National Institute on Drug Abuse
Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG)

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NIDA Community Epidemiology Work Group
62nd Semi-Annual Meeting June 2007
United States Department of Health and Human Services

- **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**
  - National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

- **Division of Epidemiology Services and Prevention Research (DEPAR)**
  - Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG)
United States Department of Health and Human Services

- **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**
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    - Division of Epidemiology Services and Prevention Research (DEPAR)
      - Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG)
  - National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**
  - Office Of Applied Studies (OAS)
National Institute on Drug Abuse
Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG)

Established 1976
Community Correspondents Group
Heroin Focused

NIDA Community Epidemiology Work Group
62nd Semi-Annual Meeting June 2007

Map showing cities in the United States with stars indicating locations. Cities include:
- Seattle
- Minneapolis/St. Paul
- Detroit
- Chicago
- Baltimore
- St. Louis
- New York
- Boston
- Philadelphia
- Miami/ Ft. Lauderdale
- Washington, D.C.
- Atlanta
- Texas
- San Francisco
- Los Angeles
- San Diego
- Denver
- Phoenix
- Honolulu
- Seattle
- Minneapolis/St. Paul
- Detroit
- Chicago
- Baltimore
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- San Francisco
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- San Diego
- Denver
- Phoenix
- Honolulu
Mission:
Monitor Drug Abuse Trends by Tracking Existing Data Sources Within and Across 22 Local Areas in USA
Goals:

• **To Characterize Changes in Drug Use**
• **To Provide Early Identification of New Patterns and Emerging Drug Abuse issues**
CEWG Meets Twice A Year

- **June Meeting** – 3 ½ Days
- **January Meeting** – 2 ½ Days
- Location Rotates among the 19 Sentinel Cities
Each CEWG Member Prepares

- 15-20 Page Written Report
- 20 Minute Presentation
CEWG Area Reports Format

- Organized By Drug
  - Cocaine,
  - Heroin,
  - Rx Opiates,
  - Methamphetamine,
  - Marijuana,
  - MDMA & Club Drugs,
  - Benzodiazepines
CEWG Area Reports Format

• By Indicators (Consequences)
  - Deaths,
  - Emergency Department Reports
  - Addiction Treatment Admissions,
  - Price and Purity,
  - Crime Lab Cases, and
• Prevalence Surveys
• Infectious Diseases
CEWG Meeting Agenda

- 22 Community Presentations: 1½ days
  - Regional Discussions
  - Specific Drugs and Special Topics Discussion
- Panel: Emerging issues from previous CEWG meeting
- Panel: Host city researchers
- Update on Federal data sets
- Patterns & trends in other countries
Polysubstance Abuse Major Emerging Trend
Fueled by Nonmedical Use of Rx Drugs
Halt in Escalation of Methamphetamine
Cocaine: Low Prevalence, High Consequences
Heroin Indicators Down
Replaced by Rx Opiates
Marijuana: #1 Prevalence, #2 Consequences
Ecstasy (MDMA) Rising after Decline Since 2001
Secondary Drugs of Abuse Among Primary Cocaine, Heroin, and Marijuana Admissions 2006

Source: New York State OASAS
Cocaine-Related Deaths in Florida 1991-2006

Source: FDLE Florida Medical Examiners Commission Report 2006
Polysubstance Use Among State of Florida Cocaine-Related Deaths 2001 - 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Plus</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>1142</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>1443</td>
<td>1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Only</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement, Florida Medical Examiners Commission Reports 2001-2006
Alcohol and other Drugs Detected in Cocaine-Related Deaths in Florida during 2005

52% of Cocaine Deaths with Rx Medicine

Source: Florida Medical Examiners Commission 2005
Opiate Medical Examiner Mentions in Florida 2000 - 2006

The 3 Rx Opiates are Methadone, Hydrocodone, and Oxycodone.

Source: FDLE Florida Medical Examiners Commission Reports 2000-2006
Rates of Unintentional Prescription Drug Overdose Death, New Mexico, 1990-2006

Specific drugs are not mutually exclusive

Source: The New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator
Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population.
Most common combinations of drugs in decedents 2000 through 2006 - Philadelphia

Source: Philadelphia Medical Examiner’s Office
Number of deaths with select Narcotic Analgesics by year
Detroit, Michigan

- Fentanyl
- Hydrocodone
- Oxycodone
- Methadone
Nonprescription fentanyl-related poisoning deaths in Chicago, April 05 – March 07

Source: Cook County Medical Examiner
Trends in Los Angeles County Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse

SOURCE: LA County ADPA, California Outcome Monitoring System (CalOMS), 2007.
Changes in Race/Ethnicity Among 1° Meth Tx Admissions: 1999-1H 2006

Meth Clandestine Lab Incidents in Southern States (1999-2006)

Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Database
Cocaine Indicators in Texas: 1998-2006
MDMA Indicators

“ecstasy” Rising 2006
- Reversing dramatic decline since 2001
- Florida Deaths Up 148% from 27 in 2005 to 67 in 2006
- Up in Atlanta, Chicago, Miami, Texas
- Asian traffickers from Canada
- More African-Americans & Hispanics
- MDMA frequently adulterated with methamphetamine or other drugs
Figure 5.4  Past Year Ecstasy Initiates among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Mean Age at First Use of Ecstasy among Past Year Ecstasy Initiates Aged 12 to 49: 2002-2006

Past Year Initiates

Mean Age at First Use

\[\text{Numbers in Thousands}\]

\[\text{Age in Years}\]

\[\text{2002} \quad 2003 \quad 2004 \quad 2005 \quad 2006\]

\[\text{21.2} \quad 19.7 \quad 19.5 \quad 20.7 \quad 20.6\]

\[\text{1,206}^{*} \quad 642^{*} \quad 807^{*} \quad 815^{*} \quad 880\]

\[\text{Difference between this estimate and the 2006 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.}\]

\[\text{Mean-age-at-first-use estimates are for recent initiates aged 12 to 49.}\]
SAMHSA’s Strategic Prevention Framework Steps

- Develop a Comprehensive Strategic Plan
- Implement programs and activities
- Monitor, evaluate, and improve plan and activities
- Profile local drug abuse, resources, and readiness to address needs
- Mobilize and/or build capacity to address needs

Sustainability & Cultural Competence

Epidemiology Workgroups Provide Information for Action
Drug Use Surveys and other Data Sets in the United States
National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
2002-2006
Population Aged 12 and Above

Previously the National Household Survey on Drug Use (NHSDU)
1965-2001

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Office of Applied Studies
Other Surveys

• **Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey**
  High School Students
  *(Grades 9-12)*
  - Center for Disease Control and Prevention
  - USA, States, Municipalities

• **Monitoring the Future Survey**
  National School Survey
  *(Grades 8, 10, 12th)*
  - National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

• **Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey**
  *(Grades 6 -12)*
  State and Counties
Current Alcohol Use Among Americans Aged 12 and Above

- **126 Million**
- **51.8 %**

- 60.5 million smoke cigarettes
- **25 %**

Source: NSDUH 2005
Current Alcohol Use Among Americans Aged 12 and Above

- 125,309,000
- 50.9 %

- 61,565,000 smoke cigarettes
- 25 %

Source: NSDUH 2006
Current Use of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2005

n = 19,700,000 People

Percent Using in Past Month

Source: 2005 NSDUH
Current Use of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2006
n = 20,400,000 People

Percent Using in Past Month

Source: 2006 NSDUH
Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings

Sub State Data 2002-2004
Figure 1. Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 1999, 2000, and 2001 NSDUH Data
NSDUH
Sub-State Data in Florida by 16 District
Misuse & Abuse of Medicine

- 7,872,000 Americans are Current Non-Medical Users of Prescription & OTC drugs.

Source: USDHHS: SAMHSA-OAS 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Past 30 day Non-Medical Use of Pharmaceuticals

- 4,700,000 Pain Relievers
- 1,800,000 Tranquilizers
- 1,100,000 Stimulants
- 272,000 Sedatives

Source: USDHHS: SAMHSA-OAS 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Past 30 day Non-Medical Use of Pharmaceuticals

- 5,220,000 Pain Relievers
- 1,766,000 Tranquilizers
- 1,191,000 Stimulants
- 385,000 Sedatives

Source: USDHHS: SAMHSA-OAS 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Any Lifetime Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers

2002 2005

Up 3 Million

29,600,000 32,7000,000

Source: SAMHSA-OAS National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Any Lifetime Non-Medical Use of Pain Relievers

2002: 29,600,000
2006: 33,472,000

Up 3.9 Million

Source: SAMHSA-OAS National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Past Year Illicit Drug Use: 2005

#1 Marijuana
25,500,000

#2 Rx Pain Med
11,300,000

Source: SAMHSA-OAS National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Past Year Illicit Drug Use: 2006

#1 Marijuana
25,378,000

#2 Rx Pain Med
12,649,000

Source: SAMHSA-OAS National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Past Month Non-Medical Use of Rx Drugs by Young Adults Age 18-25

