

Profile of Alcohol and Other Drug Indicators

For Pinellas County, Florida



LiveFree! Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Pinellas County
www.pinellascoalition.com

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Lisa Hilko, MPA
Mark Vargo, Ph.D.
Jackie Griffin, MS

Special thanks to LiveFree!'s Monitoring and Evaluation Sustainability Workgroup



If you or someone you know needs help for substance abuse, call

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Eckerd College

Jimmy Dykes & David Merrill
Dept. of Alcohol Beverage and Tobacco

Paul Melton
Pinellas County Department of Justice and Consumer Services

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**Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Pinellas
County**
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administrative agent. Funding is provided by SAMHSA
STOP ACT, Florida Department of Children and Families,
SAMHSA CSAP DFC, the Florida Keep Kids Drug Free
Foundation and Operation PAR, Inc*

The LiveFree! Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Pinellas County addresses alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, tobacco and other drug use among youth and young adults in Pinellas County. Using the information obtained from multiple data sources, LiveFree! plans for effective intervention, prevention and environmental strategies to reduce risk factors for alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, tobacco and other drug use within the community.



LiveFree! Mission: To reduce youth substance abuse by creating a safe and healthy community through public and private collaborations that link youth, adults, families and neighborhoods to public awareness, advocacy, education and healthy solutions.

LiveFree! Vision: A strengthened substance abuse prevention and treatment effort that leads to improved health and safety for our community.

LiveFree! Purpose: To maximize resources that form a unified voice around public policy and action, which covers a broad array of substance abuse prevention and treatment efforts that are focused and guided in an identified direction.

Acknowledgements

The information presented in this report was collected as part of a research needs assessment for LiveFree! We give special thanks to our LiveFree! Workgroups that contributed to this successful publication.

For more information or to become a member of the **LiveFree! Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Pinellas County**, please contact: livefree@operpar.org or call (813) 503-5658.

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Executive Summary

In Pinellas County, alcohol has the highest prevalence of use over any other substance for all age groups. In 2008, Pinellas County adults had higher rates of alcohol use than Florida statewide averages (61.2% versus 51.3%, according to the National Center for Disease Control's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data). In 2010, Pinellas County students had higher rates of alcohol use in their lifetime (53.5%) compared to Florida students statewide (51.5%), and the percentage of Pinellas County high school students who reported using alcohol at age 13 or under was 25.5% versus 27.1% statewide. Additionally, the 30-day prevalence rate for alcohol use among high school students in Pinellas County was 39.6% compared to 38.0% statewide (Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, 2010).

Other drug use is also prevalent throughout the county. In 2010, there were 8,525 drug/narcotic arrests in Pinellas County. Data obtained through the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) showed there were 733 juvenile charges and 6,189 young adult charges for alcohol and other drugs in 2009.

The misuse and abuse of prescription drugs is an increasing concern in Pinellas County. The District 6 Medical Examiner's Office data states that in Pinellas County in 2010, there were 244 decedents where Oxycodone was identified as present at the time of death or the cause of death. **In 2010, a Pinellas County resident died every 36 hours with oxycodone either present or the cause of death.** There were 170 decedents where Alprazolam was identified as present at the time of death of the cause of death.

Marijuana is the second most commonly used drug among Pinellas County youth with a past 30-day prevalence rate of 15.5% compared to the statewide average of 13.0%. The percentage of high school students in Pinellas County who reported using marijuana at age 13 or under was 14.3% versus 11.3% statewide (FYSAS, 2010).

Cigarettes are the third most commonly used drug among Pinellas County youth with a 30-day prevalence rate among high school students of 15.5% compared to the statewide average of 12.1%. The percentage of Pinellas County high school students who reported using cigarettes at age 13 or under was 15.2% versus 17.1% statewide, and 29.1% of all students in Pinellas County used tobacco on at least one occasion in their lifetime compared to a statewide average of 25.9% (FYSAS, 2010).

Although this report does include youth, young adult and adult data, a larger emphasis is placed on the youth and young adults in Pinellas County and the State of Florida, as these populations are the primary focus of the LiveFree! Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Pinellas County (LiveFree!). Because substance use is so prevalent in our community, LiveFree! is one of the many organizations that work to create a safer environment for our youth and young adults through environmental strategies, educational outreach programs and community events. All members of the coalition strive to teach our young people about the harmful effects of alcohol and other drugs and ways to live a substance free life.

Indicator reports are useful tools to evaluate the trends in alcohol and drug use in communities. This report includes information gathered from a number of sources throughout Pinellas County, the State of Florida and the nation. By examining the data in a research-based manner, we can identify problems and understand where they are occurring and what the focus should be in the future.

LiveFree! Community Change

- ❖ LiveFree! has over 500 individuals in the Key Leader Collaborative (youth and adults), a 460% increase since 2006. More than 30 members attend regular monthly meetings as part of the Key Leader Council and Key Leader Collaborative. The coalition has five active Sustainability workgroups: Executive/Comprehensive Community Action Planning, Needs Assessment, Resource and Capacity Assessment, Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation.
- ❖ On November 8, 2011, the Pinellas County Commissioners unanimously approved extending the prescription drug ordinance moratorium and amending the ordinance to include best-practices utilizing Short, Brief, Intervention, Referral and Treatment (SBIRT) and recommending pregnancy testing. View the ordinance at [http://www.pinellascounty.org/consumer/pdf/Summary%20of%20Proposed%20Changes%20to%20Pinellas%20County%20Ordinance%2086%20\(3\).pdf](http://www.pinellascounty.org/consumer/pdf/Summary%20of%20Proposed%20Changes%20to%20Pinellas%20County%20Ordinance%2086%20(3).pdf)
- ❖ During 2011, LiveFree! celebrated prevention leadership in Pinellas County by honoring 41 youth and 27 adults with LiveFree! Excellence Award presentations held at the 2011 Florida Kids and Alcohol, A Regional Perspective on Substance Use at WEDU on April 7, 2011, and Cheddar's Casual Café in Clearwater on July 22, 2011.

- ❖ More than 900 Pinellas County residents attended the 3rd Annual NOPE Candlelight Vigil at Largo Central Park, October 27, 2011. LiveFree! is a sponsor of this event and is a member of the Board of Directors. This event has increased in community attendance and involvement by at least 33% each year since inception in 2008. Special thanks to Allegany Franciscan Ministries, TAU.
- ❖ The 2011 Florida's Kids and Alcohol: A Regional Perspective on Substance Abuse was filmed on April 7, 2011 and first aired on WEDU PBS-TV on April 21, 2011. The program aired a total of 11 times with the potential of meeting 1.8 million families. LiveFree! in partnership with WEDU and numerous community partners hosted the meeting with discussion surrounding underage alcohol use, binge drinking and prescription drug misuse and abuse in the Tampa Bay area. To watch the production on-line at WEDU, go to the following link: <http://video.wedu.org/video/1915459100>
- ❖ From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, LiveFree! volunteers contributed more than 1,243 volunteer hours, representing a in-kind value of \$32,342.64.
- ❖ The LiveFree! Key Leader Council contributes more than \$4,000 in locally matched revenues each year. This approach strengthens prevention, ensuring leadership buy-in.
- ❖ More than 5,450 Last Drink Surveys have been given to youth at the Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center and the Juvenile Addiction Receiving Facility since 2008.
- ❖ From March to September 2011, 90 alcohol vendors in St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo and Pinellas Park received We ID signs and NOTICE posters- warning on the dangers of selling alcohol to youth- as part of the Engaging Youth Initiative Project.
- ❖ LiveFree! has 5 active school clubs: Pinellas Park High School/Pinellas Park Criminal Justice Academy, Dunedin High School, Northeast High School, Osceola High School and Largo High School and 4 active community clubs: St. James AME Church and St. Petersburg Police Department- PAL.
- ❖ From February 2009 to December 2011, more than 10,082 Be The Wall pledges have been signed as part of Florida's social marketing campaign.
- ❖ From February 2009 to November 2011, LiveFree! has partnered with Pinellas Park Police Department to implement Compliance Checks, Last Drink Surveys and Fake ID Checks. 177 Rewards letters have been mailed to vendors thanking them for preventing underage drinking and tobacco use and 138 reminder letters have been sent asking vendors to help keep alcohol and tobacco out of the hands of our youth.
- ❖ From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, the coalition distributed 59,079 prevention materials and provided 4,223 prevention education hours thanks to the Operation PAR Keep Kids Drug Free Prevention Center and its Speaker's Bureau. Go Prevention!
- ❖ The Pinellas County Sheriff's Office has collected 5,751.26 pounds of prescription medications from May 30, 2009 through December 5, 2011 via Operation Medicine Cabinet take back events and through its three permanent drop box facilities located at the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office North District (737 Loudon Ave., Dunedin) and Administration Building (10750 Ulmerton Road, Largo) and the Treasure Island Police Department (180- 108th Ave., Treasure Island).
- ❖ LiveFree! youth and key leaders have participated in an Alcohol Environmental Scan of alcohol vendors in targeted census tracts of Pinellas County to survey alcohol signage inside and outside of establishments. During the past three years, 109 stores were scanned in 2011, 112 in 2010 and 87 in 2009.
- ❖ On May 10, 2011 more than 900 students attended the Pinellas Park High School and Criminal Justice Academy assembly hosted by the schools' LiveFree! club members, who were a part of the Florida Engaging Youth Initiative. During the event, the youth collected Be the Wall pledges for teens to not drink and drive, learned the dangers of underage drinking and driving and were given a Be the Wall item in return for their pledge.
- ❖ LiveFree! youth leaders presented the Florida Engaging Youth Initiatives workshop at the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws national conference in Orlando. Throughout the year these same youth were involved in the environmental strategies that included Alcohol Environmental Scans, leadership trainings and providing recommendations to improve alcohol management practices in Pinellas County.

LiveFree! members include: Drug Free America Foundation; Eckerd College; Family Resources; Florida Poison Information Center, Inc., Tampa General Hospital; Narcotic Overdose Prevention Education of Pinellas; Mothers' Against Drunk Driving Operation PAR, Inc.; Personal Enrichment through Mental Health Services, Inc.; Pinellas County Department of Justice and Consumer Services (Substance Abuse Advisory Board); Pinellas County Health Department, Tobacco Free Coalition and Students Working Against Tobacco; Pinellas County Schools Prevention Office; Pinellas County Sheriff's Office; Pinellas Park Police Department; Police Athletic League, St. Petersburg; St. James African Methodist Episcopal-Church, Clearwater; St. Petersburg College; Save Our Society From Drugs, Inc.; St. Petersburg Police Department; Suncoast Centers, Inc.; Suncoast Safety Council; the University of South Florida, Bayboro Campus, St. Petersburg; WEDU-TV; WestCare GulfCoast, Florida; Central Florida Behavioral Health Network, Inc.; Florida National Guard; Gulfcoast Jewish Family and Community Services; Healthy Start Coalition of Pinellas County; BallyWho, LLC.; BayCare Behavioral Health; Juvenile Welfare Board Children's Services Council of Pinellas County; Tampa Bay Times, Newspaper In Education; Pinellas County Council of PTAs; Pinellas County School Board; AAA Auto Club; American Association of Retired Professionals Work Search Foundation; Hospice of the Florida Suncoast; Jack and Jill Foundation- Pinellas County Chapter affiliate; Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association Prevention Committee, Prescription Pill Subcommittee, Marijuana Task Force; Florida Coalition Alliance Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Legislative and Advocacy Workgroup; Florida Department of Children and Families; Florida Department of Juvenile Justice; Floridians for Recovery; the Florida Keep Kids Drug Free Foundation; Florida School of Addictions Studies and the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration.

Contact LiveFree! today at livefree@operpar.org. For more information, visit our website at www.pinellascoalition.com



We hope you can join our cause.
E-mail today at livefree@operpar.org or call 813-503-5658.

Jackie Griffin, MS
LiveFree! Executive Director

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jackie Griffin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Data Sources

This report provides information relevant to alcohol and other drug trends in Pinellas County, the State of Florida and the nation using data collected by the following sources:

- US Census Bureau
- Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (DABT)
- Pinellas Park Police Department
- The Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
- Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Minor Drug Charges
- Pinellas County Sheriff's Office
- Juvenile Addiction Receiving Facility operated by Personal Enrichment through Mental Health Services (PEMHS)
- Florida Department of Juvenile Justice- Positive Assessment Change Tool
- Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center (PJAC)
- National Center for Disease Control's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Trends (SMART)
- National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
- Core Alcohol and Drug Survey from the Florida Institutions of Higher Education
- Substance Use, Health and Safety Survey (SUHSS)
- The Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS)
- Florida Department of Education- Florida School Indicator Report
- Pinellas County Schools
- Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Traffic Crash Statistics
- Medical Examiner, District 6, Pasco and Pinellas Counties
- Central Florida Behavioral Health Network
- Department of Juvenile Justice Bureau of Data and Research
- LiveFree! in partnership with the Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center
- Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association
- Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation
- Florida Bureau of Tobacco Prevention Program County
- Florida Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Data Analysis
- Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA)
- Eckerd Community Alternatives
- University of South Florida, St. Petersburg
- JWB Children's Services Council of Pinellas County and www.aboutpinellaskids.org
- Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration Office of Diversion Control
- CNCB.com
- All Children's Hospital
- Pinellas Public Safety Services

Report Highlights/Talking Points for Pinellas County

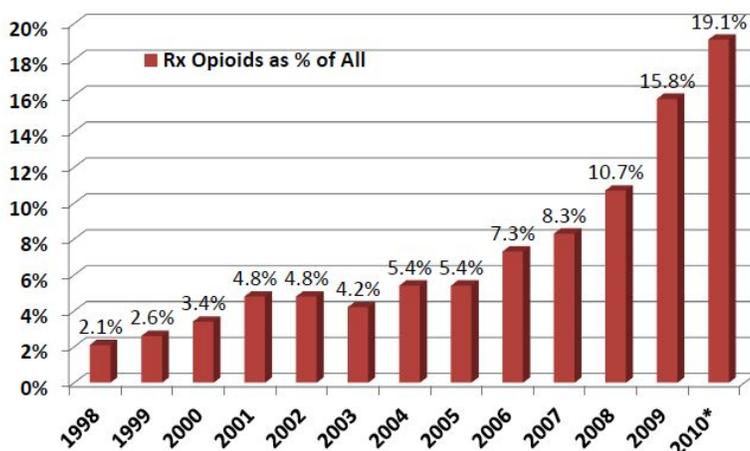
- In 2007 in Pinellas County, adverse effects from underage drinking cost residents 161 million dollars, (Economic Costs of Underage Drinking in Florida).
- In 2010 in Pinellas County, there were roughly 12 liquor law violations a day from Alcohol selling/serving establishments (Uniform Crime Report).
- In 2010, 81.0% of youth who report recent drinking said they got Alcohol from their home or someone else's home, (Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey).
- In 2011 in Pinellas County, roughly 19 youth a week were brought to the Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center for an Alcohol or Drug related crime, (Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center).
- In 2011, roughly 22 youth a month were admitted to the Juvenile Addiction Receiving Facility, a youth detox program.
- In 2011 in Pinellas County, roughly 15 youth a day were presented to the Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center for a crime.
- In the 2010/2011 school year, 661 youth received out of school suspension for Alcohol, Tobacco or Other Drugs.

- According to census data, the majority of minorities who reside in Pinellas County live in the Southern portion (St. Petersburg), which also has higher rates of poverty. In Pinellas County, four out of the top five zip codes for youth under 18 living in poverty are in South County. The same is true for youth involved in the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice system. The same top five zip codes of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice involved youth are the same top five zip codes for Single Female Households (again, four out of five are in South County, especially the areas of Childs Park and North Greenwood).
- In Pinellas County in 2010, roughly 13 newborns a month were born in withdrawal due to being born to an addicted mother (Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration).
- In 2008 in Pinellas County, roughly 8 people were admitted every day to Pinellas County Emergency Rooms due to an Alcohol-related incident (Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration).
- In 2008 in Pinellas County, roughly 27 people were admitted every month to Pinellas County Emergency Rooms for Prescription Drug related incidents (Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration).
- In 2010 in Pinellas County, there were roughly 3.4 Alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes a day (Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles).
- In 2009 in Pinellas County, there were roughly 3.5 Alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities a month (Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles).
- In 2010 in Pinellas County, there were roughly 8 DUI arrests a day (Uniform Crime Report).
- In the Tampa Bay area (Pasco, Pinellas and Hillsborough counties), 938 deaths were reported as a Prescription Drug (Alprazolam, Diazepam, Oxycodone, Hydrocodone, Methadone, Morphine and Propoxyphene) being the cause of death. **This is approximately one death every nine hours!**
- In 2010, according to the Medical Examiner, there 249 Prescription Drug Related Accidental Deaths in Pinellas County.
- In 2010, a Pinellas County resident died every 36 hours with Oxycodone either present or the cause of death (District 6 Medical Examiner).

Talking Points for State of Florida

- In 2010 the Florida Medical Examiner's Office reported 2,710 individuals died with at least one Prescription Drug in their system that was identified as the cause of death. **That's over 7 people a day!**
- Over 9 billion drinks are consumed in Florida each year (Florida Alcohol and Drug Annual Impact Data).
- 6,276 deaths occur annually due to alcohol use in Florida; roughly 17 a day (Florida Alcohol and Drug Annual Impact Data).
- 4,368 deaths occur annually due to drug use in Florida; roughly 11 a day (Florida Alcohol and Drug Annual Impact Data).
- Approximately 3% of Florida's Gross Domestic Product is spent on adverse events caused by alcohol and another 3% respectively on drug use adverse events – **Alcohol** = \$21,074,535,025 **Other Drugs**=\$22,867,843,781 (Florida Alcohol and Drug Annual Impact Data).

Percent of Primary Addiction Treatment Admissions for Rx Opioids among all substances (including alcohol) in Florida: 1998 to 2010



Source: SAMHSA - Treatment Episode Data Sets Submitted by the Florida Dept. of Children and Families as of January 6, 2011

Florida Alcohol Policy Issues:

- Forty-seven states prohibit the sale of alcohol to intoxicated individuals. Florida, Nevada, and Wyoming are the only states that do not.
 - Florida does not require keg registration. Thirty states have a keg registration law.
 - Florida is one of 23 states that have a *voluntary* Responsible Vendor Training law. Seventeen states have *mandatory* server training laws.
 - Florida is one of 26 states that do not have provisions prohibiting advertising that targets minors. Twenty-four states have provisions prohibiting ads that target minors.
- Only 10 states earmark alcohol excise tax revenues to fund alcohol treatment programs, and Florida is not one of them.

Section 1: Area Description

According to 2010 US Census data, Pinellas County had an estimated population of 916,542 residents (3,274.3 persons per square mile). In 2009, 5.0% of the population was under 5 years old, 18.3% was under 18 years of age and 21.1% of the population was 65 years of age or older. Pinellas County female residents made up 51.9% of the population. In 2009, 3.3% of residents met the federal guidelines for poverty. The median household income in Pinellas County was \$43,200 up from \$36,684 in the 2000 census, but under the statewide average in 2009 of \$44,755. An increase in racial diversity occurred in Pinellas County between 1990 and 2010. The proportion of White residents decreased whereas Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, and those reporting Other increased. The Hispanic population has increased an overall 395% since 2000. Based on 2010 estimations, White residents make up more than 82.1% of the racial identity of individuals living in Pinellas County.

Table 1. Race Distribution for Pinellas County Residents

Racial Category	Number 2000	Percent 2000	Estimated # 2010	Estimated % 2010
Total Population	921,482	100.0%	916,542	100.0%
Total Hispanics (Includes mixed ethnicities/races)	42,760	4.6%	211,721	23%
White*	762,614	82.8%	752,481	82.1%
Black*	81,146	8.8%	94,404	10.3%
American Indian and Eskimo*	2,292	0.25%	2,750	0.3%
Asian*	18,794	2.04%	27,496	3.0%
Hawaiian and Pacific Islander*	435	0.05%	917	0.1%
Other*	1,326	0.14%	-----	-----
Two or More Races*	12,115	1.3%	20,164	2.2%

SOURCE: US Census Bureau.

In 2010, 11.2% of Pinellas County residents reported that they were foreign born. 12.8% of households speak a language other than English in the home. 88.1% of residents have a high school diploma and 27.1% have a Bachelor's Degree or above. Nearly 110,000 people in Pinellas County (12% of our population) live below poverty level. Of this percentage the vast majority of women and children (28.9% of households headed by single women are poor). Working 40 hours a week at minimum wage in 2010, you could earn \$1,257 a month. The average rent for a single parent and two children was \$959, based on United States Housing and Urban Development Market Statistics in Pinellas County. That leaves these families with \$298 a month to pay for food, childcare, transportation and healthcare. Pinellas County Government is a unique, complex mix of 25 governmental bodies: one for each of the 24-cities/municipalities and one for the unincorporated area. Almost half of the county is unincorporated, and the residents living in these areas are governed by, pay taxes to and receive services directly from the Pinellas County government.

Pinellas County has both urban and rural areas. It is located in the Southwest portion of Florida on the state's Gulf Coast. St. Petersburg is the largest city, followed by the City of Clearwater. There are 35 miles of beach and 588 miles of coastline in the county. There are over 40,000 businesses with the top industries representing Health Services, Tourism, Manufacturing and Financial sectors. In 2009, the median cost of owner occupied housing units was \$185,700. The Pinellas County School district (PCS) currently operates 126 schools, housing 102,788 PK-12 students in 24 municipalities. It is the 7th largest school district in the state and 25th largest in the nation. The student population is 62.0% Caucasian, 18.6% African-American, 9.3% Hispanic, 3.9% Asian, 0.3% Native American, and 3.3% multi-racial. Fifty-two percent of the students in the district are categorized as low-income or economically disadvantaged and receive free or reduced-price lunch. Additionally, 14% of students receive exceptional education services as students with disabilities, and 5% have limited English proficiency. 18% of births in Pinellas County were from teen moms. 76.7% of pregnant women received prenatal care in the first trimester.



Section 2: Alcohol Outlet Indicators

Division of Alcohol, Beverage and Tobacco

Table 2. Number of Alcohol Licenses by Type in Pinellas County

Description	# Licenses 2006	# Licenses 2008	# Licenses 2010
Alcohol Package Sales Licenses (off- Premises)			
Beer & Wine Package Sales	1,116	870	867
Beer Only Package Sales	110	69	47
Beer, Wine & Liquor Package Sales	131	107	106
Consumed on Premises Licenses			
Beer & Wine Package or Consumption on Premises	771	664	655
Beer, Wine & Liquor Package or Consumption on Premises	951	680	662
Beer Only Package or Consumption on Premises	27	25	27
Other License Types			
Theme park, bottle clubs, golf clubs, symphony/orchestra, etc	17	102	95
All Licenses	3,123	2,517	2,459

- Among off-premise licenses, beer and wine package sales were the highest package in 2006, 2008 and 2010.
- Among consumed on premises licenses, beer, wine and liquor packages were the highest in 2006 to 2010.

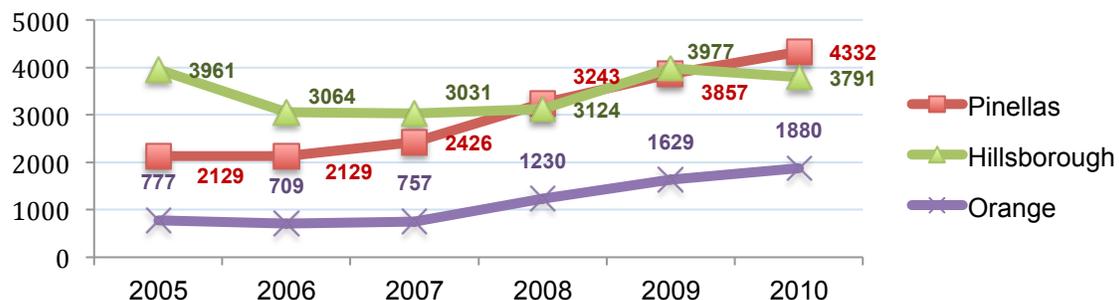
Table 3. Compliance Checks Conducted by ABT Officers in Pinellas County

Alcohol Checks July 1, 2009- June 30, 2010				
	Total Checks	Sold to Youth	Did Not Sell to Youth	Total Percent Did Not Sell to Youth
Pinellas County	258	18	240	93%

- Out of the 258 youth-led compliance checks conducted, 93% of alcohol vendors did not sell alcohol to youth.

