

# **Volusia County Substance Abuse Profile**

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**January 2011**

Prepared by One Voice for Volusia

**DRAFT**

**About this Document:** This data profile has been created to inform a substance abuse prevention planning process in Volusia County. It includes not only data that aims to illustrate the prevalence of substance use/abuse but also provides measurements for related social issues. Substance use and abuse contributes to a variety of measureable social problems in Volusia County and the proposed planning process will examine substance use and its related consequences.

**Types of Data Included in this Document**

- **Substance Use Data:** data depicting how many people use a particular substance in a population (Charts coded as ASU for “Adult Substance Abuse” and YSU for “Youth Substance Abuse”)
- **Consequence Data:** data depicting social issues that are related to substance abuse (Charts coded as AC for “Adult Consequences” and YC for “Youth Consequences”)
- **Correlating Consequence Data:** data depicting a direct relationship between substance use and a social issue (Charts coded as ACC for “Adult Correlating Consequences” and YCC for “Youth Correlating Consequences”)
- **Facts:** generalized national or state data related to substance use and consequences



**Different Categories of Data**

Good	Better	Best
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key leader input (qualitative data)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provider-based data about individuals seeking services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population-based data from a trusted source</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State or National Data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County-level data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-county level data (data by city/census tract, gender, age, race/ethnicity)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Point-in-time data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One year of data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-10 year trend data</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only county data (no comparison)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparable data for county and state</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparable data for county, state and nation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New data available every 2-10 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New data available annually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New data available monthly/quarterly</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection methods change often</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection methods change periodically</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data has been collected the same way for many years</li> </ul>

## Volusia County Adult Data Index

<b>Adult</b>	<b>Substance Use Data – ASU Charts</b>
	Percent of Marijuana Use, Past Month, <i>Chart ASU 1</i>
	Percent of Any Illicit Except Marijuana, Past Month, <i>Chart ASU 1</i>
	Percent of Cocaine, Past Month, <i>Chart ASU 1</i>
	Percent Who Engage in Heavy or Binge Drinking, <i>Chart ASU 2</i>
	Drug Treatment Access/Use Rate, <i>Chart ASU 3</i>
	Utilization of Services, <i>Chart ASU 4</i>
	Helpline Calls, <i>Chart ASU 5</i>
	Percent of Females >17 who engage in heavy or binge drinking, <i>Chart ASU 6</i>
	Percent of Females >17 who are current smokers, <i>Chart ASU 6</i>
	Percent of Births to mothers who report smoking during pregnancy, <i>Chart ASU 6</i>

<b>Adult</b>	<b>Consequence Data – AC Charts</b>	<b>Correlating Consequence Data – ACC Charts</b>
	Rate of Domestic Violence Offenses, <i>Chart AC 1</i>	
	Rate of Women & Children in DV Shelters, <i>Chart AC 2</i>	
	Rate of Child Abuse Victims, <i>Chart AC 3</i>	
	Number of Child Abuse Investigations, <i>Chart AC 4</i>	
	Rate of Out-of-Home Care, <i>Chart AC 5</i>	
	Rate of Unemployment, <i>Chart AC 6</i>	
	Rate of Homeless Persons, <i>Chart AC 7</i>	
	Infant Mortality Rate, <i>Chart AC 8</i>	
	Rate of Pregnancy 1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester Care, <i>Chart AC 9</i>	
		Rate of Deaths from Drugs, <i>Chart ACC 1</i>
		Health Consequences of Substance Abuse, <i>Chart ACC 2</i>
		Adults Receiving Substance Abuse Services, <i>Chart ACC 3</i>
		Arrests for Drugs/Narcotics, <i>Chart ACC 4</i>
		Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes, <i>Chart ACC 5</i>
	Crime Data, <i>Chart AC 10</i>	MH, SA and DD among Arrestees, <i>Chart ACC 6</i>
	Crime Data, <i>Chart AC 10</i>	Utilization of Services among Arrestees, <i>Chart ACC 7</i>
		Marchman Act Assessment/Treatment, <i>Chart ACC 9</i>
	Birth Outcomes, <i>Chart AC 11</i>	

<b>Adult</b>	<b>Substance Use Facts</b>
	Consequences for Birth Outcomes, <i>Facts 1 through 11</i>
	The Cost of Illegal Drugs in Florida, <i>Facts 12 through 16</i>
	Misused Prescription Drugs and “Pill Mills”, <i>Facts 17 through 21</i>
	Substance Abuse among Older Adults, <i>Facts 22 through 27</i>