Source: SAMHSA-OAS National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Incidence of Substance Abuse
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>Rx Pain Relievers*</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Includes 526,000 OxyContin®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>Rx Tranquilizers</td>
<td>1,286,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>872,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: SAMHSA-OAS National Survey on Drug Use and Health*
First Time Drug Users: 2006

#1 Rx Pain Relievers* 2,150,000
* Includes 533,000 OxyContin®

#2 Marijuana 2,063,000

#3 Rx Tranquilizers 1,112,000

#4 Cocaine 977,000

Source: SAMHSA-OAS National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Method of Obtaining Rx Pain Relievers Among Young Adult Abusers or Addicts Age 18-25

- Got Them from a Friend or Relative for Free: 37.5%
- Bought from a Friend or Relative: 19.9%
- Prescriptions from One Doctor: 13.6%
- Bought from a Drug Dealer or Other Stranger: 12.5%
- Took from a Friend or Relative without Asking: 6.3%
- Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor: 2.8%
- Got Them Some Other Way: 2.3%
- Bought on the Internet: 1.3%
- Other Unknown or Invalid Source: 1.9%

Source: SAMHSA-OAS National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2005
Dependence or Abuse of Specific Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2005

Source: NSDUH

Numbers (in Thousands) of Users with Dependence or Abuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>Users (in Thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx Drug</td>
<td>2,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>1,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rx = 2,062,000
Dependence or Abuse of Specific Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2006

Numbers (in Thousands) of Users with Dependence or Abuse

Source: NSDUH

- **Rx Drug**: 2,035
- **Cocaine**: 1,671
- **Stimulants**: 390
- **Hallucinogens**: 380
- **Heroin**: 323
- **Inhalants**: 176

Rx = 2,035,000
Past Year Use of Tranquilizers by 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders 1976-2006

Source: NIDA: Monitoring the Future Survey
Past Year Use of Rx Narcotics by 12th Graders 1976-2006

Source: NIDA: Monitoring the Future Survey
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2005

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
Percent of High School Students Reporting Alcohol Use 2005

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention
Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1993-2005
Percent Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before the Age of 13 Years Among High School Students
USA, Florida, & Miami-Dade County

Source: US Dept. of HHS – Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
2005 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey
% Miami-Dade HS Students Reporting Alcohol Behaviors

- 1st Drink Before Age 13
- Drank at school past 30 days
- Rode with driver who drank past 30 days
- Drove after drinking past 30 days

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1993-2005
2006 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

Miami-Dade County Report
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Change '00-'06*</th>
<th>Change ‘05-’06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>+45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>-50%</td>
<td>+33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Pain</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>+14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>-56%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>-21%</td>
<td>+10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>-57%</td>
<td>+20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressant &quot;Xanax&quot;</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>+14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>-7%</td>
<td>+4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2006
USA Treatment Admissions By Primary Drug 1992-2004

Source: SAMHSA, OAS – Treatment Episode Data Sets (TEDS) 2004

Percent of all Admits

- Heroin: 14.2%
- Rx Opiates: 3.2%

N = 60,017
Cocaine Treatment Admission Trends by Gender, Race, Age, & ROA (2002-2006*)

Source: Georgia Dept. of Human Resources
Criminal Justice Status for Primary Cocaine, Heroin, and Marijuana Admissions: 2006

Source: New York State OASAS
Cocaine and Heroin Positive NFLIS Items Higher Locally than U.S., but Methamphetamine Higher for U.S.

SOURCE: NFLIS 2007; Baltimore N=51,242; Washington, D.C. N=4,468; U.S. N=1,421,902
Percentage of Washington, D.C., Adult Arrestees Testing Positive for Any Drug, Cocaine, PCP, and Opiates: 1984-2007*

SOURCE: Adapted by CESAR from data from the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency.

*NOTE: 2007 includes January-April.

SOURCE: Adapted by CESAR from data from the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency.

NOTE: Any Positive includes opiates from 1987 through mid 1994 (< 1%). *2007 includes January-April.
Prescription Drug Sales 1997-2004

Source: DEA – Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS)
“Cheese” Heroin

- “Cheese” is heroin & Tylenol PM, but now mentions of Advil, Nytol, and other “PM” products, as well as Xanax combination.
- Young Hispanic youths in Dallas, but may spread. Culturally relevant education & intervention needed. Couple of mentions elsewhere in the state.
- Death data varies: ME v. newspaper.
- Emphasize HEROIN, not “Cheese”.
CHEESE HEROIN