

NDEWS *National Drug Early Warning System*

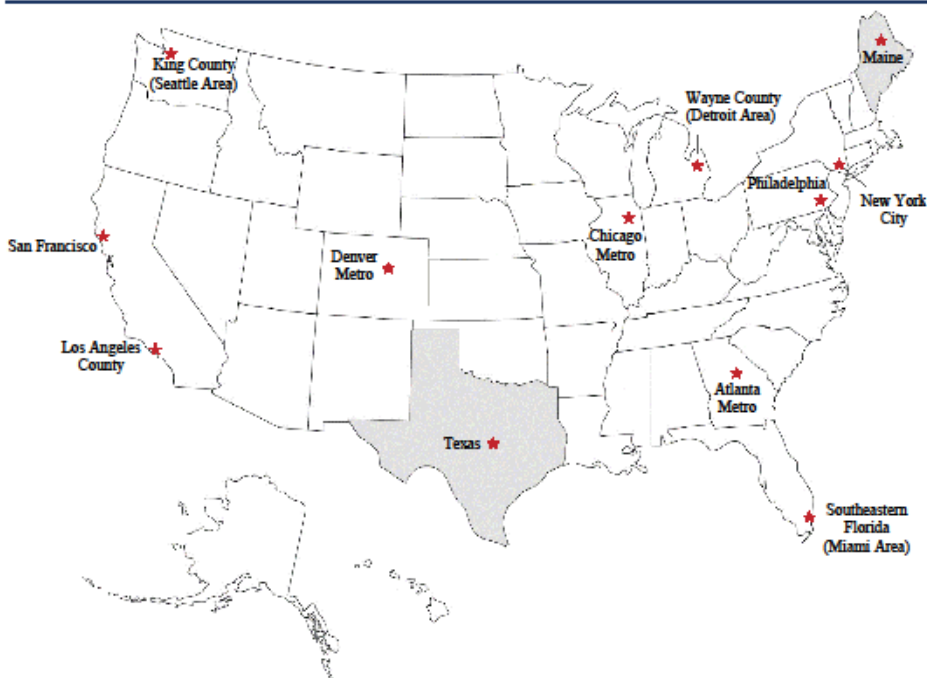
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National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS) Sentinel Community Site Profile 2015: Southeastern Florida (Miami Area)

August 2015

NDEWS Coordinating Center

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National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS) Sentinel Community Site Profile Overview

The National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS) was launched in 2014 with the support of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR) at the University of Maryland manages the NDEWS Coordinating Center and has recruited a team of nationally recognized experts to collaborate on building NDEWS. During 2015, 12 Sentinel Community Sites (SCS) were established, each with an expert Sentinel Community Epidemiologist (SCE). This inaugural Sentinel Community Site Profile contains three sections:

- ◇ The *Profile Snapshot* presents selected indicators of substance use, consequences, and availability;
- ◇ The *Drug Use Patterns and Trends* contains the SCE's review of important findings and trends; and
- ◇ The *Appendix Data Tables* contains a set of data tables prepared by Coordinating Center staff and disseminated to each SCE for review in preparing their profiles.

This entire Profile necessarily relies on using a variety of data sources produced by governmental and local agencies and these sources often measure geographic areas that differ from the intended catchment area of a Sentinel Site. For example, some surveys measure statewide patterns while others provide county level estimates. Wherever appropriate, a note is provided specifying the area covered by the findings presented.

The Annual Profiles for the 12 Sentinel Community Sites and detailed information about NDEWS can be found on the NDEWS website at www.ndews.org.

National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS)

Southeastern Florida (Miami Area) Sentinel Community Site

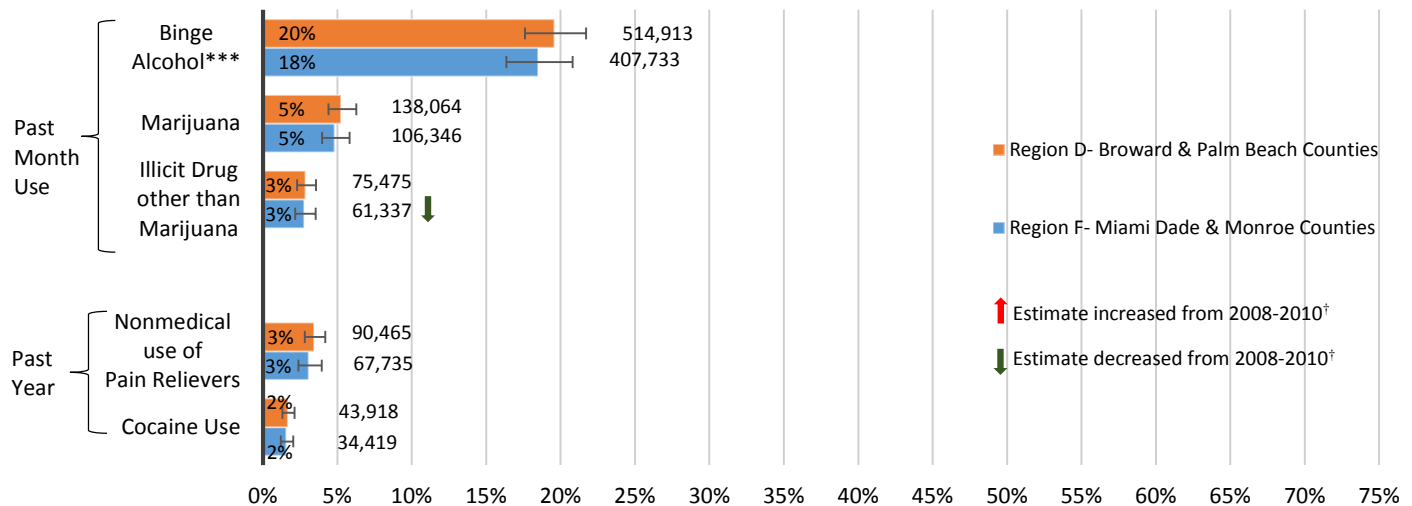
Profile Snapshot, 2015

Substance Use

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Survey of U.S. Population*

Persons 12+ Years Reporting Selected Substance Use, Southeastern Florida Region[^], 2010-2012

Estimated Percent, 95% Confidence Interval, and Estimated Number of Persons**



*U.S. Population: U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. [^]NSDUH Region D - Southeast (Broward & Palm Beach Counties); NSDUH Region F - Southern (Miami-Dade & Monroe Counties). **Estimated Number: Calculated by multiplying the prevalence rate and the population estimate of persons 12+ years (2,629,793 [Region D] and 2,206,350 [Region F]) from Table C1 of the NSDUH Report. ***Binge Alcohol: Defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion.

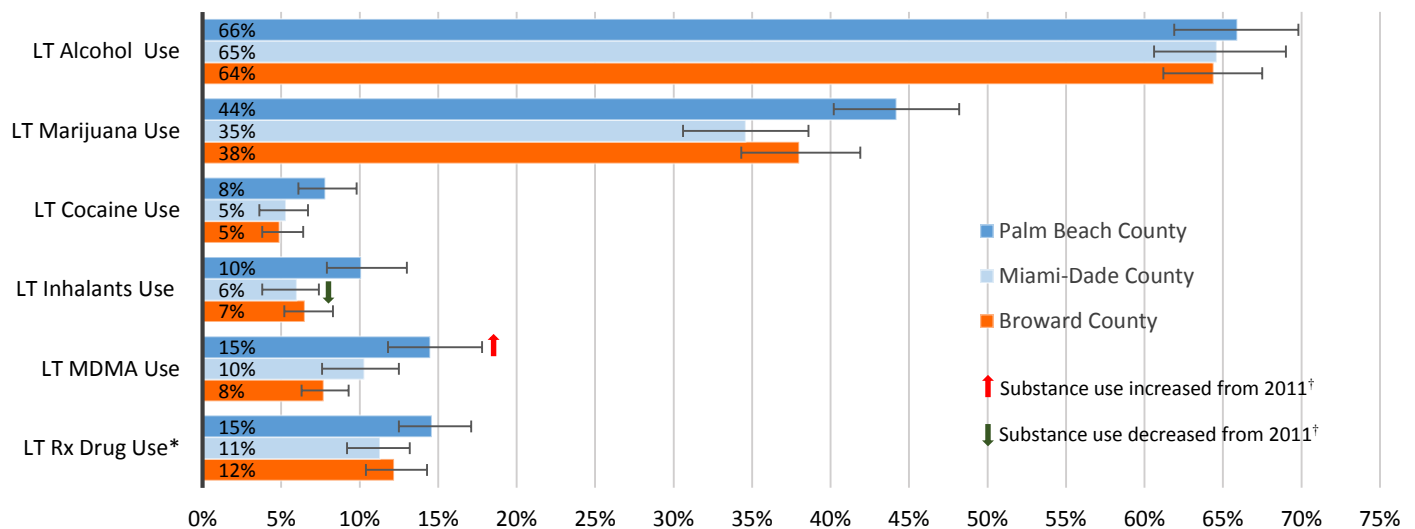
[†]Statistically significant change: $p < 0.05$.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by SAMHSA, NSDUH. Annual averages based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 NSDUHs.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Survey of Student Population

Public High School Students Reporting Lifetime (LT) Use of Selected Substances, Southeastern Florida[^], 2013

Estimated Percent and 95% Confidence Interval



[^]Southeastern Florida: Data not available for region as a whole so data provided for each county separately.

*LT Rx Drug Use: Defined as ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription. [†]Statistically significant change: $p < 0.05$ by t-test.

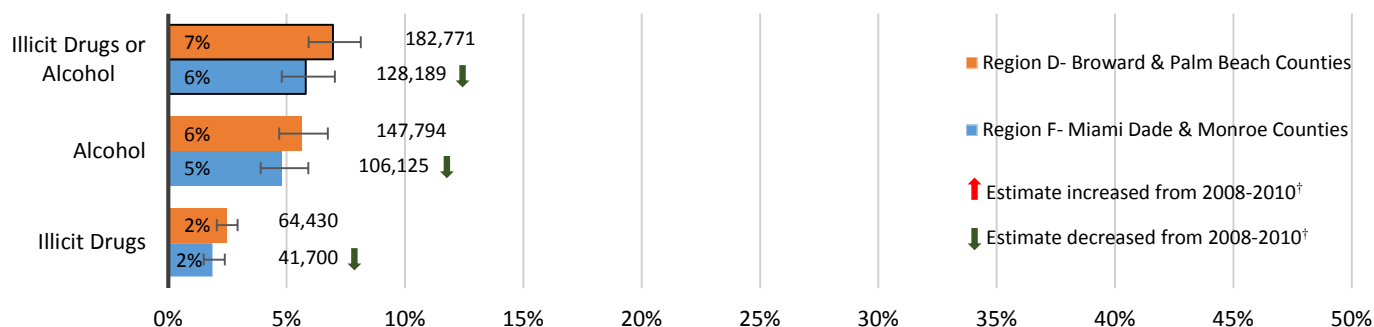
Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by CDC, 2001-2013 high school YRBS data.

Substance Use Disorders and Treatment

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Survey of U.S. Population*

Dependence or Abuse** in Past Year Among Persons 12+ Years, Southeastern Florida Region^, 2010-2012

Estimated Percent, 95% Confidence Interval, and Estimated Number of Persons***



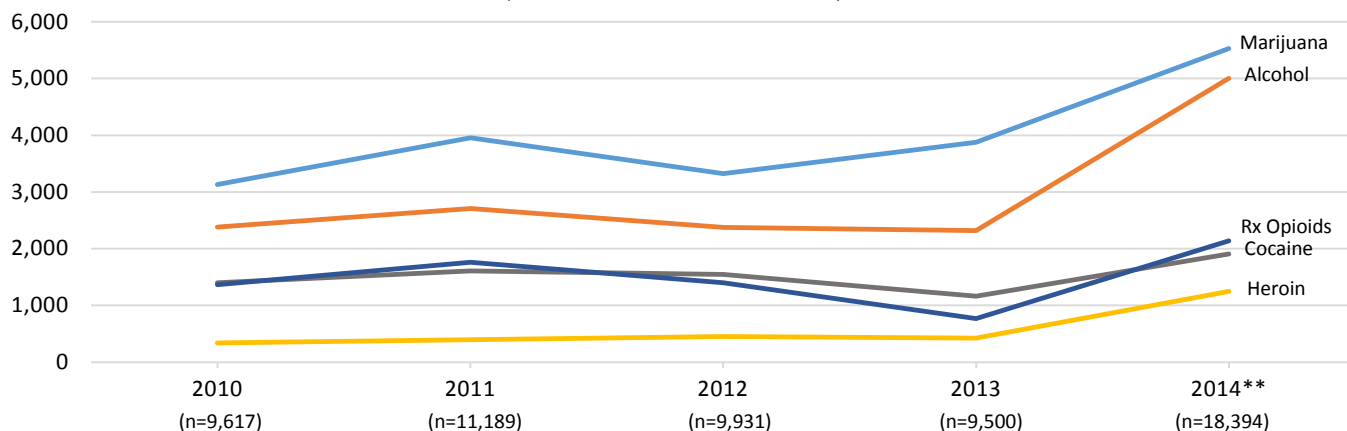
*U.S. Population: U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. **Dependence or Abuse: Based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. ^NSDUH Region D - Southeast (Broward & Palm Beach Counties); NSDUH Region F - Southern (Miami-Dade & Monroe Counties). ***Estimated Number: Calculated by multiplying the prevalence rate and the population estimate of persons 12+ years (2,629,793 [Region D] and 2,206,350 [Region F]) from Table C1 of the NSDUH Report. †Statistically significant change: p<0.05.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by SAMHSA, NSDUH. Annual averages based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 NSDUHs.

