



Community Coalition Presentations on Local Substance Use Trends/Data

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healthienv.org



Why We Are Here

- First annual meeting of the SEW, MPAC, and EBP Workgroup
- Recognize the data in the 2019 Epi Profile and its limitations
- Enhance the work of the SEW through local level data and regional priorities
- Move forward discussion from this joint meeting to the MPAC to provide recommendations on substance use priorities to the State
- *Presentations will be given in alphabetic order*

Clark County

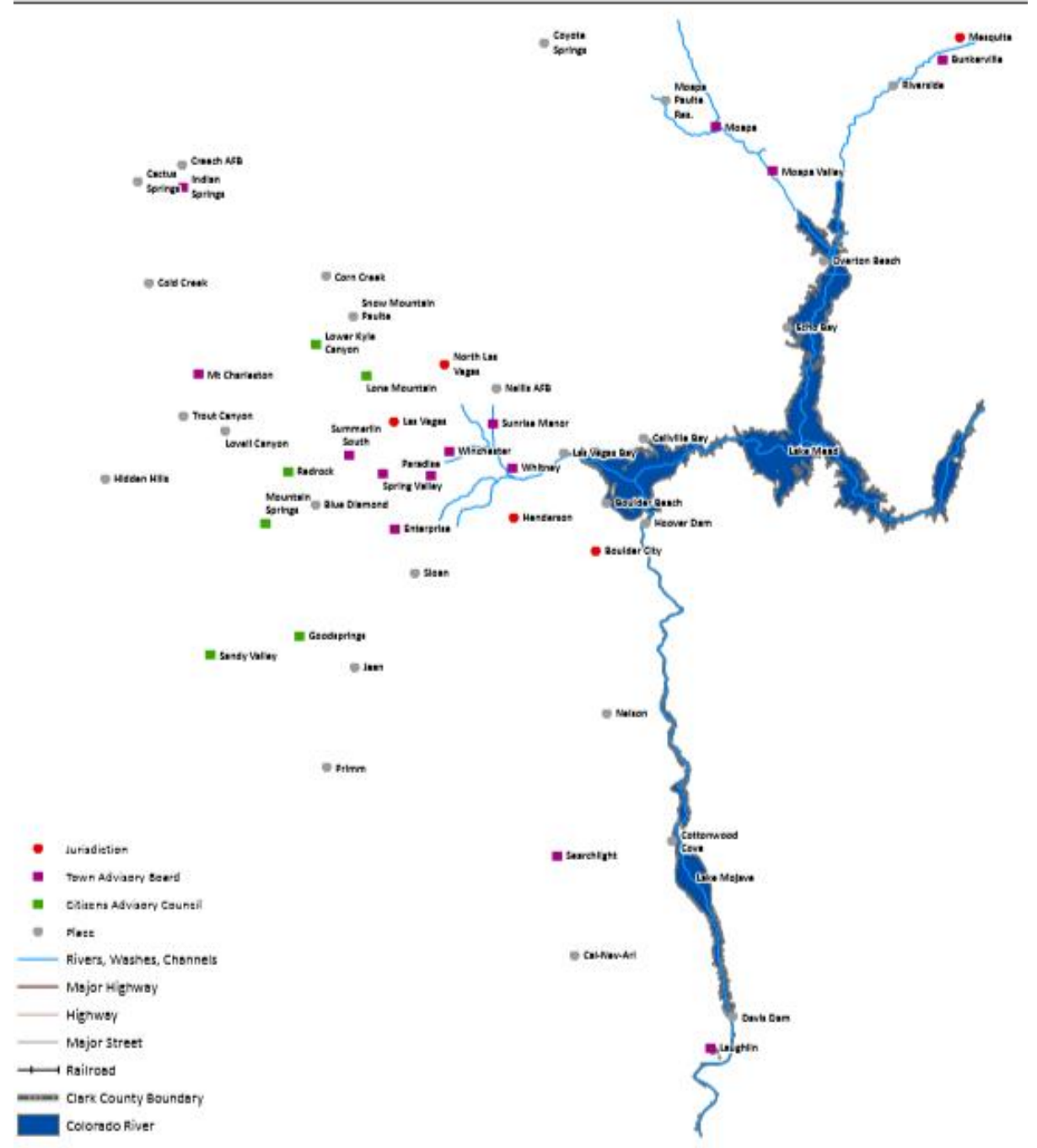
Care Coalition and PACT Coalition



Overview

- 2.2 Million people live in Clark County, since 2015 growth rate 2%+
- Over 70% of Nevada's population
- Non-Hispanic White Individuals no longer majority, high Hispanic and Asian population – 1 in 5 is Spanish speaking
- Nevada has 3rd largest (5.5%) of LGBTQ+ in the nation
- 5th largest school district; 358 schools
- 2 Military Bases
- Urban and Rural Areas

Clark County Communities



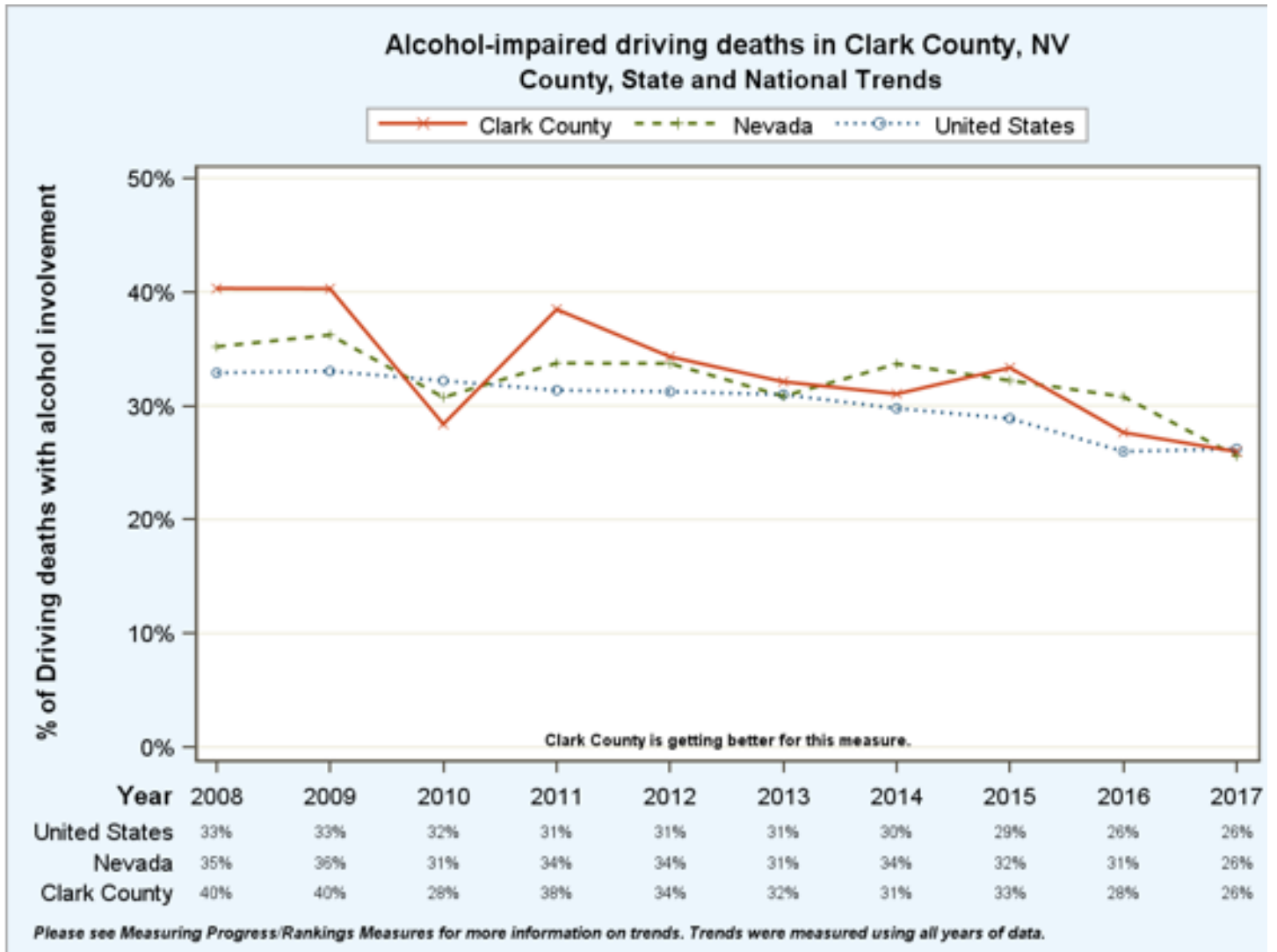
Alcohol & Youth

- In 2015, alcohol retail compliance rates were avg. of 98%, but then Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) defunded
- Youth show a decrease in binge drinking 2009 20.8% and in 2015 14% (CDC)
- In 2018, alcohol retail compliance rates have plummeted-avg. 42%

Alcohol

-17% of adults in Clark county self report binge or excessive drinking, 2016 BRFSS

-99% of expecting moms abstained from alcohol use (CHA, May 2019)



Tobacco

- High SYNAR tobacco retail compliance rates across state, majority of checks in Clark County
- 17.5% of adults reported current use of tobacco
- Of the 17.5% - 67% report smoking cigarettes
- 11.3% of adults report use e-cigs/vape
- Low perception of harm around e-cigs/vape
- 6 cases of lung injury reported in Clark County associated with e-cigarettes and vaping.
- Top Environmental Issue - 39% secondhand smoke exposure (369)

2019 Nevada Adult Tobacco Survey

	2008	2016	2019	% change
FAVORING THE FOLLOWING TOBACCO LAWS & REGULATIONS				
Increasing taxes on tobacco products	69.0%	67.7%	66.5%	-1.8%
Prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products	N/A	58.7%	63.3%	7.8%
Prohibiting smoking anywhere on college campuses	65.0%	69.0%	69.4%	0.6%
Prohibiting smoking indoors/outdoors public spaces of multi-unit housing complexes	N/A	66.6%	64.4%	-3.3%
Prohibiting smoking within 30 ft. of entrances to businesses and public buildings	74.0%	82.7%	81.9%	-1.0%
Prohibiting smoking in outdoor public places (parks, zoos, playgrounds)	53.0%	72.3%	74.3%	2.8%
Prohibiting smoking in casino gaming areas	49.0%	52.9%	45.9%	-13.2%
Prohibiting smoking in all bars	N/A	44.6%	44.1%	-1.1%
Raising the minimum purchase age of tobacco products to 21	N/A	75.7%	77.1%	1.8%
Making it illegal to purchase or possess vapor products if under 21	N/A	71.0%	74.0%	4.2%
Prohibiting the sale of flavored tobacco products	N/A	59.0%	57.5%	-2.5%

Marijuana

- Of 11.3% adults e-cigs/vape, 50.8% e-cig/vape with THC concentrate oil or wax
- Increase use by youth and adults, smoking joints, vaping, edibles, candies
- Licensed dispensaries follow protocol but smoke shops/corner stores do not – CBD regulation
- Adults sell marijuana on school campuses – elementary, middle and high schools
- Marijuana use high in certain populations

Rx Drugs

- NV ranked 4th highest for people who used prescription pain relievers non medical, 12 years and older (NSDUH)
- Clark County opioid prescription rates in 2017 were 754 per 1000 but lower in 2018 at 526.8 per 1000. PDMP seems to be working!
- Nursing Home/Assisted Living facilities in Clark County shows high risk and lack of training
- Majority of overdoses are polysubstance (SUDORS)

Other Illicit Drugs

- 18-25 year olds use cocaine and heroin at higher rates than others across the lifespan
- LGBTQ community demonstrating polysubstance use starting earlier, age 13 (Desert Hope Treatment Centers)
- November 2019 – treatment provider in Vegas reported primary substances for admission 39% alcohol, 31% meth and 23% heroin

Mental Health

- Community is concerned about resources and gaps – *Mental Health is on everyone's mind*
- Nationally 10%, 6 to 7 times higher (SNHD)
- Isolation seems to be a common denominator throughout demographics
- Addressing mental health issues in connection with prevention efforts. One influences the other.

CARE Coalition Priorities

- Limit youth access to alcohol
 - Increase parental perception of harm
 - Increase knowledge of laws associated with providing alcohol to minors (parents/clerks)
 - Reduce incidents of binge drinking
-
- Limit youth access to marijuana
 - Increase perception of harm around marijuana
 - Increase knowledge around edibles and oils
-
- Increase perception of harm around e-cigarettes and vaping
 - Collaborate with the Retailers Association to increase awareness and training
 - Reduce sales to underage persons

CARE Coalition Priorities

- Increase LGBTQ prevention trainings for youth
- Increase knowledge on the harms of mixing prescription medications with edibles and/or oils in Senior and Veteran communities
- Increase trainings for senior population Caregivers
- Increase awareness on the harms of substance use during pregnancy

PACT Coalition Priority

- Increase youth's perception of harm around marijuana
- Limit youth's access to marijuana
- Increase parental and peer disapproval around marijuana use

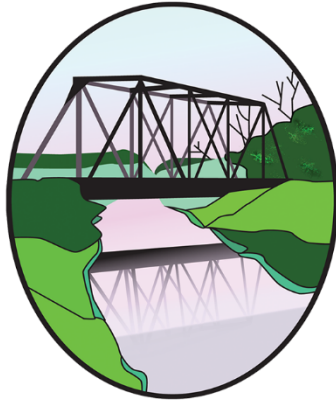
- Increase youth's perception of harm around e-cigarettes/vape
- Limit youth's access to e-cigarettes/vape and tobacco

- Limit youth's perception of harm around prescriptions drugs (stimulants)

- Limit youth's access to alcohol
- Increase parental and peer disapproval for alcohol use

PACT Coalition Priority Continued

- Maintain opioid prevention efforts, through collaborative Southern Nevada Opioid Advisory Committee (SNOAC)
- Reduce impaired driving incidents by addressing social norms
- Reduce the prevalence of binge drinking
- Support and maintain harm reduction efforts around IV Drug Use to reduce risk of infectious disease
- Increase collaboration with prevention and mental health to address co-occurring disorders



