



# Vermont Young Adult Survey 2024

## Addison County Rates for Survey Items Including Comparisons to Previous Years

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# Acknowledgments

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*Questions regarding the survey or any of the data tables and reports based on the survey data should be directed to Amy Livingston at 802-490-5071, or [alivingston@pire.org](mailto:alivingston@pire.org).*

# Introduction

## Background

The 2024 Vermont Young Adult Survey (YAS) was conducted from March 4 through May 27 by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE). Surveys using similar methods were conducted by PIRE in 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. This document describes the methods used to conduct the survey and provides an overview of the detailed summary tables that follow.

## Methods

For each of the six survey years, Vermont residents ages 18 to 25 were recruited primarily through Instagram and Facebook ads to participate in an online survey. In 2024 ads were also placed on Snapchat for the first month of the recruitment period, but were discontinued due to low response. In addition to ads on Social Media platforms, the survey is also promoted by the Vermont Department of Health and community partners through their own social media channels, listservs, websites, and other media. The ads were designed to catch the attention of a broad range of young adults and highlighted the chance for randomly-drawn respondents to win \$100 gift cards, and one prize of a \$500 gift card. The number of usable surveys obtained (for the state) was 2867 in 2014, 3062 in 2016, 2365 in 2018, 2340 in 2020, 1538 in 2022, and 1308 in 2024.

Although Instagram and other social media platforms are widely used by the majority of young adults in the U.S.<sup>1</sup>, the use of these platforms for recruiting survey respondents combined with the self-selection by respondents to participate yields a “convenience sample” rather than a truly representative sample of all young adults in Vermont. To enhance the representativeness of the samples, data were weighted by gender, age group, and county of residence to reflect the young adult population of Vermont. For 2014-2022, the data were weighted to the 2019 population totals, which were the most recent data available at the time of the 2022 report. For 2024, data were weighted to the 2023 population totals (most recent available) to better reflect the young adult population at the time this year’s survey was administered. Weighted state estimates from surveys through 2022 have generally matched closely with those obtained from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health for the same years and age group, thus supporting the usefulness of the sample for reflecting statewide rates, patterns, and trends regarding substance use behaviors.

## Overview of Summary Tables

Findings from the 2014-2024 surveys for Addison County have been summarized in the tables below. The tables also include 2024 results for the state. For 2024 items not included in previous years of the survey, the table cells for those items and years are shaded gray. Some items, or sets of items, are applicable only to respondents who provided a positive response to a previous question. These items are indented and apply only to the subset of respondents who answered affirmatively to the item directly preceding the indented items. To protect the anonymity of respondents, data is suppressed when less than 5 people answer a question in a particular way.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2024/01/31/americans-social-media-use/>

The survey items reported in these tables are summarized as the weighted percent of respondents reporting a particular behavior or perception (i.e., the “prevalence<sup>2</sup> rate”). Using this approach required “cut-points” to be identified for items with multiple response options. For example, the prevalence rate for the perceived risk of harm from using substances was defined as the percent of respondents who perceived the risk of harm to be either no risk or slight risk. For some such items, additional prevalence rates were defined using different cut-points (e.g., no risk only). The response options used to define each of these prevalence rates are indicated in the tables.

The N shown for each column is the unweighted sample size for each year and may be lower for some measures due to missing responses or non-applicability.

A report of statewide findings and brief Summary of Key Findings from the survey is also available on the Vermont Department of Health website.

## Statistically Significant Differences

Statistically significant differences for prevalence rates between years or between the county and the rest of the state are noted with yellow shading. The cell containing the rate for 2024 is shaded yellow if there is a difference at the  $p < .05$  level from the 2022 rate for that county. The cell containing the state rate for 2024 is shaded yellow if there is a difference at the  $p < .05$  level between the state rate (excluding the county of focus) and the 2024 rate for the county.

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<sup>2</sup> Note that use of the term “prevalence rate” is subject to the limitations of the YAS convenience sample discussed above.

