



National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence -Rochester Area

Finger Lakes
Prevention Resource Center
2025 Needs Assessment

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Broome County

Broome County is metropolitan (connected to an urban core area of 50,000 or more population) with a population of 196,077 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ 24.9% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The two largest cities are Union (54,144) and Binghamton (46,521). The county population is largely White (78.8%), followed by Hispanic (5.7%), Asian (5.6%), and Black (5.3%). Per capita income is \$35,921 (compared to \$43,313 nationally), and the poverty rate is higher than that of New York State or nationally (county 17.2%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is higher than that of New York State as a whole (44.9 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022),³ though preliminary data suggest this has decreased in 2024 for both the county and state. The adult smoking rate is higher than New York State (15.4% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021).⁴ The percentage of adults reporting binge/heavy drinking is similar to New York State (19% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2024

Instrument used: Prevention Needs Assessment

Sample size: 5,681

Grades surveyed: 6-12

¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). *American Community Survey 1-year estimates*. Census Reporter. <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/> Race/ethnicity categories are: American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, White, Some other race, two or more races. Throughout, the three most prevalent race/ethnicities are listed, along with all races/ethnicities making up 5.0% or more of the population.

² County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. (2024). University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

³ New York State Department of Health. (2025). *Opioid data dashboard: County reports*. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county. Note. Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates are used to allow comparisons between geographic areas.

⁴ New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Tobacco Control. (2023). *StatShot Vol. 15, No. 2: Smoking among adults in New York State*. https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/volume15/n2_smoking_among_adults.pdf

⁵ County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. (2025). University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-data/>

Lifetime alcohol use is 21.0%; lifetime cannabis use is 11.5%; lifetime cigarette use is 7.2%; and lifetime non-medical opioid use is 1.6%. Past 30-day alcohol use is 10.9%; past 30-day cannabis use is 7.1%; past 30-day nicotine cigarette use is 1.3%; and past 30-day non-medical opioid use is 0.6%.

Low commitment to school is the risk factor with the highest score at 57.8%. The protective factor with the highest score is School opportunities for prosocial involvement in school, at 69.9%.

TABLE 1. RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Broome County

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| RISK FACTORS | Low commitment to school | 57.8% |
| | Perceived risk of harm of drug use | 56.5% |
| | Depressive symptoms | 45.1% |
| | Attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior | Parental: 47.7% Peer/individual: 37.6% |
| | Laws & norms favorable toward drug use | 36.8% |
| | Perceived availability of drugs | 18.4% |
| | Friends use of drugs | 15.6% |
| | Early initiation of drug use | 13.7% |
| | Parent attitudes favorable to drug use | 26.8% <i>Of those students who drank alcohol in the past year, 28.2% got it at home with their parents' permission</i> |
| PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Opportunities for prosocial involvement | School: 69.9% Family: 65.0% |
| | Peer-individual prosocial involvement | 61.4% |
| | Rewards for prosocial involvement | School: 68.9% Family: 56.7% Community: 34.0% |
| | Family attachment | 63.3% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Broome County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|---------|--------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | Prevention Needs Assessment (n=5,681) | - | 2024 | Grades 6-12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment | https://www.broomecountyny.gov/hd/cha | 2022 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/broome | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | Binghamton ATOD annual report, Office of Student Conduct | - | 2023-24 | College students |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | Adults |
| | Sheriff Annual Report | https://broomecountyny.gov/sites/default/files/dep_t/sheriff/pdfs/Broome%20County%20Sheriff%20Annual%20Report%202022.pdf | 2022 | Adults |
| Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults | |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL by percentage, Broome County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | 4.7% | 7.9% | 12.2% | 21.0% | 28.6% | 35.7% | 42.6% | 21.0% | |
| Past 30-Day Use | 1.8% | 2.5% | 5.4% | 11.1% | 15.5% | 20.1% | 23.8% | 10.9% | Past 30-day usage is higher than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) |
| Binge Drinking (past two weeks) | 0.6% | 0.8% | 1.4% | 3.7% | 6.5% | 8.9% | 11.4% | 4.5% | |
| Age of Onset (in years) | 10.6 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 13.0 | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Broome County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|----------------------|--|
| In the past 30 days, 1.1% of students reported drinking and driving (2.1% of 12 th graders), and 11.4% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking. (Youth survey) | Grades 6-12 combined | Although in line with the Bach-Harrison norms, these data suggest many students in the county are at risk for drunk driving related injuries and consequences. |
| 84.0% of Binghamton students referred to Student Conduct referred due to alcohol (Binghamton '23-'24 ATOD Annual report, 2024) | College Students | |
| Young adult DWI arrests 19.0/10,000 (KWIC 2022) | Ages 18-24 | Lower than NYS including NYC (21.2), rest of state (32.4) |
| 119 alcohol-related crashes; of these 2 fatalities, 30 personal injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 702 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths, 21.1/100,000 (CHIRS, 2019-2021) | | Lower than NYS including NYC (25.3), rest of state (32.4) |
| Citations issued: 27 DWI, 6 aggravated DWI (Sheriff's Annual Report, 2022) | | |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 70.0% of students thought it would be harmful to take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day; 73.6% thought it would be harmful to have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week. (Youth survey) | Grades 6-12 combined | |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Broome County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Any Use (DFC Core Measure) | Lifetime Use | 0.5% | 2.0% | 5.9% | 11.7% | 14.1% | 21.7% | 29.9% | 11.5% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.3% | 1.6% | 3.3% | 7.6% | 8.6% | 13.4% | 17.8% | 7.1% | Past 30-day usage is slightly lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 5.3%, 10 th 9.5%, 12 th 16.2%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | 10.5 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 13.5 | |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Edibles | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Vape/E-cigarette <i>Note, substance not specified*</i> | Lifetime Use | 2.8% | 4.7% | 9.3% | 13.2% | 14.5% | 20.6% | 26.5% | 12.5% | No substance specified |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 1.7% | 3.0% | 4.7% | 8.0% | 8.5% | 14.5% | 15.8% | 7.7% | No substance specified |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | 10.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 13.0 | No substance specified |
| Vape, E-cigarette, Mods, Cartridges with Cannabis [^] | Past year | 0.4% | 0.9% | 3.6% | 5.2% | 7.1% | 9.4% | 13.3% | 5.6% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Question asks: used electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, vape pens, or e-hookahs in your lifetime (or during the past 30 days)?

[^] Question asks: If you used a vape product such as e-cigarettes, vape pens or mods in the past 12 months, what did you put in it? Answer: Marijuana

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Broome County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|----------------------|---|
| 12.8% of Binghamton college students (BCC) referred for Student Conduct were referred due to cannabis use (and 1.2% CASICS; Binghamton '23-'24 ATOD Annual report, 2024) | College students | |
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | All ages | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| 1 cannabis-related violation arrest, 0 cannabis-related misdemeanor arrests (Sheriff Annual Report, 2022) | | |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 3.1/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Rates double for county as compared to rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/ sale, 15.7/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Lower than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 56.4% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke cannabis once or twice a week. (Youth survey) | Grades 6-12 combined | 44% of students do NOT think it is harmful to regularly use cannabis |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Broome County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | 1.6% | 2.8% | 4.5% | 7.9% | 9.0% | 12.3% | 13.3% | 7.2% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 1.7% | 2.4% | 3.4% | 1.3% | Past 30-day usage is similar to Monitoring the Future national data, with 12 th grade being higher (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | 10.8 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 12.5 | |
| Vape/E-cigarette <i>Note, substance not specified*</i> | Lifetime Use | 2.8% | 4.7% | 9.3% | 13.2% | 14.5% | 20.6% | 26.5% | 12.5% | No substance specified |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 1.7% | 3.0% | 4.7% | 8.0% | 8.5% | 14.5% | 15.8% | 7.7% | No substance specified |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | 10.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 13.0 | No substance specified |
| Vape/E-cigarette with Nicotine [^] | Past year | 0.2% | 2.0% | 3.9% | 8.0% | 9.3% | 13.6% | 16.5% | 7.6% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Question asks: used electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, vape pens, or e-hookahs in your lifetime (or during the past 30 days)?

[^] if you used a vape product such as e-cigarettes, vape pens or mods in the past 12 months, what did you put in it? Answer: E-juice with nicotine

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Broome County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 166 total per year, 56.9/100,000 population* | All ages | Higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is decreasing (2018-2022). |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 75.4% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day. (Youth survey) | Grades 6-12 combined | |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.

<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Broome County

| Rx Type | Measure | Grade | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Prescription pain relievers not prescribed to you | Lifetime Use | 0.8% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 2.5% | 1.9% | 1.6% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.3% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% | |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | 10.7 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 12.3 | |
| Any prescription drug use without a doctor’s orders | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.6% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 0.8% | 1.1% | |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 325.4/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Broome County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Any opioid, 44.9/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 45 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 22.9/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Discharges any opioid 13.8/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 22 opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); 11.2/100,000 (NYS: 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | ED visits, 129.3/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 78 visits in 2024; 39.7/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Administration by EMS 5.0/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023) | Youth arrests – drug use/ possession/ sale, 3.1/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18) Young adult arrests – drug use/ possession/ sale, 15.7/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs) | Opioid death rate was much higher than that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data suggest a large decrease in 2024. Perceived risk of harm – In 2024, 78.4% of students thought it would be harmful to use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them. (Youth survey) |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025).

Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county.

NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state.

These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Chemung County

Chemung County is metropolitan (connected to an urban core area of 50,000 or more population) with a population of 81,325,¹ 25.9% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The population is largely White (84.5%), followed by Black (5.8%), and two or more races (4.1%).¹ Per capita income is \$35,400 (\$43,313 US) and the poverty rate is higher than that of New York State or nationally (county 18.1%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is higher than that of New York State as a whole (40.9 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022),³ though preliminary data suggest this has significantly decreased in 2024 for both the county and across the state. Adult smoking rates are double that of the state (24.0% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021).⁴ The prevalence of adult binge/heavy drinking is higher than for the state (22% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵ The percentage of disconnected youth is higher than the national average (ages 16-19, no work or school; 11.0% county vs. 7.0% NYS, 7.0% US; American Community Survey, five-year estimates, 2019-2023).⁵

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2023

Most recent instrument used: Community Level Youth Development Evaluation (CLYDE)

Most recent sample size: 996

Grades surveyed: 8, 10, 12

Lifetime alcohol use is 24.5%; lifetime cannabis varies by delivery method, from 3.9% for hash oil/dabs to 11.5% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” lifetime nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 1.3% for smokeless tobacco to 12.9% for vapes; and lifetime non-medical opioid use is 3.9%. Past 30-day alcohol use is 10.1%; past 30-day cannabis use varies by delivery method, from 1.4% for hash oil/dabs to 5.8% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” past 30-day nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 0.3% for smokeless tobacco to 6.4% for vapes; and past 30-day opioid misuse is 0.9%.

Low commitment to school is the risk factor with the highest score at 56.7%. Social Skills is the protective factor with the highest score at 80.1%.

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Chemung County

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data CLYDE Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2023 | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | 8 th (n=433) | 10 th (n=347) | 12 th (n=216) | Total (n=996) |
| RISK FACTORS | Laws and norms favorable toward drug use | 30.7% | 33.2% | 31.2% | 31.7% |
| | Perceived availability of drugs | 13.2% | 9.9% | 13.8% | 12.2% |
| | Family conflict | 46.7% | 29.6% | 36.0% | 38.9% |
| | Family history of antisocial behavior | 29.2% | 24.0% | 27.1% | 27.1% |
| | Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use | 40.6% | 44.0% | 46.1% | 42.9% |
| | | <i>Of those students who drank alcohol in the past year, 47.2% got it at home with their parents' permission</i> | | | |
| | | <i>Of those students who used cannabis in the past year, 20.4% got it at home with their parents' permission</i> | | | |
| | Low commitment to school | 61.1% | 56.1% | 47.5% | 56.7% |
| | Early initiation of drug use | 9.8% | 6.6% | 9.2% | 8.6% |
| | Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward drug use | 17.9% | 14.6% | 12.2% | 15.6% |
| Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior | 30.4% | 28.4% | 28.1% | 29.2% | |
| PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Community opportunities for prosocial involvement | 58.5% | 57.3% | 57.8% | 58.0% |
| | Family opportunities for prosocial involvement | 61.0% | 56.6% | 59.0% | 59.1% |
| | School opportunities for prosocial involvement | 73.9% | 73.5% | 69.1% | 72.8% |
| | School rewards for prosocial involvement | 53.6% | 60.2% | 53.4% | 55.8% |
| | Belief in the moral order | 63.0% | 78.0% | 53.8% | 66.0% |
| | Social Skills | 76.5% | 83.5% | 83.6% | 80.1% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Chemung County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|---------|--------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | CLYDE Survey (n=996) | - | 2023 | Grades 8, 10, 12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Common Ground Health Regional Health Measures and Community Health Assessment | https://commongroundhealth.org/insights/regional-health-measures | 2018-21 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment | https://chemungcountyny.gov/DocumentCenter/View/11188/134-45-CGH-CommunityHealthAssessment-2022-Chemung-R3-12-14-22 | 2022-24 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/Chemung | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Sheriff Annual Report | | 2024 | Adults |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | All Residents |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | Adults |
| Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults | |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL, by percentage, Chemung County

| Measure | Grade | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|---------------------------------|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|------------------------|---|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Lifetime Use | | | 20.5% | | 18.7% | | 41.8% | 24.5% | |
| Past 30-Day Use | | | 6.6% | | 7.9% | | 20.7% | 10.1% | 8 th grade past 30-day usage is slightly higher than Monitoring the Future national data, while 10 th and 12 th are slightly lower (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) |
| Binge Drinking (past two weeks) | | | 3.0% | | 2.7% | | 10.2% | 4.5% | |
| Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.5 | | 13.3 | | 14.9 | 13.2 | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Chemung County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| In the past 30 days, 2.3% of students reported drinking and driving, and 9.2% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 combined | |
| Young adult DWI arrests 37.5/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | Higher than NYS including NYC 21.2; Rest of state 32.4 |
| 61 alcohol-related crashes; of these, 1 fatality, 20 personal injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 353 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths, 18.7/100,000 (2019-2021, NYS CHIRS) | | Lower than NYS including NYC 25.3; rest of state 32.4 |
| 51 DWI arrests, 19 alcohol involved motor vehicle accidents (Patrol Services Division, Sheriff’s Annual Report, 2024) | | |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 67.2% of youth survey thought it would be harmful to have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 combined | |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS, by percentage, Chemung County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|------|----|-------|------------------------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Any Use (DFC Core Measure) | Lifetime Use | | | 7.7% | | 8.5% | | 23.7% | 11.5% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 4.4% | | 3.2% | | 12.8% | 5.8% | Past 30-day usage is generally lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 5.3%, 10 th 9.5%, 12 th 16.2%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | 12.0 | | 13.2 | | 15.0 | 13.5 | |
| Vape, E-cigarette, Mods, Cartridges with Cannabis* | Lifetime Use | | | 6.6% | | 7.0% | | 14.1% | 8.4% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 3.1% | | 2.0% | | 6.6% | 3.5% | |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Lifetime Use | | | 4.2% | | 2.0% | | 6.1% | 3.9% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 1.7% | | 0.6% | | 2.4% | 1.4% | |
| Edibles | Lifetime Use | | | 6.3% | | 7.4% | | 16.0% | 8.8% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 3.1% | | 2.6% | | 2.8% | 2.9% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Question asks: Used an electronic cigarette or vape pen with marijuana?

