

# Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Needs Assessment

September 2015



Completed by the Community Coalition Alliance through funding by the Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network and Florida Department of Children and Families

## ABOUT THE CCA:

In 2008, the CCA was developed in the Northeast Region of Florida in response to a request from a Federal Project Officer to meet as a group and provide mentoring to one another. Today, the

CCA provides a forum for partnerships, community involvement and participation, and interagency cooperation and collaboration by focusing on the issues with data-driven decision-making, evidence-based strategies and the risk and protective factors of youth. The group is comprised of members of community coalitions, who are made up of parents, teachers, law enforcement, businesses, religious leaders, health providers and other community activists who mobilize at the local level to make their communities safer, healthier and drug-free.



[www.ccafl.org](http://www.ccafl.org)

## ABOUT SEFBHN:

Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network is a community-based agency that serves as the "managing entity" for the counties in Southeast Florida, (Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie counties). The agency is contracted with Florida's Department of Children and Families to administer the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service System. SEFBHN strives to accomplish this by developing, supporting, and managing an integrated network of behavioral health services to promote the emotional and mental well-being and drug-free living of children and adults in the Region.



Report compiled by Lisa Hilko, CCA

## ABOUT THE REPORT

This Needs Assessment of the Southeast Region of Florida, comprised of Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie Counties, is part of a collaborative effort between the Community Coalition Alliance (CCA) and the Southeast Florida Behavioral Health Network (SEFBHN) to understand the Region's alcohol and other drug issues and implement effective prevention strategies and initiatives throughout the region.

The CCA has been charged with helping the Southeast's coalitions work the steps of SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). The SPF is a 5-step planning process to guide the selection, implementation, and evaluation of effective, culturally appropriate, and sustainable prevention activities. The effectiveness of this process begins with a clear understanding of community needs and depends on the involvement of community members in all stages of the planning process. Four community coalitions, one from Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie Counties are working together as the CCA Southeast to serve as the prevention experts in their communities.



# SOUTHEAST SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION EFFORTS

## SAMHSA’s Seven Strategies for Community Change (Community Coalitions)

- **Providing Information** – Educational presentations, workshops or seminars or other presentations of data (e.g., public announcements, brochures, billboards, community meetings, forums, web-based communication).
- **Enhancing Skills** – Workshops, seminars or other activities designed to increase the skills of participants, members and staff needed to achieve population level outcomes (e.g., training, technical assistance, distance learning, strategic planning retreats, curricula development).
- **Providing Support** – Creating opportunities to support people to participate in activities that reduce risk or enhance protection (e.g., providing alternative activities, mentoring, referrals, support groups or clubs).
- **Enhancing Access/Reducing Barriers-** Improving systems and processes to increase the ease, ability and opportunity to utilize those systems and services (e.g., assuring healthcare, childcare, transportation, housing, justice, education, safety, special needs, cultural and language sensitivity).
- **Changing Consequences (Incentives/Disincentives)** – Increasing or decreasing the probability of a specific behavior that reduces risk or enhances protection by altering the consequences for performing that behavior (e.g., increasing public recognition for deserved behavior, individual and business rewards, taxes, citations, fines, revocations/loss of privileges).
- **Physical Design** – Changing the physical design or structure of the environment to reduce risk or enhance protection (e.g., parks, landscapes, signage, lighting, outlet density).
- **Modifying/Changing Policies** – Formal change in written procedures, by-laws, proclamations, rules or laws with written documentation and/or voting procedures (e.g., workplace initiatives, law enforcement procedures and practices, public policy actions, systems change within government, communities and organizations).

### Strategies in the Southeast Region

	Provide Information	Enhance Skills	Provide Support	Enhance Access /Reduce Barriers	Change Consequences	Change Physical Design	Modify/ Change Policies
Indian River	X	X	X	X		X	X
Martin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Okeechobee	X	X	X	X		X	X
Palm Beach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
St. Lucie	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### Evidenced-Based Prevention Programs in the Southeast Region (Prevention Providers)

	Alcohol Literacy Challenge	ATHENA	ATLAS	Big Brothers Big Sisters	Class Action	Guiding Good Choices	Life Skills	Parenting Now	Parenting Teen	Parents as Teachers	Partners for Change	PATHS	Project Alert	Project Northland	Project Success	Project Towards No Drug Abuse	Second Step	Strengthening Families	Teen Intervene	Too Good For Drugs	Too Good For Violence	Triple P	
Indian River						X	X			X							X			X			
Martin				X										X									
Okeechobee						X											X			X	X		
Palm Beach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
St. Lucie				X		X								X			X	X		X	X		

For a detailed look at prevention strategies currently being conducted on the Southeast Region visit:

[www.ccafl.org](http://www.ccafl.org) and view the Resource and Capacity Assessment.

## DATA SOURCES- SURVEYS, REPORTS, AND OTHER TOOLS

**US Census Quick Facts Data-** Quick Facts provide, fast, easy access to facts about people, business, and geography throughout the United States. Location online: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/index.html#>

**Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS)-** The FYSAS is the statewide survey tool used to collect information on youth substance use and delinquent behaviors. The Florida Department of Children and Families completes the survey. County data was last released in 2014. Location online: <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/publications/fysas/>

**The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS)-** The FYTS tracks indicators of tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke among Florida public middle and high school students and provides data for monitoring and evaluating tobacco use among youth for the Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Tobacco Prevention and Control. Location Online: [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/Chronic\\_Disease/FYTS/intro.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/Chronic_Disease/FYTS/intro.htm)

**Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data (BRFSS)-** The BRFSS is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States yearly since 1984. The survey is conducted by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Location online: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

**Traffic Crash Statistics Report-** A report compiled from long form traffic reports submitted by state and local law enforcement agencies to the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Location online: <http://www.flhsmv.gov/html/safety.html>

**Uniform Crime Report (UCR)-** Department of Law Enforcement's UCR system allows standardized reports on crime statistics based on data gathered from across the state. Reports that provide both summary and detail information are issued semi-annually and annually. Location online: <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/getdoc/a324add7-5dd6-4201-9696-93bfd76bc36c/UCR-Home.aspx>

**Medical Examiners Commissioners Report-** The Medical Examiners Commission is a joint initiative to identify unidentified deceased cases in Florida. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the 24 medical examiner districts work together to provide accurate data on deaths in Florida. Location online: <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/getdoc/0f1f79c0-d251-4904-97c0-2c6fd4cb3c9f/MEC-Publications-and-Forms.aspx>

**Alcohol and Tobacco Licensing-** The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco licenses the alcoholic beverage and tobacco industries, collects and audits taxes and fees paid by the licensees, and enforces the laws and regulation of the alcoholic beverage and tobacco industries, pursuant to Chapter 210, Chapters 561-565 and Chapters 567-569 of Florida Statutes. Florida has approximately 75,000 active alcoholic beverage and tobacco license holders. The division generates over \$1.9 billion in license fees, taxes, fines, etc. Location Online: <http://www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/abt/licenses.html>

**Florida Vital Statics Annual Report-** Produced by the State of Florida, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, the report summarizes data compiled from the original records/reports that were filed with the Bureau of Vital Statistics (VS) as required by law. These include records/reports of live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, and dissolutions of marriage. Location Online: <http://www.flpublichealth.com/VSBOOK/VSBOOK.aspx>



**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive:** SAMHDA is an initiative funded under contract (#283-10-0324) with the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). CBHSQ has primary responsibility for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of SAMHSA's behavioral health data. Location Online: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/SAMHDA/>

**Florida Charts-** A one-stop shop for Florida public health information. Location Online: <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/default.aspx>

**Robert Wood Johnson Health Rankings-** The *Rankings* are based on a model of population health that emphasizes the many factors that, if improved, can help make communities healthier places to live, learn, work and play. Building on the work of [America's Health Rankings](#), the [University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute](#) has used this model to [rank the health of Wisconsin's counties](#) every year since 2003. Location Online: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/florida/2015/overview>

**Underage Drinking Enforcement Center-** Underage Drinking Fact Sheets. Location Online: <http://www.udetc.org/factsheets/FL.pdf>

**Additional Sources:** Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association: <http://www.fadaa.org>, Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Cooperation



*June 2015- St. Lucie County Friday Night Done Right  
Scavenger Hunt*

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# Lock up your alcohol.



## Teens might have access.

31% of Southeast Florida high school students who reported recent alcohol use said their usual drinking location was “my home” and 46% said “somone else’s home”.





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*The "Talk. They Hear You." campaign aims to reduce underage drinking among youth ages 9 to 15 by providing parents and caregivers with information and resources they need to start addressing the issue of alcohol with their children early.*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To better understand the Southeast Region's health issues, the CCA Southeast has prepared the Southeast Region of Florida's Needs Assessment of Behavioral Health, with a focus on alcohol and other drugs use and related issues. Needs Assessments are an important first step in understanding our communities and getting to the "why" and "how" of the problems. The data collected in this report is being used by the CCA Southeast for planning and identifying changes in alcohol and other drug trends. Information is collected from local, state, and national sources.

The Southeast Region of Florida, not unlike the rest of Florida or the nation, has high rates of alcohol use. According to the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS), in 2014, 37.7% of Southeast Region high school students reported using alcohol in the past 30-days, higher than the statewide average of 28.4%. In 2013, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System reports show that 16.8% of Southeast Region adults reported heavy or binge drinking use the past 30-days. Alcohol use has adverse affects, one of the most dangerous being drinking and driving. In 2014, 8.6% of Southeast Region high school students reported drinking and driving and 20.2% reported riding in the car with someone who had been drinking, both higher than statewide averages, (2014, FYSAS). In 2012, there were 1,532 alcohol related motor vehicle crashes and 70 alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities in the Southeast Region, (2012, Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles). Alcohol use by youth correlates to reduced rates of school performance. Of the Southeast Region high school students who reported they had never drank alcohol, 81.4% reported getting mostly A's and B's in the past year. Of the Southeast Region high school students who report binge drinking, 71.7% reported getting mostly A's and B's in the past year, (2014, FYSAS). High school students who report binge drinking in the Southeast Region also report higher rates of arrests than their alcohol free peers. Whereas 1.5% of high school students who report they have never drank alcohol report they have been arrested in the past year, for high school students who report binge drinking that number escalates to 8.3%, (2014, Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey). Also concerning is that reports by youth infer that students who drink alcohol in the Southeast Region are drinking in their home. 31.0% of youth report their usual drinking location as "my home", (2014, FYSAS).

According to the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 19.1% of high school students reported using any form of tobacco in the past 30-day. Marijuana use rates among high school students increased from 2012 to 2014, with rates higher than statewide averages. Past 30-day cocaine use by Southeast Region middle school students increased from 2012 to 2014, (2014, FYSAS). In 2013 in the Southeast Region, there were 197 deaths due to accidental overdoses of prescription drugs, and deaths caused by cocaine and heroin increased from 2012 to 2013, (Florida Medical Examiner).

Southeast Region middle and high school students report higher rates of bullying causing worry, compared to students statewide, (2014, FYSAS). In 2014, there were 26 suicides by youth and young adults in the region ages 10-24, (2014, Florida Department of Vital Statistics). One in 4 teens in the Southeast Region reported feeling sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks in a 12-month time period, (2015, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health Rankings).

To help combat the substance use in the Region the CCA Southeast has developed a logic model, action plan, and evaluation plan that are currently being implemented in the region. For more information or to get involved with a coalition in your area, visit: [www.ccafl.org](http://www.ccafl.org).

## AREA DESCRIPTION

The Southeast Region of Florida, comprised of Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie Counties, had a population estimate of over 2 million people in 2014, with a large majority of residents living in Palm Beach County. The Region has a large senior population, higher than statewide averages, and is evenly split between male and female residents. The majority of the residents report their race as White (83.63%), followed by Black or African American (12.5%). 17.3% of Southeast Region residents report their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino origin. Since 2012 estimates, home values have decreased in the region, as well as median income. Poverty rates increased from 2012 to 2013.

