



Great Lakes (HHS Region 5)

PTTC

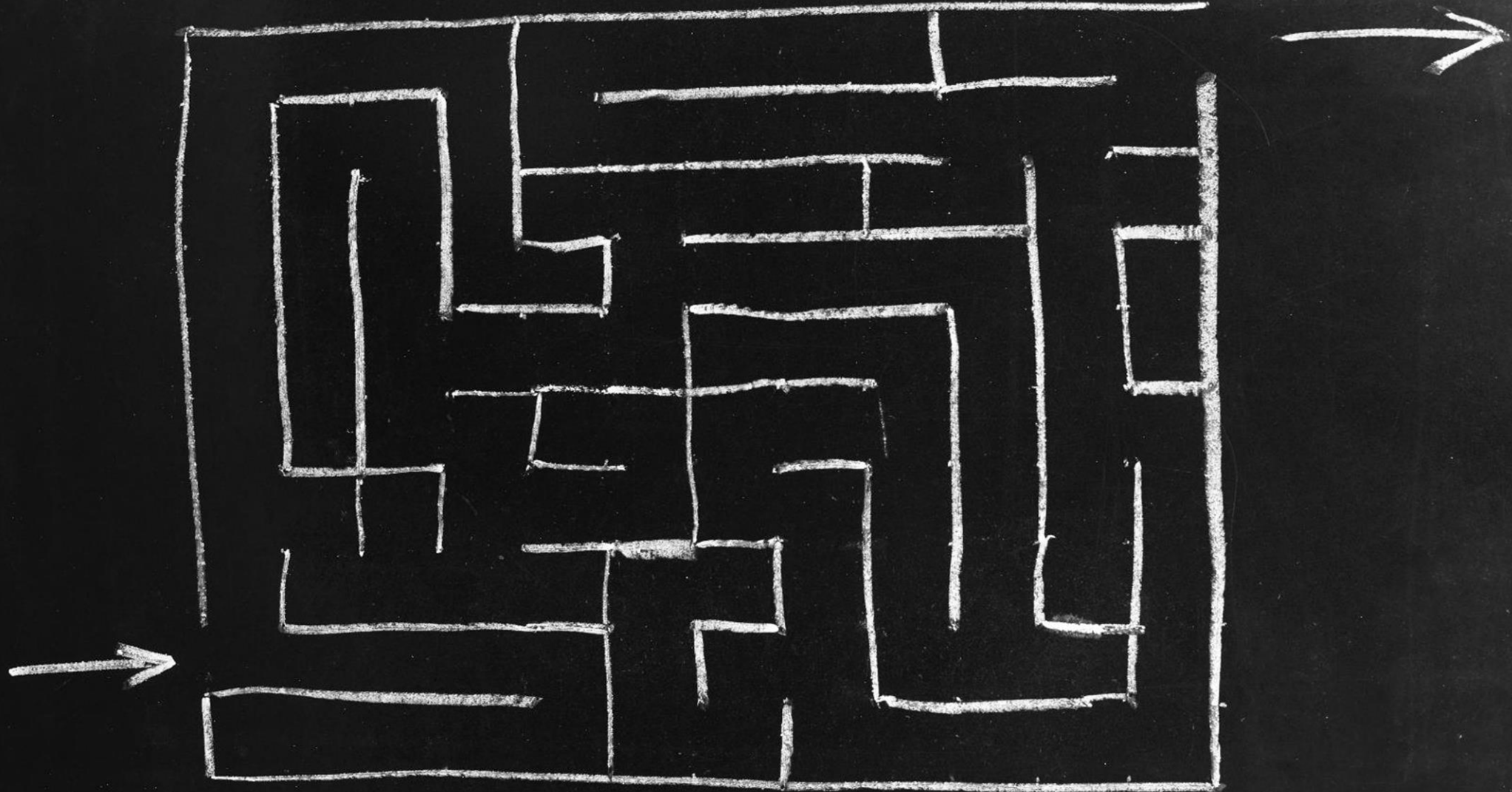
Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network  
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

# Identifying and Addressing Emerging Trends in the Great Lakes Region

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# Learning Objectives

- Discuss the context in which we consider changes in substance use trends
- List the 4 ways changing trends impact our work
- Explain the importance of incorporating emerging trend needs into ongoing strategic planning
- Review the emerging trends in drug use in Region 5 states and nationally

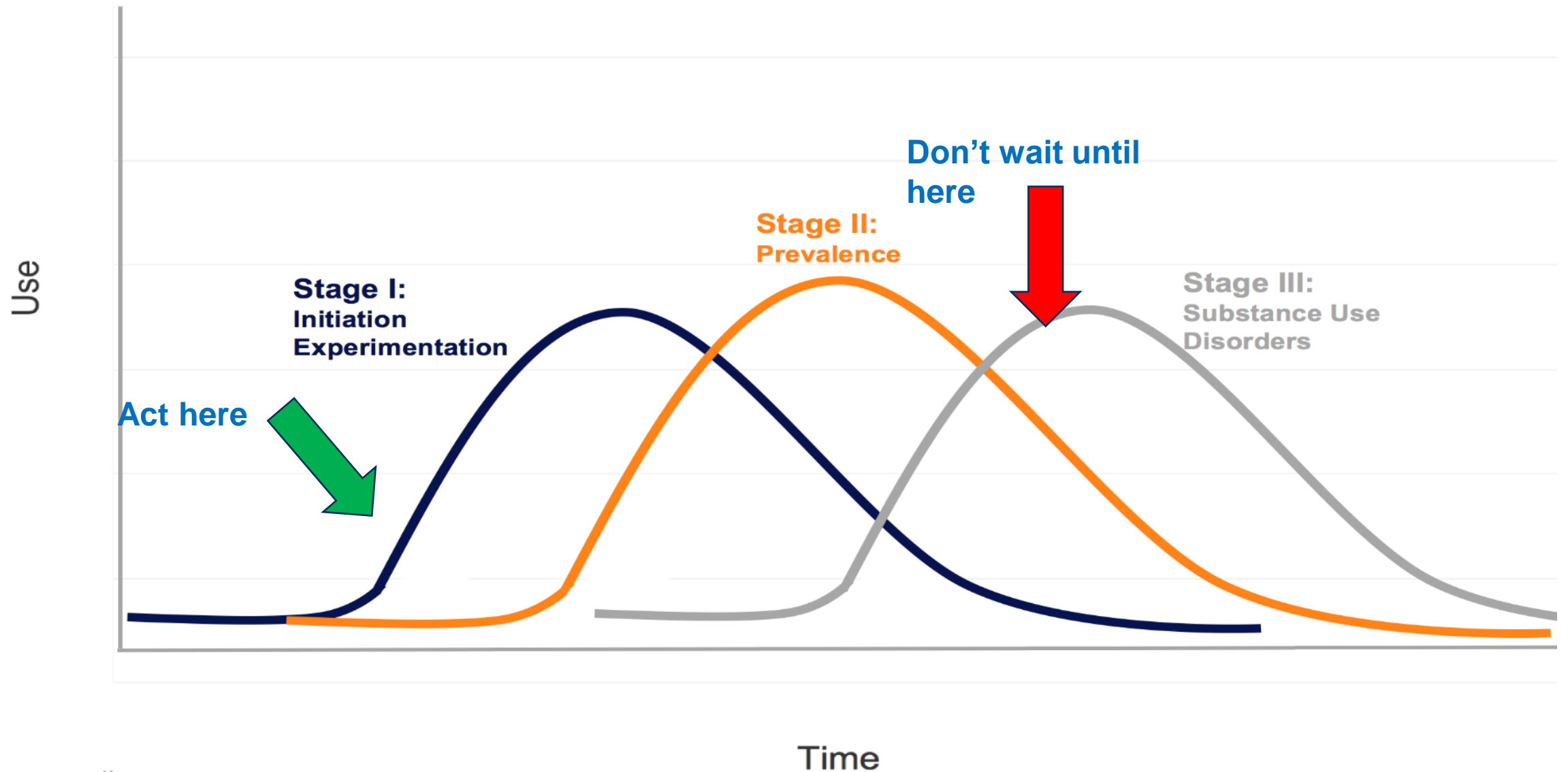


# Considerations When Addressing Emerging Trends

- Why do we care? Why should we look at trend data?
- What can we learn?
- What impact is there on our existing work?
- How do we address this issue?

