

## Alcohol Quick Reference Guide

Population	Source	Type	Indicator	Year(s)	Aroostook	Central	Cumber-land	Downeast	Midcoast	Penquis	Western	York	Maine		
7th - 8th	MIYHS	Consumption	<b>Past 30 day alcohol use (any)</b>	2015	6.1%	4.8%	3.3%	3.8%	3.8%	2.9%	4.7%	3.0%	3.9%		
					2017	5.6%	3.9%	3.1%	3.4%	4.3%	3.3%	4.3%	3.3%	3.7%	
				<b>Past 30 day alcohol use (any)</b>	2015	28%	23%	25%	24%	24%	24%	22%	25%	24%	
				<b>Past 30 day binge, of those who drank any within the past 30 days. Baseline = 2017</b>	2017	42%	36%	36%	32%	37%	38%	35%	32%	35%	
9th-12th		Intervening variable	Students who thought binge drinking once or twice a week was NOT risky		2015	21%	20%	16%	21%	20%	22%	20%	17%	19%	
					2017	22%	19%	16%	20%	18%	19%	20%	18%	18%	
			Students who thought drinking 1 or 2 alcoholic drinks every day was NOT harmful		2015	42%	40%	37%	44%	41%	43%	42%	40%	40%	40%
					2017	44%	40%	37%	43%	40%	44%	40%	40%	40%	40%
			Students who felt they would NOT be caught by parents for drinking		2015	50%	48%	52%	50%	51%	48%	49%	49%	49%	50%
					2017	44%	46%	52%	50%	48%	46%	48%	49%	49%	49%
	Students who agreed that their family has clear rules at home about drugs and alcohol			2015	90%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	87%	88%	88%	88%	
				2017	93%	92%	91%	92%	91%	92%	90%	91%	91%	91%	
Students who felt their parents would NOT feel it would be wrong for their child to consume 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day		2015	7.3%	7.9%	5.2%	8.0%	8.0%	7.9%	7.9%	6.7%	7.0%				
		2017	7.7%	6.8%	5.7%	7.9%	6.6%	7.0%	7.9%	6.2%	6.8%				
All Ages	DPS	Number of active liquor licensees per 10,000 residents		2016	26.2	20.7	30.8	40.8	32.5	22.8	25.5	28.5	28.0		
				2017	26.8	21.3	32.0	42.0	33.0	23.7	26.4	29.2	28.8		
18 to 20	BRFSS	Consumption	<b>Past 30 day alcohol use (any)</b>	2012-15	31%	29%	56%	31%	44%	34%	32%	46%	40%		
				2013-16	25%	29%	49%	22%	49%	39%	34%	55%	41%		
18 to 25			<b>Past 30 day binge drinking</b>	2012-15	29%	23%	40%	32%	37%	36%	24%	33%	32%		
				2013-16	26%	21%	39%	32%	37%	34%	27%	35%	32%		
12 to 20	NSDUH	Consumption	<b>Past 30 day alcohol use (any)</b>	2012-14	22%	23%	26%	24%	22%	30%	22%	22%	24%		
				2014-16	23%	25%	27%	23%	24%	28%	24%	25%	25%		
12+			<b>Alcohol use disorder* in the past year</b>	2014-16	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%		
All Ages	UCR	Consequence	<b>Alcohol-related arrest rate per 10,000 residents</b>	2014-15	54.2	71.5	63.7	69.0	63.5	59.1	46.9	76.7	64.7		
				2015-16	48.8	74.9	61.2	66.5	62.4	57.1	49.5	72.1	62.4		
	WITS		<b>Number of Primary treatment admission due to alcohol per 10,000 residents**</b>	2016	20.5	33.7	21.2	30.9	33.7	20.5	27.6	27.7	26.6		
				2017	14.9	35.0	17.6	25.3	34.5	14.9	22.2	18.7	22.8		
	MDOT		<b>Number of alcohol and/or drug related crashes rate per 10,000 residents</b>	2015-16	7.0	9.1	10.4	12.4	10.2	7.3	8.9	10.4	9.6		
				2016-17	6.7	9.6	10.7	12.7	10.9	7.5	9.7	11.4	10.1		

\*Alcohol Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

\*\*Treatment data is not static, therefore 2017 rates are most likely to be artificially low

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## Prescription Drug/Opioid Quick Reference Guide