SOURCE: Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (DABT).

Figure 1. Comparison of Liquor Law Violations for Pinellas, Hillsborough and Orange Counties



- In Pinellas County, Liquor Law violations were stationary from 2005 to 2006. However, from 2006 to 2010, violations have increased. It is unclear whether this is reflective of an actual increase in violations or a result of the efforts of law enforcement to identify violators.

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report (UCR).

Alcohol Environmental Scans

For the past 3 years (2009, 2010 and 2011) LiveFree! has participated in the statewide Alcohol Environmental Scan (AES) project. LiveFree! Youth Clubs, volunteers and staff have participated in the project. Areas in St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Pinellas Park and Largo have been scanned.

Table 4. Alcohol Signage Inside and Outside of Establishments

	Total Advertisements Inside the Store	# and % Alcohol Related Ads Inside the Store	Total Advertisements Outside the Store	# and % Alcohol Related Ads Outside the Store
2009 (87 stores)	Not asked	664	Not asked	248
2010 (112 stores)	2,004	1,129 or 56.3%	708	375 or 53.0%
2011 (109 stores)	2,938	1,159 or 39.4%	1,118	593 or 53.0%

Table 5. Age Control Signs

	Inside the Store	Outside the Store
2009 (87 stores)	45 or 51.7%	6 or 7.0%
2010 (112 stores)	52 or 46.4%	18 or 16.0%
2011 (109 stores)	41 or 37.6%	24 or 22.0%

2011 Key Findings/Results

- 31 or 28.4% of the establishments surveyed had freestanding beer/liquor displays.
- 49 or 44.9% of the establishments had banners hung with alcohol advertisements.
- 21 or 14.7% of the establishments had displays for alcohol next to beach or picnic items.
- 41 or 37.6% of the establishments had alcohol control signs for age of sale restrictions inside.
- 24 or 22.0% of the establishments had alcohol control signs for age of sale restrictions outside.
- 1 or 0.9% of the establishments had signs detailing the negative health effects of alcohol consumption.
- 18 or 16.5% of the establishments had alcohol-related promotional gear available.
- 20 or 18.3% of the establishments had merchandise next to alcoholic beverages that encourage drinking games (i.e. Deck of cards, Ping-Pong balls, etc.).
- 41 or 37.6% of the establishments had children and/or adolescents present.
- 38 or 34.9% of the establishments had liquor-filled/alcohol flavored candies available.
- 2 or 1.8% of the establishments had an ID scanning machine.
- 56 or 51.4% of the establishments had signs/posters for daily/weekly specials displayed.

SOURCE: LiveFree! Alcohol Environmental Scan Results

Pinellas Park Police Department Data

The Pinellas Park Police Department (PPPD), in partnership with LiveFree! has been conducting compliance checks in the City of Pinellas Park since 2009. The types of checks include youth-led Alcohol compliance checks and liquor law violation checks. Youth-led checks work to make sure alcohol vendors are not selling alcohol to youth. Liquor law violation checks ensure alcohol vendors are selling alcohol using proper practices under the law. The PPPD has also been providing a Last Drink Survey to persons arrested for a DUI in order to gain an understanding of where individuals are drinking before driving.

Table 6. Pinellas Park Police Department Youth Led Compliance Checks

	Total Checks	Sold to Youth	Did Not Sell to Youth	% Did Not Sell
2009	31	9	22	71.0%
2010	15	1	14	93.3%
2011	25	5	20	80.0%
Total	71	15	56	81.4% (average)

- From 2009 to 2010, there was a decrease in the amount of stores that have sold alcohol to youth, however that number increased from 2010 to 2011 during a youth-led compliance check.

Table 7. Pinellas Park Police Department Liquor Law Violation Checks

	Total Checks	License Non-Compliance	Liquor Law Violation
2009	119	14	9
2010	81	7	0
2011	75	9	0
Total	275	30	9

- After one year of implementation, there were zero liquor law violations in 2010 or 2011 in the City of Pinellas Park by checks conducted by the Pinellas Park Police Department.

Table 8. Pinellas Park Police Department Last Drink Survey Data at Time of DUI Arrest

	Total Survey Given	Amount Refused/or Unknown Location	Restaurant/Bar/Club	Friend's House/Home/Party	Vehicle	Work	Other	Narcotics (Drugged Driving)
2009	291	175	47	48	10	3	1	7
2010	197	94	55	17	2	0	0	29
2011	188	93	41	11	0	0	6	37
Total	676	362	143	76	12	3	7	73

- The number of individuals who reported drugged driving in the City of Pinellas Park from 2009 to 2011 increased by 428.6%.
- In 2009, 2010 and 2011, out of the 314 individuals who provided a reply at time of DUI arrest, 45.5% reported the last place they had a drink was at a restaurant, bar or club.

SOURCE: The Pinellas Park Police Department.

LiveFree! Social Networking



Twitter: twitter.com/livefreefl

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/home.php#!/pages/Live-Free/139762089373268?ref=ts>

Blog: www.livefreeblog.org

Section 3: Youth Indicators

Overview of the Alcohol and Drug Related Issues and Juvenile Crime for Pinellas County Youth

According to the 2010 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, more youth in Pinellas County use Alcohol than any other drug. Students had higher rates of Alcohol use in their lifetimes (53.5%) than Florida students statewide (51.5%). The percentage of students who reported using Alcohol at age 13 or under was 25.5% versus 27.1% statewide. The 30-day prevalence rate for alcohol use by Pinellas County high school students was 39.6% compared to 38.0% statewide and 17.9% among middle school students compared to 16.8% statewide. 86.3% of Pinellas County students reported their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong to drink alcohol regularly and 73.8% of students perceive moderate or great risk of harm for alcohol use. 14.5% of students reported binge drinking, with corresponding rates of 6.5% among middle school students (up from 5.0% in 2008) and 20.0% among high school students. While this represents a higher rate of high school binge drinking compared to the state as a whole (19.6%), Pinellas County middle school students reported a lower rate compared to students statewide (6.9%). Among Pinellas County high school students who reported drinking in the Past 30-days, 28.1% reported they usually consume 5 or more drinks, (2010, FYSAS).

Marijuana is the second most commonly used drug among Pinellas County youth with a past 30-day prevalence rate of 15.5% compared to the statewide average of 13.0%. The percentage of high school students who reported using marijuana at age 13 or under was 14.3% versus 11.3% statewide. 93.5% of Pinellas County students reported their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong to smoke marijuana. 73.5% of Pinellas County students perceive moderate or great risk of harm for marijuana use (2010, FYSAS).

Cigarettes are the third most commonly used drug among Pinellas County youth with a 30-day prevalence rate of 11.8% compared to the statewide average of 8.8% (2010, FYSAS).

In 2010 in Pinellas County, 3.3% of Pinellas County students reported prescription pain reliever use compared to 2.9% statewide. 2.0% of Pinellas County students reported depressant use, the same as the statewide average (2010, FYSAS). More youth in Pinellas County are abusing alcohol in combination with prescription drugs and are abusing other substances (Polydrug use).

In Pinellas County in 2010, the Uniform Crime Report indicated there were 6,137 youth arrests. In 2011, there were 973 charges for alcohol or drug related violations for youth (Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center). In the 2008/2009 Fiscal year, of the 3,557 Pinellas County youth given a Full Assessment by the Department of Juvenile Justice, 16.0% of youth reported their alcohol and drug use contributed to their crime and 20.0% reported that money or drugs was the motivation for their crime (Positive Assessment Change Tool, DJJ). The Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center and Juvenile Addictions Receiving Facility, in partnership with LiveFree! has been implementing a Last Use Survey asking questions about Alcohol and Prescription Drugs. Of the 5,868 youth given a survey from September 2008 through March 2012, 5,266 youth were asked about their charge. 8.9% of youth reported were charged for an Alcohol or Drug-Related crime and 1.0% reported they were charged for selling drugs. Additional Crime breakdown is as follows: Assault or Battery Related- 14.6%, Theft/ Stolen Property Related- 19.4%, Weapons Related- 1.2%, Disorderly Conduct Related- 8.4%, Traffic Related- 1.4%, Trespassing or Loitering Related- 4.1%, Resisting Arrest or Obstruction Related- 3.3%, Runaway- 44%, VOP/Detention Hold Related- 13.1%, Other- 5.5%, 0.4% were missing, and 3.5% were not applicable.

In the 2008/2009 school year, Pinellas County had the following incidents of crime and violence related to substance use or violent crimes on Pinellas County School campuses: Alcohol-74; Gang Related-10; Bullying Related- 296; Hate Crime Related- 2; Injury Related- 82; Weapons Related- 166; Firearms Involved- 8; Other Weapons Involved- 158; Drug Related- 642; Marijuana/Hashish- 524; and Other Illicit Drugs-118. According to Pinellas County Schools' Out of School Suspensions Reports in the 2010/2011 school year for middle and high school students, 138 youth were suspended for tobacco, 93 for alcohol and 430 for other drugs.

According to census data, the majority of minorities who reside in Pinellas County live in the Southern portion (St. Petersburg), which also has higher rates of poverty. In Pinellas County, four out of the top five zip codes for youth under 18 living in poverty are in South County. The same is true for youth involved in the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice system. The same top five zip codes of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice involved youth are the same top five zip codes for Single Female Households, again four out of five are in South County, especially the areas of Childs Park and North Greenwood.

In Pinellas County in 2010, Medical Examiner data from toxicology reports showed that 3 deaths were caused by prescription drugs in the 15-17 year old population (2 Alprazolam, 1 Hydrocodone). Including Alcohol, no other drugs were detected as the cause of death for youth in Pinellas County according to toxicology reports. In 2008, 17 Pinellas County youth were admitted to Emergency Rooms for alcohol-related reasons (Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration).

In the 2009/2010 Fiscal Year in Pinellas County, 345 youth were admitted to Detox services, 129 youth were admitted to residential services and 283 youth were admitted to outpatient services at Pinellas County Substance Abuse Treatment Providers. In the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 fiscal years, in Circuits 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties), 12 (DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties) and 13 (Hillsborough County), 92 youth were waitlisted for substance abuse treatment services (Central Florida Behavioral Health Network).

According to the Economic Costs of Underage Drinking Report, a total of **\$161** million was spend on adverse effects from underage drinking including motor vehicle crashes, drowning, burns, risky sexual behavior, poisoning, suicide, property crime and violent crime.

Youth Prevalence Data

Table 9. Comparison of Lifetime Use of Selected Drugs by Type for Pinellas County and Statewide Data

	Pinellas County				Florida Statewide			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010
Middle School								
N=	606	518	390	633	26,906	24,630	39,686	31,541
Any Alcohol	41.5%	37.4%	34.6%	36.7%	42.6%	39.7%	36.3%	35.3%
Cigarettes	27.1%	18.6%	15.0%	19.6%	23.9%	20.5%	17.4%	16.0%
Marijuana/Hashish	11.1%	11.9%	6.6%	12.1%	10.9%	9.8%	8.5%	10.5%
Inhalant Use	18.3%	15.2%	16.6%	14.7%	15.7%	13.8%	13.2%	12.5%
Depressants	3.4%	4.2%	1.8%	4.1%	2.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.8%
Prescription Pain Relievers	5.3%	5.7%	3.4%	5.9%	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.4%
Prescription Amphetamines	1.9%	2.3%	1.1%	1.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%
Club Drugs	----	----	0.7%	1.0%	----	----	1.6%	1.7%
LSD, PCP, or Mushrooms	----	----	1.0%	1.4%	----	----	1.5%	1.9%
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	----	----	0.8%	1.4%	----	----	1.8%	1.8%
Methamphetamine	1.4%	2.8%	0.5%	1.7%	2.4%	2.0%	1.2%	1.3%
Heroin	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Any Illicit Drug	25.7%	23.2%	22.6%	25.9%	25.4%	22.6%	22.5%	22.8%
Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug	46.8%	42.3%	41.8%	43.3%	47.6%	44.2%	41.9%	41.5%
Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	18.3%	17.9%	19.3%	20.2%	15.7%	13.8%	17.5%	18.3%
High School								
N=	771	619	459	493	33,008	32,263	51,785	41,256
Any Alcohol	71.3%	72.1%	69.0%	65.0%	69.6%	68.4%	66.2%	63.9%
Cigarettes	44.5%	39.2%	39.0%	35.7%	42.2%	38.1%	34.4%	33.0%
Marijuana	41.3%	37.6%	38.6%	41.1%	33.6%	32.0%	30.8%	33.8%
Inhalant Use	12.4%	11.0%	10.4%	6.5%	10.6%	11.0%	10.1%	8.0%
Depressants	15.9%	11.1%	11.8%	9.9%	2.1%	9.1%	8.7%	8.2%
Prescription Pain Relievers	18.0%	15.5%	15.7%	9.2%	10.3%	10.8%	10.4%	9.7%
Prescription Amphetamines	5.8%	7.5%	7.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.9%	5.3%	5.2%
Club Drugs	----	----	----	5.8%	----	----	----	1.7%
LSD, PCP, or Mushrooms	----	----	----	6.3%	----	----	----	5.4%
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	----	----	----	4.7%	----	----	----	3.8%
Methamphetamine	3.2%	2.5%	2.2%	1.1%	2.7%	2.1%	1.5%	1.3%
Heroin	0.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Any Illicit Drug	45.6%	42.3%	45.1%	45.0%	40.8%	39.4%	37.5%	40.7%
Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug	73.9%	74.1%	71.1%	68.5%	72.1%	70.9%	68.9%	67.5%
Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	25.4%	21.6%	29.0%	23.5%	20.2%	19.6%	23.1%	23.1%

- FYSAS data from Pinellas County middle schools lifetime use indicate that increases were shown from 2008 to 2010 in Alcohol (overall 6.1% increase), Cigarettes (overall 30.7% increase) and Marijuana (overall 83.3% increase).
- In 2010, Pinellas County middle school students reported higher rates of lifetime Alcohol, Cigarettes and Marijuana use than the State of Florida.
- FYSAS data from Pinellas County high schools lifetime use indicate that an overall decrease was shown from 2008 to 2010 in Alcohol (5.8% decrease), Cigarettes (8.5% decrease) and an increase in Marijuana (6.5% increase).
- In 2010, Pinellas County high school students reported higher rates of lifetime use of alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana than the State of Florida averages.
- In 2010, Pinellas County middle school students show higher rates of depressant use and prescription pain reliever use compared to State of Florida averages.
- In 2010, Pinellas County high school students show higher rates of depressant use compared to State of Florida averages.

SOURCE: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS).

Table 10. Comparison of Past 30-Day Use of Selected Drugs by Type for Pinellas County and Statewide Data

	Pinellas County				Florida Statewide			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010
Middle School								
N=	606	518	390	633	26,906	24,630	39,686	31,541
Any Alcohol	20.7%	20.7%	19.0%	17.9%	20.3%	19.0%	17.3%	16.8%
Binge Drinking	6.8%	9.3%	5.0%	6.5%	8.5%	8.4%	6.2%	6.9%
Cigarettes	7.3%	6.2%	6.1%	6.6%	6.9%	6.0%	4.7%	4.5%
Marijuana/Hashish	6.2%	5.7%	4.0%	7.4%	5.3%	5.2%	4.4%	5.7%
Inhalant Use	6.5%	7.2%	6.4%	6.1%	4.6%	5.5%	5.2%	4.8%
Depressants	0.9%	1.7%	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Prescription Pain Relievers	1.7%	2.0%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%
Prescription Amphetamines	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Club Drugs	----	----	0.4%	0.4%	----	----	0.6%	0.6%
LSD, PCP, or Mushrooms	----	----	0.6%	0.3%	----	----	0.6%	0.7%
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	----	----	0.2%	0.7%	----	----	0.6%	0.7%
Methamphetamine	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Heroin	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Any Illicit Drug	11.7%	11.5%	10.9%	15.6%	13.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.7%
Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	8.0%	9.2%	8.5%	11.1%	8.6%	7.2%	8.0%	8.5%
Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug	25.6%	24.1%	22.8%	24.7%	24.6%	22.7%	21.7%	21.8%
High School								
N=	771	619	459	493	33,008	32,263	51,785	41,256
Any Alcohol	46.2%	46.9%	42.1%	39.6%	42.0%	41.8%	39.5%	38.0%
Binge Drinking	25.8%	28.0%	23.4%	20.0%	22.0%	23.0%	21.5%	19.6%
Cigarettes	17.7%	14.1%	14.6%	15.5%	15.0%	14.1%	12.6%	12.1%
Marijuana	19.7%	21.9%	20.2%	20.9%	16.4%	16.0%	16.2%	18.6%
Inhalant Use	2.6%	3.7%	2.4%	1.5%	2.4%	2.8%	2.2%	2.0%
Depressants	5.8%	4.8%	4.4%	2.4%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.7%
Prescription Pain Relievers	5.8%	5.0%	4.9%	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%	3.4%
Prescription Amphetamines	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	0.6%	1.6%	1.4%
Club Drugs	----	----	----	0.9%	----	----	----	1.7%
LSD, PCP, or Mushrooms	----	----	----	1.9%	----	----	----	1.4%
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	----	----	----	1.1%	----	----	----	0.9%
Methamphetamine	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Heroin	0.1%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Any Illicit Drug	23.5%	24.8%	23.0%	24.9%	20.7%	20.0%	19.8%	22.7%
Any Illicit Drug Except Marijuana	9.3%	9.8%	11.1%	10.3%	7.5%	7.4%	9.7%	10.0%
Alcohol or Any Illicit Drug	51.4%	59.4%	45.4%	44.6%	45.5%	44.9%	43.3%	43.6%

- Pinellas County middle schools 30-day past use indicates that an overall decrease was shown from 2004 to 2010 in Alcohol use (13.5% decrease).
- From 2008 to 2010 among Pinellas County middle school students, 30-day past use binge drinking rates increased an overall 30.0%, Cigarette use increased an overall 18.3% increase and Marijuana use increased an overall 77.5%.
- In 2010, Pinellas County middle school students reported higher rates of 30-day past use for Alcohol, Cigarettes, Marijuana, inhalants, depressants and prescription pain reliever use compared to the State of Florida averages.
- Pinellas County high school students' 30-day past use indicate that an overall decrease was shown from 2004 to 2010 in Alcohol (14.3% decrease) and binge drinking (22.5% decrease).
- In 2010, Pinellas County high school students reported higher rates of 30-day past use for Alcohol, binge drinking, Cigarettes, Marijuana and prescription pain reliever use compared to the State of Florida averages.

SOURCE: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS).

Figure 2. Comparison of Past 30-Day Alcohol Use for Pinellas County vs. Statewide Middle and High School Students

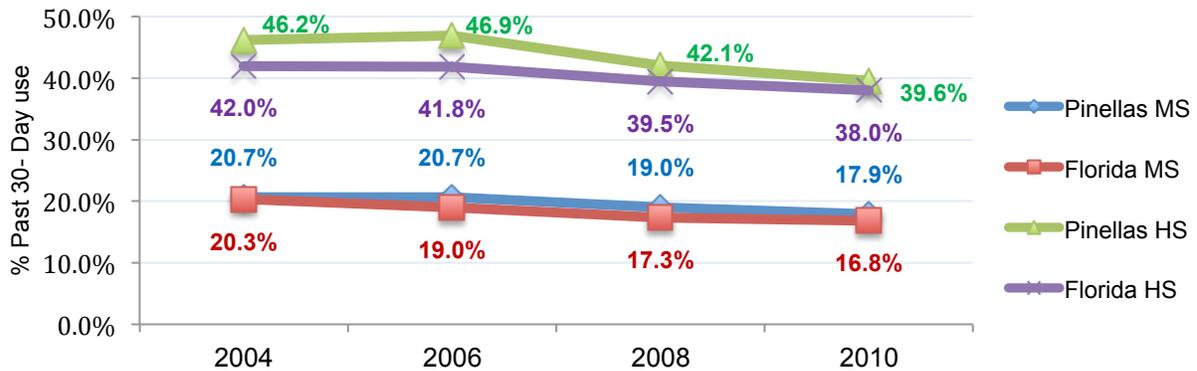


Figure 3. Comparison of Past 30-Day Binge Drinking for Pinellas County vs. Statewide Middle and High School Students

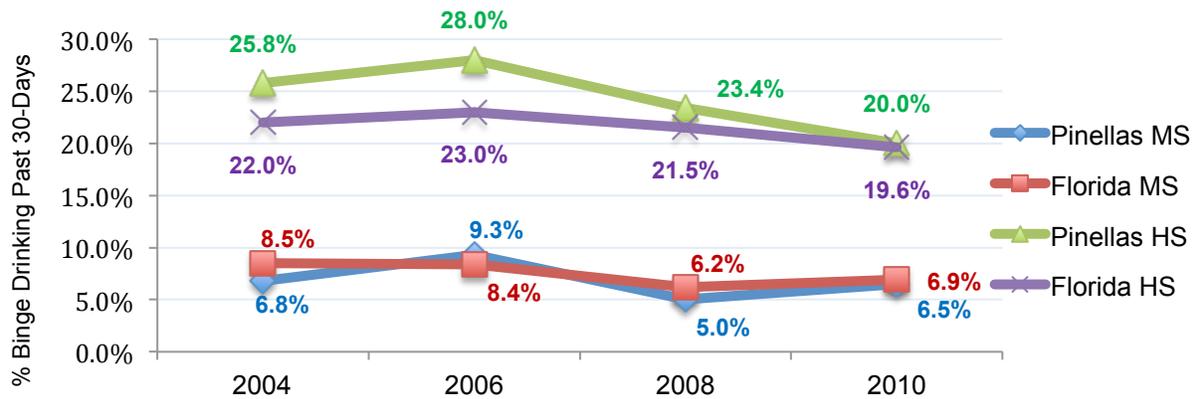
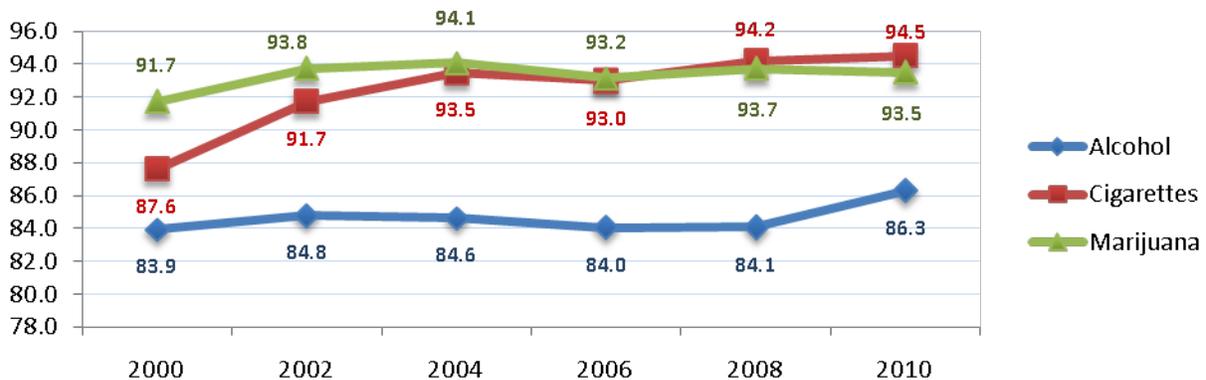


Figure 4. Percent of Pinellas County Students who Report Their Parents Feel it Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong to Drink Alcohol Regularly, Smoke Cigarettes or Marijuana



SOURCE: FYSAS, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications/fysas/>.

