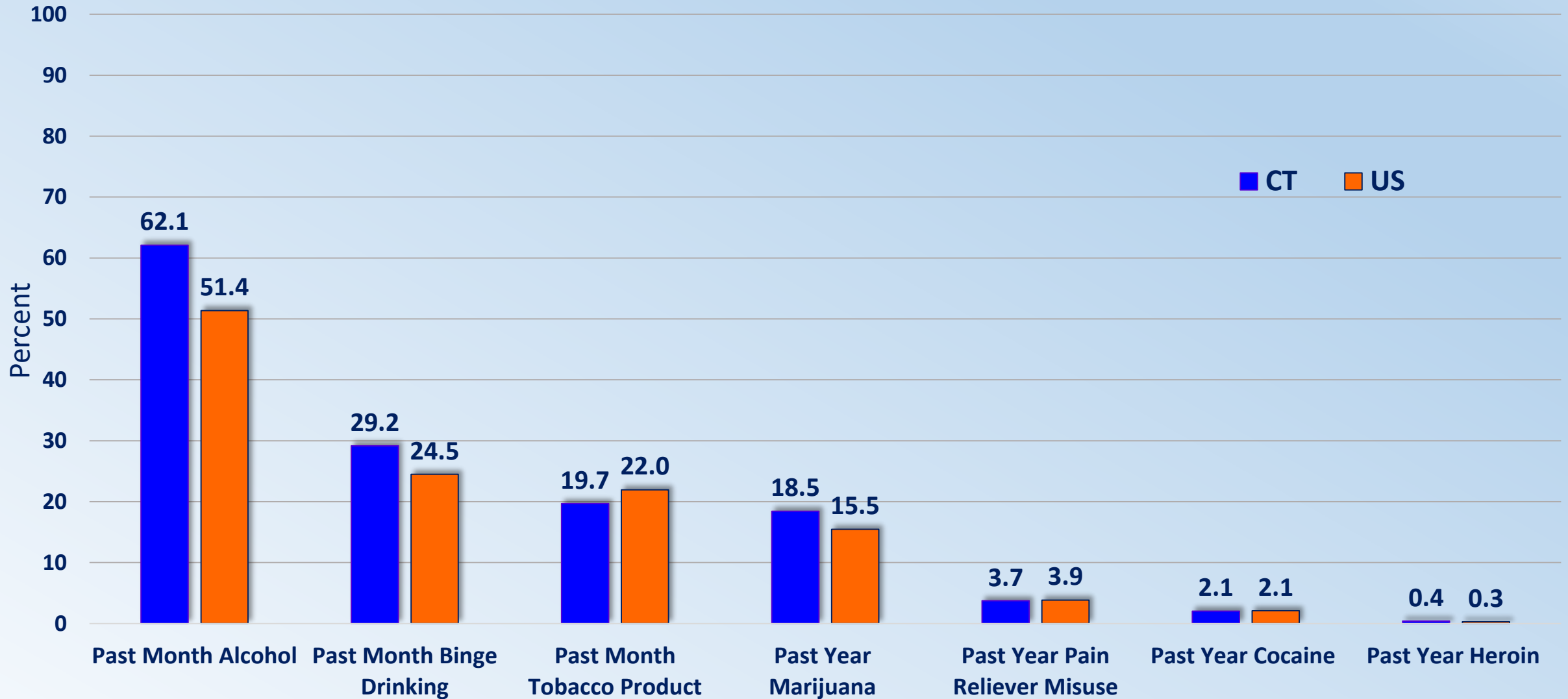


Trends in Substance Use in Connecticut and the Impacts of COVID-19

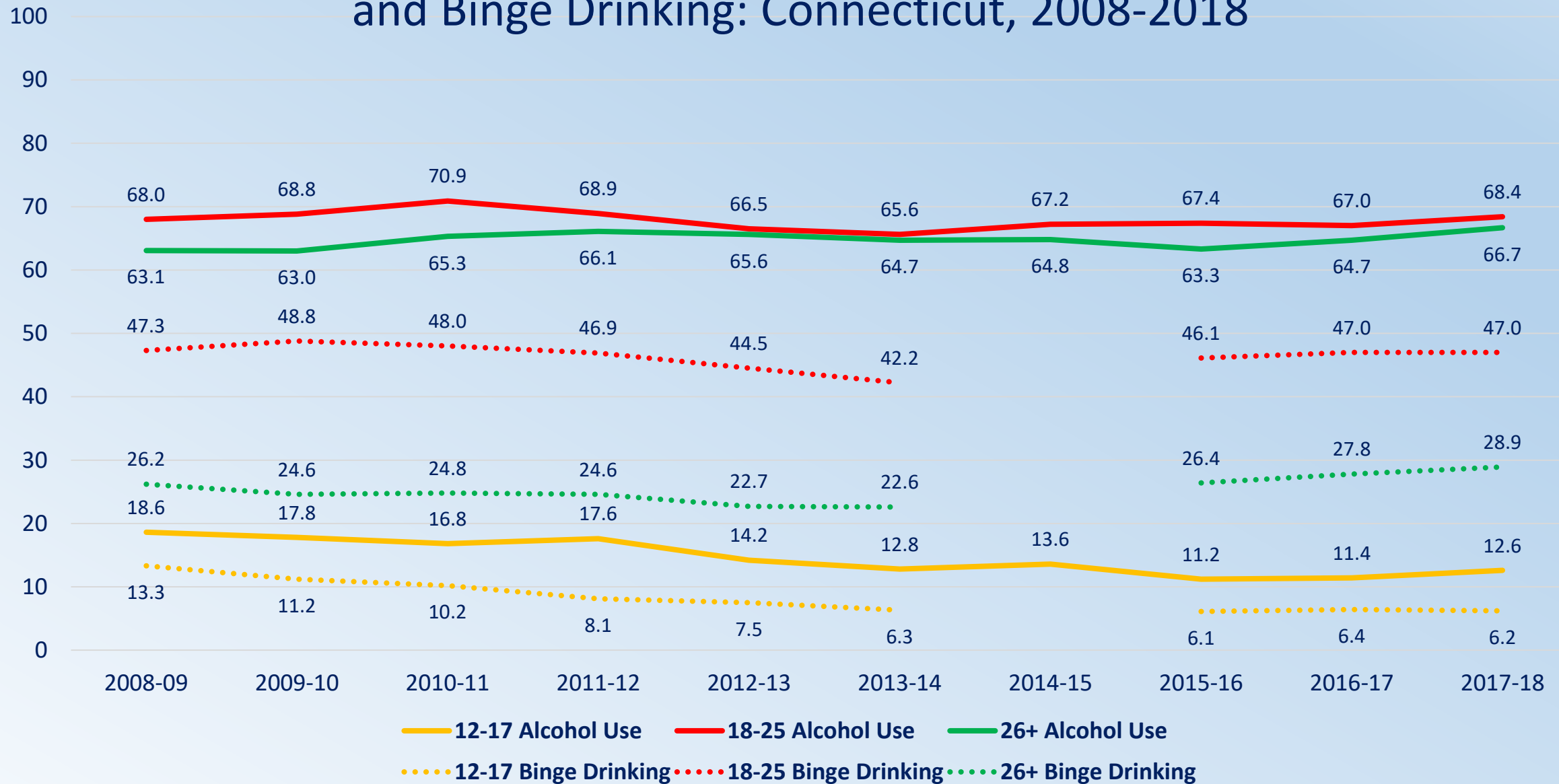
**Alcohol and Drug Policy Council
October 20, 2020**

**Jane A. Ungemack, DrPH
DMHAS Center for Prevention Evaluation and Statistics (CPES)
at UConn Health**

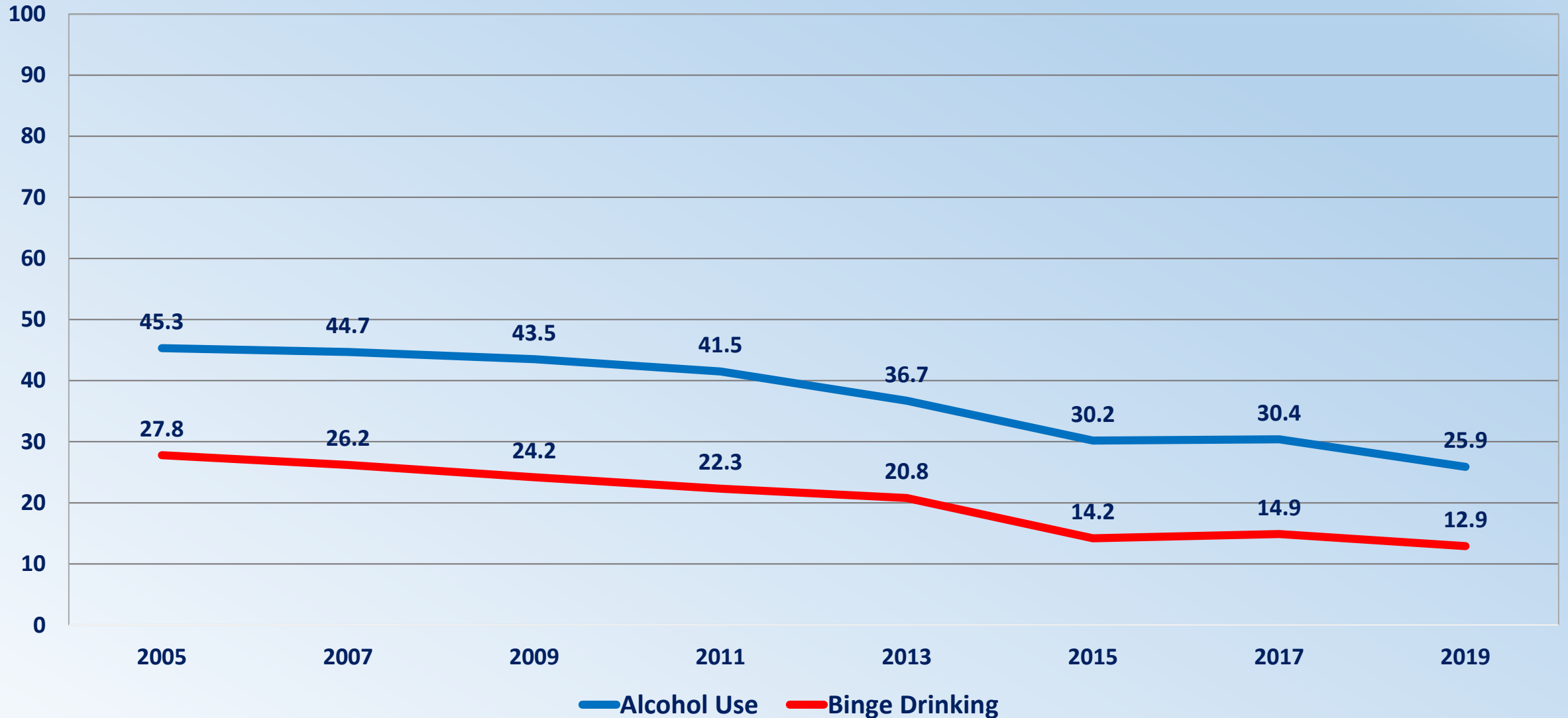
Percent of Persons Reporting Use by Substance, Ages 12 and Older: CT vs. US, 2017-2018



Percent of Youth and Adults Reporting Past Month Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking: Connecticut, 2008-2018

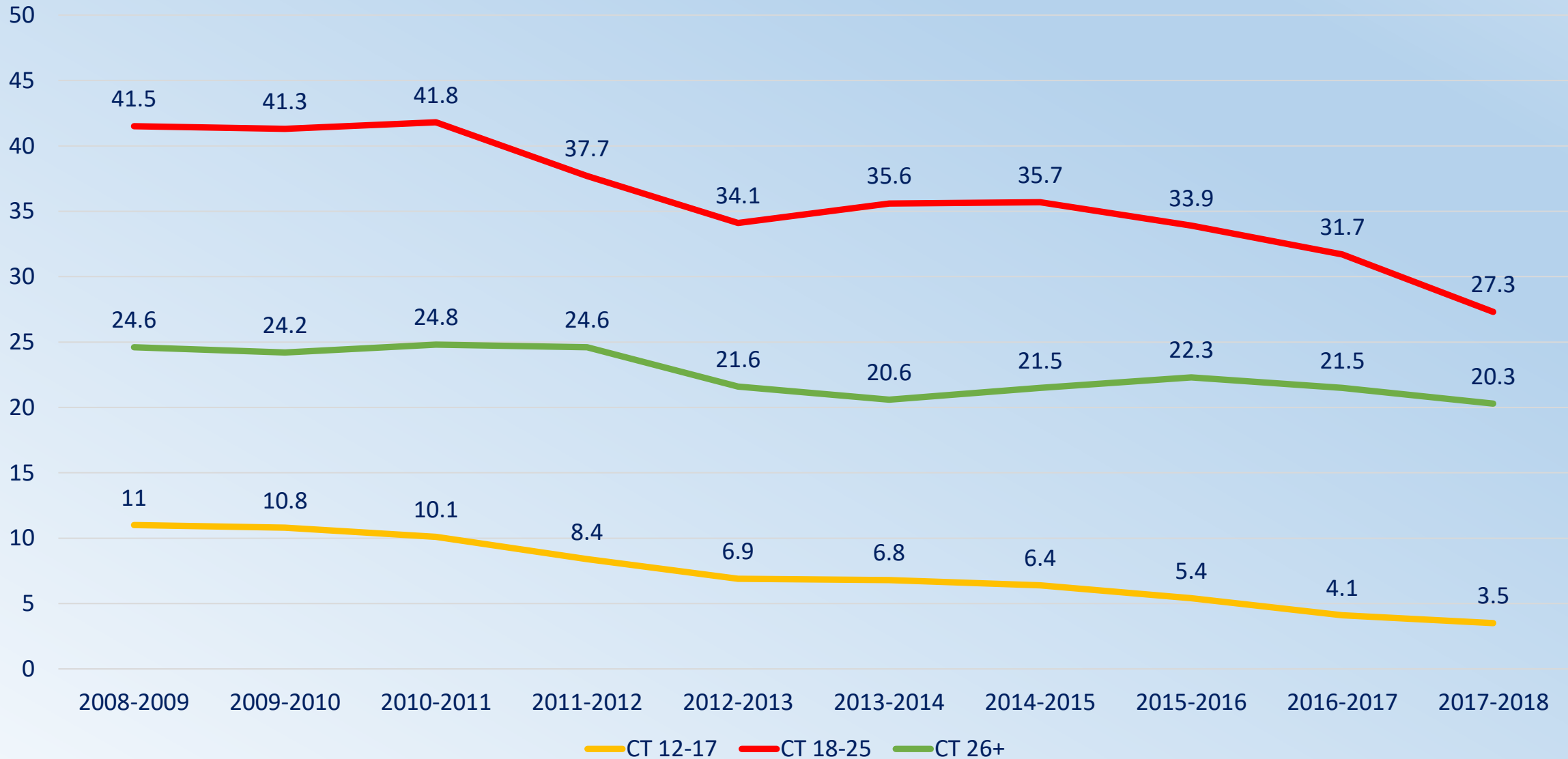


Percent of High School Students Reporting Past 30-Day Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking: Connecticut, 2005-2019



