



# **2012 STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE FOR DELAWARE REPORTING ON CONSUMPTION AND CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE IN DELAWARE**

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**For**

**The Delaware SPF-SIG Program,  
The Delaware Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health,  
&  
The Delaware Drug and Alcohol Tracking Alliance**

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# State Epidemiological Profile 2012

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH), the Single State Agency (SSA) for mental health/substance use conditions in Delaware formed a statewide epidemiological outcomes workgroup (SEOW) called the Delaware Drug and Alcohol Tracking Alliance (DDATA) in the fall of 2006. DDATA is responsible for the assembling, analyzing and reporting of substance use/abuse incidence, prevalence, and related data for Delaware. The Workgroup's responsibilities include collecting and improving upon the sources available for National Outcomes Measures (NOMS) that will meet SAMHSA and other federal reporting requirements. In addition, the Workgroup will collect, collate, make accessible and distribute Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) data within the state for use by communities, counties, and statewide.

This document is the Delaware State Profile for 2012. It builds on the earlier reports produced by DDATA (see [www.udel.edu/delawaredata](http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata)), while incorporating both newly available data from NSDUH, SEDS, TEDS, and state sources as recent as 2012. It adds some new material on college student substance abuse consumption and consequences. In addition, this report continues to move reporting toward the established criterion for presenting data in a way that it can be used to make future policy and programmatic decisions. This includes looking at both consumption and consequences and looking at these indicators in a framework that can allow for assessing how important an issue the data represent. This compendium includes, where possible, each of estimates of incidence in the state population, whether the indicator represents a change in trends over time, and how the data compare with regional and national estimates. Examination of data, where available, in these cross-cutting contexts will help DDATA and other state policymakers to decide what are the priorities to address in implementing a strategic prevention framework involving substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment priorities. This is a lengthy document that is an updated resource for the state with the most recent information available for a number of indicators. It is not a comprehensive document in that the variables are selected, and the selection process needs even more refinement in the future. This document, on the whole, highlights areas where there are perceived policy and programmatic needs, but it also more broadly serves as a source for a large number of constructs and indicators that should be useful to many in the State. Together with the Kids Count Report for Delaware (<http://www.dekidscount.org/>), the DDATA Epidemiological Profile is a major source for data related to youth and families as well as adults. At this stage a few conclusions can be drawn:

1. Delaware is no longer reporting very high rates of substance abuse, compared to national indicators, and has recently dropped below the national mean on a number of NSDUH indicators. This was not always the case. When the first State NSDUH estimates for 2000 were released by SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies, Delaware appeared to have the highest youth substance use rates in the country and one of the highest overall rates. Subsequent improvements in sampling (and possibly an improvement in the actual data) have suggested that on most indicators Delaware now is very near the national average. The summary table presented in the Conclusion section compares Delaware to national indicators on many of the constructs examined in this Profile and indicates where Delaware is lower, higher, or about the same as national estimates.

2. There are particular areas that can be noted where Delaware remains higher than national estimates on consumption indicators: First, alcohol use by underage and young adults; second, marijuana use, particularly for youth and young adults; and third, other illicit drug use, this time over the life course. There are indications from collateral data sources that much of the other illicit drug use reported in the NSDUH involves misuse of prescription drugs.

3. An interesting note for Delaware among indicators of consumption is the rates of smoking in the state. Delaware has moved from above to below national averages, and the decline was particularly pronounced among youth and young adults. Delaware moved from steeper rates of increase and higher overall rates of youth smoking in the 1990s to steeper rates of decline and lower averages than national numbers in the most recent estimates. Tobacco prevention and cessation has been a national priority, and the effects can be seen in the national numbers. It is one of the first great public health success stories of the 21st century. Delaware has had an exemplary Tobacco cessation and prevention effort, has devoted significant resources to the effort, and has made the approach multifaceted, and it shows in Delaware's better than average success in this national success story. Unfortunately, the most recent NSDUH data (2008/2009) indicates that Delaware is once again slightly higher than the national average for past month cigarette use.

4. In terms of consequences, Delaware exhibits higher rates of several indicators of morbidity and mortality than national estimates. These include lung cancer, alcohol related fatal car crashes, drug related thefts and burglary, and alcohol related assaults. A matter of concern for DDATA and others in the state are some of the high rates on consequences related to substance abuse even when consumption rates seem to be improving.

These findings are presented in this report without major policy implications and priorities set. However, the data were used to set priorities for the state's strategic prevention plan. The data also were used to set the priorities on the State's SPF-SIG. It is expected that this Profile will continue to be expanded in the coming year as DDATA, state agencies, and coalitions throughout the state use these data and other sources to help establish priorities for the future and possibly new programming initiatives.

# INTRODUCTION HISTORY AND CONTEXT OF THE STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORGROUP (DDATA) AND THE 2012 PROFILE

All States, including Delaware, have received support from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to establish a statewide epidemiological workgroup or SEOW. Some SEOWs are incorporated as part of a SAMHSA Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG), while others were established as stand alone groups supported by a contract from SAMHSA. Delaware's SEOW is currently associated with an SPF-SIG. SEOWs are a formal grouping of people and organizations in the state that have analytical data competencies and interests for indicators related to substance abuse prevention. Delaware has coined the acronym DDATA for its workgroup (Delaware Drug and Alcohol Tracking Alliance). The DDATA mission is:

- *To create and implement a systematic process for gathering, reviewing, analyzing and integrating data that will delineate a comprehensive and accurate picture of State substance-related consumption patterns and consequences;*
- *To inform and guide substance abuse prevention policy, program development, and evaluation in the State; and*
- *To disseminate information to State and community agencies, to targeted decision-makers, and to the Delaware public.*

DDATA seeks to integrate data about the nature and distribution of substance use and related consequences into ongoing assessment, planning, and monitoring decisions at State and community levels. Their deliberate focus is on using data to inform and enhance prevention practice.

Delaware has been fortunate enough to receive a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG), and DDATA is supported through contract funds from CSAP and administered by the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH) in the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services. DSAMH is the SSA for Delaware. DDATA promotes data driven decision-making in the State substance abuse prevention system by initiating, coordinating, and expanding the process of bringing systematic data-driven thinking to guide effective and efficient use of prevention resources. This process requires the development and enhancement of a State monitoring system for substance abuse. One product of this ongoing surveillance mechanism that is mandated in the SEOW process is to collect, analyze, interpret, and communicate these data through the development of an "Epidemiological Profile" that will assist states in establishing prevention priorities and allocating resources to populations in need based on these priorities. The aim is

for this monitoring system of state substance-related consumption patterns and consequences to be ongoing with improvements and increased ability to track progress, detect trends, and use such information to redirect resources if needed.

With the assistance of CSAP, its consultants, and the resources of the collaborating state agencies and other partners (see list in Appendix A), DDATA is pursuing this effort. This profile for 2012 is the fifth iteration of our State Profile and moves Delaware closer to achieving the objectives of the SEOW initiative. However, it remains a work in progress. This document is a collection of information that the workgroup has begun to digest and assimilate, but it does not, in itself, represent the process of setting priorities. It does provide the grist for other efforts to move into new strategies and new programming. The aim for DDATA will be to continue to move the Epidemiological Profile document closer to the goals outlined in the report *Developing a State Epidemiological Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention: Guidance for State Epidemiological Outcome Workgroups*.

## SOURCES AND DIMENSIONS OF THE DATA IN THE 2012 PROFILE

### **NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH (NSDUH)**

The Report of *State Estimates of Substance Use* is based on the 2008-2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and provides State-level estimates for 25 measures of substance use and mental health problems, including underage drinking, use of illicit drugs, serious psychological distress, major depression, and tobacco use. These estimates are based on combined data collected from approximately 137,436 respondents surveyed in 2008 and 2009 (the most recent data available released in 2010). The 2007-2008 State Report does reveal a number of statistically significant changes that have occurred within each State between 2002-2003 and 2008-2009. The few that occurred for Delaware are noted. The 2008-2009 NSDUH State Report Report was prepared by the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and by RTI International (a trade name of Research Triangle Institute), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Work by RTI was performed under Contract No. 283-2004-00022. The coauthors are Arthur Hughes and Pradip Muhuri, SAMHSA, and Neeraja S. Sathe and Kathryn Spagnola, RTI. The report can be found at <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k9State/toc.cfm>.

### **DELAWARE SCHOOL SURVEYS (DSS)**

This study is the Year 2011 continuation of a survey that was first administered to Delaware students in Spring, 1989. From 1989 through 1994, the survey was conducted for the Delaware Department of Education. From 1995 to 1998, the survey was supported by the Delaware Prevention Coalition (administered through the Office of Prevention in the Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families) and conducted by the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware. From 1999 the 2003, the survey was a part of the Delaware State Incentive Grant (SIG) Cooperative Agreement from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). Since 2003, the DSS have been co-sponsored by the First State Prevention Coalition and the Delaware Health Fund and supported by the Delaware Legislature (through the Delaware Health Fund) and by the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (through SAPT Block Grant funding) Annually the Study seeks:

- A. To provide estimates of students' Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Abuse (ATODA) attitudes as well as the incidence and prevalence of substance use as requested by CSAP. Such information is required from the State Incentive Grant states and is also important for monitoring progress toward the Healthy Delaware 2011 goals;
- B. To provide estimates of student ATODA incidence, prevalence, abuse, and dependence for other state assessment, planning, and funding purposes;
- C. To provide ongoing trend data comparable with the PAUS surveys (Perspectives, Activities, and Use Surveys) of Delaware school children



developed by Data Base, Inc. and used by the Department of Education from 1989 to 1994; and

D. To provide information for other state and local planning and assessment purposes – particularly to individual schools and districts.

Since 1999 the survey has expanded on the sample used in previous years and attempted to interview most 5<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the Delaware public schools. The survey was conducted from January into June, 2011 as an anonymous classroom administration, using a form that could be completed in no more than one class period. Classroom administrations were conducted by University of Delaware personnel, rather than by teachers, to reduce teacher burden and to help increase students' perceptions that the results were not seen by school personnel. Classroom administrations were coordinated with two other surveys administered in Delaware Schools asking about substance use: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), which is administered in odd years and the CDC's Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) which is administered in even years. This coordination ensures that no classroom has to complete more than one survey in any year. Parents were informed about the survey and given the opportunity to decide if their child should not participate. Students also got to choose whether to participate. Only a very small number of parents or students chose not to participate. All consent procedures were reviewed and approved by the University of Delaware's Institutional Review Board. The numbers of completed interviews, after excluding any students who reported using a fictitious drug (included as a question) or who otherwise obviously falsified their answers, were as follows:

### **SAMPLE DESCRIPTION -- DELAWARE SCHOOL SURVEY 2011**

	<b>FIFTH GRADE (N= 8260)</b>	<b>EIGHTH GRADE (N= 5647)</b>	<b>ELEVENTH GRADE (N= 4734)</b>
<b>GENDER (%)</b>			
<b>Males</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>ETHNICITY (%)</b>			
<b>White Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Black Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>COUNTY (Ns)</b>			
<b>New Castle</b>	<b>4789</b>	<b>3202</b>	<b>2460</b>
<b>Kent</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>1325</b>	<b>1384</b>
<b>Sussex</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>890</b>

Surveys were completed in all 19 school districts in the State and in 6 Charter Schools. The 5th grade and 8th grade samples were about 92% and 87% of the total enrollment, respectively. The 11th grade sample was about 83%.

### **YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS)**

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is one of the three major national data sources on adolescent substance abuse (along with the Monitoring the Future surveys and the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse), and it is the only source for a wide range of health-related adolescent risk factors and the only study providing state as well as national estimates using the same survey. The bi-annual special issues of *Morbidity and Mortality* from the CDC that report the YRBS findings are one of our major national social indicators. These survey results are also used for the Delaware component of Kids Count, an ongoing national monitoring of the health and welfare of United States children that is promoted by the Annie B. Casey Foundation to inform public policy concerning youth. The YRBS is also the official evaluation reporting instrument for federal Drug-Free School Programs, which are completed by most states on a semi-annual basis. The study has been done in Delaware in odd-numbered years since 1991, and the fieldwork has been conducted by the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies since 1999. The 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011 YRBS Survey results can be accessed through links on the DDATA website (<http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata>). The survey is sponsored by the Delaware Department of Education with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The fieldwork for the YRBS is conducted by the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies at the University of Delaware using the same procedures described for the DSS above.

The YRBS has been administered to high school students (grades 9-12) in Delaware since 1993 with weighted samples collected by CDAS since 1999. The most recent administration in the high schools in Delaware and the source of some of the data reported here is 2011. Also in 2011, a Middle School YRBS, was administered in grades 6-8 sponsored by Nemours Health and Prevention Services (NHPS), an arm of the Nemours Foundation. The following two pages document the 2011 Delaware YRBS sample.

2011 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

**Delaware Middle School Survey  
Survey Summary**

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The 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS-M) was completed by 3,145 students in 53 public middle schools in Delaware during the spring of 2011. The school response rate was 100%, the student response rate was 87%, and the overall response rate was 87%. The results are representative of all students in grades 6-8. The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows:

Female	48.8%	6th grade	31.8%	Black*	25.3%
Male	51.2%	7th grade	35.6%	Hispanic/ Latino	16.4%
		8th grade	32.5%	White*	44.7%
		Other	0.1%	All other races	5.2%
				Multiple races	8.4%

Students completed a self-administered, anonymous, 49-item questionnaire. Survey procedures were designed to protect the privacy of students by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Local parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration.

The YRBS is one component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with representatives from state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and national education and health organizations. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was designed to focus the nation on behaviors among youth related to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among both youth and adults and to assess how these risk behaviors change over time. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System measures behaviors that fall into six categories:

1. Behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence;
2. Tobacco use;
3. Alcohol and other drug use;
4. Sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies;
5. Dietary behaviors; and
6. Physical activity.

The YRBS also measures asthma and self-reported height and weight to allow calculation of body mass index for assessment of overweight and obesity. More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.

\*Non-Hispanic.

2011 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

**Delaware High School Survey  
Survey Summary**

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The 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was completed by 2,299 in 41 public high schools in Delaware during the spring of 2011. The school response rate was 100%, the student response rate was 81%, and the overall response rate was 81%. The results are representative of all students in grades 9-12. The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows:

Female	50.7%	9 <sup>th</sup> grade	29.6%	Black*	27.6%
Male	49.3%	10 <sup>th</sup> grade	26.3%	Hispanic/ Latino	13.8%
		11 <sup>th</sup> grade	22.9%	White*	48.0%
		12 <sup>th</sup> grade	21.0%	All other races	4.4%
		Other	0.1	Multiple races	6.2%

Students completed a self-administered, anonymous, 117-item questionnaire. Survey procedures were designed to protect the privacy of students by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Local parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration.

The YRBS is one component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with representatives from state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and national education and health organizations. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was designed to focus the nation on behaviors among youth related to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among both youth and adults and to assess how these risk behaviors change over time. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System measures behaviors that fall into six categories:

1. Behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence;
2. Tobacco use;
3. Alcohol and other drug use;
4. Sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies;
5. Dietary behaviors; and
6. Physical activity.

The YRBS also measures asthma and self-reported height and weight to allow calculation of body mass index for assessment of overweight and obesity. More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.

\*Non-Hispanic.

## STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA SYSTEM (SEDS)

The **State Epidemiological Data System (SEDS)** is a web-based compendium of state by state information gleaned from a variety of national sources by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's Data Coordinating Center. Data for Delaware from the most recent revision to the SED data made in April 2009 are provided in this report, though most of the data available are from previous years. The location of the website is: <https://www.epidcc.samhsa.gov/>.

The data provided on this Web site are organized around an outcomes-based approach to prevention. Outcomes-based prevention proposes that States and their communities begin with an assessment of the negative outcomes or consequences that result from substance use and a solid understanding of the factors that cause or contribute to those problem outcomes. Determining the presence and magnitude of negative consequences associated with substance use is critical to determining prevention priorities and aligning effective strategies to address them.

**This Web site provides data for the first component of the prevention framework and involves two categories of prevention-relevant data:**

(1) **Social, health, and safety consequences associated with alcohol, tobacco, or illicit drug use.** Consequences include mortality and morbidity and other undesired events for which alcohol, tobacco, and/or illicit drugs are clearly and consistently involved. While a specific substance may not be the single cause of the consequence, scientific evidence must support a link to alcohol, tobacco, or illicit drugs as a contributing factor to the consequence.

(2) **Consumption and high-risk use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.** Data are provided regarding patterns of use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs, including initiation of use, regular or typical use, and high-risk use.

## TREATMENT EPISODE DATA SET (TEDS)

The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) is a compilation of data on the demographic characteristics and substance abuse problems of those admitted for substance abuse treatment. The information comes primarily from facilities that receive some public funding. Information on treatment admissions are routinely collected by State administrative systems and then submitted to SAMHSA in a standard format. Approximately 1.6 million records are included in TEDS each year. TEDS data was last updated in 2010.

### 2009 SEDS Dataset Summary Table: Year, Source and Demographic Breakdowns Available

Data Sources in SEDS	Source URL	Years available from SEDS	Latest year available from source	Age breakdowns	Demographic breakdowns (other than age)
FARS	<a href="http://www.nhtsa.gov/FARS">http://www.nhtsa.gov/FARS</a>	'90 – '09	2010	0-11, 12-17, 18-20, 21-29, 30- 34, 35-54, 65+	Gender, County
Mortality	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm</a>	'90 – '09	2010	0-11, 12-17, 18-20, 21-29, 30- 34, 35-54, 65+	Gender, Race/Ethnicity, County
UCR	<a href="http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr">http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr</a>	'94 – '07	2010	None	None
Alcohol sales	<a href="http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/surveillance.htm">http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/surveillance.htm</a>	'91 – '08	2009	None	None
BRFSS	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm</a>	'99 – '09	2010	18-20, 21-29, 30- 34, 35-54, 65+	Gender, Race/Ethnicity
NSDUH	<a href="http://oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm">http://oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm</a>	'02 – '09	2007-08 combined	12-17, 18-25, 26+	None
PRAMS	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm</a>	'96 – '03	2003	None	None
MMWR	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/">http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/</a>		2011	None	None
Tobacco sales	The Tax Burden on Tobacco, Historical Compilation, Volume 42, 2007 (Table 11: Tax-paid Per Capita Sales in Number of Packs)	'90 – '07	2007	None	None
YRBSS	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm</a>	'91 – '09	2009	Grades 9, 10, 11, 12	Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Census	<a href="http://2010.census.gov/2010census/">http://2010.census.gov/2010census/</a>		2010	0-11, 12-17, 18-20, 21-29, 30- 34, 35-54, 65+	Gender, Race/Ethnicity, County

## University of Delaware College Risk Behaviors Study

The College Risk Behaviors Study (CRBS) was administered during the spring semester of 2012 to a random sample of full-time, undergraduate, University of Delaware students. Each was asked via email to follow an enclosed link and complete the online survey. These students were offered \$5 in flex credit as compensation for their time. By the end of the semester, 1,122 students chose to participate, corresponding to a 45% response rate, a rate equivalent to similar online surveys. Given the chance to specifically opt out of the survey, only 1% of students chose to do so.

The sample is similar to the overall student body in distribution of gender and race/ethnicity, with slightly higher percentages of females and white students in the sample than in the total UD student population. It also includes a slightly greater percentage of students living on-campus (54%) than does the population (44%).

Characteristics of the Sample		
	Sample	UD
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	37%	43%
Female	63%	57%
<b>Race</b>		
White	80%	77%
Black	4%	4%
Hispanic	5%	6%
Asian	8%	4%
Other	3%	8%
<b>Residence</b>		
On-Campus	54%	44%
Off-Campus	46%	56%
<b>Class Year*</b>		
Freshmen	25%	21%
Sophomore	24%	23%
Junior	25%	25%
Senior	26%	24%
<b>Age</b>		
18	18%	
19	23%	
20	25%	
21	21%	
22	9%	
23 or Older	3%	
<p>* Class year for UD is based on the random sample provided by the Office of Institutional Research &amp; Planning. It is provided here only to indicate that the response rate did not bias the age distribution.</p>		

**Delaware Drug and Alcohol Tracking Alliance  
State Epidemiological Profile 2012  
Constructs, Indicators and Data Sources**

<b>Construct</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Collection Schedule</b>	<b>Year of Data Collection</b>	<b>Lowest Level</b>
Consumption	Past 30 day tobacco use	NSDUH	Annual 2yr avg	2008-2009	Sub-state
		YRBS, DSS, DE-YRBS	Bi-annual, annual	2011	County
	Past 30 day alcohol use	NSDUH	Annual 2yr avg	2008-2009	Sub-state
		YRBS, DSS, DE-YRBS	Bi-annual, annual	2011	County
	Binge use of alcohol	NSDUH	Annual 2yr avg	2008-2009	Sub-state
		YRBS, DSS, DE-YRBS	Bi-annual, annual	2011	County
		BRFSS	Annual	2010	State
	Past 30 day marijuana use	NSDUH	Annual 2yr avg	2008-2009	Sub-state
		YRBS, DSS, DE-YRBS	Bi-annual, annual	2011	County
	Past 30 day cocaine use	NSDUH	Annual 2yr avg	2008-2009	Sub-state
		YRBS, DSS, DE-YRBS	Bi-annual, annual	2011	County
	Past 30 day non-medical use of prescription painkillers	NSDUH	Annual 2yr avg	2008-2009	Sub-state
<b>Consequences</b>					
Mortality and Morbidity— Tobacco Related	Lung Cancer	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2007	County
Mortality and Morbidity— Alcohol Related	Suicide	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2007	County
	Homicide	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2007	County
	Alcohol Positive Fatal Vehicle Crashes	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2008	County
	Alcohol Cirrhosis	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2007	State



	Domestic Violence	DCDV	Annual	2010	State
Mortality and Morbidity-Drug Rel.	Drug Poisoning	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2007	County
	Deaths from Drug-related Behavior	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2007	County
	Persons Living with AIDS	HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report—CDC Delaware Epidem. Profile	Annual	2005	County
Crime—Alcohol Related	Physical Assaults	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2006	County
	Robbery	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2007	County
	Sexual Assaults	SEDS(BHIS)	Annual	2007	County
Crime—Drug Related	Larceny/Theft	SED (BHIS)S	Annual	2007	County
	Burglary	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2007	County
	Motor Vehicle Theft	SEDS (BHIS)	Annual	2007	County
	Alcohol-Related Traffic Injuries/Fatalities/Arrests	DE State Police and Office of Highway Safety	Annual	2008	County
	Domestic Violence	DCADV	Annual	2010	State
Treatment—Alcohol	Alcohol Treatment Admissions	TEDS	Annual	2009	
Treatment—Drug Youth-Related	Drug Treatment Admissions	TEDS	Annual	2009	County
	Ride with a DUI driver—alcohol	YRBS, DSS, DE-YRBS	Biannual, annual	2011	County
	Drive under the influence of alcohol	YRBS, DSS, DE-YRBS	Biannual, annual	2011	County
	Carried a Weapon	YRBS, DE-YRBS	Biannual	2011	County
	In a Physical Fight	YRBS, DE-YRBS	Biannual	2011	County
	Sexually Active	YRBS, DE-YRBS	Biannual	2011	County
	Sex with More than 4 Persons (Lifetime)	YRBS, DE-YRBS	Biannual	2011	County

# PREVALENCE PART 1

## Consumption

*NSDUH (Youth and Adult) 2008-2009 Data*

Tobacco

Alcohol

Illegal Drugs

*Delaware Youth Surveys, DSS 2011, YRBS 2011 Data*

Tobacco

Alcohol

Illegal Drugs

University of Delaware College Risk Behavior Survey 2012

**Selected Drug Use, Perceptions of Great Risk, Average Annual Rates of First Use of Marijuana in Delaware, by Age Group: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2008-2009 NSDUHs**

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
<b>ILLCIT DRUGS</b>				
Past Month Illicit Drug Use <sup>1</sup>	8.67	10.42	25.14	5.71
Past Year Marijuana Use	11.86	15.50	35.93	7.41
Past Month Marijuana Use	6.98	7.49	22.54	4.33
Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana <sup>1</sup>	3.99	4.67	9.20	3.04
Past Year Cocaine Use	2.37	0.91	6.40	1.87
Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use	5.56	6.38	13.49	4.13
Perceived of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	33.60	30.69	18.58	36.46
Average Annual Rate of First Use of Marijuana <sup>2</sup>	2.14	6.70	9.62	0.13
<b>ALCOHOL</b>				
Past Month Alcohol Use	56.32	16.29	68.56	59.19
Past Month Binge Alcohol Use <sup>3</sup>	26.23	9.38	48.25	24.63
Perceived Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	40.62	40.36	31.83	42.11
Past Month Alcohol Use (Persons Aged 12 to 20)	32.48	--	--	--
Past Month Binge Alcohol Use (Persons Aged 12 to 20) <sup>3</sup>	22.21	--	--	--
<b>TOBACCO PRODUCTS</b>				
Past Month Tobacco Product Use <sup>5</sup>	30.13	12.99	45.48	29.67
Past Month Cigarette Use	25.51	9.76	39.92	25.03
Perceived Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	74.39	70.32	69.22	75.75

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>1</sup> Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

<sup>2</sup> *Average annual rate* = 100\*{[X<sub>1</sub> ÷ (0.5 \* X<sub>1</sub> + X<sub>2</sub>)] ÷ 2 }, where X<sub>1</sub> is the number of marijuana initiates in past 24 months and X<sub>2</sub> is the number of persons who never used marijuana. Both of the computation components, X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub>, are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Note that the age group is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not his or her age at first use.

<sup>3</sup> Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

<sup>4</sup> Underage drinking is defined for persons aged 12 to 20; therefore, the "Total" estimate reflects that age group and not persons 12 or older.

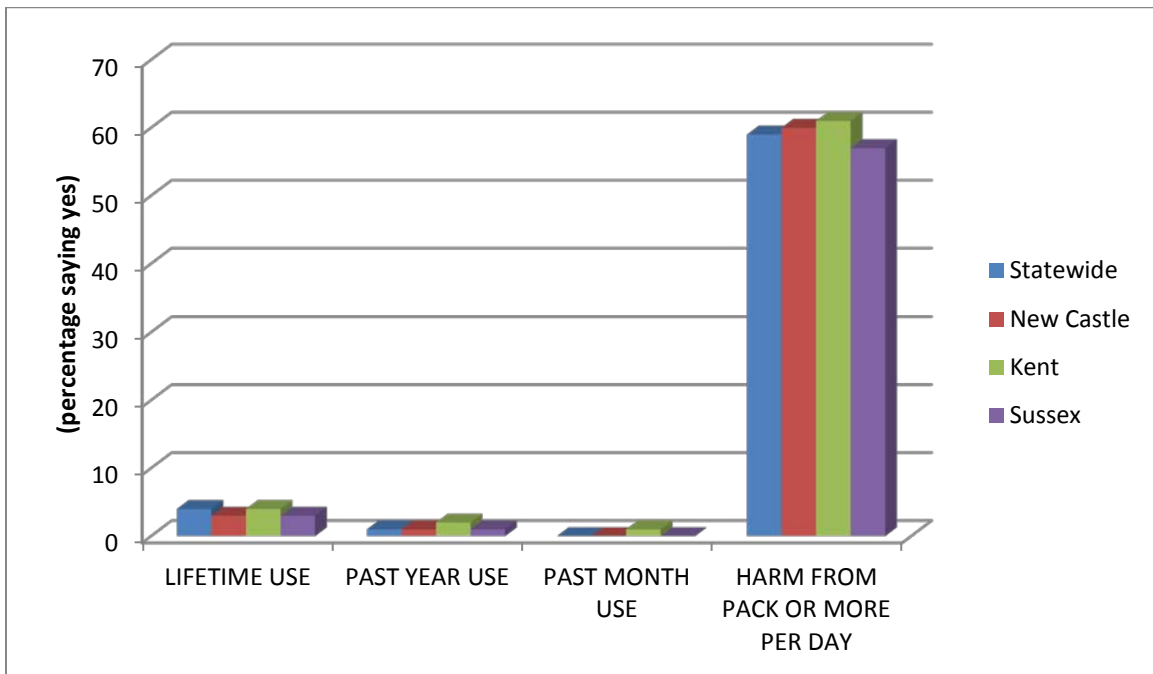
<sup>5</sup> Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008 and 2009.

## CIGARETTE USE AMONG DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS

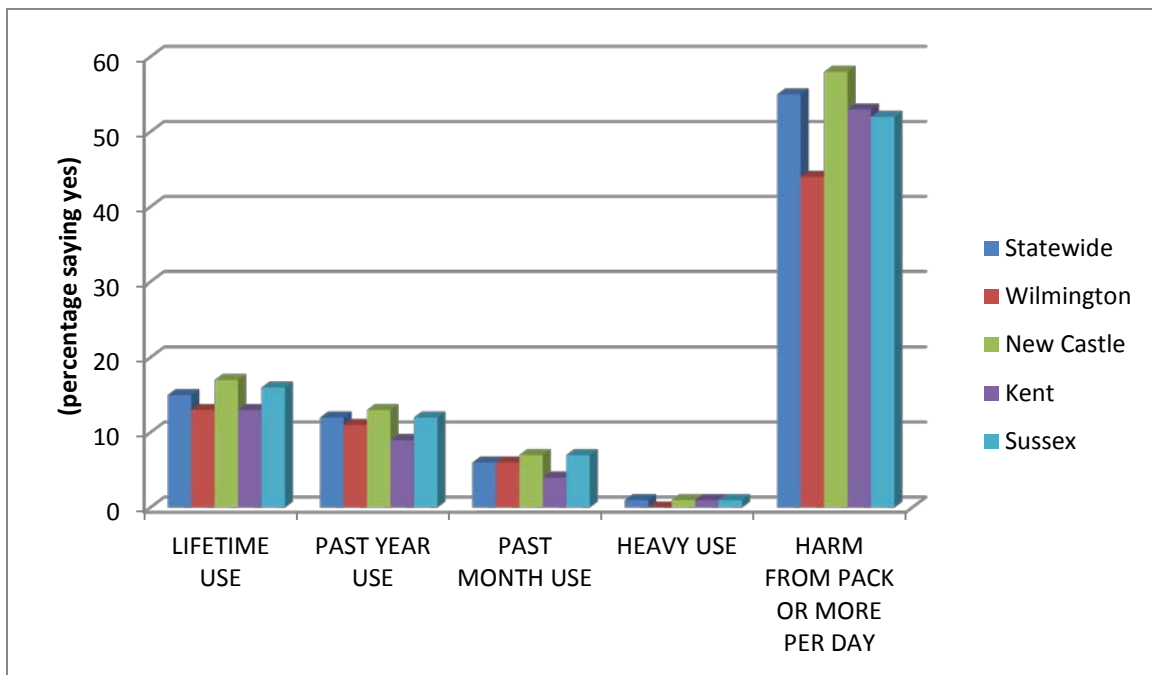
(in percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM PACK OR MORE PER DAY
<u>Statewide</u>	4	1	0	59
<u>Males</u>	4	1	0	58
<u>Females</u>	3	1	0	60
<u>New Castle</u>	3	1	0	60
<u>Males</u>	4	1	0	58
<u>Females</u>	3	1	0	60
<u>Kent</u>	4	2	1	61
<u>Males</u>	5	2	1	61
<u>Females</u>	3	1	0	61
<u>Sussex</u>	3	1	0	57
<u>Males</u>	3	1	0	56
<u>Females</u>	2	0	0	58



**CIGARETTE USE AMONG DELAWARE EIGHT GRADERS**  
(in percentages)

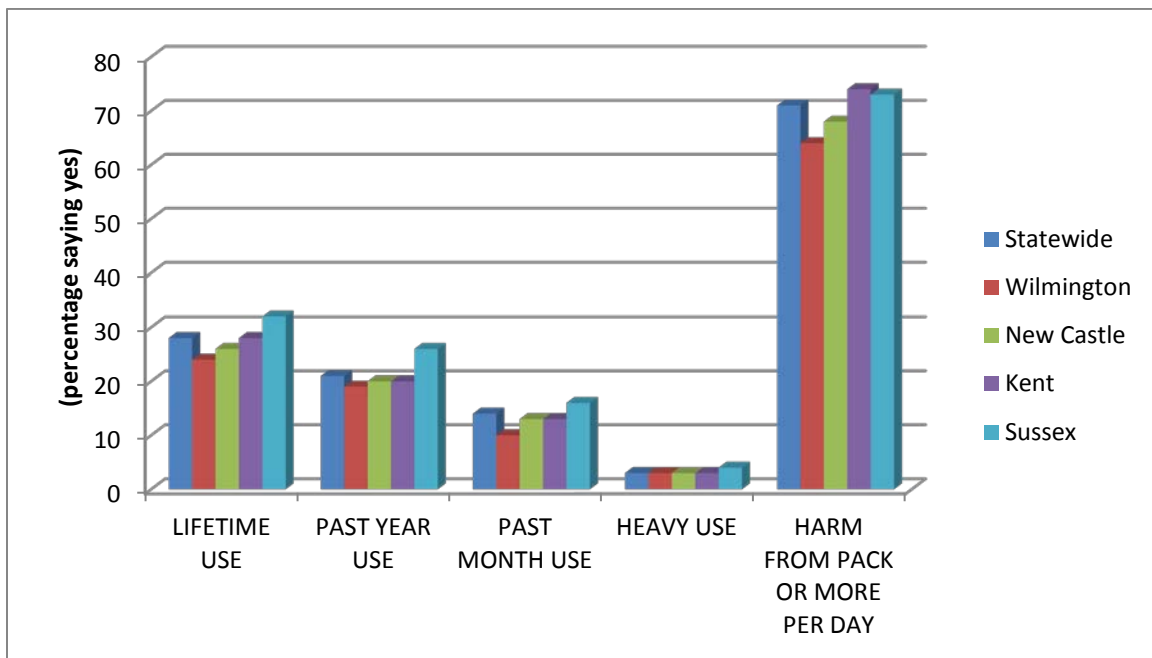
	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	HEAVY USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM PACK OR MORE A DAY
<u>Statewide</u>	15	12	6	1	55
<u>Males</u>	16	12	6	1	51
<u>Females</u>	14	11	6	1	58
<u>Wilmington</u>	13	11	6	0	44
<u>Males</u>	13	10	5	0	38
<u>Females</u>	13	11	7	1	48
<u>New Castle</u>	17	13	7	1	58
<u>Males</u>	17	13	7	1	55
<u>Females</u>	15	12	7	1	60
<u>Kent</u>	13	9	4	1	53
<u>Males</u>	14	10	5	1	48
<u>Females</u>	11	8	3	0	58
<u>Sussex</u>	16	12	7	1	52
<u>Males</u>	16	11	6	2	48
<u>Females</u>	16	13	7	1	55



“Heavy Use” is more than one-half pack per day in last thirty days.

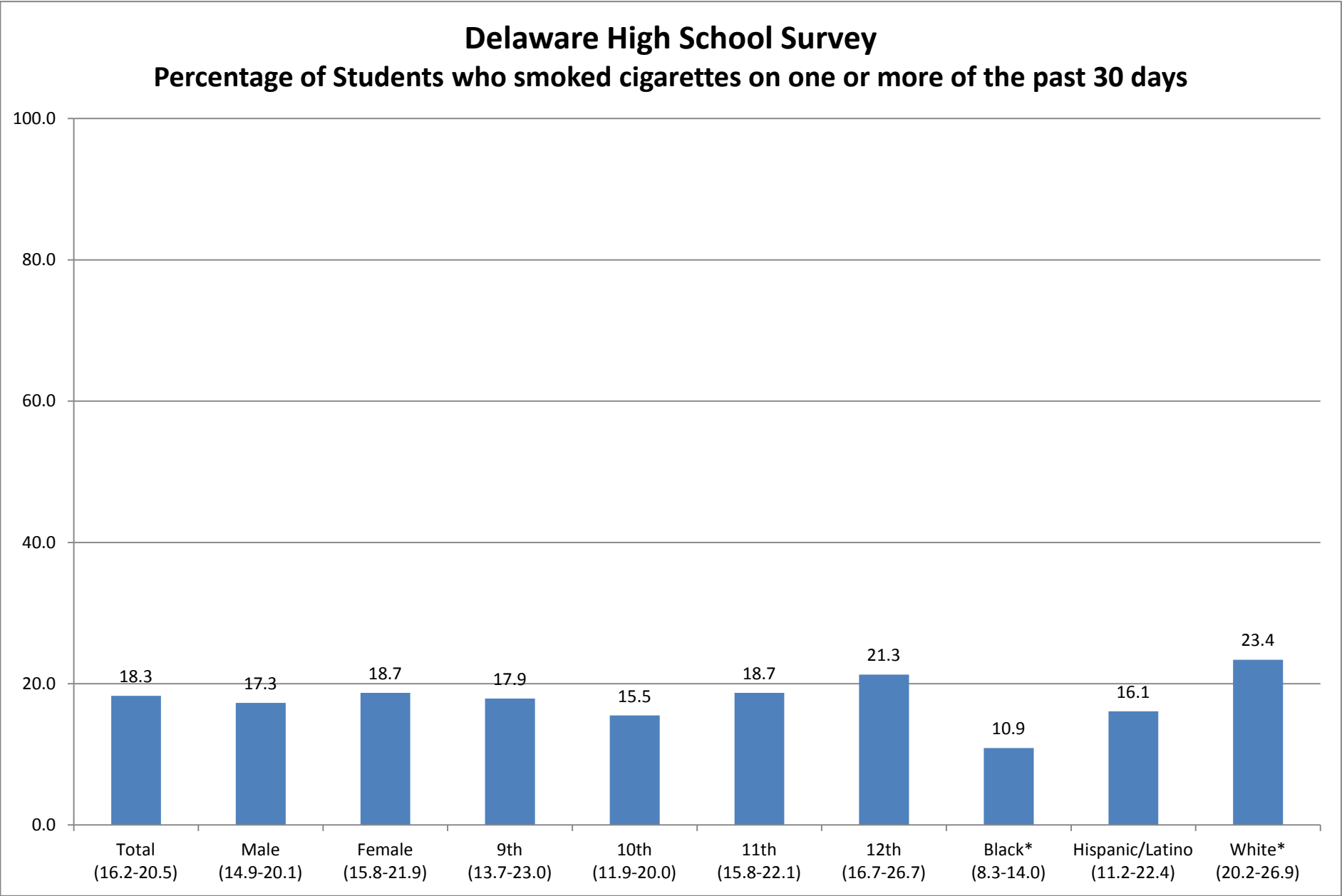
**CIGARETTE USE AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS**  
(in percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	HEAVY USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM PACK OR MORE PER DAY
<u>Statewide</u>	28	21	14	3	71
<u>Males</u>	29	23	15	4	67
<u>Females</u>	26	20	12	3	74
<u>Wilmington</u>	24	19	10	3	64
<u>Males</u>	28	20	10	3	57
<u>Females</u>	19	17	10	3	70
<u>New Castle</u>	26	20	13	3	68
<u>Males</u>	25	20	13	3	65
<u>Females</u>	27	20	13	3	71
<u>Kent</u>	28	20	13	3	74
<u>Males</u>	32	24	18	4	70
<u>Females</u>	24	17	9	1	78
<u>Sussex</u>	32	26	16	4	73
<u>Males</u>	34	27	18	5	69
<u>Females</u>	30	25	14	4	77



“Heavy Use” is more than one-half pack per day in last thirty days.