Population	Source	Type	Indicator	Year(s)	Aroostook	Central	Cumber-land	Downeast	Midcoast	Penquis	Western	York	Maine		
7th - 8th	MIYHS	Consumption	Past month misuse of prescription drugs	2015	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%	3.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.6%	1.7%	2.2%		
					2017	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	
9th-12th		Intervening variable	Past month misuse of prescription drugs	2015	3.8%	4.1%	5.0%	4.4%	5.2%	4.1%	4.9%	6.0%	4.8%	4.8%	
						2017	5.4%	4.9%	6.6%	4.2%	5.7%	4.9%	6.7%	6.1%	5.9%
			Students who did NOT believe misuse of prescription drugs was harmful	2015	12%	12%	13%	10%	13%	12%	15%	14%	13%	13%	
					2017	13%	12%	14%	12%	13%	12%	15%	13%	13%	
			Students who felt their parents would NOT think it would be wrong for their child to misuse Rx drugs	2015	5.1%	4.8%	4.3%	6.7%	5.1%	4.4%	6.3%	4.5%	4.9%		
				2017	4.9%	4.2%	4.1%	2.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%	4.1%	4.2%		
Parents	Parent Survey		Student perception of Rx access (% who felt it would be easy). Baseline = 2017	2017	13.7%	16.2%	17.4%	17.3%	17.6%	16.7%	17.4%	19.2%	17.3%		
all ages	PMP		Parents who felt their child could potentially access rx drugs in the house without	2015	30%	38%	43%	33%	30%	34%	33%	41%	35%		
						2017	17%	21%	20%	17%	20%	17%	19%	18%	
			Rate of opiate analgesic doses per resident	2016	53.6	74.9	38.8	57.2	57.1	53.3	58.8	52.1	54.2		
				2017	46.0	60.5	31.6	48.1	45.7	40.9	48.2	45.5	44.4		
18-34	BRFSS		Lifetime misuse of prescription drugs	2012-15	6.8%	7.4%	8.8%	7.4%	8.1%	10.7%	5.8%	7.0%	7.8%		
				2013-16	5%	7%	10%	10%	8%	13%	8%	6%	8%		
18-25	NSDUH	Consumption	Heroin use in the past year*	2014-16	0.51%	0.54%	0.51%	0.5%	0.38%	0.61%	0.49%	0.46%	0.50%		
All Ages	CDC Syndrom	Consequence	Rate of ER visits related to opioid overdose	2017											
					2018										
	OCME		Number of drug related overdose deaths per 10,000 residents (includes pharmaceutical as well as illicit drugs)	2014-16	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1		
					2015-17	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.7	1.7	3.2	2.1	3.0	2.7	
	WITS		Number of Primary Treatment Admissions due to synthetic opiates per 10,000 residents	2016	16.9	19.9	10.8	20.0	25.6	14.5	22.6	7.5	16.2		
					2017	4.6	17.4	5.4	9.1	10.0	11.6	10.6	5.0	9.2	
	EMS		Number of Primary Treatment Admissions due to heroin per 10,000 residents	2016	4.7	23.6	24.0	29.0	16.2	18.0	19.9	21.4	20.7		
					2017	4.3	25.2	19.1	19.6	12.7	24.5	14.7	16.0	18.1	
	DPS-UCR		EMS	EMS Naloxone administrations per 10,000 residents	2015-16	3.7	11.2	11.6	8.8	5.6	11.2	8.5	14.6	10.3	
						2016-17	5.0	13.6	12.4	11.2	7.3	13.8	10.0	16.4	12.1
DPS-UCR		Drug offenses related to synthetic narcotics per 10,000 residents**	2015	4.8	3.0	2.8	3.7	5.8	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.5			
				2016	6.0	3.1	3.2	3.9	5.7	2.9	4.4	2.6	3.7		
	DPS-UCR	Drug offenses related to heroin/opium/cocaine per 10,000 residents**	2015	3.9	9.2	15.2	5.9	8.4	7.3	9.2	15.2	10.4			
				2016	2.5	8.0	14.5	5.4	7.6	6.1	8.7	12.3	9.4		

\*Due to low sample size, Aroostook and Downeast have a combined estimate

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# PMP Caveats

❖ ***The following analgesic powder prescriptions were omitted from the analyses as they skew the data (each grain is considered a dose):***

- BACLOFEN POWDER
- BUPIVACAINE HCL POWDER
- BUTALBITAL POWDER
- CLONIDINE HCL POWDER
- FENTANYL CITRATE POWDER
- HYDROCODONE BITARTRATE POWDER
- HYDROMORPHONE 10 MG/ML VIAL
- HYDROMORPHONE HCL POWDER
- KETAMINE HCL POWDER
- METHADONE 5 MG/5 ML SOLUTION
- METHADONE HCL POWDER
- MORPHINE 10 MG/ML VIAL
- MORPHINE SULF 100 MG/5 ML SOLN
- MORPHINE SULFATE 50 MG/ML VIAL
- MORPHINE SULFATE POWDER
- OXYCODONE HCL 100 MG/5 ML SOLN
- OXYCODONE HCL POWDER
- SALINE 0.9% SOLN-EXCEL CONT
- SODIUM CHLORIDE 0.45% SOLN
- SUFENTANIL CITRATE POWDER
- TRAMADOL HCL POWDER

❖ ***Opiate agonists only include opiates that activate opioid receptors within the body. This analysis does not contain partial opiate agonists (e.g., buprenorphine), medications that are commonly used to block opioid receptors and prevent the body from responding to opiates.***

❖ ***County/public health district counts are based on the residence of the patient prescribed.***