Source: CSHS (CT YRBS)

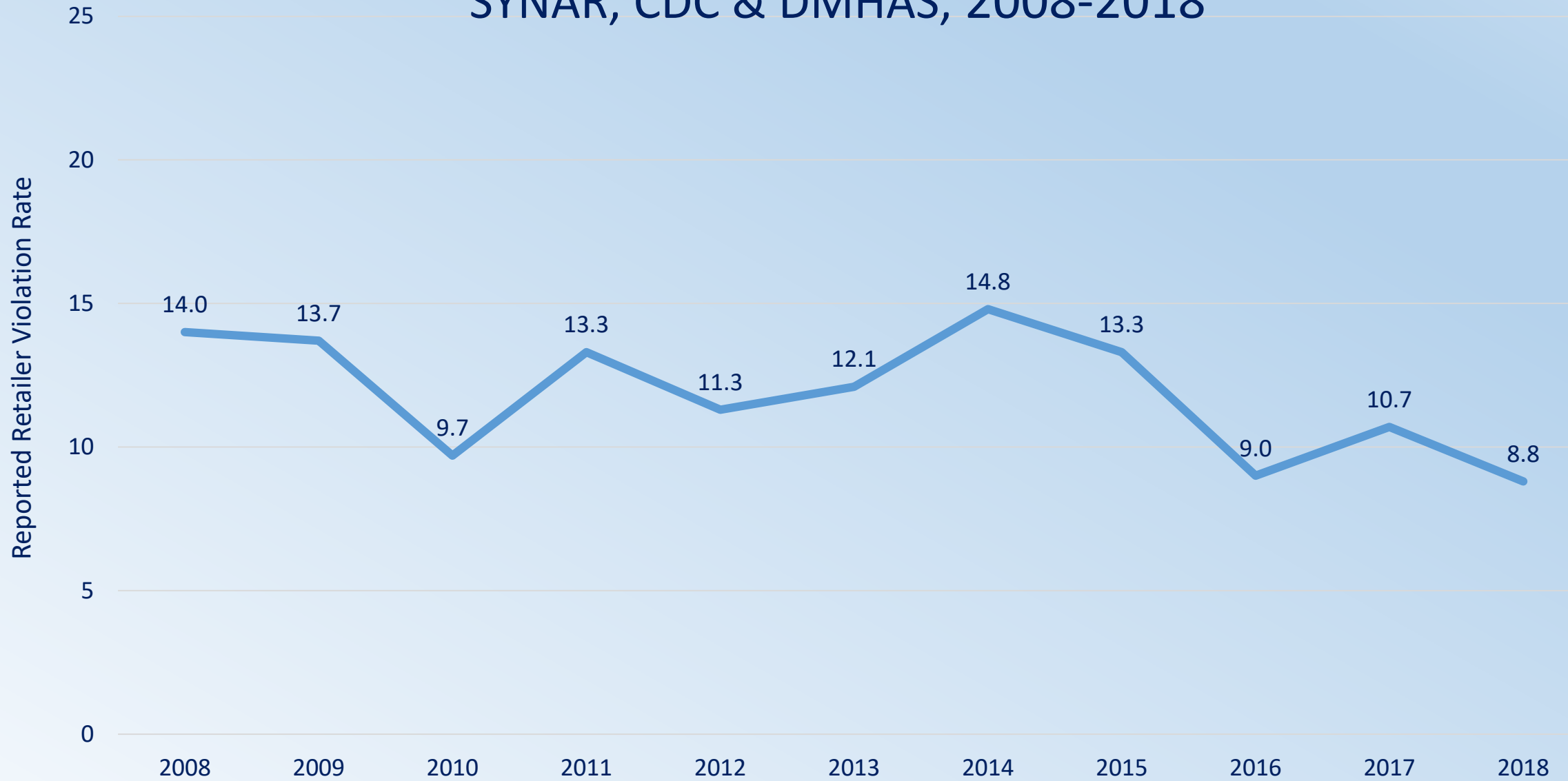
Past Month Tobacco Product Use by Age Group, Connecticut, 2008-2018



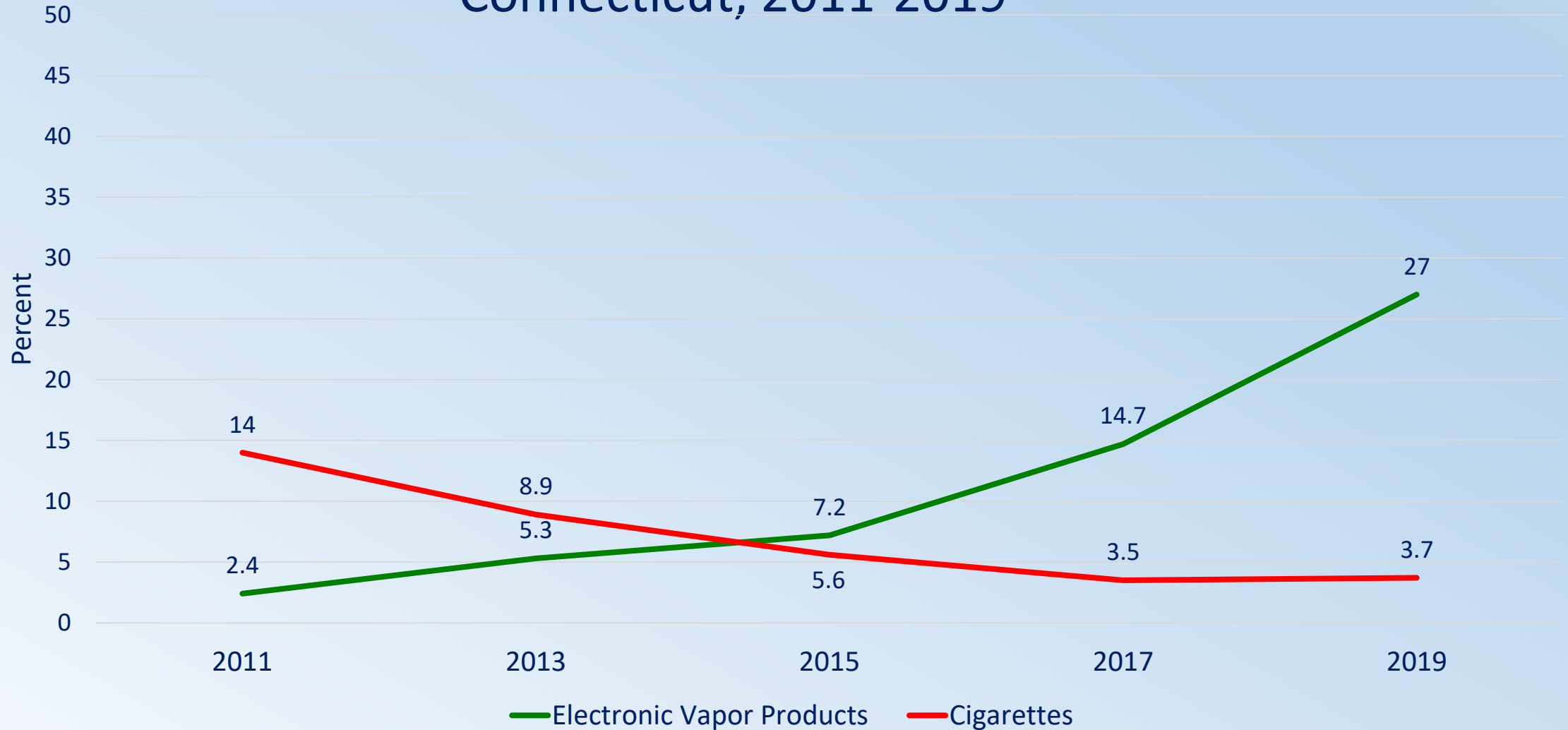
Note: Tobacco product use includes cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or snus), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: **NSDUH**

Tobacco Sales to Youth in Connecticut: SYNAR, CDC & DMHAS, 2008-2018



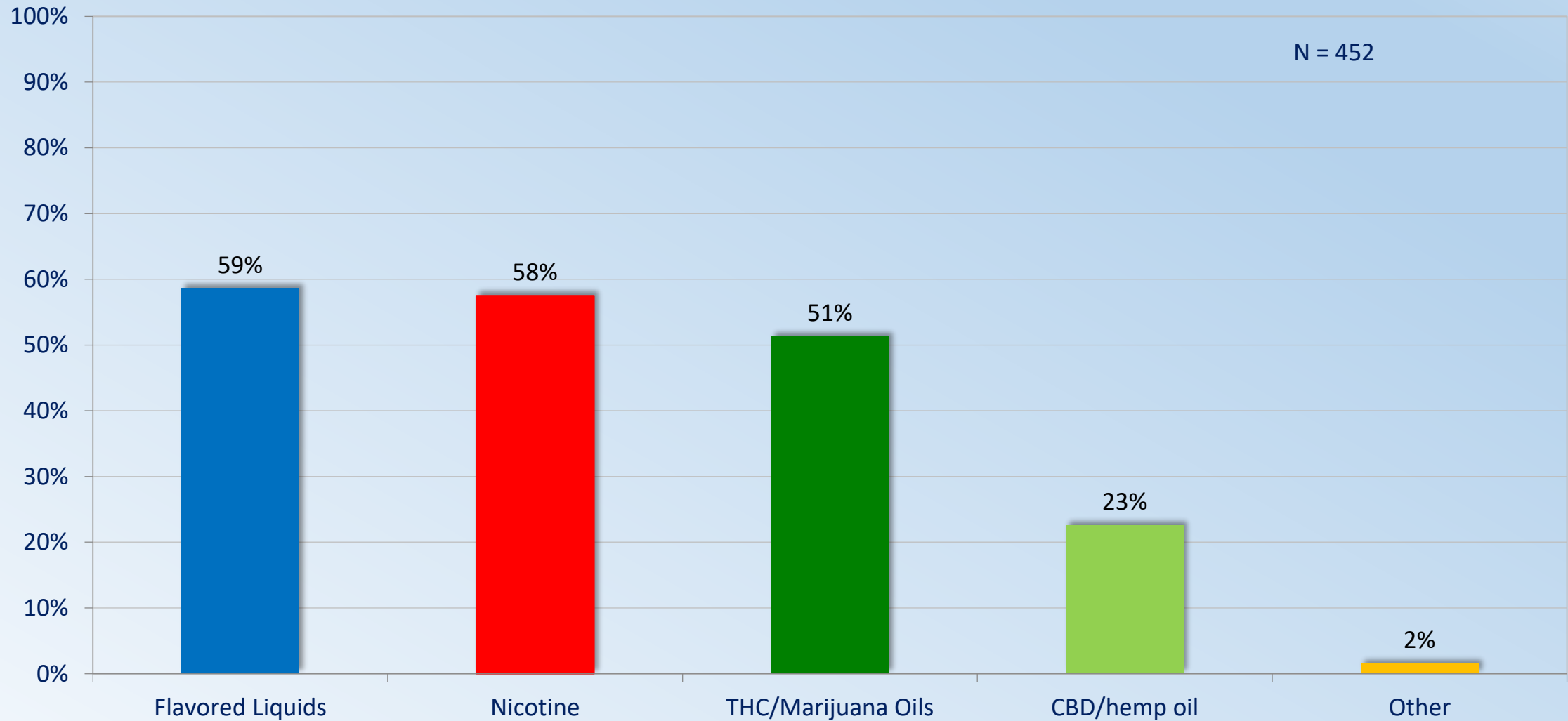
Percent of High School Students Reporting Past 30-Day Use of Electronic Vapor Products vs. Cigarettes: Connecticut, 2011-2019