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

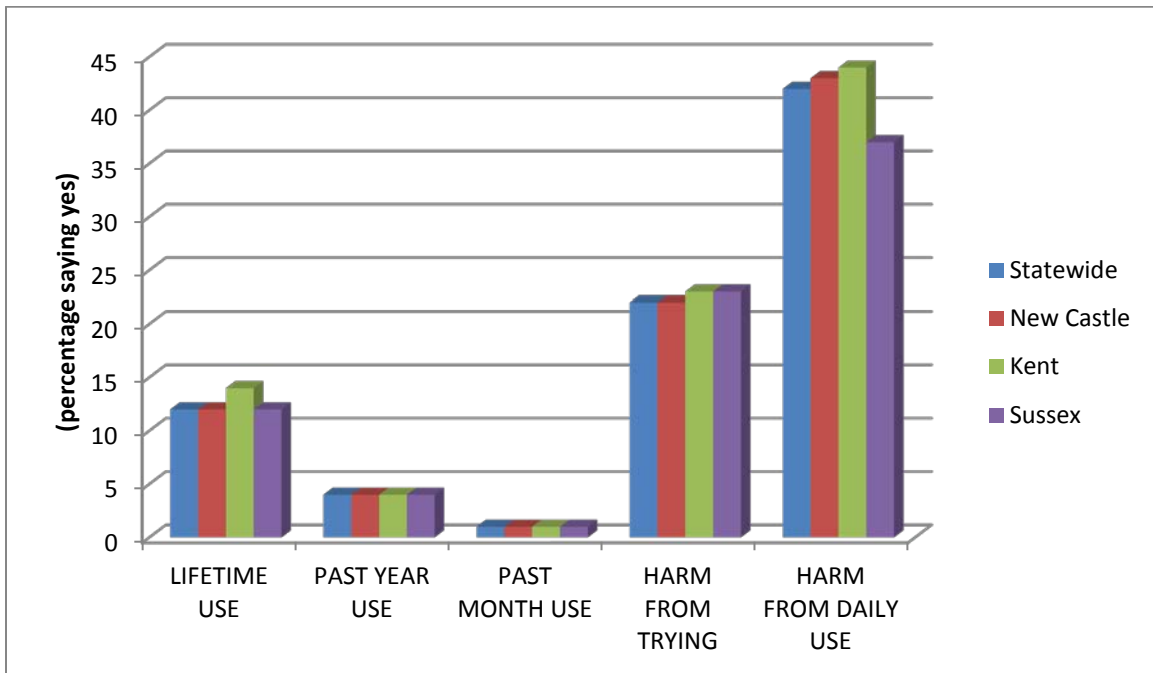


Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

## ALCOHOL USE AMONG DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS

(in percentages)

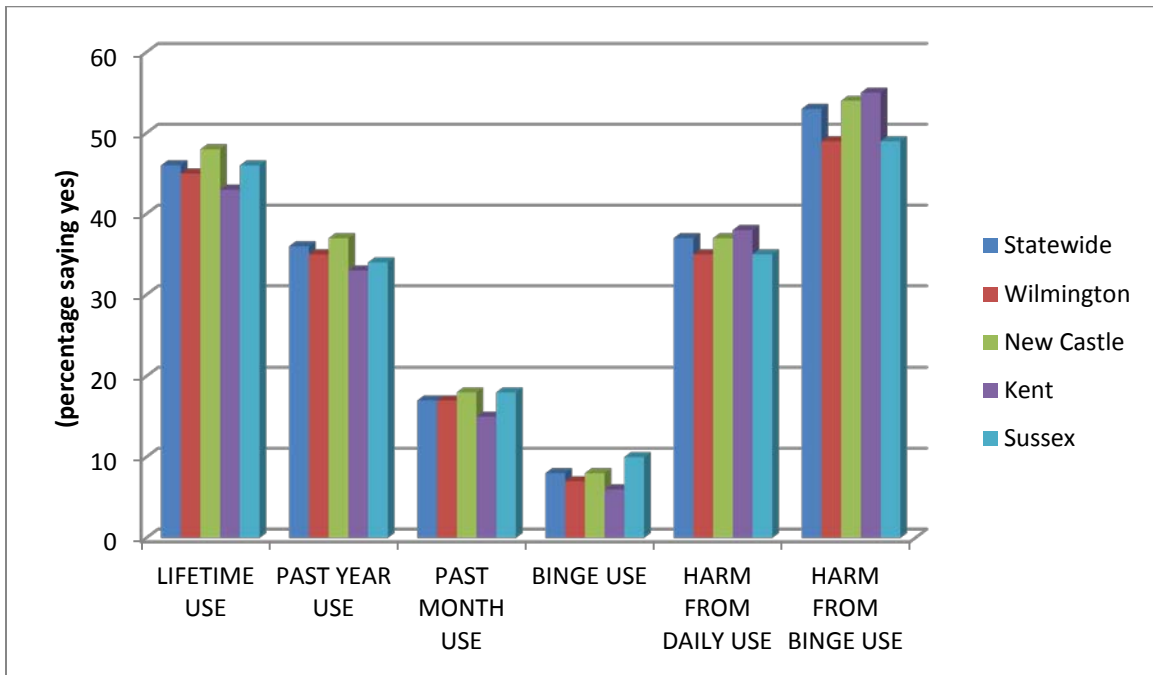
	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM	
				TYRING	DAILY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	12	4	1	22	42
<u>Males</u>	14	4	1	21	41
<u>Females</u>	11	3	1	23	42
<u>New Castle</u>	12	4	1	22	43
<u>Males</u>	13	4	1	20	42
<u>Females</u>	10	4	1	23	43
<u>Kent</u>	14	4	1	23	44
<u>Males</u>	16	5	2	23	44
<u>Females</u>	11	3	1	22	44
<u>Sussex</u>	12	4	1	23	37
<u>Males</u>	15	5	2	22	35
<u>Females</u>	9	3	0	24	38





**ALCOHOL USE AMONG DELAWARE EIGHT GRADERS**  
(in percentages)

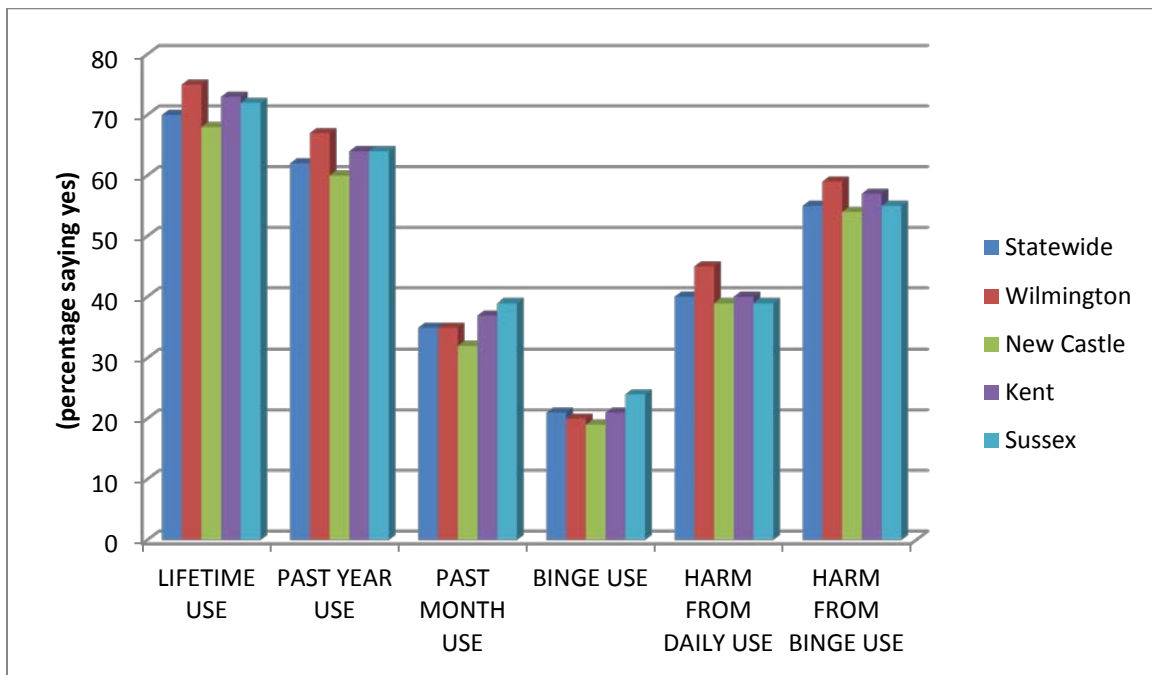
	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	BINGE USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					DAILY USE	BINGE USE
<u>Statewide</u>	46	36	17	8	37	53
<u>Males</u>	45	33	16	8	33	50
<u>Females</u>	47	38	19	8	40	56
<u>Wilmington</u>	45	35	17	7	35	49
<u>Males</u>	38	28	15	5	30	45
<u>Females</u>	51	41	19	8	39	54
<u>New Castle</u>	48	37	18	8	37	54
<u>Males</u>	46	35	16	8	34	53
<u>Females</u>	48	39	20	8	39	55
<u>Kent</u>	43	33	15	6	38	55
<u>Males</u>	43	32	13	6	33	49
<u>Females</u>	44	35	17	7	43	61
<u>Sussex</u>	46	34	18	10	35	49
<u>Males</u>	45	30	16	8	31	44
<u>Females</u>	46	36	19	10	39	53



“Binge Use” is defined as three drinks at a time in the last two weeks.

**ALCOHOL USE AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS**  
(in percentages)

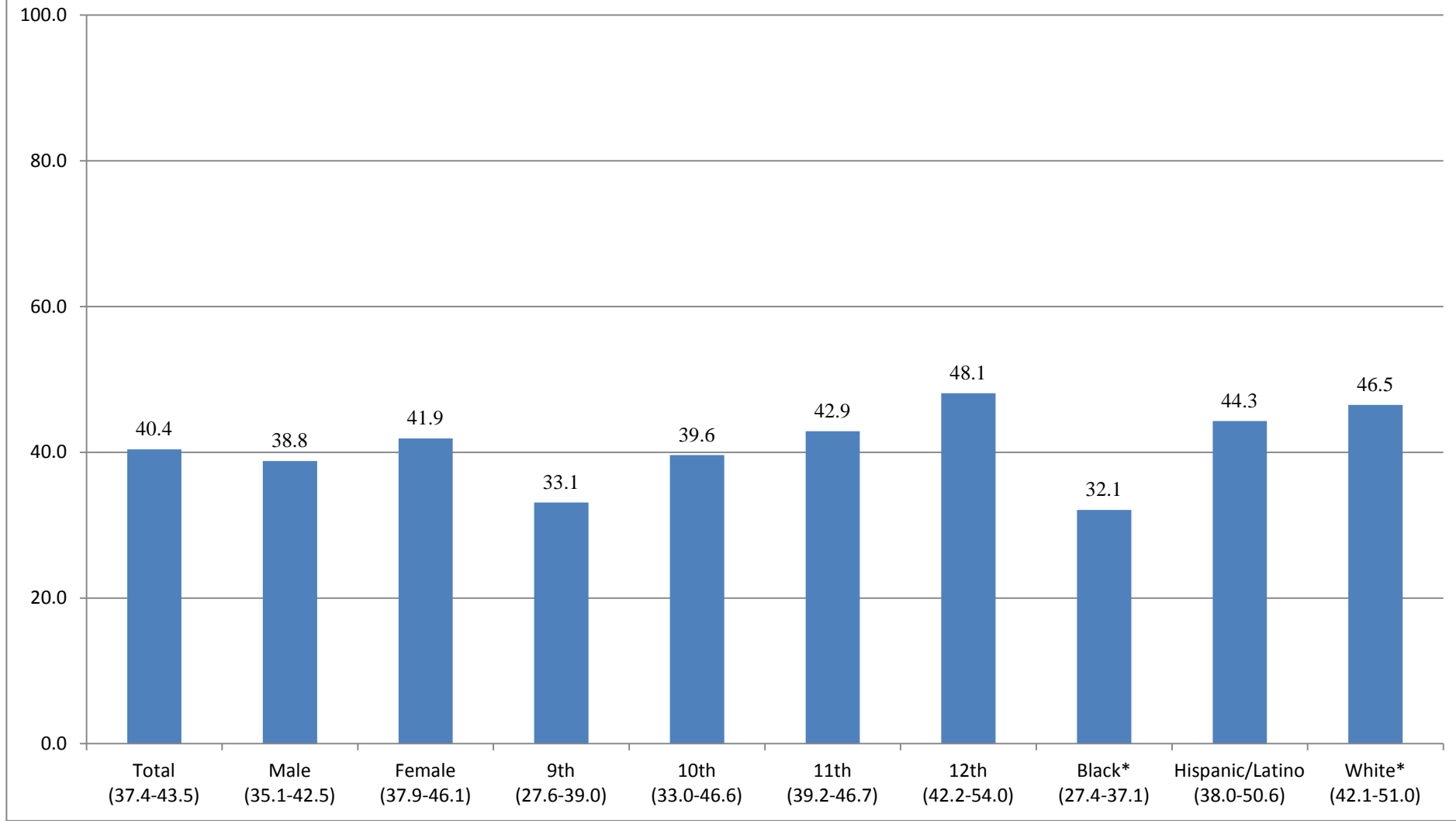
	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	BINGE USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					DAILY USE	BINGE USE
<u>Statewide</u>	70	62	35	21	40	55
<u>Males</u>	69	61	36	22	32	48
<u>Females</u>	72	63	34	19	46	61
<u>Wilmington</u>	75	67	35	20	45	59
<u>Males</u>	76	68	40	25	38	53
<u>Females</u>	74	65	29	15	51	64
<u>New Castle</u>	68	60	32	19	39	54
<u>Males</u>	65	58	32	20	31	47
<u>Females</u>	70	61	33	19	46	59
<u>Kent</u>	73	64	37	21	40	57
<u>Males</u>	71	62	37	23	33	51
<u>Females</u>	74	66	36	19	46	62
<u>Sussex</u>	72	64	39	24	39	55
<u>Males</u>	72	64	41	28	32	43
<u>Females</u>	72	65	38	20	46	64



“Binge Use” is defined as three drinks at a time in the last two weeks.

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

## Delaware High School Survey Percentage of Students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days



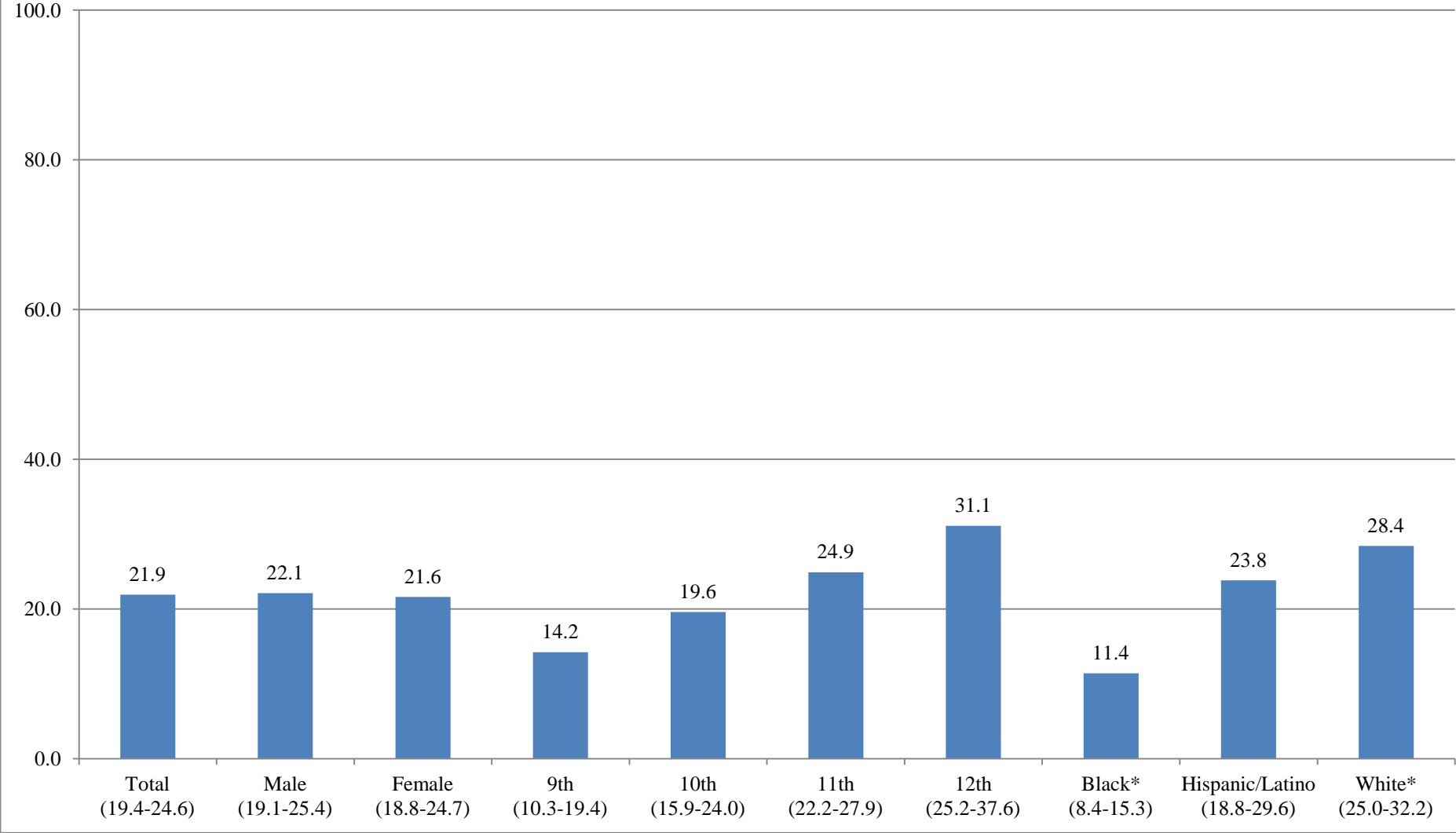
Weighted Data

\*Non-Hispanic

( ) Confidence Intervals

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

LOCATION OF DRINKING ALCOHOL REPORTED BY 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> GRADERS

In the past 30 days if you used alcohol, where did you sometimes drink	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade			11 <sup>th</sup> Grade		
	Males	Females	Overall	Males	Females	Overall
Own home with parents knowing	6	7	7	9	10	9
Own home without parents knowing	7	10	9	11	10	11
Someone else's home	12	17	14	31	32	32
In school	1	1	1	2	2	2
On school grounds	1	1	1	2	1	2
In a restraint or club	1	2	2	3	4	4
In a car	3	4	4	9	9	9
Outside (i.e. street parking lot, public park)	7	8	8	11	8	9

Source: 2008 Delaware School Survey

DRINKING COMPANIONS REPORTED BY 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Graders

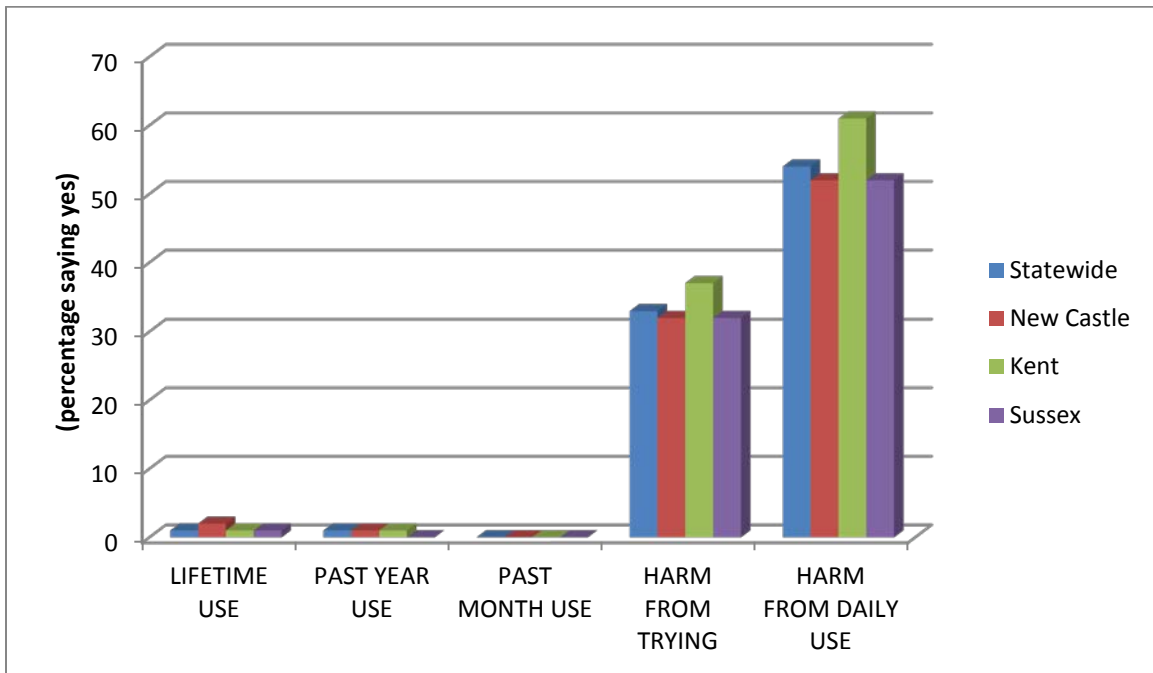
In the past 30 days if you used alcohol, with whom did you use it?	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade			11 <sup>th</sup> Grade		
	Males	Females	Overall	Males	Females	Overall
Brother(s) or sister(s)	3	5	4	8	7	8
Adult family member	5	7	6	8	8	8
Friends from school	7	10	9	23	26	25
Friends from neighborhood	6	8	7	14	11	12
Co-workers	0	0	0	2	2	2
Boyfriend or girlfriend	2	5	4	6	13	10
Drank alone	6	5	5	6	6	6

Source: 2011 Delaware School Survey

MARIJUANA USE AMONG DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS

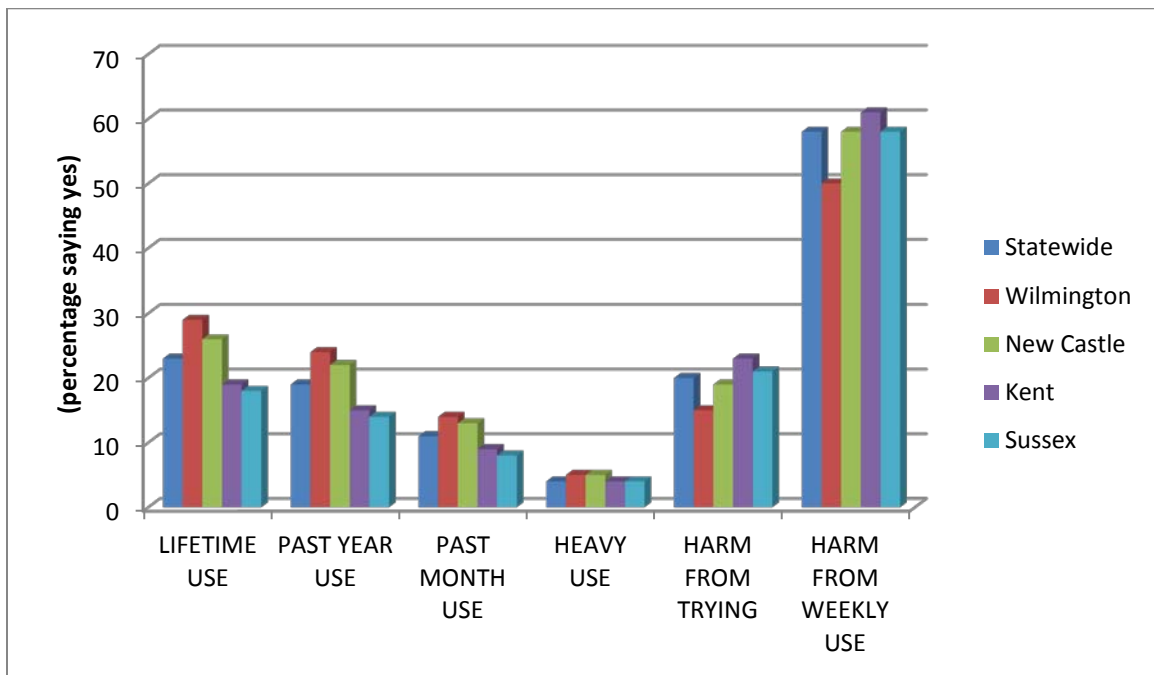
(in percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM	
				TYRING	WEEKLY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	1	1	0	33	54
<u>Males</u>	2	1	1	35	56
<u>Females</u>	1	0	0	30	53
<u>New Castle</u>	2	1	0	32	52
<u>Males</u>	2	1	1	34	54
<u>Females</u>	1	1	0	30	51
<u>Kent</u>	1	1	0	37	61
<u>Males</u>	2	1	0	39	62
<u>Females</u>	0	0	0	34	60
<u>Sussex</u>	1	0	0	32	52
<u>Males</u>	2	0	0	36	53
<u>Females</u>	0	0	0	29	52



MARIJUANA USE AMONG DELAWARE EIGHT GRADERS  
(in percentages)

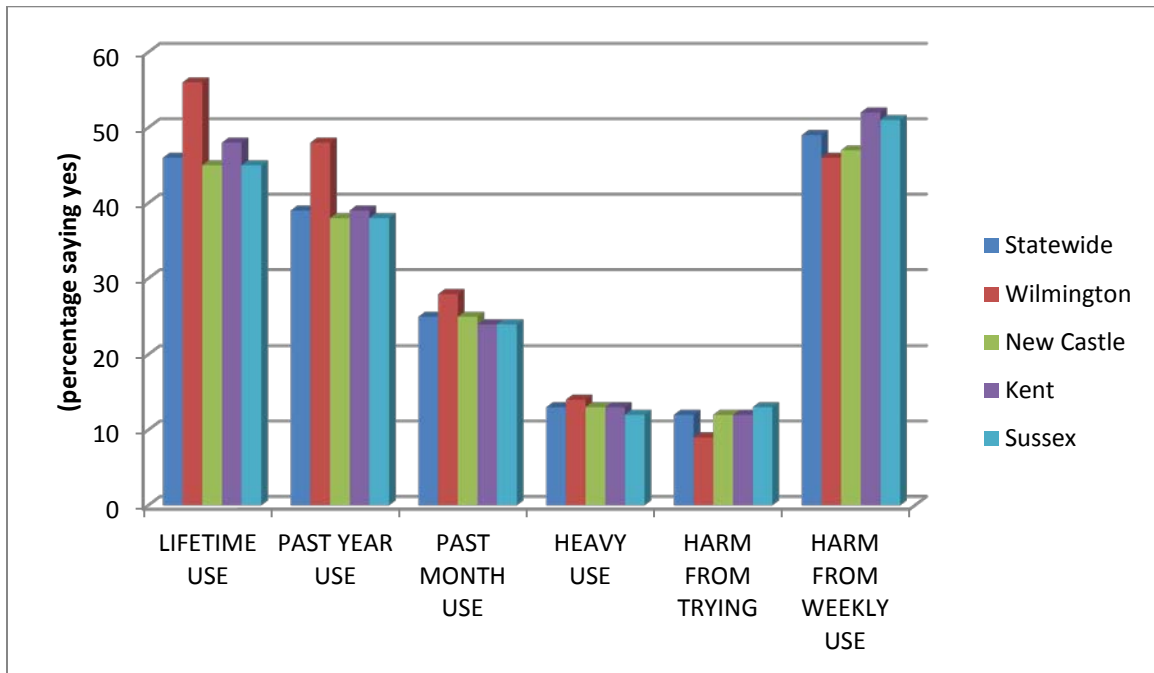
	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	HEAVY USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					TRYING	WEEKLY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	23	19	11	4	20	58
<u>Males</u>	25	20	13	6	21	53
<u>Females</u>	20	17	10	3	20	63
<u>Wilmington</u>	29	24	14	5	15	50
<u>Males</u>	28	25	16	7	14	46
<u>Females</u>	31	23	12	3	16	52
<u>New Castle</u>	26	22	13	5	19	58
<u>Males</u>	29	24	15	7	21	53
<u>Females</u>	22	19	11	3	17	62
<u>Kent</u>	19	15	9	4	23	61
<u>Males</u>	21	15	10	6	24	55
<u>Females</u>	17	14	8	3	23	67
<u>Sussex</u>	18	14	8	4	21	58
<u>Males</u>	19	13	8	4	20	52
<u>Females</u>	17	13	7	2	22	63



“Heavy Use” indicates more than six times in the past month.

**MARIJUANA USE AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS**  
(in percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE	HEAVY USE	PERCEIVED GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM:	
					TRYING	WEEKLY USE
<u>Statewide</u>	46	39	25	13	12	49
<u>Males</u>	49	42	28	17	12	42
<u>Females</u>	44	36	21	9	12	55
<u>Wilmington</u>	56	48	28	14	9	46
<u>Males</u>	62	50	32	18	9	43
<u>Females</u>	52	47	25	10	9	48
<u>New Castle</u>	45	38	25	13	12	47
<u>Males</u>	46	40	28	17	12	40
<u>Females</u>	44	36	23	10	12	53
<u>Kent</u>	48	39	24	13	12	52
<u>Males</u>	52	44	30	19	12	44
<u>Females</u>	43	35	18	8	12	59
<u>Sussex</u>	45	38	24	12	13	51
<u>Males</u>	47	39	27	16	12	44
<u>Females</u>	43	36	22	8	13	57

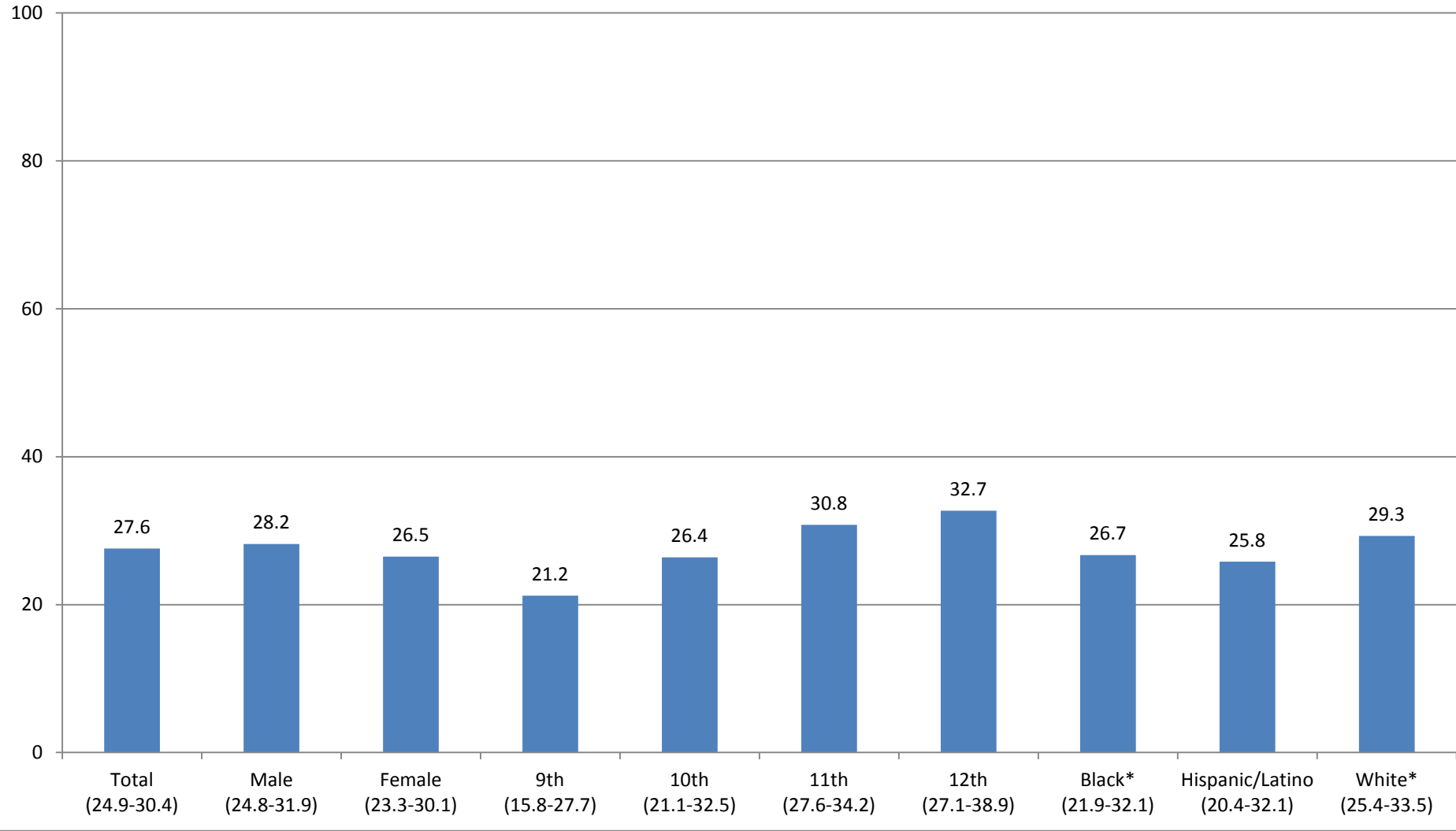


“Heavy Use” indicates more than six times in the past month.



# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

LOCATION OF SMOKING MARIJUANA REPORTED BY 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> GRADERS

In the past 30 days if you used marijuana, where did you sometimes smoke	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade			11 <sup>th</sup> Grade		
	Males	Females	Overall	Males	Females	Overall
Own home	4	3	4	10	7	8
Someone else's home	7	7	7	16	16	16
In school	1	0	0	2	1	1
On school grounds	1	0	1	4	2	3
In a restraint or club	0	0	0	1	0	1
In a car	4	4	4	15	13	14
Outside (i.e. street parking lot, public park)	8	7	7	16	12	14

Source: 2008 Delaware School Survey

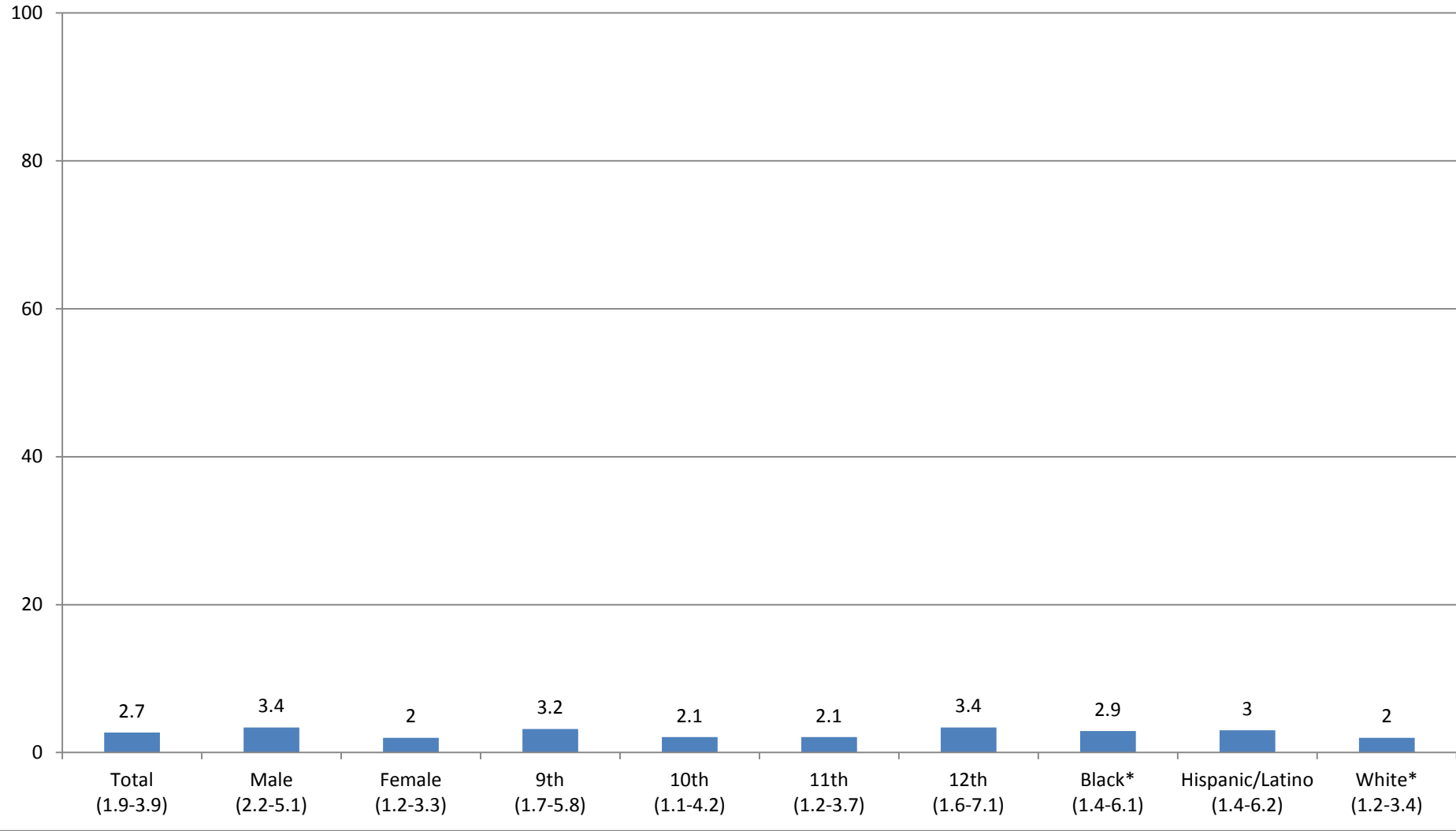
SMOKING MARIJUANA COMPANIONS REPORTED BY 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Graders

In the past 30 days if you used marijuana, with whom did you use it?	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade			11 <sup>th</sup> Grade		
	Males	Females	Overall	Males	Females	Overall
Brother(s) or sister(s)	3	3	3	7	5	6
Adult family member	1	1	1	3	2	3
Friends from school	10	7	8	24	20	22
Friends from neighborhood	8	6	7	16	10	13
Co-workers	0	0	0	3	1	2
Used alone	6	2	4	11	5	8

Source: 2011 Delaware School Survey

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

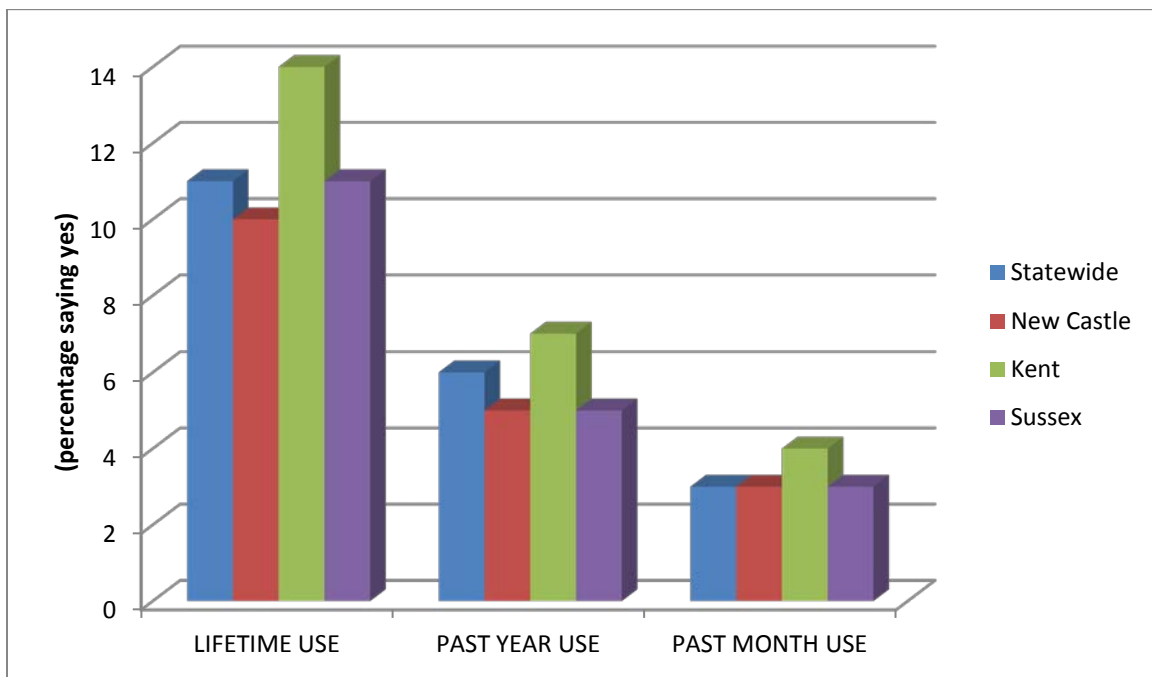
**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during the past 30 days**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG USE AMONG DELAWARE FIFTH GRADERS  
(in percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE
<u>Statewide</u>	11	6	3
<u>Males</u>	11	5	3
<u>Females</u>	12	6	3
<u>New Castle</u>	10	5	3
<u>Males</u>	10	5	3
<u>Females</u>	11	6	3
<u>Kent</u>	14	7	4
<u>Males</u>	13	7	4
<u>Females</u>	16	8	4
<u>Sussex</u>	11	5	3
<u>Males</u>	11	4	3
<u>Females</u>	11	6	3

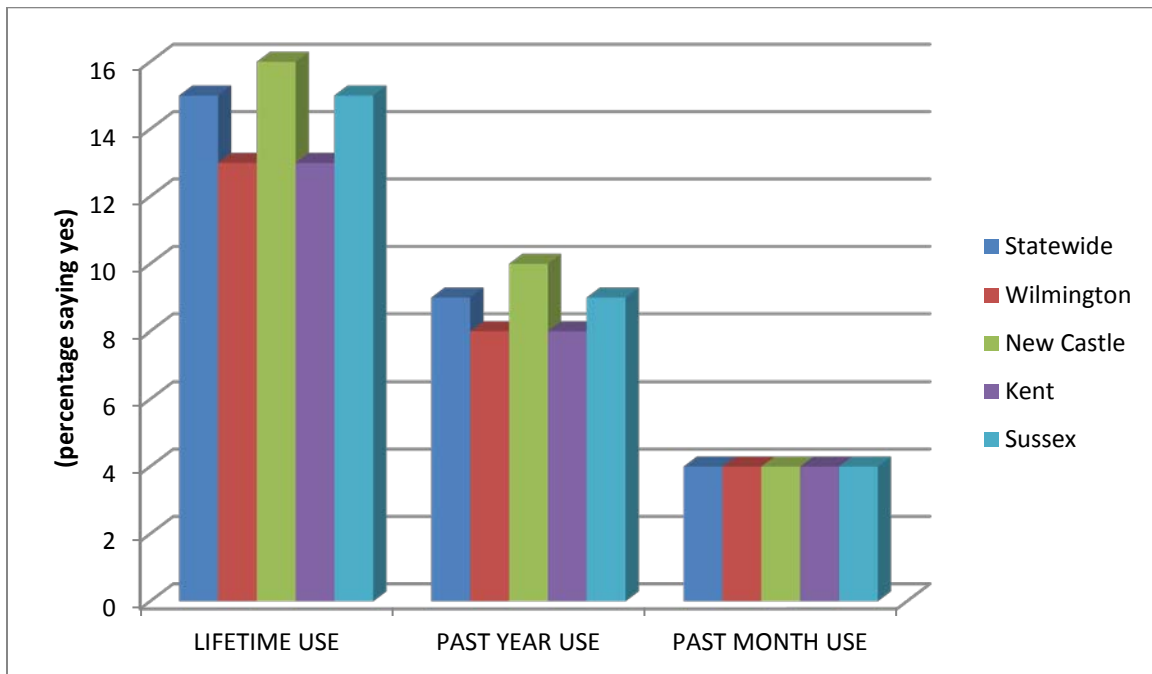


Other illegal drugs include prescription downers, prescription uppers, inhalants, hallucinogens, Ritalin (“to get high”), and cocaine

Source: 2011 Delaware School Survey

OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG USE AMONG DELAWARE EIGHT GRADERS  
(in percentages)

	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE
<u>Statewide</u>	15	9	4
<u>Males</u>	15	9	4
<u>Females</u>	15	9	4
<u>Wilmington</u>	13	8	4
<u>Males</u>	8	6	1
<u>Females</u>	17	10	6
<u>New Castle</u>	16	10	4
<u>Males</u>	16	10	5
<u>Females</u>	16	10	4
<u>Kent</u>	13	8	4
<u>Males</u>	14	8	3
<u>Females</u>	13	8	4
<u>Sussex</u>	15	9	4
<u>Males</u>	14	9	4
<u>Females</u>	14	9	4

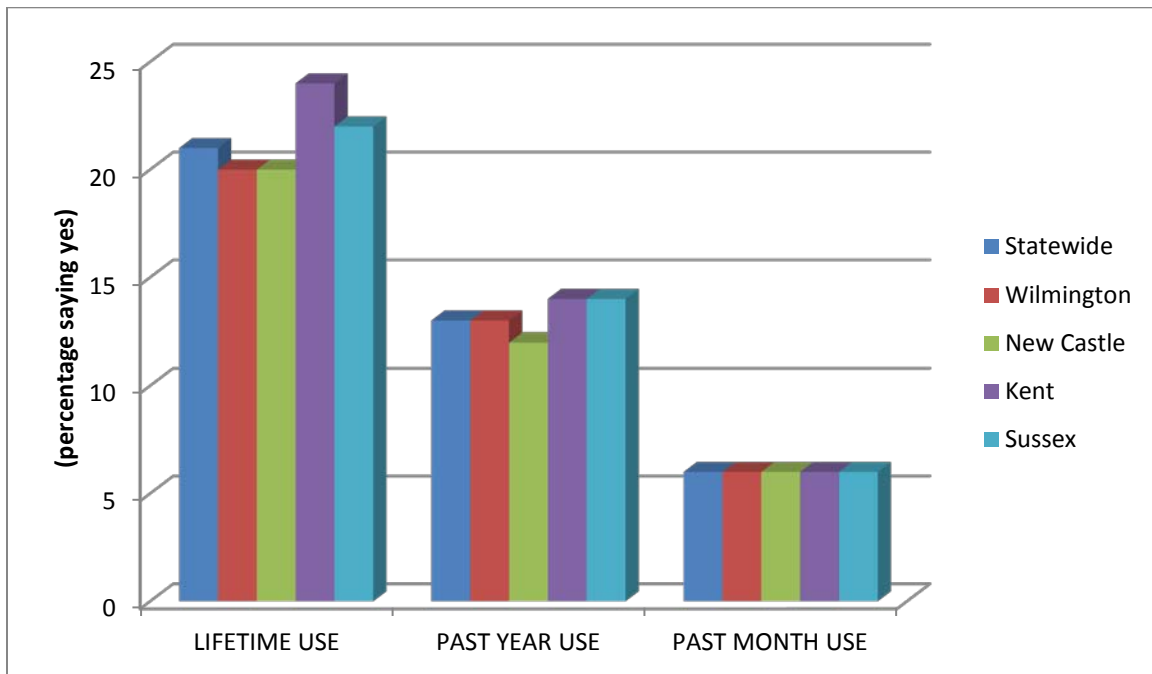


Other illegal drugs include prescription downers, prescription stimulants, inhalants, hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, heroin, ritalin, painkillers, and designer drugs.