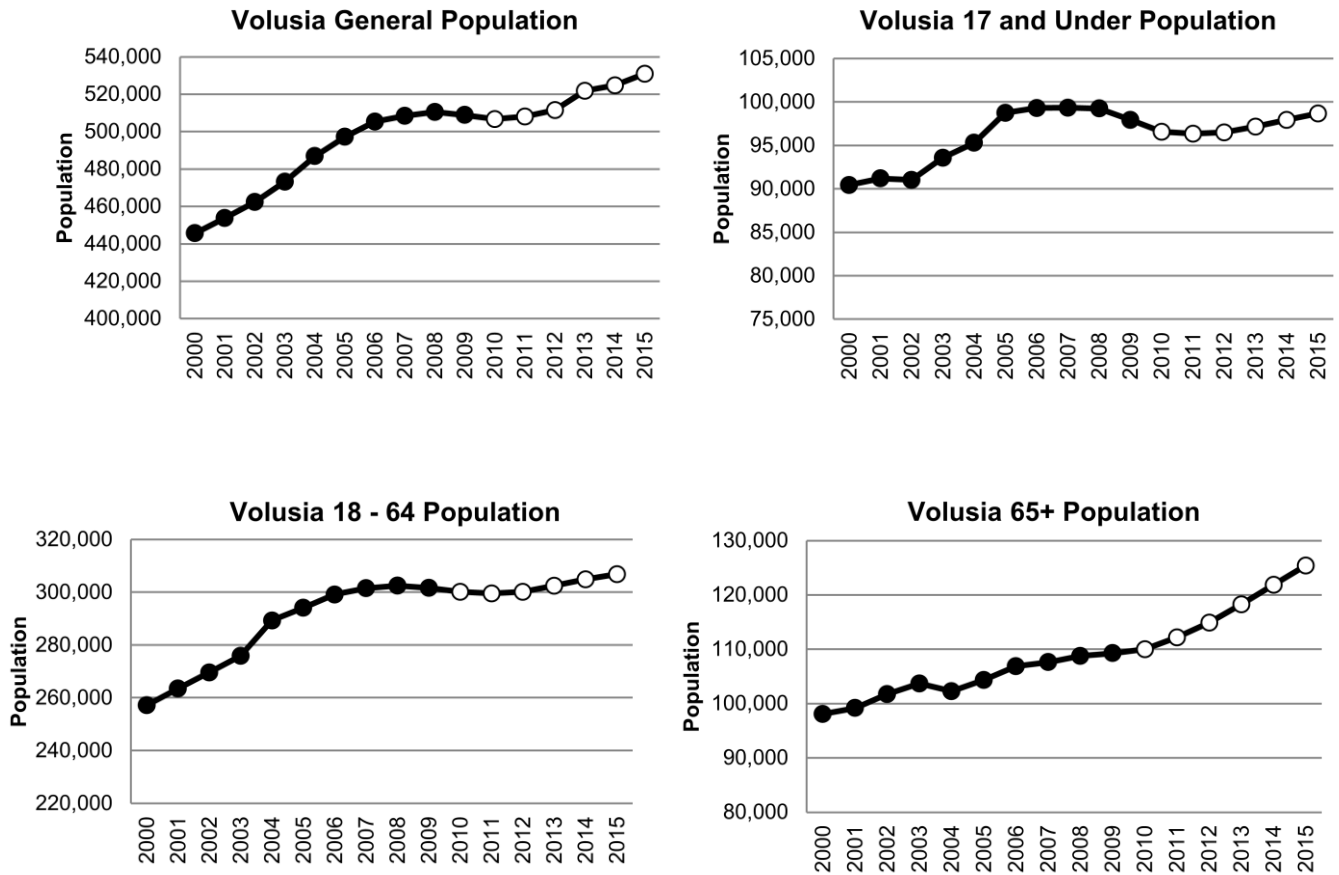
## Volusia County Youth Data Index

<b>Youth</b>	<b>Substance Use Data – YSU Charts</b>
	Percent of Reported Use of Alcohol in Past 30 Days, <i>Chart YSU 1</i>
	Percent of Reported Use of Cigarettes in Past 30 Days, <i>Chart YSU 2</i>
	Percent of Reported Use of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past 30 Days, <i>Chart YSU 3</i>
	Percent of Reported Use of Any Drug during Lifetime, <i>Chart YSU 4</i>
	Percent of Reported Use of Any Drug in Past 30 Days, <i>Chart YSU 5</i>
	Percent of Reported Early ATOD Use, <i>Chart YSU 6</i>

<b>Youth</b>	<b>Consequence Data – YC Charts</b>	<b>Correlating Consequence Data – YCC Charts</b>
	Rate of Births to Mothers Ages 10-17, <i>Chart YC 1</i>	
		Percent of Perceived Risk of Harm, <i>Chart YCC 1</i>
		Percent of Personal Disapproval of ATOD, <i>Chart YCC 2</i>
		Percent of Perceived Peer Approval of Use, <i>Chart YCC 3</i>
	Referrals for Delinquency, <i>Chart YC 2</i>	Referrals for Delinquency Misdemeanor, <i>Chart YCC 4</i>
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	School Environment Safety Incidents, <i>Chart YCC 7</i>	

<b>Youth</b>	<b>Substance Use Facts</b>
	Teen Pregnancy, <i>Facts 1 through 18</i>
	Florida Statewide Juvenile Justice Referrals, <i>Facts 19 through 24</i>

## Population of Volusia County



Volusia County’s overall population has increased annually through 2009 when there occurred the first decrease in over 10 years. The general population is projected to begin increasing again in 2011. The youth population is projected to decrease through 2011 when it is expected to begin increasing again in 2012 and beyond. While the workforce-aged population is projected to remain steady through 2012, then begin to increase again, the adult population age 65 and over is projected to continue increasing as has been experienced over the last decade.

### Chart ASU 1

#### Adult Substance Use Data: Percent of Marijuana, Cocaine and Illicit Drug Use

Source: NSDUH estimates aggregated to DCF Circuit level as reported by the State Epidemiology Workgroup

Indicators	Volusia	Florida
Age 18-25 Percent Past Month Marijuana	22.1 (+)	17.4 (+)
Age 26+ Percent Past Month Marijuana	3.7 (0)	3.8 (0)
Age 18-25 Percent Past Month Any Illicit Except Marijuana	9.2 (0)	9.4 (0)
Age 26+ Percent Past Month Any Illicit Except Marijuana	2.3 (0)	3.0 (0)
Age 18-25 Cocaine	9.0 (-)	7.9 (0)

(0) Indicates a change of less than 1% in either direction  
 (+) Indicates a 1% to 3% increase  
 (-) Indicates a 1% to 3% decrease

### Chart ASU 2

#### Adult Substance Use Data: Percent Who Engage in Heavy or Binge Drinking

Source: 2007 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data Report

	2002	2007
Volusia Overall	18.2	17.5
Florida Overall	13.7	16.2
Volusia Men	24.8	23.1
Florida Men	20.1	20.3
Volusia Women	12.5	12.3
Florida Women	7.7	12.4

Data also available by/for: gender, race/ethnicity, age group, education level, annual income, marital status

### Chart ASU 3

#### Adult Substance Use Data: Drug Treatment Access/Use Rate

Source: State Epidemiology Workgroup

Indicator	Volusia	Florida
Persons Treated per 100,000 (07-08)	1002.2	481.1

### Chart ASU 4

#### Adult Substance Use Data: Publicly Funded Service Utilization within County Population

Source: University of South Florida, Criminal Justice, Mental Health & Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center

Data Element	Volusia	Florida
Individuals Utilizing MH Services	1.98%	2.02%
Individuals Utilizing SA Services	0.83%	0.41%
Individuals Utilizing DD Services	0.45%	0.35%
Individuals Utilizing MH, SA and/or DD Services	3.27%	2.78%

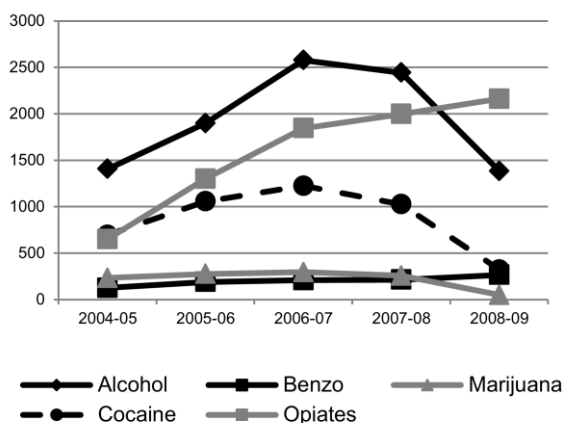
MH-Mental Health, SA-Substance Abuse, DD-Dual Diagnosis  
 Data also available by/for: gender, race/ethnicity

### Chart ASU 5

#### Adult Substance Use Data: Helpline Calls

Source: Stewart-Marchman-Act Behavioral Healthcare

Opiates have surpassed alcohol as the “drug of choice” as represented by calls for assistance. Calls regarding alcohol, cocaine and, to a lesser extent, marijuana have decreased in recent years while calls regarding benzodiazepines have increased.



