

Technical Information

SAMHSA

Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

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LIVE

This webinar is now live.



It is being recorded.



Please remain muted.



Welcome

Central East PTTC Webinar

Recommendations for Addressing Stimulant Use: What the Data Shows

The Central East PTTC is housed at the Danya Institute in Silver Spring, MD

Renata Henry
Executive Director

Deborah Nixon Hughes
Project Director



Central East (HHS Region 3)

PTTC

Each TTC Network includes 13 centers.*



Network Coordinating Office

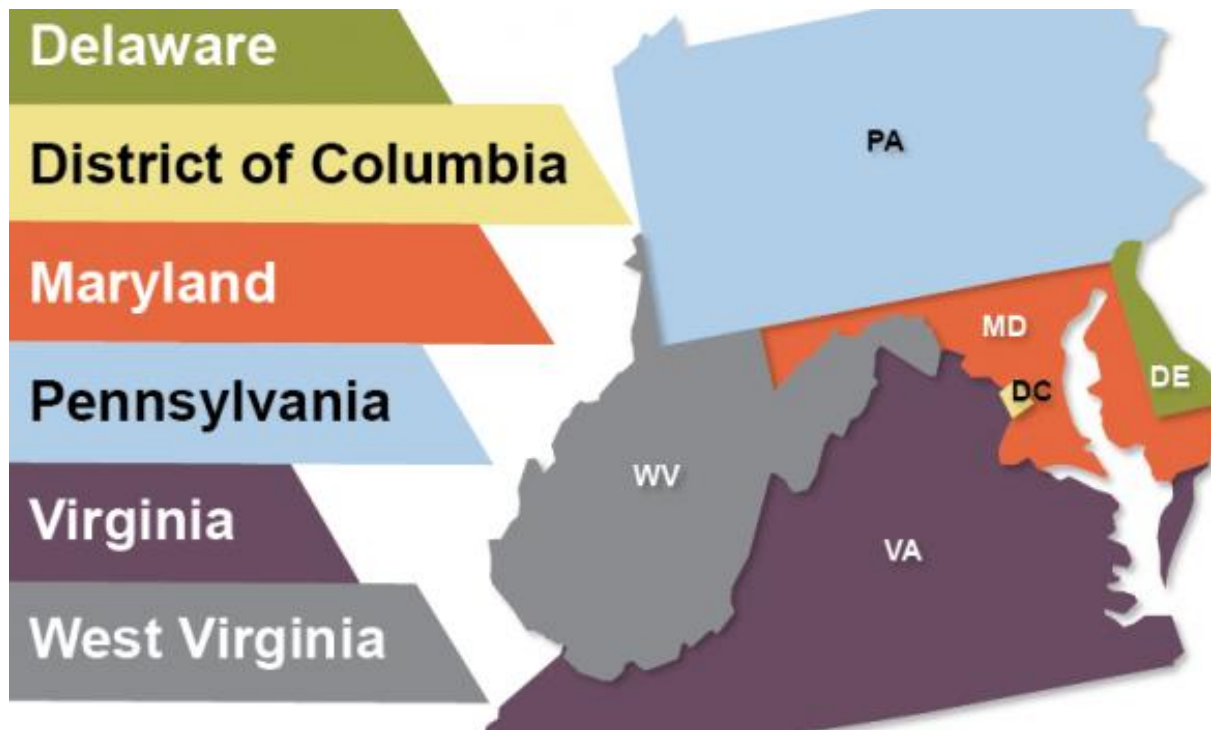
National American Indian and Alaska Native Center

National Hispanic and Latino Center

10 Regional Centers (aligned with HHS regions)

Central East Region

HHS REGION 3



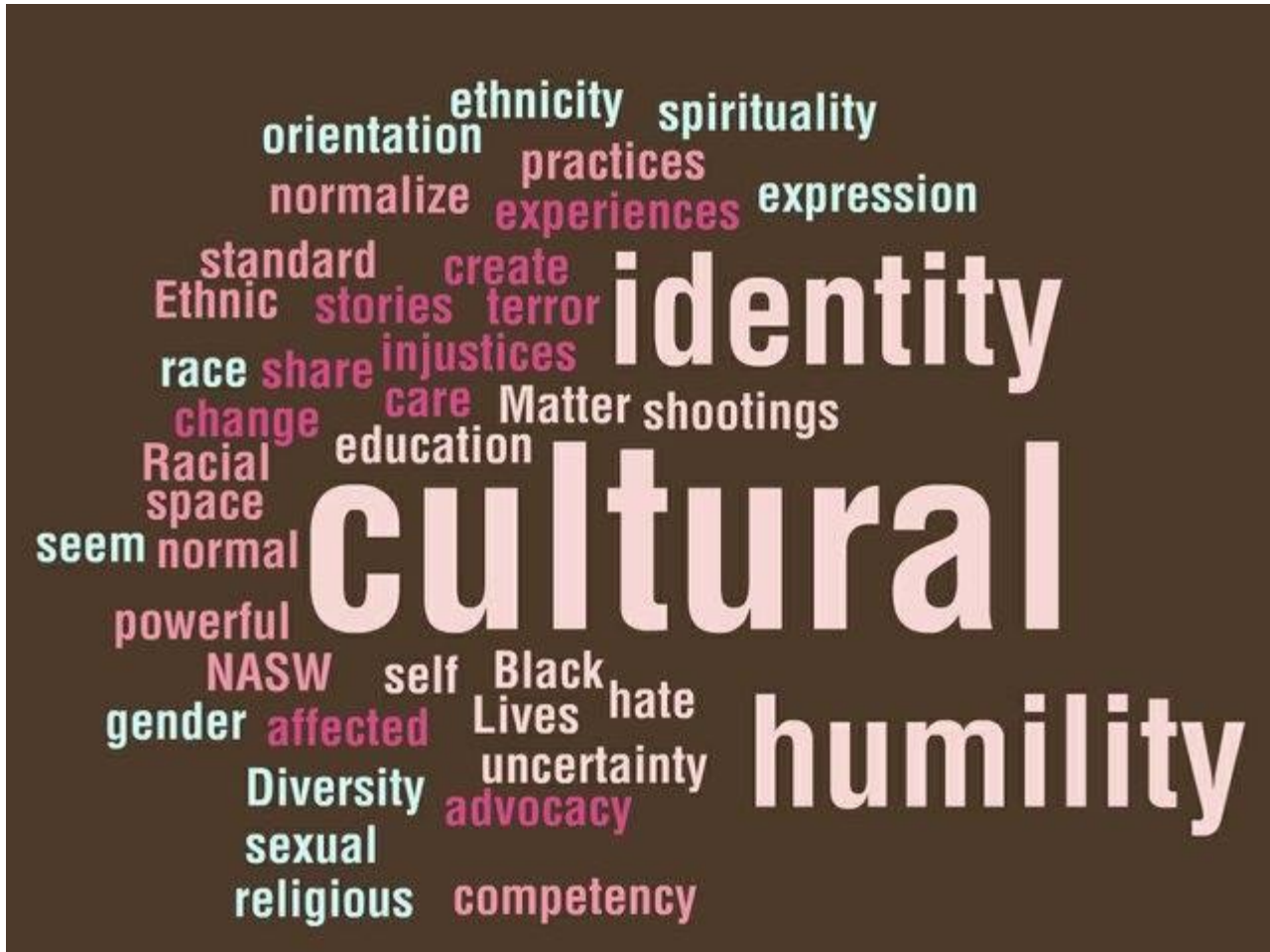
The use of affirming language inspires hope.

LANGUAGE MATTERS.

Words have power.

PEOPLE FIRST.

The PTTC Network uses affirming language to promote the application of evidence-based and culturally informed practices.



PTTC Mission



To Strengthen **the Capacity of the Workforce to Deliver Evidence-Based Prevention Strategies and Facilitate Opportunities for Preventionists to Pursue New Collaboration Opportunities, which include Developing Prevention Partnerships and Alliances**



Central East PTTC Specialty Area

Engaging and Collaborating with Primary Care Providers for Substance Use Prevention



Eligibility

Behavioral health and health care providers, consumers, families, state and local public health systems and other stakeholders

**Consistent with
Regional, State
and Local
Needs**

No cost

Data Driven

**EBPs provided
by Subject
Matter Experts**



PTTC Focus Areas

- Opioid/harm reduction strategies
- Suicide prevention and substance use overdoses
- Youth vaping/tobacco
- Youth alcohol and suicide
- Health equity and the elimination of disparities
- Trauma
- Workforce leadership development series-
strategic planning/SPF; data-informed decision-
making; environmental strategies



Other Resources in Region 3



Central East (HHS Region 3)

ATTC

Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



Central East (HHS Region 3)

MHTTC

Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



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Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network

Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Recommendations for Addressing Stimulant Use Part 1: What the Data Shows

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November 10, 2021



Presenters



Josh Esrick
Presenter



Emily Patton
Presenter



Learning Objectives

- Discuss trends in stimulant use and consequences
- Understand similarities and differences between current and past stimulant use
- Summarize the risk and protective factors for stimulant use
- Review relevant stimulant data sources



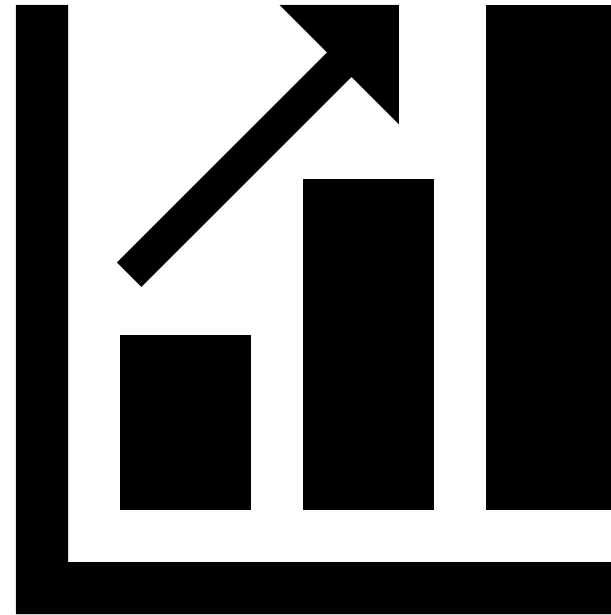
Two-Part Series

- Part 1 (Today)
 - Scope of stimulant trends
 - How to learn more about trends
- Part 2 (November 17)
 - Differences in opioid vs stimulant prevention
 - Recommendations for prevention



Current Trends

- Impact of COVID-19
- Stimulant Use
 - Methamphetamine
 - Cocaine
 - Prescription Stimulant Misuse
- Fatal Overdoses



Impact of COVID-19

- Little hard data available yet
 - 2020 data collection problems may permanently impact ability to fully learn what happened
 - Most of the data discussed today goes through 2019
- Available 2020 data suggest that substance use increased dramatically



Impact of COVID-19

- Stress, anxiety, and depression all significantly increased (CDC)
 - By June 2020, 13% of adults “started or increased” their substance use to cope with the pandemic (CDC)
- Methamphetamine and cocaine supply chains unaffected by pandemic (DEA)
- Provisional fatal overdoses increased by ~30% in 2020 (CDC)