Source: 2011 Delaware School Survey

OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG USE AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS  
(in percentages)

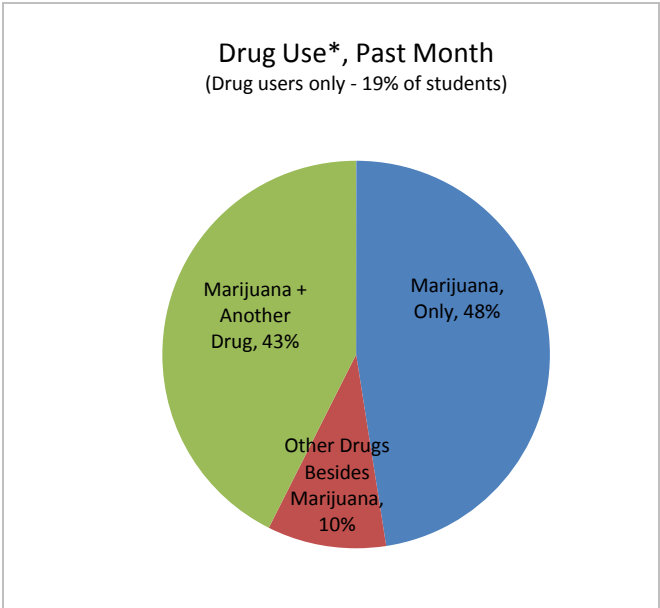
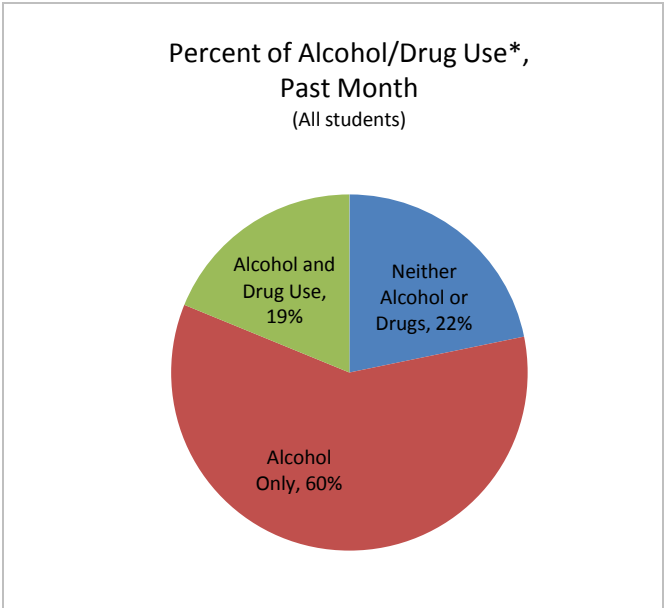
	LIFETIME USE	PAST YEAR USE	PAST MONTH USE
<u>Statewide</u>	21	13	6
<u>Males</u>	21	14	6
<u>Females</u>	22	12	6
<u>Wilmington</u>	20	13	6
<u>Males</u>	19	11	4
<u>Females</u>	21	15	9
<u>New Castle</u>	20	12	6
<u>Males</u>	18	14	7
<u>Females</u>	21	12	5
<u>Kent</u>	24	14	6
<u>Males</u>	27	16	7
<u>Females</u>	22	12	5
<u>Sussex</u>	22	14	6
<u>Males</u>	20	14	4
<u>Females</u>	23	14	7



Other illegal drugs include prescription downers, prescription stimulants, inhalants, hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, heroin, ritalin, painkillers, and designer drugs.

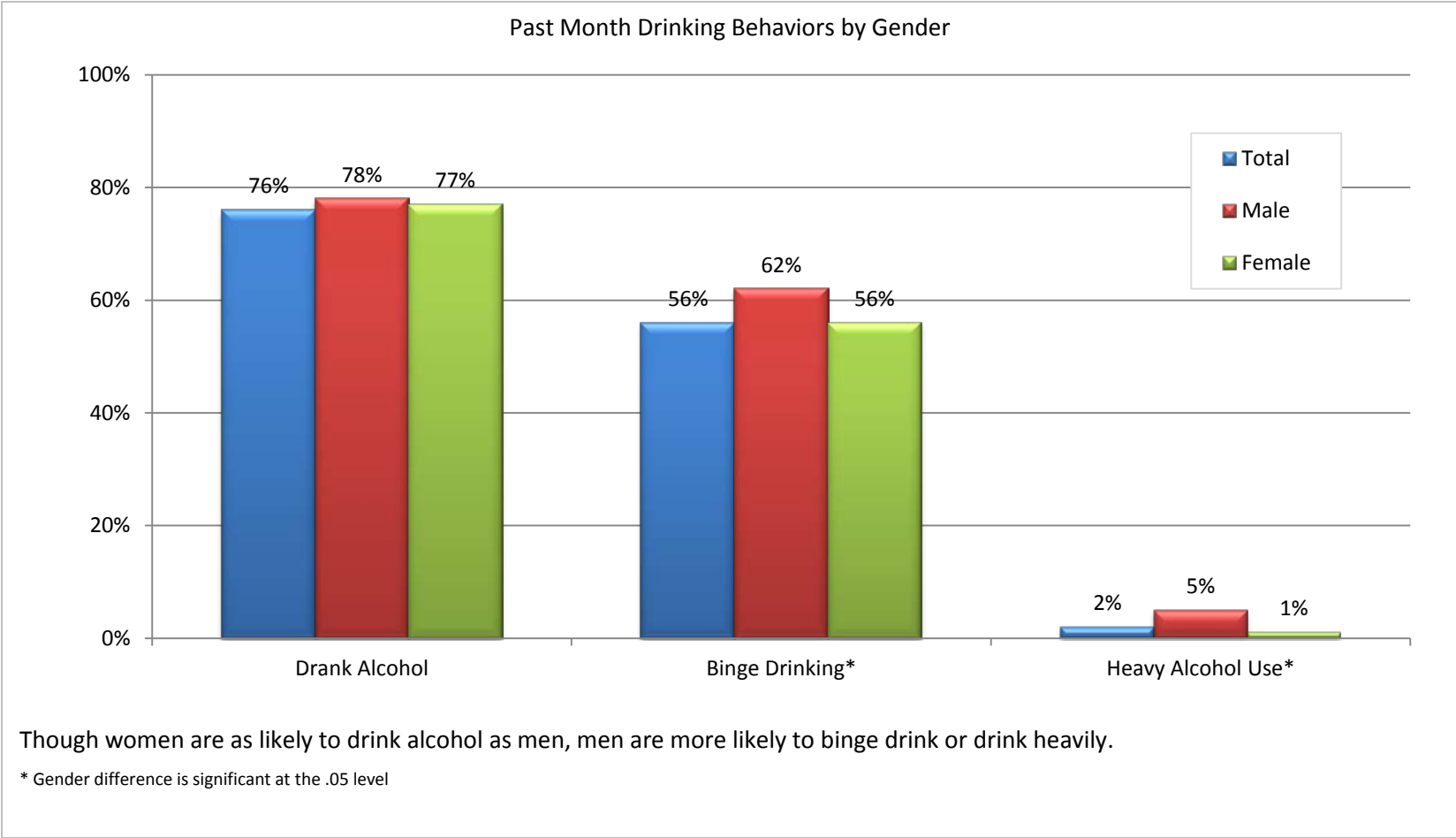
Source: 2011 Delaware School Survey

# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study  
Notes: \*Drug Use does not include tobacco products

# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use

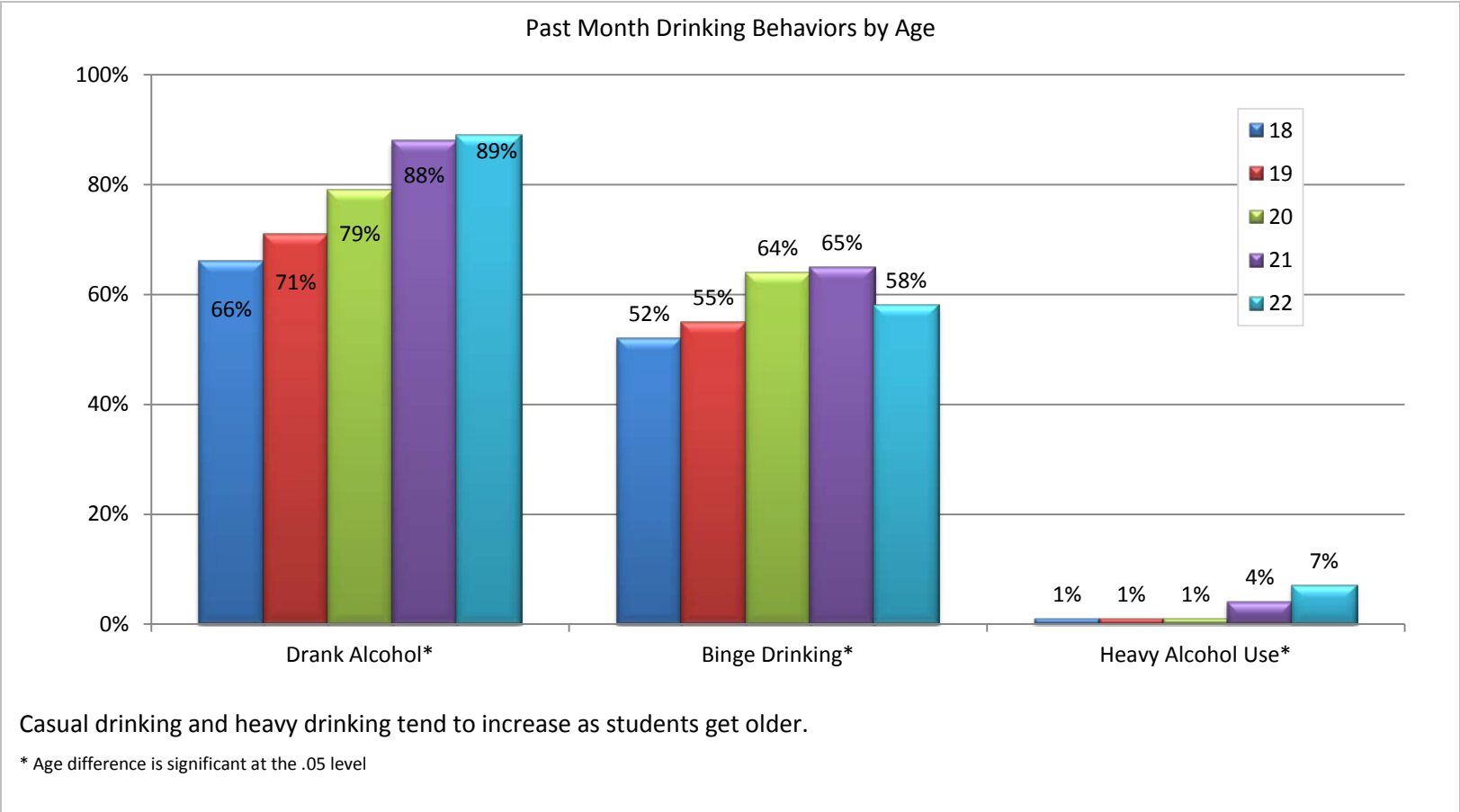


Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

Notes: Binge drinking defined as drinking five or more drinks in one sitting. Heavy alcohol use defined as drinking 20 or more days in one month.



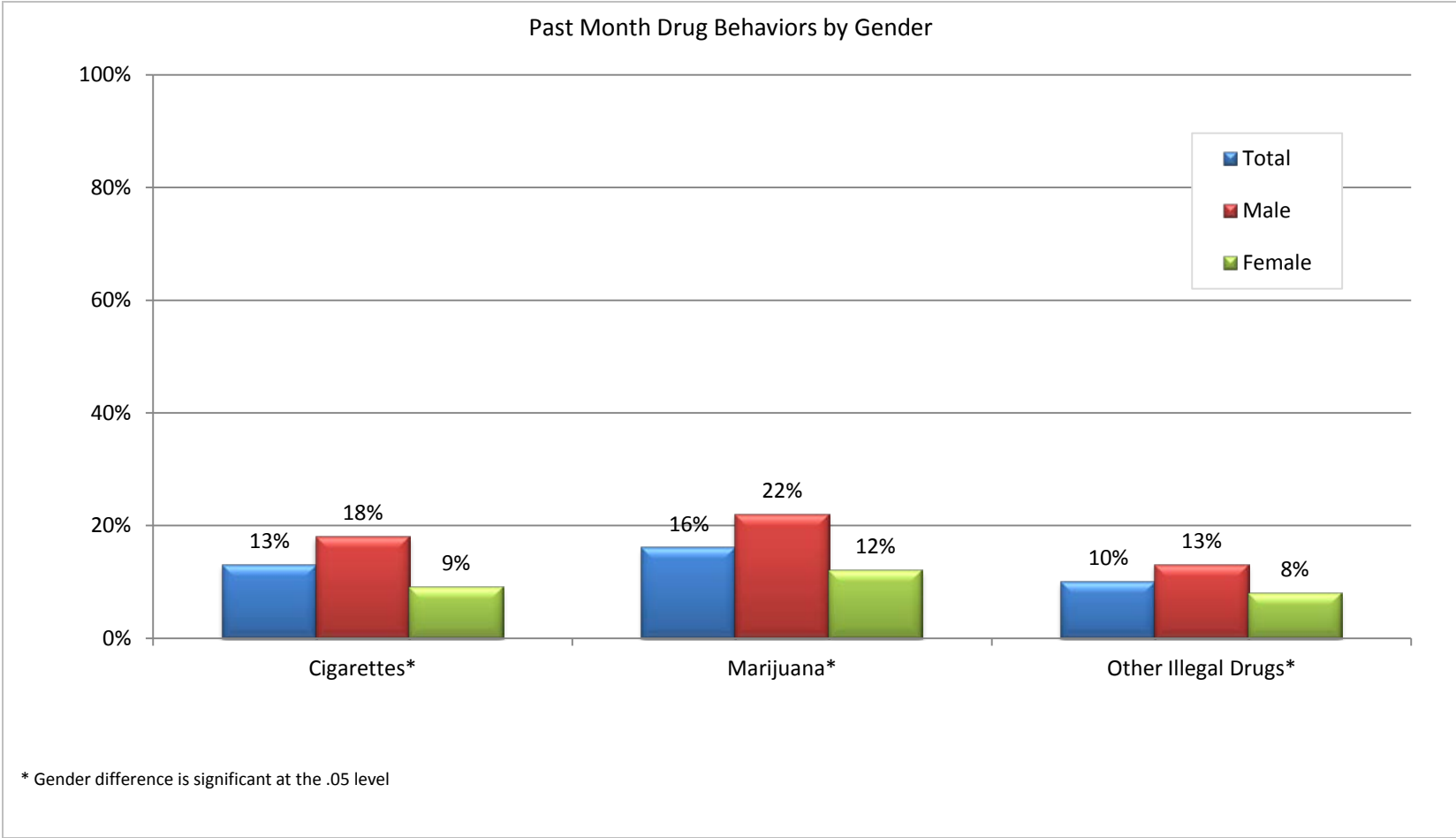
# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

Notes: Binge drinking defined as drinking five or more drinks in one sitting. Heavy alcohol use defined as drinking 20 or more days in one month.

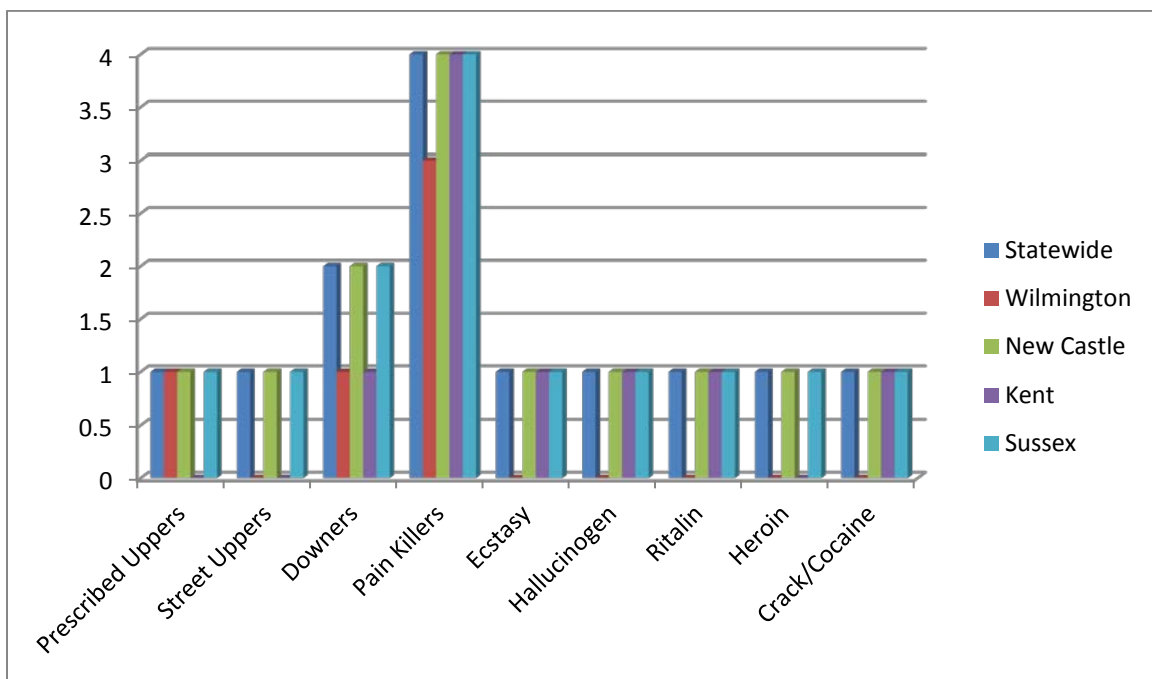
# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

PAST YEAR USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES AMONG DELAWARE EIGHT GRADERS

	Prescribed Uppers	Street Uppers	Downers	Pain Killers	Ecstasy	Hallucinogen	Ritalin	Heroin	Crack/Cocaine
STATEWIDE	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Males	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Females	1	1	2	4	0	1	1	1	1
Wilmington	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Males	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Females	1	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1
New Castle	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Males	0	1	2	4	1	2	2	1	2
Females	1	1	2	4	0	1	1	1	1
Kent	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	1
Males	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0
Females	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	1
Sussex	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Males	0	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1
Females	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	1	1

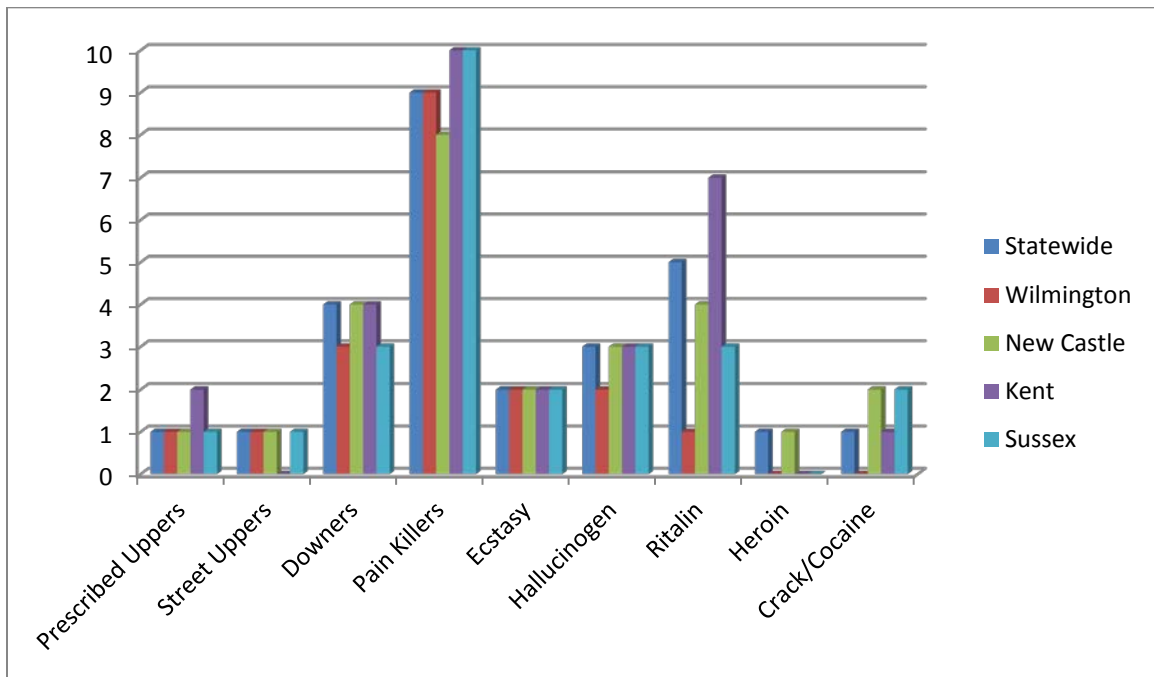


“Pain killers” includes OxyContin, Codeine, Percocet, and Tylenol 3 “to get high”.

“Ritalin” includes Ritalin, Adderall, Cylert, and Concerta “to get high”.

PAST YEAR USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH GRADERS

	Prescribed Uppers	Street Uppers	Downers	Pain Killers	Ecstasy	Hallucinogen	Ritalin	Heroin	Crack/Cocaine
STATEWIDE	1	1	4	9	2	3	5	1	1
Males	1	1	4	9	2	4	5	1	2
Females	1	1	4	9	1	2	4	0	1
Wilmington	1	1	3	9	2	2	1	0	0
Males	1	1	3	6	3	4	1	1	0
Females	1	1	4	12	1	1	1	0	0
New Castle	1	1	4	8	2	3	4	1	2
Males	1	1	5	8	2	4	4	1	2
Females	1	0	4	7	1	1	5	0	1
Kent	2	0	4	10	2	3	7	0	1
Males	2	0	4	11	2	4	9	1	2
Females	2	1	4	9	1	2	6	0	1
Sussex	1	1	3	10	2	3	3	0	2
Males	1	1	3	9	2	4	3	0	2
Females	2	1	4	11	2	2	4	1	2



“Pain killers” includes OxyContin, Codeine, Percocet, and Tylenol 3 “to get high”.

“Ritalin” includes Ritalin, Adderall, Cylert, and Concerta “to get high”.

# PREVALENCE PART 2

## Consequences

*NSDUH (Youth and Adult) 2008-2009 Data*

Dependence

Treatment

Psychological Symptoms

*DSS, YRBS, DE-YRBS 2011, 2011 Data*

Youth Related Consequences

University of Delaware College Risk Behavior Survey 2012

*SEDS 2004-2007 Data*

Mortality, Morbidity, Crime, and Treatment—

Alcohol and Drug Related

**Past Year Substance Dependence or Abuse, Needing But Not Receiving Treatment, Serious Psychological Distress, and Having at Least One Major Depressive Episode in Delaware, by Age Group: Estimated Numbers (in Thousands) and Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2008-2009 NSDUHs**

Measure	Total 12 or Older	AGE GROUP		
		12-17	18-25	26 or Older
Population Estimates				
<b>PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT<sup>6</sup></b>				
<b>Illicit Drug Dependence<sup>1</sup></b>	15	2	6	7
<b>Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse<sup>1</sup></b>	21	3	8	9
<b>Alcohol Dependence</b>	25	1	6	18
<b>Alcohol Dependence or Abuse</b>	57	3	18	36
<b>Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse<sup>1</sup></b>	70	5	22	42
<b>Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use<sup>1,7</sup></b>	19	3	8	9
<b>Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use<sup>8</sup></b>	53	3	17	33
<b>SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS<sup>9</sup></b>	--	--	--	--
<b>HAVING AT LEAST ONE MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE<sup>10</sup></b>	46	5	8	34
Percentages				
<b>PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT<sup>6</sup></b>				
<b>Illicit Drug Dependence<sup>1</sup></b>	2.01	2.43	6.42	1.22
<b>Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse<sup>1</sup></b>	2.87	4.66	8.76	1.68
<b>Alcohol Dependence</b>	3.45	1.74	6.60	3.13
<b>Alcohol Dependence or Abuse</b>	7.90	4.72	19.03	6.41
<b>Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse<sup>1</sup></b>	9.61	7.68	23.62	7.52
<b>Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use<sup>1,7</sup></b>	2.63	4.33	7.99	1.53
<b>Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use<sup>8</sup></b>	7.31	4.74	17.89	5.86
<b>SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS<sup>9</sup></b>	--	--	--	--
<b>HAVING AT LEAST ONE MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE<sup>10</sup></b>	6.38	7.81	8.49	6.02

-- Not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>1</sup> <sup>6</sup> Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

<sup>7</sup> Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], and mental health centers).

<sup>8</sup> Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for alcohol, but not receiving treatment for an alcohol problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], and mental health centers).

<sup>9</sup> Serious psychological distress (SPD) is defined as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale. Because of questionnaire changes, these estimates are not comparable with estimates from the 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 State reports, the 2002-2004 substudy report, and the 2004 and earlier national results reports. For details, see Section A.8 in Appendix A of the report on State estimates of substance use from the 2005-2006 NSDUHs. Data for SPD not defined for 12-17 year olds; "Total" estimate for 18 or older.

<sup>10</sup> Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of the symptoms for depression as described in the DSM-IV. Due to minor wording differences in the questions in the adult and adolescent MDE modules, data from youths aged 12 to 17 were not combined with data from persons aged 18 or older to get an overall estimate (i.e., for those aged 12 or older). Therefore, the "Total" estimate reflects those aged 18 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008 and 2009.

**Past Year Correlates of Substance Use 2011 Delaware School Surveys of 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Graders**

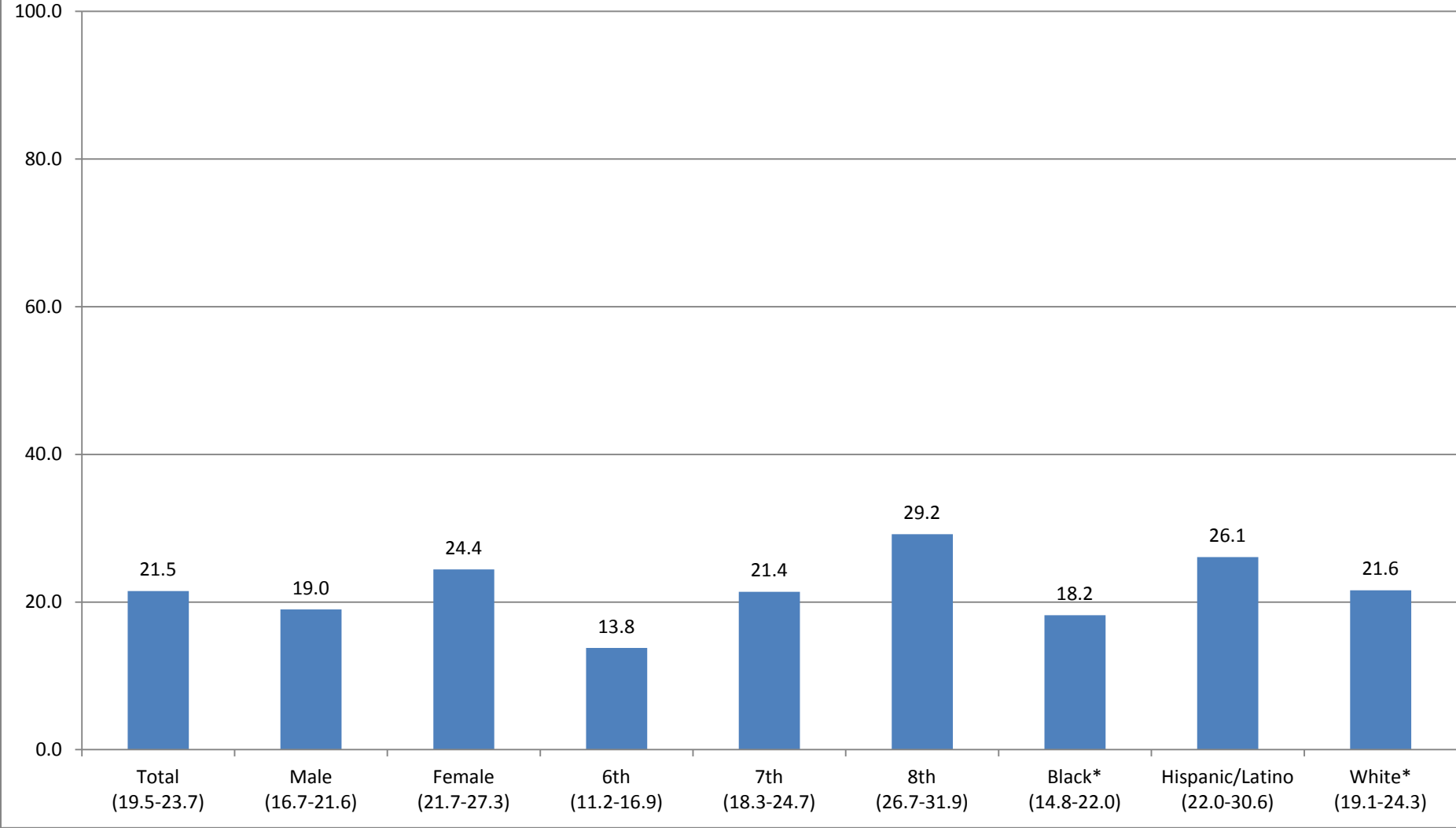
Variable	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
<b>Perceived Risk</b>		
Tobacco <sup>†</sup>	73	84
Alcohol <sup>††</sup>	67	73
Marijuana <sup>†††</sup>	71	70
<b>Self-disapproval<sup>†</sup></b>		
Tobacco <sup>†</sup>	91	88
Alcohol <sup>††</sup>	82	70
Marijuana <sup>†††</sup>	85	71
<b>Age of onset</b>		
Tobacco	12.06	13.79
Alcohol	11.60	12.52
Marijuana	12.58	14.45
<b>Hit someone</b>	28	22
<b>Sold/gave</b>		
Alcohol	6	11
Marijuana	7	15
<b>Group fight</b>	14	10
<b>Parents know where I am when I am not in school.<sup>a</sup></b>	86	80

Note: † Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day  
 †† Have one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day  
 ††† Smoke marijuana regularly.  
 a Most of the time or often

Source: 2011 Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware.

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

**Delaware Middle School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who ever rode in a car driven by**  
**someone who had been drinking alcohol**

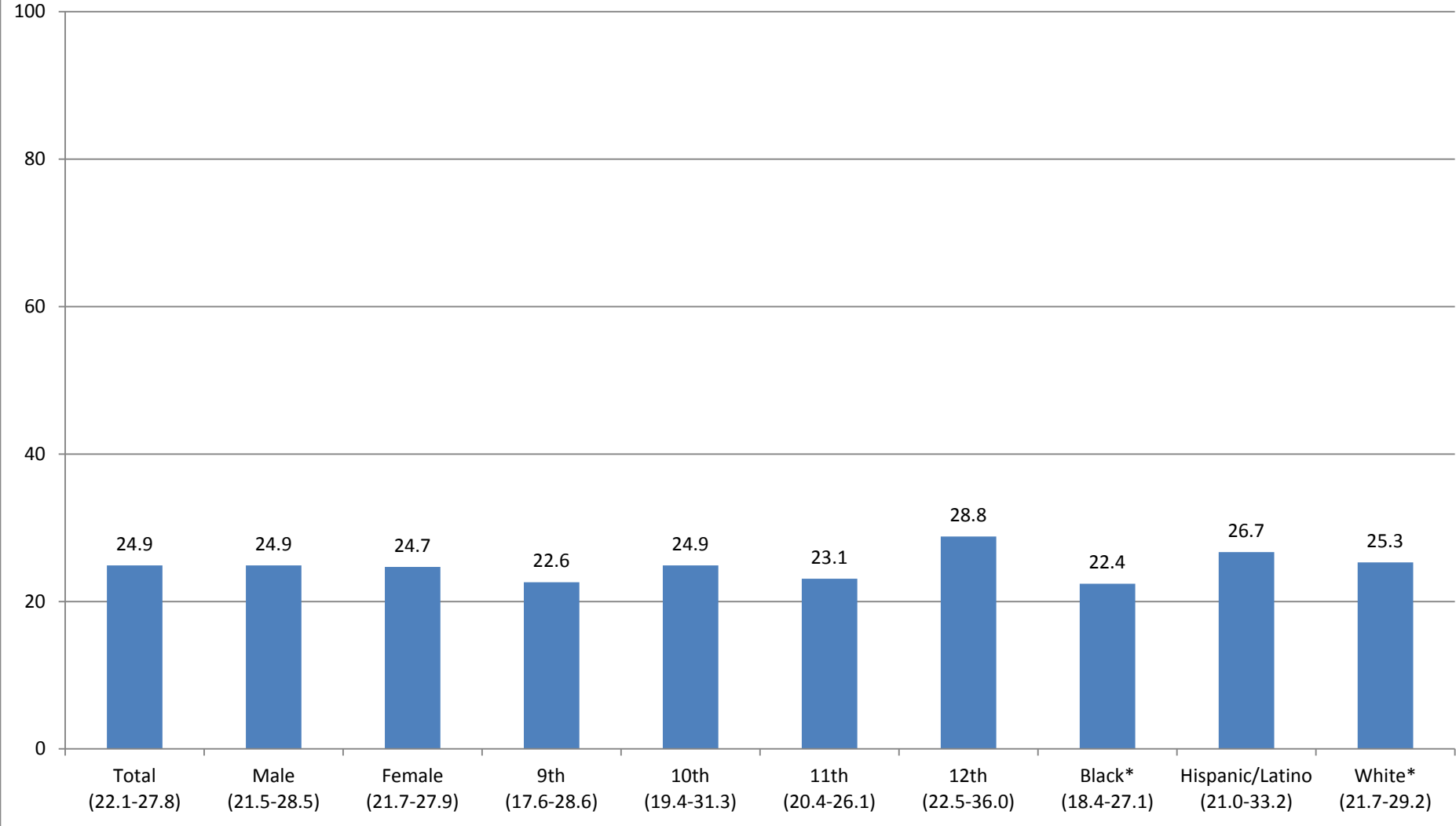


Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval



# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

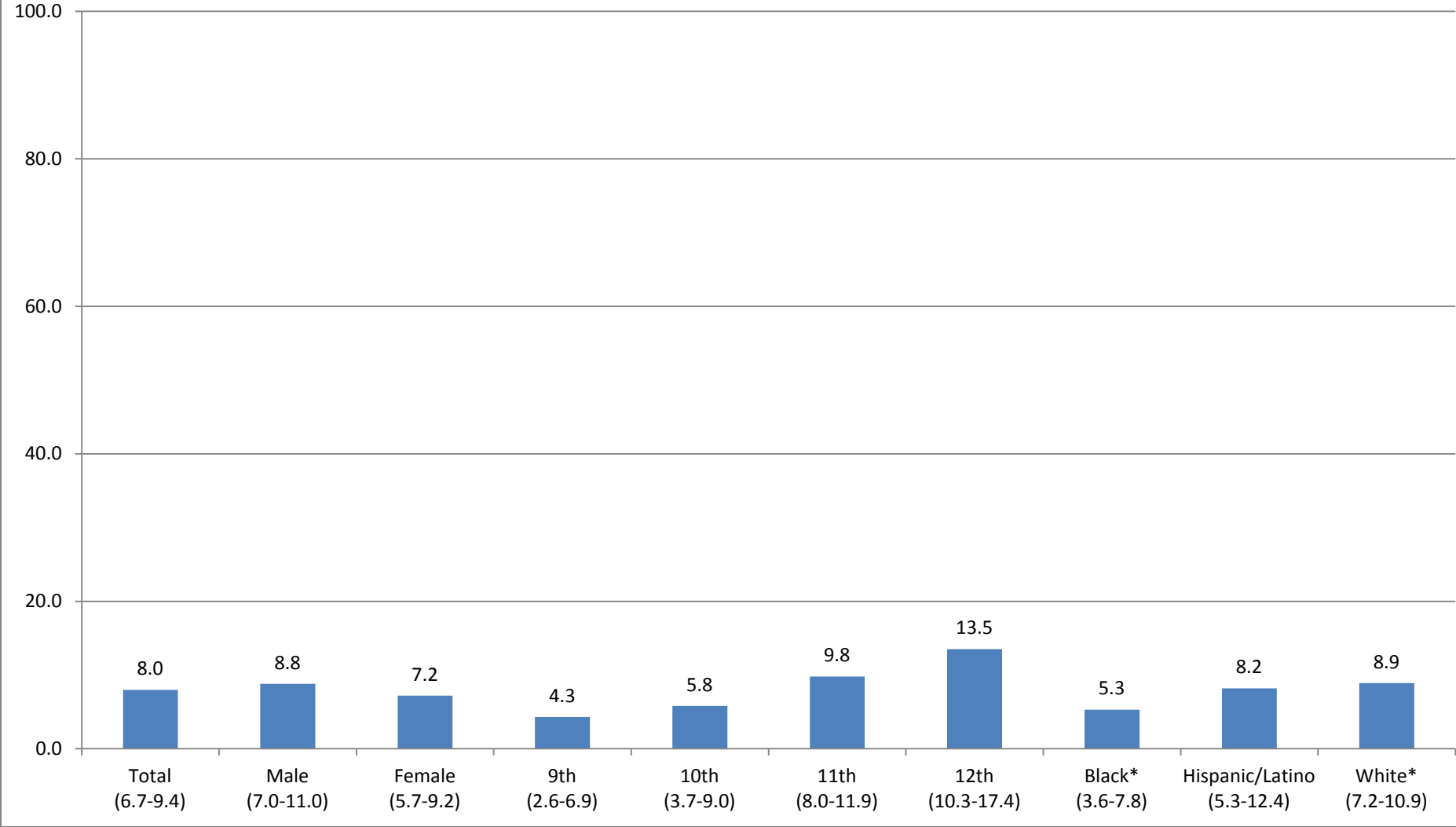
**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who during the past 30 days rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

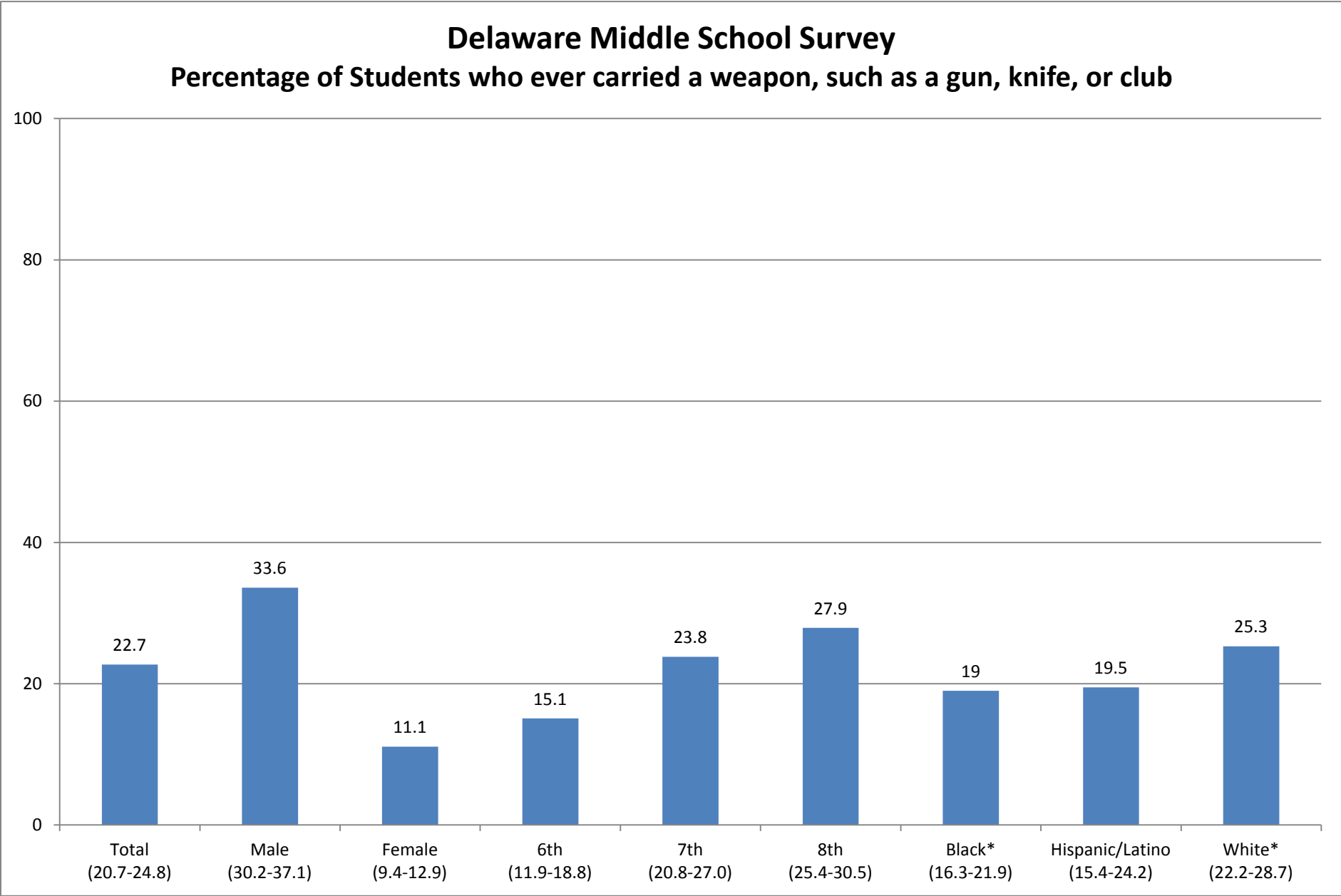
# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who drove a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

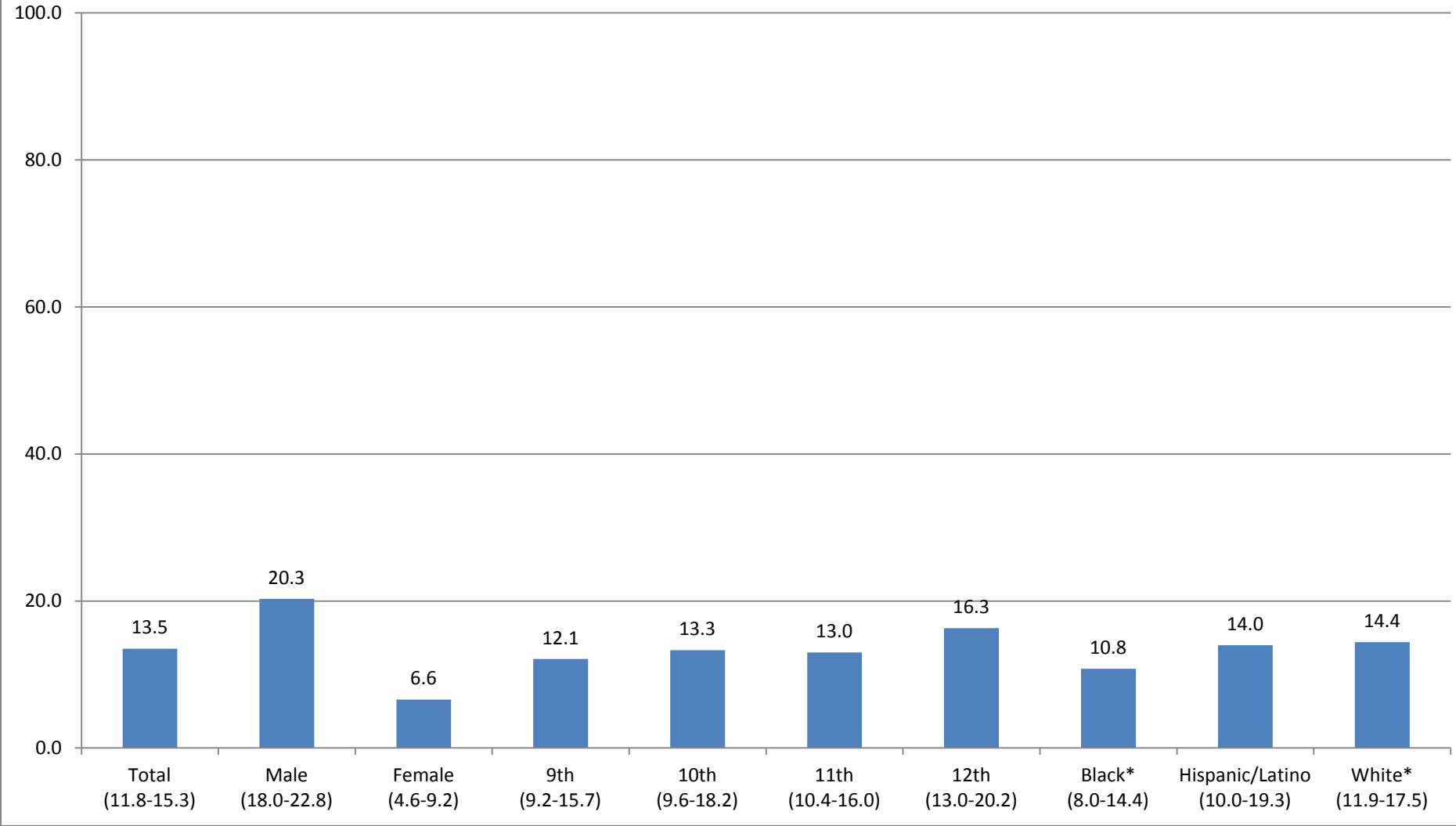
# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

