



Franklin County Profile

Regional Prevention Partnerships Grant

December 2019

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Purpose of this Profile

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 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.

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 to 25.

Demographics: Youth, Aged 10-24

Source: [Census Bureau 2010](#)

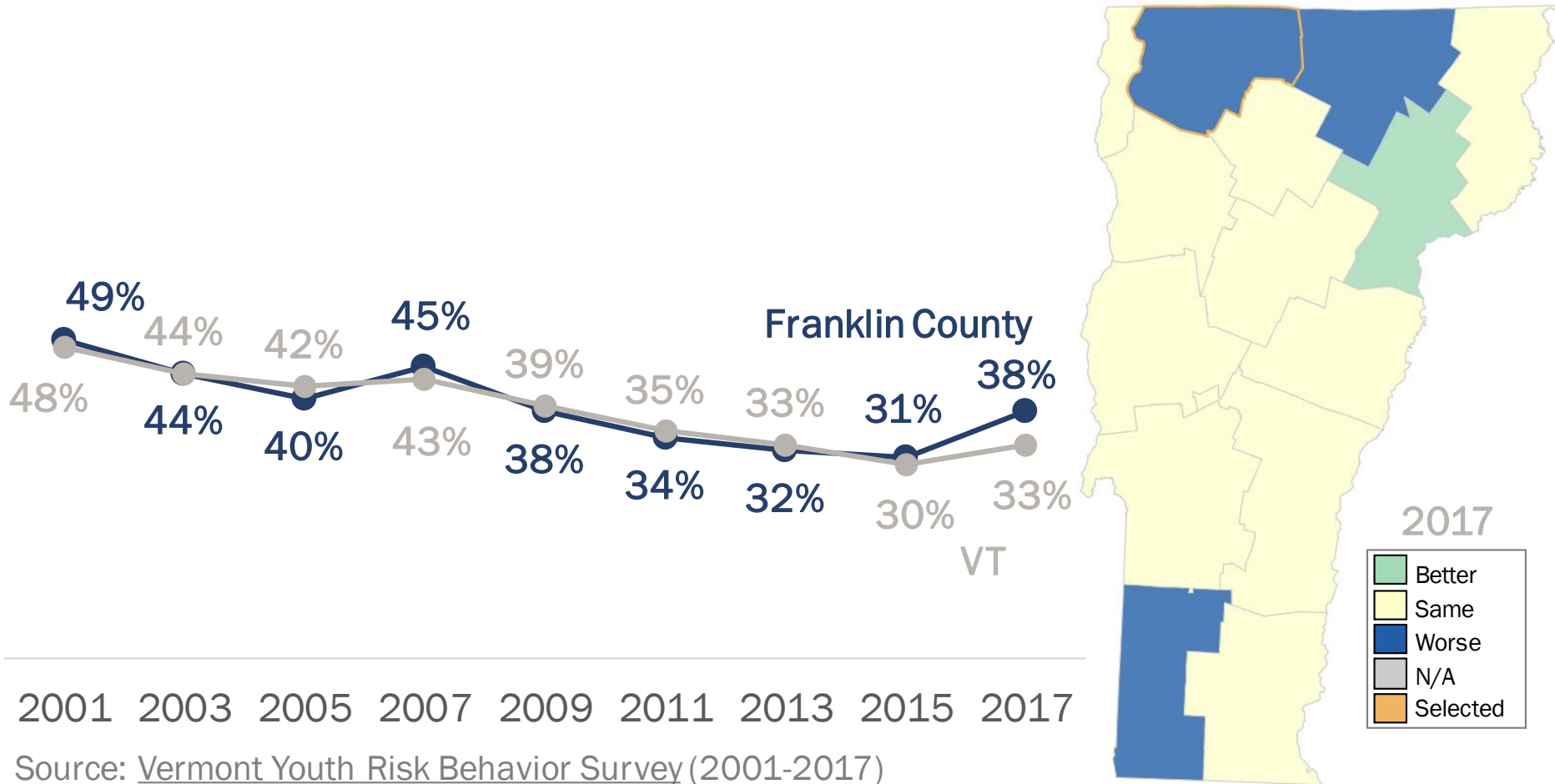
County	County Information				Percent of Vermont Youth Population
	Number	% of District	Female	Male	
Addison	8,601	23%	48%	52%	7%
Bennington	6,958	19%	51%	49%	5%
Caledonia	6,255	20%	47%	53%	5%
Chittenden	39,134	25%	50%	50%	31%
Essex	1,036	16%	50%	50%	1%
Franklin	9,075	19%	48%	52%	7%
Grand Isle	1,161	17%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

Demographics: Youth, Aged 10-24

Source: [Census Bureau 2010](#)

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%	0.3%
Essex	97.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Franklin	95.8%	0.6%	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%
Grand Isle	95.3%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%
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%	0.3%
Vermont	95.5%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	0.4%

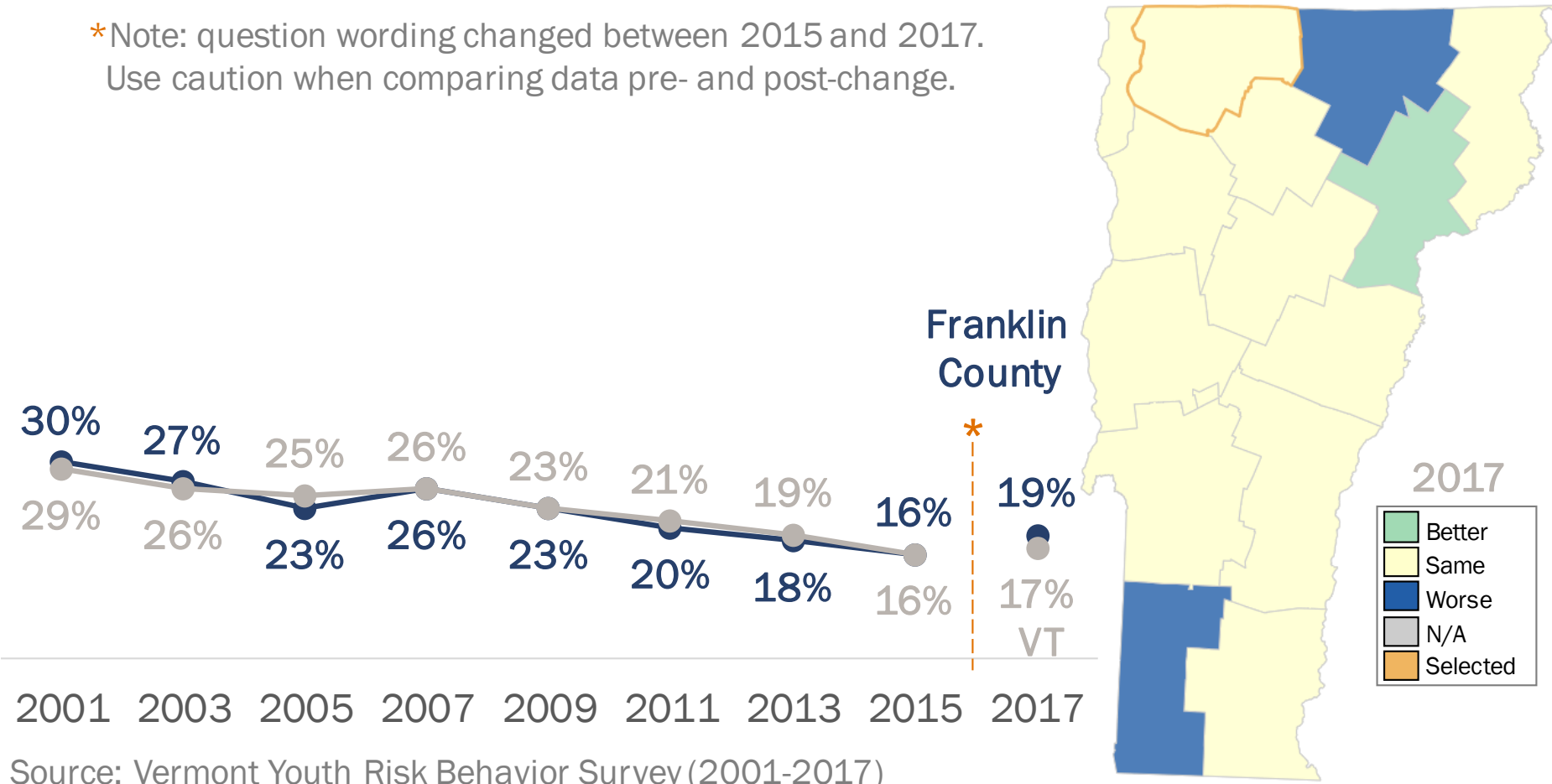
The percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who drank any alcohol in the past 30 days was statistically worse in Franklin County compared to Vermont in 2017



Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2001-2017)

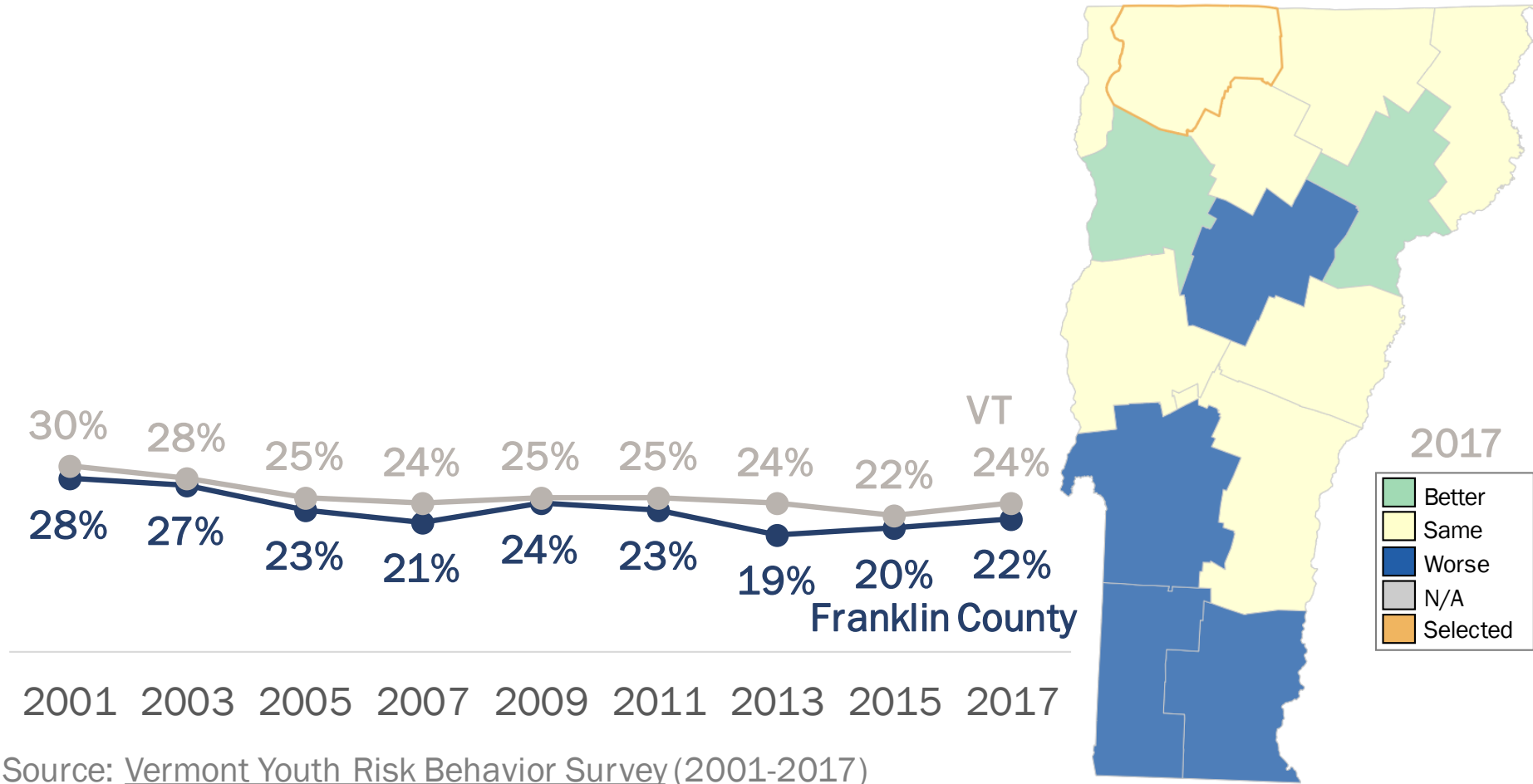
The percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who binge drank in the past 30 days was statistically the same between Vermont and Franklin County in 2017

*Note: question wording changed between 2015 and 2017. Use caution when comparing data pre- and post-change.



Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2001-2017)

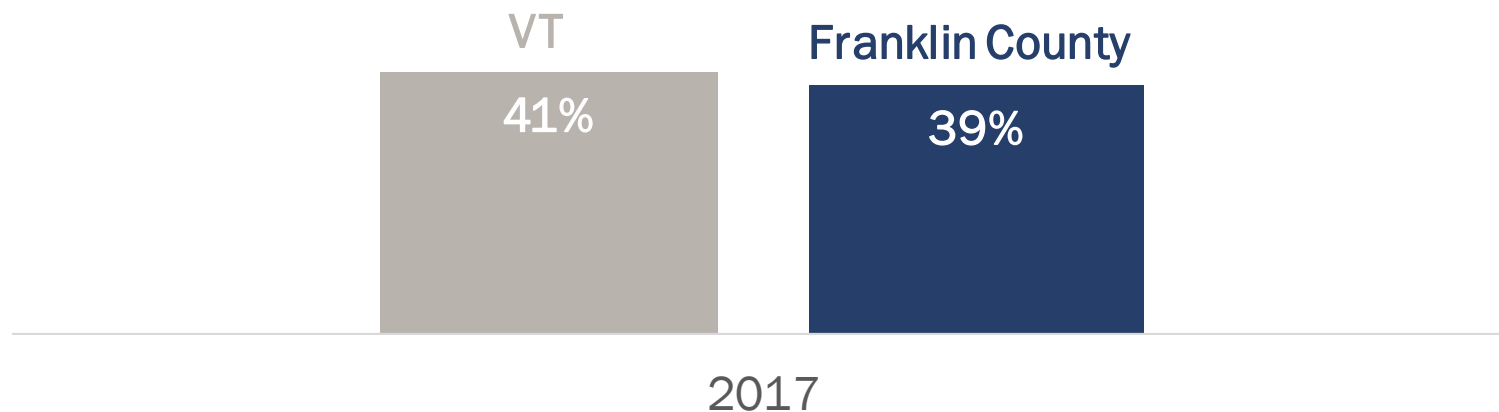
The percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who used marijuana in the past 30 days was statistically the same between Vermont and Franklin County in 2017



Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2001-2017)

The percent of students who reported frequent use of marijuana was statistically the same between Vermont and Franklin County in 2017

Among students in grades 9-12 using marijuana in the past 30 days, 39% of students in Franklin County reported frequent use (10+ times)

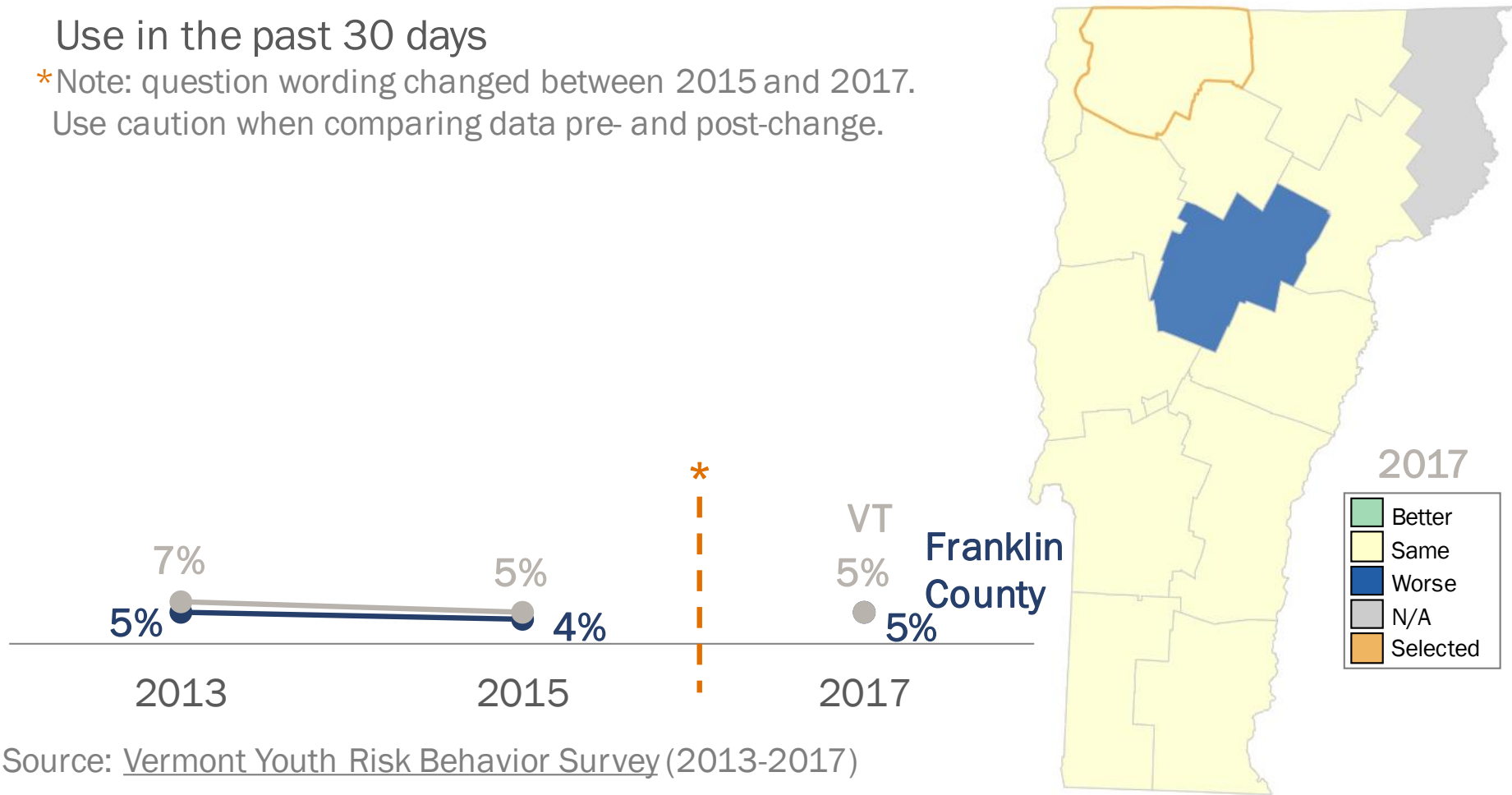


Source: [Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(2017\)](#)

The percent of adolescents in grades 9-12 who used a prescription drug not prescribed to them was statistically the same between Vermont and Franklin County in 2017

Use in the past 30 days

*Note: question wording changed between 2015 and 2017. Use caution when comparing data pre- and post-change.



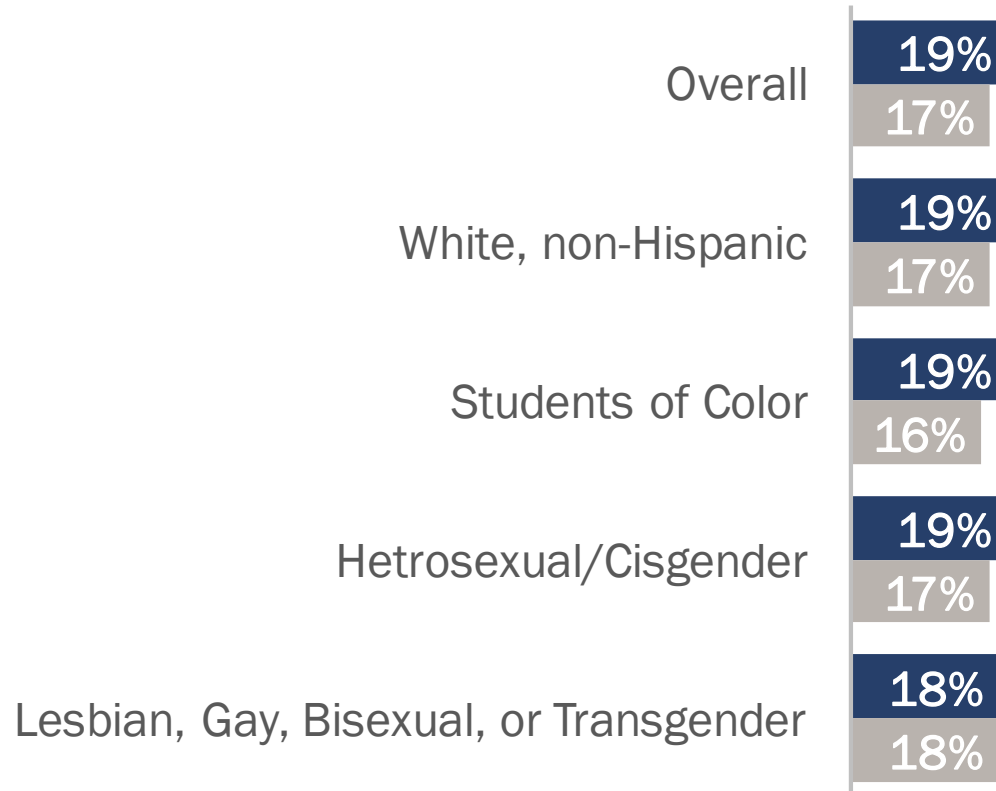
Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2013-2017)