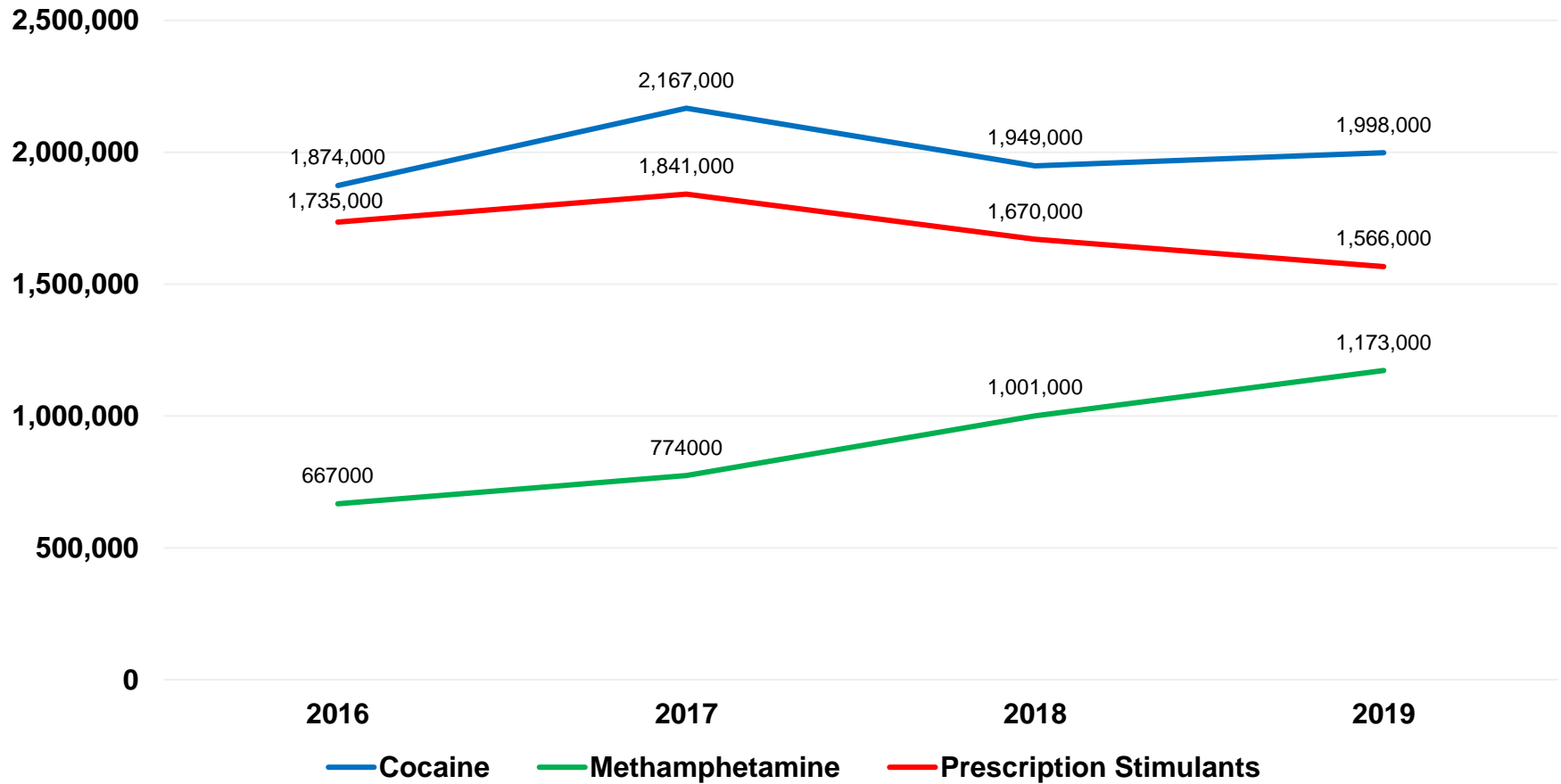
Stimulant Trends- Key Takeaways

- Stimulant use is up, primarily due to methamphetamine
- Stimulant fatal overdoses have drastically increased
 - Both with and without opioids also present
- Trends are different from past waves of use, particularly with methamphetamines



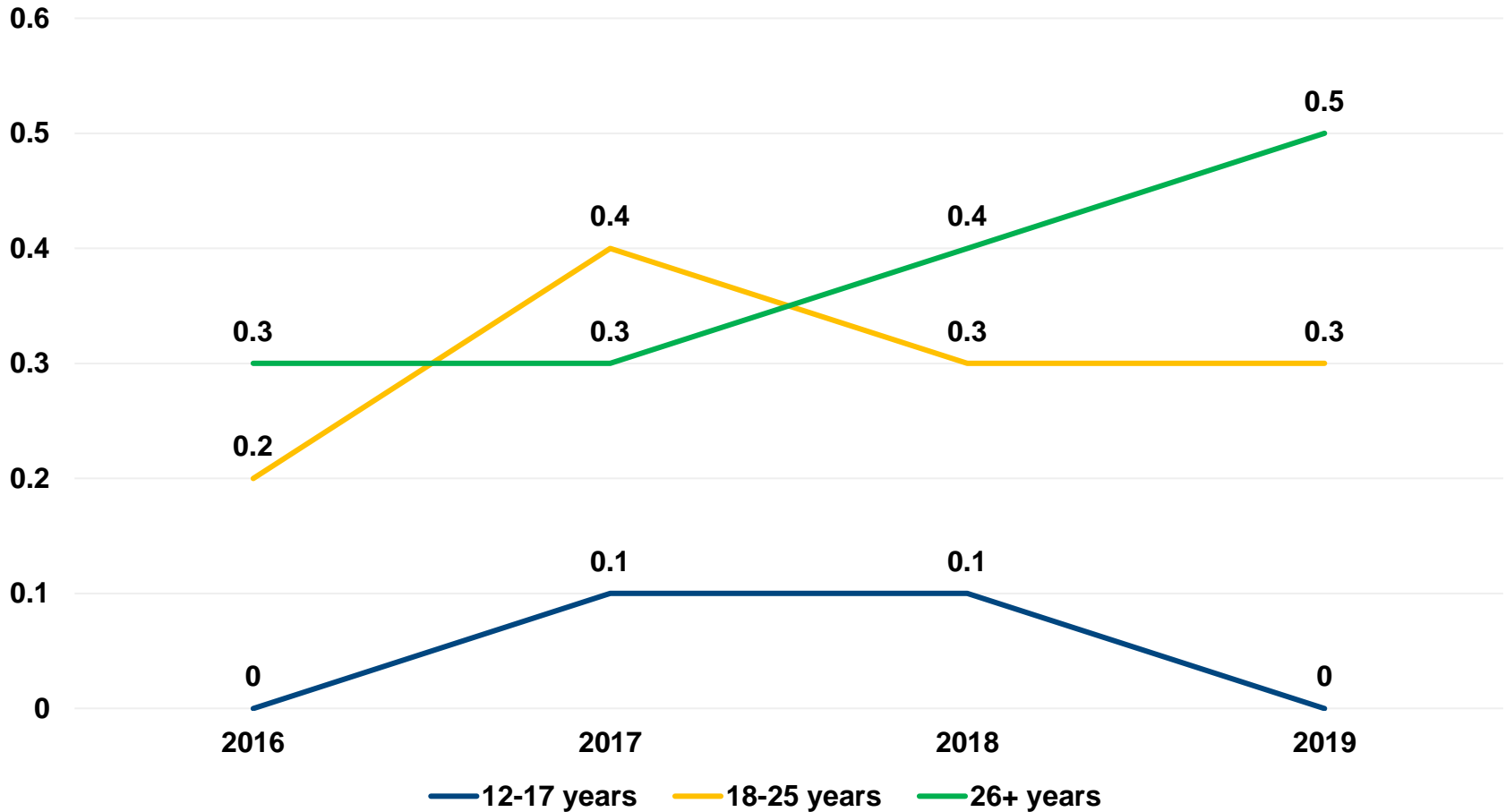
Stimulant Use - National

National Past Month Stimulant Use, Ages 12+



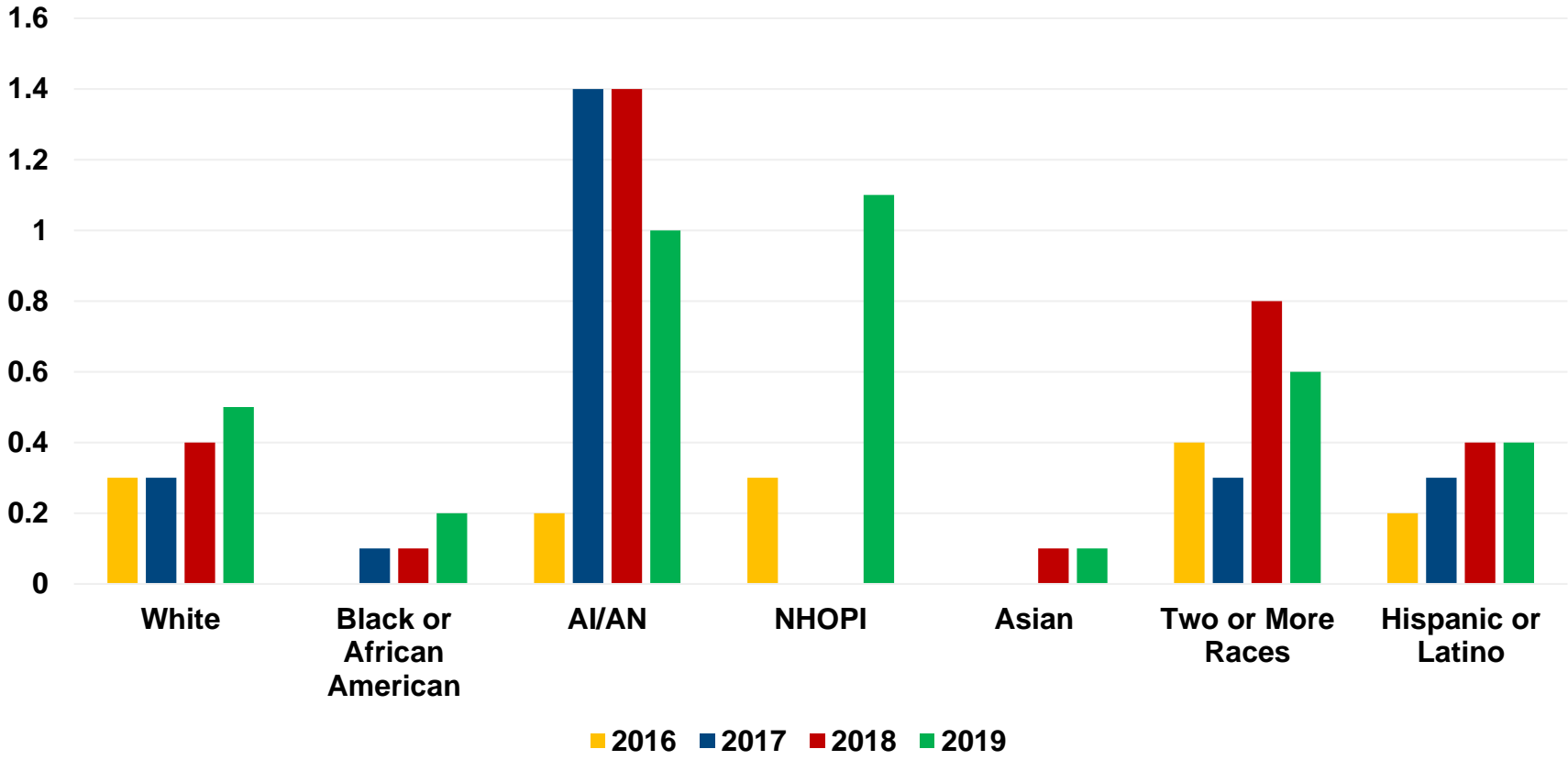
Methamphetamine Use by Age

National Past Month Methamphetamine Use by Age (%)