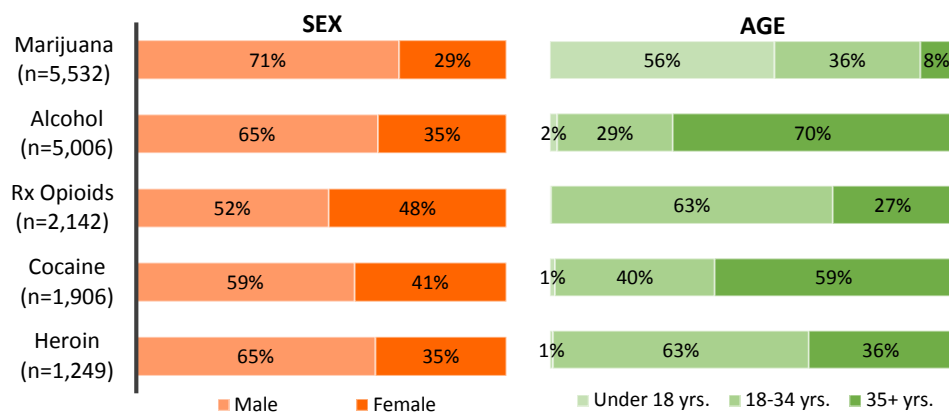
Treatment Admissions Data from Local Sources

Trends in Treatment Admissions*, by Primary Substance of Abuse, Southeastern Florida^, 2010-2014**

(n = Number of Treatment Admissions)



Demographic Characteristics of Treatment Admissions*, Southeastern Florida^, 2014



*Treatment Admissions: Includes all admissions by Southeastern Florida residents to programs receiving any public funds. ^Southeastern Florida: Includes the three counties of the Miami MSA -- Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties. **2010-2013 only includes data for Broward and Miami-Dade Counties. 2014 includes data for all three counties. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Data provided by the Southeastern Florida NDEWS SCE and the Florida Department of Children and Families and the Broward Behavioral Health Coalition.

Law Enforcement Drug Seizures

National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

Drug Reports* for Items Seized by Law Enforcement in the Miami MSA^ in 2014 National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

Top 10 Drug Reports and Selected Drug Categories

Drug Identified	Number (#)	Percent of Total Drug Reports (%)
TOTAL Drug Reports	23,047	100%
Top 10 Drug Reports		
Cocaine	8,824	38.3%
Cannabis	4,591	19.9%
Heroin	1,319	5.7%
Alprazolam	1,296	5.6%
No Controlled Drug Identified	857	3.7%
Oxycodone	841	3.6%
3,4-methylenedioxyethylcathinone (Ethylone)	658	2.9%
Alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (Alpha-PVP)	641	2.8%
N-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxycathinone (Methylone)	465	2.0%
Methamphetamine	372	1.6%
Top 10 Total	19,864	86.2%
Selected Drug Categories		
Synthetic Cathinones	1,869	8.1%
Synthetic Cannabinoids	201	0.9%
Fentanyl & Fentanyl Analogs	117	0.5%
Piperazines	54	0.2%
2C Phenethylamines	29	0.1%
Tryptamines	23	0.1%

Top 5 Drugs, by Selected Drug Category (% of Category)**

Synthetic Cathinones (n=1,869)

Ethylone (35%)
Alpha-PVP (34%)
Methylone (25%)
Dimethylone (3%)
Butylone (1%)
Other (2%)

Synthetic Cannabinoids (n=201)

XLR-11 (41%)
AB-FUBINACA (27%)
PB-22 (13%)
AB-PINACA (8%)
AB-CHMINACA (3%)
UR-144 (3%)
Other (6%)

Fentanyl & Fentanyl Analogs (n=117)

Fentanyl (99%)
Acetyl fentanyl (1%)

*Drug Reports: Drug that is identified in law enforcement items, submitted to and analyzed by federal, state, or local forensic labs, and included in the NFLIS database. The NFLIS database allows for the reporting of up to three drugs per item submitted for analysis. The data presented are a total count of first, second, and third listed reports for each selected drug item seized and analyzed.

^Miami MSA: Includes Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties.

**Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Office of Diversion Control, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Data Analysis Unit, May 2015.

National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS) Southeastern Florida (Miami Area) Sentinel Community Site Drug Use Patterns and Trends, 2015

James N. Hall, B.A.

SCS Highlights

- The **opiate** epidemic involving **heroin** and the nonmedical misuse of **pharmaceutical opioids** is increasing in Palm Beach and Miami-Dade Counties, with rising numbers of deaths, primary treatment admissions, and crime lab cases. Yet, prescription opioid deaths in Broward County declined between 2013 and 2014 as heroin indicators increased.
- Nonetheless, the proportion of **heroin** consequences compared to all substances is lower in Southeast Florida than in most other areas of the nation.
- **Synthetic cathinone** (*e.g.*, ethylone, *alpha*-PVP, and methylone) crime lab cases in Southeast Florida during 2014 totaled 1,811, representing a 46% increase over the previous year and accounting for 16% of such reports nationwide and 54% of those in Florida.
- **Alpha-PVP** is sold as “Flakka” in the region and is attributed to at least 16 deaths in Broward County between September 2014 and May 12, 2015, including 5 between April 24 and May 12, 2015. There have been numerous incidents of excited delirium medical emergencies and bizarre behavior in Broward and Palm Beach Counties.
- **Synthetic Cannabinoid** crime lab cases totaled 228 during 2014 in the three Southeast Florida counties, representing a 57% increase over the previous year and just 11% of the 2014 reports Statewide. There were 30 Poison Information Center exposure calls for THC-homologs (synthetic cannabinoids) in Southeast Florida in calendar year 2014 (including 25 in Miami-Dade County) and 25 such reports in the first four months of 2015 (including 14 in Miami-Dade County).
- **Cocaine** remains a major drug problem across the region, with increases in treatment admissions in Miami-Dade County between 2013 and 2014. Cocaine-related deaths remained stable in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties between calendar year 2013 and the first half of 2014, yet increased in Palm Beach County.
- While significantly below the rates and numbers reported in the US West and the Atlanta, Georgia metro area in the East, **methamphetamine** deaths, treatment admissions, and crime lab reports increased in 2014, continuing a trend in rising consequences since 2011 (NIDA CEWG, June 2014, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse*).
- More than half of **marijuana** primary treatment clients in Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties are below the age of 18 years.
- **MDMA** has dramatically decreased in recent years as the drug detected in “ecstasy” or “Mollys.” Methylone was the drug most often detected in “ecstasy” and “Mollys” in 2012 and 2013 but has been surpassed by ethylone in 2014 according to the Broward County Sheriff’s Crime Lab and NFLIS data for Florida. Methylone was also most widely reported by NFLIS in the US South and Northeast in 2013 and then in the South in the first half of 2014. (NFLIS)
- **Benzodiazepine**-related deaths have decreased 37% Statewide since 2010.
- While **injecting drug use** (IDU) is the route of administration for most primary heroin treatment clients in all three Southeast Florida counties, 25% of Miami-Dade primary opioid treatment clients report injecting as compared with 49% in Broward and 41% in Palm Beach County.
- Increasingly, e-cigarette and other vaporizing devices are reported for use of marijuana, methamphetamine, and new psychoactive synthetic drugs, including *alpha*-PVP (“Flakka”). (personal communications treatment counselors, law enforcement officers, and Florida Department of Health)

Area Description

The Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) for Southeastern Florida addressed in this report is the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA and is made up of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties. Its total population is 5,673,185, including 2,549,075 in Miami-Dade County, 1,784,889 in Broward County, and 1,339,221 in Palm Beach County. Three-fourths of the MSA's population is age 21 years or older and 42% are Hispanic or Latino (including 65% of those in Miami-Dade, 26% in Broward, and 19.5% in Palm Beach County). Thirty-four percent of the MSA are White, Non-Hispanic (including 15.6% of Miami-Dade, 42% of Broward, and 59% of Palm Beach County). Black, non-Hispanics comprise 20% of the MSA (including 17% in Miami-Dade, 26% in Broward, and 17% in Palm Beach County). Asians account for 2.3% of the MSA and 1.5% are of other racial/ethnic groups. The median household income for the MSA is \$48,148 and 17% are people whose income in the past year was below the poverty level. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health estimates that there are 244,436 current (past 30-days) users of marijuana in the Southeast Florida MSA and 136,796 current users of an illicit drug other than marijuana.

Drug Use Patterns and Trends

BENZODIAZEPINES

Benzodiazepines in general and specifically alprazolam (Xanax®) continued as a substantial problem in South Florida, particularly when used non-medically in combination with other pharmaceuticals, alcohol, and illicit drugs. There were 1,954 reports of a benzodiazepine present in deceased persons across Florida in the first half of 2014, representing a 15% decrease in the total number (n=2,287) of benzodiazepine occurrences compared with the first half of 2013 and a 25% decrease since the first half of 2012 (n=2,622).

Of the benzodiazepine occurrences in the first half of 2014, 41% were considered “a cause of death.” Among the benzodiazepine medical examiner (ME) reports statewide, 577 were attributed to alprazolam, 302 to nordiazepam (Nordaz®), 270 were for diazepam (Valium®); 231 for temazepam (Restoril®, and Normison®), and 574 were attributed to 6 other benzodiazepines.

Across the 3 counties of the Southeastern Florida MSA, there were 125 reports of alprazolam detected in deceased persons during the first half of 2014, of which 52% were considered lethal. There were also 62 reports of diazepam detected in deceased persons with 42% considered to be the cause of death.

There were 99 admissions for benzodiazepines reported as primary treatment admissions in Miami-Dade County, 101 in Broward County, and 143 in Palm Beach County during 2014. Females accounted for 57% of the 2014 benzodiazepine clients across the region.

Prescription benzodiazepines accounted for 1,521 crime laboratory reports, or 6% of the 26,992 total primary, secondary, and tertiary NFLIS reports for Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties combined in 2014. This drug category ranked fifth among all substances analyzed in the three counties in

2014. The number of prescription benzodiazepine crime laboratory reports increased 79% between 2013 and 2014.

COCAINE

The proportion of indicators for consequences of cocaine use in Southeastern Florida as compared to other drugs continues to be among the highest rates in the Nation (NIDA CEWG, June 2014, *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse*). The relatively steady decline in cocaine problems from 2007 to 2010 stabilized through 2013. However the numbers of deaths in which cocaine was detected increased in all of Florida in the first half of 2014 as well as in Broward and Palm Beach Counties, while remaining stable in Miami-Dade County. The percentage of deaths considered to be caused by cocaine among the total number of cases where the drug was detected also increased across the State and in the region. Both the number and proportion of primary treatment admissions for cocaine among all substances increased in Miami-Dade County between 2013 and 2014 while remaining stable in Broward County. The majority of cocaine-related deaths and addiction treatment admissions were among those older than 35 years. Many of the indicators reflected cocaine use in combination with other drugs, including a significant majority of cocaine-related deaths in Florida and the three Southeastern counties.

There were 107 deaths related to cocaine use in Miami-Dade County during the first half of 2014, for an annualized rate of 214 occurrences, compared with 226 in calendar year 2013. Cocaine was found in combination with another drug in 80% of the 2014 cases. Cocaine was detected at a lethal level in 44% of the cases in the first half of 2014. One of the cocaine-related decedents in the first half of 2014 was younger than 18; 8% were age 18–25; 27% were 26–34; 33% were 35–50; and 31% were older than 50. Miami-Dade County had the highest number of cocaine-related deaths in the first half of 2014 among the 725 occurrences in all of the State's 24 medical examiner districts.

There were 51 deaths related to cocaine use in Broward County in the first half of 2014, for an annualized rate of 102 occurrences, the same number as reported in all of 2013. Cocaine was found in combination with another drug in 80% of the 2014 cases. Cocaine was detected at a lethal level in 71% of the Broward County cases in the first half of 2014. One of the 2014 cocaine-related fatalities was younger than 18; 12% were age 18–25; 25% were 26–34; 37% were 35–50; and 24% were older than 50. Broward County's number of cocaine-related deaths ranked fifth among the 24 medical examiner districts in the State during the first half of 2014.