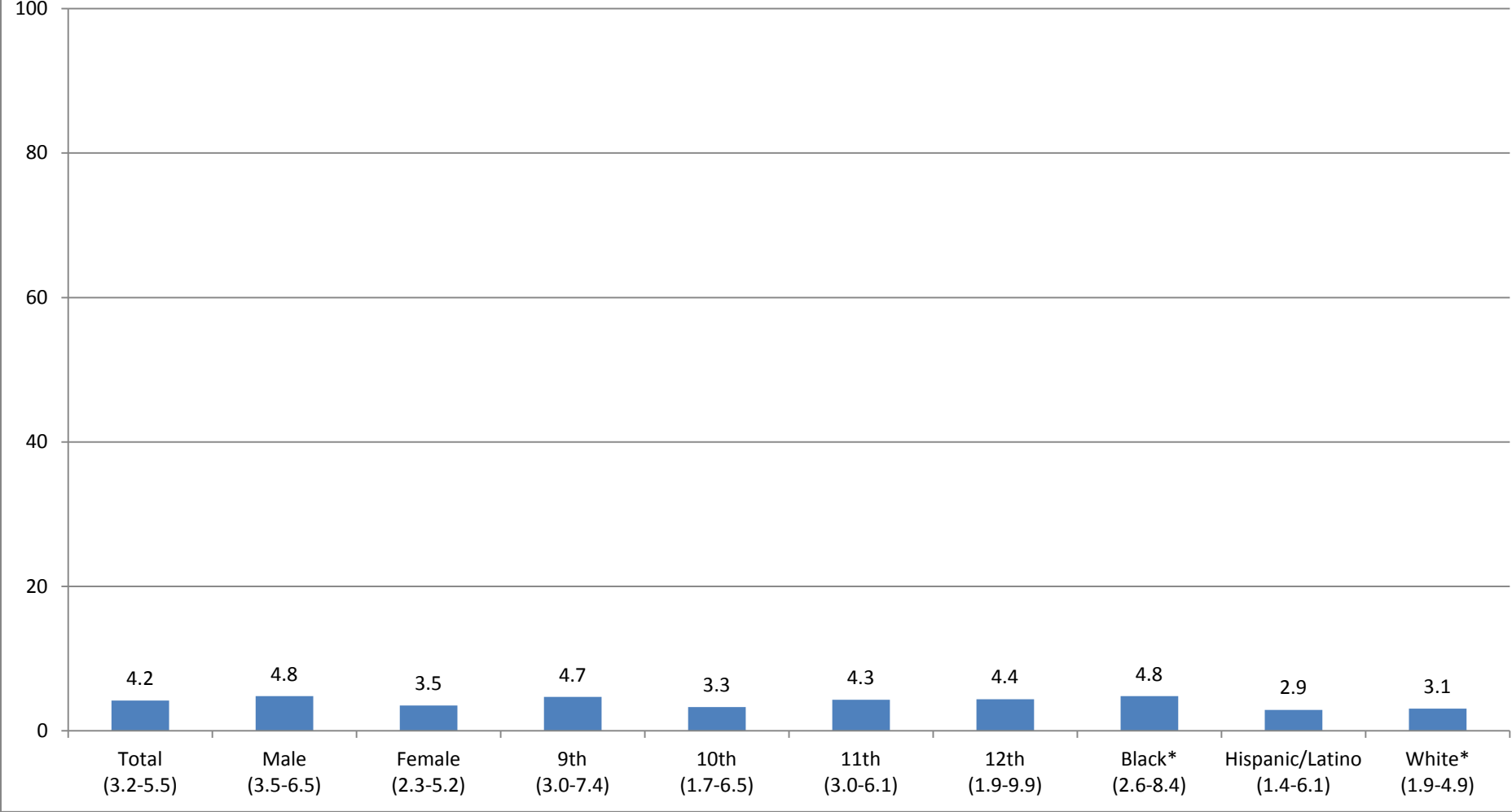
**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club in the past 30 days**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

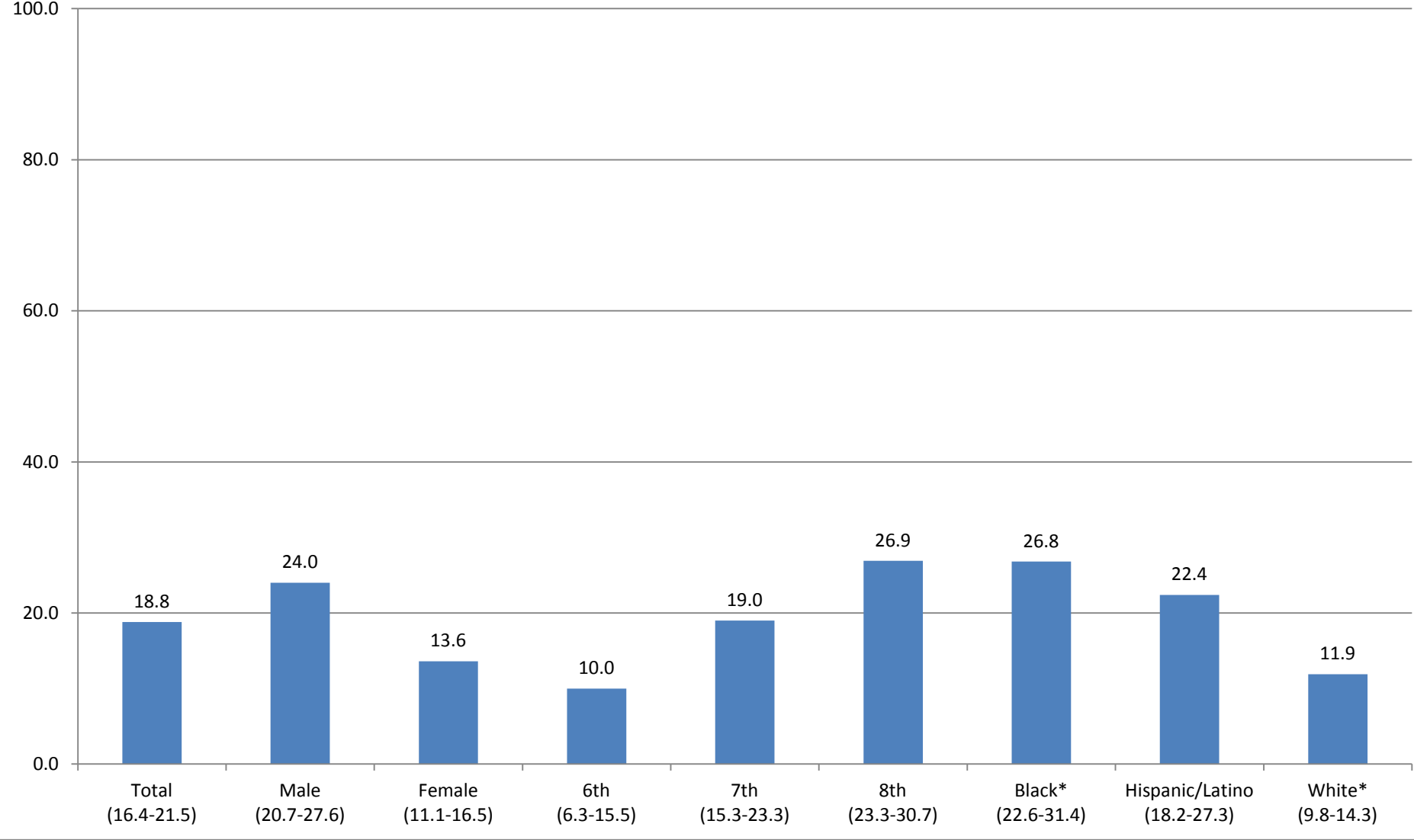
**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

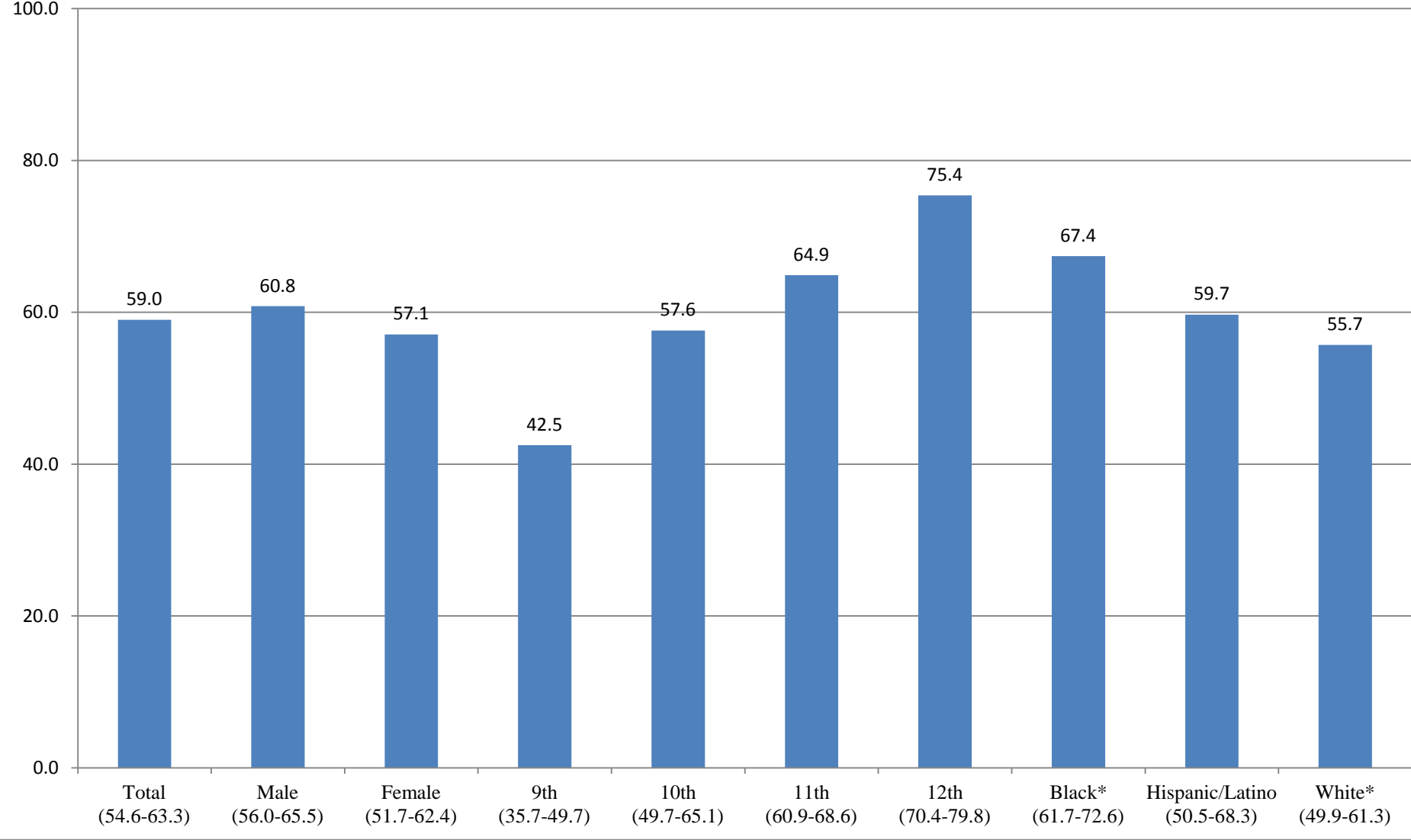
## Delaware Middle School Survey Percentage of Students who ever had sexual intercourse



Weighted Data  
\*Non-Hispanic  
( ) Confidence Interval

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

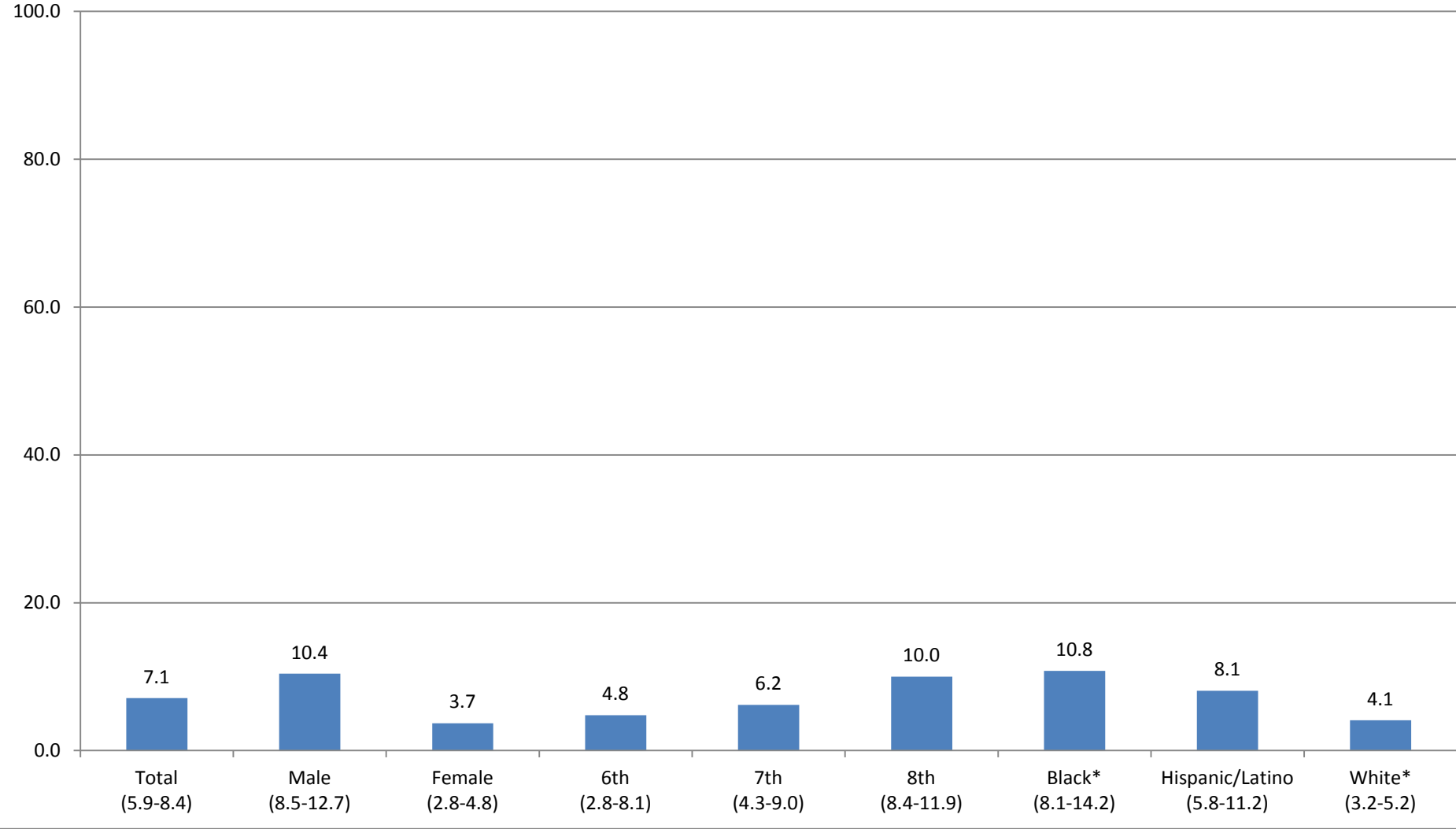
**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who ever had sexual intercourse**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

**Delaware Middle School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who ever had sexual intercourse**  
**with three or more people**

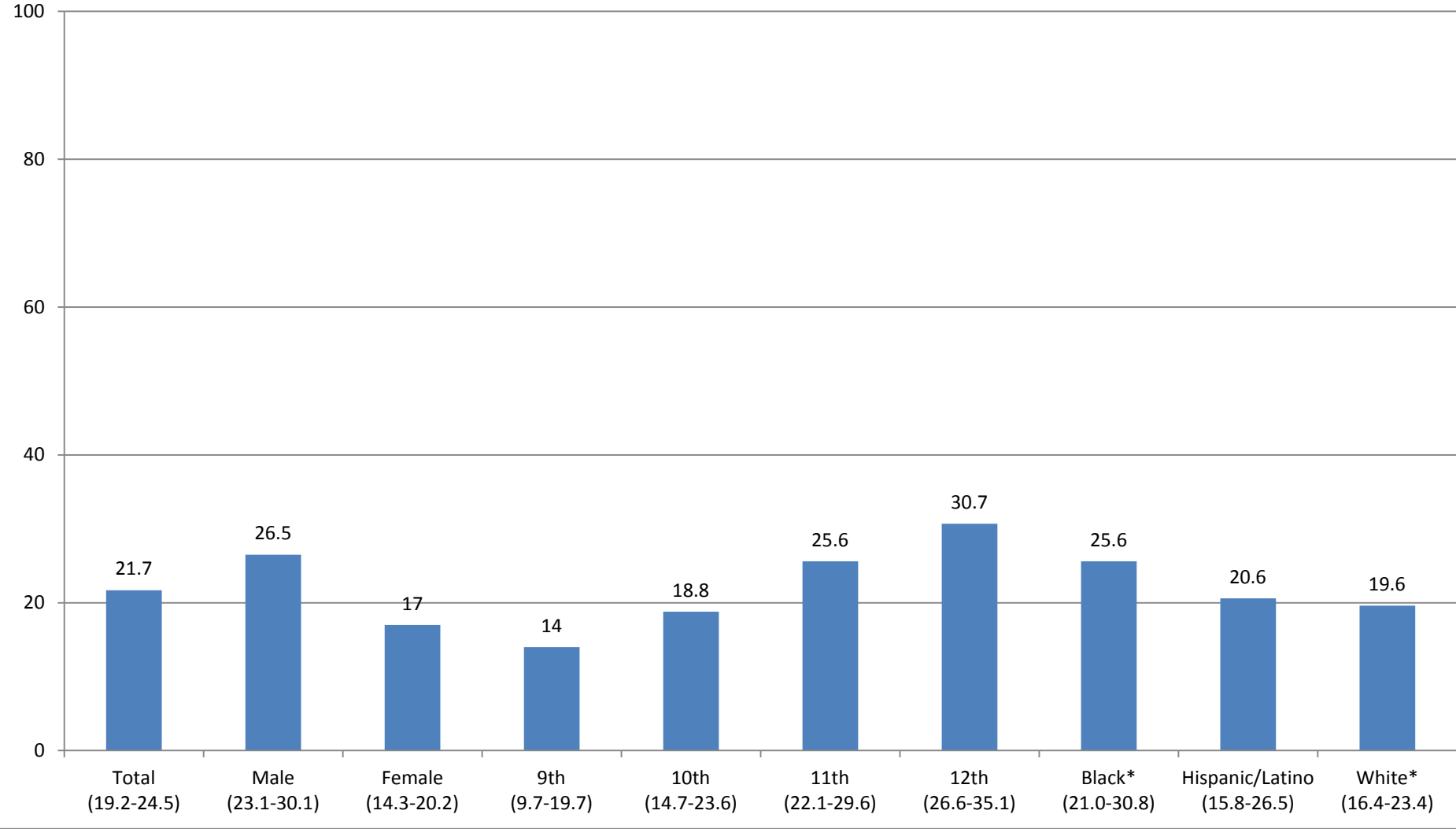


Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval



# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

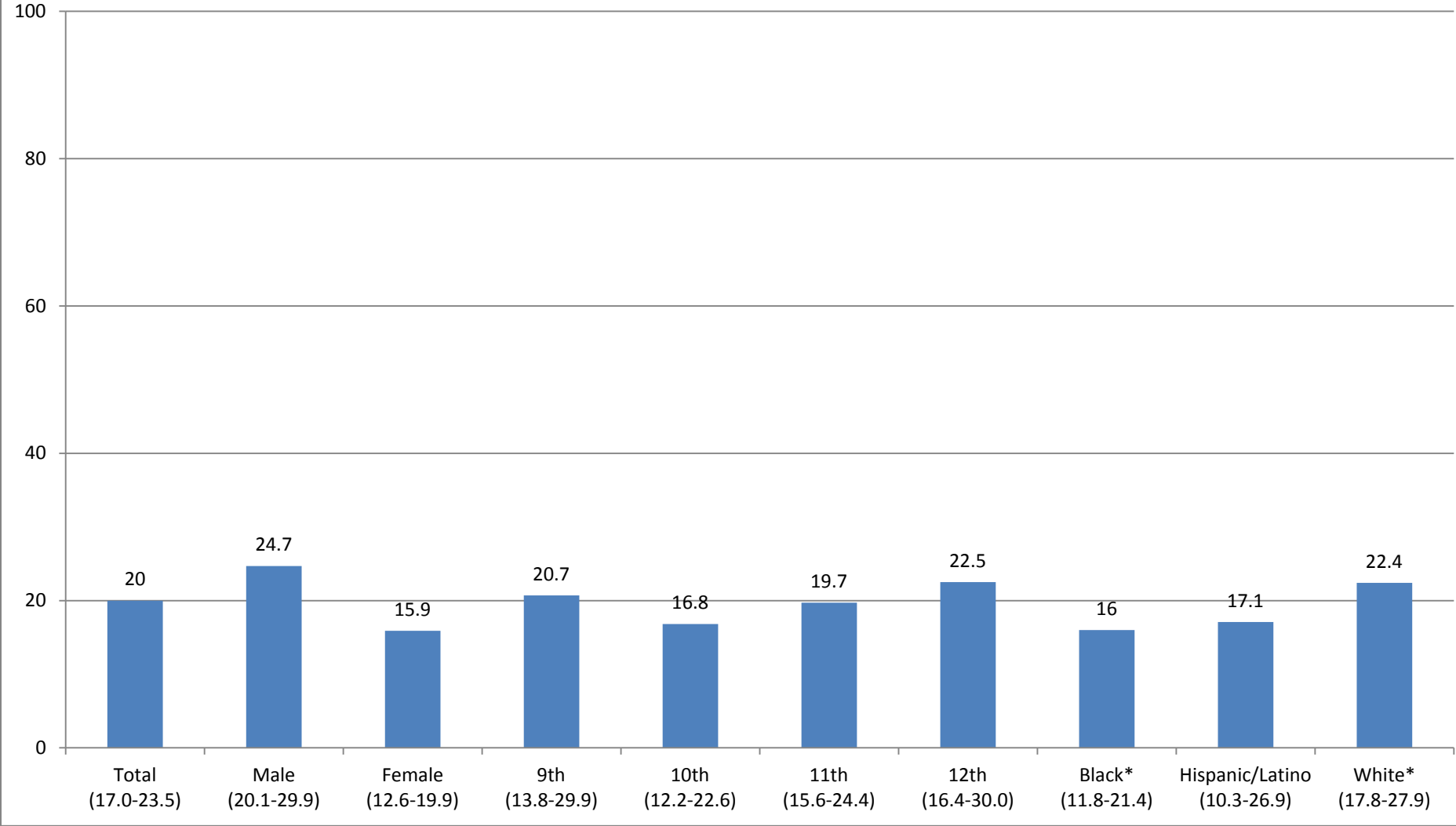
**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Percentage of Students who ever had sexual intercourse**  
**with four or more people during their life**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

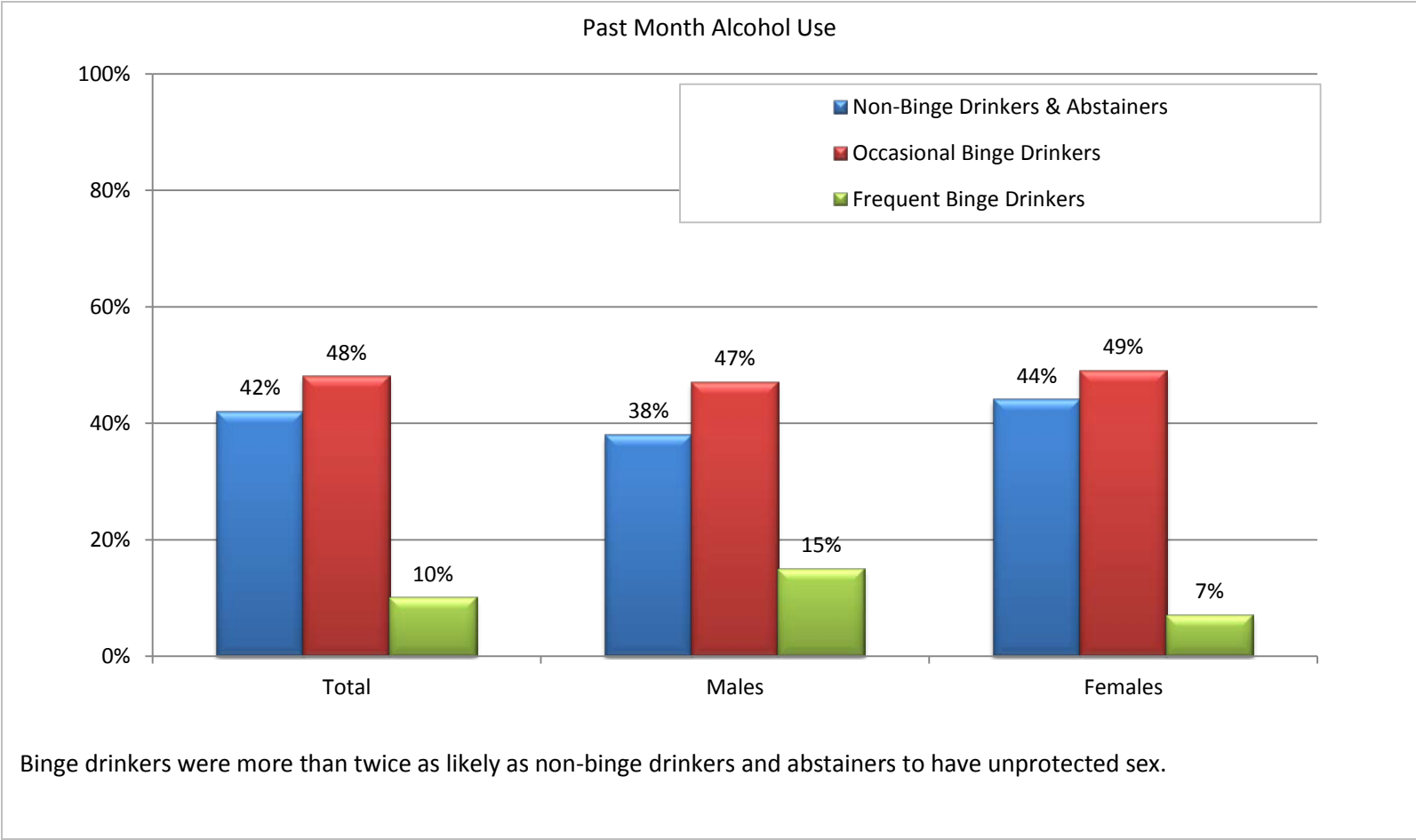
# 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

**Delaware High School Survey**  
**Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank or used drugs before last sexual intercourse**



Weighted Data  
 \*Non-Hispanic  
 ( ) Confidence Interval

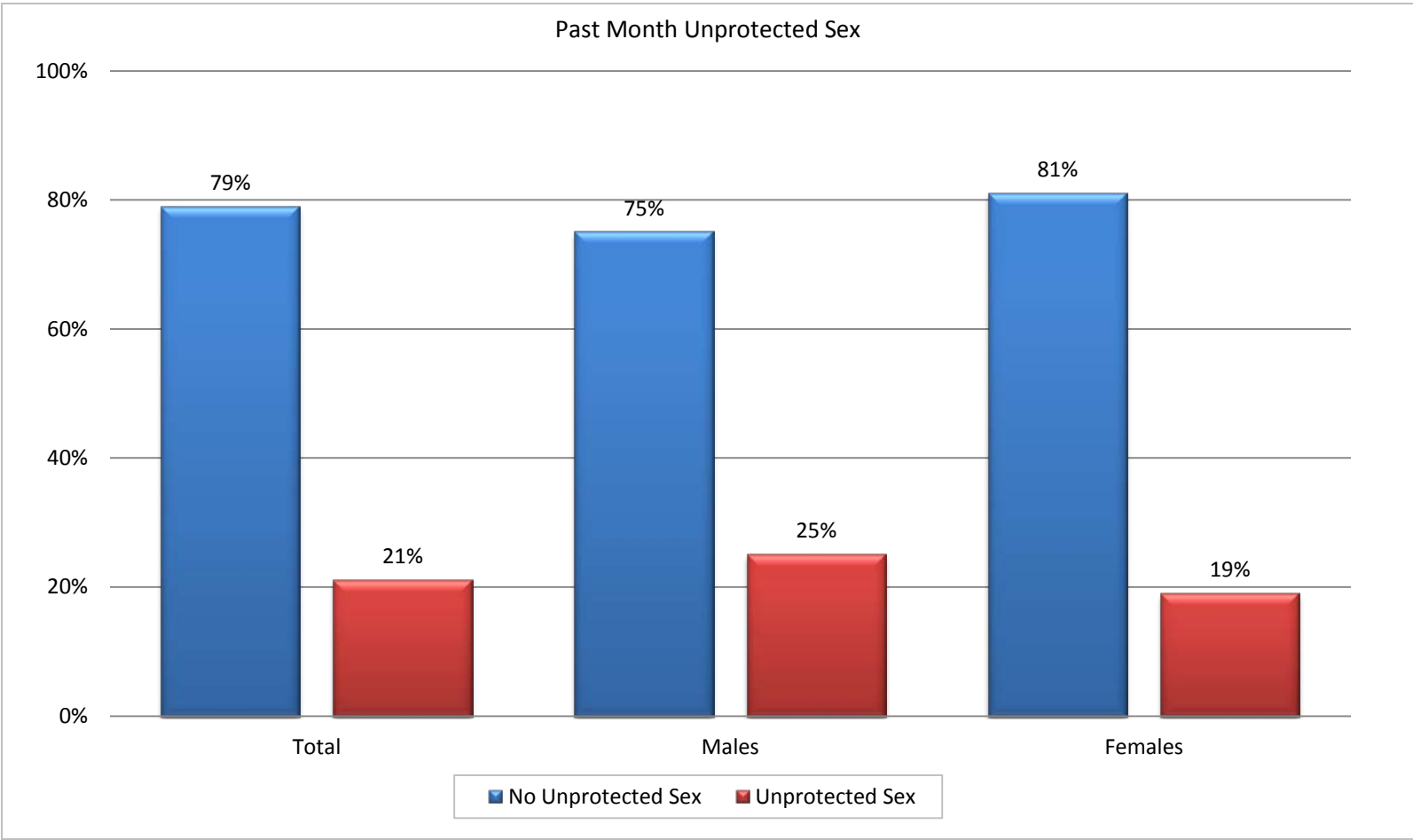
# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

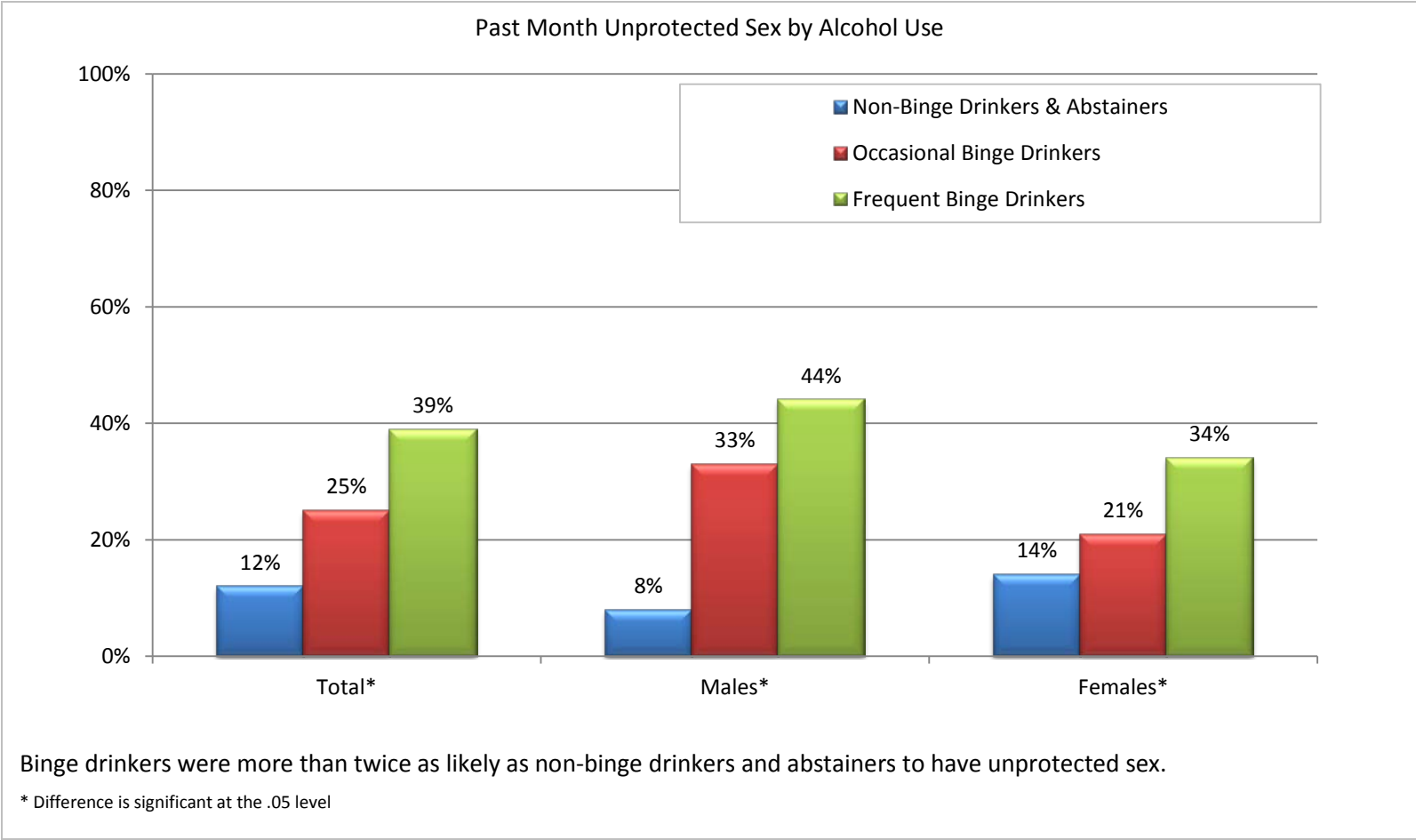
Notes: Binge drinking defined as drinking five or more drinks in one sitting. Occasional binge drinking is defined as binge drinking 1 to 9 times per

# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

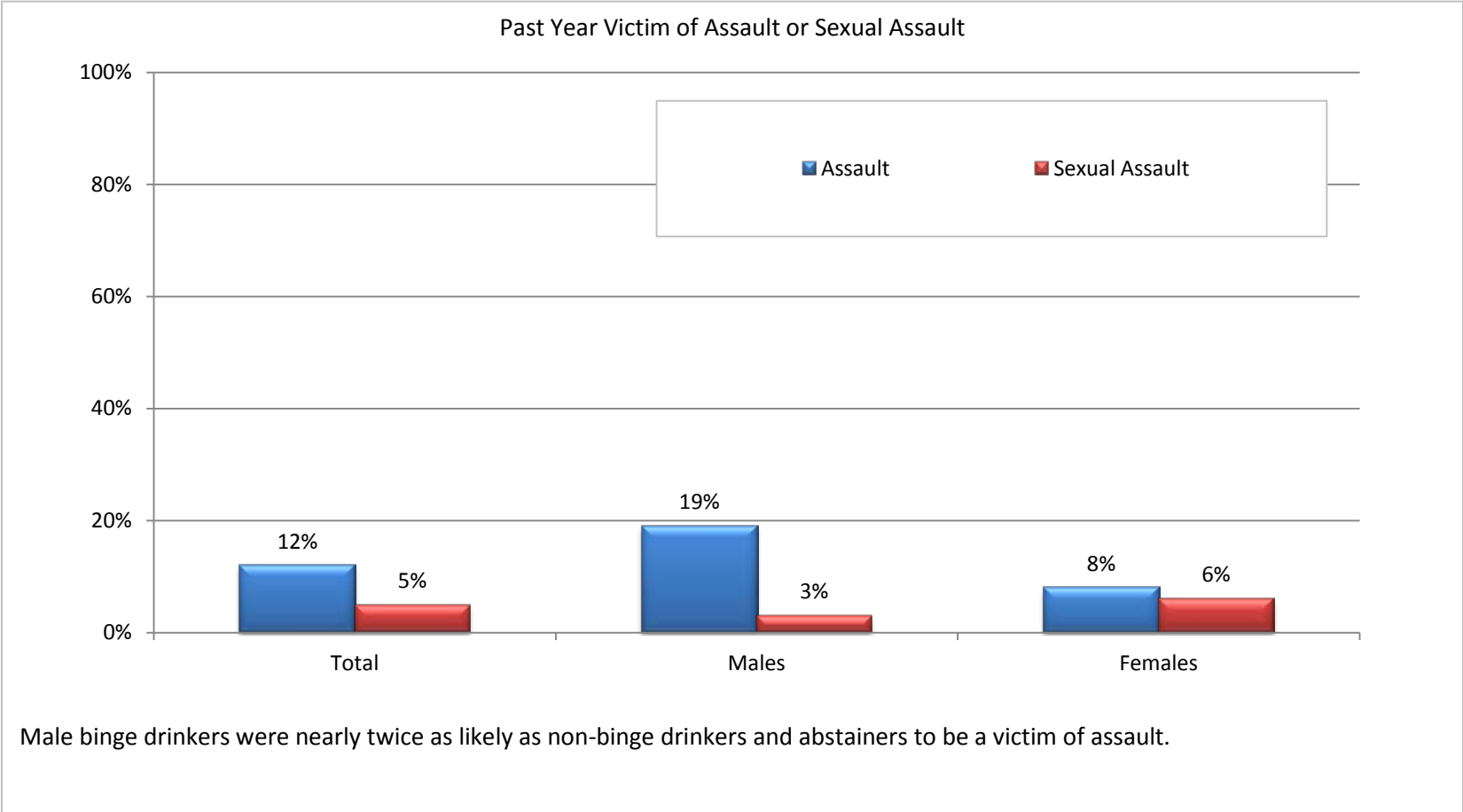
# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

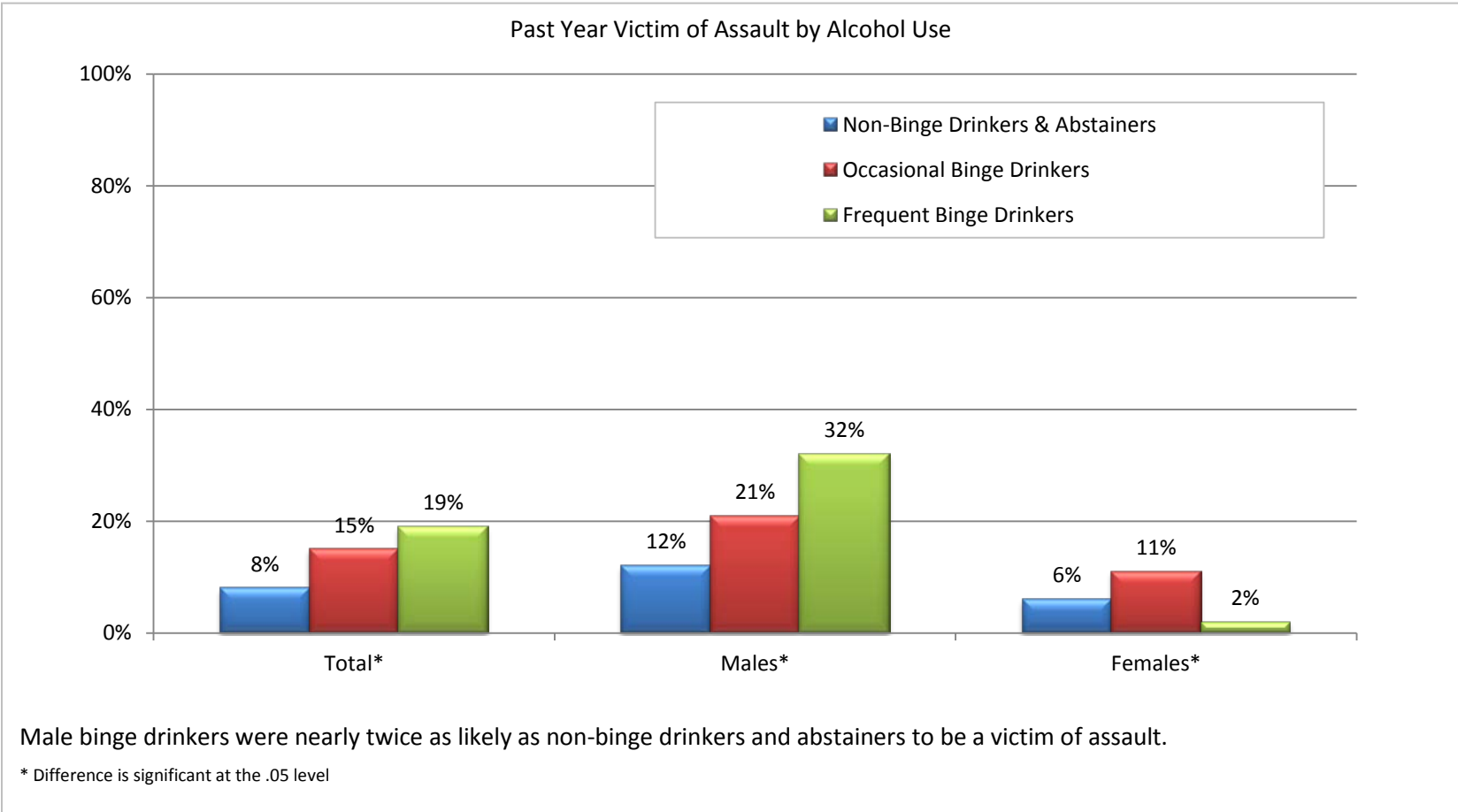
Notes: Binge drinking defined as drinking five or more drinks in one sitting. Occasional binge drinking is defined as binge drinking 1 to 9 times per month. Frequent binge drinking is defined as binge drinking 10 or more times per month.

# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

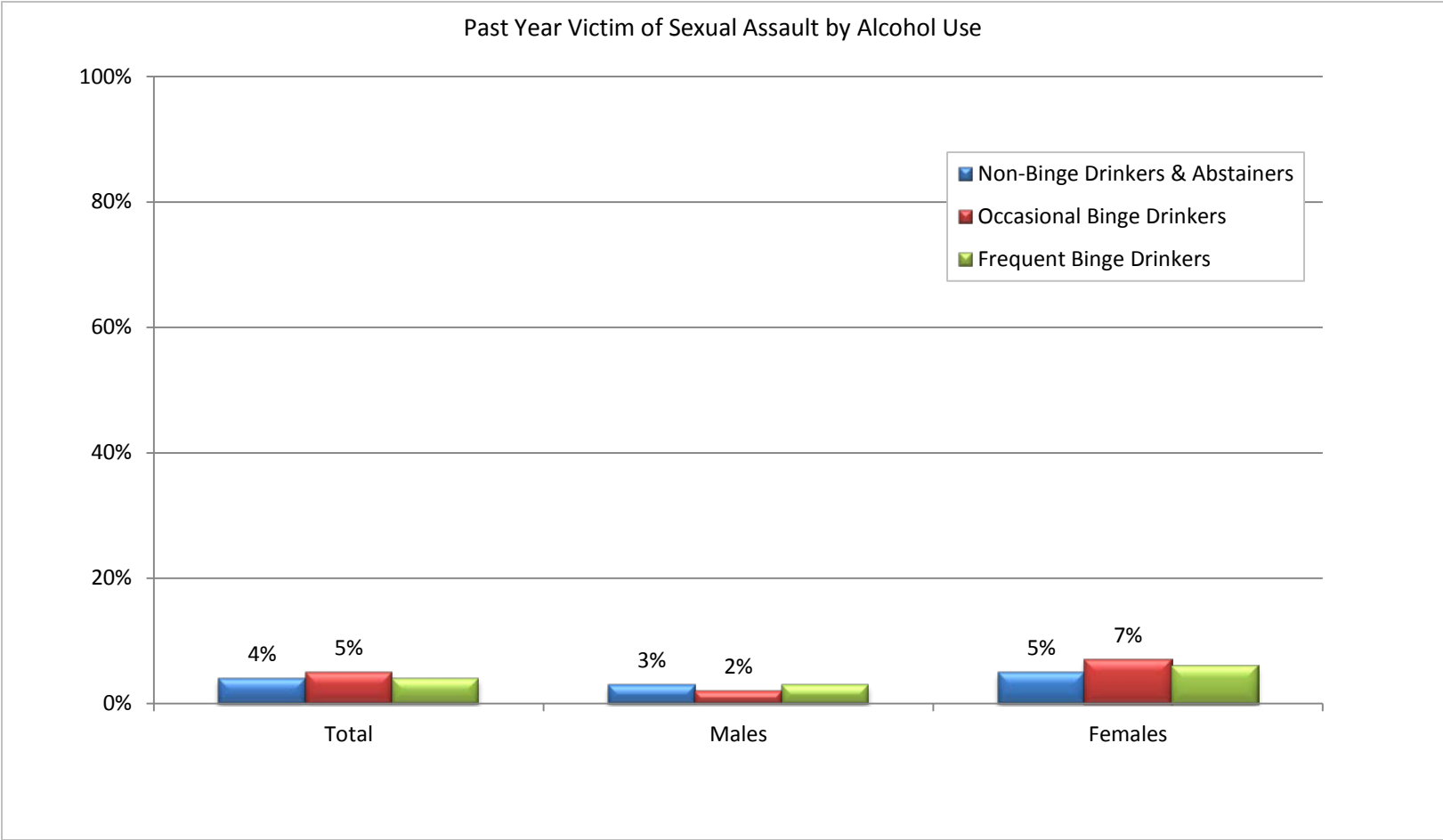
# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

Notes: Binge drinking defined as drinking five or more drinks in one sitting. Occasional binge drinking is defined as binge drinking 1 to 9 times per month. Frequent binge drinking is defined as binge drinking 10 or more times per month. Assault is defined as having been threatened or attacked by someone.

# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use

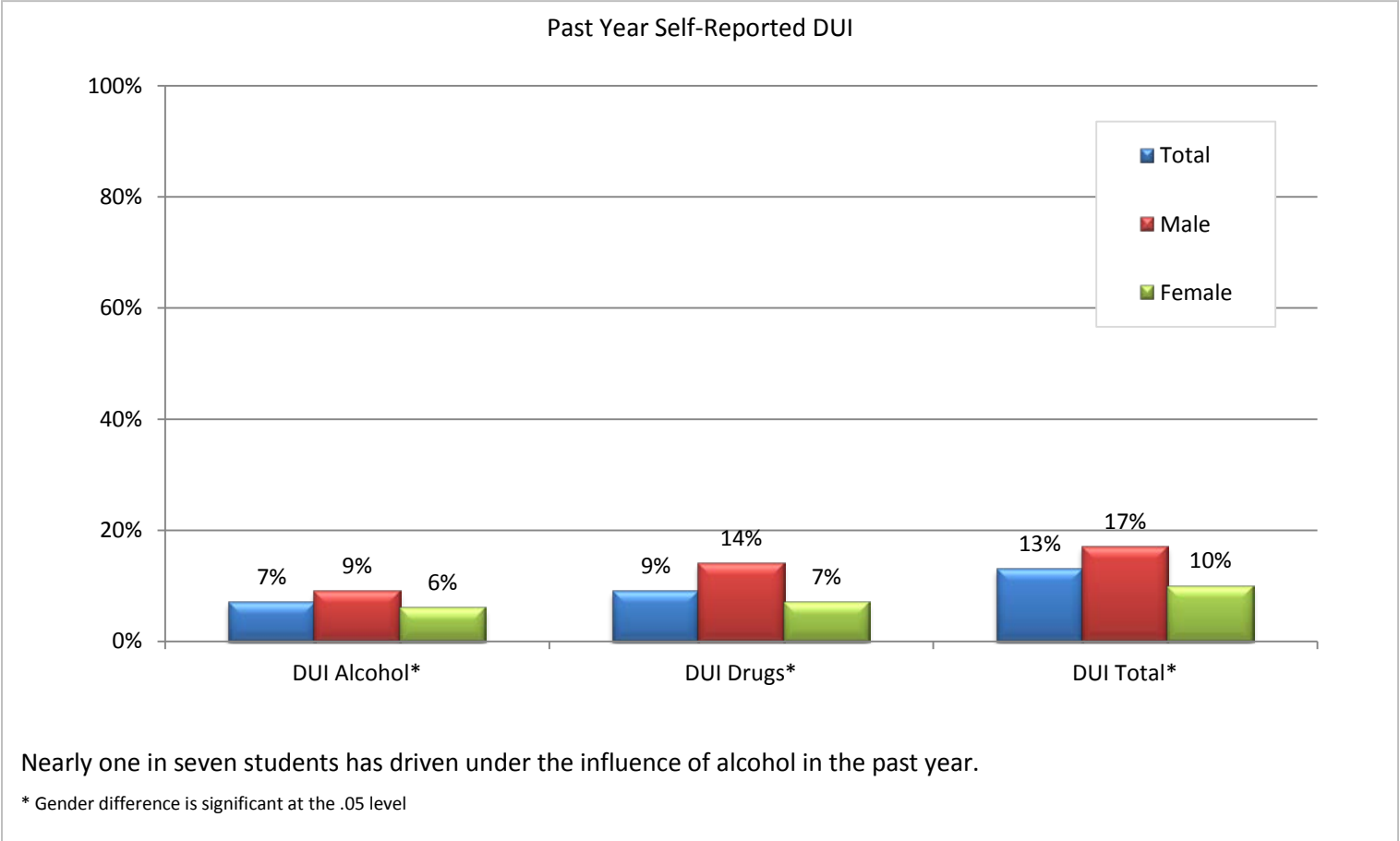


Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

Notes: Notes: Binge drinking defined as drinking five or more drinks in one sitting. Occasional binge drinking is defined as binge drinking 1 to 9 times per month. Frequent binge drinking is defined as binge drinking 10 or more times per month.



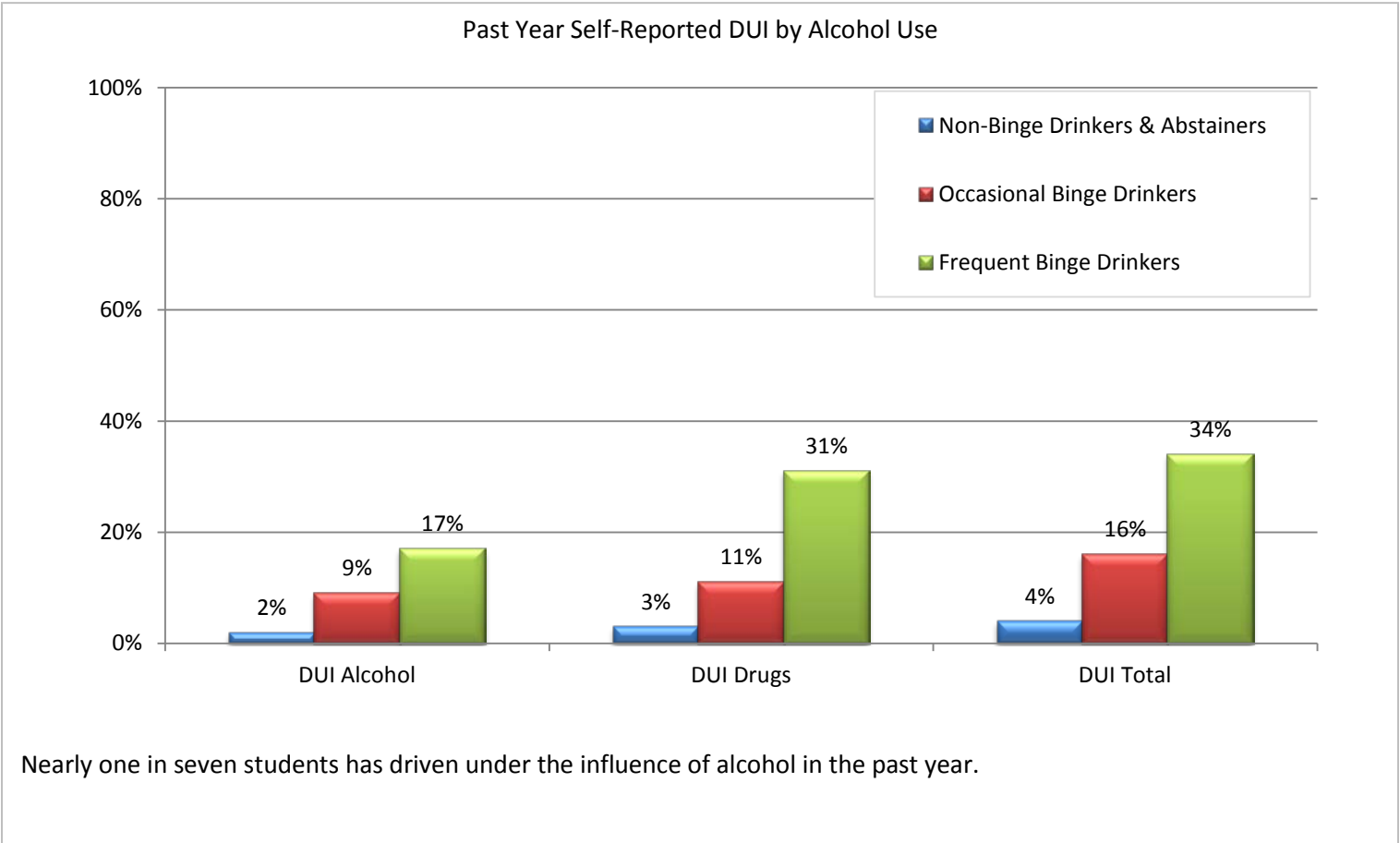
# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

Notes: Driving under the influence is defined as driving after drinking any amount of alcohol or using any amount of drugs to get high.

# College Student Drug and Alcohol Use



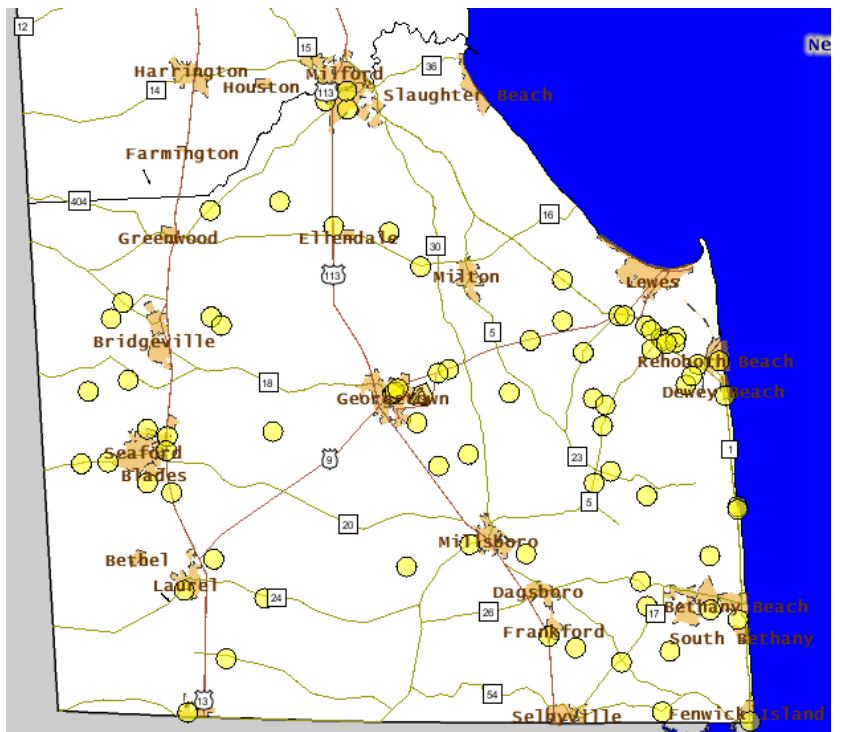
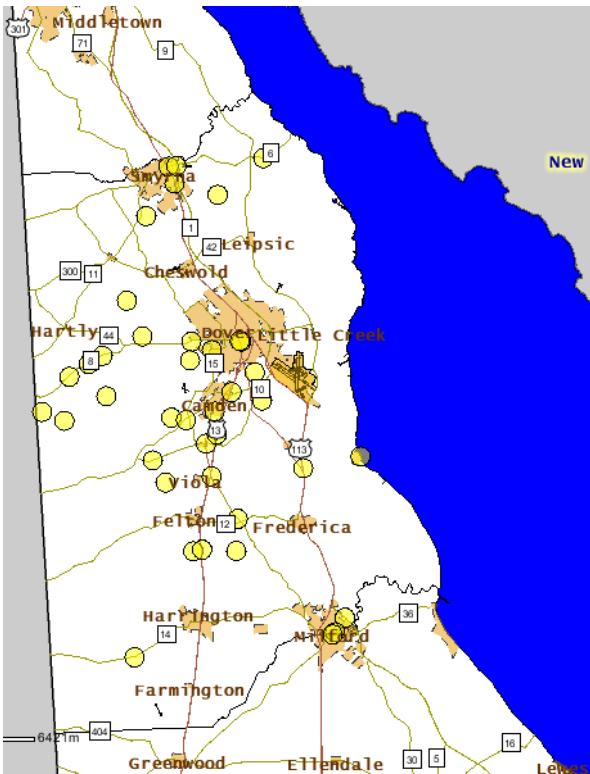
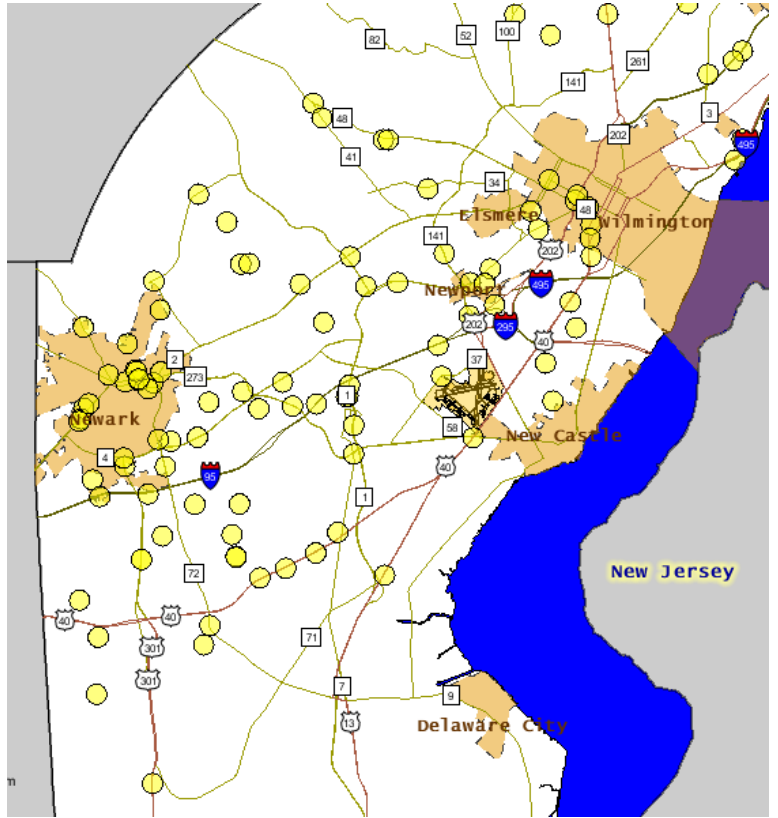
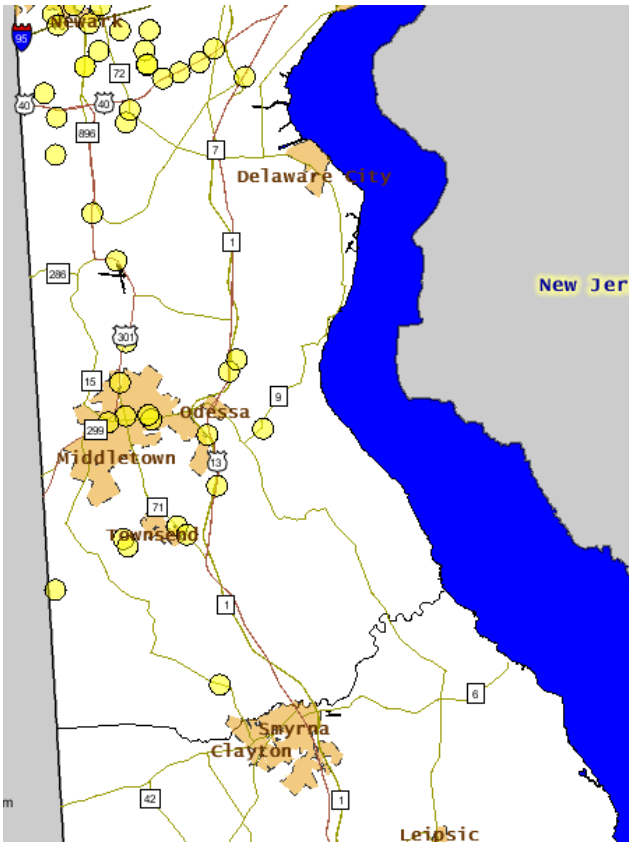
Source: 2012 College Risk Behaviors Study

Notes: Driving under the influence is defined as driving after drinking any amount of alcohol or using any amount of drugs to get high.

Notes: Notes: Binge drinking defined as drinking five or more drinks in one sitting. Occasional binge drinking is defined as binge drinking 1 to 9 times per month. Frequent binge drinking is defined as binge drinking 10 or more times per month.

# Center for Highway Asset Management Programs (CHAMPS)

## Locations of Alcohol-related Motor Vehicle Accidents, 2009



## TRENDS OVER TIME

### Consumption

*NSDUH* State estimate trends 2002-2009

*DSS* Long term trends of 5th, 8th, 11th Graders  
1989-2011

### Consequences

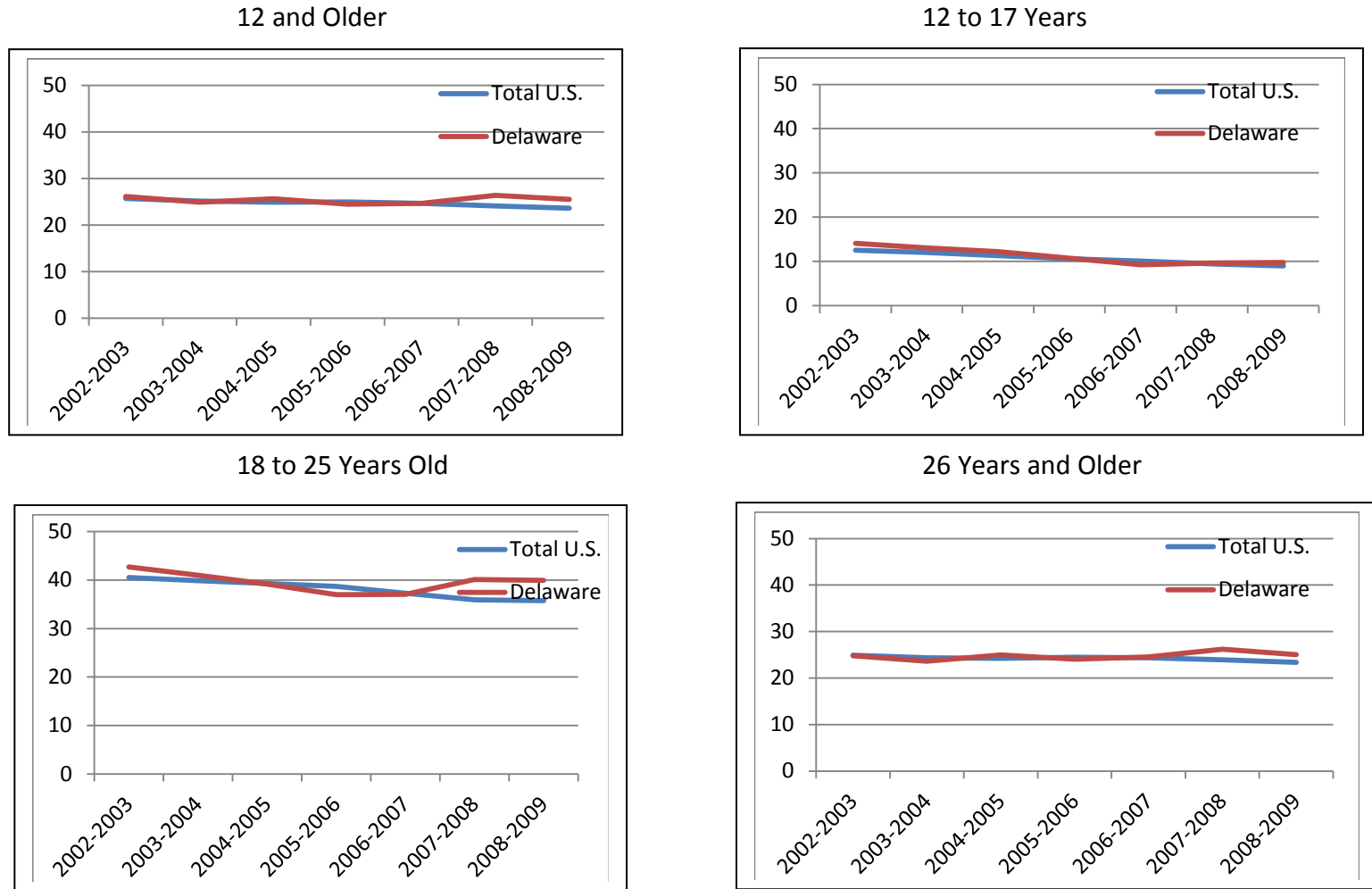
*NSDUH* State estimate trends 2002-2009  
(see below in Comparisons)

*YRBS* Youth related consequences 1999-2009)  
(see below in Comparisons)

*SEDS* Mortality, Morbidity, Crime, and Treatment—  
Alcohol and Drug Related

DE State Police and Office of Highway Safety

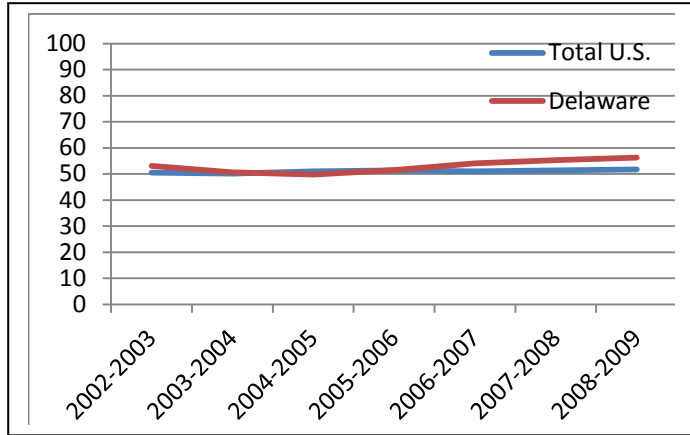
**Table 1: Percentage of Respondents Reporting Cigarette Use in Past Month**



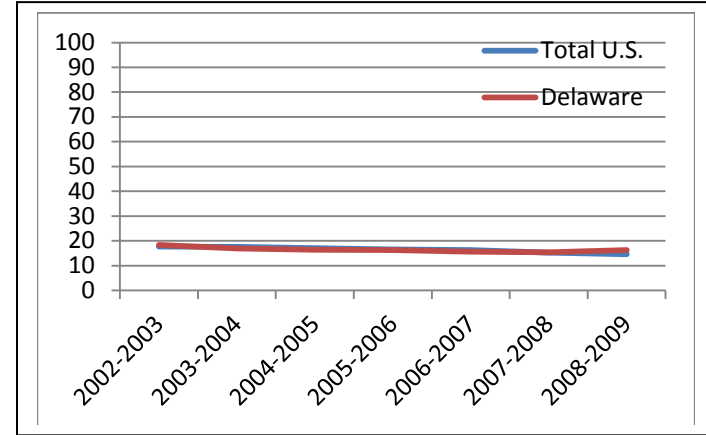
Source: 2002-2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Note: Due to overlap, the Total U.S. line may not be completely visible.

**Table 2: Percentage of Respondents Reporting Alcohol Use in Past Month**

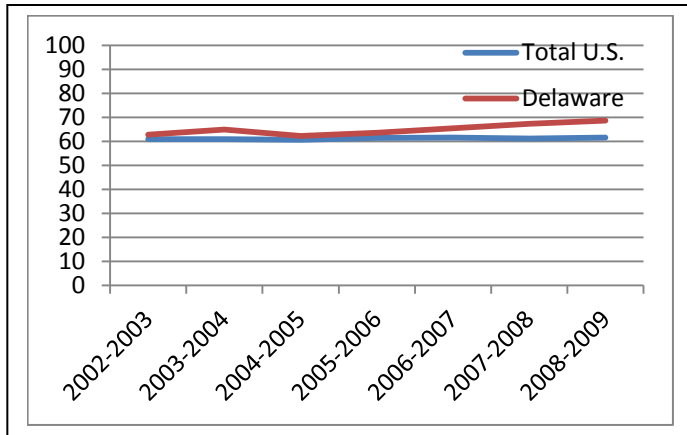
**12 and Older**



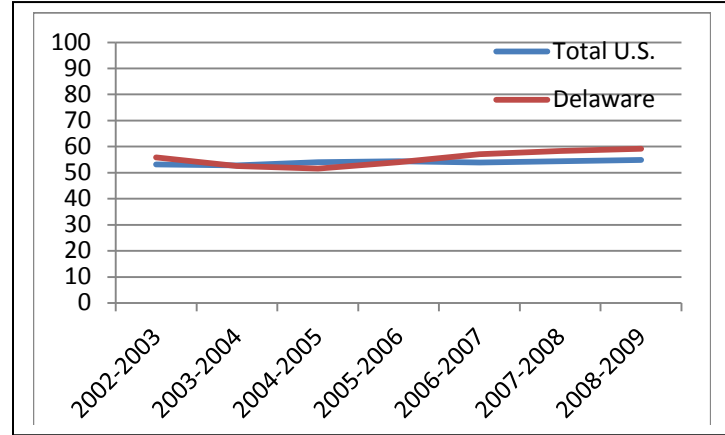
**12 to 17 Years**



**18 to 25 Years Old**

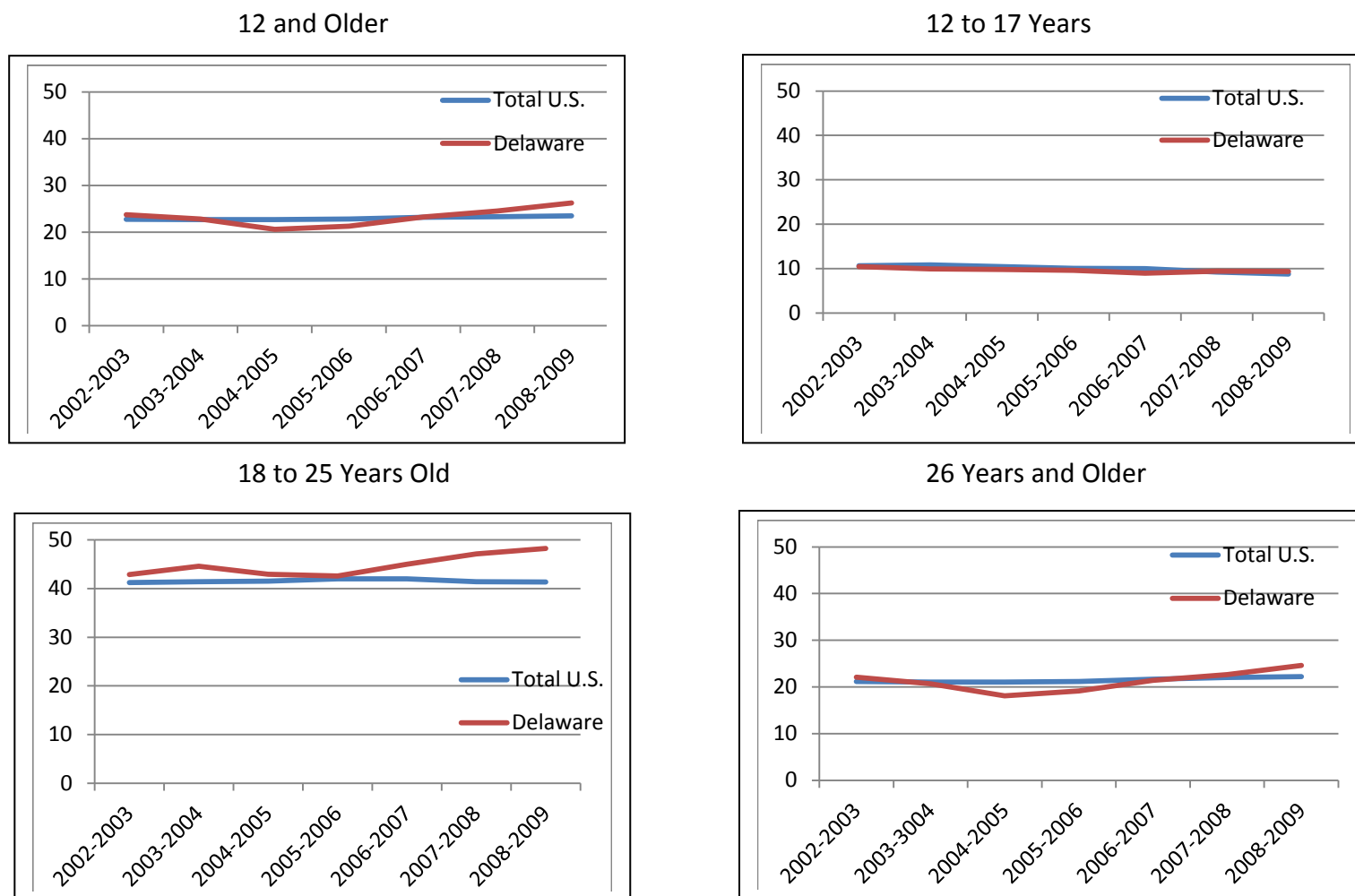


**26 Years and Older**



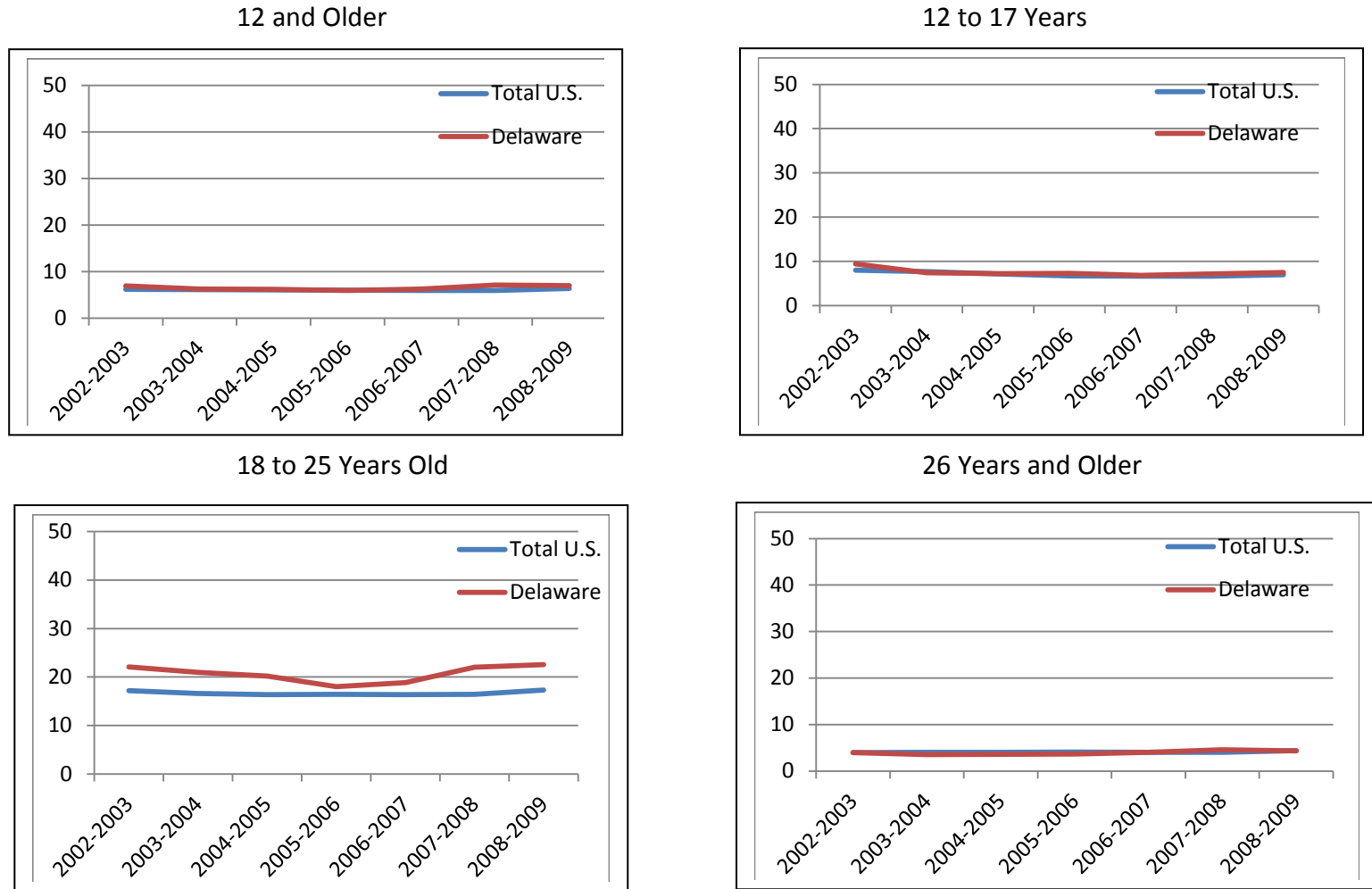
Source: 2002-2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Note: Due to overlap, the Total U.S. line may not be completely visible.

**Table 3: Percentage of Respondents Reporting Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month**



Source: 2002-2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Note: Due to overlap, the Total U.S. line may not be completely visible.

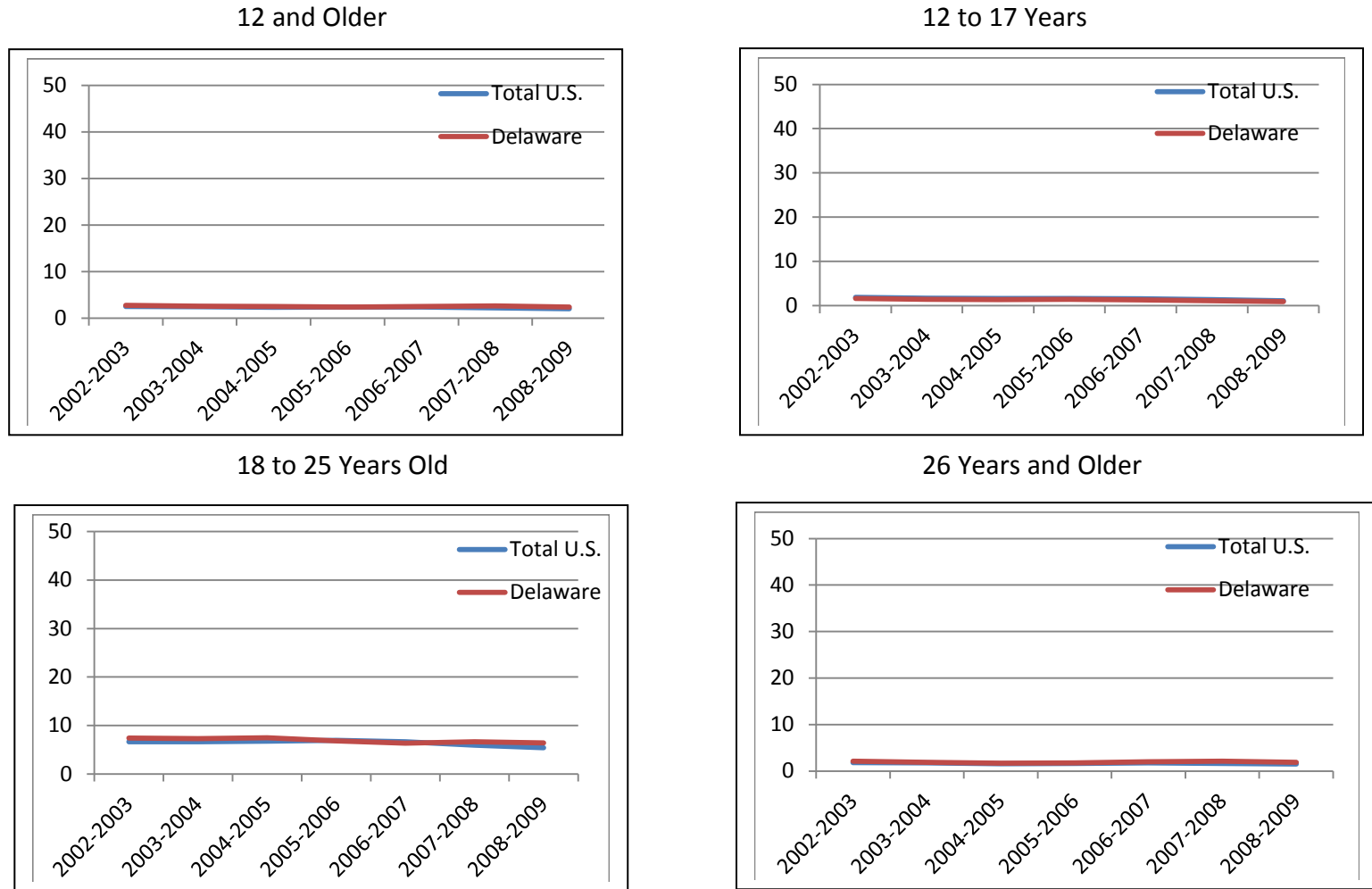
**Table 4: Percentage of Respondents Reporting Marijuana Use in Past Month**



Source: 2002-2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Note: Due to overlap, the Total U.S. line may not be completely visible.

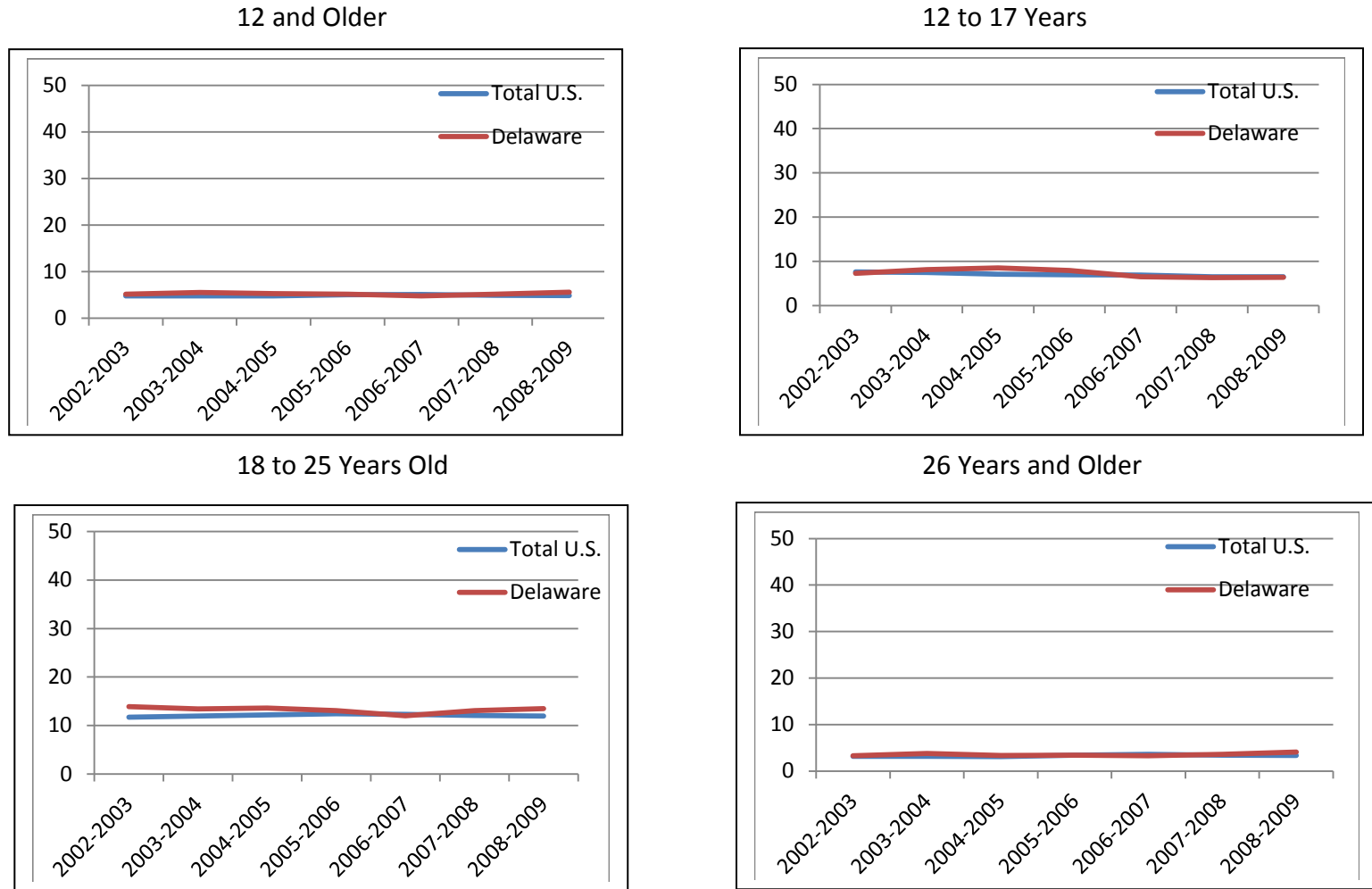


**Table 5: Percentage of Respondents Reporting Cocaine Use in Past Year**



Source: 2002-2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Note: Due to overlap, the Total U.S. line may not be completely visible.

**Table 6: Percentage of Respondents Reporting Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year**



Source: 2002-2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health; Note: Due to overlap, the Total U.S. line may not be completely visible.