**Table 1. Southeast Region Demographics**

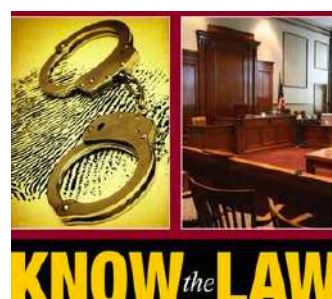
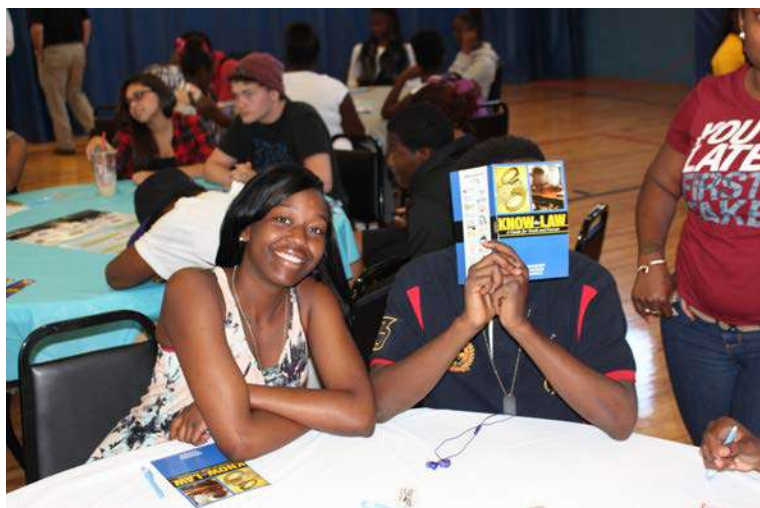
	Indian River County	Martin County	Okeechobee County	Palm Beach County	St. Lucie County	Southeast Region	Florida
<b>POPULATION</b>							
Population, 2014 estimate	144,755	153,392	39,149	1,397,710	291,028	2,026,034	19,893,297
Population, 2013 estimate	142,021	151,850	39,076	1,376,199	286,307	1,995,453	19,600,311
Population, 2010	138,028	146,318	39,996	1,320,134	277,257	1,922,265	18,801,310
Persons under 5 years, percent, 2013	4.5%	4.1%	6.4%	5.9%	5.3%	5.2%	5.5%
Persons under 18 years, percent, 2013	18.0%	17.1%	23.1%	19.7%	21.3%	19.8%	20.6%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2013	29.2%	28.8%	17.4%	22.5%	22.0%	23.9%	18.7%
Female persons, percent, 2013	52.0%	50.4%	46.2%	51.6%	51.2%	50.3%	51.1%
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>							
White alone, percent, 2013	87.4%	90.3%	87.3%	76.5%	75.4%	83.3%	78.1%
Black or African American alone, percent, 2013	9.3%	5.9%	8.9%	18.5%	20.0%	12.5%	16.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, 2013	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Asian alone, percent, 2013	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	2.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, 2013	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races, percent, 2013	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2013	11.7%	13.0%	24.7%	20.3%	17.2%	17.3%	23.6%

Data Obtained from the US Census Quick Facts Reports

**Table 2. Southeast Region Demographics, Continued**

<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>Indian River County</b>	<b>Martin County</b>	<b>Okeechobee County</b>	<b>Palm Beach County</b>	<b>St. Lucie County</b>	<b>Southeast Region</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Living in same house 1 year & over, percent, 2009-2013	84.3%	85.7%	88.7%	85.0%	83.5%	85.4%	83.7%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2009-2013	10.4%	9.8%	12.1%	22.6%	14.9%	13.9%	19.4%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2009-2013	14.3%	14.5%	24.3%	28.4%	20.5%	20.4%	27.4%
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2009-2013	87.0%	88.8%	67.8%	87.5%	85.2%	83.2%	86.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2009-2013	26.6%	29.9%	10.2%	32.4%	19.5%	23.7%	26.4%
Veterans, 2009-2013	15,463	16,999	3,063	99,057	26,490	161,072	1,569,406
Homeownership rate, 2009-2013	74.9%	76.2%	73.9%	71.2%	73.0%	73.8%	67.1%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2009-2013	\$157,400	\$197,900	\$105,300	\$119,700	\$122,900	\$140,640	\$160,200
Households, 2009-2013	58,038	59,891	12,999	526,007	106,060	762,995	7,158,980
Median household income, 2009-2013	\$44,772	\$49,846	\$34,570	\$52,432	\$43,413	\$45,007	\$46,956
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2009-2013	15.1%	13.0%	26.9%	14.5%	18.4%	17.6%	16.3%

Data Obtained from the US Census Quick Facts Reports



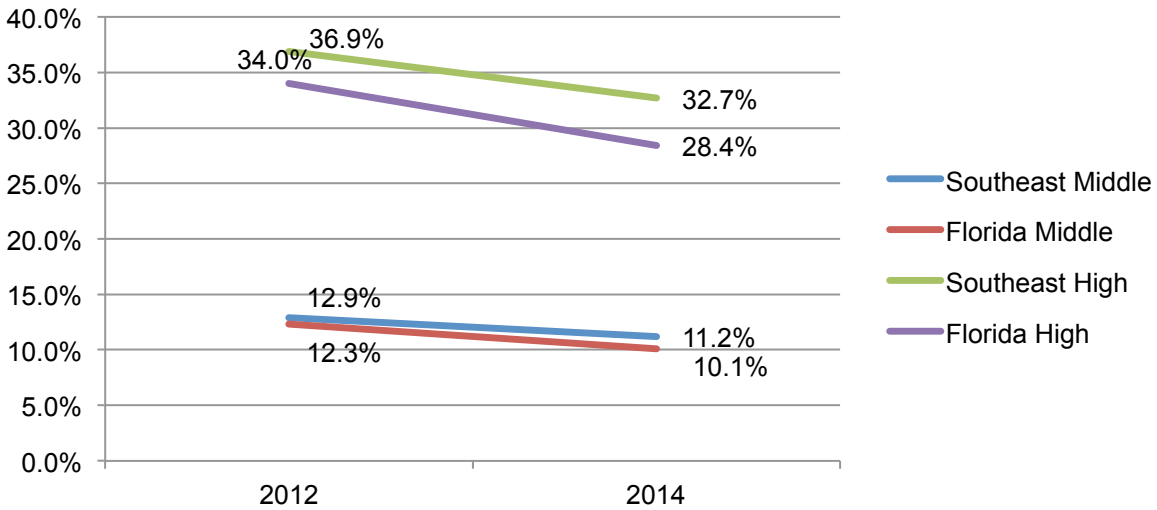
*CCA Southeast Coalitions are implementing the Know the Law campaign that works to teach youth and parents a better understanding of the law to avert youth from unlawful behavior.*



# ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE SECTION

## SUBSTANCE USE PREVALENCE

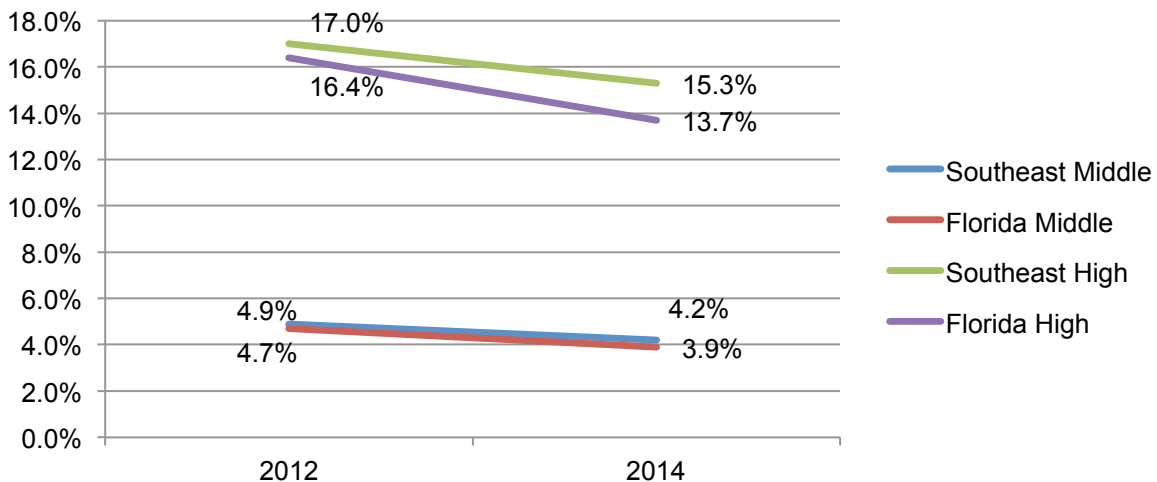
**Figure 1. Past 30-Day Alcohol Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2012 - 2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Past 30-day alcohol use among middle and high school students decreased from 2012 to 2014 in the Southeast Region of Florida, however rates remain above statewide averages.

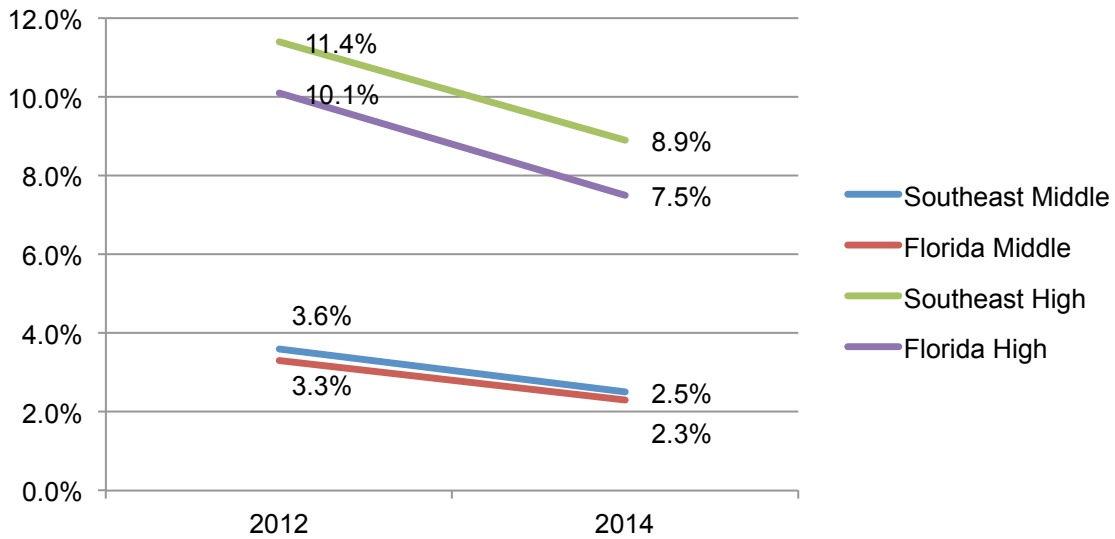
**Figure 2. Binge Drinking Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2012 - 2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Past 30-day binge drinking rates are decreasing in the Southeast Region, however are still higher than Florida statewide averages.

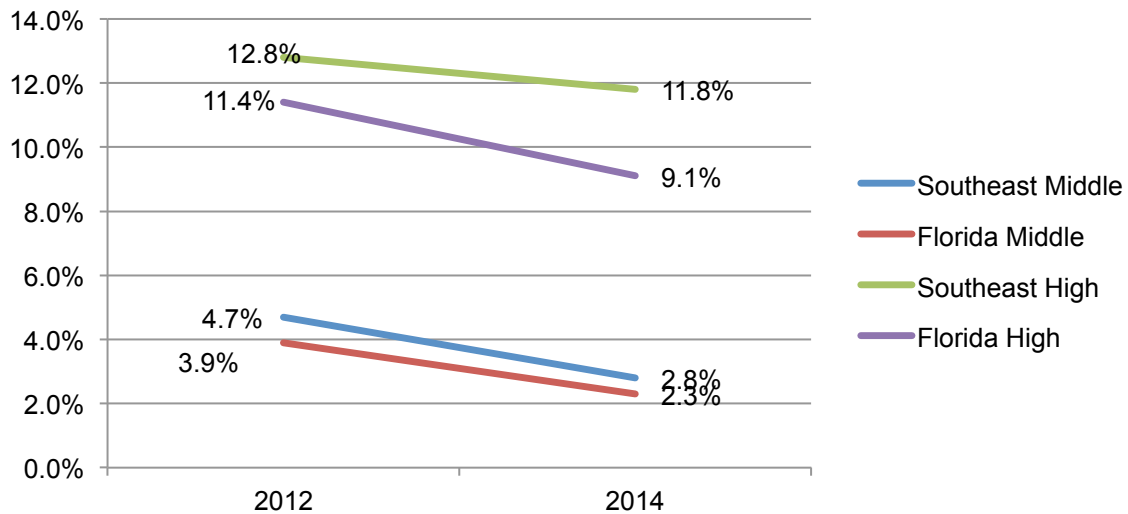
**Figure 3. Past 30-Day Cigarette Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2012-2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

- Past 30-Day cigarette use decreased from 2012 to 2014 in the Southeast Region, however rates are still above statewide averages.

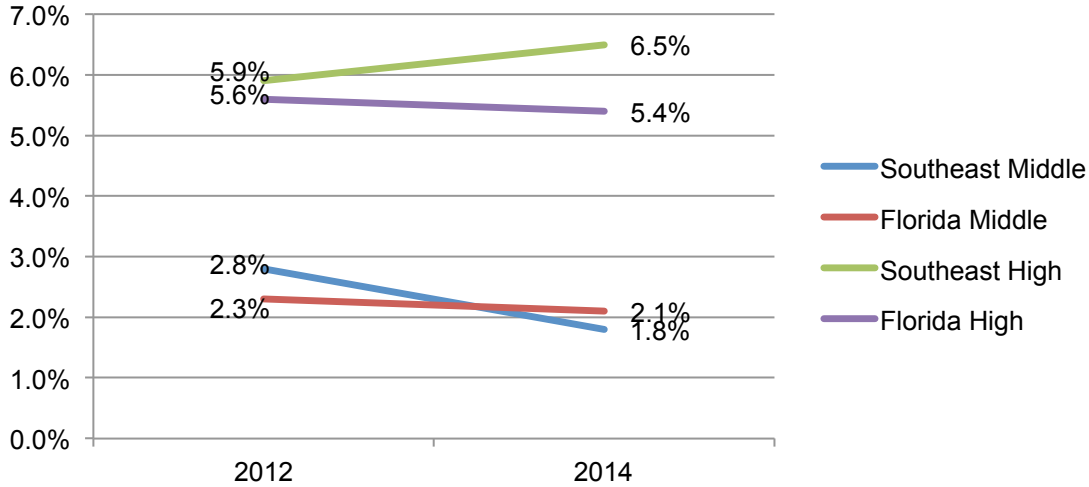
**Figure 4. Past 30-Day Cigar Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2012- 2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

- Past 30-day cigar use decreased from 2012 to 2014 in the Southeast Region, however rates are still above statewide averages.