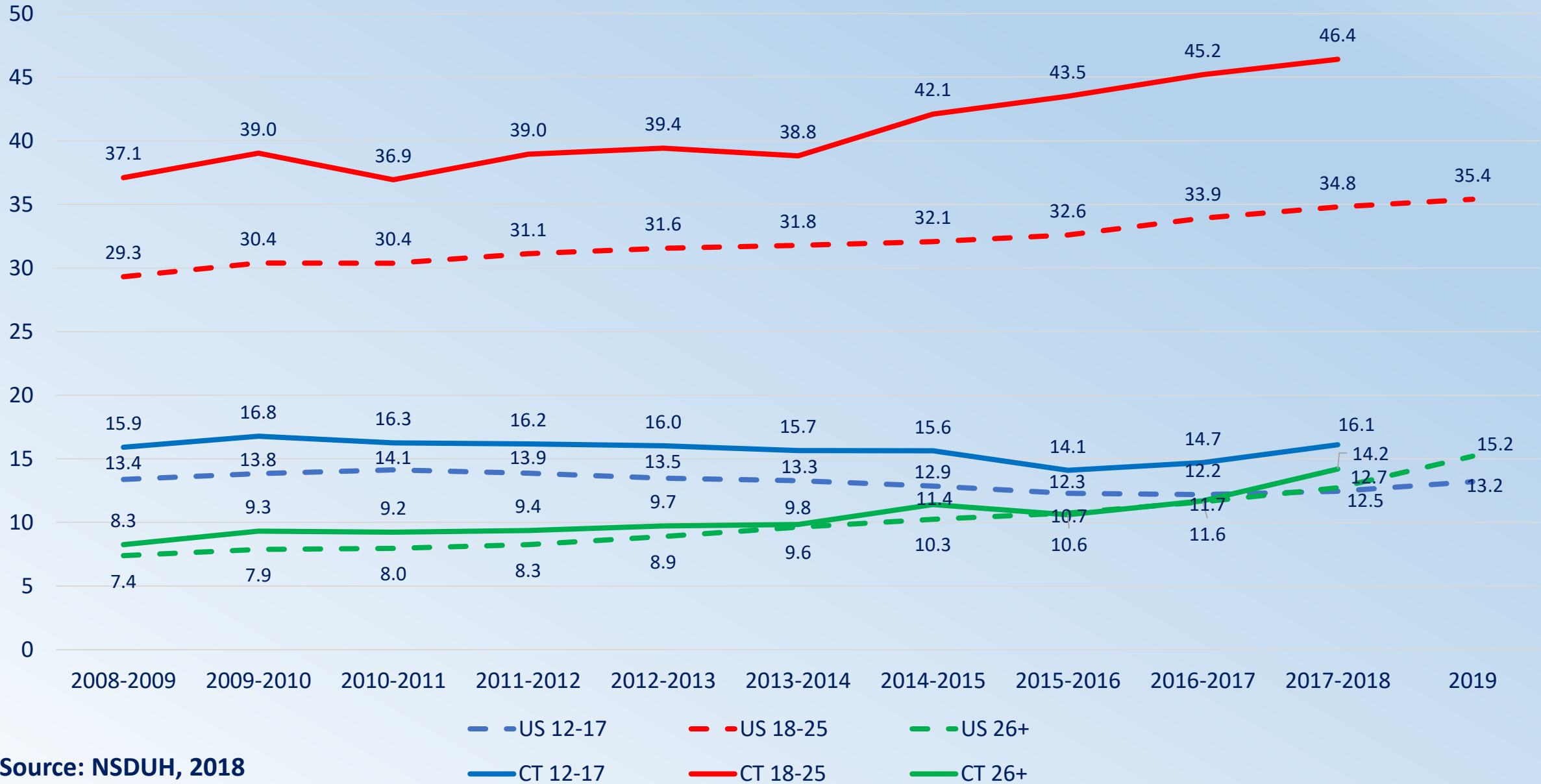
Source: CSHS (CT YRBS)

Note: The language around electronic vapor products has changed over the years. In 2017 and earlier, the survey asked about current “e-cigarette” use rather than vapor products.

Substances Used by E-cigarette Users in Vaping Devices Reported by Young Adults 18-25: Connecticut, 2020

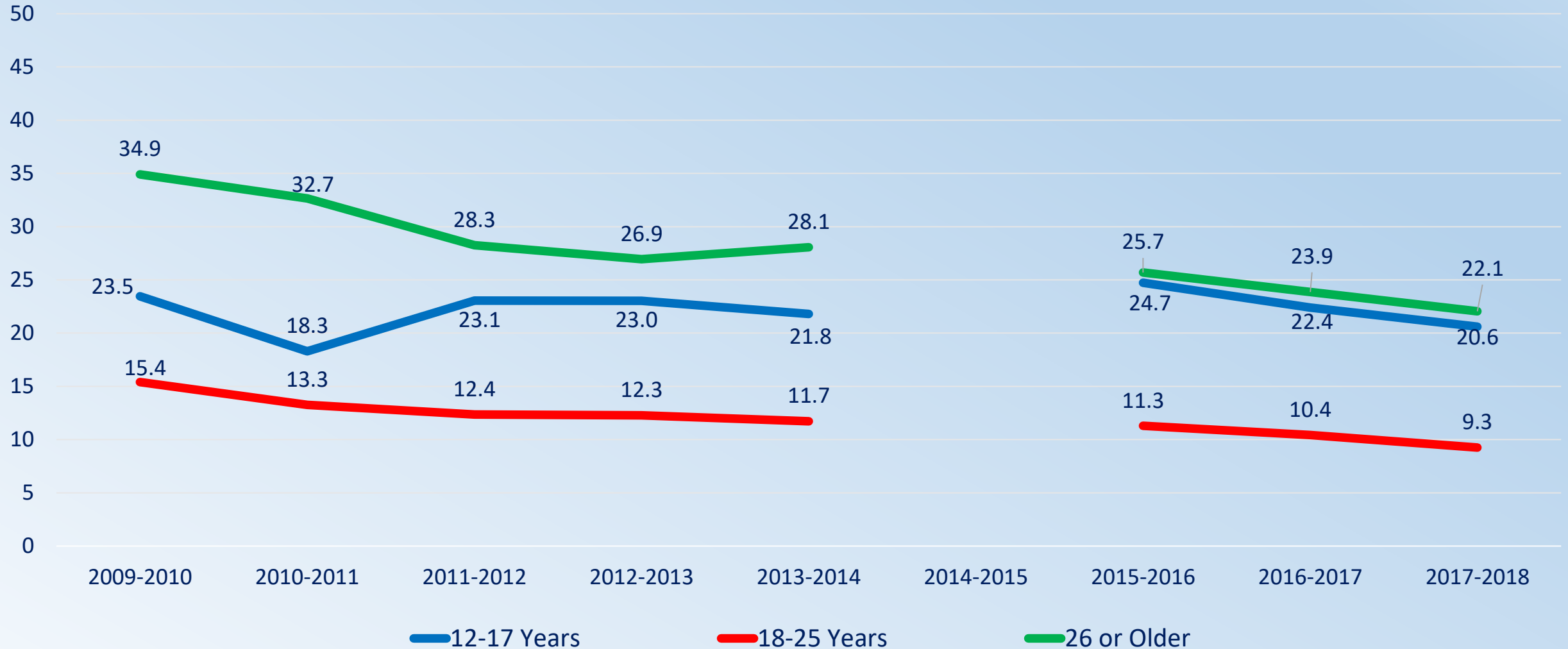


Past Year Marijuana Use by Age Group: CT vs. US, 2008-2018



Source: NSDUH, 2018

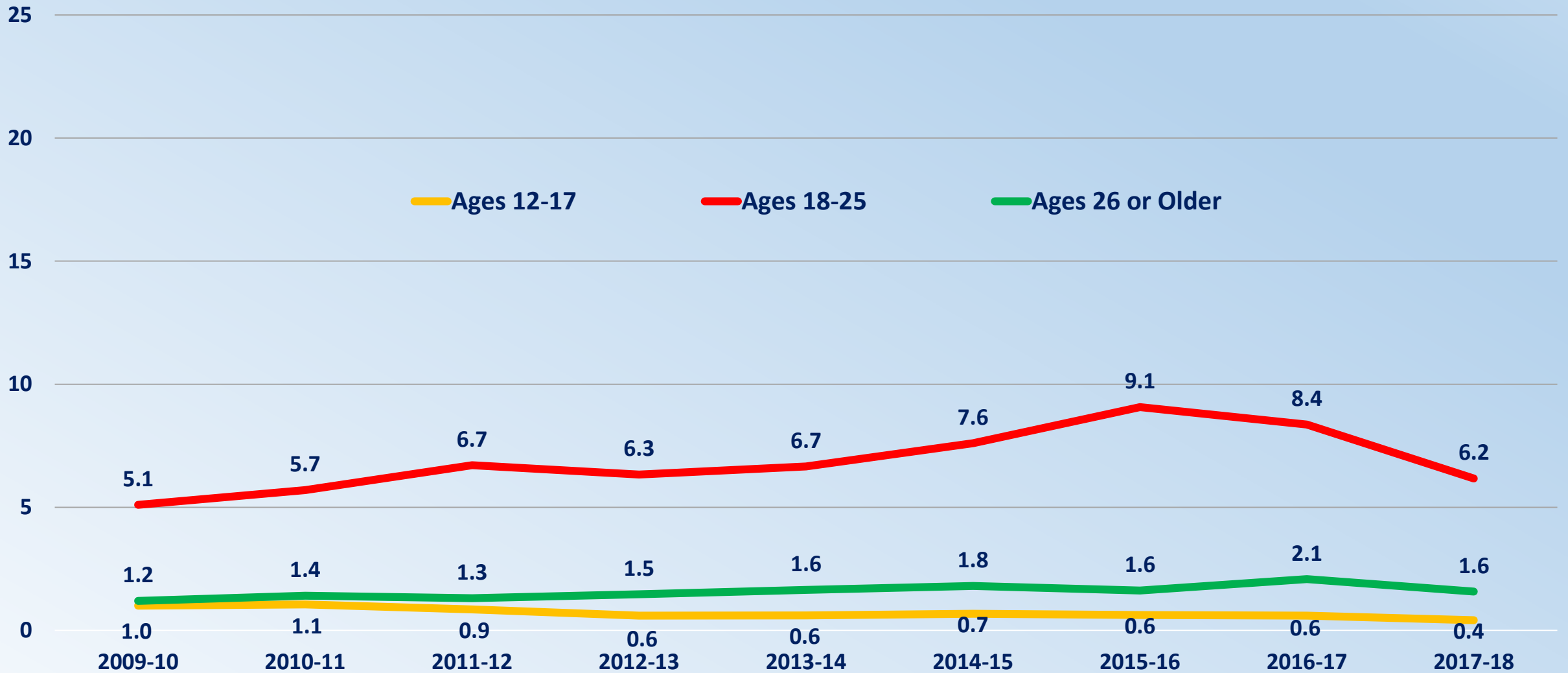
Percent of Persons Perceiving Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month by Age Group: Connecticut, 2009-2018



Note: The 2015 NSDUH underwent significant redesigns, including the order of perceived risk questions, affecting comparability.

