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Profile of Alcohol and Drug Indicators

FOR HILLSBOROUGH
COUNTY, FLORIDA


Hillsborough County Anti-Drug Alliance

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Hillsborough County Anti Drug Coalition (HCADA) is a community coalition with over 100 members. HCADA envisions a community where youth and families are safe, healthy and free of substance abuse and addiction. HCADA's mission is to plan and implement strategies to prevent and reduce youth and adult substance use/misuse by promoting healthy communities in Hillsborough County through education, collaboration and advocacy. The mission and vision guide the work of HCADA. The work of the coalition is accomplished via volunteer community collaboration through the various workgroups and task forces of the coalition.

HCADA is committed to a community collaboration and planning process that continues to make Hillsborough County a healthier and safer place for all of us to live. We invite you to join one or more of our task forces and to attend our bi-monthly General Membership Meetings.

Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force is a multiple county task force addressing the issues around prescription drug abuse and misuse. Task Force members plan for effective strategies to reduce the growing prescription drug misuse problem in our communities.

Tampa Alcohol Coalition's (TAC) mission is to prevent underage drinking and impaired driving. TAC strives to increase awareness about the consequences of underage drinking and high risk drinking in our community. TAC advocates for effective alcohol policies. TAC supports consistent enforcement of underage drinking laws. Members collaborate with local and state organizations, agencies, media and officials in their efforts to prevent underage, high risk drinking and impaired driving.

Tobacco Free Partnership, Hillsborough provides leadership on community issues related to tobacco including prevention, cessation, second hand smoke, advocacy, and Students Working Against Tobacco (SWAT). There are currently 15 active SWAT youth clubs working in Hillsborough County to influence their peers toward no tobacco use.

Marijuana Task Force was formed in April 2011 in response to the rapid increase in the use of marijuana among middle and high school students in Hillsborough County as reported in the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey.

Community/Campus Collaborative is a partnership between local institutions of higher education, HCADA and the local community with the primary goal of addressing underage alcohol issues on college campuses and in the surrounding communities. Hillsborough County is one of four counties in the State of Florida working on this issue under the Florida CSI grant.

Acknowledgements

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Rich Woytowich, Sonya Bufe and Ellen Snelling recognized for their Outstanding Service as Board of Directors Officers



Bob Ruday, University of Tampa, recognized as an Outstanding Community Partner for all his efforts in the Hillsborough County Community to prevent and reduce substance abuse problems for our college students.



Sherry Reber, SWAT Advisor at Memorial Middle School recognized for her outstanding work with youth in our community.

Overview

Alcohol has the highest prevalence of use of any substance in Hillsborough County and throughout the nation. In 2011, Hillsborough County ranked first among all counties in alcohol-related fatalities. Although Hillsborough County DUI arrests decreased in 2011, Hillsborough still had more DUI arrests than any other Florida county. To address these concerns, the Hillsborough County Anti Drug Alliance (HCADA) and the Tampa Alcohol Coalition (TAC) have continued to support: DUI law enforcement operations, The Hillsborough County Sheriff's Alcohol Vendor Enforcement program (SAVE), DUI Counterattack, DUI media coverage, alcohol awareness programs, improved alcohol policies and community coalitions' collaborative efforts to reduce impaired driving and crashes, including the Community Traffic Safety Team (CTST) and Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD).

Alcohol is the most abused substance among youth in Hillsborough County. The 2012 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey revealed that 28.5% of middle school and 60.9% of high school students used alcohol in their lifetime. Further, 12.8% of middle school and 28% of high school students reported drinking in the past 30 days, with 14.1% of high school students reporting binge drinking. The Tampa Alcohol Coalition continues to collaborate with its partners in the schools and universities to prevent underage drinking and its consequences. TAC supports the Division of Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco and other law enforcement agency partners that enforce underage drinking laws.

National surveys show that 18 to 25 year olds, particularly full time college students, typically have the highest rate of alcohol and other drug use of all age groups. Because this age group is extremely vulnerable to alcohol- and drug-related accidents, autopsy reports were examined from the Hillsborough County Medical Examiner's office on all 110 accidental or suicidal deaths that occurred in 2009 among those aged 15 to 24 years old. Alcohol and other drug use contributed significantly to deaths in the 15 to 24 year old age group.

Local and national news stories have reported on high rates of prescription drug abuse. Hillsborough County data indicate that rates of prescription drug abuse by middle and high school students increased through 2008 then started a downward trend. Local Medical Examiner data indicate that prescription drugs are the leading cause of overdose deaths. As a result, HCADA recently created the Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force that meets on a bimonthly basis. HCADA also sponsors regular prescription drug take back events.

Over the past several years, the Hillsborough County Anti Drug Alliance has made a concerted effort to reduce tobacco use among youth. Data from middle and high school students indicate that lifetime and past 30-day tobacco use is still common, although there has been a decrease among middle school and high school students. Recent activities include supporting local chapters of Students Working Against Tobacco (SWAT) and mandatory Teen Tobacco Offender education classes as well as supporting smoke-free housing and resolutions against candy flavored tobacco.

Large scale survey data from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) indicate that in 2012, alcohol was the substance most used by Hillsborough County high school students, followed by marijuana and cigarettes. The use of inhalants was prevalent among middle school students and has increased over the past two years. Past 30-day rates of student alcohol use decreased in Hillsborough County from 2010 to 2012, and fell below statewide rates. Likewise, other drug use rates in Hillsborough County decreased including cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, and other illicit drug use, as did the statewide rates. Middle school and high school students reported decreased rates of selling drugs, and less middle school students being drunk or high at school in 2012 compared to 2010. HCADA and its community partners including the Mendez Foundation, MADD Hillsborough, Pepin Distributing, DUI Counterattack, University of South Florida, University of Tampa, treatment agencies, juvenile drug court, media partners and law enforcement agencies will continue to work together to try and reduce substance abuse among youth. The Too Good for Drugs Kidfest sponsored by Hillsborough County and the Mendez Foundation is a major prevention event offered each year in Tampa. This event attracts over 6,000 children and families and features a variety of prevention activities including the Too Good for Drugs Walk and Banner Contest.

Report Highlights

• Alcohol Outlets

- Since 2011, there has been a decrease in Alcohol Package Sales Licenses for beer only as well as beer and wine, with an increase in beer, wine and liquor or package sales.
- Over the past year there has been a decrease in all three types of Consumed on Premises Licenses.
- All licenses decreased between 2004 and 2012 except Other License Types (theme parks, bottle clubs, golf clubs, symphony/orchestra).

• Criminal Justice Indicators

- DUI arrests decreased in Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Orange Counties in 2011.
- Hillsborough has nearly as many DUI arrests as both Pinellas and Orange Counties combined from 2008-2010.
- There was decrease in the number of drug/narcotic arrests in all 3 counties from 2008-2011, with Hillsborough having higher rates than Pinellas and Orange.
- Liquor law violations decreased in Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Orange Counties in 2011.
- CBT Countywide DUI arrests have decreased each year.
- TPD drug offenses/narcotics decreased from 2006 to 2009 then increased in 2010 and 2011.
- Notices to appear for underage drinking increased from 2008 to 2010, then decreased in 2011.

• General Population Surveys: Adult Prevalence Rates

- Hillsborough County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data indicate that adult drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking increased from 2009 to 2010.
- Hillsborough County heavy drinking, binge drinking, and smoking rates were all higher than state averages.

• General Population Surveys: Adolescent Prevalence Rates

Among the sample, the pattern of data from 2006/2008 indicates:

- For past month use, alcohol use was more prevalent than cigarette use, followed by marijuana and then other illicit drugs.
- Circuit 13 (Hillsborough) had higher rates of illicit drug use including cocaine use, marijuana use, binge drinking, and nonmedical use of pain relievers in the past year compared to Circuit 6 (Pasco and Pinellas)
- Circuit 6 had higher rates of alcohol and cigarette use, past month compared to Circuit 13.

Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey lifetime drug use data from 2006 to 2012 indicate that:

- In 2012, alcohol was the most commonly used drug among students in Hillsborough County and Florida Statewide, followed by marijuana then cigarettes.
- In 2012, Hillsborough County experienced a decrease in reported lifetime use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, and illicit drugs.

Overview

\$10,000 DRINK!

Lawyer Fees	\$3,500
Towing Charges	\$150
Bond	\$1,000
Fine & Court Costs	\$1,000
DUI School	\$215
3-Year Insurance Surcharge	\$1,800
License Reinstatement	\$225
Drug & Alcohol Evaluation	\$100
Alcohol Treatment	\$400
Cost of Supervision	\$610
Vehicle Impound	\$100
Ignition Interlock Device	\$600
Loss of Work	\$300

TOTAL\$10,000

THE LAW

Legal drinking age - 21 years old
Level of Blood Alcohol .08 or greater -
DUI, automatic 6 months suspension of
Driver's License
.20 Blood Alcohol Content - Increased
penalties for DUI
**A refusal to submit to a breath test requested
by law enforcement** - 1 year automatic
suspension of Driver's License, and 18 months
suspension for a second or subsequent refusal

PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 21

**Possession of an alcoholic beverage
under the age of 21** - arrestable 2nd degree
misdemeanor with a one of up to \$500.00
**Operating or in physical control of a motor
vehicle with a Blood Alcohol Content of .02
or greater** - automatic 6 month suspension of
Driver's License

Your Community Traffic Safety Team - www.ctst.org
August 2011

Photo source: Community
Traffic Safety Team (CTST), D7

Overview

- In 2012, Hillsborough County lifetime student substance abuse rates were lower than state averages, except for inhalant use which was the same as the state average and any illicit except marijuana which was higher than the state average.
- Alcohol, cigarette and inhalant use decreased between 2006 and 2012 but marijuana increased.
- Prior to 2010 hallucinogens and (cocaine and crack cocaine) were reported separately but are now combined.
- In 2012, alcohol was the most commonly used drug among students in Hillsborough County and Florida Statewide, followed by marijuana then cigarettes.
- In 2012, Hillsborough County experienced a decrease in reported lifetime use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, and illicit drugs.
- In 2012, Hillsborough County lifetime student substance abuse rates were lower than state averages, except for inhalant use which was the same as the state average and any illicit except marijuana which was higher than the state average.
- Alcohol, cigarette and inhalant use decreased between 2006 and 2012 but marijuana increased.
- Prior to 2010 hallucinogens and (cocaine and crack cocaine) were reported separately but are now combined.
- Alcohol remains the most commonly used drug among both middle and high school students.
- For middle school students, cigarettes were the second most commonly used drug, followed by inhalants.
- For high school students, marijuana was the second most commonly used drug in 2010 and 2012 followed by cigarettes.
- In 2012, alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana lifetime use decreased among middle and high school students.
- Prior to 2010 hallucinogens and (cocaine and crack cocaine) were reported separately but are now combined
- Alcohol has consistently remained the most commonly used drug among both middle and high school students from 2006-2012.
- Following alcohol, marijuana and inhalants were the drugs most commonly used by middle school students in 2012.
- Alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes were the top three drugs used by high school students in 2012.
- Use of prescription pain relievers peaked in 2008 for middle school students then declined.
- Middle and high school students past 30 day use rates for alcohol, binge drinking, marijuana, and cigarettes decreased in 2012.
- Inhalant use increased in middle school students in 2012.
- Alcohol is the most commonly used drug among Hillsborough County and Florida Statewide.

- Hillsborough County rates for alcohol binge drinking, inhalants, and cigarettes reached their lowest levels in 2012.
- Any illicit drug except marijuana and alcohol or any illicit drug use also reached their lowest level in 2012.
- In 2012, Hillsborough County rates fell below Florida Statewide rates for alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette use.
- Inhalant use was above the Florida Statewide rate in 2012.
- Middle and high school students reported decreased rates of selling drugs and being drunk or high at school from 2010 to 2012.
- Selling drugs and being drunk or high at school were at the lowest rates in 2012.