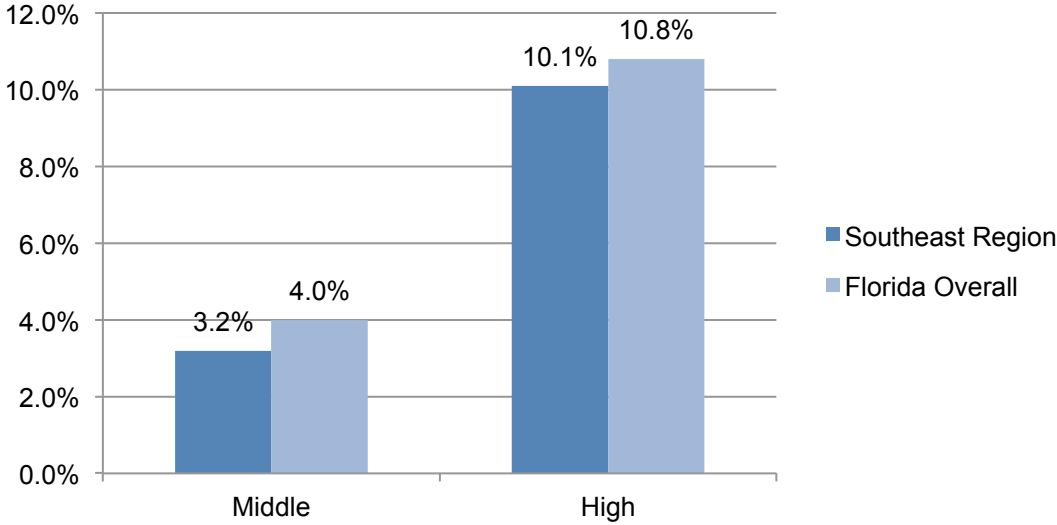
**Figure 5. Past 30-Day Smokeless Tobacco Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2012-2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

- Past 30-day smokeless tobacco use increased from 2012 to 2014 among Southeast Region high school students, however middle school student use decreased.

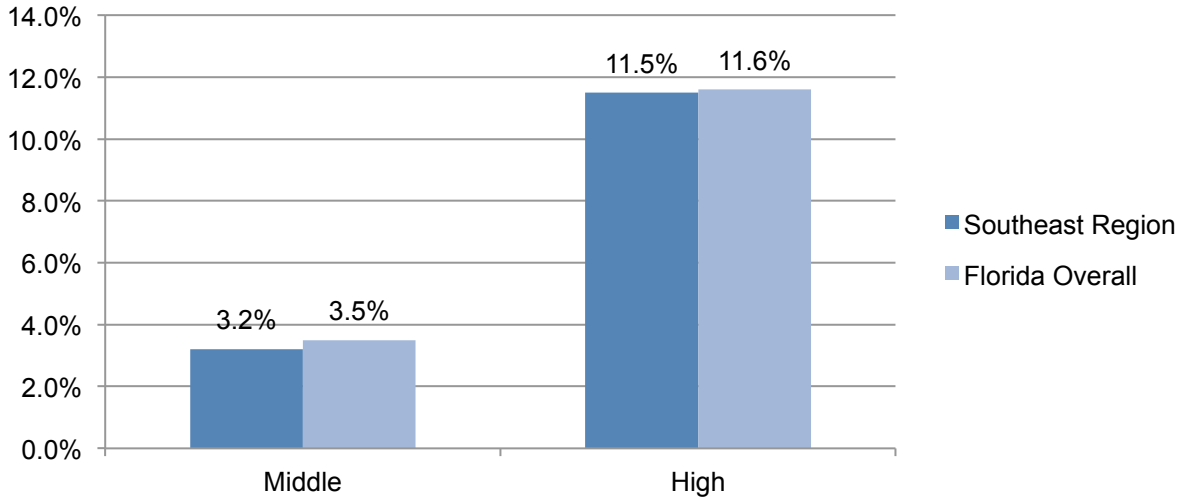
**Figure 6. Past 30-Day Electronic Cigarette Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

- In 2014, the first year the question was asked, Southeast Region past 30-day use rates of electronic cigarettes were lower than statewide averages.

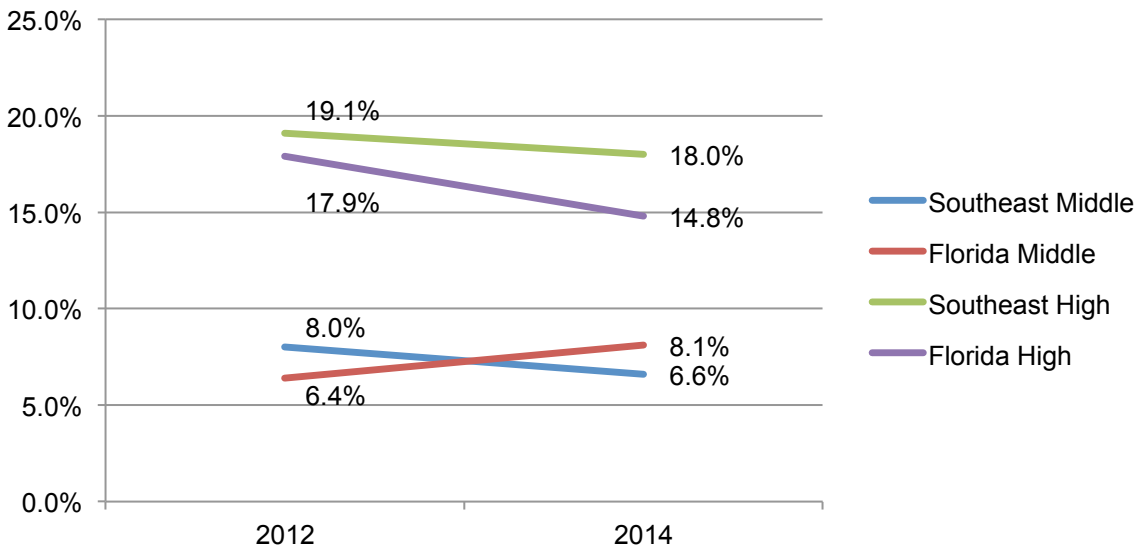
**Figure 7. Past 30-Day Hookah Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

- In 2014, the first year the question was asked, students in the Southeast Region past 30-day use rates of hookahs was consistent with statewide averages.

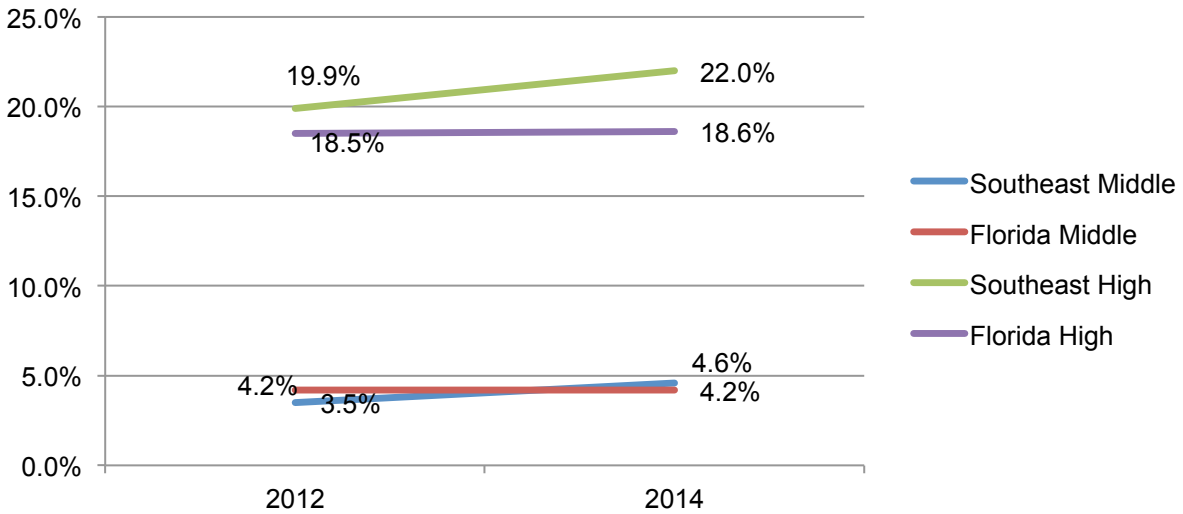
**Figure 8. Past 30-Day Any Tobacco Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2012-2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

- From 2012 to 2014, any form of tobacco use rates decreased among Southeast Region middle and high school students, with Southeast Region middle school use dropping below statewide averages.

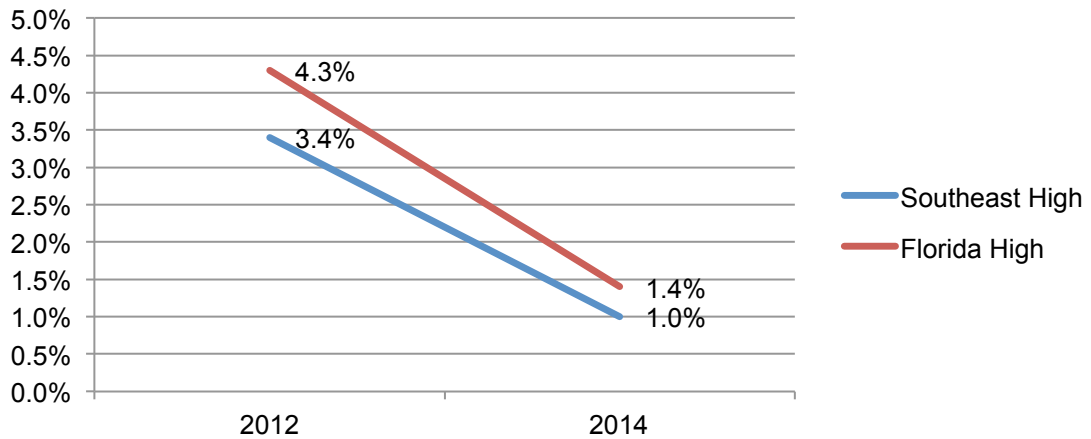
**Figure 9. Past 30-Day Marijuana Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2012 - 2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Marijuana use is increasing among youth in the Southeast Region. Middle School past-30 day use is now higher than the Statewide average, where in 2012 it was below.

**Figure 10. Past 30-Day Synthetic Marijuana Use Rates for Southeast Region High School Students versus Florida High School Students Statewide, 2012-2014**

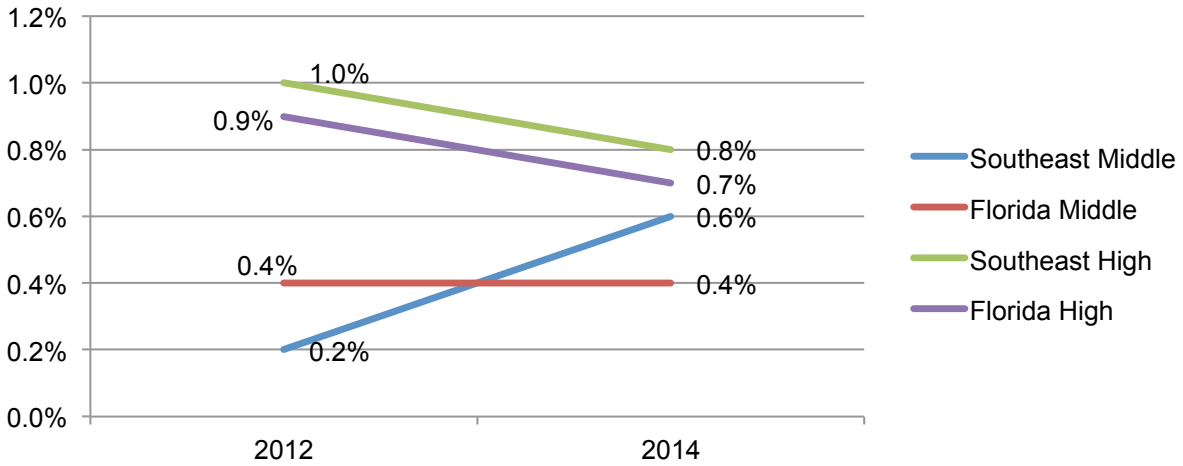


Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Synthetic marijuana use is lower in the Southeast Region than Florida statewide averages and use decreased from 2012 to 2014 among high school students.



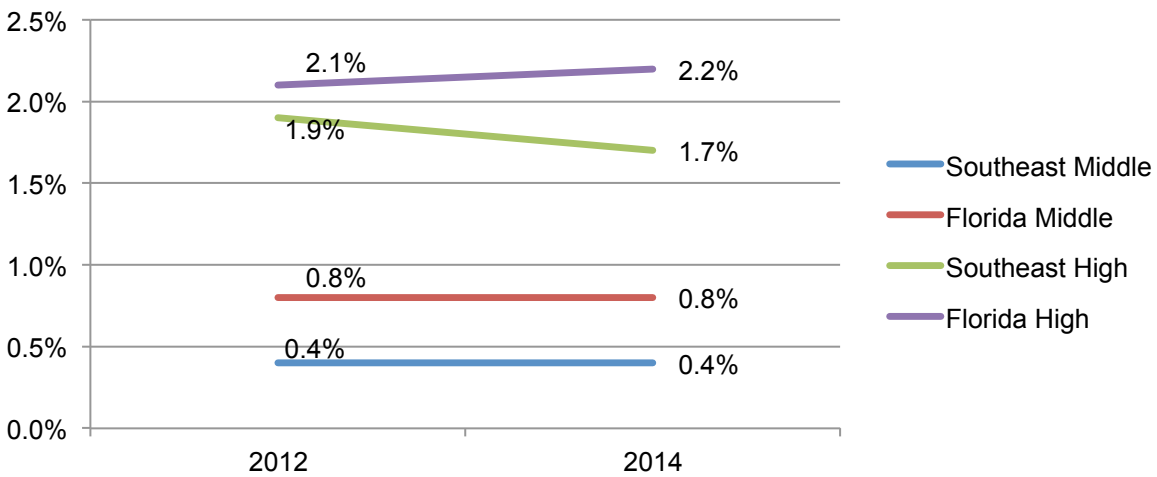
**Figure 11. Past 30-Day Cocaine Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2012 - 2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Past 30-day cocaine use rates are higher among Southeast Region students than Florida statewide averages.
- Middle School use rates increased in the Southeast Region from 2012 to 2014.