There were 71 deaths related to cocaine use in Palm Beach County in the first half of 2014, for an annualized rate of 142 occurrences, compared with 105 in calendar year 2013. Cocaine was found in combination with another drug in 90% of the 2014 cases. Cocaine was detected at a lethal level in 56% of the Palm Beach County cases in the first half of 2014. None of the 2014 cocaine-related fatalities was younger than 18; 14% were age 18–25; 23% were 26–34; 35% were 35–50; and 28% were older than 50. Palm Beach County's number of cocaine-related deaths ranked third among the 24 medical examiner districts in the State during the first half of 2014.

There were 697 primary treatment admissions for cocaine smoking (crack) and an additional 443 for powder cocaine in Miami-Dade County during 2014. These cases accounted for a total of 1,140 (18%) of the

6,306 primary treatment admissions in publicly funded programs (including 2,151 for alcohol) in Miami-Dade County during 2014, as reported by the Florida Department of Children and Families. These totals represent a modest increase in the proportion of cocaine primary admissions from 2013 (n=683), when cocaine accounted for 16.8% of all admissions. Males accounted for 62% of the 2014 clients, and 59% (n=677) were age 35 or older; none were below the age of 18.

In Broward County, there were 298 primary admissions for cocaine smoking (crack) and an additional 173 for powder cocaine, accounting for a total of 471 (7.4%) of the 6,382 publicly funded primary treatment admissions programs (including 929 for alcohol) in 2014. These totals represent a modest decrease in the proportion of cocaine primary admissions from 2013 (n=478), when cocaine accounted for 8.8% of all admissions. Males accounted for 62% of the 2014 clients; 61% (n=286) were age 35 or older; and 4% (n=19) were age 17 or younger.

In Palm Beach County, there were 184 primary admissions for cocaine smoking (crack) and an additional 111 for powder cocaine, accounting for a total of 295 (5%) of the 5,706 publicly funded primary treatment admissions programs (including 1,926 for alcohol) in 2014. Males accounted for 43% of the 2014 clients; 56% (n=164) were age 35 or older; and five were age 17 or younger.

Cocaine continued to be the most commonly identified substance in NFLIS reports. It accounted for 8,942 NFLIS reports, or 33% of the 26,992 total primary, secondary, and tertiary crime laboratory reports for Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties combined in 2014. This represents a 12% decline compared to the 10,147 cocaine crime laboratory reports in 2013.

Projections from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) Substate Data estimate that there were 34,419 users of cocaine in the past year aged 12 and above living in Miami-Dade and Monroe (The Florida Keys) Counties. The estimate for Broward County was 24,271 and an additional 19,507 in Palm Beach County for a total of 78,197 for these four southeastern Florida counties, or 27% of the estimated 283,287 past year cocaine users Statewide.

HEROIN AND NONMEDICAL USE OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS

From 2000 to 2010 there was a dramatic increase in the availability of diverted pharmaceutical opioids and deaths linked to their nonmedical misuse as well as primary opioid addiction treatment admissions. The problems were reported Statewide, with Broward and Palm Beach Counties having the highest number of consequences. Numerous new laws and regulations took effect beginning in 2010. These laws were described in the June 2014 NIDA CEWG South Florida report as follows. "In July 2010, a new Florida law provided the legal authority to close "pill mills" involved in direct sales of large quantities of opioid medications and benzodiazepines. The same law limited to a 3-day supply the amount of controlled schedule II medication that any practitioner could directly dispense to patients. One month later, the tamper-resistant reformulated OxyContin® extended release pills were shipped by the manufacturer replacing those which could be crushed by abusers to release the full dosage all at once. In March of 2011, a law enforcement Strike Force was created to raid and shut down "pill mills." After much debate, the Florida Legislature passed House Bill 7095, a comprehensive law which took effect in July 2011 that provided stricter medical and pharmacy regulations, banned any dispensing by practitioners of

controlled schedule II medications, funded the state Strike Force, and finally permitted a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program to begin operations in the autumn of 2011.”

The collective impact of these, along with the tamper-resistant reformulation of high dose extended release opioids, are reflected in declining opioid deaths beginning in 2011. At the same time, heroin deaths began to increase sharply from 2012 to 2014 across Florida, rising 403% from 62 in 2011 to a projected 312 in 2014 based on the first half of that year. In the three Southeastern Florida Counties, heroin deaths increased 187%, from 30 in 2011 to 86 projected for 2014. While heroin consequences are fewer in Florida than in other states and areas of the country, the sharp escalation in its use, treatment admission, and deaths in Florida, along with stable and high levels of prescription opioid indicators, constitute an opiate epidemic.

In 2010 there were 6,608 opioids detected in deceased persons in Florida. That toll steadily declined 23% to 5,085 by 2013 and then stabilized to a projected 5,106 opioid occurrences in 2014 (based on the first half of that year). Seventy percent of the 2014 deaths are related to 5 of the 11 opioids tracked by the Florida Medical Examiners Commission. Those 5 are morphine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, methadone, and fentanyl, totaling 1,778 medical examiner occurrences in the first six months of 2014 across Florida and 368 in the 3 Southeastern Florida counties, including 144 in Palm Beach County, 120 in Miami-Dade, and 104 in Broward.

There were 1,225 admissions for opiates other than heroin reported as primary treatment admissions in Palm Beach County, 586 in Broward County, and 231 in Miami-Dade County during 2014. Males accounted for 52% of the 2,142 opioid clients across the region in 2014 and 63% were between 18 and 34 years of age.

There were 1,774 prescription opioid crime laboratory reports, or 6% of the 26,992 total primary, secondary, and tertiary NFLIS reports for Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties combined in 2014. This drug category ranked fourth among all substances analyzed in the three counties in 2014. The number of prescription opioid crime laboratory reports increased 87% between 2013 and 2014.

In the first six months of 2014, there were 156 heroin-related deaths across Florida and 46 in the 3 Southeastern Florida counties, including 20 in Miami-Dade, 12 in Palm Beach County, and 11 in Broward.

There were 571 admissions for heroin reported as primary treatment admissions in Palm Beach County, 466 in Miami-Dade County, and 212 in Broward County during 2014. Males accounted for 65% of the 1,249 heroin clients across the region in 2014, and 63% were between 18 and 34 years of age.

There were 1,333 prescription heroin crime laboratory reports, or 5% of the 26,992 total primary, secondary, and tertiary NFLIS reports for Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties combined in 2014. This drug category ranked sixth among all substances analyzed in the three counties in 2014. The number of heroin crime laboratory reports increased 44% between 2013 and 2014.

MARIJUANA

Marijuana remains the number one primary substance reported at admission to treatment in Broward County in 2014 and ranks second after alcohol in Miami-Dade and third in Palm Beach County behind alcohol and prescription opioids. Treatment admissions for marijuana in proportion to other substances declined in Miami-Dade and Broward between 2010 and 2014, a trend observed nationally. Consequences of marijuana use and addiction continued at high levels, particularly among adolescents and young adults.

Cannabinoids were detected in 492 deaths statewide in Florida during the first half of 2014, a 23% increase from the 401 occurrences during the first six months of 2013. One of the occurrences was considered to be a cause of death.

There were 1,849 primary treatment admissions for marijuana in Miami-Dade County during 2014. These cases accounted for 29.3% of the 4,061 primary treatment admissions. This total was second only to alcohol. The 2014 proportion of marijuana admissions was slightly below that from 2013, when the drug accounted for 33% of all admissions but significantly lower than 2012 at 39%. Among the 2014 marijuana clients, 71% were male; 50% were younger than 18; 21% were age 18–25; 17% were 26–34; and 12% were age 35 or older.

In Broward County, there were 2,578 primary admissions for marijuana during 2014, or 40% of the 6,382 primary treatment admissions. The 2014 proportion of marijuana admissions was below that from 2013, when the drug accounted for 46.4% of all admissions. Males accounted for 72% of the 2014 clients; 59% were younger than 18; 22% were age 18–25; 13% were 26–34; and 6% were 35 or older.

In Palm Beach County, there were 1,105 primary admissions for marijuana during 2014, or 19% of the 5,706 primary treatment admissions. Males accounted for 69% of the 2014 clients; 58% were younger than 18; 23% were age 18–25; 12% were 26–34; and 6% were 35 or older.

Cannabis/THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) accounted for 4,587 crime laboratory reports, or 17% of the 26,992 total primary, secondary, and tertiary NFLIS reports for Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties combined in 2014. This total decreased 13% from the number of marijuana crime laboratory cases in 2013. As in previous years, marijuana ranked second among all substances analyzed in the three counties.

The NSDUH estimate that there were 106,346 current (past 30 day) marijuana users aged 12 and above living in Miami-Dade and Monroe (The Florida Keys) Counties in 2010–2012. The estimate for Broward County was 78,769 and an additional 59,321 in Palm Beach County, for a total of 244,436 for these four Southeastern Florida counties or 25.8% of the 947,386 past month users Statewide. The average annual number of first time marijuana users totaled 59,955 in the four southeastern Florida counties NSDUH Sub state Data. There were no significant difference in the current use of marijuana among high school students between 2011 and 2013 in the Southeastern Florida MSA, according to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey results.

METHAMPHETAMINE/AMPHETAMINES AND OTHER SYNTHETICS

Indicators of methamphetamine abuse reflect continuing increases in the drug's use in 2014 and 2015, yet remained at low levels relative to other substances and other areas of the nation. Methamphetamine was cited as the primary drug for addiction treatment by 76 clients in Southeastern Florida during 2014. However private treatment counselors continued to report a resurgence in methamphetamine abuse among men who have sex with men beginning in 2012.

It is suspected that the methamphetamine being used locally is produced in Mexico. Domestic clandestine laboratory production in Florida mostly still appears to be in the north and central parts of the State, using the 2-liter soda bottles "shake and bake" method that yields a relatively small amount of methamphetamine for personal use by the "cook" and for sharing with those who may have helped supply the precursor, pseudoephedrine.

Methamphetamine was detected among 109 deceased persons during the first half of 2014 statewide in Florida, compared with 81 in the first half of 2013 and 169 for the full year of 2013. Methamphetamine was considered a cause of death in 40 (37%) of the cases during the first half of 2014. There were also 132 reports of amphetamines detected among decedents across Florida in the first 6 months of 2014, compared to 111 such occurrences in the first half of 2013. Amphetamines were considered the cause of death in 28 (21%) of the cases in the first half of 2014.

There were 37 primary treatment admissions for methamphetamine in Broward County, 27 in Miami-Dade County, and 12 in Palm Beach County during 2014. Males accounted for 74% of the 76 methamphetamine clients across the region in 2014 and 60.5% were between 18 and 34 years of age. There were 28 primary treatment admissions for amphetamine in Broward County, 16 in Miami-Dade County, and 4 in Palm Beach County during 2014. Females accounted for 56% of the 48 amphetamine clients across the region in 2014 and 73% were between 18 and 34 years of age.

There were 387 methamphetamine crime laboratory reports, or 1% of the 26,992 total primary, secondary, and tertiary NFLIS reports for Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties combined in 2014. Methamphetamine ranked seventh among all substances analyzed in the three counties in 2014. The number of methamphetamine crime laboratory reports increased 83% between 2013 and 2014. There were also 306 amphetamine crime laboratory reports, or 1% of the 2014 total ranking eighth among all substances and representing a 410% increase from the 60 amphetamine crime lab reports in 2013.

SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS

The availability of unregulated synthetic cannabinoids increased via retail sale throughout 2010 and the first half of 2011. Their use was mostly among those who were subject to frequent drug testing that did not identify these products (personal communications with treatment counselors, probation officers, and treatment clients). However, drug tests are now available for their detection for some but not all of these ever-changing substances. Also, the five synthetic cannabinoids that were federally scheduled in 2011 were made illegal by the 2011 Florida Legislature, which also banned other cannabinoids in 2012. There were 175 exposure calls statewide to Florida Poison Information Centers in 2014 for various synthetic cannabinoids (e.g., "K2" or "Spice"), down from 194 in 2013, 537 in 2012, and 517 calls in 2011. Among the

calls in 2014, 25 were from Miami-Dade County, 2 were from Broward County, and 3 were from Palm Beach County. In the first 4 months of 2015, there were 88 poison exposure calls for synthetic cannabinoids in all of Florida as compared to 34 in the first four months of 2014 and 78 in the same time period during 2013. Of the exposure calls from January through April 2015, 14 were from Miami-Dade, 10 were from Broward, and 1 was from Palm Beach County. Nationally there have been 1,900 Poison Information Center exposure calls for synthetic cannabinoids between January and April 2015 with high numbers reported in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

There were also 2 synthetic cannabinoid-related deaths in the first half of 2014 across Florida with 1 of the occurrences being considered a cause of death, compared to 26 such occurrences in calendar year 2013, of which 13 were considered to be a cause of death.

There were 228 crime lab reports for synthetic cannabinoids in 2014, up from 145 in 2013, 190 in 2012, and 19 in 2011. Among the 14 different synthetic cannabinoids reported in 2014 were 88 items for XLR-11, 55 for AB-FUBINACA, 26 for PB-22, 20 for Tetrahydrocannabinols, 17 for AB-PINACA, 5 for AB-CHMINACA, 5 for UR-144, 3 for 5-fluoro AMB, 3 for THJ-2201, 2 for AM-2201, as well as one each for 5F-PB-22, AKB48 N-(5-fluoropentyl), JWH-018, and JWH-122.