Percent of students in grades 6 – 8 reporting substance use

Substance Use	Franklin County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Ever drank alcohol	22%	19%	Worse
Drank any alcohol, past 30 days	7%	7%	Same
Ever used marijuana	6%	7%	Same
Marijuana use, past 30 days	3%	4%	Same

Source: [Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(2017\)](#)

Percent of students who binge drank in the past 30 days in Vermont and Franklin County, grades 9-12



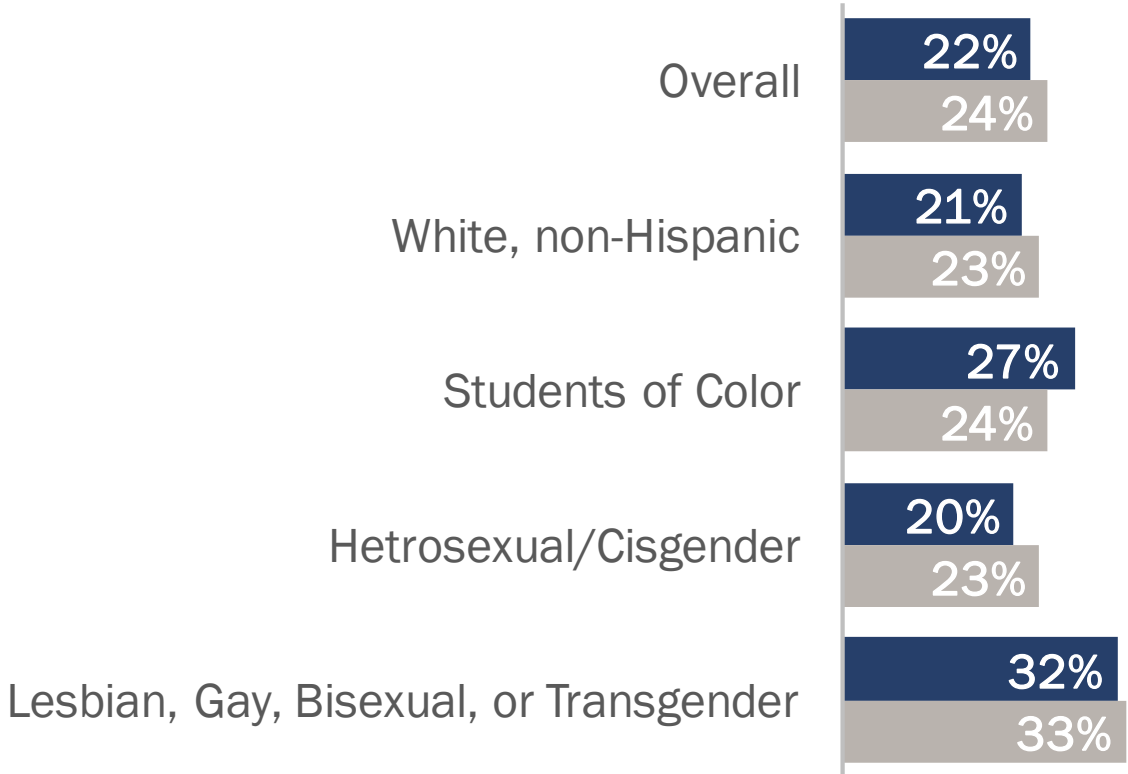
There are no statistical differences within **Franklin County**.

Source: [Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(2017\)](#)

Vermont Department of Health

Disparities in Prevalence: High School

Percent of students who used marijuana in the past 30 days in Vermont and Franklin County, grades 9-12



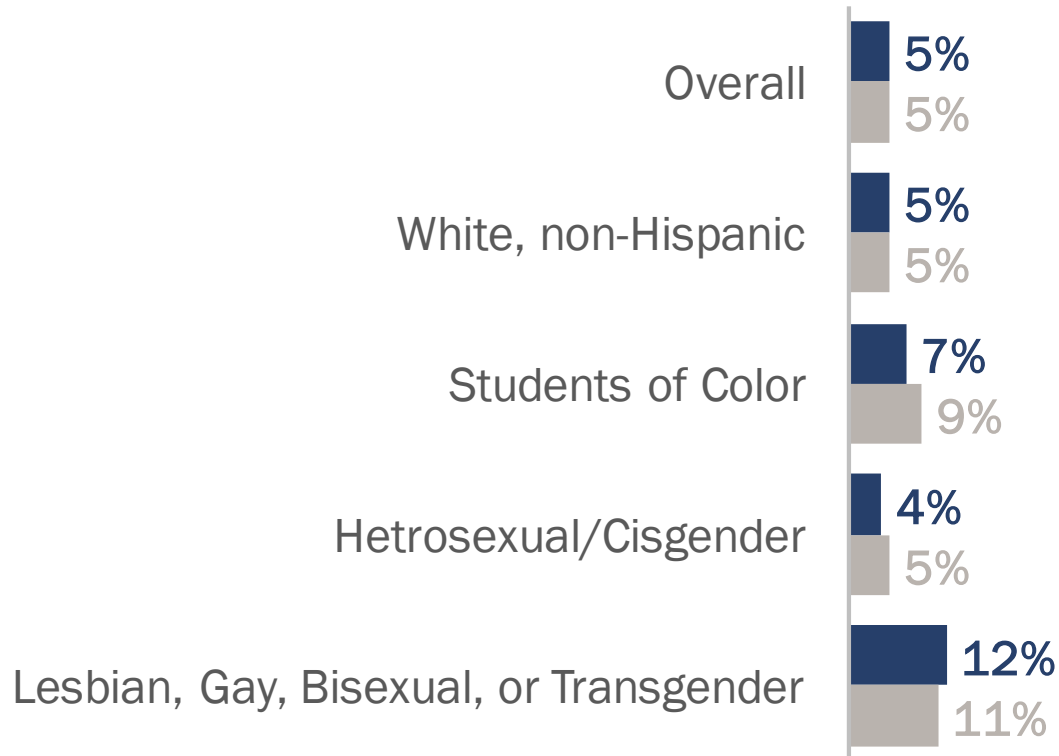
LGBT students were statistically more likely to use marijuana than heterosexual/cisgender students within **Franklin County**.