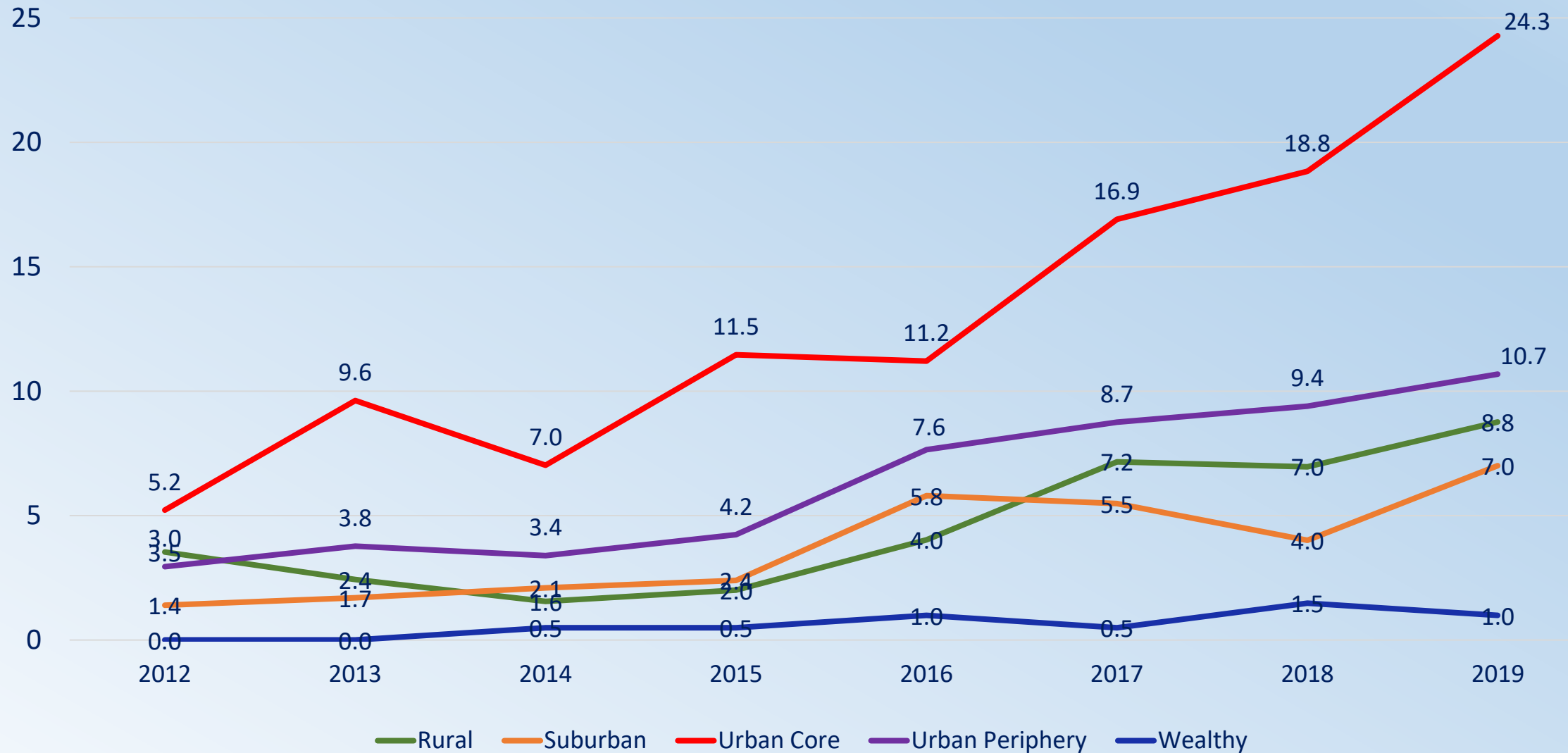
Source: NSDUH

Percent Reporting Past Year Cocaine Use by Age Group: Connecticut, 2009-2018



Source: NSDUH, 2018

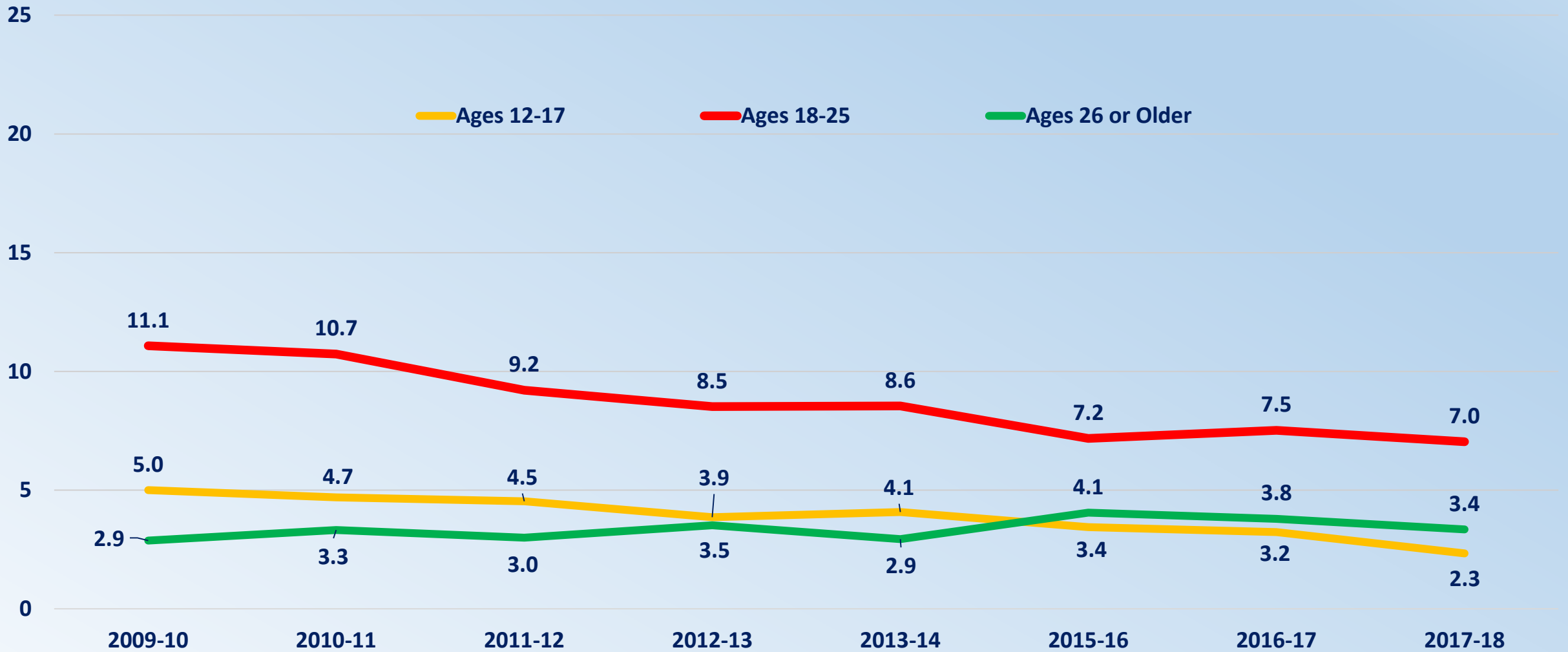
Cocaine-involved Overdose Death Rate (per 100,000) by 5 CT Community Type, 2012-2019



Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

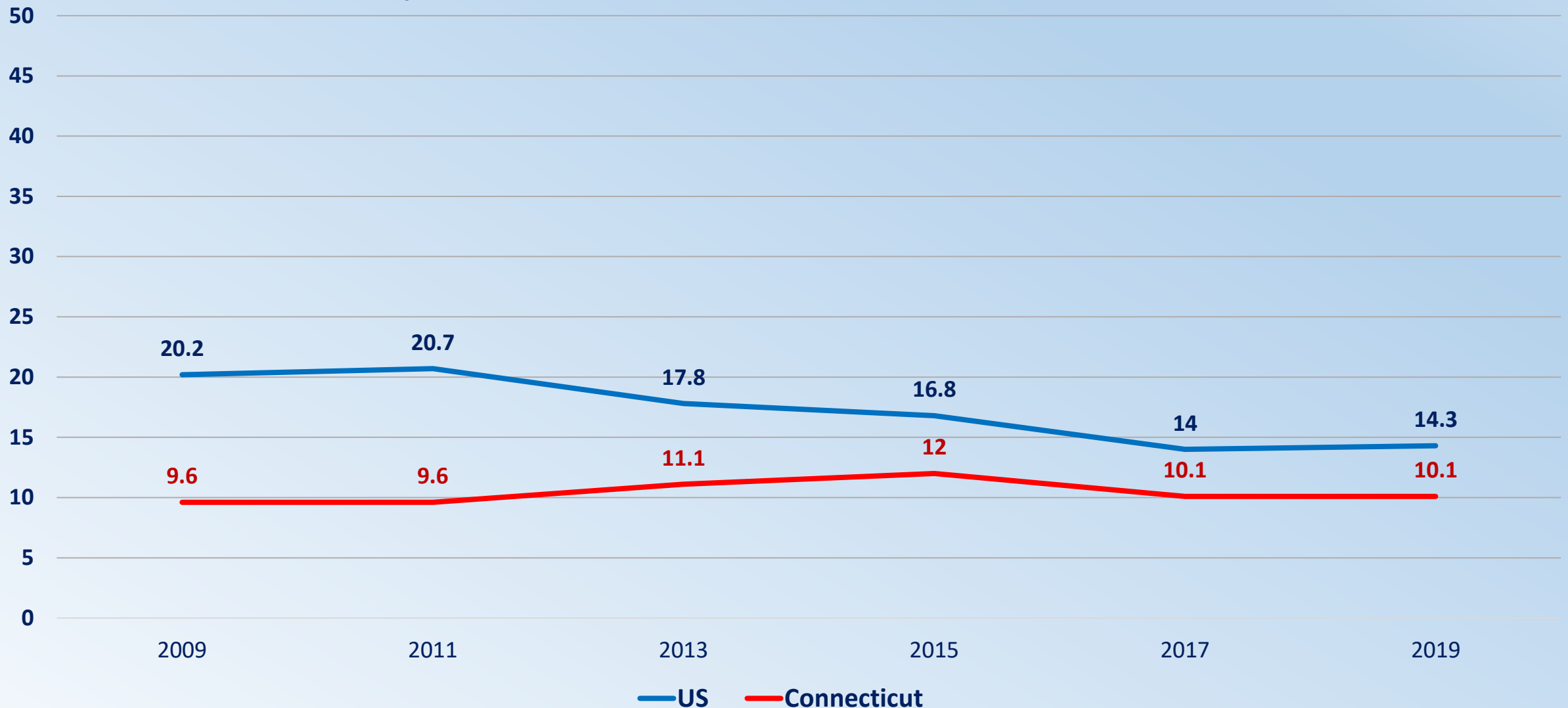
Note: Death rate by town of residence

Percent of Persons Reporting Past Year Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers, by Age Group: Connecticut, 2009-2018



Source: NSDUH, 2018

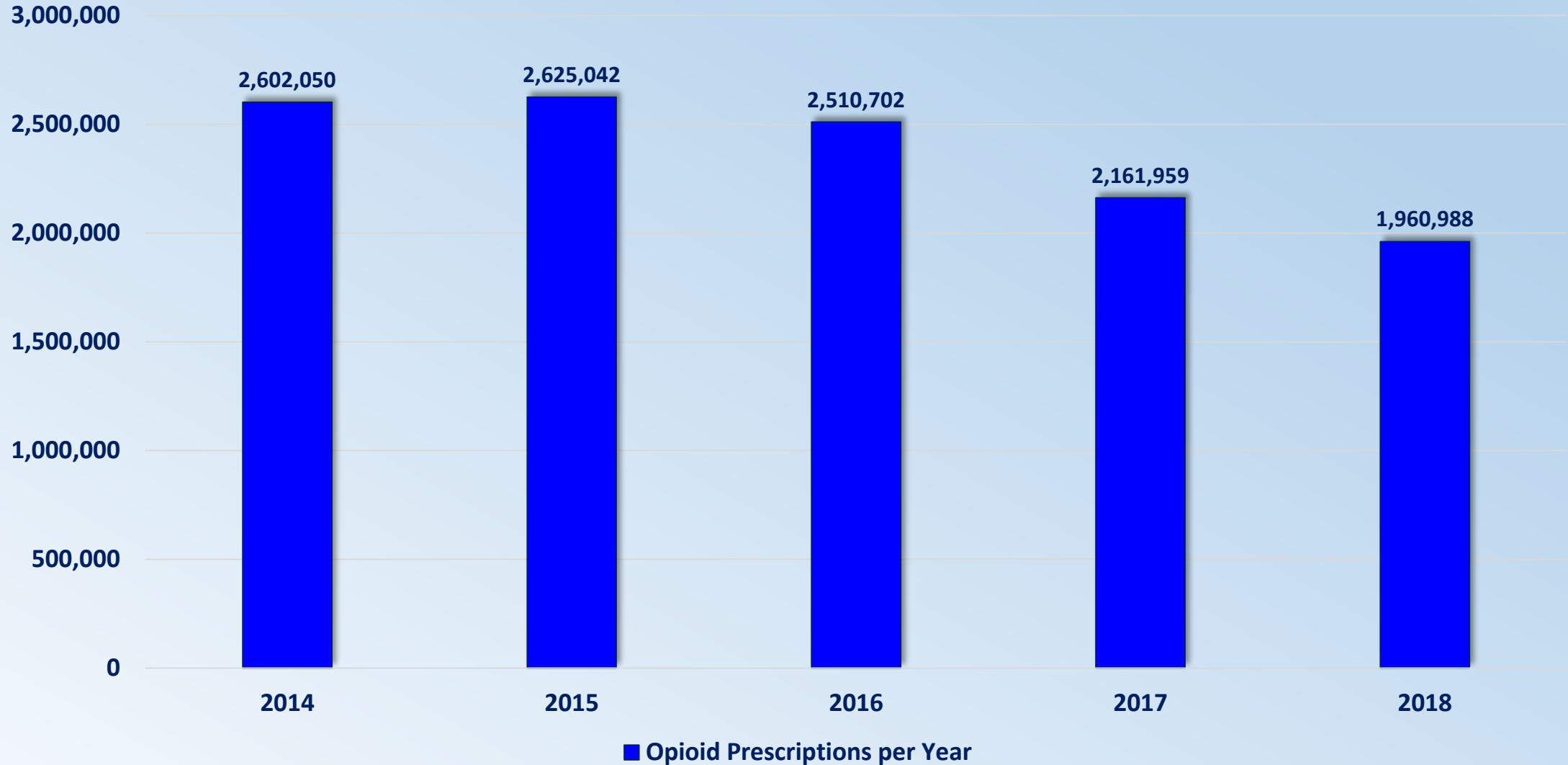
Percent of High School Students Reporting Ever Misusing Prescription Pain Medicine: CT vs. US, 2009-2019



