

**Delaware—The State
We're In
Context, Consumption and
Consequences of Alcohol,
Marijuana, Prescription Painkillers
and Heroin**

Presentation to the Delaware Advisory Council
Of the Strategic Prevention Framework

State Incentive Grant

October 30, 2009

And the Delaware Prevention Network Alliance

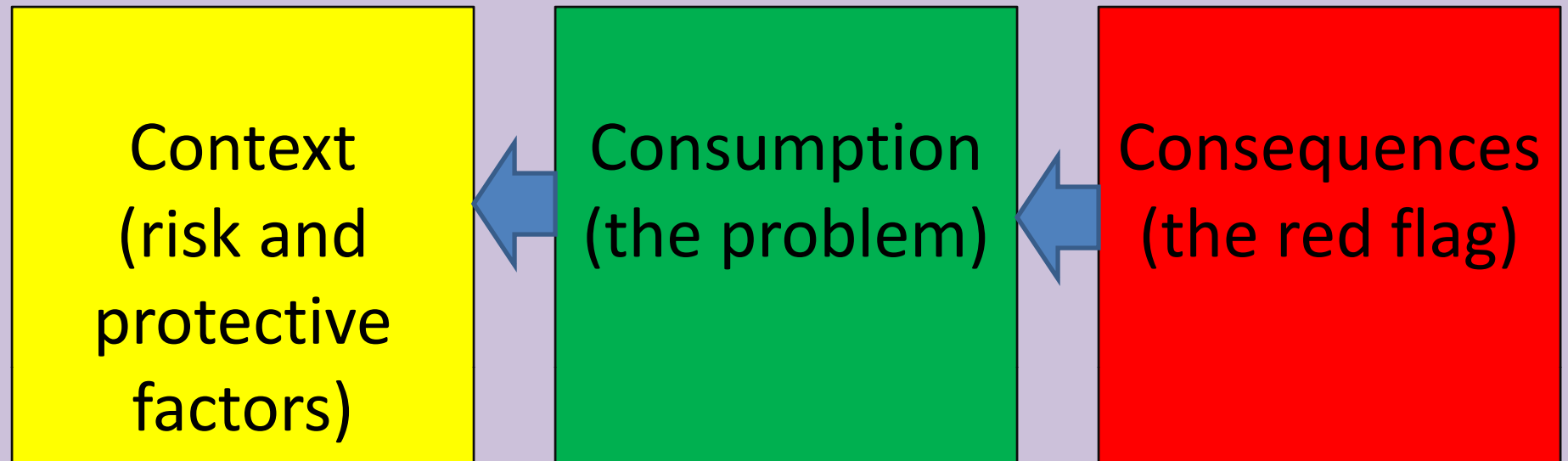
November 10, 2009

Strategic prevention is

data-driven,

coordinated, plan-ful actions to
stop target behaviors before
they start.

DDATA → DAC



Focus of Prevention & Intervention Activities

Priority Substances:
Alcohol, Marijuana,
Prescription Drugs, Heroin

Deaths, Social Services,
Justice/ Corrections,
Educational
Remediation, Treatment:
Medical, Mental Health,
Substance Abuse

DDATA's Needs Assessment

- **Consequences** of Substance Use
- **Consumption** of Substances
- **Context** of Substance Use
 - Related Needs
 - Related Resources, Services and Systems
- **Criteria** for Determining Priorities
- Recommendations for Priorities

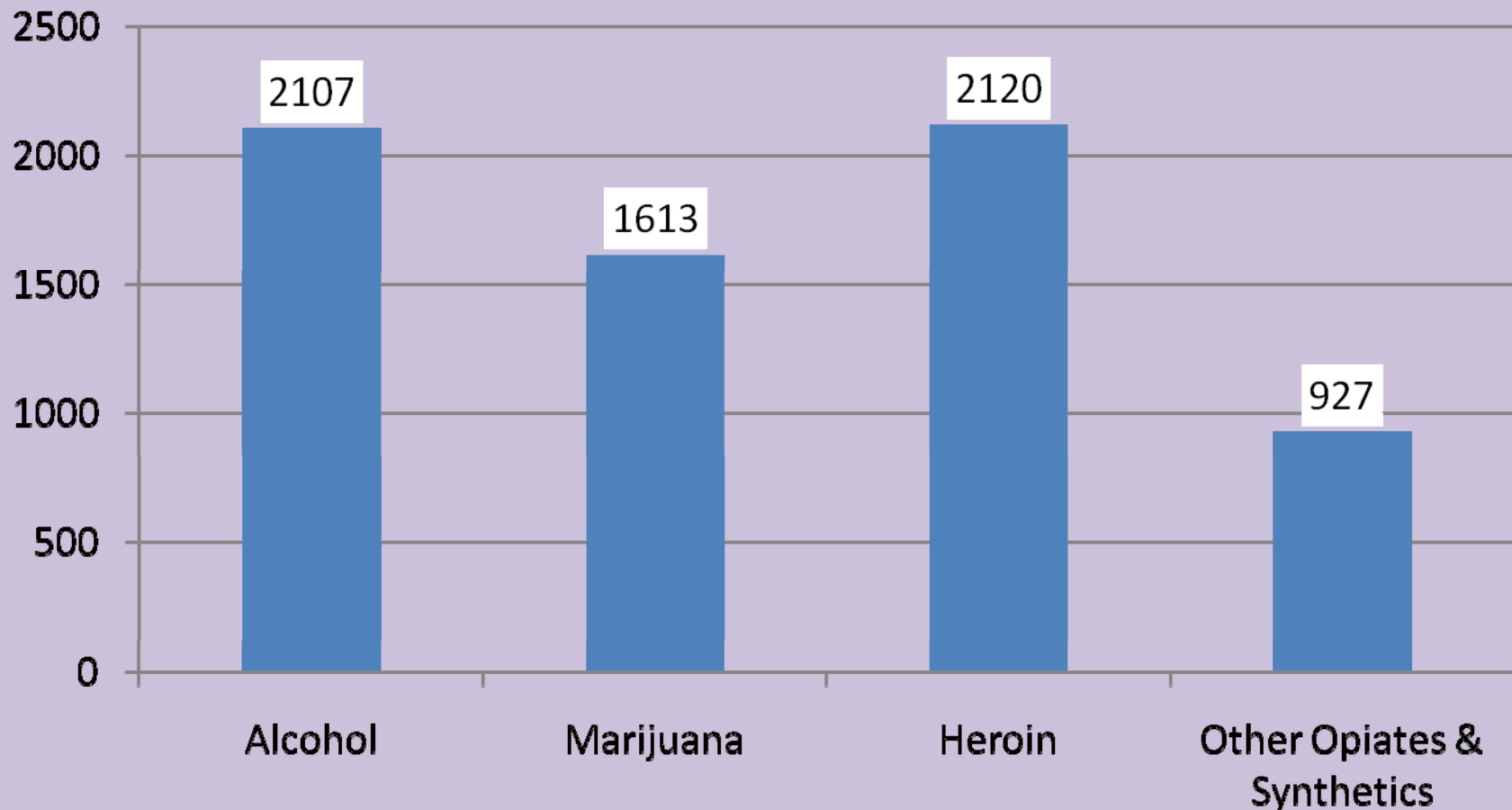
Epidemiological Dimensions for Selecting Priorities

- Costs—Lives & Dollars
- Magnitude—Number, Percent, Rate of Increase
- Relative Comparisons—National, SPA, Groups
- Feasibility—Political, Fiscal, Capacity
- Documentation—Regular, Comprehensive

Consequences

- Treatment
- Mortality
- Corrections
- Health data

2008 Delaware Adult Admissions to Treatment Primary Drug Reported



Delaware Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admissions by Drug 1994-2008

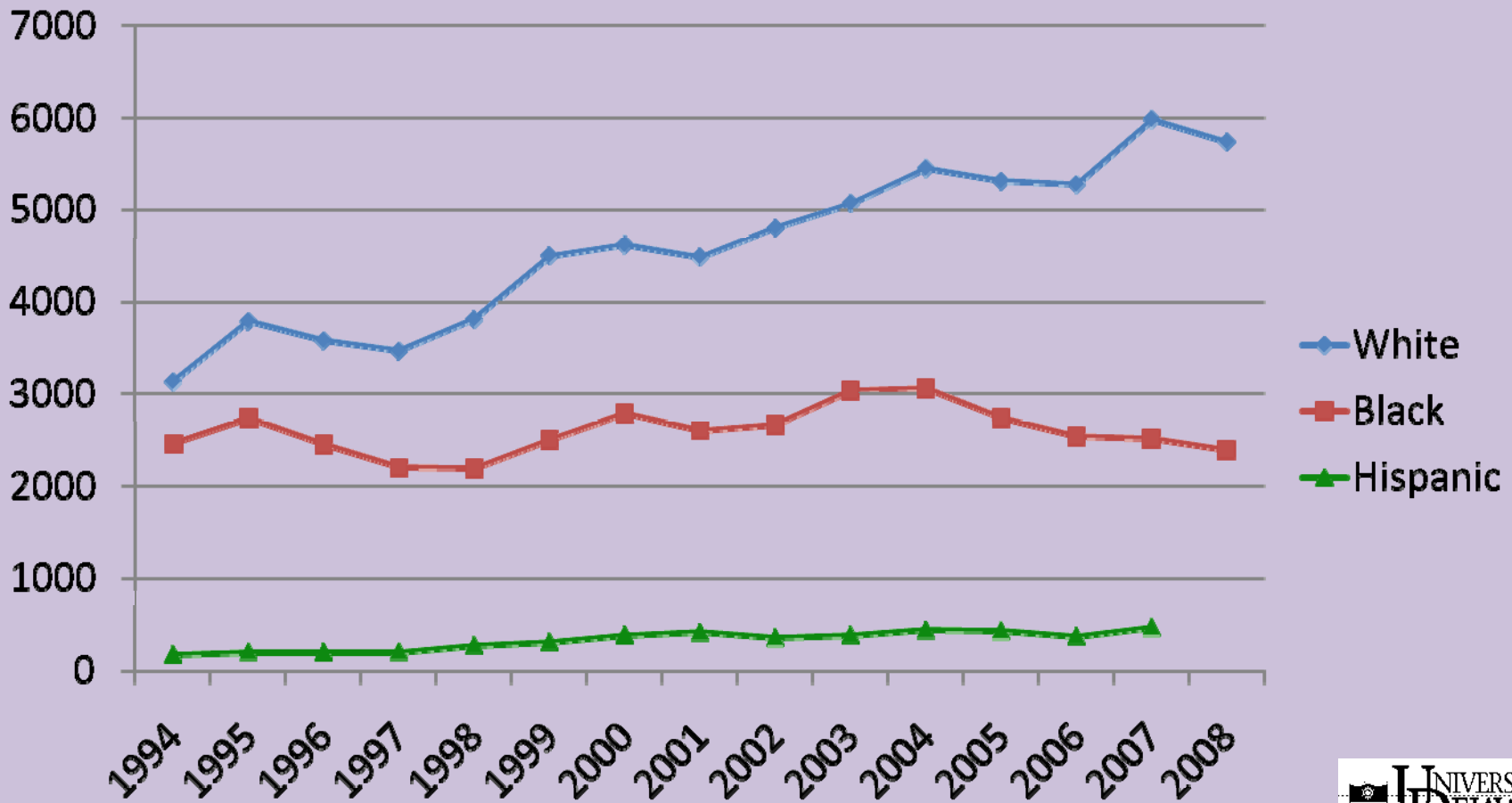


**% Increase:
Since 1994**

Alcohol— -32%
Marijuana—745%

Heroin—104%
Other Opiates—8327%

Delaware Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admissions by Race/Ethnicity 1994-2008



Percent Increase: White—83%

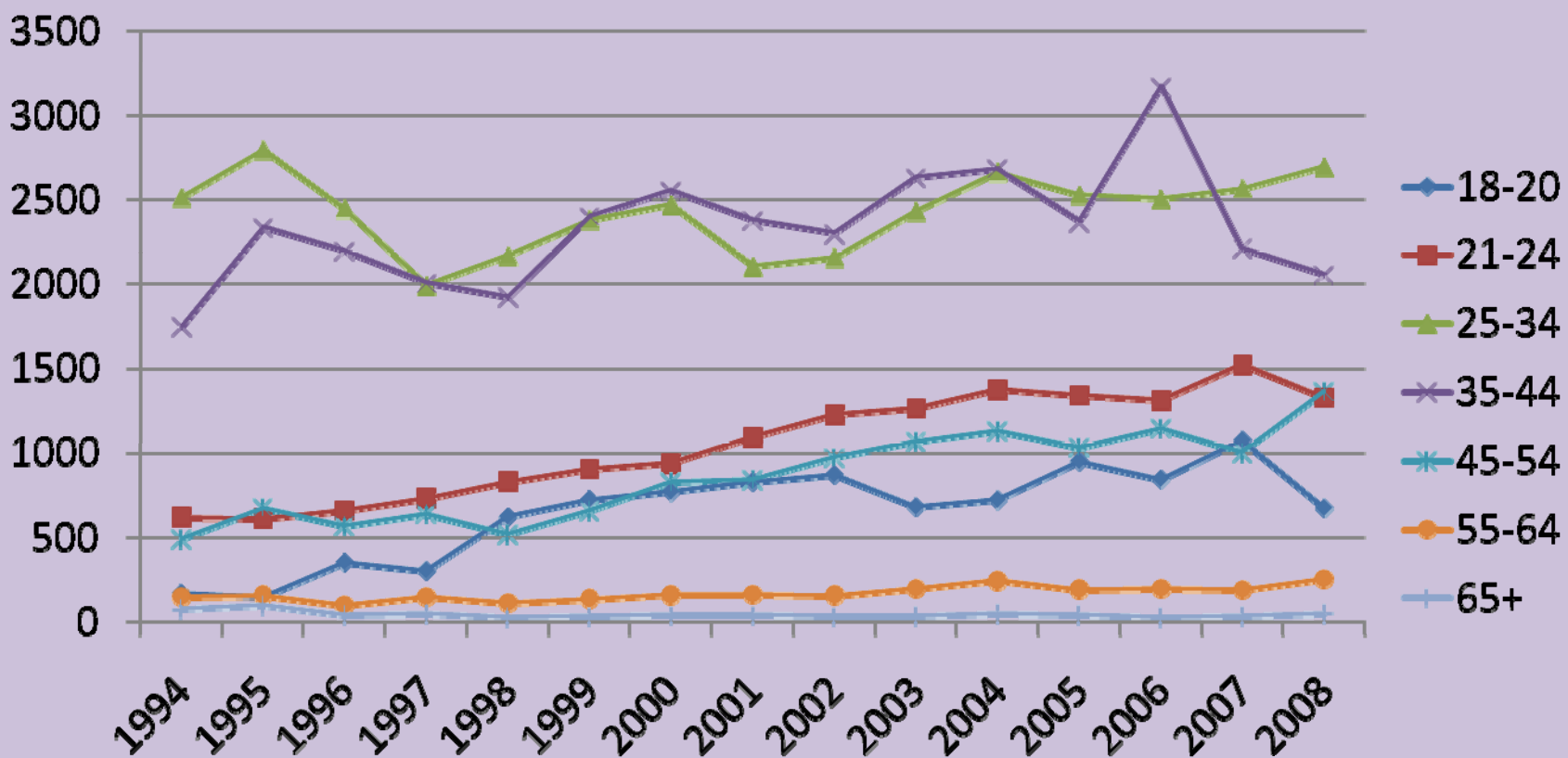
Black— -3%

Hispanic—133%



From 1994 to 2008, adult admissions to treatment of both genders, male and female, increased a little more than 50%.

Delaware Drug and Alcohol Treatment Admissions by Age Group 1994-2008

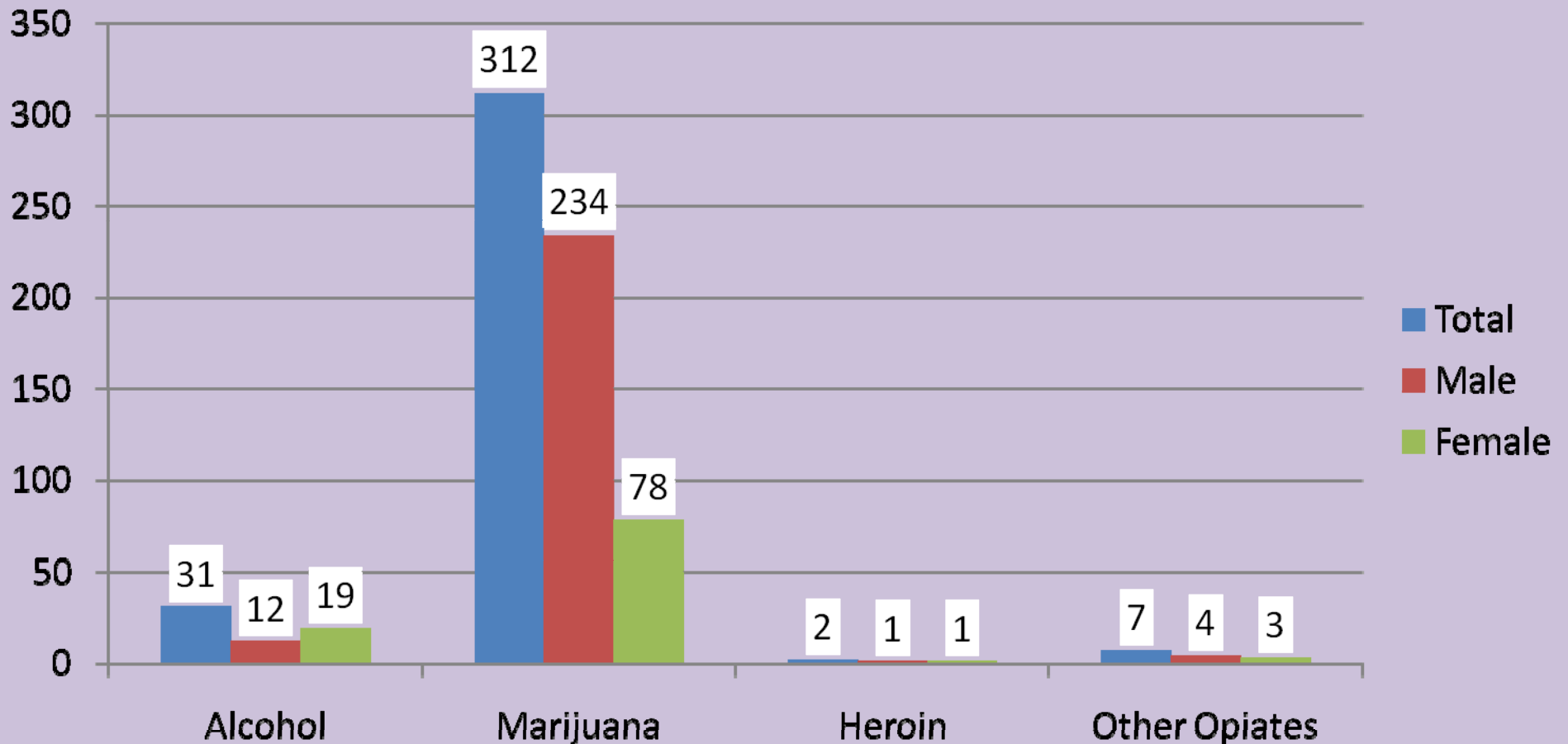


Percent Increase: 18-20—305% 21-24—114% 25-34—7% 35-44—17%
 45-54—179% 55-64—72% 65+— -58%



Juvenile Admissions to Treatment

(Unduplicated Client Count) 7/1/08-6/30/09

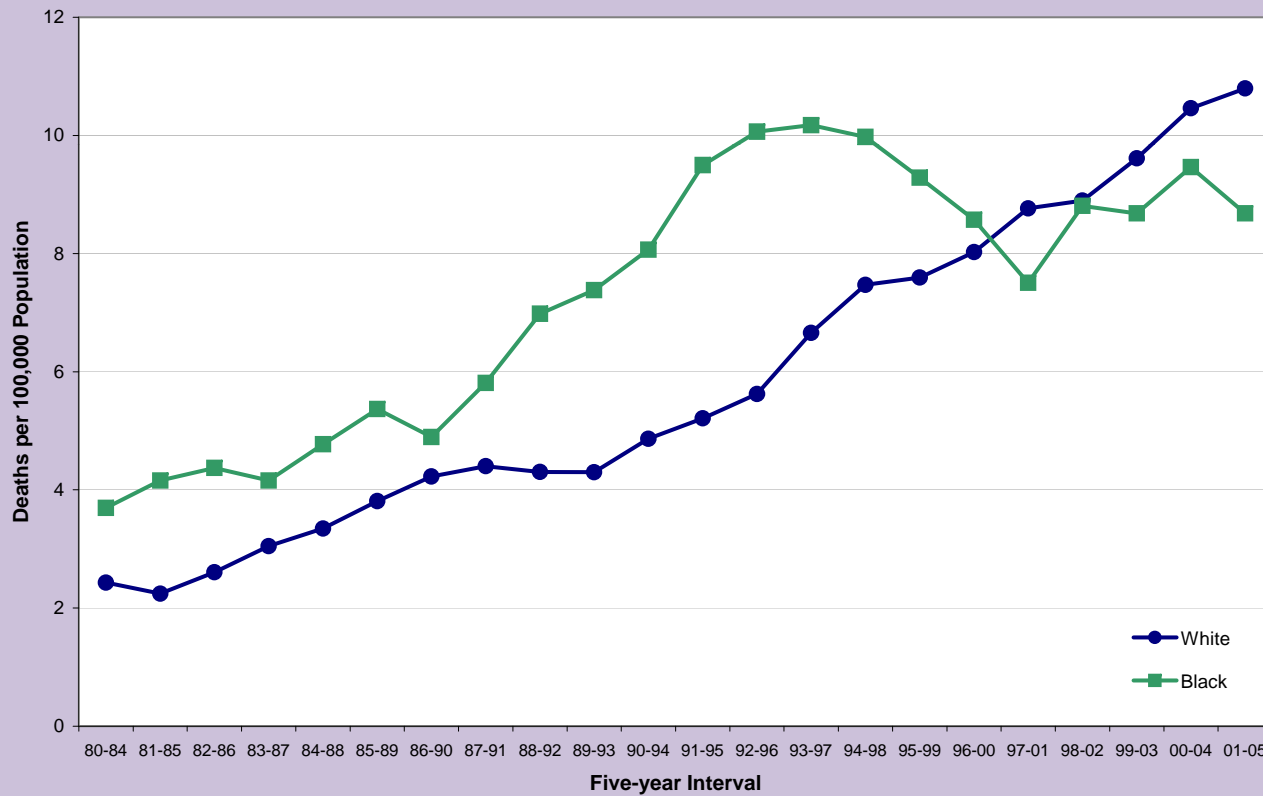


3 out of 4 Juvenile admissions to treatment were for marijuana use.