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Chemung County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| In the past 30 days, 1.9% of students reported using cannabis driving, and 11.0% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been using cannabis. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 combined | |
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | All ages | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 1.8/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Slightly higher than rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 55.5/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Much higher than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 52.2% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke cannabis regularly (once or twice a week). (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 combined | Nearly half (48%) of students do not think it is harmful to smoke cannabis regularly. |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Chemung County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|-------|---|------|----|-------|------------------------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | | | 5.9% | | 4.1% | | 9.5% | 6.0% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 1.6% | | 1.8% | | 2.8% | 1.9% | Similar to Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.4 | | 12.3 | | 13.6 | 12.3 | |
| Vapes/ E-Cigarettes with Nicotine | Lifetime Use | | | 10.1% | | 9.9% | | 23.5% | 12.9% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 4.9% | | 4.7% | | 12.2% | 6.4% | |
| Smokeless Tobacco | Lifetime Use | | | 1.2% | | 0.6% | | 2.8% | 1.3% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 0.5% | | 0% | | 0.5% | 0.3% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Chemung County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 91 total per year, 73.1/100,000 population* | All ages | Much higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population).* County rate is stable (2018-2022). |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 76.8% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 combined | |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.

<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Chemung County

| Rx Type | Measure | Grade | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-----------------|-------|---|------|---|------|----|------|-------|------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Prescription opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | | | 4.9% | | 3.8% | | 1.9% | 3.9% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 1.2% | | 0.9% | | 0.5% | 0.9% | |
| Other than opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | | | 5.4% | | 3.5% | | 1.4% | 3.9% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 1.2% | | 1.5% | | 0.5% | 1.1% | |
| Any prescription drug use without doctor’s orders | Past 30-Day Use | | | 1.7% | | 1.5% | | 0.5% | 1.3% | |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 390.6/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Chemung County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Any opioid, 40.9/100,000 (26.7/100,000 NYS; NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>15 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 18.5/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Discharges any opioid 18.3/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>16 opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); 19.7/100,000 (NYS: 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>ED visits, 100.1/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>37 visits in 2024 (NYS: 7,302); 45.6/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Administration by EMS 5.9/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023)</p> | <p>Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 1.8/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18)</p> <p>Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 55.5/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs)</p> | <p>Opioid death rate was much higher than that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data suggest a large decrease in 2024.</p> <p>In the past 30 days, 0.8% of students reported misusing prescription drugs and driving, and 1.4% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been misusing prescriptions. (Grades 8, 10, 12 combined)</p> <p>Perceived risk of harm – In 2023, 75.5% of students thought it would be harmful to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. (Grades 8, 10, 12 combined). (Youth survey)</p> |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025). *Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports.* https://apps.heCalth.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county. NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). *Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state. These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Livingston County

Livingston County is metropolitan (connected to an urban core area of 50,000 or more population) with a population of 61,588 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ 71.4% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The population is largely White (88.9%), followed by Hispanic (4.5%), and two or more races (4.0%). Per capita income is \$37,479 (\$43,313 US; U.S. Census Bureau, 2023). The poverty rate is less than that of New York State or nationally (11.6% county, 14.2% NYS, and 12.5% US).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is slightly lower than that of New York State as a whole (22.3 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022),³ with preliminary data suggesting this has decreased in 2024 for both the county and the state. The adult smoking rate is higher than New York State (19.0% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021),⁴ and 23% of adults reported binge/heavy drinking (20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2024

Most recent instrument used: Community Level Youth Development Evaluation (CLYDE)

Most recent sample size: 703

Grades surveyed: 6, 8, 10, 12

Lifetime alcohol use is 20.7%; lifetime cannabis varies by delivery method, from 7.6% for vapes to 8.6% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” lifetime nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 7.3% for cigarettes to 12.0% for vapes; and lifetime non-medical prescription drug misuse is 6.3%. Past 30-day alcohol use is 7.4%; past 30-day cannabis use varies by delivery method, from 3.7% for vapes to 4.8% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” past 30-day nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 2.9% for cigarettes to 5.6% for vapes; and past 30-day prescription drug misuse is 1.5%.

Low commitment to school is the risk factor with the highest score at 54.3%. School opportunities for prosocial involvement is the protective factor with the highest score at 80.3%.

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Livingston County

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data CLYDE Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2024 | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | 6 th (n=35) | 8 th (n=268) | 10 th (n=244) | 12 th (n=156) | Total (n=703) |
| RISK FACTORS | Laws and norms favorable toward drug use | 42.9% | 29.1% | 31.4% | 20.8% | 28.8% |
| | Perceived availability of drugs | 22.9% | 9.0% | 9.9% | 4.7% | 9.1% |
| | Family conflict | 27.3% | 44.3% | 28.8% | 20.7% | 33.0% |
| | Family history of antisocial behavior | 27.6% | 24.6% | 22.2% | 16.7% | 22.2% |
| | Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use | 40.0% | 39.1% | 45.7% | 42.7% | 42.2% |
| | | <i>Of those students who drank alcohol in the past year, 48.4% got it at home with their parents' permission</i> | | | | |
| | Low commitment to school | 71.9% | 54.2% | 54.4% | 50.3% | 54.3% |
| | Early initiation of drug use | 17.1% | 4.9% | 10.3% | 6.6% | 7.8% |
| | Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward drug use | 22.9% | 11.7% | 21.9% | 11.5% | 15.8% |
| Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior | 57.1% | 27.4% | 39.7% | 25.7% | 32.9% | |
| PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Community opportunities for prosocial involvement | 44.8% | 68.7% | 70.2% | 77.5% | 70.0% |
| | Family opportunities for prosocial involvement | 66.7% | 74.2% | 63.1% | 74.3% | 69.9% |
| | School opportunities for prosocial involvement | 54.5% | 84.0% | 82.2% | 76.6% | 80.3% |
| | School rewards for prosocial involvement | 42.4% | 66.0% | 73.4% | 59.3% | 66.1% |
| | Belief in the moral order | 44.8% | 71.2% | 73.6% | 54.9% | 67.4% |
| | Social Skills | 79.3% | 84.0% | 75.7% | 89.6% | 82.1% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Livingston County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|-----------|---------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | CLYDE Survey (n=703) | - | 2024 | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Community Context Assessment | https://www.livingstoncountyny.gov/DocumentCenter/View/21564/2025-Community-Context-Assessment | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Common Ground Health Regional Health Measures and Community Health Assessment | https://commongroundhealth.org/insights/regional-health-measures | 2018-2021 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment | https://www.livingstoncountyny.gov/DocumentCenter/View/21564/2025-Community-Context-Assessment | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/livingston | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | Adults |
| | Sheriff's Annual Report | https://livingstoncountyny.gov/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/1154 | 2023 | Adults |
| Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults | |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL by percentage, Livingston County

| Measure | Grade | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|---------------------------------|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|------------------------|--|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Lifetime Use | 17.1% | | 14.8% | | 27.4% | | 21.3% | 20.7% | |
| Past 30-Day Use | 5.7% | | 3.8% | | 9.5% | | 10.7% | 7.4% | Generally lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%). High percentage of 6 th graders reported drinking, however 6 th grade had a much lower sample size and should be interpreted with caution. |
| Binge Drinking (past two weeks) | 0.0% | | 0.7% | | 3.3% | | 7.3% | 3.0% | |
| Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data not available |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Livingston County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Young adult DWI arrests 37.6/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | Higher than NYS including NYC 21.2; rest of state 32.4 |
| 41 alcohol-related crashes; of these, 0 fatalities, 11 personal injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 312 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths, 29.8/100,000 (2019-2021, NYS CHIRS) | | NYS including NYC 25.3; rest of state 32.4 |
| Patrol Division: 112 DWI and DWAI Drug arrests; 67 DWI arrests were made by the STOP DWI unit. (Sheriff’s Annual Report, 2024) | | |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 67.1% of students thought it would be harmful to have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week. (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Livingston County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Any Use (DFC Core Measure) | Lifetime Use | 2.9% | | 3.0% | | 12.8% | | 12.8% | 8.6% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 2.9% | | 1.5% | | 6.6% | | 8.1% | 4.8% | Lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 5.3%, 10 th 9.5%, 12 th 16.2%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| Vape, e-cigarette, mods, cartridges with cannabis* | Lifetime Use | 2.9% | | 2.6% | | 12.3% | | 10.0% | 7.6% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.0% | | 1.5% | | 6.2% | | 4.7% | 3.7% | |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| Edibles | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Question asks: Used an electronic cigarette or vape pen with marijuana?

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Livingston County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | All ages | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 2.8/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Rate double that of rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 25.8/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Higher than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 53.2% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke cannabis regularly (once or twice a week). (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | Nearly half (47%) of students do not believe it is harmful to smoke cannabis regularly. |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Livingston County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | 2.9% | | 3.8% | | 12.4% | | 6.0% | 7.3% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.0% | | 1.5% | | 4.1% | | 4.0% | 2.9% | Higher than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| Vapes/ E-Cigarettes with Nicotine | Lifetime Use | 0.0% | | 9.0% | | 18.1% | | 10.0% | 12.0% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.0% | | 3.0% | | 9.1% | | 6.0% | 5.6% | |
| Smokeless Tobacco | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Livingston County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 58 total per year, 64.6/100,000 population* | All ages | Higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is stable (2018-2022). |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 80.8% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day. (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages. <https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Livingston County

| Rx Type | Measure | Grade | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-----------------|-------|---|------|---|------|----|------|-------|------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Prescription opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| Other than opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| Any prescription drug use without doctor’s orders | Lifetime Use | 9.4% | | 8.0% | | 5.0% | | 4.6% | 6.3% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.0% | | 2.3% | | 0.8% | | 1.3% | 1.5% | |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted. Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 264.7/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Livingston County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Any opioid, 22.3/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 6 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 9.7/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Discharges any opioid 11.2/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 8 opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); 13.0/100,000 (NYS 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | ED visits, 64.1/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 14 visits in 2024 (NYS: 7,302); 22.7/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Administration by EMS 2.4/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023) | Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 2.8/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18) Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 25.8/100,000 (KWIC, 2022;18-24yrs) | Opioid death rate was slightly lower than that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data suggest a large decrease in 2024. Perceived risk of harm– In 2024, 76.9% of youth thought it would be harmful to use Rx drugs not prescribed to them. (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined). (Youth survey) |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025). *Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county
 NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). *Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state.
 These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Monroe County

Monroe County is metropolitan (connected to an urban core area of 50,000 or more population) with a population of 748,482. The county includes the largest city in the region, Rochester (population: 207,264, U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ and 8.1% live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The county population is majority White (67.4%), followed by Black (13.7%), and Hispanic (10.1%). Per capita income is \$41,206 (\$43,313 US). Although the poverty rate is similar to New York State and nationally (county 13.2%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%), child poverty is much higher (40.2%) in the city of Rochester (American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is much higher than that of New York State as a whole (41.8 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022),³ though preliminary data suggest this has significantly decreased in 2024 both in the county and across the state. The rate of adults reporting binge/heavy drinking is slightly higher than New York State (21% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵ The adult smoking rate is similar to statewide data (11.8% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021).⁴

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2023-2024

Most recent instrument used: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBS)

Most recent sample size: 17,176

Grades surveyed: 9-12

Lifetime alcohol use is 31%; lifetime cannabis use is 18%; lifetime cigarette use is 7%; and lifetime non-medical opioid use is 5%. Past 30-day alcohol use is 12%; past 30-day cannabis use is 10%; past 30-day cigarette use is 1%; and past 30-day non-medical opioid use is unavailable.

Risk factors of note include relatively low disapproval of alcohol use and low adult perception of harm of regular alcohol or cannabis use. Protective factors of note include strong community opportunities for prosocial involvement.

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Monroe County

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data |
|--------------------|--|---|
| RISK FACTORS | Social Access | Youth survey: YRBS; 26% got alcohol from a friend, 18% from family |
| | Parental Disapproval | Youth survey, student report: YRBS; 77% parents think it is very wrong, wrong to drink alcohol (by grade: 9 th 86%, 10 th 81%, 11 th 73%, 12 th 66%); 88% parents think it's very wrong, wrong to use cannabis (by grade: 9 th 92%, 10 th 89%, 11 th 86%, 12 th 82%) |
| | Perception of Harm | 30% decline perceived risk of using cannabis for both smoking once a month or smoking once or twice a week, ages 12+ NSDUH 2015-2023 WHEN Adult surveys - Parents perceived moderate/great risk of harm to use (no age specified): Alcohol 5+ drinks 1-2 times/week: Klem 71%, Schlegel 89%, Spry 81% Cannabis 1-2 times/week: Klem 59%, Schlegel 67%, Spry 66% Prescription drugs not prescribed to them: Klem 92%, Schlegel 89%, Spry 75% |
| | School enrollment/attachment | High school dropout county 4.8%; NYS including NYC 4.9%; rest of state 4.7% High school graduation county 84.6%; NYS including NYC 86.4%; rest of state 88.6% |
| | Social Access | Adult Survey: WHEN Family Game Night Parents Survey 2025 Know of parents who allow underage drinking in their home Klem 10%, Schlegel 7%, Spry 31% |
| | Age of exposure | Most parents said highest exposure to substances ages 7-12: Klem 67%, Schlegel 74%, Spry 47% |
| | Exposure to substances | Most parents believed youth were exposed to alcohol: Klem 59%, Schlegel 81%, Spry 53%; to cannabis: Klem 33%, Schlegel 56%, Spry 22%; to RX drugs: Klem 22%, Schlegel 11%, Spry 25% |
| PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Parental expectation about not using substances | Adult survey: WHEN Family Game Night Parents Survey 2025 Most parents said their kids know their expectations about substance use: Klem 84%, Schlegel 74%, Spry 84% |
| | Community Engagement to promote healthy youth lifestyles & choices | Partnerships with schools: Klem 73%, Schlegel 78%, Spry 75% School events: Klem 76%, Schlegel 81%, Spry 78% Community activities: Klem 35%, Schlegel 63%, Spry 50% Public programs: Klem 45%, Schlegel 59%, Spry 38% HS Focus groups: What would you like to see the community change to address underage alcohol use?: Talk about it; check IDs everywhere; show effects on youth/long-term consequences; some said kids will get it no matter what |