Table 11. Percent of Pinellas County and Florida Statewide Students who Report Their Parents Feel it Would Be Wrong or Very Wrong to Drink Alcohol Regularly, Smoke Cigarettes or Smoke Marijuana

	Pinellas County Students					Florida Statewide Students				
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Alcohol	84.8%	84.6%	84.0%	84.1%	86.3%	86.4%	85.7%	----	85.8%	85.9%
Cigarettes	91.7%	93.5%	93.0%	94.2%	94.5%	92.9%	93.6%	----	94.3%	94.5%
Marijuana	93.8%	94.1%	93.2%	93.7%	93.5%	94.7%	95.0%	----	94.8%	93.7%

- From 2000 to 2008, fewer Pinellas County students think that their parents feel that it would be wrong or very wrong to drink Alcohol regularly or smoke Marijuana than parents statewide.

Table 12. Mean Age of First Substance Use among Pinellas County Students

	Middle School			High School		
	2002 n=922	2004 n=606	2006 n=518	2002 n=804	2004 n=771	2006 n=619
More than a sip or two of alcohol	11.4	11.4	11.5	13.3	13.3	13.3
Drinking at least once a month	12.4	12.3	12.4	14.6	14.7	14.7
Cigarettes	11.2	11.5	11.2	12.6	12.7	13.2
Marijuana	12.2	12.0	11.9	14.0	13.8	14.0

In 2008, the statistic of Mean Age of First Substance Use was changed to reflect the percentage of students who indicated they first used a substance at the age of 13 or under. The reason for this change is that the mean age of first use becomes inflated as children become older, because those youth who used drugs later in life will provide an older age, and this will move the average upwards. As a result, the mean age in older youth (e.g., high school) does not accurately reflect the severity of youth who start using substances early in life. Studies have shown that the earlier children begin using alcohol and drugs, the more likely they will experience problems with substance abuse later in their lives. As a result, a more accurate indicator of how youth in a community will fare later in life is to focus on reducing the number of youth who partake of substances under the age of 13. The following table shows results for this new measurement from the 2008 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey.

Table 13. Percentages of Pinellas County Youth and Florida Statewide High School Youth who Started Using Alcohol at Age 13 or Younger

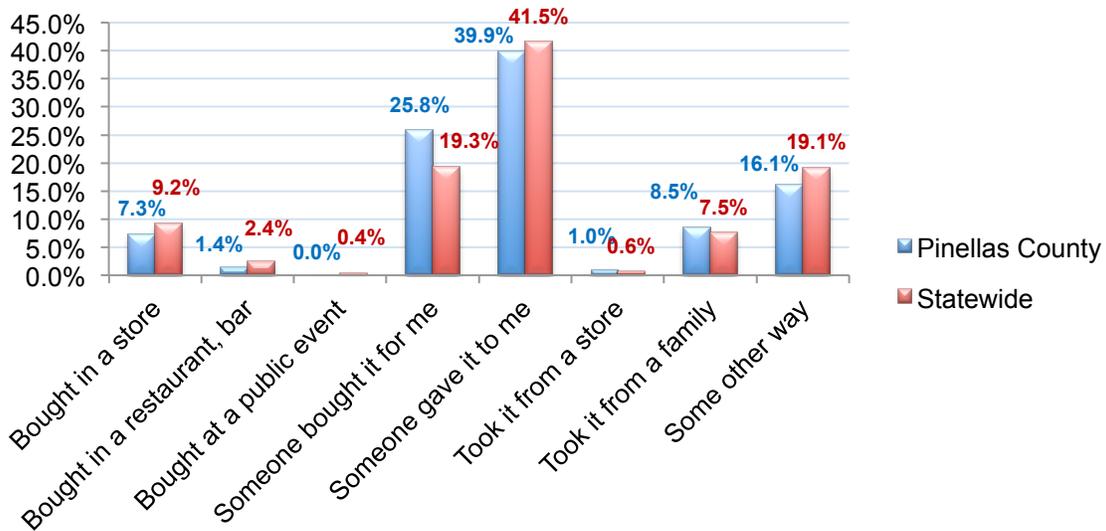
	Pinellas County		Florida	
	2008	2010	2008	2010
More than a sip of alcohol	34.9	25.5	32.3	27.1
Drinking at least once a month	6.5	5.3	5.9	5.8
Cigarettes	22.8	15.2	19.9	17.1
Marijuana	15.5	14.3	10.6	11.3

SOURCE: FYSAS, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications/fysas/>.



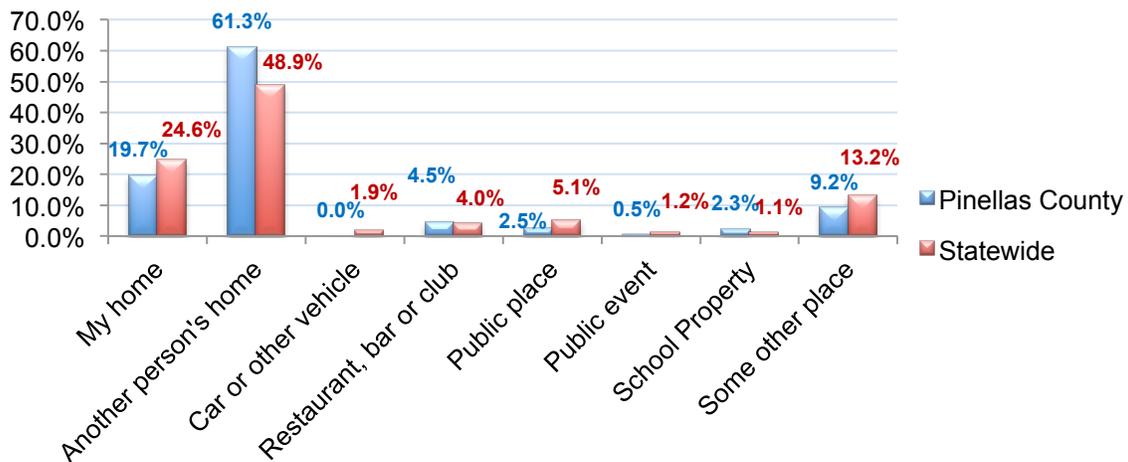
Keep Kids Drug Free License Plate Tag
 Invest in prevention today by purchasing a license tag. Help us Prevent Alcohol, Prescription Drug Misuse and Other Drug Use by Pinellas County Youth! www.kkdf.org

Figure 5. 2010 Pinellas County High School Students versus State of Florida High School Students Usual Source of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days



- In Pinellas County, the two most common ways high school students obtain Alcohol is by someone giving it to them or someone buying it for them.
- Pinellas County youth purchase less Alcohol from stores, restaurants, bars, clubs or public events than State of Florida averages.

Figure 6. 2010 Pinellas County High School Students versus State of Florida High School Students Usual Drinking Location in the Past 30 Days



- In Pinellas County, the two most common locations high school students consume alcohol is in either another person's home or their home

SOURCE: FYSAS, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications/fysas/>.

Juvenile Addiction Receiving Facility (JARF) Data

The JARF is the centralized receiving facility for impaired youth in Pinellas and Pasco Counties. The JARF is a service of Personal Enrichment through Mental Health Services (PEHMS) that is open to youth 18 years old and under who have substance abuse or mental health issues. The typical length of stay is 3-5 days.

Table 14. JARF Admissions by Gender

	2008 (n=359)		2009 (n=295)		2010 (n=341)		2011 (n=259)	
Male	239	66.6%	193	65.4%	219	61.2%	176	68.0%
Female	120	33.4%	102	34.6%	122	35.8%	83	32.0%
Total	359	100.0%	295	100.0%	341	100.0%	259	100.0%

- Consistently from 2007 through 2011, more males were admitted than females.

Table 15. JARF Primary Drug Use at Admission

	2008 (n=359)		2009 (n=295)		2010 (n=341)		2011 (n=259)	
Alcohol	116	32.3%	76	25.8%	96	28.2%	70	27.0%
Marijuana	205	57.1%	174	59.0%	189	55.4%	157	60.6%
Xanax	6	1.7%	15	5.1%	10	2.9%	10	3.9%
Cocaine/Crack	11	3.1%	1	0.3%	7	2.1%	4	1.5%
Oxycodone	10	2.8%	19	6.4%	18	5.3%	10	3.9%
Other	11	3.1%	10	3.4%	21	6.2%	4	3.1%
Total	359	100.0%	295	100.0%	341	100.0%	259	100.0%

- In 2011, the majority of youth reported marijuana as their primary drug of use.

Table 16. JARF Admissions by City of Residence

	2008 (n=359)		2009 (n=295)		2010 (n=341)		2011 (n=259)	
Clearwater	42	11.7%	40	13.6%	45	13.2%	24	9.3%
Dunedin	--	--	--	--	13	3.8%	7	2.7%
Largo	43	12.0%	25	8.5%	36	10.6%	19	7.3%
New Port Richey	17	4.7%	24	8.1%	27	7.9%	28	10.8%
Palm Harbor	24	6.7%	15	5.1%	23	6.7%	13	5.0%
Pinellas Park	--	--	--	--	39	11.4%	23	8.9%
Seminole	17	4.7%	26	8.8%	11	3.2%	13	5.0%
St. Petersburg	94	26.2%	56	19.0%	65	19.1%	52	20.1%
Out of County	56	15.6%	45	15.3%	48	14.1%	61	23.6%
Other Pinellas	66	18.4%	64	21.6%	34	10.0%	19	7.3%
Total	359	100.0%	295	100.0%	341	100.0%	259	100.0%

- In 2011, the most admissions in Pinellas County were from St. Petersburg.

Table 17. JARF Admissions by Race

	2008 (n=359)		2009 (n=295)		2010 (n=341)		2011 (n=259)	
White	298	83.0%	228	77.3%	251	73.6%	188	72.6%
Black	25	7.0%	14	4.7%	23	6.7%	16	6.2%
Other	36	10.0%	53	18.0%	67	19.6%	55	21.2%
Total	359	100.0%	295	100.0%	341	100.0%	259	100.0%

- In 2011, the majority of youth admitted to the JARF were White.

SOURCE: the Juvenile Addiction Receiving Facility

Pinellas County Sheriff's Office Arrest Data

There were a total of 315 Juveniles (under 18 years of age) arrested for drug, alcohol or tobacco charges by Pinellas County Sheriff's Office deputies from **February 1, 2011 to March 19, 2012**. The table below shows all drug, alcohol, and tobacco charges by age.

Table 18. Juvenile Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Arrest Data

CHARGE DESCRIPTION	JUVENILE
CONTR SUB POSS/SELL/MAN/DEL	3
DELV/REC CTRL SUB TO/BY MINOR	1
DISORDERLY INTOXICATION	2
DRIVING UND THE INFLUENCE	2
INTRO CONTRABAND CNTY JAIL	1
INTRO CONTRABAND JUV FACILITY	4
POSS ALCOHOL BEV UND 21	27
POSS CERTAIN DRUGS W/O PRESC UNLAWFUL	9
POSS CONTR SUB/1000' OF SCHOOL	4
POSS CONTR SUB/1000' OF CHURCH	1
POSS CONTROLL SUB	283
POSS DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	103
POSS NEW/LEGEND DRUG W/O PRESC	1
POSS W/INTENT TO SELL CONTROLL SUB	18
POSS/PURCHASE TOBACCO BY MINOR	2
POSS/SALE OF CONTROLL SUB	1
SALE OF CONTR SUB WITHIN 1000' OF CHURCH	3
SALE OF CONTROLL SUB	14
SELL/MAN/DEL/POSS CONT SUBS W/INTENT TO SELL/MAN/DEL	1
TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS	12
Grand Total	492

SOURCE: Pinellas County Sheriff's Office

Department of Juvenile Justice Data

Table 18. 2011 Youth Taken into Custody for Drug-Related Charges

	Marijuana Related	Prescription Drug Related	Cocaine Related	Paraphernalia/ Equipment Related	Non-Identified Controlled Substance Related	Total
Number of youth	375	61	49	58	12	555
% of total charges (n=555)	67.6%	11.0%	8.8%	10.5%	2.1%	100%

Source: Department of Juvenile Justice

*The **Be the Wall** social marketing campaign asks parents and teens to **Be the Wall** between teens and alcohol. If you would like to participate in the campaign, contact livefree@operapar.org*



www.bethewall.org

were developed to assist Juvenile Probation Officers and contracted case managers in determining a youth's level of risk to re-offend, identifying areas of highest criminogenic need, developing a meaningful intervention plan and monitoring progress in reducing risk factors.

Table 20. Youth in Pinellas County Reported Motivation for Crime

Motivation	Fiscal Year 2008/2009 (n=3,557)
Impulse	33%
Peers	19%
Anger	17%
Money or Drugs	20%
Excitement	9%
Sex	2%

Table 19. PACT Data of Youth Given Prescreen by Fiscal Year

Pinellas County Substance Use Data from Youth Given a Prescreen						
	FY 2006/2007 (n=7,379)		FY 2007/2008 (n=7,636)		FY 2008/2009 (n=6,893)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Youth Reported Drug Use	3,927	53.2%	4,280	56.1 %	4,431	64.3%
Youth Reported Alcohol Use	3,088	41.7%	3,691	48.3%	3,878	56.3%
Youth Reported Drug Problem	1,039	14.1%	1,070	14.0%	1,026	14.9%
Youth Reported Alcohol Problem	495	6.7%	525	6.9%	511	7.4%

Table 20. PACT Data of Youth Given Full Assessment by Fiscal Year

Pinellas County Substance Use Data from Youth Given Full Assessment						
	FY 2006/2007 (n=2,793)		FY 2007/2008 (n=3,290)		FY 2008/2009 (n=3,557)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Has Used Drugs	1,975	70.7%	2,417	74.5%	2,612	73.4%
Has Used Alcohol	1,477	52.9%	1,916	58.2%	2,164	60.8%
Has Drug Problem	800	28.6%	988	30.0%	1,022	28.7%
Has Alcohol Problem	384	13.7%	463	14.1%	481	13.5%
Marijuana Use	1,042	37.3%	1,555	47.3%	1,134	31.8%
Amphetamines Use	59	2.1%	38	1.2%	24	0.7%
Other Drug Use	224	8.0%	211	6.4%	190	5.3%
Use Contributed to Crime	486	17.4%	521	15.8%	572	16.0%
Use Disrupted Education	317	11.3%	361	11.0%	391	10.9%
Use Caused Family Conflict	444	15.9%	469	14.3%	399	11.2%

- From FY 2007/2008 to 2008/2009, there was an overall increase of 14.6% of youth who reported having a drug problem during a prescreen and an overall increase of 16.6% of youth who reported having an Alcohol problem during a prescreen.
- From 2007/2008 to 2008/2009, there was an overall decrease of 1.5% of youth who reported using drugs during a full assessment and an overall increase of 4.5% of youth who reported using Alcohol during a full assessment.

SOURCE: The Department of Juvenile Justice.

LiveFree! Youth assisting the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office with Operation Medicine Cabinet- a prescription drug take back program.



Table 21. Pinellas County Zip Codes with Referrals to DJJ in Fiscal Year 2009-2010

ZIP	Charges	Referrals	Kids	ZIP	Charges	Referrals	Kids	ZIP	Charges	Referrals	Kids
33705	796	520	252	33782	210	136	62	33764	118	69	35
33712	792	510	260	33702	181	129	70	34695	140	68	35
33771	818	433	164	33774	246	122	56	33761	124	59	28
33711	776	423	198	33773	205	121	70	33765	103	56	39
33755	503	320	169	33707	193	119	67	33776	100	55	26
33756	630	309	136	33778	201	113	52	33704	82	53	33
33781	354	246	135	33760	186	112	60	34685	78	44	25
33714	336	203	106	33703	162	109	60	33763	64	43	29
33770	356	197	95	33772	204	109	56	33716	55	36	20
33709	288	192	90	34683	191	107	70	33708	56	30	17
34698	364	192	100	33759	182	105	50	33767	44	23	7
33713	303	191	109	34677	156	104	64	34688	38	21	11
34689	288	155	78	33701	152	95	45	33706	21	18	11
33710	216	150	81	34684	132	74	46	33715	19	10	5

The data presented measure the number of delinquency charges, delinquency referrals and the number of youth living in the zip code referred to the Department for a delinquency offense.

SOURCE: The Department of Juvenile Justice Bureau of Data and Research.

Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center (PJAC) Data

The PJAC is a centralized processing facility for youth who are arrested by area law enforcement. The PJAC is considered a one-stop-shop for screening, assessing and processing youths who are involved with the juvenile justice system.

Table 22. PJAC Admission Data

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
# of youth presented for admission	8,177	8,272	8,149	7,081	6,987	6,582	5,632
# of youth admitted	8,037	8,082	7,978	6,746	6,610	6,340	5,444
# eligible for an assessment	6,819	6,744	6,904	3,793	2,800	4,355	4,803
# given assessment	1,800	1,683	1,469	1,775	1,733	1,050	1,355

- The main reasons admitted youth do not receive assessments include youth being discharged due to traffic charges; Dependency/No Charge; Staffing; Parent-Pick Up; Ordinance Violation; and JDC Transport.
- Among the youth given a drug screen in 2011 (858), 44.0% tested positive for an illicit substance, (40.0% Marijuana and 1% Cocaine).
- Among the youth given a drug screen in 2010 (814), 44.0% tested positive for an illicit substance, (43.0% Marijuana and 1% Cocaine).

*For a detailed description of 2011 PJAC data, please see Appendix C.

Source: The Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center

Demographics of Charges in 2011

Misdemeanor: 42%

Felony: 31%

Court Related Offense: 17%

Non-Delinquent Offense: 9%

Other: 1%



2011 Florida's Kids and Alcohol: A Regional Perspective on Substance Abuse

April 7th --LiveFree!, WEDU PBS-TV and Operation PAR hosted its Town Hall Meeting. LiveFree! youth clubs and EYI leaders participated. Panel experts discussed underage alcohol use, binge drinking, prescription drug use and marijuana use in Tampa Bay. The televised event aired April 21st at 9 p.m. View at WEDU website:

<http://video.wedu.org/video/1915459100>

2011 Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center- Admissions with Drug Charge by School

The following data reflects the charges by youth that were admitted into the Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center and the school they were enrolled in at the time, not the location of the arrest. Alcohol arrests were not included in the data. Regarding alcohol arrests, there were 24 youth in possession of alcohol charges and five disorderly intoxication chargers by youth.

How to interpret the tables:

School Types: The type of school, i.e. middle school or high school.

All Charges: All of the charges that occurred on school campuses, i.e. battery, trespassing, marijuana possession.

Drug-Related Charges: Charges that reflect any type of drug-related charge, i.e. marijuana possession, sale of a controlled substance, smoking tobacco on campus (note: alcohol-related charges are not included)

Tobacco-Related, Paraphernalia-Related, Marijuana-Related and Controlled Substance-Related: These are breakdowns of the types of charges included in the "drug-related charge total, i.e. if a school has 3 total drug-charges, 1 could be tobacco-related and 2 marijuana-related.

Example: Looking at the table below, in Pinellas County Middle Schools, there were a total of 322 charges by youth on school-campuses. 22 of those charges, or 6.8%, were drug-related. Of the 22 drug-related charges, 1 was paraphernalia-related, 20 were marijuana-related and 1 was controlled substance-related.

Important Note: This data does not reflect all youth drug-related incidents in Pinellas County. For instance, youth are rarely sent to the Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center for a tobacco incident and under the zero tolerance policy, Pinellas County School Board has an alternative to reassignment program for first time alcohol and/or other drug offenders and their families called FACE IT. So far in the 2011-2012 School Year, 193 students have been enrolled in the FACT-IT program, rather than being reassigned to an alternative school for an alcohol or related drug offense.

Table 23. All School Types with Drug Charges by Students

School Types	All Charges	Drug Related Charges	Tobacco Related	Paraphernalia Related	Marijuana Related	Controlled Substance Related
Elementary	4	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Middle	322	22 or 6.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
High	457	94 or 20.5%	3	0.7%	12	2.6%
Other	161	9 or 5.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.65%

Table 27. High Schools with Drug Charges by Students

Location	Zip Codes	High Schools	All Charges	Drug Related Charges	Tobacco Related	Paraphernalia Related	Marijuana Related	Controlled Substance Related
Countywide	--	All High	457	94 or 20.5%	3	0.7%	12	2.6%
Clearwater	33762	Bayside	33	6 or 18.2%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%
Gulfport	33707	Boca Ciega	22	5 or 22.7%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%
Clearwater	33764	Clearwater	31	7 or 22.6%	0	0.0%	2	6.5%
Clearwater	33761	Countryside	26	12 or 46.1%	0	0.0%	1	3.8%
St. Petersburg	33709	Dixie Hollins	59	9 or 15.3%	2	3.4%	3	5.1%
Dunedin	34698	Dunedin	39	3 or 7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tarpon Springs	34688	East Lake	14	5 or 35.7%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
St. Petersburg	33711	Gibbs	32	3 or 9.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
St. Petersburg	33705	Lakewood	39	4 or 10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Largo	33770	Largo	11	5 or 45.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Largo	33770	Mavericks	18	1 or 5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
St. Petersburg	33703	Northeast	9	5 or 55.6%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Largo	33777	Osceola	6	1 or 16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Palm Harbor	34683	Palm Harbor University	17	8 or 47.1%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%
Largo	33773	Pinellas Park	23	7 or 30.4%	0	0.0%	1	4.3%
Seminole	33776	Seminole	39	11 or 28.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
St. Petersburg	33713	St. Petersburg	36	2 or 5.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tarpon Springs	34689	Tarpon Springs	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 28. Middle Schools with Drug Charges by Students

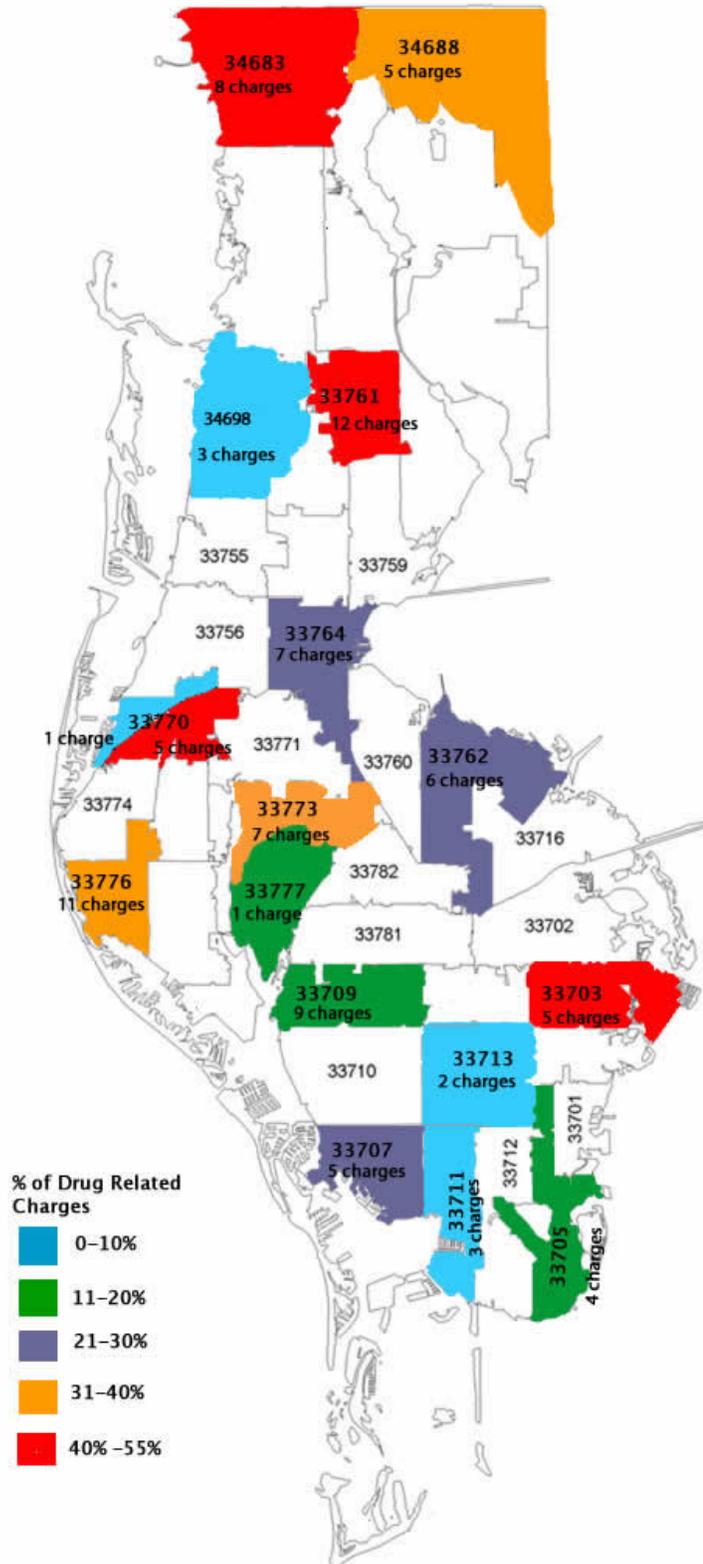
Location	Zip Codes	Middle Schools	All Charges	Drug Related Charges	Tobacco Related	Paraphernalia Related	Marijuana Related	Controlled Substance Related				
Countywide	--	All Middle	322	22 or 6.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	20	6.2%	1	0.3%
St. Petersburg	33710	Azalea	33	1 or 3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%
St. Petersburg	33712	Bay Point	15	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Palm Harbor	34684	Carwise	5	2 or 40.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
Clearwater	33755	Clearwater Intermediate	6	1 or 16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%
Dunedin	34698	Dunedin	18	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Largo	33773	Fitzgerald	13	2 or 15.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%
St. Petersburg	33705	John Hopkins	45	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Largo	33771	Largo	22	3 or 13.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	1	4.5%
Madeira Beach	33708	Madeira Beach	1	1 or 100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
St. Petersburg	33714	Lealman Intermediate	9	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
St. Petersburg	33703	Meadowlawn	17	4 or 23.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%
Clearwater	33764	Oak Grove	12	1 or 8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%
Seminole	33777	Osceola	8	1 or 12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
Palm Harbor	34683	Palm Harbor	1	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pinellas Park	33781	Pinellas Park	36	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pinellas Park	33781	Pinellas Secondary	29	2 or 6.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	6.9%	0	0.0%
Safety Harbor	34695	Safety Harbor	4	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Largo	33773	Seminole	35	4 or 11.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	11.4%	0	0.0%
St. Petersburg	33710	Tyrone	1	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 24. Other Schools, Locations with Drug Charges by Youth

