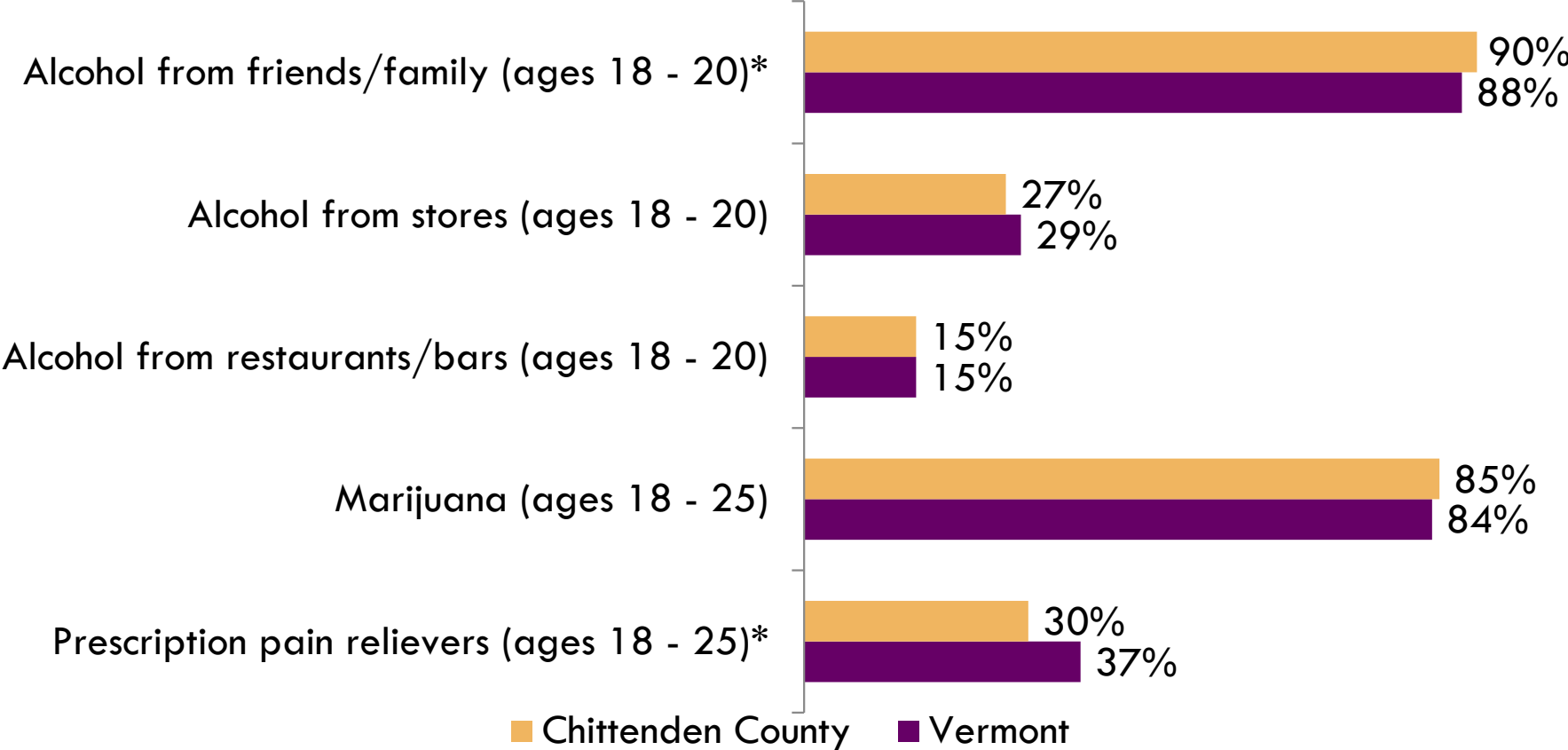
Consequences of Substance Use: High School Youth and Young Adults

Percent of students and young adults (who drive) reporting a consequence of substance use

Risk/Protective Factor	Chittenden County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
9th – 12th graders drove under the influence of marijuana in the past 30 days	12%	14%	Better
18 – 25 year olds drove under the influence of marijuana in the past 30 days	18%	17%	Same
9th – 12th graders drove under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days	5%	7%	Better
18 – 25 year olds drove under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days	4%	4%	Same

Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use: Young Adults

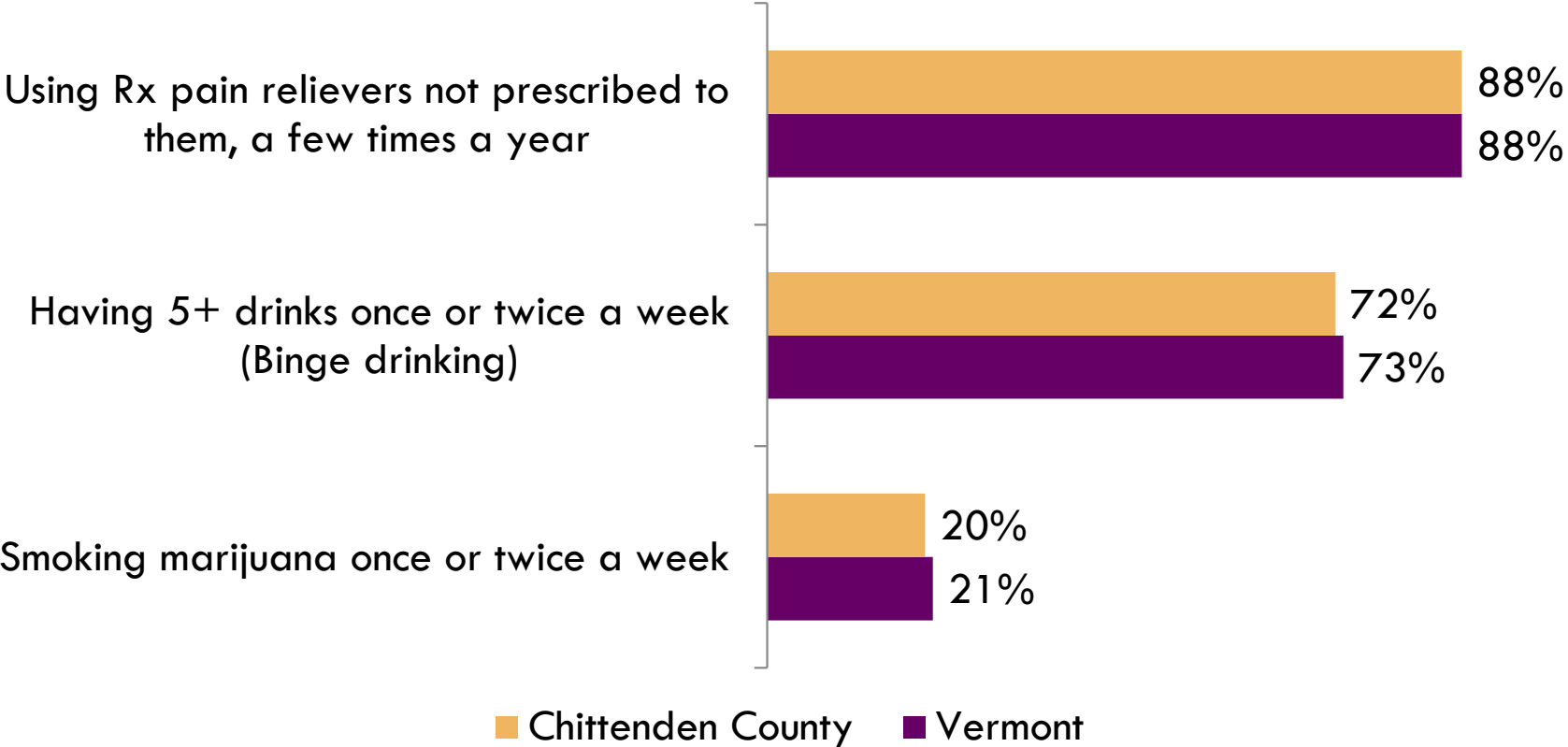
Percent of young adults perceiving “very easy” or “somewhat easy” to obtain (2016)



*Perceived ease of obtaining alcohol from friends/family, and non-medical use prescription pain relievers in Chittenden County are statistically different compared to Vermont overall.

Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use: Young Adults

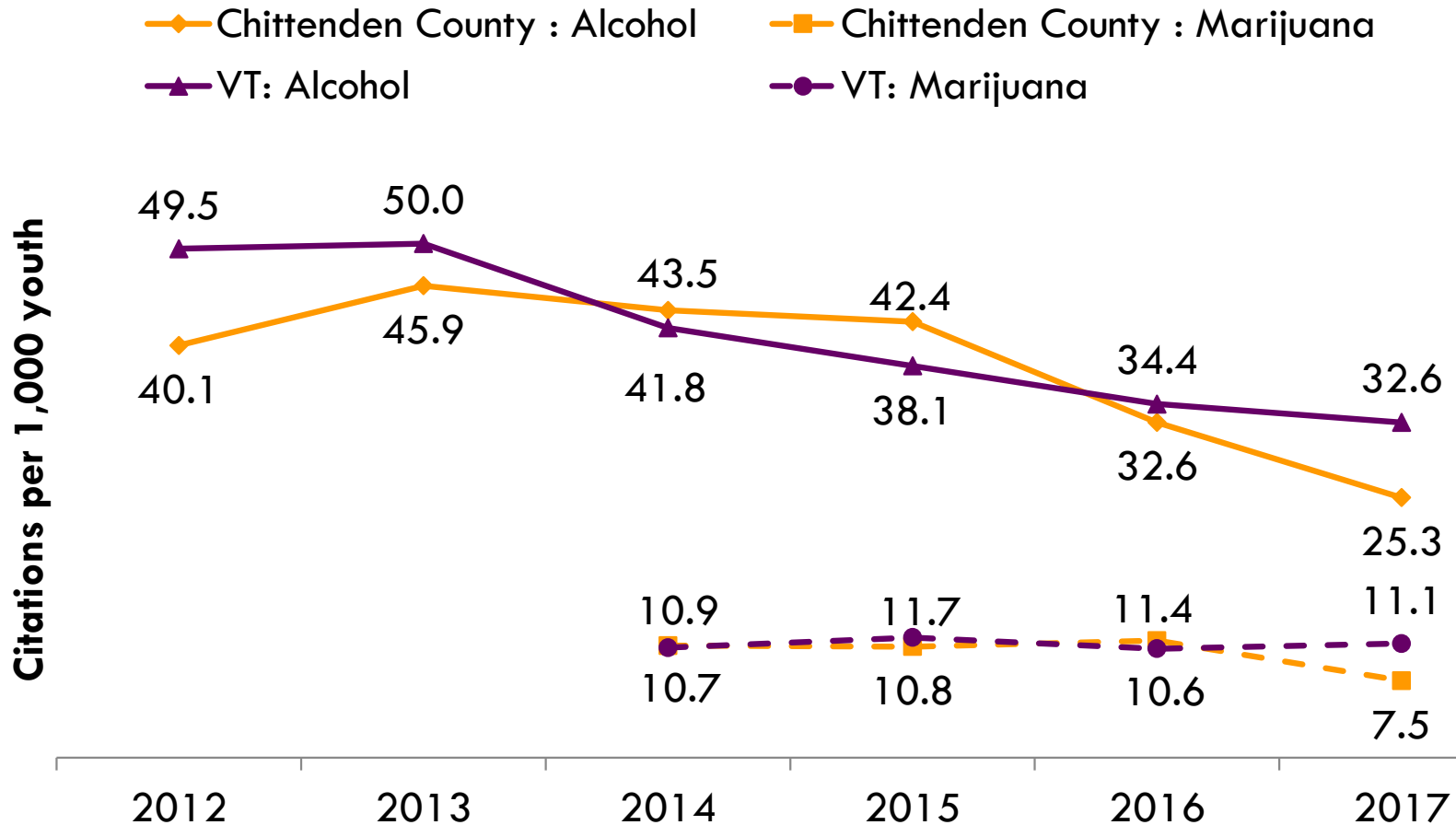
Percent of young adults 18-25 perceiving “moderate risk” or “great risk” (2016)



There were no statistical differences between Chittenden County and Vermont overall for perceived risk of substance use.