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Monroe County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | YRBS Survey (n=17,176) | https://www.monroecounty.gov/health-youth-risk-survey | 2023-24 | Grades 9-12 |
| | WHEN Webster Parent Surveys (3) | - | 11/21/2024 1/9/2025 1/23/2025 | Family Game Night Event |
| | High School Focus Groups | - | 11/14/22 to 11/18/22 | Grades 9-12 |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Common Ground Health Regional Health Measures and Community Health Assessment | https://commongroundhealth.org/insights/regional-health-measures | 2018-21 | All Residents |
| | County 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment | https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/MediaLibraries/URMCMedia/community-health/health-policy/2025-MC-CHNA-Final2.pdf | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/monroe | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | All Residents |
| | Medical Examiners report | - | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Community Engagement Deputy service calls | - | 12/2024 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | City of Rochester 2025 Child Poverty Report | https://www.cityofrochester.gov/sites/default/files/2025-03/Report_Compiled%20-%20web_0.pdf | 2022 | Youth |
| Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth | |

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|-----------|---|---|---------|--------------|
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | STOP DWI Annual Report | https://www.monroecounty.gov/files/ps/stopdwi/Annual%20Report%202023.pdf Final Copy of Annual Report 2024 | 2023 | Adults |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL by percentage, Monroe County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | | | | 18% | 26% | 36% | 47% | 31% | |
| Past 30-Day Use | | | | 5% | 9% | 15% | 21% | 12% | 10 th and 12 th grade past 30-day usage are similar to Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) |
| Binge Drinking (Past two weeks) | | | | 2% | 4% | 8% | 12% | 6% | |
| Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data not available 6% of students report having their first drink before the age of 13. |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Monroe County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-------------|--|
| Students identify as possible risks of drinking: addiction, liver issues, risky things when drunk, drinking and driving, and legal issues. Consequences include: no consequences (12), grounding (51), loss of privileges (60) (125 students responded to quantitative questions; HS Focus Groups, 2024) | Grades 9-12 | A number of students report there would be no consequences if they were caught drinking. |
| Young adult DWI arrests 27.1/10,000 | Ages 18-24 | NYS including NYC 21.2; rest of state 32.4 |
| 425 alcohol-related crashes; of these 16 fatalities, 133 personal injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol related motor vehicle injuries/deaths, 36.4/100,000 (CHIRS, 2019-2021) | | Higher than NYS including NYC 25.3; rest of state 32.4 |
| STOP DWI: Impaired driving arrests (alcohol and drug) 1,460 (2024) up from 1,339 (2023). Alcohol-impaired tickets 2,178 (2024) up from 1,895 (2023). Alcohol accounts for 89.4% of total impaired tickets (STOP DWI Annual Report, 2024) | | |
| In the past 30 days, 2% of students reported drinking and driving, and 8% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking. (Youth survey) | Grades 9-12 | |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Monroe County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|------------------------|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Any Use (DFC Core Measure) | Lifetime Use | | | | 10% | 14% | 22% | 30% | 18% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | 5% | 8% | 13% | 18% | 10% | Past 30-day usage is similar to Monitoring the Future national data (2024, 10 th 9.5%, 12 th 16.2%). 62% of students who used cannabis in the past month reported they vaporized it. 70% smoked. 35% took edibles. 14% report they “dabbed it using shatter, crumble, wax, etc.” |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data not reported by grade. 3% report using cannabis before the age of 13. |
| Hash oil/Dabs | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Edibles | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Monroe County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-------------|---|
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | All ages | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.2/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Much lower than rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 12.5/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Lower than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |
| In the past 30 days, 3% of students reported driving a car when they had been using cannabis, pills, or other drugs, and 8% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking using cannabis, pills, or other drugs. (Youth survey) | Grades 9-12 | |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Monroe County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | 7% | No data by grade level |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | 1% | No data by grade level |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data not reported by grade. 3% report smoking cigarettes before the age of 13. |
| Cigars or Black & Milds | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | 3% | No data by grade level |
| Vape/E-cigarette | Lifetime Use | | | | 11% | 14% | 19% | 23% | 16% | The total percentage reporting vaping has decreased steadily since 2015 |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | 5% | 6% | 9% | 12% | 8% | The total percentage reporting vaping has decreased steadily since 2015 |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable 3% report using a vape product before the age of 13. |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Monroe County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-------------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 617 total per year, 59.4/100,000 population* | All ages | Higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is decreasing (2018-2022). |
| 50% of students who used a vape product in the past 12 months reported they tried to quit and no longer vape. 25% tried to quit but still vape. 25% did not try to quit. (Youth survey) <i>No substance specified</i> | Grades 9-12 | No substance specified |
| 22% of students reported that they vape to “relax or destress,” 15% “I cannot quit/I crave them/I’m addicted,” and 15% “to get a nicotine buzz” (of those students who vape). (Youth survey) | Grades 9-12 | |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.
<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Monroe County

| | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---|---|---|----|----|-------|------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | |
| Prescription pain medications consumed without a doctor’s prescription. | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | 5.1% | No data by grade level |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 404/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Monroe County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Any opioid, 41.8/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>200 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 26.6/100,000 (NYS 16.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Discharges any opioid 18.1/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>125 opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); 16.6 /100,000 (NYS 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>ED visits, 102.7/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>242 visits in 2024 (NYS: 7,302); 32.2/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Administration by EMS 5.7/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023)</p> | <p>Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.2/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18)</p> <p>Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 12.5/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs)</p> | <p>Opioid death rate was much higher than that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data suggest a large decrease in 2024.</p> <p>In the past 30 days, 3% of students reported driving a car when they had been using cannabis, pills, or other drugs, and 8% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking using cannabis, pills, or other drugs. (Grades 9-12). (Youth survey)</p> |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025). *Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county
 NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). *Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state.
 These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Ontario County

Ontario County is metropolitan (connected to an urban core area of 50,000 or more population) with a population of 112,494 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ 44.9% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The population is primarily White (86%), followed by Hispanic (5.7%), and two or more races (3.6%). Per capita income is \$44,959 (\$43,313 US), and the poverty rate is lower than that of New York State or nationally (county 7.6%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is half that of New York State as a whole (13.0 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022).³ The adult smoking rate is higher than that of New York State (14.1% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021),⁴ as is the percentage of adults reporting binge/heavy drinking (23% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵

Youth survey

Most recent year: 2025

Most recent instrument used: Evalumetrics Youth Survey

Most recent sample size: 1,136

Grades surveyed: 6, 8, 10, 12

NOTE: Lifetime and past 30-day aggregate outcomes are not reported.

Among 12th graders, lifetime alcohol use is 35.1%; lifetime smoked cannabis use is 29.4%; lifetime cigarette use is 12.7%; and lifetime non-medical opioid use is unavailable.

Among 12th graders, past 30-day alcohol use is 14.3%; past 30-day cannabis use varies by delivery method, from 4.8% for vaped to 15.1% for smoked; past 30-day nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 1.6% for pipe tobacco to 6.8% for cigarettes; and past 30-day non-medical opioid use is unavailable.

Risk and protective factors, as reported by Evalumetrics, are included in Table 1.

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Ontario County

| Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Evalumetrics Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2025 | | | |
| | 6 th (n=311) | 8 th (n=334) | 10 th (n=243) | 12 th (n=248) |
| Antisocial Behavior | 0.6% | 1.8% | 2.4% | 6.4% |
| Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior | 0.3% | 2.1% | 1.2% | 3.6% |
| Attitudes Favor ATOD | 4.8% | 8.3% | 6.5% | 8.8% |
| Community Disorganization | 7.4% | 10.7% | 13.5% | 14.3% |
| Fam History of Antisocial Behavior | 8.7% | 13.9% | 15.9% | 22.7% |
| Family Conflict | 6.4% | 7.7% | 9.0% | 10.4% |
| Friends Use Drugs | - | 2.1% | 1.2% | 2.4% |
| Impulsiveness | 14.1% | 19.0% | 14.7% | 12.4% |
| Interact with Antisocial Peers | - | 3.9% | 2.0% | 2.8% |
| Lack Attachment to Family | 4.2% | 8.6% | 7.3% | 8.0% |
| Lack Attachment to School | 2.3% | 8.9% | 3.7% | 8.0% |
| Lack Belief in Moral Order | - | 8.0% | 6.9% | 4.8% |
| Lack Commitment to School | 5.5% | 15.1% | 11.4% | 19.5% |
| Lack Family Supervision Rules | 4.5% | 6.8% | 8.6% | 12.4% |
| Lack Opportunities for Involvement in Community | 35.7% | 42.4% | 47.8% | 58.2% |
| Lack Opportunities in Family | 5.5% | 9.5% | 6.9% | 10.0% |
| Lack Opportunities in School | 4.2% | 11.6% | 4.5% | 6.4% |
| Lack Perceived Risk of Harm from ATOD | 16.7% | 14.8% | 9.0% | 15.9% |

| Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data Evalumetrics Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2025 | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 6 th (n=311) | 8 th (n=334) | 10 th (n=243) | 12 th (n=248) |
| Lack Rewards for Involvement in Community | 2.6% | 7.1% | 4.1% | 6.8% |
| Lack Rewards in Family | 5.1% | 7.1% | 4.1% | 8.4% |
| Lack Rewards in School | 2.9% | 6.2% | 2.0% | 8.8% |
| Lack Social Skills | 5.5% | 5.3% | 2.4% | 3.6% |
| Laws Norms Favor ATOD | - | 4.5% | 6.9% | 14.7% |
| Low Neighborhood Attachment | 8.7% | 16.0% | 18.4% | 26.7% |
| Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior | 2.9% | 6.8% | 7.3% | 10.0% |
| Parent Attitudes Favor ATOD | 1.9% | 4.7% | 3.7% | 13.1% |
| Poor Family Discipline | 15.1% | 12.2% | 9.0% | 9.6% |
| Prevalued Availability of Drugs | - | 1.8% | 1.6% | 4.4% |
| Rebelliousness | 7.4% | 10.7% | 6.1% | 10.8% |
| Rewards for Antisocial Behavior | 2.3% | 3.9% | 4.1% | 11.6% |
| Sensation Seeking | 23.5% | 16.9% | 15.5% | 15.9% |
| Transition Mobility | 10.0% | 9.5% | 10.2% | 10.8% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Ontario County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|--------------|---------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | Evalumetrics Youth Survey (n=1,136) | - | 2025 | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Common Ground Health Regional Health Measures and Community Health Assessment | https://commongroundhealth.org/insights/regional-health-measures | 2018-21 | All Residents |
| | Community Context Assessment | https://schuylerhospital.org/wp-content/uploads/Schuyler-CHA-and-CHIP-12-2-19.pdf | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment (CHA), Community Service Plan (CSP) and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) | https://www.ontariocountyny.gov/DocumentCenter/View/47085/Ontario-County-2019-2021-Community-Health-Needs-Assessment-CHNA-Community-Service-Plan-CSP-and-Community-Health-Improvement-Plan-CHIP | 2019-21 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/ontario | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | Adults |
| Sheriff Annual Report | https://www.ontariocountyny.gov/DocumentCenter/View/43965/2023-Annual-Report- web | 2023 | Adults | |

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|-----------|---|---|-------|--------------|
| | Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL by percentage, Ontario County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|-----------------|-------------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|---|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | 5.5% | | 12.5% | | 20.8% | | 35.1% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Past Year Use | 2.3% | | 9.5% | | 16.7% | | 30.7% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Past 30-Day Use | 0.6% | | 3.6% | | 4.5% | | 14.3% | N/A | Past 30-day usage is lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) Aggregate data unavailable |
| Binge Drinking | 0.0% | | 2.1% | | 1.2% | | 6.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Ontario County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|------------|--|
| Young adult DWI arrests 32.1/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | NYS including NYC 21.2; rest of state 32.4 |
| 92 alcohol-related crashes; of these, 1 fatality, 38 personal injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 445 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths, 34/100,000 (2019-2021, NYS CHIRS) | | Higher than NYS including NYC 25.3; rest of state 32.4 |
| 144 DWI/impairment arrests (Sheriff's Annual Report, 2023) | | |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Ontario County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|------|----|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Smoked | Lifetime Use | 1.0% | | 6.6% | | 7.8% | | 29.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past Year Use | 1.0% | | 6.8% | | 7.8% | | 28.7% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.3% | | 2.1% | | 2.0% | | 15.1% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Vape, E-cigarette, Mods, Cartridges with Cannabis* | Past 30-Day Use | 0.0% | | 1.8% | | 1.2% | | 4.8% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Edibles | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Substance: THC/Marijuana

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Ontario County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|------------|---|
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.7/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Half of the rate of the rest of the state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 10.4/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Lower than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Ontario County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|------|----|-------|------------------------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | 2.6% | | 4.5% | | 4.1% | | 12.7% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 1.0% | | 2.7% | | 1.6% | | 6.8% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable Past 30-day usage is higher than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | N/A | Data unavailable |
| Cigarettes in Packs | Past 30-Day Use | 0.6% | | 2.7% | | 0.8% | | 4.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Smokeless Tobacco | Past 30-Day Use | 0.0% | | 3.3% | | 1.2% | | 4.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Cigars | Past 30-Day Use | 0.3% | | 2.4% | | 1.2% | | 2.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Pipe Tobacco | Past 30-Day Use | 0.0% | | 2.4% | | 1.2% | | 1.6% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Vape (nicotine) | Past 30-Day Use | 0.0% | | 3.3% | | 1.6% | | 6.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Ontario County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-----------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 105 total per year, 59.5/100,000 population* | All ages | Higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is stable (2018-2022). |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.

<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Ontario County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---------------------|-------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|-------|------------------------|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime prevalence | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Past 30-Day use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 361.9/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Ontario County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| Any opioid, 13.0/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 13 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 11.5/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Discharges any opioid 9.3/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 12 opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); 10.6/100,000 (NYS: 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | ED visits, 66.4/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 22 visits in 2024 (NYS: 7,302); 19.5/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Administration by EMS 3.3/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023) | Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.7/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18) Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 10.4/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs) | Opioid death rate was about half of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data for 2024 is similar to 2022. |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025).

Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county

NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state.