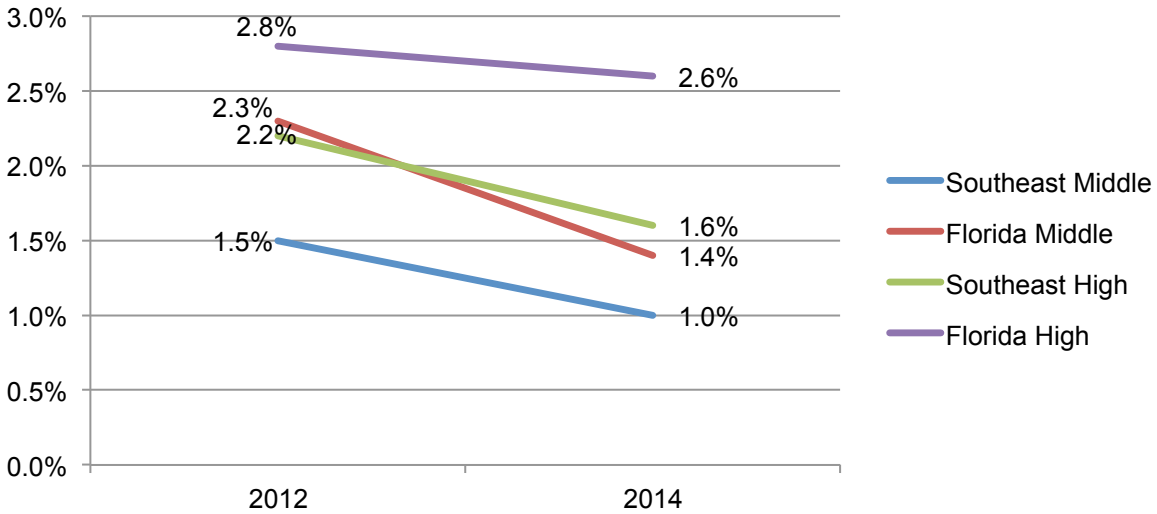
**Figure 12. Past 30-Day Depressant Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2012 - 2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Past 30-day depressant use is lower in the Southeast Region compared to Florida Statewide averages and high school rates decreased from 2012 to 2014.

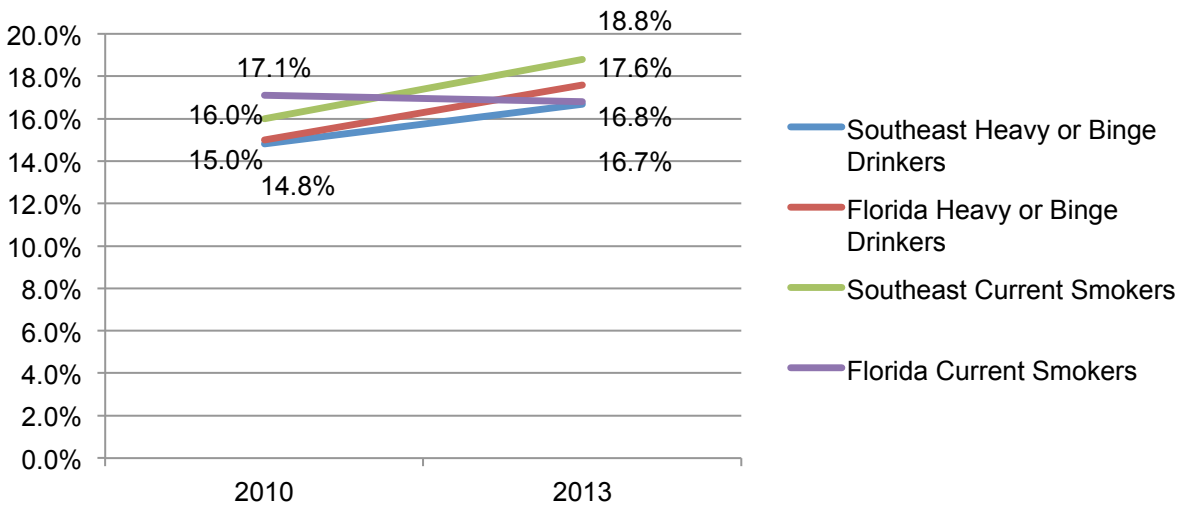
**Figure 13. Past 30-Day Prescription Pain Relievers Use Rates for Southeast Region Middle and High School Students versus Florida Students Statewide, 2010 - 2012**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Past 30-day prescription drug use is lower in the Southeast Region than Florida statewide averages and decreased from 2012 to 2014.

**Figure 14. Past 30 Day Adult Heavy Drinker/Binge Drinker Rates and Tobacco Use Rates in the Southeast Region, 2010- 2013**



Data Obtained from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey

- Less adults in the Southeast Region engage in heavy and binge drinking than Florida statewide averages, however rates are increasing.
- There are higher rates of adult current smokers in the Southeast Region than Florida Statewide averages and rates of use are increasing.

## COMMUNITY LEVEL FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO USE

### Easy Availability of Alcohol and Other Drugs

**Table 3. Tobacco Retailer Licenses in the Southeast Region, 2013**

	Tobacco License Only	Tobacco License with Alcohol License	TOTALS
Indian River	42	203	245
Martin	31	238	269
Okeechobee	12	79	91
Palm Beach	297	1,627	1,924
St Lucie	51	329	380
<b>Southeast Region</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>2,909</b>

Data obtained from the Florida Department of Alcohol, Beverage, and Tobacco

- In 2013 there were 2,538 tobacco licenses in the Southeast Region of Florida.

**Table 4. Tobacco Retailer Licenses in the Southeast Region, 2013 versus 2015**

	Tobacco License Only	Tobacco License with Alcohol License	TOTALS
2013- Southeast Region	408	2,130	2,538
2015- Southeast Region	433	2,476	2,909

Data obtained from the Florida Department of Alcohol, Beverage, and Tobacco

- From 2013 to 2015 the amount tobacco licenses increased from 2,538 to 2,909, an increase of 371 active tobacco licenses in two years.

**Table 5. Alcohol Retailer Licenses in the Southeast Region, 2015**

	Consumption On Premise License	Consumption Off Premise License	Importer, Exporter, Distillery, Manufacturer, Broker
Indian River	234	155	2
Martin	300	171	5
Okeechobee	55	59	0
Palm Beach	1,823	1,207	78
St Lucie	263	274	5
<b>Southeast Region</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>90</b>

Data obtained from the Florida Department of Alcohol, Beverage, and Tobacco

- In 2013 there were 4,442 active alcohol licenses in the Southeast Region.

**Table 6. Alcohol Retailer Licenses in the Southeast Region, 2013- 2015**

	Consumption On Premise License	Consumption Off Premise License	Importer, Exporter, Distillery, Manufacturer, Broker
2013- Southeast Region	2,351	1,852	59
2015- Southeast Region	2,675	1,866	90

Data obtained from the Florida Department of Alcohol, Beverage, and Tobacco

- From 2013 to 2015 the amount of liquor law licenses in the Southeast Region increased from 4,442 to 4,631 active alcohol licenses, a total increase of 189 licenses in two years.

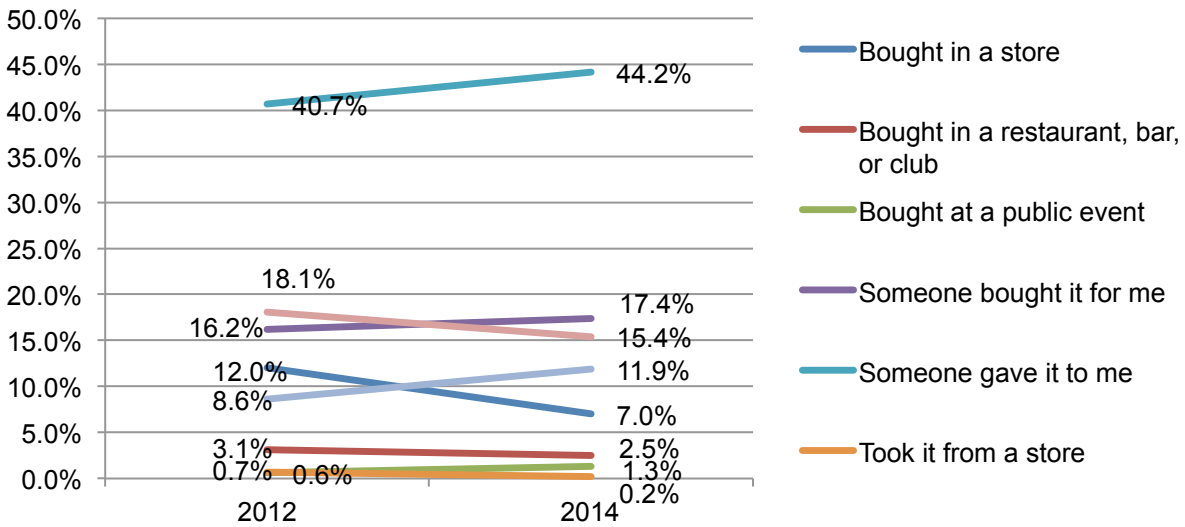
**Table 7. Liquor Law Violations in the Southeast Region, 2012- 2013**

	2012	2013	2014
Indian River	67	126	40
Martin	349	220	155
Okeechobee	18	22	10
Palm Beach	1,726	1,595	1,629
St. Lucie	177	201	216
<b>Southeast Region</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,050</b>

Data obtained from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Report

- The amount of Liquor Law Violations in the Southeast Region decreased from 2012 to 2014.

**Figure 15. Usual Source of Alcohol within the Past 30-Days Among Southeast High School Students, 2012-2014**



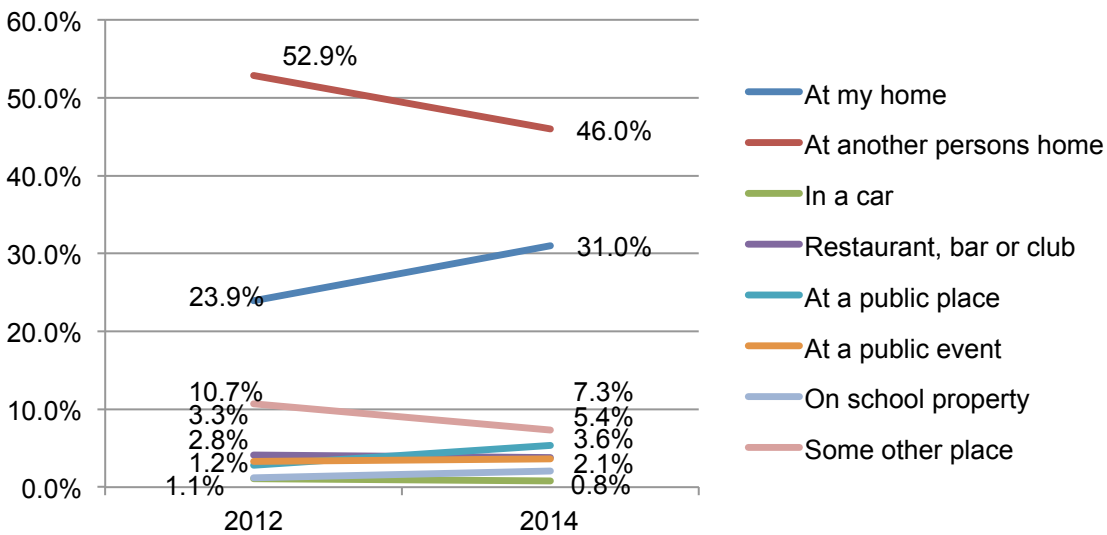
Data obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The most common source of alcohol in 2012 and 2014 was “someone gave it to me”. In 2014, “someone bought it for me” became the second most usual source of alcohol”.



*Okeechobee Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition participated in an Anti Drug School Bus Poster Contest promoting Friday Night Done Right in Palm Beach County.*

**Figure 16. Usual Drinking Location in the Past 30-Days Among Southeast High School Students, 2012- 2014**

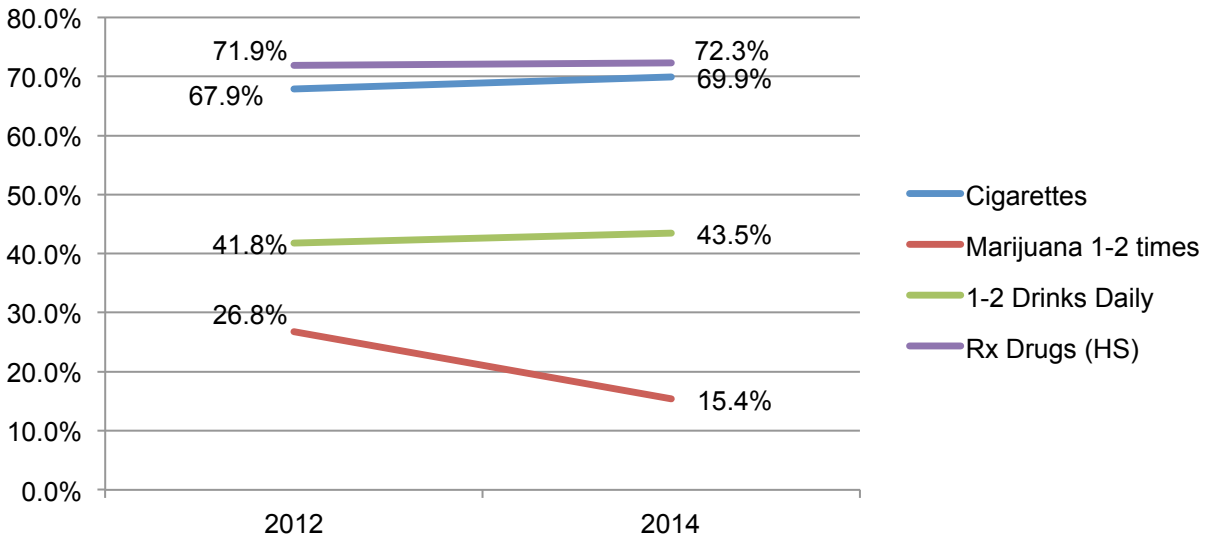


Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The most common location high school students reported drinking was at another person’s home, followed by their own home. The amount of high school students that reported drinking in their own home increased from 2012 to 2014 by over 7%.