Youth Substance Abuse Safety Program Citations

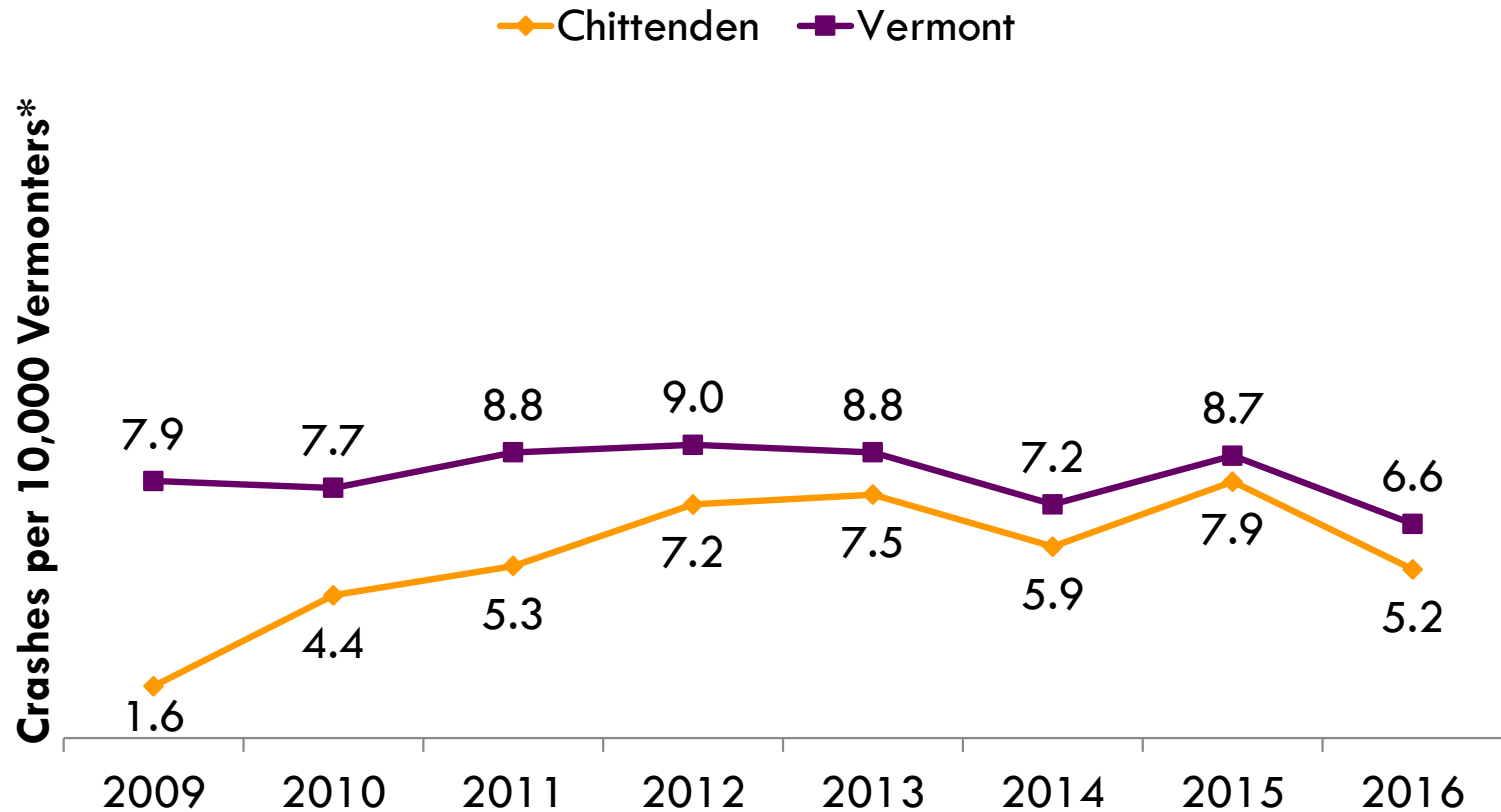
Rate of alcohol and marijuana citations for youth age 15-20 per 1,000 VT youth* by fiscal year