- **Mortality Data**

Hillsborough County Drug-Related Death data from 2007 - 2011 indicate that:

- One hundred and forty-one deaths were caused by oxycodone in 2010. Oxycodone deaths decreased to 114 in 2011. Oxycodone deaths peaked in 2010.
- In 2011, there was an increase in the number of non-lethal level deaths due to cocaine, methadone, oxycodone, diazepam, and alprazolam; there have been no deaths in which non-lethal levels of heroin were detected in 2010 and 2011.
- In 2011, the prescription drugs oxycodone, alprazolam, and methadone were most commonly found in lethal levels, followed by cocaine.
- In 2011, deaths where drug was the cause of death increased from cocaine, methadone, heroin, morphine, alprazolam, and diazepam where as oxycodone and hydrocodone decreased.
- Total drug deaths where drug was cause of death decreased from 414 in 2010 to 401 in 2011.
- Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle data indicate that Hillsborough County has a higher number of alcohol-related crashes and injuries than the comparably sized Pinellas and Orange Counties.
- From 2008 to 2010, Hillsborough County experienced a decrease in alcohol-related crashes, injuries and fatalities but alcohol crashes and fatalities increased in 2011.
- In 2011, alcohol injury data was not available from DHSMV.
- Toxicology was not complete on all cases because some individuals were hospitalized for days/weeks and the admission blood samples were discarded by the hospital.
- All cases were either white or black.
- Calculations based on only the persons testing positive for any alcohol in their system.
- Numbers do not add up to 27 cases since many cases were polydrug.
- Traffic fatalities were the number one cause of death in the 15 to 24 year old age group. Nineteen out of 41 persons had alcohol in their system (46%) and 100% of pedestrians who had died had alcohol in their system.

Overview

- **Treatment Data**

- Admissions with marijuana as one of the drugs of choice increased from 4711 in FY06/07 to 4998 in FY10/11.
- Marijuana, alcohol and oxycodone were the top three drug choices in treatment agency admissions in FY10/11.

Area Description

Hillsborough County is composed of the cities of Tampa, Temple Terrace, and Plant City plus 47 other unincorporated areas. The County covers over 1,200 square miles, including 215 miles of coastline. According to the 2010 census estimate, the population was 1,229,226 with 75.8% White, 17.6% Black, 3.6% Asian, .6% other races, and 2.3% multiracial. Census 2010 figures also indicate that over one fourth (25.1%) of Hillsborough's population report being of Hispanic or Latino origin, the slight majority (51%) are female, 11.9% of the population are 65 years old or older, and 15% live below the poverty level. Hillsborough County is the fourth most populated county in Florida and accounts for over 6% of the State's total population.

Hillsborough County Alcohol and Drug Indicator Analysis

Indicator reporting programs are a useful means of gauging the extent of local alcohol and drug use and their related problems. Additionally, collecting indicator data over time will help to ascertain the impact of efforts designed to reduce alcohol and drug use and its related problems. Indicators can be used by community leaders in the following ways (1) to identify the most important local substance use problems, (2) to target community prevention and treatment strategies, and (3) to evaluate the results of new policies and programs. To this end, the Hillsborough County Anti Drug Alliance worked with University of South Florida FMHI researchers to conduct an evaluation of indicators available throughout Hillsborough County relevant to alcohol and drug use among both adolescents and adults. Some of the local data was compared to other counties with similar sized populations in metropolitan areas (Pinellas and Orange). Other data was compared to state averages.

The Indicator Report will be used to help evaluate the effectiveness of existing substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, alcohol and narcotic law enforcement, substance abuse awareness activities and alcohol and other drug policies, to determine the need for new programs and policies, and to help secure future funding.

Data Sources

This report describes alcohol and other drug trends in Hillsborough County, using the data sources summarized below:

- Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (DABT)
- Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
- Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office (HCSO)
- Hillsborough County State Attorney's Office
- Tampa Police Department (TPD) crime statistics
- National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
- National Center for Disease Control's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
- Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS)
- Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (FDHSMV)
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)
- Hillsborough County Medical Examiner
- Florida Office of Vital Statistics
- Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (CFBHN)

Hillsborough County Anti Drug Alliance and Tampa Alcohol Coalition Accomplishments

- Organized and conducted four prescription drug take back events in conjunction with community partners from HCSO, TTPD, TPD, DEA, Sweetbay, MOSI and Sanford Brown Pharmacy Tech Students in 2011 and 2012
- Worked with community partners to establish more permanent take back boxes in Hillsborough County
- Implemented strategies through the Collegiate Success Initiative to reduce college age underage and binge drinking
- Initiated a Marijuana Task Force to study consequences of marijuana usage and plan a Marijuana Summit together with community partners across the State
- Tampa Alcohol Coalition participated in Tampa City Council meetings and discussion on alcohol ordinances for the City of Tampa and continues to support law enforcement efforts throughout Hillsborough County
- HCADA presented prevention information at Hillsborough Board of County Commission, Tampa City Council, Temple Terrace City Council meetings
- HCADA provided educational opportunities at Health Fairs throughout Hillsborough County, MOSI Target America events, Candlelight Vigils for NOPE and MOSI, Seminole Tribes Red Ribbon Dinner
- HCADA assisted in facilitating NOPE Chapter in Hillsborough County and provides support as speaker for school events
- HCADA works on a regional level in the Suncoast Region in prevention planning, education and advocacy efforts through Central Florida Behavioral Health Network's monthly regional coalition meeting and four workgroups including Strategic Planning, Environmental Strategies, Youth Development and Community Health and Wellness.
- HCADA works on a regional level with other coalitions in the region to develop a regional strategic plan to reduce prescription drug abuse/misuse
- HCADA works on a statewide level in prevention planning, education and advocacy efforts through Florida Coalition Alliance, Inc., FADAA Prevention Committee, Florida Coalition for Alcohol Policy, and other state workgroups and strategic planning efforts.
- HCADA Tobacco Free Partnership and SWAT presented and passed candy flavored tobacco resolutions at the County and all municipalities and continue to work on policy for schools, multi-unit housing and the workplace.
- HCADA initiated two signature fundraising events: Harlem Ambassador Basketball Game and Come Howl With Us.
- HCADA participates in the fundraising events of our community partners.

Harlem Ambassadors Fundraiser



Alcohol Outlet Indicators

Table 1. Number of Hillsborough County Active Alcohol Licenses, by License Type

Description	# Licenses					
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012
Alcohol Package Sales Licenses						
Beer and wine package sales	1,070	1,163	834	517	869	858
Beer only package sales	332	335	218	187	203	185
Beer, wine, and liquor package sales	166	194	126	50	117	121
Consumed on Premises Licenses						
Beer, wine, and liquor package or consumption on premises	773	862	650	482	678	672
Beer and wine package or consumption on premises	586	601	549	445	569	551
Beer only package or consumption on premises	41	45	35	18	25	19
Other license types						
Theme parks, bottle clubs, golf clubs, symphony/orchestra	86	89	88	69	96	89
All Licenses	3,054	3,289	2,500	1,768	2,557	2,495

- Since 2011, there has been a decrease in Alcohol Package Sales Licenses for beer only as well as beer and wine, with an increase in beer, wine and liquor or package sales.
- Over the past year there has been a decrease in all three types of Consumed on Premises Licenses.
- All licenses decreased between 2004 and 2012 except Other License Types (theme parks, bottle clubs, golf clubs, symphony/orchestra).

Table 2. Uniform Crime Report Alcohol- and Drug-Related Offense and Arrest Data

Indicator	Hillsborough County				Pinellas County				Orange County			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
DUI arrests	5,375	5,652	5,096	4,188	3,408	2,748	2,598	2,450	3,164	3,041	3,391	2,601
Drug / narcotic arrests	11,590	10,918	9,135	8,838	8,623	8,582	8,525	7,298	9,032	8,863	8,785	7,836
Liquor law violations	3,124	3,977	3,791	3,060	3,243	3,857	4,332	2,534	1,230	1,269	1,880	1,297

Note. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data retrieved through FDLE website:

http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/data_statistics.asp

- DUI arrests decreased in Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Orange Counties in 2011.
- Hillsborough has nearly as many DUI arrests as both Pinellas and Orange Counties combined from 2008-2010.
- There was decrease in the number of drug/narcotic arrests in all 3 counties from 2008-2011, with Hillsborough having higher rates than Pinellas and Orange.
- Liquor law violations decreased in Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Orange Counties in 2011.

Table 3. Local Law Enforcement and State Attorney's Office Alcohol- and Drug-Related Offense and Arrest Data

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office							
Central Breath Testing Unit DUI arrests countywide	7,134	7,054	6,633	5,910	5,822	5,236	4,463
DUI arrests (HCSO)	3,148	3,387	2,843	2,812	2,629	2,316	1,761
DUI arrests for persons aged 18 – 20 countywide	482	486	446	353	347	290	239
Tampa Police Department							
DUI arrests	3,159	2,956	2,958	2,440	2,415	2,222	2,041
Drug offenses / narcotics	7,186	8,053	7,428	4,843	4,506	4,839	5,100
Drug offenses / equipment	339	454	320	250	258	257	248
Hillsborough County State Attorney's Office							
Notices to appear for underage drinking	809	777	598	502	614	632	481

Note: TPD data from: http://www.tampagov.net/dept_Police/information_resources/Crime_Statistics/crime_stats_by_area.asp

- CBT Countywide DUI arrests have decreased each year.
- TPD drug offenses/narcotics decreased from 2006 to 2009 then increased in 2010 and 2011.
- Notices to appear for underage drinking increased from 2008 to 2010, then decreased in 2011.

HCSO Chief Deputy Docobo presents the SAVE Vendor Recognition Award to Seminole Hard Rock President John Fontana on March 22, 2012.



General Population Surveys: Adult Prevalence Rates

Table 4. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data

	Hillsborough County						Florida Statewide					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alcohol												
Adults who have had at least 1 drink of alcohol within the past 30 days	53.0%	55.1%	55.4%	NA	50.0%	59.3%	55.6%	53.6%	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)	5.6%	5.2%	8.7%	NA	4.5%	5.6%	6.9%	5.4%	6.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
Binge drinkers (adults having five or more drinks on one occasion) within the past 30 days	14.3%	15.7%	17.5%	NA	14.7%	15.5%	14.2%	13.8%	14.2%	13.0%	13.3%	13.7%
Tobacco												
Current smoking (adults reporting having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke)	23.0%	20.1%	22.2%	NA	16.5%	20.3%	21.7%	21.0%	19.3%	17.5%	17.1%	17.1%

Note. Hillsborough County data not available for 2008.

Data retrieved from National Center for Disease Control’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm>

- Hillsborough County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data indicate that adult drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking increased from 2009 to 2010.
- Hillsborough County heavy drinking, binge drinking, and smoking rates were all higher than state averages.

Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners present HCADA SWAT with Resolution on Candy Flavored Tobacco



General Population Surveys: Adolescent Prevalence Rates

Table 5. District National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) Prevalence Data

	2006, 2007, and 2008	
	Circuit 6 (Pasco, Pinellas)	Circuit 13 (Hillsborough)
Alcohol		
Alcohol use, past month	51.7	50.0
Binge alcohol use, past month	20.7	22.9
Perceptions of great risk of having 5 or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week	42.3	45.0
Cigarettes		
Cigarette use, past month	23.9	23.3
Any tobacco product use, past month	29.4	28.1
Perceptions of great risk of smoking one or more packs per day	74.6	77.0
Marijuana		
Marijuana use, past month	5.4	6.0
Marijuana use, past year	9.2	10.5
Perceptions of great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	41.5	42.1
Illicit Drugs		
Illicit drug use, past month	7.6	7.9
Any illicit drug use other than marijuana, past month	3.2	3.6
Cocaine use, past year	1.9	2.3
Nonmedical use of pain relievers, past year	3.8	4.3

Note. NSDUH substate data are reported as annual averages, <http://oas.samhsa.gov/substate2k8/SecC.htm>

Among the sample, the pattern of data from 2006/2008 indicates:

- For past month use, alcohol use was more prevalent than cigarette use, followed by marijuana and then other illicit drugs.
- Circuit 13 (Hillsborough) had higher rates of illicit drug use including cocaine use, marijuana use, binge drinking, and nonmedical use of pain relievers in the past year compared to Circuit 6 (Pasco and Pinellas)
- Circuit 6 had higher rates of alcohol and cigarette use, past month compared to Circuit 13.