These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Schuyler County

Schuyler County is rural (outside of urban cores of 10,000 or more population) with a population of 17,749 (American Community Survey, 2023),¹ 100% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The population is primarily White (92.8%), followed by two or more races (3.4%), and Hispanic (2.0%). Per capita income is \$36,356 (US \$43,313) and the poverty rate is higher than that of New York State (county 15.1%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is slightly lower than that of New York State (21.4 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022),³ with preliminary data suggesting a decrease in 2024 for both the county and the state. The adult smoking rate is slightly higher than that of New York State (13.2% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021).⁴ The prevalence of adults reporting binge/heavy drinking is higher than that for the state (23% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵ Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths are much higher than the state average (56.1/100,000 county, NYS including NYC 25.3; rest of state 32.4; 2019-2021, NYS CHIRS).⁶

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2024

Most recent instrument used: Epiphany Community Services Youth Survey

Most recent sample size: 648

Grades surveyed: 7-12

Lifetime use data are unavailable for alcohol, cannabis, nicotine, and non-medical opioids. Past 30-day alcohol use is 5.8%; past 30-day cannabis use is 4.9%; past 30-day cigarette use is 1.7%; and aggregate past 30-day prescription drug use is 1.9%.

Risk factor outcomes are generally strong, with perceived risk of harm of ATOD use being an area of concern. Protective factors of note are the chances for prosocial involvement (89.2% report “lots of chances...to get involved in my school”) and direct access to teachers (77.5% report “lots of chances...to talk with a teacher one-on-one”).

⁶ New York State Department of Health. (n.d.). *Community Health Indicator Reports (CHIRS) dashboard: County reports*. New York State Department of Health. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/reports/#county

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Schuylers County

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---|
| RISK FACTORS | School enrollment/attachment | High school dropout county 5.2%; NYS including NYC 4.9%; rest of state 4.7% High school graduation county 87.8%; NYS including NYC 86.4%; rest of state 88.6% |
| | Laws norms favor ATOD | It is very likely/somewhat likely you would be caught by police if: smoked cannabis – 46.3%; drank beer, wine, liquor – 42.9%; used prescription drugs not prescribed to you – 43.0%. |
| | Perceived availability of drugs | Sort of/ Very easy to get: Alcohol 39.3%; Cannabis 32.4%; Prescription drugs not prescribed to you 22.8% Source for alcohol: from home with/without parent permission 12.2%, 15.2% respectively; from friend’s home with/ without parent permission 7.9%, 7.2% respectively Source for prescription drugs: from home with/without parent permission 40.9%, 28.5% respectively; at a party 23.4%; from a friend 21.2%; from a stranger 20.8% |
| | Parent attitudes favor ATOD | Feel it’s wrong/very wrong: 1-2 drinks daily/almost daily 84.4%; smoke cannabis 83.1%; use medication not prescribed to you 91.2% Adult disapproval wrong/very wrong: 1-2 drinks daily/almost daily 76.7%; smoke cannabis 73.5%; use medication not prescribed to you 84.9% |
| | Perceived risk of harm from ATOD | Students report moderate/great risk of harm of: having 1-2 alcoholic beverages nearly daily/daily 65.4%; 5+ beverages 1-2 times per week 75.4%; smoking cannabis 1-2 times per week 56.7%; trying cannabis 1-2 times 38.8% |
| | Attitudes favor ATOD | Friends feel it would be wrong/very wrong to: have 1-2 alcoholic beverages nearly every day 78.0%; smoke cannabis 72.3%; use prescription drugs not prescribed to you 85.2% Somewhat/strongly disapprove of: having 1-2 alcoholic beverages nearly every day 74.2%; smoking cannabis or using other cannabis products 70.0%; using prescription drugs not prescribed to you 78.8% |
| | PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Opportunities in school |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) other than high school dropout and graduation data.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Schuylers County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|-----------|--------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | Schuylers County Student Survey Report/Epiphany (n=648) | - | 2024 | Grades 7-12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Common Ground Health Regional Health Measures and Community Health Assessment | https://commongroundhealth.org/insights/regional-health-measures | 2018-2021 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment | https://schuylershospital.org/wp-content/uploads/Schuylers-CHA-and-CHIP-12-2-19.pdf | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/schuylers | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | DA Office Data | | 2024 | Adults |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults | |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3a. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL by percentage, Schuyler County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Past 30-Day Use | | 2.6% | 1.7% | 2.7% | 8.2% | 1.3% | 18.8% | 5.8% | Past 30-day usage is lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) |
| Past Year Use | | 8.9% | 13.8% | 11.9% | 21.5% | 16.7% | 34.0% | 17.4% | |
| Binge drinking (past two weeks) | | | | | | | | 4.7% | Data by grade unavailable |

Note: Data are from youth survey unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 3b. AGE OF ONSET – ALCOHOL by age and percentage, Schuyler County

| Question | Never | 10 years | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years | 17 years | 18 or older |
|------------------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Age when first drank alcohol | 66.6% | 11.0% | 3.0% | 4.7% | 3.9% | 3.9% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 0.8% | 1.4% |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Age of onset is reported by percentage instead of years for this youth survey.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Schuyler County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Young adult DWI arrests 78.3/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | Much higher than NYS including NYC 21.2, rest of state 32.4 |
| 17 alcohol-related crashes, of these 0 fatalities, 5 injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 138 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths 56.1/100,000 (CHIRS, 2019-2021) | | Much higher than NYS including NYC 25.3; rest of state 32.4 |
| DWI arrests: 66 (2024), 75 (2023), 57 (2022; DA Office Data) | | |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 65.4% of students thought it would be harmful to take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day; 75.4% thought it would be harmful to have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week. (Youth survey) | Grades 7-12 combined | |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 42.9% of students thought that it was likely/somewhat likely that someone under 21 would be caught by police if they drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor. (Youth survey) | Grades 7-12 combined | |

TABLE 5a. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Schuyler County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------------------------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Not Specified* | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.9% | 1.7% | 3.7% | 4.9% | 5.1% | 14.7% | 4.9% | Past 30-day usage is lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 5.3%, 10 th 9.5%, 12 th 16.2%) |
| | Past Year Use | | 2.7% | 3.4% | 7.3% | 12.4% | 9.1% | 21.3% | 9.0% | |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Edibles | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Use marijuana or hashish.

TABLE 5b. AGE OF ONSET – CANNABIS by age and percentage, Schuyler County

| Question | Never | 10 years | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years | 17 years | 18 or older |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Age when first smoked cannabis | 87.8% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 1.9% | 1.6% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 0.8% |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Age of onset is reported by percentage instead of years for this youth survey.

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Schuyler County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|----------------------|--|
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | All ages | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 4.9/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Much higher than rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult – arrests drug use/possession/sale, 34.8/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Much higher than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 38.8% of students thought it would be harmful to try cannabis once or twice, and 56.7% though it would be harmful to smoke cannabis once or twice per week. (Youth survey) | Grades 7-12 combined | Over 40% of students do NOT think it is harmful to smoke cannabis regularly. |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 46.3% of students thought that it was likely/somewhat likely that someone under 21 would be caught by police if they smoked some cannabis. (Youth survey) | Grades 7-12 combined | |

TABLE 7a. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Schuyler County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-----------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past Year Use | | 0% | 2.6% | 1.8% | 2.5% | 2.6% | 4.3% | 2.2% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0% | 0.8% | 2.7% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 1.7% | Past 30-day usage is similar to Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| E-cigarettes/ Vape Pens [^] <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Past Year Use | | 3.6% | 6.0% | 9.2% | 9.9% | 13.0% | 14.9% | 9.0% | No substance specified |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 1.7% | 4.2% | 3.6% | 4.9% | 6.3% | 11.6% | 5.1% | No substance specified |
| Smokeless Tobacco | Past Year Use | | 1.8% | 1.7% | 0.9% | 2.5% | 4.0% | 3.2% | 2.2% | |
| Smoke Hookah <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Past Year Use | | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 0.9% | No substance specified |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 1.6% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 0.8% | No substance specified |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

[^]Question asks: Use an e-cigarette/vape pen (including JUUL)?

TABLE 7b. AGE OF ONSET – NICOTINE by age and percentage, Schuyler County

| Question | Never | 10 years | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years | 17 years | 18 or older |
|---|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Age when first smoked cigarettes (even just a puff) | 90.1% | 2.0% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 0.5% |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Age of onset is reported by percentage instead of years for this youth survey.

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Schuyler County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|----------------------|---|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 23 total per year, 77.1/100,000 population* | All ages | Much higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is stable (2018-2022). |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 83.2% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day. (Youth survey) | Grades 7-12 combined | |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages. <https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9a. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Schuyler County

| | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-----------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Prescription pain relievers without a prescription. | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past Year Use | | 1.8% | 0.9% | 4.6% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 3.2% | 2.1% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.9% | 0.0% | 3.6% | 1.6% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 1.7% | |
| Prescription drugs not prescribed to them. | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past Year Use | | 1.8% | 1.7% | 4.6% | 3.4% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 2.4% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.0% | 0.8% | 2.8% | 4.1% | 1.3% | 2.1% | 1.9% | |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted. Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 365/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 9b. AGE OF ONSET – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by age and percentage, Schuyler County

| Question | Never | 10 years | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years | 17 years | 18 or older |
|--|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Age when first used a prescription drug not prescribed for you | 94.3% | 2.2% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% |

Notes: Age of onset is reported by percentage instead of years for this youth survey. Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Schuyler County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Any opioid, 21.4/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>1 death in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 5.8/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000; Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Discharges any opioid N/A/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>N/A opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); N/A/100,000 (NYS: 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>ED visits, N/A/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>N/A visits in 2024; N/A/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000; NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Administration by EMS 0/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023)</p> | <p>Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 4.9/10,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18)</p> <p>Young adult – arrests drug use/possession/sale, 34.8/10,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs)</p> | <p>Opioid death rate was slightly lower than that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data suggest a large decrease for 2024.</p> <p>Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 81.9% of students thought it would be harmful to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them (Grades 7-12 combined). (Youth survey)</p> <p>Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2024, 43.0% of students thought that it was likely/somewhat likely that someone under 21 would be caught by police if they took prescription drugs not prescribed to them. (Grades 7-12 combined). (Youth survey)</p> |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025). *Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county
 NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). *Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state.
 These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Seneca County

Seneca County is micropolitan (connected to an urban core of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 or more population) with a population of 33,125 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ 57.9% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates Program, 2022).² The population is primarily White (88.1%), followed by Hispanic (4.1%), and Black (3.6%). The per capita income is \$36,170 (\$43,313 US) and the poverty rate is slightly lower than that of New York State (county 13.3%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is lower than that of New York State as a whole (14.4 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022).³ The adult smoking rate is higher than that of New York State (19.6% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021),⁴ as is adult binge/heavy drinking (22% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵ The percentage of disconnected youth is high (ages 16-19, no work or school; 14.0% county vs. 7.0% NYS, 7.0% US; American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2019-2023).⁵

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2023 (2025 results pending)

Most recent instrument used: Community Level Youth Development Evaluation (CLYDE) Survey

Most recent sample size: 781

Grades surveyed: 6, 8, 10, 12

Lifetime alcohol use is 25.3%; lifetime cannabis varies by delivery method, from 3.8% for hash oil/dabs to 10.8% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” lifetime nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 1.4% for smokeless tobacco to 11.6% for vaping; lifetime non-medical opioid use is 5.8%. Past 30-day alcohol use is 9.5%; past 30-day cannabis use varies by delivery method, from 1.6% for hash oil/dabs to 6.3% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” past 30-day nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 0.6% for smokeless tobacco to 5.5% for vaping; and past 30-day non-medical opioid use is 2.1%.

Low commitment to school is the risk factor with the highest score at 63.7%. Social skills is the protective factor with the highest score at 75.0%.

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Seneca County

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data CLYDE Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2023 | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | 6 th (n=244) | 8 th (n=203) | 10 th (n=200) | 12 th (n=134) | Total (n=781) |
| RISK FACTORS | Laws and norms favorable toward drug use | 46.6% | 33.7% | 37.9% | 22.5% | 37.0% |
| | Perceived availability of drugs | 25.8% | 15.7% | 14.4% | 14.4% | 18.4% |
| | Family conflict | 49.3% | 42.8% | 35.0% | 36.8% | 41.9% |
| | Family history of antisocial behavior | 40.8% | 20.2% | 24.3% | 22.3% | 27.9% |
| | Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use | 40.2% | 39.0% | 52.4% | 44.1% | 43.6% |
| | | <i>Of those students who drank alcohol in the past year, 38.9% got it at home with their parents' permission</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Of those students who used cannabis in the past year, 17.2% got it at home with their parents' permission</i> | | | | |
| | Low commitment to school | 68.9% | 60.6% | 64.2% | 57.6% | 63.7% |
| | Early initiation of drug use | 18.4% | 9.5% | 8.9% | 10.3% | 12.3% |
| | Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward drug use | 23.6% | 19.6% | 21.2% | 13.5% | 20.2% |
| Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior | 53.4% | 33.2% | 34.9% | 27.8% | 39.1% | |
| PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Community opportunities for prosocial involvement | 50.0% | 60.8% | 61.5% | 55.6% | 56.8% |
| | Family opportunities for prosocial involvement | 52.9% | 59.4% | 53.3% | 53.8% | 54.9% |
| | School opportunities for prosocial involvement | 63.1% | 73.2% | 66.7% | 72.2% | 68.1% |
| | School rewards for prosocial involvement | 54.1% | 62.8% | 69.7% | 64.3% | 62.0% |
| | Belief in the moral order | 37.3% | 62.2% | 75.1% | 57.1% | 57.0% |
| | Social Skills | 73.4% | 75.0% | 72.6% | 81.3% | 75.0% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Seneca County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|---------|---------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | CLYDE Survey (n=781) | - | 2023 | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Common Ground Health Regional Health Measures and Community Health Assessment | https://commongroundhealth.org/insights/regional-health-measures | 2018-21 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment | https://senecahealthdept.org/community/community-health-improvement-plan/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment (CHA), Community Service Plan (CSP) and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) | https://schuylerhospital.org/wp-content/uploads/Schuyler-CHA-and-CHIP-12-2-19.pdf | 2019-21 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/seneca | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | Sheriff Annual Report | https://sheriff.senecacountyny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/2022-Annual-Report-Word.pdf | 2022 | Adults |
| Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults | |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL by percentage, Seneca County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|---|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | 15.8% | | 23.4% | | 30.3% | | 38.2% | 25.3% | |
| Past 30-Day Use | 4.6% | | 5.0% | | 11.6% | | 22.1% | 9.5% | Past 30-day usage is similar to Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) |
| Binge Drinking (past 2 weeks) | 0.4% | | 1.5% | | 4.2% | | 6.4% | 2.7% | |
| Age of Onset (in years) | 10.8 | | 11.4 | | 13.6 | | 14.9 | 13.7 | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Seneca County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| In the past 30 days, 1.0% of students reported drinking and driving and 8.7% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking. (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | |
| Young adult DWI arrests 68.6/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | Much higher than NYS including NYC 21.2, rest of state 32.4 |
| 25 alcohol-related crashes; of these 0 fatalities, 10 personal injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 227 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths 44.1/100,000 000 (2019-2021, NYS CHIRS) | | Higher than NYS including NYC 25.3, rest of state 32.4 |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 67.3% of youth survey thought it would be harmful to have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week. (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 33.6% of students thought that it was likely that they would be caught by police if they drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor. (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Seneca County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|-------|----|-------|------------------------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Any Use (DFC Core Measure) | Lifetime Use | 2.5% | | 6.0% | | 17.1% | | 23.7% | 10.8% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 2.1% | | 4.0% | | 10.1% | | 12.2% | 6.3% | Past 30-day usage is similar to or lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 5.3%, 10 th 9.5%, 12 th 16.2%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | 12.7 | | 12.0 | | 13.5 | | 14.9 | 13.7 | |
| Vape, E-cigarette, Mods, Cartridges with Cannabis* | Lifetime Use | 3.7% | | 6.0% | | 14.7% | | 16.0% | 9.2% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 1.2% | | 3.5% | | 8.6% | | 9.2% | 5.1% | |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Lifetime Use | 2.1% | | 1.5% | | 5.7% | | 7.6% | 3.8% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.8% | | 1.5% | | 1.5% | | 3.1% | 1.6% | |
| Edibles | Lifetime Use | 4.2% | | 6.5% | | 8.2% | | 15.2% | 7.7% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.4% | | 2.5% | | 4.6% | | 4.5% | 2.7% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Question asks: Used an electronic cigarette or vape pen with marijuana?