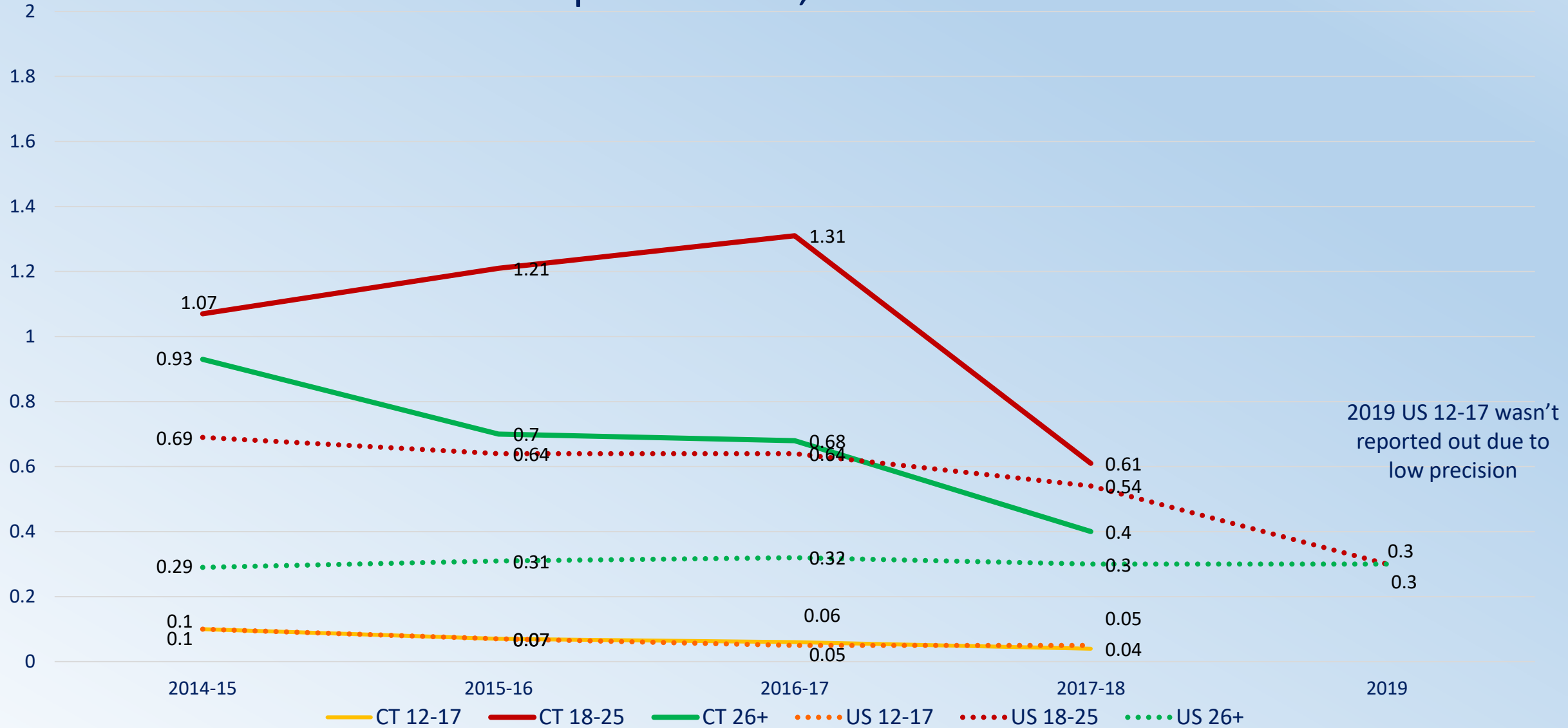
Note: The wording of this question has changed over the years. In 2015 the question asked about taking prescription drugs without a prescription, but didn't specify pain medicine. In 2013 and earlier, it asked about taking drugs without a prescription to get high.

Source: CSHS (YRBS)

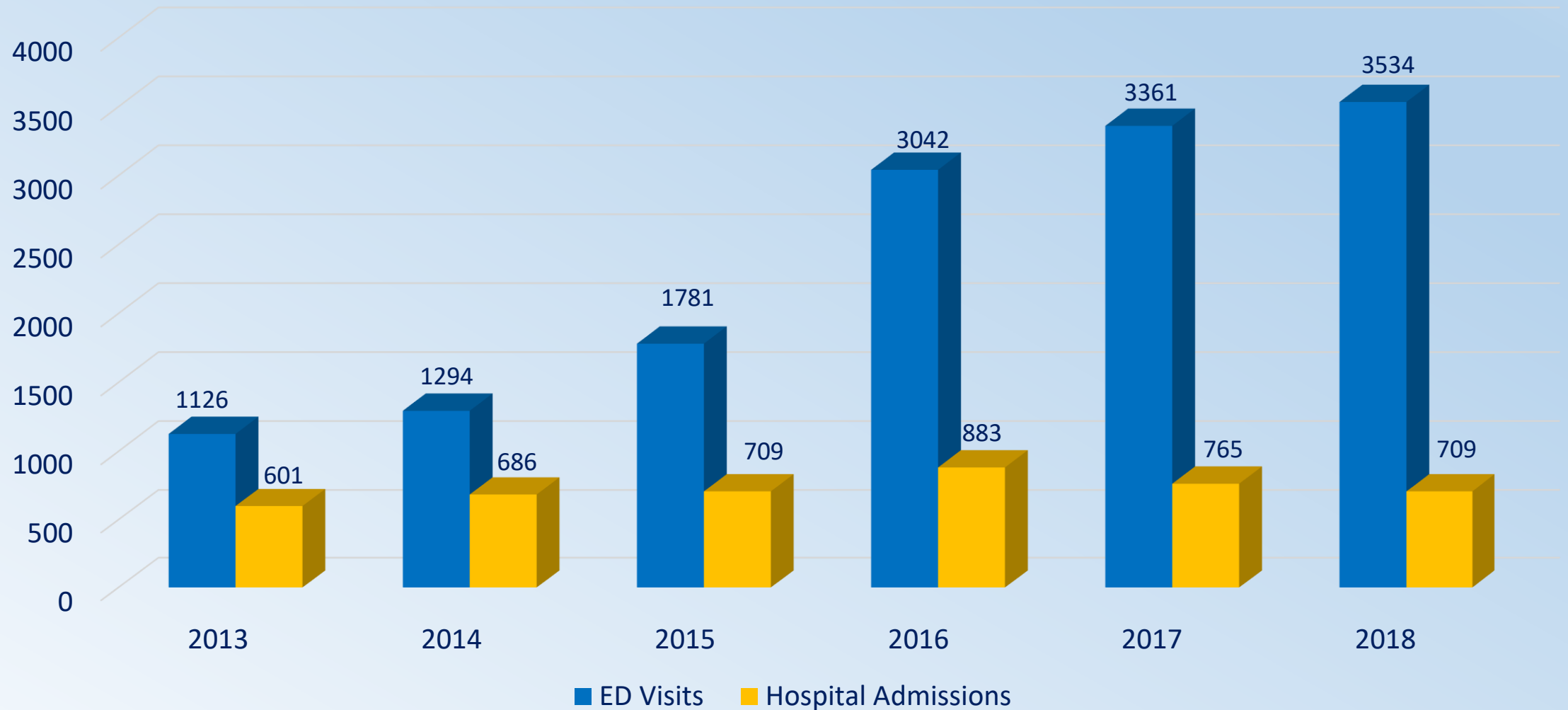
Number of Opioid Prescriptions per Year: Connecticut, 2014-2018



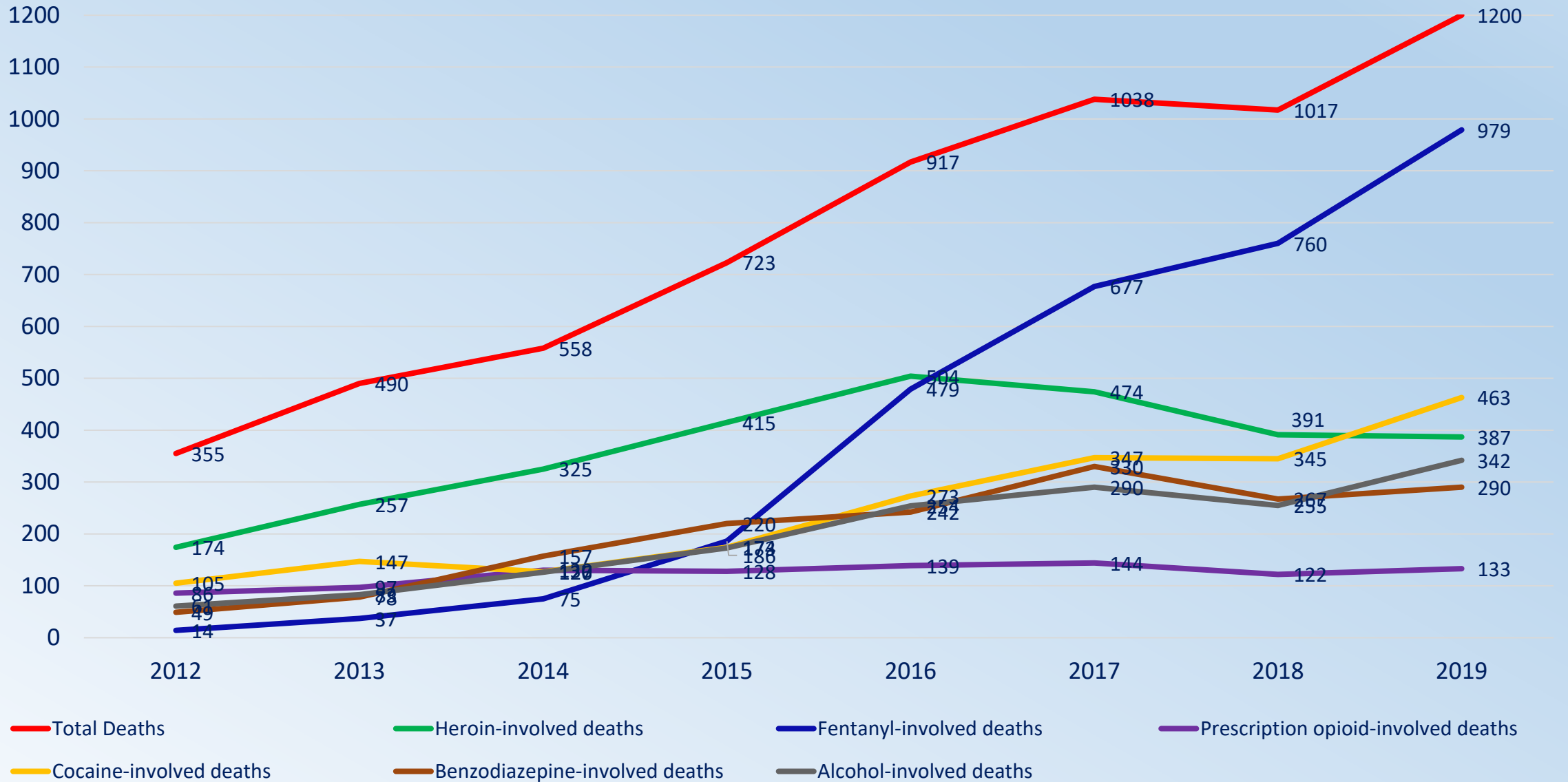
Percent of Persons Reporting Past Year Use of Heroin by Age Group: CT vs. US, 2014-2018



Number of Opioid-related Emergency Department Visits and Hospital Admissions: Connecticut, 2013-2018