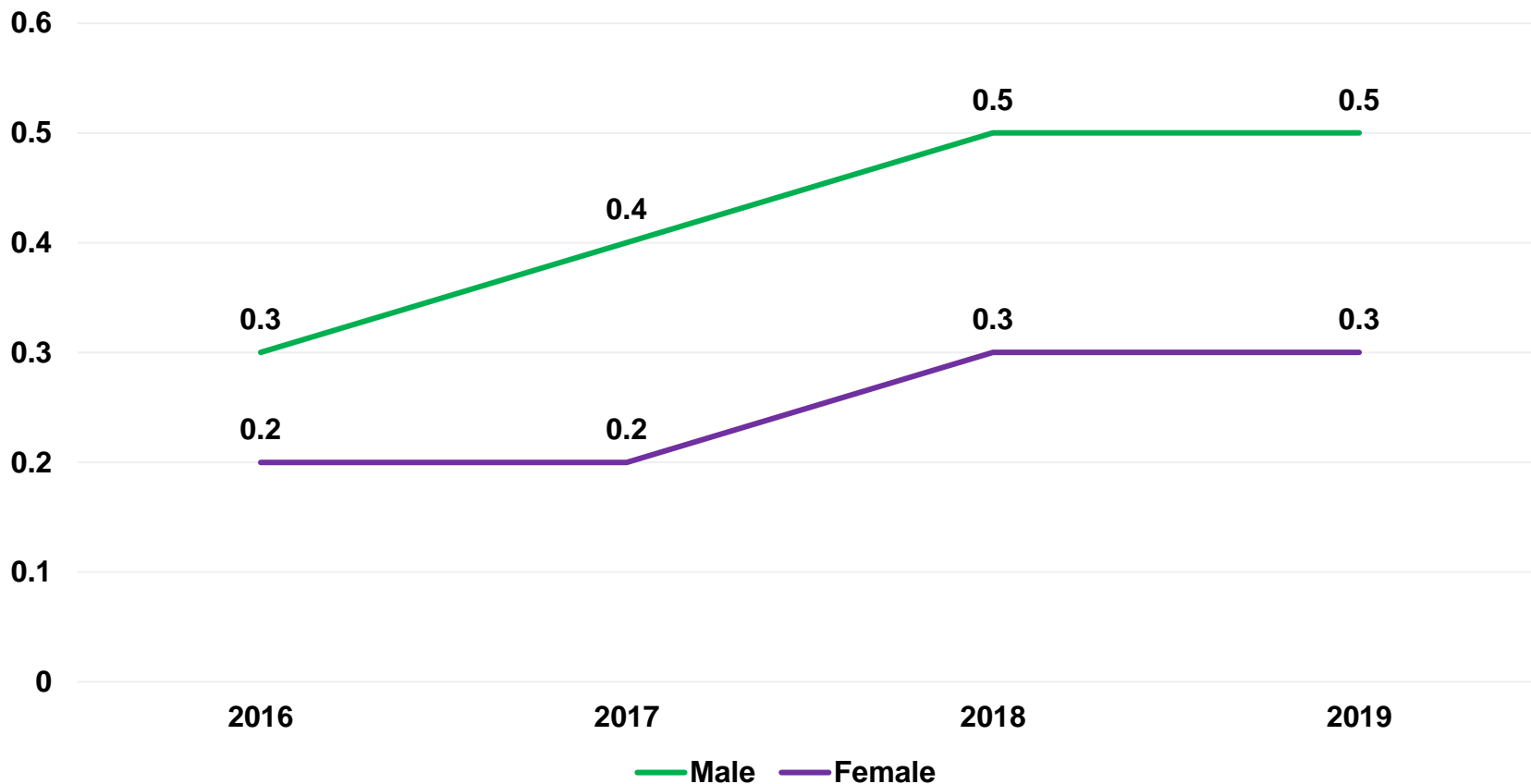
Methamphetamine Use by Race/Ethnicity

National Past Month Methamphetamine Use by Race/Ethnicity, Ages 12+ (%)



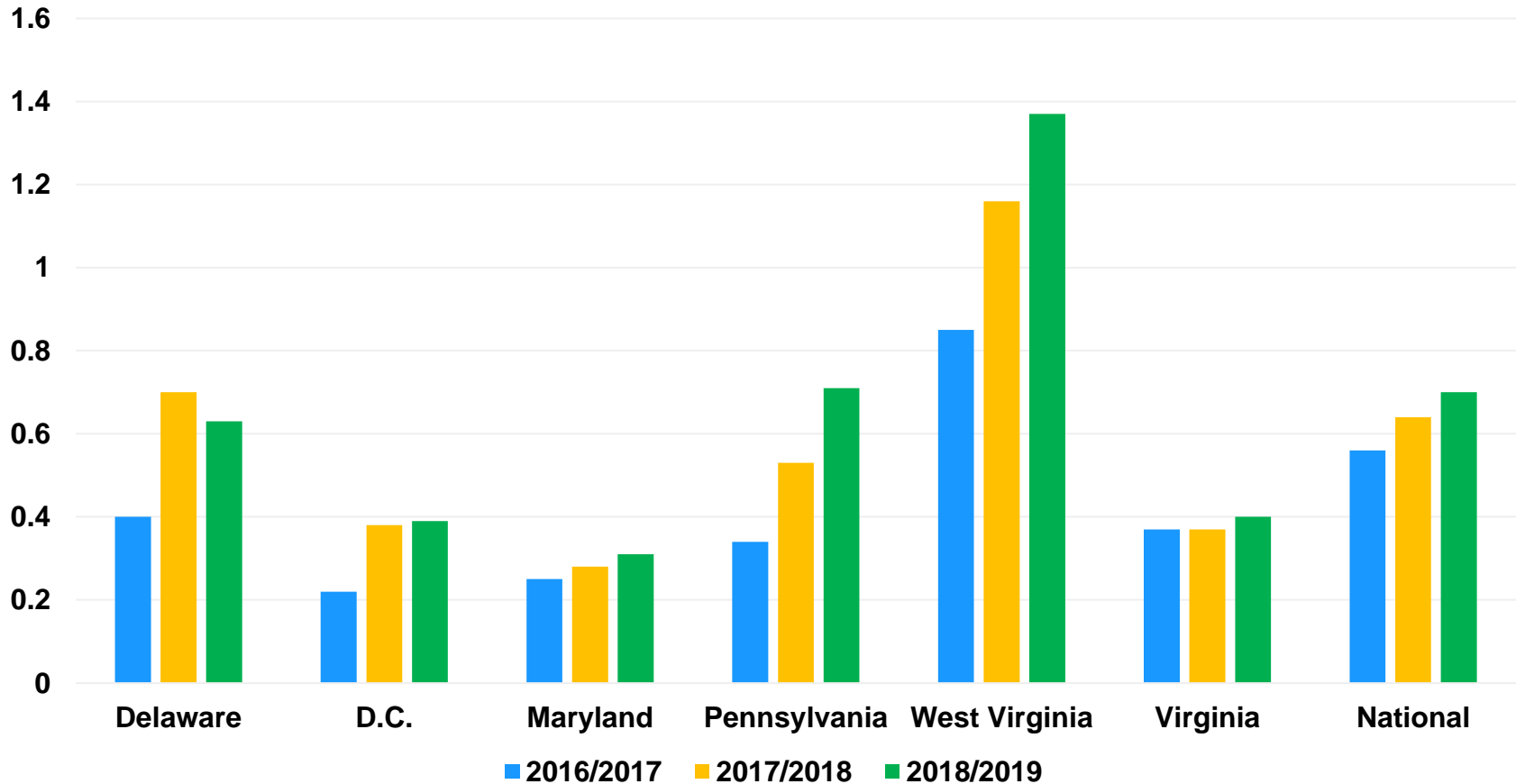
Methamphetamine Use by Gender

National Past Month Methamphetamine Use by Gender, Ages 12+ (%)



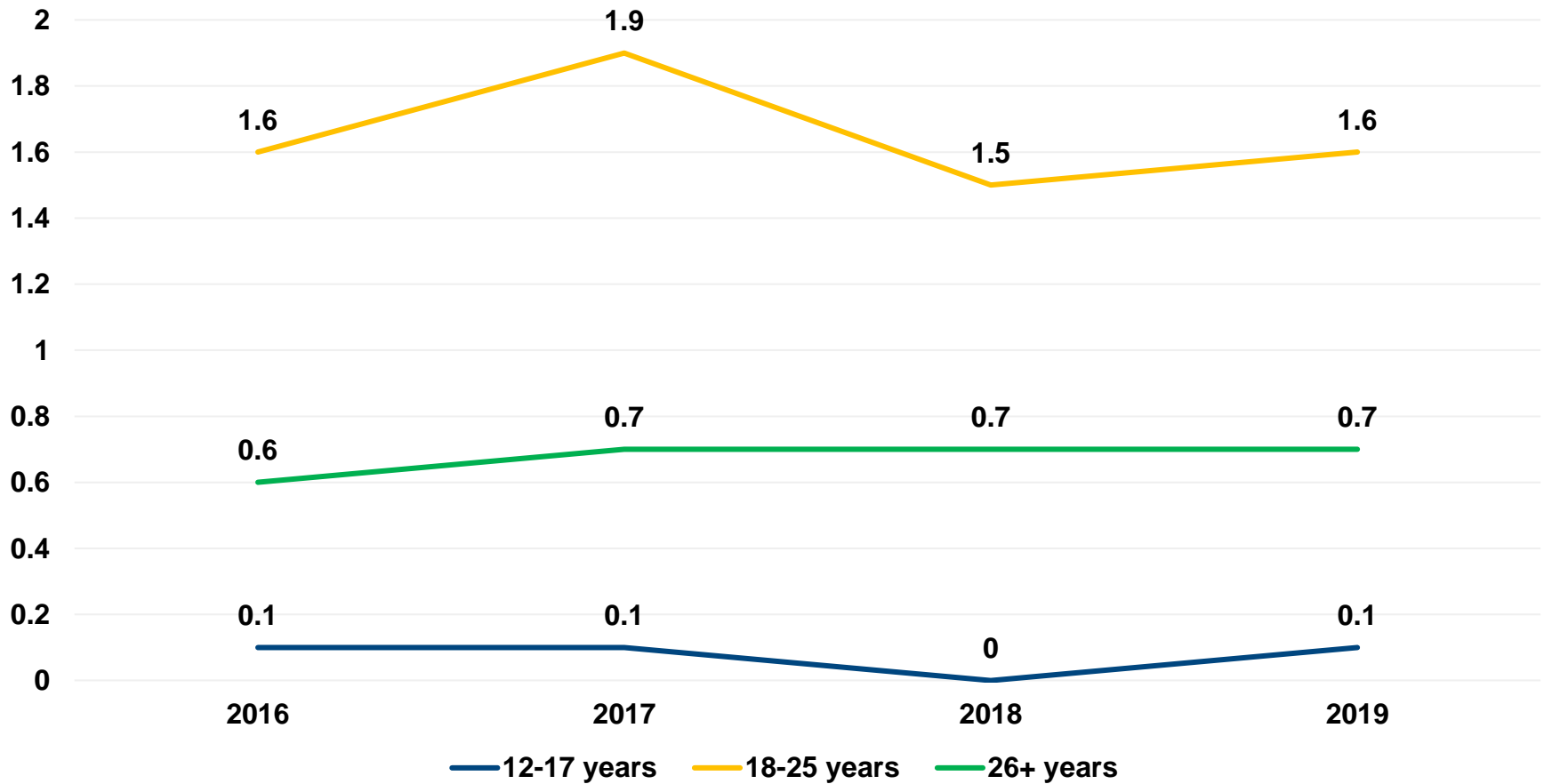
Methamphetamine Use – Central East

Past Year Methamphetamine Use, Ages 12+ (%)