CHURCHILL COMMUNITY COALITION

CHURCHILLCOALITION.COM

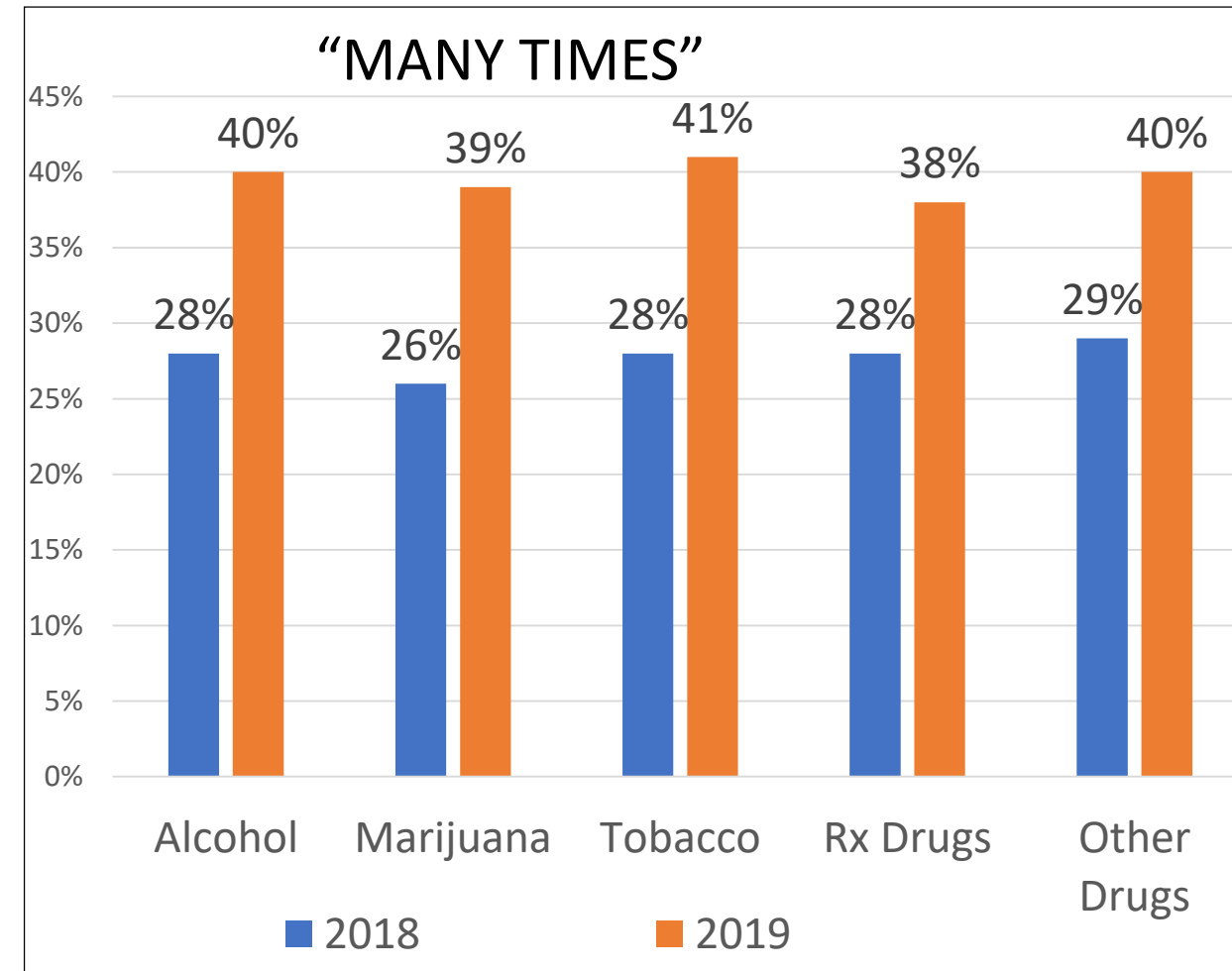
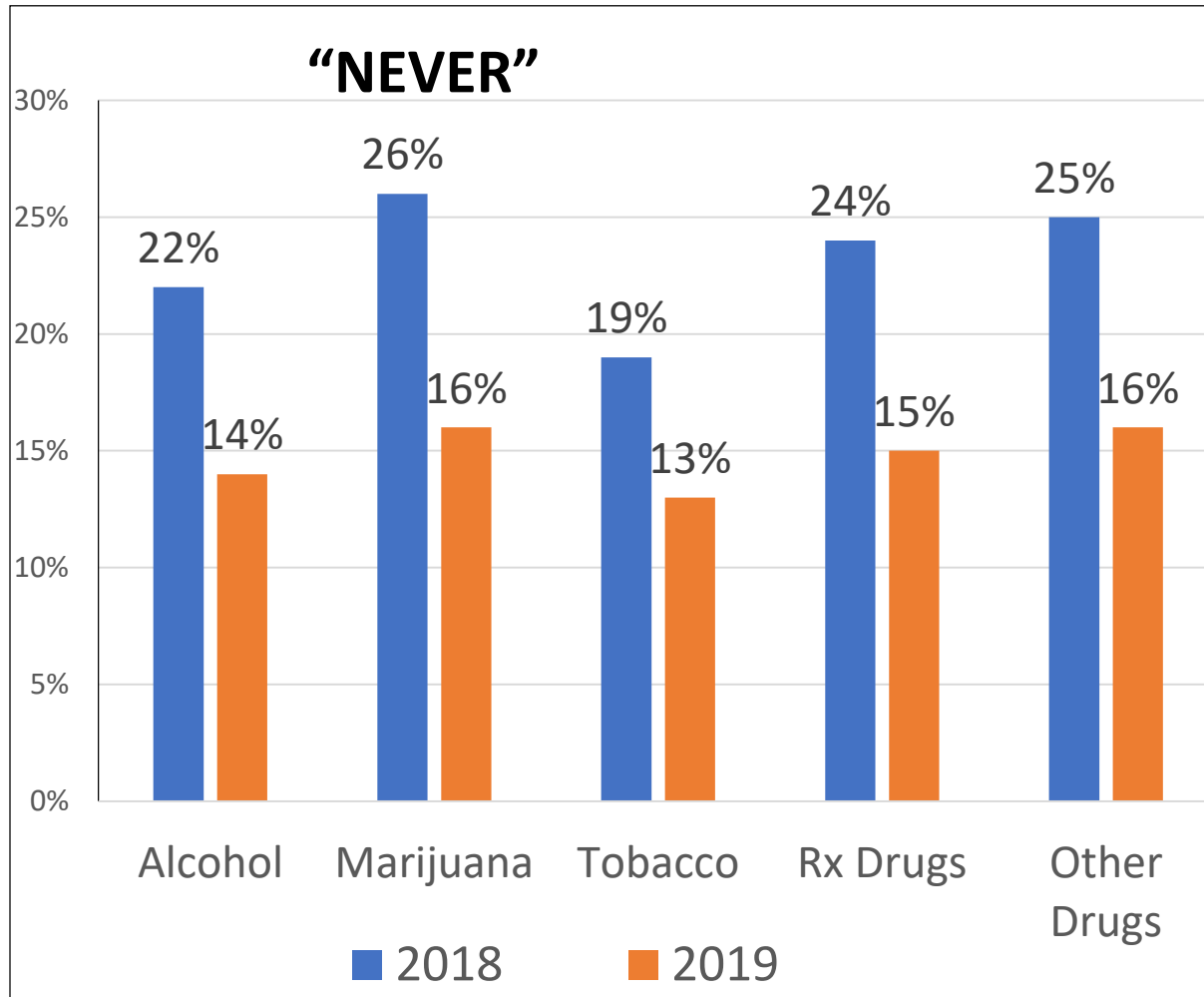
2018 & 2019 Adult Community Survey Comparison



2018 & 2019 Youth Attitudes & Behaviors (A&B) Survey Comparison

2018 & 2019 CCC Adult Community Survey

During the past 12 months, how many times have you discussed with your youth about the dangers or problems associated with the following substances:

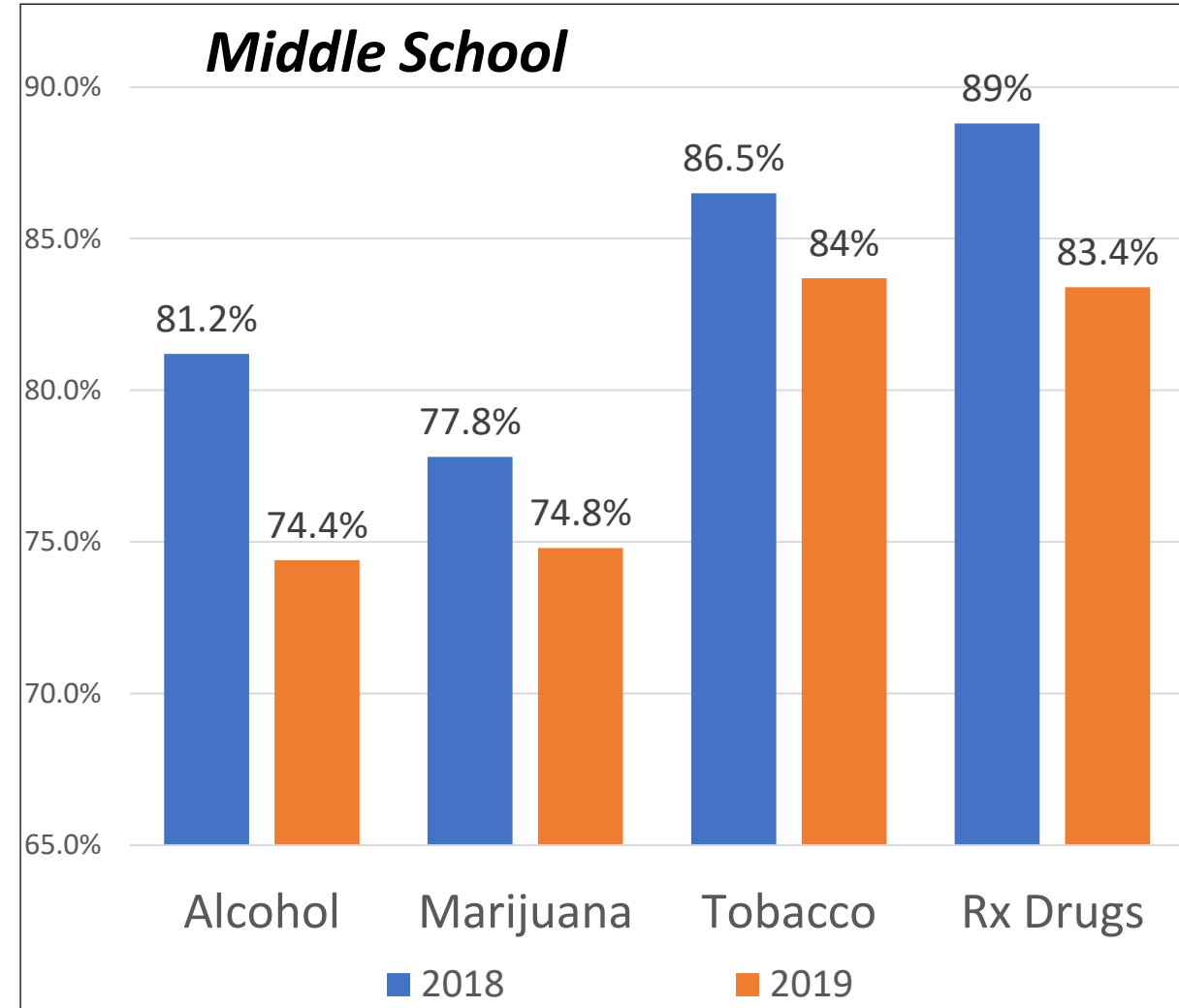
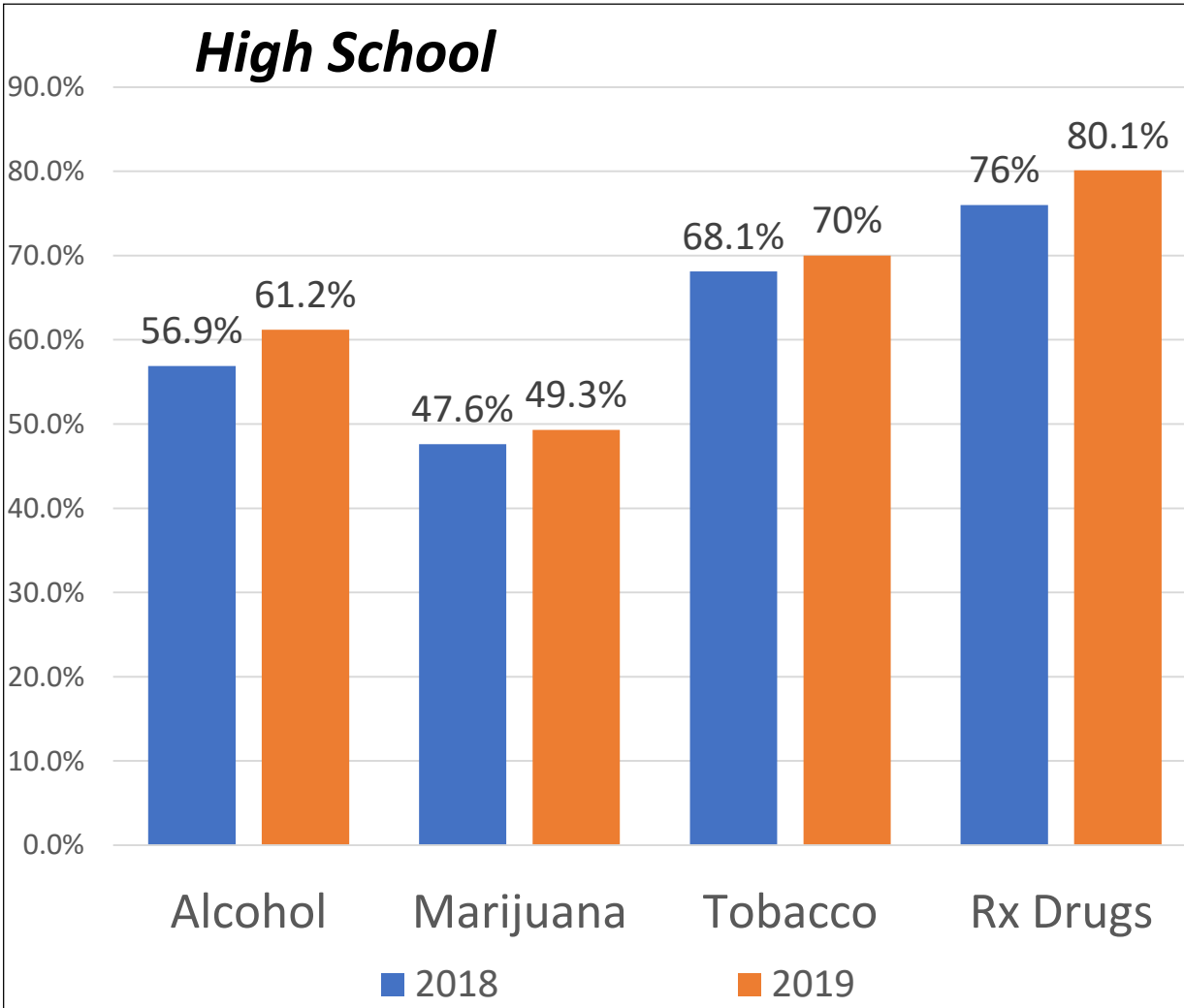


Significant increase in the amount of adults talking to their youth about the dangers of substance use

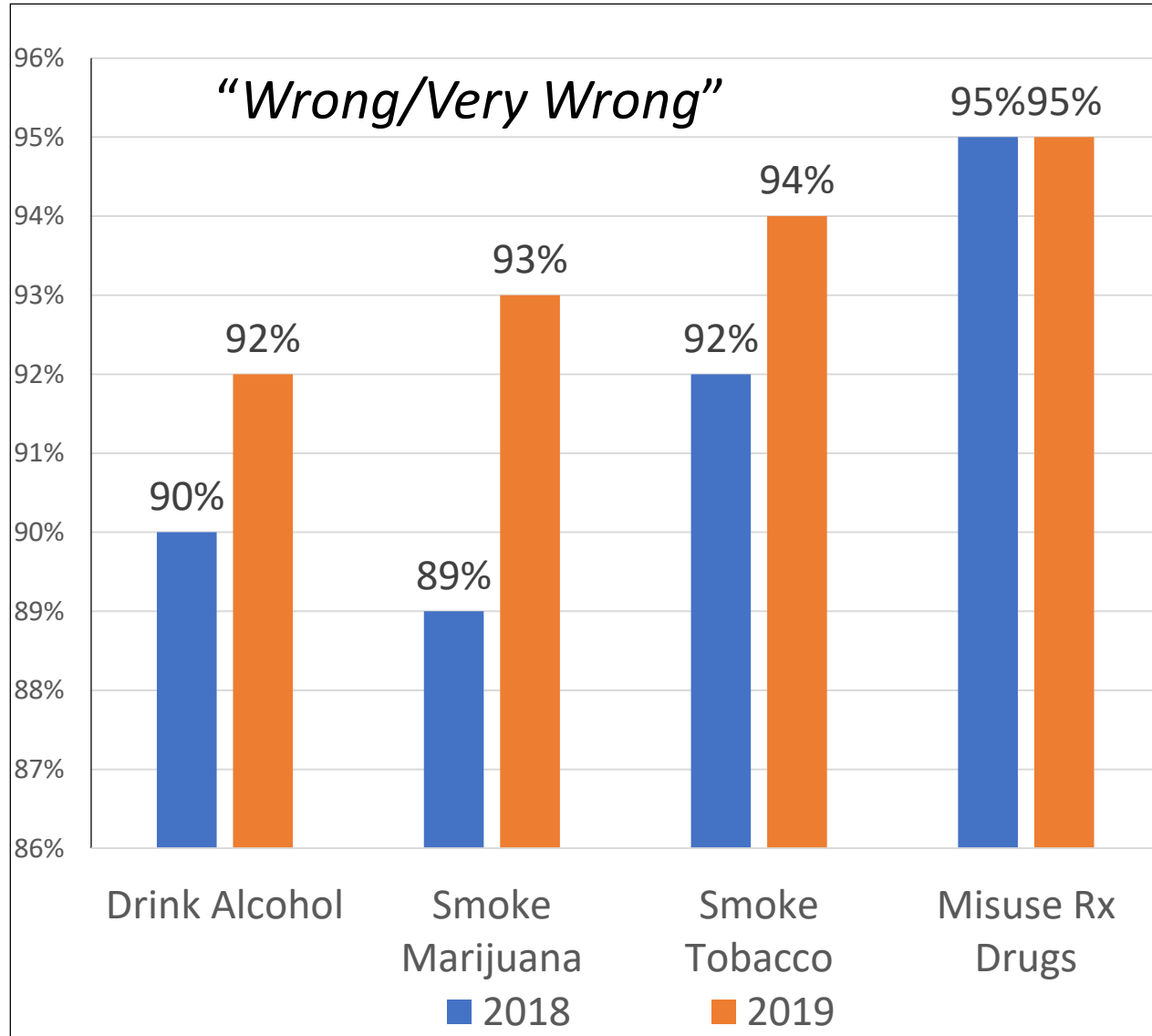
A&B Survey Youth: Youth Perception of **Peer Disapproval**