TRENDS IN MONTHLY USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL DRUGS AMONG DELAWARE EIGHTH  
GRADERS 1989-PRESENT  
(Percentages)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Inhalants <sup>d</sup>	2	2	2	1	2	2	9	6	9	8	5	6	5	5	6	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Hallucinogens	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stimulants	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin <sup>ab</sup>	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Designer Drugs/ Ecstasy <sup>ab</sup>	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ritalin <sup>ac</sup>	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Painkillers <sup>ac</sup>	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2

Note: (-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.

<sup>a</sup>(na) indicates question was not asked that year.

<sup>b</sup> Through 1999, the question asked about “designer drugs (XTC, Special K & Roche)”. From 2000 on the question asked explicitly about ecstasy.

<sup>c</sup>Ritalin question added 2001. Painkillers question added 2002.

<sup>d</sup>Inhalant question altered in 2005 and 2006.

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

TRENDS IN MONTHLY USE OF OTHER ILLEGAL DRUGS AMONG DELAWARE ELEVENTH  
GRADERS 1989-PRESENT  
(Percentages)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Inhalants <sup>d</sup>	3	2	1	2	1	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	2	1	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Stimulants	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Cocaine	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Heroin <sup>ab</sup>	1	-	1	-	-	n a	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Designer Drugs/ Ecstasy <sup>ab</sup>	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ritalin <sup>ac</sup>	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Painkillers <sup>ac</sup>	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	n a	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3

Note: (-) indicates less than one-half of one percent.

<sup>a</sup>(na) indicates question was not asked that year.

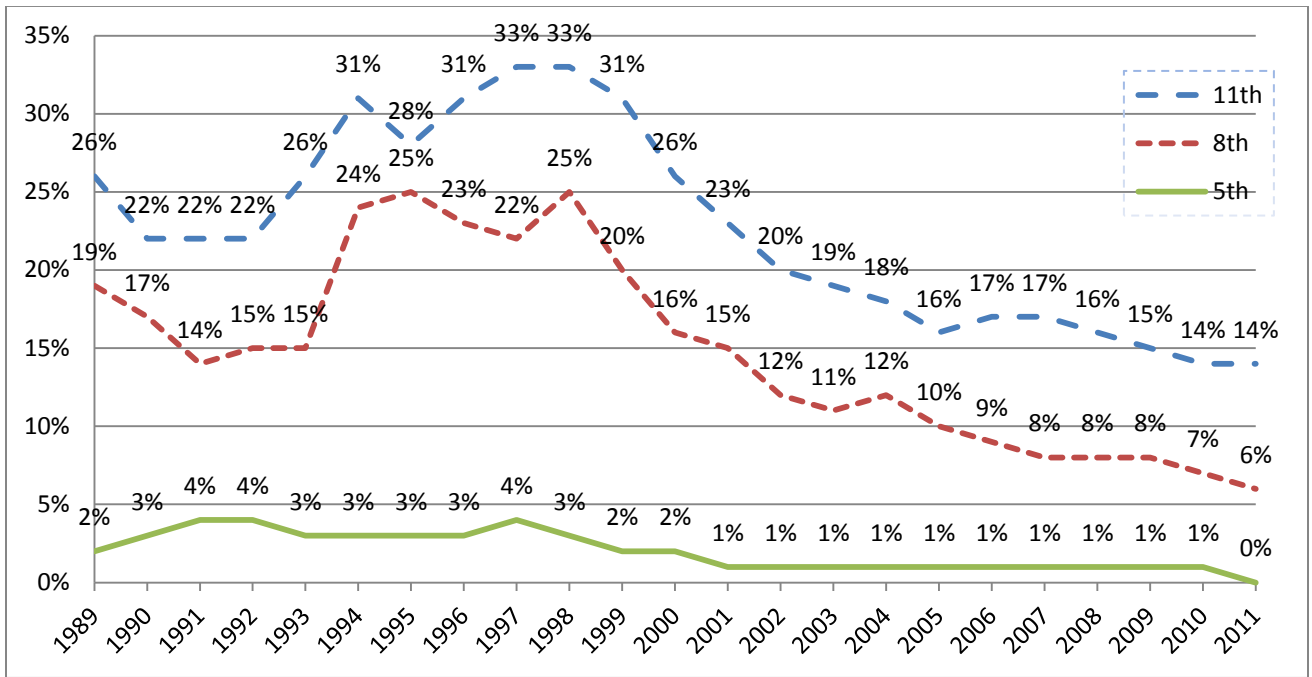
<sup>b</sup> Through 1999, the question asked about “designer drugs (XTC, Special K & Roche)”. From 2000 on the question asked explicitly about ecstasy.

<sup>c</sup>Ritalin question added 2001. Painkillers question added 2002.

<sup>d</sup>Inhalant question altered in 2005 and 2006.

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

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

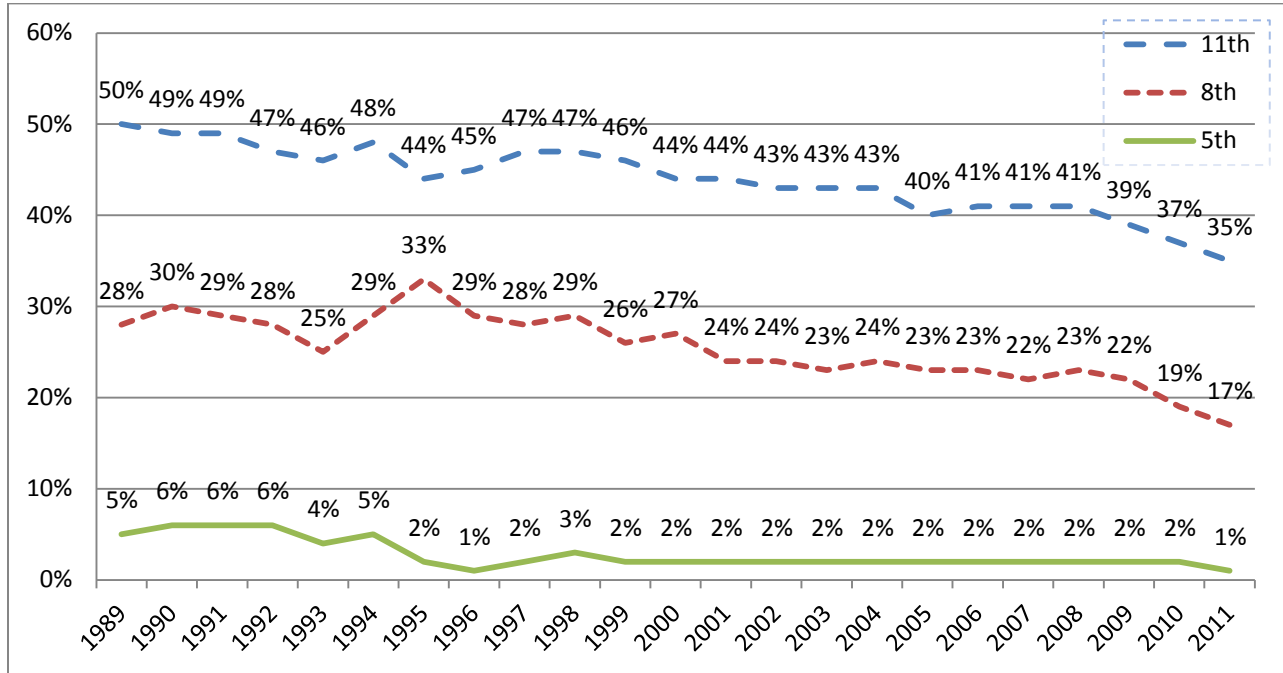


Regular use is defined as reports of about once a month or more often; see note, page 20.

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

These statistics contribute to the National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

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

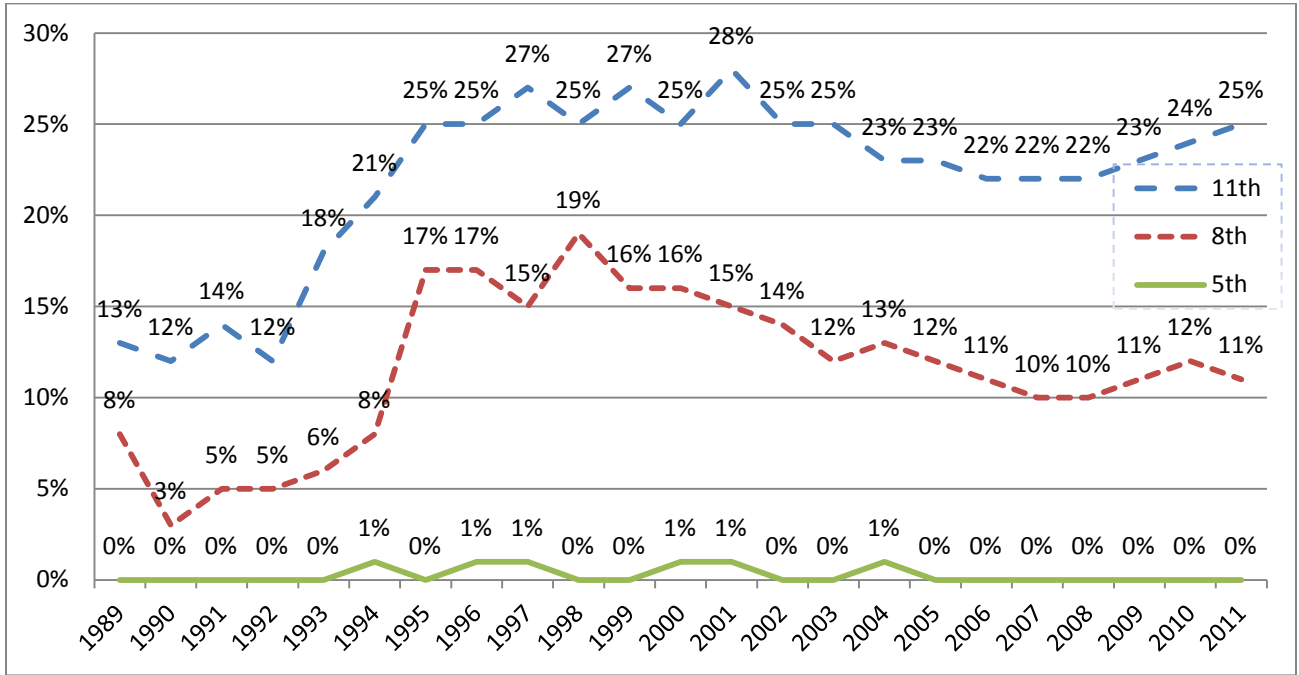


Regular use is defined as reports of about once a month or more often; see note, page 20.

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

These statistics contribute to the National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

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



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); Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware (1995-Present).

These statistics contribute to the National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

## TRENDS OVER TIME FOR DELAWARE FROM THE State Epidemiological Data System (SEDS)

(Population)	(AF)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
		774990	786398	795577	805946	817491	830364	843524	853476
Mortality:									
Suicide Count	0.2	86	82	108	74	94	93	83	91
Suicide Rate		11	10	14	9	12	11	10	10.7
Suicide Rate AF		2.2	2	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	2	2.1
Homicide Count	0.3	24	23	31	38	25	35	55	49
Homicide Rate		3	3	4	5	3	4	6.5	5.7
Homicide Rate AF		0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.71
Accidents Count	1	42	61	66	51	60	51	66	57
Accidents Rate AF		5	8	8	6	7	6	8	7
Drug Beh Death Count	1	3	4	6	1	10	28	4	4
Drug Beh Rate AF		0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.2	3.4	0.5	0.5
Health:									
Lung C Count	0.85	539	478	521	473	539	583	568	557
Lung C Rate		70	61	65	59	66	70	67	65.3
Lung C Rate AF		59.5	51.8	55.2	50.2	56.1	59.5	57.2	55.5
Alc Cirr Count	1	34	33	33	41	37	26	28	34
Cirrhosis Rate		8.8	9	9.4	10.9	12.5	9.4	7.9	8.7
Alc Cirr Rate AF		4	4	4	5	5	3	3	
Drug Poison/OD Count	1	44	47	48	75	62	51	62	
Drug Poison/OD Rate		6.5	7	8	10.4	9.4	7.6	7.4	9.1
Drug Pois Rate AF		6	6	6	9	8	6	7	
Crime:									
Assault Count	0.3	3489	3526	3292	3340	3693	3377	3707	3733
Assault Rate		450	448	414	414	452	407	439	437
Assault Rate AF		135	134.4	124.2	124.2	135.6	122.1	131.7	131.1
Robbery Count	0.03	1492	1414	1171	1320	1441	1343	1351	1791
Robbery Rate		193	180	147	164	176	162	160	209
Robbery Rate AF		5.8	5.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.8	6.3
Sex Assault Count	0.23			444	392	370	357	389	417
Sex Assault Rate		0	0	56	49	45	43	46	49
Sex Assault Rate AF		0	0	12.9	11.3	10.4	9.9	10.6	11.2
Theft Count	0.3	22634	21209	19710	18646	18933	19285	18328	20449
Theft Rate		2921	2697	2477	2314	2316	2322	2173	2396
Theft Rate AF		786.3	809.1	743.1	694.2	694.8	696.6	651.9	718.8
Burglary Count	0.3	5245	5196	5215	5568	6066	5669	5882	6337
Burglary Rate		677	661	655	691	742	683	697	742
Burglary Rate AF		203.1	198.3	196.5	207.3	222.6	204.9	209.1	222.7
Mot Veh Count	0.07	3043	3148	2809	3183	2944	2302	2389	2884
Mot Veh Rate		393	400	353	395	360	277	283	338
Mot Veh Rate AF		27.5	28	24.7	27.6	25.2	19.4	19.8	23.7
Domestic Violence		28128	26250	27212	28264	27776	27477	27569	28478
DV Rate		3629	3338	3420	3507	3398	3309	3268	3337
DV Rate AF (Alc)	0.12	435	401	410	421	408	397	392	400
DV Rate AF (Drugs)	0.007	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Treatment:									
Alcohol Count	1	2429	2759	2553	2422	2706	2685	2336	2084
Alcohol Rate AF		313	351	321	301	331	323	277	244
Other Count	1	4854	5030	4934	5307	5617	6197	6144	6132
Other Rate AF		626	640	620	658	687	746	728	718

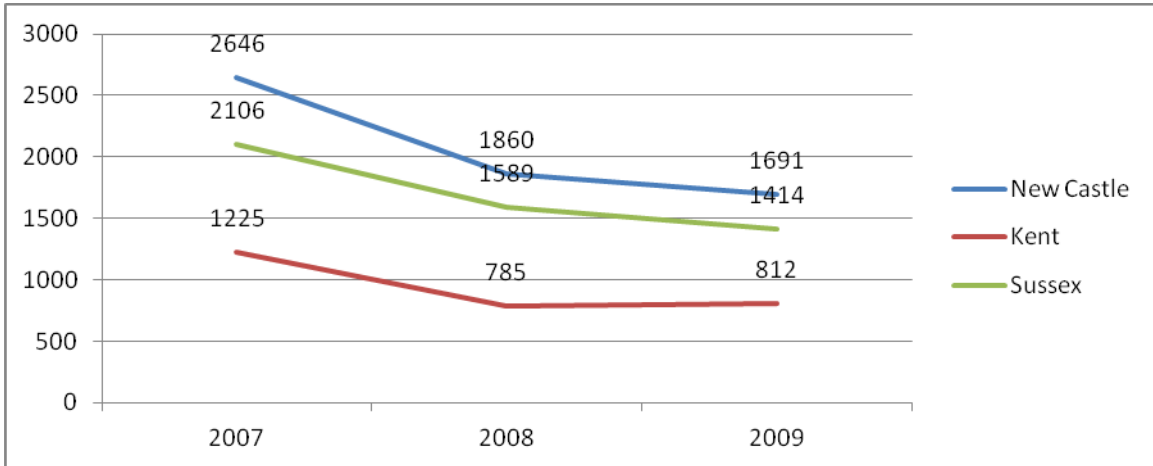


TRENDS OVER TIME FOR US POPULATION FROM THE STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA SYSTEM (SEDS)

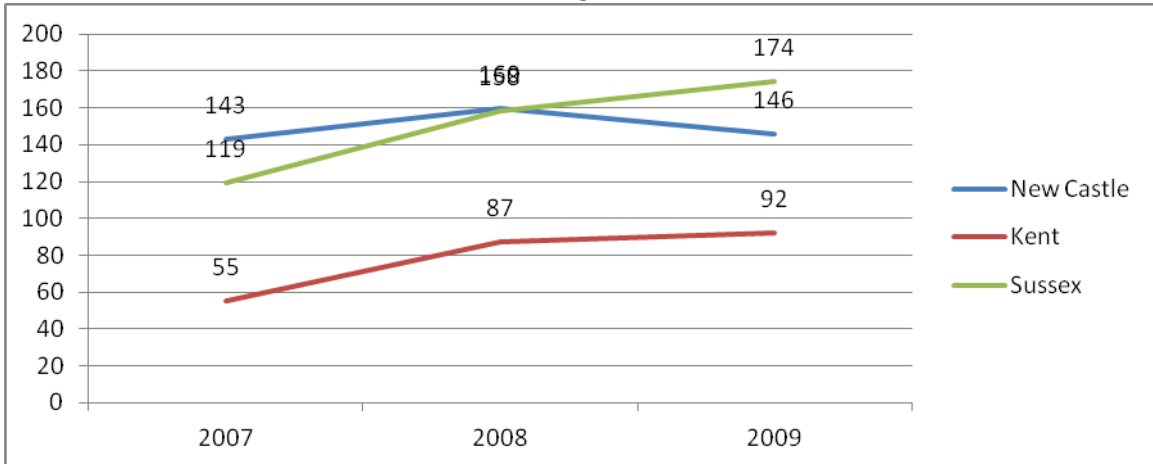
	(AF)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
(Population)		279040238	282177838	285093870	287974001	290810789	293655404	296410404	299398484	
<b>Mortality:</b>										
Suicide Count	0.2	29199	29350	30618	31655	31484	32439			
Suicide Rate		10.46	10.4	10.74	10.99	10.83	11.05	11	11.1	11.5
Suicide Rate AF		2.09	2.08	2.15	2.2	2.17	2.21	2.2	2.2	2.3
Homicide Count	0.3	16749	16590	17182	17442	17510	17165			
Homicide Rate		6	5.88	6.03	6.06	6.02	5.85	6	6.1	6
Homicide Rate AF		1.8	1.76	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.76	1.8	1.83	1.8
Accidents Count	1	14769.6	15498.2	15552.6	15626	15250.7	15195.4	15237.7	15945.3	
Accidents Rate AF		5.29	5.49	5.46	5.43	5.24	5.17	5.14	5.33	
Drug Beh Count	1	1935	1922	1947	2141	2304	2442			
Drug Beh Rate AF		0.69	0.68	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.83	0.9	0.9	0.7
<b>Health:</b>										
Lung C Count	0.85	152063	155431	155973	157630	157992	158009			
Lung C Rate		54.5	55.08	54.71	54.74	54.33	53.81	53.7	53	52.6
Lung C Rate AF		46.32	46.82	46.5	46.53	46.18	45.74	45.64	45.05	44.71
Alc Cirr	1	11958	12109	12207	12121	12360	12548			
Cirrhosis Rate		9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.7
Alc Cirr Rate AF		4.29	4.29	4.28	4.21	4.25	4.27			
Drug Pois	1	14020	14493	16169	20011	22299	23586			
Drug OD Poison Deaths		6	6.2	6.8	8.2	8.9	9.3	10.1	11.5	11.9
Drug Pois Rate AF		5.02	5.14	5.67	6.95	7.67	8.03			
<b>Crime:</b>										
Assault Count	0.3	858358	866736	863781	855939	823640	825444	831695		
Assault Rate		307.61	307.16	302.98	297.23	283.22	281.09	280.59	278	275
Assault Rate AF		92.28	92.15	90.89	89.17	84.97	84.33	84.18	83.4	82.5
Robbery Count	0.03	390676	396709	412104	410331	403911	392378	408179		
Robbery Rate		140.01	140.59	144.55	142.49	138.89	133.62	137.71	146	145
Robbery Rate AF		4.2	4.22	4.34	4.28	4.17	4.01	4.13	4.38	4.35
Sex Assault Count	0.23	79825	82103	83439	87916	86790	88825	88068		
Sex Assault Rate		28.61	29.1	29.27	30.53	29.84	30.25	29.71	29	28
Sex Assault Rate AF		6.58	6.69	6.73	7.02	6.86	6.96	6.69	6.67	6.44
Theft Count	0.3	6406241	6480043	6632906	6671518	6658661	6630118	6445201		
Theft Rate		2295.81	2296.44	2326.57	2316.71	2289.69	2257.79	2174.42	2096	2074
Theft Rate AF		668.74	688.93	697.97	695.01	686.91	677.34	652.33	628.8	622.2
Burglary Count	0.3	1940812	1917543	1990991	2037739	2048237	2050196	2060027		
Burglary Rate		695.53	679.55	698.36	707.61	704.32	698.16	694.99	698	693
Burglary Rate AF		208.66	203.86	209.51	212.28	211.3	209.45	208.5	209.4	207.9
Mot Veh Count	0.07	1087123	1111930	1182915	1207701	1223658	1206800	1206205		
Mot Veh Rate		389.59	394.05	414.92	419.38	420.77	410.96	406.94	389	355
Mot Veh Rate AF		27.27	27.58	29.04	29.36	29.45	28.77	28.49	27.23	24.85
Domestic Violence										
DV Rate										
DV Rate AF (Alc)	0.12									
DV Rate AF (Drugs)	0.007									
<b>Treatment:</b>										
Alcohol Count	1									
Alcohol Rate AF										
Other Count	1									
Other Rate AF										

Delaware State Police and Office of Highway Safety

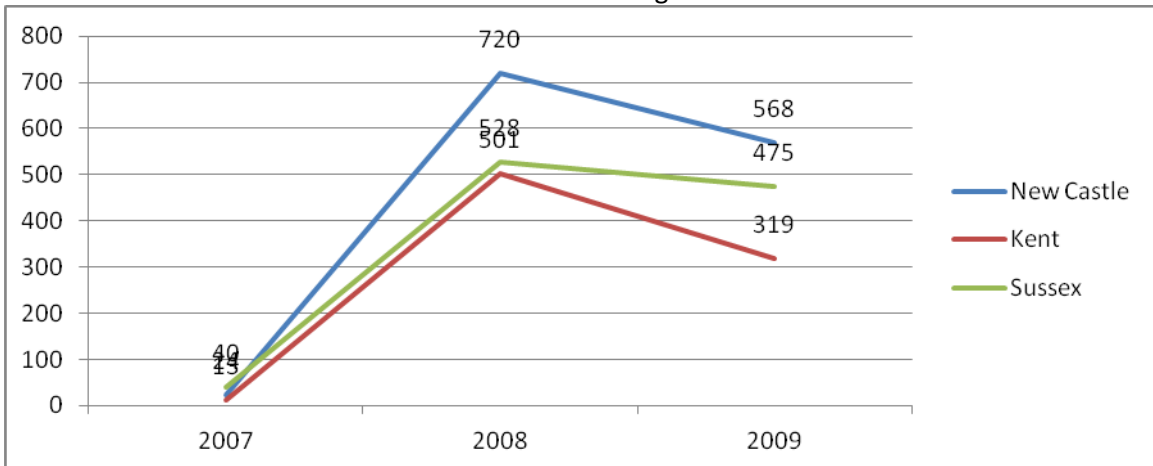
DUI Alcohol Arrests



DUI Drug Arrests

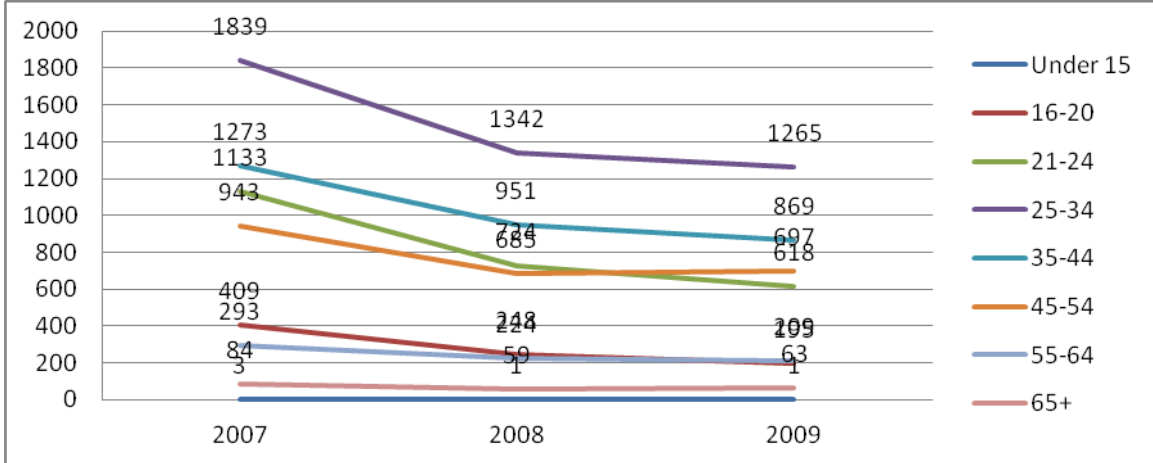


DUI Alcohol AND Drug Arrests

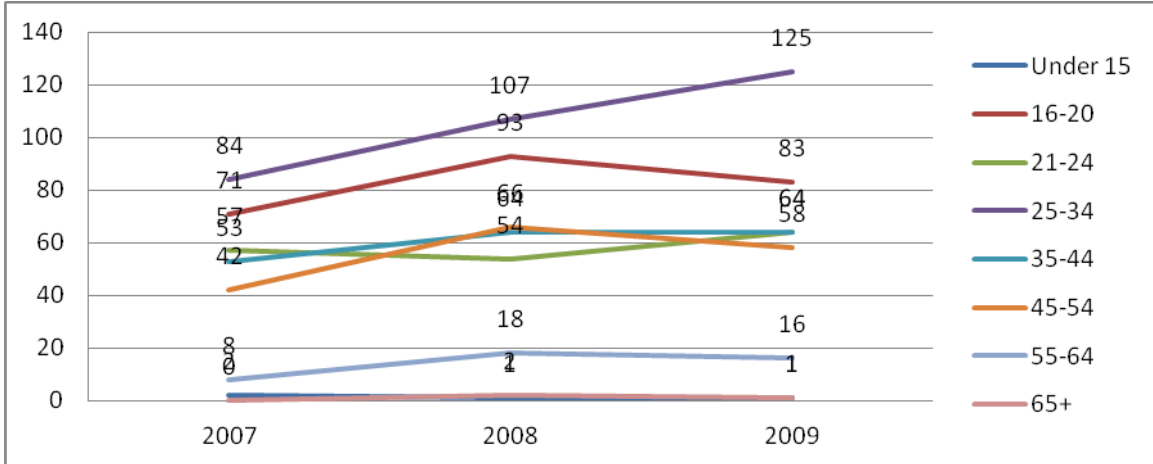


Delaware State Police and Office of Highway Safety

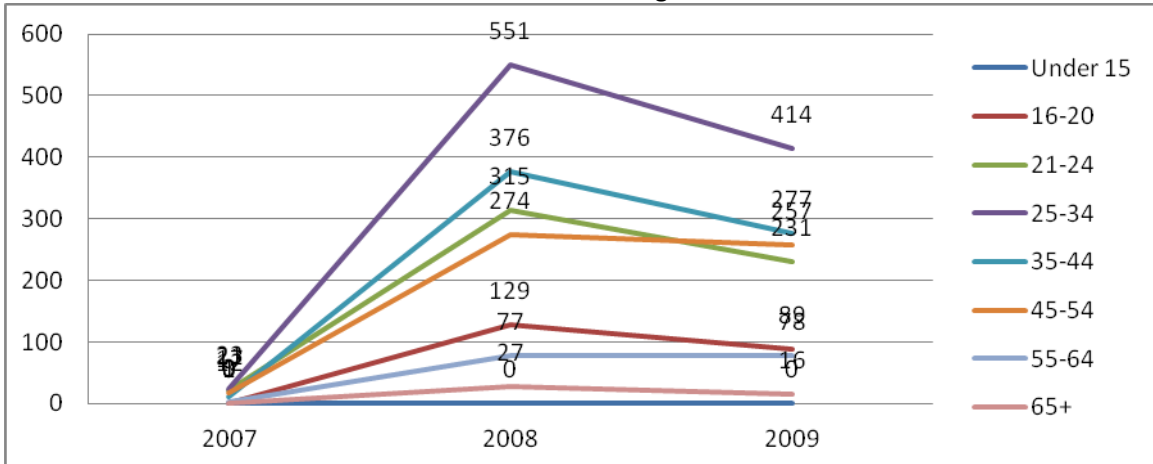
DUI Alcohol Arrests



DUI Drug Arrests

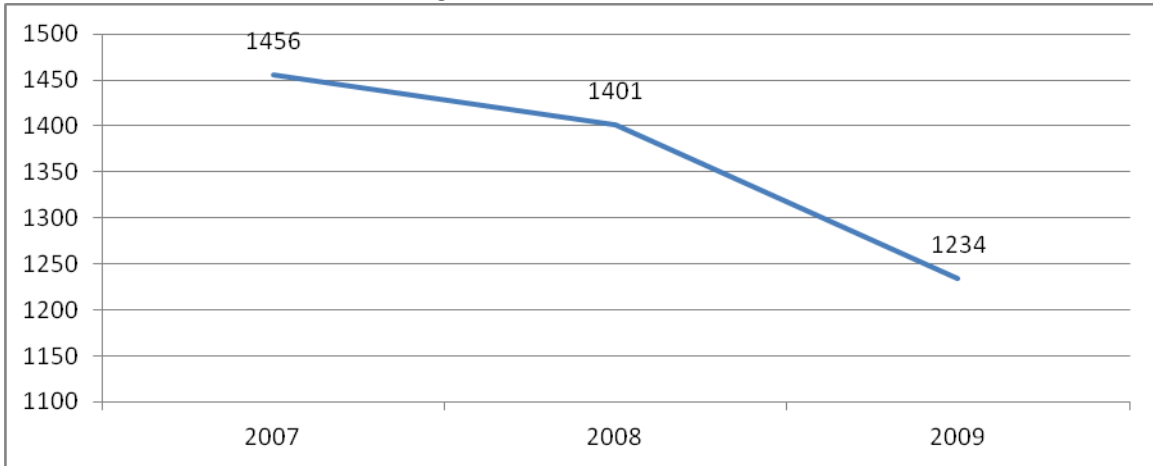


DUI Alcohol AND Drug Arrests

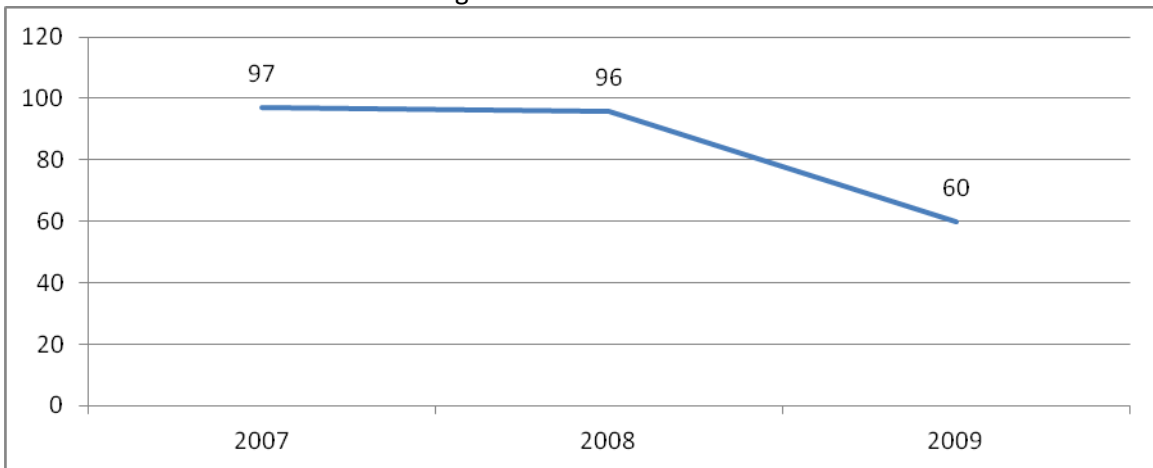


Delaware State Police and Office of Highway Safety

Underage Possession of Alcohol Arrests

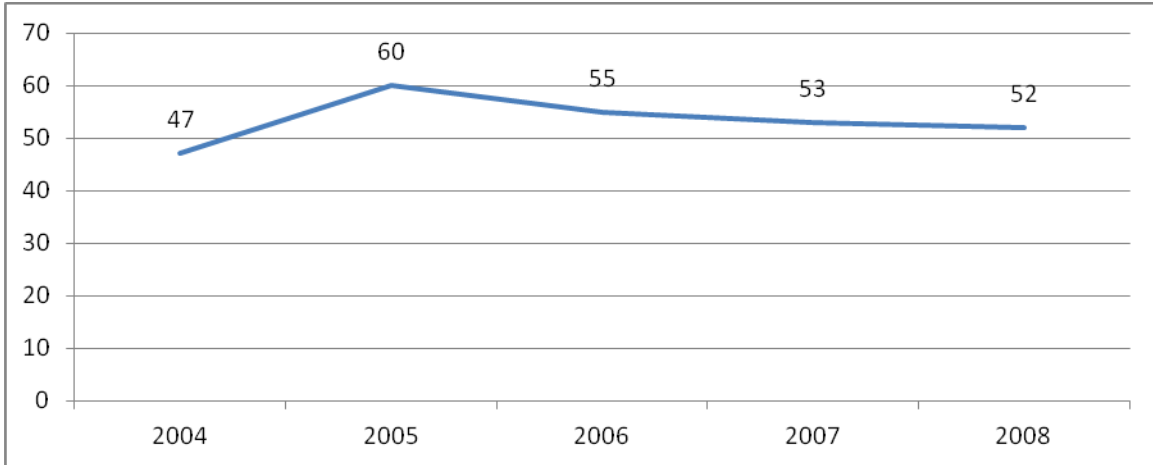


Underage Arrests for Fraudulent IDs

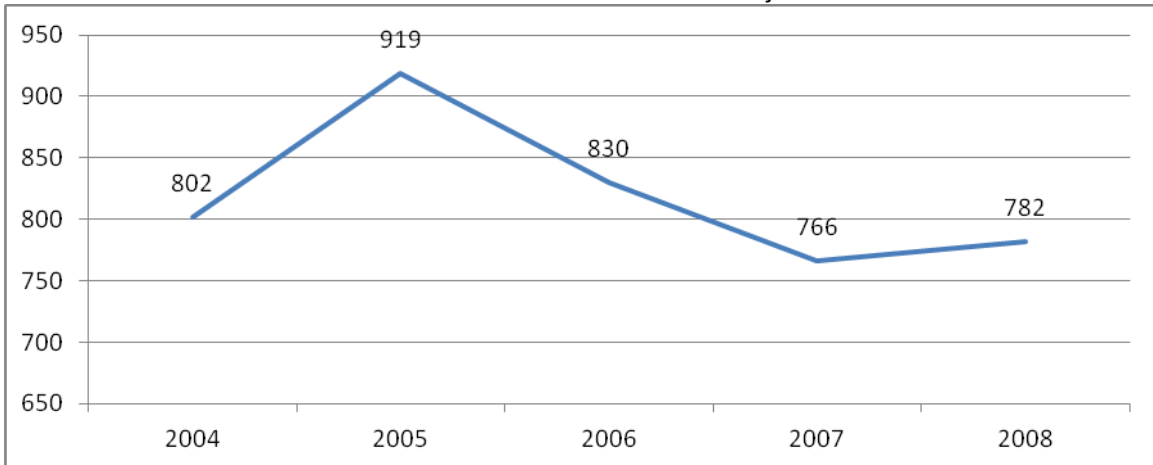


Delaware State Police and Office of Highway Safety

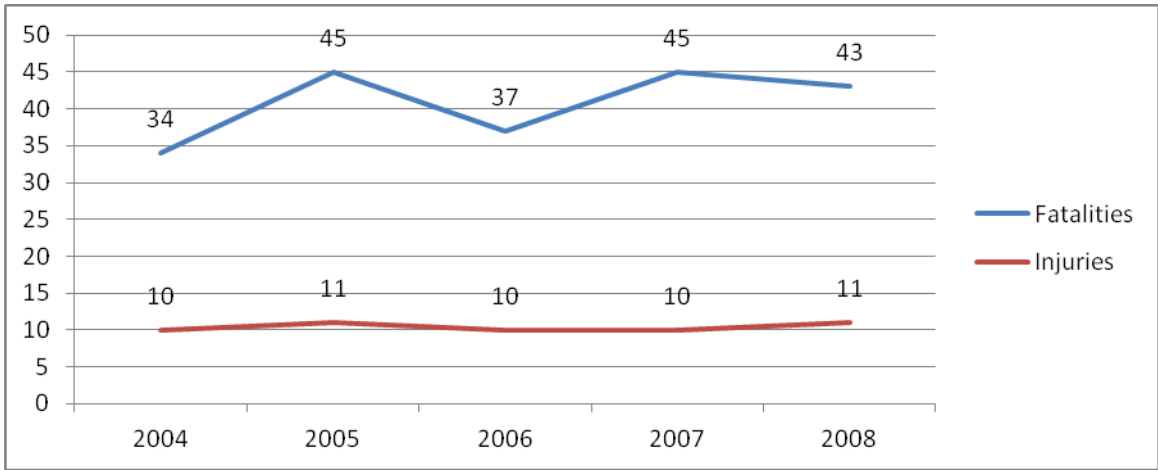
Number of Alcohol Related Traffic Fatalities



Number of Alcohol Related Traffic Injuries



Proportion of Traffic Fatalities and Injuries that were Alcohol Related



# COMPARISONS DELAWARE AND NATIONAL ESTIMATES

## Consumption

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2010  
National Comparisons*

*NSDUH Delaware, Regional & National Comparisons 2002-  
2009*

*YRBS Delaware and National Comparisons 1999-2011*

*DSS and National Comparisons 1999-2011*

## Consequences

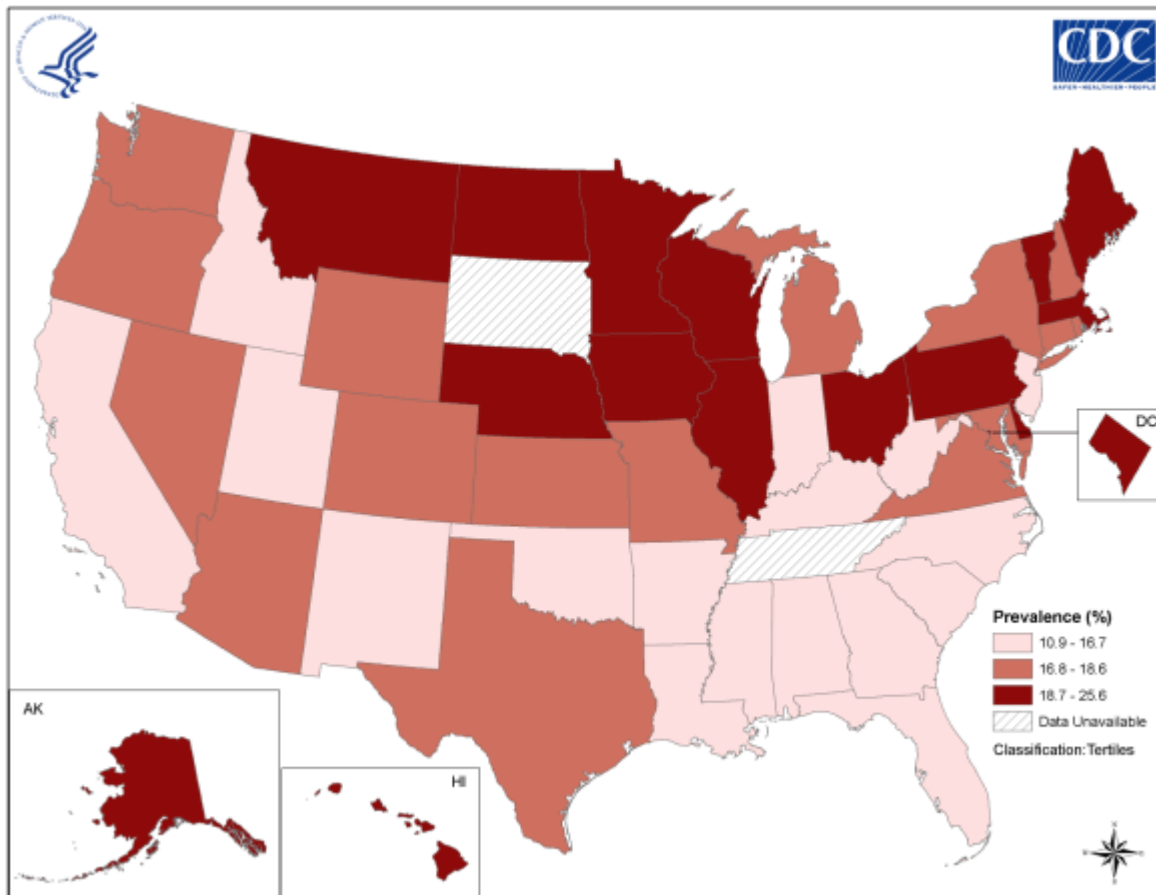
*NSDUH Delaware, Regional & National Comparisons 2007-  
2009*

*YRBS Delaware and National Comparisons 1999-2011*

*SEDS Mortality, Morbidity, Crime, and Treatment—  
Alcohol and Drug Related*

## Prevalence of Binge Drinking Among Adults, 2010 — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Using data from 2010, the BRFSS indicated that the state of Delaware was in the high category for adult binge drinking. The data indicated that Delaware was in a higher category than any neighboring state, and also in a higher category than any other mid-Atlantic state.





State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	8.25	8.35	.559	11.44 <sup>a</sup>	9.65	.000	20.24	20.43	.656	5.72	6.10	.111
Northeast	8.45	8.85	.194	11.87 <sup>a</sup>	9.90	.000	23.71	23.92	.804	5.58	6.17	.114
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>.932</b>	<b>13.54<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>.035</b>	<b>25.77</b>	<b>25.14</b>	<b>.788</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>.548</b>
Maryland	7.57	6.83	.307	10.76	9.32	.261	22.02 <sup>b</sup>	18.10	.079	4.85	4.60	.751
New Jersey	6.97	6.78	.767	10.42	8.37	.133	21.36	20.48	.684	4.48	4.46	.975
Pennsylvania	7.50 <sup>b</sup>	6.77	.089	11.28 <sup>a</sup>	8.68	.000	20.54 <sup>a</sup>	18.03	.029	4.91	4.68	.665

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	10.78	10.28	.827	15.38 <sup>a</sup>	13.28	.000	29.13	29.08	.927	6.95 <sup>b</sup>	7.36	.074
Northeast	11.69	11.69	.995	16.39 <sup>a</sup>	13.90	.000	33.77	33.89	.897	7.58	7.67	.818
Delaware	11.65	11.86	.816	18.20	15.50	.146	33.24	35.93	.287	7.09	7.41	.751
Maryland	10.54	10.20	.688	14.75	13.36	.408	30.31	28.93	.586	6.84	6.63	.815
New Jersey	8.64	9.20	.426	14.03	11.65	.131	29.40	30.03	.796	5.00	5.68	.339
Pennsylvania	9.88 <sup>a</sup>	8.90	.044	15.24 <sup>a</sup>	11.48	.000	29.95 <sup>a</sup>	25.39	.001	5.95	5.88	.904

NOTE: *p* value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002, 2003, 2008, and 2009.