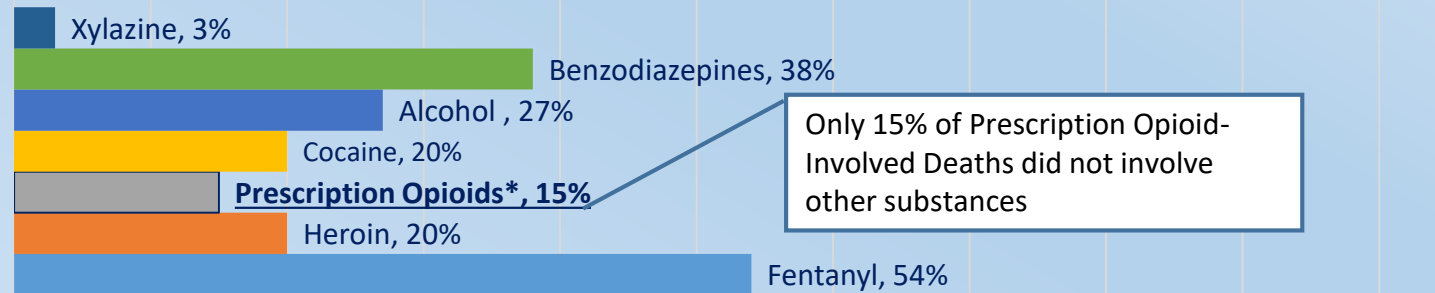


Number of Overdose Deaths by Year: Connecticut, 2012-2019

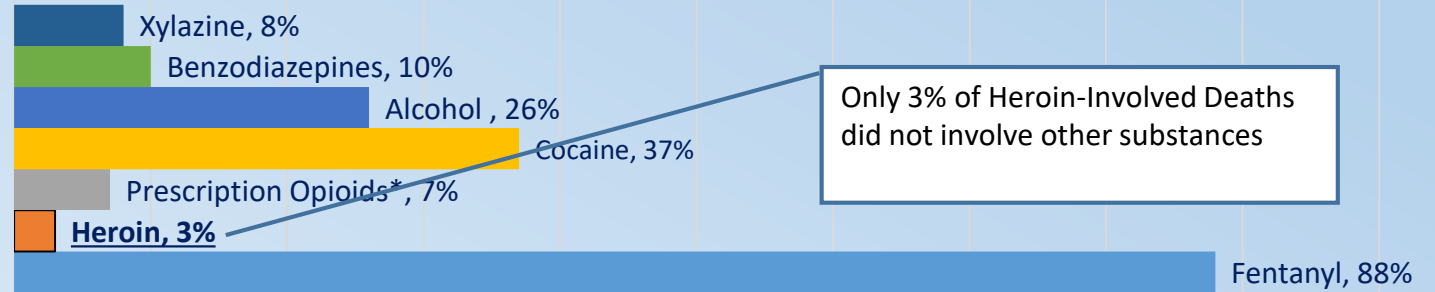


Multiple Drugs Involved in Opioid Overdose Deaths: CT, 2019

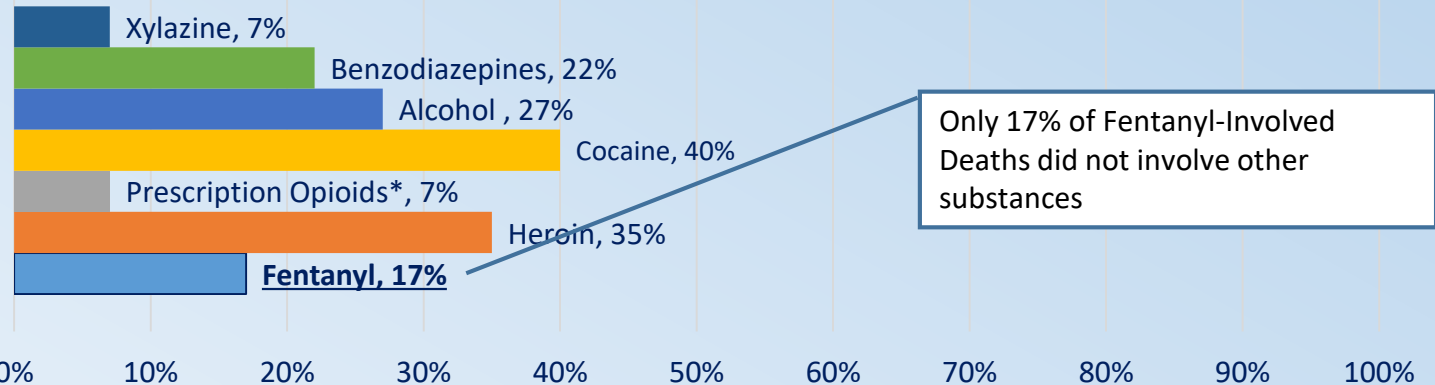
Prescription Opioid-Involved Deaths
(n=133)



Heroin-Involved Deaths
(n=387)



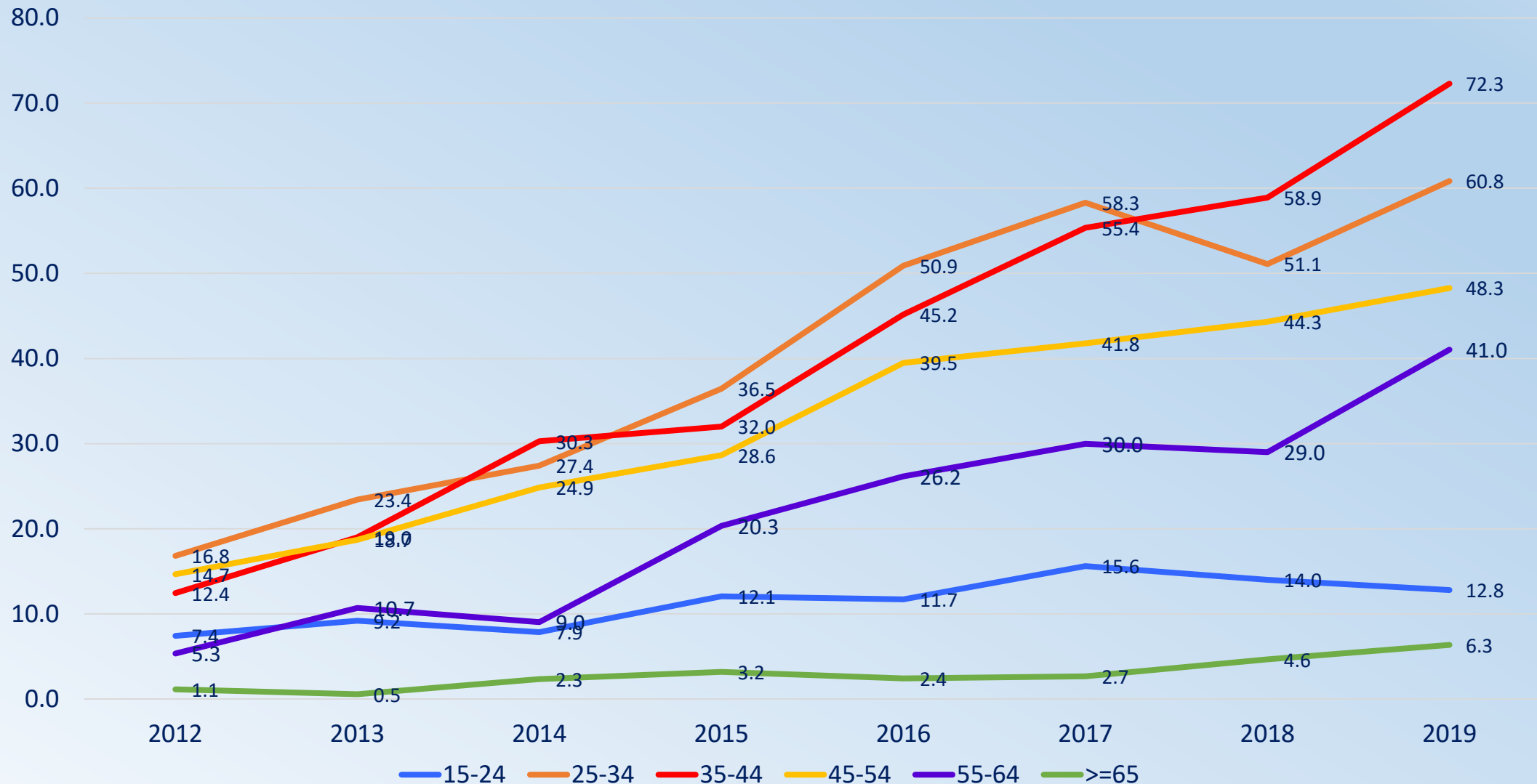
Fentanyl-Involved Deaths
(n=979)



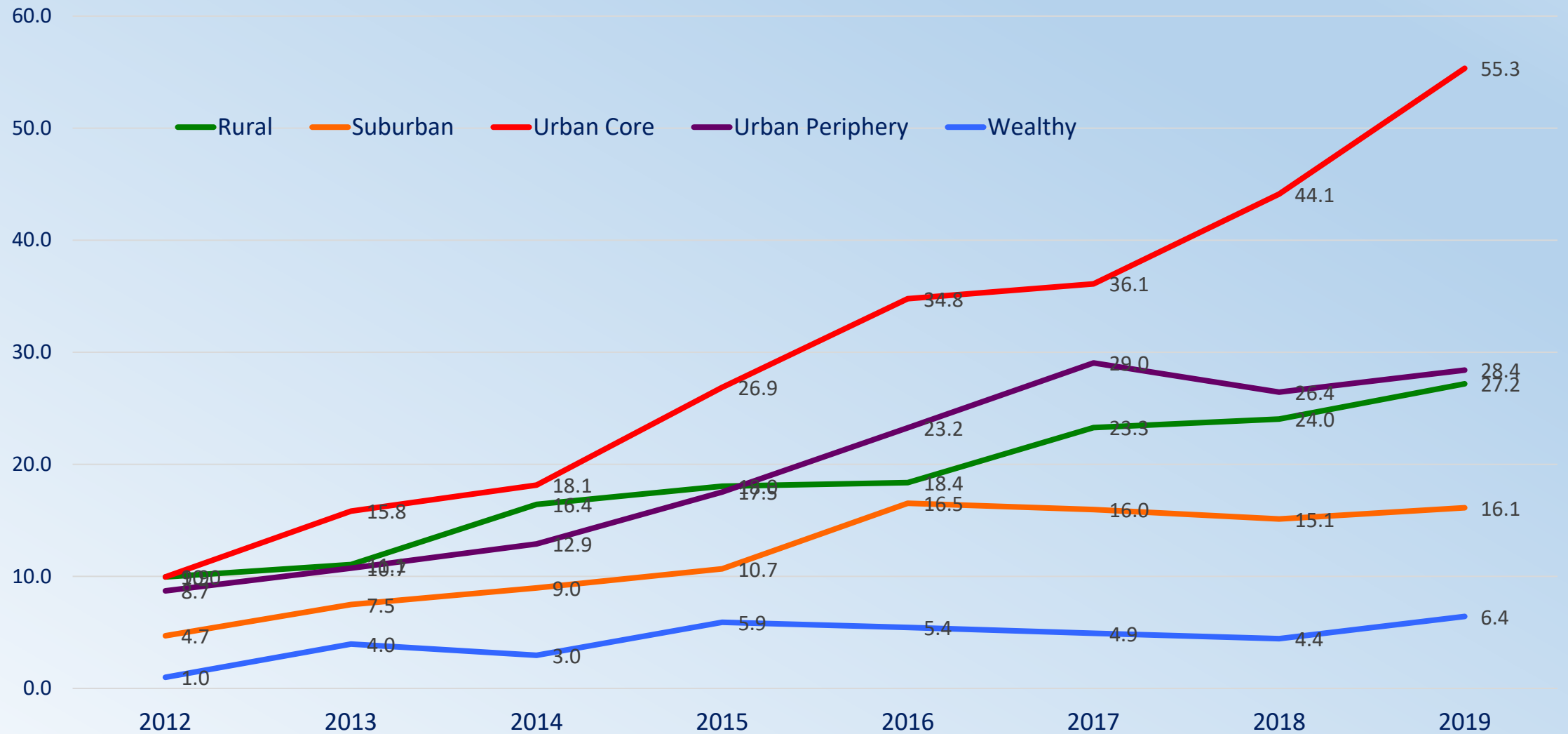
*Prescription opioids include oxycodone, oxymorphone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone and tramadol.

Substances that are underlined indicate deaths that involved only that substance (e.g., fentanyl-involved deaths involving only fentanyl and no other substances listed).

Opioid Overdose Mortality Rate by Age Group: Connecticut, 2012-2019



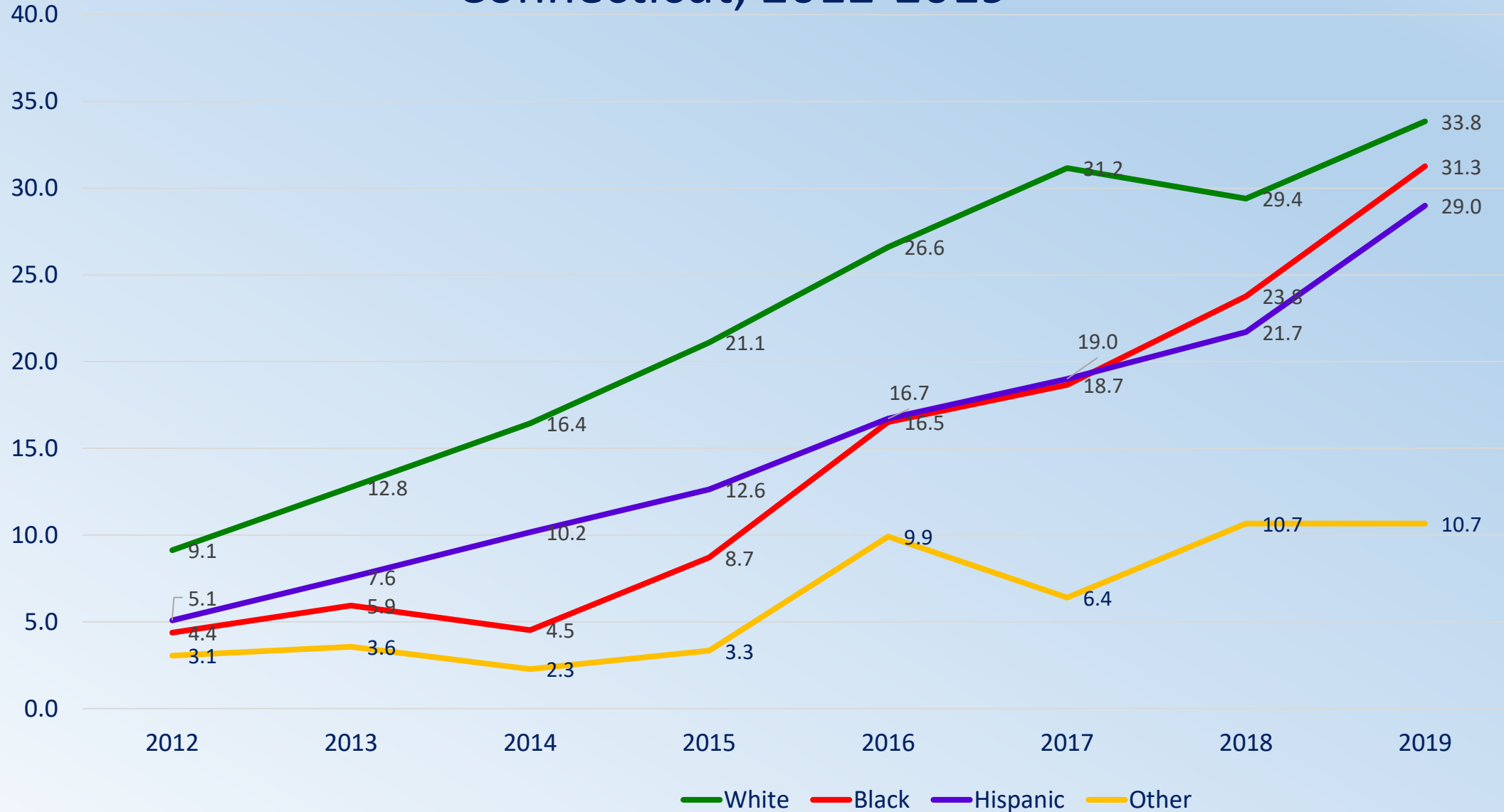
Opioid-involved Overdose Death Rate (per 100,000) by 5 CT Community Type: Connecticut, 2012-2019