SYNTHETIC CATHINONES

The most dramatic emerging drug problem in Southeastern Florida is the second generation synthetic cathinone, *alpha*-PVP, sold using the street name “Flakka” rather than the term “gravel” as found in most other parts of the country. Flakka is a colloquial Hispanic word referring to a slender, elegant, and beautiful woman who charms all. There have been at least 16 deaths among *alpha*-PVP users in Broward County between September 2014 and May 12, 2015, including 5 between April 24 and May 12. Numerous cases of excited delirium among Flakka users have been broadcast around the world. Broward County hospitals are reporting an estimated 20 *alpha*-PVP overdose or excited delirium emergency department cases per day since March 2015.

Excited delirium is a syndrome of seriously elevated body temperature (or hyperthermia) as well as a breakdown of muscle tissue that leads to the release of muscle fiber contents into the blood (or rhabdomyolysis) and kidney failure. It is often linked to violent behavior by paranoid users with super human strength who are convinced that they are being chased by imaginary animals, police, or people who are trying to kill them. Excited delirium can also result in death.

Sold in quantities as small as 1/10th of a gram for as little as \$3.00 to \$5.00, it is highly profitable for the dealers whose actual cost is very low. *Alpha*-PVP is sold over the internet from China for about \$1,500 per kilogram and shipped by worldwide express services to local mid-level dealers in packages containing from 1 to 5 kilograms. A single kilogram that provides up to 10,000 doses at 1/10th of a gram which sell for \$5.00 each will yield \$50,000 in sales or a profit of \$48,500. However it also requires high volume in sales. With a retail price of \$5.00, most anyone can afford it and with a highly addictive drug repeat business is assured. Thus, younger and poorer populations are targeted as customers. It is being actively sold to and by homeless persons.

There were 132 synthetic cathinone deaths in Florida during 2013, including 31 where the drug was considered to be a cause of death. There were an additional 72 medical examiner occurrences in the first half of 2014, with 19 attributed as being the cause of death.

In all of Florida, there were 25 Florida Poison Information Center exposure calls for *alpha*-PVP in the first 4 months of 2015; these included 13 in Broward County, 10 in Palm Beach County, and 2 calls from Miami-Dade County. Exposure calls involve cases usually from a hospital emergency department where a patient is experiencing adverse consequences after smoking or ingesting a substance.

There were 1,811 crime lab reports for synthetic cathinones in 2014, up from 1,242 in 2013, 496 in 2012, and 74 in 2011. Among the 2014 crime lab reports, there were 659 for ethylone, 576 for *alpha*-PVP, 471 for methylone, 53 for dimethylone (bk-MDDMA), 24 for butylone, 17 for MDPV, 6 for 4-MEC, 3 for dibutylone, and 2 for brephedrone (4-BMC). Ethylone and methylone are mostly sold as “Molly” capsules. There were only 86 crime lab cases for MDMA in 2014, down from 299 in 2011.

NEW AND NOTABLE

Vaping

The Oxford English Dictionary’s word of the year for 2014 was “vape,” used to describe inhaling and exhaling vapors produced by an electronic cigarette or similar device (<http://blog.oxforddictionaries.com/press-releases/vape-named-oxford-dictionaries-word-year-2014/>). Usage of the word doubled last year. While most use of vaporizing devices are for liquid nicotine, illicit drugs, including marijuana, methamphetamine, *alpha*-PVP (“Flakka”), and crushed and liquefied pharmaceuticals, are increasingly being vaped (NIDA <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/electronic-cigarettes-e-cigarettes>). An even more advanced vaping delivery system for marijuana wax or “budder” is called dabbing and uses a special water pipe with metal that can withstand extreme temperatures and a butane torch.

Marijuana wax is produced by soaking left over marijuana leaves and stems of plants in a solvent, such as butane, which extracts various components of the plant, including any number of cannabinoids which are the active drugs in the marijuana. The gooey residue is then allowed to dry out, resulting in a sticky paste ranging in color from brown to dark green or yellow. The wax can be smeared onto a marijuana joint or tobacco cigarette, placed in a water pipe, or most often melted in a vaporizer or electronic cigarette device. The inhaled wax vapors have a much higher dose level of not only THC, but other cannabis ingredients. Products called marijuana wax could also be made from synthetic marijuana chemicals bought online from China. (Sources for information on marijuana wax include the DEA and local treatment clients.)

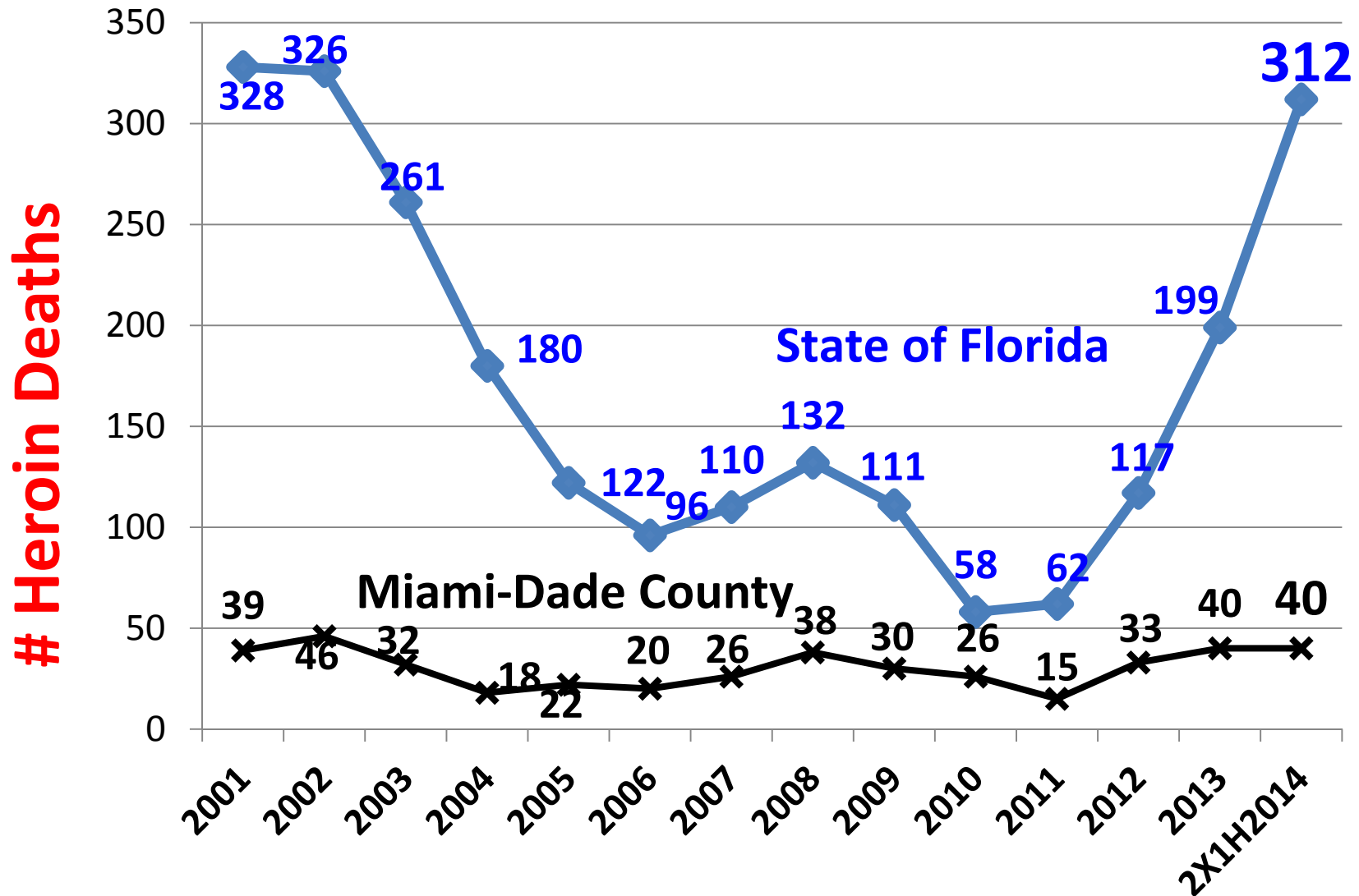
Exhibits

Top 10 Most Frequently Identified Drugs of Total Reports from South Florida Crime Labs Reports CY 2014¹

Drug	2014	% Δ vs. 2013
COCAINE	8,942	Down 12%
Marijuana/CANNABIS	4,587	Down 13%
Synthetic CATHINONES	1,811	Up 46%
Rx OPIOIDS	1,744	Up 87%*
Rx BENZODIAZEPINES	1,521	Up 79%*
HEROIN	1,333	Up 44%
METHAMPHETAMINE	387	Up 83%
AMPHETAMINE	306	Up 410%
Synthetic CANNABINOIDS	228	Up 57%
ACETAMINOPHEN	213	Up 228%
ALL OTHER	5,920	Up 84%
TOTAL	26,992	Up 17%

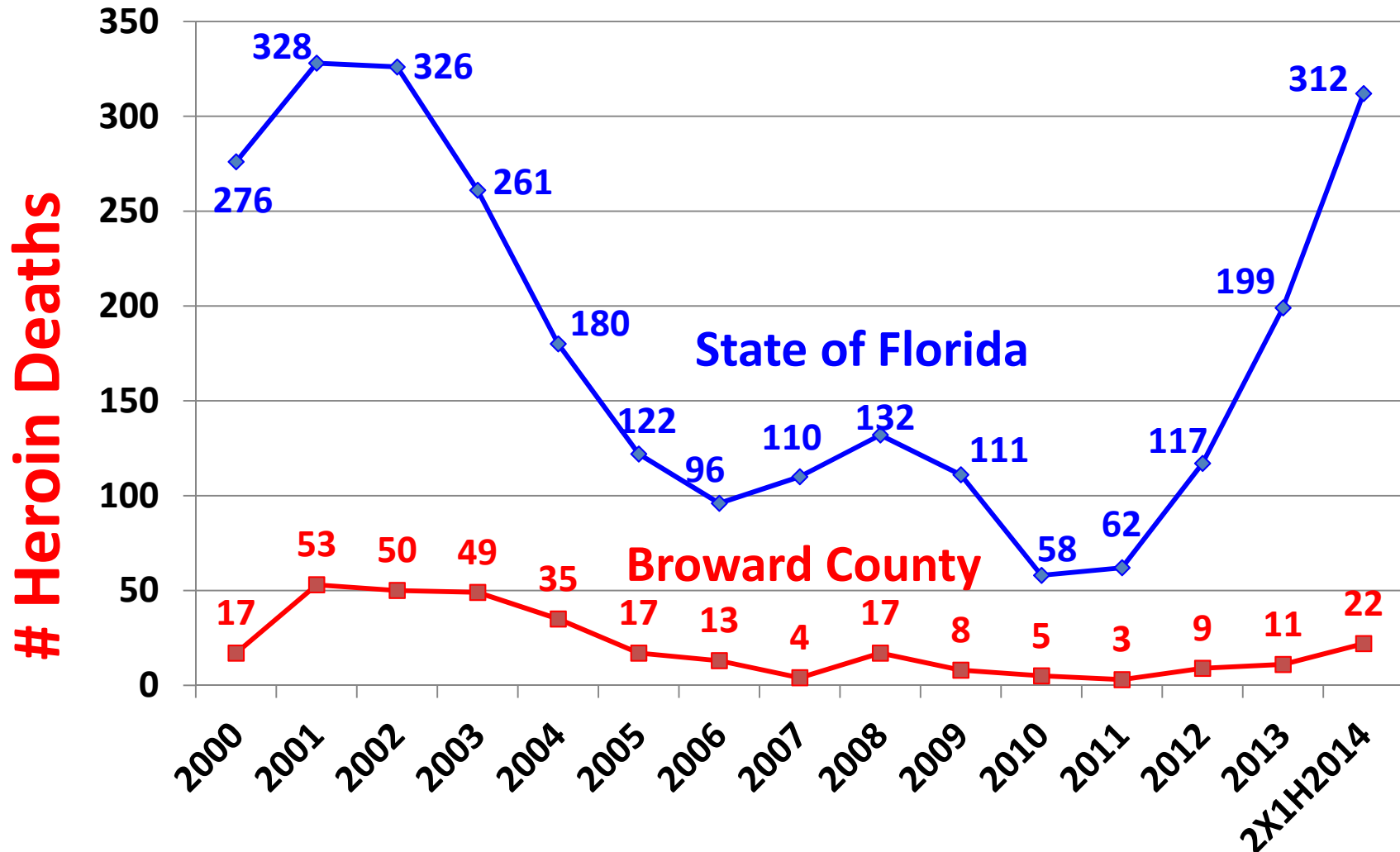
¹ Data are for January–December 2014 and include primary, secondary, and tertiary reports.
SOURCE: US DEA - NFLIS data retrieved March 23, 2015