Table 6. Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Selected Drugs

Drug Type	Hillsborough County				Florida Statewide			
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2006	2008	2010	2012
Any alcohol	52.0%	52.0%	51.5%	46.3%	56.1%	53.2%	51.5%	47.3%
Cigarettes	27.7%	27.9%	25.1%	17.3%	30.6%	27.0%	25.9%	21.3%
Marijuana	20.4%	22.4%	26.0%	21.9%	22.5%	21.1%	23.8%	23.2%
Inhalant use	13.2%	13.0%	9.5%	7.9%	12.2%	11.4%	10.0%	7.9%
Any illicit except marijuana	18.1%	22.0%	22.5%	19.3%	18.1%	20.7%	21.0%	18.8%
Alcohol or any illicit drug use	56.5%	57.4%	56.0%	51.2%	59.5%	57.1%	56.3%	52.5%

Note. Data obtained from Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) of middle and high school students, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications/fysas>

- Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey lifetime drug use data from 2006 to 2012 indicate that:
 - In 2012, alcohol was the most commonly used drug among students in Hillsborough County and Florida Statewide, followed by marijuana then cigarettes.
 - In 2012, Hillsborough County experienced a decrease in reported lifetime use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, and illicit drugs.
 - In 2012, Hillsborough County lifetime student substance abuse rates were lower than state averages, except for inhalant use which was the same as the state average and any illicit except marijuana which was higher than the state average.
 - Alcohol, cigarette and inhalant use decreased between 2006 and 2012 but marijuana increased.

Tobacco Prevention Outreach at Martin Luther King Parade in Tampa



General Population Surveys: Adolescent Prevalence Rates

Table 7. Hillsborough County Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Selected Drugs

Drug Type	Middle School				High School			
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2006	2008	2010	2012
Alcohol	36.1%	36.9%	30.3%	28.5%	65.3%	63.7%	69.1%	60.9%
Cigarettes	17.6%	18.5%	13.8%	10.4%	35.9%	36.0%	34.6%	23.0%
Marijuana	9.0%	11.1%	9.8%	8.7%	29.5%	31.1%	39.4%	32.6%
Inhalants	12.7%	15.4%	10.1%	10.2%	13.4%	11.1%	9.1%	5.9%
Ecstasy	1.4%	--	--	--	4.7%	4.3%	--	--
Rohypnol	0.5%	--	--	--	1.7%	1.1%	--	--
GHB	1.0%	--	--	--	1.0%	0.3%	--	--
Ketamine	0.3%	--	--	--	1.3%	0.8%	--	--
LSD/PCP	0.5%	--	--	--	2.4%	2.6%	--	--
Hallucinogenic mushrooms	1.9%	--	--	--	5.8%	4.4%	--	--
LSD/PCP/ Hallucinogenic mushrooms	--	--	2.2%	4.9%	--	--	4.9%	4.8%
Cocaine	0.8%	--	--	--	4.6%	4.8%	--	--
Crack cocaine	0.8%	--	--	--	1.5%	1.5%	--	--
Cocaine/Crack cocaine	--	--	1.4%	1.2%	--	--	3.5%	2.4%
Methamphetamine	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	2.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Depressants	1.7%	2.6%	3.0%	2.5%	8.5%	8.8%	10.3%	6.7%
Heroin	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%
Prescription pain relievers	3.1%	5.9%	4.0%	4.3%	10.5%	10.9%	11.7%	9.9%
Steroids w/o prescription	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	2.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Amphetamines	1.1%	2.0%	2.0%	0.8%	5.9%	5.9%	6.4%	3.9%
Any illicit drug	19.5%	24.6%	21.7%	19.7%	36.6%	39.1%	46.6%	41.6%

Note. Data obtained from FYSAS, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications/fysas/>

- Prior to 2010 hallucinogens and (cocaine and crack cocaine) were reported separately but are now combined.
- Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey lifetime drug use data from 2006 to 2012 indicate that:
 - Alcohol remains the most commonly used drug among both middle and high school students.
 - For middle school students, cigarettes were the second most commonly used drug, followed by inhalants.
 - For high school students, marijuana was the second most commonly used drug in 2010 and 2012 followed by cigarettes.
 - In 2012, alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana lifetime use decreased among middle and high school students.

General Population Surveys: Adolescent Prevalence Rates

Table 8. Hillsborough County Students Reporting Past 30-Day Use of Selected Drugs

Drug Type	Middle School				High School			
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2006	2008	2010	2012
Alcohol	15.2%	17.8%	14.1%	12.8%	37.5%	40.2%	41.2%	28.0%
Binge drinking	4.7%	5.2%	6.8%	4.6%	20.2%	20.1%	22.4%	14.1%
Cigarettes	4.2%	5.1%	4.2%	1.9%	12.6%	10.8%	11.4%	8.1%
Marijuana	3.8%	5.4%	5.2%	4.5%	14.5%	18.6%	21.9%	18.2%
Inhalants	4.2%	6.4%	3.9%	5.1%	3.0%	1.6%	2.5%	1.4%
Ecstasy	0.4%	--	--	--	1.6%	0.9%	--	--
Rohypnol	0.2%	--	--	--	0.8%	0.3%	--	--
GHB	0.4%	--	--	--	0.7%	0.1%	--	--
Ketamine	0.2%	--	--	--	0.5%	0.2%	--	--
LSD/PCP	0.1%	--	--	--	0.8%	1.1%	--	--
Hallucinogen mushrooms	0.7%	--	--	--	1.7%	1.8%	--	--
LSD/PCP/Hallucinogen mushrooms	--	--	1.0%	0.7%	--	--	1.8%	0.8%
Cocaine	0.3%	--	--	--	1.2%	1.0%	--	--
Crack cocaine	0.2%	--	--	--	0.7%	0.4%	--	--
Cocaine/Crack cocaine	--	--	0.8%	0.3%			0.6%	0.5%
Methamphetamine	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Depressants	0.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	2.7%	3.2%	4.0%	2.8%
Heroin	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Prescription pain relievers	1.5%	4.0%	1.8%	1.6%	2.6%	5.0%	3.6%	3.3%
Steroids w/o prescription	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Amphetamines	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%
Any illicit drug	7.8%	13.2%	11.3%	10.5%	17.2%	22.9%	26.5%	24.0%

Note. Prior to 2010, hallucinogen, cocaine, and crack cocaine were reported separately but are now combined. Data obtained from FYSAS, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications/fysas/>

- Prior to 2010 hallucinogens and (cocaine and crack cocaine) were reported separately but are now combined
- Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey past month drug use data from 2006 and 2012 indicate:
 - Alcohol has consistently remained the most commonly used drug among both middle and high school students from 2006-2012.
 - Following alcohol, marijuana and inhalants were the drugs most commonly used by middle school students in 2012.
 - Alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes were the top three drugs used by high school students in 2012.
 - Use of prescription pain relievers peaked in 2008 for middle and high school students, then declined.
 - Middle and high school students past 30-day use rates for alcohol, binge drinking, marijuana, and cigarettes all decreased in 2012.
 - Inhalant use increased in middle school students in 2012.

General Population Surveys: Adolescent Prevalence Rates

Table 9. Students Reporting Past 30-Day Use of Selected Drugs

Drug Type	Hillsborough County				Florida Statewide			
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2006	2008	2010	2012
Any alcohol	27.5%	29.8%	29.0%	21.1%	32.0%	29.8%	28.8%	24.6%
Binge drinking	13.1%	13.1%	15.3%	9.8%	16.8%	14.8%	14.1%	11.3%
Cigarettes	8.9%	8.1%	8.1%	5.3%	10.6%	9.1%	8.8%	6.6%
Marijuana	9.8%	12.4%	14.3%	12.1%	11.4%	11.1%	13.0%	12.4%
Inhalant use	3.6%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	2.5%
Any illicit except marijuana	6.4%	10.4%	9.8%	9.1%	7.3%	8.9%	9.3%	8.2%
Alcohol or any illicit drug use	30.8%	35.4%	34.7%	28.5%	35.4%	33.9%	34.1%	30.5%

Note. Data obtained from FYSAS, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/mentalhealth/publications/fyas/>

- Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey past 30-day drug use data from 2006 to 2012 indicate that:
 - Alcohol is the most commonly used drug among Hillsborough County and Florida Statewide.
 - Hillsborough County rates for alcohol binge drinking, inhalants, and cigarettes reached their lowest levels in 2012.
 - Any illicit drug except marijuana and alcohol or any illicit drug use also reached their lowest level in 2012.
 - In 2012, Hillsborough County rates fell below Florida Statewide rates for alcohol, marijuana and cigarette use.
 - Inhalant use was above the Florida Statewide rate in 2012.

Figure 1. Past 30-Day Middle and High School Alcohol Use: Hillsborough County versus Statewide

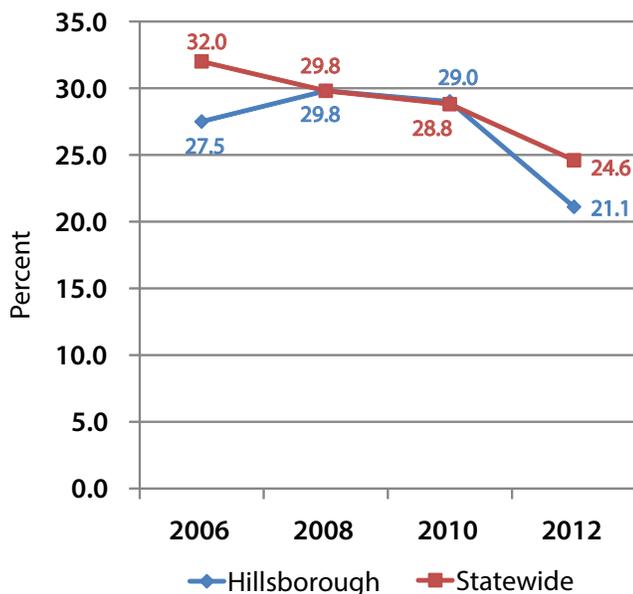
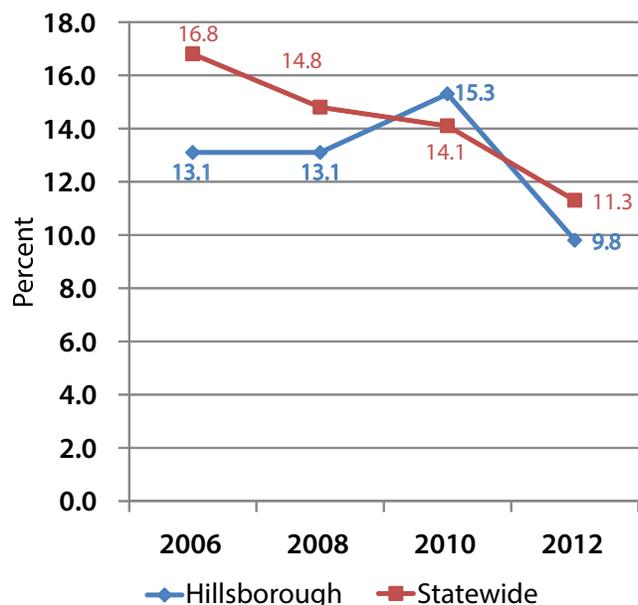


Figure 2. Past 30-Day Middle and High School Binge Drinking: Hillsborough County versus Statewide



General Population Surveys: Adolescent Prevalence Rates

Table 10. Percent of Hillsborough County Students Reporting Drug-Related Behavior

Drug-Related Behavior	Middle School					High School				
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Selling drugs	3.9%	2.7%	3.4%	3.7%	2.3%	9.6%	6.6%	9.5%	9.2%	7.4%
Drunk or high at school	7.1%	5.7%	8.8%	6.7%	6.4%	19.2%	18.0%	16.3%	19.6%	14.2%

- Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey drug-related behavior data from 2004 to 2012 indicate that:
 - Middle and high school students reported decreased rates of selling drugs and being drunk or high at school from 2010 to 2012.
 - Selling drugs and being drunk or high at school were at the lowest rates in 2012.



Keely Pendergrass and Kendal Cheeseman singing the "National Anthem" before Hoops for Health basketball game.