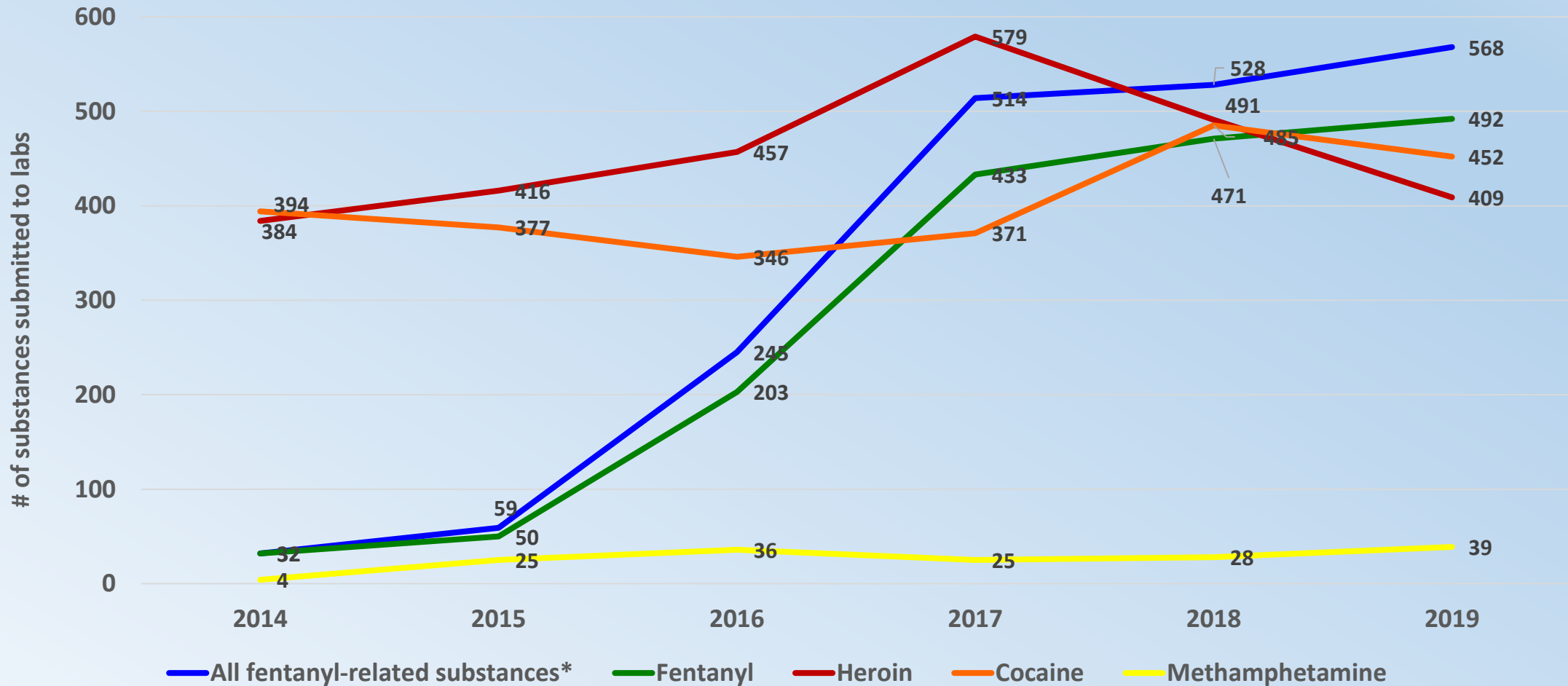
Note: Death rate by town of residence

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Opioid Overdose Mortality Rate per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity: Connecticut, 2012-2019



Drug Seizure Submissions by Year: Connecticut, 2014-2019

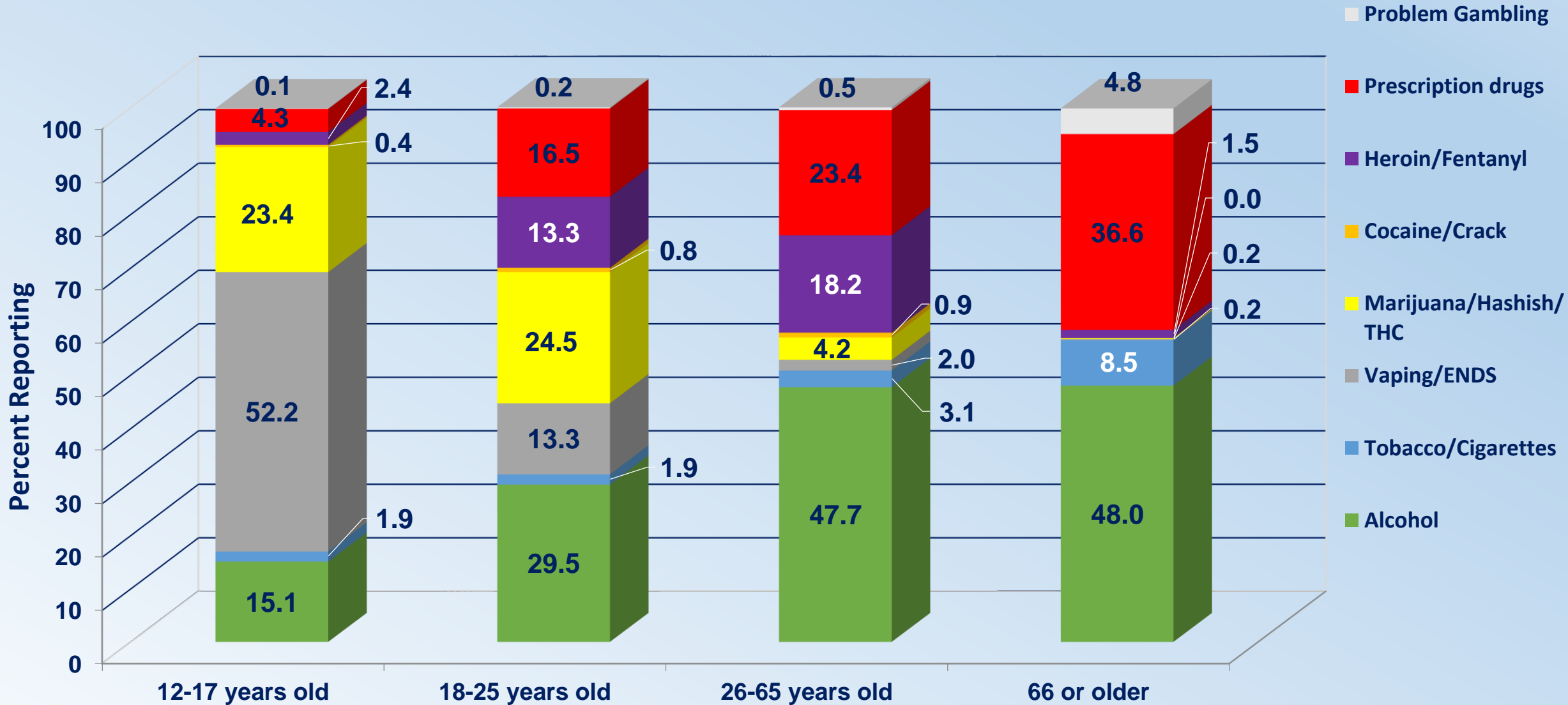


Source: US DEA, Diversion Control Division, 2014-2019. Springfield, VA: US Drug Enforcement Administration. Retrieved from: <https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/Resources/NFLISPublicResourceLibrary.aspx>

*All fentanyl-related substances includes:

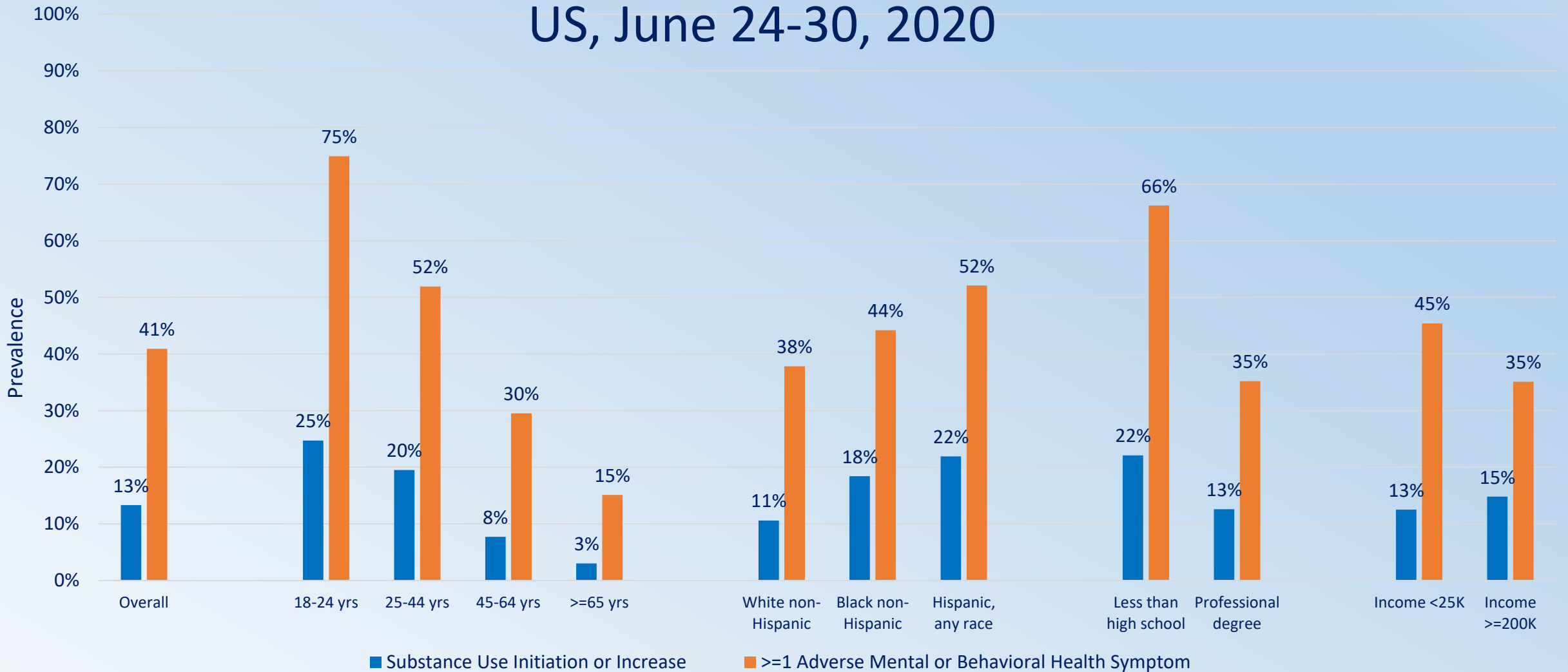
fentanyl, 4-fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl, acetyl fentanyl, acryl fentanyl, carfentanil, cyclopropyl fentanyl, furanyl fentanyl, U-47700, ANPP, butyryl fentanyl, fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl, methoxyacetyl fentanyl, *o*-fluoro acryl fentanyl, valeryl fentanyl, *p*-fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl, and *p*-fluorobutyryl fentanyl.