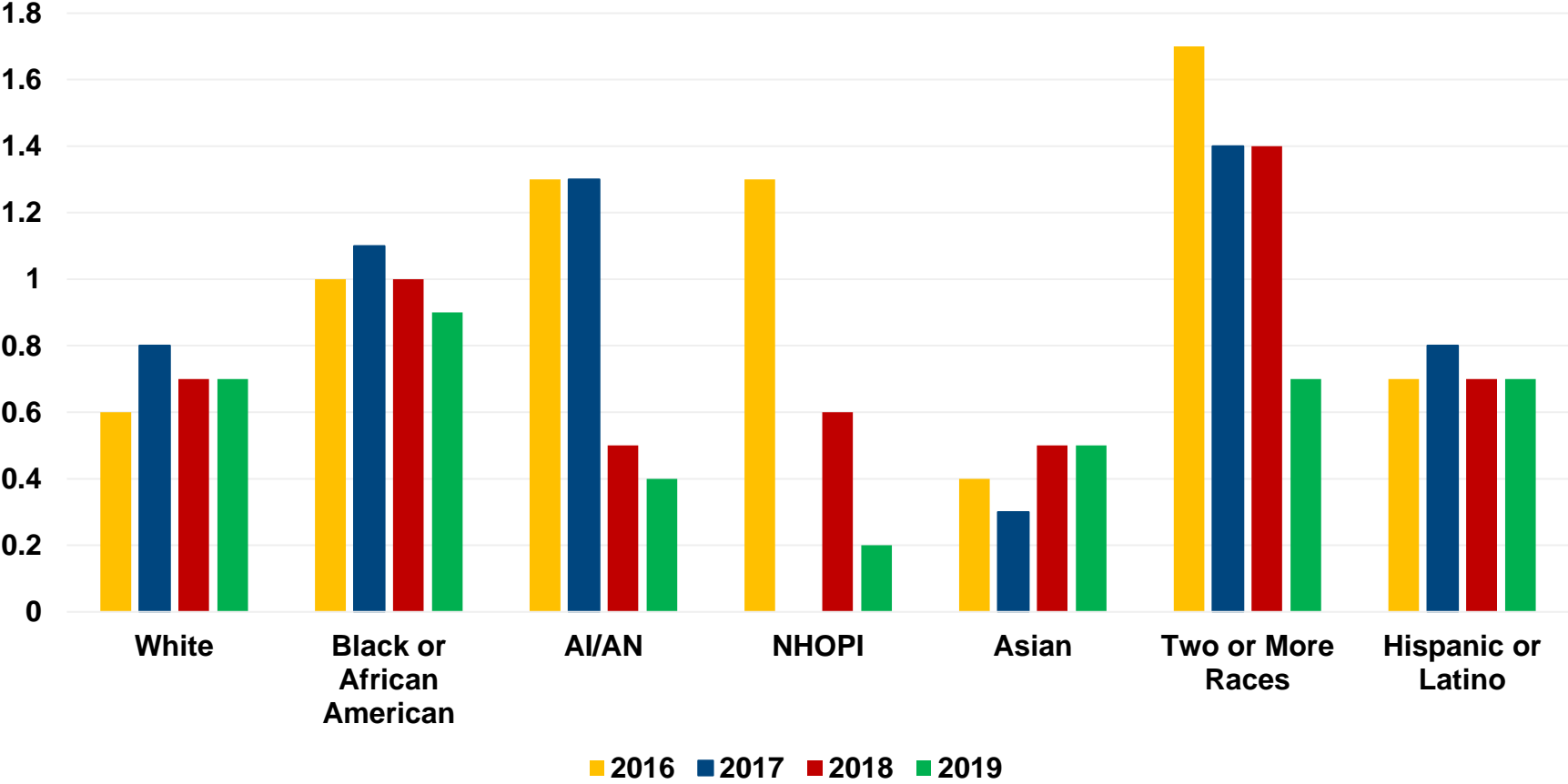
Cocaine Use by Age

National Past Month Cocaine Use by Age (%)



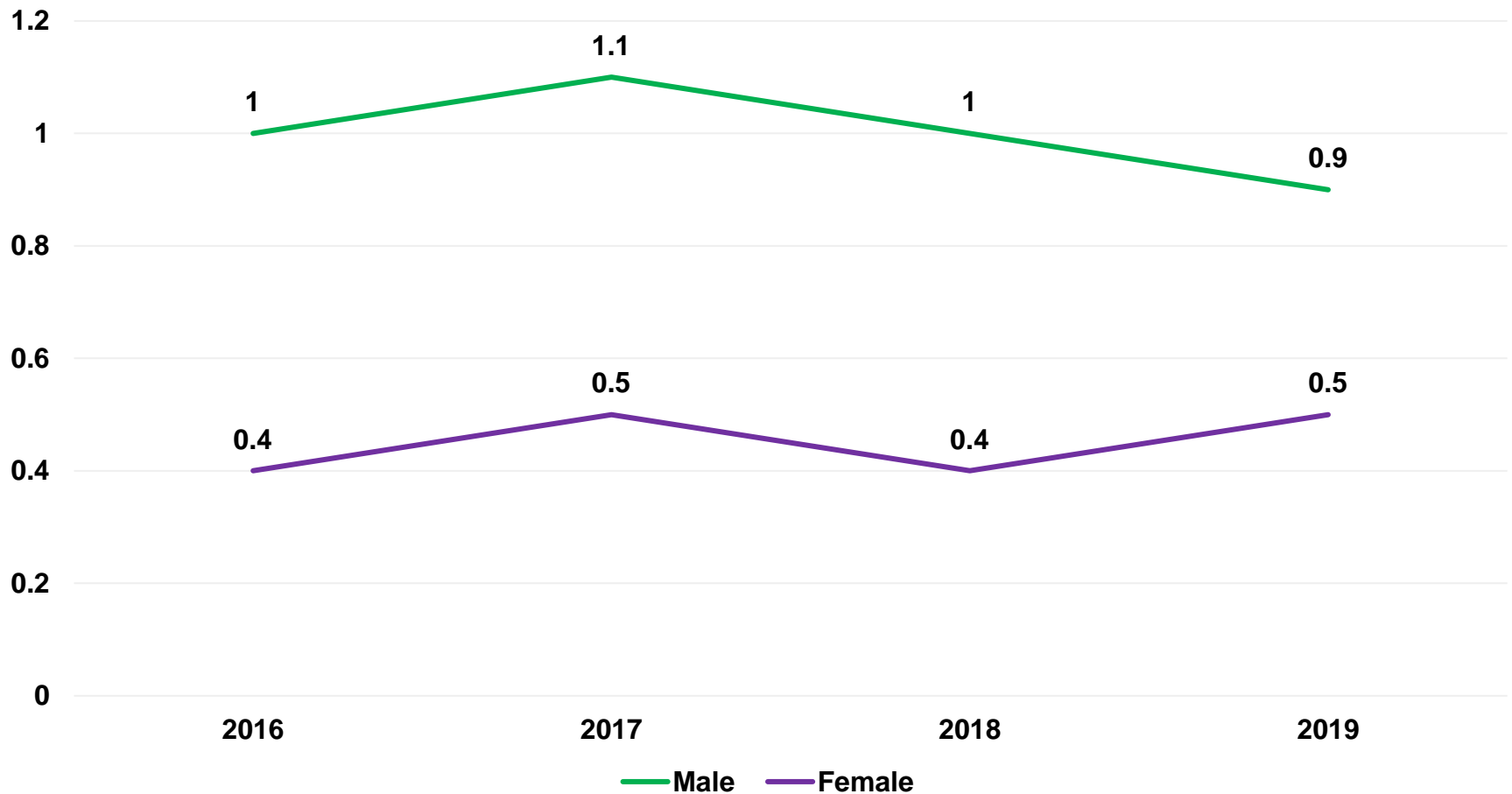
Cocaine Use by Race/Ethnicity

National Past Month Cocaine Use by Race/Ethnicity, Ages 12+ (%)



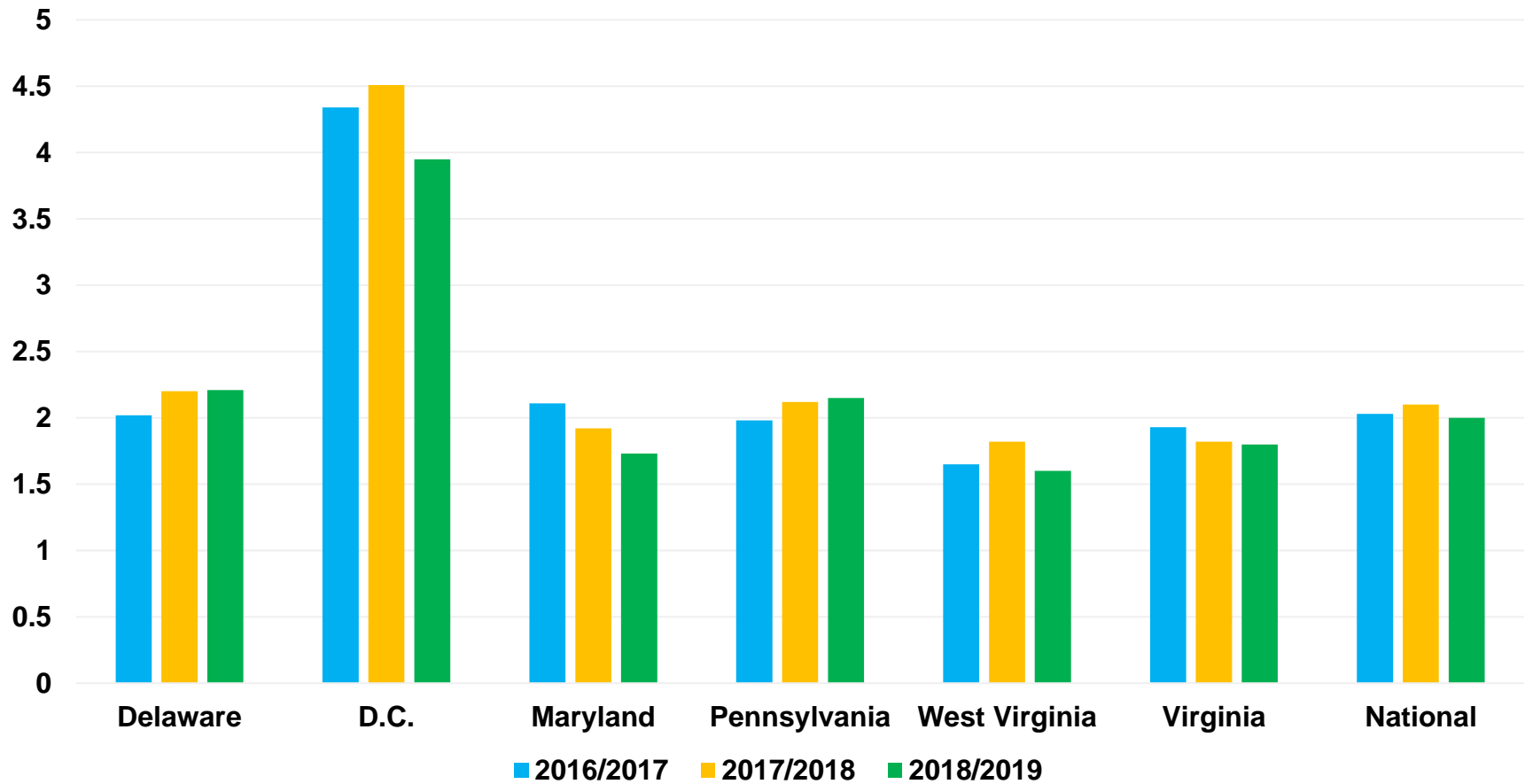
Cocaine Use by Gender

National Past Month Cocaine Use by Gender, Ages 12+ (%)