Number of Heroin Deaths in Florida and Miami-Dade County: 2000 –2014



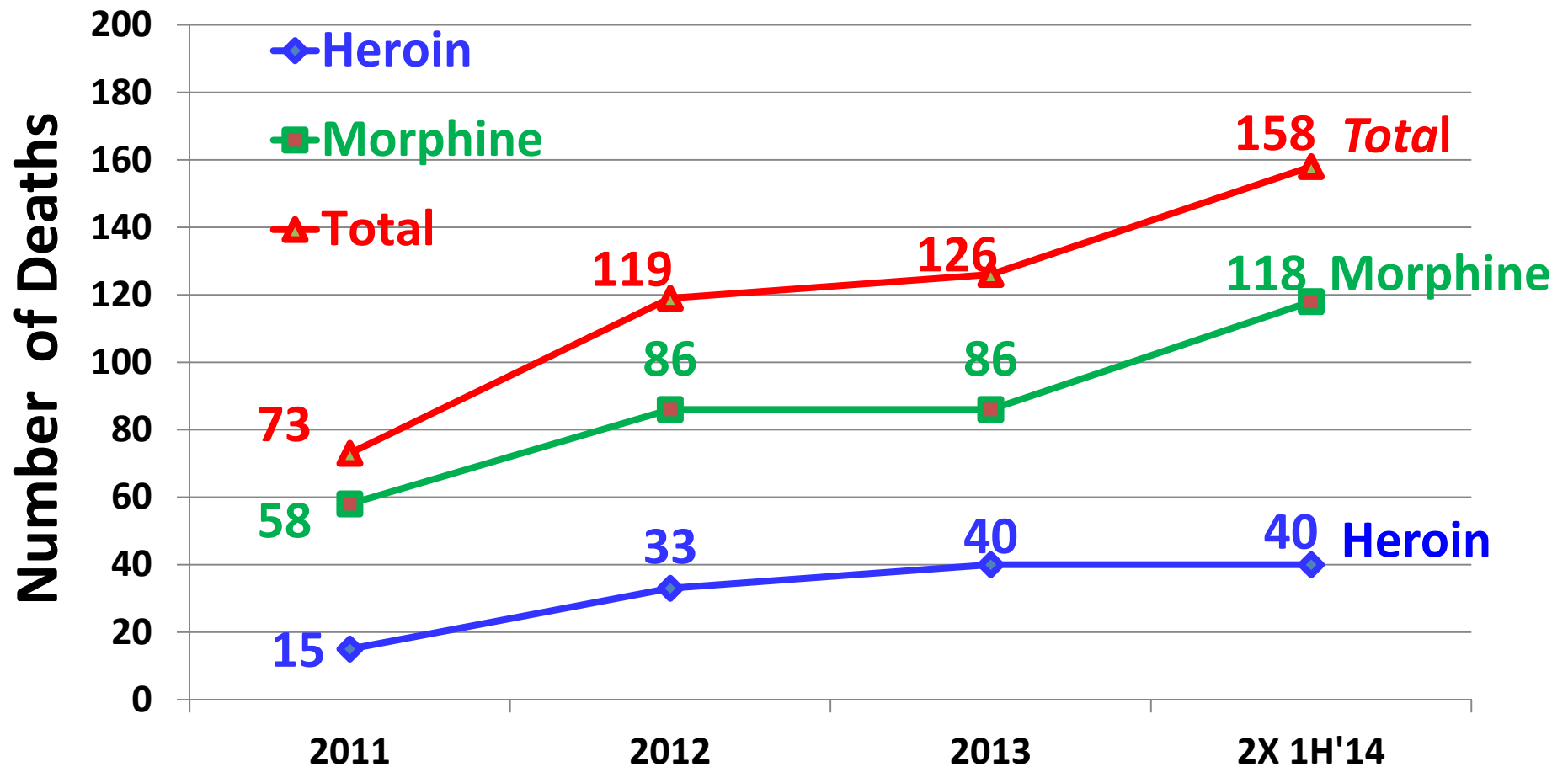
SOURCE: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Reports 2000-2014

Number of Heroin Deaths in Florida and Broward County: 2000 –2014



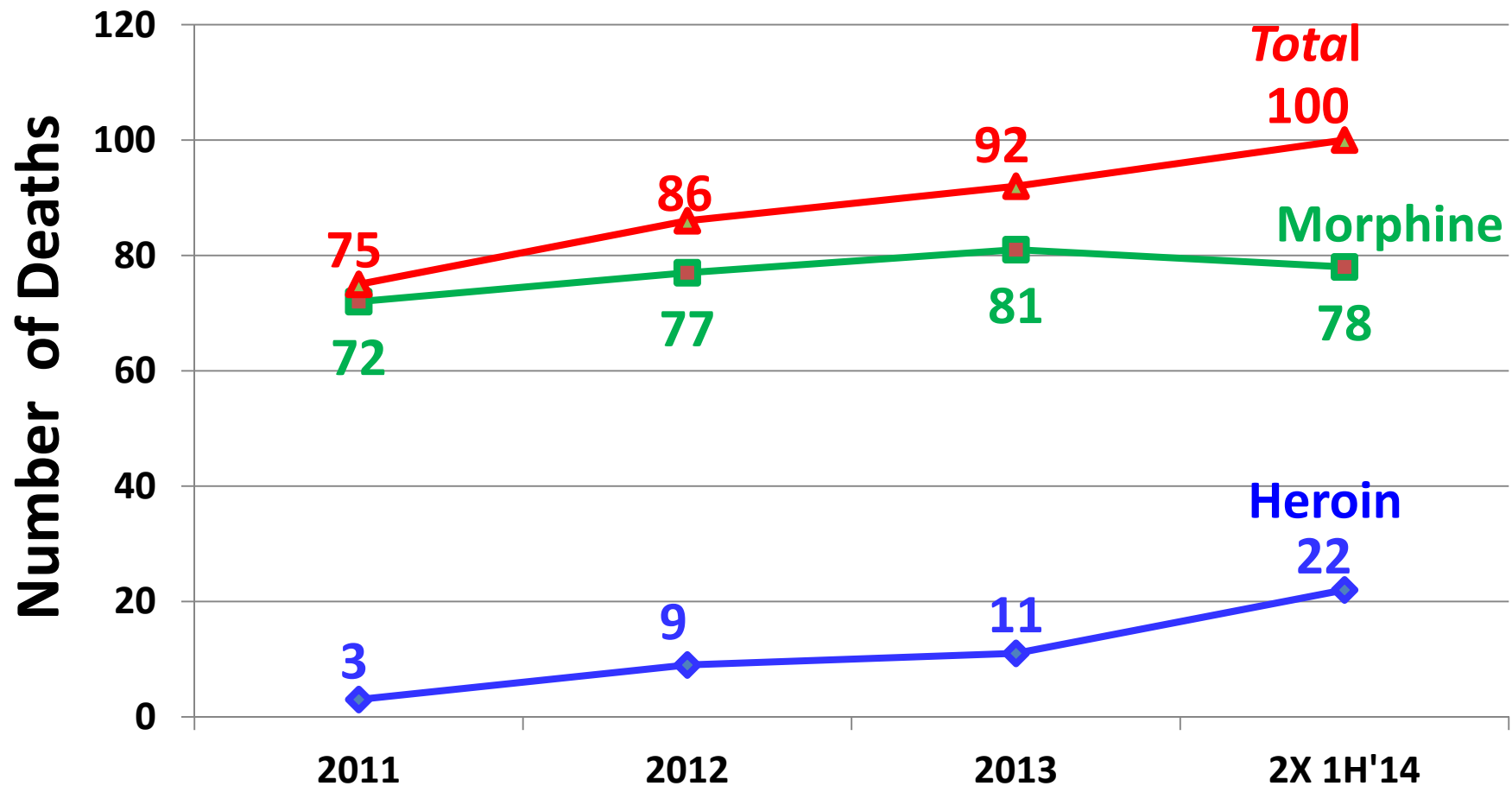
SOURCE: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Reports 2000-2014

Heroin and Morphine Deaths in Miami-Dade County Florida: 2010 -2X 1st Half 2014



SOURCE: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Reports 2011-2014

Heroin and Morphine Deaths in Broward County Florida: 2010 -2X 1st Half 2014



SOURCE: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Reports 2011-2014

Data Sources

Data for this report were drawn from the Appendix tables and from the following sources:

Data on drug-related deaths are from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Interim and Annual reports on Drugs Detected in Deceased Persons in Florida January 2010 - June 2014

Treatment data are from Florida Department of Children and Families and the Broward Behavioral Health Coalition: Primary Drug Treatment Admissions by County 2014

Poison exposure call data are from the Florida Poison Information Center exposure calls for calendar year 2014 and January-April 2015

Data on crime lab cases are from the US Drug Enforcement Administration: National Forensic Laboratory Information System: - Southeast Florida crime lab cases 2014 data Queried: March 23, 2015 (NOTE: The NFLIS data utilized in this narrative were run at an earlier time than the NFLIS data prepared by the DEA for NDEWS. Therefore, the numbers and percentages cited in this narrative may not match the numbers and percentages in the NDEWS Appendix Tables or in the Data Snapshot.)

Trends of prevalence data on drug use among high school students are from Center for Disease Control and Prevention: 2011 and 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Surveys

Data on infectious diseases are from the Florida Department of Health: Diagnosis of HIV and Hepatitis B and C by County

Demographic profile data are for the U.S. Census Bureau: 2009-2013: Five-Year American Community Survey Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Southeastern Florida MSA

Prevalence data on drug use among those aged 12 and above are from the US Substance Abuse and Mental Health Association: Substate Estimates from the 2010-2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Information on emerging drug issues are from the United Way of Broward County Commission on Substance Abuse – Surveillance Support Committee

Information on synthetic cathinones and other novel psychoactive substances are from the Broward County Flakka Community Action Team

Contact Information: For additional information about the drugs and drug use patterns discussed in this report, please contact James N. Hall, Epidemiologist, Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, 13584 S.W. 114 Terrace, Miami, FL 33186, Phone: 786–547–7249, E-mail: upfrontin@aol.com.

National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS) Southeastern Florida (Miami Area) Sentinel Community Site Appendix Data Tables, 2015

NDEWS Coordinating Center

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- Table 2a: Self-Reported Substance Abuse Behaviors Among Persons 12+ Years, 2010-2012, NSDUH
- Table 2b: Self-Reported Substance Abuse Behaviors, By Age Group, 2010-2012, NSDUH
- Table 3.1: Self-Reported Substance Use-Related Behaviors Among Public High School Students, 2013, YRBS
- Table 3.2: Self-Reported Substance Use-Related Behaviors Among Public High School Students, 2013, YRBS
- Table 3.3: Self-Reported Substance Use-Related Behaviors Among Public High School Students, 2013, YRBS
- Table 4a: Trends in Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Programs, 2010-2014, from local data sources
- Table 4b: Demographic and Drug Use Characteristics of Primary Treatment Admissions for Selected Substances of Abuse, 2014, from local data sources
- Table 5: Drug Poisoning Deaths, by Demographic Characteristics, 2009-2012, NVSS-M, NCHS
- Table 6: HIV/AIDS and Viral Hepatitis Cases, Various Years, CDC
- Table 7a: Drug Reports for Items Seized by Law Enforcement, 2014, NFLIS
- Table 7b: Drug Reports for Selected Categories of New Psychoactive Substances, 2014, NFLIS

Table 1: Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics
Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties and Miami Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)^
 2009-2013 ACS Five-Year Estimates

	Southeastern Florida Counties						Miami MSA ^	
	Broward		Miami-Dade		Palm Beach			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total Population (#)	1,784,889	**	2,549,075	**	1,339,221	**	5,673,185	**
Age (%)								
18 years and over	77.9%	**	78.5%	+/-0.1	79.8%	**	78.6%	+/-0.1
21 years and over	74.3%	+/-0.1	74.4%	+/-0.1	76.2%	+/-0.1	74.8%	+/-0.1
65 years and over	14.5%	+/-0.1	14.4%	+/-0.1	21.9%	+/-0.1	16.2%	+/-0.1
Median Age	39.8		38.5		43.7		40.0	
Race (%)								
White, Not Hisp.	42.4%	+/-0.1	15.6%	+/-0.1	59.2%	+/-0.1	34.3%	+/-0.1
Black/African American, Not Hisp.	26.3%	+/-0.1	17.1%	+/-0.1	17.0%	+/-0.1	20.0%	+/-0.1
Hispanic/Latino	25.8%	**	64.9%	**	19.5%	**	41.9%	**
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1
Asian	3.3%	+/-0.1	1.5%	+/-0.1	2.4%	+/-0.1	2.3%	+/-0.1
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1
Some Other Race	0.4%	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.4%	+/-0.1	0.3%	+/-0.1
Two or More Races	1.6%	+/-0.1	0.6%	+/-0.1	1.4%	+/-0.1	1.1%	+/-0.1
Sex (%)								
Male	48.5%	+/-0.1	48.5%	+/-0.1	48.4%	+/-0.1	48.5%	+/-0.1
Female	51.5%	+/-0.1	51.5%	+/-0.1	51.6%	+/-0.1	51.5%	+/-0.1
Educational Attainment (Among Population Aged 25+ Years) (%)								
High School Graduate or Higher	87.8%	+/-0.3	78.8%	+/-0.3	87.5%	+/-0.3	83.7%	+/-0.2
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	29.9%	+/-0.4	26.3%	+/-0.3	32.4%	+/-0.3	28.9%	+/-0.2
Unemployment (Among Civilian Labor Force Pop Aged 16+ Years) (%)								
Percent Unemployed	8.0%	+/-0.2	7.4%	+/-0.2	7.1%	+/-0.2	7.5%	+/-0.1
Income								
Median Household Income (in 2013 inflation-adjusted dollars)	\$51,251	+/-393	\$43,100	+/-420	\$52,432	+/-520	\$48,148	+/-294
Poverty (%)								
People Whose Income in Past Year is Below Poverty Level	14.3%	+/-0.3	19.9%	+/-0.4	14.5%	+/-0.4	16.9%	+/-0.2

NOTES:

Margin of Error: can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90% probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value.