Drug-induced Deaths – Rates

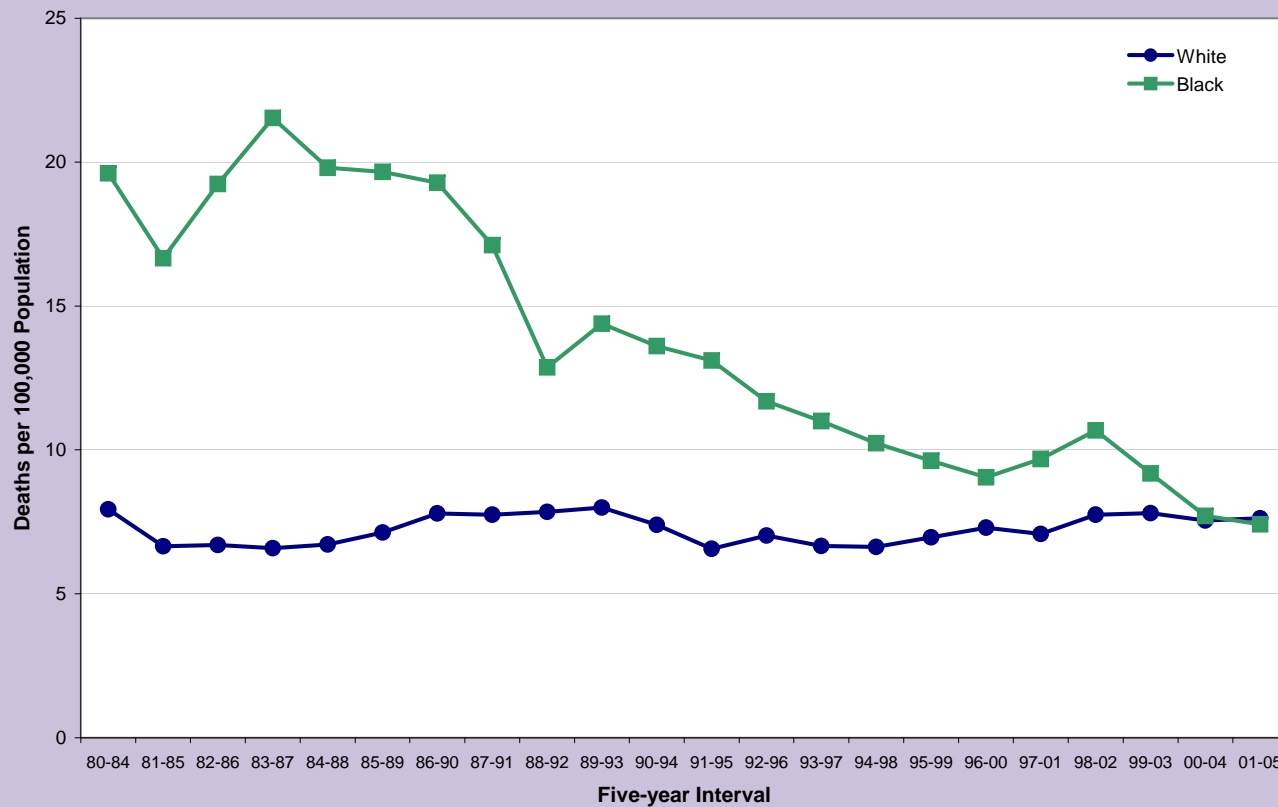
Five-year Age-adjusted Mortality Rates for Drug-Induced Deaths by Race
Delaware, 1980-2005



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Alcohol-induced Deaths – Rates

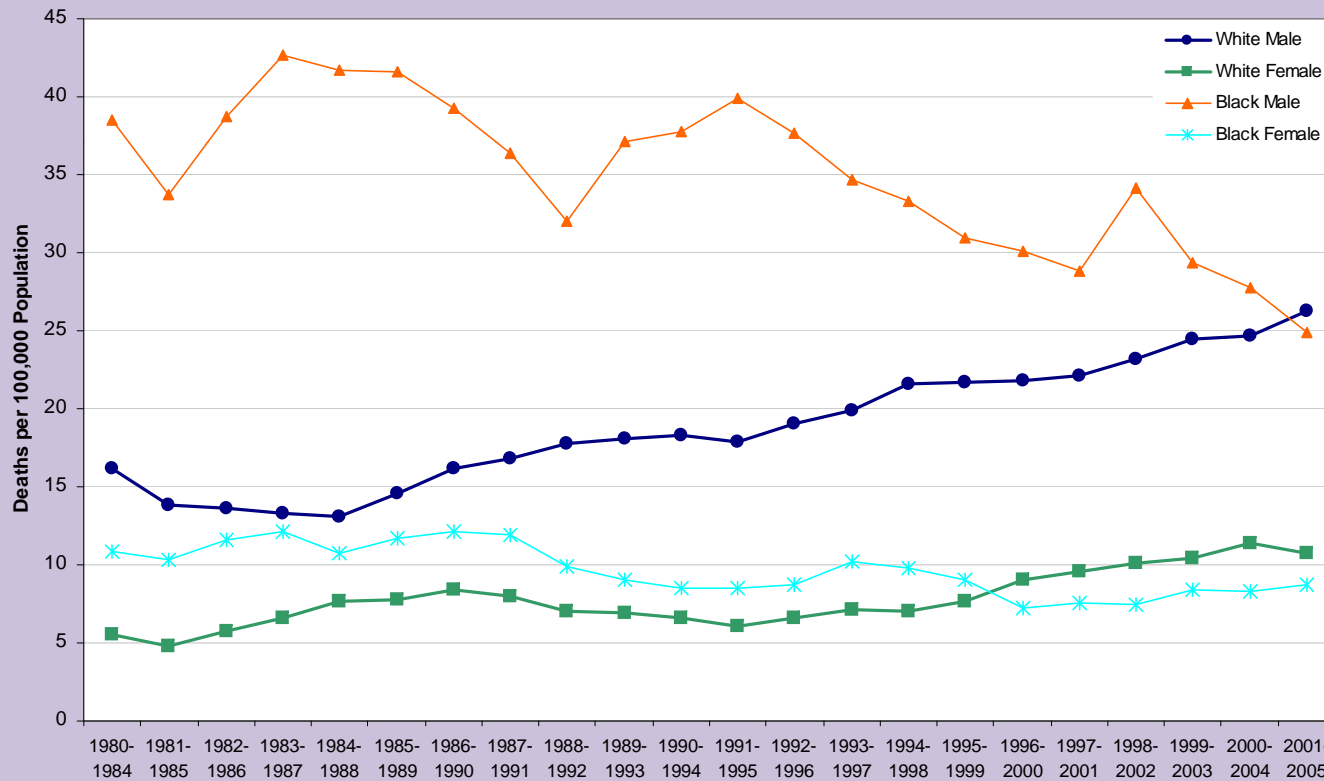
Five-year Age-adjusted Mortality Rates for Alcohol-Induced Deaths by Race
Delaware, 1980-2005



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Data Highlights – Frequencies & Rates

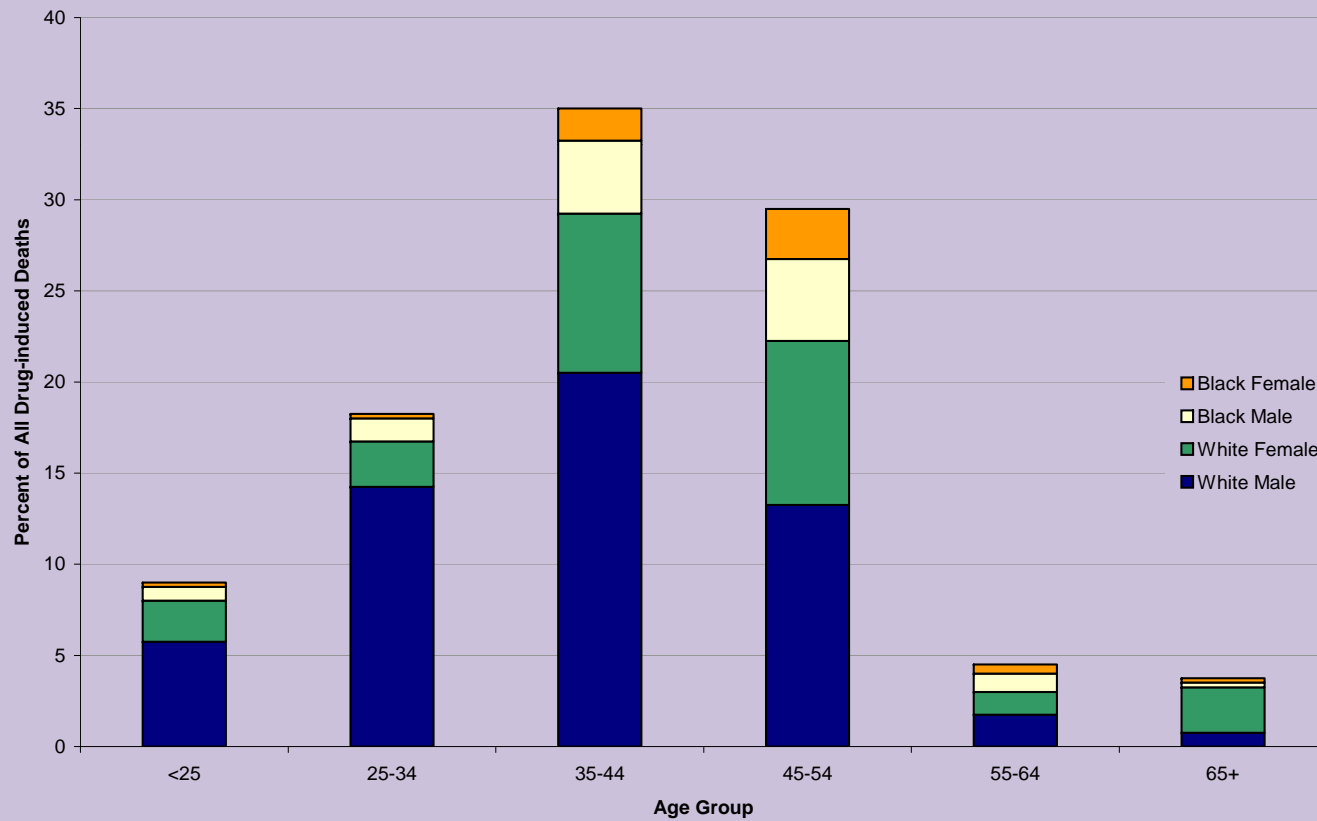
Five-year average Mortality Rates for Drug- and Alcohol-Induced Deaths
Delaware, 1980-2005



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Drug-induced deaths – Age distribution

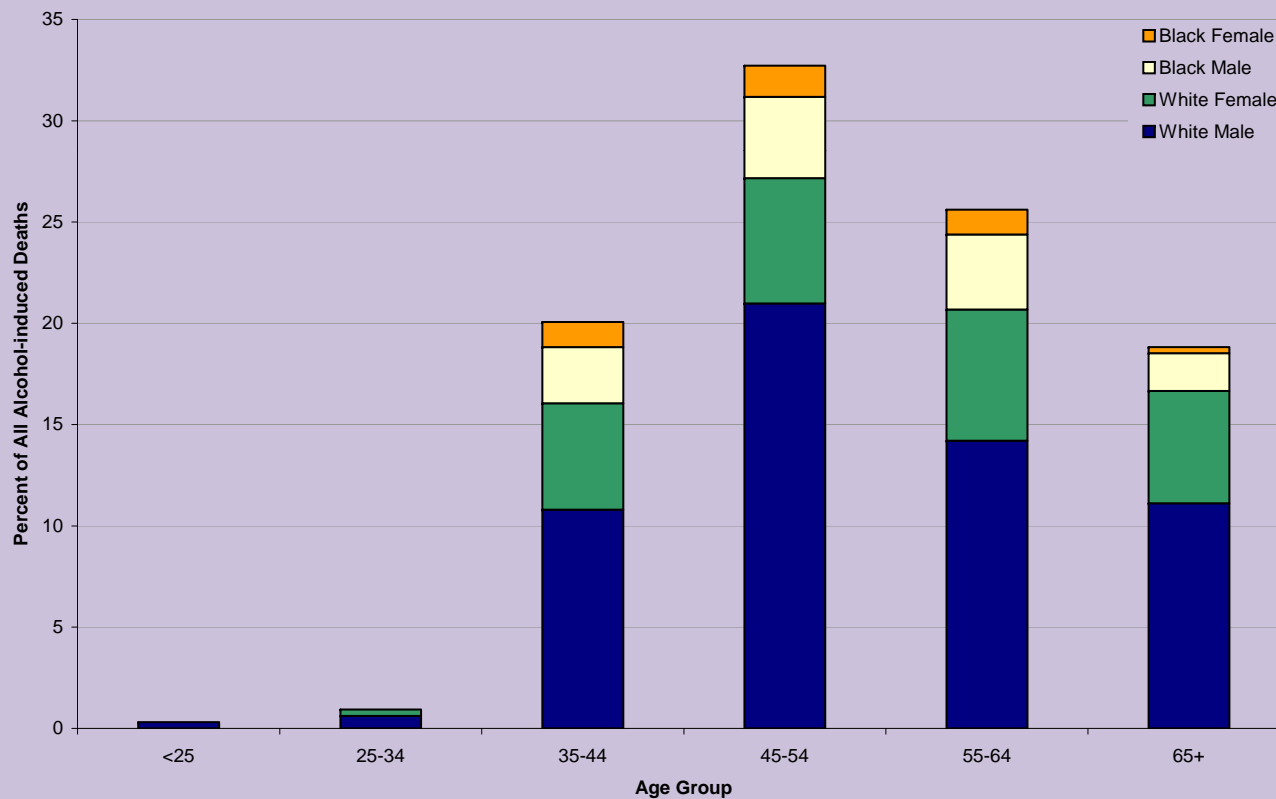
Distribution of Drug-induced Deaths by Race, Sex, and Age Group
Delaware 2001-2005



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Alcohol-induced deaths – Age distribution

Distribution of Alcohol-induced Deaths by Race, Sex, and Age Group
Delaware 2001-2005

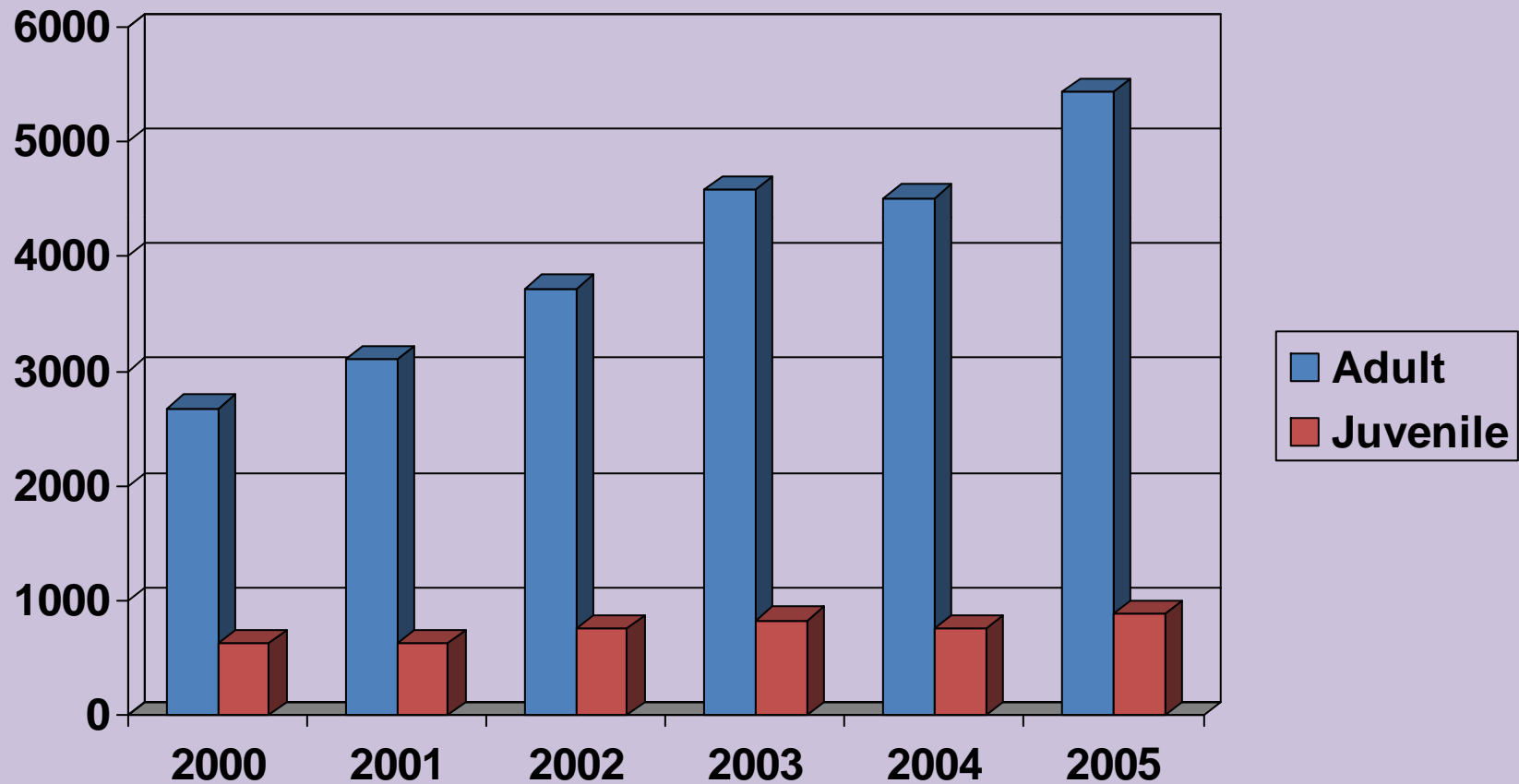


Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Delaware's alcohol-related robbery rate is estimated to be 16% higher than the national average.

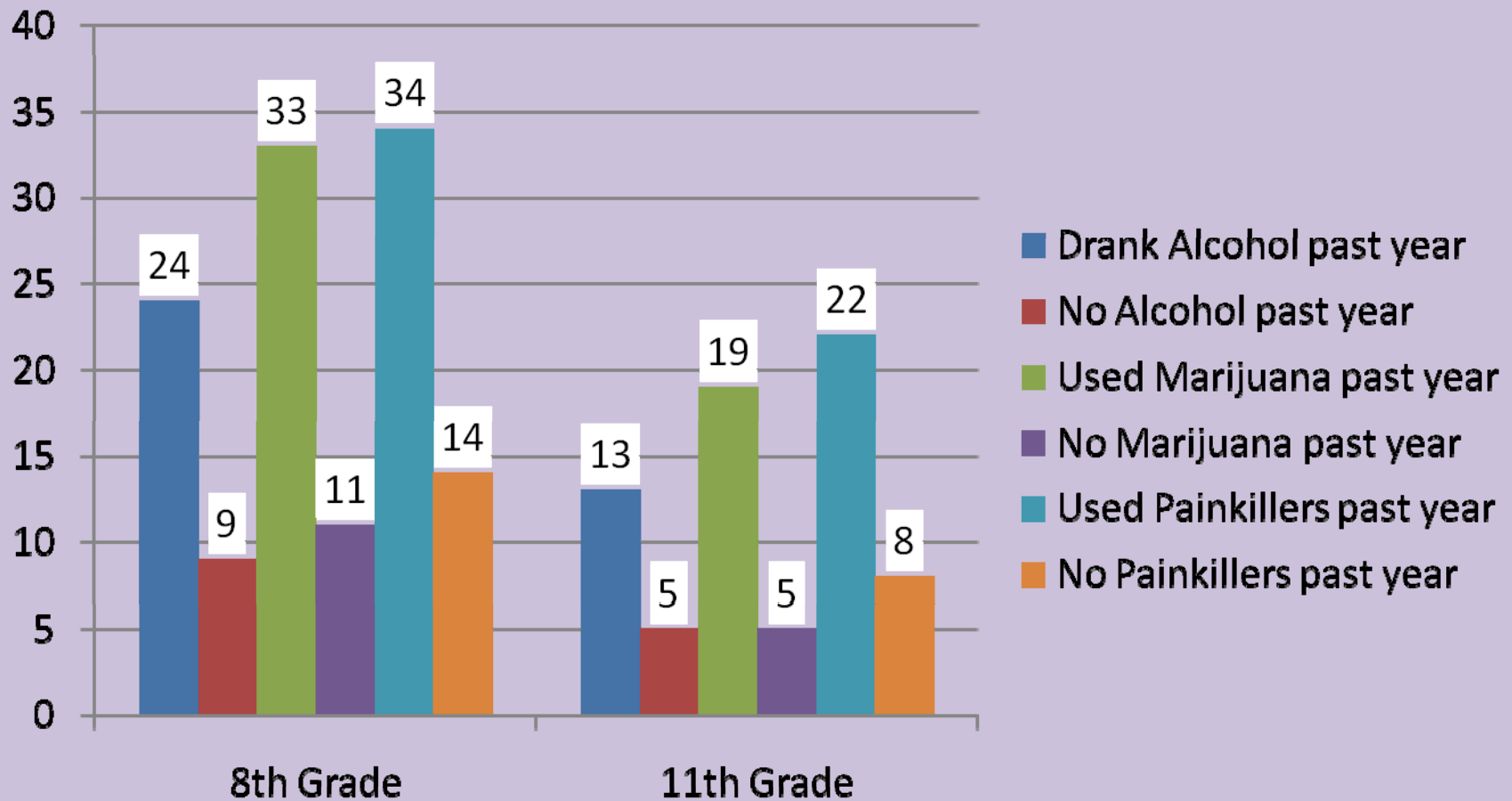
Alcohol positive fatal vehicle accidents (all ages) are 11% above the national average.

Adult and Juvenile Drug Arrests

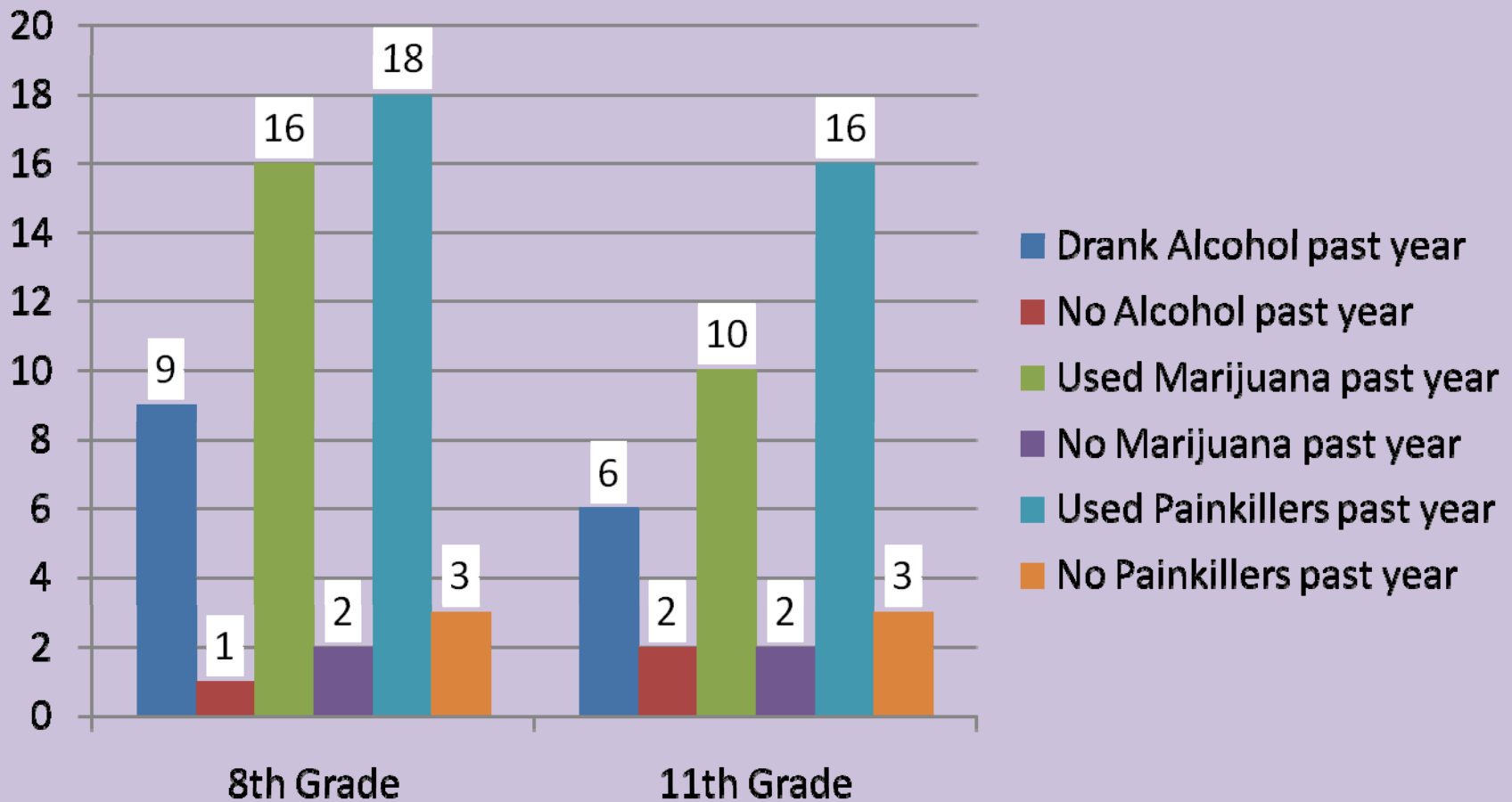


16% of Delaware 11th grade students report having sold or given someone marijuana in the past year.