### Low Perceived Risk

**Figure 17. Southeast Middle and High School Students Perceptions of Great Risk or Harm of Substance Use Behaviors, 2012-2014**

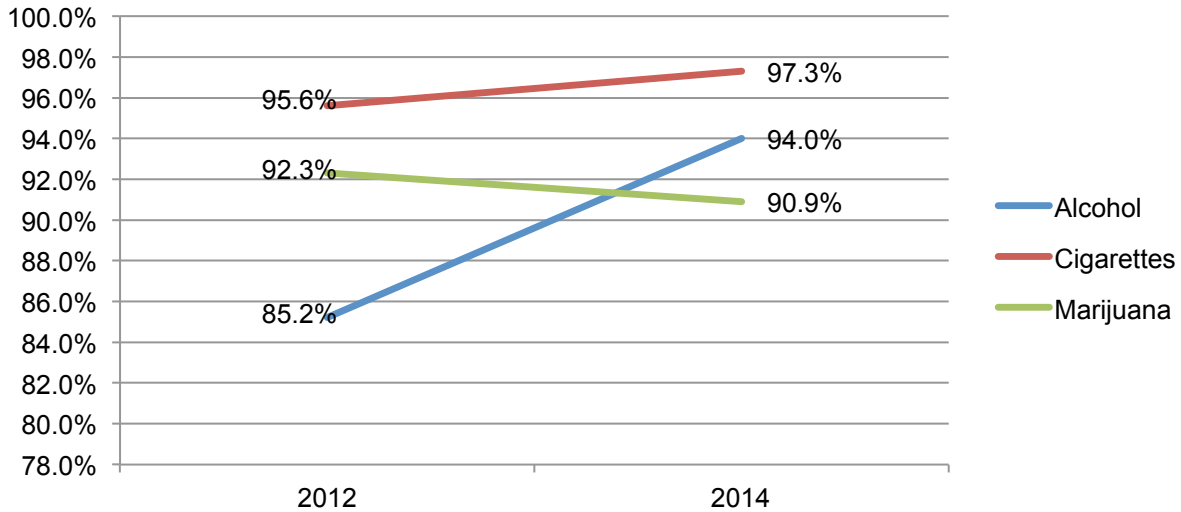


Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The amount of middle and high school students in the Southeast Region who think it would be harmful to try marijuana once or twice decreased from 2012 to 2014.



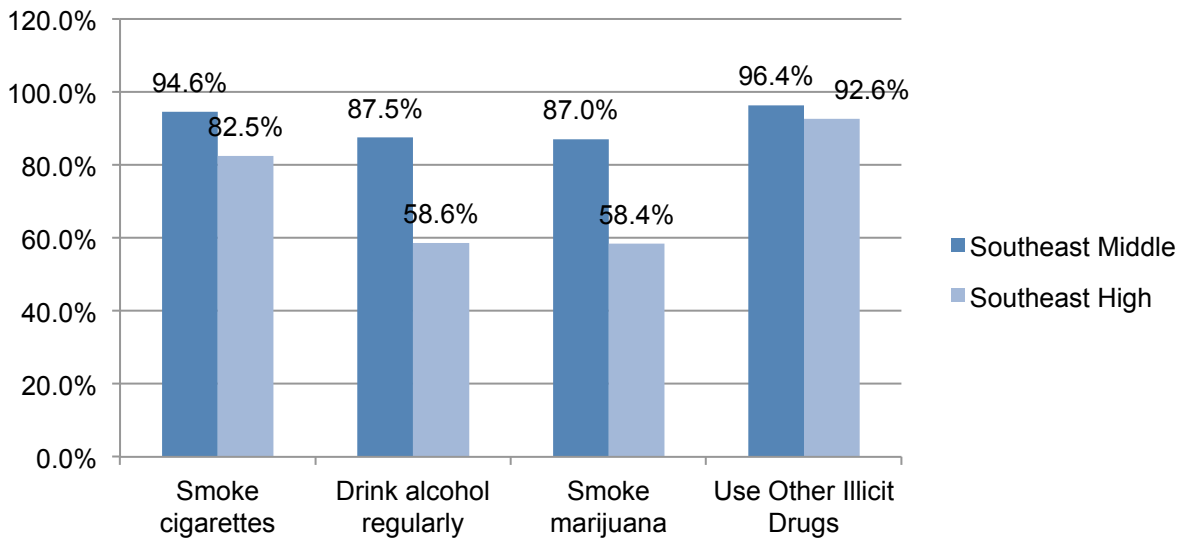
**Figure 18. Southeast Middle and High School Students Perceptions of Parent Disapproval of Alcohol and Other Drugs, 2012-2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The amount of middle and high school students in the Southeast Region who believe their parents would not think their use of marijuana would be “very wrong” decreased from 2012 to 2014, where alcohol and cigarettes increased.

**Figure 19. Southeast Middle and High School Students Who Think it Would be Wrong to Use Alcohol and Other Drugs, 2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Over 40% of Southeast high school students do not think it would be wrong for someone their age to use alcohol or marijuana.

## Promotion/Price/Placement

In order to effectively gauge alcohol and tobacco promotion practices in the Southeast Region of Florida, the Substance Abuse Free Indian River coalition, the Okeechobee Substance Abuse Coalition, and the Roundtable of St. Lucie County conducted a scan of roughly 20 retailers from their respective counties to identify promotion, signage, and sales practices. The goal of the scan was to determine what message the community is sending to youth when they approach and enter stores, as well as how readily available certain products are.

The majority of establishments scanned in the Southeast Region of Florida were gas station/convenience stores in 2014. The participating coalitions looked at alcohol and tobacco promotion signage, the presence of age restriction signage, the presence of signage warning on the negative effects of the products, if the locations sold candy-filled liquor products, if the locations sold candy-flavored tobacco products, and if the locations sold synthetic drug products. The areas scanned included **Indian River, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie Counties.**

### Reference Chart

Type of Establishments Scanned	Number of Establishments
Gas Station/Convenience Store	50
Bar/Club/Restaurant	0
Grocery Store/Retail Store	6
Liquor Store:	2
Smoke Shop	1
<b>TOTAL SCANNED</b>	<b>59</b>

**Table 8. Alcohol and Tobacco Promotion Signage Inside and Outside of Stores, 2014**

	2014 #	2014 %
<b>Gas Station/Convenience Stores (50 stores)</b>		
All Signs Outside Store	453	
Alcohol Promo Signs Outside	210	46.4%
Tobacco Promo Signs Outside	126	27.8%
All Signs Inside Store	632	
Alcohol Promo Signs Inside	314	49.7%
Tobacco Promo Signs Inside	151	23.9%
<b>Grocery/Retail Stores (6 stores)</b>		
All Signs Outside Store	20	
Alcohol Promo Signs Outside	5	25.0%
Tobacco Promo Signs Outside	5	25.0%
All Signs Inside Store	71	
Alcohol Promo Signs Inside	12	16.9%
Tobacco Promo Signs Inside	5	7.0%
<b>Liquor Store (2 stores)</b>		
All Signs Outside Store	20	
Alcohol Promo Signs Outside	17	85.0%
Tobacco Promo Signs Outside	3	15.0%
All Signs Inside Store	47	
Alcohol Promo Signs Inside	38	80.9%
Tobacco Promo Signs Inside	9	19.1%

<b>Smoke Shop (1 store)</b>		
All Signs Outside Store	12	
Tobacco Promo Signs Outside	5	41.7%
All Signs Inside Store	10	
Tobacco Promo Signs Inside	10	100%

Data obtained from Environmental Scans

- Youth are seeing high rates of alcohol and tobacco signage at places they frequent, such as gas station/convenience stores and grocery/retail stores.

**Table 9. Alcohol and Tobacco Preventative Signage at Local Retailers, 2014**

	<b>2014 #</b>	<b>2014%</b>
<b>Gas Station/Convenience Stores (50 stores)</b>		
Stores with Age Restrictions Signs Outside- Alcohol	18	36.0%
Stores with Age Restrictions Signs Outside- Tobacco	41	82.0%
Stores with Age Restrictions Signs Inside- Alcohol	31	62.0%
Stores with Age Restrictions Signs Inside- Tobacco	44	88.0%
Store with Negative Health Effects Signs- Alcohol	6	12.0%
Store with Negative Health Effects Signs- Tobacco	3	6.0%
<b>Grocery/Retail Stores (6 stores)</b>		
Stores with Age Restrictions Signs Outside- Alcohol	2	33.3%
Stores with Age Restrictions Signs Outside- Tobacco	1	16.7%
Stores with Age Restrictions Signs Inside- Alcohol	3	50.0%
Stores with Age Restrictions Signs Inside- Tobacco	3	50.0%
Store with Negative Health Effects Signs- Alcohol	4	66.7%
Store with Negative Health Effects Signs- Tobacco	4	66.7%

Data obtained from Environmental Scans

- Youth are not receiving a unified message in the community that you must be 21 to purchase alcohol and 18 to purchase tobacco.



## CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE

### Motor Vehicle Crashes/Impaired Driving

**Table 10. Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes, Injuries, and Fatalities in the Southeast Region, 2011- 2012**

	2011 Crashes	2012 Crashes	2011 Injuries	2012 Injuries	2011 Fatalities	2012 Fatalities
Indian River	88	113	41	49	8	2
Martin	158	164	70	84	12	12
Okeechobee	51	28	13	16	3	2
Palm Beach	1118	1023	489	510	44	44
St. Lucie	182	204	94	87	8	10
<b>Southeast Region</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>

Note: Data Obtained from the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

- The amounts of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, injuries, and fatalities were comparable in the Southeast Region from 2011 to 2012.

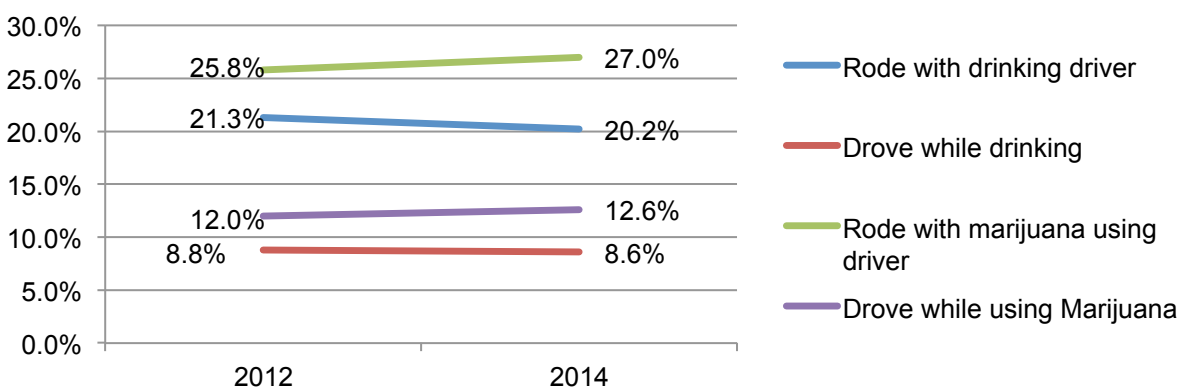
**Table 11. Amount of DUI Arrests in Southeast Region, 2012 - 2013**

	2012	2013	2014
Indian River	338	368	351
Martin	715	538	712
Okeechobee	100	114	116
Palm Beach	2,740	2,647	2,364
St. Lucie	858	742	843
<b>Southeast Region</b>	<b>4,751</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>4,386</b>

Data obtained from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Report

- The amount of DUI arrests in the Southeast Region decreased from 2012 to 2014.

**Figure 20. Southeast Region High School Students Impaired Driving Behaviors, 2012-2014**



Data Obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The amount of high school students who reported driving after drinking or riding in a car with someone who had been drinking decreased from 2012 to 2014, where marijuana impaired driving rates increased.

## Decreased School Performance

**Table 12. Southeast Region Middle School Student Performance by Alcohol Use Level, 2014**

	<i>Never Drank Alcohol</i>	<i>Drank, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Drank in Past Month, Not Binge</i>	<i>Binge Drank in Past 2 Weeks</i>
<b>Grades Last Year</b>				
Mostly Ds and Fs	2.8%	7.7%	10.1%	10.9%
Mostly Cs	12.9%	18.3%	15.7%	39.7%
Mostly As and Bs	84.4%	74.0%	74.3%	49.4%
<b>Days Skipped Last Year</b>				
None	78.9%	72.6%	50.3%	41.6%
At least one	21.1%	27.4%	49.7%	58.4%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The amount of middle school students who report binge drinking in the past 2 weeks report less A's and B's and higher rates of skipping school than their non-using peers.

**Table 13. Southeast Region High School Student Performance by Alcohol Use Level, 2014**

	<i>Never Drank Alcohol</i>	<i>Drank, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Drank in Past Month, Not Binge</i>	<i>Binge Drank in Past 2 Weeks</i>
<b>Grades Last Year</b>				
Mostly Ds and Fs	2.8%	3.2%	1.7%	4.7%
Mostly Cs	15.8%	18.7%	21.2%	23.6%
Mostly As and Bs	81.4%	78.1%	77.1%	71.7%
<b>Days Skipped Last Year</b>				
None	79.1%	63.4%	52.9%	41.1%
At least one	20.9%	36.6%	47.1%	58.9%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The amount of high school students who report binge drinking in the past 2 weeks report less A's and B's and higher rates of skipping school than their non-using peers.