^Miami MSA: called the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA is made up of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties. The principal cities of the Miami MSA include: Miami, Fort Lauderdale, West Palm Beach, Pompano Beach, Miami Beach, Boca Raton, Kendall, Deerfield Beach, Delray Beach, and Jupiter.

**The estimate is controlled; a statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

SOURCES: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS).

Table 2a: Self-Reported Substance Use Behaviors Among Persons 12+ Years in *Southeastern Florida* ^, 2010-2012

Estimated Percent, 95% Confidence Interval, and Estimated Number,
Annual Averages Based on 2010, 2011, 2012 NSDUHs

Substance Use Behaviors	Substate Region: Southeast ^				Substate Region: Southern ^	
	Broward County		Palm Beach County		Miami-Dade & Monroe Counties	
	Estimated % (95% CI)	Estimated #*	Estimated % (95% CI)	Estimated #*	Estimated % (95% CI)	Estimated #*
Used in Past Month						
Alcohol	49.49 (45.61 - 53.37)	736,911	51.26 (46.76 - 55.74)	584,766	43.97 (40.81 - 47.17)	970,132
Binge Alcohol**	20.08 (17.60 - 22.81)	298,993	18.93 (16.18 - 22.01)	215,950	18.48 (16.35 - 20.82)	407,733
Marijuana	5.29 (4.23 - 6.60)	78,769	5.20 (4.00 - 6.74)	59,321	4.82 (3.98 - 5.82)	106,346
Use of Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	2.80 (2.12 - 3.68)	41,692	2.96 (2.20 - 3.96)	33,767	2.78 (2.17 - 3.55)	61,337
Used in Past Year						
Cocaine	1.63 (1.21 - 2.20)	24,271	1.71 (1.26 - 2.33)	19,507	1.56 (1.20 - 2.04)	34,419
Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers	3.47 (2.71 - 4.44)	51,669	3.40 (2.59 - 4.46)	38,787	3.07 (2.38 - 3.96)	67,735
Dependence or Abuse in Past Year***						
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	6.89 (5.61 - 8.43)	102,593	7.04 (5.62 - 8.77)	80,311	5.81 (4.79 - 7.04)	128,189
Alcohol	5.68 (4.50 - 7.13)	84,576	5.56 (4.32 - 7.12)	63,428	4.81 (3.89 - 5.92)	106,125
Illicit Drugs	2.44 (1.95 - 3.06)	36,332	2.46 (1.94 - 3.11)	28,063	1.89 (1.50 - 2.38)	41,700

NOTE: 95% Confidence Interval (CI): provides a measure of the accuracy of the estimate. It defines the range within which the true value can be expected to fall 95 percent of the time.

^South Florida: includes NSDUH Substate Regions Southeast and Southern. **Southeast Region** comprises Palm Beach and Broward Counties and **Southern Region** comprises Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties.

***Estimated #:** the estimated number of persons aged 12 or older who used the specified drug or are dependent/abuse a substance was calculated by multiplying the prevalence rate and the population estimate from Table C1 of the NSDUH report. The population estimate is the simple average of the 2010, 2011, and 2012 population counts for persons aged 12 or older

****Binge Alcohol:** defined as drinking 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

***** Dependence or Abuse in Past Year:** based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

SOURCE: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Substate Estimates of Substance Use and Mental Disorders from the 2010-2012 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Results and Detailed Tables. Rockville, MD. 2014. Available at: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/substate2k12/toc.aspx>.

Table 2b: Self-Reported Substance Use Behaviors Among Persons in *Southeastern Florida* ^, by Age Group and Region, 2010-2012
Estimated Percent and 95% Confidence Interval (CI), Annual Averages Based on 2010, 2011, 2012 NSDUHs

Geographic Region	Estimated Percent, by Age Group								
	12-17			18-25			26+		
	12-17			18-25			26+		
	Est. % (95% CI)			Est. % (95% CI)			Est. % (95% CI)		
Past Month Binge Alcohol* Use	Past Month Binge Alcohol* Use			Past Month Marijuana Use			Past Month Use of Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana		
Southeast Region									
Broward County	6.5	(5.1 - 8.3)		32.6	(28.2 - 37.4)		19.9	(17.0 - 23.1)	
Palm Beach County	6.5	(5.1 - 8.3)		6.5	(5.0 - 8.5)		15.9	(12.6 - 19.9)	
Southern Region (i.e., Miami-Dade & Monroe Counties)	6.7	(5.2 - 8.5)		18.3	(15.2 - 21.9)		3.6	(2.7 - 5.0)	
	6.3	(5.0 - 7.8)		6.2	(4.6 - 8.3)		16.2	(12.7 - 20.4)	
	28.2	(24.7 - 32.0)		5.7	(4.4 - 7.3)		3.7	(2.6 - 5.3)	
	18.2	(15.7 - 21.1)		15.9	(13.3 - 18.9)		2.9	(2.2 - 4.0)	
Past Year Marijuana Use									
Past Year Cocaine Use									
Past Year Use: Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers									
Southeast Region									
Broward County	12.8	(10.5 - 15.7)		0.6	(0.3 - 1.1)		5.3	(3.6 - 7.7)	
Palm Beach County	27.4	(23.1 - 32.3)		0.7	(0.4 - 1.3)		1.2	(0.8 - 1.8)	
Southern Region (i.e., Miami-Dade & Monroe Counties)	11.7	(9.3 - 14.6)		6.8	(5.1 - 8.8)		6.3	(4.3 - 9.1)	
	29.0	(24.5 - 33.9)		0.8	(0.5 - 1.3)		5.1	(3.7 - 7.0)	
	24.4	(21.2 - 27.9)		5.1	(3.7 - 7.0)		1.1	(0.7 - 1.6)	
	4.9	(3.8 - 6.2)		3.7	(2.7 - 5.0)		5.6	(4.3 - 7.3)	
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year									
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year									
Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year									
Southeast Region									
Broward County	6.1	(4.5 - 8.0)		3.4	(2.4 - 4.6)		12.1	(9.6 - 15.1)	
Palm Beach County	16.5	(13.5 - 20.0)		3.1	(2.2 - 4.5)		5.0	(3.8 - 6.7)	
Southern Region (i.e., Miami-Dade & Monroe Counties)	5.5	(4.0 - 7.5)		10.6	(8.8 - 12.8)		4.0	(3.0 - 5.3)	
	17.4	(14.2 - 21.1)		3.6	(2.6 - 4.8)		3.4	(2.4 - 4.8)	
	13.2	(11.1 - 15.7)		4.6	(3.5 - 6.0)		5.8	(4.4 - 7.5)	
	5.9	(4.5 - 7.7)		1.1	(0.7 - 1.6)				

NOTES:

95% Confidence Interval (CI): provides a measure of the accuracy of the estimate. It defines the range within which the true value can be expected to fall 95 percent of the time.

^South Florida: includes NSDUH Substate Regions Southeast and Southern. **Southeast Region** comprises Palm Beach and Broward Counties and **Southern Region** comprises Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties.

***Binge Alcohol Use:** defined as drinking 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

****Dependence or Abuse:** based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

SOURCE: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Substate Estimates of Substance Use and Mental Disorders from the 2010-2012 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Results and Detailed Tables. Rockville, MD. 2014. Available at: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/substate2k12/toc.aspx>.

Table 3.1: Self-Reported Substance Use-Related Behaviors Among Broward County[^] Public High School Students, 2013
Estimated Percent and 95% Confidence Interval (CI)
2011 and 2013 YRBS*

Substance Use Behaviors	2013 vs 2011			2013 by Sex			2013 by Race		
	2013	2011	p-value	Male	Female	p-value	White	Black	Hispanic
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)		Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)		Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)
Used in Past Month									
Alcohol	29.7 (26.6 - 33.1)	37.2 (34.6 - 40.0)	0.00	30.6 (25.8 - 35.8)	28.8 (25.9 - 32.0)	0.50	38.4 (31.9 - 45.4)	18.2 (14.1 - 23.0)	35.8 (31.1 - 40.7)
Binge Alcohol**	13.8 (11.5 - 16.5)	17.6 (15.5 - 20.0)	0.03	15.5 (12.3 - 19.2)	12.0 (9.5 - 15.0)	0.07	21.6 (16.2 - 28.2)	5.3 (3.1 - 8.8)	17.3 (13.2 - 22.3)
Marijuana	22.9 (20.1 - 26.1)	22.1 (19.8 - 24.5)	0.66	27.0 (22.6 - 31.9)	18.8 (16.0 - 21.9)	0.00	26.7 (21.9 - 32.0)	18.4 (13.9 - 23.9)	24.5 (20.7 - 28.8)
Ever Used in Lifetime									
Alcohol	64.4 (61.2 - 67.5)	66.9 (63.3 - 70.3)	0.29	64.1 (60.1 - 67.9)	64.8 (60.3 - 69.1)	0.78	71.2 (64.9 - 76.8)	53.9 (48.7 - 59.1)	71.3 (67.2 - 75.1)
Marijuana	38.0 (34.3 - 41.9)	38.1 (34.9 - 41.4)	0.98	40.3 (35.4 - 45.4)	35.6 (31.5 - 39.9)	0.07	42.6 (35.2 - 50.4)	33.1 (27.1 - 39.7)	39.8 (35.9 - 43.8)
Cocaine	4.9 (3.8 - 6.4)	5.5 (4.3 - 6.9)	0.55	6.3 (4.6 - 8.6)	2.9 (2.1 - 4.2)	0.00	5.7 (3.5 - 9.3)	2.2 (1.0 - 4.6)	6.1 (4.6 - 8.0)
Hallucinogenic Drugs	—	—	~	—	—	~	—	—	—
Inhalants	6.5 (5.2 - 8.3)	9.0 (6.7 - 11.9)	0.11	6.9 (5.2 - 9.0)	5.8 (4.1 - 8.2)	0.38	5.0 (2.9 - 8.3)	6.1 (4.2 - 8.9)	5.9 (4.0 - 8.6)
Ecstasy also called "MDMA"	7.7 (6.3 - 9.3)	9.2 (6.9 - 12.0)	0.31	8.6 (6.3 - 11.8)	6.2 (4.8 - 8.0)	0.18	7.0 (5.0 - 9.9)	2.5 (1.4 - 4.5)	12.2 (9.5 - 15.4)
Heroin	2.3 (1.3 - 4.3)	2.1 (1.2 - 3.5)	0.80	2.4 (1.2 - 4.6)	1.6 (0.6 - 3.9)	0.41	1.1 (0.4 - 3.1)	1.5 (0.6 - 4.1)	2.9 (1.5 - 5.4)
Methamphetamine	3.0 (2.1 - 4.3)	3.3 (2.0 - 5.2)	0.81	3.3 (2.0 - 5.2)	2.1 (1.3 - 3.3)	0.19	1.9 (0.8 - 4.3)	1.7 (0.8 - 3.4)	3.5 (2.1 - 6.0)
Rx Drugs without a Doctors Prescription	12.2 (10.4 - 14.3)	12.8 (11.0 - 14.9)	0.66	13.9 (11.2 - 17.2)	9.7 (7.5 - 12.3)	0.04	16.9 (13.5 - 20.8)	6.9 (4.5 - 10.4)	13.5 (10.4 - 17.5)
Injected Any Illegal Drug	2.2 (1.3 - 3.7)	1.4 (0.8 - 2.6)	0.30	2.3 (1.3 - 4.0)	1.8 (0.9 - 3.3)	0.43	2.0 (0.9 - 4.7)	2.0 (1.0 - 4.1)	2.5 (1.2 - 5.4)

NOTES:

'—' = Data not available; ~ = P-value not available; **N/A** = < 100 respondents for the subgroup.

[^]**Broward County:** weighted data were available for Broward County in 2011 and 2013; weighted results mean that the overall response rate was at least 60%. The overall response rate is calculated by multiplying the school response rate times the student response rate. Weighted results are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public schools in each jurisdiction.