How wrong do your peers think the use of the following substances is:

Response: "Moderate or Great Risk"

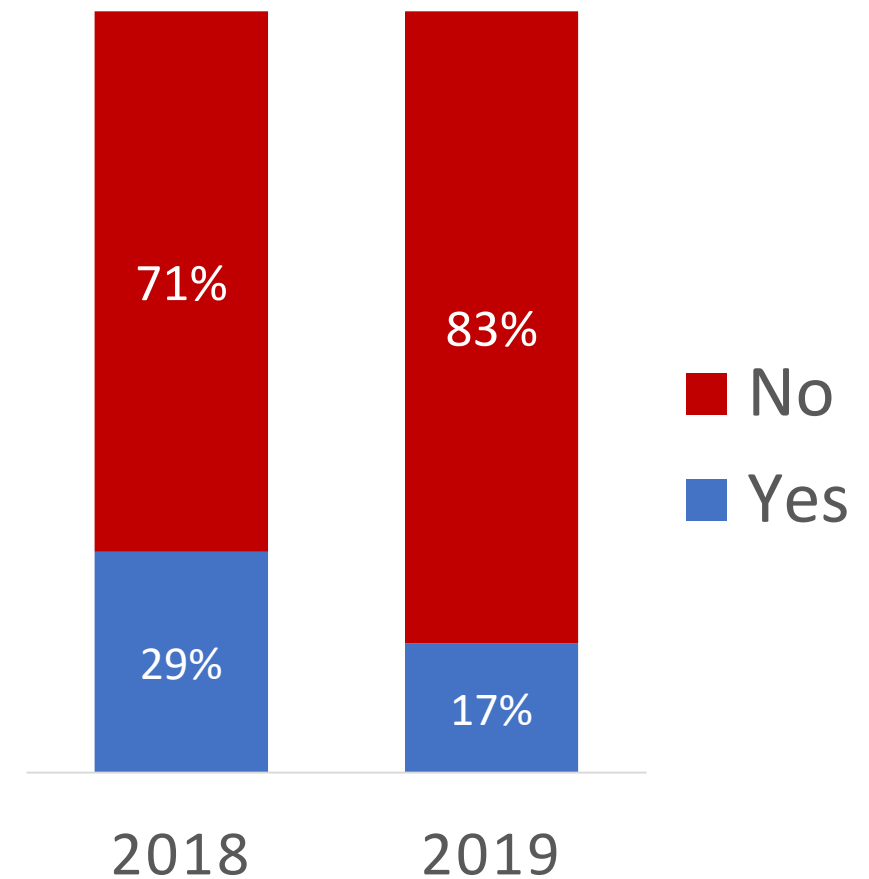


Adults: How wrong do you feel it is for YOUTH to:



Adult Perception of Rite of Passage

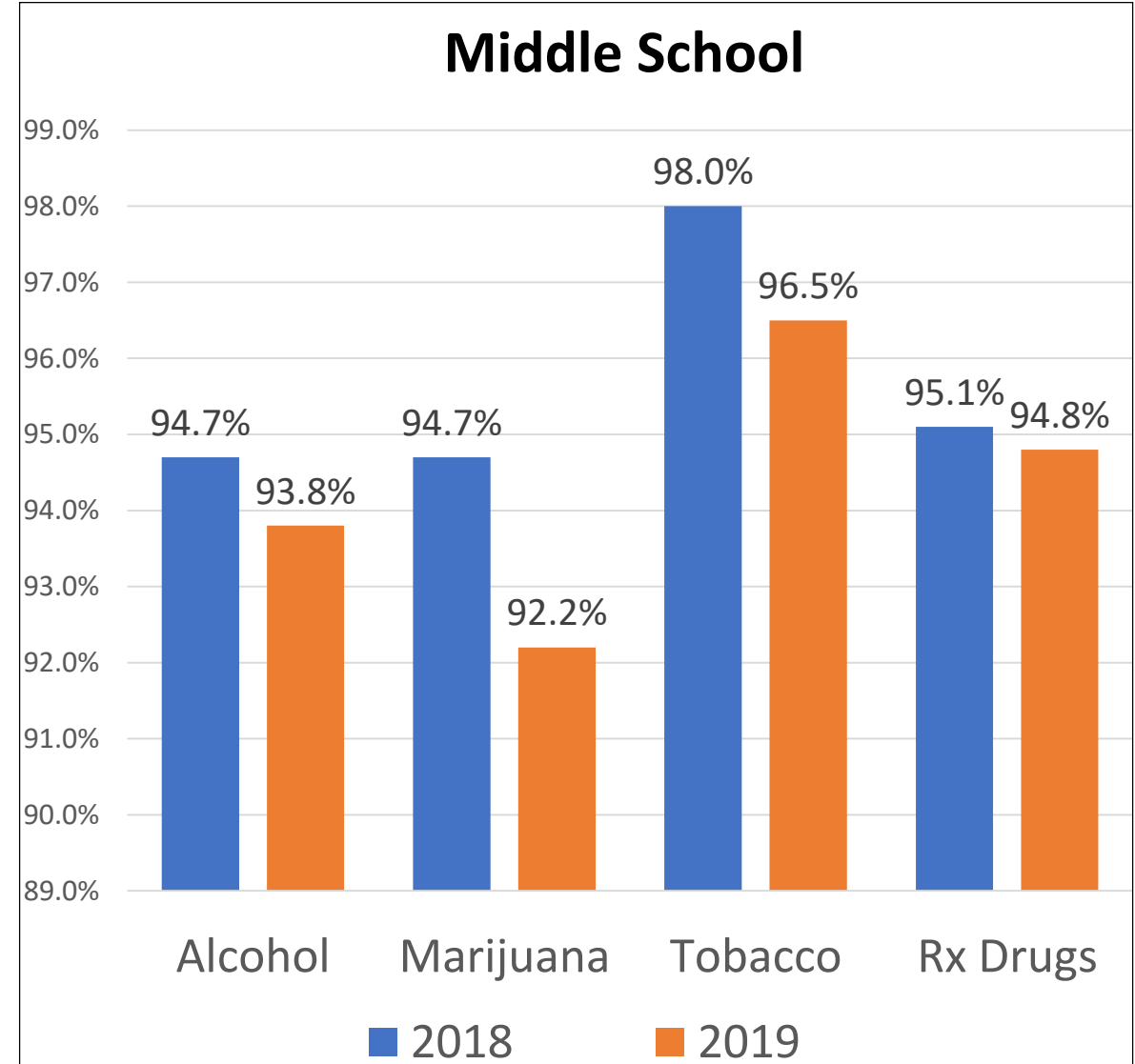
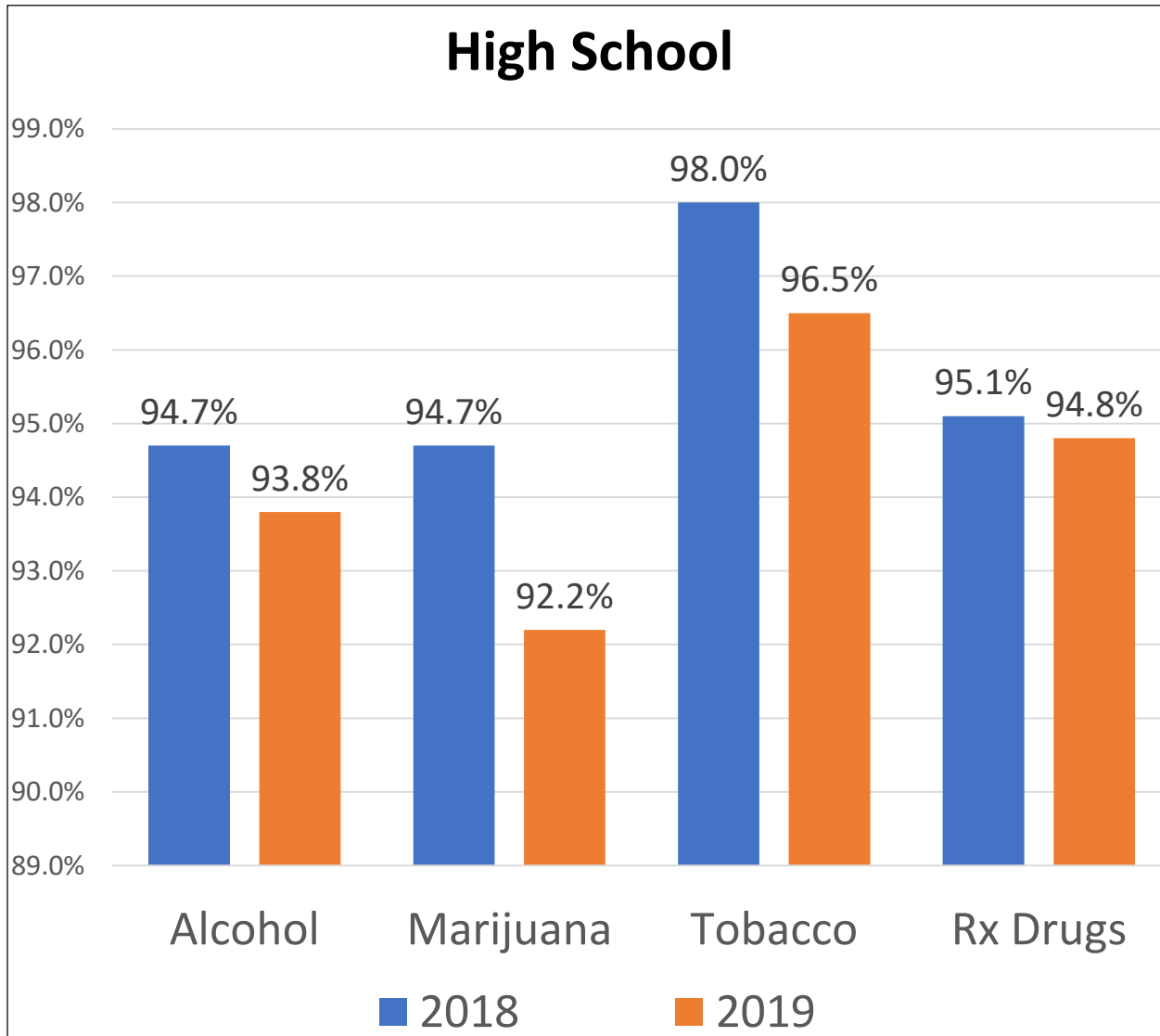
Do people in your community view underage drinking as a rite of passage:



A&B Youth: Perception of **Parental Disapproval**

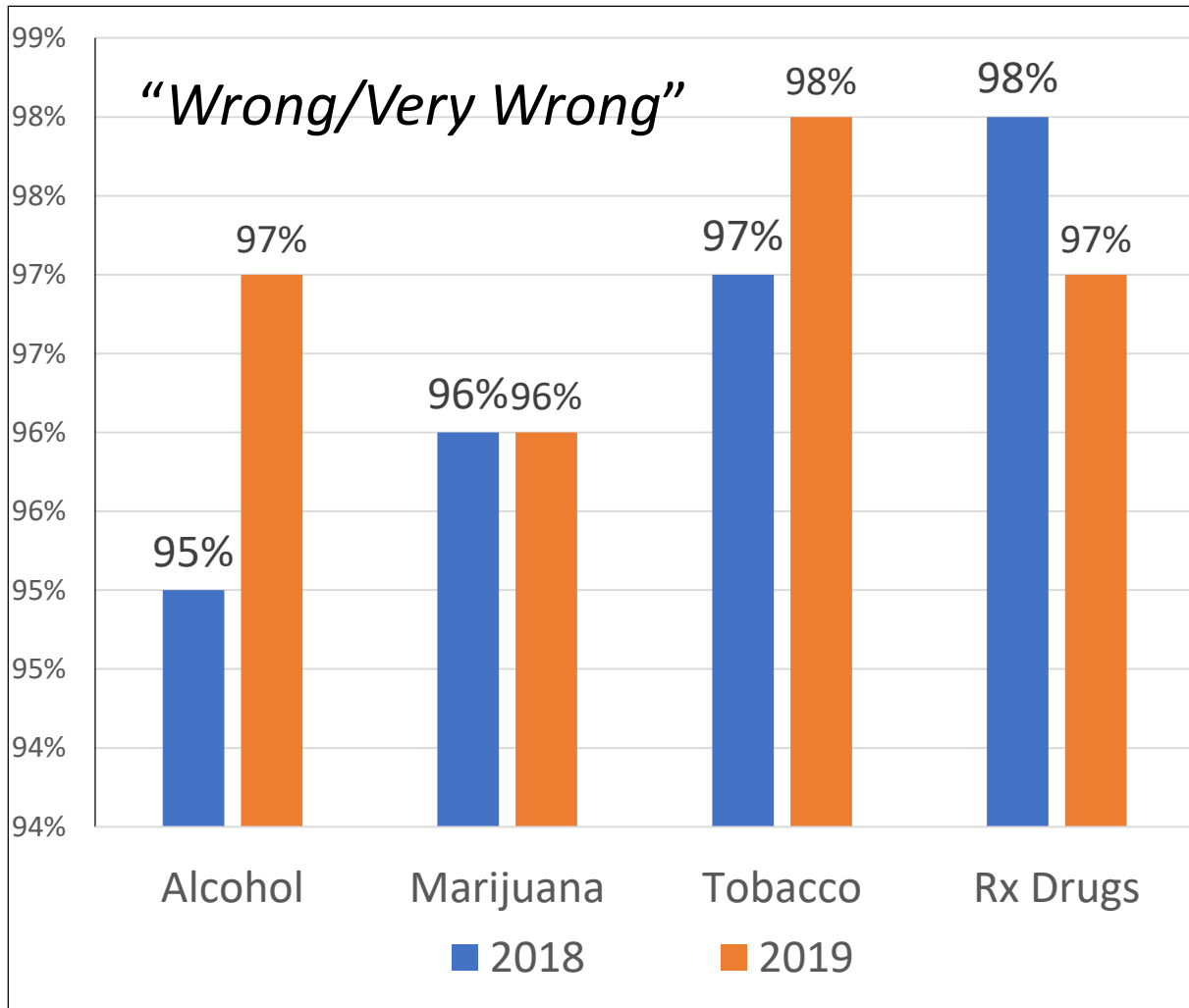
How wrong do your parents think the use of the following substances is:

Responses: Wrong or Very Wrong

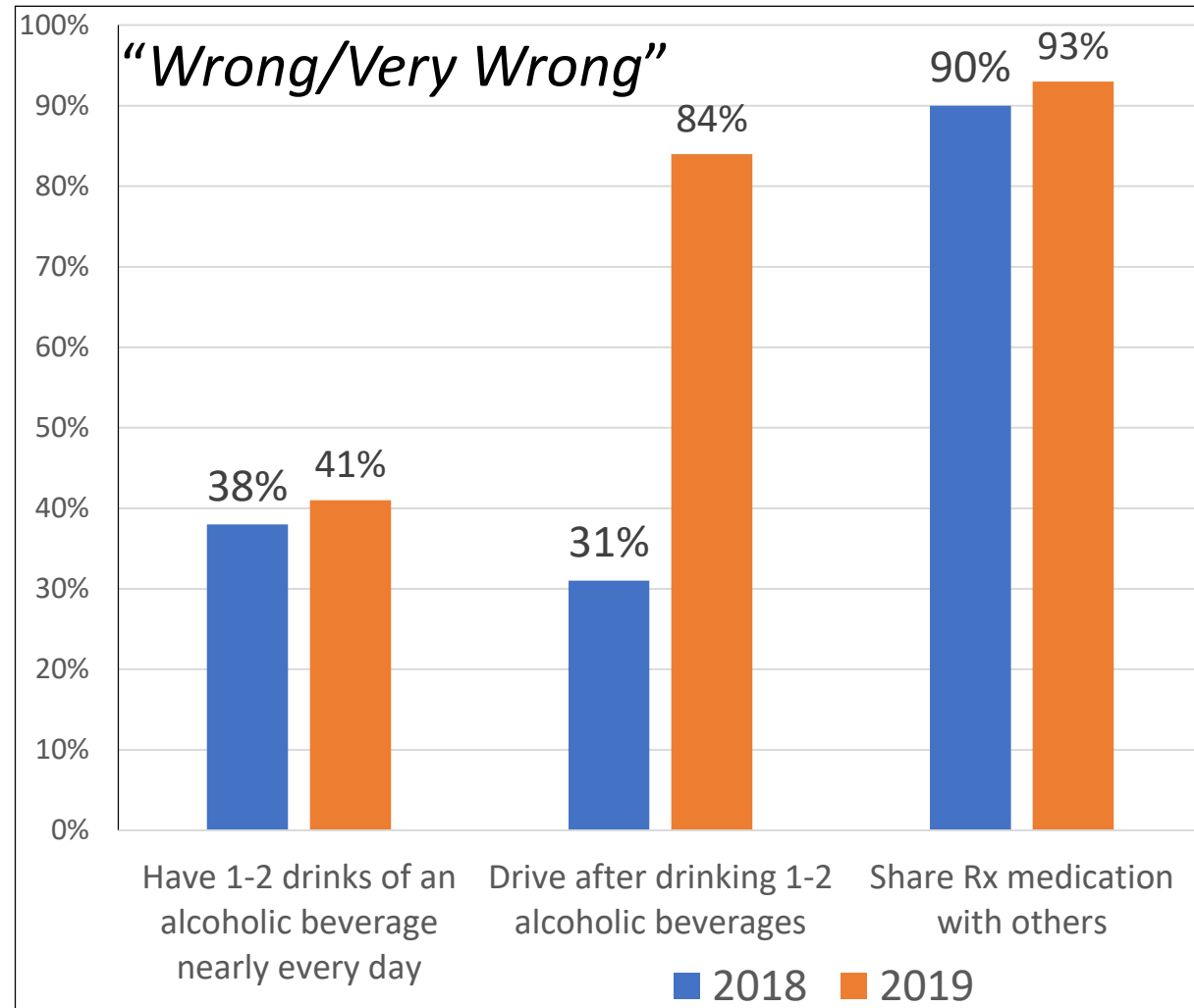


CCC Adult Community Survey 2018 & 2019

Adults: How wrong would it be for you to share the following substances with your youth?



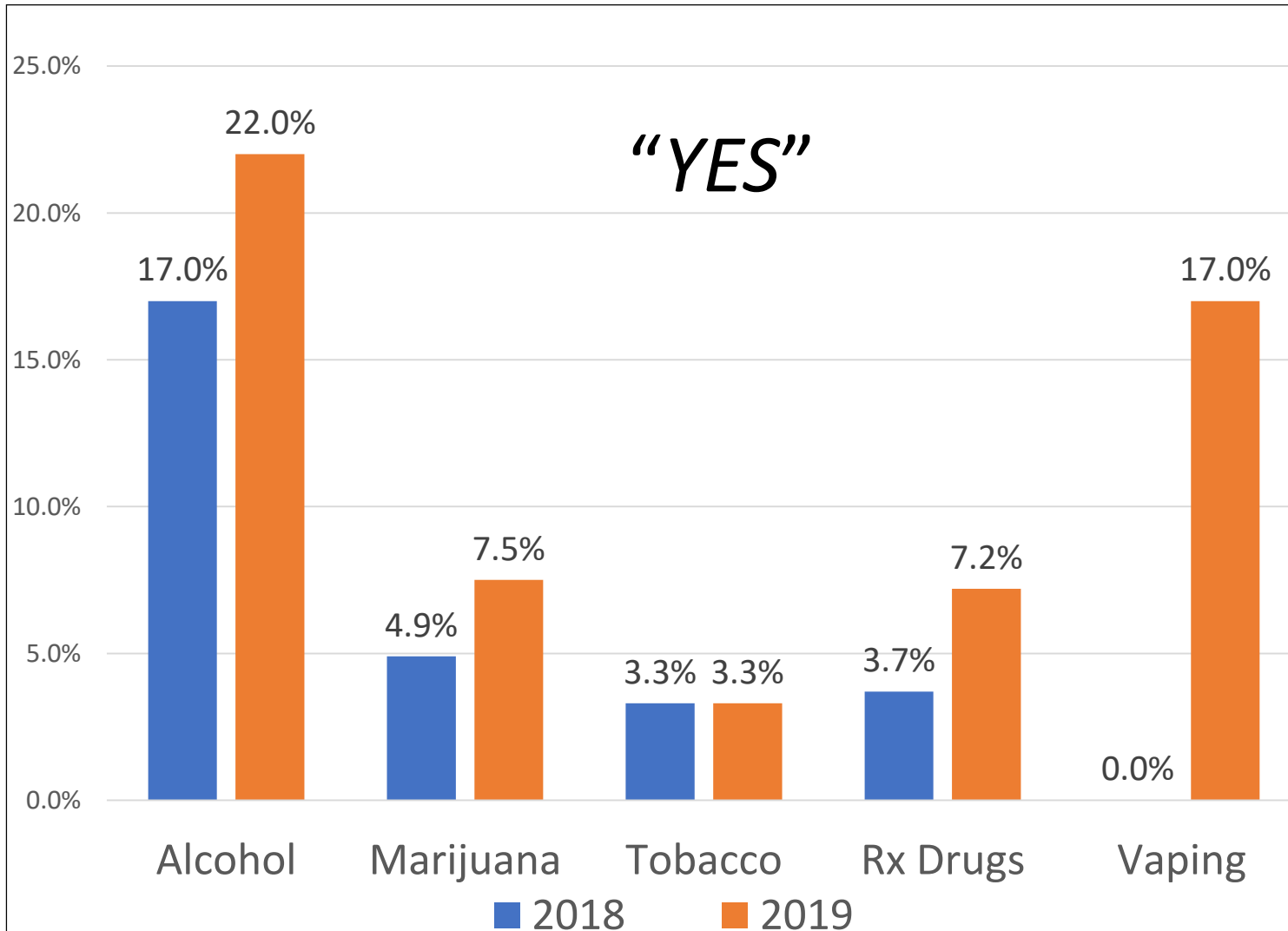
Adults: How wrong do you feel it is for adults to do the following activities?



92% of adults believe is important for the Churchill Coalition to continue it's efforts in reducing tobacco, alcohol, and drug use among the youth in your community through education and prevention efforts.

High School, Grades 9-12

In past 30 days, have you used any of the following substances:



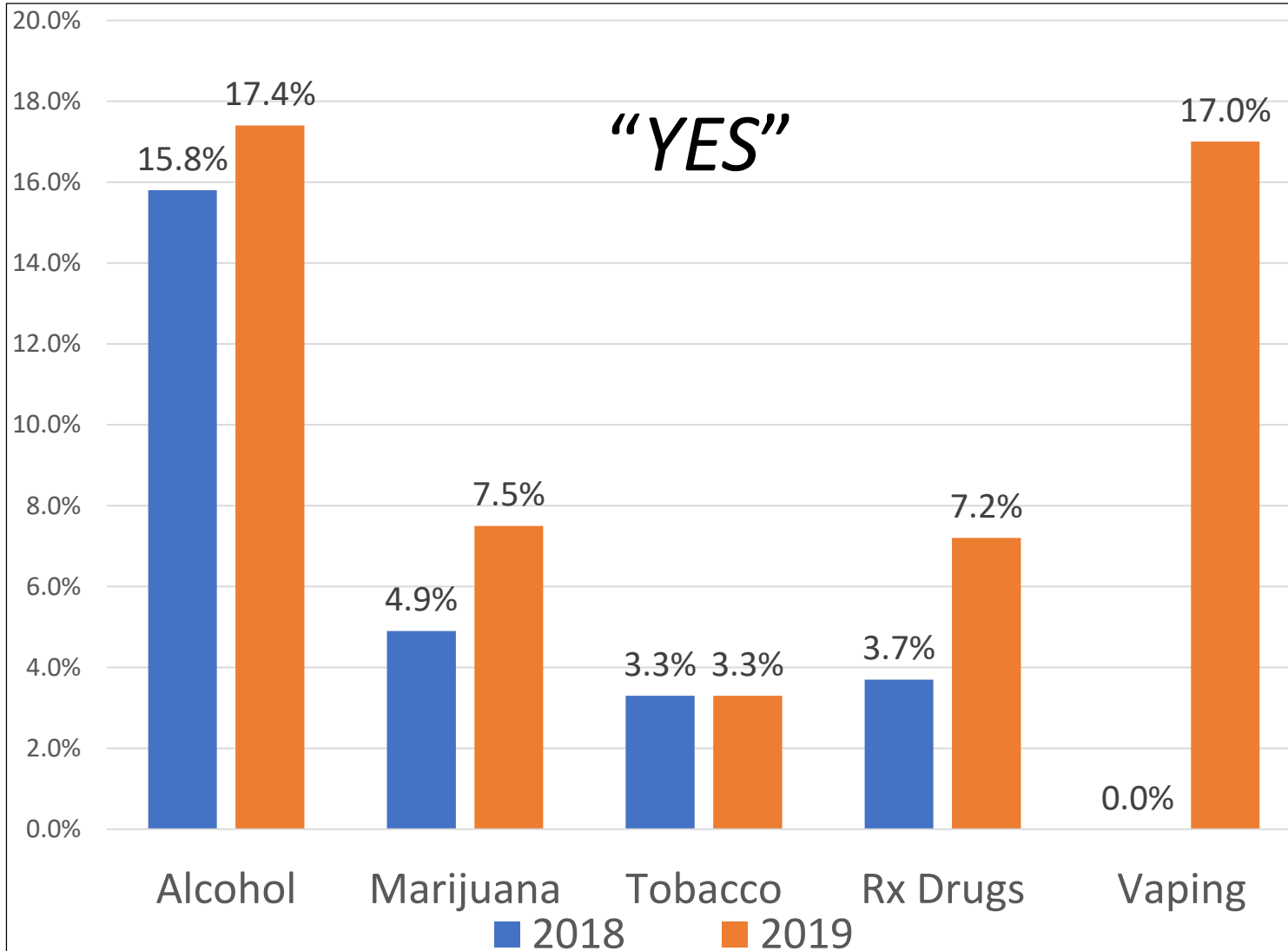
- Many students have admitted to not knowing the harm of misusing prescription medications and mixing them with other substances.
- Students are sharing with school staff on how they get away with vaping at school and others share their disdain for the schools' seemingly "lax" policy of suspension.
- A handful of students in 2018-2019 school year admitted to having a problem and their inability to stop vaping both marijuana and tobacco, yet they had no desire for assistance in cessation.

(High School Too Good for Drugs Class 2019)

Graph data: 2018 & 2019 A&B;YRBS 2019

Middle School, Grades 6-8

In past 30 days, have you used any of the following substances:



- All substances INCREASED except tobacco, which stayed the same
- Students are sharing they know the harms of the substances, but curiosity, fitting in and trying to escape their problems seems to take more precedence. (Native American Vision Quest 2019)
- Students in all grades have requested more information about the effects of substance abuse on mental health and are asking for more resources

Graph data: 2018 & 2019 A&B;YRBS 2019

86% of adults agree that it's important for the Churchill Community Coalition to continue education and prevention efforts in **reducing community suicide** incidences.

Churchill Community Coalition Efforts

- **High School Youth Students Taking On Prevention (STOP) team is actively involved in the Board of Health's Youth Working Committee to work with local partners and service providers to help reduce substance abuse and suicidal ideation, attempts, and completion amongst our youth.**
- **Middle school, High School and transitional-age youth are helping create a campaign to share with their peers about available resources and how to cope with mental duress.**
- **Youth are being taught mindfulness to:**
 - **Help cope with stress**
 - **Increase their mental wellness and self-regulation**
 - **Decrease the desire to abuse substances to escape their problems**



Frontier Community Coalition

#1 Tobacco/Vaping

- According to the new 2020 CCPP for the Frontier Community Coalition our #1 Priority is reduce all measures of Tobacco Use – the percent of young people who first used cigarettes before age 13 is increasing (YRBS) and tobacco use rates of all types (cigarettes, smokeless) throughout the service area are higher than those in the rest of the state of Nevada (YRBS, BRFSS)
- The 2018 Epi shows that Current Tobacco use among HS Students in the rural areas use rate is at 12.8% as opposed to 6.4% Nevada rates
- #2 FCC Priority is to reduce all measures relating to Vaping- the percent of young people (middle school in particular) who ever used vaping products before age 13 is increasing
- Vaping rates among youth in the service area are higher than state averages (YRBS)
- Vaping rates of ever used vaping products in the Rural area are 46.9% vs. the state use of 42.6%, Middle school rates are 2.4% as opposed to state rates of 2.2%
- Current use of E-Vapor products are 7.1% in the rural area vs the state use rate of 6.7%

#2 Alcohol

- Although they are declining, rates of adult binge and heavy drinking in the FCC service area are higher than those in the State of Nevada (BRFSS).
- Community members mentioned a reluctance on the part of adults in the community to change their own behaviors around alcohol use and their lack of understanding that they are setting an example for youth.
- Qualitative data reveals that there is little perceived threat that underage drinking will be caught · Increase in DUIs.
- Respondents to Community Partner Survey, as well as focus group participants and interviewees, expressed interest in more opportunities for positive interactions with neighbors and more community events that did not include alcohol.
- The Epi shows that at least 6 out of 10 high school students have ever had a drink of alcohol (64%). Approximately 33.1% currently drink alcohol and 43.5% have had alcohol provided to them by someone else. Of Rural Region high school students, 22.4% had alcohol before the age of 13 years and 19.7% had a recent binge drinking experience. At least one out of ten middle school students drank alcohol before age 11 in the Rural Region of Nevada. Also, 8.8% currently drink alcohol and three out of ten had drunk alcohol before (28.9%) which is slightly higher than Nevada.