Location	Zip Codes	Other Schools	All Charges	Drug Related Charges	Tobacco Related	Paraphernalia Related	Marijuana Related	Controlled Substance Related
Countywide	--	All Other	161	9 or 5.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
St. Petersburg	33706	American Marine Institute	11	2 or 18.2%	0	0.0%	2	18.2%
Clearwater	33755	Calvin Hunsinger	30	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	--	GED Classes	1	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gulfport	33707	Hamilton Disston	68	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	--	Home Based School	3	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clearwater	33759	Life Skills- North	3	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	--	None-Dropped Out	15	5 or 33.3%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
Unknown	--	None- GED Completed	1	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	--	Non-specified	8	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pinellas Park	33781	PACE Center for Girls	4	2 or 50%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%
Unknown	--	Private School	4	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
St. Petersburg	33711	PTEC- St. Petersburg	2	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pinellas Park	33781	Richard L. Sanders	11	0 or 0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

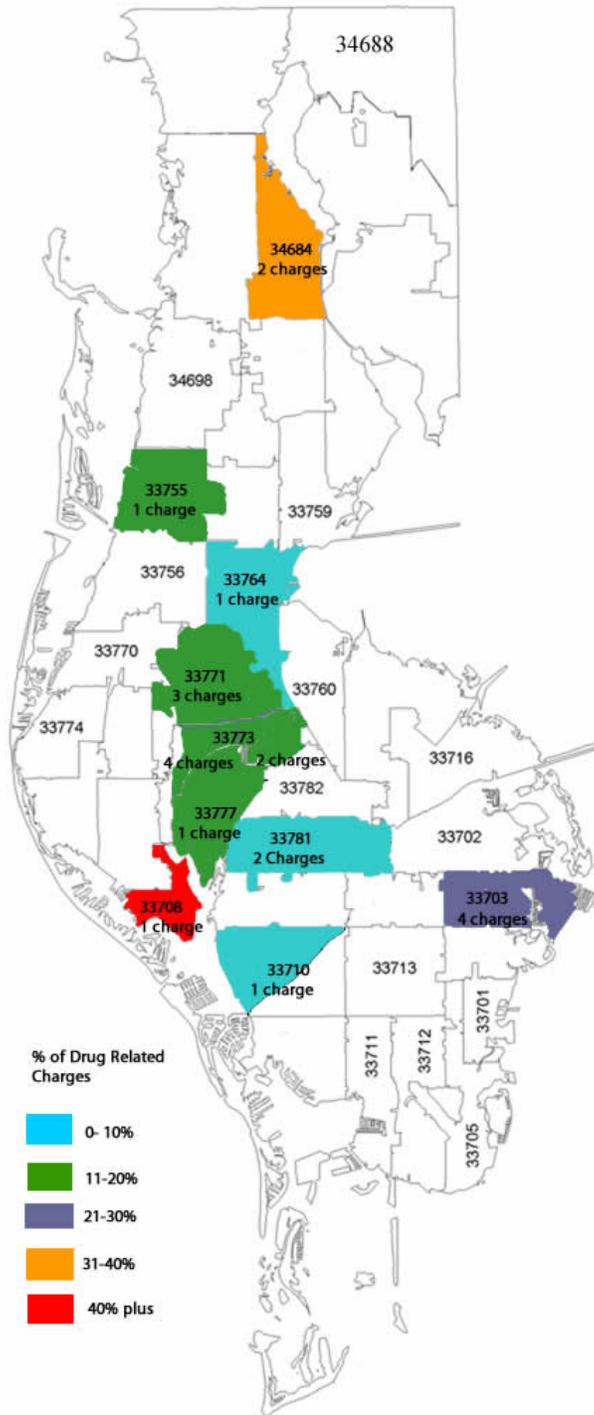
Source: The Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center

Figure 7. Map of Pinellas County High School Locations by Zip Code- Amount of Charges on School Campuses from the PJAC that are Tobacco, Marijuana or Other Drug Related



Source: The Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center

Figure 8. Map of Pinellas County Middle School Locations by Zip Code- Amount of Charges on School Campuses from the PJAC that are Tobacco, Marijuana or Other Drug Related



Source: The Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center

Pinellas County Schools Crime Data

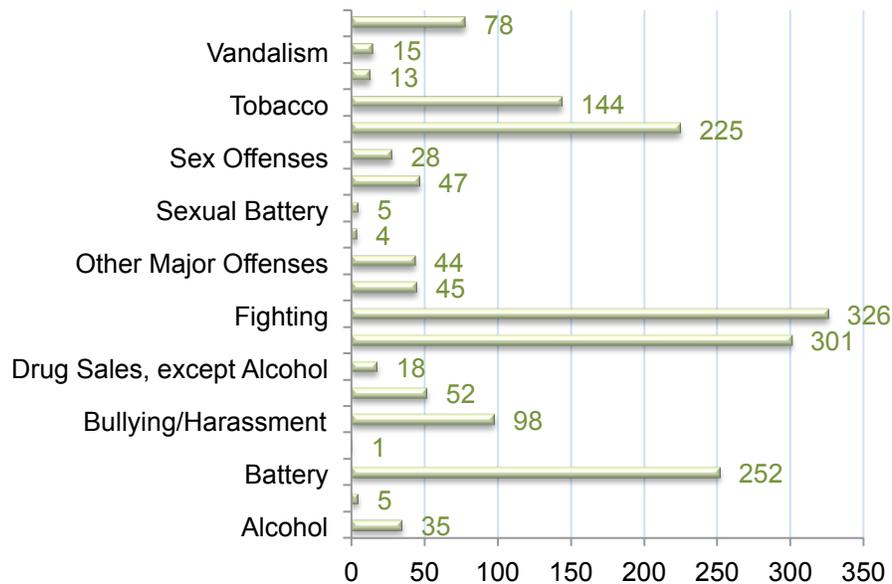
Table 25. Pinellas County Schools, Out of School Suspensions for Tobacco, Alcohol or Drugs

n= total suspensions for school year	School Year 2006/2007		School Year 2007/2008		School Year 2008/2009		School Year 2009/2010		School Year 2010/2011	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Elementary School	(n=2,722)		(n=2,288)		(n=2,712)		(n=2,444)		(n=2,290)	
Tobacco	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Alcohol	1	0.0%	6	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Drugs	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	5	0.2%	2	0.1%
Middle School	(n=5,730)		(n=5,977)		(n=8,038)		(n=8,326)		(n=8,555)	
Tobacco	12	0.2%	15	0.3%	22	0.3%	33	0.4%	46	0.5%
Alcohol	27	0.5%	26	0.4%	20	0.2%	24	0.3%	39	0.5%
Drugs	102	1.8%	123	2.1%	107	1.3%	119	1.4%	139	1.6%
High School	(n=7,811)		(n=8,486)		(n=10,397)		(n=7,775)		(n=6,604)	
Tobacco	73	0.9%	67	0.8%	98	0.9%	100	1.3%	91	1.4%
Alcohol	67	0.9%	49	0.6%	40	0.4%	48	0.6%	54	0.8%
Drugs	276	3.5%	276	3.3%	343	3.3%	373	4.8%	289	4.4%

- From the 2006/2007 school year to the 2010/2011 school year, drug use caused more suspensions in Pinellas County high schools than Tobacco and Alcohol use combined.
- From 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 school year, the percentage of out of school suspensions due to drugs increased from 3.3% to 4.4% in Pinellas County high schools.

SOURCE: Pinellas County Schools Out of School Suspensions Reports

Figure 9. Pinellas County Schools Incidents of Crime and Violence in 2008/2009



In the 2008/2009 school year, Pinellas County had the following incidents of crime and violence related to substance use or violent crimes: Alcohol- 74; Gang Related-10; Bullying Related- 296; Hate Crime Related- 2; Injury Related- 82; Weapon Related- 166; Firearms Involved- 8; Other Weapons Involved- 158; Drug Related- 642; Marijuana/Hashish- 524; and Other Illicit Drugs-118.

SOURCE: The Florida School Indicators Report.

Last Use Survey Data

LiveFree! in partnership with the Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center(PJAC) and the Juvenile Addiction Receiving Facility (JARF) have been implementing a Last Use Survey asking youth alcohol and prescription drug related questions. The survey began in September 2008 in an effort to better understand youth alcohol use and juvenile crime correlations. The survey tool has been expanded over the years to include additional alcohol related questions and questions pertaining to prescription drug misuse and abuse.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Inconsistencies in number of youth responded to questions are due to survey changes. Above each table you will see the N (number of youth who were asked the questions) and the amount of youth who were not asked the questions if it was not included in the version given.

Table 31. Amount of Youth who have Taken a Last Use Survey by Location

Total N=5,868

	Number	Percent
JARF	374	6.4%
PJAC	5,494	93.6%
Total	5,868	100.0%

Table 32. City of Offense

Total N=5,868

	Number	Percent
Belleair	0	0.0%
Belleair Beach	0	0.0%
Belleair Bluffs	1	0.0%
Belleair Shore	0	0.0%
Clearwater	1,333	22.7%
Dunedin	191	3.3%
Gulfport	6	0.1%
Indian Rocks Beach	2	0.0%
Indian Shores	0	0.0%
Kenneth City	1	0.0%
Largo	686	11.7%
Madeira Beach	1	0.0%
North Redington Beach	0	0.0%
Oldsmar	42	0.7%
Palm Harbor	164	2.8%
Pinellas Park	303	5.2%
Redington Beach	0	0.0%
Redington Shores	0	0.0%
Safety Harbor	14	0.2%
St. Pete Beach	3	0.1%
St. Petersburg	2,359	40.2%
Seminole	233	4.0%
South Pasadena	0	0.0%
Tarpon Springs	92	1.6%
Treasure Island	4	0.1%
Out of County	16	0.3%
Not Applicable	157	2.7%
Missing	260	4.4%
Total	5,868	100.0%

Table 33. City of Residence

Total N= 859

5,009 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
Belleair	0	0.0%
Belleair Beach	0	0.0%
Belleair Bluffs	1	0.1%
Belleair Shore	0	0.0%
Clearwater	154	17.9%
Dunedin	35	4.1%
Gulfport	6	0.7%
Indian Rocks Beach	0	0.0%
Indian Shores	1	0.1%
Kenneth City	5	0.6%
Largo	94	10.9%
Madeira Beach	2	0.2%
North Redington Beach	0	0.0%
Oldsmar	9	1.0%
Palm Harbor	32	3.7%
Pinellas Park	51	5.9%
Redington Beach	0	0.0%
Redington Shores	0	0.0%
Safety Harbor	12	1.4%
St. Pete Beach	2	0.2%
St. Petersburg	331	38.5%
Seminole	41	4.8%
South Pasadena	0	0.0%
Tarpon Springs	5	0.6%
Treasure Island	0	0.0%
Out of County	16	0.3%
Not Applicable	1	0.1%
Missing	32	3.7%
Total	859	100.0%

Table 34. Type of Crime

Total N=5,266 602 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
Alcohol Related	83	1.6%
Other Drug Use Related	438	8.3%
Selling Drugs Related	57	1.1%
Assault or Battery Related	858	16.3%
Theft/ Stolen Property Related	1,138	21.6%
Weapons Related	73	1.4%
Disorderly Conduct Related	495	9.4%
Traffic Related	80	1.5%
Trespassing or Loitering Related	238	4.5%
Resisting Arrest or Obstruction Related	194	3.7%
Runaway	279	5.3%
VOP/Detention Hold Related	782	14.8%
Other	321	6.1%
Not Applicable	207	3.9%
Missing	23	0.4%
Total	5,266	100.0%

Table 26. Last Place Youth Had or Purchased Alcohol

Total N=5,868

	Number	Percent
Bar/Club	94	1.6%
Restaurant	21	0.4%
Gas station/Convenience store	189	3.2%
Friend's house	1,308	22.3%
Party	346	5.9%
Your house	420	7.2%
Other Relative's house	39	0.7%
Outdoors	557	9.5%
School	45	0.8%
Beach	110	1.9%
Never Drank Alcohol	2,652	45.2%
Missing	87	1.5%
Total	5,868	100.0%

Table 36. Past 30-Day Alcohol Use

Total N=5,266

602 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
0 occasions	3,487	66.2%
1-2 occasions	1,109	21.1%
3-5 occasions	69	1.3%
6-9 occasions	40	0.8%
10-19 occasions	403	7.7%
20-39 occasions	141	2.7%
Missing	17	0.3%
Total	5,266	100.0%

Table 27. Lifetime Prescription Drug Use

Total N=3,469

2,399 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
0 occasions	2,798	80.7%
1-2 occasions	260	7.5%
3-5 occasions	162	4.7%
6-9 occasions	59	1.7%
10-19 occasions	54	1.6%
20-39 occasions	43	1.2%
40 or more occasions	71	2.0%
Missing	22	0.6%
Total	3,469	100.0%

Table 28. Lifetime Alcohol and Prescription Drug Use in Combination

Total N=3,469

2,399 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
0 occasions	3,124	90.1%
1-2 occasions	153	4.4%
3-5 occasions	80	2.3%
6-9 occasions	36	1.0%
10-19 occasions	33	1.0%
20-39 occasions	18	0.5%
40 or more occasions	19	0.5%
Missing	6	0.2%
Total	3,469	100

Table 29. Youth Access to Prescription Drugs that were Not Used for Medical Purpose

Total N=3,469

2,399 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
Home	71	2.0%
Internet	3	0.1%
Street	180	5.2%
School	35	1.0%
Party	101	2.9%
Another Person	273	7.9%
Another Relative's house	23	0.7%
Never used	2,770	79.9%
Missing	13	0.4%
Total	3,469	100.0%

Table 30. Last Person Youth Gained Access to Prescription Drugs From for Non-Medical Use

Total N=3,469

2,399 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
A Person sold to me	322	9.3%
A Friend gave to me	188	5.4%
A Stranger gave to me	30	0.9%
A Doctor gave me a prescription	16	0.5%
I took from a Relative's House	20	0.6%
I took from my House	52	1.5%
I Stole them from someone I did not know	13	0.4%
Not applicable	2,777	80.1%
Missing	51	1.5%
Total	3,469	100.0%

Age of First Use

Alcohol: 1,523 youth reported the age they first used alcohol.

Average age of onset: 13.4

Median (numerical value separating the higher half of a sample from the lower half): 14

Mode (the value that occurs most frequently in a data): 14

Marijuana: 2,148 youth reported the age they first use marijuana.

Average age of onset: 13.1

Median (numerical value separating the higher half of a sample from the lower half): 13

Mode (the value that occurs most frequently in a data): 14

Prescription Drugs: 635 youth reported the age they first used prescription drugs for a non-medical purpose.

Average age of onset: 14.1

Median (numerical value separating the higher half of a sample from the lower half): 14

Mode (the value that occurs most frequently in a data): 14

Table 31. Amount of Youth that have had Someone 21 or Older Purchase Alcohol for Them

Total N=5,868

	Number	Percent
No	4,566	77.8%
Yes	1,275	21.7%
Missing	27	0.4%
Total	5,868	100.0%

Table 32. Amount of Youth that have had Someone 21 or Older Purchase Prescription Drugs for Them

Total N=3,469

2,399 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
No	3,216	92.7%
Yes	214	6.2%
Missing	39	1.1%
Total	3,469	100.0%

Table 33. Amount of Youth Who Feel Prescription Drugs are Safer than Street Drugs

Total N=3,469

2,399 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
No	2,851	82.2%
Yes	569	16.4%
Missing	49	1.4%
Total	3,469	100.0%

Table 34. Last Type of Prescription Drug Taken By Youth for Non-Medical Purpose

Total N=3,469

2,399 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
Benzodiazepine (Xanax, Alprazolam, Diazepam etc.)	261	7.5%
Hydrocodone	75	2.2%
Methadone	9	0.3%
Morphine	10	0.3%
Other	66	1.9%
Other Prescription Pain Reliever	48	1.4%
Oxycodone	133	3.8%
Not Applicable	2,673	77.1%
Unknown	194	5.6%
Total	3,469	100.0%

Table 35. Amount of Youth Who Reported Drinking Prior to Their Arrest

Total N=2,399

3,469 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
No	2,324	96.9%
Yes	70	2.9%
Refused	7	0.3%
Total	2,399	100.0%

Table 36. Amount of Youth Who Report They Commit Crimes in Order to Obtain Alcohol or Drugs

Total N=2,399

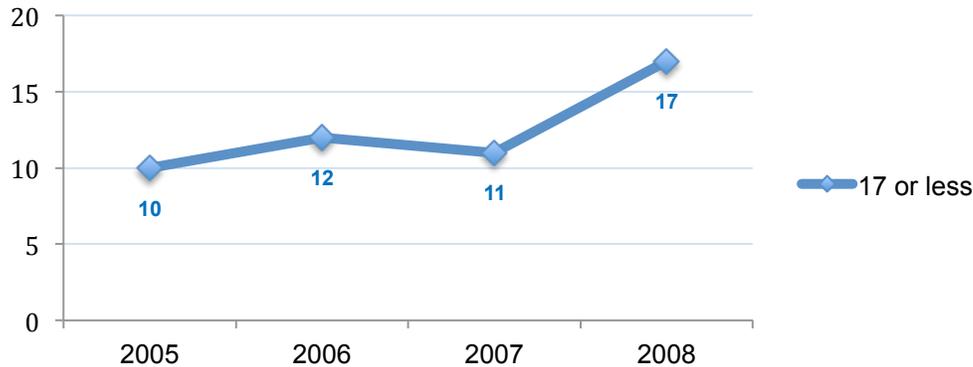
3,469 youth were not asked this question

	Number	Percent
No	2,356	98.2%
Yes	31	1.3%
Refused	12	0.5%
Total	2,399	100.0%

SOURCE: LiveFree! Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Pinellas County, the Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center, and the Juvenile Addiction Receiving Facility

Emergency Room Data for Youth

Figure 10. Youth Alcohol-Related Emergency Department Primary Diagnoses



- From 2005 to 2008, the amount of youth reported admitted to an Emergency Room in Pinellas County for an Alcohol-related reason increased by 70.0%.

SOURCE: The Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA).

Medical Examiners Data for Youth

Important Note: The total number exceeds the number of deaths in Pinellas County due to the high number of multiple drugs present in decedents at the time of death.

Table 37. 2010 Medical Examiner Data from Toxicology Reports for Pinellas County Youth Ages 15-17- Prescription Drugs

Drug	Total Deaths for Indicated Drugs	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug Present at Death	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug the Cause of Death
Alprazolam	3	1	2
Oxycodone	1	1	0
Hydrocodone	2	1	1
Other Benzodiazepine	1	1	0
TOTAL	7	4	3

- In 2010, Pinellas County toxicology reports showed 3 deaths were caused by prescription drugs in the 15-17 year old populations.
- In 2010 in Pinellas County, prescription drugs were the only drug types, including Alcohol, identified in the 15-17 year old population in toxicology reports performed by the Medical Examiner.

SOURCE: The District 6 Medical Examiner's Office.

Four high school-aged youth attended a training and participated in the environmental scan at the Busch Gardens' Howl-O-Scream event. Students completed alcohol observations over the course of the evening, including: the sale process for alcohol; Observing consumption and Speaking with staff about ID Practices.



Treatment Needs for Youth

Table 38. Statistics for County Substance Abuse Needs and Gaps in the Suncoast Region

Circuit	County	Total Children's Need	FY 10-11 Children Served	Gap (All income levels)	Publicly Assisted Tx Gap
6	Pasco	3,180	705	2,475	503
6	Pinellas	5,399	2,721	2,678	(669)
Circuit 6		8,579	3,426	5,153	(166)
12	De Soto	241	190	51	(98)
12	Manatee	2,591	488	2,103	497
12	Sarasota	2,036	588	1,448	186
Circuit 12		4,868	1,266	3,602	584
13	Hillsborough	9,341	5,342	3,999	(1,792)
Circuit 13		9,341	5,342	3,999	(1,792)
20	Charlotte	788	180	608	119
20	Collier	1,989	421	1,568	335
20	Glades	73	1	72	27
20	Hendry	334	51	283	76
20	Lee	3,811	1,396	2,415	52
Circuit 20		6,995	2,049	4,946	609
	SUNCOAST	29,783	12,083	17,700	(765)

Notes:

Publicly Assisted Tx Gap - National Estimates and State Estimates show 38% of service needs meet our criteria for financial eligibility (150% poverty and below).

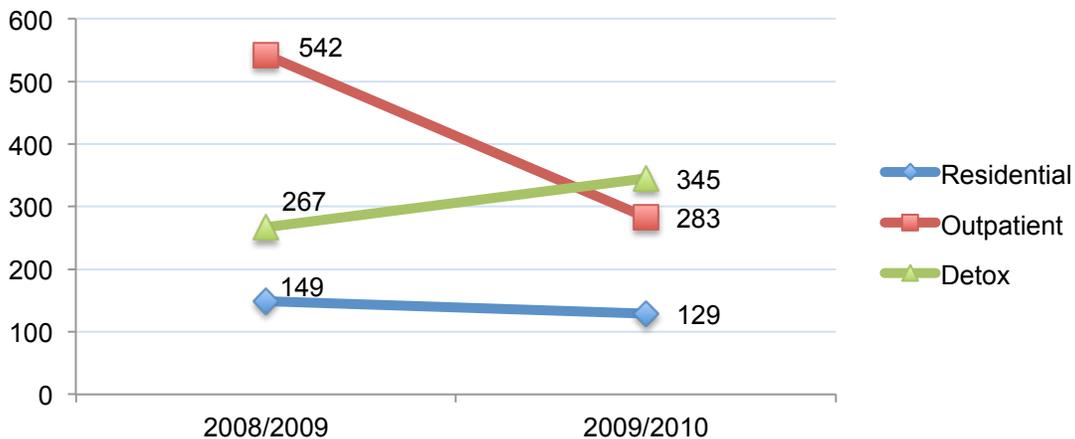
Prevalence based on National Survey on Drug Use and Health criteria of individual meeting 4 or more DSM-IV criteria for abuse/dependence.