***Sample Frame for the 2011 and 2013 YRBS:** sampling frame consisted of public schools with students in at least one of grades 9-12. The sample size for 2011 was 1,681 with an overall response rate of 80%; the 2013 sample size was 1,443 with a 69% overall response rate.

****Binge Alcohol:** defined as had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1991-2013 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>. Accessed on [3/12/2015].

Table 3.2: Self-Reported Substance Use-Related Behaviors Among *Miami-Dade County* ^ Public High School Students, 2013
Estimated Percent and 95% Confidence Interval (CI)
2011 and 2013 YRBS*

Substance Use Behaviors	2013 vs 2011			2013 by Sex			2013 by Race		
	2013	2011	p-value	Male	Female	p-value	White	Black	Hispanic
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)		Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)		Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)
Used in Past Month									
Alcohol	38.5 (34.5 - 42.6)	35.1 (32.0 - 38.4)	0.20	33.5 (28.5 - 39.0)	43.6 (39.2 - 48.0)	0.00	47.3 (35.2 - 59.7)	26.3 (20.4 - 33.1)	41.7 (37.2 - 46.4)
Binge Alcohol**	17.8 (15.6 - 20.2)	17.5 (15.4 - 19.8)	0.85	16.6 (13.4 - 20.5)	18.8 (15.9 - 22.2)	0.36	30.1 (21.8 - 39.8)	11.2 (8.1 - 15.4)	18.8 (16.2 - 21.7)
Marijuana	19.8 (17.5 - 22.3)	18.3 (16.3 - 20.6)	0.36	19.7 (16.6 - 23.2)	19.9 (16.3 - 23.9)	0.95	27.4 (21.0 - 34.8)	18.8 (14.9 - 23.4)	19.5 (16.9 - 22.3)
Ever Used in Lifetime									
Alcohol	64.6 (60.0 - 69.0)	63.1 (60.1 - 66.1)	0.59	61.0 (55.2 - 66.5)	68.5 (64.0 - 72.7)	0.01	68.4 (57.4 - 77.7)	55.1 (47.0 - 63.0)	67.8 (62.7 - 72.5)
Marijuana	34.6 (30.9 - 38.6)	32.2 (29.4 - 35.1)	0.31	34.9 (30.6 - 39.4)	34.1 (29.4 - 39.2)	0.77	37.9 (30.0 - 46.4)	32.2 (27.8 - 37.0)	35.3 (30.9 - 39.8)
Cocaine	5.3 (4.2 - 6.7)	6.1 (5.0 - 7.6)	0.36	4.6 (3.2 - 6.7)	5.9 (4.4 - 7.9)	0.28	6.4 (3.2 - 12.4)	3.0 (1.7 - 5.4)	5.9 (4.6 - 7.7)
Hallucinogenic Drugs	—	—	~	—	—	~	—	—	—
Inhalants	6.0 (4.8 - 7.4)	9.9 (8.1 - 12.1)	0.00	4.6 (3.5 - 6.2)	7.2 (5.3 - 9.6)	0.04	4.8 (2.1 - 10.2)	7.9 (5.6 - 11.0)	5.5 (4.2 - 7.1)
Ecstasy also called "MDMA"	10.3 (8.5 - 12.5)	9.9 (8.2 - 11.9)	0.73	9.0 (7.0 - 11.6)	11.4 (9.0 - 14.3)	0.10	9.9 (5.5 - 17.1)	4.7 (3.1 - 7.1)	12.4 (10.1 - 15.3)
Heroin	1.9 (1.2 - 2.8)	3.0 (2.1 - 4.2)	0.10	2.4 (1.6 - 3.6)	1.1 (0.5 - 2.3)	0.02	2.5 (0.9 - 7.0)	2.0 (0.9 - 4.3)	1.8 (1.1 - 2.8)
Methamphetamines	2.4 (1.7 - 3.4)	4.0 (3.1 - 5.2)	0.02	2.2 (1.4 - 3.4)	2.4 (1.5 - 3.8)	0.83	2.7 (1.0 - 7.3)	1.9 (0.8 - 4.3)	2.6 (1.8 - 3.7)
Rx Drugs without a Doctors Prescription	11.3 (9.7 - 13.2)	10.7 (9.3 - 12.3)	0.57	10.5 (8.6 - 12.9)	12.1 (10.1 - 14.3)	0.22	10.0 (5.9 - 16.4)	7.1 (5.5 - 9.1)	13.0 (11.2 - 15.1)
Injected Any Illegal Drug	1.6 (1.1 - 2.5)	3.7 (2.8 - 5.0)	0.00	2.0 (1.2 - 3.3)	1.1 (0.5 - 2.3)	0.18	2.5 (0.9 - 7.1)	1.9 (0.8 - 4.2)	1.4 (0.8 - 2.3)

NOTES:

'—' = Data not available; ~ = P-value not available; **N/A** = < 100 respondents for the subgroup.

^**Miami-Dade County:** weighted data were available for Miami-Dade County in 2011 and 2013; weighted results mean that the overall response rate was at least 60%. The overall response rate is calculated by multiplying the school response rate times the student response rate. Weighted results are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public schools in each jurisdiction.

***Sample Frame for the 2011 and 2013 YRBS:** sampling frame consisted of public schools with students in at least one of grades 9-12. The sample size for 2011 was 2,302 with an overall response rate of 75%; the 2013 sample size was 2,426 with a 83% overall response rate.

****Binge Alcohol:** defined as had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1991-2013 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>. Accessed on [3/12/2015].

Table 3.3: Self-Reported Substance Use-Related Behaviors Among *Palm Beach County* ^ Public High School Students, 2013
 Estimated Percent and 95% Confidence Interval (CI)
 2011 and 2013 YRBS*

Substance Use Behaviors	2013 vs 2011			2013 by Sex			2013 by Race		
	2013	2011	p-value	Male	Female	p-value	White	Black	Hispanic
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)		Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)		Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)
Used in Past Month									
Alcohol	38.7 (34.8 - 42.7)	43.5 (39.6 - 47.4)	0.09	38.6 (33.8 - 43.5)	38.8 (34.2 - 43.5)	0.94	45.7 (39.6 - 51.9)	28.3 (23.0 - 34.2)	39.5 (35.1 - 44.2)
Binge Alcohol**	19.6 (16.8 - 22.7)	25.2 (22.2 - 28.4)	0.01	21.2 (17.5 - 25.3)	17.6 (14.5 - 21.2)	0.11	26.2 (21.4 - 31.7)	8.2 (5.7 - 11.7)	21.3 (17.6 - 25.5)
Marijuana	27.8 (24.8 - 31.1)	26.6 (23.8 - 29.6)	0.57	30.9 (27.4 - 34.8)	24.5 (20.7 - 28.7)	0.00	30.3 (25.3 - 35.7)	22.9 (18.0 - 28.8)	28.2 (23.8 - 33.1)
Ever Used in Lifetime									
Alcohol	65.9 (61.9 - 69.8)	68.8 (65.3 - 72.2)	0.27	64.3 (58.6 - 69.6)	68.0 (63.8 - 71.9)	0.20	69.8 (64.0 - 75.0)	55.6 (48.4 - 62.5)	66.7 (61.0 - 72.0)
Marijuana	44.2 (40.2 - 48.2)	43.5 (40.2 - 46.9)	0.81	48.2 (43.1 - 53.3)	39.7 (35.1 - 44.4)	0.00	48.7 (42.0 - 55.4)	37.0 (31.0 - 43.4)	45.4 (40.5 - 50.3)
Cocaine	7.8 (6.1 - 9.8)	6.8 (5.7 - 8.1)	0.38	8.4 (6.2 - 11.3)	6.8 (4.7 - 9.6)	0.32	6.3 (4.6 - 8.7)	6.6 (3.5 - 12.0)	7.6 (5.4 - 10.6)
Hallucinogenic Drugs	—	—	~	—	—	~	—	—	—
Inhalants	10.1 (7.9 - 13.0)	9.8 (8.5 - 11.3)	0.83	10.6 (7.8 - 14.3)	9.0 (6.2 - 12.9)	0.44	6.3 (4.3 - 9.3)	14.1 (9.0 - 21.4)	9.1 (6.2 - 13.4)
Ecstasy also called "MDMA"	14.5 (11.8 - 17.8)	10.7 (9.0 - 12.7)	0.03	16.8 (13.4 - 21.0)	11.3 (8.5 - 14.9)	0.01	14.4 (10.7 - 19.0)	9.5 (5.5 - 16.1)	16.5 (10.9 - 24.0)
Heroin	5.7 (3.9 - 8.2)	4.4 (3.4 - 5.8)	0.29	7.4 (5.2 - 10.6)	3.1 (1.8 - 5.5)	0.00	3.4 (2.0 - 5.8)	5.6 (2.6 - 11.7)	6.3 (3.9 - 10.1)
Methamphetamines	7.2 (5.1 - 10.1)	4.8 (3.7 - 6.2)	0.08	8.1 (5.9 - 11.1)	5.7 (3.3 - 9.6)	0.08	4.5 (2.9 - 6.7)	8.3 (4.4 - 15.2)	7.7 (5.0 - 11.7)
Rx Drugs without a Doctors Prescription	14.6 (12.5 - 17.1)	14.0 (12.3 - 15.8)	0.65	17.9 (14.7 - 21.8)	10.7 (8.3 - 13.6)	0.00	15.8 (12.8 - 19.4)	11.8 (7.8 - 17.5)	12.6 (9.7 - 16.3)
Injected Any Illegal Drug	6.1 (4.5 - 8.2)	3.8 (2.8 - 5.2)	0.04	7.7 (5.4 - 10.7)	4.1 (2.7 - 6.2)	0.02	3.6 (2.2 - 5.8)	8.3 (4.6 - 14.5)	6.4 (3.5 - 11.5)

NOTES:

'—' = Data not available; ~ = P-value not available; **N/A** = < 100 respondents for the subgroup.

^**Palm Beach County:** weighted data were available for Palm Beach County in 2011 and 2013; weighted results mean that the overall response rate was at least 60%. The overall response rate is calculated by multiplying the school response rate times the student response rate. Weighted results are representative of all students in grades 9–12 attending public schools in each jurisdiction.

***Sample Frame for the 2011 and 2013 YRBS:** sampling frame consisted of public schools with students in at least one of grades 9-12. The sample size for 2011 was 2,198 with an overall response rate of 75%; the 2013 sample size was 1,836 with a 77% overall response rate.

****Binge Alcohol:** defined as had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1991-2013 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>. Accessed on [3/12/2015].

**Table 4a: Trends in Admissions* to Substance Abuse Treatment Programs,
Southeastern Florida (Miami Area)^ Residents, 2010-2014****

Number of Admissions and Percent of Admissions with Selected Substances
Cited as Primary Substance of Abuse at Admission, by Year and Substance

	Calendar Year									
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014**	
	(#)	(%)		(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
Total Admissions (#)	9,617	n/a	11,189	n/a	9,931	n/a	9,500	n/a	18,394	n/a
Primary Substance of Abuse (%)										
Alcohol	2,384	24.8%	2,708	24.2%	2,375	23.9%	2,318	24.4%	5,006	27.2%
Cocaine/Crack	1,399	14.5%	1,607	14.4%	1,548	15.6%	1,161	12.2%	1,906	10.4%
Heroin	339	3.5%	396	3.5%	453	4.6%	422	4.4%	1,249	6.8%
Prescription Opioids	1,364	14.2%	1,761	15.7%	1,399	14.1%	767	8.1%	2,142	11.6%
Methamphetamine	56	<1%	29	<1%	27	<1%	45	<1%	76	<1%
Marijuana	3,130	32.5%	3,957	35.4%	3,324	33.5%	3,875	40.8%	5,532	30.1%
Benzodiazepines	172	1.8%	219	2.0%	151	1.5%	154	1.6%	343	1.9%
MDMA	11	<1%	11	<1%	14	<1%	18	<1%	50	<1%
Synthetic Stimulants	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	<1%	23	<1%
Synthetic Cannabinoids	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Drugs/Unknown	462	4.8%	732	6.5%	586	5.9%	738	7.8%	2,067	11.2%

NOTES:

^ **Southeastern Florida:** includes the three counties of the Miami MSA -- Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties.

* **Admission:** includes all admissions to programs receiving any public funds. Each admission does not necessarily represent a unique individual, since some individuals are admitted to treatment more than once in a given period.

** **2010-2013 data:** data for Palm Beach County is not available for 2010-2013, therefore 2010-2013 only includes data for Broward and Miami-Dade counties; **2014** includes data for all three counties in the Miami MSA.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Southeastern Florida NDEWS SCE, the Florida Department of Children and Families and the Broward Behavioral Health Coalition.