Source: Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017)

Vermont Department of Health

Disparities in Prevalence: High School

Percent of students who misused a prescription drug in the past 30 days in Vermont and Franklin County, grades 9-12



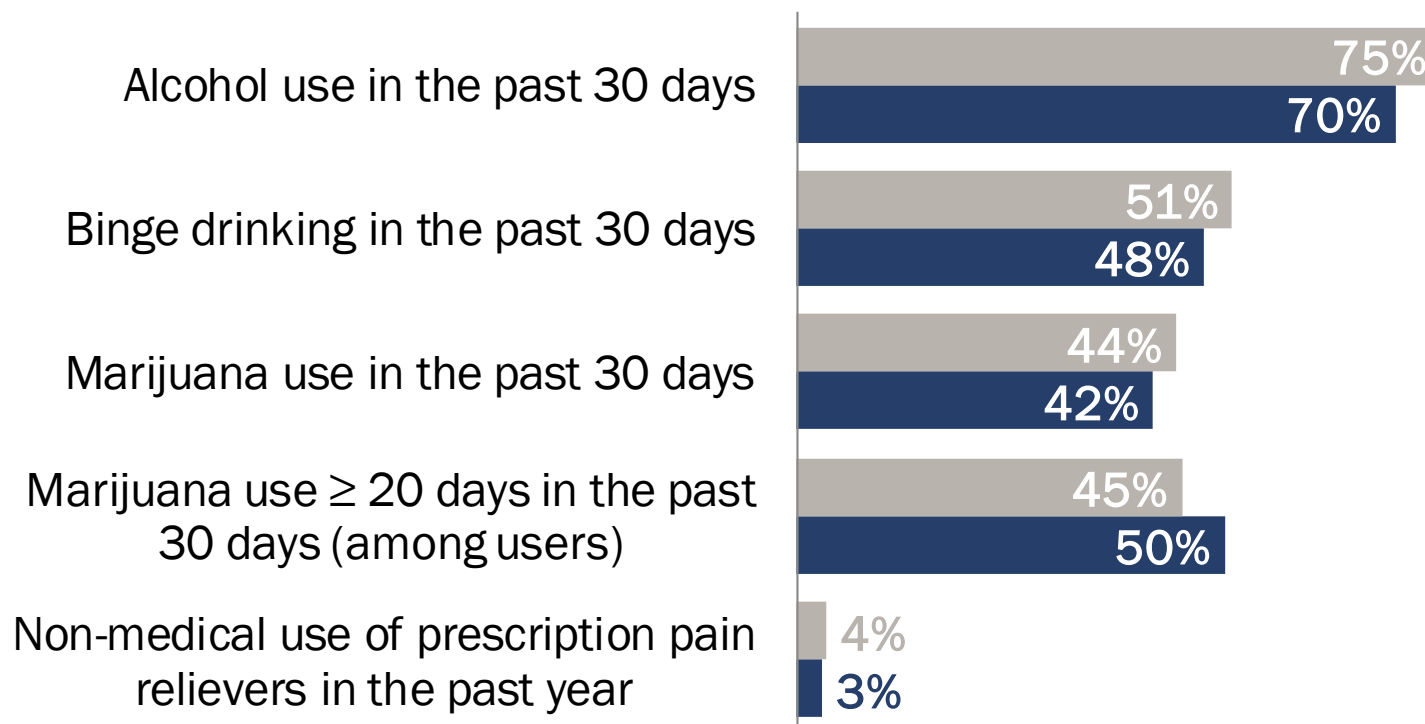
LGBT students were statistically more likely to misuse a prescription drug than heterosexual/cisgender students within **Franklin County**.

Source: [Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(2017\)](#)

Vermont Department of Health

Disparities in Prevalence: High School

Prevalence of substance use in young adults aged 18-25 in Vermont and Franklin/Grand Isle Counties



There were no statistically significant differences between Franklin/Grand Isle Counties and Vermont overall for these measures.

Note: Due to a limited sampling population, in order to present data for Franklin and Grand Isle counties the data for these two needed to be combined. Source: [Vermont Young Adult Survey \(2018\)](#)

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

Protective or Other Factor	Franklin County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Felt valued by Community	58%	61%	Same
Have at least one adult or teacher in their school they can talk to if they had a problem	80%	80%	Same
Felt sad or hopeless almost every day for at least two weeks in the past year	27%	25%	Same

Source: [Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(2017\)](#)

Percent of students in grades 9 – 12 reporting risk factors for substance use, alcohol

Risk Factor	Franklin County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Drank before age 13	15%	14%	Same
Believe it is easy to get alcohol	69%	68%	Same
Think people greatly risk harming themselves binge drinking	31%	36%	Worse
Believe their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong to drink alcohol	63%	66%	Same
Believe it is wrong or very wrong for people their age to drink alcohol	51%	54%	Worse

Source: [Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(2017\)](#)

Percent of students in grades 9 – 12 reporting risk factors for substance use, marijuana

Risk Factor	Franklin County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
Marijuana use before age 13	6%	6%	Same
Believe it is easy to get marijuana	59%	58%	Same
Think people greatly risk harming themselves smoking marijuana	25%	24%	Same
Believe their parents would think it is wrong or very wrong to use marijuana	79%	76%	Better
Believe it is wrong or very wrong for people their age to use marijuana	57%	55%	Same

Source: [Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(2017\)](#)

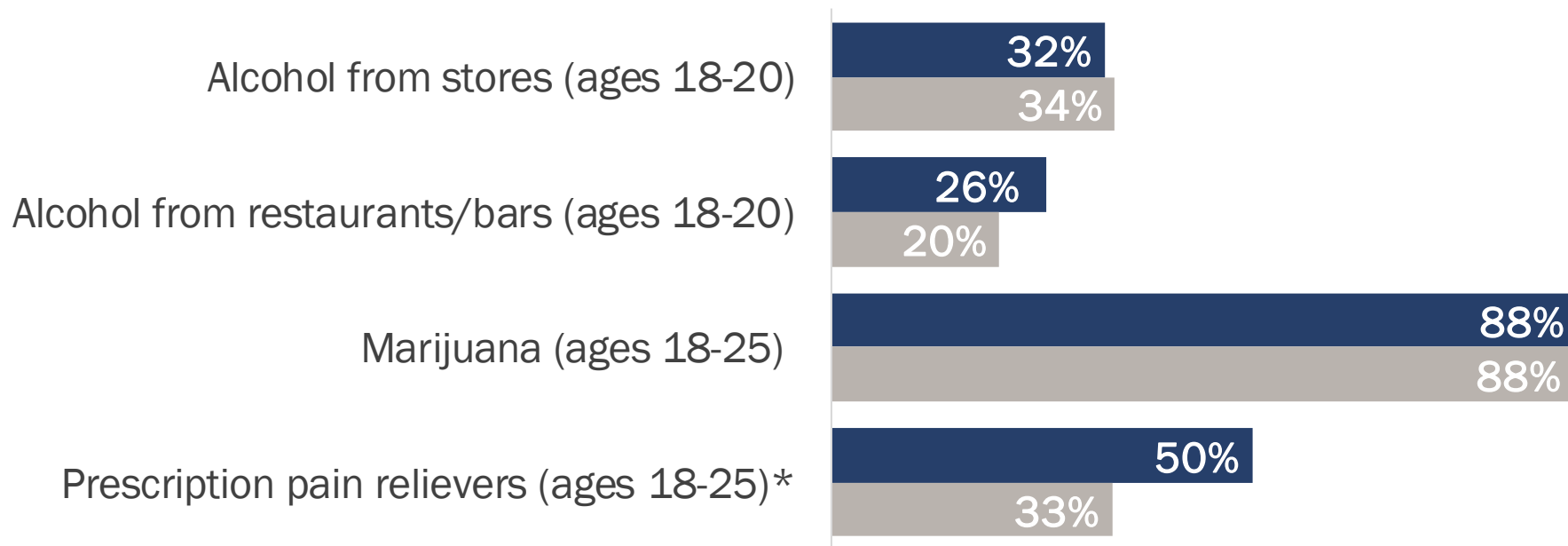
The percent of high school students and young adults who report driving after using marijuana or alcohol