FY 10-11 Adults Served figure does not include any private pay provider data. Only DCF, Medicaid and other publicly supported clients are represented

SOURCE: Central Behavioral Florida Health Network

Treatment Data for Youth

Figure 11. Admission to Pinellas County Substance Abuse Treatment Providers for Youth



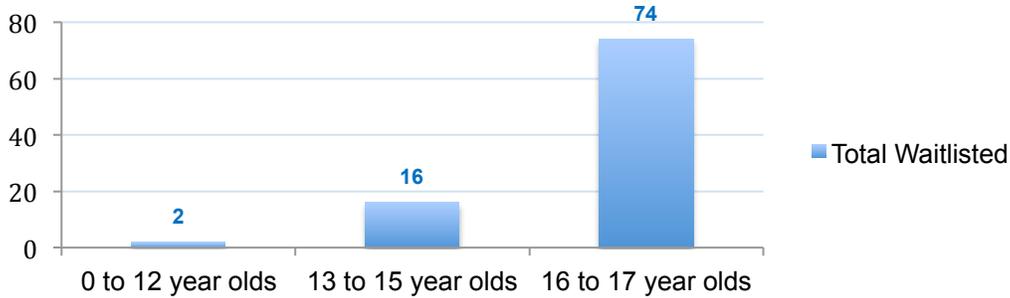
- From 2008/2009 to 2009/2010 Fiscal Years, the number of youth admissions to detox increased an overall 29.2%.

SOURCE: The Central Florida Behavioral Health Network.

Waitlist Data for Substance Abuse Services for Youth

Figure 12. Youth Waitlisted for Substance Abuse Services

In the Fiscal Years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, in Circuits 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties), 12 (DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties) and 13 (Hillsborough County), 92 youth under the age of 18 were waitlisted for substance abuse treatment services.



SOURCE: The Central Florida Behavioral Health Network.

Table 39. Cost of Underage Drinking in Pinellas County in 2007

Category	Cost in thousands
Motor Vehicle Crashes	\$31,684
Drowning	\$6,010
Burns	\$43
Risky Sexual Behaviors	\$14,975
Poisoning	\$5,876
Suicide	\$2,700
Property Crime	\$16,536
Violent Crime	\$80,155
Total	\$161 million

SOURCE: Economic Costs of Underage Drinking in Florida.



LiveFree! Youth at Pinellas Park High School hosted an assembly and lunchtime pledge drive to raise awareness on drinking and driving and have fellow students sign a pledge not to drink and drive.

Section 4: Young Adult Indicators

Overview of Alcohol and Drug Issues in the Young Adult Population

In 2008, at the University of South Florida, St. Petersburg Campus, 68.4% of youth reported past 30-day alcohol use and 14.8% of students reported past 30-day marijuana use. 12.6% of students reported using a prescription drug in the past 12 months.

In the Spring semester of 2008, LiveFree! interns conducted a study at the University of Tampa, which many students commute to from Pinellas County. 300 students were surveyed (54% male) regarding Alcohol and other drug use. 71% of the students reported they drank more now in college than they did in high school. Students were questioned on with whom they first started drinking, and 64.5% reported friends, followed by 15.0% who reported their parents.

In 2010, the Uniform Crime Report indicated there were 8,525 drug and narcotic arrests in Pinellas County. According to the Pinellas County Sheriff Office, there were 2,187 young adults (ages 18-25) with alcohol, drug and narcotic arrests. These arrests do not include other law enforcement agencies in Pinellas County.

In Pinellas County in 2010, in **18-25 year old** population, Alcohol was the cause of 6 deaths and present at the time of death for 20 young adults. Cocaine was the cause of 9 deaths and present at the time of death for 5 young adults. Alprazolam was the cause of 19 deaths and present at the time of death of 9 young adults. Oxycodone was the cause of 22 deaths and present at the time of death of 13 young adults. Methadone was the cause of 13 deaths and present at the time of death of 5 young adults (2010, District 6 Medical Examiner).

In Pinellas County in 2010, in the **26-29 year old** population, Alcohol was the cause of 3 deaths and present at the time of death for 10 young adults. Cocaine was the cause of 2 deaths and present at the time of death for 3 young adults. Alprazolam was the cause of 7 deaths and present at the time of death of 8 young adults. Oxycodone was the cause of 16 deaths and present at the time of death of 7 young adults. Methadone was the cause of 4 deaths and present at the time of death of 4 young adults (2010, District 6 Medical Examiner).

In 2008 in Pinellas County, 33 young adults aged 18-20 were admitted to Emergency Rooms for an Alcohol-Related incident, 91 young adults aged 21-24 were admitted to Emergency Rooms for an Alcohol-Related incident and 101 young adults aged 25-29 were admitted to Emergency Rooms for an Alcohol-Related incident (Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration).

In the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 fiscal years, in Circuits 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties), 12 (DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties) and 13 (Hillsborough County) 330 young adults ages 18-24 were waitlisted for substance abuse treatment services, (Central Florida Behavioral Health Network).

Note: It is difficult to capture prevalence data on young adults not attending college, as there is not easy access to a large group out of the school environment. LiveFree! plans to work with community agencies to identify avenues for collecting more information on this age group.

Young Adult Prevalence Rates

There are a number of higher education institutions in Pinellas County with large student body populations. To name a few, at St. Petersburg College there were 16,265 students enrolled from ages 19 to 24 in 2009-10. Eckerd College has a student body of 2,293 enrollees. The University of South Florida at St. Petersburg had 1,847 undergraduate students enrolled in 2009. The University of South Florida at Tampa, the main campus, had 17,627 undergraduate students in 2009. Students from Pinellas County commute to the University of South Florida Tampa campus.

University of South Florida, St. Petersburg- ACHA data

The ACHA-National College Health Assessment II (ACHA-NCHA II) is a national research survey organized by the American College Health Association (ACHA) to assist college health service providers, health educators, counselors, and administrators in collecting data about their students' habits, behaviors, and perceptions on the most prevalent health topics.

The following tables highlights results of the ACHA-NCHA II Fall 2008 survey for the University of South Florida St. Petersburg and for the ACHA-NCHA II Fall 2008 Reference Group. The USF St. Petersburg findings are based on 465 respondents with an overall response proportion of 16.8%. The Reference Group findings are based on 26,685 respondents with an overall response proportion of 27.4%

Table 40. Alcohol Use

	Male		Female		Total	
	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.
Never used	20.3%	22.9%	23.3%	23.1%	22.2%	23.1%
Used, but not in the last 30 days	11.3%	12.3%	16.5%	14.5%	14.8%	13.8%
Used 1-9 days	51.9%	46.2%	43.8%	50.4%	46.5%	49.0%
Used 10-29 days	13.5%	17.1%	15.2%	11.5%	14.8%	13.2%
Used all 30 days	3.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.9%
<i>Any use within the last 30 days</i>	68.4%	64.8%	60.2%	62.4%	63.0%	63.1%

Table 41. Drinking and Driving- Percent of College Students who Reported Driving after Having...

	USFSP	Reference Group
5 or more drinks in the last 30 days*	4.2%	3.5%
Any alcohol in the last 30 days*	39.7%	25.6%

*Students responding "N/A, don't drive" and "N/A don't drink" were excluded from the analysis

Table 42. Reported Number of Times College Students Consumed Five or More Drinks in a Sitting within the Last Two Weeks

	Male		Female		Total	
	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.
N/A don't drink	25.0%	27.2%	27.6%	26.4%	26.5%	26.6%
None	41.2%	34.8%	44.0%	47.8%	42.9%	43.9%
1-2 times	17.6%	26.6%	21.7%	20.9%	20.9%	22.7%
3-5 times	10.3%	6.6%	3.7%	3.5%	5.8%	4.4%
6 or more times	5.9%	4.8%	3.1%	1.4%	3.9%	2.4%

Table 43. Behavior when “Partying” or Socializing

The percent of college students who reported doing the following *most of the time* or *always* when they “partied” or socialized during the last 12 months:*

	Male		Female		Total	
	USFPS	Ref.Grp	USFSP	Ref.Grp	USFSP	Ref.Grp
Alternating non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages	24.3%	20.8%	33.6%	31.1%	30.4%	27.9%
Avoid drinking games	47.1%	34.1%	58.1%	45.3%	54.3%	41.8%
Choose to not drink alcohol	28.6%	21.6%	32.9%	30.2%	31.2%	27.6%
Determine in advance not to exceed a set number of drinks	45.1%	32.0%	45.9%	43.0%	45.1%	39.6%
Eat before and/or during drinking	64.7%	72.8%	82.4%	79.4%	76.4%	77.3%
Have a friend let you know when you have had enough	31.7%	25.2%	42.5%	41.3%	39.0%	36.3%
Keep track of how many drinks being consumed	67.6%	57.7%	72.8%	71.2%	71.0%	66.9%
Pace drinks to one or fewer an hour	29.4%	18.8%	42.6%	35.7%	38.1%	30.5%
Stay with the same group of friends the entire time drinking	84.2%	75.2%	90.0%	88.8%	88.1%	84.4%
Stick with only one kind of alcohol when drinking	58.8%	45.0%	64.3%	54.9%	62.8%	51.8%
Use a designated driver	72.8%	78.5%	84.8%	87.8%	80.5%	84.9%
<i>Reported one or more of the above</i>	95.3%	96.6%	99.2%	98.4%	97.8%	97.8%

*Students responding “N/A don’t drink” were excluded from this analysis

Table 44. Consequences of Drinking

College students who drank alcohol reported the following consequences occurring in the last 12 months as a result of their own drinking:*

	Male		Female		Total	
	USFPS	Ref.Grp	USFSP	Ref.Grp	USFSP	Ref.Grp
Did something you later regretted	35.4%	34.3%	30.4%	33.4%	31.4%	33.7%
Forgot where you were or what you did	29.0%	31.7%	27.8%	28.1%	27.8%	29.2%
Got in trouble with the police	5.1%	6.6%	1.7%	3.5%	2.7%	4.5%
Had sex with someone without giving your consent	2.0%	1.7%	0.9%	2.1%	1.2%	2.0%
Had sex with someone without getting their consent	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%
Had unprotected sex	20.0%	17.2%	17.4%	14.0%	18.5%	15.1%
Physically injured yourself	16.2%	17.5%	14.3%	14.5%	14.7%	15.4%
Physically injured another person	1.0%	4.2%	0.9%	1.5%	0.9%	2.4%
Seriously considered suicide	6.1%	2.0%	3.1%	1.4%	3.9%	1.6%
<i>Reported one or more of the above</i>	53.0%	52.0%	47.4%	48.1%	49.0%	49.4%

*Students responding “N/A, don’t drink” were exclude from this analysis

Table 45. Prescription Drug Use

Percent of college students who reported using prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them within the last 12 months:

	Male		Female		Total	
	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.
Antidepressants	2.2%	2.6%	4.0%	3.3%	3.5%	3.1%
Erectile dysfunction drugs	3.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%
Pain killers	9.6%	9.4%	10.8%	8.2%	10.6%	8.6%
Sedatives	6.7%	4.5%	5.6%	4.2%	6.3%	4.4%
Stimulants	4.4%	6.4%	3.4%	5.2%	3.9%	5.6%
<i>Used 1 or more of the above</i>	12.6%	13.9%	16.7%	13.2%	15.8%	13.5%

Table 46. Cigarette Use

	Male		Female		Total	
	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.
Never used	51.1%	63.7%	59.1%	67.9%	56.2%	66.7%
Used, but not in the last 30 days	23.7%	16.5%	18.0%	16.9%	19.7%	16.7%
Used 1-9 days	10.4%	10.2%	7.4%	8.2%	8.6%	8.8%
Used 10-29 days	3.0%	3.8%	3.1%	2.4%	3.0%	2.9%
Used all 30 days	11.9%	5.8%	12.4%	4.6%	12.5%	5.0%
<i>Any use within the last 30 days</i>	25.2%	19.8%	22.9%	15.2%	24.2%	16.6%

Table 47. Marijuana Use

	Male		Female		Total	
	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.
Never used	65.2%	62.8%	65.9%	69.0%	65.4%	67.1%
Used, but not in the last 30 days	20.0%	18.2%	21.7%	18.6%	21.4%	18.4%
Used 1-9 days	7.4%	10.9%	6.2%	9.0%	6.5%	9.6%
Used 10-29 days	4.4%	4.9%	4.0%	2.5%	4.3%	3.3%
Used all 30 days	3.0%	3.2%	2.2%	0.9%	2.4%	1.7%
<i>Any use within the last 30 days</i>	14.8%	19.0%	12.4%	12.4%	13.2%	14.5%

Table 48. All Other Drugs Use Combined*

	Male		Female		Total	
	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.	USFSP	Ref.Grp.
Never used	47.1%	53.5%	63.2%	70.7%	58.2%	65.4%
Used, but not in the last 30 days	23.5%	24.1%	22.6%	19.0%	23.1%	20.6%
Used 1-9 days	18.4%	16.4%	11.1%	7.9%	13.4%	10.6%
Used 10-29 days	7.4%	3.3%	2.2%	1.6%	3.7%	2.1%
Used all 30 days	3.7%	2.7%	0.9	0.8%	1.7%	1.4%
<i>Any use within the last 30 days</i>	29.4%	22.5%	14.2%	10.3%	18.8%	14.1%

- Includes cigars, smokeless tobacco, cocaine, methamphetamine, other amphetamines, sedatives, hallucinogens, anabolic steroids, opiates, inhalants, MDMA, other club drugs, other illegal drugs. (Excludes alcohol, cigarettes, tobacco from a water pipe, and marijuana).

University of South Florida

The University of South Florida School of Mass Communications Advanced Public Relations students completed a research project for LiveFree! in the spring semester of 2008. Students conducted a survey on campus asking 300 students (54% male) questions related to alcohol and drug use. The following graphs provide a snapshot of their findings:

Figure 13. Did you drink alcohol while in middle or high school?

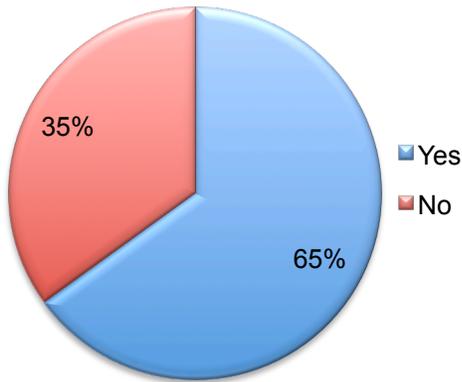


Figure 14. Did you use drugs while in middle or high school?

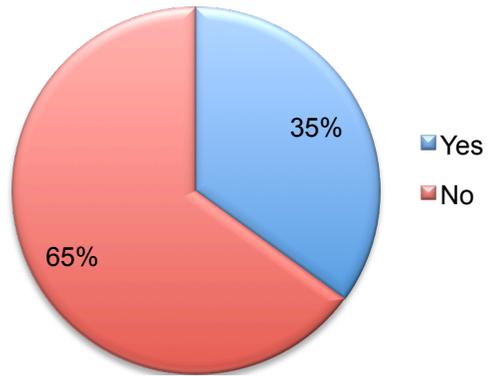


Figure 15. With whom did you first start drinking alcohol?

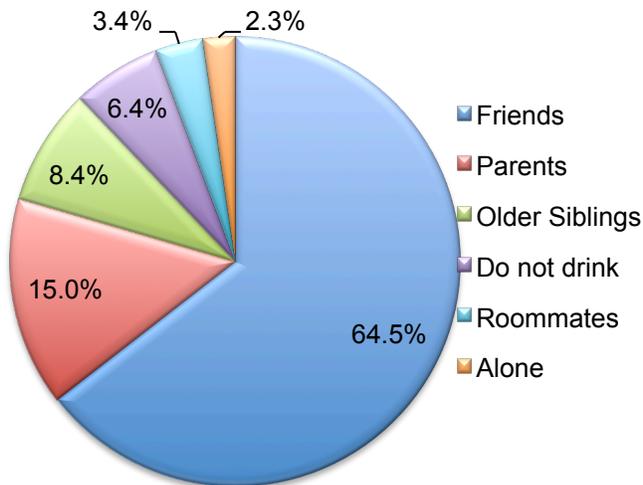
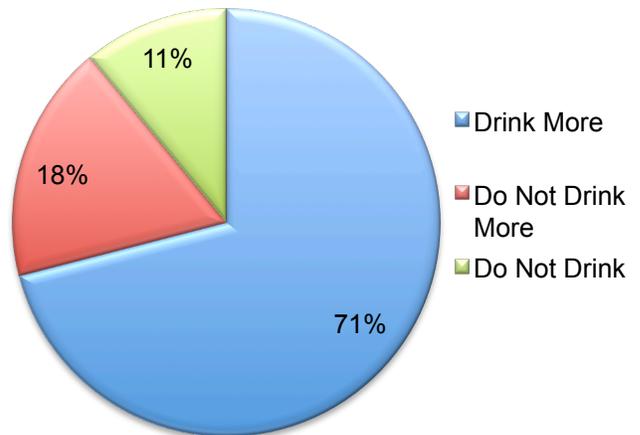


Figure 16. Do you drink more in college than you did in high school?



Pinellas County Sheriff's Office Arrest Data

There were a total of 1,328 Young Adults (aged 18 – 25) arrested for drug, alcohol or tobacco charges by Pinellas County Sheriff's Office deputies from **February 1, 2011 to March 19, 2012**. The table below shows all drug, alcohol, and tobacco charges by age.

Table 49. Young Adult Drug Charges

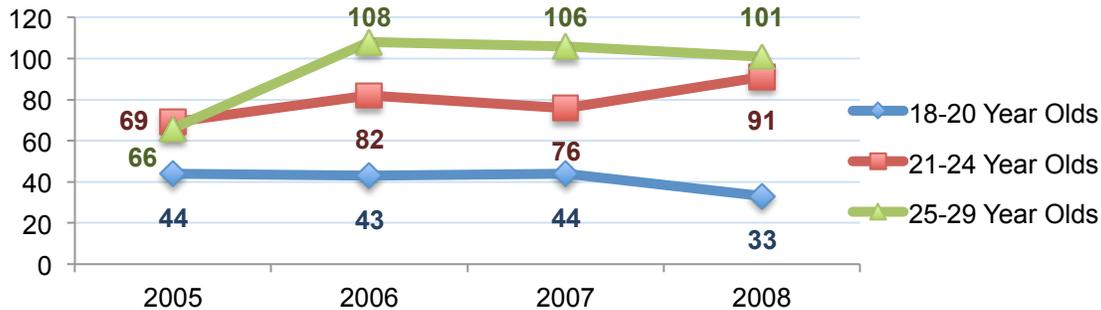
CHARGE DESCRIPTION	YOUNG ADULT
CONSPIRACY - TRAFFIC DRUGS	5
CONTR SUB POSS/SELL/MAN/DEL	9
CONTRIBUTE TO DELINQ OF MINOR	16
COUNTERFEIT CNTRLD SUBST	6
DISORDERLY INTOXICATION	89
DISPENSE PRESC W/O LICENSE	1
DOCTOR SHOPPING	9
DRIVING UND THE INFLUENCE	188
DUI - MANSLAUGHTER	1
DUI-DAMAGE TO PERSON/PROPERTY	15
INHALE/POSS HARMFUL CHEM	1
INTRO CNTRBND STATE CORR INST	1
INTRO CONTRABAND CNTY JAIL	11
OBT CONTR SUB FRAUD/FORG	50
OPEN CONTAINER ORDINANCE	7
OPEN HOUSE PARTY	22
POSS ALCOHOL BEV UND 21	36
POSS CERTAIN DRUGS W/O PRESC UNLAWFUL	21
POSS CONTR SUB/1000' OF SCHOOL	5
POSS CONTR SUB/1000' OF CHURCH	17
POSS CONTR SUB/1000' OF STORE	7
POSS CONTROLL SUB	1,059
POSS DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	316
POSS NEW/LEGEND DRUG W/O PRESC	5
POSS W/INTENT TO SELL CONTROLL SUB	45
POSS/SALE OF CONTROLL SUB	4
REFUSAL SUBMIT TO TEST-INTOX	3
REFUSE SUBMIT BLOODWORK-INTOX	1
SALE OF CONTR SUB WITHIN 1000' OF CHURCH	22
SALE OF CONTR SUB WITHIN 1000' OF STORE	4
SALE OF CONTROLL SUB	149
SELL/MAN/DEL/POSS CONT SUBS W/INTENT TO SELL/MAN/DEL	4
TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS	58
Grand Total	2,187

- The majority of young adult alcohol and drug charges were controlled substance related, followed by paraphernalia related.

SOURCE: Pinellas County Sheriff Office.

Emergency Room Data for Young Adults

Figure 17. Young Adults Alcohol-Related Emergency Department Primary Diagnoses



- From 2007 to 2008 in Pinellas County, the amount of young adults ages 21-24 who were admitted to an Emergency Room for Alcohol-related diagnoses increased, where 18-20 and 25-29 year olds displayed decreases.

SOURCE: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA).

Medical Examiner Data for Young Adults

Important Note: The total number exceeds the number of deaths in Pinellas County due to the high number of multiple drugs present in decedents at the time of death.

Table 50. 2010 Medical Examiner Data from Toxicology Reports for Pinellas County Young Adults

Drug	Total Deaths for Indicated Drugs	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug Present at Death Ages 18-25	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug the Cause of Death Ages 18-25	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug Present at Death Ages 26-29	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug the Cause of Death Ages 26-29
Alcohol	39	20	6	10	3
Amphetamines	8	4	0	3	1
Inhalants	2	0	1	0	1
Cannabis	8	7	0	1	0
Cocaine	19	5	9	3	2
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13	7	0	3	3
TOTAL	89	43	16	20	10

- In 2010 in Pinellas County, Alcohol was identified as present or the cause of death in 39 young adults ages 18-29 in toxicology reports performed by the Medical Examiner.
- In 2010 in Pinellas County, Cocaine was identified as present or the cause of death in 19 young adults ages 18-29 in toxicology reports performed by the Medical Examiner.

Table 51. 2010 Medical Examiner Data from Toxicology Reports for Pinellas County Young Adults- Prescription Drugs

Drug	Total Tracked Drugs Identified at Time of Death	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug Present at Death Ages 18-25	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug the Cause of Death Ages 18-25	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug Present at Death Ages 26-29	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug the Cause of Death Ages 26-29
Alprazolam	43	9	19	8	7
Diazepam	17	6	6	2	3
Other Benzodiazepine	53	21	14	14	4
Oxycodone	58	13	22	7	16
Hydrocodone	13	4	2	3	4
Methadone	26	5	13	4	4
Morphine	2	1	0	1	0
Propoxyphene	3	3	0	0	0
Other Opioids	14	3	1	8	2
TOTAL	229	65	77	47	40

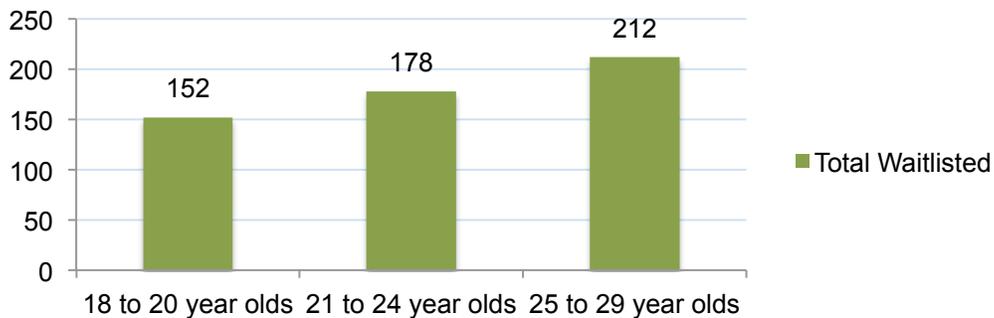
- In Pinellas County for 2010, Oxycodone was present or caused 58 deaths in the young adult population, which was more than any other prescription drug “tracked” by the Medical Examiner Office in toxicology reports.