Table C.3 *Marijuana Use in Past Month*, by Age Group and State: 2002-2003 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	6.18	6.36	.201	8.03 <sup>a</sup>	6.98	.000	17.17	17.30	.765	4.01 <sup>a</sup>	4.40	.035
Northeast	6.78	6.98	.418	8.84 <sup>a</sup>	7.74	.009	21.00	21.06	.935	4.26	4.51	.398
Delaware	6.89	6.98	.880	9.41	7.49	.102	22.06	22.54	.839	3.96	4.33	.573
Maryland	5.73	5.41	.574	7.87	6.86	.380	19.43	16.28	.121	3.27	3.39	.834
New Jersey	5.05	5.02	.961	7.33	6.12	.272	17.89	17.39	.804	2.93	2.98	.931
Pennsylvania	5.64	5.12	.133	8.18 <sup>a</sup>	6.38	.004	17.66 <sup>a</sup>	15.27	.024	3.37	3.30	.852

Table D.4 *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month*, by Age Group and State: 2002-2003 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	39.05 <sup>a</sup>	36.06	.000	33.66 <sup>a</sup>	32.28	.001	24.19 <sup>a</sup>	21.75	.000	42.38 <sup>a</sup>	39.01	.000
Northeast	36.36 <sup>a</sup>	34.19	.002	30.73	30.32	.616	20.56 <sup>b</sup>	19.24	.082	39.58 <sup>a</sup>	37.18	.007
Delaware	37.95 <sup>a</sup>	33.60	.034	30.07	30.69	.801	22.13 <sup>b</sup>	18.58	.074	41.69 <sup>a</sup>	36.46	.039
Maryland	35.62	35.09	.797	30.86	31.85	.684	22.51	20.60	.404	38.35	37.96	.879
New Jersey	41.79 <sup>a</sup>	36.24	.012	35.58 <sup>a</sup>	29.41	.015	23.13 <sup>a</sup>	18.57	.030	42.25 <sup>a</sup>	39.82	.047
Pennsylvania	40.78	40.35	.715	32.97 <sup>a</sup>	38.33	.000	21.48 <sup>a</sup>	25.86	.000	44.91	42.97	.191

NOTE: *p* value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002, 2003, 2008 and 2009.

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value
Total U.S.	1.81 <sup>b</sup>	1.73	.094	6.57 <sup>a</sup>	5.70	.000	6.82	6.98	.507	0.13	0.12	.978
Northeast	1.85 <sup>b</sup>	1.73	.093	7.10 <sup>a</sup>	5.75	.000	7.75	7.55	.649	.012	.012	.960
Delaware	1.89	2.14	.238	7.94	6.70	.190	7.21 <sup>b</sup>	9.62	.080	0.12	0.13	.699
Maryland	1.86	1.73	.497	6.67	5.40	.112	7.16	7.85	.547	0.13	0.11	.726
New Jersey	1.57	1.50	.695	6.62 <sup>a</sup>	4.90	.023	5.97	7.69	.115	0.12	0.10	.725
Pennsylvania	1.72 <sup>a</sup>	1.34	.000	6.65 <sup>a</sup>	4.66	.000	7.51 <sup>a</sup>	5.90	.012	0.10	0.10	.885

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value
Total U.S.	3.73 <sup>b</sup>	3.53	.088	5.70 <sup>a</sup>	4.46	.000	8.17	8.09	.475	2.68	2.63	.703
Northeast	3.38	3.45	.670	5.35 <sup>a</sup>	4.06	.000	8.51	8.84	.470	2.31	2.47	.470
Delaware	3.91	3.99	.886	6.02	4.67	.144	10.12	9.20	.514	2.58	3.04	.436
Maryland	3.44 <sup>b</sup>	2.67	.083	4.87	3.80	.196	7.66	5.96	.137	2.58	1.97	.260
New Jersey	3.40	2.78	.131	5.15 <sup>b</sup>	3.61	.052	9.12	7.71	.261	2.36	1.92	.367
Pennsylvania	3.44	3.02	.150	5.51 <sup>a</sup>	4.17	.011	8.04	7.50	.459	2.43	2.14	.416

NOTE: p value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002, 2003, 2008 and 2009.

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value
Total U.S.	2.50 <sup>a</sup>	2.00	.000	1.90 <sup>a</sup>	1.10	.000	6.67 <sup>a</sup>	5.40	.000	1.85 <sup>a</sup>	1.53	.010
Northeast	2.52	2.33	.242	1.67 <sup>a</sup>	1.09	.000	7.17 <sup>a</sup>	6.45	.082	1.89	1.78	.597
Delaware	2.76	2.37	.359	1.61 <sup>a</sup>	0.91	.025	7.38	6.40	.402	2.12	1.87	.632
Maryland	2.05	1.52	.130	1.38 <sup>b</sup>	0.87	.097	4.80	3.79	.242	1.70	1.22	.264
New Jersey	2.25	1.76	.124	1.78 <sup>a</sup>	1.03	.038	6.49	4.92	.137	1.71	1.36	.353
Pennsylvania	2.37	2.03	.214	1.49 <sup>a</sup>	1.01	.034	6.62 <sup>a</sup>	4.84	.004	1.79	1.69	.746

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value
Total U.S.	4.79	4.84	.708	7.61 <sup>a</sup>	6.51	.000	11.70	11.94	.388	3.20	3.40	.207
Northeast	4.05 <sup>b</sup>	4.38	.089	6.37 <sup>a</sup>	5.30	.003	11.22	12.00	.123	2.62	2.98	.107
Delaware	5.12	5.56	.456	7.30	6.38	.359	13.90	13.49	.806	3.33	4.13	.234
Maryland	4.03	3.75	.520	5.95	5.18	.397	10.52	9.40	.420	2.75	2.62	.798
New Jersey	3.61	3.76	.719	5.89	4.57	.137	9.95	11.55	.254	2.42	2.46	.932
Pennsylvania	3.81	4.12	.305	6.24	5.57	.253	10.86	10.33	.518	2.36	2.93	.118

NOTE: p value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002, 2003, 2008 and 2009.

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value
Total U.S.	50.50 <sup>a</sup>	51.75	.018	17.67 <sup>a</sup>	14.66	.000	60.91	61.51	.450	53.22 <sup>a</sup>	54.83	.008
Northeast	55.33 <sup>b</sup>	56.66	.096	19.24 <sup>a</sup>	16.23	.000	66.19	67.82	.116	58.21	59.68	.127
Delaware	53.06	56.32	.121	18.35	16.29	.243	62.71 <sup>a</sup>	68.56	.017	55.89	59.19	.207
Maryland	54.67	54.00	.746	17.14 <sup>a</sup>	13.29	.026	64.21	60.82	.209	58.34	58.03	.906
New Jersey	57.73	54.27	.112	18.77 <sup>a</sup>	15.12	.026	65.06	64.93	.957	61.72	57.49	.114
Pennsylvania	51.10 <sup>a</sup>	55.40	.001	18.06 <sup>a</sup>	14.98	.003	64.85 <sup>a</sup>	68.45	.018	53.14 <sup>a</sup>	58.10	.001

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value	2002-2003	2008-2009	p value
Total U.S.	22.75 <sup>a</sup>	23.46	.015	10.65 <sup>a</sup>	8.82	.000	41.25	41.35	.824	21.20 <sup>a</sup>	22.25	.006
Northeast	23.82	24.48	.245	11.33 <sup>a</sup>	9.82	.003	44.69	44.98	.728	22.10	22.79	.329
Delaware	23.71	26.23	.114	10.46	9.38	.488	42.89 <sup>a</sup>	48.25	.038	22.12	24.63	.210
Maryland	21.65	20.92	.628	9.43	8.15	.288	39.77	36.65	.208	20.48	19.89	.752
New Jersey	21.74 <sup>b</sup>	24.41	.090	10.11	9.18	.499	41.95	44.13	.378	20.36	23.26	.134
Pennsylvania	22.83	24.05	.182	11.24 <sup>a</sup>	8.68	.001	45.96	44.83	.421	20.59 <sup>b</sup>	22.49	.095

NOTE: p value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002, 2003, 2008 and 2009.

Table D.11 *Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week*, by Age Group and State: 2002-2003 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	42.04	41.93	.766	38.36 <sup>a</sup>	40.23	.000	32.56	33.25	.101	44.20	43.65	.221
Northeast	39.65	40.27	.368	36.76 <sup>a</sup>	39.55	.001	28.81 <sup>a</sup>	30.85	.009	41.75	41.95	.811
Delaware	39.62	40.62	.612	39.63	40.36	.777	29.37	31.83	.337	41.39	42.11	.765
Maryland	41.88	43.11	.547	38.85 <sup>b</sup>	43.46	.077	35.09	37.67	.319	43.37	43.98	.808
New Jersey	44.79 <sup>b</sup>	40.81	.053	38.38	34.86	.167	34.09	31.57	.291	47.14	42.97	.101
Pennsylvania	37.29 <sup>a</sup>	40.82	.003	35.40 <sup>a</sup>	43.51	.000	26.27 <sup>a</sup>	32.28	.000	39.32 <sup>b</sup>	41.90	.089

Table D.12 *Alcohol Use and Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20*, by State: 2002-2003 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs

State	Alcohol Use in Past Month			Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	28.89 <sup>a</sup>	26.81	.000	19.22 <sup>a</sup>	17.74	.000
Northeast	31.50	30.77	.257	20.74	19.97	.175
Delaware	31.13	32.48	.471	20.37	22.21	.270
Maryland	28.10	25.95	.211	17.52	16.69	.551
New Jersey	29.38	27.24	.215	17.59	18.33	.608
Pennsylvania	30.86	29.42	.142	21.05 <sup>a</sup>	18.13	.001

NOTE: *p* value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002, 2003, 2008 and 2009.

Table D.13 *Tobacco Product Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: 2002-2003 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs*

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	30.09 <sup>a</sup>	28.02	.000	14.83 <sup>a</sup>	11.52	.000	45.02 <sup>a</sup>	41.51	.000	29.59 <sup>a</sup>	27.82	.000
Northeast	29.21 <sup>a</sup>	26.20	.000	14.42 <sup>a</sup>	10.92	.000	45.89 <sup>a</sup>	41.11	.000	28.45 <sup>a</sup>	25.53	.000
Delaware	29.52	30.13	.727	16.30 <sup>a</sup>	12.99	.041	46.47	45.48	.688	28.32	29.67	.537
Maryland	27.13 <sup>a</sup>	23.97	.050	12.70 <sup>a</sup>	8.67	.004	42.05 <sup>a</sup>	35.56	.009	26.76	23.96	.169
New Jersey	26.84	24.82	.260	13.65 <sup>a</sup>	9.81	.012	44.45 <sup>a</sup>	38.33	.013	26.04	24.60	.520
Pennsylvania	32.94 <sup>a</sup>	29.85	.004	16.75 <sup>a</sup>	11.94	.000	50.17 <sup>a</sup>	44.57	.000	32.24 <sup>a</sup>	29.58	.049

Table D.14 *Cigarette Use in Past Month, by Age Group and State: 2002-2003 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs*

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	25.71 <sup>a</sup>	23.61	.000	12.57 <sup>a</sup>	8.99	.000	40.50 <sup>a</sup>	35.76	.000	24.95 <sup>a</sup>	23.39	.003
Northeast	25.27 <sup>a</sup>	22.24	.000	12.72 <sup>a</sup>	8.46	.000	41.63 <sup>a</sup>	35.74	.000	24.27 <sup>a</sup>	21.63	.001
Delaware	26.09	25.51	.717	14.07 <sup>a</sup>	9.76	.003	42.69	39.92	.243	24.79	25.03	.904
Maryland	23.22 <sup>a</sup>	20.12	.043	11.08 <sup>a</sup>	7.43	.003	35.91 <sup>b</sup>	31.37	.060	22.88	19.84	.116
New Jersey	23.42	21.01	.158	11.83 <sup>a</sup>	7.63	.001	40.67 <sup>a</sup>	35.12	.024	22.46	20.49	.350
Pennsylvania	27.68 <sup>a</sup>	24.85	.008	14.73 <sup>a</sup>	9.64	.000	44.78 <sup>a</sup>	37.79	.000	26.59	24.55	.134

NOTE: *p* value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002, 2003, 2008 and 2009.

Table D.15 *Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day*, by Age Group and State: 2002-2003 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2002-2003	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	71.27 <sup>a</sup>	72.32	.008	63.67 <sup>a</sup>	67.74	.000	65.46 <sup>a</sup>	66.89	.006	73.33	73.85	.267
Northeast	72.37 <sup>a</sup>	74.71	.000	64.05 <sup>a</sup>	70.84	.000	66.33 <sup>a</sup>	69.85	.000	74.39 <sup>a</sup>	76.00	.037
Delaware	71.47	74.39	.108	63.20 <sup>a</sup>	70.32	.002	64.70 <sup>b</sup>	69.22	.052	73.70	75.75	.355
Maryland	71.76 <sup>b</sup>	74.82	.096	65.27	68.79	.126	63.95 <sup>a</sup>	68.84	.050	73.89	76.60	.227
New Jersey	75.17	74.48	.701	64.03 <sup>a</sup>	70.68	.004	66.84	69.84	.222	77.79	75.67	.333
Pennsylvania	68.77 <sup>a</sup>	71.97	.003	62.31 <sup>a</sup>	69.40	.000	61.54 <sup>a</sup>	66.93	.000	70.77 <sup>b</sup>	73.11	.079

NOTE: *p* value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

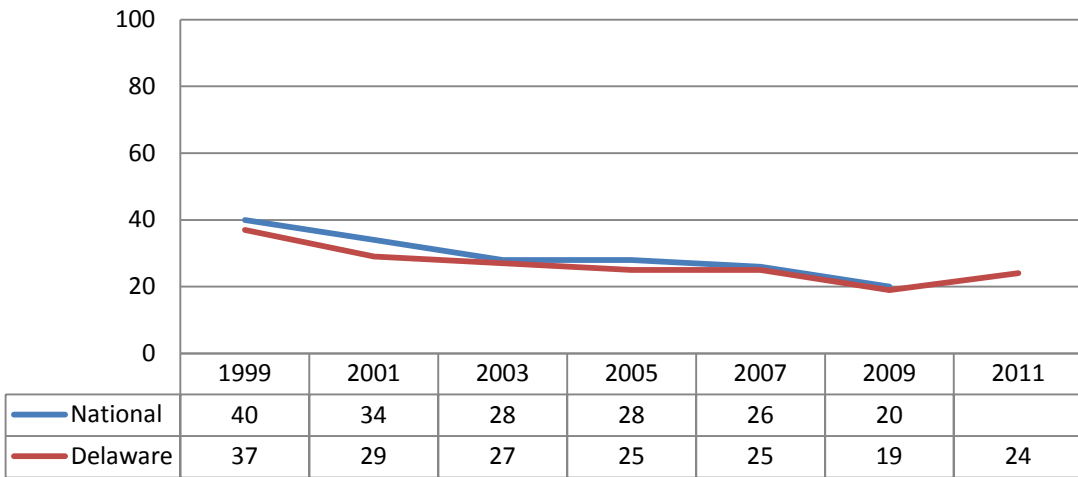
<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2002-2003 estimate and the 2008-2009 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002, 2003, 2008 and 2009.



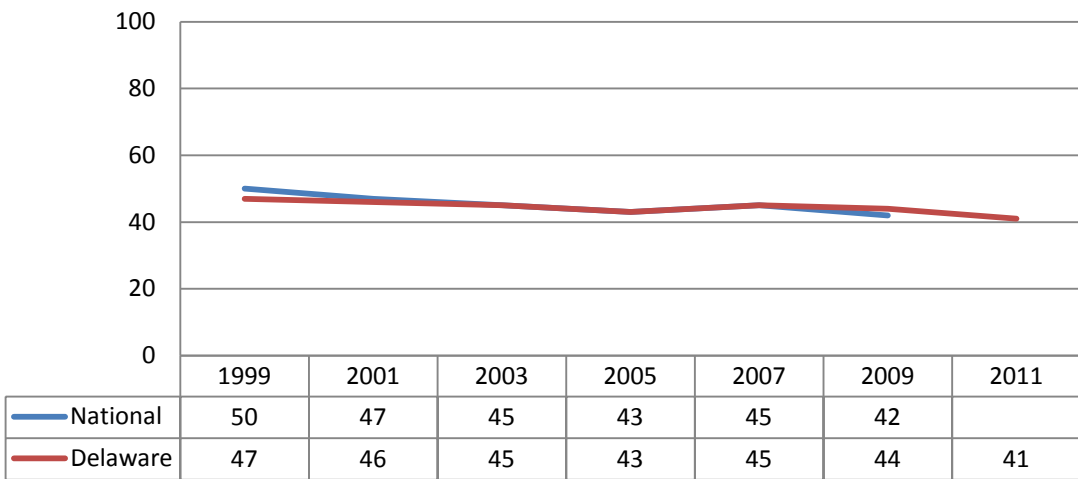
## Past Month Use of Tobacco by High School Students



Past Month Tobacco Use includes cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or cigar use.

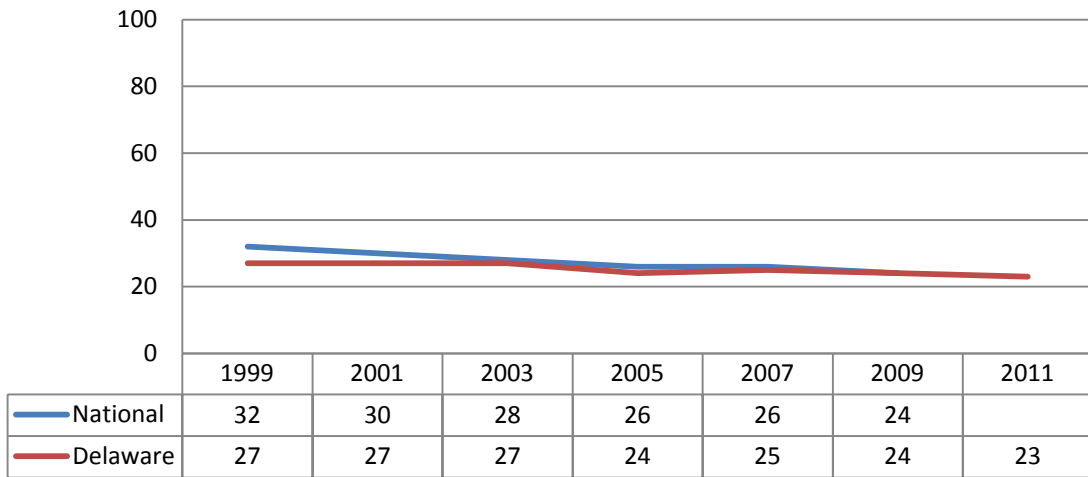
Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

## Past Month Use of Alcohol by High School Students



Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

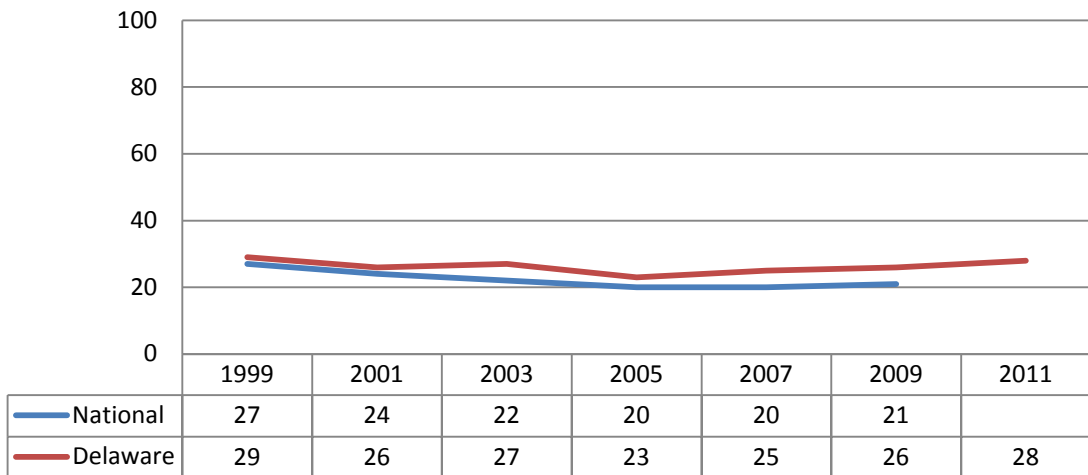
## Use of Episodic Heavy Drinking Past Month by High School Students



Episodic Heavy Drinking: Had Five or More Drinks of Alcohol in One Sitting

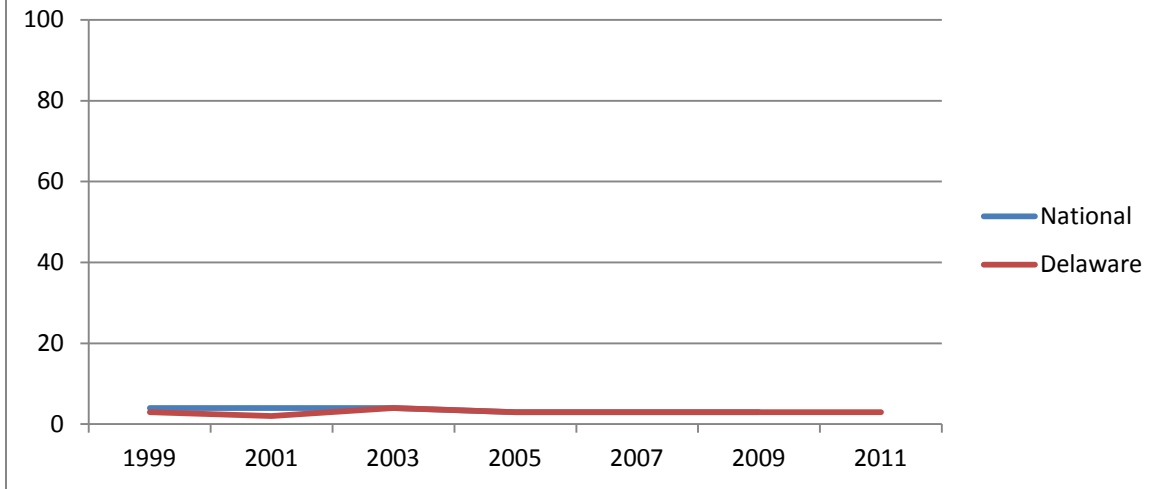
Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

## Past Month Use of Marijuana by High School Students



Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

## Past Month Use of Cocaine by High School Students



Past Month Cocaine Use includes powder cocaine, crack cocaine or freebase

Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

COMPARISON OF RECENT NATIONAL AND DELAWARE ESTIMATES OF CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL,  
AND MARIJUANA AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS  
(Percentages)

	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana	
	Past Year	Past Month	Past Year	Past Month	Past Year	Past Month
2011 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade Delaware	21	14	62	35	39	25
2010 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade Delaware	22	14	63	37	38	24
2011 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Grade YRBS Delaware	*	19	*	41	*	28
2009 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Grade YRBS Delaware	*	21	*	44	*	27
2010 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade MTF	*	19	66	43	36	22
2009 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade MTF	*	20	66	44	33	24

\*No Estimate Available

Sources: 2010-2011 Delaware School Survey, Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware; 2009-2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), Centers for Disease Control; 2009-2010 Monitoring the Future Study (MTF), University of Michigan

Table C.16 *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year, by Age Group and State: 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs*

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	7.43	7.37	0.641	5.14	4.73	0.002	17.02	16.61	0.180	6.08	6.12	0.801
Northeast	7.08	7.23	0.397	4.82	4.58	0.236	17.28	17.29	0.979	5.66	5.86	0.375
Delaware	7.27	7.90	0.218	4.72	4.90	0.745	17.51	19.03	0.191	5.89	6.41	0.400
Maryland	7.37	6.52	0.074	4.49	3.38	0.014	16.33	13.93	0.031	6.25	5.67	0.309
New Jersey	6.75	6.57	0.663	4.40	3.70	0.134	16.72	15.79	0.403	5.53	5.50	0.953
Pennsylvania	6.33	6.11	0.432	4.36	3.61	0.011	15.95	14.88	0.130	5.00	4.97	0.939

Table C.17 *Alcohol Dependence in Past Year, by Age Group and State: 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs*

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	3.46	3.52	0.486	2.04	1.91	0.171	7.23	6.90	0.055	2.99	3.14	0.199
Northeast	3.37	3.47	0.404	1.93	1.94	0.962	7.26	7.33	0.813	2.90	3.01	0.482
Delaware	3.32	3.45	0.650	1.95	1.74	0.453	6.77	6.60	0.786	2.92	3.13	0.538
Maryland	3.57	3.50	0.808	1.75	1.62	0.621	7.46	6.17	0.057	3.16	3.28	0.750
New Jersey	3.02	3.06	0.875	1.93	1.71	0.450	5.62	5.95	0.606	2.76	2.78	0.948
Pennsylvania	3.05	2.98	0.742	1.69	1.51	0.327	6.94	5.99	0.038	2.58	2.67	0.725

NOTE: *p* value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2006-2007 estimate and the 2007-2008 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2006-2007 estimate and the 2007-2008 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Table C.18 *Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year*, by Age Group and State: 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	2.78	2.81	0.668	4.47	4.46	0.915	7.85	7.72	0.457	1.69	1.75	0.423
Northeast	2.79	2.96	0.078	4.15	4.26	0.585	8.63	8.78	0.644	1.64	1.82	0.124
Delaware	3.06	2.87	0.426	4.62	4.66	0.944	9.14	8.76	0.660	1.85	1.68	0.500
Maryland	2.78	2.81	0.917	3.82	3.87	0.911	7.57	7.62	0.950	1.85	1.86	0.969
New Jersey	2.36	2.51	0.394	4.19	4.11	0.857	7.34	7.26	0.918	1.37	1.57	0.291
Pennsylvania	2.23	2.59	0.017	3.73	4.01	0.361	7.04	7.17	0.771	1.26	1.67	0.020

Table C.19 *Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year*, by Age Group and State: 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	1.92	1.94	0.700	2.43	2.45	0.832	5.53	5.50	0.815	1.23	1.26	0.652
Northeast	1.96	2.19	0.010	2.34	2.48	0.303	6.03	6.52	0.068	1.23	1.42	0.074
Delaware	2.09	2.01	0.628	2.46	2.43	0.938	6.15	6.42	0.683	1.37	1.22	0.447
Maryland	1.95	1.98	0.866	1.96	2.10	0.581	5.12	5.51	0.552	1.42	1.37	0.839
New Jersey	1.63	1.94	0.038	2.28	2.43	0.568	4.95	5.66	0.221	1.04	1.31	0.124
Pennsylvania	1.57	1.90	0.010	2.21	2.26	0.808	4.97	5.36	0.305	0.93	1.29	0.018

NOTE: *p* value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2006-2007 estimate and the 2007-2008 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2006-2007 estimate and the 2007-2008 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Table C.20 *Dependence on or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in Past Year, by Age Group and State: 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs*

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	8.95	8.92	0.835	7.65	7.33	0.042	20.73	20.36	0.208	7.10	7.15	0.738
Northeast	8.65	8.90	0.205	7.19	7.20	0.986	21.43	21.58	0.768	6.69	6.97	0.207
Delaware	9.10	9.61	0.331	7.08	7.68	0.360	22.71	23.62	0.504	7.10	7.52	0.491
Maryland	8.91	8.12	0.110	6.85	5.89	0.105	19.02	17.33	0.170	7.49	6.84	0.288
New Jersey	8.00	8.06	0.896	6.61	6.41	0.723	20.23	19.53	0.571	6.31	6.49	0.736
Pennsylvania	7.63	7.68	0.871	6.50	6.09	0.322	19.42	18.15	0.085	5.84	6.16	0.423

Table C.21 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year, by Age Group and State: 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs*

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	2.52	2.53	0.826	4.18	4.17	0.933	7.32	7.09	0.156	1.47	1.53	0.423
Northeast	2.45	2.57	0.174	3.87	3.97	0.594	7.91	7.87	0.887	1.37	1.51	0.153
Delaware	2.86	2.63	0.342	4.23	4.33	0.833	8.45	7.99	0.565	1.75	1.53	0.408
Maryland	2.48	2.38	0.660	3.48	3.57	0.829	6.90	6.79	0.898	1.61	1.48	0.592
New Jersey	2.07	2.11	0.807	3.91	3.88	0.957	6.75	6.46	0.653	1.13	1.22	0.578
Pennsylvania	1.91	2.15	0.068	3.31	3.69	0.214	6.33	6.20	0.757	1.02	1.30	0.052

NOTE: *p* value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2006-2007 estimate and the 2007-2008 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2006-2007 estimate and the 2007-2008 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Table C.22 *Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year*, by Age Group and State: 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	12 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	7.06	6.98	0.500	4.96	4.54	0.002	16.41	15.92	0.042	5.72	5.75	0.883
Northeast	6.70	6.81	0.534	4.67	4.45	0.274	16.62	16.56	0.889	5.30	5.45	0.477
Delaware	6.85	7.31	0.332	4.58	4.74	0.747	16.77	17.89	0.342	5.49	5.86	0.506
Maryland	7.00	6.11	0.036	4.41	3.39	0.024	16.12	13.55	0.027	5.82	5.19	0.215
New Jersey	6.44	6.18	0.501	4.24	3.63	0.192	16.36	15.07	0.219	5.21	5.12	0.846
Pennsylvania	5.98	5.73	0.359	4.22	3.53	0.027	15.10	14.16	0.146	4.70	4.60	0.768

Table C.23 *Having at Least One Major Depressive Episode in Past Year*, by Age Group and State: 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 NSDUHs

State	AGE GROUP (Years)											
	18 or Older			12-17			18-25			26 or Older		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value	2007-2008	2008-2009	<i>p</i> value
Total U.S.	6.56	6.49	0.587	8.21	8.18	0.850	8.15	8.13	0.896	6.29	6.21	0.591
Northeast	6.30	3.24	0.799	7.92	7.75	0.501	7.92	7.76	0.547	6.02	5.99	0.879
Delaware	6.15	6.38	0.647	8.12	7.81	0.656	7.66	8.49	0.302	5.90	6.02	0.822
Maryland	5.90	5.91	0.976	6.97	7.05	0.893	7.90	7.80	0.873	5.56	5.59	0.957
New Jersey	5.75	5.88	0.804	7.76	7.29	0.459	7.14	7.97	0.240	5.54	5.55	0.986
Pennsylvania	5.61	5.20	0.238	7.44	6.81	0.179	7.14	6.44	0.133	5.36	5.00	0.359

NOTE: *p* value: Bayes posterior probability of no change.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

NOTE: Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

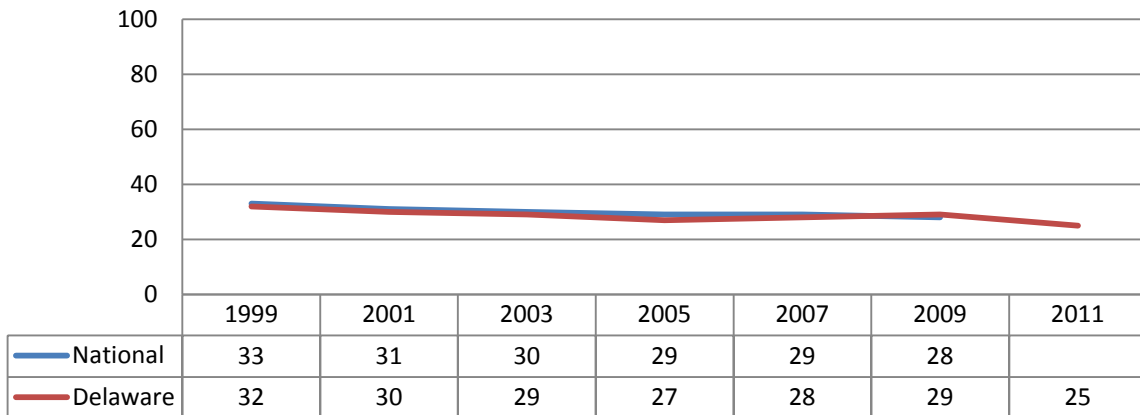
<sup>a</sup> Difference between the 2006-2007 estimate and the 2007-2008 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

<sup>b</sup> Difference between the 2006-2007 estimate and the 2007-2008 estimate is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

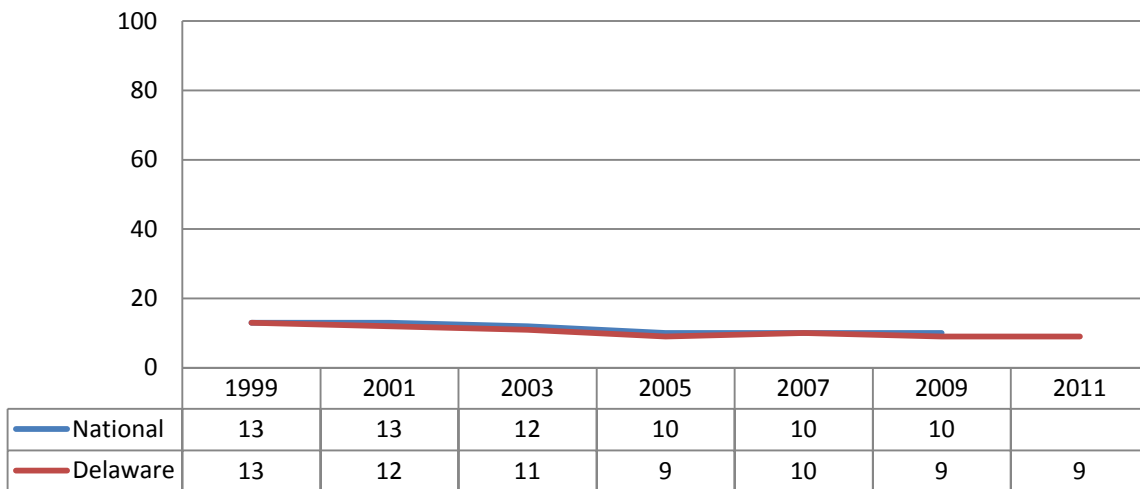


## High School Students that Rode with a Driver who had Been Drinking Alcohol in past 30 days



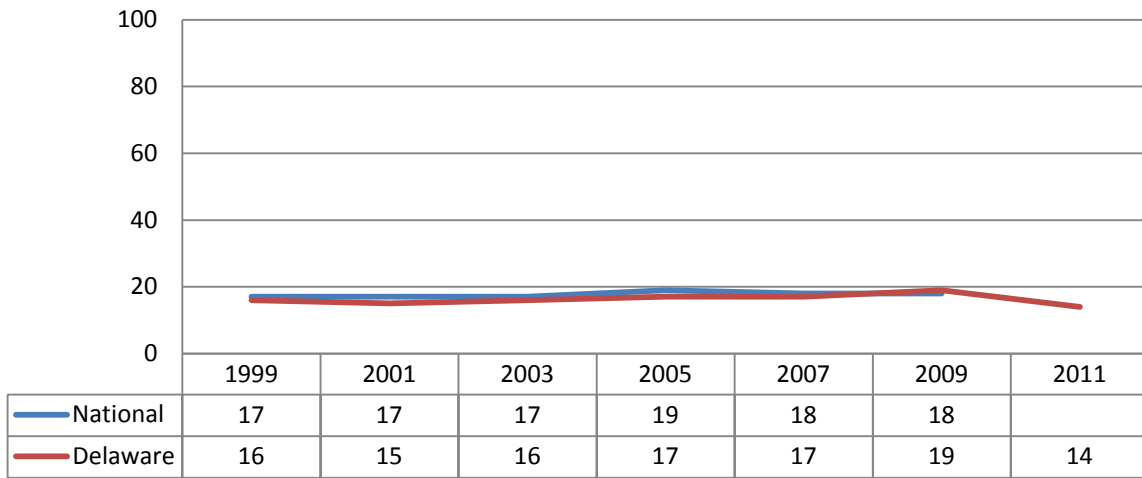
Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

## High School Students Who Drove a Car when Drinking in past 30 days



Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

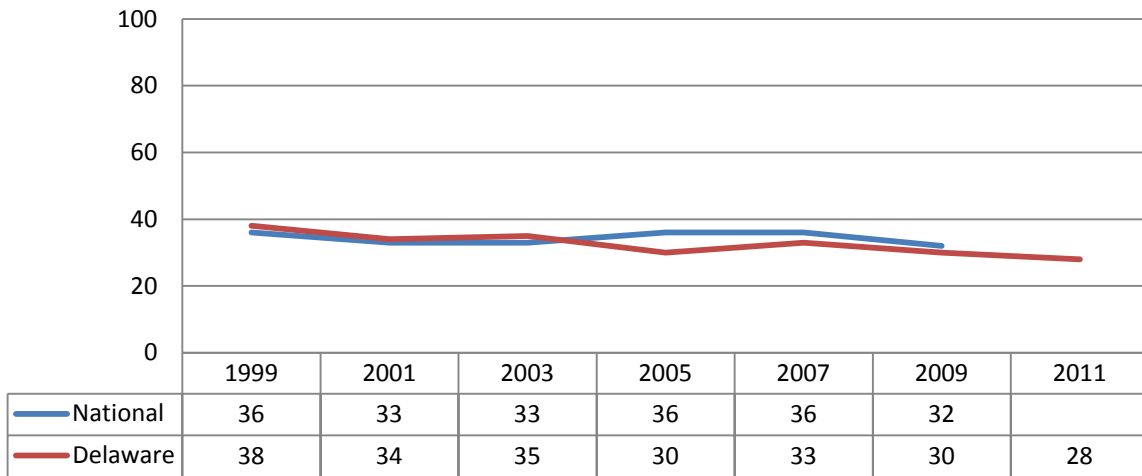
## High School Students Who Carried a Weapon Past Month



Weapons include guns knives or clubs

Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

## High School Students Who Have Been in a Physical Fight Past Year



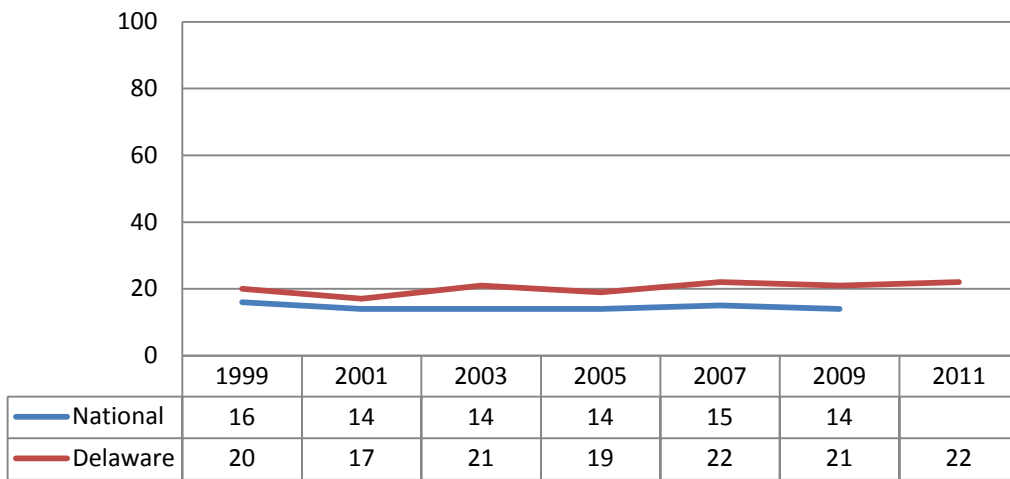
Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

## High School Students Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

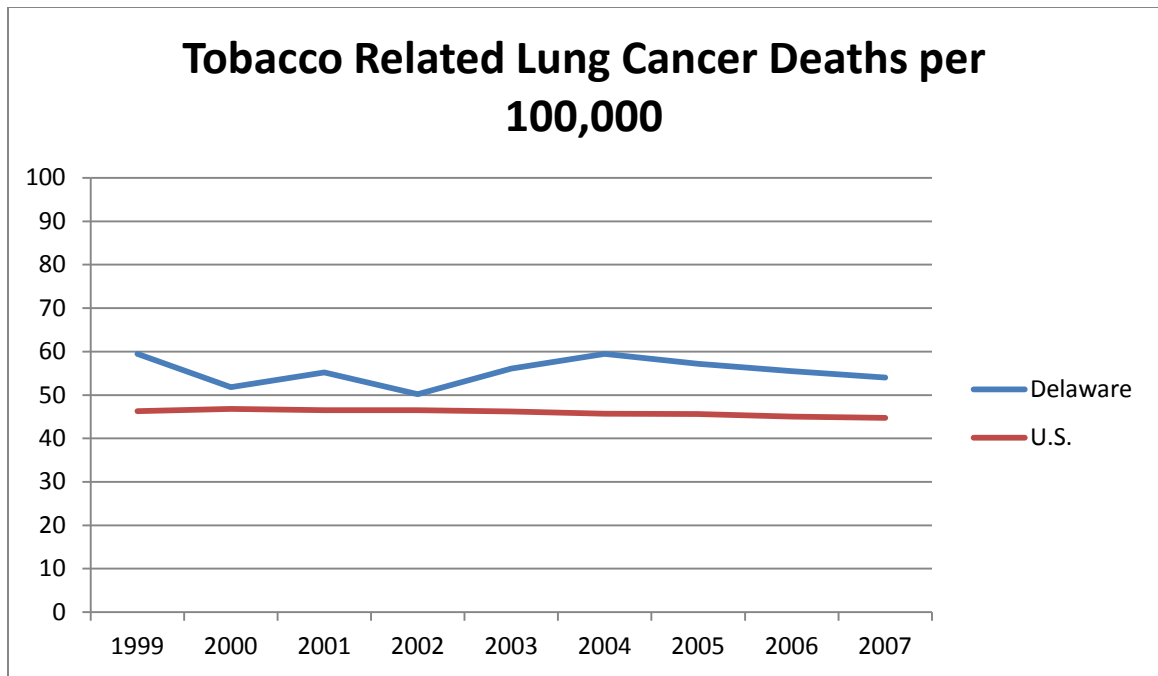


Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey

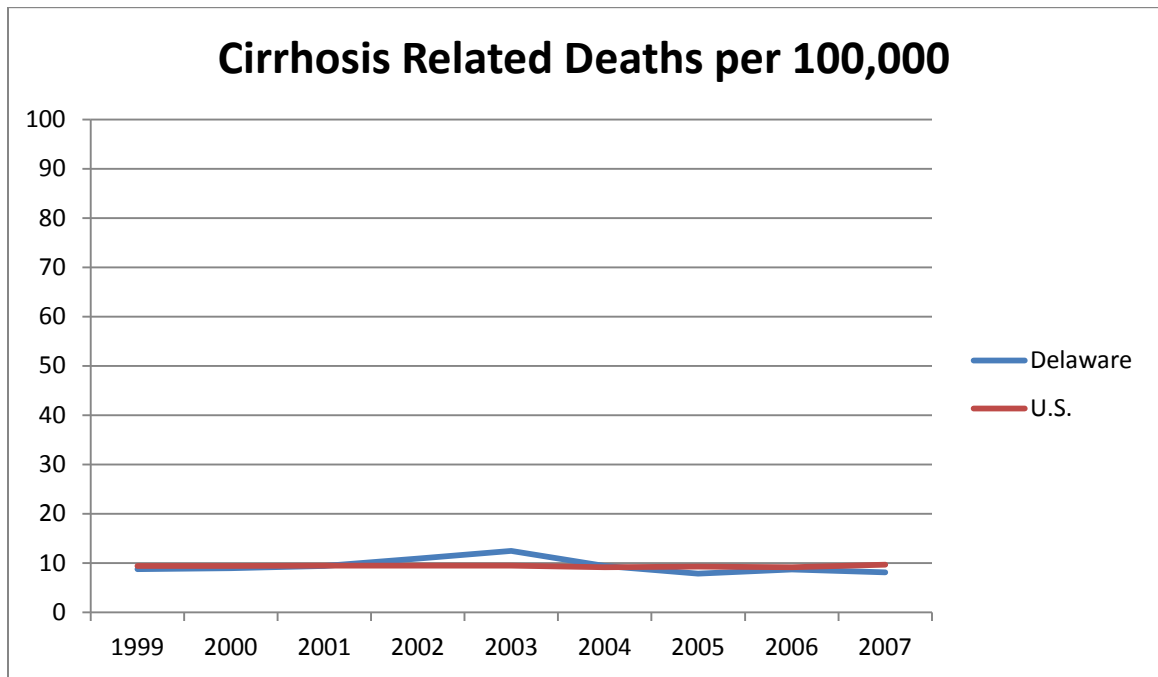
## High School Students Who Have Had Sex with Four or More People



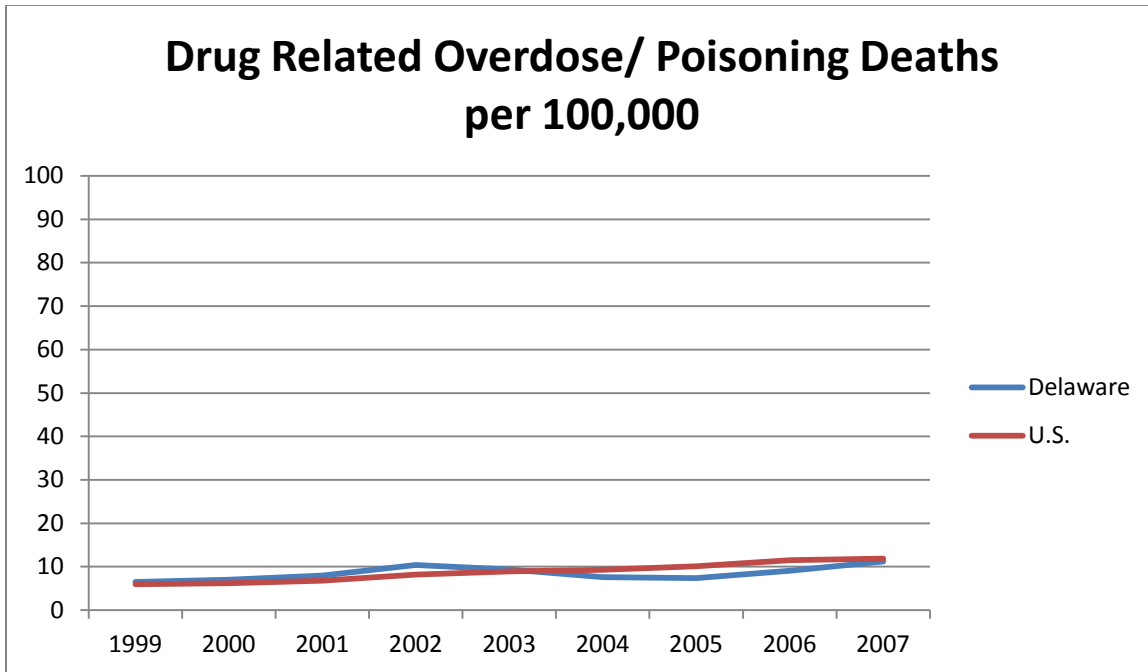
Sources: National High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Delaware High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey



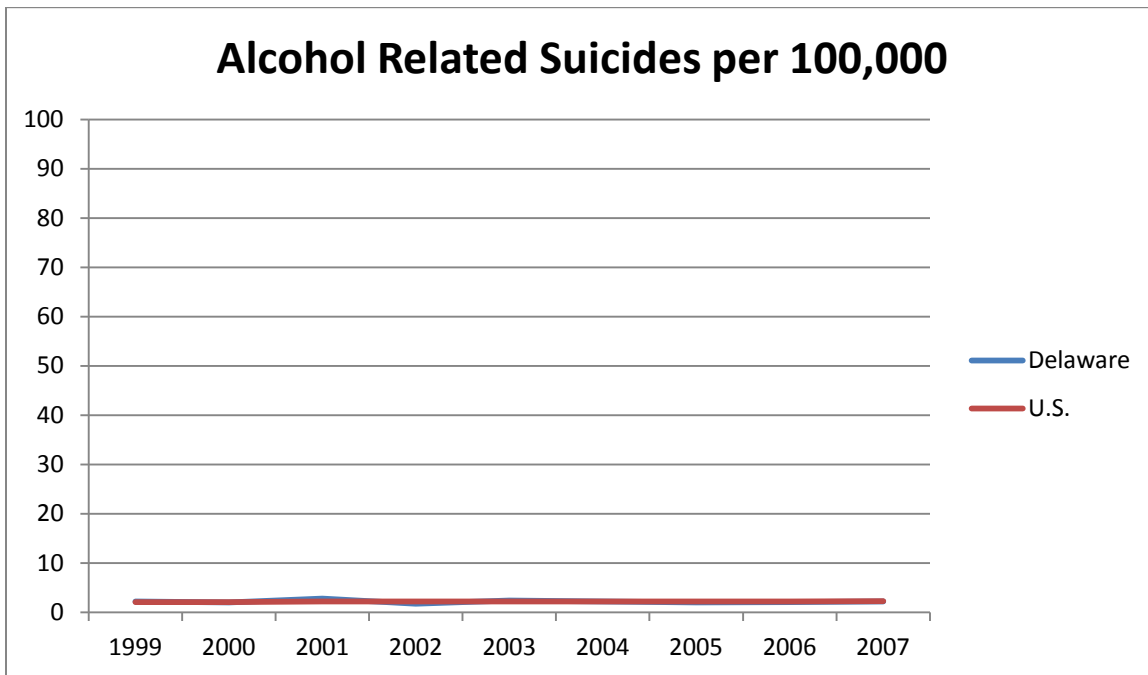
Source: Death certificate data: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), Mortality Detail files, 1990–2007.