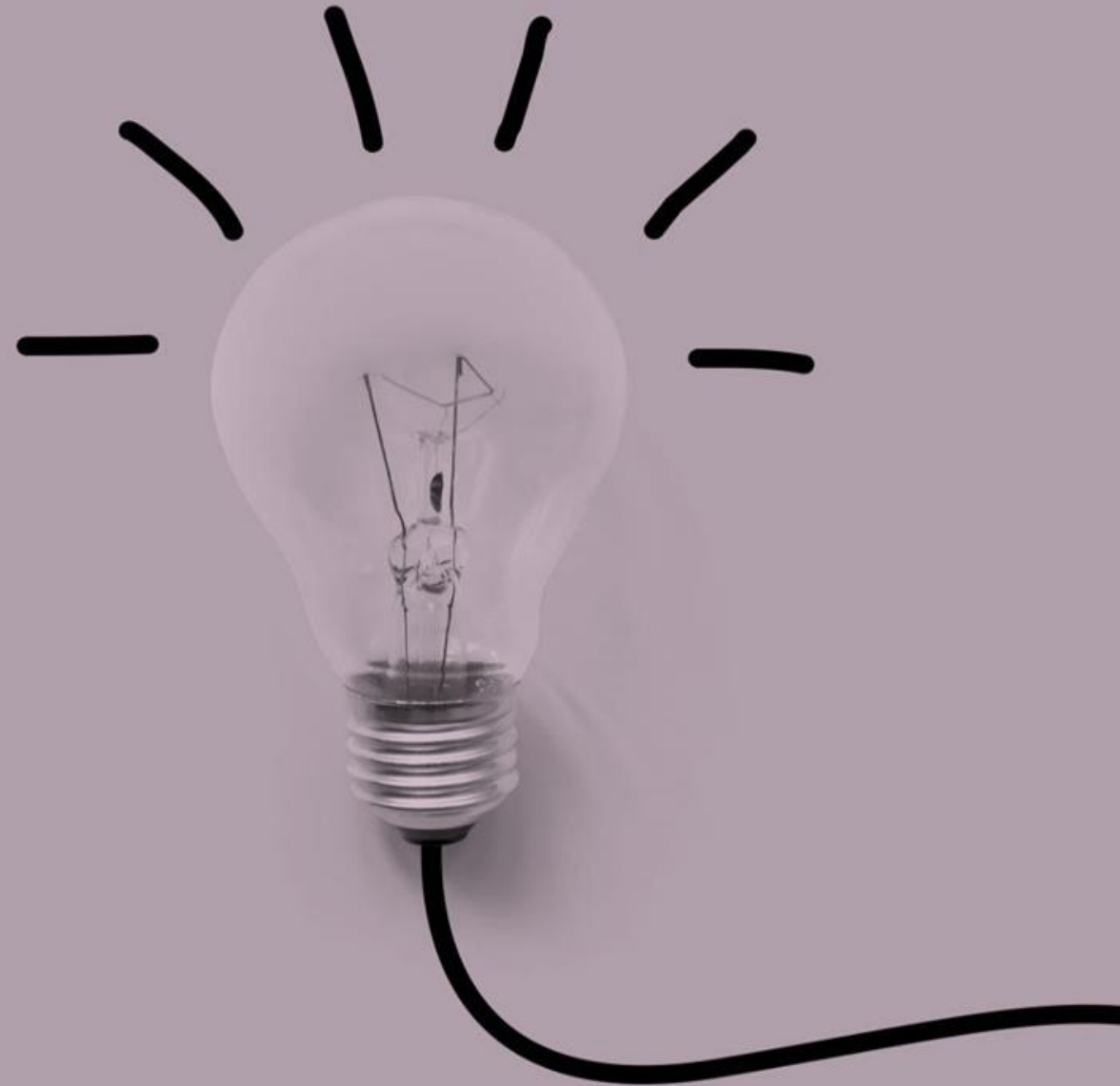


# Why Look for Emerging Trends?



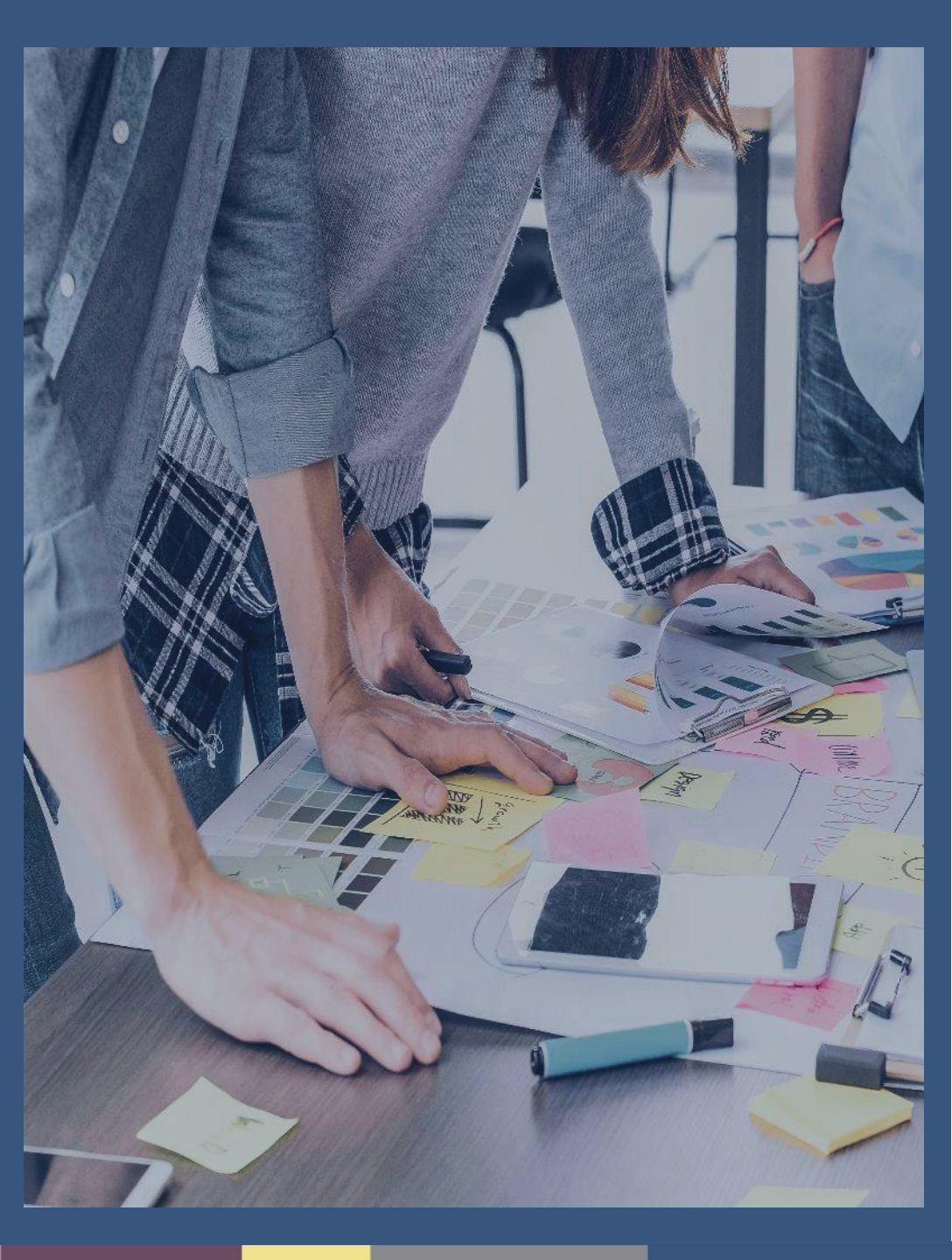
# What We Can Learn

- Prevalences and consequences
- Root causes of use
- Populations impacted
- Environmental context
- Other relevant risk and protective factors



# How It Impacts Our Work

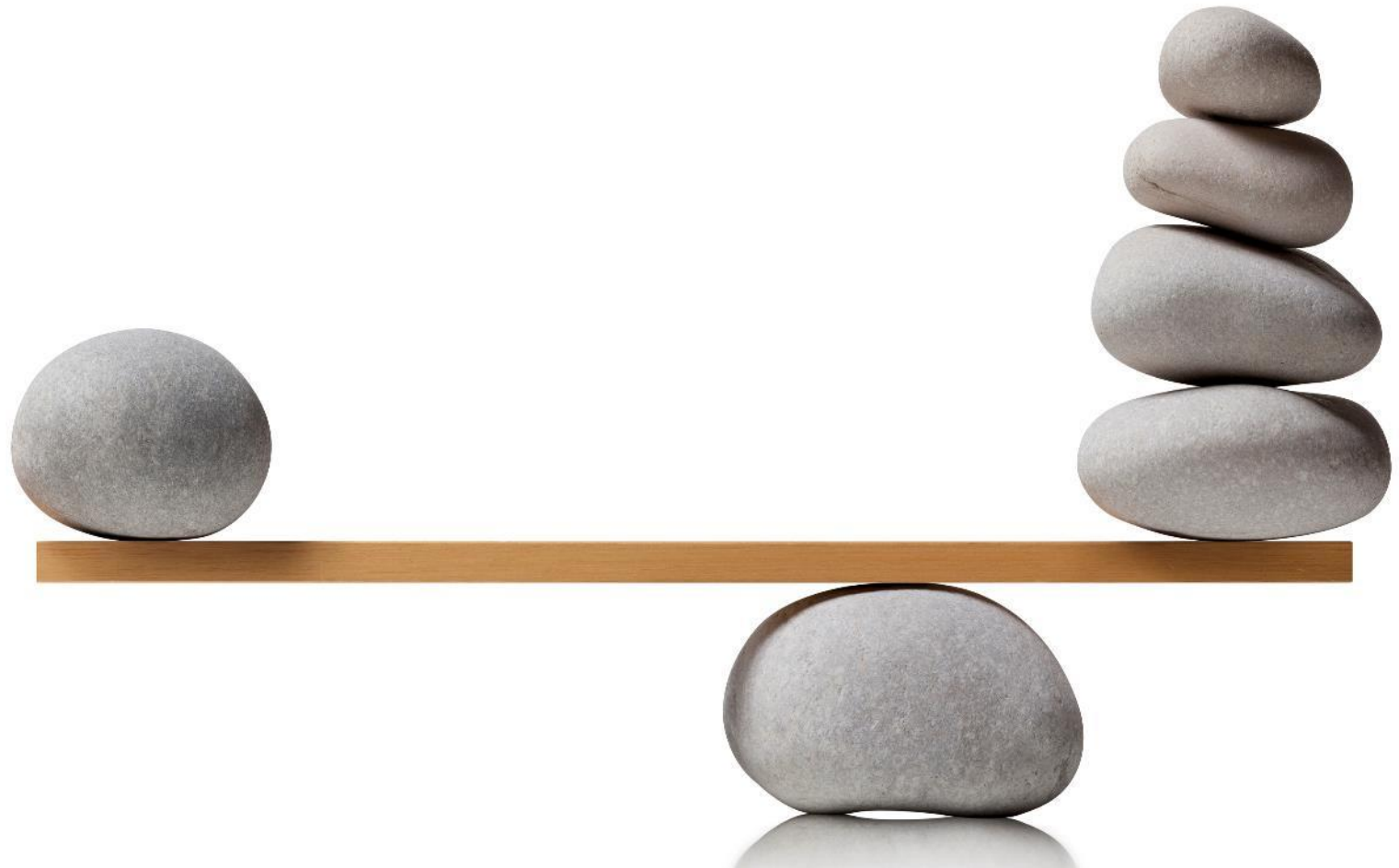
1. Shift or confirm our priorities
2. Change the partners needed
3. Determine if we should review or revise our strategic planning
4. Inform the need to change, shift, or maintain our current strategies



# Consider and Balance Priorities

New information requires that we review our priorities and balance:

- Emergent trends
- Ongoing issues
- Underlying needs

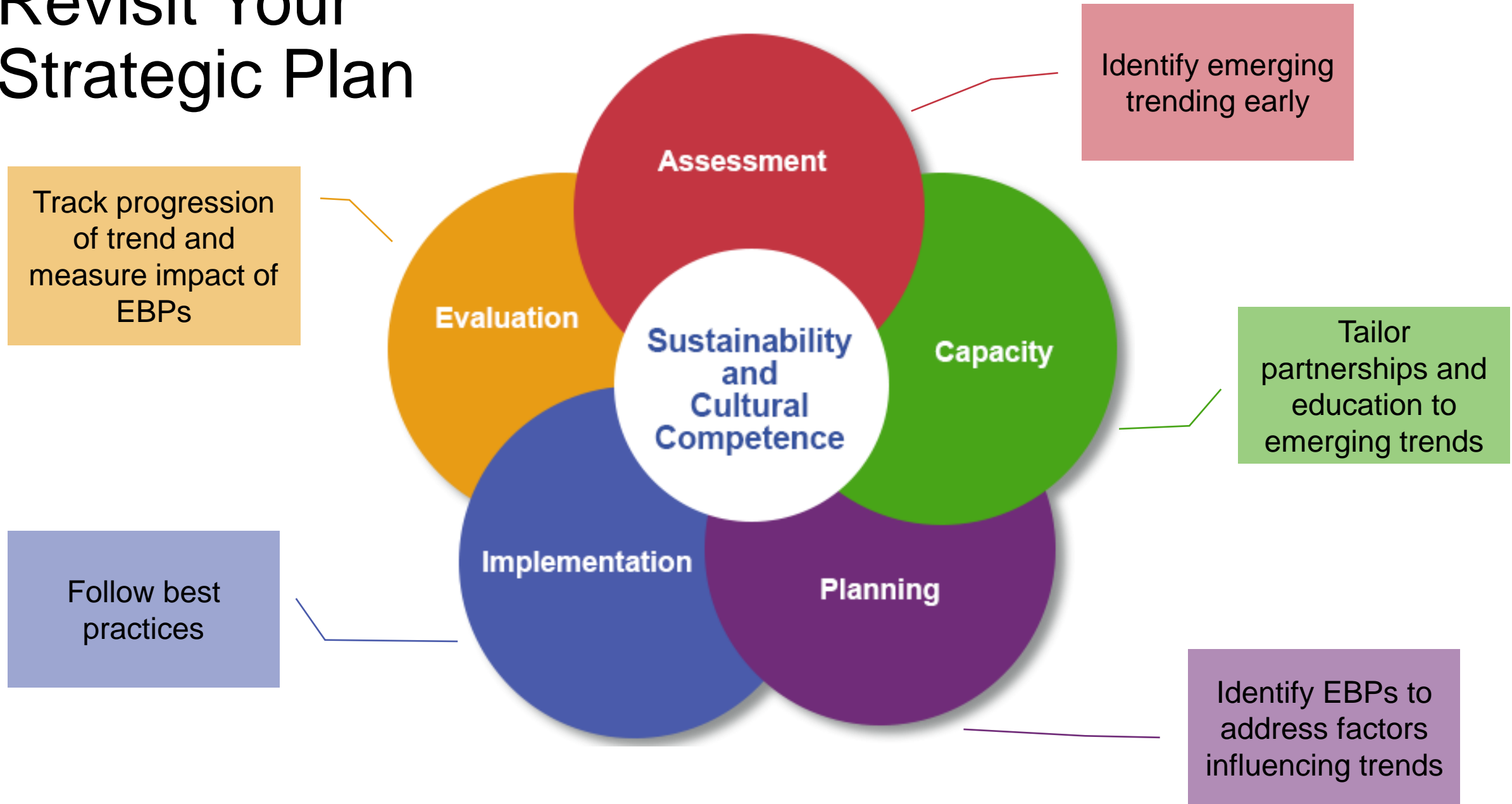




Different  
Partners  
May Be  
Needed



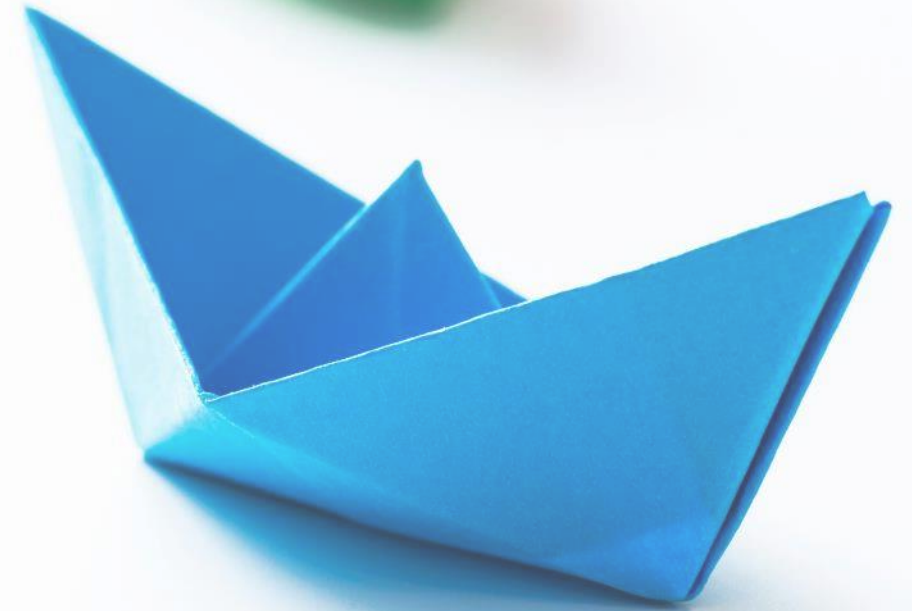
# Revisit Your Strategic Plan



# Adjust or Maintain Strategies

Based on your findings you may need to:

- Add new programs/strategies
- Replace existing programs/strategies
- Expand the reach and capacity of existing strategies