Self-Reported Juvenile Suspensions/ Expulsions from School



Self-Reported Juvenile Arrests



11th Graders who are current drinkers are:

- 16 times more likely to get in a car with a driver who is a minor and has been drinking
- More than twice as likely to hit someone and to vandalize someone's property
- 5 ½ times more likely to smoke marijuana and 6 times more likely to use other drugs
- 3 times more likely to be forced to have unwanted sexual intercourse
- 4 times more likely to have been arrested



Health data

- Sixth in the nation in HIV-AIDS rates
- High levels of liver disease
- High rates of cancer and heart disease
- Youth who report alcohol or drug use on state surveys are much more likely to also report mental health problems, intentional and unintentional injuries as well as aggression

**28% of Delaware 11th Graders
meet the criteria for alcohol
dependence and or abuse:
21% abuse only
1% dependence only
6% dependence and abuse**



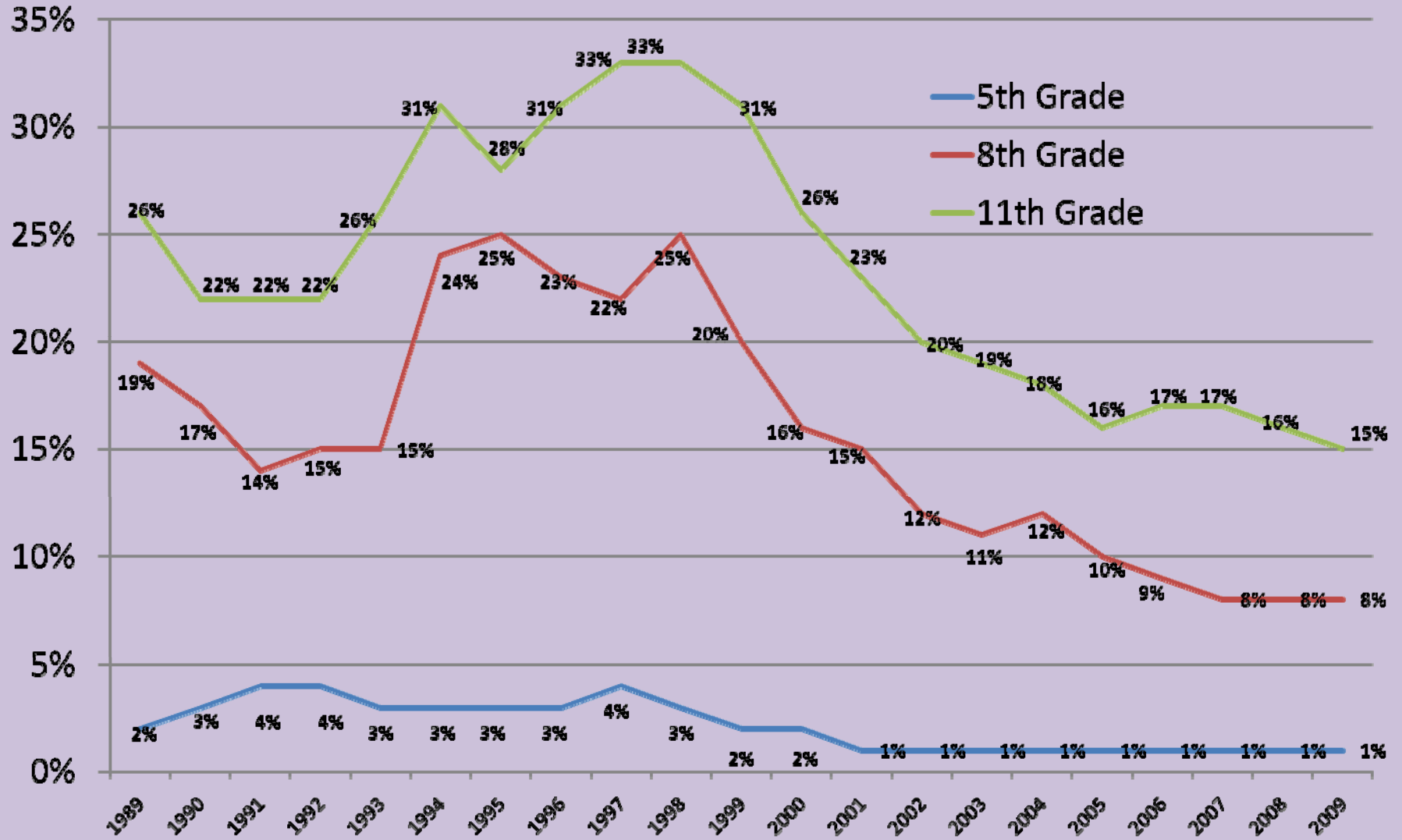
Consumption

- Age of Onset
- Trends and Rates of Use

Age of Onset

- Delaware is 9th out of 39 states participating in the YRBS in the percentage of students who report using alcohol before the age of 13—25%. The average age of onset reported by 8th graders is 11.9 years.
- Delaware is 10th out of 39 states participating in the YRBS in the percentage of students who report marijuana use before age 13—10%. The average age of onset reported by 8th graders is 12.3 years.

TRENDS IN DELAWARE STUDENTS' CIGARETTE USE BY GRADE SELF-REPORTED REGULAR USE*, 1989-2009

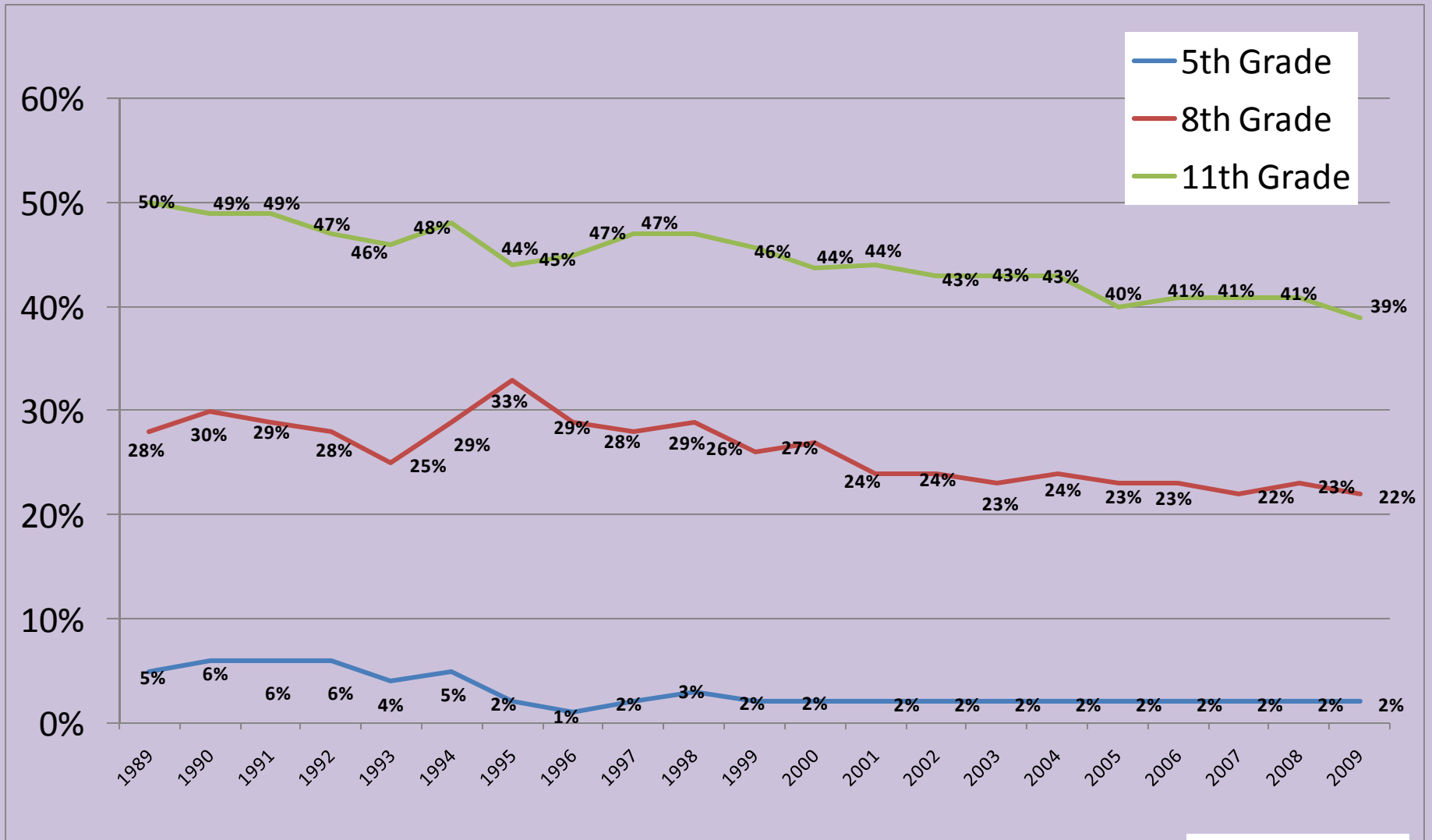


Note: *Regular use is defined as reports of about once a month or more often; see note, page 20.

Source: Data Base/DiagnosticsPlus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994; 1995-2009 Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware.



TRENDS IN DELAWARE STUDENTS' ALCOHOL USE BY GRADE SELF-REPORTED REGULAR USE*, 1989-2009

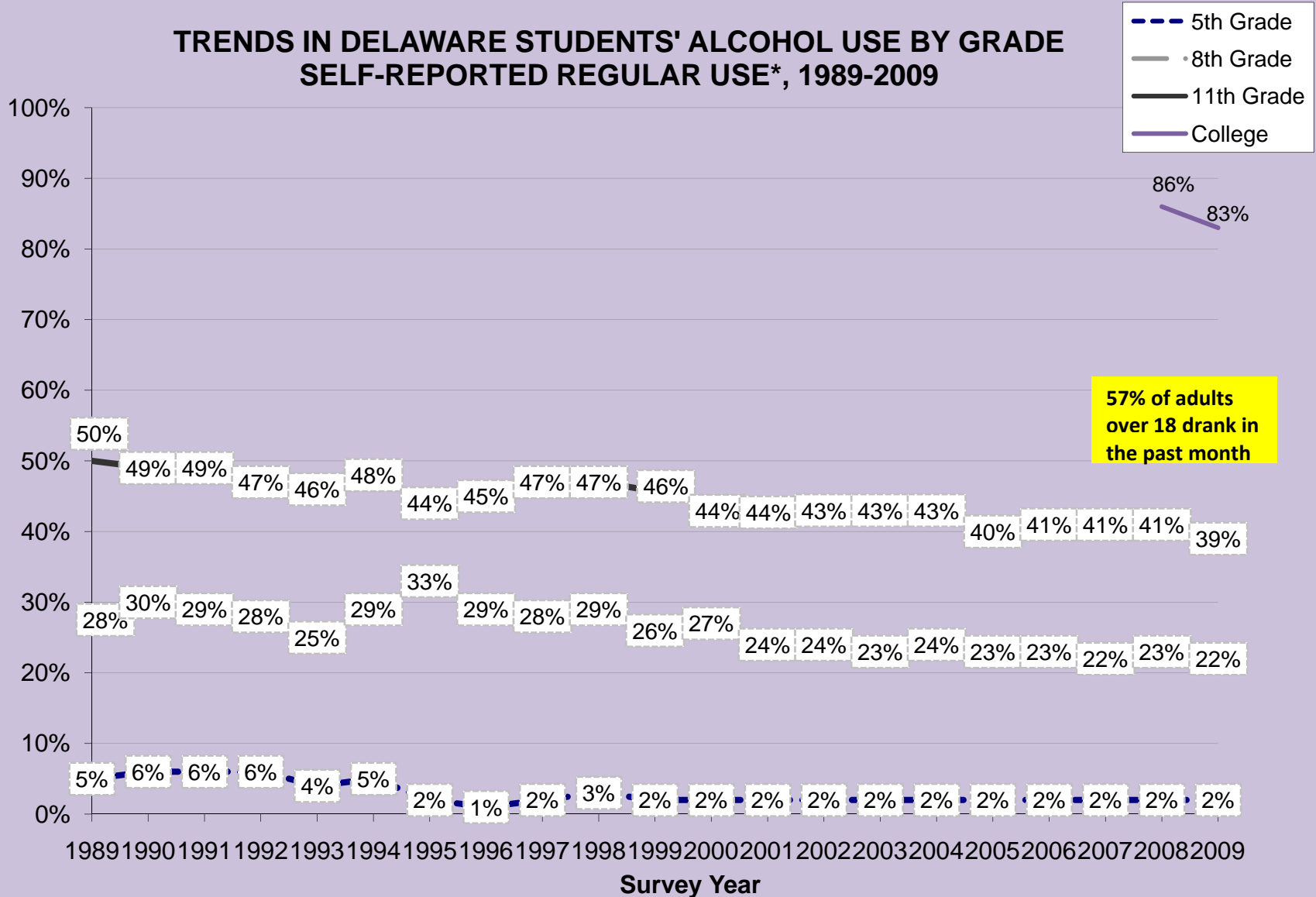


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TRENDS IN DELAWARE STUDENTS' ALCOHOL USE BY GRADE SELF-REPORTED REGULAR USE*, 1989-2009



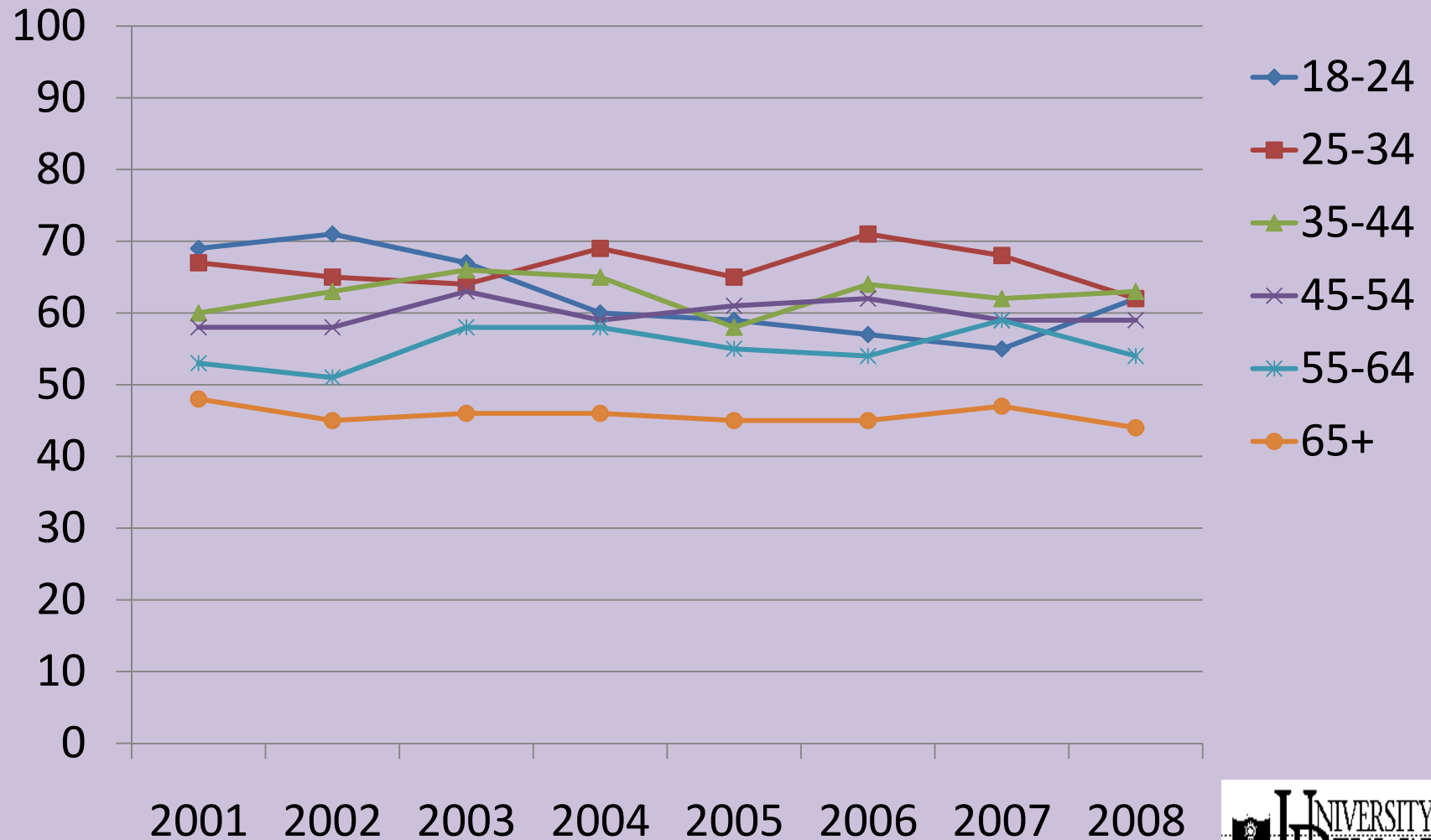
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Source: Data Base/DiagnosticsPlus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994; 1995-2009

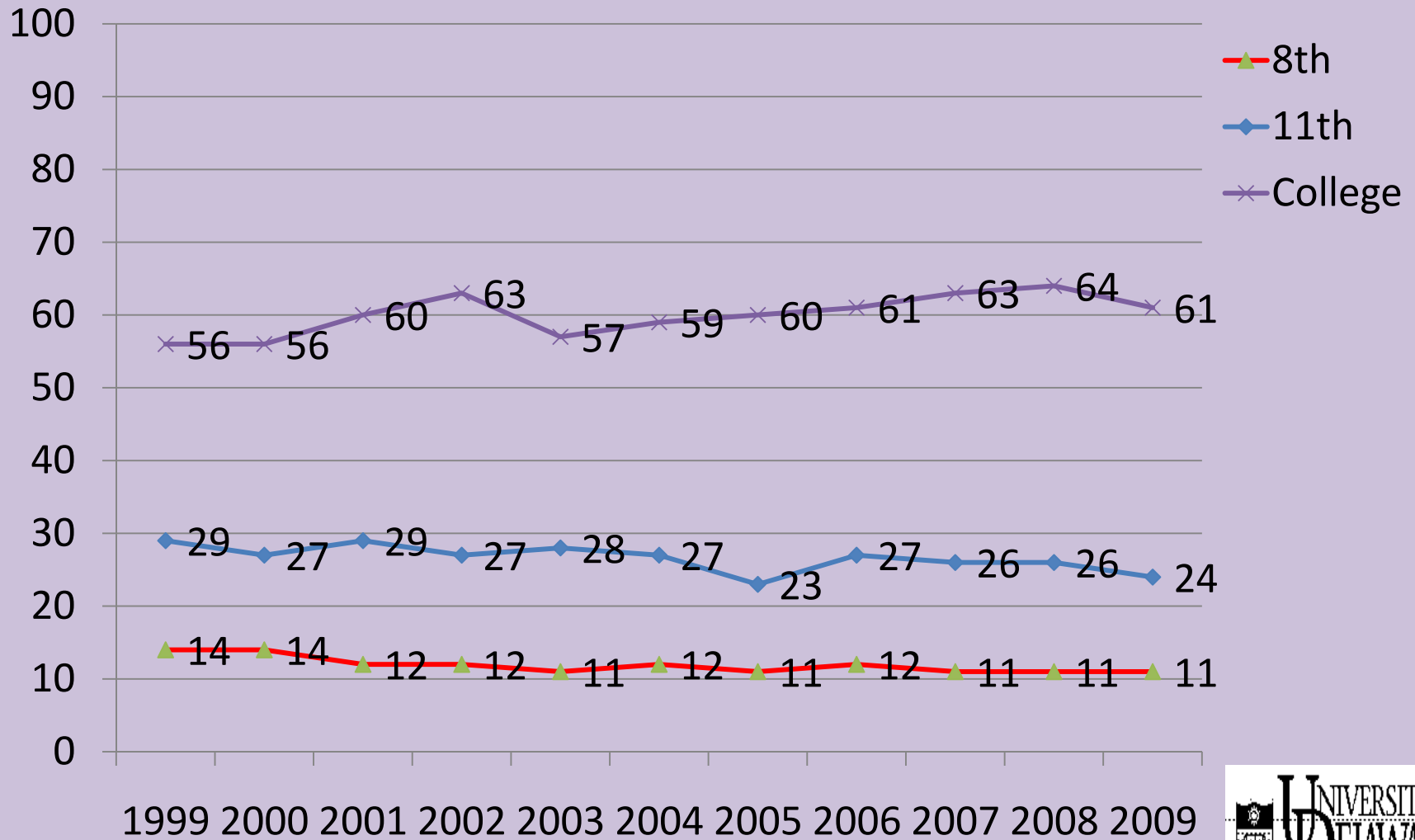
Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware. College Risk Behavior Survey, 2008-2009, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware.