Behavior	Franklin County	Vermont	Statistical Comparison
9 th – 12 th grade students that drove after using marijuana in the past 30 days*	12%	14%	Better
18 – 25-year-olds that drove after using marijuana in the past 30 days**	15%	16%	Same
9 th – 12 th grade students that drove after drinking in the past 30 days*	7%	7%	Same
18 – 25-year-olds that drove after having too much to drink , in the past 30 days**	4%	3%	Same

Note: Due to a limited sampling population, in order to present data for Franklin and Grand Isle counties the data for these two needed to be combined in the Vermont Young Adult Survey.

Sources: *[Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey \(2017\)](#) **[Vermont Young Adult Survey \(2018\)](#)

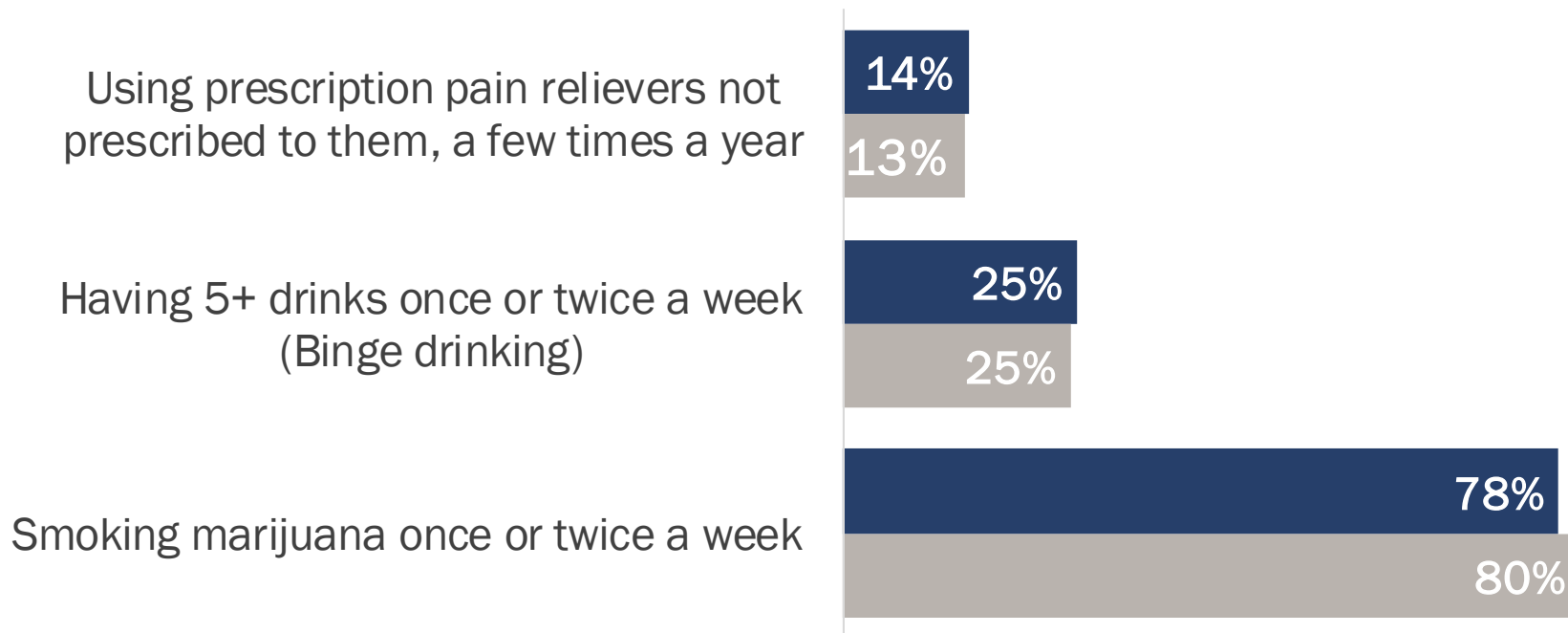
The percent of young adults perceiving “very easy” or “somewhat easy” to obtain substances in Vermont and Franklin/Grand Isle Counties



Perceived ease to obtain alcohol from restaurants/bars, and prescription pain relievers in **Franklin/Grand Isle Counties** was statistically worse than Vermont overall.

Source: Vermont Young Adult Survey (2018)

The percent of young adults perceiving “no risk” or “slight risk” in using substances in Vermont and Franklin/Grand Isle Counties



There were no statistically significant differences between Franklin/Grand Isle Counties and Vermont overall for these measures.

Source: [Vermont Young Adult Survey \(2018\)](#)

Vermont Department of Health

Risk Factors for Substance Use: Young Adults (age 18-25)

Vermont 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.

VPMS collects, monitors and analyzes electronically transmitted prescribing and dispensing data submitted by pharmacies and dispensing practitioners. This information is used to support and coordinate clinical care and substance misuse prevention, and to assist in understanding the patterns of controlled substance prescribing and dispensing in Vermont.

Source: [Vermont Prescription Monitoring System](#)

Vermont Prescription Monitoring System

This 2017 VPMS Annual Report assigns drugs to drug classes based on the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) treatment classes. The drug types included in this report are:

- **Opioid analgesics:** opioids used in the treatment of pain.
Examples: oxycodone, hydrocodone, prescribed fentanyl
- **Benzodiazepines:** sedatives to treat anxiety, insomnia and other conditions.
Examples: lorazepam, clonazepam, diazepam
- **Stimulants:** medication to increase alertness, attention and energy.
Examples: methylphenidate, amphetamine

Source: [Vermont Prescription Monitoring System \(2017\)](#)

Vermonters Receiving Opioid Analgesic Prescriptions

- Approximately 1 in 7 (13.8%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for an opioid analgesic in 2017.
- The percent of residents who received an opioid analgesic prescription in 2017 ranged from 8.9% in Essex County to 16.6% in Rutland County.
- In **Franklin County** 14.0% of residents received at least one prescription for an opioid analgesic in 2017, which was 0.2% higher than **Vermont overall**.