SOURCE: The District 6 Medical Examiner’s Office.

Waitlist Data for Substance Abuse Services for Young Adults

Figure 18. Young Adults Waitlisted for Substance Abuse Services

In the Fiscal years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, in Circuits 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties), 12 (DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties) and 13 (Hillsborough County), 542 young adults ages 18 to 29 were waitlisted for substance abuse treatment services.



SOURCE: The Central Florida Behavioral Health Network.

Section 5: Adult Indicators

Overview of Alcohol and Drug Related Issues in Pinellas County Adults

According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey System, in 2010 in Pinellas County, 60.0% of adults reported having a drink within the past 30-days, compared to 55.3% statewide. In 2010, 4.9% of Pinellas County adults reported they were Heavy Drinkers (adult men who have more than two drinks daily and adult females who have more than one drink daily). In 2010, 16.9% of Pinellas County adults reported they were Binge Drinkers, meaning they had five or more drinks in on one occasion. In 2010, 20.3% of Pinellas County adults report current smoking, compared to 17.1% statewide. In 2009, there were 79,596,750 packs of Cigarettes sold in Pinellas County, (Department of Business and Professional Regulation).

In 2010, there were 2,598 DUI arrests in Pinellas County.

In Pinellas County in 2010, in the 30-59 year old population, Alcohol was the cause of 49 deaths and was present at the time of death for 131 adults. Cocaine was the cause of 44 deaths and was present at the time of death for 33 adults. Alprazolam was the cause of 66 deaths and was present at the time of death of 47 adults. Oxycodone was the cause of 124 deaths and was present at the time of death of 47 adults. Methadone was the cause of 49 deaths and was present at the time of death of 14 adults (2010, District 6 Medical Examiner).

The Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA) reported that in 2008, there were 180 alcohol-related admissions for adults ages 30-39, 381 Alcohol-related admissions for adults ages 40-49 and 269 alcohol-related admissions for adults ages 50-59 to Pinellas County Emergency Rooms. **In Pinellas County in 2008, roughly 2.3 adults were admitted per day to Pinellas County Emergency Rooms.**

In 2008 in Pinellas County, 1,186 adults were admitted to Detox services, 714 adults were admitted to residential services and 580 adults were admitted to outpatient services at Pinellas County Substance Abuse Treatment Providers. In the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 fiscal years, in Circuits 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties), 12 (DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties) and 13 (Hillsborough County), 647 adults ages 25-49 were waitlisted for substance abuse treatment services (Central Florida Behavioral Health Network).

In the 2010/2011 Fiscal Year, 68,010 Pinellas County adults reported having substance abuse or dependency, yet only 7,666 adults received treatment. That is a gap in treatment of 60,344 Pinellas County Adults, (Central Florida Behavioral Health Network).

According to the National Center for Chronic Diseases Prevention and Health Promotion, "Nationwide, new estimates show that binge drinking is a bigger problem than previously thought. More than 38 million US adults binge drink, about 4 times a month, and the largest number of drinks per binge is on average 8. This behavior greatly increases the chances of getting hurt or hurting others due to car crashes, violence, and suicide. Drinking too much, including binge drinking, causes 80,000 deaths in the US each year and in 2006 cost the economy \$223.5 billion. Binge drinking is a problem in all states, even in states with fewer binge drinkers, because they are bingeing more often and in larger amounts."

Adult Prevalence Rates

Table 52. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data

	Pinellas County				Florida Statewide			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alcohol and Tobacco								
Adults who have had at least 1 drink of alcohol within the past 30 days	56.3%	61.2%	56.0%	60.0%	54.4%	51.3%	51.3%	55.3%
Heavy Drinkers (adult men having more than two drinks daily, and adult women having more than one drink daily)	6.1%	5.8%	8.8%	4.9%	6.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
Binge Drinkers (adults having five or more drinks on one occasion) within the past 30 days	10.1%	12.3%	19.4%	16.9%	14.2%	13.0%	13.3%	13.7%
Current Smoking (adults reporting having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke)	17.7%	22.6%	22.2%	20.3%	19.3%	17.5%	17.1%	17.1%

- Data indicate that more adults in Pinellas County consumed Alcohol within the past 30-days from 2006 to 2010 compared to State of Florida averages.
- Data indicate that more adults in Pinellas County are current smokers in 2010 compared to State of Florida averages.

SOURCE: National Center for Disease Control's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data and SMART: Selected Metropolitan/Metropolitan Area Risk Trends (www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm).

Table 53. Cessation Indicators for Pinellas County and the State of Florida

	Pinellas County	State of Florida
Total cigarette packages sold (2009)	79,596,750	1,220,342,507
Per capita cigarette consumption: 18 and over (2009)	2095.46	1663.88
Total retail tobacco dealer licenses issued as of November 2009	1,475	28,181
Percentage of adults who are current cigarette smokers (2007)	18.0%	19.3%
Percentage of mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy (2008)	9.3%	6.8%
Percentage of adults who attempted to quit (2007)	43.6%	53.2%

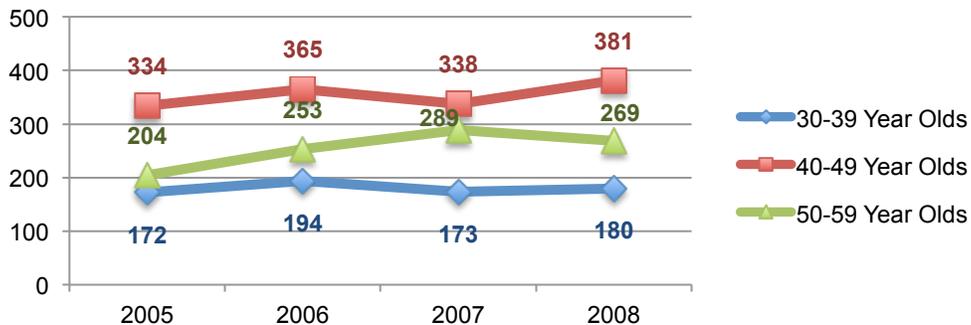
Table 54. Rates of Tobacco-Related Chronic Disease

	Pinellas County	State of Florida
Hospitalizations from chronic lower respiratory disease (including asthma), rolling 3-year rate per 100,000 (2006-2008)	439.2	393.5
Hospitalizations from stroke, rolling 3-year rate per 100,000 (2006-2008)	432.5	373.6
Age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer, rolling 3-year rate (2006-2008)	52.3	47.7
Percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes (2010)	11.3%	10.4%
Age-adjusted coronary heart disease death rate, rolling 3-year rate (2006-2008)	115.8	116.2
<i>Lower rates are more desirable.</i>		

SOURCES: Florida Bureau of Tobacco Prevention Program County Data Profile: Pinellas January 2010, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, and Florida Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Data Analysis.

Emergency Room Data for Adults

Figure 19. Adult Alcohol-Related Emergency Department Primary Diagnoses



- From 2007 to 2008 in Pinellas County, the 40-49 year old population Alcohol-related emergency room visits increased an overall by 12.7%.

SOURCE: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA).

Medical Examiner Data for Adults

Important Note: The total number exceeds the number of deaths in Pinellas County due to the high number of multiple drugs present in decedents at the time of death.

Table 55. 2010 Medical Examiner Data from Toxicology Reports for Pinellas County Adults

Drug	Total Tracked Drugs Identified at Time of Death	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug Present at Death Ages 30-59	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug the Cause of Death Ages 30-59
Alcohol	180	131	49
Amphetamines	12	10	2
Inhalants	3	0	3
Cannabis	8	8	0
Cocaine	77	33	44
Heroin	3	0	3
Other	55	54	1
TOTAL	338	236	102

- In 2010 in Pinellas County, Alcohol was identified as present or the cause of death in 180 adults in toxicology reports performed by the Medical Examiner.
- In 2010 in Pinellas County, Cocaine was identified as present or the cause of death in 77 adults in toxicology reports performed by the Medical Examiner.

Table 56. 2010 Medical Examiner Data from Toxicology Reports for Pinellas County Adults- Prescription Drugs

Drug	Total Tracked Drugs Identified at Time of Death	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug Present at Death Ages 30-59	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug the Cause of Death Ages 30-59
Alprazolam	113	47	66
Diazepam	79	29	50
Other Benzodiazepine	246	167	79
Oxycodone	171	47	124
Hydrocodone	68	47	21
Methadone	63	14	49
Morphine	44	22	22
Propoxyphene	6	6	0
Other Opioids	59	36	23
TOTAL	849	415	434

- In Pinellas County in 2010, Oxycodone was present or caused 171 deaths in the adult population, more than any other “tracked” Opioid by the Medical Examiner Office in toxicology reports.

SOURCE: District 6 Medical Examiner's Office.

Table 57. Statistics for County Substance Abuse Needs and Gaps in the Suncoast Region

Circuit	County	Prevalence of Abuse or Dependence 18-24	Prevalence of Abuse or Dependence 25 and Up	Total Adult Need	FY 10-11 Adults Served	Total Gap (All income levels)	Publicly Assisted Tx Gap
6	Pasco	5,865	28,018	33,883	2,548	31,335	10,328
6	Pinellas	12,021	55,989	68,010	7,666	60,344	18,178
Circuit 6	Circuit 6	17,886	84,007	101,893	10,214	91,679	28,505
12	De Soto	667	2,008	2,675	808	1,867	209
12	Manatee	4,108	19,588	23,696	2,755	20,941	6,249
12	Sarasota	3,998	23,781	27,779	2,695	25,084	7,861
Circuit 12	Circuit 12	8,773	45,377	54,150	6,258	47,892	14,319
13	Hillsborough	23,179	70,062	93,241	5,591	87,650	29,841
Circuit 13	Circuit 13	23,179	70,062	93,241	5,591	87,650	29,841
20	Charlotte	1,549	10,155	11,704	1,066	10,638	3,382
20	Collier	3,966	19,643	23,609	1,380	22,229	7,591
20	Glades	182	784	966	8	958	359
20	Hendry	767	2,181	2,948	441	2,507	679
20	Lee	8,541	37,454	45,995	4,196	41,799	13,282
Circuit 20	Circuit 20	23,179	70,062	93,241	7,091	86,150	28,341
	Suncoast	73,017	269,508	342,525	29,154	313,371	101,006

SOURCE: Central Behavioral Florida Health Network

Notes:

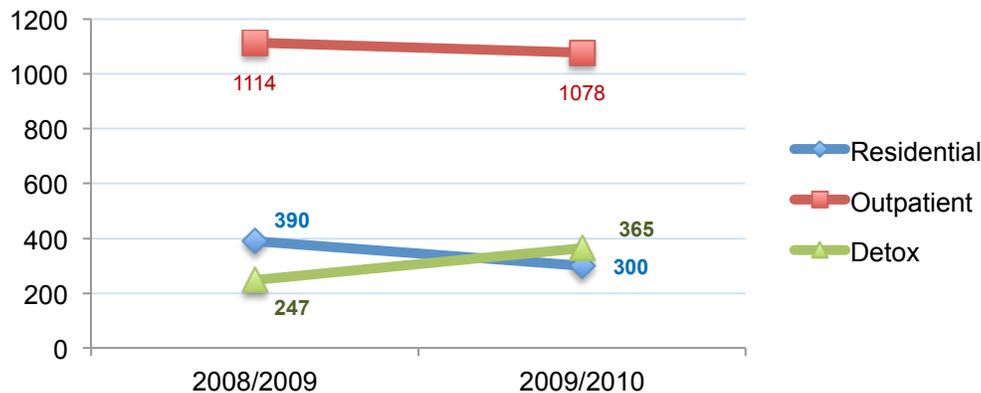
Publicly Assisted Tx Gap - National Estimates and State Estimates show 38% of service needs meet our criteria for financial eligibility (150% poverty and below).

Prevalence based on National Survey on Drug Use and Health criteria of individual meeting 4 or more DSM-IV criteria for abuse/dependence.

FY 10-11 Adults Served figure does not include any private pay provider data. Only DCF, Medicaid and other publicly supported clients are represented.

Treatment Data

Figure 20. Admission to Pinellas County Substance Abuse Treatment Providers for Adults (includes ages 18 and up)

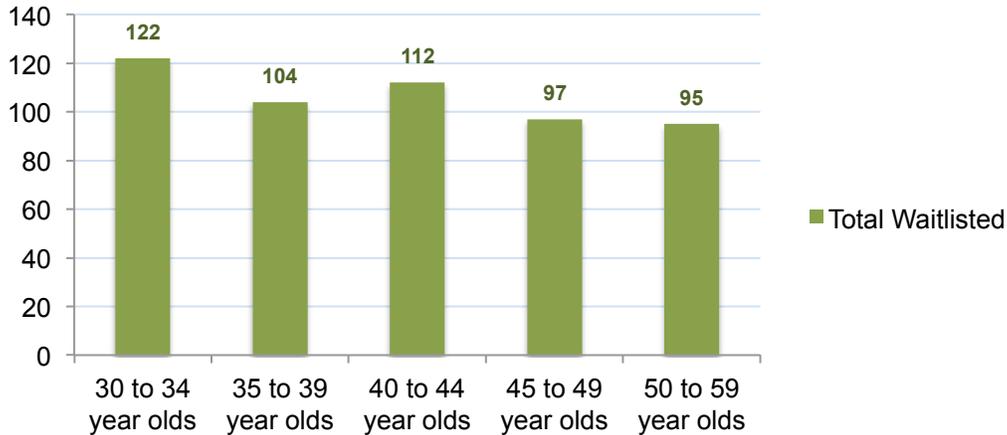


- From the 2008/2009 to 2009/2010 Fiscal Year, the number of adult admissions to detox increased by an overall 47.8%.

Waitlist Data for Substance Abuse Services

In the Fiscal Years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, in Circuits 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties), 12 (DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties) and 13 (Hillsborough County), 530 adults ages 30 to 59 were waitlisted for substance abuse treatment services.

Figure 21. Adults Waitlisted for Substance Abuse Services



SOURCE: Central Florida Behavioral Health Network.



Excellence Awards

Investing in Community & Prevention

*LiveFree! Excellence Awards were given to 30 youth and adults at Cheddar's Casual Cafe in Clearwater, July 22, 2011 as the coalition and Operation PAR, Inc. hosted **An Evening of Excellence! Celebrating Our Youth**. The evening honored the coalition's youth leaders and their families. LiveFree! Chair Daphne Miller welcomed attendees and extended an invitation to all to join the coalition and strengthen our community together.*

Section 6: Older Adult Indicators

Overview of Alcohol and Drug Related Issues in Pinellas County Older Adults

According to the Florida Department of Elder Affairs in 2009 in Pinellas County, there were roughly 396,523 elder adults ages 60 plus, representing 28.5% of the total population. 120,352 (30.4%) of adults over the age of 60 had at least one type of disability. 33,154 elder adults lived below the poverty guideline. Among elder adults ages 65 plus, 47,988 persons were medically underserved.

According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey System, in 2007 in Pinellas County, 4.8% of elder adults reported heavy or binge drinking.

Prescription Drug Abuse is a growing concern in the older adult population nationwide. According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) “persons 65 years of age and above comprise only 13 percent of the population, yet account for approximately one-third of all medications prescribed in the United States. Older patients are more likely to be prescribed long-term and multiple prescriptions, which could lead to unintentional misuse. The elderly also are at risk for prescription drug abuse, in which they intentionally take medications that are not medically necessary.”

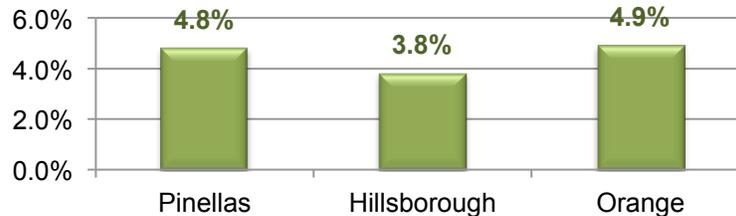
In Pinellas County in 2010, among the 60 years of age or more population, Alcohol was the cause of 4 deaths and present at the time of death for 29 older adults. Cocaine was present at the time of death for 2 older adults. Alprazolam was the cause of 7 deaths and present at the time of death of 4 adults. Oxycodone was the cause of 9 deaths and present at the time of death of 5 adults. Methadone was the cause of 2 deaths in older adults (2010, District 6 Medical Examiner).

The Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA) reported that in 2008, there were 281 alcohol-related admissions for older adults to Pinellas County Emergency Rooms.

In the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 fiscal years, in Circuits 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties), 12 (DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties) and 13 (Hillsborough County), 115 older adults ages 50 plus were waitlisted for substance abuse treatment services (Central Florida Behavioral Health Network).

Older Adults Prevalence Rates

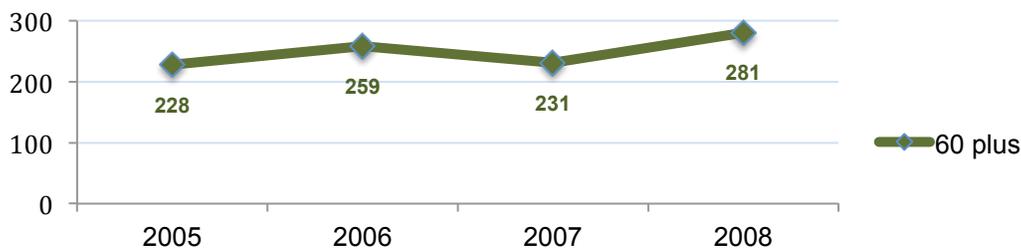
Figure 22. Percentage of Older Adults who Engage in Heavy or Binge Drinking in 2007



SOURCE: Florida Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System.

Emergency Room Data for Older Adults

Figure 23. Older Adult Alcohol-Related Emergency Department Primary Diagnoses



- From 2007 to 2008 in Pinellas County, the amount of older adults admitted to the emergency room for an Alcohol-related diagnosis increased an overall 21.6%.

SOURCE: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA).

Medical Examiners Data for Older Adults

Important Note: The total number exceeds the number of deaths in Pinellas County due to the high number of multiple drugs present in decedents at the time of death.

Table 58. 2010 Medical Examiner Data from Toxicology Reports for Pinellas County Older Adults

Drug	Total Tracked Drugs Identified at Time of Death	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug Present at Death Ages 60 plus	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug the Cause of Death Ages 60 plus
Alcohol	33	29	4
Amphetamines	1	1	0
Inhalants	0	0	0
Cannabis	0	0	0
Cocaine	2	2	0
Heroin	0	0	0
Other	7	7	0
TOTAL	43	39	4

- In 2010 in Pinellas County, alcohol was identified as present or the cause of death in 33 older adults in toxicology reports performed by the Medical Examiner.

Table 59. 2010 Medical Examiner Data from Toxicology Reports for Pinellas County Older Adults- Prescription Drugs

Drug	Total Tracked Drugs Identified at Time of Death	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug Present at Death Ages 60 plus	Number of Decedents Identified with Tracked Drug the Cause of Death Ages 60 plus
Alprazolam	11	4	7
Diazepam	10	6	4
Other Benzodiazepine	44	36	8
Oxycodone	14	5	9
Hydrocodone	15	11	4
Methadone	2	0	2
Morphine	7	4	3
Propoxyphene	2	0	2
Other Opioids	14	12	2
TOTAL	119	78	41

- In Pinellas County in 2010, "tracked" Benzodiazepines were identified as present or caused 65 deaths in the older adult population in toxicology reports performed by the Medical Examiner.
- In Pinellas County in 2010, "tracked" opioids were identified as present or caused 54 deaths in the older adult population in toxicology reports performed by the Medical Examiner.

SOURCE: District 6 Medical Examiner's Office.

Waitlist Data for Substance Abuse Services for Older Adults

In the Fiscal years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, in Circuits 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties), 12 (DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties) and 13 (Hillsborough County), 20 older adults age 60 plus were waitlisted for substance abuse treatment services.

Section 7: All Ages Indicators

Overview of Alcohol and Drug Related Issues in Pinellas County for All Ages

The use of illicit drugs among Americans increased between 2008 and 2010, according to a national survey conducted by SAMHSA. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) shows that 22.6 million Americans age 12 or older (8.9 percent of the population) were current illicit drug users. The rate of use in 2010 was similar to the rate in 2009 (8.7 percent), but remained above the 2008 rate (8.0 percent).

Nationwide in 2009, 51.9% of persons ages 12 or older report using alcohol in the past month, 23.7% report binge drinking in the past month and 6.8% reported heavy drinking in the past month. Nationally in 2009, 23.3% of persons 12 year of age or older reporting smoking cigarettes in the past month and 8.7% reported using illicit drugs.

During 2010, the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) indicated 50,952 arrests occurred in Pinellas County. Among those, 44,815 (88.0%) were adults and 6,137 (12.0%) were juveniles. There were 2,598 DUI arrests in Pinellas County and 8,525 drug/narcotic arrests. **Roughly in 2010 Pinellas County, there were 7 DUI arrests a day and 1 drug or narcotic arrest every hour.**

In 2010 there were 1,198 motor vehicle alcohol-related crashes, 699 motor vehicle alcohol-related injuries and 42 motor vehicles alcohol-related fatalities in Pinellas County.

In 2010, 1,510 tracked drugs were identified by the Medical Examiner in toxicology Reports for District 6, which consists of Pinellas and Pasco Counties (multiple drugs may be present in one case). Alcohol and Cocaine showed slight decreases, whereas Hydrocodone, Oxycodone, Methadone, Alprazolam showed increases.

In Pinellas County, there were 249 deaths in 2010 where a tracked prescription drug was the cause of death from an accidental manner, which is **roughly 20 deaths a month in Pinellas County** due to prescription drugs.

In 2010, the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office has 371 arrests/charges for "doctor shopping"- a term used to describe a doctor's office, clinic or pharmacy that is prescribing or dispensing powerful narcotics inappropriately or for non-medical reasons.

In 2008, there were 2,831 individuals admitted to Pinellas County Emergency Rooms for alcohol-related incidents, which is **roughly 8 people per day**. In 2008 in Pinellas County, there were 296 opioid-related admissions and 140 Cocaine-related admissions to Pinellas County Emergency Rooms.

In 2008, there were 189 Tranquilizer-related overdoses and 144 opioid-related overdoses at Pinellas County Emergency Rooms. In 2010, there were 153 newborns in withdrawal at due to addicted mothers at time of birth.

According to the Treatment Episode Data Set Report, the proportion of all substance abuse treatment admissions aged 12 or older that reported any pain reliever abuse increased more than fourfold between 1998 and 2008 (from 2.2 to 9.8%). Increases in percentages of admissions reporting pain reliever abuse cut across age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, employment, and region. Among admissions for which medication-assisted opioid therapy was planned, reports of pain reliever abuse more than tripled, from 6.8% in 1998 to 26.5% percent in 2008.

Sperling's Best Places considered the 50 largest metropolitan areas (which includes suburbs). The team considered the following factors: divorce rate, commute times, unemployment, violent crime, property crime, suicides, alcohol consumption, mental health, sleep troubles, and the annual amount of cloudy days.

The numbers say Tampa Bay is the most stressful area.

Standout factor: Tampa is in the 97th percentile for suicides.