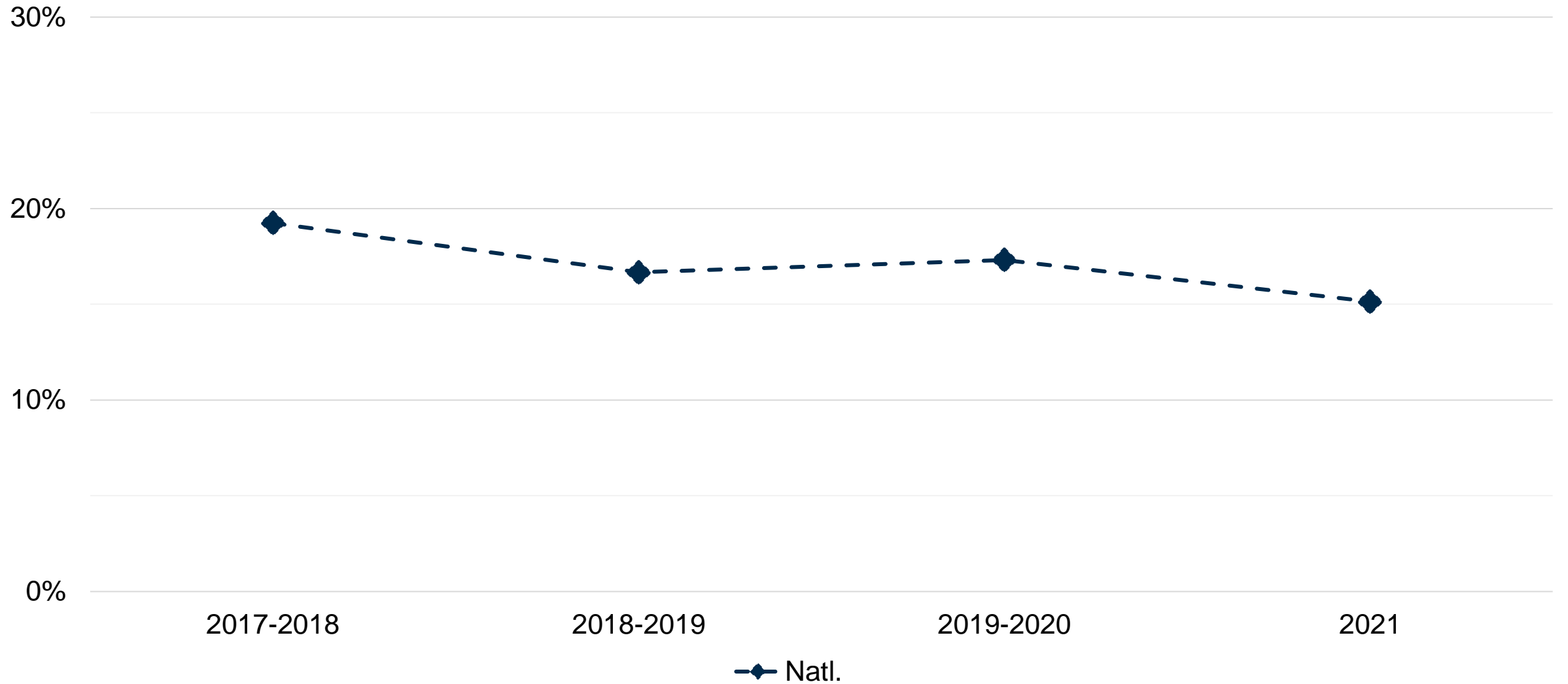
What Does the Data Tell Us?



# Alcohol

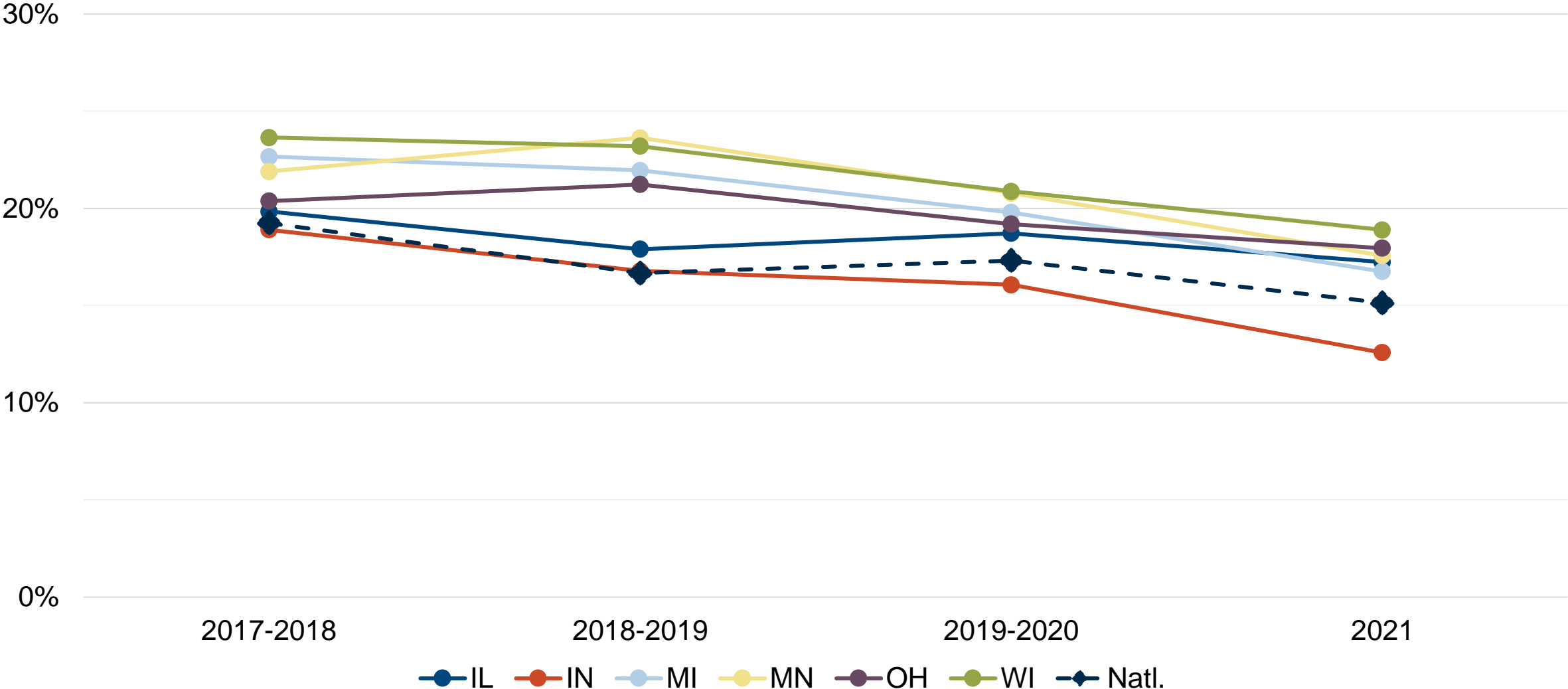


# Past-Month Underage Alcohol Use, 2017-2021 - National



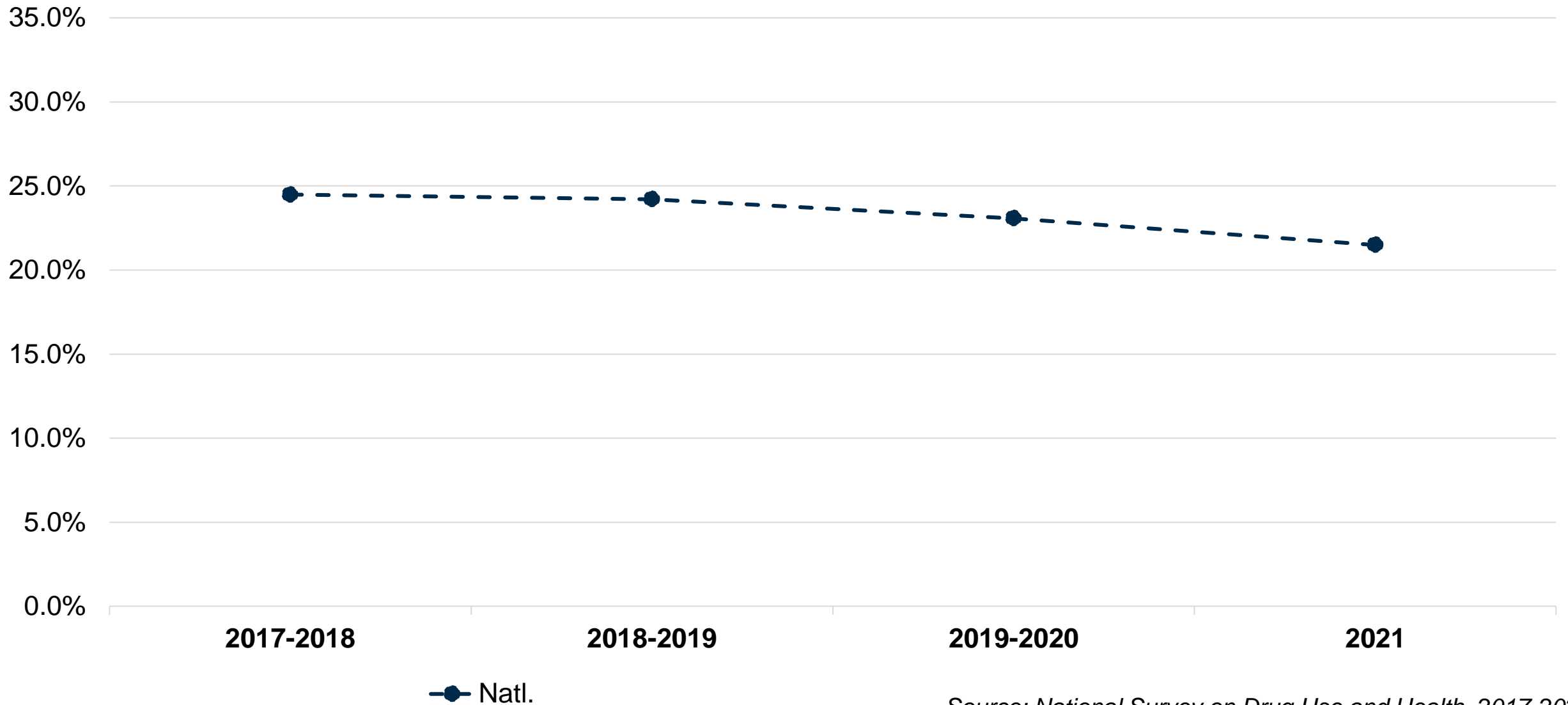
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Past-Month Underage Alcohol Use, 2017-2021



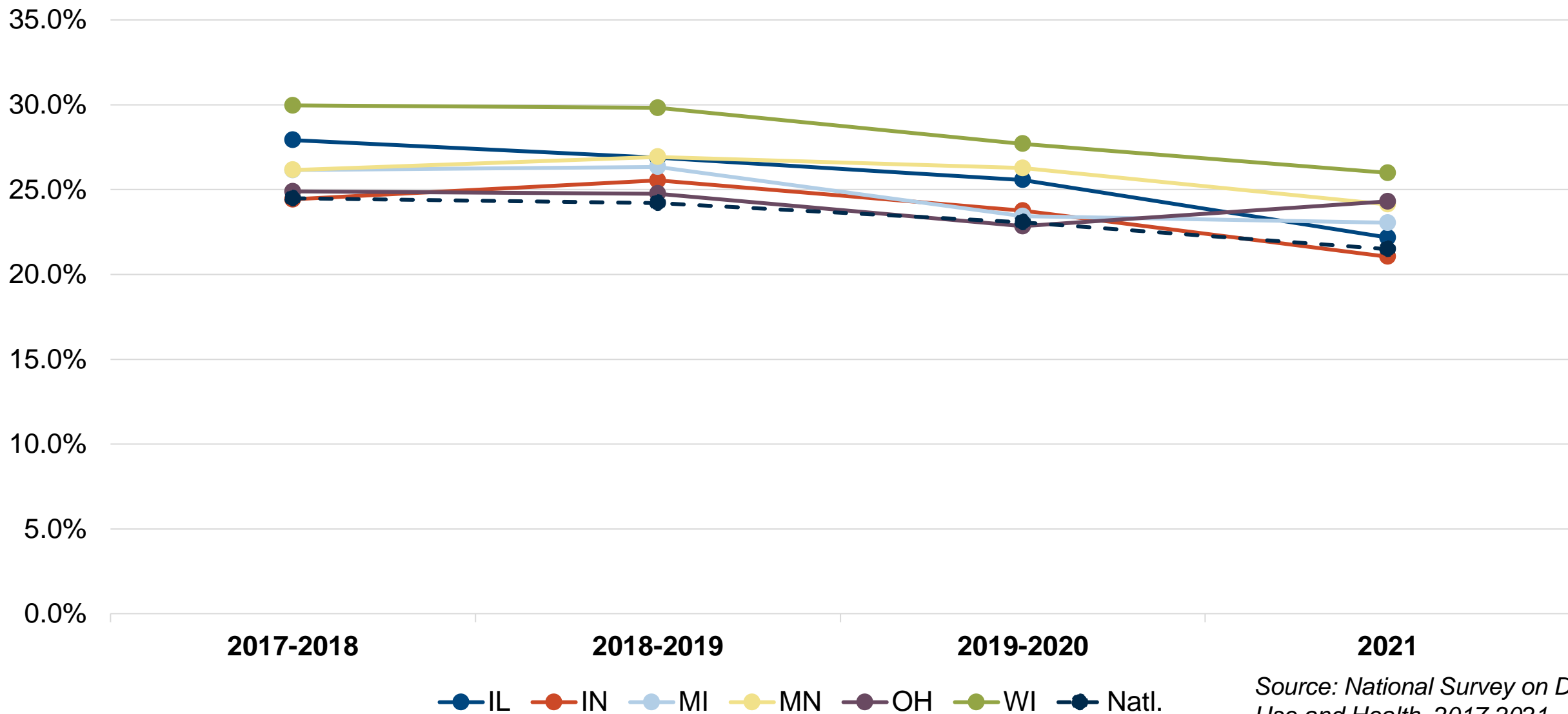
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use, 2017-2021 - National





# Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use, 2017-2021

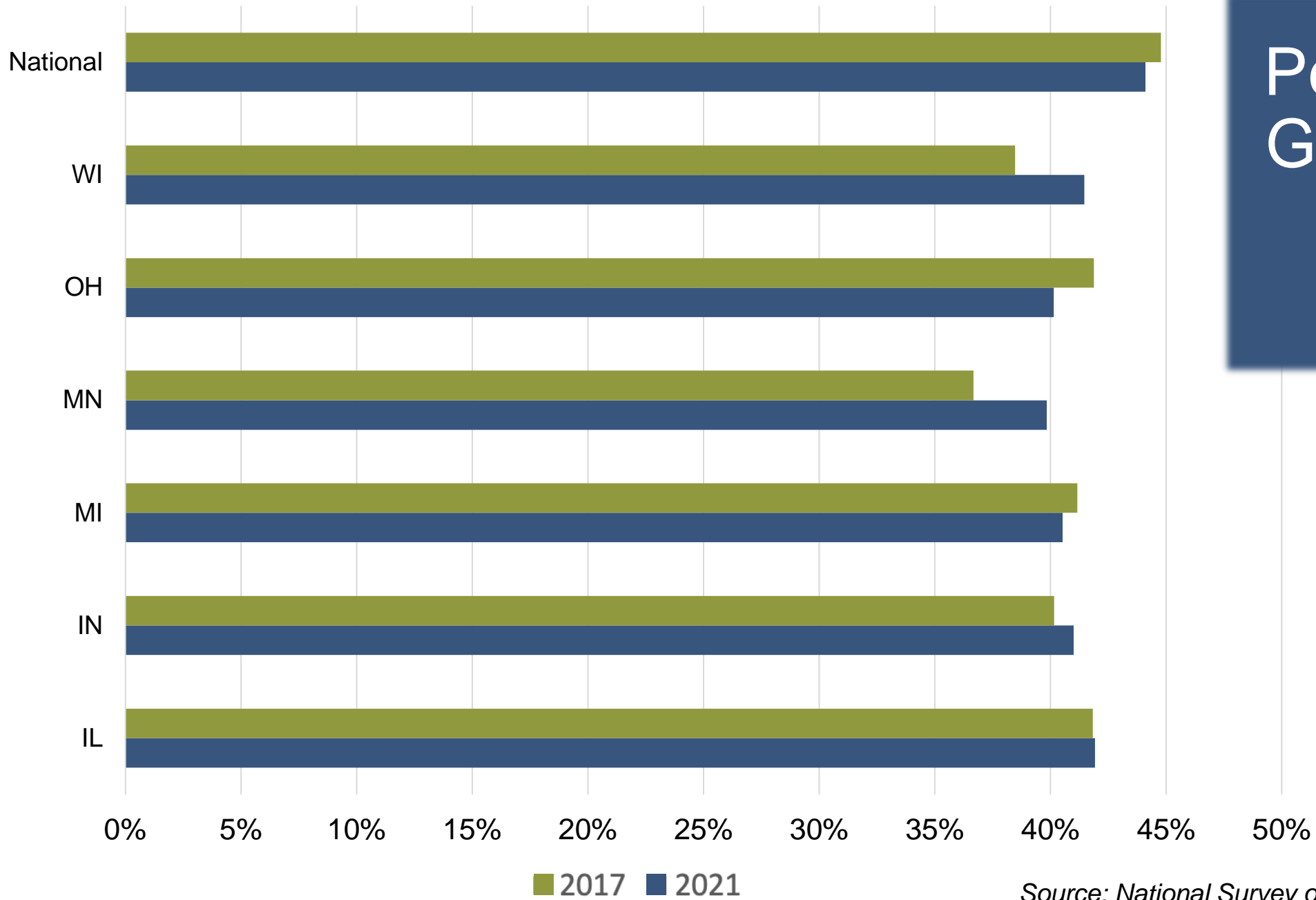


Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Deaths with Alcohol-induced Causes from 2017 to 2021 (per 100,000)

	2017	2021
<b>Illinois</b>	8.7	12.7
<b>Indiana</b>	10.8	16.4
<b>Michigan</b>	10.5	17.4
<b>Minnesota</b>	11.5	20.4
<b>Ohio</b>	10.5	15.0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	13.5	19.9
<b>National</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>

# Perception of Great Risk of Harm: Alcohol



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Additional Risk Factors: Alcohol

- Early age of alcohol initiation
- Lack of school engagement
- Lack of peer/parental disapproval
- Easy accessibility
- Risk from positive perceptions
- Reduced access to prevention services





# Discussion - Alcohol

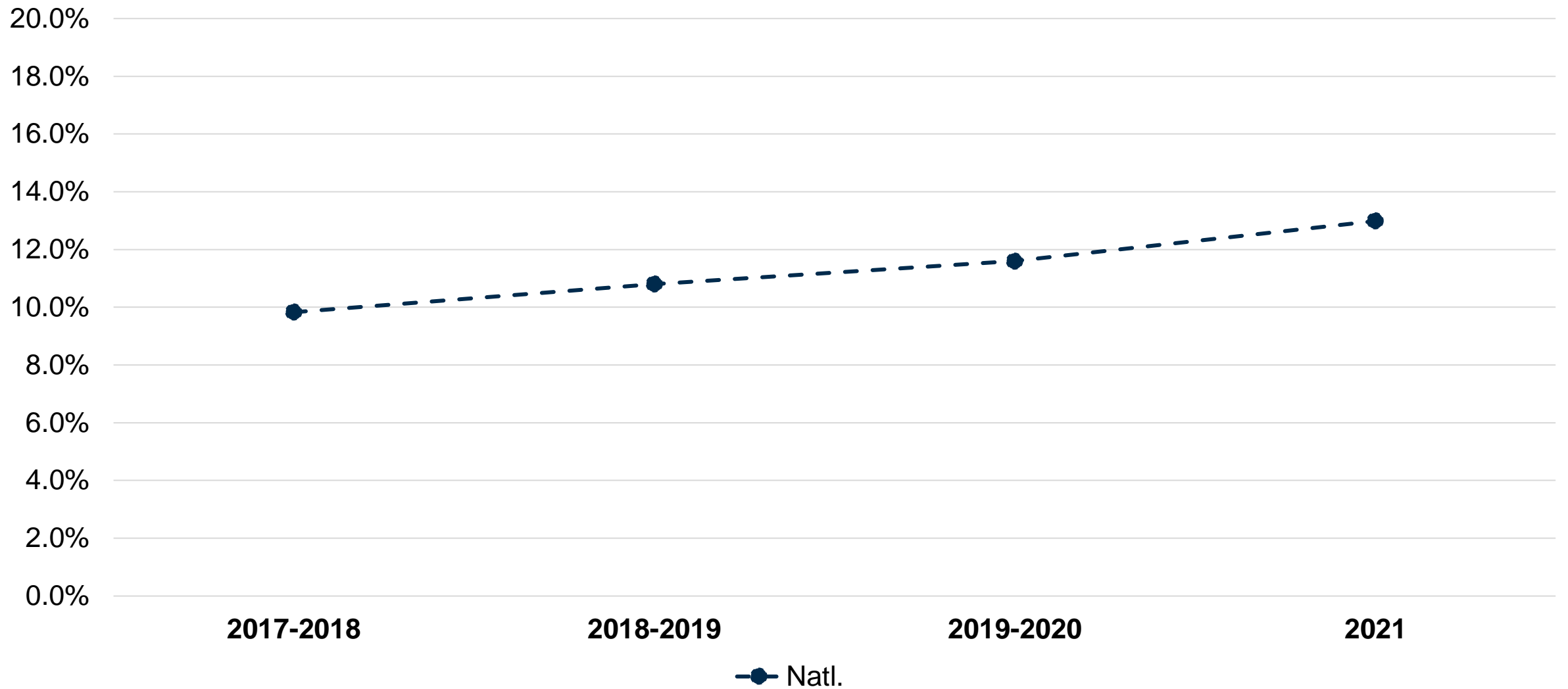
- What do these data mean for prevention?
- Does this match what you are seeing?
- Does this change your thinking about your existing work?
- What other information do you need?



# Cannabis

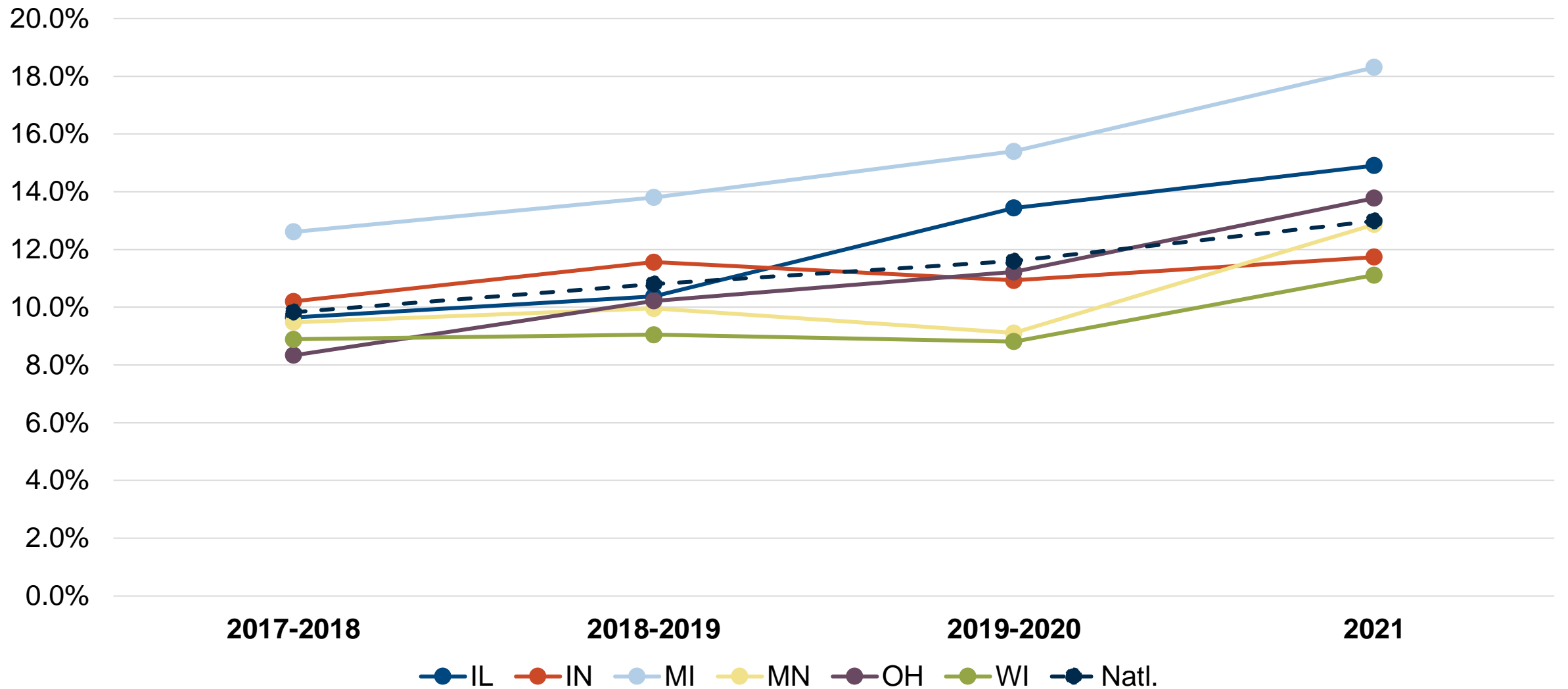


# Cannabis Use in the Past Month, 2017-2021 - National



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Cannabis Use in the Past Month, 2017-2021



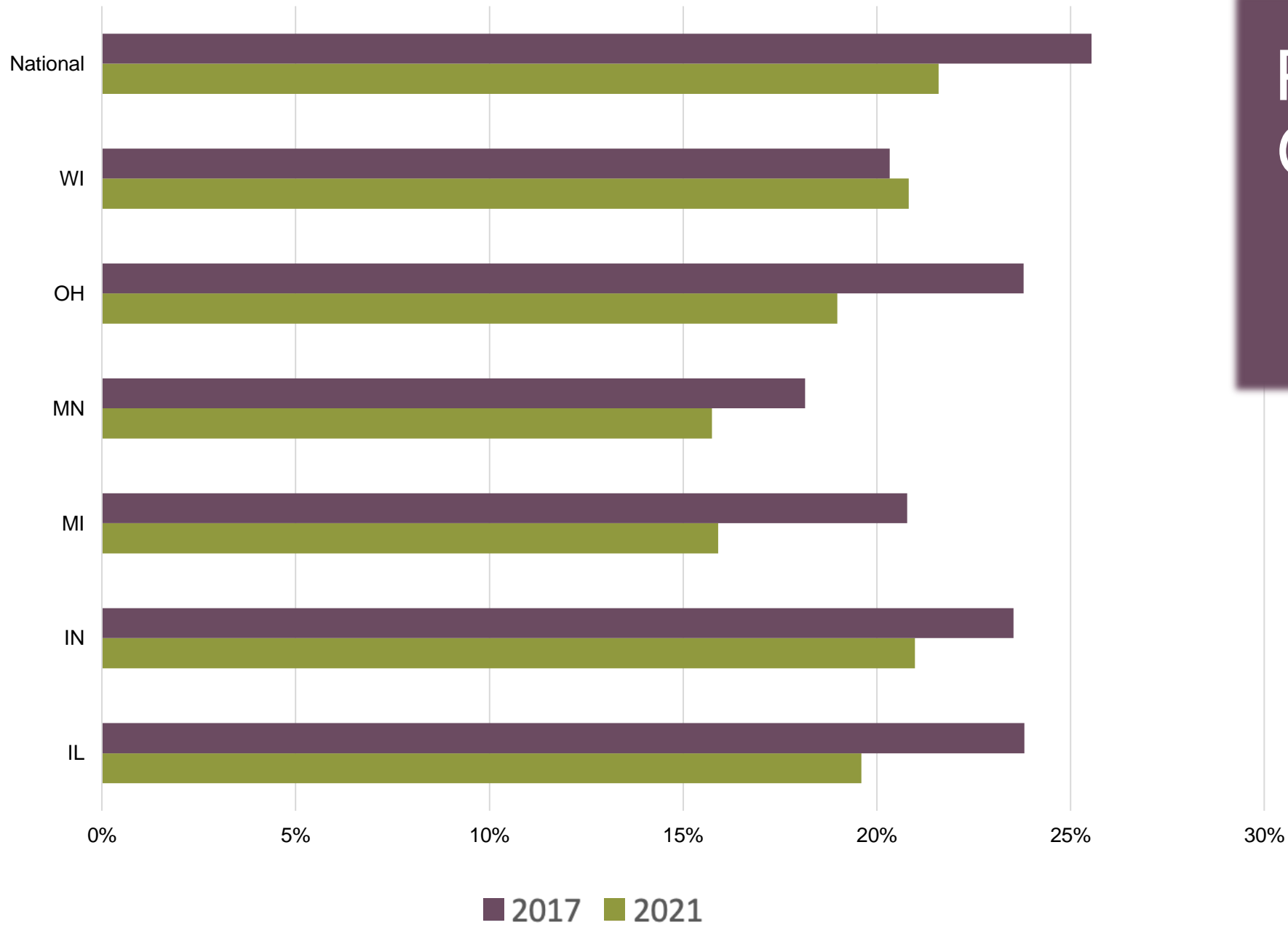
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Past-Month Cannabis Use by Age, 2021