Hoops for Health community event with the Harlem Ambassadors at Memorial Middle School

Mortality Data

Table 11. Hillsborough County Drug-Related Deaths by Lethal/Non-Lethal Levels

Drugs	Lethal Levels: Drug Was Cause of Death					Non-Lethal Levels: Drug Was Present				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cocaine	71	61	24	31	35	87	85	30	52	61
Methadone	77	72	81	72	81	15	14	10	19	31
Oxycodone	81	101	128	141	114	34	27	38	49	66
Hydrocodone	45	28	22	23	16	30	22	16	29	25
Heroin	10	5	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Morphine	18	32	40	20	31	34	21	20	38	35
Alprazolam	89	79	74	106	108	43	41	16	45	58
Diazepam	23	14	9	11	14	13	18	6	5	18
Propoxyphene	9	6	6	9	--	14	14	3	5	--
Total	423	398	385	414	401	271	242	140	242	294
Prescription	342	332	360	382	364	183	157	109	190	233

Note. Lethal levels indicate overdoses in which the drug was the cause of death, whereas non-lethal levels indicate instances in which the drug was merely present.

- Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *2011 Report of Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners*, October 2012: FDLE site Medical Examiner Publication.
- Hillsborough County Drug-Related Death data from 2007 - 2011 indicate that:
 - One hundred and forty-one deaths were caused by oxycodone in 2010. Oxycodone deaths decreased to 114 in 2011. Oxycodone deaths peaked in 2010.
 - In 2011, there was an increase in the number of non-lethal level deaths due to cocaine, methadone, oxycodone, diazepam, and alprazolam; there have been no deaths in which non-lethal levels of heroin were detected in 2010 and 2011.
 - In 2011, the prescription drugs oxycodone, alprazolam, and methadone were most commonly found in lethal levels, followed by cocaine.
 - In 2011, deaths where drug was the cause of death increased from cocaine, methadone, heroin, morphine, alprazolam and diazepam where as oxycodone and hydrocodone decreased.
 - Total drug deaths where drug was cause of death decreased from 414 in 2010 to 401 in 2011.

Figure 3. Comparison of Hillsborough County Drug-Related Deaths by Lethal Level

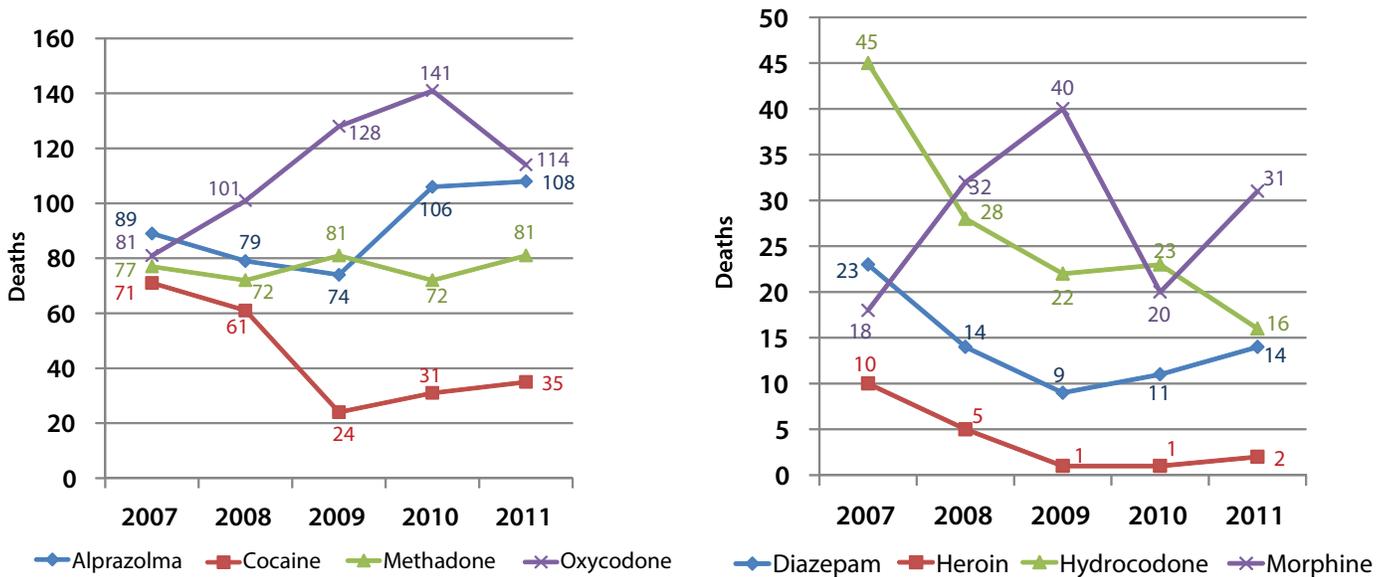
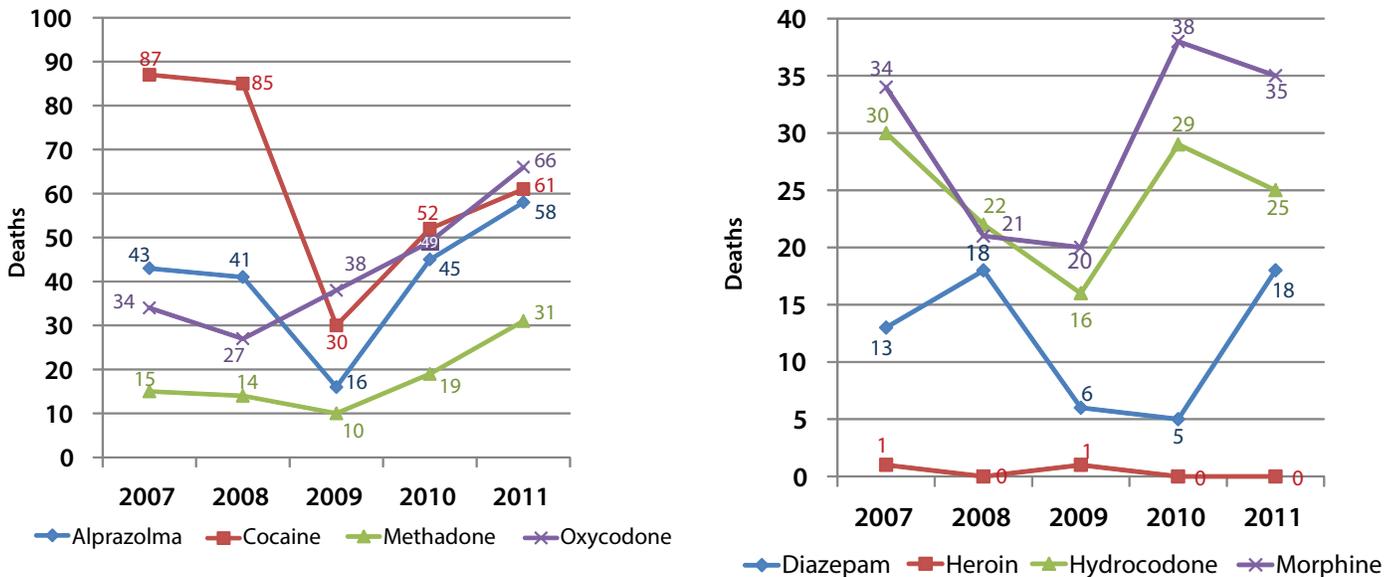


Figure 4. Comparison of Hillsborough County Drug-Related Deaths With Non-Lethal Levels Present



Mortality Data

Table 12. Alcohol-Related Crashes, Injuries and Fatalities

Indicator	Hillsborough County				Pinellas County				Orange County			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
Crashes	1,788	1,422	1,363	1,424	1,390	1,223	1,198	1,114	1,373	1,304	1,091	936
Injuries	1,339	1,031	980	--	895	747	699	--	987	900	746	--
Fatalities	77	62	54	67	51	45	42	51	77	66	62	54

Note. Data obtained from Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, <http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us/>

- Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle data indicate that Hillsborough County has a higher number of alcohol-related crashes and injuries than the comparably sized Pinellas and Orange Counties.
- From 2008 to 2010, Hillsborough County experienced a decrease in alcohol-related crashes, injuries and fatalities but alcohol crashes and fatalities increased in 2011.
- In 2011, alcohol injury data was not available from DHSMV.

Figure 5. Comparison of Alcohol-Related Crashes and Fatalities

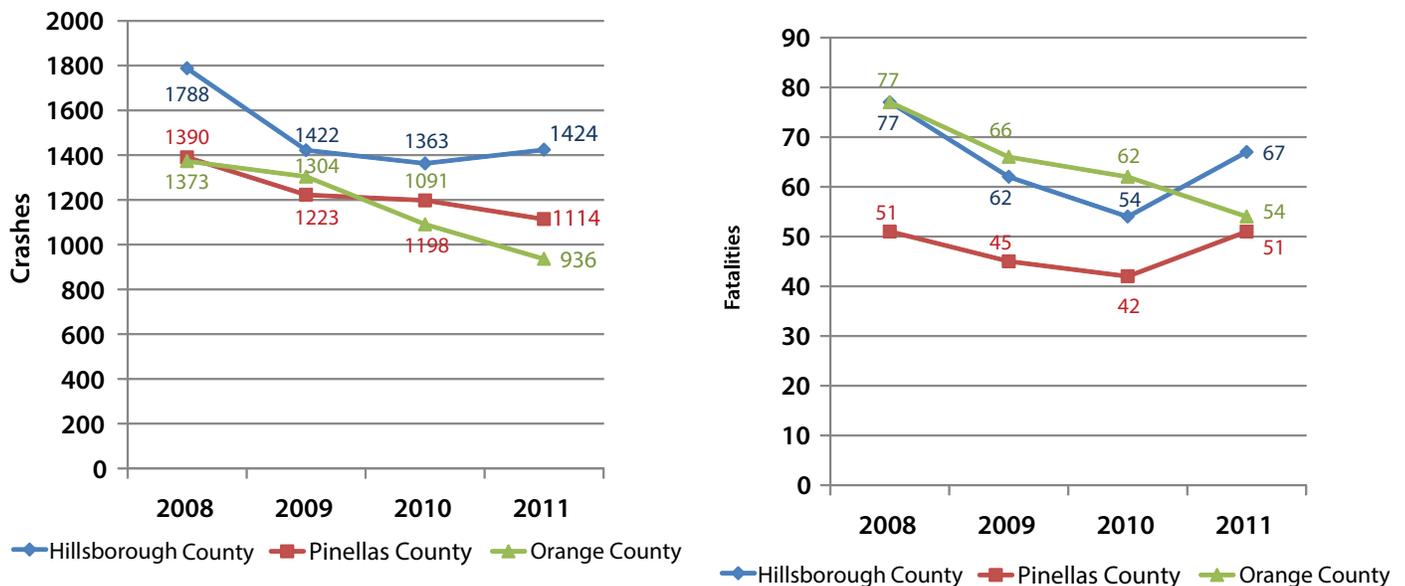


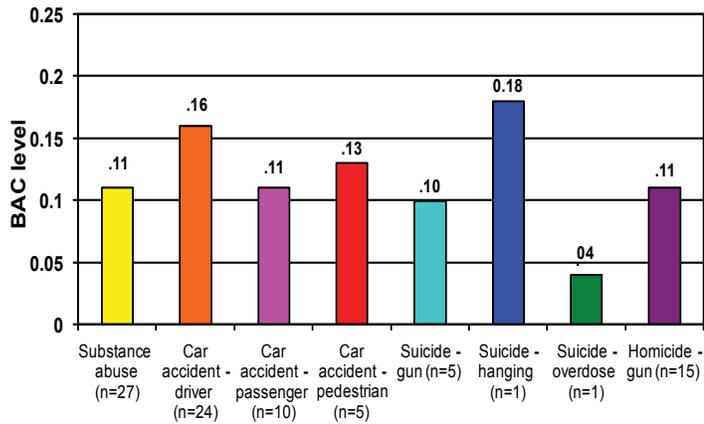
Table 13. 2009 Hillsborough County Medical Examiner Autopsy Data on Persons Aged 15 to 24