#3 Marijuana

- There is a perception among parents that it is “safer” for their children to drink alcohol or use marijuana at home rather than going out (focus groups).
- Although they are declining, rates of adult binge and heavy drinking in the service area are higher than those in the State of Nevada (BRFSS).
- Community members mentioned a reluctance on the part of adults in the community to change their own behaviors around alcohol use and their lack of understanding that they are setting an example for youth. (CCPP)
- In the Rural Region, 34.4% of high school students reported trying marijuana, and 18.9% currently use marijuana. Nevada is like the nation for marijuana use.
- About 3% of the Rural Region middle school students, had tried marijuana before they turned 11 years old, 8.9% have ever tried marijuana before, and 4.4% currently use marijuana.

#4 Mental Health/Suicide

- Youth in the service area are less likely than their counterparts in the State of Nevada to receive the help they need when they are experiencing mental health problems (YRBS).
- The rural FCC area just finished the Project AWARE Grant which was highly successful in two of the counties. The grant just ended and a few sustainability measures were accomplished but funding is a major issue for quality continuation of mental health access.
- According to information in the Epi profile approximately 32.1% of rural high school students and 26.0% of rural middle school students have felt sad or hopeless in the last 12 months. About 19.0% of high school and middle school students have considered suicide, while 15.1% of high school students have planned to commit suicide in the past 12 months. About 8.8% of rural high school students have attempted suicide in the past 12 months.

Healthy Communities Coalition



Intro and Substance Use



Epi Profile Data

- Increase ED visits for drug use
- Marijuana ED visits passed meth
- High and middle school student ATOD use is up
- Suicide rate is up
- Increased prevalence of drug overdose as method for suicide

CCPP

- Tobacco
- Alcohol
- Mental health

Emerging Substance Use



Met with boots on the ground local experts

- JPO
- Safe School Professional
- School Superintendent
- School Principal

Identified emerging trends

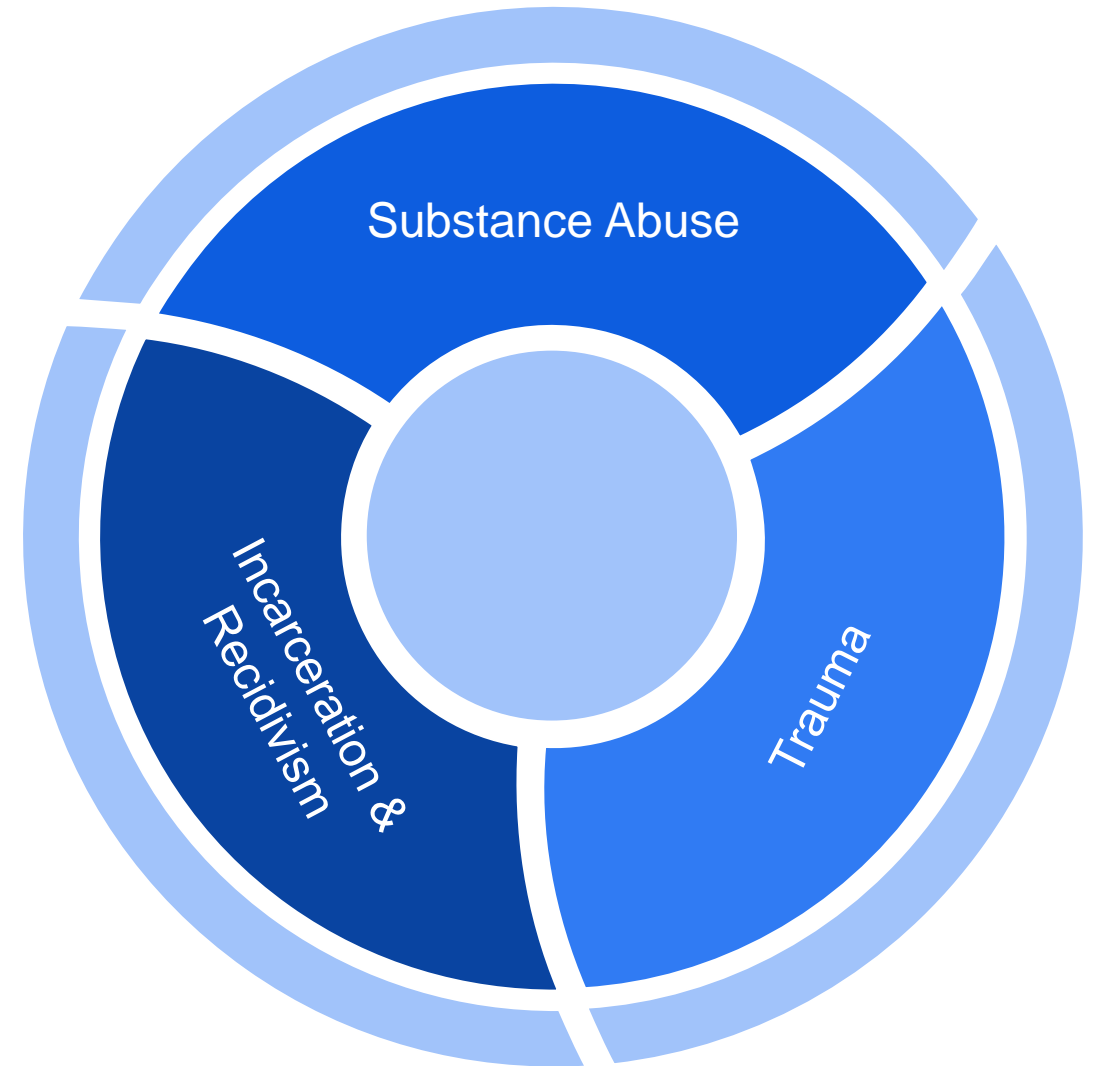
- Meth and Heroin (among adults)
- Marijuana
- Vaping
- Trauma

Emerging Substance Use and Trauma (Mental Health)



Trauma and drug use are closely related and often co-occur

Local experts identified trauma as a root cause of many of the emerging and re occurring substance abuse and mental health issues in the HCC service area



HCC's Priorities

- Vaping and Tobacco prevention and education
- Meth and Heroin prevention and education
- Mental Health/Trauma prevention and education
- Alcohol prevention and education



Join Together Northern Nevada – Washoe County

Jennifer DeLett-Snyder, Executive Director

Presented by Laura Newman, former long-term JTNN board member
and current media advisor



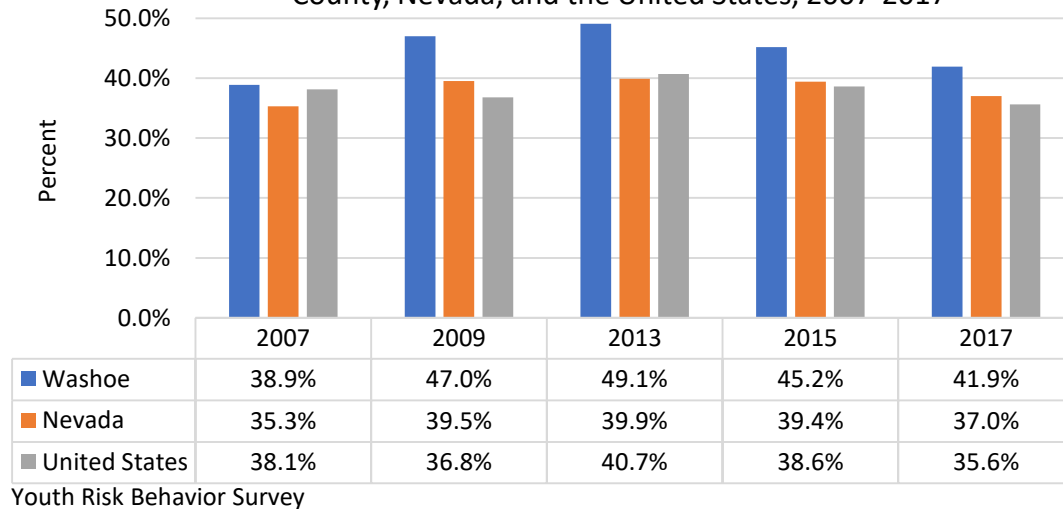
Local Data Used in Washoe County in Addition to Data Reported in Statewide Epi Profile

- Marijuana youth use
- Driving under the influence
- Prescription drug use by high school students
- High school drug use perception data
- Alcohol use by college students
- High school youth interviews
- Drug seizure data
- Drug-related death data

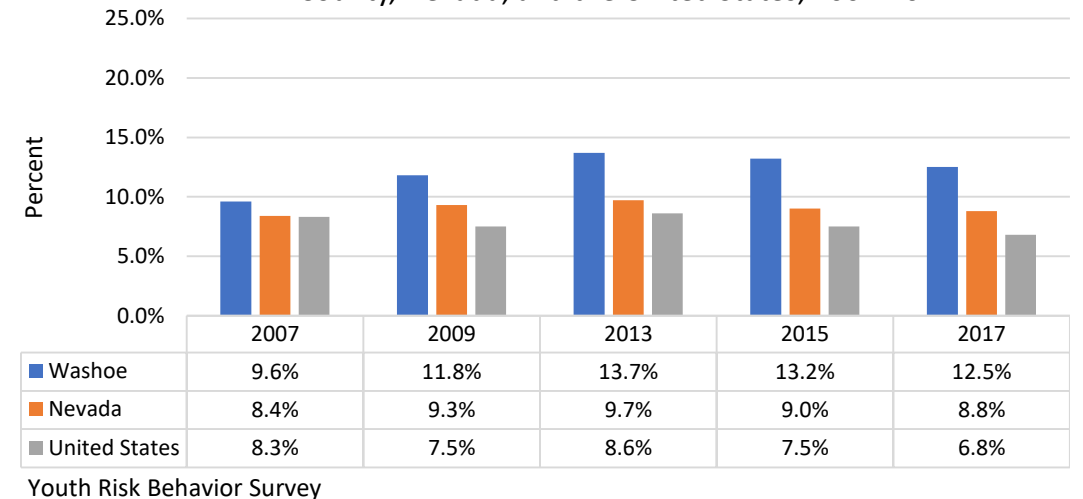
Marijuana Consumption by High School Students

In 2017, 41.9% of high school students in Washoe County reported having tried marijuana. Lifetime use, using it before the age of 13 years, and having currently used (within past 30 days – data not shown) has been higher than statewide and national rates from 2007 through 2017. Additionally, one in four 10th and over one in four 11th graders reported currently using marijuana in 2017. (All data from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey unless otherwise noted.)

High school students who have ever used marijuana, Washoe County, Nevada, and the United States, 2007-2017



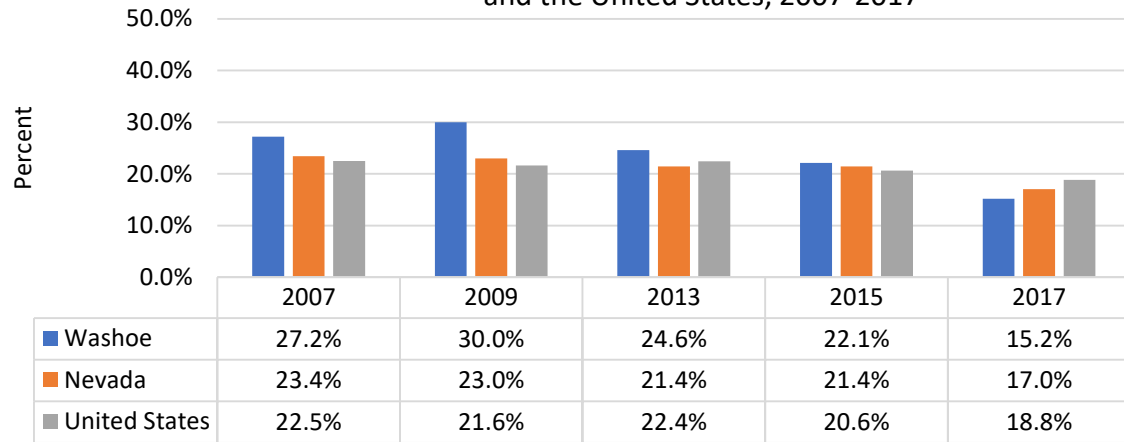
High school students who used marijuana before age 13, Washoe County, Nevada, and the United States, 2007-2017



Driving Under the Influence

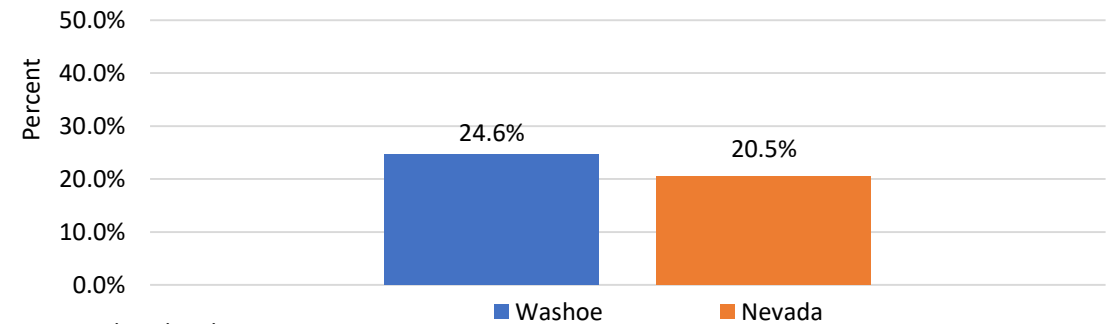
The proportion of high school students reporting being a passenger in a vehicle driven by someone under the influence of alcohol decreased in Washoe County from 2007 to 2017. However, in 2017 nearly one in four high school students in Washoe County reported they had ridden in a vehicle in the past 30 days that was driven by someone who had been using marijuana.