**Table 4b: Demographic and Drug Use Characteristics of Primary Treatment Admissions*
for Select Substances of Abuse, Southeastern Florida (Miami Area) ^ Residents, 2014**

Number of Admissions, by Primary Substance of Abuse and
Percent of Admissions with Selected Demographic and Drug Use Characteristics

	Primary Substance of Abuse								
	Alcohol	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Prescription Opioids	Meth- amphetamine	Marijuana	Benzo- diazepines	Synthetic Stimulants	Synthetic Cannabinoids
Number of Admissions (#)	5,006	1,906	1,249	2,142	76	5,532	343	23	0
Sex (%)									
Male	65.4%	59.0%	64.6%	52.0%	73.7%	71.0%	42.6%	39.1%	n/a
Female	34.7%	41.0%	35.4%	48.0%	26.3%	29.0%	57.4%	60.9%	n/a
Race/Ethnicity (%)									
White, Non-Hisp.	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
African-Am/Black, Non-Hisp	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Hispanic/Latino	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Asian	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Other	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Age Group (%)									
Under 18	1.8%	1.3%	<1%	<1%	3.9%	55.7%	unavail	unavail	n/a
18-25	8.1%	12.7%	20.6%	19.9%	17.1%	22.1%	unavail	unavail	n/a
26-44	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
45+	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Route of Administration (%)									
Smoked	<1%	59.1%	2.3%	5.0%	34.2%	96.7%	unavail	unavail	n/a
Inhaled	<1%	32.5%	9.0%	7.0%	18.4%	<1%	unavail	unavail	n/a
Injected	<1%	2.2%	61.4%	36.9%	30.3%	<1%	unavail	unavail	n/a
Oral/Other/Unknown	98.8%	6.2%	27.3%	41.5%	17.1%	2.9%	unavail	unavail	n/a
Secondary Substance (%)									
None	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Alcohol	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Cocaine/Crack	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Heroin	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Prescription Opioids	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Methamphetamine	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a
Marijuana	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	n/a

NOTES:

^ **Southeastern Florida:** includes the three counties of the Miami MSA -- Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties.

* **Admission:** includes all admissions to programs receiving any public funds. Each admission does not necessarily represent a unique individual, since some individuals are admitted to treatment more than once in a given period.

unavail: data not available; **n/a:** not applicable; **percentages** may not sum to 100 due to either rounding and/or because not all possible categories are presented in the table.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Southeastern Florida NDEWS SCE, the Florida Department of Children and Families and the Broward Behavioral Health Coalition.

Table 5: Drug Poisoning Deaths*, by Demographic Characteristics, *Southeastern Florida Counties*, 2009-2012
Rate per 100,000 of deaths with underlying causes of drug related poisonings and 95% Confidence Interval (CI),
2009-2011 and 2010-2012

	Broward County		Miami-Dade County		Palm Beach County	
	2009-2011 Rate (95% CI)	2010-2012 Rate (95% CI)	2009-2011 Rate (95% CI)	2010-2012 Rate (95% CI)	2009-2011 Rate (95% CI)	2010-2012 Rate (95% CI)
Total (Age-Adjusted**)	14.6 (13.6 - 15.6)	12.9 (12.0 - 13.9)	4.8 (4.3 - 5.2)	4.4 (3.9 - 4.9)	18.9 (17.5 - 20.3)	16.1 (14.8 - 17.4)
Sex (Age-Adjusted**)						
Male	18.5 (16.9 - 20.2)	16.4 (14.9 - 18.0)	6.1 (5.3 - 6.9)	5.4 (4.7 - 6.1)	24.2 (21.9 - 26.5)	20.1 (18.1 - 22.2)
Female	10.8 (9.6 - 12.0)	9.6 (8.5 - 10.7)	3.5 (2.9 - 4.0)	3.4 (2.9 - 4.0)	13.7 (12.0 - 15.3)	12.1 (10.5 - 13.6)
Race/Ethnicity (Age-Adjusted**)						
White, Non-Hisp.	26.6 (24.5 - 28.8)	24.4 (22.4 - 26.5)	12.6 (10.5 - 14.6)	10.8 (9.0 - 12.7)	29.7 (27.2 - 32.2)	24.8 (22.6 - 27.0)
African-American/Black, Non-Hisp.	4.3 (3.3 - 5.6)	3.8 (2.9 - 5.0)	4.4 (3.4 - 5.7)	3.8 (2.8 - 5.0)	4.6 (3.1 - 6.5)	4.1 (2.7 - 5.9)
Hispanic	4.6 (3.6 - 5.9)	4.0 (3.0 - 5.1)	3.0 (2.5 - 3.4)	2.9 (2.5 - 3.4)	5.8 (4.2 - 7.7)	5.7 (4.2 - 7.6)
Asian	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU
American Indian/Alaska Native	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU
Age Group						
<18	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU	DSU
18-44	19.6 (17.6 - 21.6)	16.7 (14.9 - 18.6)	5.7 (4.9 - 6.6)	5.2 (4.3 - 6.0)	28.3 (25.4 - 31.3)	22.2 (19.6 - 24.8)
45-64	26.9 (24.3 - 29.6)	24.6 (22.1 - 27.2)	9.1 (7.8 - 10.5)	8.3 (7.0 - 9.5)	30.1 (26.8 - 33.5)	28.7 (25.4 - 31.9)
65+	6.1 (4.5 - 8.2)	6.6 (4.9 - 8.7)	2.6 (1.8 - 3.8)	3.2 (2.2 - 4.5)	6.1 (4.5 - 7.9)	6.3 (4.7 - 8.2)

NOTES:

***Deaths due to drug poisoning**, ICD-10 codes X40-44, X60-64, X85, Y10-14. Please see the *Overview & Limitations* section (pgs.8-9) for the ICD-10 definitions.

****Age Adjusted Rate**: the rate is adjusted based on the age distribution of a standard population allowing for comparison of rates across different sites.

unavail: data not available for geographic area; **DSU**: data statistically unreliable.

SOURCE: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M) data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Accessed from Health Indicators Warehouse. www.healthindicators.gov. [3/19/15].

Table 6: HIV/AIDS and Viral Hepatitis Cases, *Southeastern Florida Counties* and *State of Florida*
Number of Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population, Various Years

Type of Disease	South Florida Counties						Florida	
	Broward County		Miami-Dade County		Palm Beach County			
	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000	#	Rate per 100,000
HIV								
Diagnosis of HIV Infection, 2012 ^a	791	51.5	1,283	58.3	327	28.1	5,082	30.8
Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection (Prevalence), Year-End 2011 ^a	16,035	1,063.0	25,902	1,190.0	7,613	663.6	95,187	585.8
Hepatitis B, 2012 ^b								
Acute Cases (reported new cases)	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	247	1.3
Chronic Cases (estimated #)	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail
Hepatitis C, 2012 ^b								
Acute Cases (reported new cases)	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	107	0.6
Chronic Cases (estimated #)	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail	unavail

NOTES:

unavail: data not available

Sources: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by:

^aCenters for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). NCHHSTP Atlas. Accessed on [3/20/15]. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/>.

^bCenters for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis, *Surveillance for Viral Hepatitis — United States, 2012*.

Table 7a: Drug Reports for Items Seized by Law Enforcement in *Southeastern Florida*[^] in 2014
National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)
 Top 10 Drug Reports* and Select Drugs/Drug Categories of Interest,
 Number of Drug-Specific Reports and Percent of Total Analyzed Drug Reports

Drug Identified	Number (#)	Percent of Total Drug Reports (%)
TOTAL Drug Reports*	23,047	100%
Top 10 Drug Reports		
Cocaine	8,824	38.3%
Cannabis	4,591	19.9%
Heroin	1,319	5.7%
Alprazolam	1,296	5.6%
No Controlled Drug Identified	857	3.7%
Oxycodone	841	3.6%
3,4-methylenedioxyethylcathinone (Ethylone)	658	2.9%
Alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (Alpha-PVP)	641	2.8%
N-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxycathinone (Methylone)	465	2.0%
Methamphetamine	372	1.6%
Top 10 Total	19,864	86.2%
Selected Drugs/Drug Categories**		
Fentanyl & Fentanyl Analogs	117	0.5%
Synthetic Cannabinoids	201	0.9%
Synthetic Cathinones	1,869	8.1%
2C Phenethylamines	29	0.1%
Piperazines	54	0.2%
Tryptamines	23	0.1%

NOTES:

[^]**Southeastern Florida:** includes the three counties of the Miami MSA -- Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties.

***Drug Report:** drug that is identified in law enforcement items, submitted to and analyzed by federal, state, or local forensic labs, and included in the NFLIS database.

****Selected Drugs/Drug Categories:** Fentanyl & Fentanyl Analogs and Synthetic Cannabinoids, Synthetic Cathinones, 2C Phenethylamines, Piperazines, and Tryptamines are drug categories of current interest to the NDEWS Project because of the recent increase in their numbers, types, and availability. Please see the Overview & Limitations section (pgs. 12-17) for a complete list of drugs included in each category that were reported to NFLIS during the January to December 2014 timeframe.

The NFLIS database allows for the reporting of up to three drugs per item submitted for analysis. The data presented are a total count of first, second, and third listed reports for each selected drug item seized and analyzed.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Office of Diversion Control, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Data Analysis Unit. Data were retrieved from the NFLIS Data Query System (DQS) on May 5, 2015.

Table 7b: Drug Reports* for Selected Categories of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) among Items Seized by Law Enforcement in the Southeastern Florida^ in 2014, National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS),
Number of NPS Drug-Specific Reports and Percent of NPS Category

NPS Category Drug Identified	Number (#)	Percent of NPS Category (%)
Top 5 Synthetic Cannabinoid Drug Reports**		
XLR-11 (1-(5-FLUOROPENTYL-1H-3-YL)-(2,2,3,3-TETRAMETHYLCYCLOPROPYL)METHANONE)	83	41.3%
AB-FUBINACA	54	26.9%
PB-22 (1-PENTYL-1H-INDOLE-3-CARBOXYLIC ACID 8-QUINOLINYL ESTER)	26	12.9%
AB-PINACA	16	8.0%
AB-CHMINACA (N-[(1S)-1-(AMINOCARBONYL)-2-METHYLPROPYL]-1-(CYCLOHEXYLMETHYL)-1H-INDAZOLE-3-CARBOXAMIDE)	5	2.5%
UR-144 ((1-PENTYLINDOL-3-YL)-(2,2,3,3-TETRAMETHYLCYCLOPROPYL)METHANONE)	5	2.5%
Other Synthetic Cannabinoid	12	6.0%
Total Synthetic Cannabinoid Reports	201	100.0%
Top 5 Synthetic Cathinone Drug Reports**		
3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYETHYLCATHINONE (ETHYLONE)	658	35.2%
ALPHA-PYRROLIDINOPENTIOFENONE (ALPHA-PVP)	641	34.3%
N-METHYL-3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYCATHINONE (METHYLONE)	465	24.9%
DIMETHYLONE (3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYDIMETHYLCATHINONE; bk-MDDMA)	53	2.8%
BUTYLONE (ß-KETO-N-METHYLBENZO-DIOXYLPROPYLAMINE)	24	1.3%
Other Synthetic Cathinone	28	1.5%
Total Synthetic Cathinone Reports	1,869	100.0%
Top 5 2C Phenethylamine Drug Reports**		
2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine (2C-I-NBOME)	21	72.4%
2,5-DIMETHOXY-4-(N)-PROPYLPHENETHYLAMINE (2C-P)	3	10.3%
2-(4-CHLORO-2,5-DIMETHOXYPHENYL)-N-(2-METHOXYBENZYL)ETHANAMINE (2C-C-NBOME)	2	6.9%
2-(4-BROMO-2,5-DIMETHOXYPHENYL)-N-(2-METHOXYBENZYL)ETHANAMINE (2C-B-NBOME)	2	6.9%
2,5-DIMETHOXY-4-iodophenethylamine (2C-I)	1	3.4%
Total 2C Phenethylamine Reports	29	100.0%
Top 5 Piperazine Drug Reports**		
N-BENZYLPIPERAZINE (BZP)	30	55.6%
1-(3-TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL-PIPERAZINE (TFMPP)	22	40.7%
4-FLUOROPHENYLPIPERAZINE (pFPP)	2	3.7%
Total Piperazine Reports	54	100.0%
Top 5 Tryptamine Drug Reports**		
5-METHOXY-N,N-DIISOPROPYLTRYPTAMINE (5-MEO-DIPT)	14	60.9%
DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE (DMT)	6	26.1%
N,N-DIALLYL-5-METHOXYTRYPTAMINE (5-MEO-DALT)	3	13.0%
Total Tryptamine Reports	23	100.0%

NOTES:

^**Southeastern Florida:** includes the three counties of the Miami MSA -- Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties.

*Drug Report: drug that is identified in law enforcement items, submitted to and analyzed by federal, state, or local forensic labs, and included in the NFLIS database.

****Top 5 NPS Category Drug Reports:** fewer than 5 drug types for a specific NPS category may have been seized in the catchment area during the reporting period. Please see the Overview & Limitations section (pgs. 12-17) for a complete list of drugs included in each NPS category that were reported to NFLIS during the January to December 2014 timeframe.

NFLIS database allows for the reporting of up to three drugs per item submitted for analysis. The data presented are a total count of first, second, and third listed reports for each selected drug item seized and analyzed.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Office of Diversion Control, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Data Analysis Unit. Data were retrieved from the NFLIS Data Query System (DQS) on May 5, 2015.