**Table 14. Southeast Region Middle School Performance by Marijuana Use Level, 2014**

	<i>Never Used Marijuana</i>	<i>Used, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Used in Past Month</i>
<b>Grades Last Year</b>			
Mostly Ds and Fs	2.6%	21.1%	11.7%
Mostly Cs	12.7%	26.8%	36.6%
Mostly As and Bs	84.7%	52.1%	51.7%
<b>Days Skipped Last Year</b>			
None	77.7%	64.9%	37.1%
At least one	22.3%	35.1%	62.9%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The amount of middle school students who report marijuana use in the past month report lower rates of A's and B's and higher rates of skipping school than their non-using peers.

**Table 15. Southeast Region High School Performance by Marijuana Use Level, 2014**

	<i>Never Used Marijuana</i>	<i>Used, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Used in Past Month</i>
<b>Grades Last Year</b>			
Mostly Ds and Fs	2.0%	3.3%	4.9%
Mostly Cs	13.6%	24.2%	28.2%
Mostly As and Bs	84.3%	72.6%	66.9%
<b>Days Skipped Last Year</b>			
None	76.4%	55.7%	40.0%
At least one	23.6%	44.3%	60.0%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The amount of high school students who report marijuana use in the past month report lower rates of A's and B's and higher rates of skipping school than their non-using peers.

**Table 16. Southeast Region Middle School Performance by Illicit Drug Use Level (other than marijuana), 2014**

	<i>Never Used Illicit Drugs (Other than Marijuana)</i>	<i>Used, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Used in Past Month</i>
<b>Grades Last Year</b>			
Mostly Ds and Fs	3.0%	11.7%	9.3%
Mostly Cs	14.0%	18.9%	17.7%
Mostly As and Bs	83.0%	69.5%	73.0%
<b>Days Skipped Last Year</b>			
None	77.6%	58.1%	54.3%
At least one	22.4%	41.9%	45.7%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Middle School students who report illicit drug use other than marijuana report lower rates of A's and B's, along with higher rates of C's, D's and F's, as well higher rates of skipping school than middle school students who have never used illicit drugs.

**Table 17. Southeast Region High School Performance by Illicit Drug Use Level (other than marijuana), 2014**

	<i>Never Used Illicit Drugs (Other than Marijuana)</i>	<i>Used, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Used in Past Month</i>
<b>Grades Last Year</b>			
Mostly Ds and Fs	2.5%	5.6%	3.4%
Mostly Cs	15.9%	27.8%	28.9%
Mostly As and Bs	81.6%	66.5%	67.7%
<b>Days Skipped Last Year</b>			
None	70.4%	43.9%	41.3%
At least one	29.6%	56.1%	58.7%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- High school students who report illicit drug use other than marijuana report lower rates of A's and B's, along with higher rates of C's, D's and F's, as well higher rates of skipping school than high school students who have never used illicit drugs.



## Crime

**Table 18. Drug Arrests in the Southeast Region, 2012 - 2014**

	2012	2013	2014
Indian River	661	765	717
Martin	1,338	1,375	1,260
Okeechobee	237	350	421
Palm Beach	7,751	7,654	7,423
St. Lucie	1,952	1,716	2,020
<b>Southeast Region</b>	<b>11,939</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>11,841</b>

Note: Data obtained from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Report

- The amount of drug arrests in the Southeast Region remained relatively the same from 2012 to 2014.

**Table 19. Percent of Youth Reported Crimes Committed by Alcohol Use Level, 2014**

	Middle School				High School			
	<i>Never Drank Alcohol</i>	<i>Drank, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Drank in Past Month, Not Binge</i>	<i>Binge Drank in Past 2 Weeks</i>	<i>Never Drank Alcohol</i>	<i>Drank, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Drank in Past Month, Not Binge</i>	<i>Binge Drank in Past 2 Weeks</i>
<b>Ever Belonged to a Gang?</b>								
Yes	2.4%	6.2%	10.2%	22.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%	5.9%
<b>Carried a Handgun (Past 12 Months)</b>								
Yes	2.5%	10.6%	16.2%	26.1%	2.0%	5.5%	5.4%	8.8%
<b>Attacked Someone to Hurt Them (Past 12 Months)</b>								
Yes	2.9%	14.6%	13.1%	35.6%	4.1%	6.9%	10.4%	13.3%
<b>Sold Illegal Drugs (Past 12 Months)</b>								
Yes	1.0%	2.8%	11.6%	20.6%	1.9%	4.3%	13.3%	21.1%
<b>Attempted to Steal a Vehicle (Past 12 Months)</b>								
Yes	0.5	2.1	4.5	19.6	0.9	1.5	0.7	5.7
<b>Been Arrested (Past 12 Months)</b>								
Yes	1.3%	3.3%	7.9%	21.4%	1.5%	2.5%	4.4%	8.3%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Data shows that youth who report recent alcohol use, either past month or binge drinking, are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors than youth who have not used alcohol recently.



*A “Hero Lunch” was provided for teachers in Indian River.*

**Table 20. Percent of Youth Reported Crimes Committed by Marijuana Use Level, 2014**

	Middle School			High School		
	<i>Never Used Marijuana</i>	<i>Used, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Used in Past Month</i>	<i>Never Used Marijuana</i>	<i>Used, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Used in Past Month</i>
<b>Ever Belonged to a Gang?</b>						
Yes	2.3%	17.7%	26.5%	2.4%	3.4%	4.3%
<b>Carried a Handgun (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	3.7%	18.8%	31.5%	2.9%	6.4%	7.5%
<b>Attacked Someone to Hurt Them (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	4.1%	14.9%	39.1%	3.5%	11.9%	14.6%
<b>Sold Illegal Drugs (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	0.3%	10.1%	31.3%	1.2%	7.5%	24.9%
<b>Attempted to Steal a Vehicle (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	0.3%	1.4%	20.2%	1.0%	3.3%	1.8%
<b>Been Arrested (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	1.0%	8.7%	24.8%	1.2%	4.0%	8.3%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Data shows that youth who report recent marijuana use are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors than youth who have not used marijuana recently.

**Table 21. Percent of Youth Reported Crimes Committed by Illicit Drug Use Level, 2014**

	Middle School			High School		
	<i>Never Used Illicit Drugs (Other Than Marijuana)</i>	<i>Used, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Used in Past Month</i>	<i>Never Used Illicit Drugs (Other Than Marijuana)</i>	<i>Used, But Not in Past Month</i>	<i>Used in Past Month</i>
<b>Ever Belonged to a Gang?</b>						
Yes	2.7%	13.9%	14.2%	2.5%	2.5%	9.9%
<b>Carried a Handgun (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	4.7%	8.1%	19.0%	2.7%	11.6%	15.9%
<b>Attacked Someone to Hurt Them (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	4.4%	13.5%	32.0%	4.6%	14.9%	24.0%
<b>Sold Illegal Drugs (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	0.9%	8.5%	18.1%	3.0%	20.0%	36.4%
<b>Attempted to Steal a Vehicle (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	0.6%	2.0%	10.4%	1.2%	2.4%	8.1%
<b>Been Arrested (Past 12 Months)</b>						
Yes	1.4%	7.3%	13.8%	1.2%	11.5%	14.7%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Data shows that youth who report recent illicit drug use are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors than youth who have not used illicit drugs recently.

## Addiction

**Table 22. Percentage of Treatment Admission by Primacy Substance of Use in Florida, 2012**

	12-14	15-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 AND OVER	TOTAL
NONE	14.9%	4.6%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	1.7%
ALCOHOL	6.4%	6.6%	9.8%	15.5%	19.5%	25.7%	38.9%	50.9%	59.3%	66.1%	70.5%	31.6%
COCAINE/CRACK	0.2%	0.8%	4%	5.4%	7.4%	9.1%	11.7%	13.5%	14.7%	12.3%	9.4%	8.2%
MARIJUANA/HASHISH	74.6%	82%	47.8%	22.5%	13.4%	10.8%	8.4%	5.6%	3.7%	3.1%	2.6%	23%
HEROIN	0.1%	0%	2.1%	4.1%	4.5%	5.3%	4.3%	3.1%	3%	2.1%	2.9%	3.2%
NON-PRESCRIPTION METHADONE	0%	0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.9%	2.4%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%
OTHER OPIATES AND SYNTHETICS	0.9%	1.7%	26.9%	43.6%	45.2%	38%	27%	18.7%	13.7%	11.2%	8.7%	25.1%
PCP	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OTHER HALLUCINOGENS	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%
METHAMPHETAMINE	0%	0.5%	2.2%	2.6%	2.8%	3.5%	3.4%	2.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2	2%
OTHER AMPHETAMINES	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.3%
OTHER STIMULANTS	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
BENZODIAZEPINES	0.4%	0.9%	2.5%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	2%
OTHER NON-BENZODIAZEPINE TRANQUILIZERS	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%
BARBITURATES	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%
OTHER NON-BARBITURATE SEDATIVES OR HYPNOTICS	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%
INHALANTS	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0%
OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATIONS	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%
OTHER	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
Total Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(Total N)	-1,631	7,882	3,067	6,532	9,748	7,990	5,437	5,053	5,159	4,415	3,614	60,528

Data obtained from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive

- The most common substance of abuse by Florida residents who entered treatment in 2012 was alcohol.



*Friday Night Done Right at Oseola Middle School in Okeechobee County*

## Accidental Overdoses

**Table 23. Amount of Benzodiazepines identified in tracked drugs by Medical Examiners at Time of Death, 2013**

	Alprazolam Cause	Alprazolam Present	Diazepam Cause	Diazepam Present
District 15	50	41	13	36
District 19	4	34	0	31
TOTAL	54	75	13	67

Data obtained from the Florida Medical Examiners Commissioner's Report

- Benzodiazepines were the cause of 67 deaths in the Southeast Region of Florida in 2013.

**Table 24. Amount of Opioids identified in tracked drugs by Medical Examiners at Time of Death, 2013**

	Oxy-codone Cause	Oxy-codone Present	Hydro-codone Cause	Hydro-codone Present	Methadone Cause	Methadone Present	Morphine Cause	Morphine Present
District 15	35	37	23	12	13	8	45	14
District 19	26	31	6	10	9	8	21	13
TOTAL	61	68	29	22	22	16	66	27

Data obtained from the Florida Medical Examiners Commissioner's Report

- Prescription opioids tracked by Medical Examiners were the cause of 178 deaths in the Southeast Region of Florida in 2013.

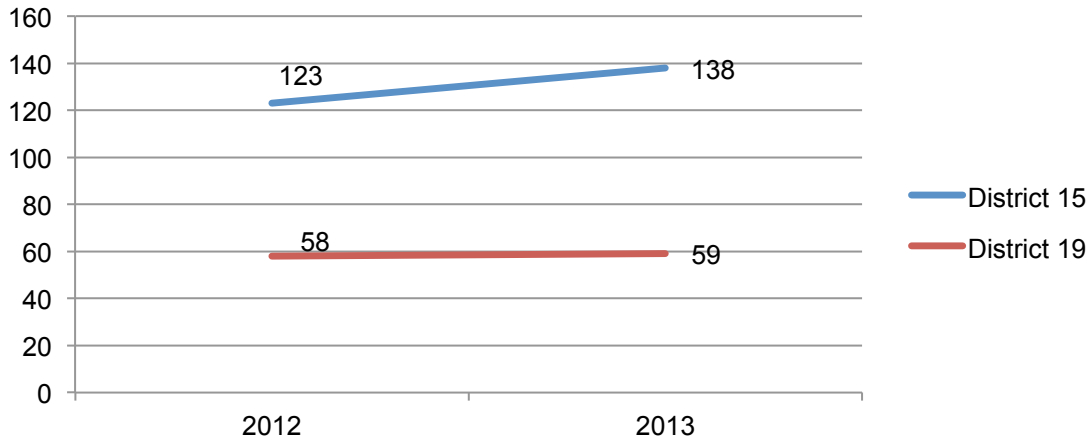
**Table 25. Amount of Street Drugs Tracked Drugs by Medical Examiners Identified at Time of Death, 2013**

	Cocaine Cause	Cocaine Present	Heroin Cause	Heroin Present
District 15	53	52	20	0
District 19	11	23	3	0
TOTAL	64	75	23	0

Data obtained from the Florida Medical Examiners Commissioner's Report

- Street drugs tracked by Medical Examiners were the cause of 87 deaths in the Southeast Region of Florida in 2013.