Type of Death	#	Demographics			Alcohol and Drug Use ¹			
		% Male	% White ²	Mean Age	# w/BAC over .01	Mean Alcohol Level ³	# Drugs Identified ⁴	Primary Drugs Used
Accidents	29	82.8%	93.1%	21.4	3	.11 (.04 - .20)	45	
Alcohol and/or drug abuse	27	85.2%	92.6%	21.5	3	.11 (.04 - .20)	45	Oxycodone (N = 13) Alprazolam (N = 8) Methadone (N = 7) Cocaine (N = 6) Dextromethorphan (N = 2)
Drowning	1	0%	100%	23.0	0	--	0	
Fall	1	100%	100%	19.0	0	--	0	
Traffic Fatalities	41	80.5%	92.5%	21.1	19	.13 (.02 - .24)	5	
Driver	24	91.7%	90.0%	21.6	10	.16 (.09 - .24)	2	Cocaine (N = 1) Oxycodone (N = 1)
Passenger	10	50.0%	94.1%	20.4	4	.11 (.02 - .21)	3	Alprazolam (N = 1) Oxycodone (N = 1) Cocaine (N = 1)
Pedestrian	5	100%	100%	21.0	5	.13 (.06 - .22)	0	
Bicyclist	2	80.0%	100%	21.5	0	--	0	
Suicides	22	81.8%	72.7%	20.4	8	.11 (.07 - .18)	7	
Handgun	14	78.6%	78.6%	19.9	5	.10 (.07 - .13)	2	Alprazolam (N = 1) Oxycodone (N = 1)
Hanging	5	80.0%	80.0%	22.0	1	.18	3	Alprazolam (N = 2) Cocaine (N = 1)
Intentional overdose	1	0%	100%	24.0	1	.04	2	Meoprolol Sertraline
Motor vehicle collision	1	0%	100%	17.0	0	--	0	
Jump from high place	1	0%	100%	19.0	1	.13	0	
Homicides	18	94.4%	33.3%	20.8	3	.11 (.09 - .11)	4	
Handgun	15	100%	26.7%	20.9	3	.11 (.09 - .11)	4	THC (N = 3) Cocaine (N = 1)
Stabbing	3	66.7%	66.7%	20.0	0	--	0	
TOTAL	110	84.9%	70.6%	20.4	34	.115 (.02 - .24)	61	

- ¹ Toxicology was not complete on all cases because some individuals were hospitalized for days/weeks and the admission blood samples were discarded by the hospital.
- ² All cases were either white or black.
- ³ Calculations based on only the persons testing positive for any alcohol in their system.
- ⁴ Numbers do not add up to 27 cases since many cases were polydrug.
- Traffic fatalities were the number one cause of death in the 15 to 24 year old age group. Nineteen out of 41 persons had alcohol in their system (46%) and 100% of pedestrians who died had alcohol in their system.

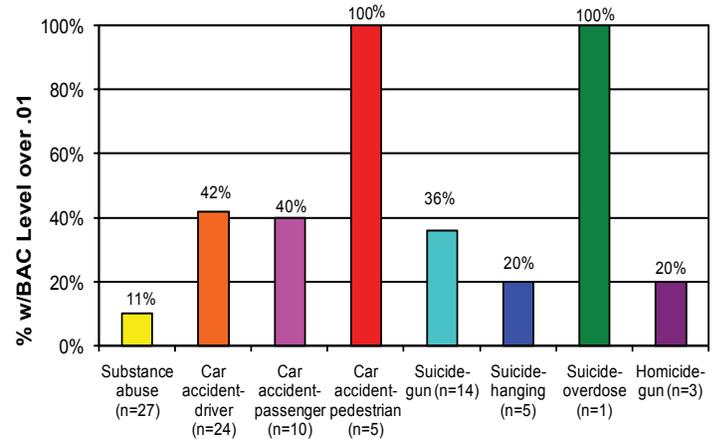
Mortality Data

Figure 6. Autopsy Data BAC Level for Youth Ages 15 to 24 Years by Manner of Death



Note. Data from Hillsborough County Medical Examiner's Office (2009)

Figure 7. Autopsy Data Indication of Alcohol for Youth Ages 15 to 24 Years by Manner of Death



Note. Data from Hillsborough County Medical Examiner's Office (2009)



HCADA Chair Sonya Bufe with Florida Attorney General Pam Bondi and Sweetbay officials at a DEA Prescription Drug Take Back event.



HCSO deputies and Sanford Brown students collected many boxes of prescription drugs at a recent DEA Take Back event.

Treatment Data

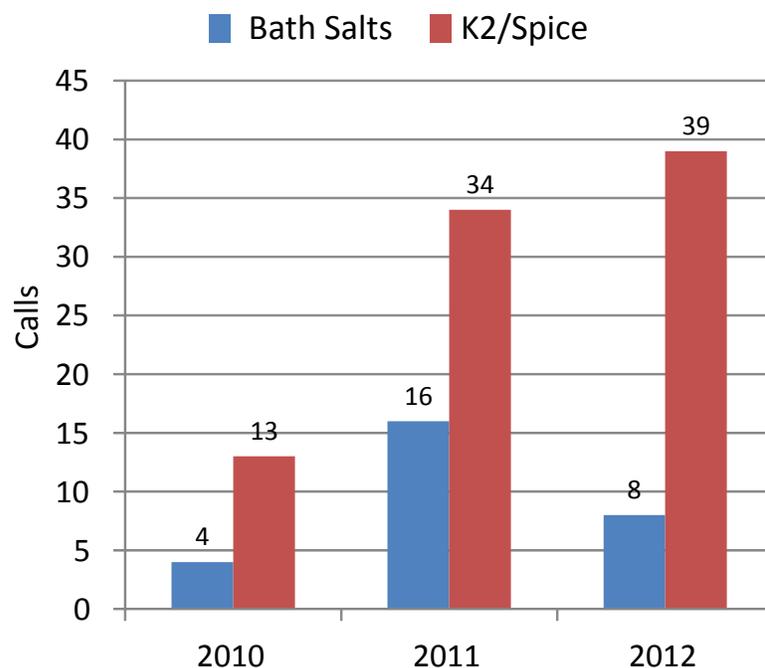
Table 14. Adult Admissions to Hillsborough County Substance Abuse Treatment Providers

	# Admissions with drug listed as primary, secondary, or tertiary drug of choice				
	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11
Marijuana / Hashish	4711	4755	4812	5338	4998
Alcohol	3169	2898	2829	2739	2985
Crack	1536	1115	882	709	552
Other cocaine	611	630	460	459	409
Heroin	222	121	166	126	62
Methamphetamine	233	121	116	101	93
Other opiates and synthetics	307	351	411	469	486
Oxycodone	115	270	528	742	891
Benzodiazepines	145	183	270	373	312
Alprazolam	44	182	276	361	482
Ecstasy / MDMA	41	33	0	53	110

Note. Data obtained from Central Florida Behavioral Health Network.

- Admissions with marijuana as one of the drugs of choice increased from 4,711 in FY06/07 to 4,998 in FY10/11.
- Marijuana, alcohol and oxycodone were the top three drug choices in treatment agency admissions in FY10/11.

Figure 8. Number of Calls for Synthetic Drug Use in Hillsborough County 2010-2012



Note. Data obtained from Florida Poison Information Center

- From 2010 to 2012, there was an increase in the number of calls for K2/Spice from 13 in 2010 to 39 in 2012.

Appendix A: Florida Collegiate Success Initiative

To address the goals of the Collegiate Success Initiative, we examine “consequences data” that our Florida Mental Health Institute (FMHI) team at the University of South Florida obtained through exploration of state agency websites, as well as information obtained from Mr. Hal Johnson, State Epidemiologist for the Florida Department of Children and Families’ Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMH) Program Office and Director of the State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). All such sources were data in the public domain. Our focus was to collect data relevant to the collaborative in four counties: Alachua, Hillsborough, Leon, and Orange Counties. Within each of those four counties are state universities that have lead roles for implementing prevention efforts on their campuses and coordinating surveys. These are respectively the: University of Florida (UF), University of South Florida (USF), Florida State University (FSU), and University of Central Florida (UCF).

The objective of the CSI: Florida grant is to mobilize campus and community coalitions to change the environment that supports high-risk underage use of alcohol. The state priority goal is to reduce past 30 day alcohol use, including binge drinking, among 18 - 20 year olds in targeted communities. The two-year community intermediate outcome measures are to

1. Increase knowledge and awareness of the problem within targeted communities among students, faculty and staff, and other responsible community adults.
2. Increase, in each targeted community, the perception of wrongfulness of alcohol and other drug use among students, faculty and staff, and other responsible community adults.
3. Increase, in each targeted community, the perception of harm from use of alcohol and other drugs among students, faculty and staff, and other responsible community adults.

Consequences: Alcohol Related Injuries, Fatalities, Hospitalizations, and Arrests

Using data obtained from annual reports spanning 2006 through 2010 and accessed from the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) (<http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us/>) Traffic Crash Facts reports, the next table shows the statewide number and the rate of crashes among Florida’s underage drinkers ages 18, 19 and 20 across that five-year time span.

Table 1: Crash Rates for underage (18-20 years) Florida Resident Drinking Drivers

	18 Year Olds		19 Year Olds		20 Year Olds	
	Drinking Drivers in Crashes	Rate per 10000	Drinking Drivers in Crashes	Rate per 10000	Drinking Drivers in Crashes	Rate per 10000
2006	374	18.48	469	21.28	517	22.31
2007	389	18.84	468	20.65	531	22.37
2008	341	16.49	416	18.2	488	20.19
2009	291	14.93	377	16.6	434	17.94
2010	205	11.07	285	13.35	329	13.75

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle

Appendix A: Florida Collegiate Success Initiative

The results indicate a steady and substantial decline since 2006 for each of these three age groups in the state of Florida. The Traffic Crash Facts reports are aggregate and do not provide data categorized by both age and county. To accomplish the latter, the raw data from Florida DHSMV will need to be imported into an automated data system, either through the DCF Dashboard operated by the SEOW, or through KIT Solutions' Performance Based Prevention System, the database tracking software package based on the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention system. This will allow communities to access the most recent data at the geographic level and age-criterion needed for planning purposes.

County Level Data

Next, we examined data from the four counties involved in the Florida CSI Project as well as statewide. These data also obtained from HSMV Traffic Crash Facts reports. The data shown in the next three tables are for all age-groups, and describe the incidence of alcohol-related crashes, injuries, and fatalities. It should be noted that the data reported below should be interpreted in consultation with County level staff. For example, increases in DUI arrests could mean more DUI law enforcement officers for that area or an increase in impaired drivers. Simultaneously, a decrease in DUI arrests could mean a dearth of DUI officers for that County or a reduction in impaired drivers due to increased marketing about effects of driving under the influence.

Table 2. Alcohol-Related Crashes for CSI Counties: Alachua, Hillsborough, Leon, Orange and Florida Statewide (all ages).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alachua County	304	332	328	299	242
Hillsborough County	1,937	1,925	1,788	1,422	1,363
Leon County	422	417	404	343	305
Orange County	1,322	1,352	1,373	1,304	1,091
Florida Statewide	12,685	22,811	22,527	20,085	17,748

These data suggest that:

- Hillsborough and Leon Counties' alcohol-related crashes have steadily decreased from 2006 to 2010; while Alachua and Orange Counties had a slight increase in 2007 and 2008 then decreased in 2009 and 2010.
- Florida, statewide, had relatively low alcohol-related crashes in 2006 followed by a significant increase in 2007; the following three years (2008 to 2010) continued to show a decrease, consistent with countywide data.

Table 3. Alcohol-Related Injuries for CSI Counties: Alachua, Hillsborough, Leon, Orange and Florida Statewide (all ages).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alachua County	171	172	173	188	168
Hillsborough County	1,273	1,414	1,339	1,031	980
Leon County	254	315	268	263	185
Orange County	952	870	987	900	746
Florida Statewide	16,319	16,208	15,736	14,130	12,168

Appendix A: Florida Collegiate Success Initiative

This table indicates that in 2010, all four counties had decreased their alcohol-related injuries consistent with statewide data.

Table 4. Alcohol-Related Fatalities for CSI Counties: Alachua, Hillsborough, Leon, Orange, and Florida Statewide (all ages).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alachua County	17	17	15	11	3
Hillsborough County	60	87	77	62	54
Leon County	9	11	14	10	6
Orange County	64	76	77	66	62
Florida Statewide	1,099	1,244	1,169	1,004	794

The above data suggest that all four counties showed a slight decrease in alcohol-related fatalities, with Alachua County showing the highest decrease from 17 in 2006 to 3 in 2010. However, reports from law enforcement suggest that Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) was under reported in 2010 where only 794 total alcohol-related fatalities were reported.