* Annual Vermont Population Estimate data for ages 15-20

Impaired Driver Crashes

Rate of impaired driving crashes with a BAC ≥ 0.01 per 10,000 Vermonters*



* Annual Vermont Population Estimate data for ages 15 and older

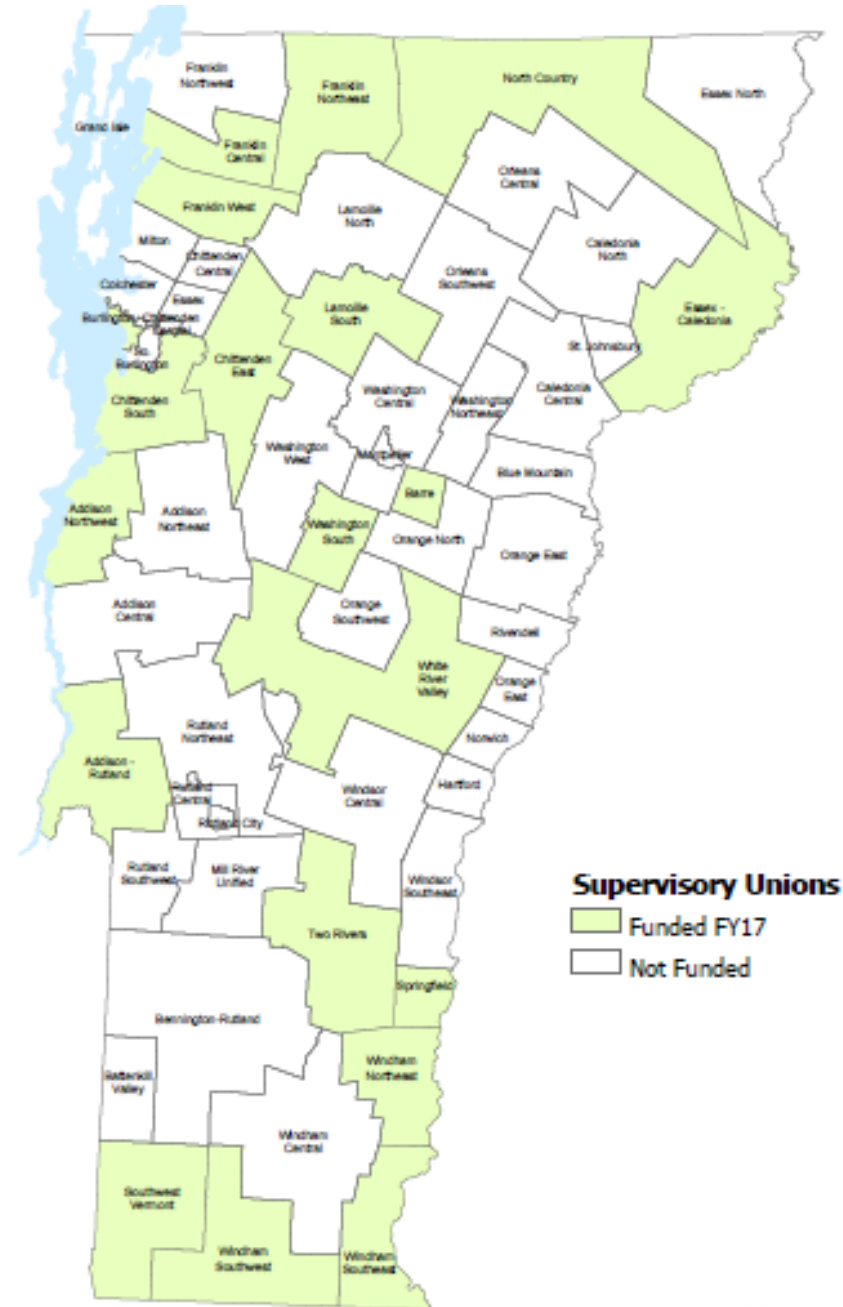
Department of Liquor Control Compliance Checks

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

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

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.



Conclusion and Contacts

- 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:

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