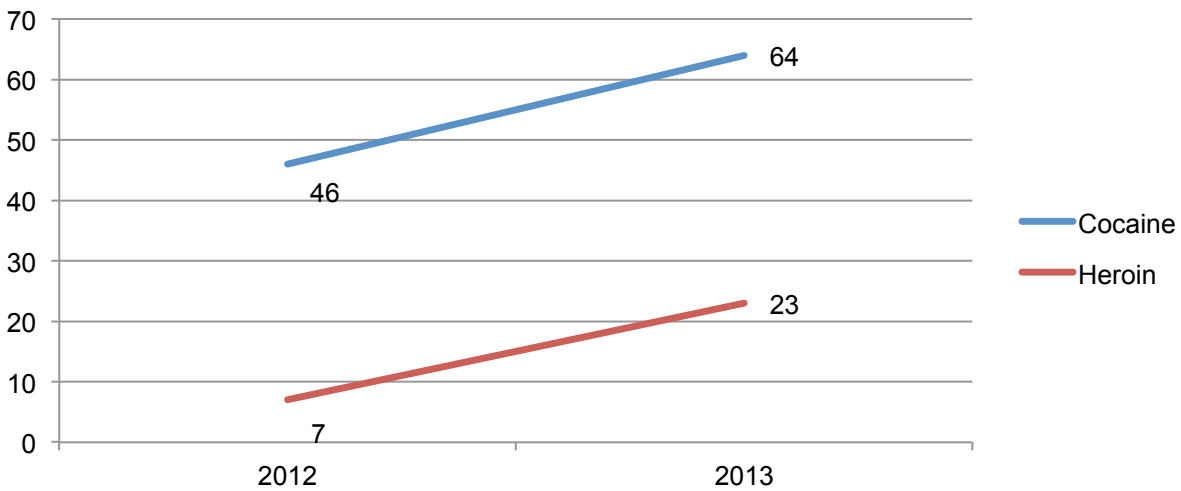
**Figure 21. Accidental (overdoses) Prescription Drug Deaths in Medical Examiner Cases Caused by Prescription Drugs, 2012-2013**



Data obtained from the Florida Medical Examiners Commissioner's Report

- The amount of deaths in District 15 (Palm Beach County) caused by accidental overdose increased by 12.2% from 2012 to 2013.

**Figure 22. Deaths Caused by Cocaine or Heroin in Medical Examiner Cases at Time of Death, 2012-2013**



Data obtained from the Florida Medical Examiners Commissioner's Report

- From 2012 to 2013 in the Southeast Region, the amount of deaths caused by cocaine increased 39.1% and the amount caused by heroin increased by 228% (more than tripled).

## Economic Costs

**Table 26. Cost of Underage Drinking in Florida, 2013**

Category	Cost
Youth Violence	\$1,921,400,000
Youth Traffic Crashes	\$400,900,000
High Risk Sex (ages 14-20)	\$190,200,000
Youth Property Crime	\$14,800,000
Youth Injury	\$98,500,000
Poisonings and Psychoses	\$33,000,000
FAS Among Mothers Age 15-20	\$69,700,000
Youth Alcohol Treatment	\$38,800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,063,400,000</b>

Data obtained from Underage Drinking Enforcement Center

- In 2013, underage drinking cost the State of Florida \$3,060 million dollars.

**Table 27. State of Florida Economic Costs of Adverse Events of Alcohol Use, 2010**

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

Data obtained from the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association and the Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation.

**Table 28. State of Florida Economic Costs of Adverse Events of Drug Use, 2010**

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

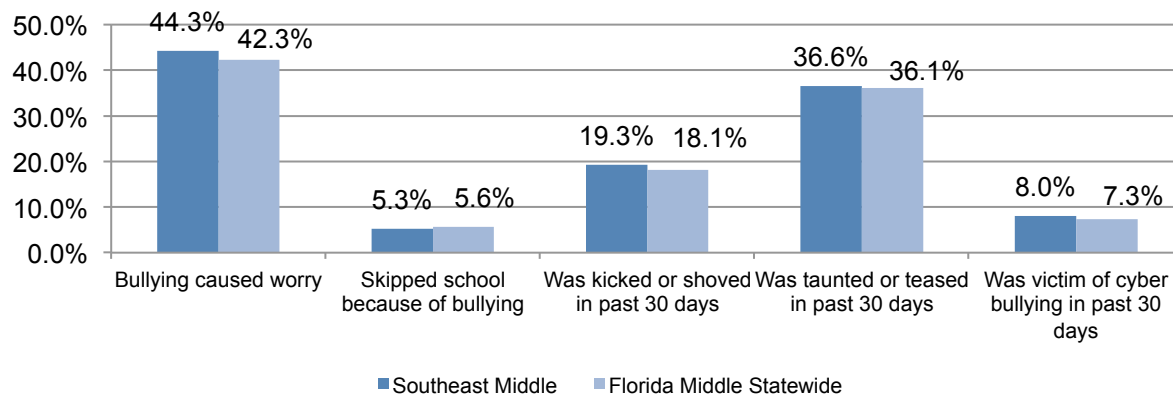
Data obtained from the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association and the Florida Substance Abuse and Mental Health Corporation.



# MENTAL, EMOTIONAL, AND PHYSICAL HEALTH SECTION

## BULLYING

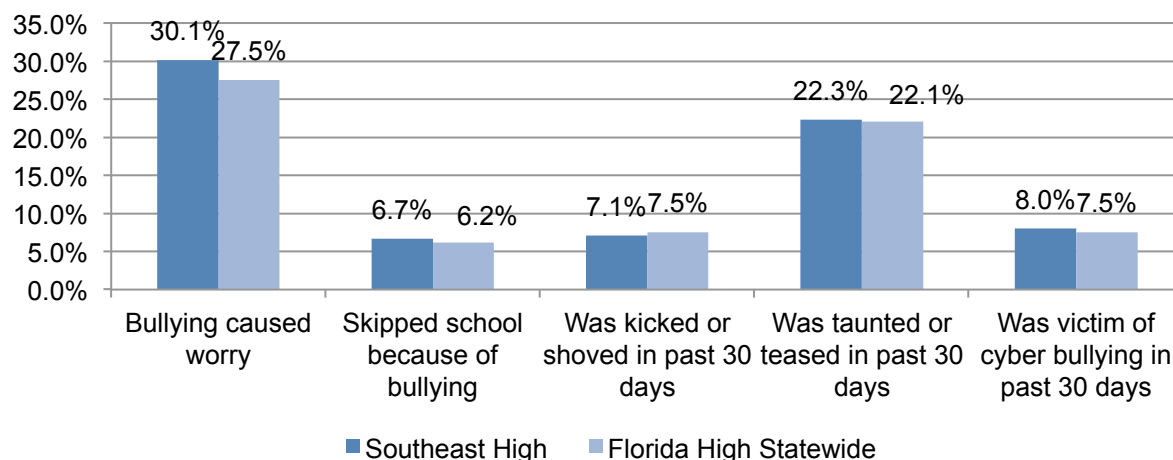
**Figure 23. Southeast Region Middle School vs. Florida Statewide Middle School Students who Reported Being Bullied in the Past 30-Days, 2014**



Data obtained from Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Almost half of middle school students in the Southeast Region report that bullying caused them worry.
- Middle school students in the Southeast Region report slightly higher rates of being bullied than Florida statewide averages.

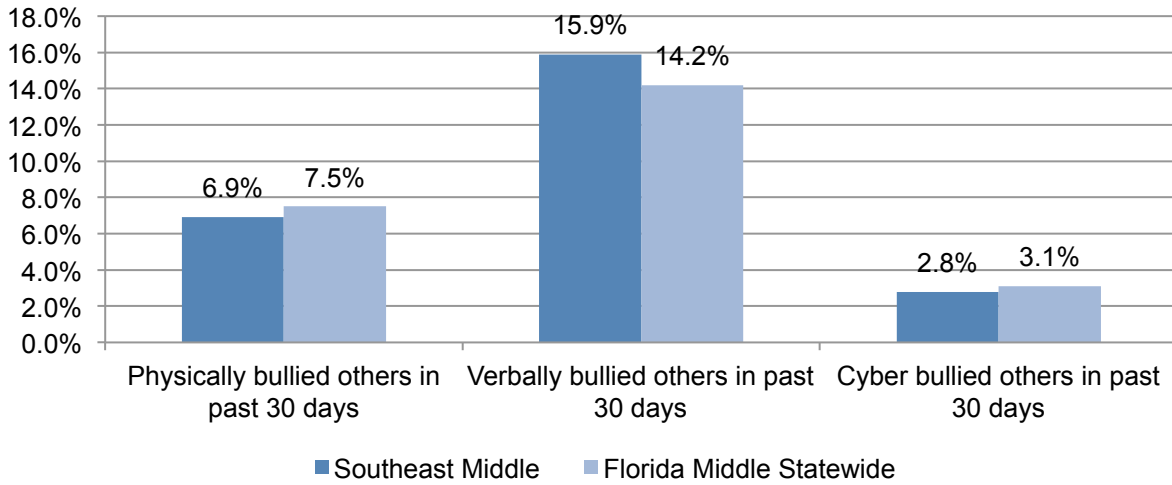
**Figure 24. Southeast Region High School vs. Florida Statewide High School Students who Reported Being Bullied in the Past 30-Days, 2014**



Data obtained from Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Almost one third of high school students in the Southeast Region report that bullying caused them worry.
- High school students in the Southeast Region report slightly higher rates of being bullied than Florida statewide averages.

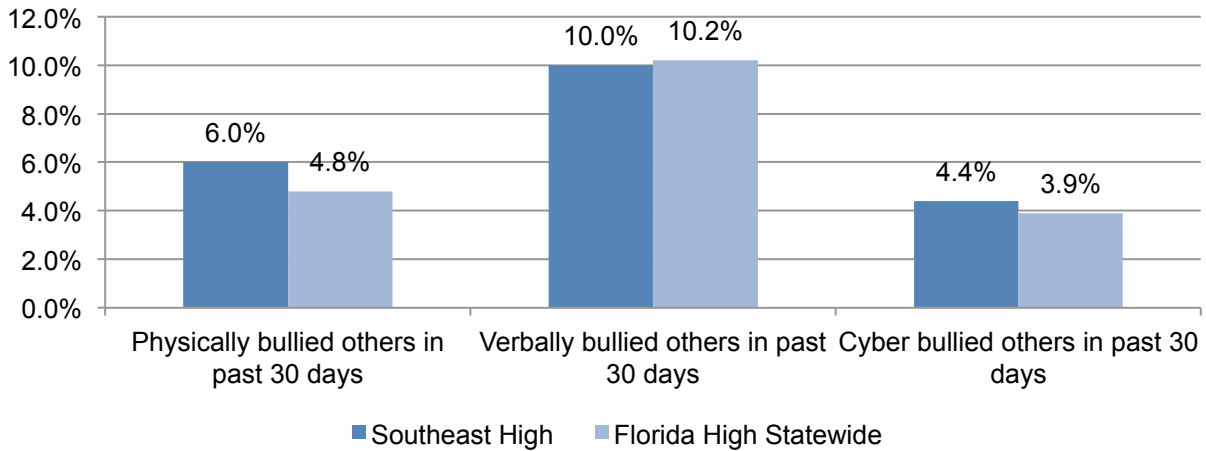
**Figure 25. Southeast Region Middle School vs. Florida Statewide Middle School Students who Reported Bullying Others in the Past 30-Days, 2014**



Data obtained from Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The most common form of bullying exerted by bullies among Southeast Region middle school students is “verbally”.

**Figure 26. Southeast Region High School vs. Florida Statewide High School Students who Reported Bullying Others in the Past 30-Days, 2014**



Data obtained from Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Southeast Region high school students who report bullying others report higher rates of physically bullying others than Florida high school students statewide.

## MENTAL HEALTH

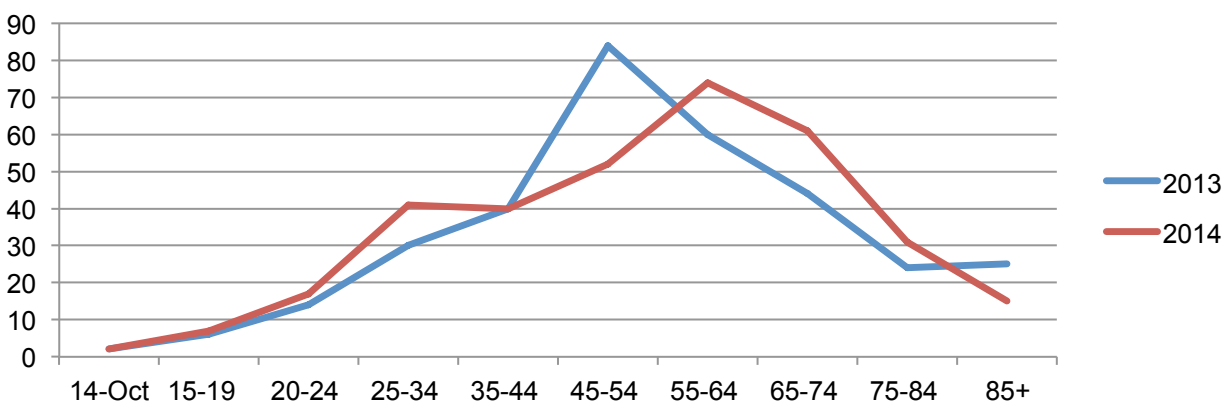
**Table 29. Suicide Rates by Age Group in the Southeast Region of Florida, 2014**

	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	TOTAL
Indian River	0	1	0	1	3	5	4	10	1	1	26
Martin	1	0	2	3	1	7	5	2	3	0	24
Okeechobee	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	8
Palm Beach	1	5	13	29	27	27	58	39	24	13	236
St. Lucie	0	1	2	5	8	11	6	9	3	1	46
Southeast	2	7	17	41	40	52	74	61	31	15	340

Data obtained from the Florida Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics Report

- There were 26 suicides by youth and young adults in the Southeast Region in 2014.

**Figure 27. Suicide Rates by Age Group in the Southeast Region of Florida, 2013-2014**



Data obtained from the Florida Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics Report

**Table 30. Florida Teens Mental Health Risks, 2013**

	15 or younger	16 or 17	18 or older
Did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities- past year	26.0%	26.1%	24.4%
Did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide- past year	14.9%	13.6%	12.8%
Did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide- past year	11.6%	9.4%	10.3%

Data obtained from the 2015 Robert Wood Foundation Health Rankings

- Roughly 10% of teens surveyed reported having a plan to attempt suicide in the past year in the State of Florida.