## Chart ASU 6

### Adult Substance Use Data: Percent of Females >17 who engage in binge drinking or are smokers

Source: Florida CHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile, Volusia County

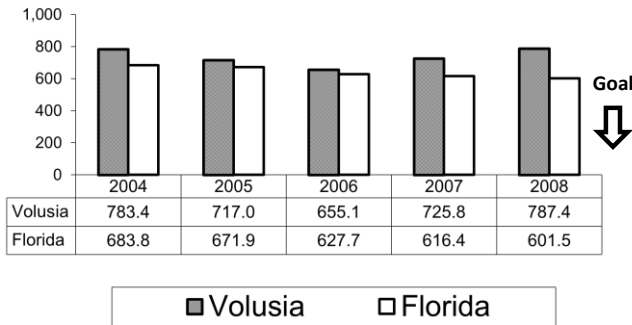
Measure	Year	County Quartile	Volusia Rate	Florida Rate
Percent of Females >17 who engage in heavy or binge drinking	2007	3	12.3%	12.4%
Percent of Females >17 who are current smokers	2007	2	19.7%	17.5%
Percent of Births to mothers who report smoking during pregnancy	2006-08	3	13.0%	7.1%

Quartiles: 1=most favorable, 4= least favorable

### Chart AC 1

#### Adult Consequence Data: Rate of Domestic Violence Offenses per 100,000 Population

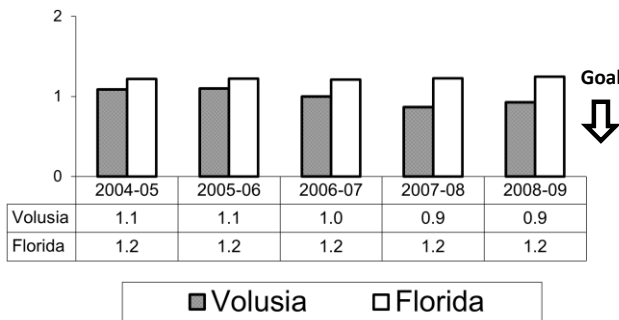
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement



### Chart AC 2

#### Adult Consequence Data: Rate of Women and Children Served in Domestic Abuse Emergency Shelters, Per 1,000 Population

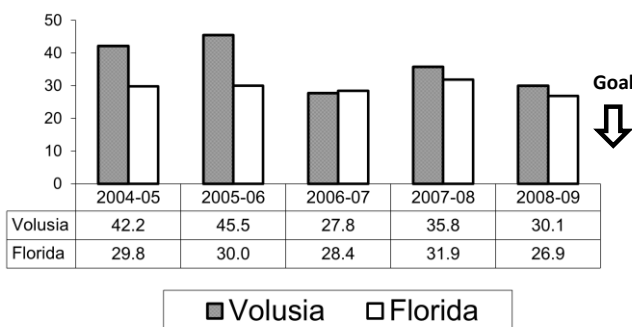
Source: Florida Department of Children and Families



### Chart AC 3

#### Adult Consequence Data: Rate of Child Abuse Victims with "Some Indication" or "Verified" Findings Per 1,000 Child Population

Source: Department of Children and Families



### Chart AC 4

#### Adult Consequence Data: Actual Number of Investigations with Verified or Some Indication of Abuse

Source: Department of Children and Families



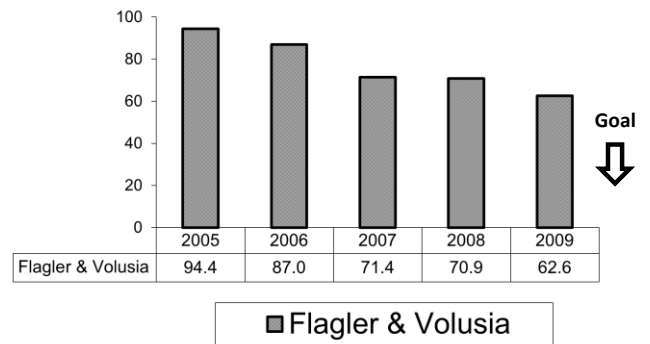
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Volusia	2,602	3,041	1,795	2,197	2,005

### Chart AC 5

#### Adult Consequence Data: Rate of Flagler and Volusia County Children in Out-of-Home Care, June 30, Per 10,000 Population

Source: Community Partnership for Children

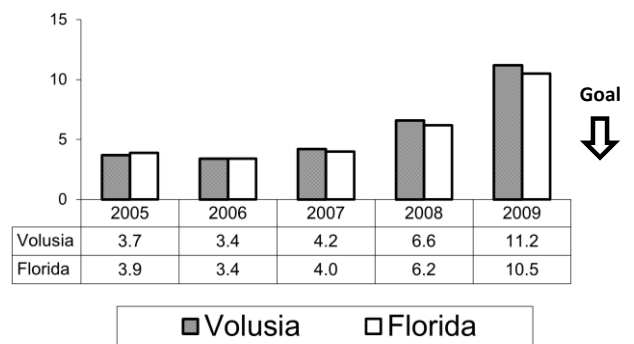
Note: Data is not available by county



### Chart AC 6

#### Adult Consequence Data: Rate of Unemployment

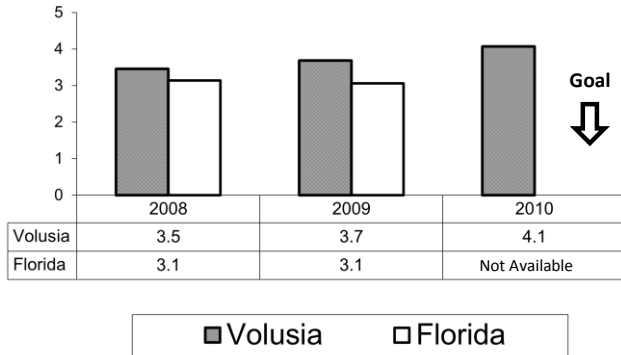
Source: Florida Research and Economic Database