# Summary Tables

## Addison County Rates for Survey Items from 2014-2024

**TABLE A. Substance Use Prevalence Rates**

Substance category and specific behavior:	2014 (N=138)	2016 (N=144)	2018 (N=173)	2020 (N=123)	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
<b>Alcohol use in past 30 days</b>							
Any use	75.7	75.1	71.8	77.6	68.4	67.9	69.0
Any binge drinking <sup>3</sup>	58.8	50.4	55.1	48.6	50.6	49.1	41.9
Any use (ages 18-20 only)	62.7	68.6	55.5	70.8	---	54.9	55.0
<b>Cannabis use in past 30 days</b>							
Any use	33.5	45.7	41.3	51.7	44.2	35.7	48.1
Used cannabis 20 or more days <sup>4</sup>	30.5	46.6	38.3	35.5	32.8	49.2	43.6
Any use (ages 18-20 only)	35.8	46.8	38.2	56.4	---	33.2	39.3
Drove after using cannabis <sup>5</sup>	12.0	21.8	17.0	10.6	7.5	14.0	10.8
Source of cannabis <sup>5</sup> (new question in 2024. Item was "select all that apply")							
Friend or family member gave to me						44.1	35.1
Someone else gave to me						---	11.4
Bought from friend or family member						---	19.0
Bought from store or dispensary						37.1	59.6
Bought from someone else						---	14.8
Grew my own						---	10.8
Took from friend or family member						---	0.1
Got some other way						---	3.7
<b>Tobacco and nicotine delivery products use in past 30 days</b>							
Used cigarettes			24.3	22.6	14.2	18.7	14.3

<sup>3</sup> Asked if "yes" to past 30-day alcohol use. Binge drinking is defined as having 5 or more drinks (if male) or 4 or more drinks (if female) on a single occasion.

<sup>4</sup> Asked if "yes" to past 30-day cannabis use.

<sup>5</sup> Asked if "yes" to past-30-day cannabis use. Because this item was select all that apply, response options may sum to more than 100.

Substance category and specific behavior:	2014 (N=138)	2016 (N=144)	2018 (N=173)	2020 (N=123)	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
Used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, nicotine pouches, or dissolvable tobacco products <sup>6</sup>						---	9.1
Used electronic vapor products containing nicotine			14.3	16.4	19.6	24.1	27.3
Used electronic vapor products containing nicotine (ages 18-20 only)			22.4	22.7	---	17.2	24.5
Used any of the above products			34.2	36.1	33.6	35.2	36.7
Used flavored tobacco or nicotine product <sup>7</sup>						80.1	80.6

Substance category and specific behavior:	2014 (N=138)	2016 (N=144)	2018 (N=173)	2020 (N=123)	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
<b>Other drugs used in past year</b>							
Misuse of any Rx drug	6.7	14.9	18.6	11.5	14.2	---	5.9
Used hallucinogens			17.9	19.5	8.7	11.3	15.8

<sup>6</sup> Nicotine pouches and dissolvable tobacco products added to response option in 2022.

<sup>7</sup> Asked if "yes" to past 30-day use of any tobacco or nicotine products.

**TABLE B. Substance Use Risk Factor Prevalence Rates**

Risk factor:	2014 (N=138)	2016 (N=144)	2018 (N=173)	2020 (N=123)	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
<b>Perceived ease of obtaining substances</b>							
Very easy or somewhat easy for underage persons to buy alcohol in stores	25.0	25.9	35.7	24.6	28.1	29.5	31.1
Very easy or somewhat easy for underage persons to buy alcohol in bars and restaurants	12.5	10.9	15.9	15.5	19.0	16.0	24.3
Very or somewhat easy for underage persons to buy alcohol online to be delivered by mail <sup>8</sup>						12.3	15.3
Very easy or somewhat easy for underage persons to get cannabis <sup>9</sup>					71.5	80.8	72.2
<u>Very easy</u> for underage persons to get cannabis					37.3	52.6	45.5
Very easy or somewhat easy for underage persons to buy e-cigarettes or other electronic vapor products				46.8	48.6	58.7	55.7
Very easy or somewhat easy for persons the age of respondent to get cocaine					14.5	26.4	21.6
Very easy or somewhat easy for persons the age of respondent to get Rx pain relievers w/o prescription	38.0	32.8	21.0	13.2	14.1	15.9	18.3
Very easy or somewhat easy for persons the age of respondent to get stimulants w/o prescription					34.8	38.3	35.5
Very easy or somewhat easy for persons the age of respondent to get buprenorphine w/o prescription					8.3	6.3	10.7