Table 60. Factors of Tampa- St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL

Indicator	Amounts
Population:	2,780,818
Divorced:	12.3%
Commute time – minutes:	28.3
Unemployment:	11.2%
Violent crime per 100,000 population:	500
Property crime per 100,000 population:	3,387.2
Suicides per 100,000 population:	15.5
Cloudy days annually:	127

Source: CNBC.com

All Ages Prevalence Rates

Table 61. National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) Prevalence Data- 2010

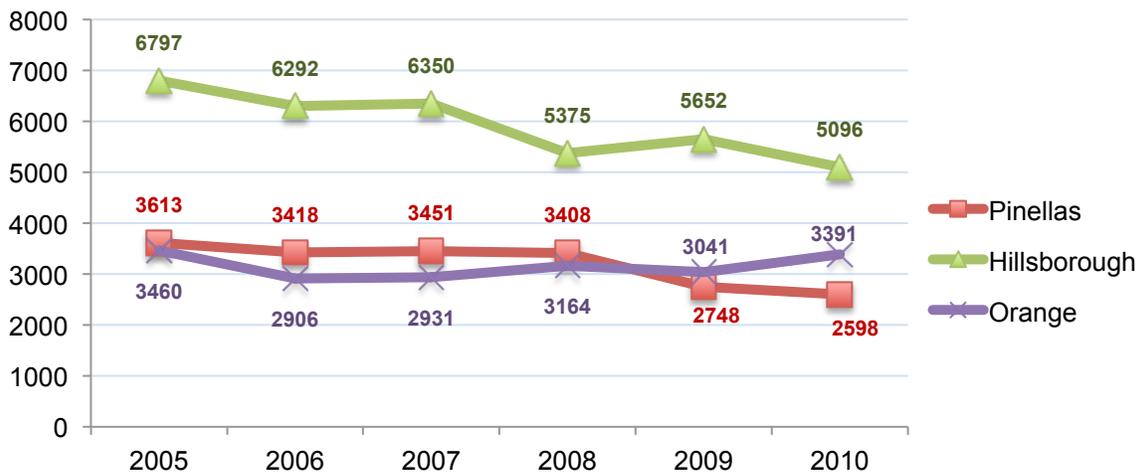
National Averages for Persons 12 Years of Age or Older	
Alcohol	
Alcohol Use, Past Month	51.9%
Binge Alcohol Use, Past Month	23.7%
Heavy Alcohol Use, Past Month	6.8%
Cigarettes	
Cigarette Use, Past Month	23.3%
Any Tobacco Product Use, Past Month	27.7%
Smokeless Tobacco Users	3.4%
Illicit Drugs	
Illicit Drug Use, Past Month	8.7%
Of Illicit Drug Users, Past Month Marijuana Use	16.7%
Of Illicit Drug Users, Past Month Cocaine Use	1.6%
Of Illicit Drug Users, Past Month Psychotherapeutic Use	7.0%

SOURCE: National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health

Uniform Crime Report Data

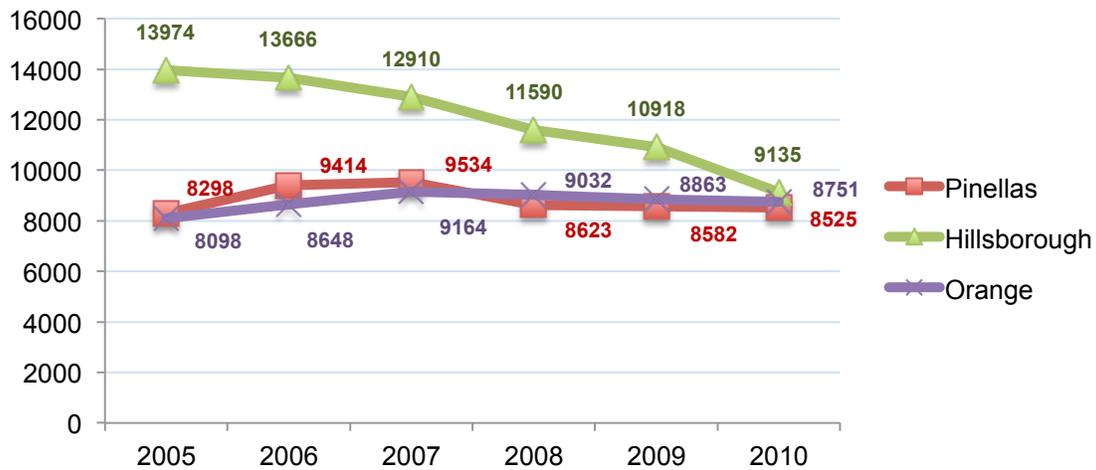
During 2010, the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) indicated 50,952 arrests occurred in Pinellas County. Of those, 44,815 (88.0%) were adults and 6,137 (12.0%) were juveniles. Arrests breakdown into the following categories: Murder (35); Forcible Sex Offences (132); Robbery (571); Aggravated Assault (1,812); Burglary (1,323); Larceny (5,920); Motor Vehicle Theft (392); Manslaughter (10); Kidnap/Abduction (34); Arson (24); Simple Assault (5,823); **Drug Arrest (8,525)**; Bribery (1); Embezzlement (38); Fraud (598); Counterfeit/Forgery (271); Extortion/Blackmail (2); Intimidation (544); Prostitution (345); Non-forcible Sex (139); Stolen Property (280); **DUI (2,598)**; Destruction/Vandalism (428); Gambling (0); Weapons Violations (292); **Liquor Law Violations (4,332)**; and Miscellaneous (16,483). (Breakdowns include all ages).

Figure 24. Comparison of DUI Arrests for Pinellas, Hillsborough and Orange Counties (all ages included)



- DUI arrests decreased an overall 5.5% from 2009 to 2010 in Pinellas County.

Figure 25. Comparison of Drug/Narcotic Arrests for Pinellas, Hillsborough and Orange Counties (all ages included)



- The amount of arrests in Pinellas County stayed relatively the same from 2009 to 2010.

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Report

Traffic Crash Data

Table 62. Pinellas County Traffic Crash Statistics

Alcohol-Related Crash History for Pinellas County								
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1,560	1,631	1,610	1,631	1,533	1,443	1,390	1,223	1,198
Alcohol-Related Fatality History for Pinellas County								
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
51	37	48	39	48	40	51	45	42
Alcohol-Related Injury Rates for Pinellas County								
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1,218	1,180	1,193	1,162	987	942	895	747	699

- From 2009 to 2010, there was an overall 2.0% decrease in Alcohol-related crashes in motor vehicles in Pinellas County. In 2010, Pinellas had the 4th highest rate of Alcohol-related crashes in the State of Florida.
- From 2009 to 2010, there was an overall 6.6% decrease in Alcohol-related fatalities in motor vehicles in Pinellas County. In 2010, Pinellas had the 5th highest rate of Alcohol-related fatalities in the State of Florida.
- From 2009 to 2010, there was an overall 6.4% decrease in Alcohol-related injuries in motor vehicles in Pinellas County. In 2010, Pinellas had the 5th highest rate of Alcohol-related injuries in the State of Florida.

SOURCE: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Traffic Crash Statistics Report.

District 6 Medical Examiners Data

The 2010 Medical Examiners Annual Report documents 12,012 total deaths in Pinellas County. Toxicology reports were submitted in 1,576 cases in both Pinellas and Pasco Counties of which 1,218 were performed (not all cases submitted to the ME for toxicology screenings are performed). 1,510 drugs were identified in the reports (Decedents may show more than one of a tracked drug).

Figure 26. District 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties) Medical Examiner Data for Substances Found in Decedents at Time of Death

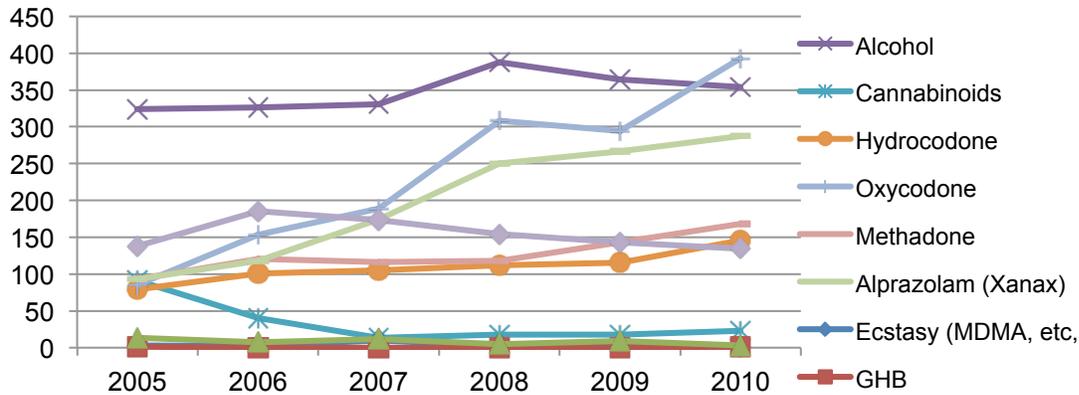


Table 63. Pinellas and Pasco County Medical Examiner's Data for Substances Found in Decedents at Time of Death

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alcohol	355	320	353	324	326	331	388	364	354
Cannabinoids	122	165	124	91	40	13	18	18	23
Hydrocodone	59	72	77	79	101	105	112	115	146
Oxycodone	55	69	98	85	153	189	308	294	393
Methadone	52	60	94	93	121	116	118	143	168
Alprazolam (Xanax)	--	82	131	93	118	174	250	267	287
Ecstasy (MDMA, etc.)	7	1	6	3	2	10	2	1	1
GHB	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Heroin	32	23	14	13	7	12	5	9	3
Cocaine	90	126	150	138	185	173	154	143	134
Total	774	919	1,050	920	1,053	1,124	1,355	1,354	1,510

- From 2009 to 2010, the cases with Oxycodone found in toxicology reports rose from 294 to 393, an overall increase of 33.7%, Hydrocodone rose from 115 to 146, an overall increase of 27.0% and Methadone rose from 143 to 168, an overall increase of 17.5%.
- From 2009 to 2010, the cases with Cocaine found in toxicology reports decreased from 143 to 134, a decrease of 6.3%.
- From 2009 to 2010, the cases with Alprazolam (Xanax) rose from 267 to 287, an overall increase of 7.50%.

Pinellas County Specific Medical Examiner Data

Important Note: The total number exceeds the number of deaths in Pinellas County due to the high number of multiple drugs present in decedents at the time of death.

Table 64. 2010 Pinellas County Data Where a Tracked Drug Was Present at Time of Death or the Cause of Death

	15-17	18-29	30-59	>60	Total
Alcohol, Amphetamines, Inhalants, Cannabis, Cocaine, Heroin, Other	0 (0.0%)	89 (5.3%)	338 (20.2%)	43 (2.6%)	470 (28.1%)
Alprazolam, Diazepam, Other Benzodiazepine, Oxycodone, Hydrocodone, Methadone, Morphine, Propoxyphene, Other Opioids	7 (0.4%)	229 (13.7%)	849 (50.7%)	119 (7.1%)	1204 (71.9%)
TOTAL	7	318	1187	162	1674

Table 65. Drugs or Toxin Related Cause of Death (Accidental Manner) for Pinellas County

	2009	2010
Prescription Drug	218	249
Illicit Drug	19	17
Alcohol (ethanol)	10	11
Inhalant	1	2
Chemicals/Poisons	1	1
Total Drug Related	249	280

SOURCE: District 6 Medical Examiners

Pinellas County Sheriff Office Data

Table 66. Pinellas County Sheriff's Office Undercover Officer's Cases

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Oxycodone (all formulations)	8 cases	54 cases (575% increase)	43 cases (20% decrease)	118 cases (174% increase)	295 cases (150% increase)	351 cases (19% increase)
Heroin (for comparison)	4 cases	4 cases (0% change)	0 cases (400% decrease)	1 case (100% increase)	0 cases (100% decrease)	0 cases (no change)

Note: These data only pertain to the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office and do not reflect efforts by other local law enforcement agencies.

Figure 27. 2009-2010 Comparison of Cases/Arrests/Charges for Prescription Drugs Narcotics Division, Strategic Diversion Unit



- From 2009 to 2010, the amount of arrests by the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office increased by 56.8%.
- From 2009 to 2010, the amount of Doctor Shopping increased by 84.5%.

SOURCE: Pinellas County Sheriff Office

Operation PAR, Inc. held an educational booth at MOSI's TARGET AMERICA: Opening Eyes to the Damage Drugs Cause, Kids in Charge!



Operation Medicine Cabinet–Prescription Drug Take Back Data

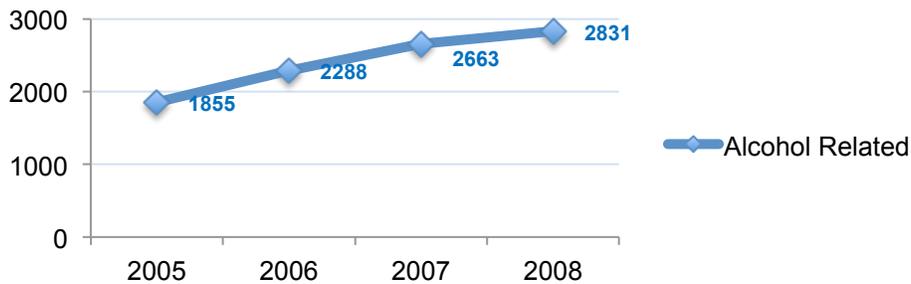
According to the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, approximately 2,500 teens every day try prescription drugs for the first time to get high and, according to a 2009 SAMHSA report, nearly 70 percent of those users obtain prescription drugs from the family medicine cabinet or friends. In an effort to help combat prescription drug misuse and abuse, local and state law enforcement agencies have created take-back programs to remove unwanted drugs from households.

Table 67. Pinellas County Prescription Drug Take Back Day (Operation Medicine Cabinet) Medications Collected by Law Enforcement

Date of Take Back day	Amount of Medications Collected
May 30, 2009	600 Pounds
November 14, 2009	425 Pounds
May 15, 2010	781 Pounds
August 21, 2010	827.8 Pounds
April 30, 2011	776.8 Pounds
August 27, 2011	1038.1 pounds
Drop-off containers Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	1403.47 pounds
Treasure Island Police Department	104.5 pounds
TOTAL TO DATE (March 2012):	5,751 pounds

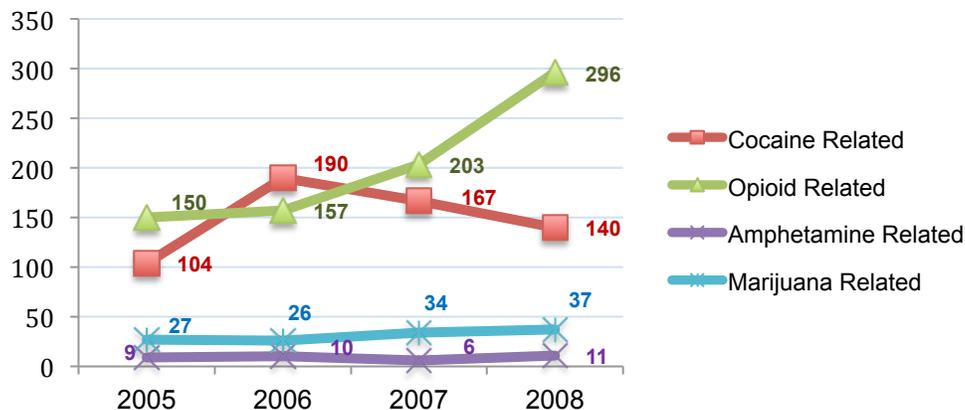
Emergency Room Data

Figure 28. Alcohol-Related Emergency Department Primary Diagnoses



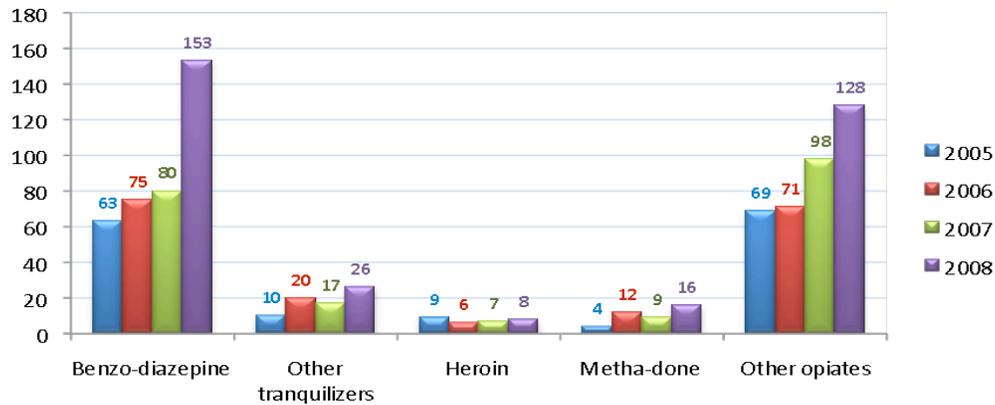
- From 2005 to 2008, Alcohol-related incidents presented at Pinellas County Emergency Rooms have increased by 52.6%.

Figure 29. Drug Related Emergency Department Primary Diagnoses



- From 2005 to 2008 Opioid related incidents presented at Pinellas County Emergency Rooms have increased by 97.3%, a larger increase than alcohol or any other drug listed above.

Figure 30. Pinellas County Emergency Department Diagnoses of Tranquilizer and Opiate Overdoses (unintentional poisonings)



- From 2005 to 2008 in Pinellas County, the amount of Benzodiazepine overdoses showed an overall increase of 142.8%.
 - From 2005 to 2008 in Pinellas County, the amount of Other Opiate overdoses showed an overall increase of 85.5%.
- SOURCE: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA).

Table 68. Statistics for County Substance Abuse Needs and Gaps in the Suncoast Region

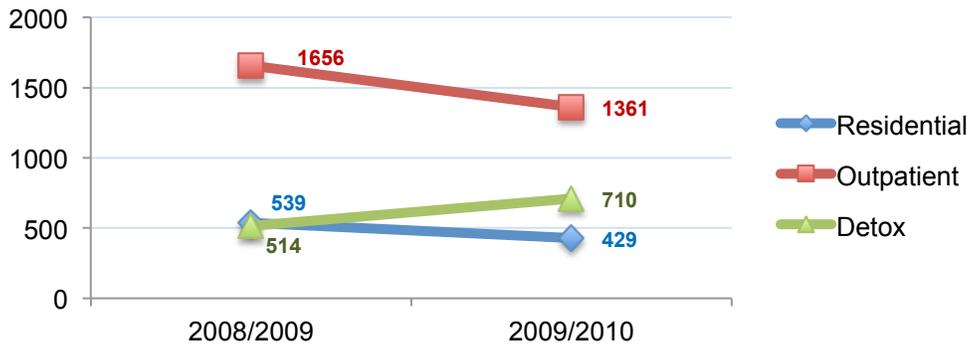
Circuit	County	Prevalence of Abuse or Dependence 18-24	Prevalence of Abuse or Dependence 25 and Up	Total Adult Need	FY 10-11 Adults Served	Total Gap (All income levels)	Publicly Assisted Tx Gap
6	Pasco	5,865	28,018	33,883	2,548	31,335	10,328
6	Pinellas	12,021	55,989	68,010	7,666	60,344	18,178
Circuit 6	Circuit 6	17,886	84,007	101,893	10,214	91,679	28,505
12	De Soto	667	2,008	2,675	808	1,867	209
12	Manatee	4,108	19,588	23,696	2,755	20,941	6,249
12	Sarasota	3,998	23,781	27,779	2,695	25,084	7,861
Circuit 12	Circuit 12	8,773	45,377	54,150	6,258	47,892	14,319
13	Hillsborough	23,179	70,062	93,241	5,591	87,650	29,841
Circuit 13	Circuit 13	23,179	70,062	93,241	5,591	87,650	29,841
20	Charlotte	1,549	10,155	11,704	1,066	10,638	3,382
20	Collier	3,966	19,643	23,609	1,380	22,229	7,591
20	Glades	182	784	966	8	958	359
20	Hendry	767	2,181	2,948	441	2,507	679
20	Lee	8,541	37,454	45,995	4,196	41,799	13,282
Circuit 20	Circuit 20	23,179	70,062	93,241	7,091	86,150	28,341
	Suncoast	73,017	269,508	342,525	29,154	313,371	101,006

Tobacco Free Coalition of Pinellas County held the 12th annual Sandblast event on April 16, 2011 at Treasure Island Municipal Beach. Sandblast is a way of thanking students for their hard work throughout the year, while continuing to educate and promote an anti-tobacco message.



Treatment Data

Figure 31. Admission to Pinellas County Substance Abuse Treatment Providers for All Ages

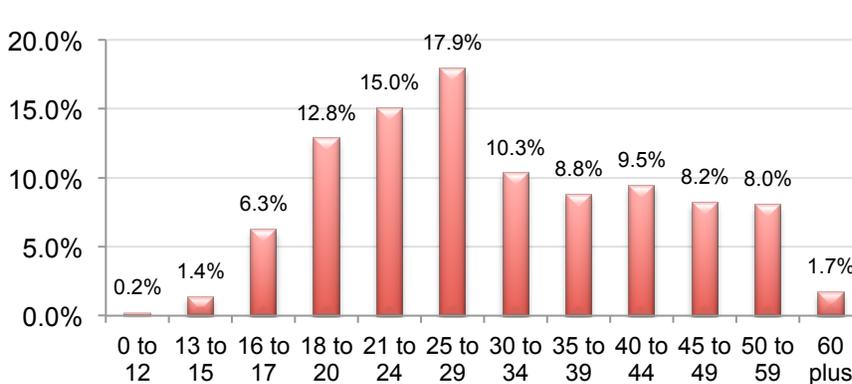


- From the 2008/2009 to 2009/2010 Fiscal Year, the number admissions to residential treatment decreased by 17.8%, while outpatient treatment increased by 38.1%.

Waitlist Data for Substance Abuse Services

In Fiscal Years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, Circuits 6 (Pinellas and Pasco Counties), 12 (DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties) and 13 (Hillsborough County), 1,184 individuals were waitlisted for substance abuse treatment services. There were 760 males and 424 females. Among the 424 females, 14 were pregnant at the time of waitlist. 108 of the individuals' waitlisted were IV drug users.

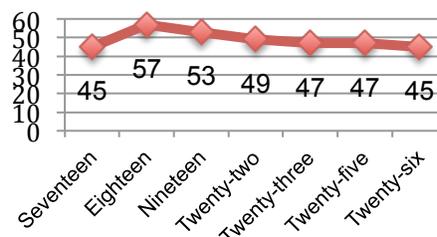
Figure 32. Residents on Waitlists for Substance Abuse Services in Circuits 6, 12 and 13 in Fiscal Years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 by Age Group (n=1,184)



Age Groups	Total Waitlisted
0 to 12	2
13 to 15	16
16 to 17	74
18 to 20	152
21 to 24	178
25 to 29	212
30 to 34	122
35 to 39	104
40 to 44	112
45 to 49	97
50 to 59	95
60 plus	20
Total	1,184

Figure 33. The top 7 most common ages of individuals' waitlisted for Substance Abuse Services in Circuits 6, 12 and 13 in Fiscal Years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

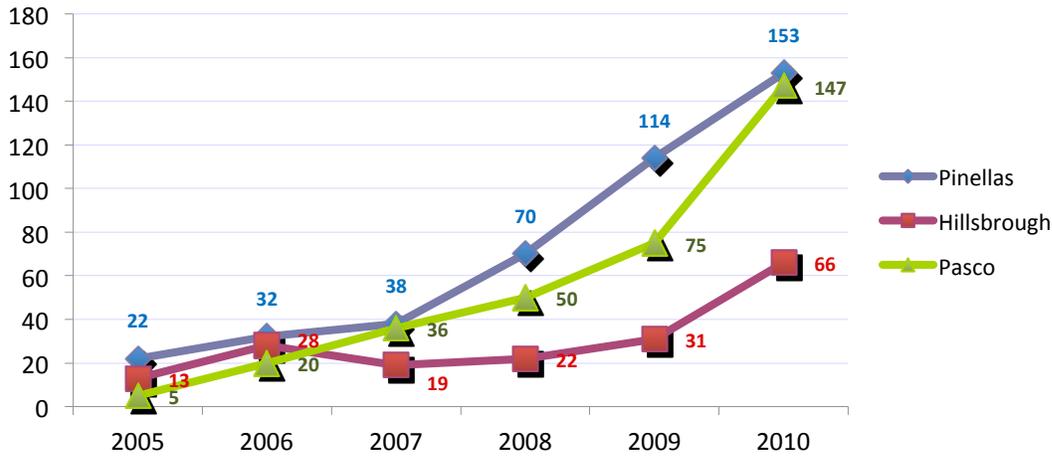
- Age 18 = 57 individuals
- Age 19 = 53 individuals
- Age 22 = 49 individuals
- Age 25 = 47 individuals
- Age 23 = 47 individuals
- Age 26 = 45 individuals
- Age 17 = 45 individuals



SOURCE: Central Florida Behavioral Health Network.