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Seneca County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| In the past 30 days, 2.4% of students reported using cannabis and driving, and 8.9% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been using cannabis. (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | |
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | All ages | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Much lower than rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 18.1/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Similar to NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 51.3% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke cannabis regularly (once or twice a week). (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | Nearly half (49%) of students do NOT think it is harmful to smoke cannabis regularly. |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 38.9% of students thought that it was likely that they would be caught by police if they smoked some cannabis. (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Seneca County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|-------|----|-------|------------------------|----|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | 3.3% | | 5.0% | | 8.0% | | 9.3% | 6.0% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.4% | | 1.0% | | 3.5% | | 2.3% | 1.7% | |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | 12.6 | | 10.7 | | 11.7 | | 14.1 | 12.4 | |
| Vapes/ E-Cigarettes with Nicotine | Lifetime Use | 7.0% | | 9.5% | | 14.7% | | 18.2% | 11.6% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 2.5% | | 4.5% | | 7.6% | | 9.1% | 5.5% | |
| Smokeless Tobacco | Lifetime Use | 0.8% | | 0.5% | | 1.5% | | 3.8% | 1.4% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.4% | | 0.5% | | 0.5% | | 1.5% | 0.6% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Seneca County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 36 total per year, 72.0/100,000 population* | All ages | Higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is stable (2018-2022). |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 76.6% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day. (Youth survey) | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined | |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.

<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Seneca County

| Rx Type | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---|------|---|------|----|------|-------|------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Prescription opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | 8.8% | | 4.1% | | 4.6% | | 4.6% | 5.8% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 3.4% | | 2.1% | | 1.5% | | 0.8% | 2.1% | |
| Other than opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | 8.1% | | 5.0% | | 3.0% | | 3.0% | 5.1% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 1.3% | | 1.5% | | 1.0% | | 0.8% | 1.2% | |
| Any prescription drug use without a doctor’s orders | Past 30-Day Use | 2.6% | | 2.1% | | 2.6% | | 0.8% | 2.1% | |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 320/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Seneca County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Any opioid, 14.4/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>4 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 12.3/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Discharges any opioid 18.7/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>7 opioid-related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); 21.4/100,000 (NYS 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>ED visits 67.6/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>24 visits in 2024; 73.5/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000; NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Administration by EMS 6.4/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023)</p> | <p>Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18)</p> <p>Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 18.1/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs)</p> | <p>Opioid death rate was much lower than that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary rate for 2024 is similar.</p> <p>In the past 30 days, 0.6% of students reported misusing prescription drugs and driving and 1.6% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been misusing prescriptions. (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined) (Youth survey)</p> <p>Perceived risk of harm – In 2023, 75.5% of students thought it would be harmful to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 combined) (Youth survey)</p> |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025). *Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county
 NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). *Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state.
 These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Steuben County

Steuben County is micropolitan (connected to an urban core of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 or more population) with a population of 92,162 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ 59.8% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The population is primarily White (91.3%), followed by two or more races (3.2%), and Black (3.0%). Per capita income is \$35,861 (\$43,313 US) and the poverty rate is similar to that of the state (county 14.5%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is higher than that of New York State as a whole (30.7 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022);³ preliminary data suggest this decreased in 2024 in both the county and the state. The adult smoking rate is higher than statewide data (16.1% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021).⁴ The prevalence of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking is slightly higher than that of the state (22% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2023

Most recent instrument used: Prevention Needs Assessment

Most recent sample size: 2,018

Grades surveyed: 8, 10, 12

Lifetime alcohol use is 25.2%; lifetime cannabis varies by delivery method, from 1.2% for synthetic cannabis to 13.6% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” lifetime cigarette use is 11.4%; lifetime non-medical opioid use is 1.7%. Past 30-day alcohol use is 11.7%; past 30-day cannabis use is 7.1% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” past 30-day nicotine use is 2.2%; past 30-day non-medical opioid use is 0.6%.

Perceived risk of drug use is the risk factor with the highest score at 61.8%. School opportunities for prosocial involvement is the protective factor with the highest score at 70.3%.

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Steuben County

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data PNA Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2023 | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | 8 th | 10 th | 12 th | Total |
| RISK FACTORS | Laws and norms favorable toward drug use | 38.1% | 37.8% | 47.6% | 40.5% |
| | Perceived availability of drugs | 21.6% | 17.7% | 16.2% | 18.7% |
| | Family conflict | 40.8% | 44.0% | 47.5% | 43.7% |
| | Parent attitudes favor antisocial behavior | 55.8% | 58.3% | 54.5% | 56.4% |
| | Parent attitudes favor drug use | 25.5% | 38.6% | 38.7% | 33.7% |
| | | <i>Of those students who drank alcohol in the past year: 36.4% got it at home with their parents' permission</i> | | | |
| | Low commitment to school | 63.1% | 57.4% | 50.0% | 57.6% |
| | Early initiation of drug use | 14.7% | 13.7% | 20.2% | 15.8% |
| | Ind/Peer attitudes favorable to drug use | 19.7% | 33.1% | 33.2% | 27.9% |
| | Ind/Peer attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior | 34.0% | 41.1% | 38.8% | 37.7% |
| Perceived risk of drug use | 56.5% | 66.6% | 63.3% | 61.8% | |
| PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Community rewards for prosocial involvement | 37.3% | 31.6% | 31.1% | 33.6% |
| | Family opportunity for prosocial involvement | 64.7% | 62.4% | 57.4% | 62.0% |
| | School opportunity for prosocial involvement | 70.1% | 71.0% | 69.9% | 70.3% |
| | School rewards for prosocial involvement | 62.5% | 68.5% | 67.2% | 65.9% |
| | Belief in the moral order | 62.9% | 48.5% | 49.8% | 54.4% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Steuben County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|-----------|--------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | Prevention Needs Assessment Youth Survey (n=2,018) | - | 2023 | Grades 8, 10, 12 |
| | Steuben County Adult Perception Survey vs PNA Survey | - | 2021 | |
| | Community Perception Survey SPC Opioid Committee | - | 2024 | Adults |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Common Ground Health Regional Health Measures and Community Health Assessment | https://commongroundhealth.org/insights/regional-health-measures | 2018-2021 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment (CHA), Community Service Plan (CSP) and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) | https://www.guthrie.org/sites/default/files/2022%20Corning%20Hospital%20Community%20Health%20Needs%20Assessment.pdf | 2022-2024 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/steuben | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | All Residents |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | Sheriff Annual Report | https://www.steubencountyny.gov/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/1222 | 2022 | All Residents |
| Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults | |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL by percentage, Steuben County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|------------------------|---|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Lifetime prevalence | | | 13.8% | | 26.2% | | 40.9% | 25.2% | |
| Past 30-Day use | | | 5.2% | | 12.1% | | 20.8% | 11.7% | Past 30-day usage is similar to Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) |
| Binge drinking (past 2 weeks) | | | 1.7% | | 5.6% | | 9.1% | 5.0% | |
| Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.2 | | 12.9 | | 14.3 | 13.1 | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Steuben County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| In the past 30 days, 0.9% of students reported drinking and driving, and 12.0% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 combined | |
| Young adult DWI arrests 55/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | Much higher than NYS including NYC 21.2, rest of state 32.4 |
| Alcohol-related crashes 68, 2 fatalities, 20 injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 345 impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol related motor vehicle injuries/ deaths 39.7/100,000 (2019-2021, NYS CHIRS) | | Higher than NYS including NYC 25.3, rest of state 32.4 |
| 95 DWI arrests (Sheriff’s Annual Report, 2021) | | |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 71.8% of youth survey thought it would be harmful to have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week, and 65.1% thought it would be harmful to take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 combined | |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Steuben County

| Delivery Method/Type | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Any Use (DFC Core Measure) | Lifetime Use | | | 6.3% | | 12.0% | | 26.9% | 13.6% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 3.6% | | 5.9% | | 13.8% | 7.1% | Past 30-day usage is lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 5.3%, 10 th 9.5%, 12 th 16.2%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.7 | | 13.3 | | 14.7 | 13.8 | |
| Synthetic | Lifetime Use | | | 1.1% | | 1.4% | | 1.1% | 1.2% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 0.9% | | 1.0% | | 0.4% | 0.8% | |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Edibles | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Vape, E-cigarettes, E-hookahs <i>Note, substance not specified*</i> | Lifetime Use | | | 9.5% | | 15.6% | | 25.0% | 15.7% | Substance not specified |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 5.0% | | 8.8% | | 15.4% | 9.1% | Substance not specified |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.7 | | 12.7 | | 14.0 | 13.1 | Substance not specified |
| Vape, E-cigarette, Mods, Cartridges with Cannabis^ | Past Year Use | | | 2.9% | | 4.5% | | 10.7% | 5.6% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Question asks: used electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, vape pens, or e-hookahs in your lifetime (or during the past 30 days)?

^ Question asks: if you used a vape product such as e-cigarettes, vape pens or mods in the past 12 months, what did you put in it? Answer: Marijuana

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Steuben County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| <p>In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025)</p> | <p>All ages</p> | <p>Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS.</p> |
| <p>Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i></p> | <p>Under 18</p> | <p>Much lower than rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified</p> |
| <p>Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/ sale, 29.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i></p> | <p>Ages 18-24</p> | <p>Much lower than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified</p> |
| <p>Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 51.5% of youth surveyed thought it would be harmful to smoke cannabis once or twice a week, and 68.8% thought it would be harmful to use a vape (no substance specified). (Youth survey)</p> | <p>Grades 8, 10, 12 combined</p> | <p>Nearly half of students (49%) do NOT think it is harmful to smoke cannabis regularly</p> |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Steuben County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|-------|----|-------|------------------------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | | | 8.3% | | 11.3% | | 15.9% | 11.4% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 1.6% | | 2.4% | | 2.9% | 2.2% | Past 30-day usage is higher than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.3 | | 12.2 | | 13.6 | 12.5 | |
| E-cigarettes, Vape pens <i>Note, substance not specified *</i> | Lifetime Use | | | 9.5% | | 15.6% | | 25.0% | 15.7% | Substance not specified |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 5.0% | | 8.8% | | 15.4% | 9.1% | Substance not specified |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.7 | | 12.7 | | 14.0 | 13.1 | Substance not specified |
| Vape/E-cigarette with Nicotine | Past Year Use | | | 4.4% | | 7.4% | | 16.0% | 8.6% | |

*Question asks: used electronic cigarettes, e-cigarettes, vape pens, or e-hookahs in your lifetime (or during the past 30 days)?

^ Question asks: If you used a vape product such as e-cigarettes, vape pens or mods in the past 12 months, what did you put in it? Answer: E-juice with nicotine

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Steuben County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 91 total per year, 63.5/100,000 population* | All ages | Higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is decreasing (2018-2022). |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 76.4% of youth surveyed thought it would be harmful to smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day, and 68.8% thought it would be harmful to use a vape (no substance specified). (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 combined | |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.

<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Steuben County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|------|----|-------|------------------------|------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Prescription pain relievers not prescribed to you | Lifetime Use | | | 1.4% | | 1.6% | | 2.1% | 1.7% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 0.7% | | 0.5% | | 0.6% | 0.6% | |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.2 | | 12.5 | | 13.2 | 12.1 | |
| Any prescription drug use without a doctor’s orders | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 1.0% | | 1.6% | | 1.3% | 1.3% | |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 333.6/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Steuben County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Any opioid, 30.7/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/ 100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 12 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 13.0/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000; Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Discharges any opioid 9.4/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* NA opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); NA /100,000 (NYS 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | ED visits, 59.0 /100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 21 visits in 2024; 22.8/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000; NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Administration by EMS 3.5/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023) | Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18) Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 29.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs) | Opioid death rate was higher than that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data suggest a large decrease for 2024. Perceived risk of harm – In 2023, 79.4% of youth surveyed thought it would be harmful to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them (Grades 8, 10, 12 combined). (Youth survey) |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025).

Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county.

NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state. These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Tioga County

Tioga County is metropolitan (connected to an urban core area of 50,000 or more population) with a population of 48,106 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ 66.4% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The population is primarily White (92.9%), followed by two or more races (2.5%), and Hispanic (2.3%). The per capita income is \$41,155 (\$43,313 US, 2022) and the poverty rate is similar to that of New York State (county 12.2%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is less than half that of New York State as a whole (11.2 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022).³ The adult smoking is much higher than that of the state (21.5% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021).⁴ The percentage of adults reporting binge/heavy drinking is higher than that of New York State (23% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2023 (2025 results pending)

Most recent instrument used: Community Level Youth Development Evaluation (CLYDE) Survey

Most recent sample size: 978

Grades surveyed: 8, 10, 12

Lifetime alcohol use is 32.1%; lifetime cannabis varies by delivery method, from 8.1% for hash oil/dabs to 16.1% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” lifetime nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 4.9% for smokeless tobacco to 20.6% for vapes; lifetime non-medical opioid use is 5.4%. Past 30-day alcohol use is 13.4%; past 30-day cannabis use varies by delivery method, from 3.8% for edibles to 9.9% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” past 30-day nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 1.9% for smokeless tobacco to 10.2% for vapes; past 30-day non-medical opioid use is 2.2%.

Low commitment to school is the risk factor with the highest score at 60.2%. Social Skills is the protective factor with the highest score at 76.6%.