Past 30 Day Alcohol Use by Age Group— Delaware BRFSS 2001-2008



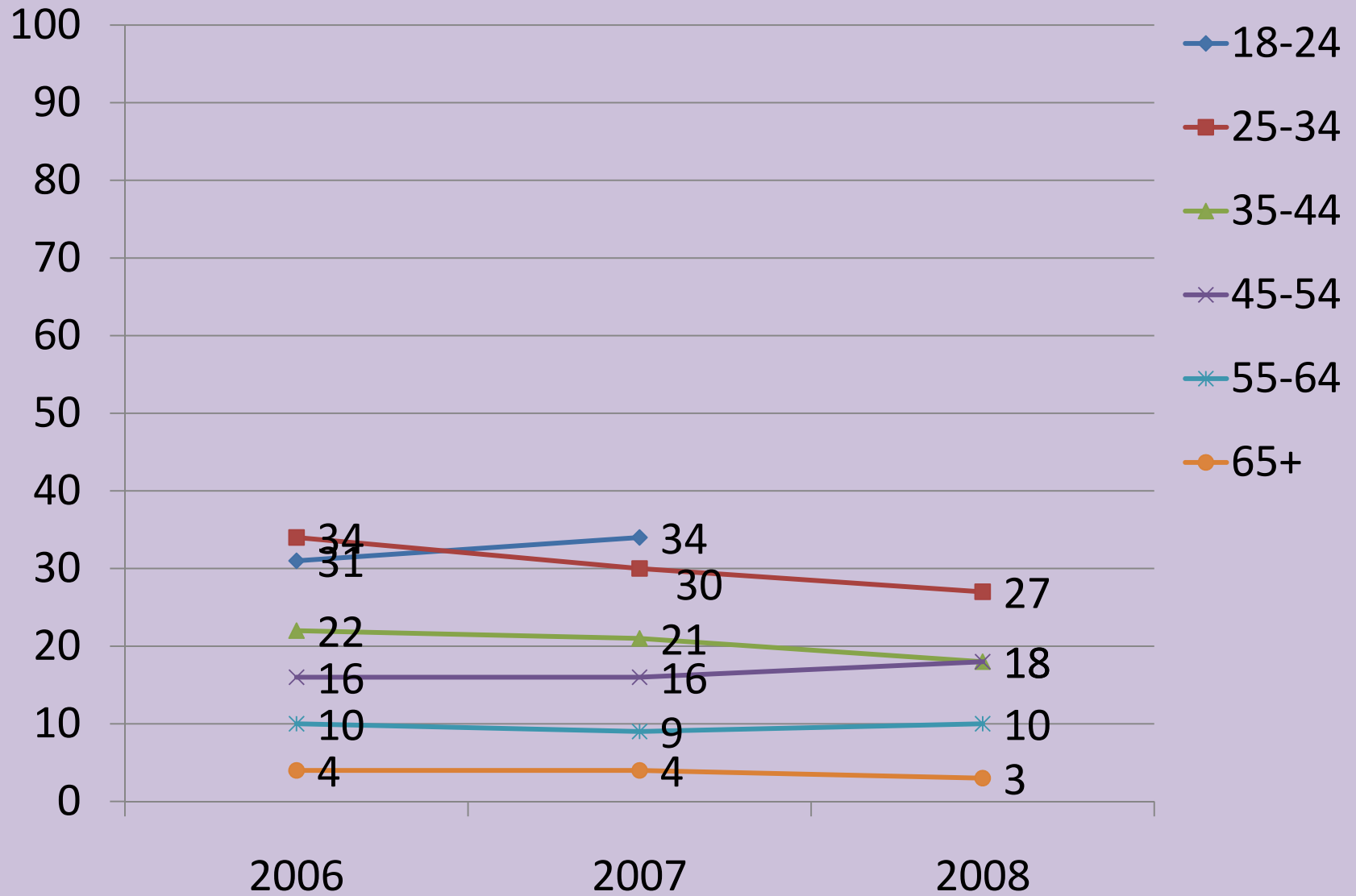
Binge Drinking, Delaware 8th Grade-College



University students binge drink at a rate nearly 50% higher than the national rate of 45%.



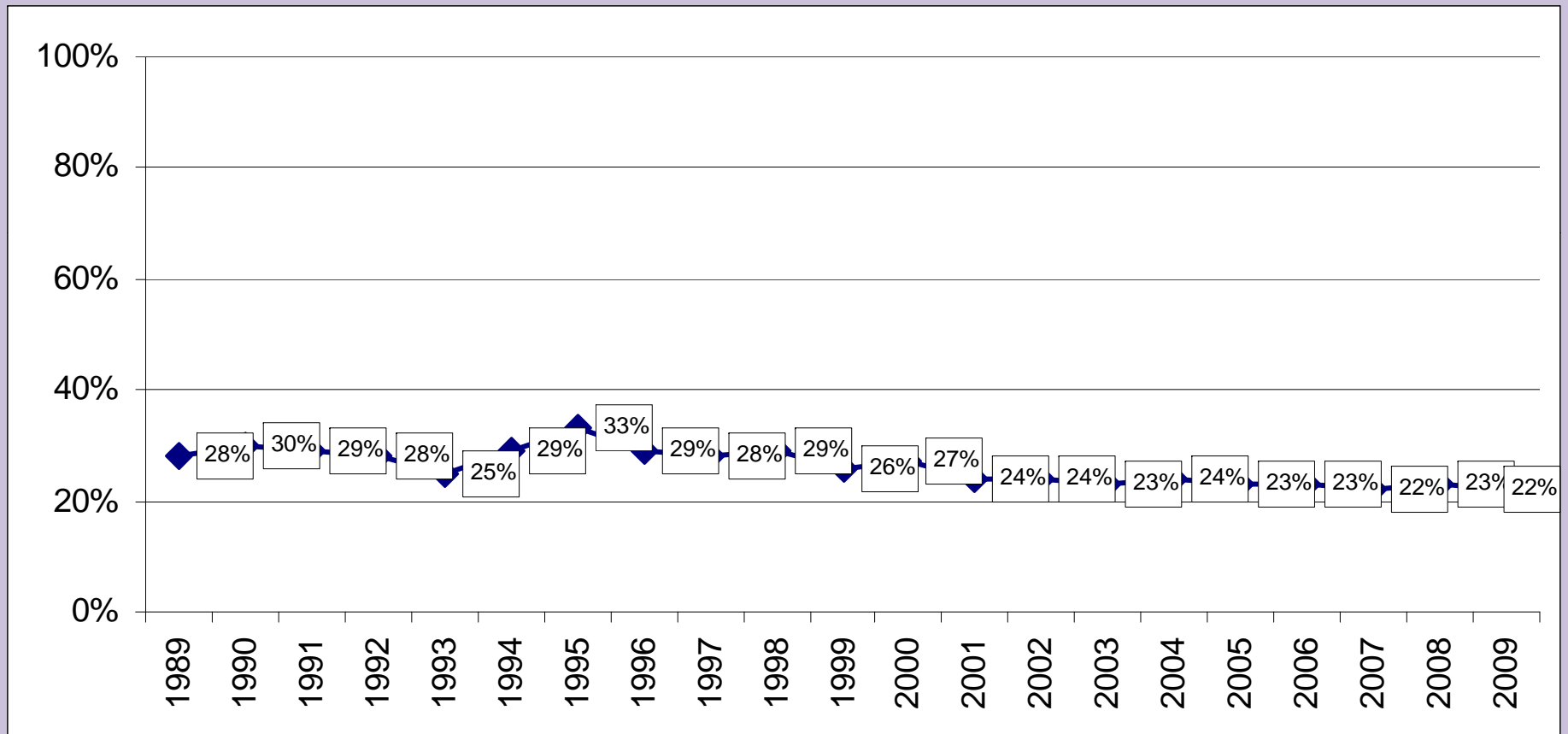
Binge Drinking by Age Group, Delaware BRFSS



Delaware is in the top quartile for drinking and binge drinking among women aged 18-44 (child bearing age). There is no data on the number of children born with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder.

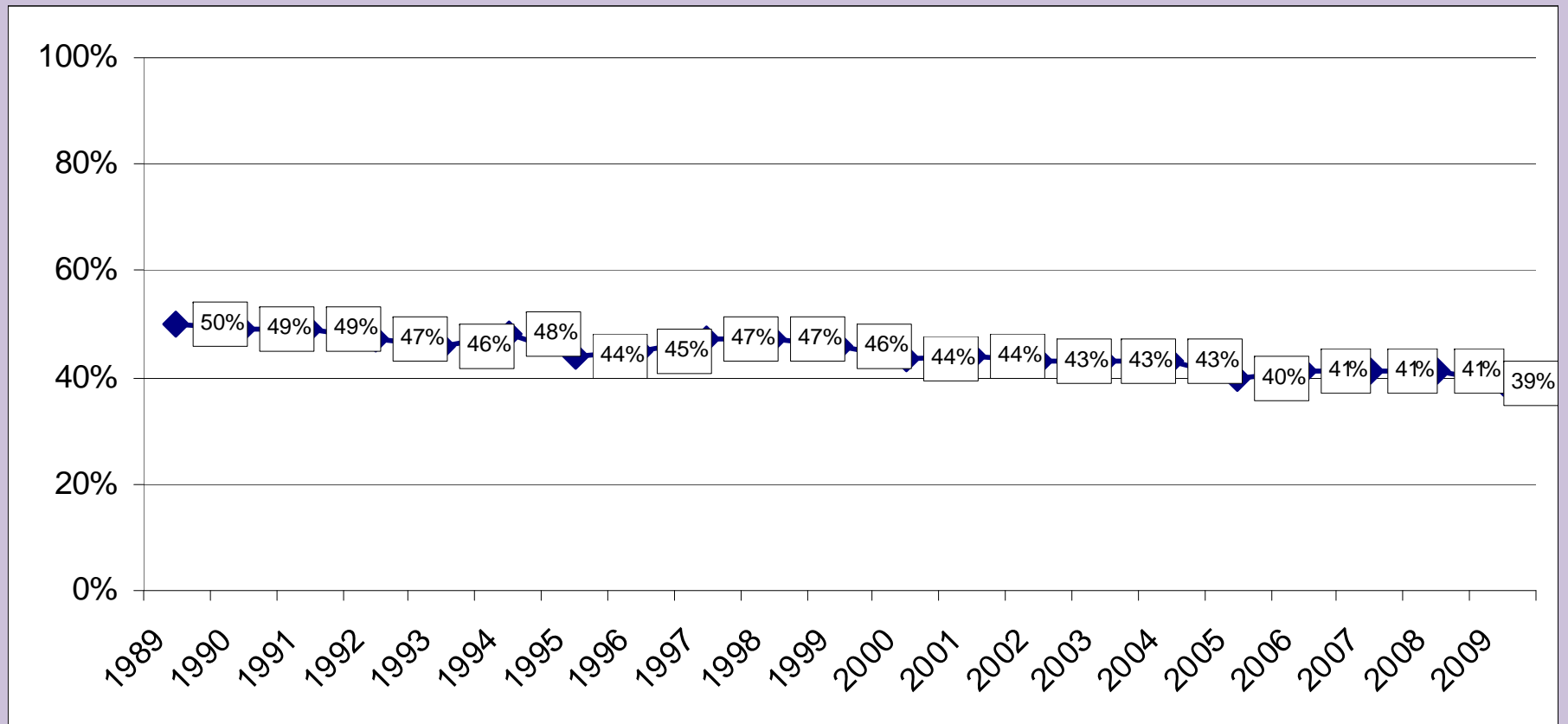


8th Grade Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days) Trends



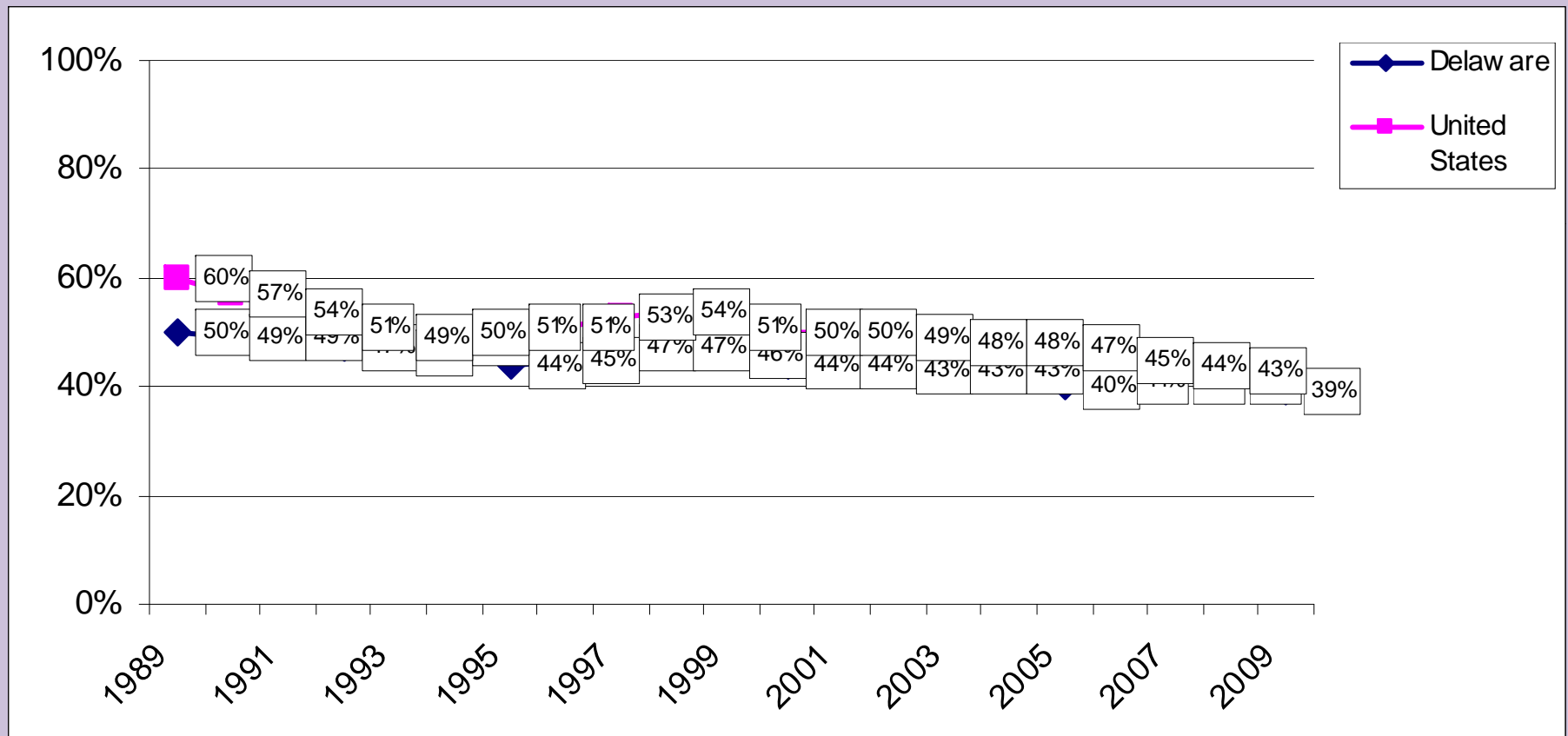
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days) Trends



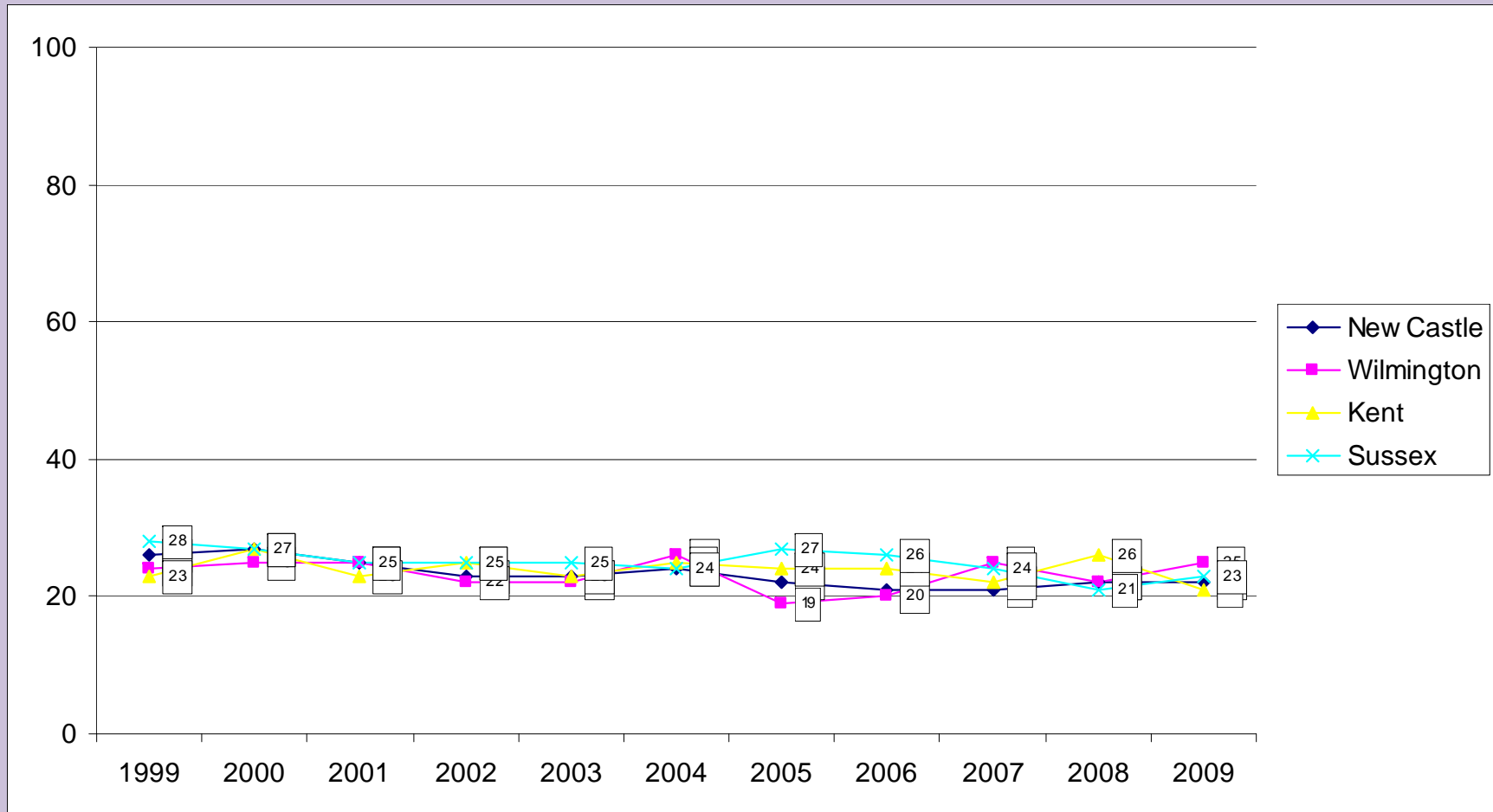
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days) with Monitoring the Future Trends



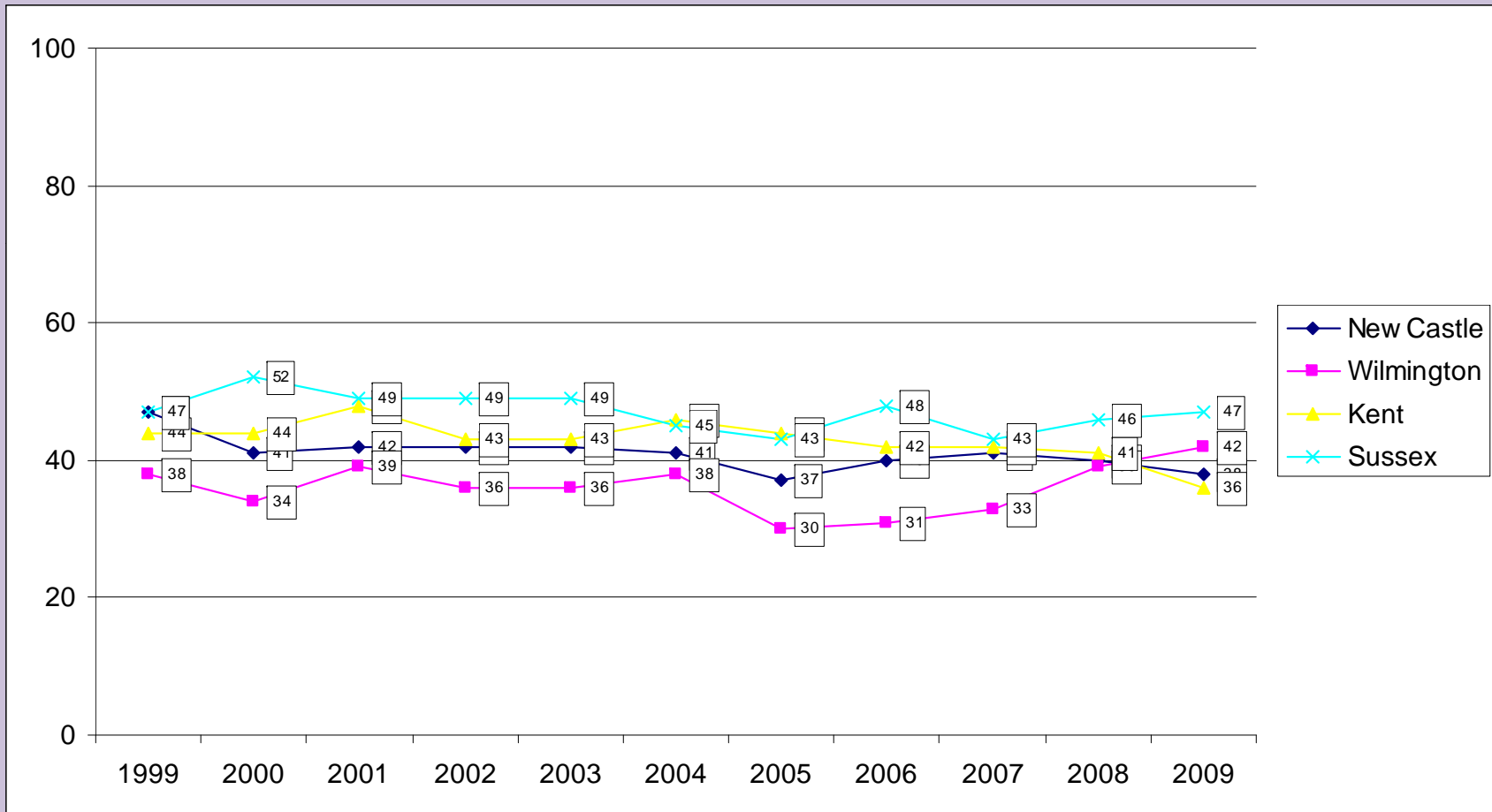
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies
 The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan

8th Grade Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days) Trends by Statewide Planning Area



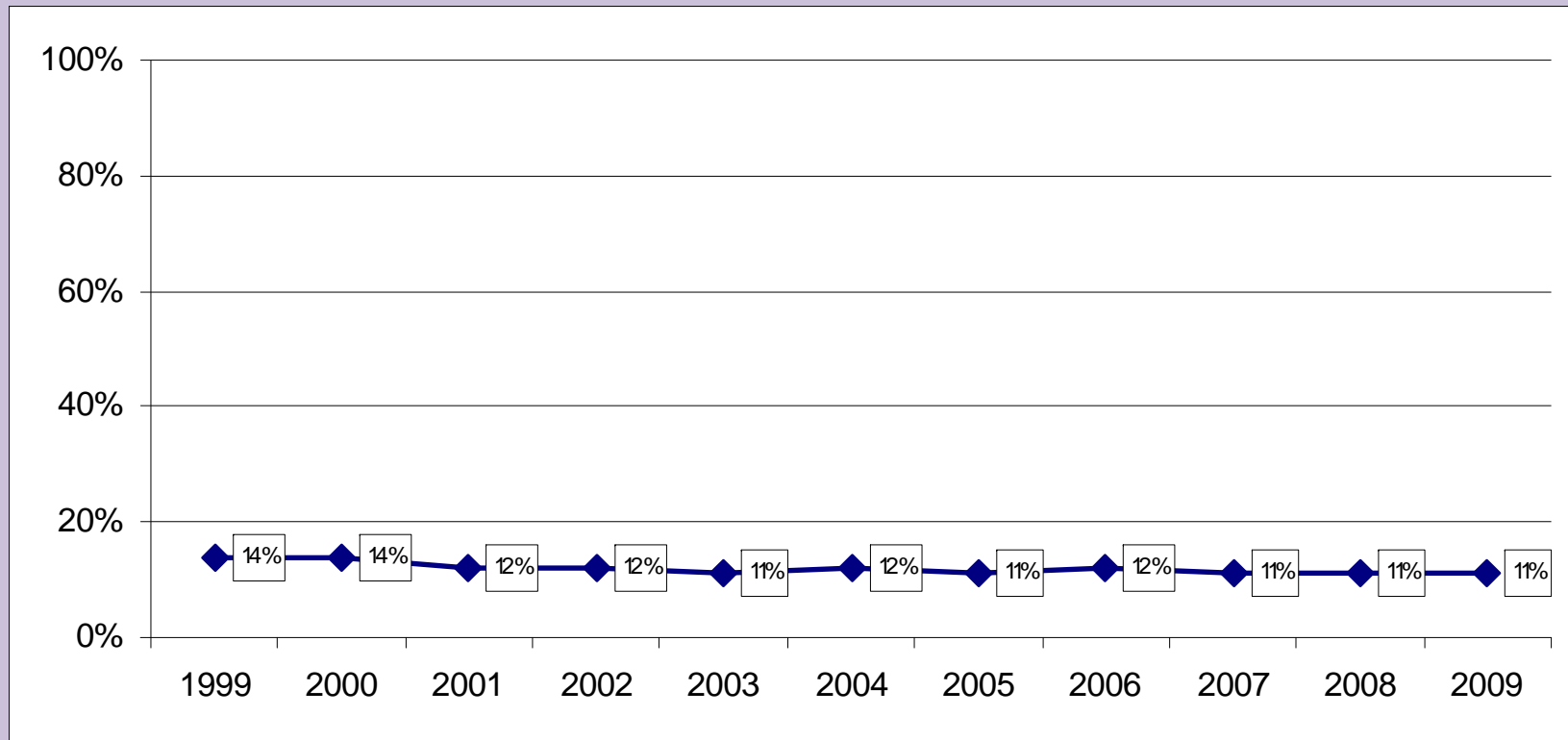
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days) Trends by Statewide Planning Area