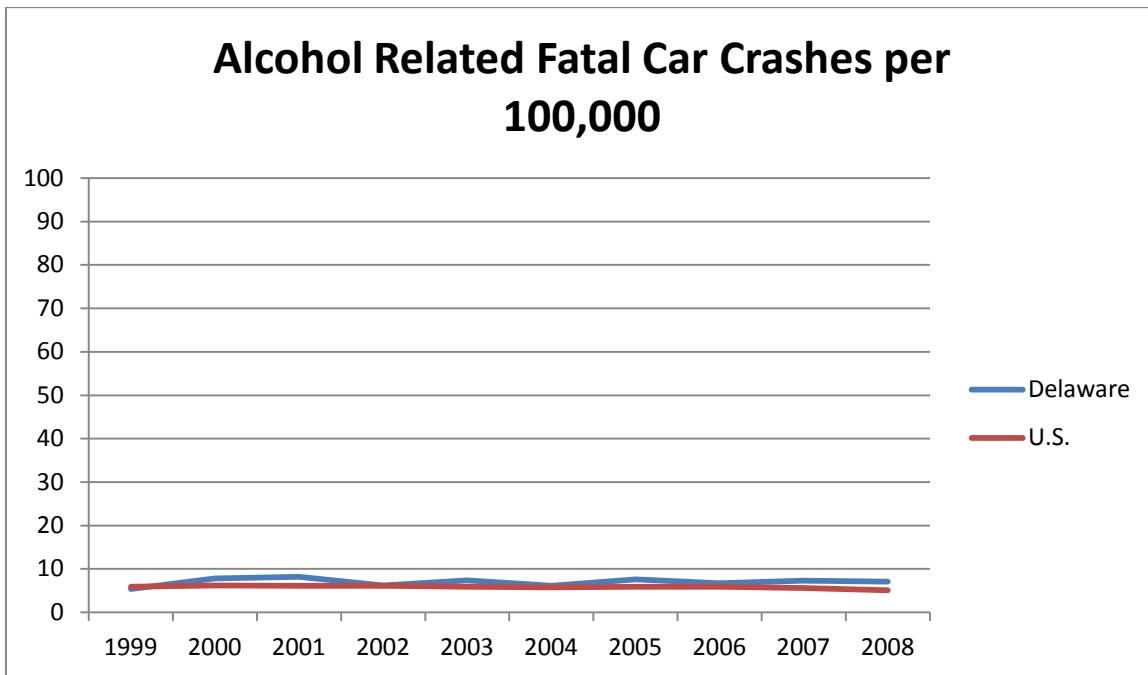
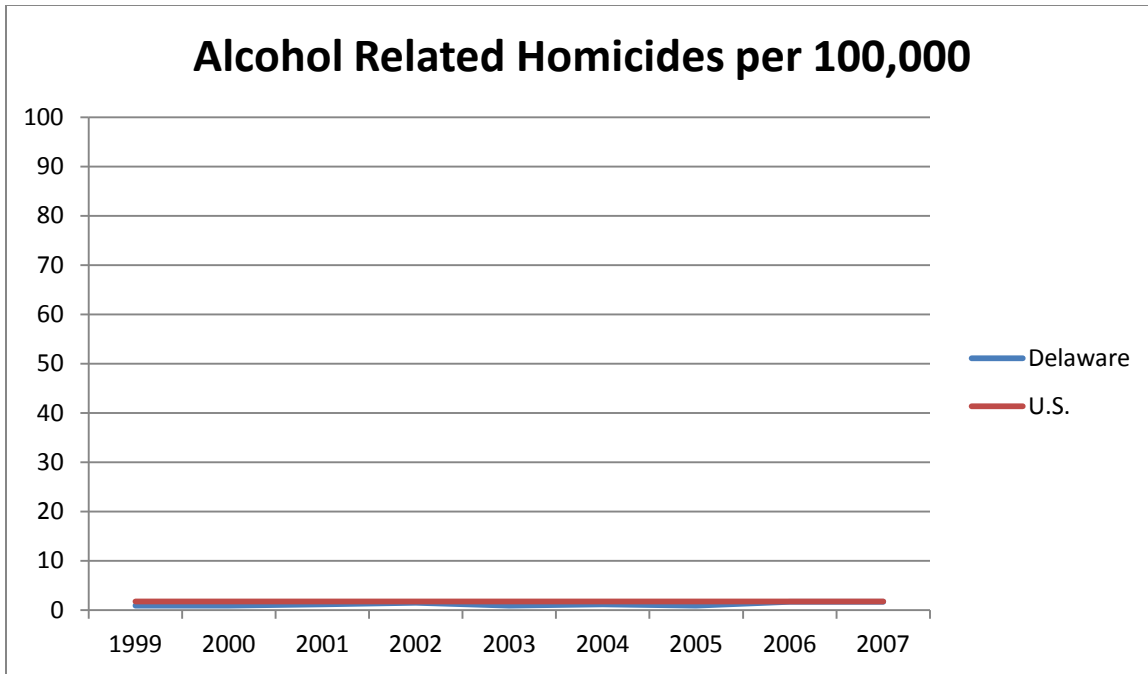
Source: Death certificate data: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), Mortality Detail files, 1990–2007.



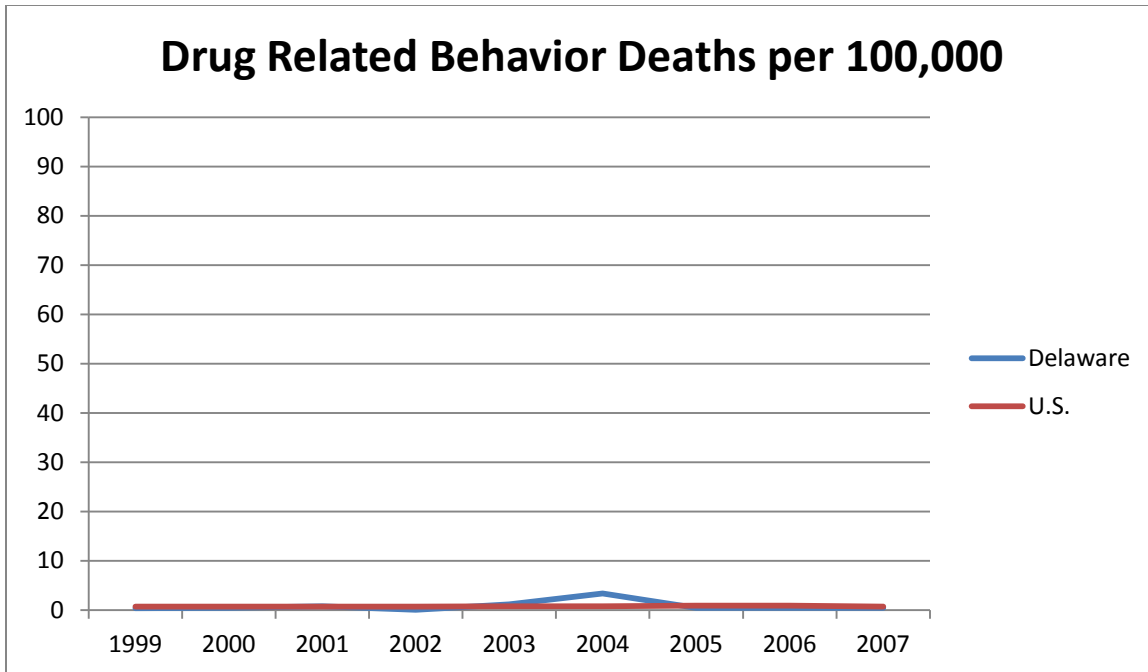
Source: Death certificate data: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), Mortality Detail files, 1990–2007.



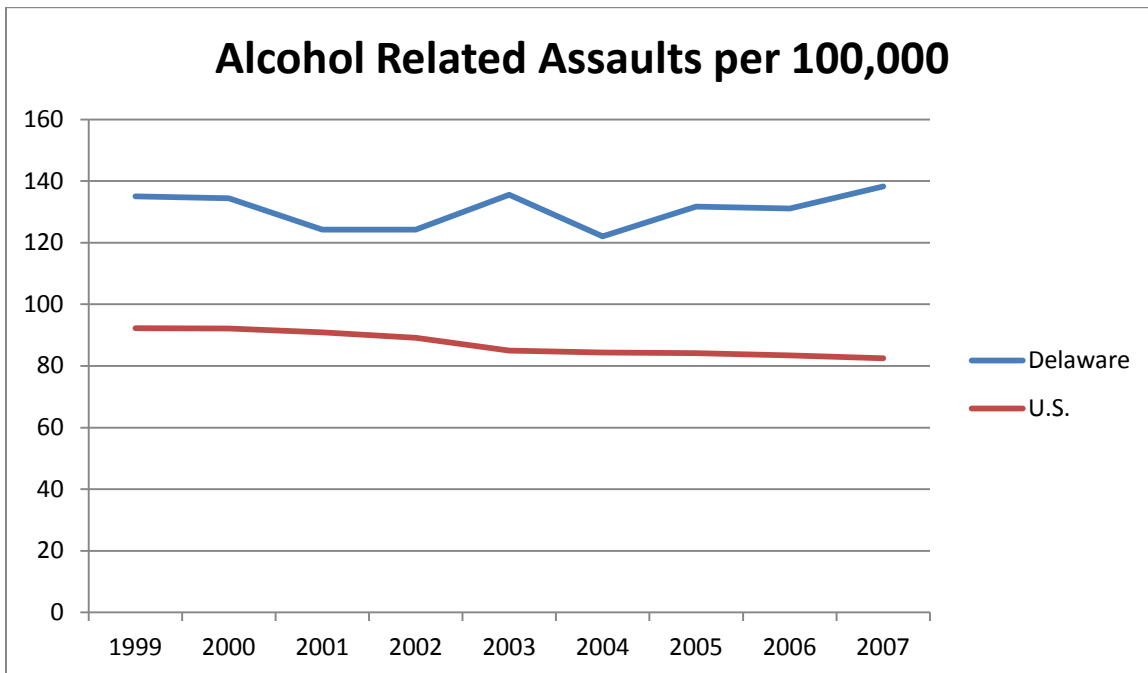
Source: Death certificate data: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), Mortality Detail files, 1990–2007.



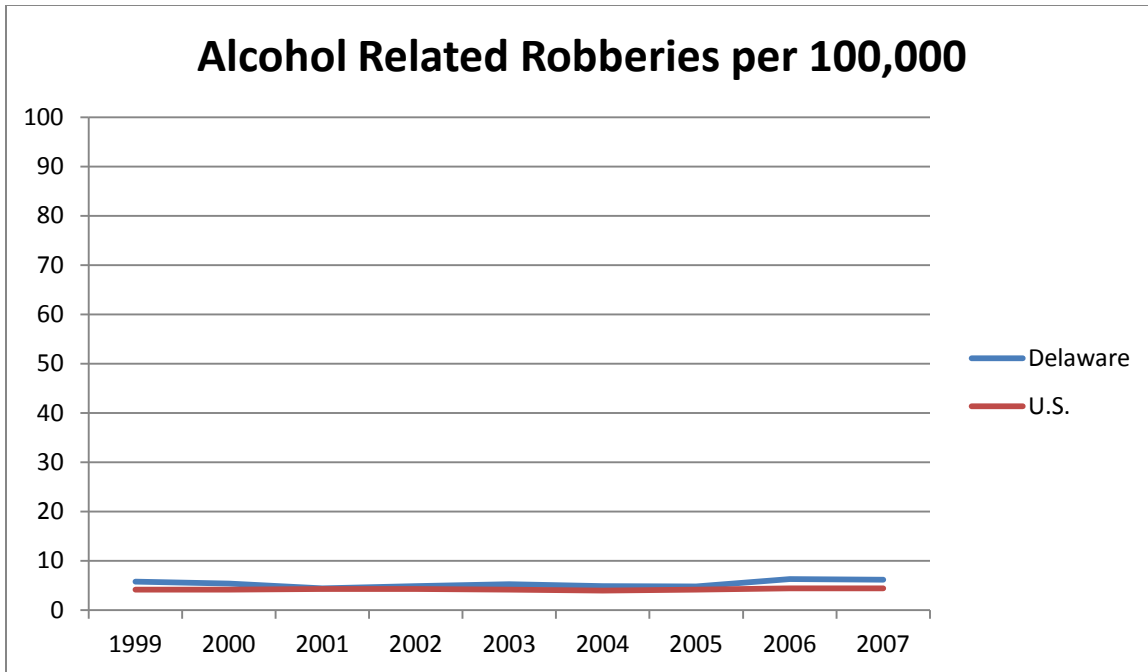
Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), 1990–2008.



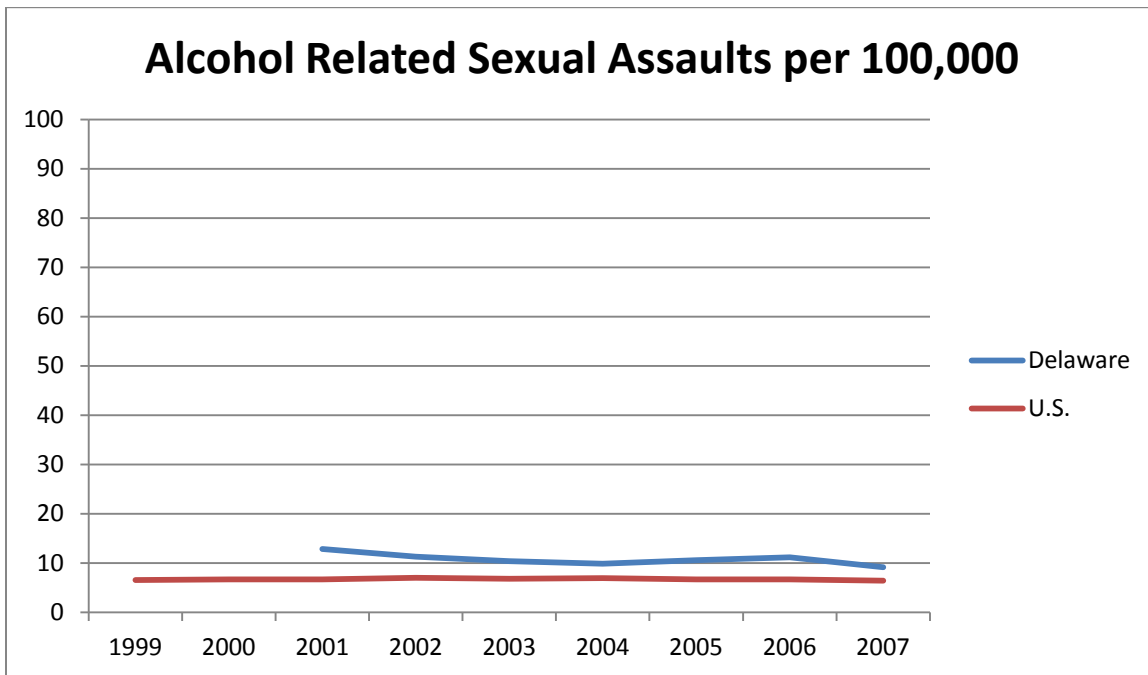
Source: Death certificate data: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), Mortality Detail files, 1990–2007.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, 1994–2007.

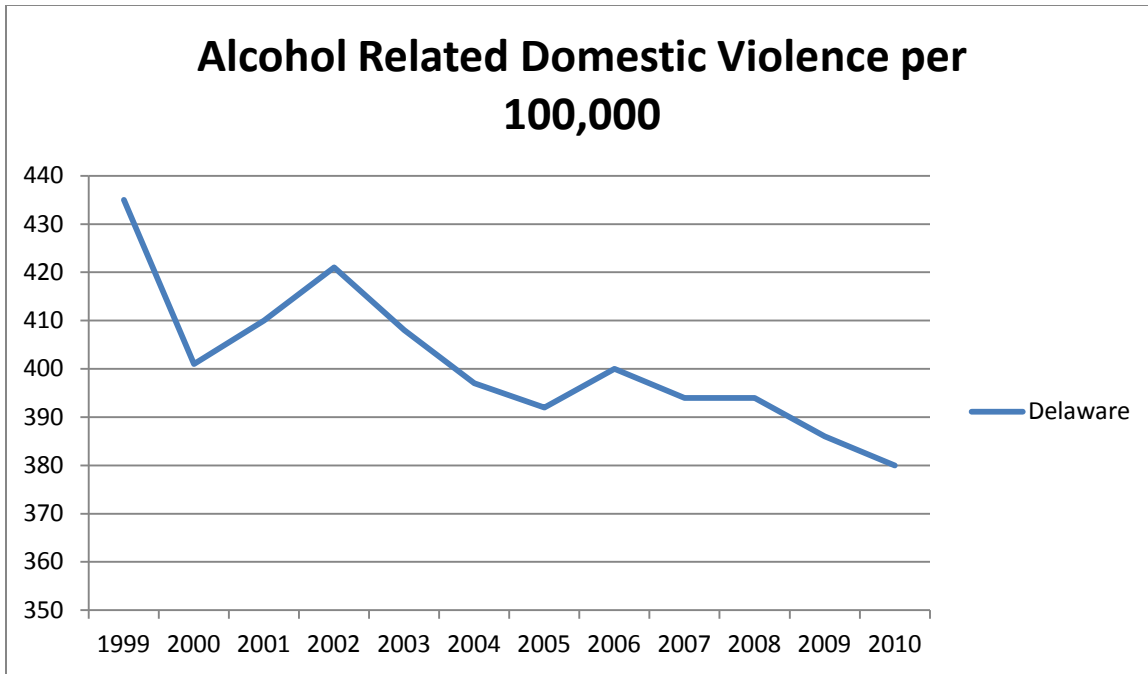


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, 1994–2007.

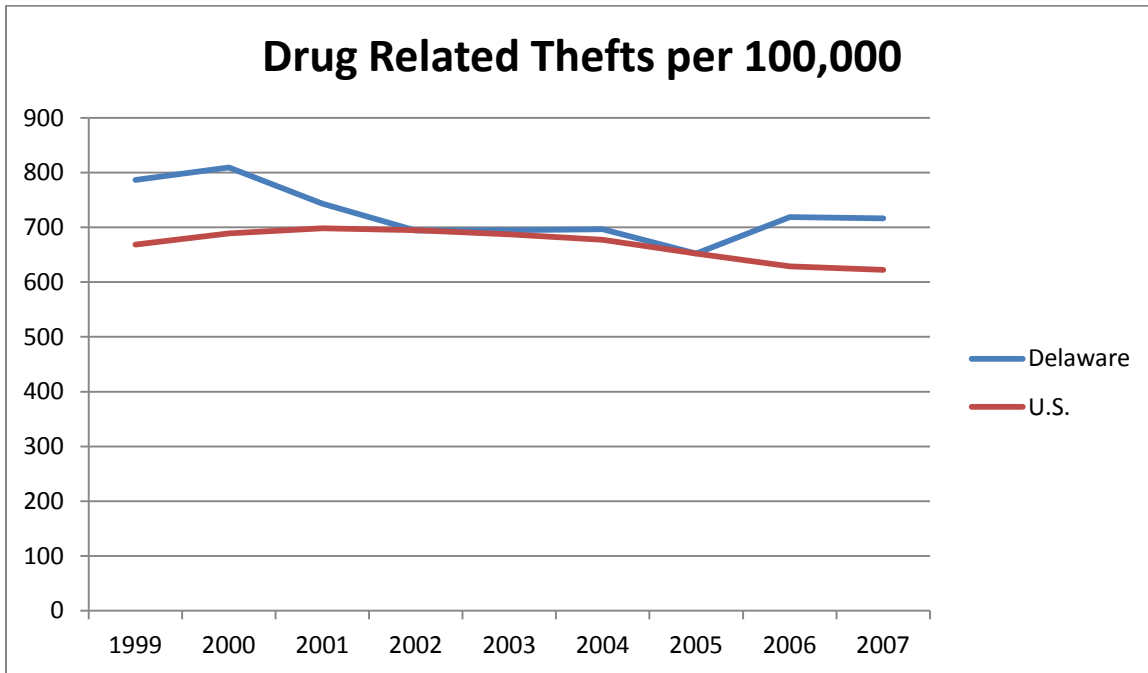


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, 1994–2007.

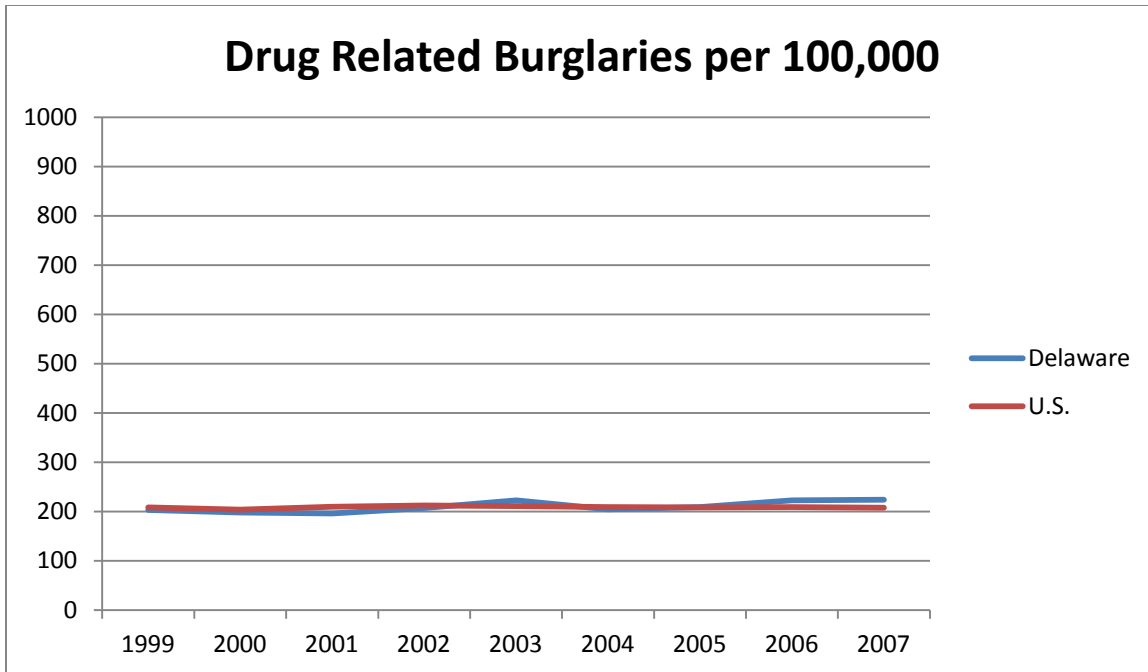




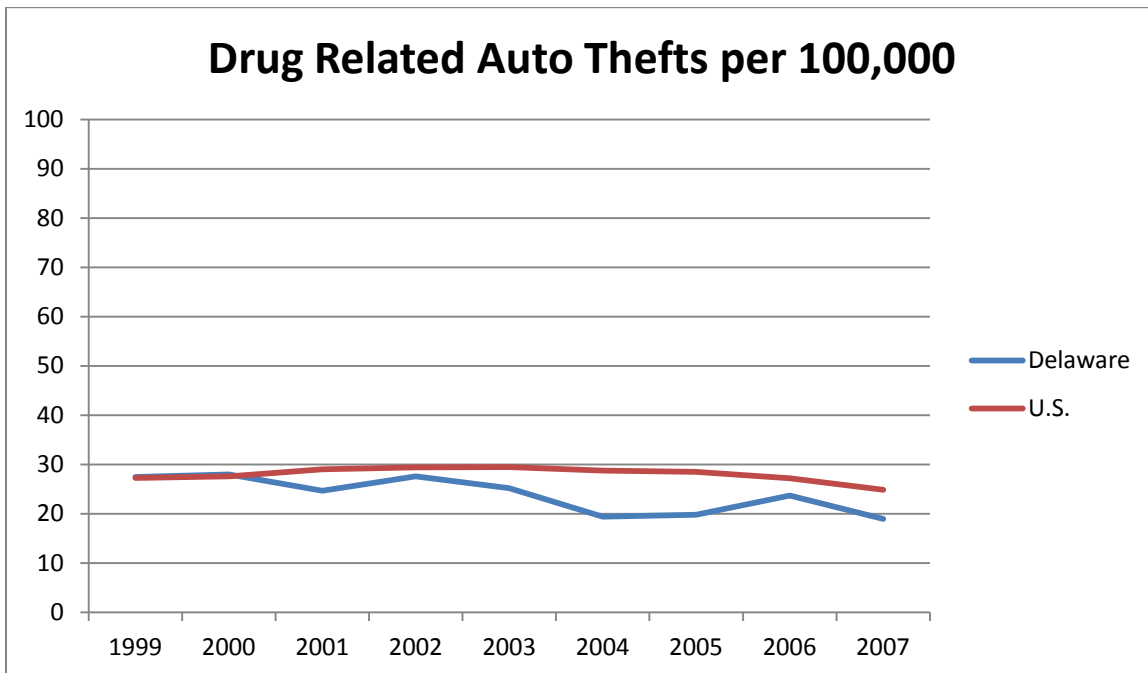
Source: Delaware Domestic Violence Coordinating Council (DVCC)



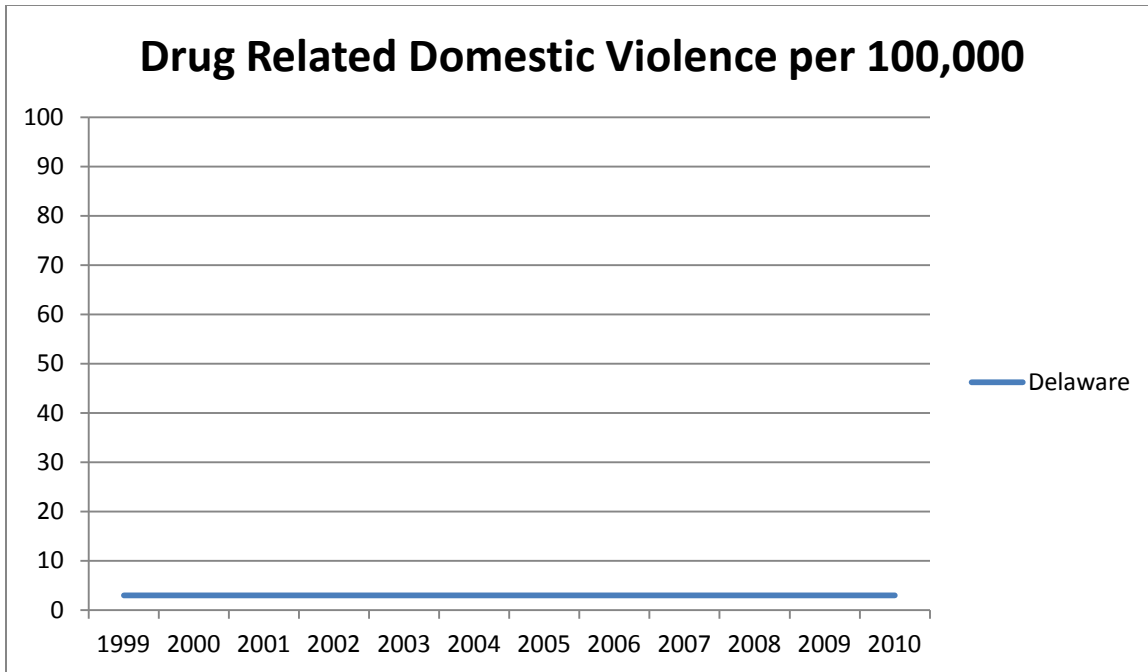
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, 1994–2007.



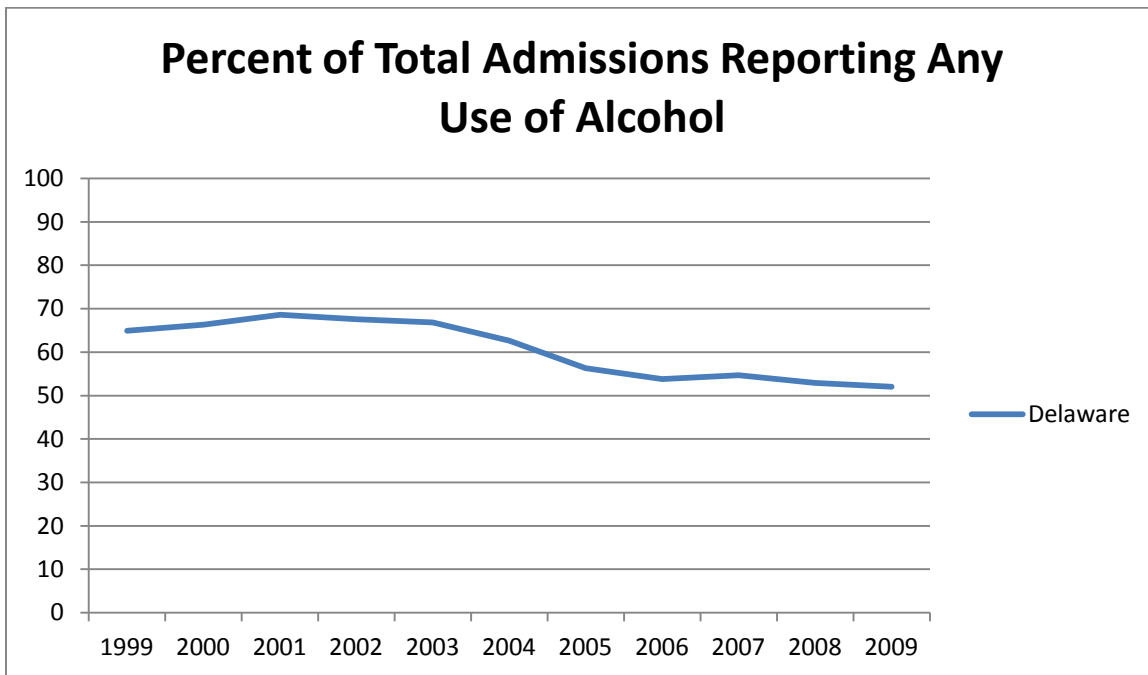
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, 1994–2007.



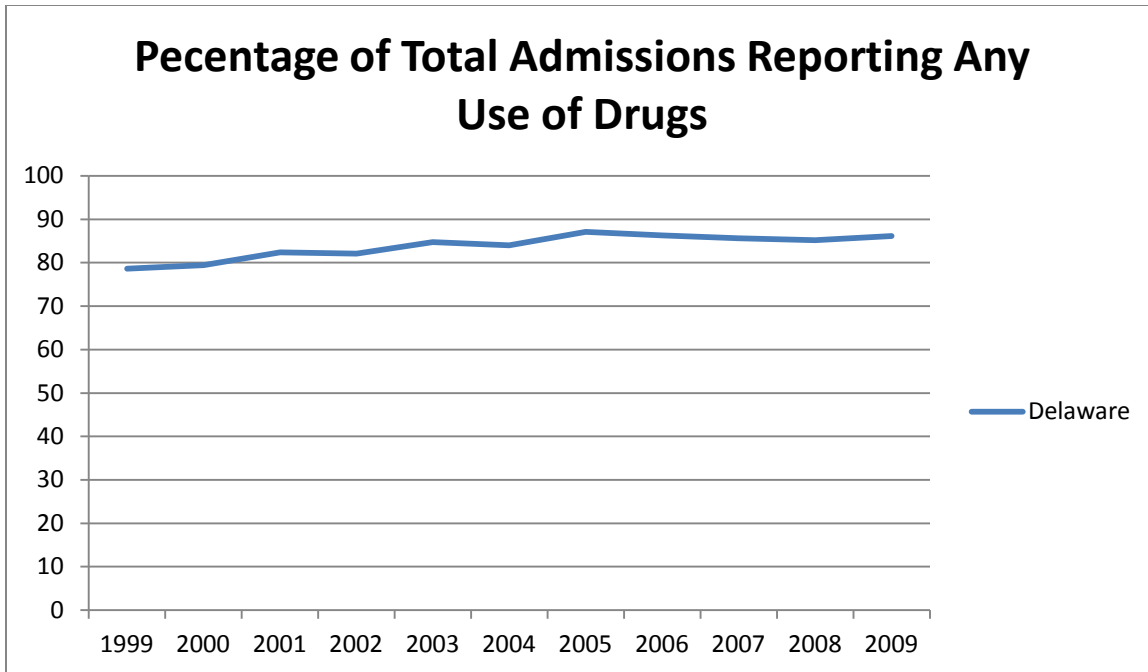
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, 1994–2007.



Source: Delaware Domestic Violence Coordinating Council (DVCC)



Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through November 3, 2010



Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through November 3, 2010.

# **CONCLUSIONS**

## **Delaware Drug and Alcohol Tracking Alliance State Epidemiological Profile 2012**

The following table seeks to summarize much of the information in this State Profile in terms of trends over time (at least short-term trends) and comparison with national rates. The approach is to take the overview of constructs, indicators, and data sources presented earlier and proceed to add information on trends, comparisons, and whether the actual incidence rates of the indicator are large (and potentially of more concern as a consequence). DDATA used the information from the 2008 State profile to set priorities for the State's new Strategic Plan and to formulate the goals and objectives for Delaware's SPF-SIG application. On an ongoing basis, these findings and conclusions will serve as first an indicator then ultimately a monitor for maintaining and continually re-evaluating the planning and recommendation process called for in the SEOW initiative. Continuing this process is a major objective for our continued SEOW activities.

There is a significant amount of data summarized here. Despite the limitations in some quick comparisons, these summaries have been useful in directing strategic planning and the setting of priorities. It represents a step forward for the state's use of data in the strategic planning process. The Executive Summary highlighted a few of the more obvious conclusions. As in past iterations, this document will be posted on the DDATA website ([www.udel.edu/delawaredata](http://www.udel.edu/delawaredata)), and it will be updated during the year as new data, new data processes, and new deliberations come to bear on the contents and conclusions of the Profile. DDATA members, Synectics, PIRE, NECAPT and SAMHSA will be notified when there are updates to the Profile. As noted in our Quarterly Reports, other mechanisms are used to get new information out to members and state planners, such as the DDATA Grams (see Appendix B) and the DDATA book that is being developed for the new RFP response.

**Delaware Drug and Alcohol Tracking Alliance  
State Epidemiological Profile  
2012  
Constructs, Indicators and Data Sources**

<b>Construct</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Compared to U.S., Delaware is</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Number/Percent Impacted in Delaware</b>
Consumption	Past 30 day tobacco use	NSDUH 2008/09	12-17 higher 18-25 higher >26 higher	Down No Trend No Trend	
		YRBS, DE-YRBS 2009	No Difference	Down	19%
	Past 30 day alcohol use	NSDUH 2008/09	12-17 higher 18-25 higher >26 higher	No Trend Up No Trend	
		YRBS, DE-YRBS 2009	Higher	No Trend	44%
	Binge use of alcohol	NSDUH 2008/09	12-17 higher 18-25 higher >26 higher	No Trend Up No Trend	
		YRBS, DE-YRBS 2009	No Difference	No Trend	24%
	Past 30 day marijuana use	NSDUH 2008/09	12-17 higher 18-25 higher >26 lower	No Trend No Trend No Trend	
		YRBS, DE-YRBS 2009	Higher	No Trend	26%
	Past year cocaine use	NSDUH 2008/09	12-17 lower 18-25 higher >26 higher	Down No Trend No Trend	
		YRBS, DE-YRBS 2009	No Difference	No Trend	3%
	Past year non-medical use of prescription painkillers	NSDUH 2008/09	12-17 lower 18-25 higher >26 higher	No Trend No Trend No Trend	

<b>Construct</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Compared to U.S., Delaware is</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Number/Percent Impacted in Del</b>
Consequences					
Mortality and Morbidity— Tobacco Related	Lung Cancer	SEDS-2007	Higher	Down	54/100,000
Mortality and Morbidity— Alcohol Related	Suicide	SEDS-2007	Lower	No Trend	2.2/100000
	Homicide	SEDS-2007	Lower	No Trend	1.7/100000
	Alcohol Positive Fatal Vehicle Crashes	SEDS-2008	Higher	No Trend	7.1/100000
	Alcohol Cirrhosis	SEDS-2007	Lower	Down	8.1/100000
Mortality and Morbidity—Drug Related	Drug Poisoning	SEDS-2007	Lower	Up	11.2/100000
	Deaths from Drug- related Behavior	SEDS-2007	Lower	Down	.5/100000
	Persons Living with AIDS	HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report—CDC 2005 Delaware Epi Profile	High	Up	933 (cumulative)
Crime—Alcohol Related	Physical Assaults	SEDS-2007	Higher	No Trend	1138/100000
	Robbery	SEDS-2007	Higher	No Trend	6.2/100000
	Sexual Assaults	SEDS-2007	Higher	No Trend	9.2/100000
	Domestic Violence	DCADV 2010		No Trend	380/100000
Crime—Drug Related	Larceny/Theft	SEDS-2007	Higher	Up	716/100000
	Burglary	SEDS-2007	Higher	No Trend	224/100000
	Motor Vehicle Theft	SEDS 2007	Lower	No Trend	19/100000
	Domestic Violence	DCADV 2010		No Trend	3/100000

<b>Construct</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Compared to U.S., Delaware is</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Number/Percent Impacted in Delaware</b>
Treatment— Alcohol	Alcohol Treatment Admissions	TEDS 2009		Down	52%
Treatment— Drug	Drug Treatment Admissions	TEDS 2009		Up	86%
Youth-Related	Ride with a DUI driver—alcohol	YRBS 2009	No Difference	No Trend	29%
	Drive under the influence of alcohol	YRBS 2009	No Difference	No Trend	9%
	Carried a Weapon (past 30 day)	YRBS 2009	No Difference	Up	19%
	In a Physical Fight	YRBS 2009	Lower	Down	30%
	Sexually Active	YRBS 2009	Higher	Up	58%
	Sex with More than 4 Persons (Lifetime)	YRBS 2009	Higher	No Trend	21%



DDATA  
DELAWARE DRUG ALCOHOL TRACKING ALLIANCE

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