High school students who rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol - past 30 days, Washoe County, Nevada, and the United States, 2007-2017



Youth Risk Behavior Survey

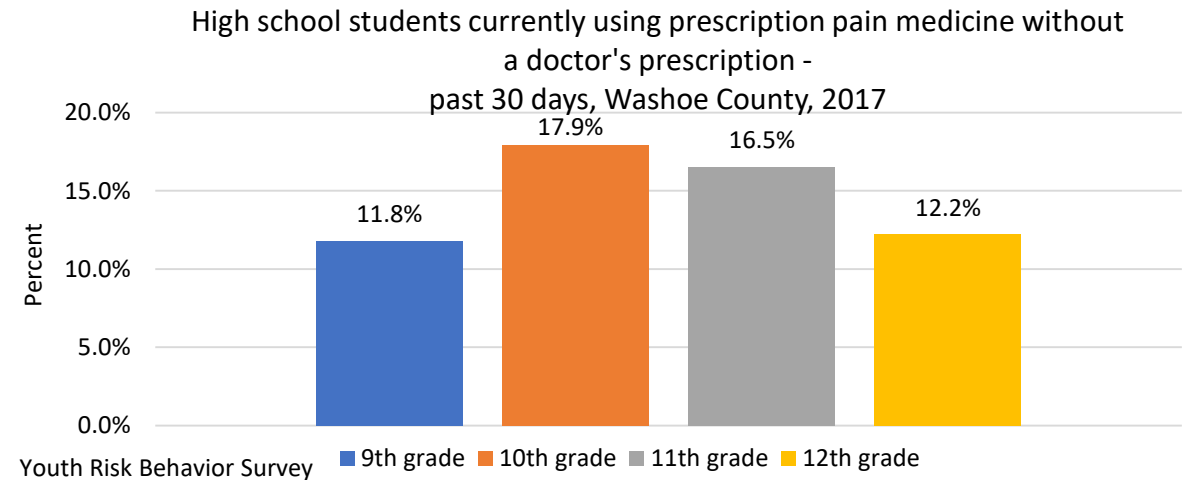
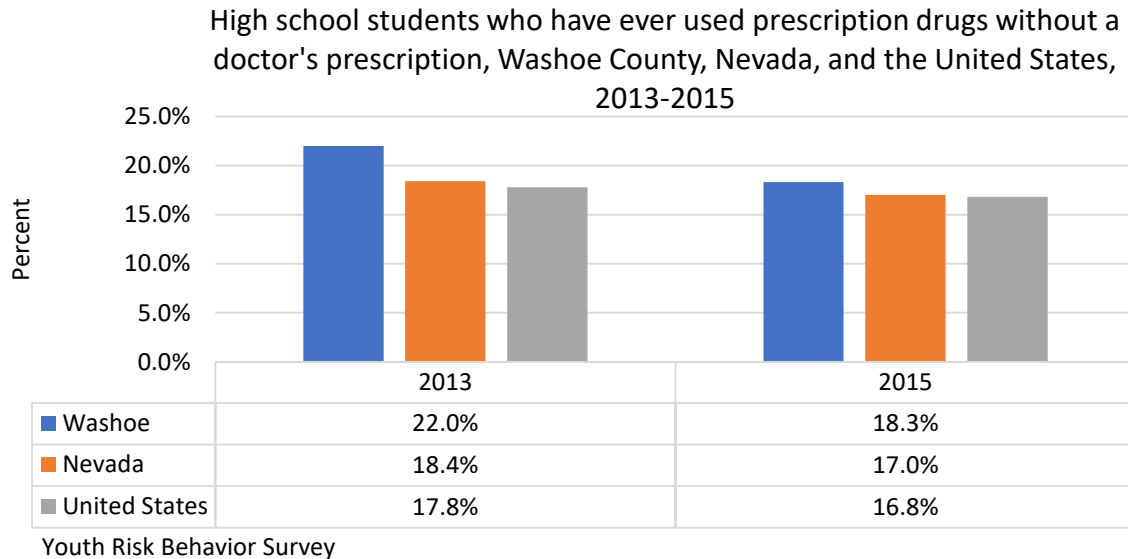
High school students who rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana - past 30 days, Washoe County and Nevada, 2017



Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Prescription Drug Use by High School Students

The questions related to prescription drug use in the YRBS changed from 2015 to 2017, therefore data are not comparable in trend analysis. Trends for prescription drug use are shown for 2013 compared to 2015. The use of prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription in the 2017 survey illustrates misuse was higher among 10th graders when compared to all other high school grades (9-12).

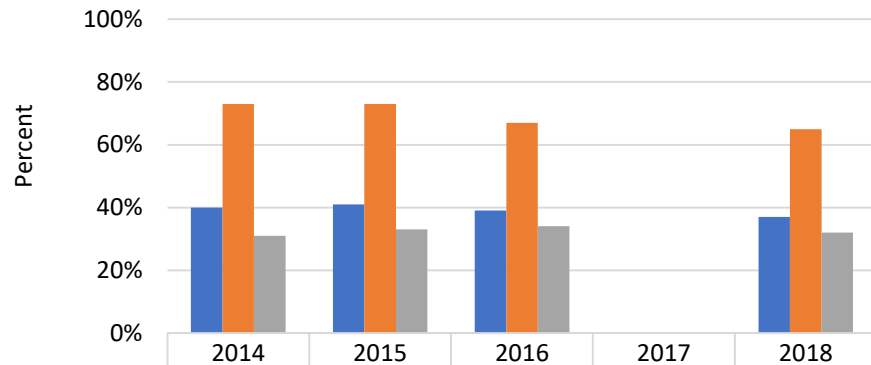


High School Perception Data

The Washoe County School District’s Climate Survey has gathered data related to perception of risk, perception of parental approval, and perception of peer approval related to alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drug use and abuse.

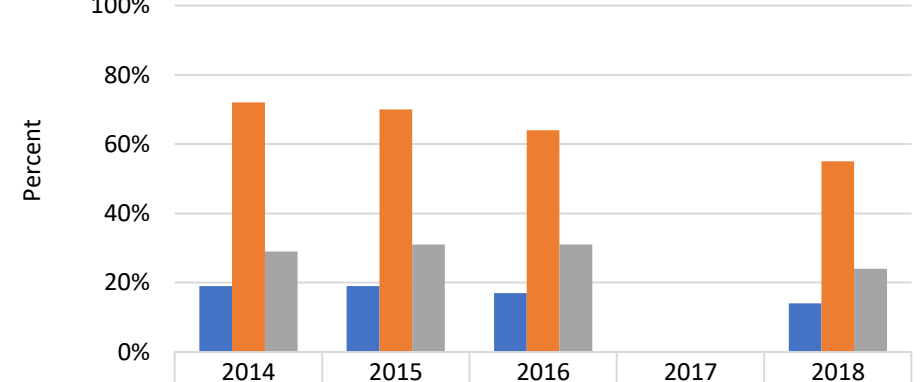
While the majority of students believed their parents would think it was very wrong for them to use alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs, the percentage has decreased from 2013 to 2018 for all substances. (Data from Washoe County School District Climate Survey. Survey questions were not asked in 2017.)

Percentage of high school students who reported perceived risk or disapproval of parents and peers related to having one or two drinks of an **alcoholic beverage** nearly every day, Washoe County, 2014-2018



■ Perceived Risk of Others Using (Great Risk)	40%	41%	39%		37%
■ Perceived Parental Disapproval if You Used (Very Wrong)	73%	73%	67%		65%
■ Perceived Peer Disapproval if you Used (Very Wrong)	31%	33%	34%		32%

Percentage of high school students who reported perceived risk or disapproval of parents and peers related to use of **marijuana** once or twice a week, Washoe County, 2014-2018

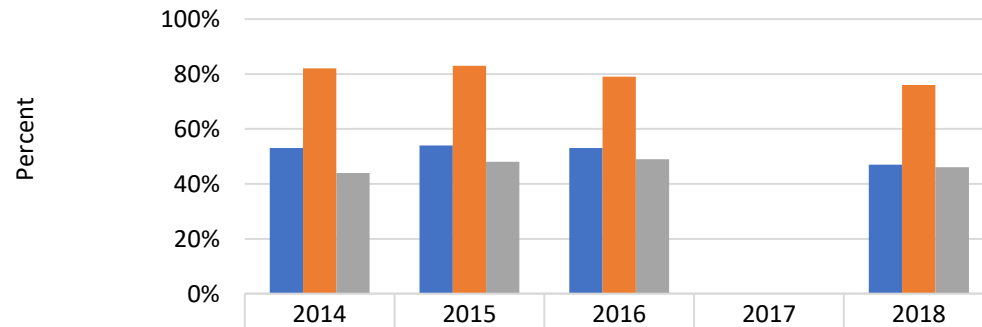


■ Perceived Risk of Others Using (Great Risk)	19%	19%	17%		14%
■ Perceived Parental Disapproval if You Used (Very Wrong)	72%	70%	64%		55%
■ Perceived Peer Disapproval if you Used (Very Wrong)	29%	31%	31%		24%

High School Perception Data (continued)

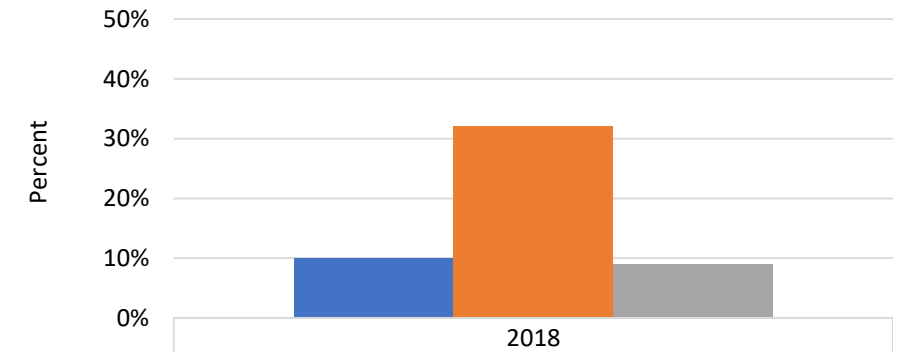
In 2018, the perceived risk for others using and parental and peer disapproval of personal use was lowest for use of marijuana and highest for use of prescription drugs. Additionally, nearly one in three high school students thought there was no risk for other people using marijuana once or twice a week, compared to 10% thinking there was no risk for one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day, and 9% thinking there was no risk for using prescription drugs not prescribed to them. (Data from Washoe County School District Climate Survey.)

Percentage of high school students who reported perceived risk or disapproval of parents and peers related to using **prescription drugs** that were not prescribed to them, Washoe County, 2014-2018



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
■ Perceived Risk of Others Using (Great Risk)	53%	54%	53%		47%
■ Perceived Parental Disapproval if You Used (Very Wrong)	82%	83%	79%		76%
■ Perceived Peer Disapproval if you Used (Very Wrong)	44%	48%	49%		46%

Percentage of high school students who thought there was **no risk** for following types of substance use by others, Washoe County, 2018

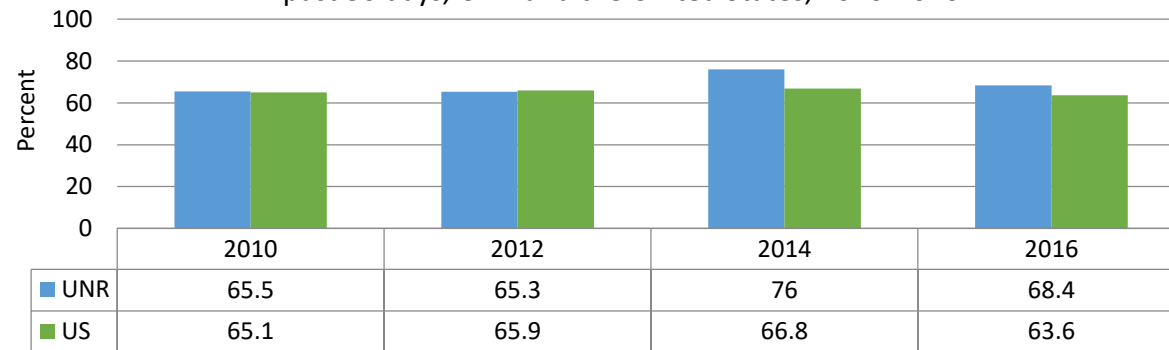


	2018
■ Take one or two drinks of alcoholic beverage nearly every day	10%
■ Use marijuana once or twice a week	32%
■ Use prescription drugs not prescribed to them	9%

Alcohol Consumption by College Students

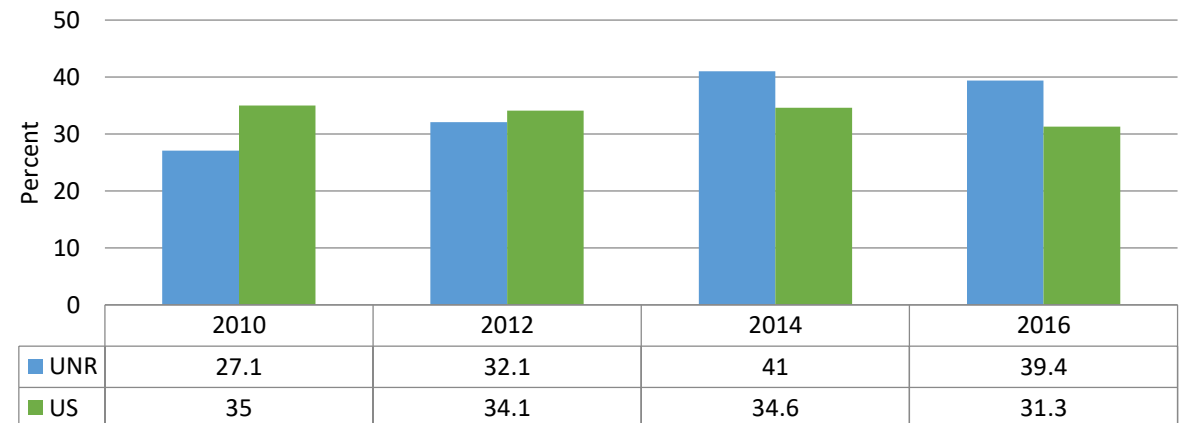
In 2016, University of Nevada Reno (UNR) students using alcohol in the past 30 days decreased from the previous survey year (2014), however the use was still higher than the national average. Additionally, the percentage of UNR students that reported binge drinking has remained steady and in 2016 was also higher than the national average.

Alcohol use among college students
past 30 days, UNR and the United States, 2010-2016



National College Health Assessment Core Alcohol and Drug Survey

Binge drinking by college students
past 2 weeks, UNR and the United States, 2010-2016



National College Health Assessment Core Alcohol and Drug Survey

JTNN Youth Group Interviews

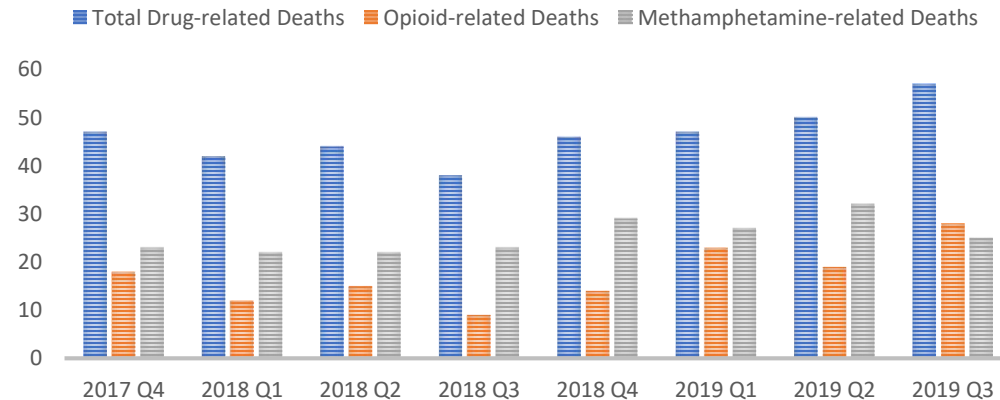
- JTNN staff interviewed 12 youth group participants (all Washoe County School District high school students) who learn lessons about drugs and alcohol and deliver those lessons to elementary students during after-school programs
- All 12 youth indicated the need to create a vaping lesson for elementary age youth
- Several youth indicated the need to create a media lesson to discuss screen time, advertising, product promotion, and drug use glamorization to help elementary students understand the impact of media on their decision making

Drug Seizure Data

- The Regional Street Enforcement Team (SET) reported over 7,129 grams of methamphetamine seized in 2018 compared to 1,066 grams of heroin and 512 grams of cocaine.
- Through September of 2019, SET has seized 9,865 grams of methamphetamine, 1,214 grams of cocaine, and 421 grams of heroin.

Washoe County Drug-related Death Data

WASHOE COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER'S OFFICE DRUG-RELATED DEATHS



- Methamphetamine deaths were higher than opioid deaths in 7 of the last 8 quarters.
- In 2019, the Washoe County Medical Examiner's Office has processed 8 deaths related to mitragynine (kratom) through September. There was only 3 deaths related to mitragynine in Washoe County the previous year.
- Since JTNN keeps up with developing trends such as drug seizure and death data, staff members have already started educating community members about kratom. Since kratom isn't a scheduled drug, it doesn't appear in any law enforcement seizure reports.