Arrests for Driving Under the Influence (DUIs)

Next, we examined data related to DUI violations for the four counties. As shown below, there were decreases in Hillsborough, Leon, and Orange counties, while Alachua showed an increase. It is difficult to determine whether increases in violations are indicative of more impaired drivers or greater law enforcement efforts (e.g., more DUI checkpoints). Similarly, we do not know if decreases over time are due to prevention efforts or other reasons (e.g., poor economy).

Table 5: Total number of DUIs from 2006 to 2011 by County

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Alachua	628	873	813	714	811	941
Hillsborough	6,898	6,576	6,085	6,009	5,406	4,656
Leon	1,427	1,040	514	516	513	538
Orange	3,427	3,099	3,115	3,552	3,416	3,008
Florida Statewide	63,591	64,410	64,654	63,019	58,174	55,722

Source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle

Consequences: Underage Drinking

The next two tables provide data obtained from the SEOW and were obtained by Hal Johnson from the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA). The left-hand side shows the actual count from 2006-2010 for underage drinkers, ages 18 to 20 years. The right-hand side of each table shows the rates per 100,000 population for each county and for the state of Florida.

Table 6. Alcohol Intoxication: Emergency Department Visits or Hospitalizations (ages 18-20)

County	COUNT					RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alachua	69	62	57	63	41	297.12	267.74	249.33	277.44	230.87
Hillsborough	105	95	91	113	130	210.77	187.24	178.15	219.33	244.77
Leon	41	68	52	55	72	155.86	256.02	197.56	210.14	366.26
Orange	159	165	165	141	174	306.38	312.82	310.29	263.44	311.40
Florida	1832	1945	1746	1732	1826	259.96	272.04	243.49	241.18	249.87

Table 7. Alcohol-Related Injury Emergency Department Visits and Hospitalizations (ages 18-20)

County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alachua	6	6	4	11	3	25.84	25.91	17.50	48.44	16.89
Hillsborough	15	18	21	16	10	30.11	35.48	41.11	31.06	18.83
Leon	6	7	5	6	4	22.81	26.36	19.00	22.92	20.35
Orange	10	13	11	13	3	19.27	24.65	20.69	24.29	5.37
Florida	234	256	217	251	164	33.20	35.81	30.26	34.95	22.44

A visual examination of the data from the two preceding tables suggests the following:

- The data in both tables fluctuate across the years, making it difficult to draw conclusions.
- Despite the fluctuations the data suggest decreases in alcohol intoxication in Alachua County only.
- For the state of Florida alcohol-related injuries are decreasing.
- Alcohol-related injuries for Orange County were considerably lower in 2010 than previous years.
- As one might expect, the alcohol-related consequences are more prevalent in larger counties (Hillsborough and Orange) where population density is greater.

Appendix A: Florida Collegiate Success Initiative

Liquor Law Violations: County Data

Liquor law violations data were obtained from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement website: <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us>. Data from five consecutive years for the four counties as well as statewide are shown in the next table. While not age-specific, since liquor law violations entail violations related to manufacturing, selling, purchasing, transporting, or possessing alcohol, the vast majority of liquor law violations are for underage drinking violations.

Table 8. Liquor Law Violations for CSI Counties: Alachua, Hillsborough, Leon, Orange and Florida Statewide

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Alachua County	1,368	1,231	925	890	538
Hillsborough County	3,031	3,124	3,977	3,791	3,060
Leon County	599	435	631	653	610
Orange County	757	1,230	1,269	1,880	1,297
Florida Statewide	34,898	33,084	37,715	32,630	27,256

This table suggests that:

- Statewide, 2011 data indicated the lowest count in violations.
- Alachua County's liquor law violations have steadily decreased from 2007 to 2011; Hillsborough and Orange Counties steadily increased and then decreased in 2010 (Hillsborough) and 2011 (Orange); Leon County's liquor law violations decreased from 2007 to 2008 then increased in 2009 and remained fairly steady over the next two years (2010 and 2011).
- Florida Statewide had a slight decrease from 2007 to 2008 followed by a significant increase in 2009; then followed by a decrease in years 2010 and 2011.

It remains to be seen whether decreases in violations equate to decreases in the number of underage drinkers consuming alcohol or are the result in law enforcement efforts (e.g., due to budget reductions; officers attending to other crimes/priorities).

College Campus Liquor Laws Violations

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as a part of the Higher Education Act of 1965, is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to disclose certain timely and annual information about campus crime and security policies. All public and private institutions of postsecondary education participating in federal student-aid programs are subject to it. The act includes:

- Publishing an annual report disclosing campus security policies and three years' worth of selected crime statistics.
- Making timely warnings to the campus community about crimes that pose an ongoing threat.
- Keeping a public crime log.
- Upholding basic rights to victims of sexual assault.
- Making accurate crime statistics available to the U.S. Department of Education which centrally collects and disseminates campus crime statistics at the national level.
- Facing possible fines from the U.S. Department of Education when schools fail to comply with the Clery Act.

As a result of the Clery Act, data on campus liquor law violations were obtained for the four main state universities in the four counties.

Table 9: Campus Liquor Laws Violations for Four Counties

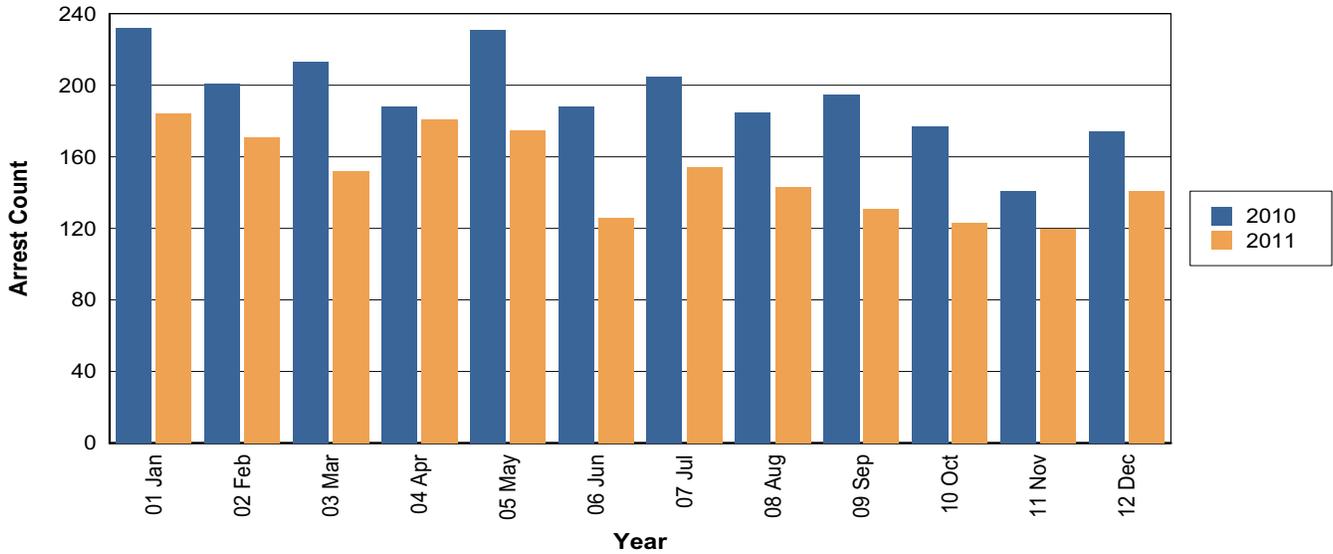
	On-Campus Total			On-Campus Residential		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
UCF						
Liquor Law Arrest	24	6	9	0	4	3
Liquor Law Referral	237	239	294	210	192	213
USF						
Liquor Law Arrest	32	31	26	7	8	3
Liquor Law Referral	148	164	151	82	112	120
FSU						
Liquor Law Arrest	152	190	124	36	49	26
Liquor Law Referral	188	204	214	188	204	214
UF						
Liquor Law Arrest	268	157	164	0	6	6
Liquor Law Referral	185	119	200	185	118	186

USF FMHI students and faculty supporting law enforcement officers at a January 2013 HCSO DUI Checkpoint.



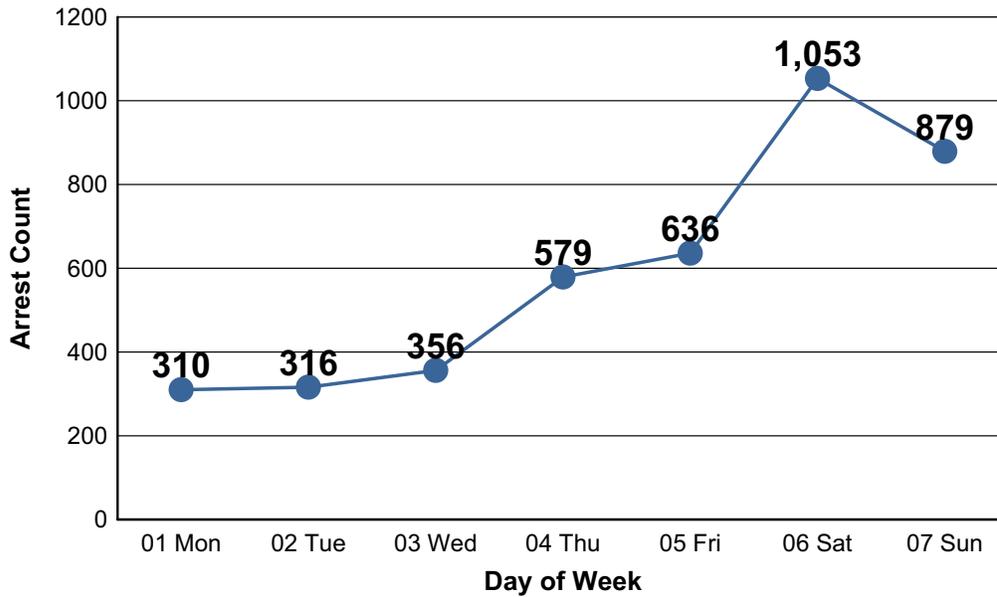
Appendix B: HCSO DUI Reports

HCSO DUI Criminal Report Affidavits by Month



HCSO DUI Criminal Report Affidavits

Day of Week - Cumulative Period



Hillsborough County
S H E R I F F

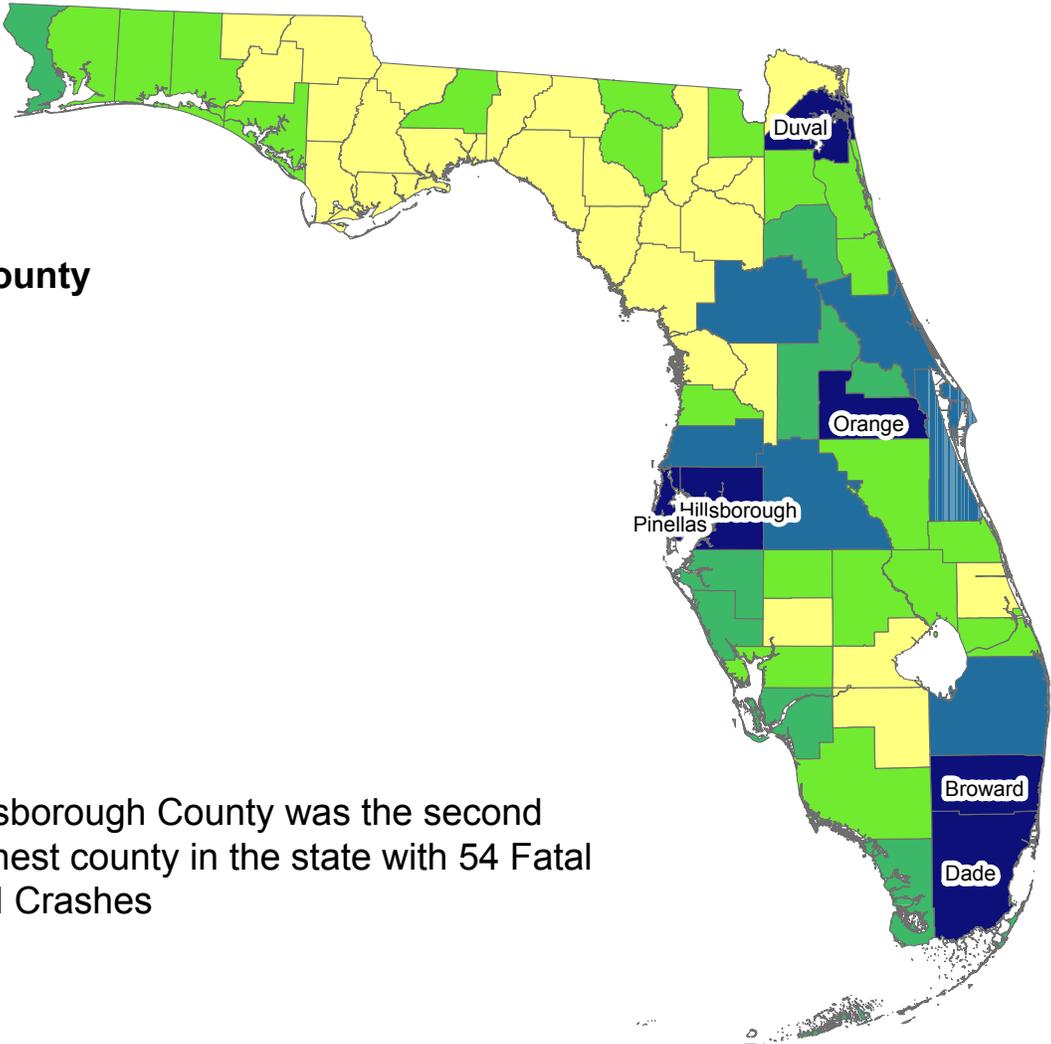
2010 DUI Related Fatalities Crashes by County