## Marijuana Quick Reference Guide

Population	Source	Type	Indicator	Year(s)	Aroostook	Central	Cumber-land	Downeast	Midcoast	Penquis	Western	York	Maine		
7th-8th		Consumption	Past 30 day use of Marijuana	2015	4.3%	5.2%	2.4%	2.6%	4.2%	3.5%	5.6%	2.7%	3.8%		
				2017	4.5%	4.3%	2.7%	3.0%	3.9%	2.9%	5.2%	3.1%	3.6%		
9th-12	MIYHS	Consumption	Past 30 day use of Marijuana	2015	17%	19%	20%	17%	21%	16%	20%	21%	20%		
				2017	15%	19%	19%	19%	22%	17%	22%	18%	19%		
			Lifetime electronic vape of marijuana	2017	2.0%	3.9%	4.7%	5.1%	5.8%	3.7%	5.8%	3.4%	4.4%		
		Intervening variable	Initiation of marijuana among students who reported ever using (% student who reported use before age 13)	2015	19%	22%	16%	18%	18%	21%	23%	17%	19%		
				2017	24%	22%	15%	14%	20%	22%	24%	17%	19%		
			Students who felt it would be easy to access marijuana	2015	49%	55%	54%	57%	57%	51%	56%	56%	55%		
				2017	47%	52%	51%	56%	56%	49%	55%	51%	52%		
			Students who reported smoking marijuana at least once or 2x a week would NOT harm them	2015	54%	61%	58%	62%	62%	60%	62%	62%	60%	60%	
				2017	58%	64%	62%	68%	66%	65%	69%	65%	65%		
			Students who felt their friends would NOT think it was wrong for them to smoke marijuana	2015	47%	54%	54%	56%	55%	49%	54%	55%	53%		
	2017	44%	52%	55%	58%	57%	50%	57%	54%	54%					
		Students who felt their parents would think it was NOT wrong for them to smoke marijuana	2015	12%	18%	15%	17%	20%	15%	19%	17%	17%			
			2017	15%	20%	17%	21%	21%	17%	23%	19%	19%			
		Students who felt it was NOT wrong for kids their age to smoke marijuana	2015	38%	45%	46%	46%	48%	41%	45%	47%	45%			
			2017	39%	45%	47%	48%	49%	44%	50%	47%	47%			
		Students who felt a kid smoking in their neighborhood would NOT be caught by police	2015	75%	77%	73%	82%	80%	79%	78%	75%	76%			
			2017	78%	78%	74%	80%	79%	76%	78%	74%	76%			
Parents 7-12 grade	Parent Survey		Parents who reported it was never okay for their child to use marijuana	2015	81%	67%	70%	67%	57%	71%	65%	57%	67%		
				2017	61%	56%	61%	64%	59%	66%	57%	70%	62%		
18-34	BRFSS	Consumption	Past 30 day use of Marijuana	2012-15	16.9%	16.9%	20.4%	14.7%	13.2%	14.6%	14.7%	13.6%	15.8%		
				2013-16	14.4%	16.8%	22.7%	11.4%	21.8%	19.6%	18.5%	18.8%	18.9%		
12 +	NSDUH	Consumption	Past 30 day use of Marijuana	2012-14	9.1%	11.9%	12.9%	12.1%	11.6%	13.3%	11.9%	9.3%	11.7%		
					2014-16	14.0%	14.7%	15.7%	15.3%	14.0%	16.2%	15.2%	13.4%	14.9%	
26 +		Intervening variable	Past year use of Marijuana	2012-14	11.5%	14.4%	18.1%	13.7%*	15.0%	16.6%	15.0%	13.1%	15.3%		
					2014-16	15.4%	17.7%	18.6%	16.9%*	17.7%	17.4%	18.2%	16.7%	17.7%	
12 to 17		Intervening variable	Past year marijuana initiation rate (Used marijuana for the first time in the past year)	2012-14	5.6%	5.4%	6.7%	6.3%*	8.8%	7.4%	8.5%	6.3%	7.0%		
						2014-16	5.4%	6.3%	7.0%	5.7%*	7.8%	6.3%	7.3%	6.7%	6.8%
18 to 25						2012-14	7.4%	10.4%	12.8%	8.4%*	10.8%	11.2%	10.3%	13.2%	11.2%
				2014-16	7.7%	10.7%	12.1%	8.5%*	10.7%	10.2%	9.3%	11.4%	10.5%		
All Ages	WITS	Consequence	Number of Primary Treatment Admissions due to marijuana per 10,000 residents**	2016	6.6	4.5	4.4	5.0	2.6	2.3	7.0	4.5	4.5		
				2017	4.3	3.9	2.7	6.4	3.3	2.0	5.9	3.6	3.8		
	DPS-UCR	Consequence	Marijuana-related arrest rate per 10,000 residents (includes possession and sale)	2014-15	18.4	22.8	18.1	13.8	21.1	22.2	25.8	35.6	23.3		
				2015-16	16.4	24.5	15.2	14.2	18.8	24.1	19.0	32.9	21.4		

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