### Chart AC 7

#### Adult Consequence Data: Rate of Homeless Persons, Per 1,000 Population

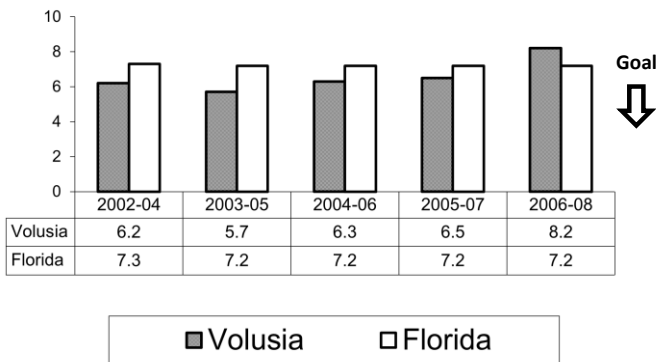
Sources: County data: Volusia/Flagler County Coalition for the Homeless. State data: Department of Children and Families



### Chart AC 8

#### Adult Consequence Data: Infant Mortality Three-Year Rolling Rate, Per 1,000 Population

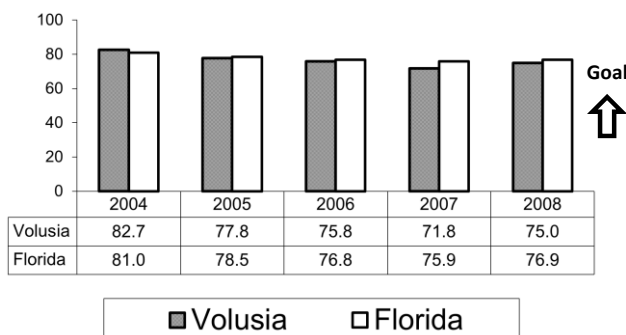
Source: Florida CHARTS



### Chart AC 9

#### Adult Consequence Data: Percent of Births to Mothers with First Trimester Care

Source: Florida CHARTS



### Chart AC 10

#### Adult Consequence Data: Crime Data

Source: University of South Florida, Criminal Justice, Mental Health & Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center

Data Element	Volusia	Florida
Number of Arrests in County	45,201	1,574,635
Number of <b>Individuals</b> Arrested in County	20,526	638,275
Percentage of Medicaid Enrolled Individuals among Arrestees	28.46	31.10

### Chart AC 11

#### Adult Consequence Data: Birth Outcomes

Source: Florida CHARTS, Pregnancy and Young Child Profile, Volusia County

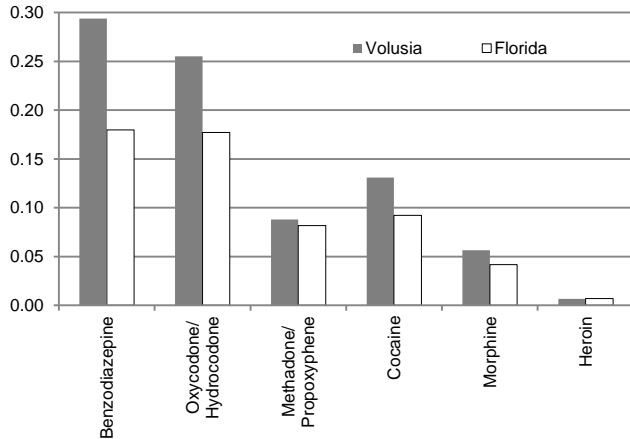
Measure	Year(s)	County Quartile	Volusia Rate	Florida Rate
Percent of births to underweight mothers at time pregnancy occurred	2006-08	4	14.9%	12.5%
Percent of very low birthweight infants born in subspecialty perinatal centers	2006-08	3	68.7%	73.9%
Infants in foster care, per 1,000 population <1	2006-08	3	17.3	11.4
Births – very low birth weight	2006-08	2	1.4%	1.6%
Percent of births – low birth weight	2006-08	2	8.3%	8.7%

Quartiles: 1=most favorable, 4= least favorable

### Chart ACC 1

#### Adult Correlating Consequence Data: Rates of deaths from drugs per 1,000 population in Volusia County.

Source: *Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners 2009 Report*



### Chart ACC 2

#### Adult Correlating Consequence Data: Health Consequences of Substance Abuse

Source: *Florida CHARTS as reported by the State Epidemiology Workgroup*

Indicators	Volusia	Florida
Age-adjusted three-year Death Rate from COPD	45.6	36.3
Hospitalization Rate per 100,000 from COPD (2005-07)	355.3	387.2
Mortality Lung Cancer (Age Adjusted)	54.1	49.0
Mortality Alcoholic Liver Disease	6.9	4.8
Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Accidents per 100,000 Population	148.4	126.0

### Chart ACC 3

#### Adult Correlating Consequence Data: Adults Receiving Substance Abuse Services

Source: *Circuit 7 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Office*

#### Number of dependent children under age 17 whose parents/guardians are receiving services.

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1,202	1,712	3,529

#### Percent of adults who responded that they are involved with the child welfare system

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
8.9%	7.9%	7.6%

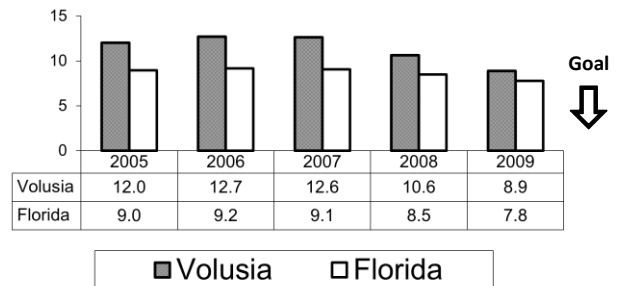
#### Primary source of income (top two by percent)

Source	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
None	50.9%	47.5%	54.2%
Salary	35.8%	36.2%	27.3%