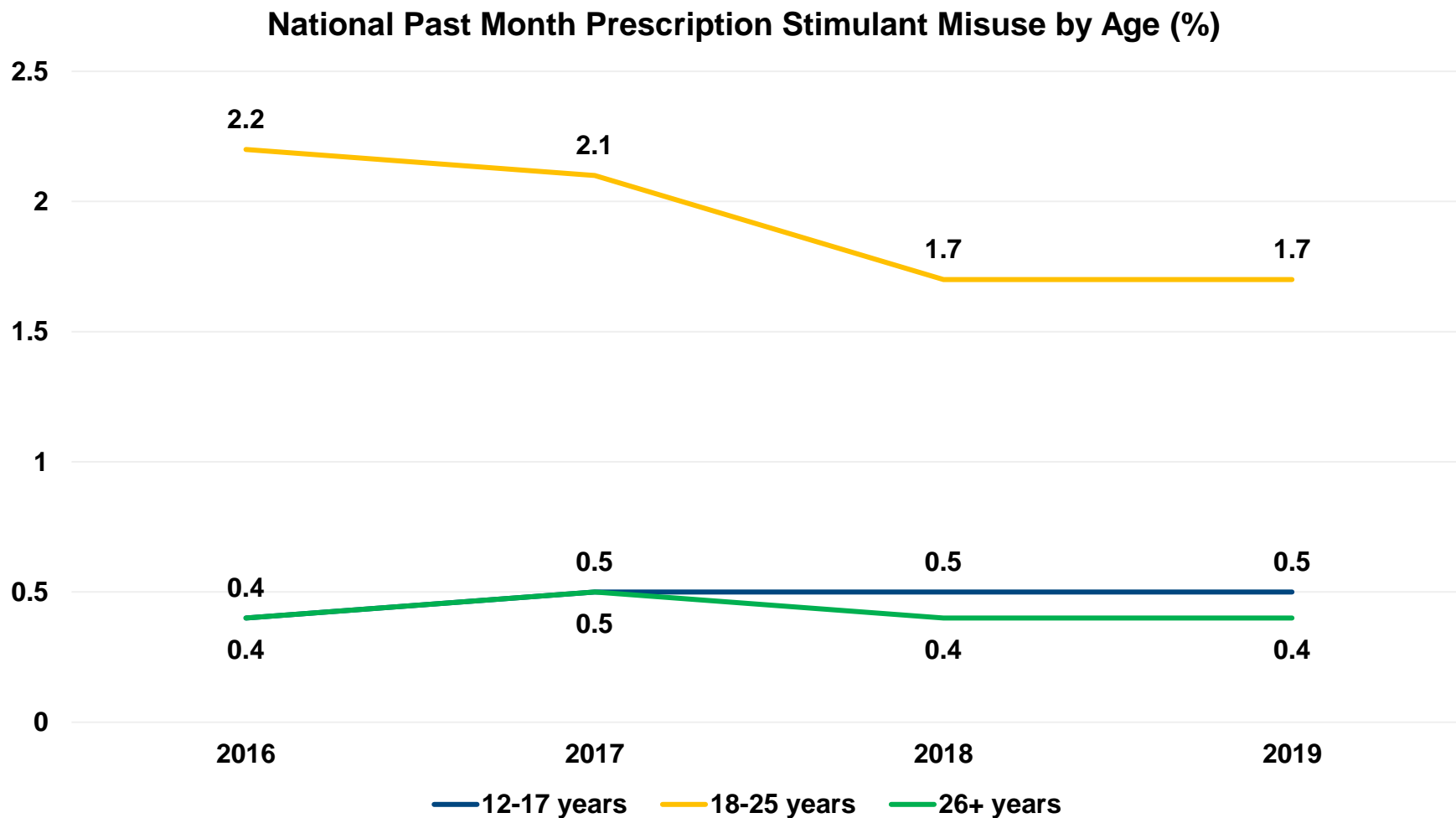


Cocaine Use – Central East

Past Year Cocaine Use, Ages 12+ (%)

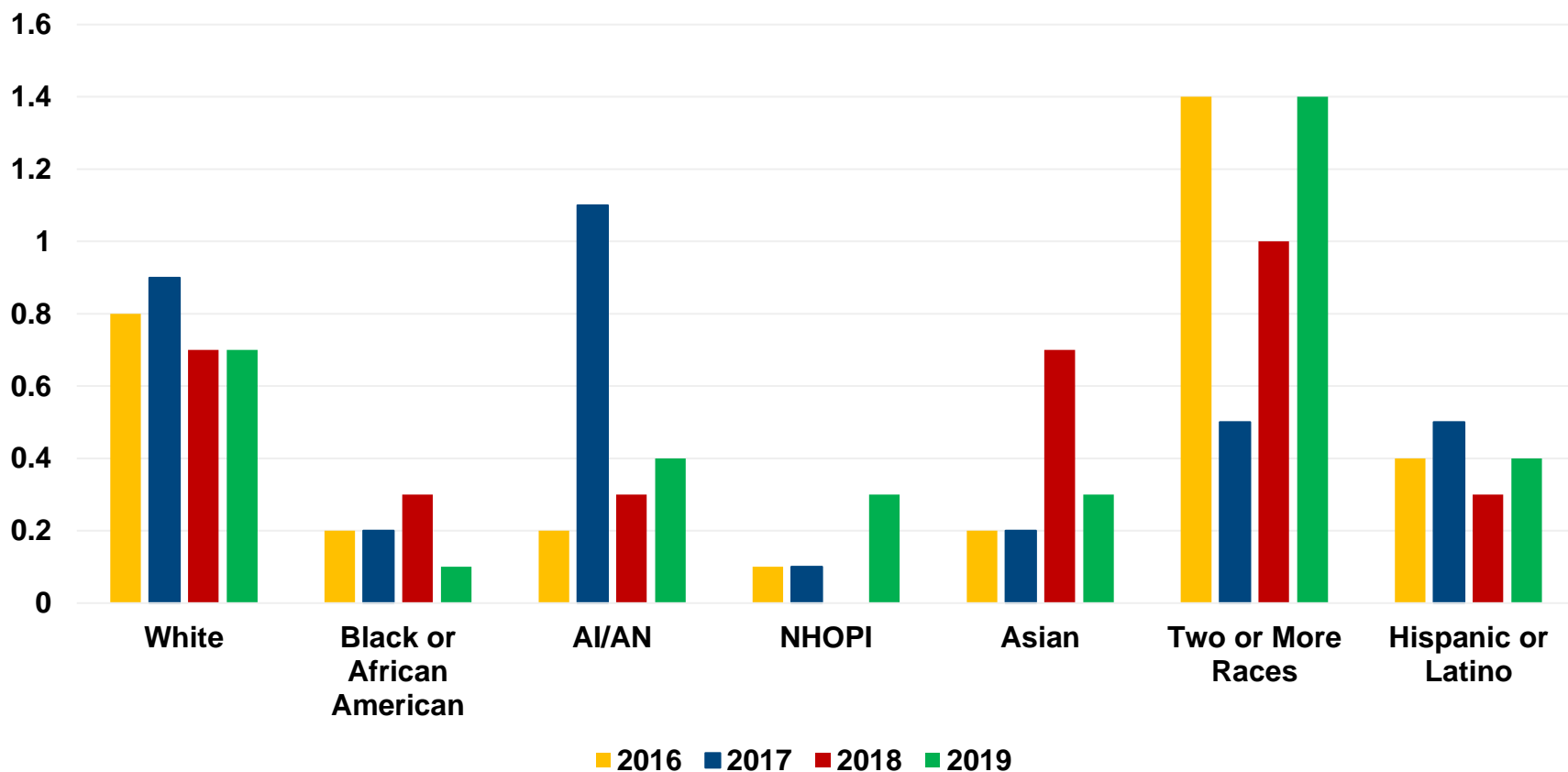


Prescription Stimulant Misuse by Age



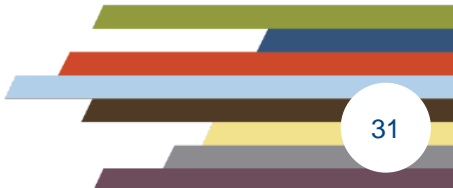
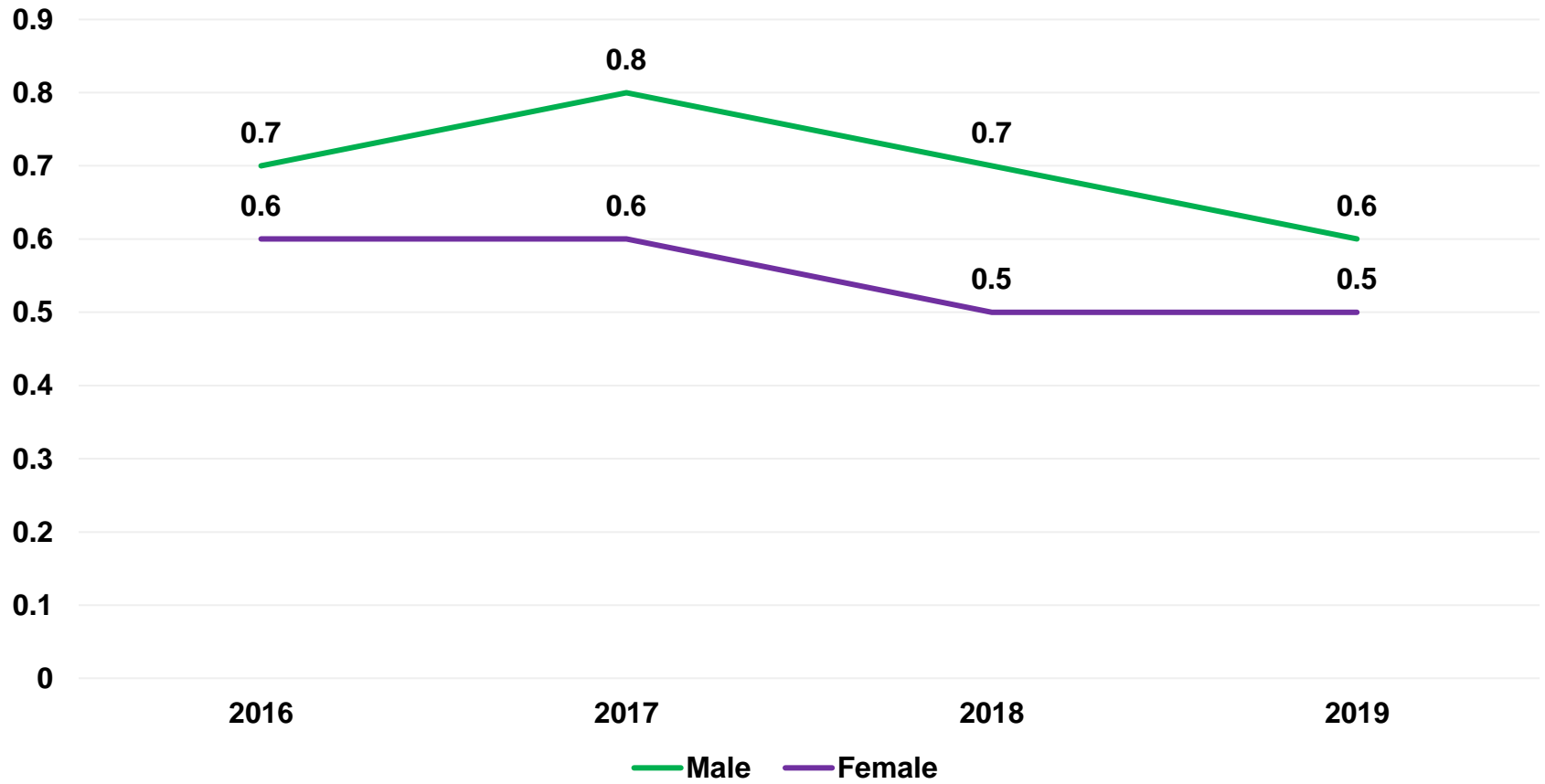
Prescription Stimulant Misuse by Race/Ethnicity