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Tioga County

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data CLYDE Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2023 | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | 8 th (n=375) | 10 th (n=316) | 12 th (n=287) | Total (n=978) |
| RISK FACTORS | Laws and norms favorable toward drug use | 29.9% | 43.7% | 34.9% | 35.8% |
| | Perceived availability of drugs | 15.2% | 13.4% | 11.0% | 13.4% |
| | Family conflict | 45.0% | 37.7% | 35.1% | 39.7% |
| | Family history of antisocial behavior | 28.3% | 28.1% | 29.5% | 28.6% |
| | Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use | 37.6% | 51.9% | 52.3% | 46.5% |
| | | <i>Of those students who drank alcohol in the past year, 45.6% got it at home with their parents' permission Of those students who used cannabis in the past year, 16.9% got it at home with their parents' permission</i> | | | |
| | Low commitment to school | 62.0% | 59.8% | 58.2% | 60.2% |
| | Early initiation of drug use | 11.8% | 10.6% | 16.7% | 12.8% |
| | Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward drug use | 18.4% | 23.8% | 15.5% | 19.3% |
| | Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior | 31.7% | 38.8% | 35.0% | 34.9% |
| PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Community opportunities for prosocial involvement | 56.9% | 57.9% | 59.2% | 57.9% |
| | Family opportunities for prosocial involvement | 60.9% | 55.4% | 49.6% | 55.7% |
| | School opportunities for prosocial involvement | 68.9% | 73.6% | 66.5% | 69.7% |
| | School rewards for prosocial involvement | 56.8% | 68.0% | 49.8% | 58.3% |
| | Belief in the moral order | 63.4% | 70.6% | 50.6% | 61.9% |
| | Social Skills | 77.7% | 73.6% | 78.3% | 76.6% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Tioga County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|---------|--------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | CLYDE Survey (n=978) | - | 2023 | Grades 8, 10, 12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan | https://tittlepress.com/health/2305284/ | 2022-24 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/tioga | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) | https://senecahealthdept.org/community/community-health-improvement-plan/ | 2023-25 | All Residents |
| | 2022 Seneca County Community Health Status Assessment | https://senecahealthdept.org/community/community-health-assessment/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | Adults |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | Adults |
| | Sheriff Annual Report | http://www.tiogacountysheriff.com/usr/Annual_Report/2023_ANNUAL_REPORT.pdf | 2023 | Adults |
| Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults | |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL by percentage, Tioga County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|---|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | | | 18.5% | | 35.6% | | 46.2% | 32.1% | |
| Past 30-Day Use | | | 5.4% | | 13.3% | | 24.0% | 13.4% | Past 30-day usage is slightly higher than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) |
| Binge drinking (past 2 weeks) | | | 2.9% | | 5.5% | | 9.2% | 5.6% | |
| Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.4 | | 12.9 | | 14.6 | 13.2 | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Tioga County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| In the past 30 days, 2.9% of students reported drinking and driving, and 11.1% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 Combined | |
| Young adult arrests DWI 34.3/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | NYS including NYC 21.2, rest of state 32.4 |
| 33 alcohol-related crashes; of these, 1 fatality, 13 injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 168 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths, 15.8/100,000 (CHIRS, 2019-2021) | | Lower than NYS including NYC 25.3, rest of state 32.4 |
| 42 DWI arrests (Sheriff’s Annual Report, 2023) | | |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 64.1% of youth survey thought it would be harmful to have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 Combined | Over 35% of students report that they do NOT think it is harmful to binge drink. |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Tioga County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Any Use (DFC Core Measure) | Lifetime Use | | | 9.2% | | 16.2% | | 25.1% | 16.1% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 6.7% | | 9.7% | | 14.3% | 9.9% | Past 30-day usage is similar to Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 5.3%, 10 th 9.5%, 12 th 16.2%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | 12.1 | | 13.9 | | 14.6 | 13.8 | |
| Vape, E-cigarette, Mods, Cartridges with Cannabis* | Lifetime Use | | | 7.9% | | 11.3% | | 21.6% | 13.0% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 4.4% | | 4.5% | | 12.7% | 6.9% | |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Lifetime Use | | | 4.3% | | 7.4% | | 13.8% | 8.1% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 2.4% | | 3.2% | | 7.8% | 4.2% | |
| Edibles | Lifetime Use | | | 6.8% | | 11.3% | | 19.4% | 11.9% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 1.4% | | 3.5% | | 7.2% | 3.8% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Question asks: Used an electronic cigarette or vape pen with marijuana?

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Tioga County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| In the past 30 days, 4.7% of students reported using cannabis and driving, and 13.0% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been using cannabis. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 Combined | |
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | All ages | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 1.5/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Similar to rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 20.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Similar to NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 45.5% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke cannabis regularly (once or twice a week). (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 Combined | More than half (55%) of students do NOT think that it is harmful to smoke cannabis regularly. |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Tioga County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|------------------------|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | | | 8.9% | | 10.4% | | 18.9% | 12.3% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 4.9% | | 3.6% | | 6.8% | 5.0% | Past 30-day usage is much higher than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | 11.1 | | 12.9 | | 13.0 | 12.4 | |
| Vapes/ E-Cigarettes with nicotine | Lifetime Use | | | 13.2% | | 21.0% | | 30.0% | 20.6% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 7.6% | | 9.7% | | 14.3% | 10.2% | |
| Smokeless Tobacco | Lifetime Use | | | 2.2% | | 5.1% | | 8.1% | 4.9% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 0.5% | | 1.3% | | 4.2% | 1.9% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Tioga County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 46 total per year, 58.7/100,000 population* | All ages | Higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is stable (2018-2022). |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 76.6% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day. (Youth survey) | Grades 8, 10, 12 Combined | |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.

<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Tioga County

| Rx Type | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---|------|---|------|----|------|-------|------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Prescription opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | | | 4.1% | | 6.7% | | 5.7% | 5.4% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 2.2% | | 1.9% | | 2.5% | 2.2% | |
| Other than opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | | | 4.6% | | 2.6% | | 5.7% | 4.3% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | | 1.6% | | 1.0% | | 2.1% | 1.6% | |
| Any prescription drug use without a doctor’s orders | Past 30-Day Use | | | 2.8% | | 2.6% | | 3.2% | 2.8% | |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 387.4/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Tioga County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Any opioid, 11.2/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>2 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 4.2/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000; Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Discharges any opioid N/A/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>N/A opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); N/A/100,000 (NYS 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>ED visits, 23.0/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>N/A visits in 2024; N/A/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000; NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Administration by EMS 2.9/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023)</p> | <p>Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 1.5/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18)</p> <p>Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 20.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs)</p> | <p>Opioid death rate was less than half that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data suggest a decrease in 2024.</p> <p>In the past 30 days, 0.8% of students reported misusing prescription drugs and driving and 1.8% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been misusing prescriptions. (Grades 8, 10, 12 combined). (Youth survey)</p> <p>Perceived risk of harm – In 2023, 73.7% of students thought it would be harmful to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. (Grades 8, 10, 12 combined). (Youth survey)</p> |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025). *Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county
 NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). *Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state.
 These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Tompkins County

Tompkins County is metropolitan (connected to an urban core area of 50,000 or more population) with a population of 103,558 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ 44.1% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The population is majority White (72.9%), followed by Asian (10.1%), and Hispanic (6.5%). Per capita income is \$42,764 (\$43,313 US) and the poverty rate is higher than that of New York State or nationally (county 15.9%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is similar to that of New York State as a whole (27.4 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022),³ and preliminary data suggest this has decreased in 2024 (in both the county and the state). The adult smoking rate is lower than that of New York State (8.9% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021).⁴ Adults report binge/heavy drinking at a higher rate than the state (23% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2025

Most recent instrument used: Community Level Youth Development Evaluation (CLYDE)

Most recent sample size: 3,879

Grades surveyed: 7-12

Lifetime alcohol use is 26.6%; lifetime cannabis varies by delivery method, from 3.8% for hash oil/dabs to 12.7% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” lifetime nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 4.9% for smokeless tobacco to 12.5% for vapes; and lifetime non-medical opioid use is 4.1%. Past 30-day alcohol use is 13.1%; past 30-day cannabis use varies by delivery method, from 1.5% for hash oil/dabs to 7.6% for the core DFC measure of “used marijuana;” past 30-day nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 1.9% for smokeless tobacco to 6.6% for vapes; and past 30-day opioid misuse is 1.0%.

Low commitment to school is the risk factor with the highest score at 49.6%. Social Skills is the protective factor with the highest score at 77.9%.

Additionally, several young adult surveys have been administered across Tompkins County, with the largest samples coming from surveys administered by Tompkins Cortland Community College and Ithaca College. Due to the small sample sizes, selective nature, and differing outcomes of the surveys, refer to each table for more context on substance use and risk/protective factor outcomes.

TABLE 1a. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Tompkins County, Youth Survey

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data CLYDE Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | | 7 th (n=641) | 8 th (n=734) | 9 th (n=702) | 10 th (n=639) | 11 th (n=606) | 12 th (n=557) | Total (n=3,879) |
| RISK FACTORS | Laws and norms favorable toward drug use | 24.0% | 24.9% | 28.1% | 36.3% | 44.2% | 33.9% | 31.5% |
| | Perceived availability of drugs | 13.1% | 7.9% | 10.6% | 13.2% | 11.7% | 16.6% | 12.0% |
| | Family conflict | 36.4% | 41.2% | 39.2% | 30.9% | 35.2% | 32.7% | 36.2% |
| | Family history of antisocial behavior | 14.8% | 18.8% | 19.8% | 23.3% | 23.1% | 24.1% | 20.5% |
| | Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use | 28.6% | 35.5% | 44.7% | 53.0% | 57.6% | 59.6% | 45.8% |
| | | <i>Of students who drank alcohol in the past year, 39.9% got it at home with parents' permission</i> | | | | | | |
| | | <i>Of students who used cannabis in the past year, 14.6% got it at home with parents' permission</i> | | | | | | |
| | Low commitment to school | 46.7% | 51.2% | 54.6% | 46.8% | 51.2% | 45.8% | 49.6% |
| | Early initiation of drug use | 11.1% | 5.2% | 9.2% | 11.3% | 12.7% | 13.2% | 10.2% |
| Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward drug use | 9.3% | 13.8% | 25.2% | 22.1% | 15.6% | 17.9% | 17.4% | |
| Ind/Peer attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior | 37.6% | 33.8% | 38.5% | 42.5% | 41.0% | 41.6% | 39.0% | |
| PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Community opportunities for prosocial involvement | 62.3% | 65.9% | 69.9% | 66.2% | 64.0% | 63.6% | 65.5% |
| | Family opportunities for prosocial involvement | 55.1% | 70.2% | 69.0% | 65.5% | 61.6% | 61.8% | 64.2% |
| | School opportunities for prosocial involvement | 66.4% | 73.1% | 77.8% | 75.3% | 71.2% | 73.9% | 73.1% |
| | School rewards for prosocial involvement | 49.2% | 58.3% | 51.3% | 64.7% | 46.0% | 51.7% | 53.8% |
| | Belief in the moral order | 62.8% | 68.7% | 59.5% | 67.1% | 53.0% | 48.1% | 60.3% |
| | Social Skills | 77.5% | 83.5% | 81.2% | 72.7% | 70.6% | 80.9% | 77.9% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 1b. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Tompkins County. All data other than school enrollment/attachment data is from college surveys.

| Type | Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--|
| RISK FACTORS | School enrollment/attachment | High school dropout county 5.9% NYS including NYC 4.9%; rest of state 4.7% High school graduation county 86.6%; NYS including NYC 86.4%; rest of state 88.6% |
| PROTECTIVE FACTORS | Attachment | TC3 American College Health Assessment Survey (n=254): 55.8% of students feel that they belong at the college (agree/strongly agree) |
| | Prosocial involvement | 51.9% attend events (e.g., cultural, concerts, sports) 1-10 hours/week 27.9% perform community service/ volunteer 1-10 hours/week 63.2% socialize with friends 1-10 hours/week 50.2% spend time with family 1-10 hours/week |
| | Belief in the moral order | 20.9% participate in spiritual/religious activities 1-5 hours/week |

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Tompkins County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|---------|--------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | CLYDE Survey (n=3,879) | - | 2025 | Grades 7-12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment | https://tittlepress.com/health/2305284/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/tompkins | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Ithaca College Healthy Minds Network | https://healthymindsnetwork.org | 2024 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | American College Health Association Survey (n=254) | - | 2024 | College students |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | Adults |
| | Sheriff Annual Report | https://www.tompkinscountyny.gov/files/assets/courty/v1/sheriffs-office/documents/2024-annual-report.pdf | 2024 | Adults |
| Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults | |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION – ALCOHOL by percentage, Tompkins County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | TOTAL | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|--|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | | 10.3% | 12.7% | 19.9% | 33.6% | 39.3% | 50.8% | 26.6% | |
| Past 30-Day Use | | 4.1% | 3.7% | 8.2% | 16.4% | 21.1% | 29.5% | 13.1% | Past 30-day usage is higher than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) |
| Binge Drinking (past two weeks) | | 1.0% | 0.8% | 2.3% | 6.5% | 8.1% | 13.2% | 4.9% | |
| Age of Onset (in years) | | 10.8 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 13.2 | |
| Lifetime Use (Tompkins Cortland College Community [TC3], 2024) | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 68.3% | |
| Past 3-month use, of those who have used in their lifetime (TC3, 2024) | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 85.5% | Includes only those who have used in their lifetime |
| Past 30-Day Use (Ithaca College, 2024) | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 55% | |
| Binge drinking (Ithaca College, 2024) | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 34% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Tompkins County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|------------------|---|
| In the past 30 days, 1.9% of students reported drinking and driving and 9.5% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking. (Youth survey) | Grades 7-12 | |
| <p>Tompkins Cortland Community College (TC3). N=254 (sample size may be considerably smaller for individual questions)</p> <p><u>Of those who drank in the last 3 months:</u></p> <p>Strong desire/urge to use: 45.9% never; 22.6% 1 or 2 times; 6.8% monthly; 17.8% weekly; 6.8% daily or almost daily</p> <p>Use led to health, social, legal, financial problems: 84.4% never; 10.2% 1 or 2 times; 2.0% monthly; 1.4% weekly; 2.0% daily or almost daily</p> <p>Failed to do what was normally expected of you because of alcohol use: 85% never; 8.2% 1 or 2 times; 4.8% monthly; 1.4% weekly; 0.7% daily or almost daily</p> <p><u>Of those who drank in the last 12 months:</u></p> <p>20.8% did something later regretted; 12.7% blackout; 20.8% brownout; 15.6% had unprotected sex</p> | College students | College students are reporting strong urge to use, and significant consequences of alcohol use. |
| Young adult DWI arrests 7.6/10,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | Much lower than NYS including NYC 21.2; Rest of state 32.4 |
| 51 alcohol-related crashes; of these, 0 fatalities, 12 injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 254 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths, 25.4/100,000 (CHIRS, 2019-2021) | | NYS including NYC 25.3, rest of state 32.4 |
| <p>45 DWI crashes in 2024</p> <p>2020-2024: DWI crashes resulted in 92 injuries, 2 fatalities; 1162 DWI alcohol tickets (Sheriff's Annual Report, 2024)</p> | | DWI crashes down from 57 in 2023 and 65 in 2022 |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 70.6% of youth survey thought it would be harmful to have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week. (Youth survey) | Grades 7-12 | |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Tompkins County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|---|-------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Any Use (DFC Core Measure) | Lifetime Use | | 1.3% | 4.4% | 8.3% | 14.0% | 19.4% | 33.4% | 12.7% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.5% | 1.8% | 4.7% | 8.2% | 12.1% | 21.8% | 7.6% | Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 5.3%, 10 th 9.5%, 12 th 16.2%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | 10.7 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 13.8 | |
| Vape, E-cigarette, Mods, Cartridges with Cannabis* | Lifetime Use | | 1.6% | 5.0% | 7.9% | 11.8% | 14.9% | 25.3% | 10.5% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.6% | 1.5% | 3.9% | 6.3% | 8.1% | 11.8% | 5.1% | |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Lifetime Use | | 1.1% | 1.2% | 2.8% | 4.7% | 5.5% | 8.8% | 3.8% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.2% | 0.7% | 1.3% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 3.1% | 1.5% | |
| Edibles | Lifetime Use | | 3.0% | 4.8% | 6.7% | 11.2% | 14.6% | 22.4% | 10.0% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 1.1% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 4.2% | 4.4% | 7.0% | 3.3% | |
| Any Use (college) | Lifetime Use (Tompkins Cortland College Community [TC3], 2024) | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 53.2% | |
| | Past 3 months, of those who have used in their lifetime (TC3, 2024) | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 70.7% | Includes only those who have used in their lifetime |
| | Past 30-Day Use (Ithaca College, 2024) | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 39% | |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Question asks: Used an electronic cigarette or vape pen with marijuana?