### Chart ACC 4

#### Adult Correlating Consequence Data: Rate of arrests for drugs/narcotics per 1,000 population.

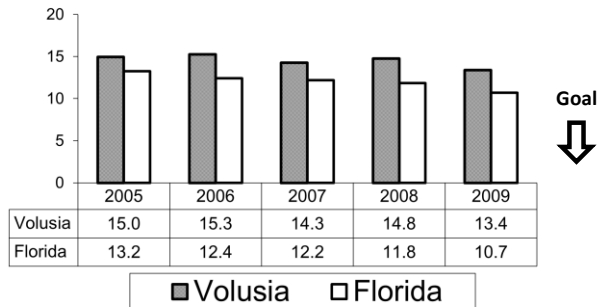
Source: *Florida Department of Law Enforcement*



### Chart ACC 5

**Adult Correlating Consequence Data: Rate of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes per 10,000 population**

Source: Florida CHARTS



### Chart ACC 6

**Adult Correlating Consequence Data: Mental Health, Substance Abuse and/or Dual Diagnoses among Arrestees, 7/1/2001 to Year of Arrest (2007/08)**

Source: University of South Florida, Criminal Justice, Mental Health & Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center

Data Element	Volusia	Florida
Percentage of <b>Individuals</b> Utilizing Mental Health (MH) Services	5.87	7.08
Percentage of <b>Individuals</b> Utilizing Substance Abuse (SA) Services	13.93	7.62
Percentage of <b>Individuals</b> Utilizing Dual Diagnosis Disorders (DD) Services	16.62	15.53
Percentage of <b>Individuals</b> Utilizing Services for MH, SA and/or DDs Disorders	36.42	30.23

Data also available by/for: gender, race/ethnicity

### Chart ACC 7

**Adult Correlating Consequence Data: Utilization of Publically Funded Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and/or Dual Diagnosis Services of Arrestees with Severe Mental Illness (SMI) within County from 7/1/2001 to Year of Arrest (2007/08)**

Source: University of South Florida, Criminal Justice, Mental Health & Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center

Data Element	Volusia	Florida
Percentage of Medicaid Enrolled Individuals	67.25	68.7
Number of <b>Individuals</b> Utilizing Mental Health (MH) Services	258	12,605
Percentage of <b>Individuals</b> Utilizing Dual Diagnosis Disorders (DD) Services	82.58	71.42

Data also available by/for: gender, race/ethnicity

### Chart ACC 8

**Adult Correlating Consequence Data: Marchman Act Involuntary Assessment and/or Treatment (percent of total who received services)**

Source: Circuit 7 Department of Children and Families, Substance Abuse and Mental Health

	2006-07	2007-08	2007-08
Volusia	2.4%	1.9%	3.8%
Florida	3.0%	2.6%	2.0%

## Adult Substance Use Facts: Consequences for Birth Outcomes

### Fact 1

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General, 2004.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office on Smoking and Health, Atlanta, GA, May 2004.

- Pregnant women who smoke **cigarettes** are nearly twice as likely to have a low-birthweight baby as women who do not smoke.

### Fact 2

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General, 2004.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office on Smoking and Health, Atlanta, GA, May 2004.

- Smoking slows fetal growth and increases the risk of premature delivery.

### Fact 3

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Preventing Smoking and Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Before, During and After Pregnancy.* October 3, 2007.

- Babies of women who smoke during pregnancy are also at increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

### Fact 4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Preventing Smoking and Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Before, During and After Pregnancy.* October 3, 2007.

- Women who smoke during pregnancy also have an increased risk for pregnancy complications, including placental problems.

### Fact 5

Source: *Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report*

- The Florida Minority Health Profile shows the racial and ethnic disparities of births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy. The Black to White Ratio was 0.4:1 and the Hispanic to Non-Hispanic Ratio was 0.3:1.

### Fact 6

Source: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). *Intrauterine Growth Restriction. ACOG Practice Bulletin, number 12, January 2000.* and Berghella, V. (2007). *Prevention of Recurrent Fetal Growth Restriction. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 110(4), 904-912.*

- **Alcohol** and **illicit drugs** can limit fetal growth and can cause birth defects.

### Fact 7

Source: *March of Dimes*

- Some drugs, such as **cocaine**, also may increase the risk of premature delivery.

### Fact 8

Source: *March of Dimes*

- Women who drink during pregnancy are at risk of having a baby with a pattern of mental and physical birth defects called fetal alcohol syndrome.

### Fact 9

Source: *March of Dimes*

- No level of alcohol use during pregnancy has been proven safe. Therefore, the March of Dimes recommends that pregnant women do not drink any alcohol throughout pregnancy and while nursing.

### Fact 10

Source: Mathews, M.S., and MacDorman, M.F. *Mortality Statistics from the 2005 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set. National Vital Statistics Reports, volume 57, number 12, revised 8/18/08*

- Very low-birthweight babies (less than 3 1/3 pounds) are more than 100 times as likely to die, and moderately low-birthweight babies (between 3 1/3 and 5½ pounds) are more than 5 times as likely to die, in their first year of life than normal-weight babies.

### Fact 11

Source: *March of Dimes*

- The March of Dimes reports that prematurity is the leading killer of America's newborns. Those who survive often have lifelong health problems, including cerebral palsy, mental retardation, chronic lung disease, blindness and hearing loss.

## Adult Substance Use Facts: The Cost of Illegal Drugs in Florida

### Fact 12

Source: *2009 Annual Economic Impact of Alcohol and Drug Use in Florida.*

- In Florida, approximately \$43,000 is spent every minute due to drug use – equaling more than \$22 billion annually. The total costs are about \$1,400 per person over the age of 12 every year according to the

### Fact 13

Source: *2009 Annual Economic Impact of Alcohol and Drug Use in Florida.*

- Drug use hospitalizations occur an average of 46 times every day at a daily cost of \$283,362 or over \$103 billion annually.

### Fact 14

Source: *2009 Annual Economic Impact of Alcohol and Drug Use in Florida.*

- The annual cost of crime caused by drug abuse is more than \$2.3 billion. These costs include costs of incarceration in Florida's state prisons and victim costs related to lost wages, lost productivity, medical care, and impacts upon the quality of life. Victim costs were slightly more than half the total costs. These costs are the result of an average of 18 crime incidents per hour because of drugs or 161,957 crimes per year.

### Fact 15

Source: *2009 Annual Economic Impact of Alcohol and Drug Use in Florida.*

- Over 3% of the state's gross domestic product is spent in adverse outcomes due to drug use. Although these costs are high, the true costs are probably higher.