National Past Month Prescription Stimulant Misuse by Race/Ethnicity, Ages 12+ (%)



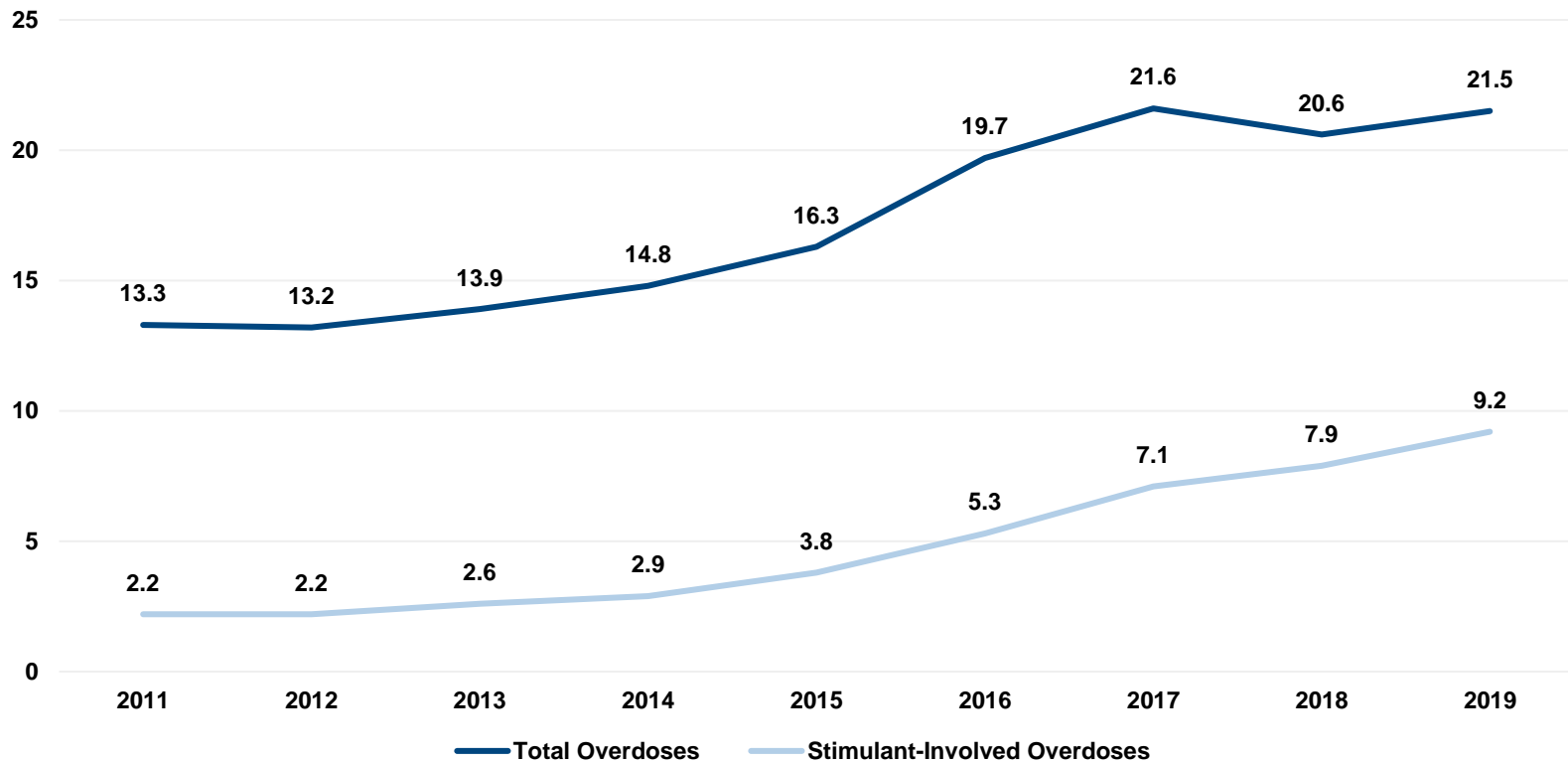
Prescription Stimulant Misuse by Gender

National Past Month Prescription Stimulant Misuse by Gender, Ages 12+ (%)