JTNN Priorities/Focus Areas Based on Local Data

JTNN will continue to focus on the items outlined in JTNN's 2018 Comprehensive Community Prevention Plan in addition to information in this presentation which include:

- Reducing alcohol and marijuana use by high school students;
- Reducing marijuana use by middle school students;
- Reducing the percentage of youth who use alcohol before age 13;
- Reducing the percentage of youth who use marijuana before age 13;
- Reducing the percentage of youth who ever drank alcohol;
- Increasing high school students perceived parental disapproval of using marijuana;
- Decreasing the percentage of college students who binge drink;
- Reducing the prevalence of alcohol and other drug use among women under age 44;
- Reducing the number of high school students using pain medications not prescribed to them;
- Reducing the use of e-cigarette/vaping products among youth;
- Increasing the knowledge among Spanish-speaking parents about the harms of substance misuse;
- Increasing community knowledge about drug trends and commonly used paraphernalia;
- Increasing community knowledge about new drugs such as kratom, CBD, and others.

Questions?

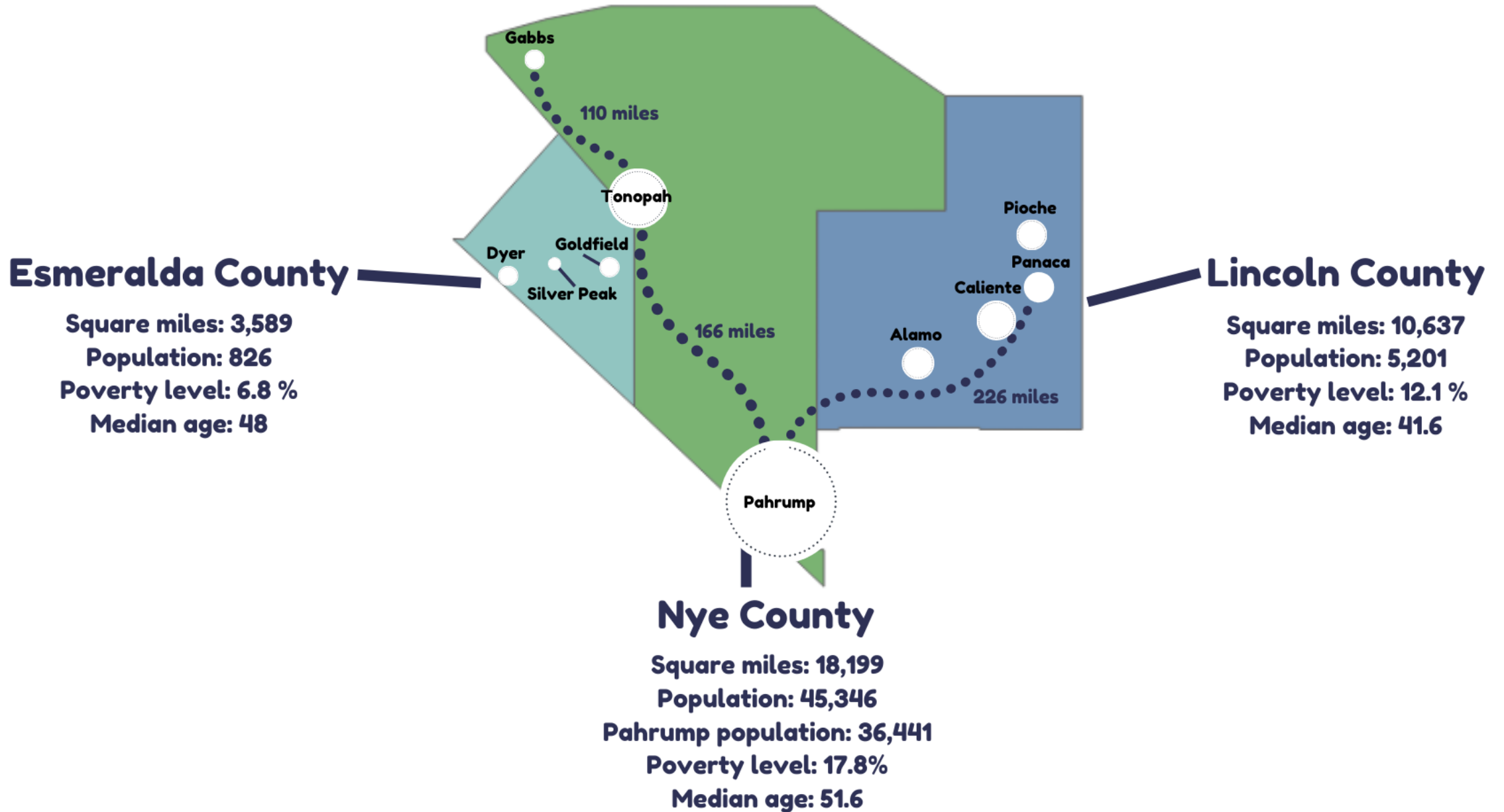
Contact: jennifer@jtnn.org

775-324-7557



**NyE Communities
Coalition**

NyECC Service Area

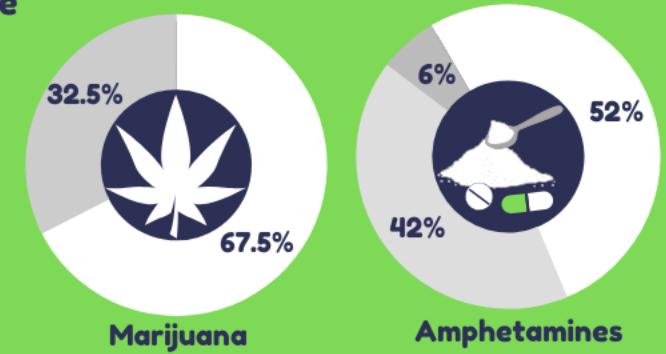


YOUTH SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND THE NYECC COMMUNITIES 2019

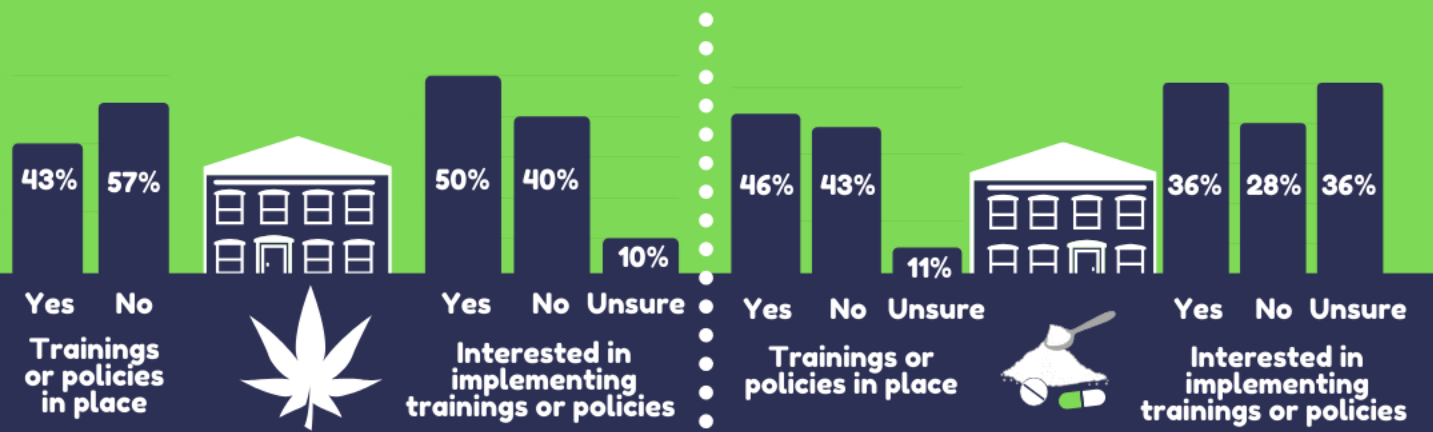
*This information was collected via environmental scans performed by Nye Communities Coalition in 2019. Scans were conducted in Nye, Lincoln, and Esmeralda Counties
 Funded in whole or part by Partnership for Success (PFS)

Community members were asked about their awareness of substance abuse of marijuana and amphetamines by youth ages 9-20. Their answers are summarized below.

- Reported knowledge of youth substance abuse
- Reported no knowledge of youth substance abuse
- Reported unsure about youth substance abuse



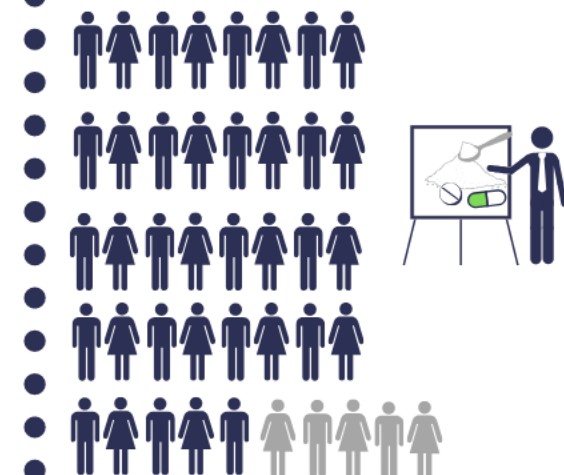
Businesses and organizations were asked about policies and trainings regarding suspicion, recognition, and intervention of youth substance abuse. Their answers are summarized below.



30 out of 36 (83%) believe that an educational campaign regarding the risks and dangers of youth marijuana use would benefit the community.



37 out of 42 (88%) believe that an educational campaign regarding the risks and dangers of youth amphetamine use would benefit the community.





Underage Alcohol Use in the NyECC Communities 2019


**This information was collected via environmental scans performed by NyE Communities Coalition in 2019. Scans were conducted in Nye, Lincoln, and Esmeralda Counties. Funded in whole or part by Partnership for Success (PFS)*


81% Of Nye, Esmeralda, and Lincoln Counties see underage drinking as a problem

Local Law Enforcement reported that events featuring Social Hosts occur more often at these times;

 Summer months

 Holidays

 Community events

 Graduation



PARENTS AND ADULTS



BELIEVED TO BE THE MAIN SUPPLIERS OF ALCOHOL TO MINORS BY **71%** OF THOSE INTERVIEWED



SOCIAL HOST
Through collaboration between NyECC and the Nye County Sheriff's Office, it was determined that Sheriff's Office Deputies were not being trained on the social host law, and the law was not being enforced.



82% See a need for education about the dangers and illegality of underage drinking in their community.



PARENTS WHO HOST LOSE THE MOST 

85% in favor of implementing this campaign in their community

SIGNS OF SUICIDE

The Nye County School District is currently working on delivering SOS Training to all schools in the district. Rosemary Clarke Middle School is one school in which training has been completed. Results are shown below.



Educating middle and high school students to recognize signs of risk (967 of 1036 students educated)



Training School Staff on How To Intervene (57 Staff members trained)



Screening and Identifying High Risk Students (230 students screened, 44 found to be high risk)

SYSTEMS GAPS AND THE WORKFORCE



TRAINED INDIVIDUALS



RESOURCES





PRIORITIES

This institution in an equal opportunity provider and employer.



PACE Coalition

Healthy Communities ... Whatever it Takes

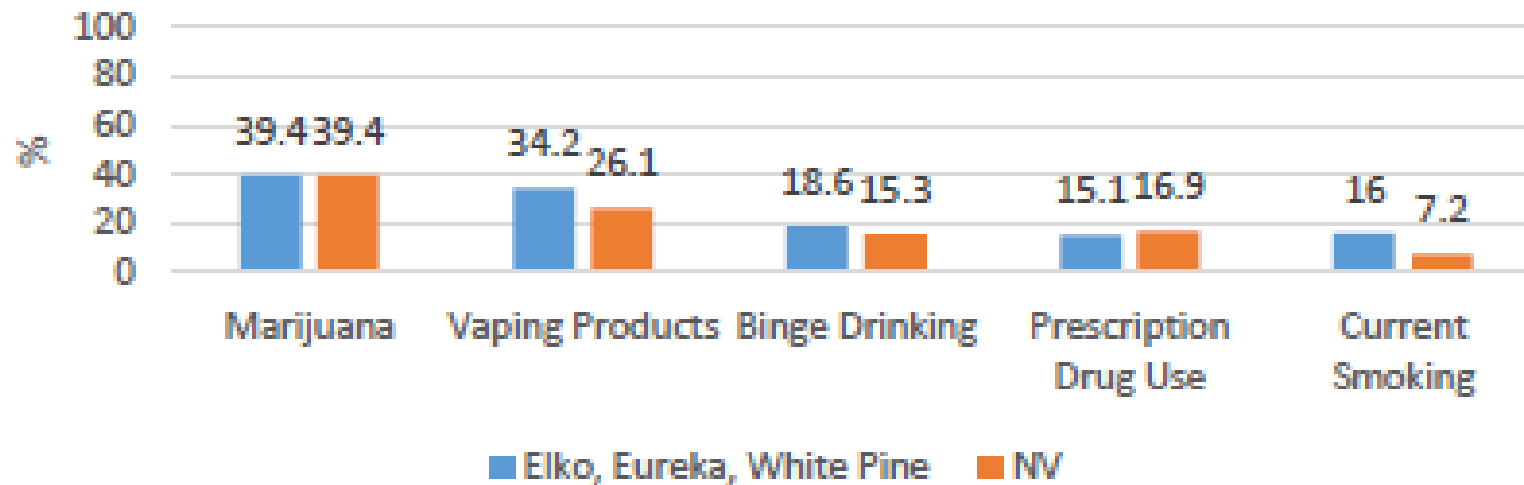
*Serving Elko, Eureka,
and White Pine counties*
Partners Allied for Community Excellence

Laura L Oslund Executive Director

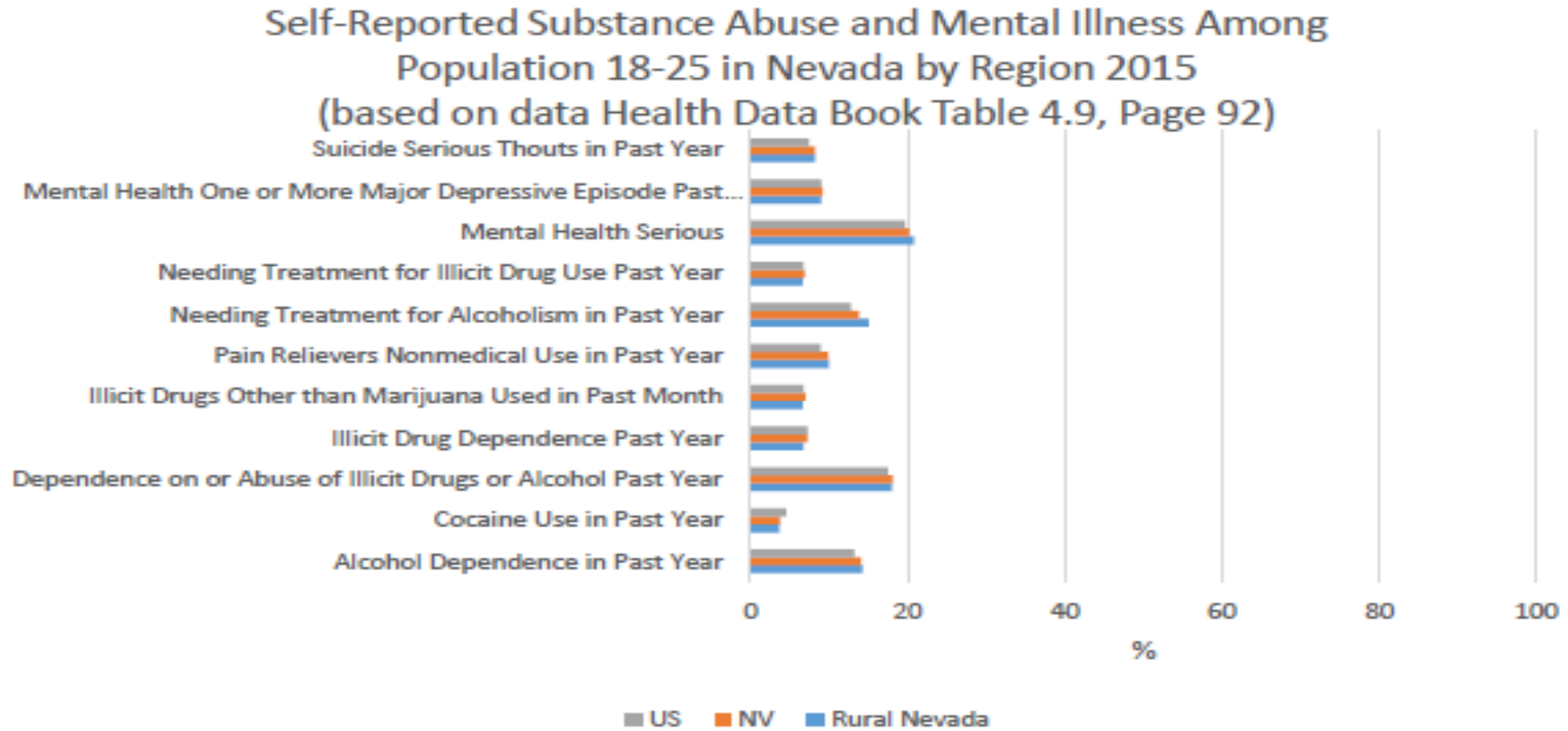
A plan to organize and focus available assets and resources in Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties in targeted efforts to reduce the misuse and abuse of substances that could harm users, their families, and other community members.