### Fact 16

Source: *2009 Annual Economic Impact of Alcohol and Drug Use in Florida.*

- Due to the illegality of drug use, exact data is difficult to obtain. There are significant limitations on available data and these costs do not include research or prevention and treatment programs.

## Adult Substance Use Facts: Misused Prescription Drugs and "Pill Mills"

### Fact 17

Source: *In Florida, Misused Prescription Drugs Are a Killer, Florida Office of Drug Control*

- Throughout the state of Florida, the opening of pain clinics has risen sharply. Sometimes operating illegally, these "pill mills" trade drugs for cash.

### Fact 18

Source: *In Florida, Misused Prescription Drugs Are a Killer, Florida Office of Drug Control*

- Since 2001, the number of people treated for prescription drug abuse has increased over 400 percent.

### Fact 19

Source: *In Florida, Misused Prescription Drugs Are a Killer, Florida Office of Drug Control*

- "Pill mills" are not the leading source of prescription drug diversion and abuse. The 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) reports that friends and family members are the source for 70% of non-medical prescription drug use. The next most frequent source is patients receiving medications from a single doctor, followed by those visiting multiple doctors (doctor shoppers). Stolen, forged or counterfeit prescription forms are next with "pill mills" and street dealers at the bottom both literally and figuratively.

### Fact 20

Source: *Director of the Florida Office of Drug Control (2010)*

- Prescription drug abuse poses the single greatest drug-related threat to the health and safety of Floridians since crack cocaine.

### Fact 21

Source: *2009 Florida Medical Examiner's Report*

- Prescription drug overdoses kill five times as many people as all illicit drugs combined.

## **Adult Substance Use Facts: Substance Abuse among Older Adults**

### **Fact 22**

*Source: The National Survey on Drugs Use and Health (NSDUH) published by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)*

- Need for substance abuse treatment among Americans over age 50 is projected to double by 2020. The aging of the baby boom generation is resulting in a dramatic increase in illicit drug use among adults 50 and over.

### **Fact 23**

*Source: The National Survey on Drugs Use and Health (NSDUH) published by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)*

- There is a need for prevention at all ages

### **Fact 24**

*Source: The National Survey on Drugs Use and Health (NSDUH) published by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)*

- Age-related physiological and social changes make older adults more vulnerable to the harmful effects of illicit drugs

### **Fact 25**

*Source: The National Survey on Drugs Use and Health (NSDUH) published by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)*

- Data shows that 4.7% of adults 50 and over used an illicit drug in the past year

### **Fact 26**

*Source: The National Survey on Drugs Use and Health (NSDUH) published by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)*

- Marijuana use was more common than nonmedical use of prescription drugs for adults age 50 to 59.

### **Fact 27**

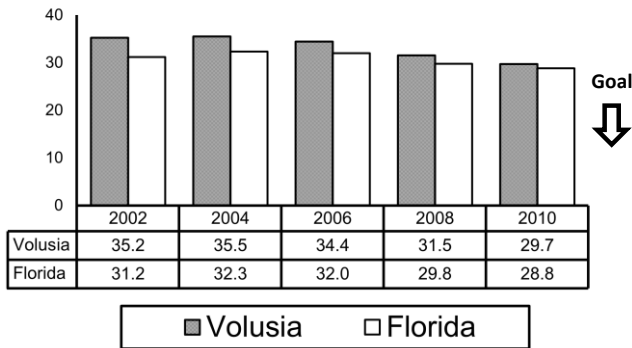
*Source: The National Survey on Drugs Use and Health (NSDUH) published by the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)*

- Nonmedical use of prescription drugs was more common than marijuana for adults aged 65 and older.

### Chart YSU 1

#### Youth Substance Use Data: Percent of Reported Use of Alcohol in Past 30 Days

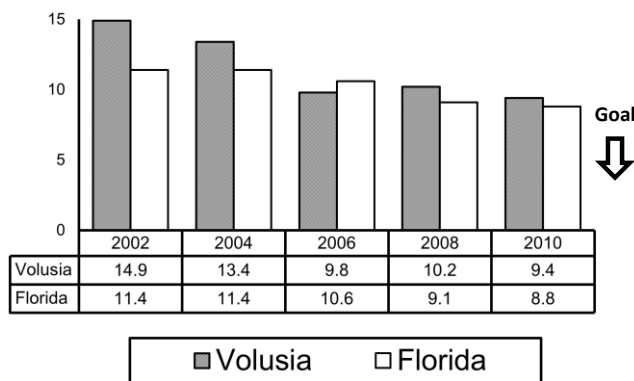
Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2002 - 2010)



### Chart YSU 2

#### Youth Substance Use Data: Percent of Reported Use of Cigarettes in Past 30 Days

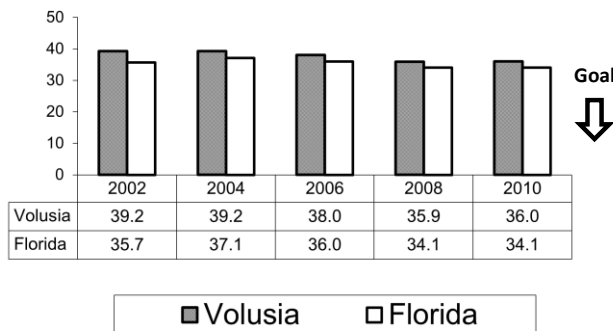
Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2002 - 2010)



### Chart YSU 3

#### Youth Substance Use Data: Percent of Reported Use of Any Illicit Drug or Alcohol in Past 30 Days

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (2002 - 2010)



### Chart YSU 4

#### Youth Substance Use Data: Percentage of youth who reported having used any of the individual various drugs in their lifetime

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2010

Drugs Used in Lifetime	Volusia 2010	Florida 2010
Alcohol	53.3	51.5
Cigarettes	27.1	25.9
Marijuana or Hashish	27.7	23.8
Inhalants	10.5	10.0
Club Drugs	5.3	3.7
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	6.6	3.9
Methamphetamine	1.8	1.3
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	3.5	2.9
Heroin	1.5	1.0
Depressants	8.1	5.8
Prescription Pain Relievers	9.2	7.4
Prescription Amphetamines	3.8	3.6
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	1.1	0.8
Over-the-Counter Drugs	7.3	6.6
Combinations of Drugs Used in Lifetime		
Any illicit drug	35.5	33.0
Any illicit drug other than marijuana	22.1	21.0
Alcohol only	22.0	23.4
Alcohol or any illicit drug	57.5	56.3
Any illicit drug, but no alcohol	4.3	4.9

## Chart YSU 5

### Youth Substance Use Data: Percentage of Volusia County youth who reported having used any of the individual various drugs in their in the past 30 days

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2010

Note: Binge drinking is defined as having had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past two weeks.