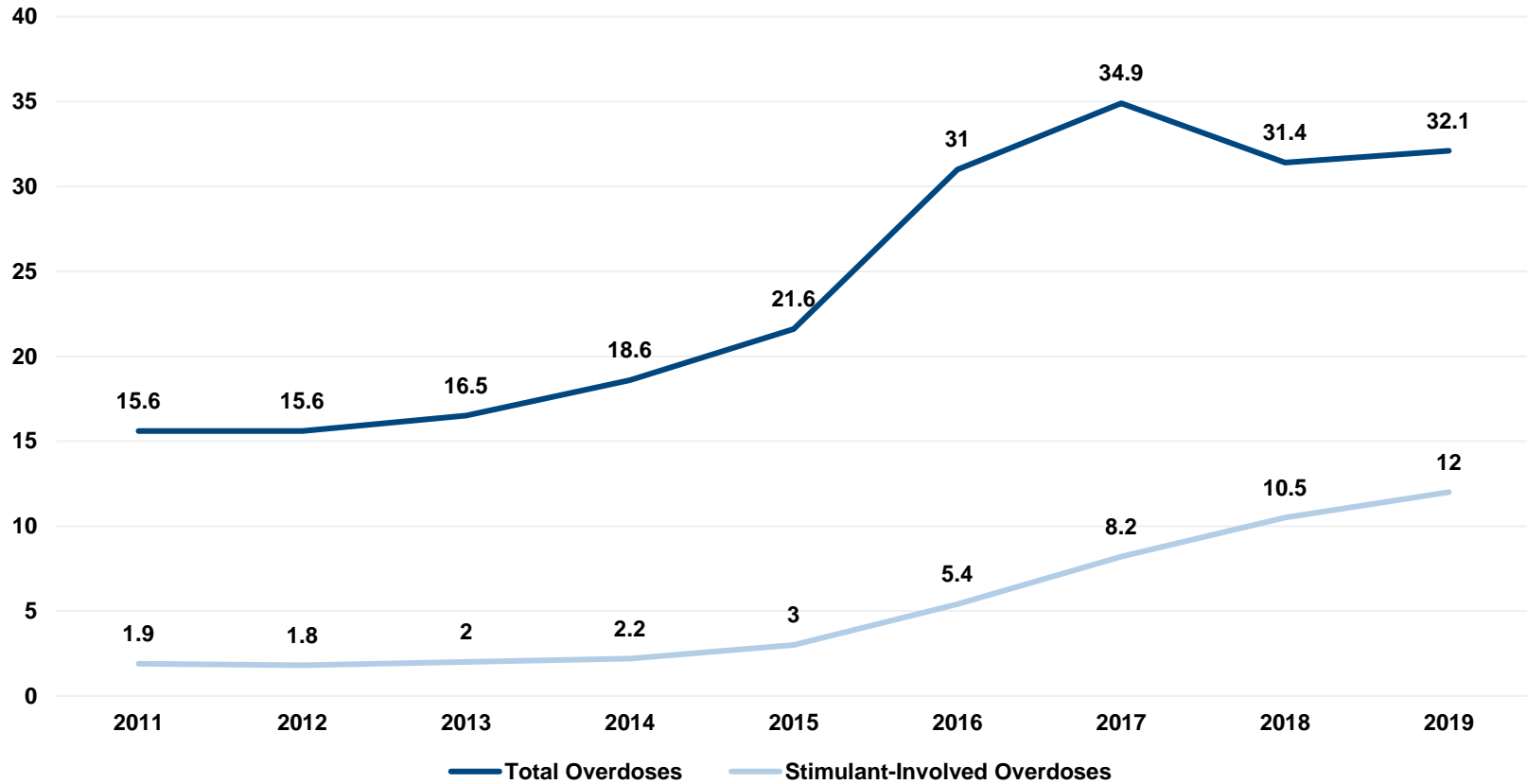
Overdoses- National

Fatal Drug-Involved Overdoses Per 100,000 People



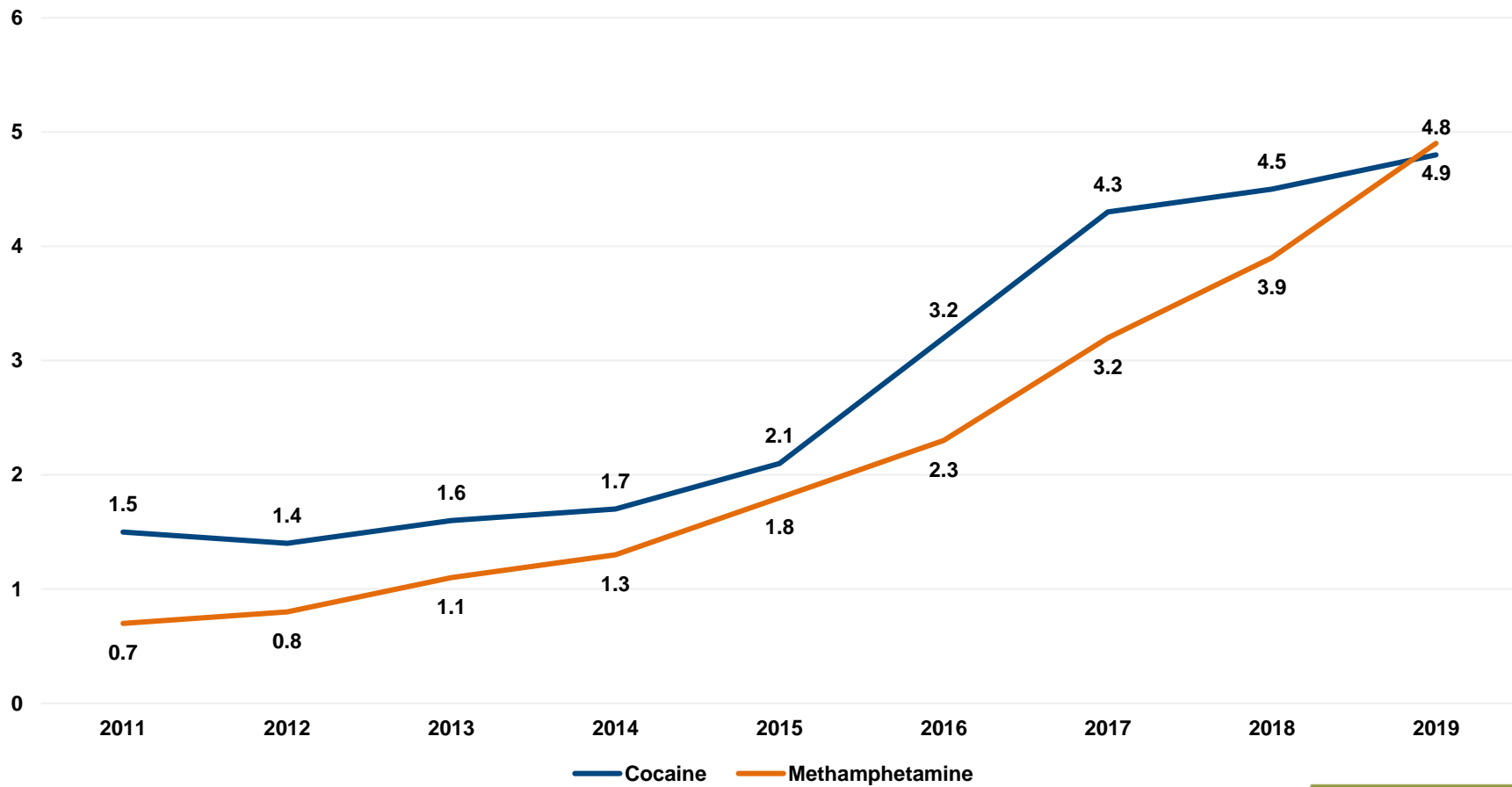
Overdoses- Central East

Fatal Drug-Involved Overdoses Per 100,000 People



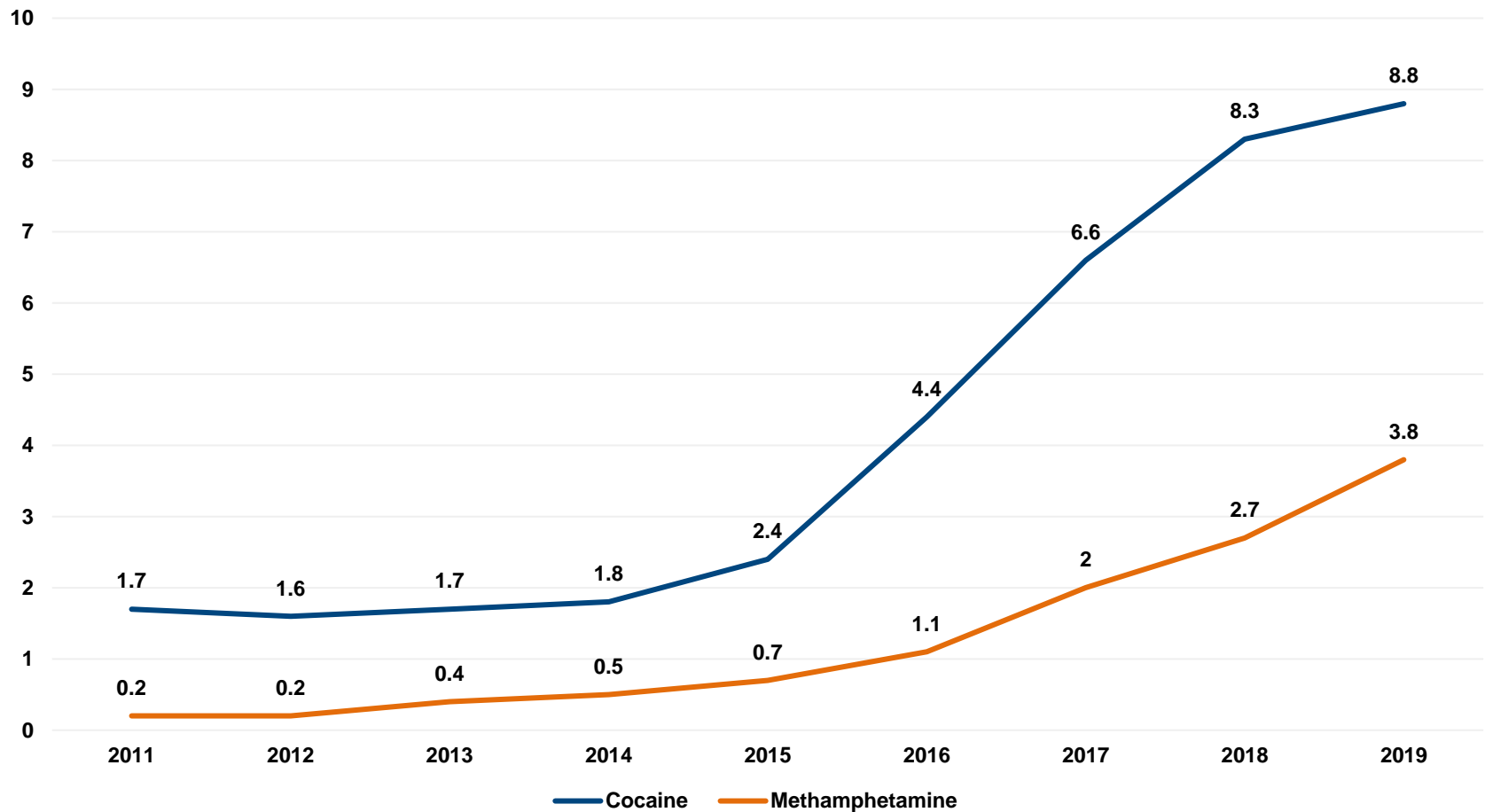
Cocaine vs. Methamphetamine & Prescription Stimulants- National

Fatal Drug-Involved Overdoses Per 100,000 People



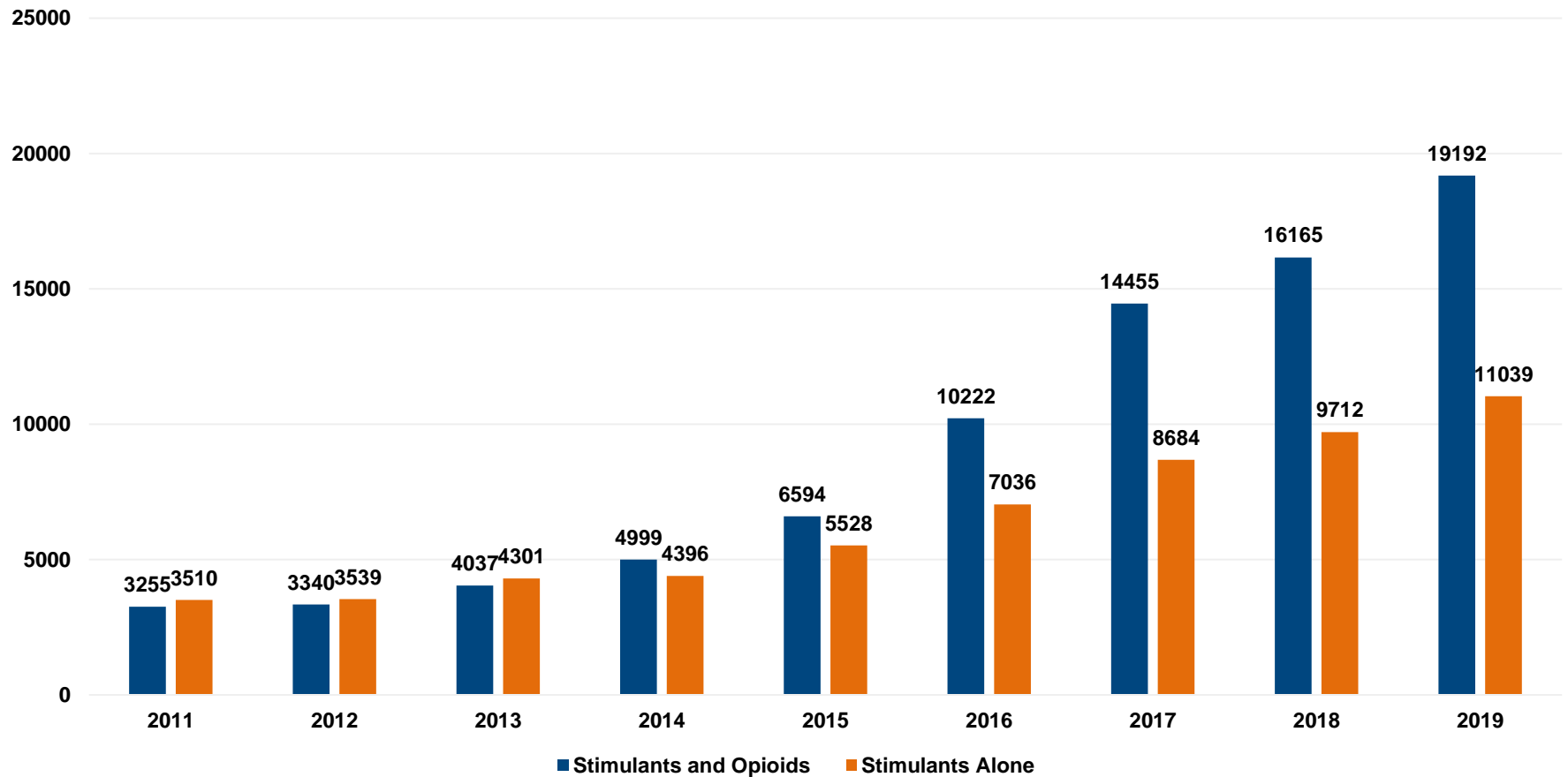
Cocaine vs. Methamphetamine & Prescription Stimulants- Central East