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Tompkins County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| <p>In the past 30 days, 2.5% of students reported using cannabis driving, and 10.0% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been using cannabis. (Youth survey)</p> | <p>Grades 7-12 Combined</p> | |
| <p>Tompkins Cortland Community College (TC3). N=254 (sample size may be considerably smaller for individual questions). <u>Of those who used in the last 3 months:</u> Strong desire/urge to use: 37.4% never; 15.4% 1 or 2 times; 9.9% monthly; 13.2% weekly; 24.2% daily or almost daily Use led to health, social, legal, financial problems: 78.5% never; 16.1% 1 or 2 times; 2.2% monthly; 2.2% weekly; 1.1% daily or almost daily Failed to do what was normally expected of you because of substance use: 76.6% never; 16.0% 1 or 2 times; 5.3% monthly; 2.1% weekly; 0.0% daily or almost daily</p> | <p>College students</p> | <p>Nearly a quarter of cannabis users are reporting a strong desire to use daily/almost daily, and nearly a quarter report failing to do something that was normally expected of them due to use (at least once in last 12 months).</p> |
| <p>In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025)</p> | <p>All ages</p> | <p>Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS.</p> |
| <p>Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 8.5/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i></p> | <p>Under 18</p> | <p>Much higher than rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified</p> |
| <p>Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 1.1/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i></p> | <p>Ages 18-24</p> | <p>Much lower than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified</p> |
| <p>Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 54.2% of youth thought it would be harmful to smoke cannabis regularly (once or twice a week). (Youth survey)</p> | <p>Grades 7-12 Combined</p> | <p>Over 45% of students do NOT think it is harmful to smoke cannabis regularly.</p> |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Tompkins County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | | 2.2% | 4.3% | 5.4% | 10.2% | 13.4% | 20.0% | 8.8% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.5% | 1.2% | 2.0% | 3.9% | 6.4% | 9.1% | 3.6% | Higher than Monitoring the Future national data, and much higher for 12 th grade (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 13.4 | |
| Vapes/ E-Cigarettes with Nicotine | Lifetime Use | | 3.4% | 6.9% | 11.1% | 14.4% | 16.7% | 25.2% | 12.5% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 1.9% | 3.5% | 5.0% | 8.3% | 9.5% | 13.4% | 6.6% | |
| Smokeless Tobacco | Lifetime Use | | 0.5% | 1.8% | 3.1% | 6.1% | 7.6% | 12.2% | 4.9% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 3.1% | 2.7% | 4.6% | 1.9% | |
| Tobacco or nicotine delivery products (college) | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 44.4% | (TC3, 2024) |
| | Past 3 Month Use | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 73.2% | Includes only those who have used in their lifetime (TC3, 2024) |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Tompkins County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|----------------------|---|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 57 total per year, 47.5/100,000 population* | All ages | Lower rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is decreasing (2018-2022). |
| Perceived risk of harm/consequence – In 2023, 80.9% of students thought it would be harmful to smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day. (Youth survey) | Grades 7-12 Combined | |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.

<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Tompkins County

| | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Prescription opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | | 2.6% | 4.4% | 3.8% | 6.2% | 3.3% | 4.3% | 4.1% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.5% | 1.5% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 1.0% | |
| Other than opiate pain relievers | Lifetime Use | | 3.5% | 4.6% | 3.9% | 6.1% | 5.2% | 6.3% | 4.9% | |
| | Past 30-Day Use | | 0.8% | 1.1% | 1.4% | 2.3% | 1.0% | 1.8% | 1.4% | |
| Any prescription drug use without doctor’s orders | Past 30-Day Use | | 1.3% | 1.8% | 1.9% | 2.6% | 1.3% | 1.9% | 1.8% | |
| Prescription opioids (college) | Lifetime Use, nonmedical use | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 6.4% | (TC3, 2024) |
| Prescription opioids (college) | Past 3-Month Use, of those who have used in their lifetime | | | | | | | | COLLEGE 37.5% | (TC3, 2024) Includes only those who have used in their lifetime |

Note: Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 396.6/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Tompkins County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Any opioid, 27.4/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>14 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 13.3/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000; Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Discharges any opioid 7.5/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>N/A opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); N/A/100,000 (NYS 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>ED visits, 94.6/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)*</p> <p>30 visits in 2024; 28.4/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000; NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024)</p> | <p>Administration by EMS 4.7/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023)</p> | <p>Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 8.5/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18)</p> <p>Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 1.1/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs)</p> | <p>Opioid death rate about the same as that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data suggest a large decrease for 2024.</p> <p>In the past 30 days, 0.8% of students reported misusing prescription drugs and driving and 1.4% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been misusing prescriptions. (Grades 7-12 combined). (Youth survey)</p> <p>Perceived risk of harm – In 2023, 79.3% of students thought it would be harmful to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. (Grades 7-12 combined). (Youth survey)</p> |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025). *Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county

Wayne County

Wayne County is metropolitan (connected to an urban core area of 50,000 or more population) with a population of 90,829 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ 74.8% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The population is primarily White (86.9%), followed by Hispanic (5.4%), and two or more races (4.6%). Per capita income is \$37,196 (\$43,313 US) and the poverty rate is lower than that of New York State or nationally (county 11.4%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).



The opioid overdose death rate is higher than that of New York State as a whole (30.4 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022),³ and preliminary data suggest this has decreased in 2024 for both the county and the state. The adult smoking rate is higher than that for the state (19.7% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021),⁴ as is adult binge/heavy drinking (25% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2025

Most recent instrument used: Evalumetrics Youth Survey

Most recent sample size: 2,716

Grades surveyed: 6, 8, 10, 12

Youth survey aggregate substance use outcomes were not available. Among 12th graders, lifetime alcohol use is 35.4%; lifetime smoked cannabis use is 24.3%; lifetime cigarette use is 11.0%; and lifetime non-medical opioid use data are not available.

Among 12th graders, past 30-day alcohol use is 10.8%; past 30-day cannabis use varies by delivery method, from 6.2% for vaped to 10.4% for smoked; past 30-day nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 1.6% for pipe tobacco to 9.0% for vapes; and past 30-day non-medical opioid data are not available.

Risk and protective factors, as reported by Evalumetrics, are included in Table 1.

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Wayne County

| Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Evalumetrics Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2025 | | | |
| | 6 th (n=766) | 8 th (n=747) | 10 th (n=726) | 12 th (n=500) |
| Antisocial Behavior | 1.2% | 2.7% | 4.5% | 5.0% |
| Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior | 3.3% | 8.3% | 10.1% | 7.8% |
| Attitudes Favor ATOD | 0.8% | 1.3% | 4.3% | 4.4% |
| Community Disorganization | 11.0% | 17.4% | 18.7% | 17.6% |
| Fam History of Antisocial Behavior | 6.5% | 14.1% | 19.3% | 25.6% |
| Family Conflict | 6.4% | 9.6% | 7.6% | 11.0% |
| Friends Use Drugs | - | 0.8% | 2.3% | 3.6% |
| Impulsiveness | 13.7% | 17.1% | 16.0% | 13.2% |
| Interact with Antisocial Peers | - | 3.3% | 6.1% | 4.8% |
| Lack Attachment to Family | 4.6% | 8.2% | 9.0% | 13.4% |
| Lack Attachment to School | 3.3% | 8.6% | 8.1% | 10.2% |
| Lack Belief in Moral Order | - | 5.9% | 6.5% | 6.6% |
| Lack Commitment to School | 6.3% | 13.9% | 16.4% | 18.2% |
| Lack Family Supervision Rules | 4.8% | 8.0% | 12.4% | 18.2% |
| Lack Opportunities for Involvement in Community | 39.0% | 43.5% | 51.5% | 54.0% |
| Lack Opportunities in Family | 5.0% | 9.5% | 11.0% | 14.8% |
| Lack Opportunities in School | 5.6% | 8.7% | 8.3% | 10.6% |
| Lack Perceived Risk of Harm from ATOD | 19.3% | 10.7% | 12.3% | 16.0% |

| Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data Evalumetrics Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2025 | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 6 th (n=766) | 8 th (n=747) | 10 th (n=726) | 12 th (n=500) |
| Lack Rewards for Involvement in Community | 2.9% | 5.8% | 8.5% | 9.4% |
| Lack Rewards in Family | 5.0% | 7.9% | 8.0% | 10.2% |
| Lack Rewards in School | 5.9% | 7.6% | 7.2% | 9.0% |
| Lack Social Skills | 6.8% | 3.6% | 4.7% | 5.4% |
| Laws Norms Favor ATOD | - | 4.7% | 10.9% | 14.4% |
| Low Neighborhood Attachment | 10.6% | 17.3% | 26.6% | 33.0% |
| Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior | 3.9% | 5.4% | 7.7% | 9.2% |
| Parent Attitudes Favor ATOD | 1.4% | 2.9% | 7.0% | 11.6% |
| Poor Family Discipline | 18.5% | 12.3% | 12.4% | 12.8% |
| Prevalued Availability of Drugs | - | 1.9% | 5.8% | 5.2% |
| Rebelliousness | 4.8% | 8.3% | 10.1% | 11.0% |
| Rewards for Antisocial Behavior | 1.6% | 4.0% | 6.7% | 7.4% |
| Sensation Seeking | 18.5% | 19.9% | 21.3% | 18.8% |
| Transition Mobility | 8.1% | 9.4% | 12.3% | 13.2% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Wayne County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|-----------|---------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | Evalumetrics Survey (n=2,716) | - | 2025 | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Common Ground Health Regional Health Measures and Community Health Assessment | https://commongroundhealth.org/insights/regional-health-measures | 2018-2021 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment (CHA) & Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) Analysis | https://www.health.ny.gov/facilities/public_health_and_health_planning_council/meetings/2023-11-15/docs/presentation_cha_chip.pdf | 2022-2024 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/wayne | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | Sheriff Annual Report | https://waynecountyny.gov/Archive/ViewFile/Item/770 | 2024 | Adults |
| | Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION - ALCOHOL by percentage, Wayne County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|-----------------|-------------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | 5.0% | | 13.8% | | 23.8% | | 35.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Past Year Use | 2.6% | | 9.0% | | 17.2% | | 29.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Past 30-Day Use | 1.2% | | 3.1% | | 7.4% | | 10.8% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Binge Drinking | 0.3% | | 1.1% | | 3.0% | | 4.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Wayne County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|------------|--|
| Young adult DWI arrests 25.5/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | NYS including NYC 21.2; Rest of state 32.4 |
| 70 alcohol-related crashes; of these, 2 fatalities, 28 personal injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 339 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths, 39.8/100,000 (2019-2021, NYS CHIRS) | | Higher than NYS including NYC 25.3; rest of state 32.4 |
| 225 DWI arrests (Sheriff’s Annual Report, 2024) | | |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Wayne County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|-------|----|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Smoked | Lifetime Use | 1.4% | | 6.0% | | 14.9% | | 24.3% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past Year Use | 1.6% | | 5.8% | | 14.6% | | 24.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.5% | | 1.9% | | 7.9% | | 10.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Vape, E-cigarettes, Mods, Cartridges with Cannabis* | Past 30-Day Use | 0.3% | | 1.7% | | 4.0% | | 6.2% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Edibles | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

*Vaped: THC/marijuana

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Wayne County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|------------|---|
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | All ages | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.8/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Lower than rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 6.4/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Much lower than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE by percentage, Wayne County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|------|----|-------|-------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | 1.4% | | 3.6% | | 7.9% | | 11.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past Year Use | 0.5% | | 1.2% | | 4.0% | | 4.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 0.5% | | 1.3% | | 4.0% | | 4.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable Past 30-day usage is higher than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | N/A | Data unavailable |
| Cigarettes in Packs | Past 30-Day Use | 0.9% | | 1.5% | | 2.8% | | 2.6% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Smokeless Tobacco | Past 30-Day Use | 1.1% | | 1.5% | | 3.5% | | 4.2% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Cigars | Past 30-Day Use | 0.9% | | 1.1% | | 2.8% | | 2.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Pipe Tobacco | Past 30-Day Use | 0.9% | | 1.1% | | 1.9% | | 1.6% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Vape/E-cigarette with Nicotine | Past 30-Day Use | 0.9% | | 3.5% | | 4.5% | | 9.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Wayne County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-----------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 99 total per year, 70.4/100,000 population* | All ages | Higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population). * County rate is stable (2018-2022). |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.
<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Wayne County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|-----------------|-------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|-------|------------------------|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

Note: Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 381.5/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Wayne County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Any opioid, 30.4/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 8 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 8.8/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000; Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Discharges any opioid 11.0/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 12 opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); 13.2/100,000 (NYS: 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | ED visits, 62.5/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 20 visits in 2024; 22.0/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000; NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Administration by EMS 4.8/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023) | Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.8/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18) Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 6.4/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs) | Opioid death rate was higher than that of NYS in 2022. Preliminary data suggest a large decrease for 2024. |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025). *Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county
 NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). *Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports.* https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state.
 These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).