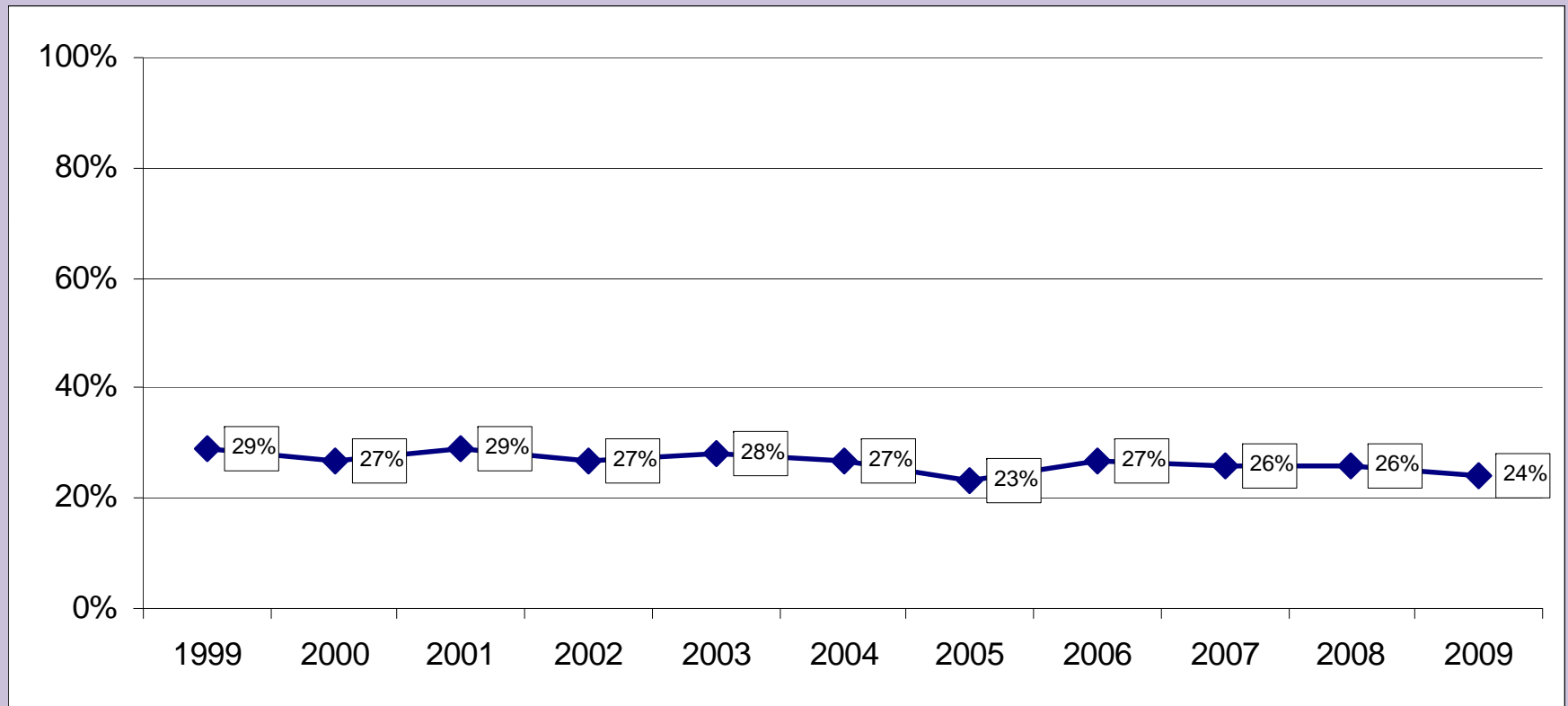
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

8th Grade Binge Drinking Trends



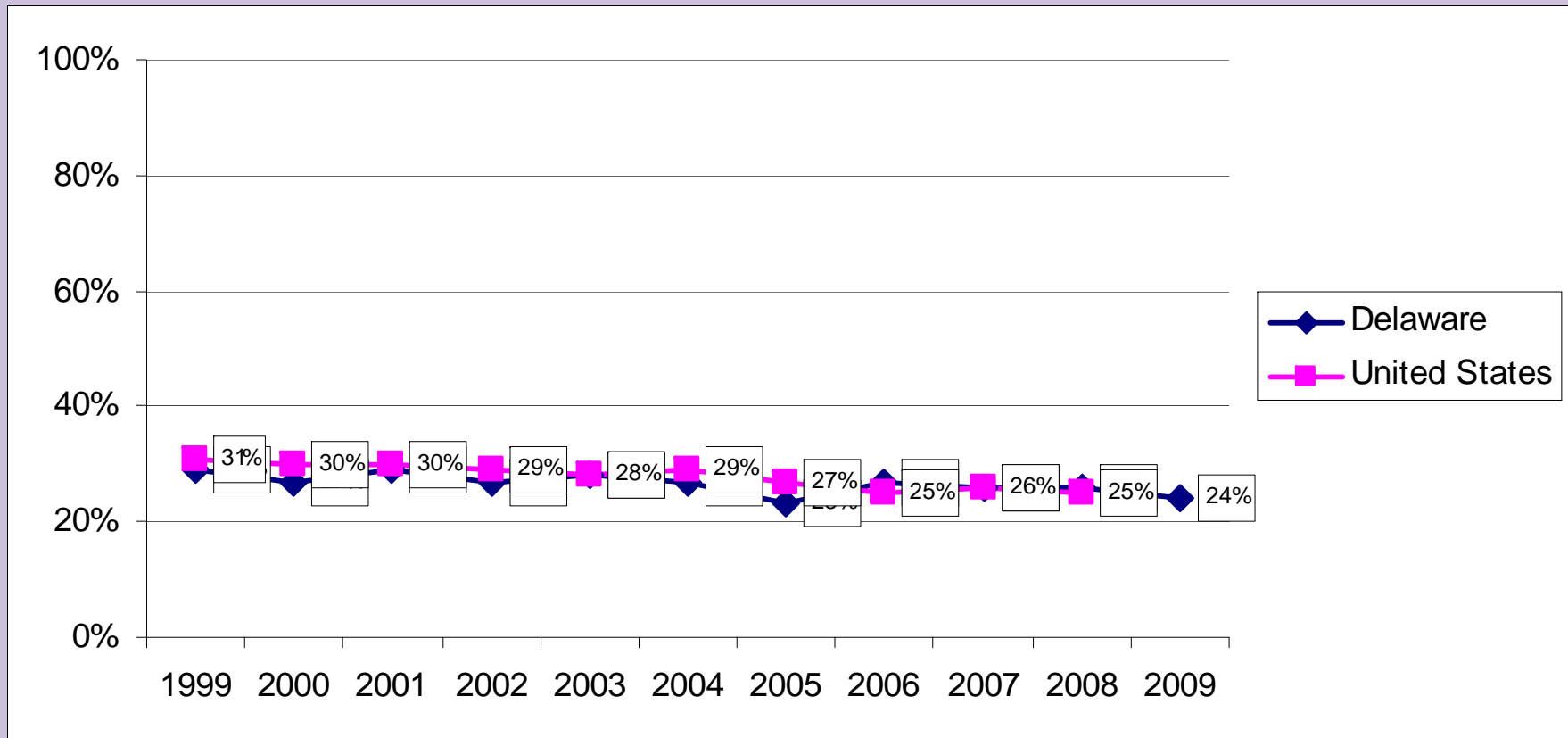
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Binge Drinking Trends



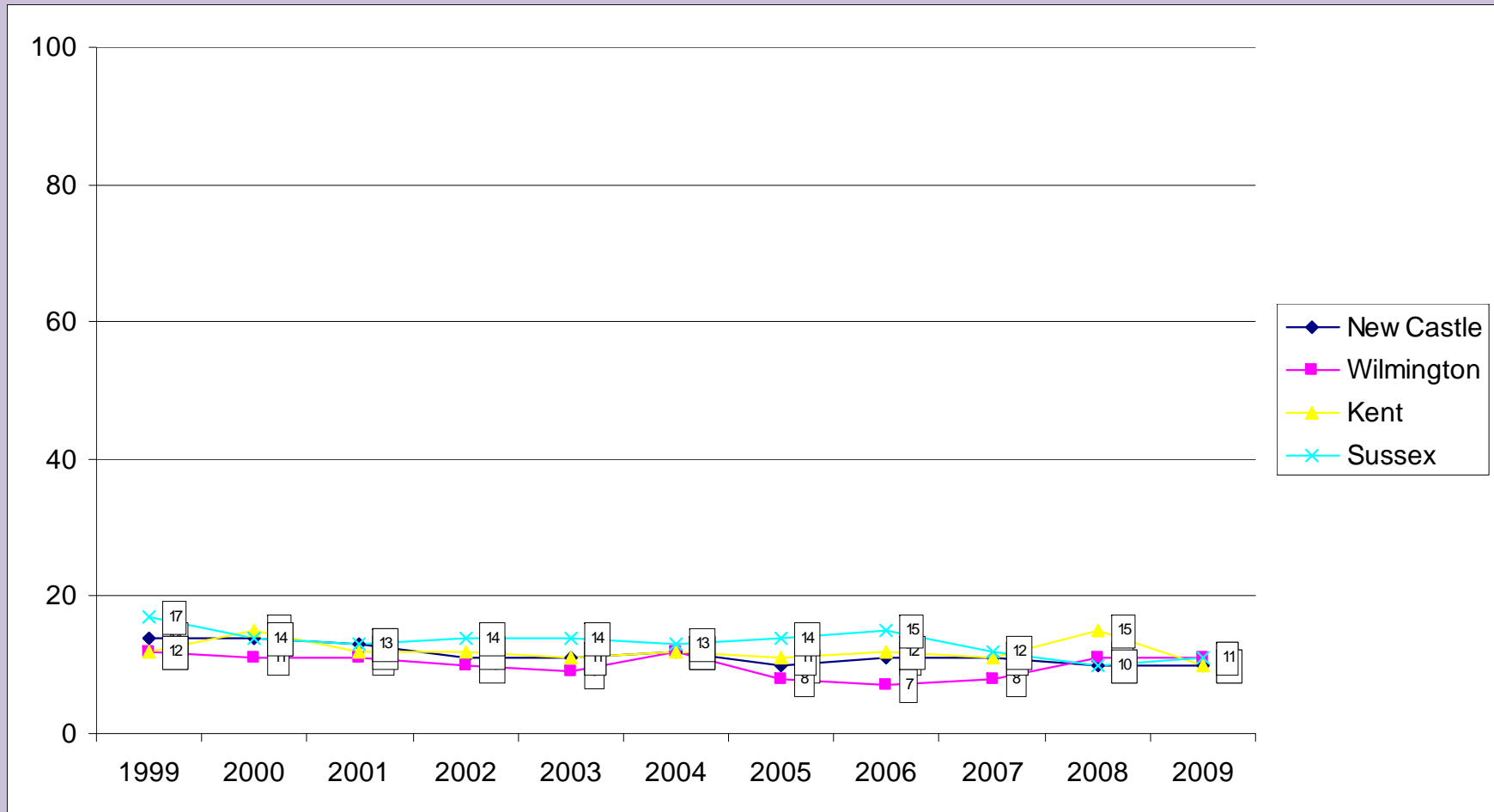
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Binge Drinking with Monitoring the Future Trends



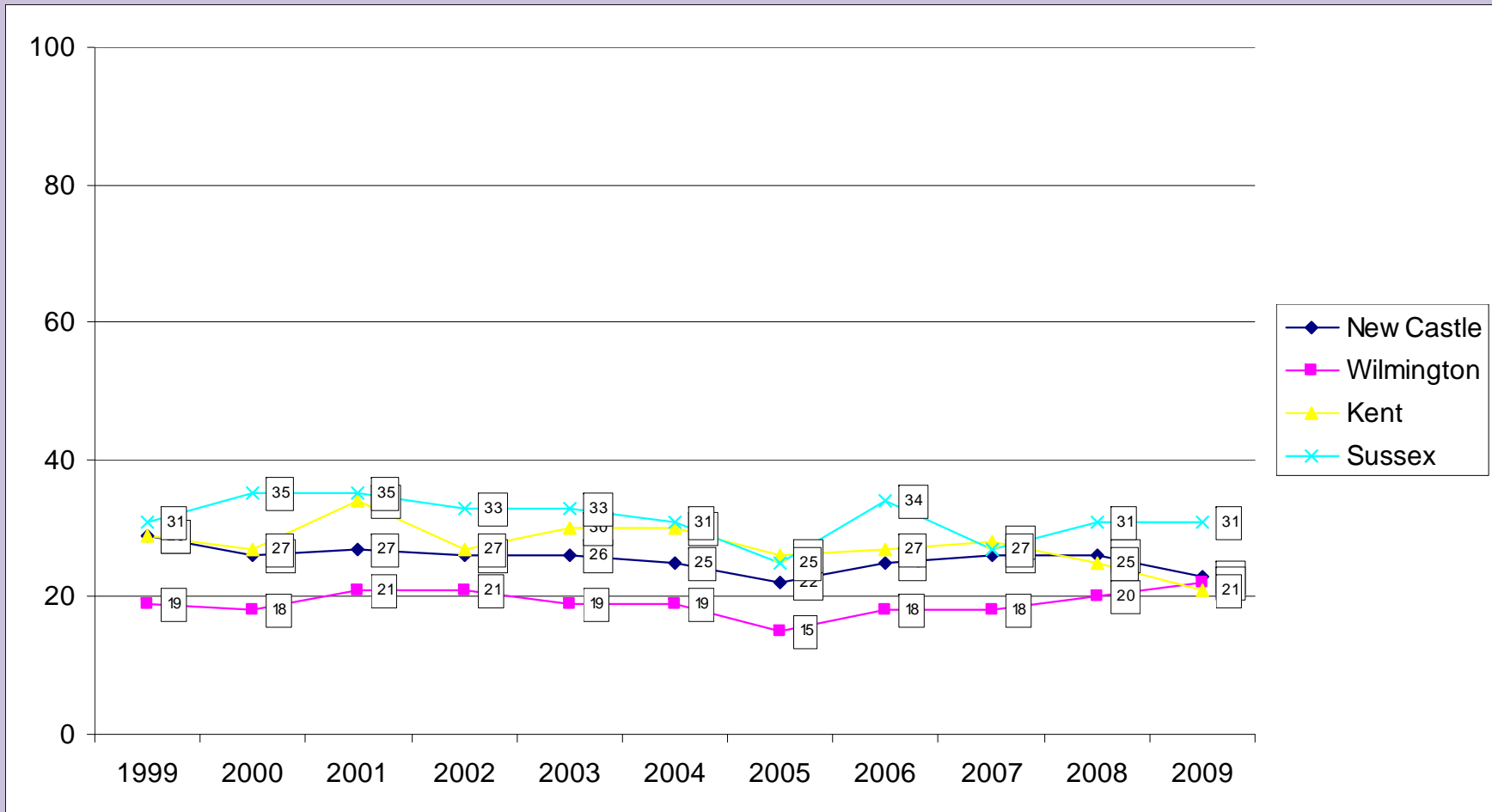
Source: *Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies*
The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan

8th Grade Binge Drinking Trends by Statewide Planning Area



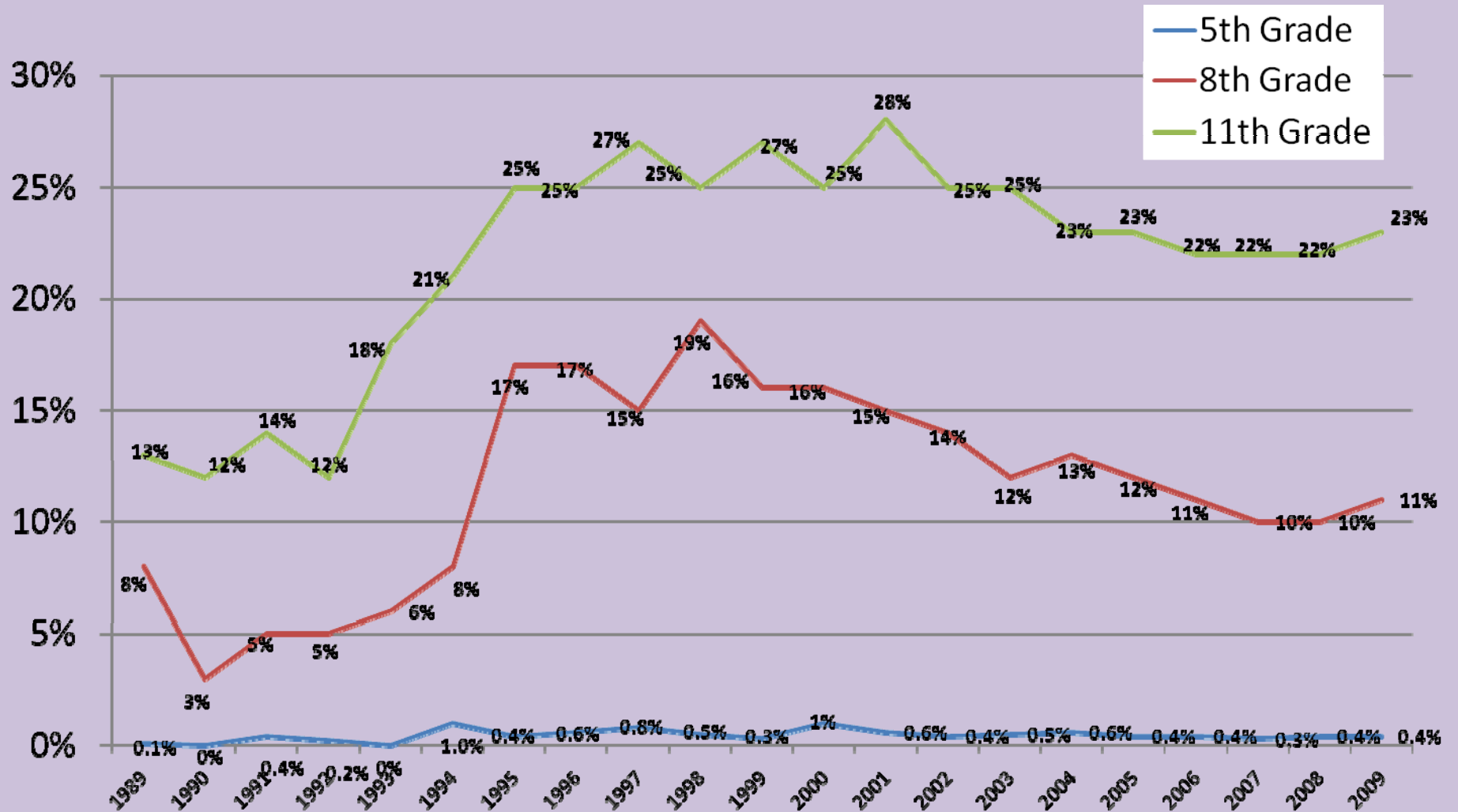
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Binge Drinking Trends by Statewide Planning Area



Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

TRENDS IN DELAWARE STUDENTS' MARIJUANA USE BY GRADE SELF-REPORTED REGULAR USE*, 1989-2009

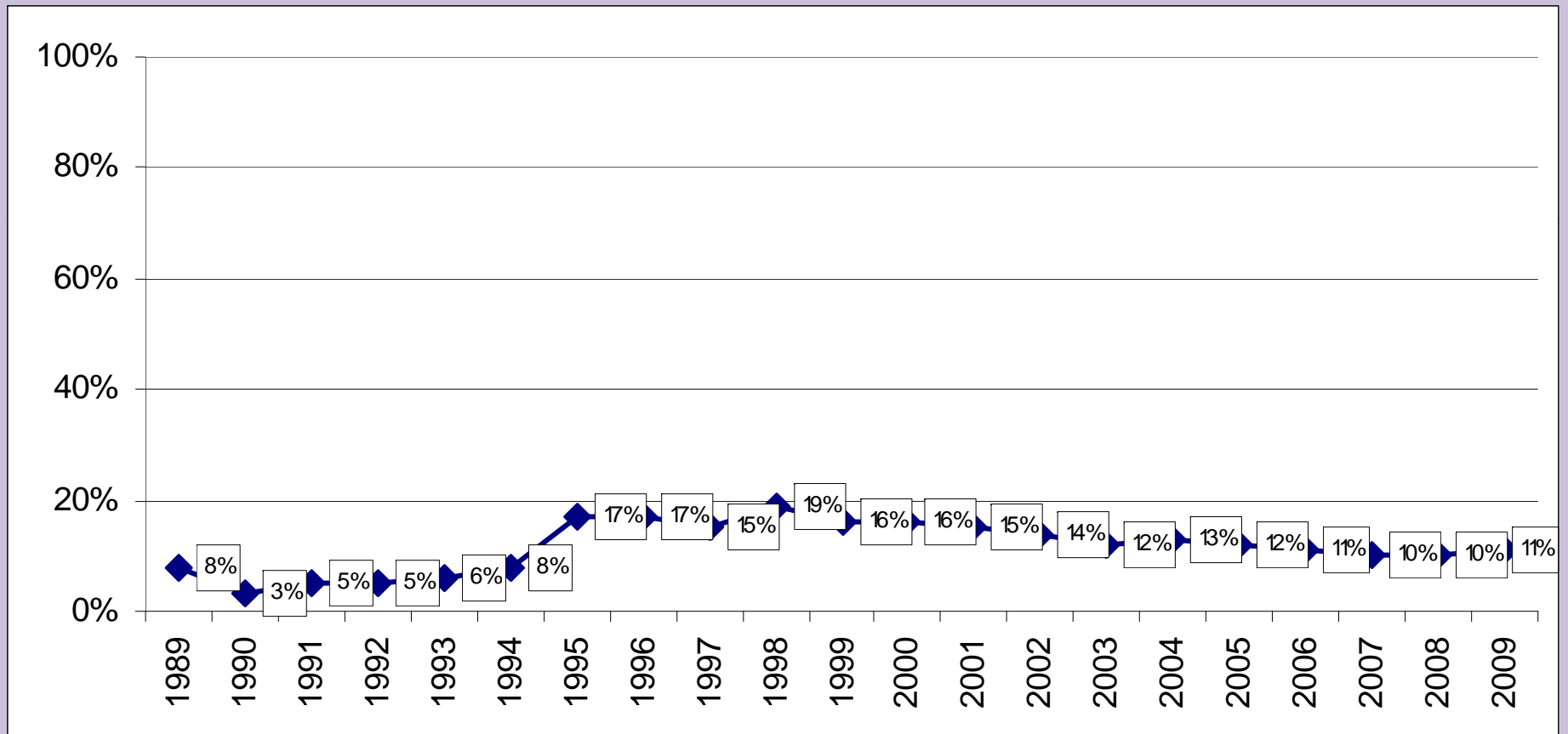


Note: *Regular use is defined as reports of about once a month or more often; see note, page 20.