Drugs Used in Lifetime	Volusia 2010	Florida 2010
Alcohol	29.7	28.8
Binge Drinking	15.7	14.1
Cigarettes	9.4	8.8
Marijuana or Hashish	15.5	13.0
Inhalants	3.0	3.2
Club Drugs	1.7	1.3
LSD, PCP or Mushrooms	1.7	1.1
Methamphetamine	0.8	0.5
Cocaine or Crack Cocaine	1.0	0.8
Heroin	0.5	0.4
Depressants	3.1	2.0
Prescription Pain Relievers	4.4	2.9
Prescription Amphetamines	0.9	1.1
Steroids (without a doctor's order)	0.6	0.3
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.6	2.6
Combinations of Drugs Used in Lifetime		
Any illicit drug	19.7	18.0
Any illicit drug other than marijuana	10.6	9.3
Alcohol only	16.4	16.5
Alcohol or any illicit drug	36.0	34.1
Any illicit drug, but no alcohol	6.5	5.6

## Chart YSU 6

### Youth Substance Use Data: Percentage of youth who reported early ATOD use

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2010

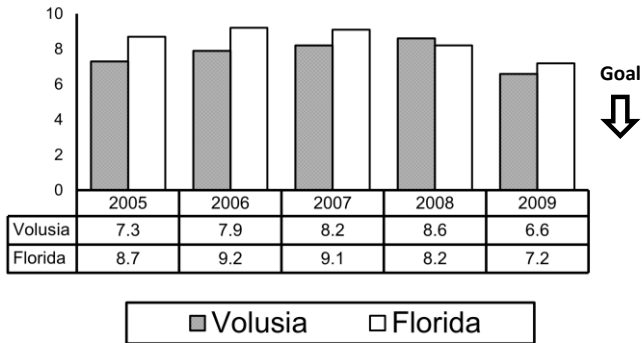
Note: Early ATOD use is defined as starting use at age 13 or younger.

Early ATOD Use	Volusia 2010 High School	Florida 2010 High School
More than a sip of alcohol	28.6	27.1
Drinking at least once a month	5.7	5.9
Cigarettes	17.0	18.3
Marijuana	13.4	11.4

### Chart YC 1

#### Youth Consequence Data: Rate of Births to Mothers, Ages 10-17, Per 1,000 Population

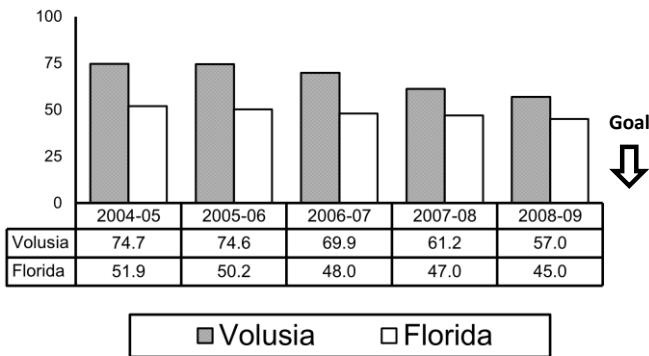
Source: Florida CHARTS



### Chart YC 2

#### Youth Consequence Data: Rate of Youth Referred for Delinquency, Per 1,000 Population

Source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice



### Chart YCC 1

#### Youth Substance Abuse Data: Percentage of youth who reported a perceived risk of harm

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2010

Perceived Risk of Harm	Volusia 2010 Total	Florida 2010 Total
One or more drinks every day	39.1	42.6
Smoke a pack or more every day	66.7	66.5
Smoke marijuana regularly	50.9	54.1
Try marijuana once or twice	24.6	28.9

### Chart YCC 2

#### Youth Substance Abuse Data: Percentage of youth who personally disapproved of cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2010

Think it would be wrong for someone their age to...	Volusia County 2010 Total	Florida Statewide 2010 Total
Smoke cigarettes	81.0	81.5
Drink alcohol regularly	65.3	66.7
Smoke marijuana	74.8	76.8
Use other illicit drugs	93.4	94.4

### Chart YCC 3

#### Youth Substance Abuse Data: Percentage of youth who perceive peer approval of using alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2010

Good chance of being seen cool if...	Volusia 2010 Total	Florida 2010 Total
Drink alcohol regularly	15.4	13.0
Smoke cigarettes	7.4	6.5
Smoke marijuana	17.1	15.4

### Chart YCC 4

#### Youth Substance Abuse Data: number of Youths Referred for Delinquency for misdemeanor drug- and alcohol-related offenses

Source: DJJ Profile, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Offense	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Marijuana Misdemeanor	291	249	244	175	187
Drug Paraphernalia Offenses	43	38	32	34	30
Other Misdemeanor Drug	0	5	6	1	3
Possession of Alcohol	65	53	44	19	18
Other Alcohol Offenses	0	5	1	1	3

### Chart YCC 5

#### Youth Substance Abuse Data: number of Youths Referred for Delinquency for felony drug-related offenses

Source: DJJ Profile, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Offense	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Felony Non-Marijuana Drug	88	89	71	67	78
Marijuana Felony	48	38	24	18	28

### Chart YCC 6

#### Youth Correlating Consequence Data: School Performance Consequences of Alcohol Involvement

Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey Analysis 2008

	Never Drank	Drank but not in past month	Drank in past month
<b>Grades last year</b>			
Mostly Ds and Fs	2.5	5.8	<b>8.0</b>
Mostly Cs	13.1	20.0	<b>28.1</b>
Mostly As and Bs	<b>84.4</b>	74.3	63.9
<b>Days skipped last year</b>			
None	<b>82.0</b>	68.7	54.2
At least one	18.0	31.3	<b>45.8</b>
<b>Grades better than others</b>			
No	29.7	45.2	<b>50.5</b>
Yes	<b>70.3</b>	54.8	49.5
<b>How often enjoy school</b>			
Never or seldom	17.5	<b>28.9</b>	27.8
Sometimes	34.2	35.5	<b>36.0</b>
Often or almost always	<b>48.3</b>	35.6	36.2
<b>How often hate school</b>			
Never or seldom	<b>43.0</b>	27.9	27.7
Sometimes	31.3	<b>32.2</b>	27.6
Often or almost always	25.7	39.9	<b>44.7</b>