Substance and Alcohol Use by High School Students in Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties

(based on data from Health Data Book Table 4.6, Page 89)



The communities in PACE’s service area are not in denial about substance abuse, its consequences or other health issues. It is time for PACE to use environmental strategies (that target the entire population) and to implement additional strategies intended for specific audiences who suffer disproportionately or who find themselves somewhere in between “no use” and “problem use”. Parents in particular need more targeted and specific guidance in dealing with substance use and other issues with their children.



What are community partners saying?

To date for calendar year 2019, the Elko Combined Narcotics Unit has a total of 66 arrests. We have opened 71 investigations. We also closed 82 investigations. We seized 149.02 grams of heroin with a street value of 19,182.00 dollars, 7,619.65 grams of methamphetamine with a street value of 753,199.00 dollars, 20.44 grams of cocaine with a street value of 2,541.00 dollars, 8.02 grams of marijuana with a street value of 87.00 dollars, 4.52 grams psilocybin mushrooms with a street value of 68.00 dollars, 1,337 dosage units of RX drugs with a street value of 13,617.00 dollars, and 12,362.36 dollars in cash seized.

Substance/Item Seized	
Vapor Products	
89	Device
Cartridge/Juice Content	
64	Nicotine
0	Flavor Only
16	THC
0	Other
Tobacco Products	
1	Chew/Snuff
2	Cigarettes
1	Other
Alcohol Products	
2	Alcohol
Drugs	
0	Rx
0	Other Illicit Substance
Marijuana	
15	Paraphernalia
11	Weed/Smokable Product
1	Edibles
3	Oils/Tinctures

- In 2018 we had 122 referrals for drug and alcohol related offenses. For 2019 thus far we have had 154 referrals for drug and alcohol related offenses. That is a 26% increase from 2018.
- Anecdotally, we have most definitely seen an increase in suspension from marijuana use and possession on school campuses in the last two years. There has also been an increase in disciplinary action taken due to vaping.
- As far as arrest numbers or drug busts, there just isn't any information. That is due to a couple of things ~ the prevention that we are already doing and would like to continue to do, and also, the Sheriff's Office here has the mentality of "just drink responsibly" – to the juveniles.... Not the best mentality. However, I know that youth alcohol use is stable, while youth vaping and marijuana use is on the rise. Beyond this, I can't give any other concrete information. Thank you for fighting to keep these funding streams available for prevention.
- The table below illustrates how even a small amount of perceived parental acceptability can lead to substance use. These results make a strong argument for the importance of parents having strong and clear standards and rules when it comes to ATOD use. (school survey)
- Justice of the Peace – We were very surprised by what the data was telling us about youth drug use – we thought that we were doing all the right things. We need to provide more education to youth and parents.

PACE is in a position to build upon prior successes by leveraging existing partnerships and forming new partnerships to increase prevention education and information to Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties, with the following priorities:

Create 2020 Comprehensive Community Prevention Plan – with local evaluator and support from Roseann Hogan, Ph. D.

- ✓ Reduce alcohol, marijuana and other drug use by middle and high school students;
- ✓ Reduce the percentage of youth who use marijuana and/or alcohol before age 13;
- ✓ Reduce the percentage of youth who ever drank alcohol;
- ✓ Increase parental knowledge of effects of marijuana and disapproval of youth and adults using recreational marijuana;
- ✓ Reduce the prevalence of alcohol and other drug use/misuse and abuse in our communities;
- ✓ Reduce the number of students and other community members using pain medications not prescribed to them or misusing prescription medications;
- ✓ Reduce the use of e-cigarette/vaping products among youth and adults;
- ✓ Increasing community knowledge about new drugs, current drug trends, paraphernalia and youth use;
- ✓ Increase collaboration among community partners regarding substance use prevention and other primary and mental health issues related to substance use;

Partnership Carson City

Presented By: Hannah McDonald, Executive Director

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Email: Hannah@pcccarson.org

#1: Marijuana - PCC

PCC's Marijuana class was taught to 100 freshman high school students, the surveys showed these results:

- 43 have tried marijuana at least once, 18 have tried because it is recreationally legal.
- 23 say that since it is legal it is acceptable to use even when not age appropriate.
- 5 out of 100 were sure they would say no to trying if offered it from a friend.
- What PCC found from the 100 surveys is that usage nearly doubled since the legalization of recreational marijuana and the perception of harm decreased by 23%.

NOTE: Carson Middle School had 10 suspensions for Marijuana in the 2019 Fall semester.

Priorities:

- Work with families to increase awareness of dangers, work with schools to ensure education is provided by prevention specialists, and continue random drug testing programs
- Work with dispensaries
- Continue work with juvenile detention who reports 100% of their drugs offenses include marijuana

#2 Prescription Drugs

- PCC Youth focus group reported that the Rx drugs being abused are anti anxiety meds, sleeping meds and stimulants.
- 45% report knowing someone that uses them to party.
- 18% have tried 1 or more that were a non opioid Rx drug
- 8% are prescribed and abuse their prescription.

Priorities:

- The goal is to not remove the focus on opioids but to highlight all prescription drugs.
- PCC will integrate programs with students 11 to 18 to reduce misuse and abuse.
- Media campaigns will address all Rx drugs and focus on multiple age ranges.

#3 Vaping (All Products)

- School Resource Officers collected on average 2 vape pens a week at Carson Middle School and 10 a week at the high school.
- School Resource Officer Committee reported 3 hospital admissions of minors due to vaping products since September 1, 2019.

Priorities:

- Work with schools to create a policy making vape products contraband.
- Run social campaigns for vaping.
- Implement new and emerging practices around vaping.
- Support tobacco / nicotine 21 laws.
- Partner with CCHHS on nicotine prevention efforts.
- Implement in-school programs for offenders.

Mental Health

PCC utilizes YRBS data but also collects data through providing Signs of Suicide in both middle schools and high schools.

SOS data shows:

- 30% of Carson Middle School students request to talk to an adult about their mental health. 5 of these students have attempted suicide.
- 5% of freshman request to speak to an adult.

Priority:

- Continue to provide prevention services, and advocate for resources to integrate mental health and substance misuse.

Alcohol

YRBS data is comparable to PCC data showing that alcohol is still one the most abused substances but coming in second to Marijuana with 31.3% drinking underage in the last 30 days.

Priorities:

- Continue compliance checks.
- Implement in school detention program for underage use.
- Advertise social host law.
- Conduct party dispersals.
- Host alternatives for youth.
- Educate retailers (server trainings and more).

Our mission is to promote a healthy community through education and resource connection.

Service Area: Douglas County

Population **48,309** (2017)

Youth (under 18)	17.3%
65 and Older	27.2%
White	80.4%
Hispanic	12.9%
Black	1.1%
American Indian	2.3%
Asian	1.8%
Veteran	5,394



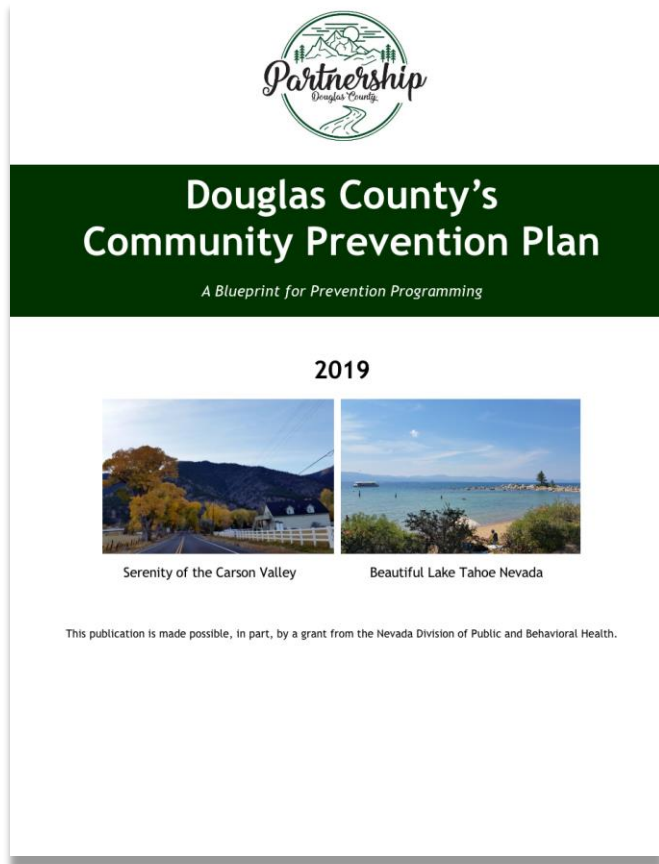
Taylor Allison
Executive Director
Partnership Douglas County

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(775) 782-8611 ext.100



2019 Community Prevention Plan

Ties into larger Douglas County Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)



Top Health Needs Identified in 2016 CHNA Survey:*

1. **Cost of Healthcare** – Decreased from 44.8% in 2013 to 13.5% in 2016
2. **Substance Abuse** – Decreased from 56.6% in 2013 to 12.4% in 2016
3. **Access to Healthcare** – Decreased from 24.1% in 2013 to 10.4% in 2016
4. **Mental Illness** – Decreased from 23.5% in 2013 to 8.9% in 2016
5. **Obesity** – Decreased from 24.6% in 2013 to 8.3% in 2016

State Data - YRBS

Active Permission

SUBSTANCE USE INDICATORS	High School 2015	High School 2017	Middle School 2015	Middle School 2017
<i>Response Rates</i>	27%	51.6%	29.5%	47.1%
Alcohol use – past 30 days	33.3%	47.1%*	9.4%	7.8%
Cigarette use – past 30 days	9.8%	11%	2.9%	1.8%
E-cig/vape use – past 30 days	27%	22.9%	11%	5.8%
Marijuana use – past 30 days	23.1%	32.5%	5.7%	4.6%
Prescription meds use past 30 days	13.7%*	14.9%*	9.7%*	3% (ever used)
Heroin – ever used	9%*	6.8%*	N/A	0%
Meth – ever used	9.8%*	7.1%*	9.3%*	0.3%

Local Data – Youth Focus Groups and Environmental Scans

- STARS/VSTARS tobacco retailer scans conducted each year
- Interviewing/Anecdotal information gathered
- Focus groups
- Involve Empower Youth students in programs, campaign development, advocacy, etc.



Local Data – DHS Statistics Class Survey

SUBSTANCE USE INDICATORS	2016	2017	2018
Alcohol use – past 30 days	28.46	38.1	35.17
Tobacco use – past 30 days	13.85	19.9	21.1
Marijuana use – past 30 days	17	71.5	27.23
Prescription drug use past 30 days	9	16.8	15.68
Risk associated with alcohol – Great Risk	35.31	30.5	34.18
Risk associated with tobacco – Great Risk	43.33	43.1	41.53
Risk associated with marijuana use – Great Risk	25.58	22.1	18.22
Risk associated with prescription drug misuse – Great Risk	65.93	61.6	67.51

Local Data –

- Quarterly reports from Juvenile Probation Office
- Qualitative interviews with key partners
- Reports in Behavioral Health Task Force
- Sheriffs Office data and anecdotal information on drug seizures and investigations
- Hospitalization data (ICD-10 codes)
- Annual Coroners report
- Board of Health presentations
- Environmental scans (example: weight of prescription meds collected)

2018 Qualitative Impact Study –

Goal

Identify the impact substance abuse and mental health work has on coalition partners.

Key Findings

1. As a coalition, we still have barriers that need to be addressed in order to be successful.
2. When partners are overwhelmed and can't find solutions, they have hope that there are solutions with the youth population.
3. Destigmatization of substance abuse and mental and eliminating assumptions are keys to success.
4. We have community partners willing to come to the table in order to cultivate change.
5. Legalization of marijuana is negatively impacting our efforts.
6. Partners value family relationships.

Logic Models –

	Priorities	Data Indicators	Outcome	Intervening Variables	Strategies	Activities
Alcohol Use by Youth	Reduce the rate of youth who reported binge drinking	Rate of youth reported of binge drinking	Reduce the percentage of youth reporting binge drinking	Low perception of risk	Community education	Education to parents and community members through events, health fairs, and other means
	Raise the first age of onset for alcohol use	Rate of youth who consume alcohol by age 13	Reduce the percentage of youth who use alcohol by age 13	Laws and norms favorable to use	Community awareness campaigns School-based programs	Media campaigns – print, social Implement evidence-based programs and practices Peer-to-peer education Presentations to staff members of liquor serving establishments Compliance checks for sales to minors

Programs Delivered –

Organization	Program	Description (as provided by NREPP or another registry)	Scope
Me For Incredible Youth, Inc. (MEFIYI)	LifeSkills	Botvin LifeSkills Training (LST) is a research-validated substance abuse prevention program proven to reduce the risks of alcohol, tobacco, drug abuse, and violence by targeting the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviors. This comprehensive and exciting program provides adolescents and young teens with the confidence and skills necessary to successfully handle challenging situations.	Middle and High School-age student athletes
Partnership Douglas County	Too Good for Drugs and Violence	Too Good for Drugs and Too Good for Violence Social Perspectives build on the prevention concepts of Too Good beginning in Kindergarten incorporating real-world challenges youth face in middle school, high school and beyond. The program explores practical guidance for understanding dating and relationships, violence and conflict, underage drinking, substance abuse, and healthy friendships. Lessons further enhance skills for responsible decision-making, effective communication, media literacy, and conflict resolution. Too Good for Drugs and Too Good for Violence Social Perspectives are evidence-based, skill building programs designed to mitigate risk factors and build the basis for a safe, supportive, and respectful learning environment.	Middle and High School-age youth participating in Empower Youth program
Suicide Prevention Network	American Indian Life Skills (AILS)	American Indian Life Skills (AILS) is a universal, school-based, culturally grounded, life-skills training program that aims to reduce high rates of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) adolescent suicidal behaviors by reducing suicide risk and improving protective factors. The curriculum emphasizes social-cognitive skills training and includes seven main themes: 1) building self-esteem, 2) identifying emotions and stress, 3) increasing communication and problem-solving skills, 4) recognizing and eliminating self-destructive behavior, 5) information on suicide, 6) suicide intervention training, and 7) setting personal and community goals. The curriculum also incorporates three domains of well-being that are specific to tribal groups: 1) helping one another, 2) group belonging, and 3) spiritual belief systems and practices.	Native American Youth

PDC Priorities –

1. Address family values, home structure, parent involvement for all substances
2. Increase YRBS response rates and gain support for passive consent
3. Tie in other key issues with substance use prevention activities (ex. youth and stress)
4. Involving individuals from target audiences (ex. Youth and Seniors) in activity and program selection