	12-17	18-25	26+
<b>Illinois</b>	8.8%	27.4%	13.8%
<b>Indiana</b>	5.1%	25.5%	10.3%
<b>Michigan</b>	8.6%	31.3%	17.4%
<b>Minnesota</b>	5.8%	28.5%	11.4%
<b>Ohio</b>	7.5%	23.5%	13.1%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5.5%	25.6%	9.5%
<b>National</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021

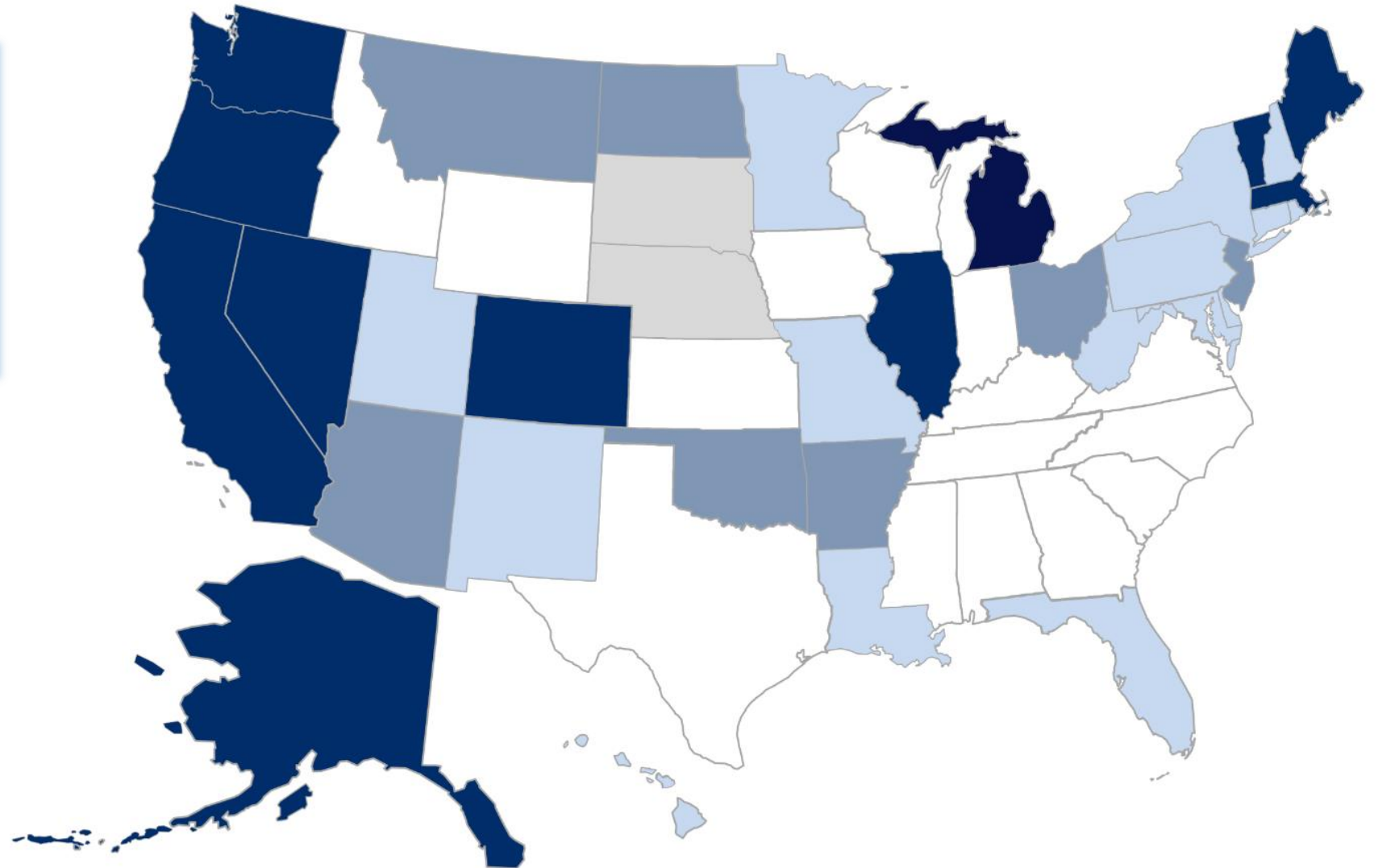
# Perception of Great Risk of Harm: Cannabis



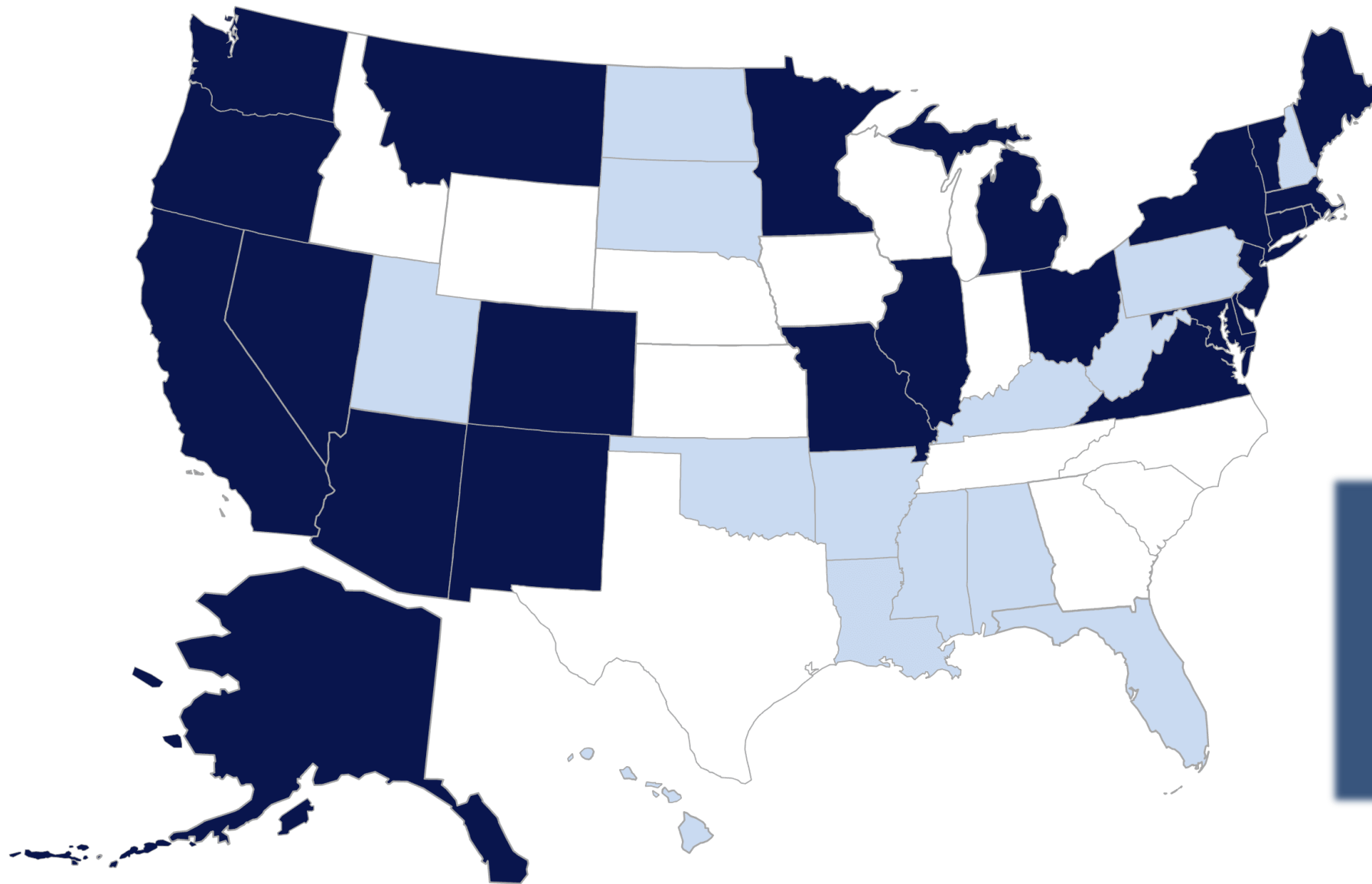
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021



# Cannabis Legalization 2020



Source: <https://www.carnevaleassociates.com/our-work/policy-information-briefs.html>



# Cannabis Legalization 2023

■ Legal Non-Medical and Medical Use (24 States & DC)    ■ Legal Medical Use Only (14 States)

# Additional Risk Factors: Cannabis

- Engaging in antisocial behaviors
- High perceived peer cannabis use
- Parental acceptance of cannabis
- High rates of family conflict
- Low policy enforcement rates
- Non-medical legalization-related factors

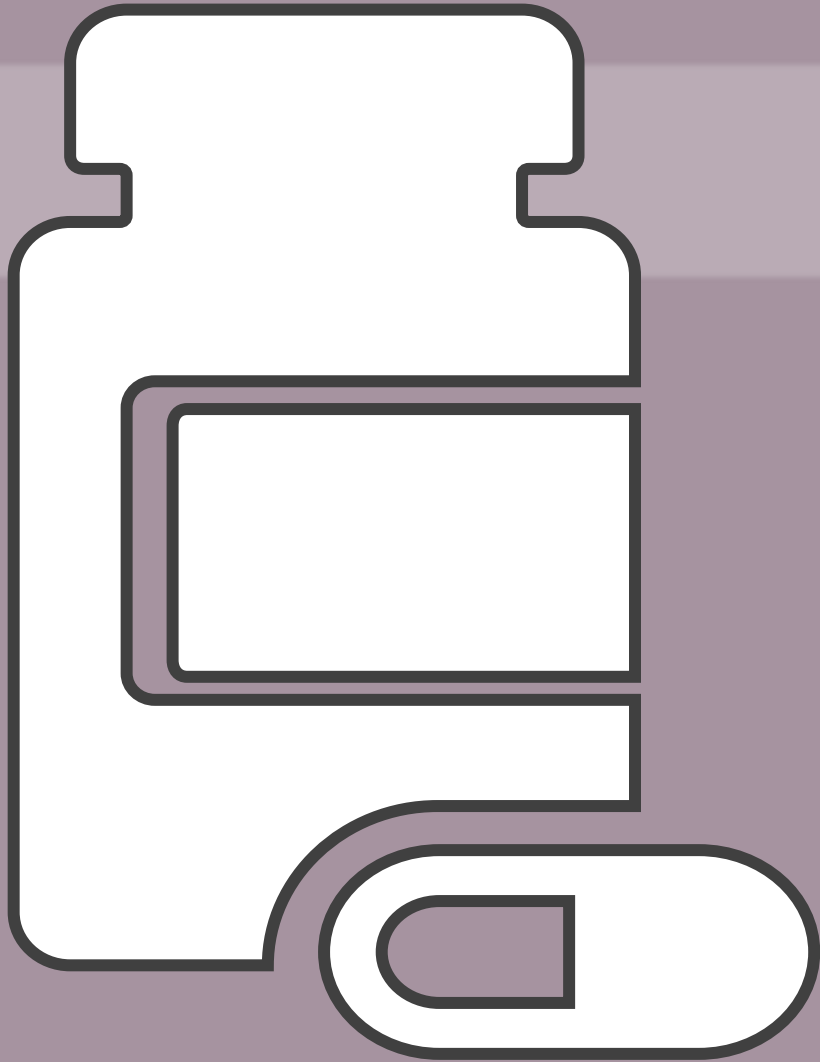


# Discussion - Cannabis

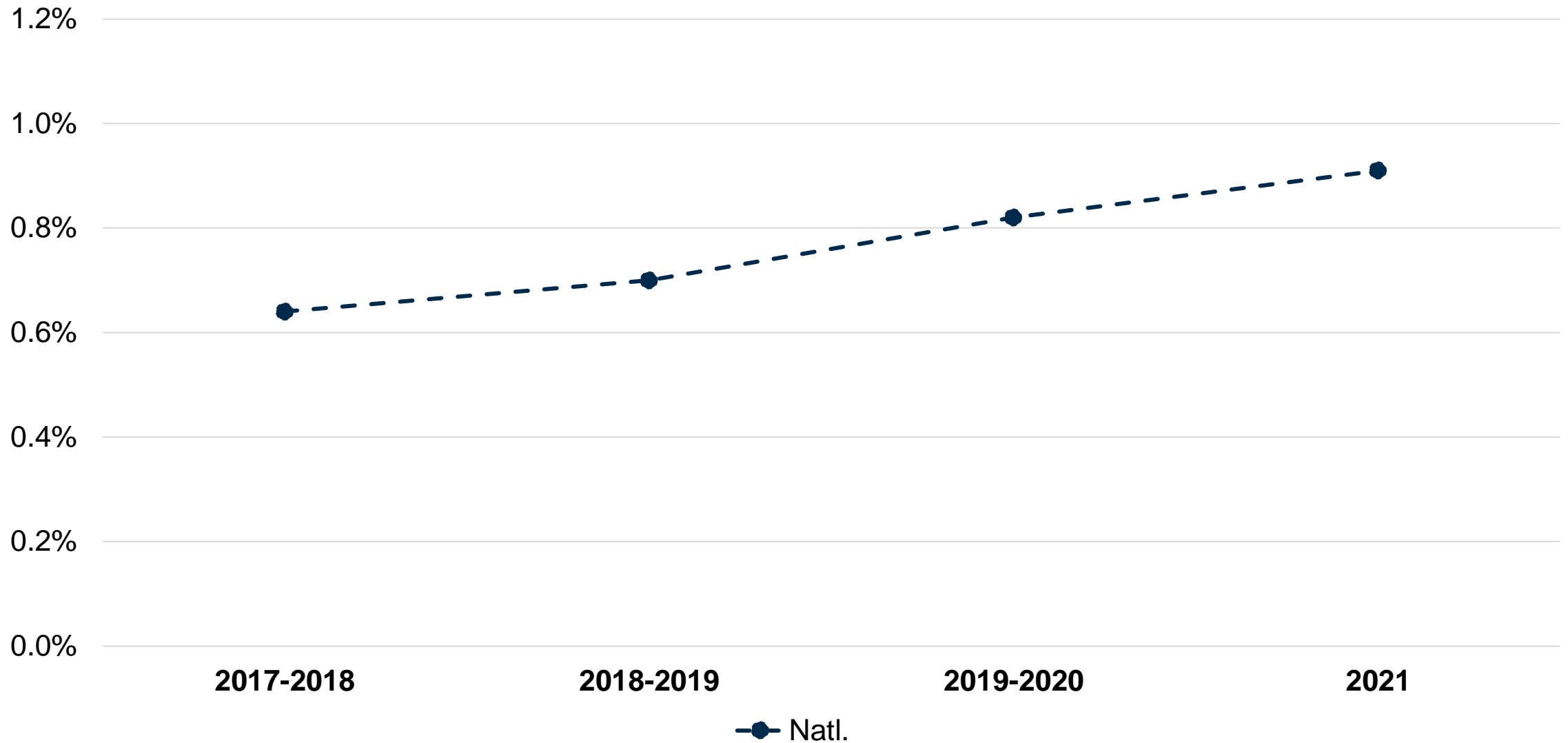
- What do these data mean for prevention?
- Does this match what you are seeing?
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- What other information do you need?



# Stimulants



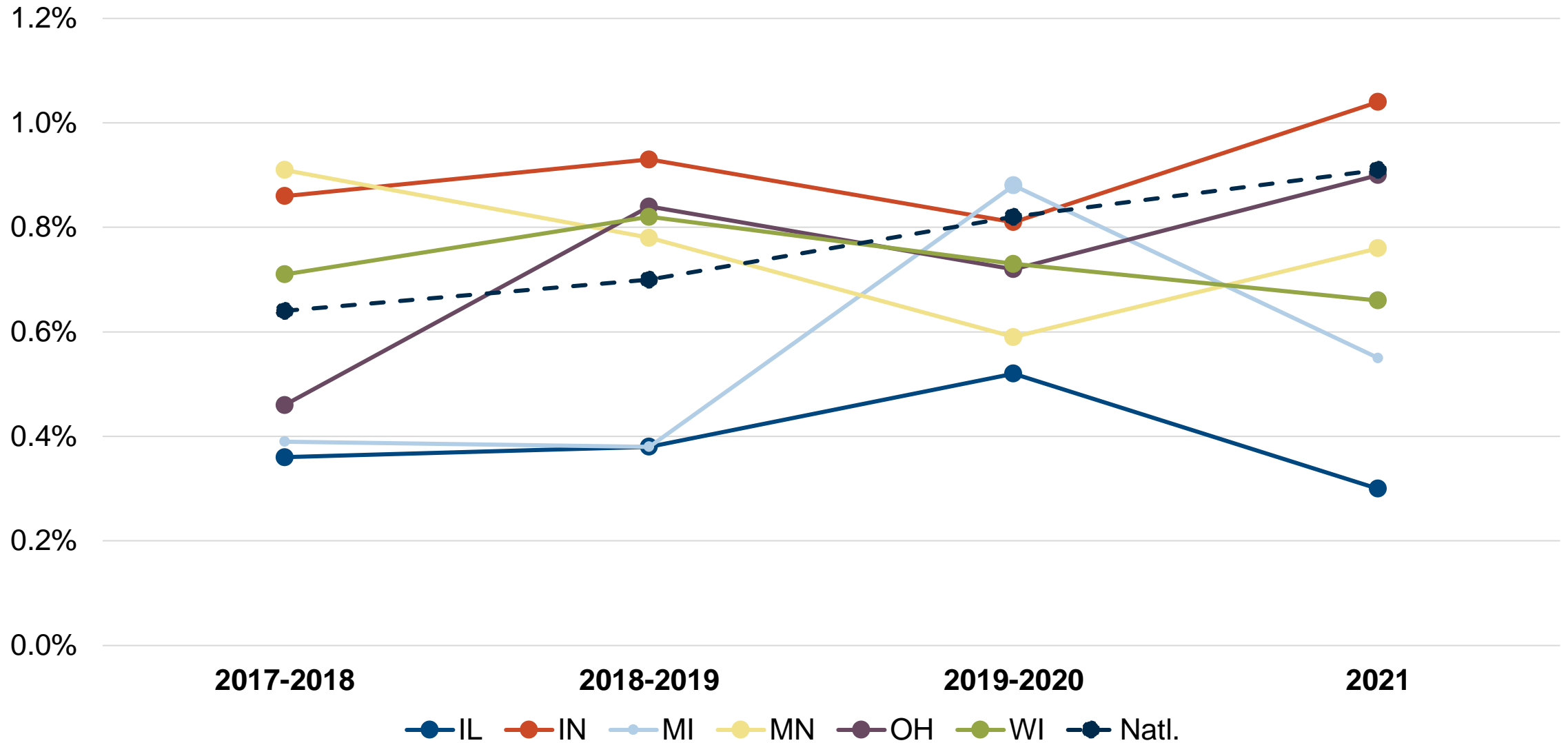
# Methamphetamine Use Past Year, 2017-2021 - National



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021



# Methamphetamine Use Past Year, 2017-2021



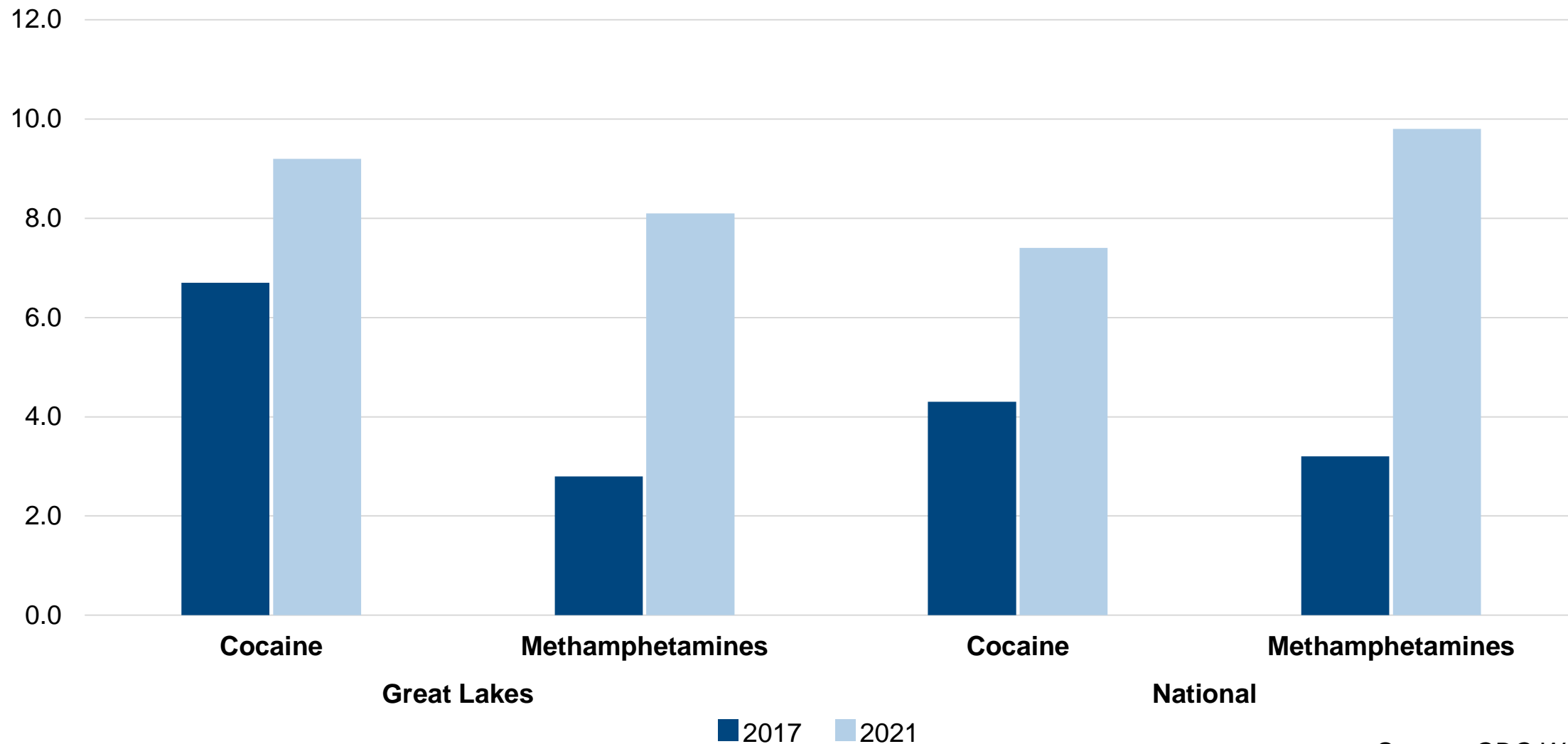
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Past-Year Methamphetamine Use by Age, 2021

	<b>12-17</b>	<b>18-25</b>	<b>26+</b>
<b>Illinois</b>	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
<b>Indiana</b>	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%
<b>Michigan</b>	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
<b>Minnesota</b>	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%
<b>Ohio</b>	0.1%	0.5%	1.1%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%
<b>National</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

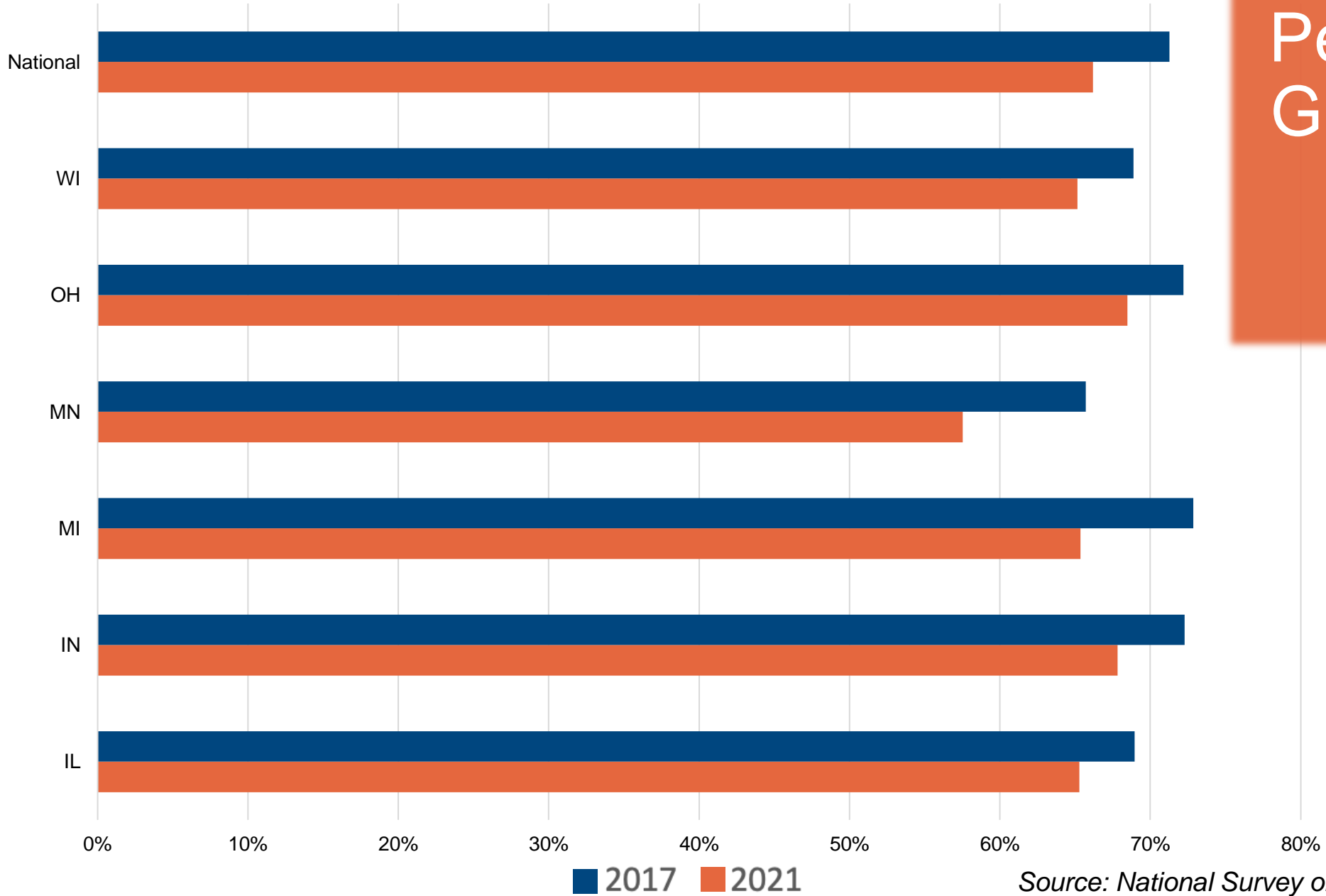
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Stimulant-Involved Overdoses, 2017-2021 (per 100,000)



Source: CDC WONDER

# Perception of Great Risk of Harm: Cocaine



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Additional Risk Factors: Methamphetamine

- Engaging in current heroin use
- Having past substance use
- Family history of substance use, alcohol use disorder, or criminal behavior
- History of criminal justice involvement
- Lower educational attainment
- Lower annual income
- Increased availability



# Discussion – Stimulants

- What do these data mean for prevention?
- Does this match what you are seeing?
- Does this change your thinking about your existing work?
- What other information do you need?





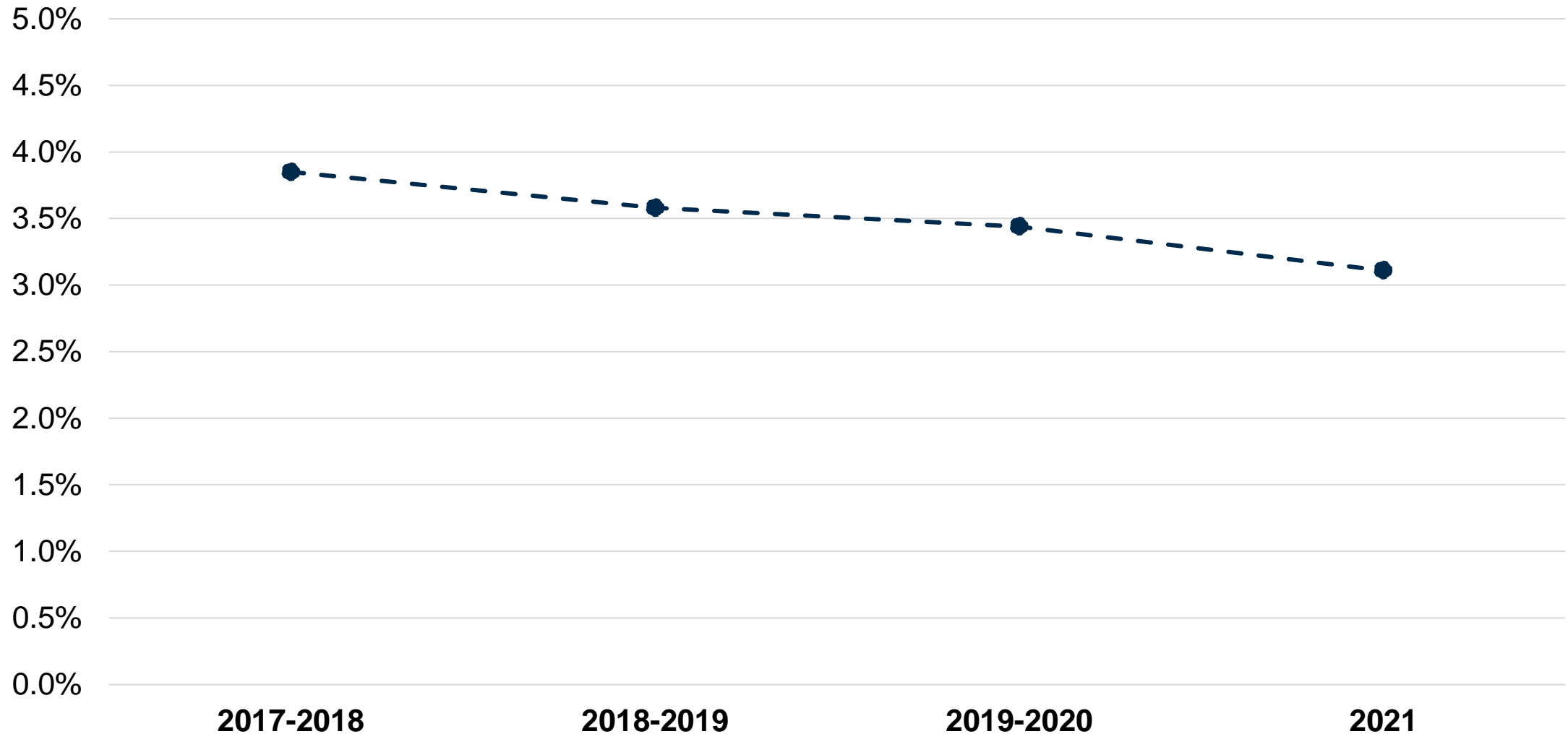
# Opioids

# Past-Year Opioid Misuse, Overall and by Age, 2021

	<b>Overall</b>	<b>12-17</b>	<b>18-25</b>	<b>26+</b>
<b>Illinois</b>	3.0%	2.0%	2.8%	3.2%
<b>Indiana</b>	3.3%	2.0%	3.4%	3.5%
<b>Michigan</b>	2.8%	1.8%	2.6%	3.0%
<b>Minnesota</b>	2.8%	1.9%	3.2%	2.9%
<b>Ohio</b>	3.7%	1.9%	3.1%	4.0%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	3.0%	1.9%	2.5%	3.2%
<b>National</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021

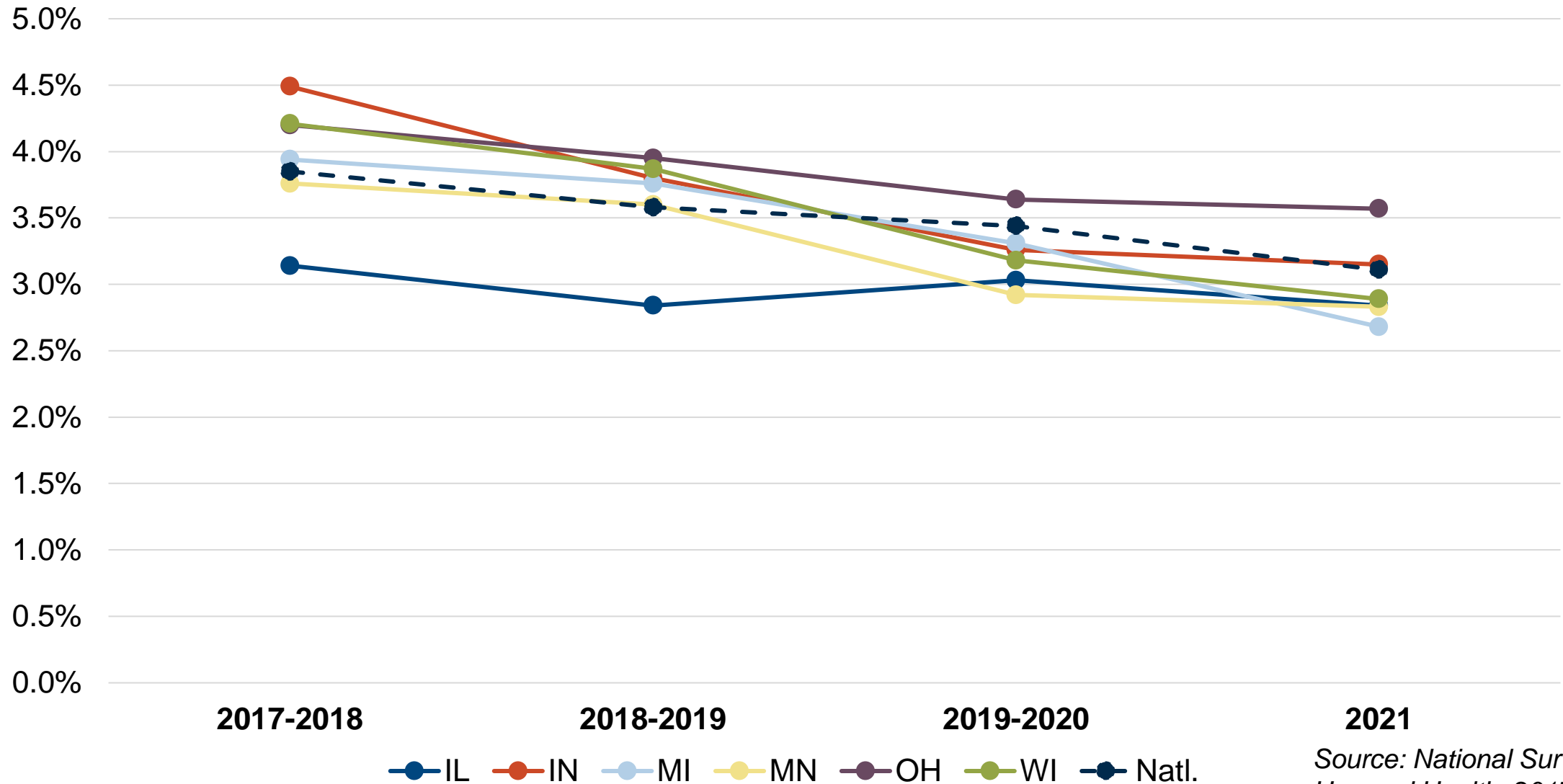
# Past-Year Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse, 2017-2021 - National



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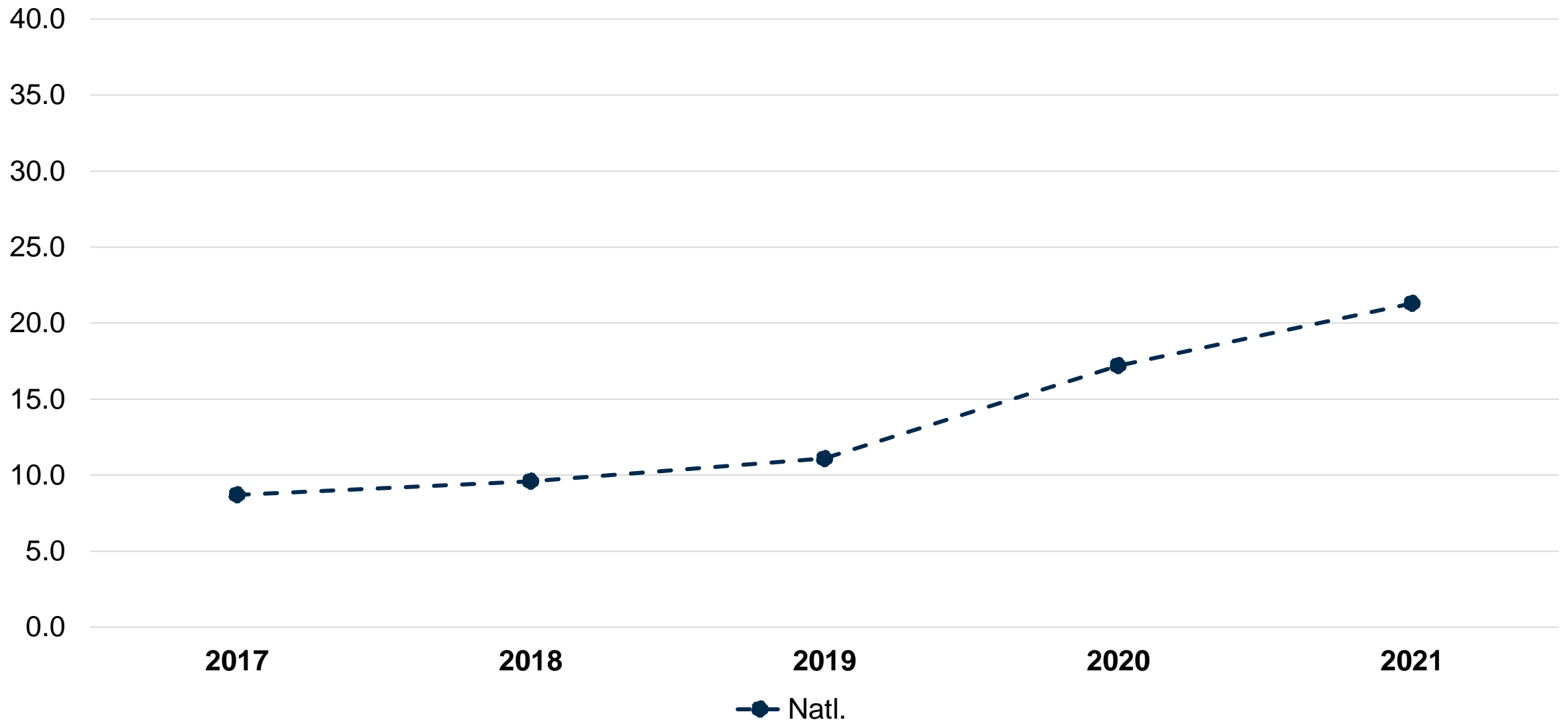
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2022

# Past-Year Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse, 2017-2021



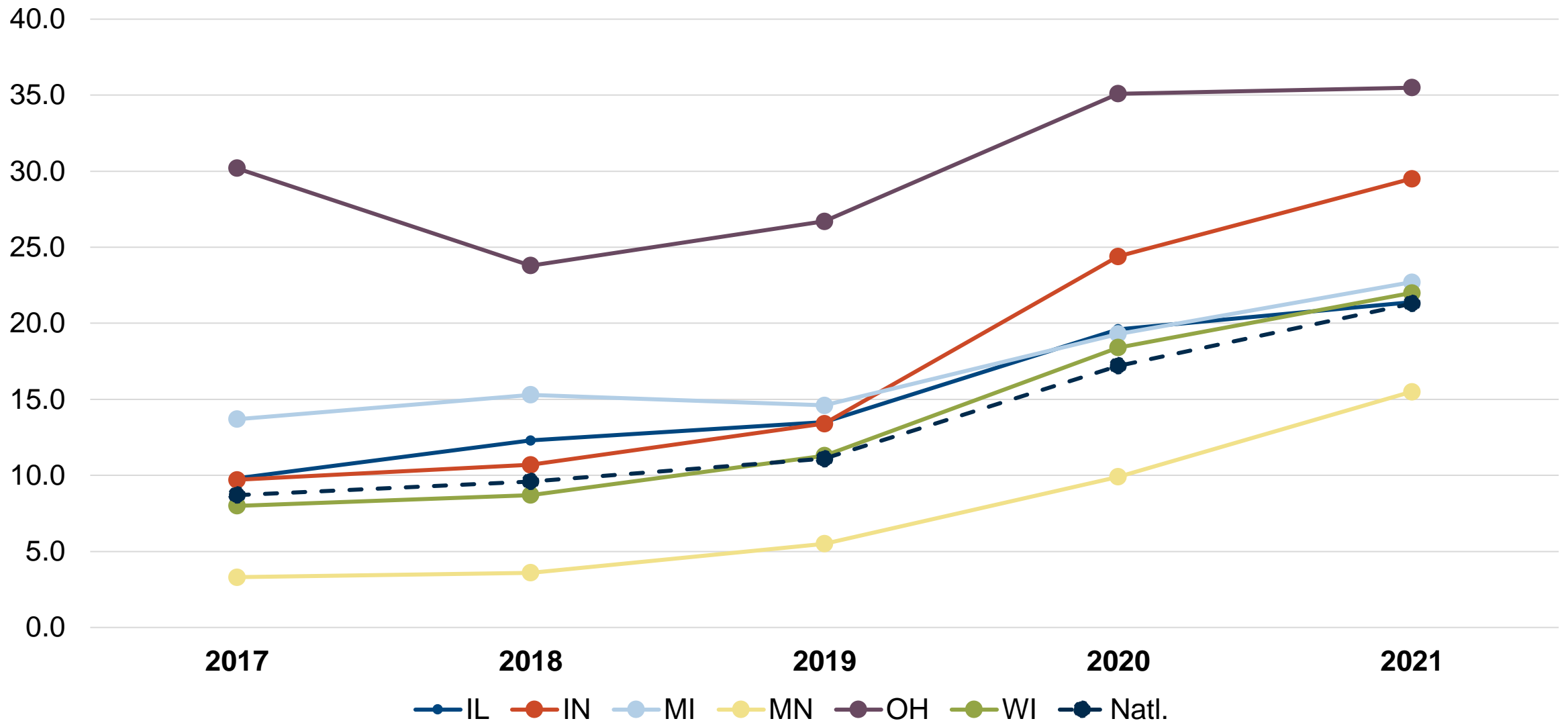
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Fentanyl-Involved Overdoses, 2017-2021 (per 100,000) - National



Source: CDC WONDER

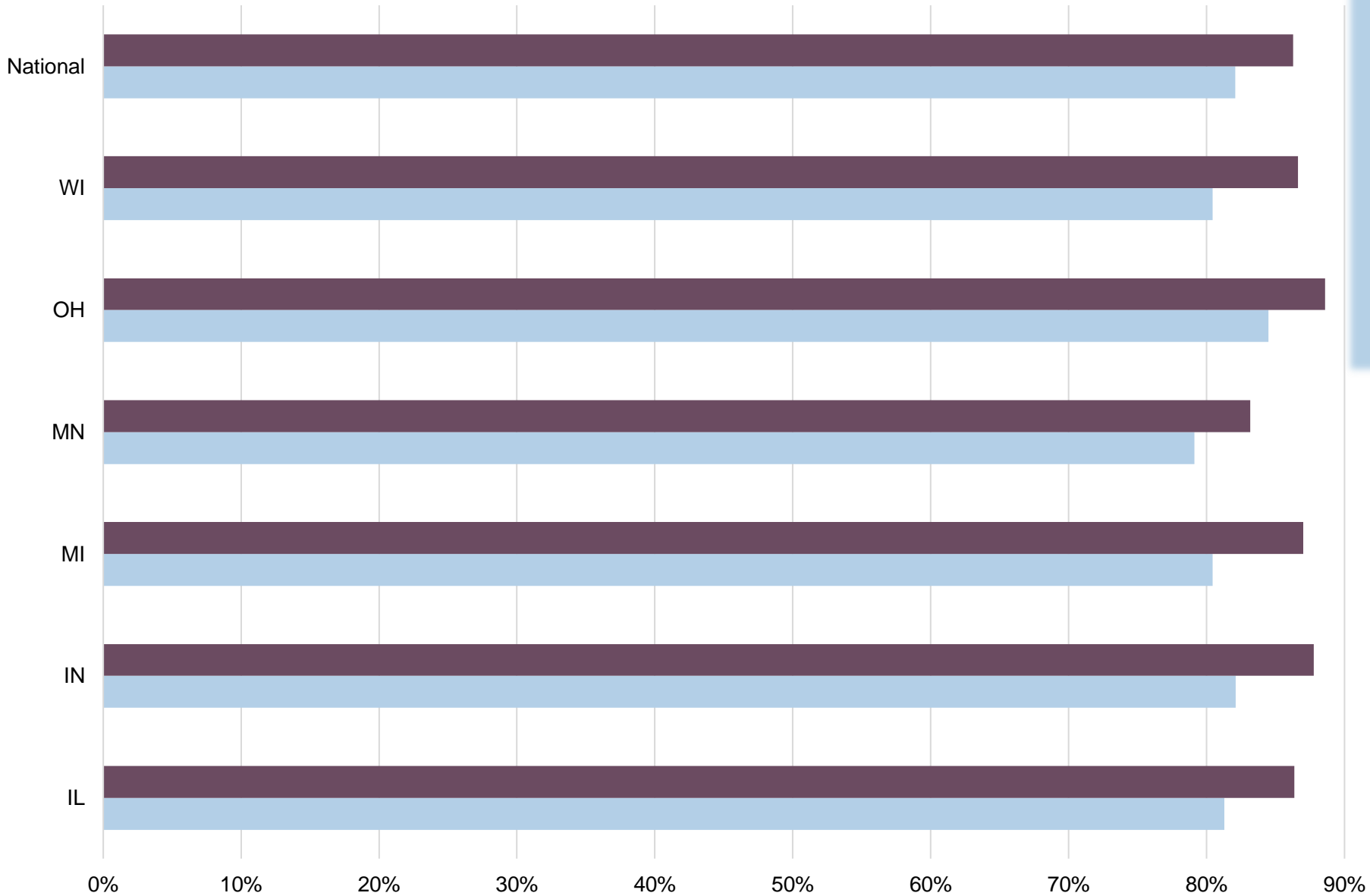
# Fentanyl-Involved Overdoses, 2017-2021 (per 100,000)



Source: CDC WONDER



# Perception of Great Risk of Harm: Heroin



■ 2017 ■ 2021

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2017-2021

# Additional Risk Factors: Opioids



- Past and current substance use
- Mental health disorder
- High level of pain or chronic pain
- Experiencing discrimination
- Having a prescription for high dose, prolonged duration, extended-release opioids

# Additional Risk Factors: Heroin

- Opioid pain relievers misuse or dependence
- History of polysubstance use
- History of criminal justice involvement
- History of child abuse



# Discussion - Opioids

- What do these data mean for prevention?
- Does this match what you are seeing?
- Does this change your thinking about your existing work?
- What other information do you need?



# Other Drugs



# Hallucinogens

Among adults ages 19-30, past-year non-LSD hallucinogen use **more than doubled** from 2018-2021

Among adults ages 35-50, past-year hallucinogen use reached an **all-time high** in 2022

Hallucinogen use is highest among **white males** with college-educated parents

# Xylazine

- Non-controlled, veterinary sedative
- Readily available
- Added to opioids
- Overdoses are geographically clustered

# Tianeptine

- Not approved for any medical use by the FDA
- Effects mimic heroin in high doses
- Banned in 9 states
- Between 2013-2017, over 200 cases of poisoning were reported

# Nitazenes

- Commonly mixed into heroin or fentanyl
- Up to 43x more potent than fentanyl
- Involved in 200+ overdoses
- Identified in 3 states in 2023



# Discussion – Other Drugs

- What do these data mean for prevention?
- Does this match what you are seeing?
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- What other information do you need?





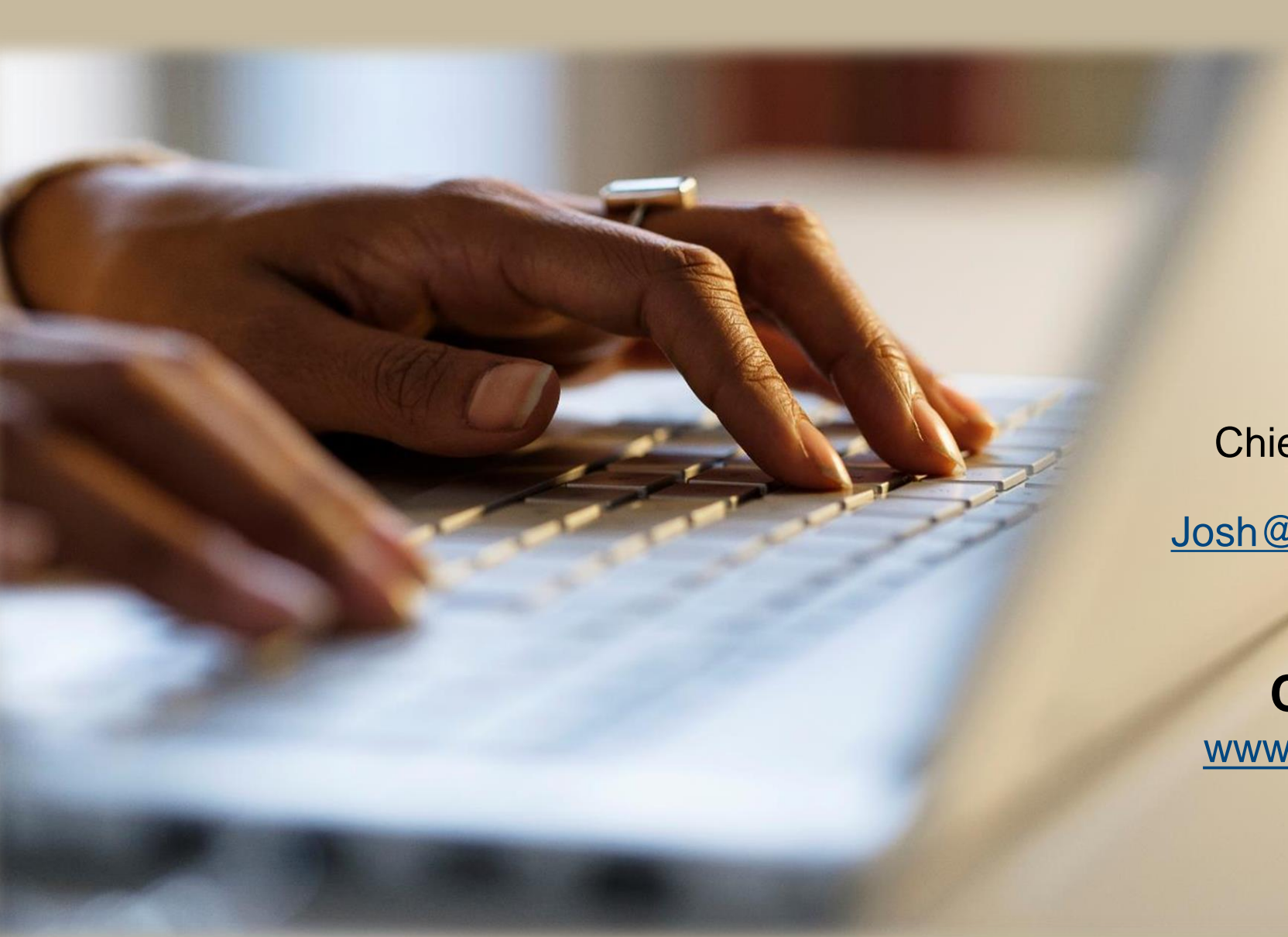
# Key Take Aways

- Cannabis use and fentanyl-involved overdoses are the most rapidly increasing issues
- Understanding the causes behind these trends is essential
- Consider how this shift impacts your work in your community
- Remember: You may already be implementing the best strategy to address emerging trends

# Questions?







# Contact Us

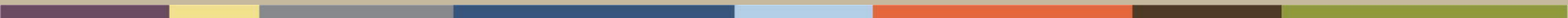
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**Carnevale Associates**

[www.CarnevaleAssociates.com](http://www.CarnevaleAssociates.com)



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