Legend

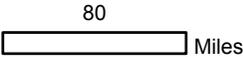
DUI Fatalities by County

Number

- 0 - 4
- 5 - 11
- 12 - 21
- 22 - 32
- 33 - 62



Hillsborough County was the second highest county in the state with 54 Fatal DUI Crashes



Prepared by: Maggie Matthews, Crime Analysis Unit, SID
Source: DHSMV Traffic Crash Statistics Report 2010

9/27/11



2010 Top 7 Florida Counties DUI Related Crashes (With Injury Severity)



County	Total DUI Crashes	Population	Total DUI Crashes per 1,000
Miami-Dade County	1,588	2,496,435	0.64
Broward County	1,424	1,748,066	0.81
Hillsborough County	1,363	1,229,226	1.11
Pinellas County	1,198	916,542	1.31
Palm Beach County	1,123	1,320,134	0.85
Orange County	1,091	1,145,956	0.95
Duval County	1,056	864,263	1.22

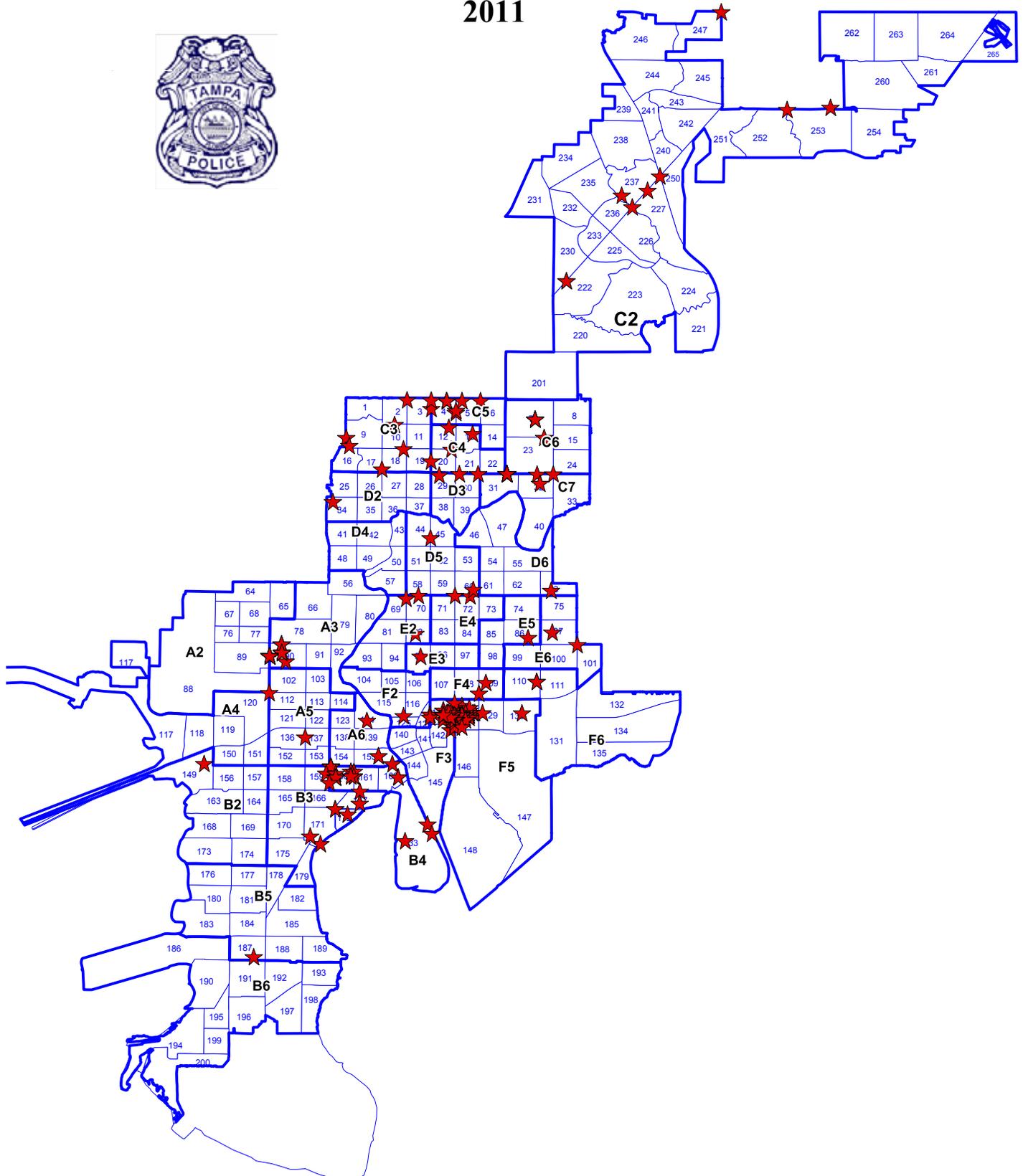
County	DUI Injury Crashes	Population	DUI Injury Crashes per 1,000
Miami-Dade County	1,034	2,496,435	0.41
Broward County	1,017	1,748,066	0.58
Hillsborough County	980	1,229,226	0.80
Palm Beach County	754	1,320,134	0.57
Orange County	746	1,145,956	0.65
Pinellas County	699	916,542	0.76
Duval County	581	864,263	0.67

County	DUI Fatal Crashes	Population	DUI Fatal Crashes per 1,000
Orange County	62	1,145,956	0.05
Hillsborough County	54	1,229,226	0.04
Duval County	52	864,263	0.06
Miami-Dade County	43	2,496,435	0.02
Pinellas County	42	916,542	0.05
Broward County	41	1,748,066	0.02
Marion County	32	331,298	0.10
Volusia County	32	494,593	0.06

Prepared by: Maggie Matthews, Crime Analysis Unit, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office
 Source: DHSMV Traffic Crash Statistics for 2010, 2010 US Census