### Chart YCC 7

#### Youth Correlating Consequence Data: School Environment Safety Incidents

Source: School Environmental Safety Incident Report, 2009-09 Survey 5 Final Data as of 3/8/10

Type of Incident	Alcohol Related	Drug Related	Marijuana/Hashish	Other Illicit Drug
Alcohol	66	0	0	0
Battery	1	0	0	0
Breaking & Entering /Burglary	0	1	1	0
Drug Sales, except alcohol	0	36	19	17
Drug use/possess, except alcohol	4	234	194	40
Fighting	0	1	1	0
Other major offenses	0	1	1	0
Weapons possession	1	7	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>58</b>

## Youth Substance Use Facts: Teen Pregnancy

### Fact 1

Source: *March of Dimes*

- Some teens may need to change their lifestyle to improve their chances of having a healthy baby. Eating unhealthy foods, **smoking**, drinking **alcohol** and taking **drugs** can increase the risk that a baby will be born with health problems, such as low birthweight (less than 5½ pounds).

### Fact 2

Source: *March of Dimes*

- A baby born to a teenage mother is at higher risk than a baby born to an older mother for premature birth, low birthweight, other serious health problems and death.

### Fact 3

Source: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Preventing Smoking and Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Before, During and After Pregnancy. October 3, 2007.*

- Teens are more likely than women over age 25 to smoke during pregnancy.

### Fact 4

Source: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Preventing Smoking and Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Before, During and After Pregnancy. October 3, 2007.*

- In 2004, 17 percent of pregnant teens ages 15 to 19 smoked, compared to 10 percent of pregnant women ages 25 to 34.

### Fact 5

Source: *Mathews, M.S., and MacDorman, M.F. Mortality Statistics from the 2005 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set. National Vital Statistics Reports, volume 57, number 12, revised 8/18/08*

- Babies of teenage mothers are more likely to die in the first year of life than babies of women in their twenties and thirties. The risk is highest for babies of mothers under age 15.

### Fact 6

Source: *Mathews, M.S., and MacDorman, M.F. Mortality Statistics from the 2005 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set. National Vital Statistics Reports, volume 57, number 12, revised 8/18/08*

- In 2005, 16.4 out of every 1,000 babies of women under age 15 died, compared to 6.8 per 1,000 for babies of women of all ages.

### Fact 7

Source: *Martin, J.A., et al. Births: Final Data for 2006. National Vital Statistics Reports, 57(7), January 7, 2009.*

- Teenage mothers are more likely to have a low-birthweight baby.

### Fact 8

Source: *Martin, J.A., et al. Births: Final Data for 2006. National Vital Statistics Reports, 57(7), January 7, 2009.*

- Most low-birthweight babies are born prematurely.

### Fact 9

Source: *Martin, J.A., et al. Births: Final Data for 2006. National Vital Statistics Reports, 57(7), January 7, 2009.*

- The earlier a baby is born, the less she is likely to weigh

### Fact 10

Source: *Martin, J.A., et al. Births: Final Data for 2006. National Vital Statistics Reports, 57(7), January 7, 2009.*

- In 2006, 10 percent of mothers ages 15 to 19 had a low-birthweight baby, compared to 8.3 percent for mothers of all ages. The risk is higher for younger mothers

### Fact 11

Source: *Martin, J.A., et al. Births: Final Data for 2006. National Vital Statistics Reports, 57(7), January 7, 2009.*

- In 2006, 11.7 percent of 15-year-old mothers had a low-birthweight baby; 18,403 babies were born to girls this age, with 2,153 of low birthweight.

### Fact 12

Source: *Martin, J.A., et al. Births: Final Data for 2006. National Vital Statistics Reports, 57(7), January 7, 2009.*

- In 2006, 9.5 percent of 19-year-old mothers had a low-birthweight baby; 172,999 babies were born to these women, with 16,362 of low birthweight.

**Fact 13**

Source: *National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Why It Matters. Accessed 1/12/09*

- Teen mothers are more likely to drop out of high school than girls who delay childbearing.

**Fact 14**

Source: *National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Why It Matters. Accessed 1/12/09*

- Only 40 percent of teenagers who have children before age 18 go on to graduate from high school, compared to 75 percent of teens from similar social and economic backgrounds who do not give birth until ages 20 or 21.

**Fact 15**

Source: *National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Why It Matters. Accessed 1/12/09*

- With her education cut short, a teenage mother may lack job skills, making it hard for her to find and keep a job.

**Fact 16**

Source: *National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Why It Matters. Accessed 1/12/09*

- A teenage mother may become financially dependent on her family or on public assistance.

**Fact 17**

Source: *National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. Why It Matters. Accessed 1/12/09*

- Teen mothers are more likely to live in poverty than women who delay childbearing, and more than 75 percent of all unmarried teen mothers go on welfare within 5 years of the birth of their first child.

**Fact 18**

Source: *Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report*

- About 64 percent of children born to an unmarried teenage high-school dropout live in poverty, compared to 7 percent of children born to women over age 20 who are married and high school graduates.

**Fact 18**

Source: *Martin, J.A., et al. Births: Final Data for 2006. National Vital Statistics Reports, 57(7), January 7, 2009.*

- A child born to a teenage mother is 50 percent more likely to repeat a grade in school and is more likely to perform poorly on standardized tests and drop out before finishing high school.

**Youth Substance Use Facts: Florida Statewide Juvenile Justice Referrals****Fact 19**

Source: *DJJ Profile, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2005-06 to 2009-10*

- Misdemeanor drug referrals declined in Florida statewide

**Fact 20**

Source: *DJJ Profile, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2005-06 to 2009-10*

- Misdemeanor Marijuana referrals declined 10% in Florida statewide

**Fact 21**

Source: *DJJ Profile, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2005-06 to 2009-10*

- Possession of Drug Paraphernalia referrals declined 5% in Florida statewide

**Fact 22**

Source: *DJJ Profile, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2005-06 to 2009-10*

- Felony drug referrals declined in Florida statewide in Florida statewide

**Fact 23**

Source: *DJJ Profile, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2005-06 to 2009-10*

- Felony drug (non-marijuana) referrals declined 44% in Florida statewide

**Fact 24**

Source: *DJJ Profile, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, 2005-06 to 2009-10*

- Felony marijuana referrals declined 27% in Florida statewide