Yates County

Yates County is rural (outside of urban cores of 10,000 or more population) with a population of 24,637 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023),¹ 68.6% of whom live in a low population density area (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021).² The population is primarily White (94.0%), followed by Hispanic (2.6%), and two or more races (2.0%). Per capita income is \$34,262 (\$43,313 US) and the poverty rate is similar to that of New York State (county 14.1%, NYS 14.2%, US 12.5%; American Community Survey, 2023).¹



The opioid overdose death rate is much lower than that of New York State as a whole (6.5 per 100,000 vs. 26.7 per 100,000 people in NYS, NYS Dept. of Health Opioid Dashboard, 2022),³ with preliminary data suggest this has decreased further in 2024 for both the county and the state. The adult smoking rate is slightly higher than that for the state (13.2% vs. 12.0% NYS; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021),⁴ as is the prevalence of adult binge/heavy drinking (22% vs. 20% NYS, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).⁵

Youth survey results

Most recent year: 2025

Most recent instrument used: Evalumetrics Youth Survey

Most recent sample size: 537

Grades surveyed: 6, 8, 10, 12

Youth survey aggregate substance use outcomes were not available. Among 12th graders, lifetime alcohol use is 40.0%; lifetime smoked cannabis use is 29.4%; lifetime cigarette use is 14.1%; and lifetime non-medical opioid use data are not available. Among 12th graders, past 30-day alcohol use is 10.6%; past 30-day cannabis use varies by delivery method, from 1.2% for vaped to 7.1% for smoked; past 30-day nicotine use varies by delivery method, from 0% for pipe tobacco to 4.7% for vapes; and past 30-day non-medical opioid data are not available.

Risk and protective factors, as reported by Evalumetrics, are included in Table 1.

TABLE 1. RISK & PROTECTIVE FACTORS, Yates County

| Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Evalumetrics Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2025 | | | |
| | 6 th (n=154) | 8 th (n=175) | 10 th (n=129) | 12 th (n=85) |
| Antisocial Behavior | 0.0% | 3.4% | 0.0% | 2.4% |
| Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior | 0.0% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 3.5% |
| Attitudes Favor ATOD | 5.2% | 8.0% | 5.4% | 7.1% |
| Community Disorganization | 13.0% | 17.1% | 22.5% | 9.4% |
| Fam History of Antisocial Behavior | 10.4% | 13.7% | 23.3% | 25.9% |
| Family Conflict | 0.0% | 8.0% | 18.6% | 8.2% |
| Friends Use Drugs | - | 2.3% | 4.7% | 2.4% |
| Impulsiveness | 12.3% | 10.9% | 12.4% | 15.3% |
| Interact with Antisocial Peers | - | 1.7% | 4.7% | 9.4% |
| Lack Attachment to Family | 0.0% | 6.3% | 9.3% | 5.9% |
| Lack Attachment to School | 1.9% | 7.4% | 10.1% | 5.9% |
| Lack Belief in Moral Order | - | 2.9% | 5.4% | 2.4% |
| Lack Commitment to School | 5.2% | 15.4% | 18.6% | 16.5% |
| Lack Family Supervision Rules | 5.2% | 5.1% | 3.1% | 12.9% |
| Lack Opportunities for Involvement in Community | 33.1% | 44.6% | 44.2% | 62.4% |
| Lack Opportunities in Family | 0.0% | 6.3% | 9.3% | 7.1% |
| Lack Opportunities in School | 3.2% | 5.7% | 9.3% | 4.7% |
| Lack Perceived Risk of Harm from ATOD | 10.4% | 11.4% | 9.3% | 11.8% |

| Risk/Protective Factor | Contributing Factor/Data Evalumetrics Youth Survey Results by Grade, 2025 | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 6 th (n=154) | 8 th (n=175) | 10 th (n=129) | 12 th (n=85) |
| Lack Rewards for Involvement in Community | 0.0% | 5.7% | 9.3% | 2.4% |
| Lack Rewards in Family | 0.0% | 6.9% | 10.9% | 9.4% |
| Lack Rewards in School | 0.6% | 10.3% | 10.1% | 15.3% |
| Lack Social Skills | 4.5% | 5.7% | 6.2% | 4.7% |
| Laws Norms Favor ATOD | - | 4.0% | 13.2% | 8.2% |
| Low Neighborhood Attachment | 11.7% | 17.1% | 24.0% | 21.2% |
| Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior | 4.5% | 6.9% | 5.4% | 12.9% |
| Parent Attitudes Favor ATOD | 3.2% | 2.3% | 4.7% | 7.1% |
| Poor Family Discipline | 18.8% | 5.7% | 3.1% | 5.9% |
| Prevalued Availability of Drugs | - | 1.1% | 3.9% | 4.7% |
| Rebelliousness | 5.8% | 4.6% | 7.0% | 12.9% |
| Rewards for Antisocial Behavior | 1.3% | 5.7% | 7.0% | 5.9% |
| Sensation Seeking | 24.0% | 18.9% | 20.2% | 21.2% |
| Transition Mobility | 10.4% | 10.9% | 9.3% | 15.3% |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2. DATA SOURCES, Yates County

| Data Type | Name/Source | Web address | Dates | Demographics |
|---|---|---|-----------|---------------------|
| Primary Data (Surveys, Listening sessions, etc.) | Evalumetrics Survey (n=537) | - | 2025 | Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 |
| | Community Adult Survey | - | N/A | |
| | Youth Listening Sessions | - | N/A | |
| | Key Informant Interviews | - | N/A | |
| Secondary/ Archival Data (Retrieved from external sources) | Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Open Data NY | https://health.data.ny.gov/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | Census Reporter | https://censusreporter.org/profiles | 2023 | All Residents |
| | Common Ground Health Regional Health Measures and Community Health Assessment | https://commongroundhealth.org/insights/regional-health-measures | 2018-2021 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment and Improvement Plan | https://www.yatescountyny.gov/491/Community-Health-Assessment-and-Improvem | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ | 2025 | All Residents |
| | County Overview | https://www.ny.gov/counties/yates | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Community Health Assessment | https://www.yatescountyny.gov/491/Community-Health-Assessment-and-Improvem | 2025 | All Residents |
| | NYS Community Health Indicator Report (CHIRS) Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/chirs/ | 2022 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Division of Chronic Disease Prevention, Information for Action Reports | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/prevention/injury_prevention/information_for_action/ | 2021 | All Residents |
| | NYS Dept. of Health Prevention Agenda Tracking Dashboard | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/pa/ | 2021-22 | All Residents |
| | Upstate Poison Center, Poison Center Reports | https://www.upstate.edu/poison/news/2025-second-quarterly-data-report.php | 2025 | All Residents |
| | Kids Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) | https://kwic.ny.gov/ | 2022 | Youth/Young Adults |
| | Monitoring the Future Survey | https://monitoringthefuture.org/ | 2024 | Youth |
| | NYS Opioid Dashboard | https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/opioid/ | 2021 | Adults |
| | NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports | https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state | 2024 | Adults |
| | Sheriff Annual Report | https://www.yatescountyny.gov/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/166 | 2022 | Adults |
| Traffic Safety Statistical Repository, Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research, TSSR-ITSMR Dashboard | https://www.itsmr.org/traffic-safety-statistical-repository/ | 2021 | Adults | |

Note: All data sources reviewed are listed here. Not all were included in this report.

TABLE 3. CONSUMPTION - ALCOHOL by percentage, Yates County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|-------------------------|-------------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|-------|--|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | 3.9% | | 15.4% | | 30.2% | | 40.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Past Year Use | 1.9% | | 10.3% | | 23.3% | | 31.8% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Past 30-Day Use | 0.6% | | 2.9% | | 5.4% | | 10.6% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable Past 30-day usage is much lower than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 4.9%, 10 th 11.3%, 12 th 21.7%) |
| Binge Drinking | 0.0% | | 0.6% | | 1.6% | | 2.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

Note: Data are from youth survey unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 4. CONSEQUENCES – ALCOHOL, Yates County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|------------|---|
| Young adult DWI arrests 14.7/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) | Ages 18-24 | Lower than NYS including NYC 21.2; Rest of state 32.4 |
| 29 alcohol-related crashes;, of these, 1 fatality, 7 personal injuries (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| 102 alcohol impairment tickets (ITSMR, 2023) | | |
| Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries/deaths, 37.6/100,000 (CHIRS, 2019-2021) | | Higher than NYS including NYC 25.3; rest of state 32.4 |
| 41 DWI/DWAI arrests. This includes: DWI-20 arrests, DWAI-Drugs-5 arrests, Aggravated DWI-7 arrests, Felony DWI- 8 arrests, Vehicular Assault-1 arrest (includes DWAI-drugs; Sheriff’s annual report, 2022) | | DWI arrests (includes DWAI-drugs) down from 70 in 2021 |
| 29.8% of CPS hotline calls were PDAM (Parental drug/alcohol misuse. From 2020-2023, 29.4% of indicated CPS reports were CDAM (Child drug/alcohol misuse), 46.9% indicated PDAM (2023, CPS Hotline calls/allegations, Yates Needs Assessment Excel document; 2023 data is through 10/11/23) | | The percentage of PDAM calls down slightly from 31.2% in 2022 |

TABLE 5. CONSUMPTION – CANNABIS by percentage, Yates County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|------|----|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | 12 |
| Smoked | Lifetime Use | 1.9% | | 5.7% | | 9.3% | | 29.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past Year Use | 1.9% | | 5.7% | | 9.3% | | 27.1% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 1.3% | | 2.3% | | 3.9% | | 7.1% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Vape, E-cigarettes, Mods, Cartridges with Cannabis* | Past 30-Day Use | 0.6% | | 1.1% | | 1.6% | | 1.2% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Hash Oil/Dabs | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Edibles | Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| | Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

*Vaped: THC/marijuana

TABLE 6. CONSEQUENCES – CANNABIS, Yates County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|------------|---|
| In Q2, 2025: 77 edibles cases, 52 cannabis cases; cannabis-related cases by age: <6yrs 45, 6-12yrs 18, 13-19yrs 22, 20-30yrs 22, 31-50yrs 7, 51+yrs 12 (Upstate New York Poison Center, 2025) | All ages | Children less than 6 years of age make up the largest age group for cannabis-related calls. Data are for all calls to the Upstate New York Poison Control Center, which serves 54 counties across NYS. |
| Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Under 18 | Much lower than rest of state 1.4 (not including NYC) Substance not specified |
| Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022) <i>Note, substance not specified</i> | Ages 18-24 | Much lower than NYS including NYC 19.1; rest of state 17.4 Substance not specified |

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION – NICOTINE, Yates County

| Delivery Method | Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|------|---|------|----|-------|-------|--|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Cigarettes | Lifetime Use | 2.6% | | 5.1% | | 3.1% | | 14.1% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past Year Use | 1.9% | | 2.9% | | 2.3% | | 3.5% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| | Past 30-Day Use | 1.9% | | 2.9% | | 2.3% | | 3.5% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable Past 30-day usage is higher than Monitoring the Future national data (2024, MTF: 8 th 0.6%, 10 th 1.5%, 12 th 2.5%) |
| | Age of Onset (in years) | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Cigarettes in Packs | Past 30-Day Use | 1.3% | | 0.6% | | 0.8% | | 1.2% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Smokeless Tobacco | Past 30-Day Use | 1.3% | | 0.0% | | 2.3% | | 2.4% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Cigars | Past 30-Day Use | 1.3% | | 0.0% | | 1.6% | | 1.2% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Pipe Tobacco | Past 30-Day Use | 1.3% | | 0.0% | | 0.8% | | 0.0% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |
| Vape/E-cigarette with Nicotine | Past 30-Day Use | 0.6% | | 4.0% | | 1.6% | | 4.7% | N/A | Aggregate data unavailable |

Note: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 8. CONSEQUENCES – NICOTINE, Yates County

| Consequence | Age Group | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|---|-----------|--|
| Lung and bronchus cancer: 25 total per year, 64.2/100,000 population* | All ages | Higher rate than NYS (52.4/100,000 population).* County rate is stable (2018-2022). |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. 2018-2022, all stages.

<https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates/index.php?statefips=36&areatype=county&cancer=047&race=00&sex=0&age=001&stage=999&ruralurban=0&type=incd&sortVariableName=rate&sortOrder=default&output=0#results>

TABLE 9. CONSUMPTION – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS by percentage, Yates County

| Measure | Grade Level | | | | | | | Total | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|-----------------|-------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|-------|------------------------|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Lifetime Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |
| Past 30-Day Use | | | | | | | | | Data unavailable |

Notes: Data are from youth survey (see Table 2. Data Sources) unless otherwise noted.

Opioid analgesic prescription crude rate 326.4/1,000 (PMP data); NYS including NYC 289.3; rest of state 372.7 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022).

TABLE 10. CONSEQUENCES – OPIOIDS/RX WITHOUT DOCTOR’S ORDERS, Yates County

| Opioid Deaths | Opioid Hospitalizations | Opioid Emergency Department Visits | Naloxone Use EMS/LEO/COOP | Arrests <i>Substance not specified</i> | Areas of Concern/Notes |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Any opioid, 6.5/100,000 (NYS: 26.7/100,000, NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* 0 deaths in 2024 (NYS: 3,319); 0.0/100,000 (NYS: 16.7/100,000; Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Discharges any opioid N/A/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* N/A opioid related overdose hospitalizations in 2024 (NYS: 3,138); N/A 100,000 (NYS 15.8/100,000, NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | ED visits, 45.4/100,000 (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2022)* NA visits in 2024; N/A/100,000 (NYS: 36.8/100,000; NYS Opioid Quarterly Reports, 2024) | Administration by EMS 0/1,000 unique 911 dispatches (NYS Opioid Dashboard, 2023) | Youth arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; under 18) Young adult arrests – drug use/possession/sale, 0.0/100,000 (KWIC, 2022; 18-24yrs) | Opioid death rate was much lower than that of NYS in 2022, and preliminary data show no deaths for 2024. |

*age adjusted rate per 100,000 population. We use the age-adjusted rate because it is a better comparison between populations. NYS Dept of Health. (2025).

Opioid Data Dashboard – County reports. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid/reports/#county

NYS Dept. of Health. (n.d.). Opioid Data Dashboard – State reports. https://apps.health.ny.gov/public/tabvis/PHIG_Public/opioid-quarterly/reports/#state.

These are crude rates (not adjusted for age or other characteristics).