Fatal Drug-Involved Overdoses Per 100,000 People



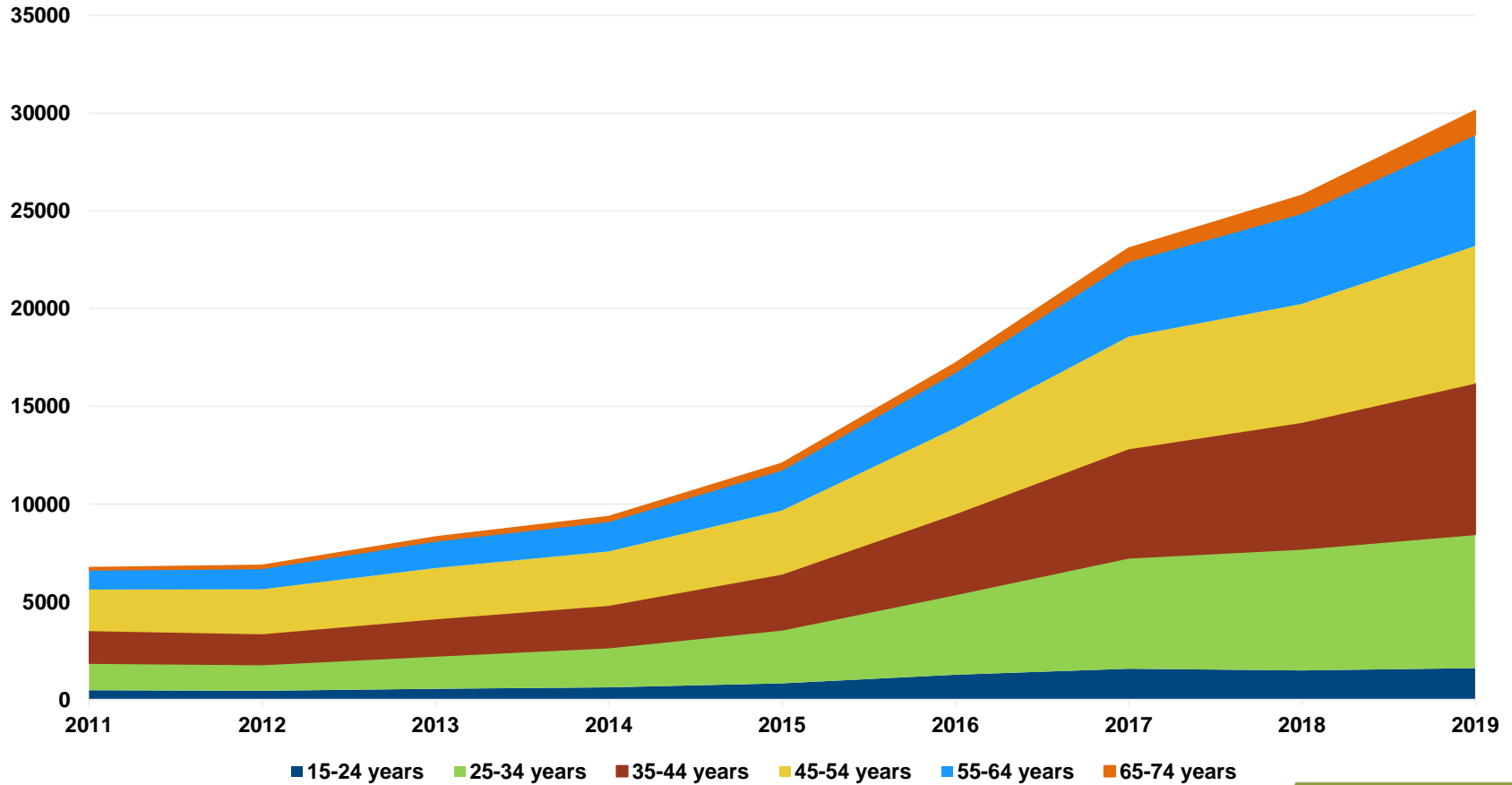
Overdoses Increasing Both With and Without Opioids Also Involved

Total Fatal Drug-Involved Overdoses



Stimulant Overdoses by Age

Total Fatal Drug-Involved Overdoses, by Age Bracket



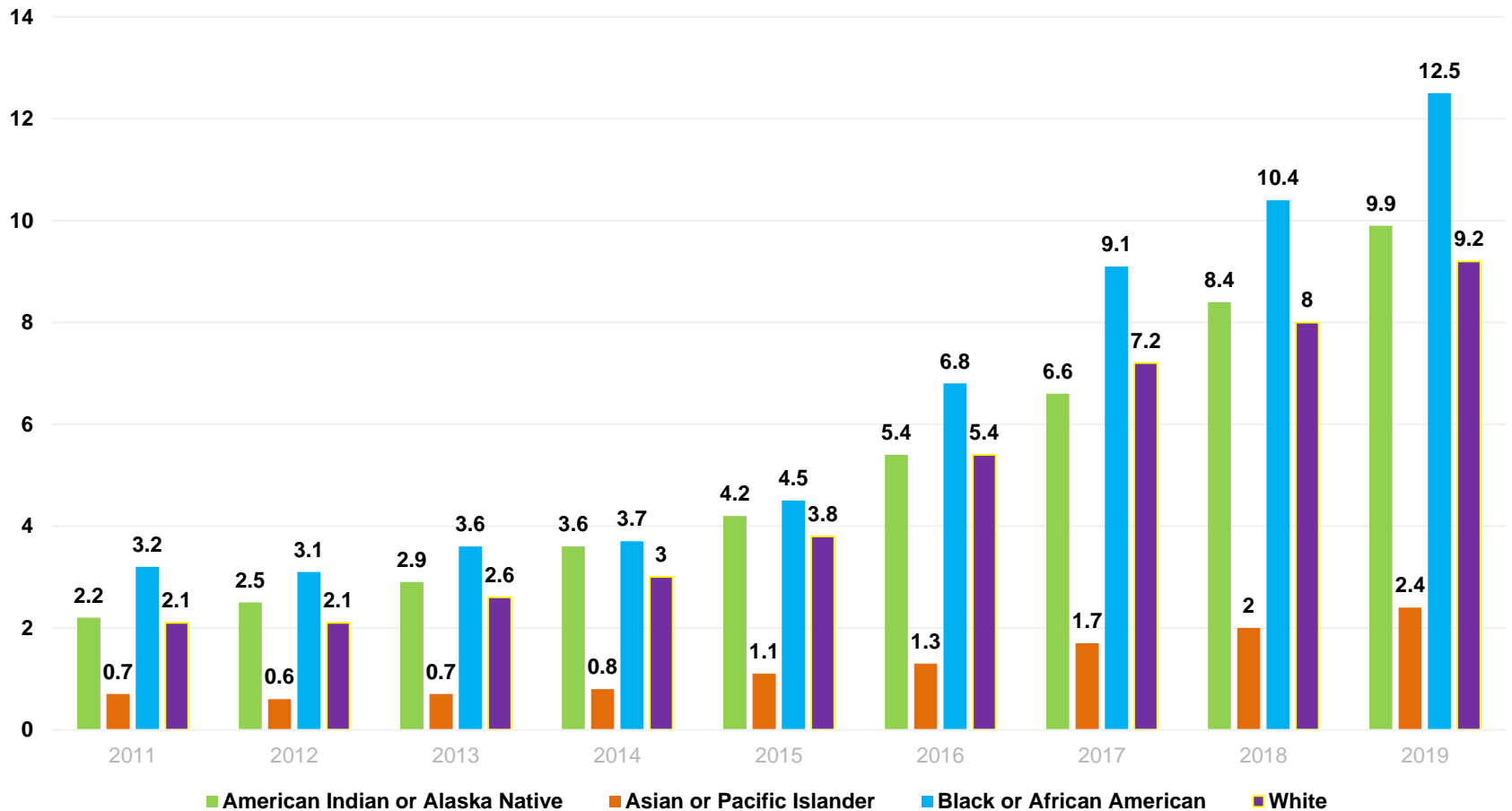
Divergent Overdose Risk Patterns By Age

Fatal Stimulant-Involved Overdoses, by Age Bracket

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
2011	486	1382	1632	2134	1008	107
2019	1609	6848	7706	7045	5700	1219
% Increase	231%	396%	372%	230%	465%	1039%

Stimulant Overdoses by Race

Fatal Drug-Involved Overdoses Per 100,000 People



Similarities and Differences From Past Waves of Use

- Risk Patterns
- Overdose Rates
- Supply Sources



Risk Patterns

- Stimulant overdose risk higher than expected
 - African Americans have disproportionately high risk
- Methamphetamine initiations more concentrated among middle-aged adults
- Cocaine initiations increasing among females
- Prescription stimulant misuse primarily occurring among young adults



Overdose Rates

- Overdose rates relative to use rates are much higher than in the past, and have increased more significantly
- Here's 4 theories why; each —or none—may be a contributing cause
 1. Use rates may be significantly higher than previous waves of use
 2. Stimulants may be much stronger than in the past
 3. Stimulants more likely to be taken in combination with other overdose-inducing substances
 4. Overdoses may have been mis-classified in the past



Supply Sources (DEA)

- Methamphetamine
 - Shift from domestic labs to transnational criminal organizations
 - Domestic lab incidents declined from 23,703 in 2004 to 890 in 2019
- Cocaine
 - Primary source remains Colombia, record high production occurring since 2016
- Prescription Stimulants
 - Retail sales of amphetamine drugs more than doubled since 2009



Risk and Protective Factors



Risk and Protective Factors: Likelihood of Use

- Different characteristics of an individual's life are associated with how likely a person will be to engage in substance use
- These are referred to as Risk and Protective Factors
 - Each factor can increase (risk) or decrease (protective) that likelihood
- Stimulant use is driven by substance-specific factors as well as more general factors
 - Substance-specific factors include perceptions of harm, peer pressure, local price and availability
 - General factors can range from a person's problem-solving skills to access to quality education, also includes the big picture factors (i.e., the Social Determinants of Health)



Social Determinants of Health

“The conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.”

- Five Domains
 - Economic Stability
 - Education Access and Quality
 - Health Care Access and Quality
 - Neighborhood and Built Environment
 - Social and Community Context

Social Determinants of Health



Social Determinants of Health
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 Healthy People 2030



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Methamphetamine Risk Factors

- Previously identified risk factors for methamphetamine use include:
 - Genetic predisposition
 - Personal history of opioid, alcohol, or tobacco use
 - Family history of substance use, alcohol use disorder, or criminal behavior
 - Engaging in risky sexual behavior
 - Lower educational attainment
 - Low annual income
 - Living in non-metro or small metro communities
 - Co-occurring mental health disorder
 - Unemployment



Cocaine Risk Factors

- Previously identified risk factors for cocaine use include:
 - Impulsivity personality traits
 - History of childhood trauma
 - Negative emotionality
 - Lack of coping skills to deal with stress, alienation, or aggression



Prescription Stimulant Misuse Risk Factors

- Polysubstance use
- Risky behavior
- Later age of first stimulant prescription exposure
- Male
- Substance availability
- History of child abuse
- Aged 18-25
- Caucasian
- Member of a fraternity or sorority
- Lower grade point average (GPA)
- Mental illness
- Parental and peer relationships



Where To Learn More



Data Sources for Stimulant Use,1

- SAMHSA National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- CDC Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research
- HIDTA Overdose Mapping and Application Program
- DEA Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System
- SAMHSA Drug Abuse Warning Network



Data Sources for Stimulant Use, 2

- SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set
- HIDTA Performance Management Process Data Sharing
- CDC Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
- CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- HHS National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect



Other Data Sources

- Wide range of other state, local, and national sources can help develop your understanding of community trends
 - Monitoring
 - Emergency Response
 - Mortality
- Primary data collection
 - Surveys, Focus Groups, Key Informant Interviews
 - Culturally relevant techniques



Conclusion

- Stimulant use has increased, fatal overdoses have increased even more
- Changes in relative population risks may require changes in prevention strategies
- Next week we'll discuss what prevention can do to address stimulant use, including lessons learned from the opioid epidemic



Contact Us



Central East (HHS Region 3)

PTTC

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

a program managed by



Central East PTTC website:

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