Source: [VPMS 2017 Annual Report](#)

Vermont Department of Health

County	Recipients	Percent of Population (All Ages)
Addison	4,597	12.5%
Bennington	5,339	15.0%
Caledonia	4,072	13.5%
Chittenden	18,186	11.2%
Essex	554	8.9%
Franklin	6,864	14.0%
Grand Isle	1,050	15.0%
Lamoille	3,446	13.6%
Orange	2,839	9.8%
Orleans	4,053	15.1%
Rutland	9,808	16.6%
Washington	7,753	13.3%
Windham	6,045	14.1%
Windsor	5,179	9.4%
Vermont	86,065	13.8%

Vermonters Receiving Benzodiazepine Prescriptions

- Approximately 1 in 10 (9.2%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a benzodiazepine in 2017.
- The percent of residents who received a benzodiazepine prescription in 2017 ranged 5.3% in Essex County to 10.3% in Windham County.
- In **Franklin County** 7.8% of residents received at least one prescription for a benzodiazepine in 2017, which was 1.4% lower than Vermont overall.

County	Recipients	Percent of Population (All Ages)
Addison	2,979	8.1%
Bennington	3,631	10.2%
Caledonia	2,323	7.7%
Chittenden	14,289	8.8%
Essex	330	5.3%
Franklin	3,824	7.8%
Grand Isle	609	8.7%
Lamoille	2,331	9.2%
Orange	2,173	7.5%
Orleans	2,604	9.7%
Rutland	5,791	9.8%
Washington	5,654	9.7%
Windham	4,416	10.3%
Windsor	3,582	6.5%
Vermont	57,376	9.2%

Source: [VPMS 2017 Annual Report](#)
Vermont Department of Health

Vermonters Receiving Stimulant Prescriptions

- Approximately 1 in 25 (3.7%) Vermont residents received at least one prescription for a stimulant in 2017.
- The percent of residents who received a stimulant prescription in 2017 ranged from 2.2% in Essex County to 5.5% in Windham County.
- In **Franklin County** 2.6% of residents received at least one prescription for a stimulant in 2017, which was 1.1% lower than **Vermont overall**.

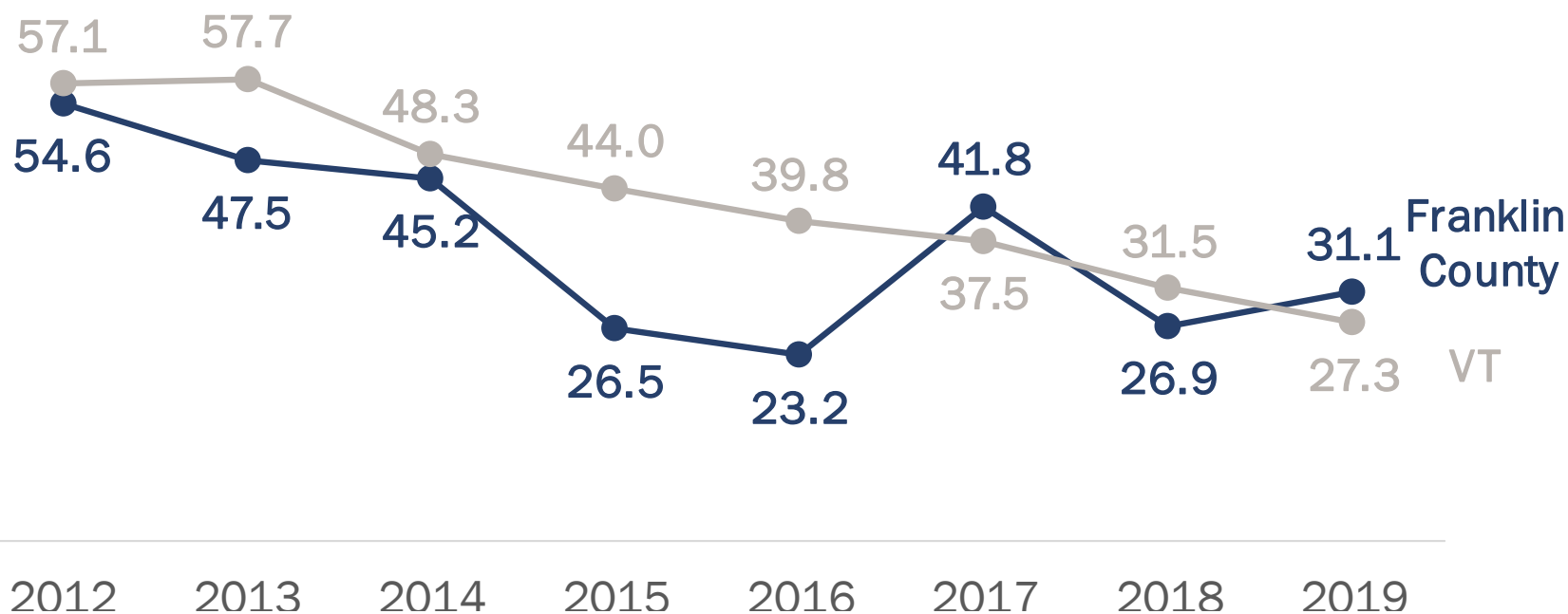
County	Recipients	Percent of Population (All Ages)
Addison	1,140	3.1%
Bennington	1,531	4.3%
Caledonia	1,086	3.6%
Chittenden	6,008	3.7%
Essex	137	2.2%
Franklin	1,275	2.6%
Grand Isle	217	3.1%
Lamoille	861	3.4%
Orange	811	2.8%
Orleans	886	3.3%
Rutland	1,891	3.2%
Washington	2,332	4.0%
Windham	2,358	5.5%
Windsor	1,267	2.3%
Vermont	23,075	3.7%

Source: [VPMS 2017 Annual Report](#)
 Vermont Department of Health

The rate of Youth Substance Abuse Safety Program alcohol citations for youth age 16-20

per 1,000 VT youth, by fiscal year

(using the annual Vermont population estimate data for ages 16-20)

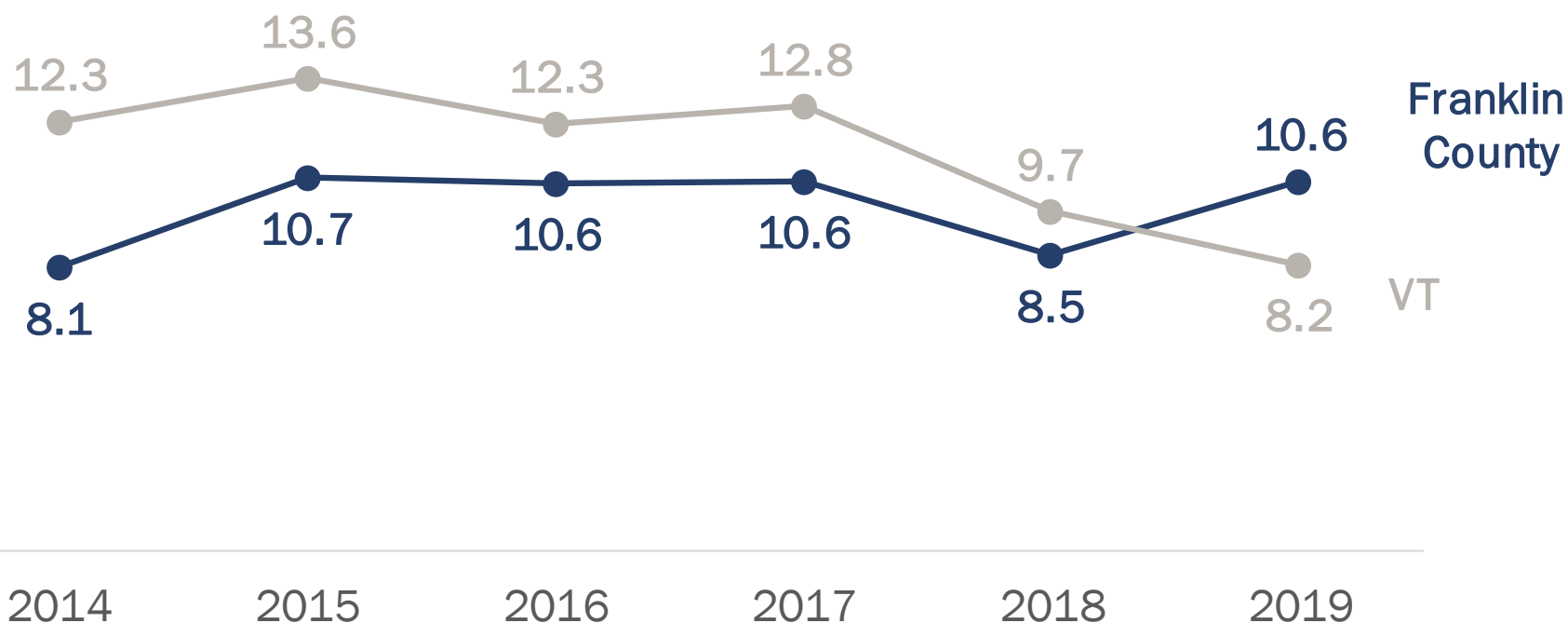


Source: Youth Substance Abuse Safety Program (2012-2019)

The rate of Youth Substance Abuse Safety Program marijuana citations for youth age 16-20

per 1,000 VT youth, by fiscal year

(using the annual Vermont population estimate data for ages 16-20)



Source: Youth Substance Abuse Safety Program (2014-2019)

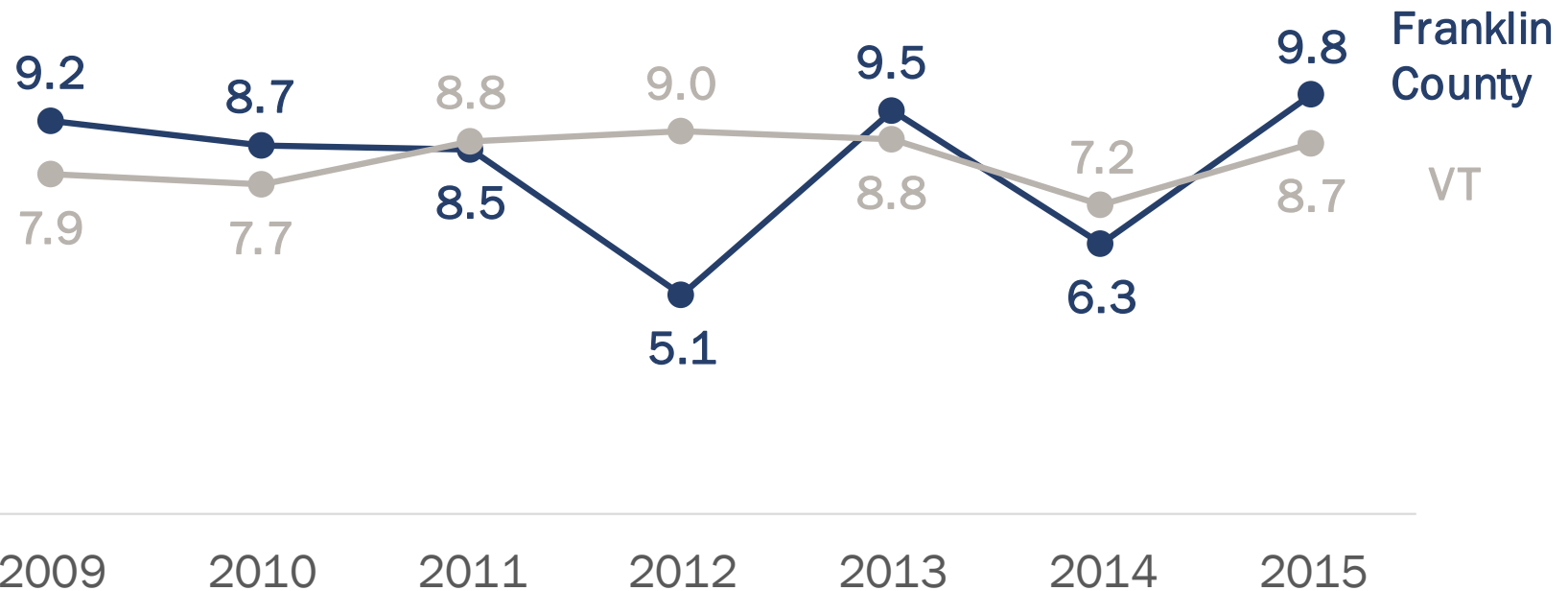
Vermont Department of Health

Consequence

The rate of impaired driver crashes where blood alcohol content was $\geq 0.01\%$ in Vermont and Franklin County

Per 10,000 Vermonters.

Annual Vermont Population Estimate data for ages 15 and older.



Source: [2017 Vermont Highway Safety Plan](#)

Vermont Department of Health

Consequence

Department of Liquor Control Compliance Checks

Number of checks of 1st and 2nd Class Licensees

Source: [Vermont Department of Liquor Control 2018](#)

County	Checked	Passed	Percent Passed
Addison	60	55	92%
Bennington	45	40	89%
Caledonia	60	54	90%
Chittenden	195	177	91%
Essex	8	7	88%
Franklin	61	59	97%
Grand Isle	21	21	100%
Lamoille	60	54	90%
Orange	31	26	84%
Orleans	36	32	89%
Rutland	113	106	94%
Washington	107	82	77%
Windham	85	73	86%
Windsor	100	92	92%
Vermont	982	878	89%

School-Based Substance Abuse Service Grants in Supervisory Unions funded for Fiscal Year 2020

Addison Northwest SU

Champlain Valley SD

Franklin Northeast SU

Lamoille South SU

Maple Run Unified SD

Mount Mansfield Unified Union SD

Slate Valley Unified Modified SD

Southwest Vermont SU

Springfield SD

Two Rivers SU

Windham Central SU

Windham Northeast SU

Windham Southeast SU

Windham Southwest SU

Windsor Central SU

The purpose of these 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 the percent of students screened and referred to treatment.

Conclusion and Contacts

- These data are presented to assist the District Offices and community partners in all types of planning, needs assessment, community outreach, and prevention work surrounding alcohol use, binge drinking, marijuana use, and prescription drug misuse.

- **Contact information**

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