Children Affected by Parental/Guardian Addiction

Figure 34. Amount of Newborns Going through Withdrawal due to Drug Addicted Mothers (alcohol not included)



- From 2009 to 2010 in Pinellas County, the amount of newborns addicted to drugs increased by an overall 34.2% and from 2008 to 2010 (2 years) the amount more than doubled.

SOURCE: Florida Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA).

A National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) found that over 8.3 million children under 18 years of age (11.9 percent) lived with at least one parent who was dependent on or abused alcohol or an illicit drug during the past year. (NSDUH Report, April 16, 2009). According to Eckerd Community Alternatives (ECA), the lead agency under contract with the Florida Department of Children and Families to oversee foster care and adoptions for 3,400 children in Pinellas County, 75% of the cases they staff noted substance abuse as a major contributing factor leading to the filing of the dependency petition. Most recently ECA began to track the number of child removal cases caused directly from the prescription drug epidemic in Pinellas County and statewide. From September 2010 to February 2011, there were 122 child removal cases were initiated in Pinellas County due to prescription drug abuse. In June 2011, the *St. Petersburg Times* reported that in Pinellas and Pasco counties, calls to the child abuse hot line about parents on pain pills have increased 600% in the past three years (*St. Petersburg Times*, June 3, 2011). One month earlier, the *St. Petersburg Times* reported that statewide, an estimated 1,300 new babies were treated for withdrawal in 2010, a 30% increase over 2009 (*St. Petersburg Times*, May 14, 2011). In 2010, there were 756 dependency petitions filed, 1,788 dependency cases reopened and 114 termination of parental rights cases filed in Pinellas County.



At least 1,000 Pinellas residents gathered at Largo Central Park, Thursday, October 27, 2011, during the **3rd Annual Narcotic Overdose Prevention and Education (NOPE) Candlelight Vigil** in memory of those who have died in Pinellas County from drug and/or alcohol related incidents and in recognition of those thousands in our community who are suffering from the disease of addiction.

Table 69. Youth Removals from Homes in Pinellas County

Month and Year	Total # of children removed	# of children removed due to RX abuse	# of children placed in licensed foster care	Cost of placement in licensed foster care per month	Cost of placement in licensed foster care for 12 months
September 2010	75	39	12	\$19,800	\$237,600
October 2010	76	26	8	\$13,640	\$163,680
November 2010	53	21	6	\$9,900	\$118,800
December 2010	55	24	7	\$11,935	\$143,220
January 2011	64	17	9	\$15,345	\$184,140
February 2011	57	14	4	\$6,160	\$73,920
March 2011	81	23	6	\$10,230	\$122,760
April 2011	69	23	10	\$16,500	\$198,000
May 2011	65	11	3	\$5,115	\$61,380
June 2011	82	27	4	\$6,600	\$79,200
July 2011	64	25	11	\$18,755	\$225,060
August 2011	92	35	13	\$22,165	\$265,980
September 2011	89	38	13	\$21,450	\$257,400
October 2011	90	28	14	\$23,870	\$286,440
November 2011	73	13	7	\$11,550	\$138,600
December 2011	62	11	2	\$3,300	\$36,600
January 2012	73	27	0	\$0	\$0.00
February 2012	33	20	7	\$11,550	\$138,600
Totals	1,253	422	136	\$227,865	\$2,731,380

- 34% of removals were due to prescription drug abuse

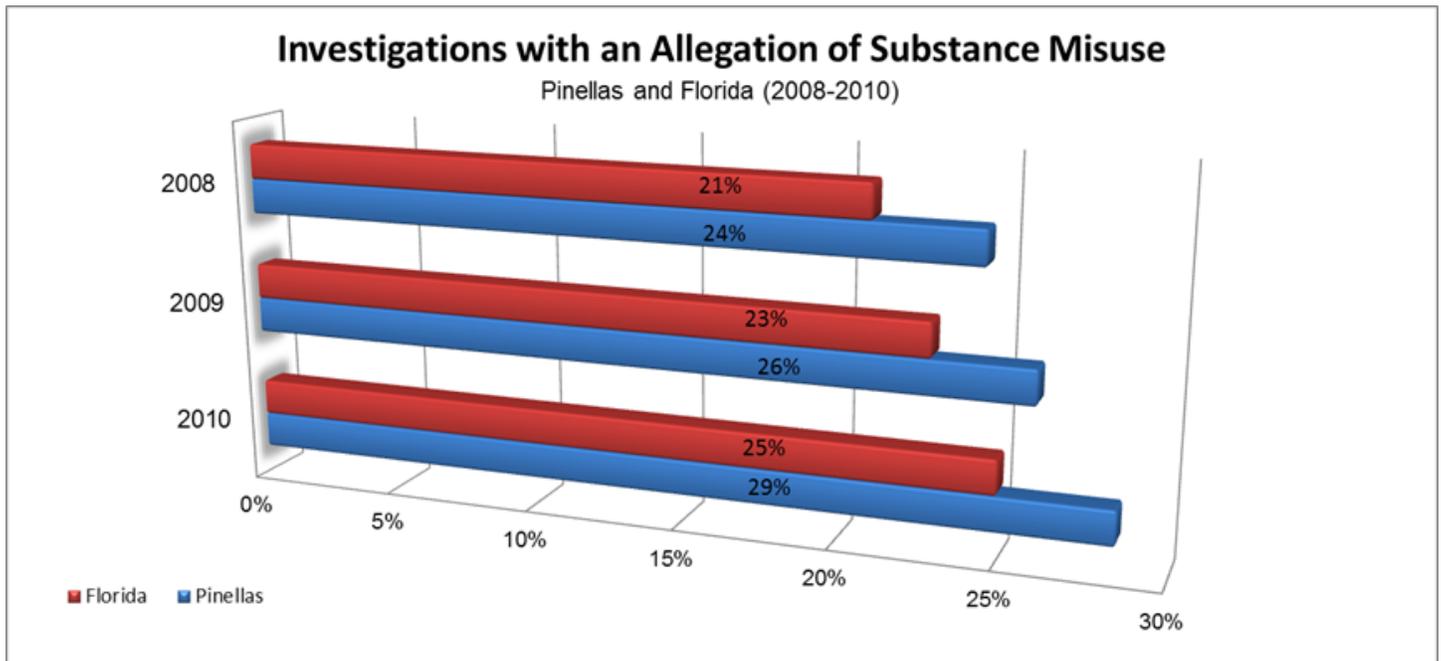
Table 70. Youth Removals from Homes in Pasco County

Month and Year	Total # of children removed	# of children removed due to RX abuse	# of children placed in licensed foster care	Cost of placement in licensed foster care per month	Cost of placement in licensed foster care for 12 months
September 2010	58	32	10	\$16,500	\$198,000
October 2010	29	20	6	\$10,230	\$122,760
November 2010	28	18	5	\$8,250	\$99,000
December 2010	28	5	2	\$3,410	\$40,920
January 2011	15	3	2	\$3,410	\$40,920
February 2011	22	6	2	\$3,080	\$36,960
March 2011	16	2	1	\$1,705	\$20,460
April 2011	33	6	3	\$4,950	\$59,400
May 2011	15	4	1	\$1,705	\$20,460
June 2011	24	19	3	\$4,950	\$59,400
July 2011	20	14	6	\$10,230	\$122,760
August 2011	39	16	6	\$10,230	\$122,760
September 2011	38	19	6	\$9,900	\$118,800
October 2011	38	20	10	\$17,050	\$204,600
November 2011	30	15	8	\$13,200	\$158,400
December 2011	50	19	Missing	Missing	Missing
January 2012	67	31	12	\$19,800	\$237,600
February 2012	77	14	7	\$11,550	\$138,600
Totals	627	263	90	\$150,150	\$1,801,800

- 42% of removals were due to prescription drug abuse

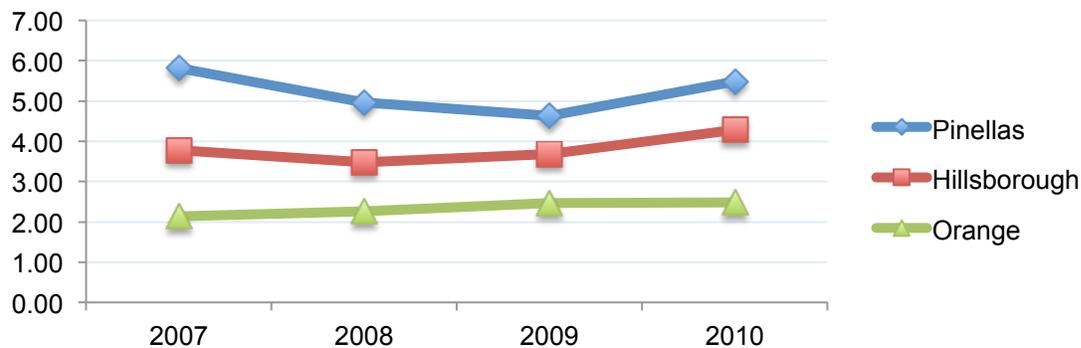
SOURCE: Eckerd Community Alternatives.

Figure 35. Youth Involvement in Child Welfare with Allegations of Substance Use



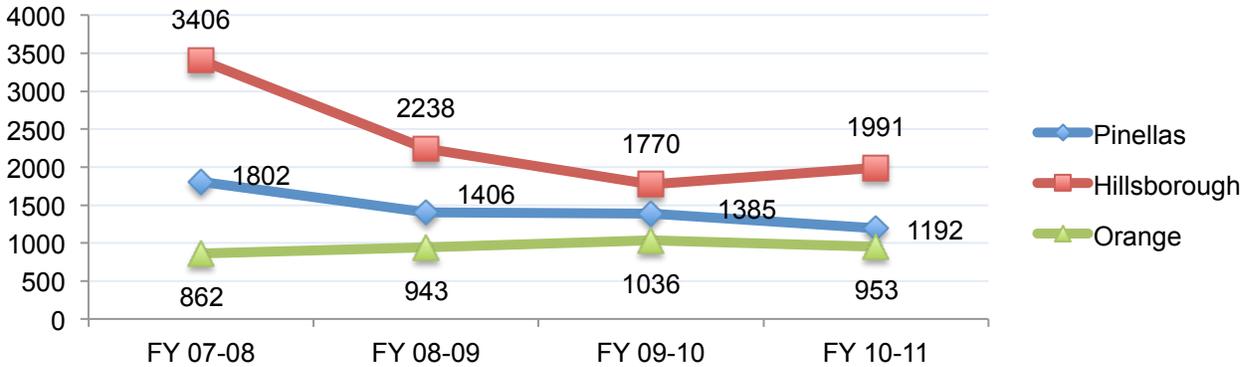
- The amount of investigations with allegations of substance use has increased an overall 20.8% from 2008 to 2010 in Pinellas County.

Figure 36. Removal Rate from Home Per 1,000 Children Under 18 Years of Age- All Reasons



SOURCE: JWB Children's Services Council of Pinellas County.

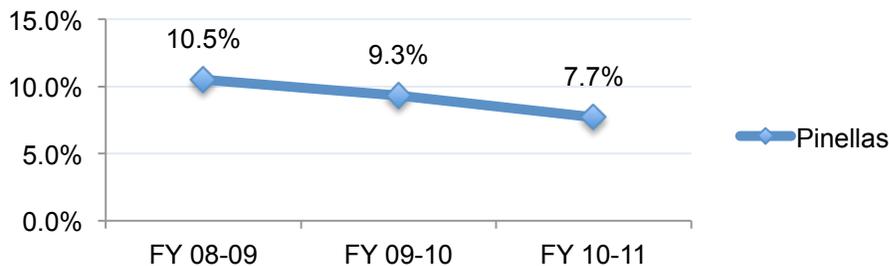
Figure 37. Total Children in Out of Home Care for at least 12 Months but less than 24 Months



Note: Out of home care refers to family foster care, kinship care, treatment foster care, and residential and group care.

- The amount of Pinellas youth placed in out of home care for at least 12 months has decreased every fiscal year from 2007-2008 to 2010-2011.

Figure 38. Percent of Children Reunified who Re-enter within Child Welfare System in 12 Months



SOURCE: JWB Children's Services Council of Pinellas County.

NOTICE

It is against the law (F.S.S. 562.11) to sell, give or serve alcoholic beverages to individuals under the age of 21

Store clerks, it is your responsibility to:

- ✓ Check for a proper form of identification (i.e., Drivers License, Passport, Military ID, etc.) of individuals purchasing alcoholic beverages.
- ✓ Properly calculate the date and age of individuals purchasing alcoholic beverages, and
- ✓ Do your part and help keep alcoholic beverages out of the hands of individuals under the legal drinking age of 21.



Know the Law.

Do not sell alcohol to minors.



Selling alcohol to minors is a second degree misdemeanor. The fine for selling alcohol to minors can reach \$500 and 60 days jail time for the first offense.

LiveFree! Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Pinellas County



If you are an alcohol vendor and would like to receive free NOTICE posters for your establishment, warning staff not to sell alcohol to persons underage, please contact livefree@operpar.org

Summary

Underage drinking, prescription drug misuse and abuse, other drug use, drinking and driving and driving under the influence of other drugs in Pinellas County have been an ongoing concern of local community agencies. Indicator data will be used to assist local agencies in creating new policies regarding alcohol and drugs in the County as well as to support efforts of local law enforcement and social services agencies.

LiveFree! is currently working to identify where youth are gaining access to alcohol, prescription drugs and other drugs and implementing methods to change community norms to eliminate this access. Specific activities include: a Last Use Survey that is being conducted at the Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center and the Juvenile Addiction Receiving Facility, which includes questions on prescription drug use; Compliance Checks in the City of Pinellas Park; the Rewards and Reminders Program, which rewards businesses that did the right thing and were not in violation of any liquor laws; participation in Be the Wall, a statewide campaign; Operation Medicine Cabinet and support for Prescription Drug Drop Off Containers, and maintaining a Speakers Bureau charged with providing prevention education messages in our community.

Key findings:

The amount of prescription drugs found in toxicology reports, for example Hydrocodone, Oxycodone and Methadone, indicates that non-medical use of prescription drugs is increasing at an alarming rate. A greater emphasis on prevention education and outreach on the harmful effects of prescription drugs is needed throughout the County.

Pinellas County children and newborns are feeling the effects of the prescription drug epidemic in Pinellas County. Newborns who are going through withdrawal from drugs has increased substantially over the past 2 years (34.2%), and youth removed from the home due to substance use has increased over the past 2 years as well (20.8%).

Alcohol use among youth is still the most prevalent drug of use in Pinellas County, proving higher rates than statewide averages.



If you are an alcohol or tobacco vendor and would like to receive free signage for your establishment, please contact livefree@operpar.org

Appendix A. Florida Alcohol and Drug Annual Impact Data

According to the Annual Economic Impact of Alcohol in Florida and the Annual Economic Impact of Drugs in Florida (studies which analyzed the economic costs caused by alcohol and drug use in Florida), consequences from alcohol and other drugs impact individuals, their families and entire communities (Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association (FADAA) and the Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation). There is a link between alcohol and drug use and adverse events, such as traffic accidents. Some of the key points depicted in the studies are listed below:

- Over 9 billion drinks are consumed in Florida each year.
- 6,276 deaths occur annually due to alcohol use in Florida.
- 4,368 deaths occur annually due to drug use in Florida.
- Approximately 3% of Florida's Gross Domestic Product is spent on adverse events caused by alcohol and another 3% respectively on drug use adverse events.

Table 71. State of Florida Economic Costs of Adverse Events of Alcohol Use

Areas of Adverse Events of Alcohol	Costs
Illness	
Direct Illnesses from Alcohol	\$572,683,320
Illnesses Attributed to Alcohol	\$452,784,647
Alcohol Related Neurological Disorders/ Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	\$432,045,575
Work Loss	\$9,017,786
Injuries	\$8,905,099,639
Traffic Collisions	
Injuries	\$2,358,340,024
Fatalities	\$1,257,179,959
Quality of Life	\$3,658,397,626
Crime	
Incarceration	\$415,192,465
Victim	\$3,013,793,984
Total	\$21,074,535,025

Table 72. State of Florida Economic Costs of Adverse Events of Drug Use

Areas of Adverse Events of Drugs	Costs
Illness	
Direct Illnesses from Drugs	\$97,102,980
Work Loss	\$6,770,627
Deaths	\$20,429,346,232
Crime	
Incarceration	\$1,077,450,638
Victim	\$1,257,173,304
Total	\$22,867,843,781

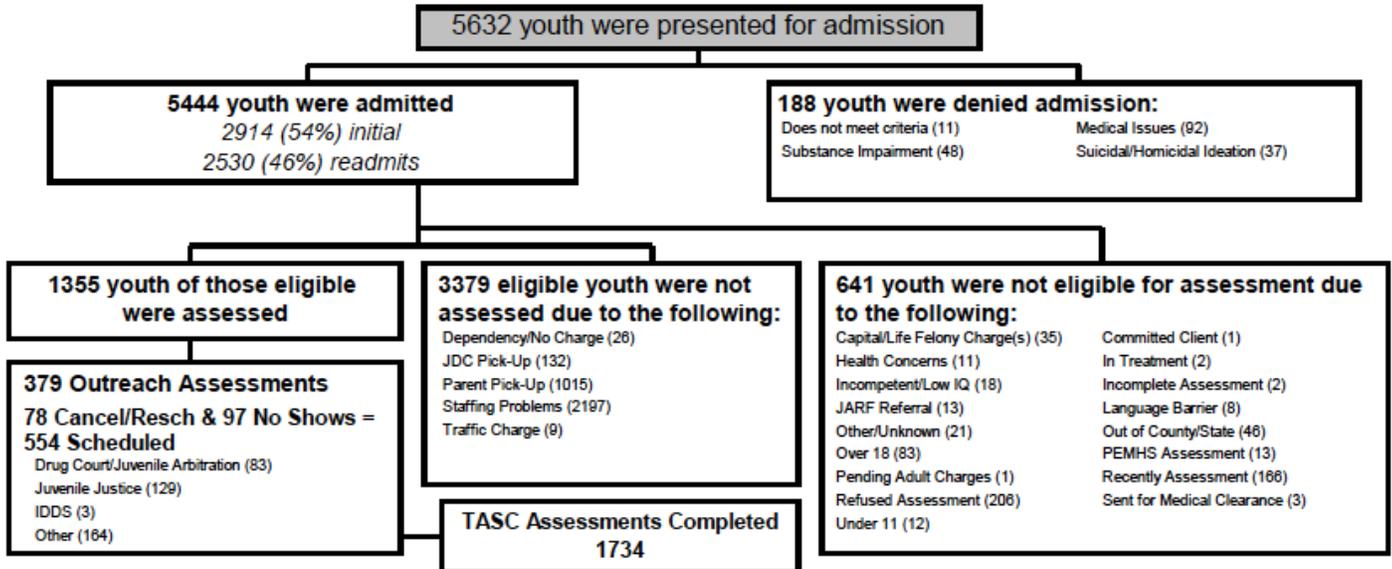
SOURCE: Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association and the Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation.

Table 83. Cost of Underage Drinking in Florida in 2010

Category	Cost in Millions
Youth Violence	\$2,121.5
Youth Traffic Crashes	\$458.1
High Risk Sex (ages 14-20)	\$263.5
Youth Property Crime	\$386.6
Youth Injury	\$108.8
Poisonings and Psychoses	\$31.1
FAS Among Mothers Age 15-20	\$54.6
Youth Alcohol Treatment	\$71.9
Total	\$3,496 million

Appendix B. Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center Annual Report

Pinellas Juvenile Assessment Center January - December 2011 Annual Report



Demographics

LEO Processing Time: 99% of LEO were processed in ten minutes or less. The average length of stay was 2.42 minutes.

Law Enforcement Referrals:

Pinellas County Sheriff's Office (2815 or 57%)
St. Petersburg PD (1650 or 33%)
Other Agencies or Individuals (352 or 7%)
Largo PD (49 or 1%)
Clearwater PD (49 or 1%)
Pinellas Park PD (33 or 1%)

Demographics

Charges:

Misdemeanor (2533 or 42%)
Felony (1872 or 31%)
Court-Related Offense (994 or 17%)
Non-Delinquent Offense (555 or 9%)
Other (45 or 1%)

Drug Screening: 858 youth were screened. 376 youth returned positive or 44%. 44% screens returned positive for marijuana and 1% for cocaine.

Demographics: 50% of youth were 16 & 17 years old. 26% of all youth admitted were female, while 74% were male. 48% of youth admitted were white, while 45% were black.

Appendix C. Prescription Drug Key Impacts and Cost Estimates

The prescription drug epidemic poses significant impacts to Pinellas County citizens and substantial costs across systems and services. The list below is only a sample of the costs identified.

- Local Law Enforcement: (Increased Enforcement Costs)
- Jail: (Inmate Housing and Service Costs)
- Local Treatment Programs: (Treatment Service Demands)
- Medical Examiner's Office: (Operational Costs due to Increased Deaths)
- County Government: (Regulatory, Health, Justice System Impacts, etc.)
- Florida Department of Health: (Regulatory, Enforcement, and Local Health Costs)
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement: (Investigative Costs, Lab Costs)
- Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (Juvenile Detention and Service Costs)
- Florida Department of Corrections: (Prisoner Costs)
- Florida Department of Children and Families: (Treatment/Child Protection/Sheltering)
- Emergency Medical Services: (Increased Service Costs from Overdose Response and Transport)
- Hospitals: (Costs of Overdoses, Costs of Drug Addicted Newborns, etc)
- Court Operations: (Increased Number of Cases)

In the following 5 examples, estimated system costs are broken out for prescription related deaths, newborns addicted to prescriptions, EMS overdose transports, drug treatment, and prescription drug-related youth removals.

- In 2010, there were 249 prescription drug related deaths. At \$2,890 per autopsy, the estimated cost comes to **\$1,349,630**.¹
- In 2010, 153 newborns were addicted to prescription drugs. At an estimated \$20,000 per newborn in neonatal intensive care costs, the cost totals **\$3,060,000**. If using the previous Department of Justice estimates of \$250,000 per child in their first few years, the total becomes **\$38,250,000**.²
- According to All Children's Hospital, it cost \$4,718 a day to medically treat an opiate addicted infant. This accounts for 20% of the population with an average length of stay being 35.6 days - **\$141,540 a month**.³
- From October 2009 through September 2011, overdose transports totaled 4,454. Using a conservative estimate of 50% being prescription-related based on emergency room overdoses and deaths (2,227 transports); the total transport costs come out to **\$1,200,420** using the base rate of \$539.03. This estimate does not include mileage charges of \$12.18 per mile or premium transports at \$921.⁴
- From July 2010 through June 2011, 1,267 Pinellas residents were treated for prescription drugs through Central Florida Behavioral Health Network subcontracts. Of these, 1,219 were adults costing \$2,260,286 and 48 were children costing \$166,121.42. Total adult and child prescription treatment costs were **\$2,426,408**.⁵
- In Pinellas from September 2010 through February 2012, 422 youth were removed from their homes due to their parents prescription drug use. 127 of these youth were placed in foster care. The estimated cost to the system totals **\$2,731,380**.⁶

Special thanks to Pinellas County Department of Justice & Consumer Services, the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office, the Healthy Start Coalition, Eckerd Community Alternatives, the Florida Department of Children and Families, and Central Florida Behavioral Health Network for helping to put this information together.

¹ District 6 Medical Examiner Office

² Agency for Healthcare Administration and Department of Juvenile Justice

³ All Children's Hospital

⁴ Pinellas Public Safety Services

⁵ Central Florida Behavioral Health Network

⁶ Eckerd Community Alternatives