## OBESITY/ACTIVITY

**Table 31. Adult Obesity and Activity Rates in the Southeast Region**

	Indian River	Martin	Okeechobee	Palm Beach	St. Lucie
Adult obesity	30%	21%	34%	22%	30%
Physical inactivity	25%	20%	32%	22%	25%
Access to exercise opportunities	92%	97%	45%	98%	92%

Data obtained from the 2015 Robert Wood Foundation Health Rankings

- Roughly 25% (1 in 4 adults) is considered obese in the Southeast Region of Florida.

**Table 32. Adult Health Reports in the Southeast Region**

	Indian River	Martin	Okeechobee	Palm Beach	St. Lucie
Poor or fair health	19%	15%	24%	12%	18%
Poor physical health days	3.3%	2.5%	3.9%	3.3%	4.2%
Poor mental health days	4.0%	3.3%	3.4%	2.4%	4.1%

Data obtained from the 2015 Robert Wood Foundation Health Rankings

- Residents in Okeechobee reported the highest amount of poor or fair health.

**Table 33. Middle School Students Obesity and Activity Rates in the Southeast Region**

	Indian River	Martin	Okeechobee	Palm Beach	St. Lucie
Obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)	12.2%	7.4%	15.1%	12.6%	17.4%
Overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)	15.0%	15.6%	17.8%	15.0%	15.6%
Physically active for at least 60 minutes per day during the past seven days	29.0%	23.9%	25.4%	24.3%	24.1%
Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	41.6%	45.4%	47.8%	43.5%	46.7%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	30.0%	29.0%	37.2%	30.3%	33.4%

Data obtained of from the 2014 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

- Middle school students in St. Lucie County reported the highest rates of obesity in the Southeast Region.

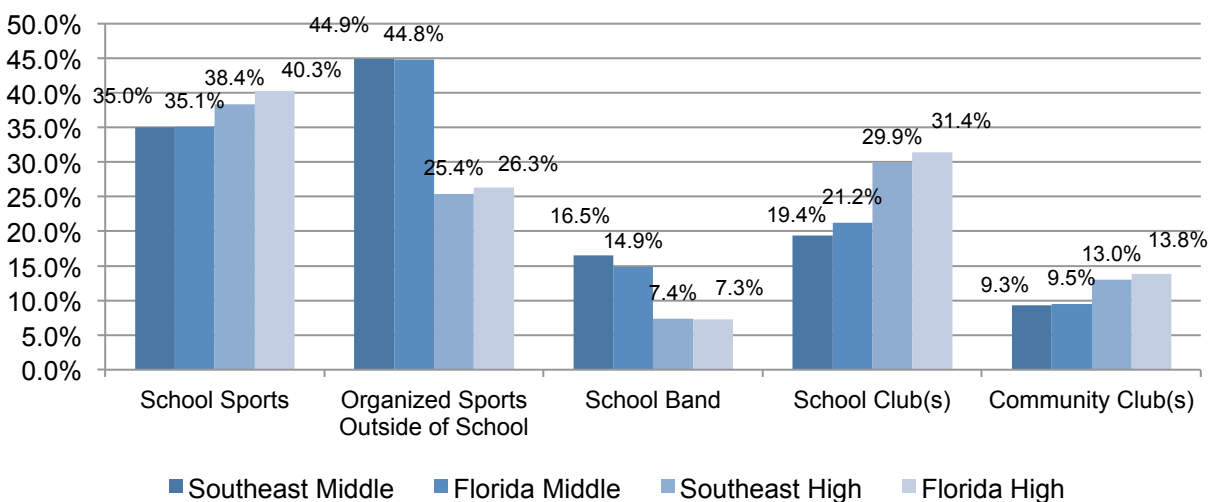
**Table 34. High School Students Obesity and Activity Rates in the Southeast Region**

	Indian River	Martin	Okeechobee	Palm Beach	St. Lucie
Obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)	11.5%	14.3%	20.0%	12.2%	11.1%
Overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)	16.1%	13.9%	17.8%	15.8%	16.6%
Physically active for at least 60 minutes per day during the past seven days	23.3%	26.4%	24.8%	20.6%	24.1%
Exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	42.9%	42.9%	46.4%	41.3%	41.7%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	32.7%	32.7%	39.5%	29.4%	30.2%

Data obtained from the 2014 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey

- High school students on Okeechobee County reported the highest rates of obesity in the Southeast Region.

**Table 35. Southeast vs. Florida Students Participation in Extracurricular Activities, 2014**

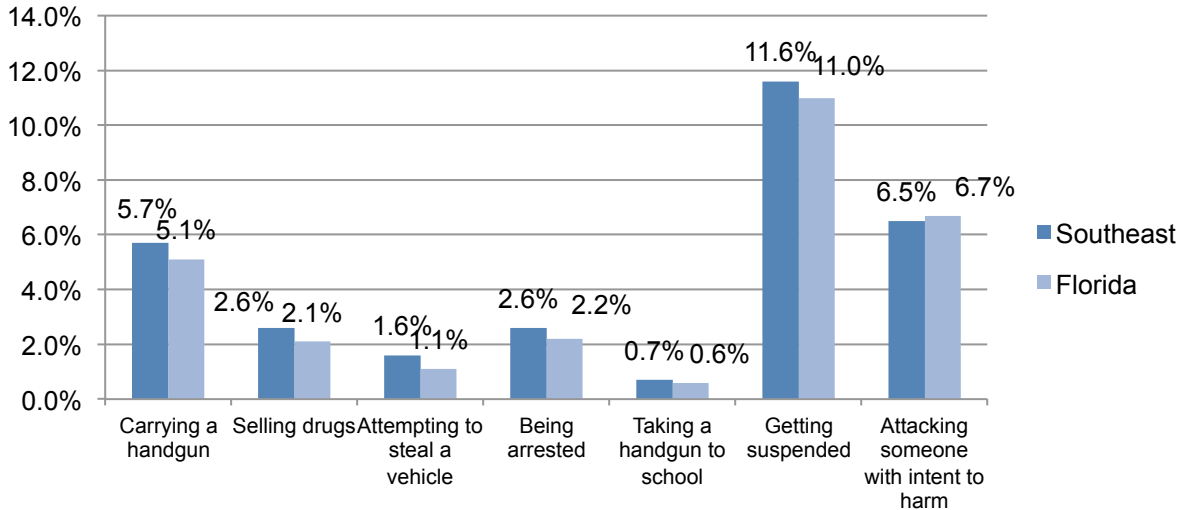


Data obtained of from the 2014 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- Over half of Southeast high school students and 2 out of 3 Southeast middle school students do not report participating in extracurricular activities.

## CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SECTION

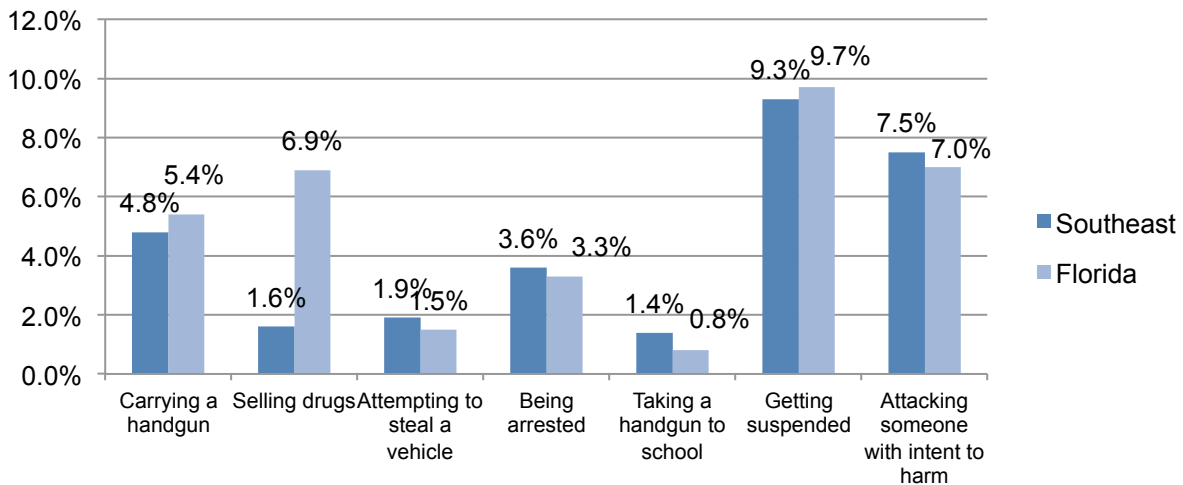
**Figure 28. Middle School Students who Report Delinquent Behaviors in the Past Year, Southeast Region vs. Florida Statewide, 2014**



Data obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The most common delinquent behavior reported by Southeast middle school students is getting suspended from school, followed by attacking someone with intent to harm.

**Figure 29. High School Students who Report Delinquent Behaviors in the Past Year, Southeast Region vs. Florida Statewide, 2014**

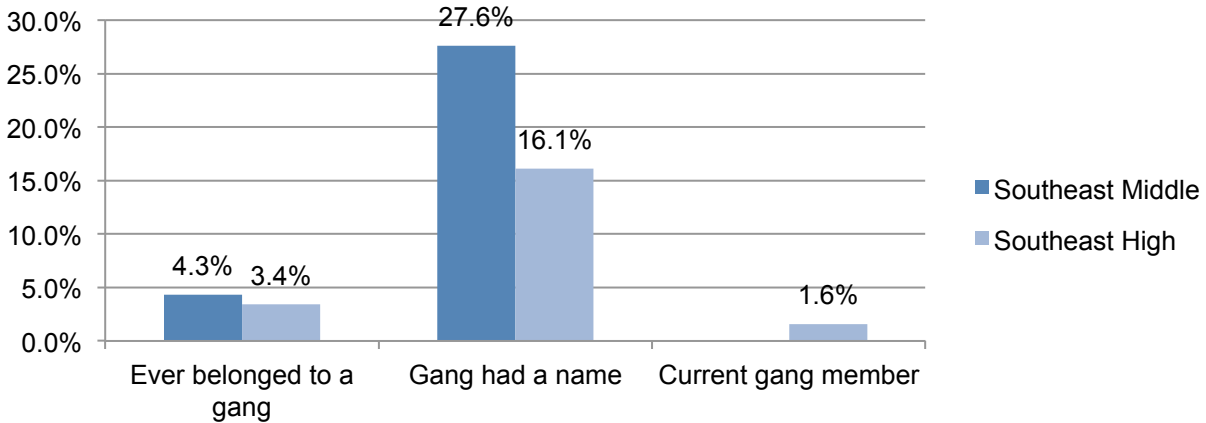


Data obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- The most common delinquent behavior reported by Southeast high school students is getting suspended from school, followed by attacking someone with intent to harm.

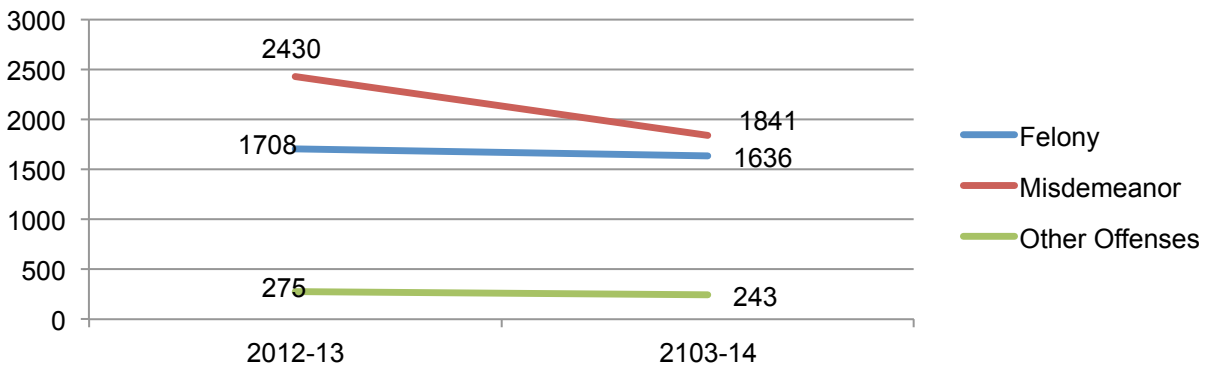


**Figure 30. Southeast vs. Florida Statewide Students who Reported Gang Involvement, 2014**



Data obtained from the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

**Figure 31. Amount of Youth Arrested in Districts 15 and 19 by Arrest Type, 2012/13-2013/14**

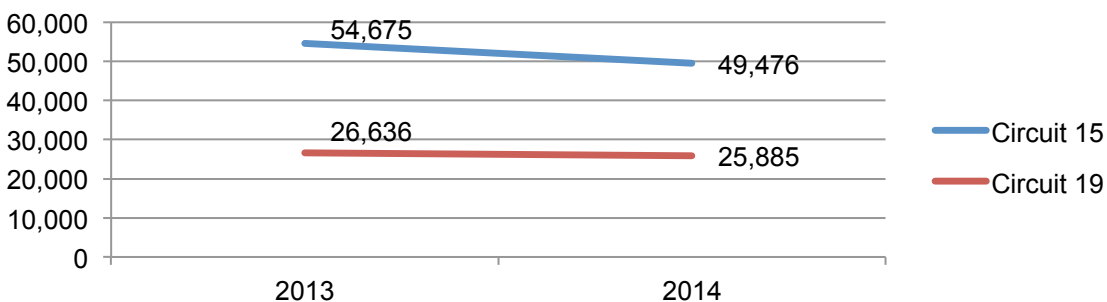


Data Obtained from Department of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Profile

Note: In the 2013/2014 DJJ fiscal year, there were 6,709 arrests by 3,820 youth in the Southeast Region of Florida.

- The amount of felony arrests decreased among youth in the Southeast Region from 2012/13 to 2013/14 fiscal year.

**Figure 32. Total Adult Arrests in the Southeast Region, 2013-2014**



Data obtained from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Report