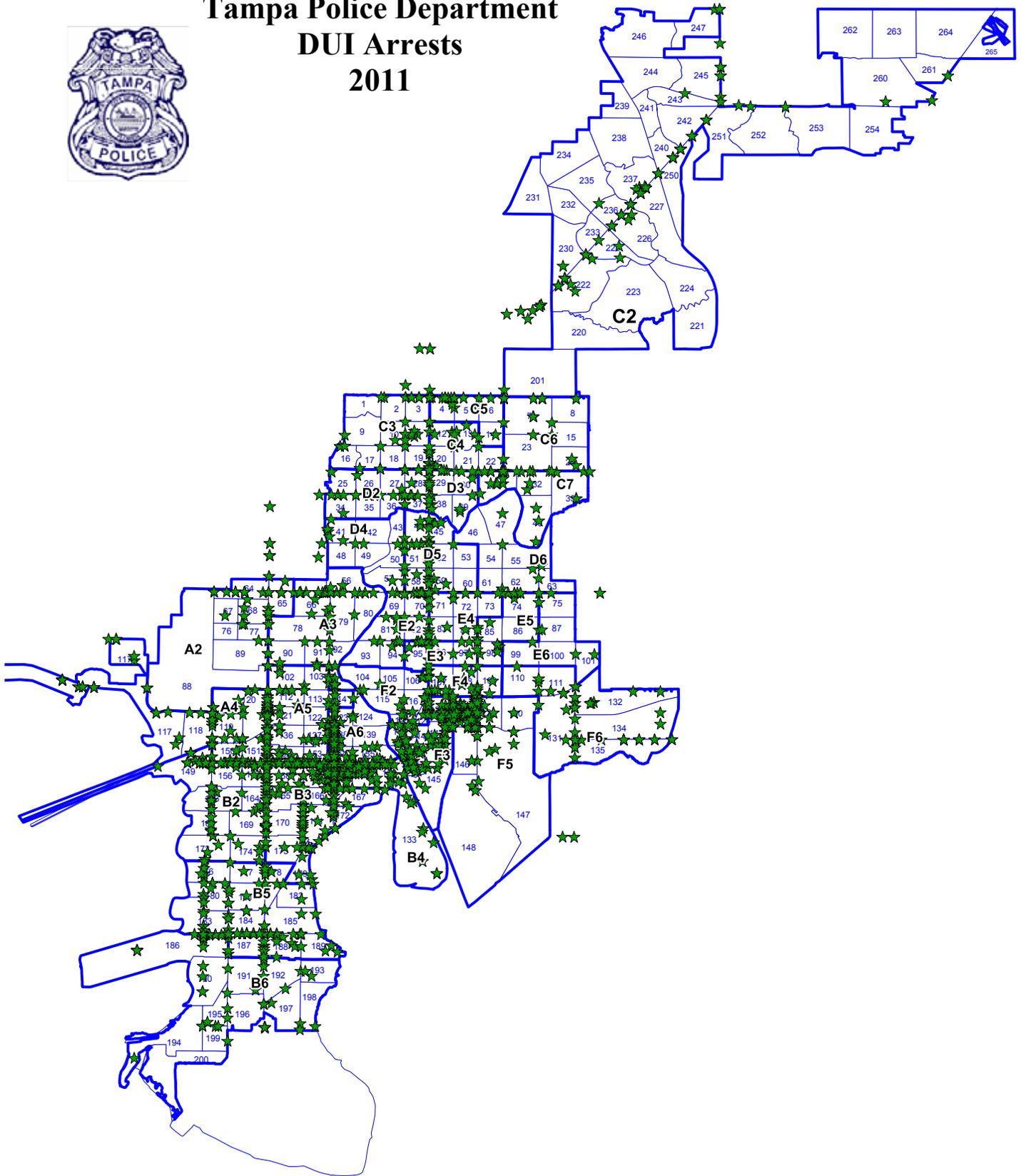
Appendix C: Tampa Police Department

Possession of Alcohol by Person Under 21 2011



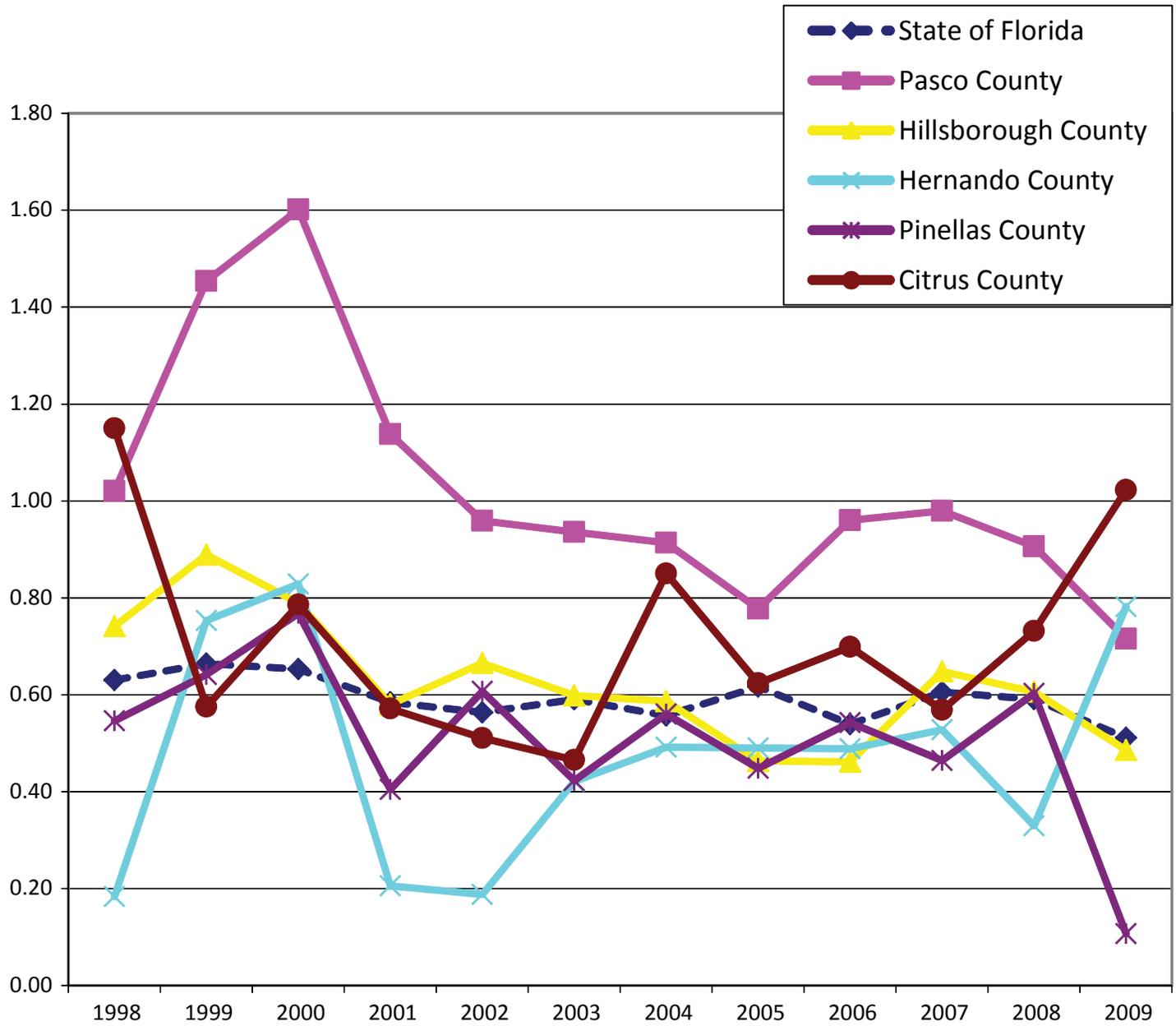


Tampa Police Department DUI Arrests 2011



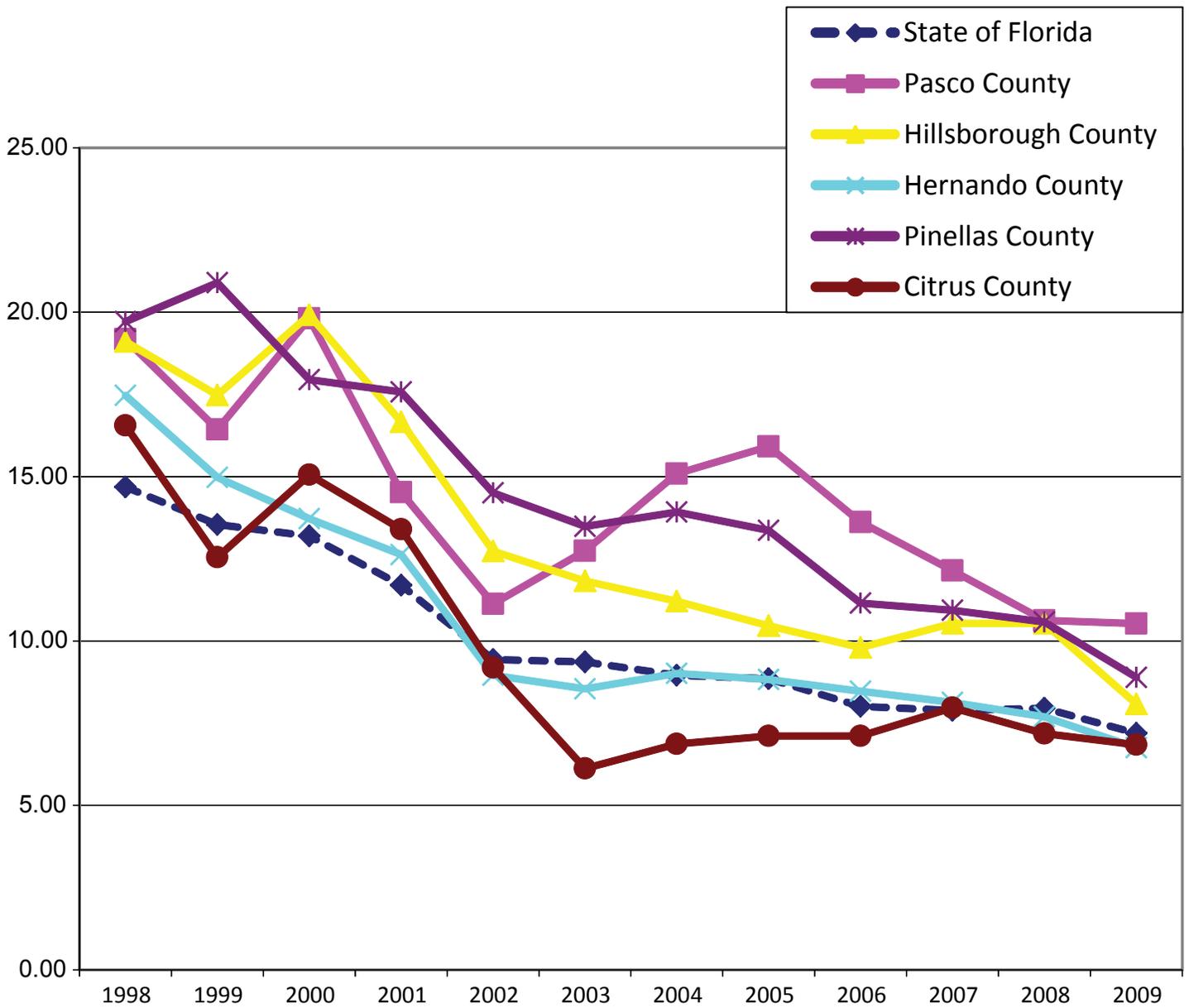
Appendix D: Traffic Crash Facts

Alcohol Fatality Rates Per 100 Million VMT

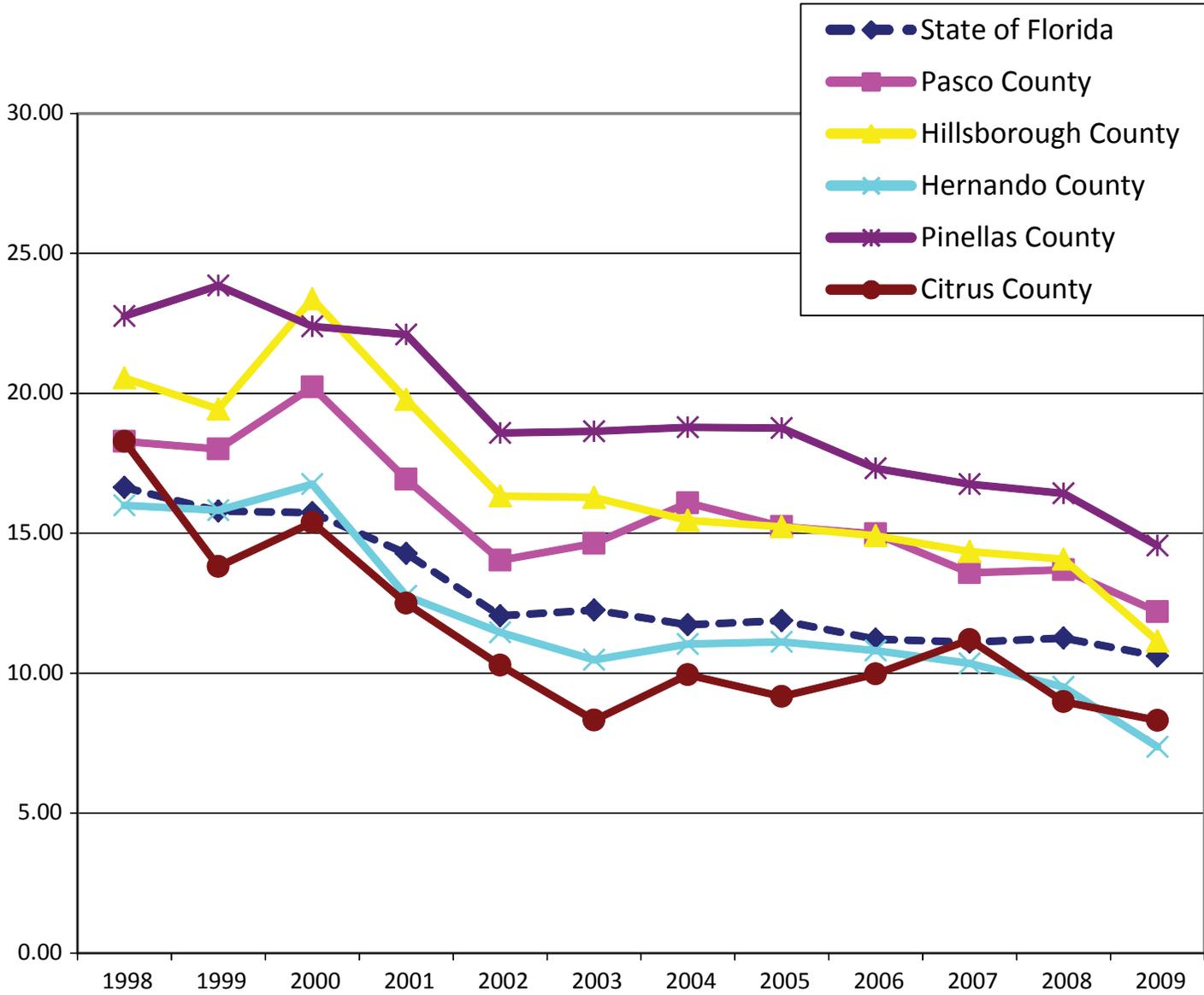


Appendix D: Traffic Crash Facts

Alcohol Injury Rates Per 100 Million VMT



Alcohol Crash Rates Per 100 Million VMT



For more information about HCADA or the Profile of Alcohol and Drug Indicators, please contact:

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2815 E. Henry Avenue, Suite B-1
Tampa FL 33610
813-238-4034
www.hcada.com

HCADA
Sonya Bufe, Chair
Ellen Snelling, Secretary
Kevin Rick, Treasurer

Cindy Grant, Director
813-238-4034
togetheragain@earthlink.net

Collage (top to bottom)

- Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office BATmobile - Breath Alcohol Testing Mobile Unit.
- Tampa Police Department DUI Squad
- Families enjoying the Too Good for Drugs Walk and Kidfest 2008 at MOSI
- A winning banner with a drug free message from Carrollwood Elementary School.

Back Cover Photographs (left to right)

- Top Hillsborough County DUI law enforcement officers receiving awards from Mothers Against Drunk Driving at the annual MADD Law Enforcement Recognition Banquet
- Lt. Keith Hamilton of the Tampa Office of the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco helps at an alcohol and other drugs awareness event before prom at Wharton High School
- Hillsborough County Sheriff David Gee congratulates the manager of MacDinton's Irish Pub for responsible vendor practices, as part of the Sheriff's Alcohol Vendors Enforcement (SAVE) program