Source: Data Base/DiagnosticsPlus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994; 1995-2009 Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware.

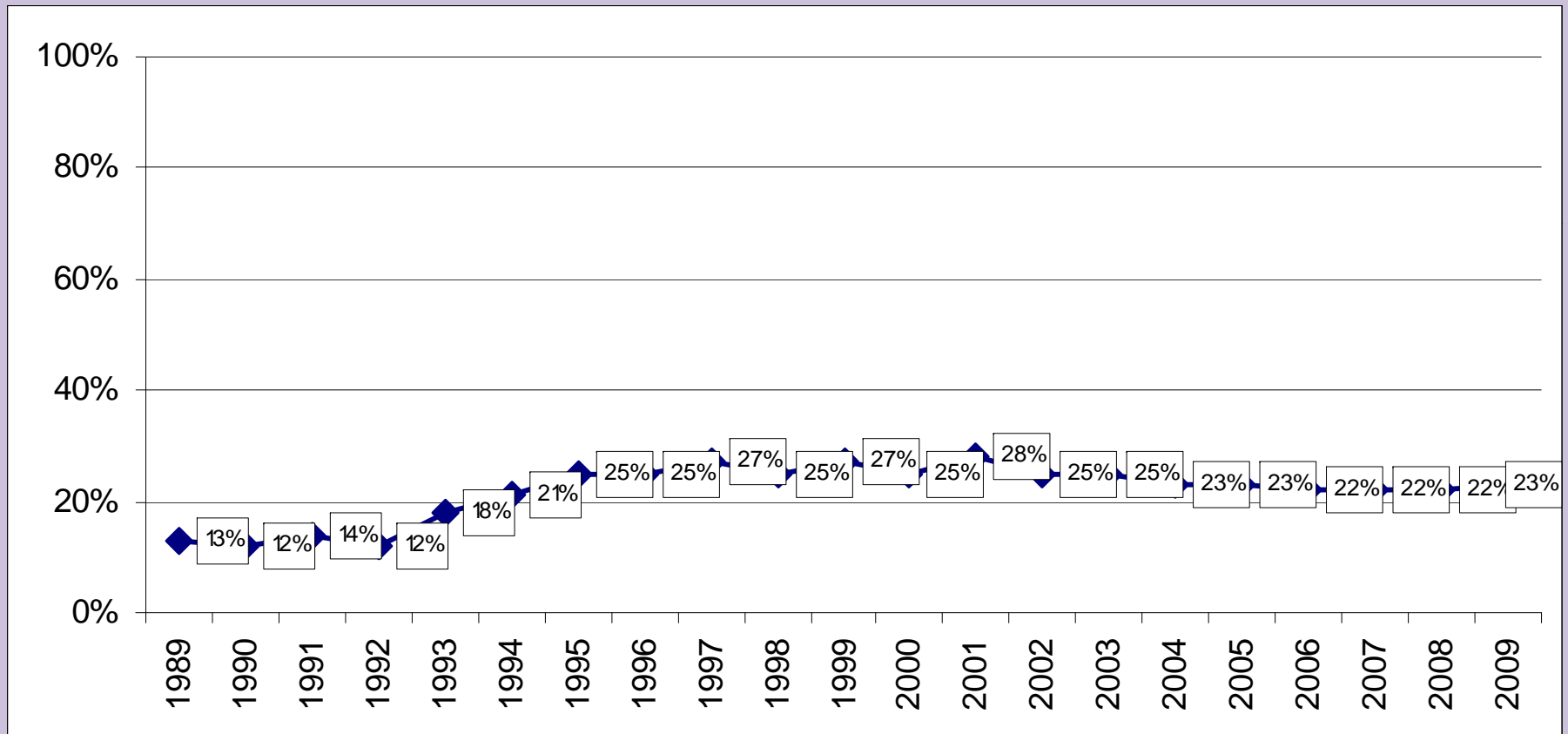


8th Grade Marijuana Use Trends



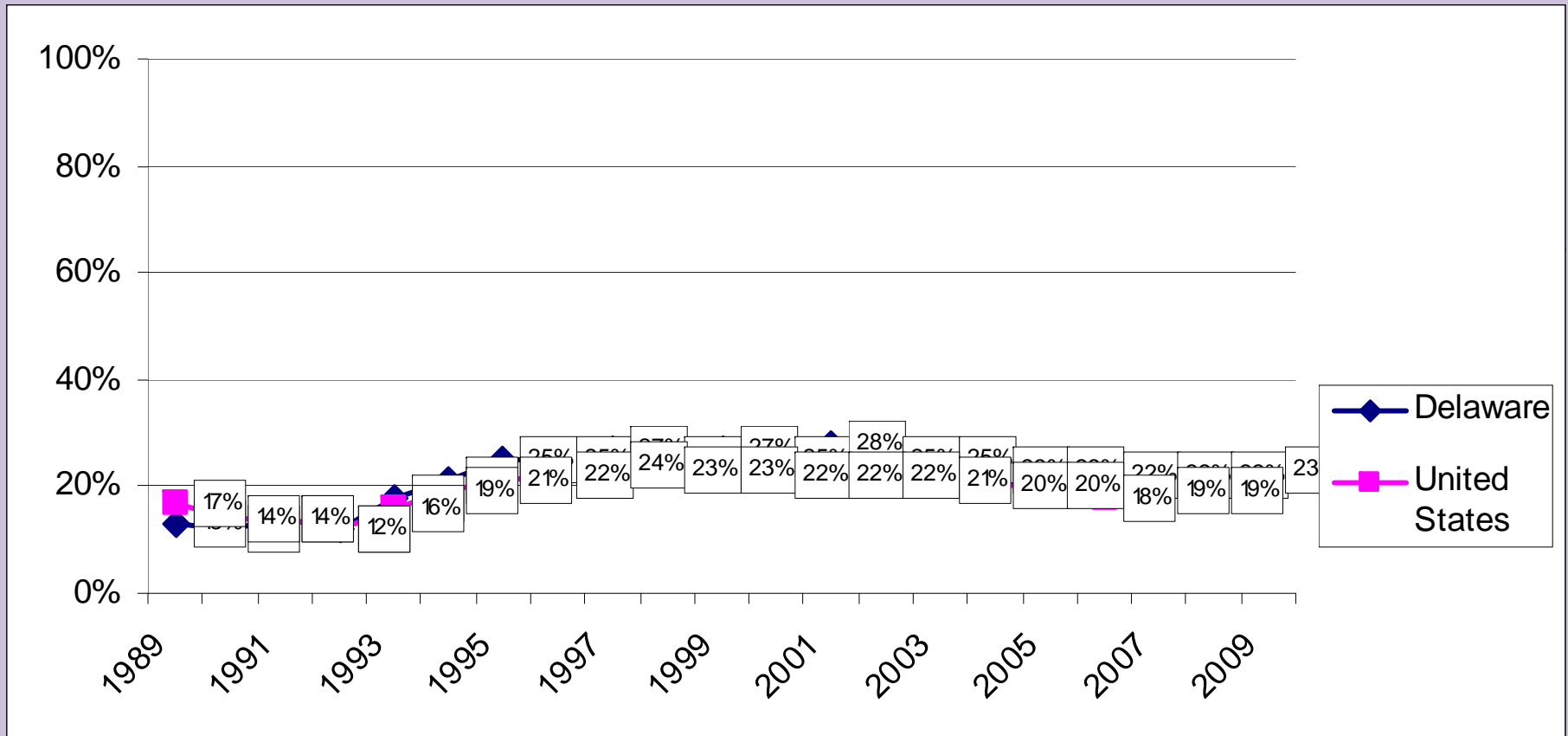
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Marijuana Use Trends



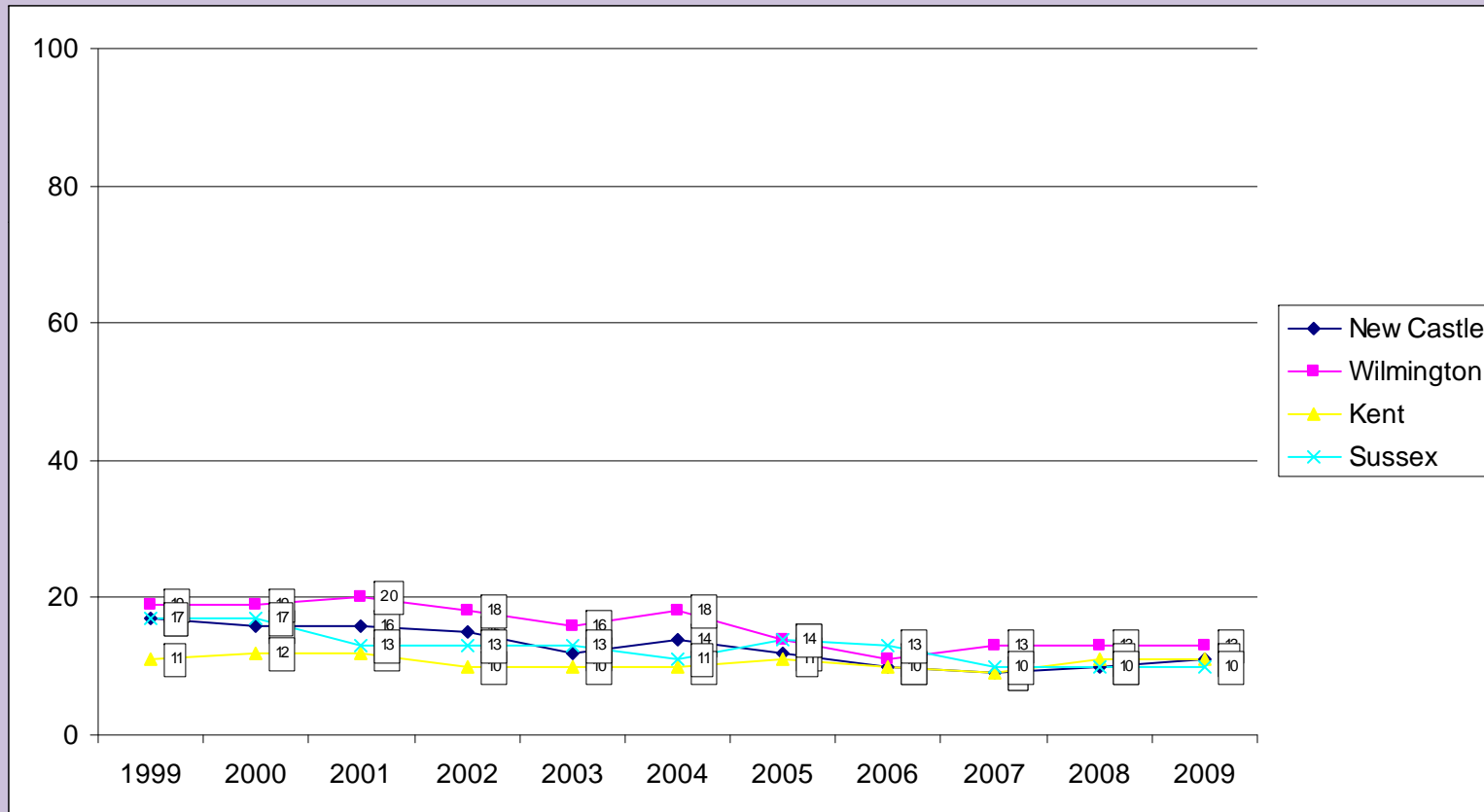
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Marijuana Use with Monitoring the Future Trends



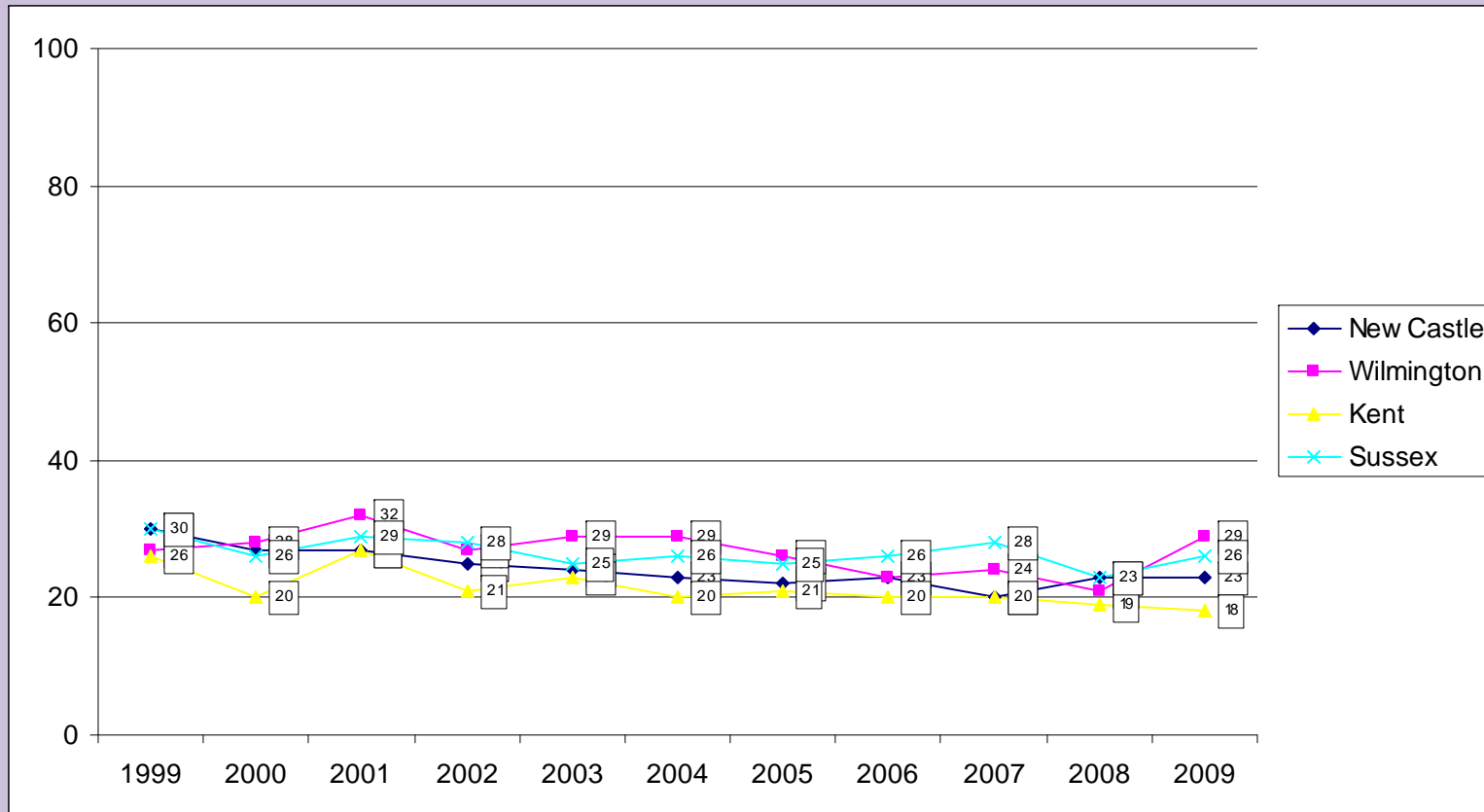
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies
The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan

8th Grade Marijuana Trends by Statewide Planning Area



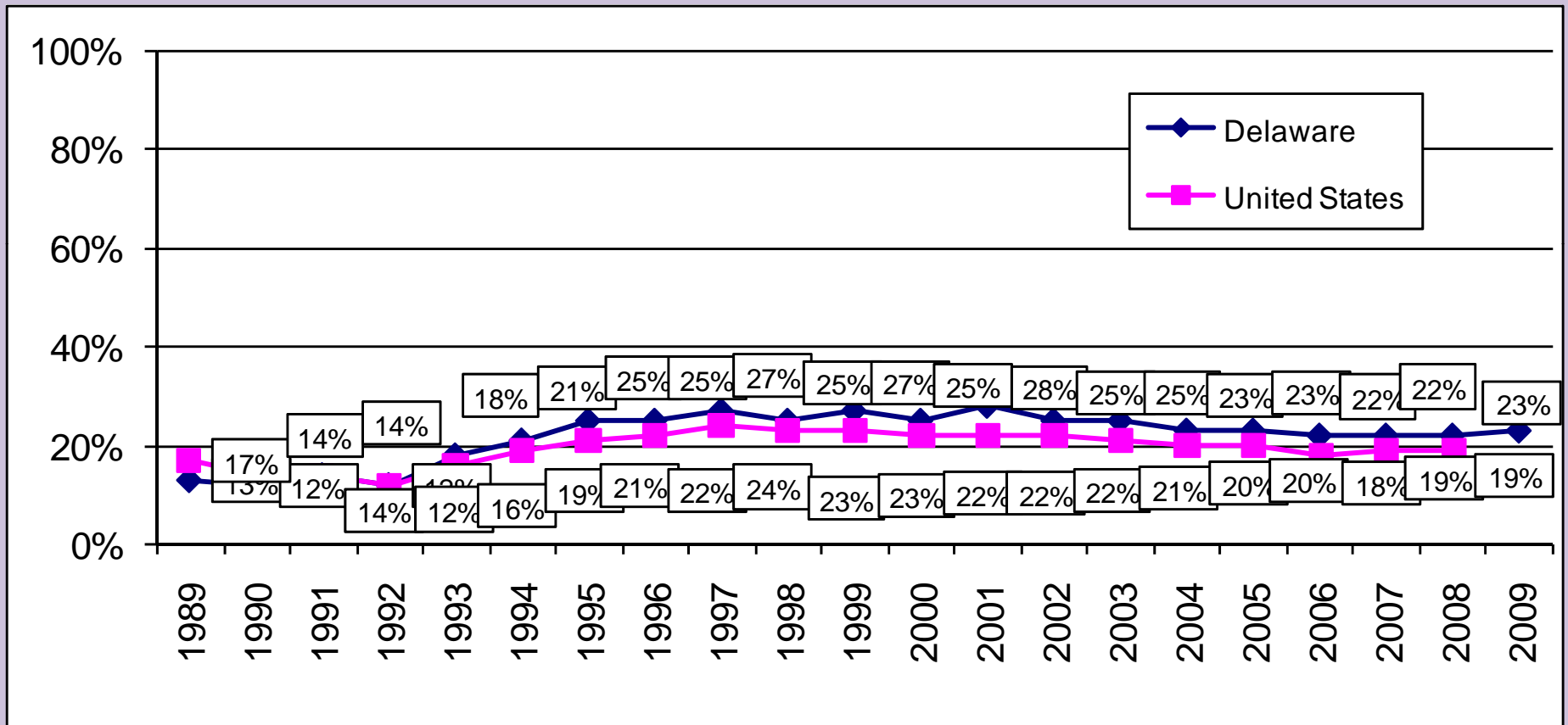
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Marijuana Trends by Statewide Planning Area



Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

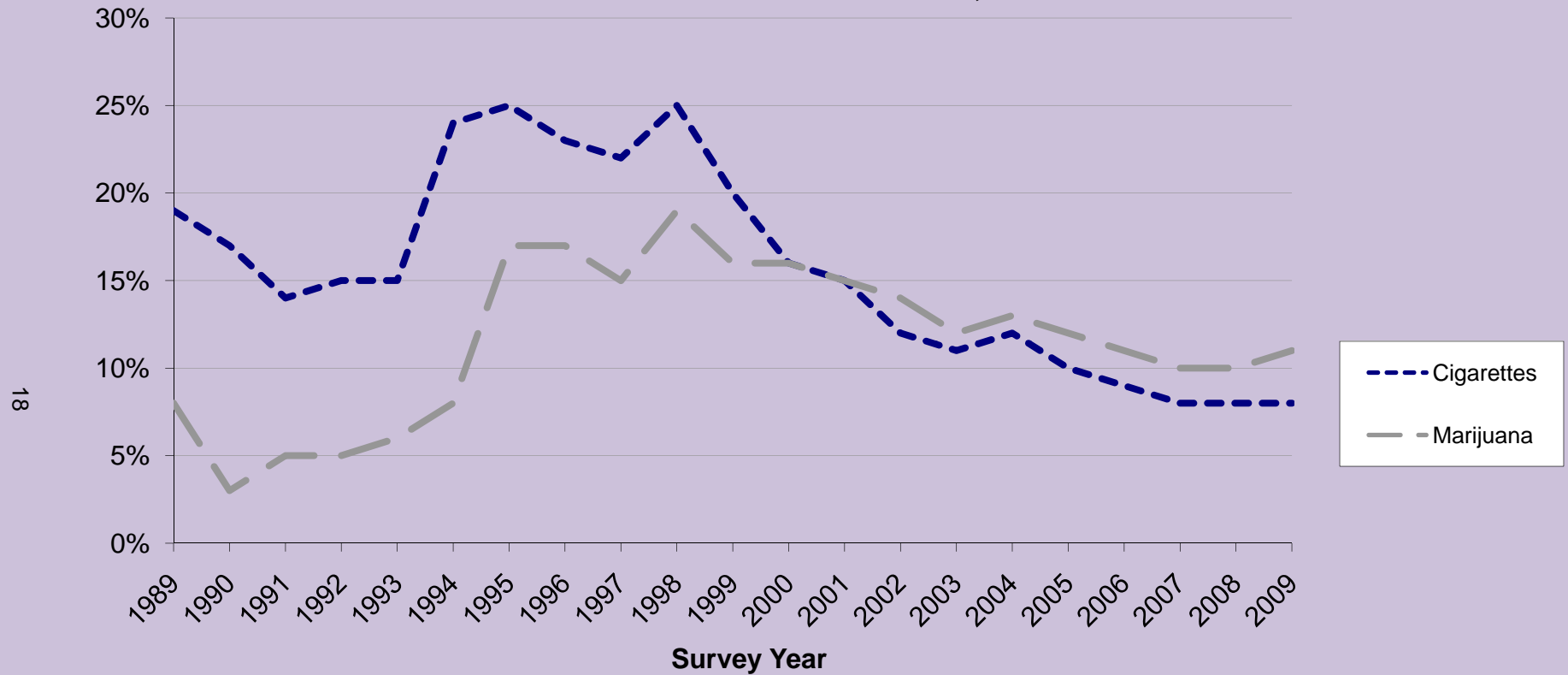
11th Grade Marijuana Use with Monitoring the Future Trends



Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan

TRENDS IN DELAWARE 8TH GRADE STUDENTS' SUBSTANCE USE SELF-REPORTED REGULAR USE*, 1989-2009



Note: *Regular use is defined as reports of about once a month or more often; see note, page 20.

Source: Data Base/Diagnostics Plus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994; 1995-2009 Delaware School Survey. Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware.



TRENDS IN DELAWARE 11TH GRADE STUDENTS' SUBSTANCE USE SELF-REPORTED REGULAR USE*, 1989-2009



Note: *Regular use is defined as reports of about once a month or more often; see note, page 20.

Source: Data Base/Diagnostics Plus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994; 1995-2009 Delaware School Survey. Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware.