Problem Substances of Greatest Concern for Age Groups, According to Key Informants: Connecticut, 2020



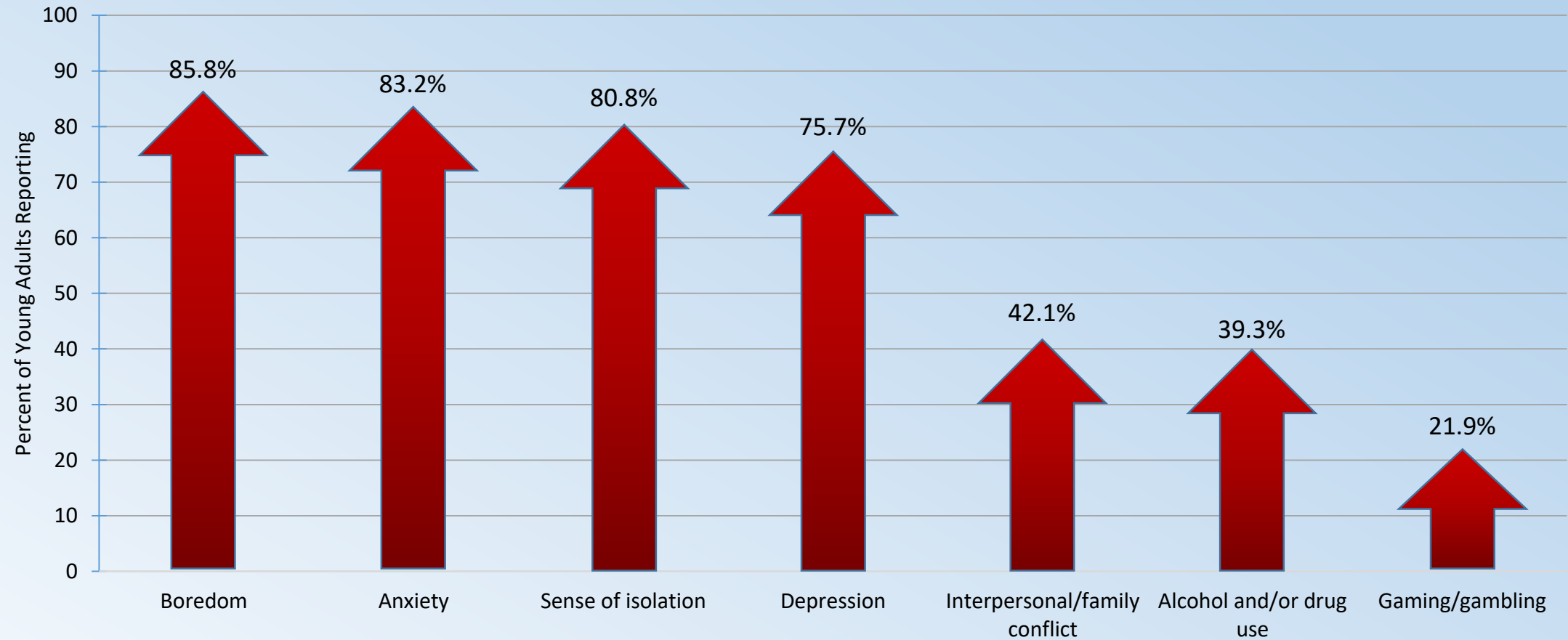
COVID-19

Prevalence of Increasing/Initiating Substance Use and Adverse Mental Health Outcomes Associated with COVID-19: US, June 24-30, 2020

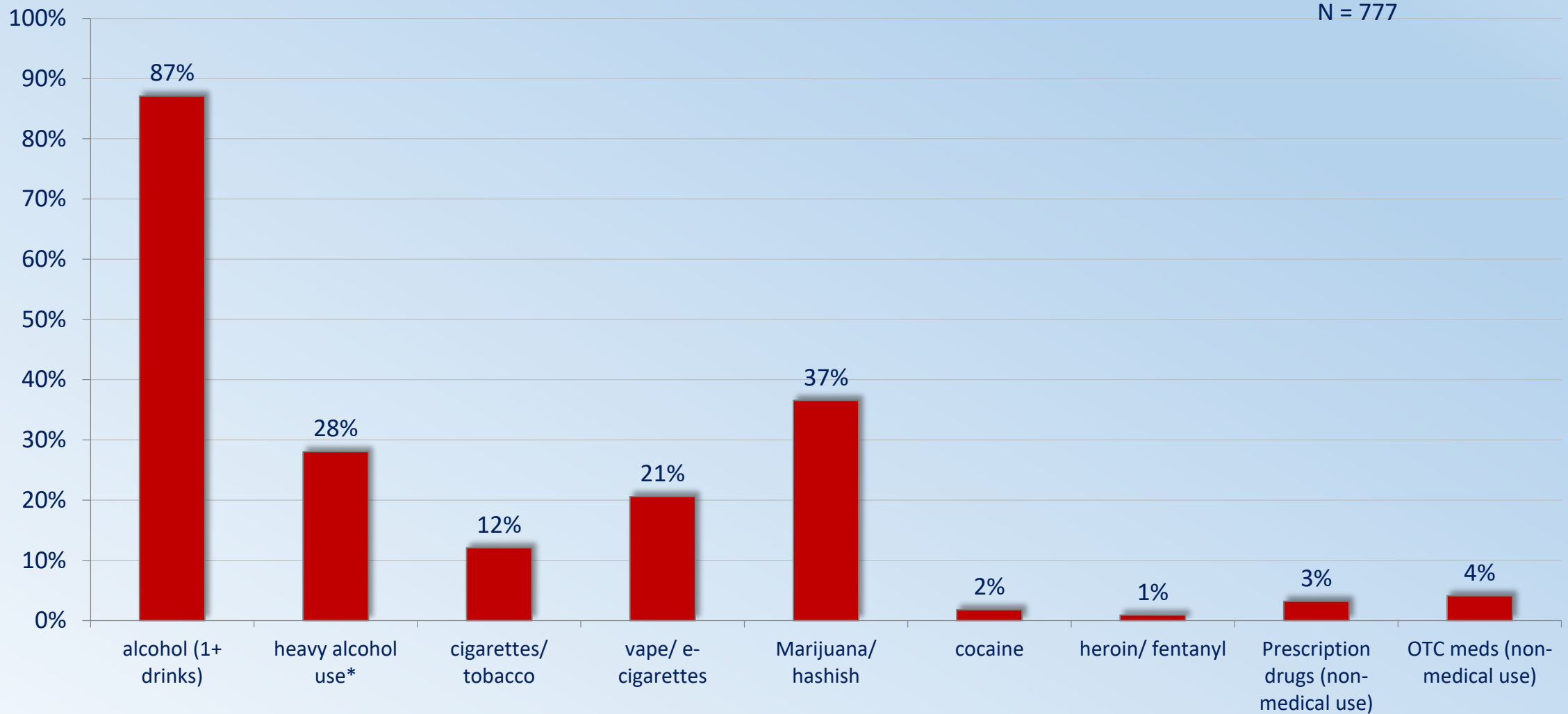


Young Adults Statewide Survey

Health and behavior indicators that increased as a result of COVID-19

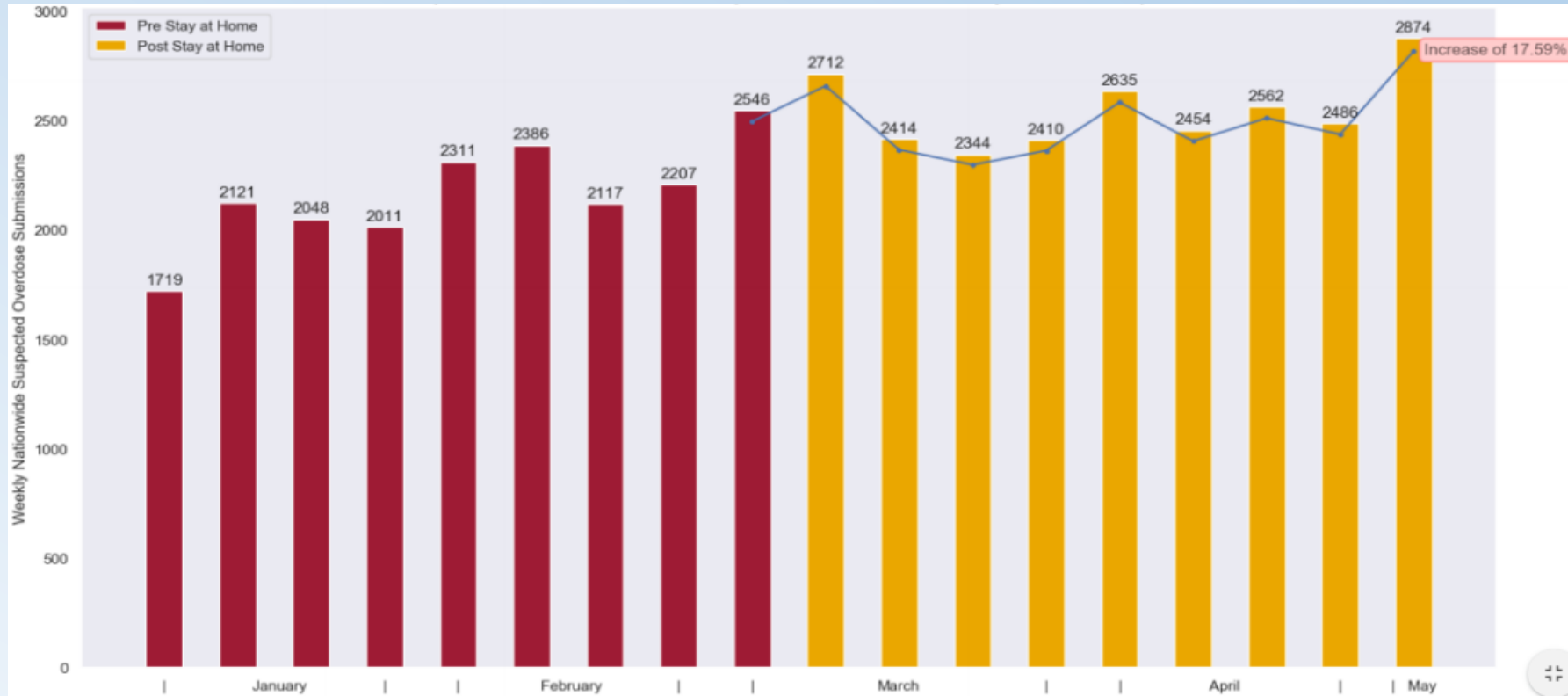


Past Month Substance Use Among Young Adults 18-25: Connecticut, 2020



*heavy alcohol use: 5 or more drinks on one occasion

Suspected Overdoses Since Onset of COVID-19 Impact: Connecticut, 2020 (ODMAP Submissions)



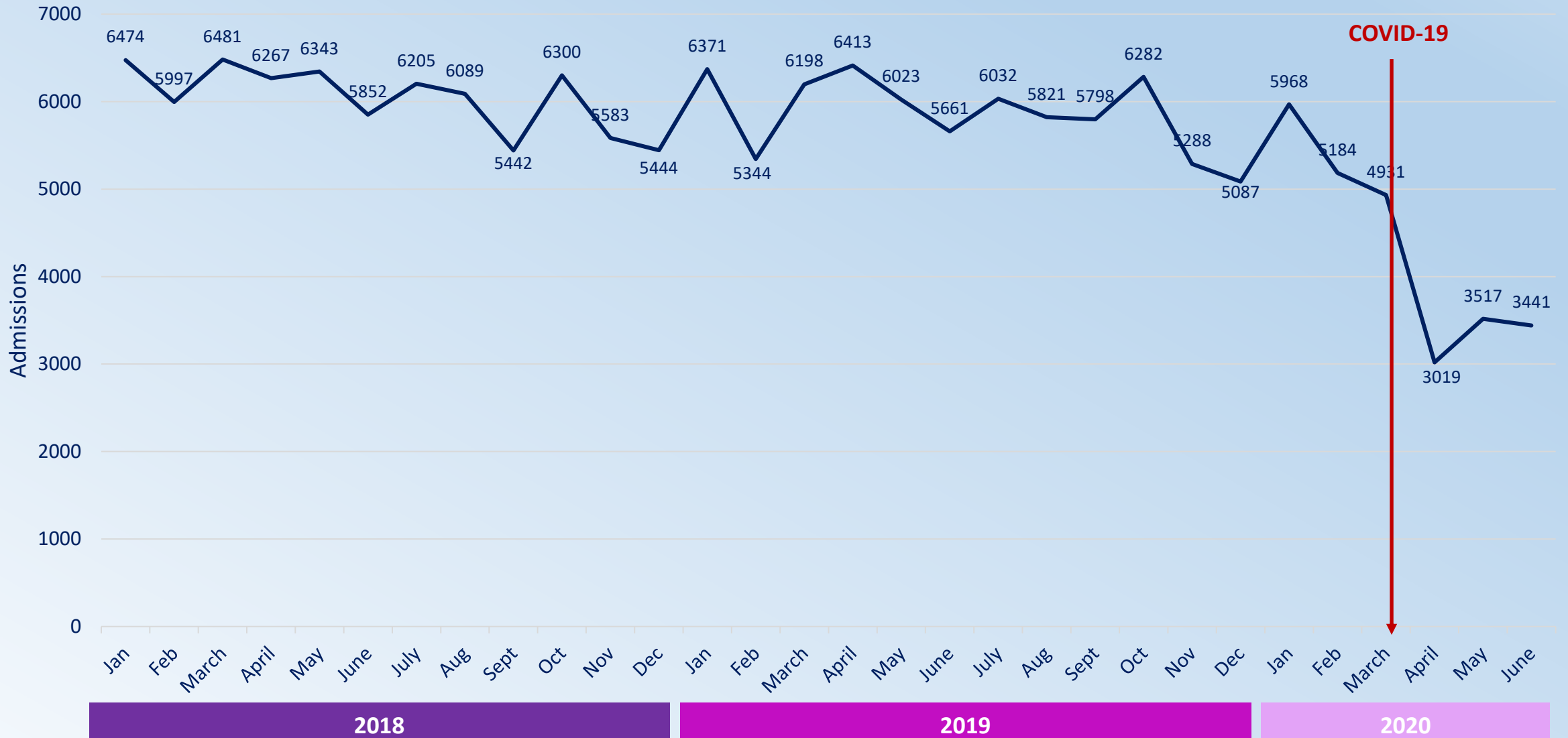
<http://www.odmap.org/Content/docs/news/2020/ODMAP-Report-June-2020.pdf>

Overdose Deaths by Month: Connecticut, Jan 2018- July 2020[†]



*Mortality data for 2018 and 2019 from publicly available data from the CT Office of the Medical Examiner (available at <https://portal.ct.gov/OCME/Statistics>). Data for 2020 is provisional and subject to change, and was obtained from https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DPH/Injury-Prevention/Opioid-Overdose-Data/August-2020-and-2019-Drug-Overdose-Deaths-Monthly-Report_Updated-9-17-2020.pdf

Substance Use Treatment Admissions by Month: Connecticut, January 2018 - May 2020





For more information, contact Jane Ungemack:
ungemack@uchc.edu

or visit the SEOW Prevention Data Portal at
<https://preventionportal.ctdata.org/>