Risk factor:	2014 (N=138)	2016 (N=144)	2018 (N=173)	2020 (N=123)	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
<b>Low perceived risk of harm from using substances</b>							
No risk or slight risk from having five or more drinks once or twice a week	21.4	25.8	27.3	27.8	29.4	30.8	23.6
No risk or slight risk from using cannabis regularly <sup>10</sup>					57.9	65.8	62.6
<u>No risk</u> from using cannabis regularly					18.5	20.7	19.1
No risk or slight risk from using e-cigarettes or other EVPs containing nicotine regularly <sup>11</sup>					20.8	14.1	19.1

<sup>8</sup> This item was added in 2024.

<sup>9</sup> The wording of this item changed in 2022 (from “persons your age” to “underage persons” and from “marijuana” to cannabis”) to better address legal retail sales of cannabis for adults age 21+ in VT starting in the fall of 2022. As a result, it cannot be compared to previous years.

<sup>10</sup> The wording of this item changed in 2022 (from smoking “marijuana once or twice a week” to using “cannabis regularly”). As a result, it cannot be compared to previous years.

<sup>11</sup> The wording of this item changed in 2022 (from using “e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping devices containing nicotine once or twice a week” to using “regularly”). As a result, it cannot be compared to previous years.

No risk or slight risk from using Rx pain relievers that were not prescribed a few times a year	14.1	13.0	14.1	9.3	---	---	8.5
No risk or slight risk from using Rx stimulants that were not prescribed a few times a year					22.6	22.6	21.5
No risk or slight risk from using buprenorphine that was not prescribed a few times a year					9.7	10.0	7.4

**TABLE C. Emotional distress reported in the past two weeks (data available for 2020, 2022, and 2024 only). Percent of respondents reporting various types of emotional distress...**

<b>Emotional distress indicators:</b>	<b>2020 (N=123)</b>	<b>2022 (N=81)</b>	<b>2024 (N=81)</b>	<b>Vermont 2024 (N=1308)</b>
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	43.9	32.1	35.2	35.2
Felt down, depressed, or hopeless	50.9	27.5	52.0	41.5
Felt nervous, anxious, or on edge	55.5	53.3	70.6	58.0
Was not able to stop or control worrying	29.2	20.7	35.8	33.3
None of the above	30.9	39.7	23.7	31.0



**TABLE D. Awareness of Dangers of Fentanyl and Xylazine.**

Percent of respondents reporting having seen or heard information about the dangers of...	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
<b>Fentanyl being mixed or added to the following drugs: (item was "select all that apply")</b>			
Cocaine	48.0	74.4	70.9
Heroin	42.9	59.6	63.1
MDMA	31.0	36.4	42.9
Methamphetamine	23.0	48.6	51.1
Pills obtained from others (rather than a pharmacy)	36.2	46.8	56.0
Other	11.7	9.8	12.5
I have not heard of fentanyl being mixed with any of these drugs	25.7	13.8	12.0
I don't know what fentanyl is		7.8	4.9
<b>Xylazine being mixed or added to the following drugs:<sup>12</sup> (item was "select all that apply")</b>			
Cocaine		12.1	13.6
Heroin		13.7	17.4
MDMA		---	8.0
Methamphetamine		13.5	12.6
Pills obtained from others (rather than a pharmacy)		8.4	11.7
Other		---	1.1
I have not heard of xylazine being mixed with any of these drugs		7.6	16.5
I don't know what xylazine is		75.7	62.4

**TABLE E. How changes in policies related to substance availability affect use**

Policies and related changes in use (new questions in 2024)	2022	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
<b>Cannabis has been available to purchase in stores in Vermont since 2022. How has this changed your cannabis use?</b>			
Not applicable - I do not use cannabis		48.3	42.6
My cannabis use has not changed		31.9	36.6
I started to use cannabis or increased my cannabis use		---	10.0
I decreased my cannabis use or stopped using cannabis		---	5.1
Don't know		---	3.4
Other		---	2.4
<b>Restaurants and bars in Vermont can now sell alcohol "to-go". How has this changed your alcohol use?</b>			
Not applicable - I do not use alcohol		32.6	28.0
My alcohol use has not changed		56.8	61.2

<sup>12</sup> This was a new question in 2024.

I started using alcohol or increased my alcohol use		---	2.0
I decreased my alcohol use or stopped using alcohol		---	2.6
Don't know		---	4.7
Other		---	1.4
<b>If flavored tobacco products were no longer sold in Vermont, which of the following would you most likely do?<sup>13</sup></b>			
Switch to non-flavored or tobacco-flavored versions of the products I use		---	18.5
Switch to some other tobacco product (e.g., cigars, smokeless tobacco, snus, hookah)		---	12.9
Make my own flavors		---	4.6
Buy flavored tobacco products from another state or country		25.2	35.9
Quit using tobacco products		33.3	16.6
Other		---	3.4
None of the above		46.2	39.1

**TABLE F. Stigma**

Perception of stigma toward people who have been in treatment for substance use	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
Agree or strongly agree that people who have been in treatment for substance use are negatively judged by others	75.6	86.7	78.5

**TABLE G. Respondent Demographics**

Characteristic:	2014 (N=138)	2016 (N=144)	2018 (N=173)	2020 (N=123)	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
<b>Age group</b>							
18 to 20	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	50.7	42.5
21 to 25	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	49.3	57.5
<b>Sex (as assigned at birth)</b>							
Male	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.0
Female	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	49.0
<b>Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity</b>							
Heterosexual/Cisgender		73.1	72.9	79.8	61.9	61.1	63.5
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ)		26.9	27.1	20.2	38.1	38.9	36.5
<b>Student status</b>							
Not a student	47.3	50.4	41.5	35.2	45.9	47.8	54.4
Yes, in college or vocational school, full-time	40.0	35.5	41.2	52.0	35.6	36.3	29.4

<sup>13</sup>This question was only asked of those who indicated that they had used a flavored tobacco or nicotine product in the past 30 days.

Characteristic:	2014 (N=138)	2016 (N=144)	2018 (N=173)	2020 (N=123)	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
Yes, in college or vocational school, part-time	8.4	4.7	5.1	---	---	4.9	7.0
Yes, in high school or a GED program	---	5.8	7.9	8.8	---	11.0	6.9
Yes, in some other type of school	---	3.6	4.3	---	8.8	---	2.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>							
White, non-Hispanic		94.9	91.4	93.4	84.4	84.1	84.6
Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC)		5.1	8.6	6.6	15.6	15.9	15.4

Characteristic:	2014 (N=138)	2016 (N=144)	2018 (N=173)	2020 (N=123)	2022 (N=81)	2024 (N=81)	Vermont 2024 (N=1308)
<b>Employment status</b>							
Employed for wages (full-time)	32.7	41.7	41.5	23.3	34.6	31.4	48.5
Employed for wages (part-time)	29.6	33.1	34.1	33.6	35.8	41.2	30.3
Self-employed	---	3.0	---	5.7	---	10.3	4.4
Not employed and looking for work	17.7	14.3	9.7	19.4	---	7.8	9.8
Not employed and not looking for work	16.2	7.9	11.9	18.0	19.0	---	6.9
<b>Socioeconomic status – How would you describe your overall personal financial situation?<sup>14</sup></b>							
Live comfortably					28.9	25.0	23.9
Meet needs with a little left					42.1	38.1	32.9
Just meet basic expenses					16.7	31.3	32.4
Don't meet basic expenses					12.3	---	10.9

<sup>14</sup> This was a new item in 2022.