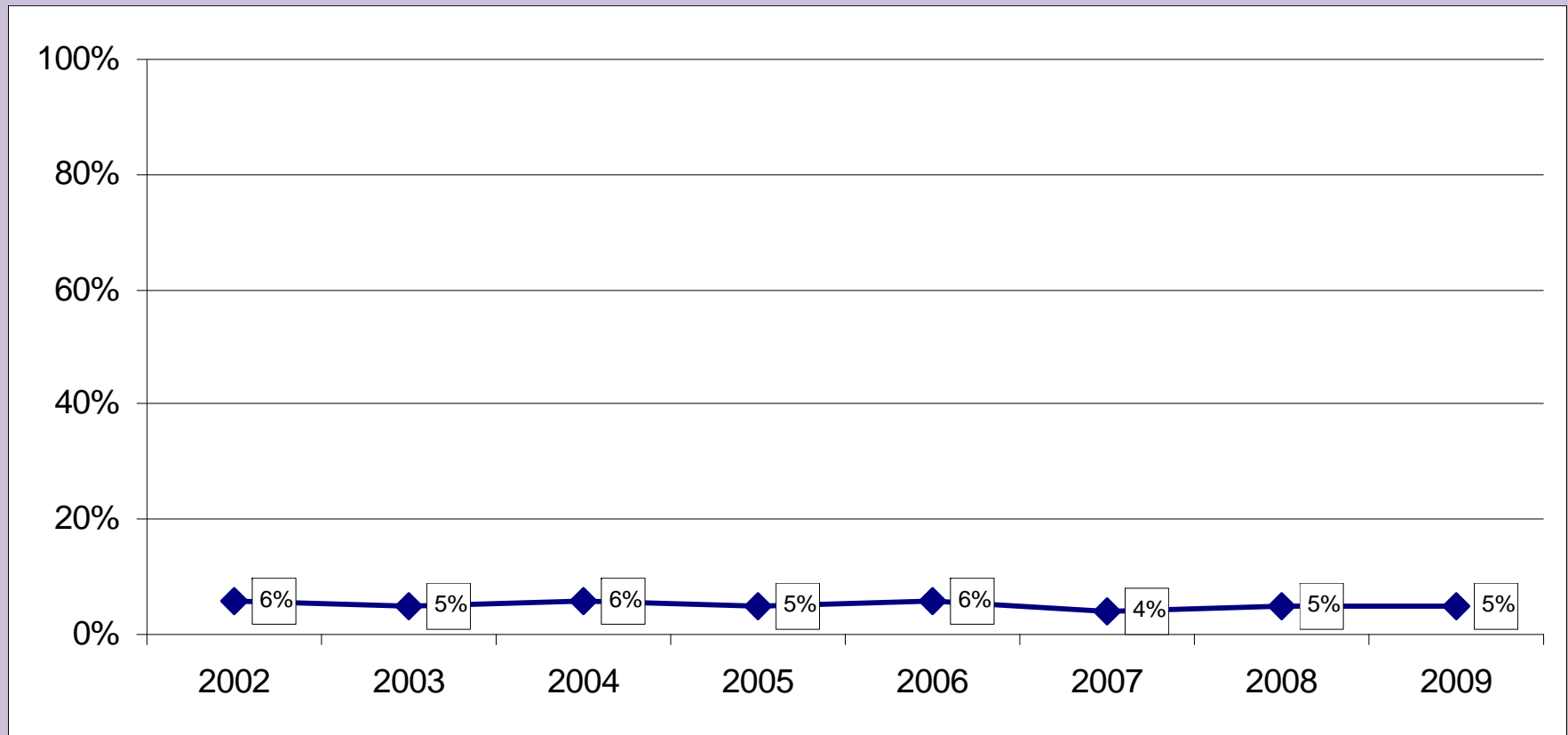


Of the 39 states participating in the CDC's 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Delaware ranked **1st** in the percentage of high school students who smoked marijuana in the past 30 days.

Adult Prevalence

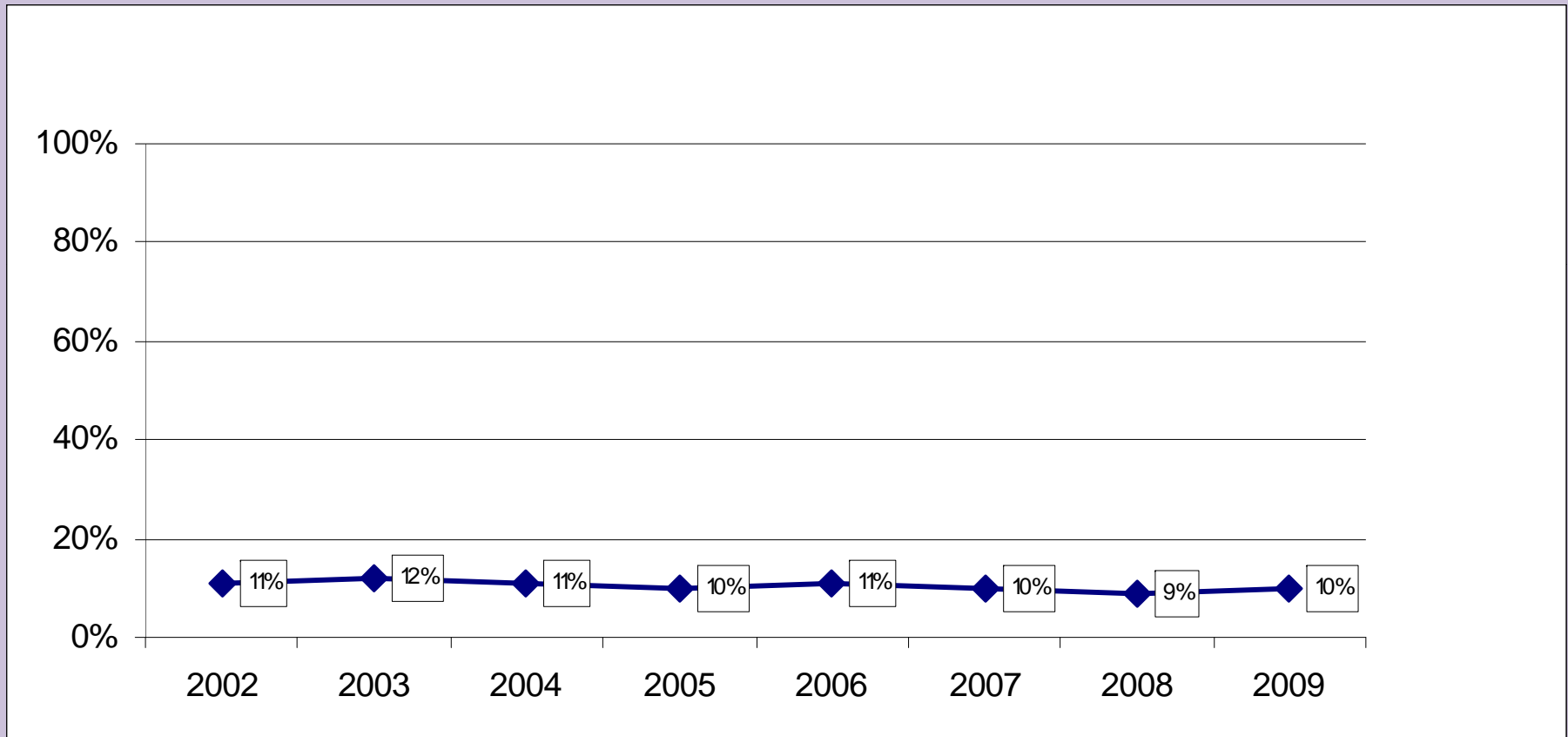
- 18-25 year olds are highest for past month alcohol use—65% and binge drinking 45%
- 18-25 year olds are highest for past month marijuana use—19%
- 18-25 year olds are highest for other illicit drug use—8%
- 18-25 year olds are highest for non-medical pain reliever use—12%
- All of the above are higher than national norms

8th Grade Painkiller Use Trends



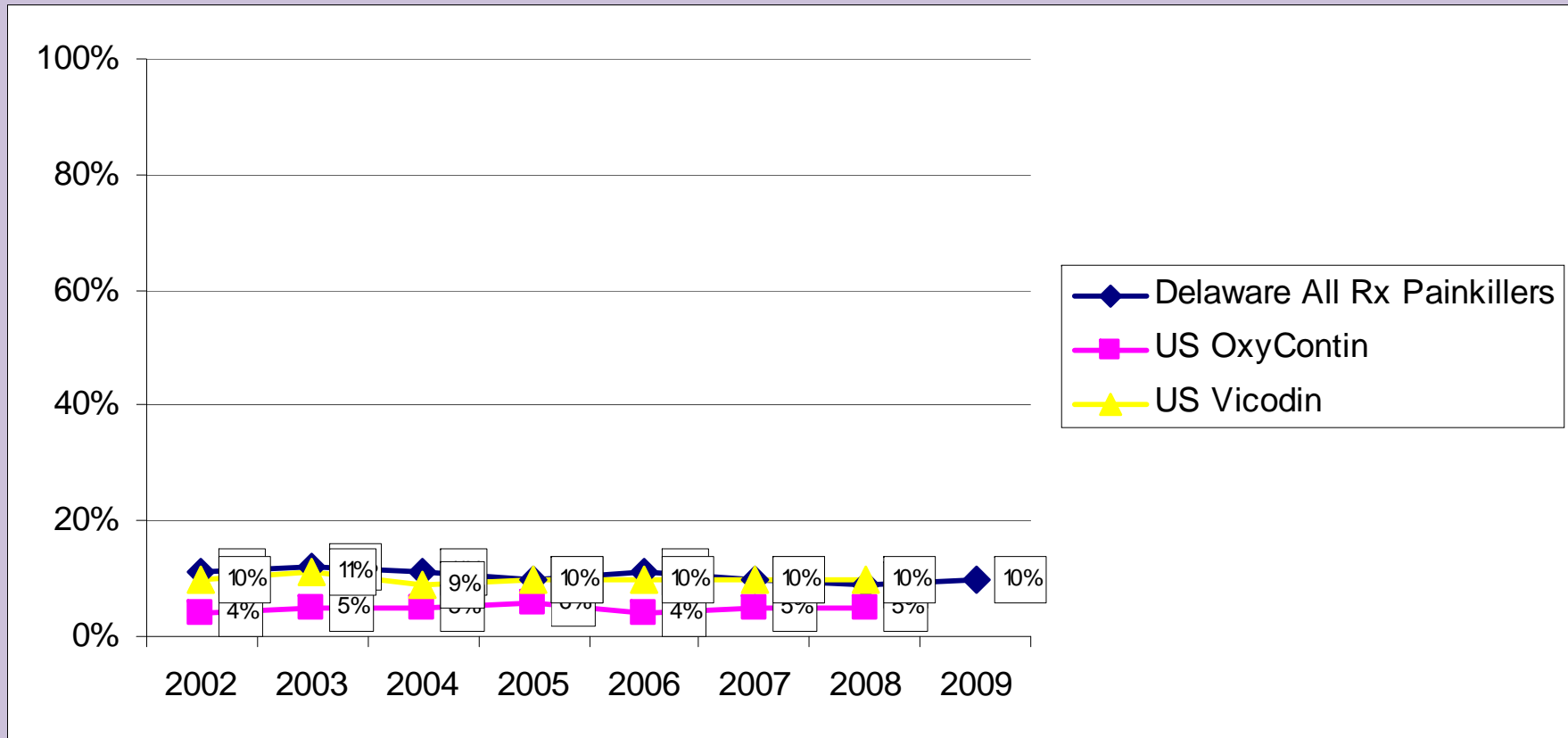
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Painkiller Use Trends



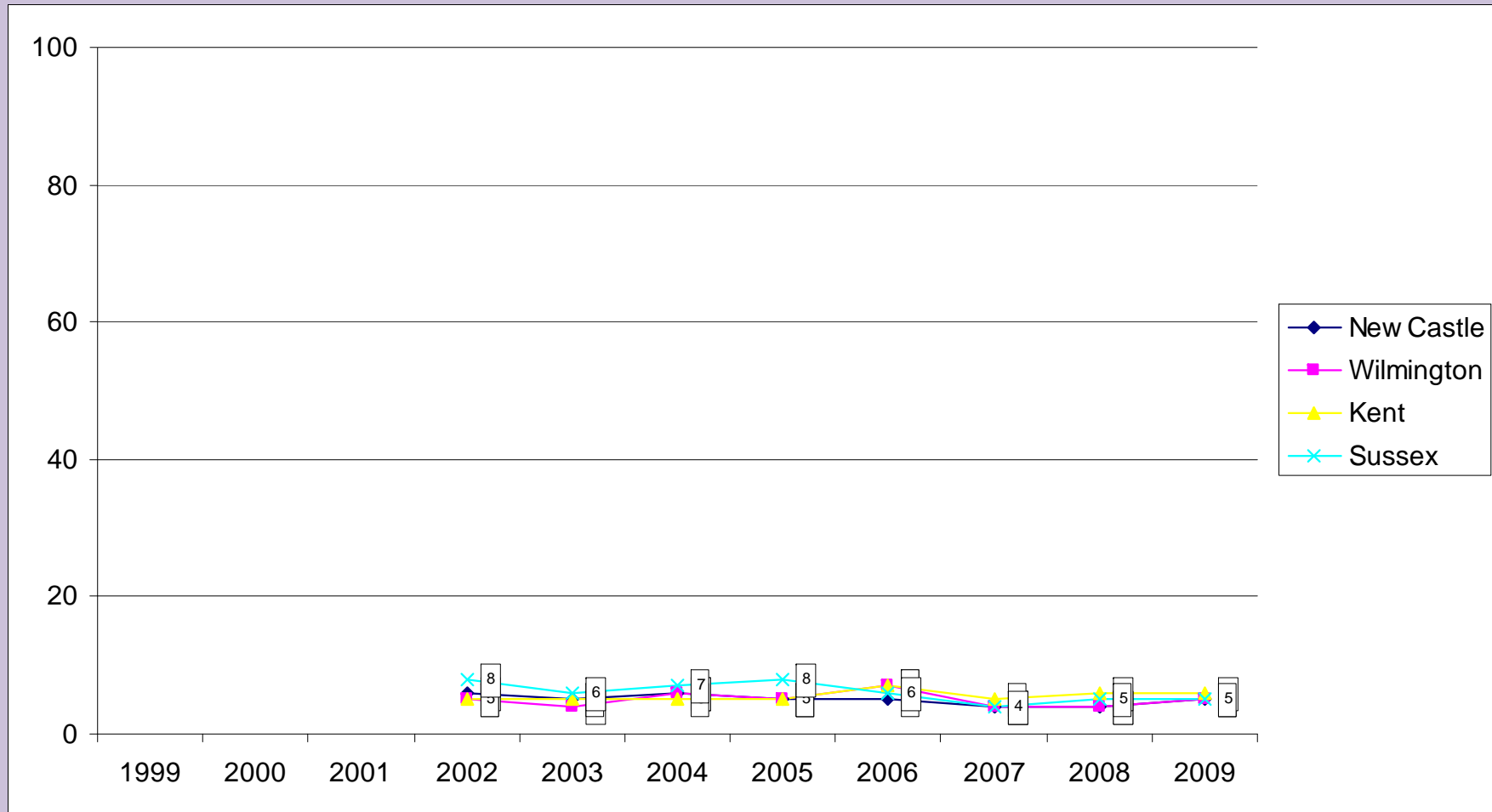
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Painkiller Use with Monitoring the Future Trends



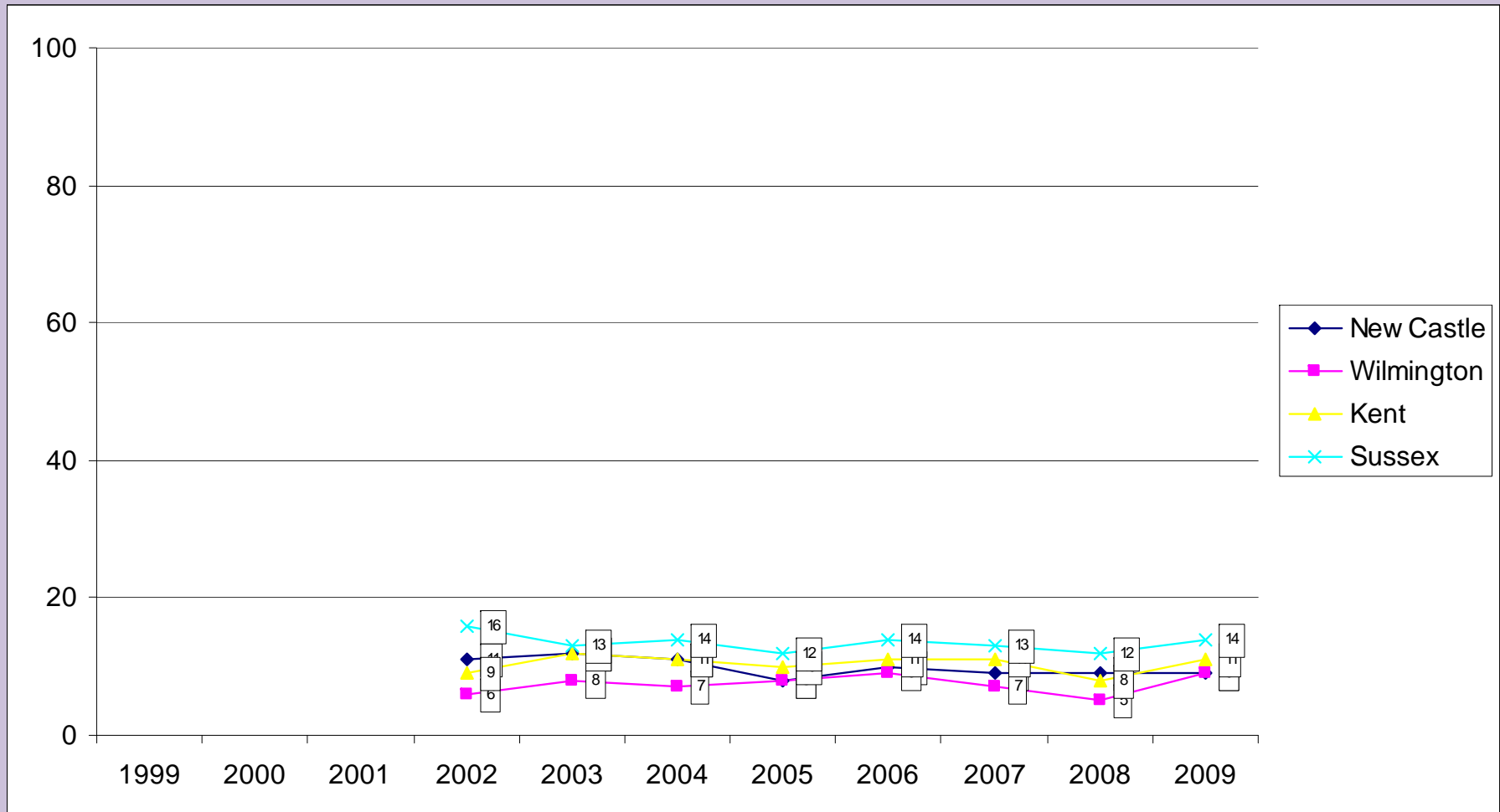
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies
The Monitoring the Future Study, The University of Michigan

8th Grade Painkiller Trends by Statewide Planning Area



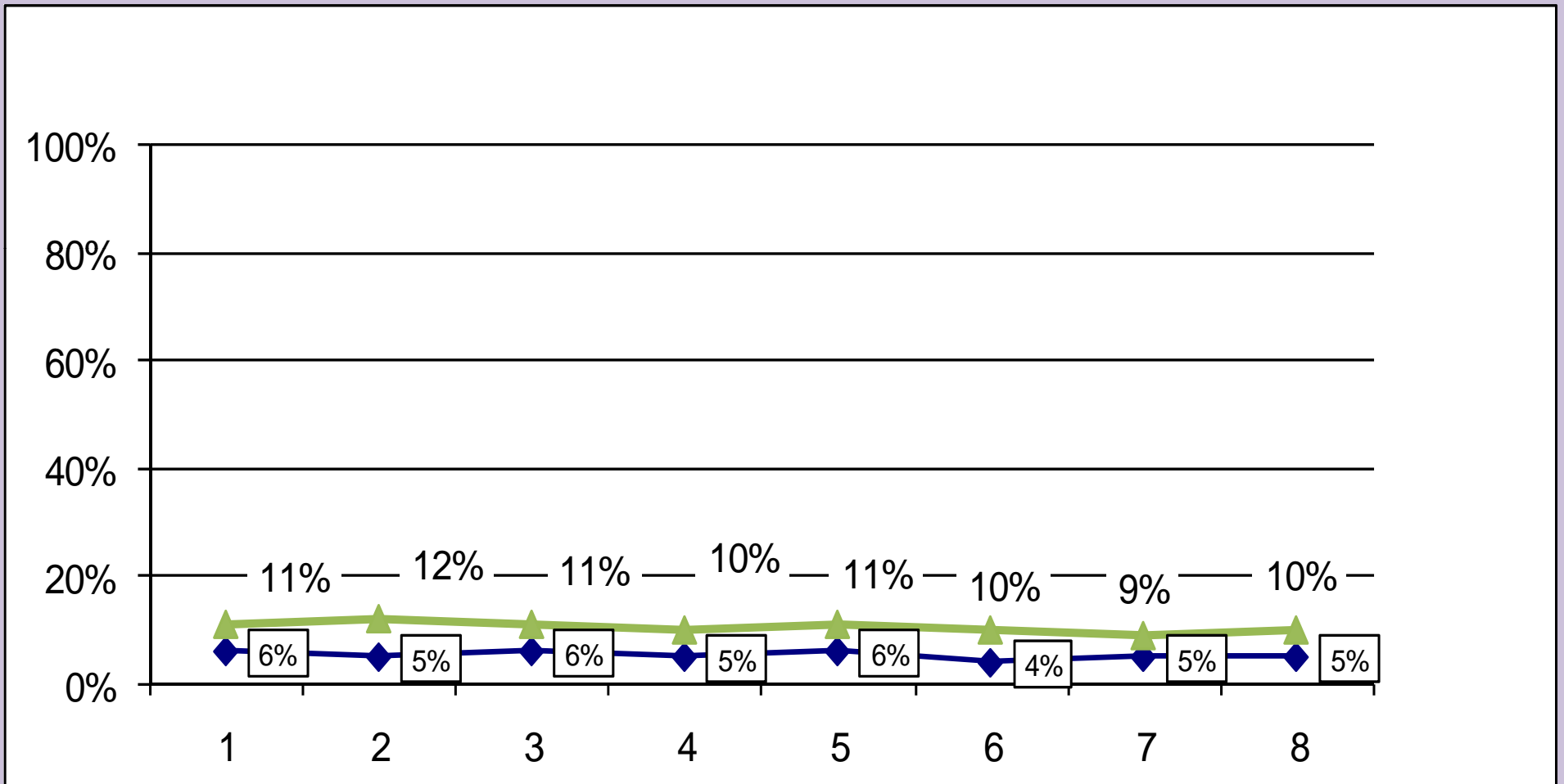
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

11th Grade Painkiller Trends by Statewide Planning Area



Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

8th and 11th Grade Painkiller Use Trends



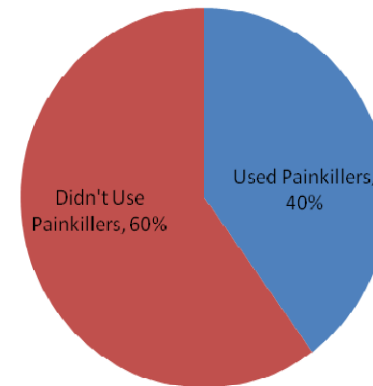
Source: Delaware School Survey, University of Delaware Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies

Prescription Pills vs. Prescription Painkillers

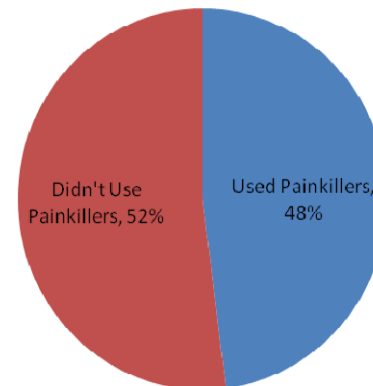
13% of 8th grade students have used prescription drugs without a prescription in the past year. Of them:

21% of 11th grade students have used prescription drugs without a prescription in the past year. Of them:

Non-Prescribed Rx Use, 8th Grade



Non-Prescribed Rx Use, 11th Grade



Youth Substance Use by Race/Ethnicity

N=5148

	BLACK	LATINO	WHITE
PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE	409 (30%)	51 (39%)	1302 (45%)
PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE	291 (21%)	28 (21%)	703 (24%)
PAST YEAR PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE	195 (14%)	22 (16%)	729 (25%)

Contexts

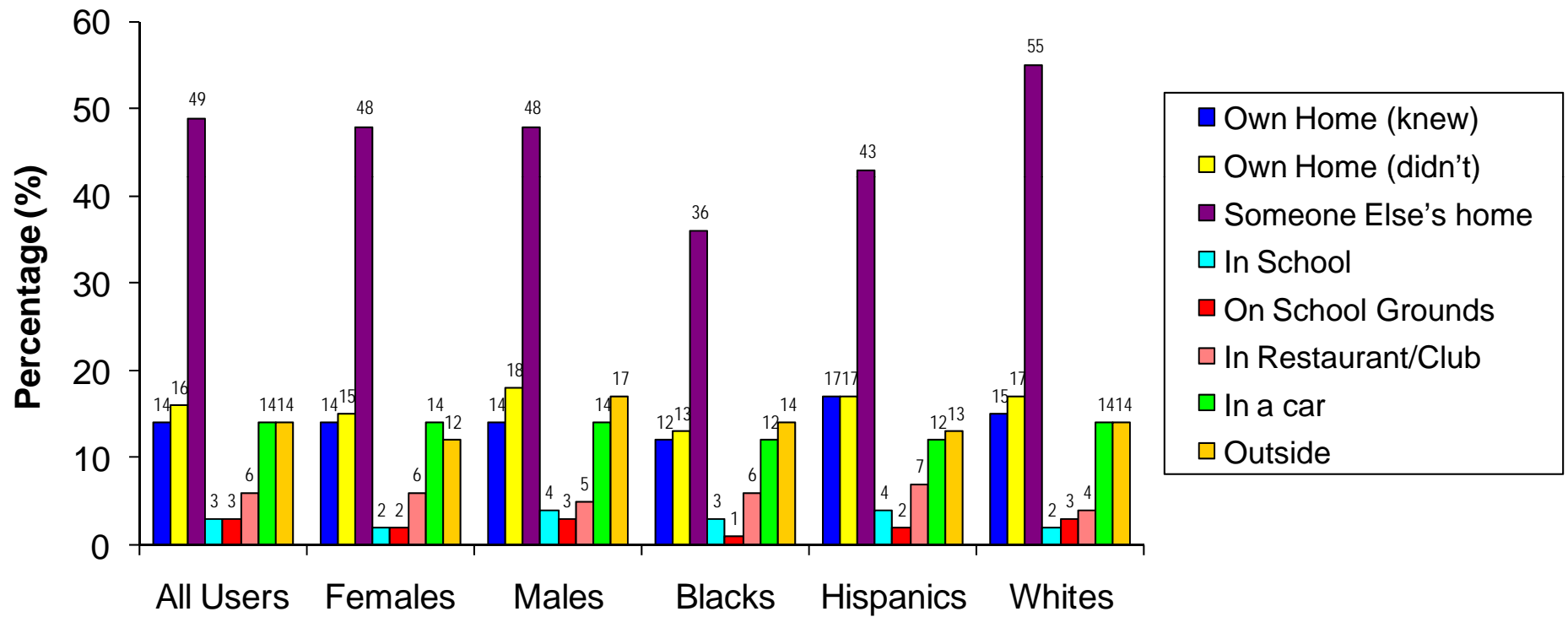
	HOME	SCHOOL	COMMUNITY
Availability/ access	Rules Enforcement Accessibility (locks) Siblings as pushers Lack of supervision Economic status	Policy Enforcement Lighting Scheduling	Laws Crime Enforcement Economic factors Gathering places Lighting
Acceptability/ Attractiveness	Parents as models Siblings as models Families as stressors	Peer influence Policy Enforcement Stress relief Sponsorship	Health factors Media Economic costs Legal costs Signs & Density
Alternatives	After-school supervision Family activities Family-supported activities	After-school School-based activities Evening/weekend activities Sports teams	Sports Youth centers Youth activities Religious activities Volunteerism



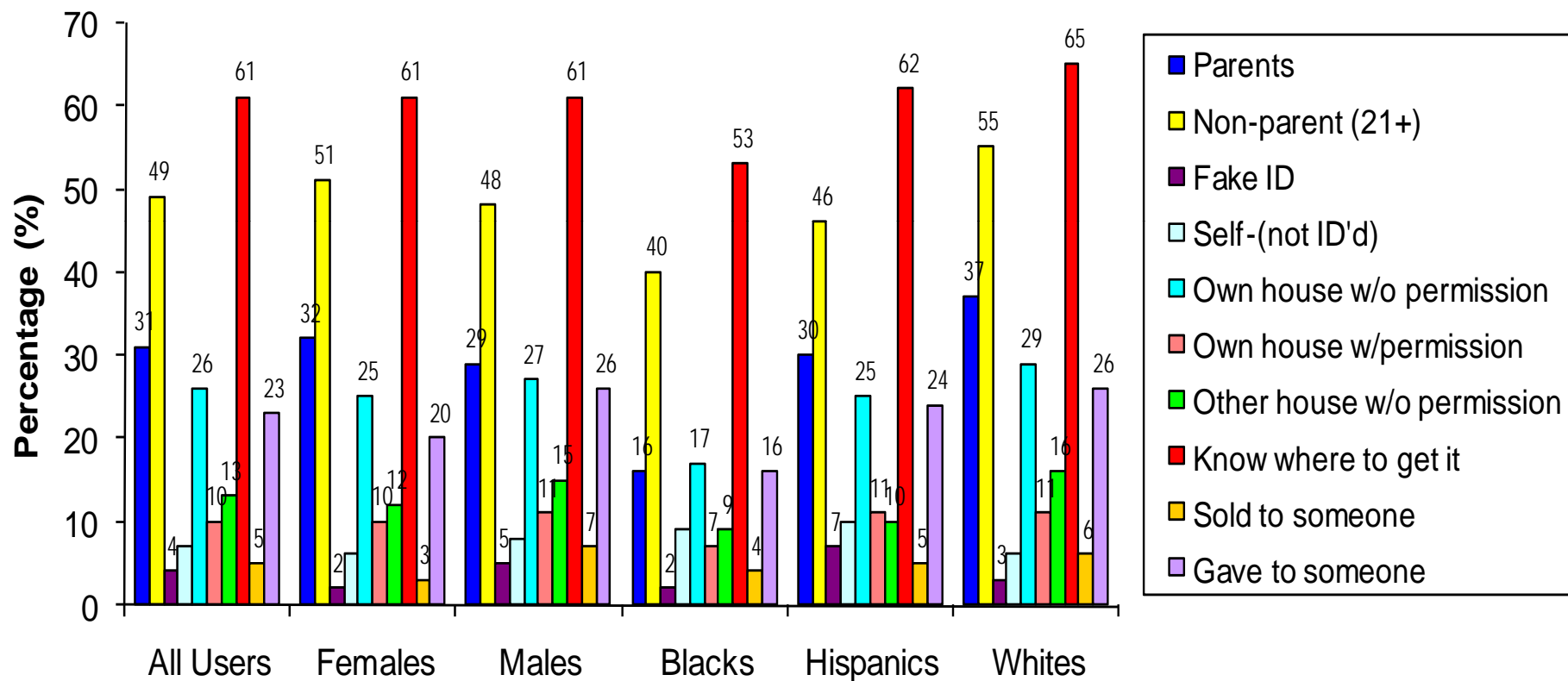
In the past year . . .

- 22% of 11th grade students have been to a party where parents bought alcohol for the kids
- 43% have been to a party with alcohol and no adults present
- 33% have had someone over 21 buy them alcohol
- 17% have taken alcohol from the house without permission, and 7% have taken it with permission

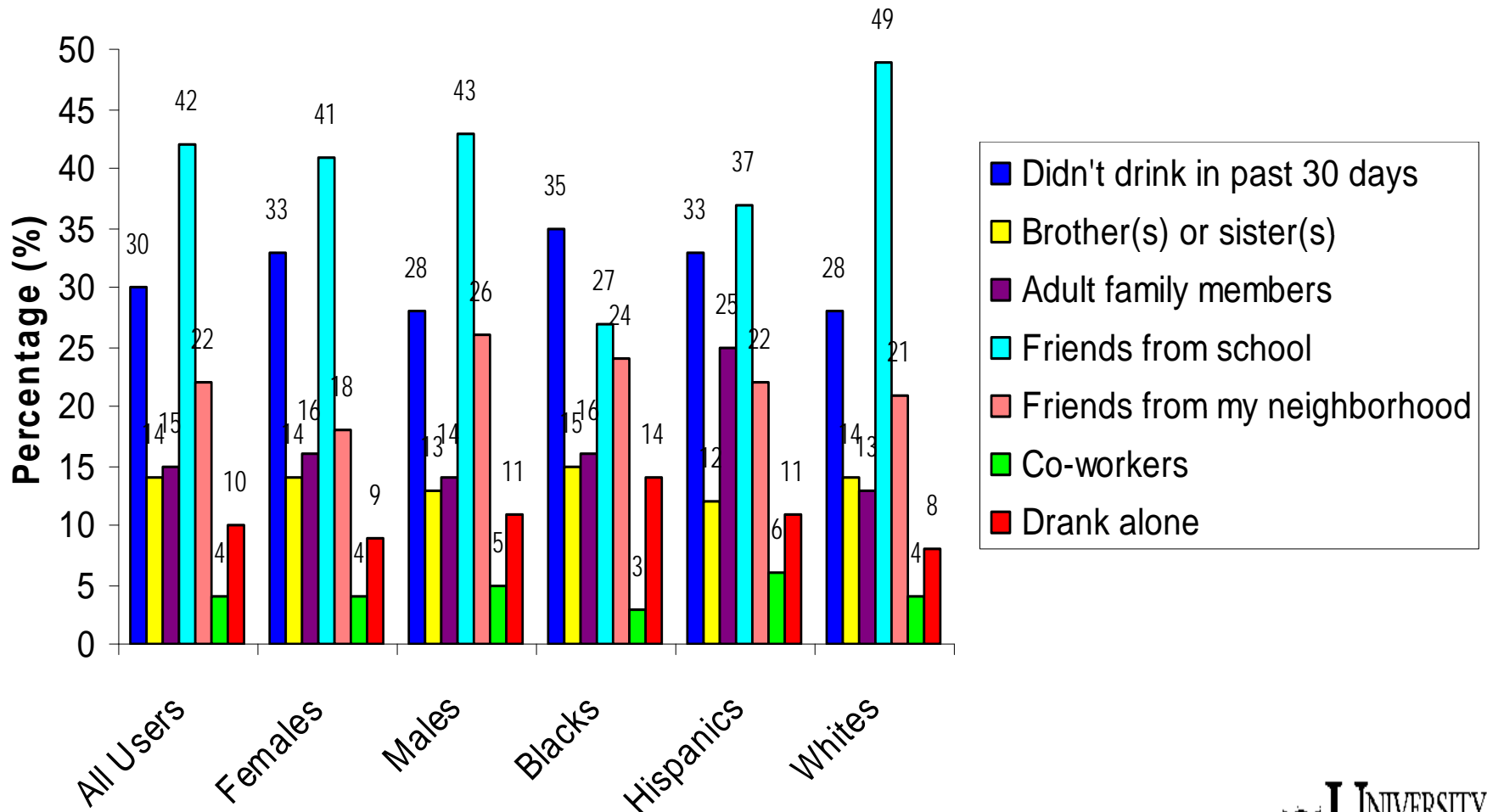
Where Used (past month) - Alcohol Users



Where they get Alcohol



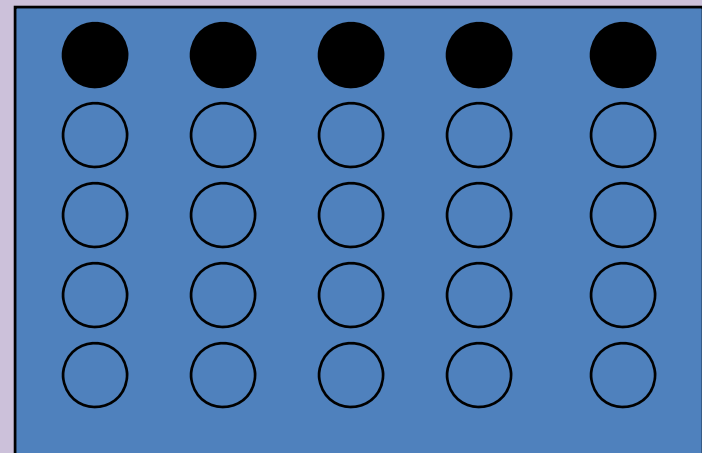
Who Teens Drank With (last 30 days)



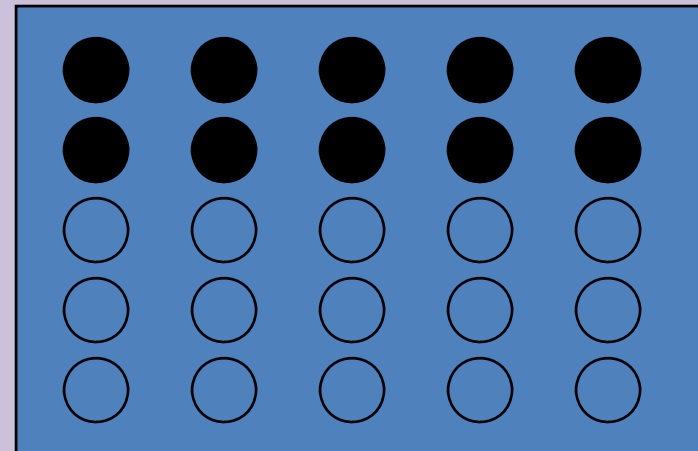
The more schooling students expect to complete, the less likely they are to report past month drinking. Among those who expect to complete high school, 31% drank, but among those who expect to complete college, 15% drank.

In the average Delaware 5th grade classroom:

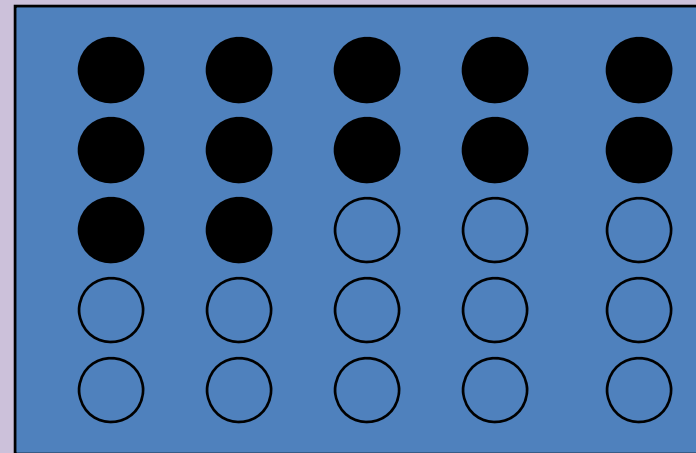
- **20% of students will have tried an alcoholic drink** (not just a sip) this represents about 5 children in the average classroom; only 29% perceive risk in trying alcohol, and fewer than half (46%) will perceive great risk in daily use



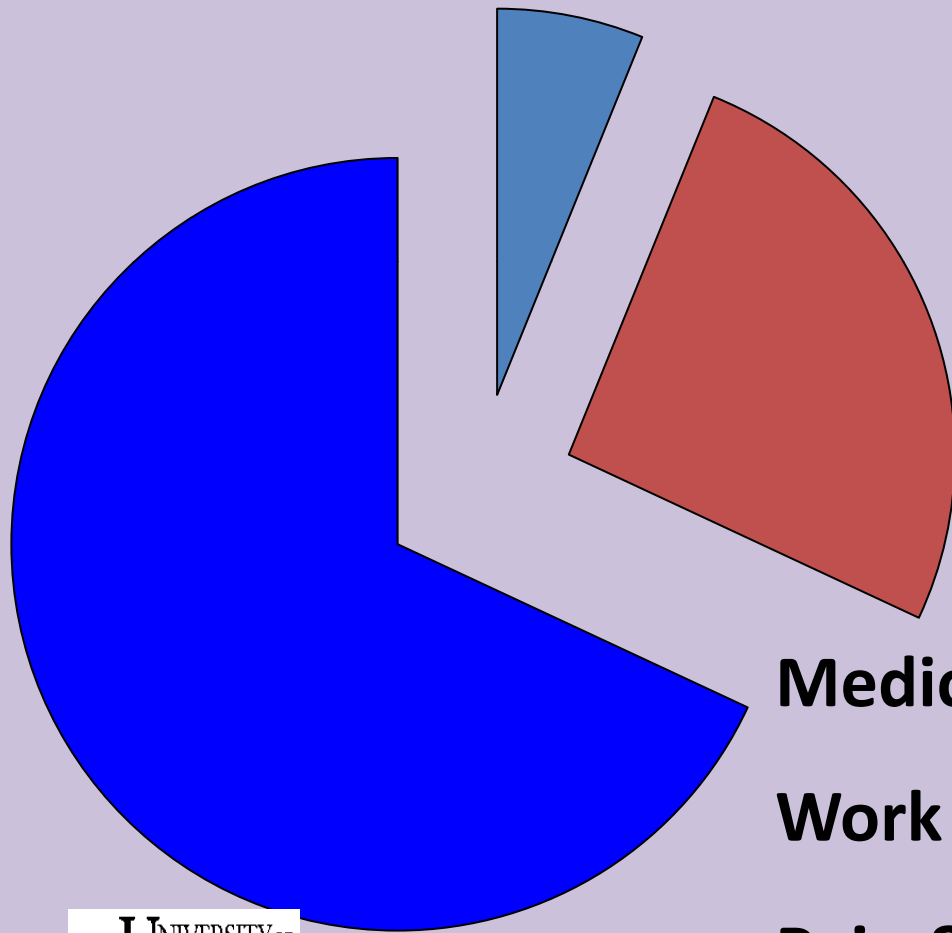
- 40% of Delaware 8th graders in the average classroom (about 10 students) drank alcohol in the past year
- More than half (53%) do not see great risk in binge drinking
- 1 in 4 know where they can buy alcohol



In the 11th grade, 45% have used alcohol, marijuana, or other illegal drugs in the past month.



Costs of Underage Drinking in Delaware = \$172 Million Annually



Medical = \$10,000,000

Work Lost = \$44,000,000

Pain & Suffering=\$118,000,000



Delaware's Bottom Line:

- Costs of underage drinking = \$172,000,000
- Industry profits on underage
(from total sales of \$51,000,000)=25,000,000
- Funds for combatting = 11,000,000

Total Loss = \$136,000,000

**Who gets the profit?
Who pays the remainder?**



Costs are shared in:

- **Health Insurance**
- **Car Insurance**
- **Property Insurance**
- **State Taxes**
- **Municipal Taxes**

Federal Taxes on Alcohol, when adjusted for inflation, have declined 33% since 1992 (beer tax is 63% lower than 1970 rates):

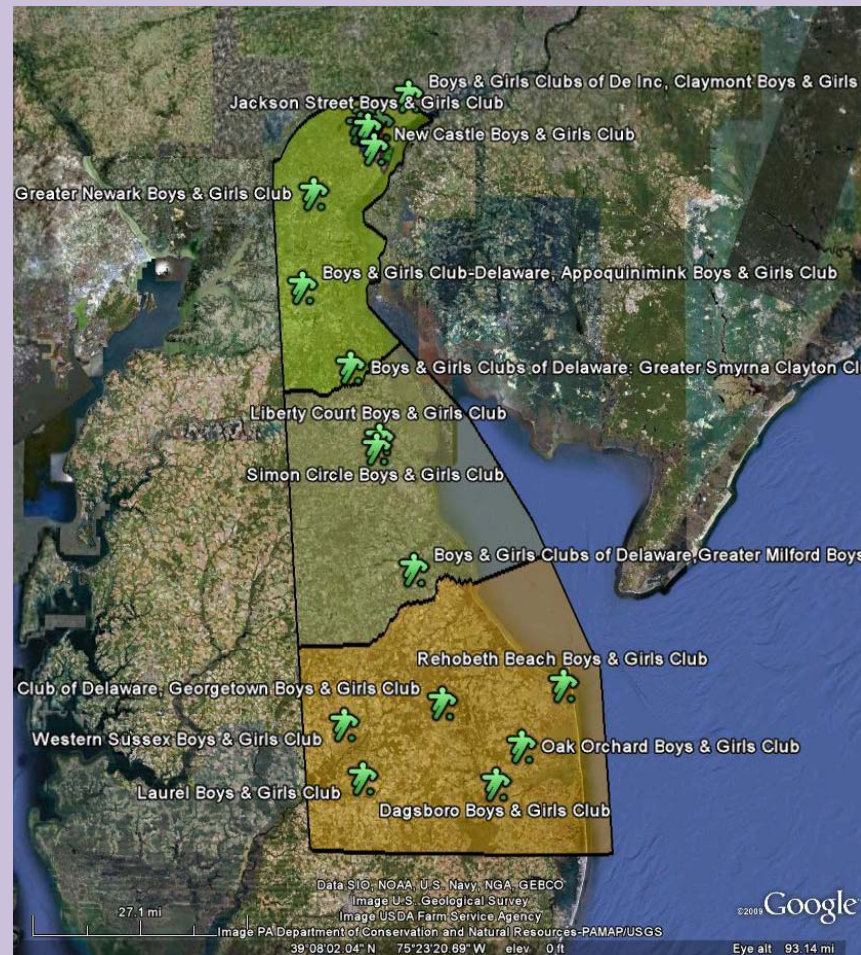
- **Federal beer and wine taxes are currently 7-10 cents per drink**
- **Federal liquor tax is currently 20-25 cents per drink**



Alcohol sales in Delaware were 41% higher per capita than national sales.



Mapping Prevention Resources



	ALCOHOL	MAR IJUANA	Rx	HEROIN
Magnitude				
Number/Percent	Y	y	y	y
Rate	Y	y	y	y
Rate of Increase	N	?	Y	Y
Relative Comparisons				
National	y	Y	?	?
SPA	-	?	?	?
Groups	WM+F	Youth	Youth+Old	MWMB
Costs				
Lives	Y	N	Y	Y
Dollars	Y	Y	Y	Y
Life Costs	Y	y	Y	Y
Feasibility				
Political	Y	Y		
Fiscal	N			
Capacity	?			
Documentation				
Regular	Y			
Comprehensive				

Sources: Data Base/Diagnostics Plus (1989-1993); Department of Public Instruction, 1994; 1995-2009 Delaware School Survey, 2007 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007 Delaware Youth Risk Behavior Survey, College Risk Behavior Survey, 2008-2009, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware.