

Drug Epidemiology Network Report

Duval County

7/31/2020



Community
Coalition
Alliance

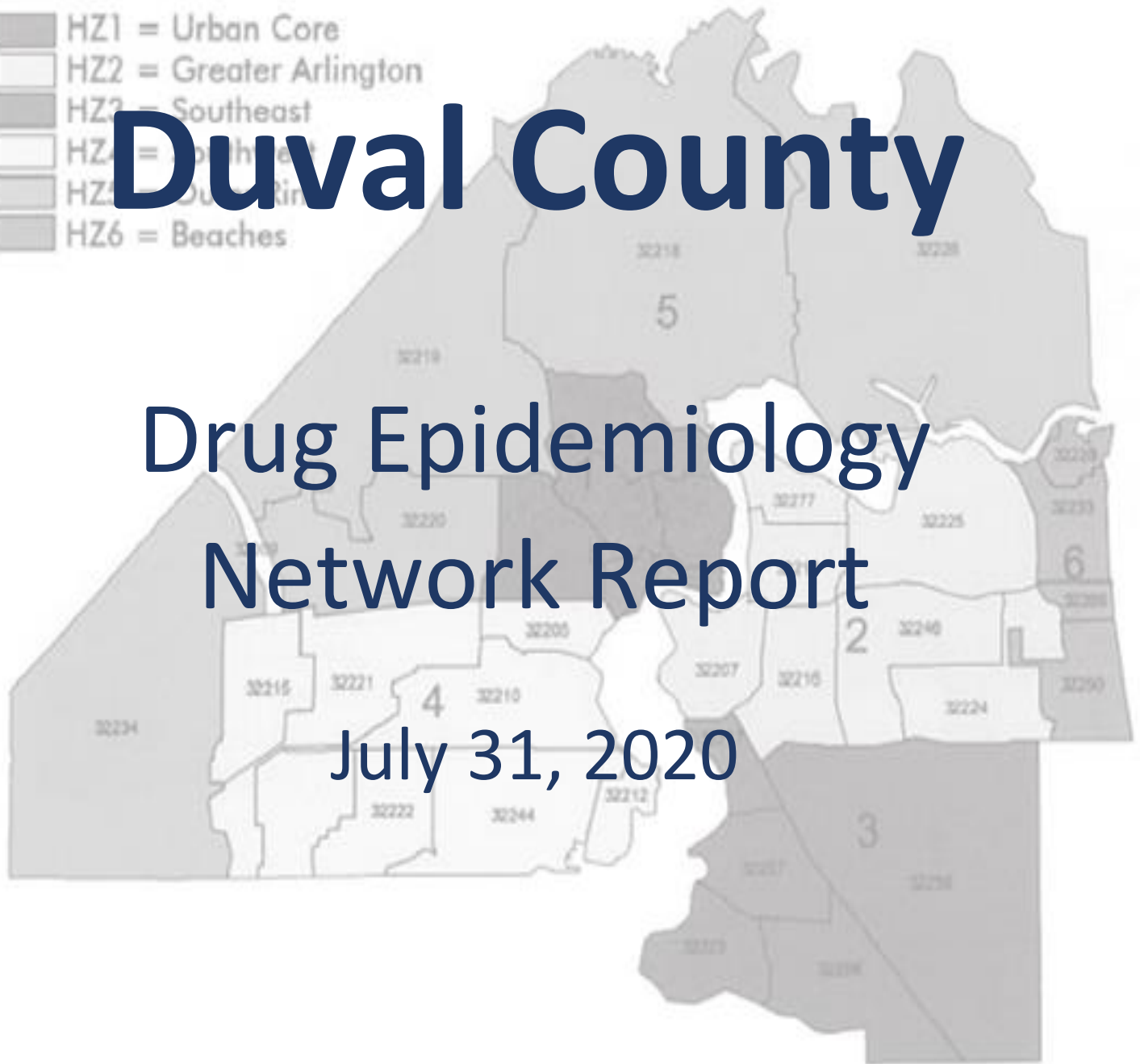
IN COLLABORATION WITH LUTHERAN SERVICES
FLORIDA,, DRUG FREE DUVAL, HIDTA, AND DUVAL
DEN MEMBERS

-  HZ1 = Urban Core
-  HZ2 = Greater Arlington
-  HZ3 = Southeast
-  HZ4 = Southwest
-  HZ5 = Outer Ring
-  HZ6 = Beaches

Duval County

Drug Epidemiology Network Report

July 31, 2020



**Prepared by the Community Coalition Alliance (CCA)
through Lutheran Florida Services
funded by the Florida Department of Children and Families**

www.ccafl.org



Community
Coalition
Alliance



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
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MISSION:

To serve as the collective voice of community coalitions in the State of Florida while valuing the unique identity of each member of the alliance.

VISION:

A state that is transformed community by community that provides all our residents a healthy, safe environment in which they can thrive.

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- UF Health Jacksonville
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- Inspire to Rise, Inc
- Medical Examiner (District 4)
- Center for Health Equality and Quality Research UF College of Medicine at Jacksonville
- Duval County Public Schools
- Department of Health
- Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities Nova Southeastern University
- Poison Control
- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)

A special thank you to Lutheran Services Florida (LSF) Health Systems for supporting the efforts of the CCA coalitions and believing in our ability to reduce and prevent alcohol and other drug use in our communities.

Thank you to our partners at HIDTA for agreeing to serve as the DEN co-chair and support this initiative and its partners.

Thank you to LSF funded treatment providers for providing critical information surrounding treatment services for the Northeast Region to demonstrate need of services.

Lastly, thank you to the Florida Department of Children and Families for your support of prevention efforts in the Northeast Region and across the State of Florida.

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ABOUT US

In Florida, the Department of Children and Families (DCF) Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMH) program office, allocates funding to sub-state Regions who manage contracts for behavioral health services at the regional level. Lutheran Services Florida (LSF) Health Systems oversees and contracts for behavioral health services across the Northeast Region reaching Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lake, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns, Sumter, Suwannee, Union, and Volusia.

LSF Health Systems (LSFHS) is one of seven Managing Entities who work in partnership with the Florida Department of Children and Families in managing behavioral health care for people facing poverty who do not have health insurance.

State-funded behavioral health services help people and families who don't have insurance gain access to much-needed mental health care services. Through this system-wide approach, people at risk for or diagnosed with mental health and/or substance abuse disorders who do not have the financial resources to seek care are able to find the help they need. Services provided through contracted behavioral health care providers include prevention, intervention, treatment and care coordination to support optimal recovery.

In 2008, the Community Coalition Alliance (CCA) was developed in response to a request from a Federal Project Officer to meet as a group and provide mentoring to one another. 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.

Recognized locally and nationally as a prevention coalition (consortium), CCA has an established infrastructure using the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) process. This 5-step process, developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), provides CCA with the framework for their method of work. SPF is an on-going process of community assessment (needs and resources), capacity building, planning, implementation, and evaluation, all based on data, while considering cultural differences and sustainability. Florida began implementing the SPF process in 2004, under the Substance Abuse Response Guide (SARG) grant.

Currently, CCA is comprised of members from 15 of the 23 counties served by LSF in the Northeast Region. Below are the 15 counties and the prevention coalitions representing them:

Baker County: Baker Prevention Coalition, Inc.

Bradford County: Bradford Community Coalition

Citrus County: Anti-Drug Coalition of Citrus County, Inc. <http://www.substancefreecitrus.org>

Clay County: Clay Action Coalition <http://clayactioncoalition.org/>

Dixie County: Dixie County Anti-Drug Coalition <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Dixie-County-Anti-Drug-Coalition/140135282730666>

ABOUT US

Duval County: Safe and Healthy Duval Coalition Inc <http://www.drugfreeduval.org/>

Flagler County: Focus on Flagler <http://www.focusonflagler.org/>

Hamilton County: Hamilton County Alcohol and other Drug Prevention Coalition
<http://www.saynohamco.org/>

Hernando County: Hernando County Community Anti Drug Coalition
www.hernandocommunitycoalition.org

Lake County: Safe Climate Coalition <http://safeclimatecoalition.org>

Levy County: Levy County Prevention Coalition www.levyprevention.org

Marion County: Marion County Children's Alliance <http://www.mcchildrensalliance.org/>

St. Johns County: PACT Prevention Coalition <http://www.pactprevention.org/>

Sumter County: Sumter Community Action Partnership

Volusia County: One Voice for Volusia <http://www.onevoiceforvolusia.org/>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Community Coalition Alliance (CCA) was awarded funds through a current contract with Lutheran Services Florida (LSF) Health Systems to establish and coordinate a local Drug Epidemiology Network (DEN) to address the Opioid Crisis faced in Duval County, Florida. These funds were provided as a result of an initiative coordinated by the Department of Children and Families (DCF) through the Partnership for Success (PFS) grant. This grant is centered on addressing prescription drug misuse and abuse among those ages 12-25 as well as nonmedical opioid use and its consequences for those 26 years of age and older.

Eight communities were identified as focal sites with 5 urban communities (Broward, Duval, Manatee, Hillsborough, and Palm Beach) and 3 rural communities (Franklin, Walton, and Washington). The DEN within each of these communities is tasked with gathering and analyzing data related to consumption, consequence, and contributing factors for opioid misuse and abuse. This surveillance group brings together experts in the field and key stakeholders within a community that have access to these key data point.

The information included within this report provides an update to the data submitted last fiscal year on what the opioid problem looks like within Duval County. It is the intention of this DEN to use the information provided here to identify data gaps and needs as well as additional local data to provide the context for why and how the opioid issue is growing in Duval County. It is important to note here that the information related to law enforcement and naloxone is not included. Duval County has made the decision based on available data and collaboration between the Duval County Sherriff's Office, Emergency Medical Services, and the Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department that at this time law enforcement will not carry naloxone. That said, training and Narcan have been provided to the Narcotics team within the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office by Drug Free Duval, the local coalition.

The information below outlines the activities completed to date and the data gathered by the Duval DEN in collaboration with LSF, HIDTA, Drug Free Duval, and several key members of the Duval DEN. Highlighted this fiscal year are zip code level data obtained to identify the areas in need of services and support.

AREA DESCRIPTION

According to the US Census Bureau, Florida is the fourth most populous state in the nation, and the diversity of its population creates unique challenges. The state is fairly evenly split between males and females and has a large youth and elder population. There is linguistic diversity with large numbers of Spanish speaking and Haitian Creole speaking populations, which tend to cluster regionally. The Northeast Region is comprised of 23 counties:

- **Circuit 4:** Clay, Duval and Nassau Counties
- **Circuit 3:** Hamilton, Suwannee, Columbia, Lafayette, and Dixie Counties
- **Circuit 8:** Levy, Gilchrist, Alachua, Baker, Bradford, and Union Counties
- **Circuit 5:** Marion, Citrus, Lake, Sumter and Hernando Counties
- **Circuit 7:** Volusia, Flagler, Putnam and St. John’s Counties

The Northeast Florida population is made up of 3,761,645 residents. Duval County makes up nearly a quarter of the total population for the entire region (23 counties). The tables below provide a breakdown of the population within the County.

Table 1: 2019 Population Demographics: Race and Ethnicity

| | Ethnicity | | | | Sex | |
|------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | Total Population | White | Black | Hispanic/ Other | Male | Female |
| STATE | 21,477,737 | 11,426,156 | 3,629,738 | 6,421,843 | 10,502,613 | 10,975,124 |
| Northeast | 3,761,645 | 2,918,298 | 580,453 | 369,494 | 1,852,072 | 1,922,573 |
| Duval | 957,755 | 498,033 | 294,989 | 164,824 | 464,511 | 493,244 |

Table 2: 2019 Population Demographics: Age and Income

| | Age Group (2020 Estimates) | | | | | Below Poverty Line Under 18 | Median Income |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | 0-17 | 18-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | % | \$ |
| STATE | 4,284,298 | 1,810,880 | 5,215,429 | 5,460,891 | 4,465,169 | 13.6% | \$53,267 |
| Northeast | 747,964 | 334,017 | 878,121 | 998,946 | 802,597 | N/A | N/A |
| Duval | 207,634 | 86,621 | 263,280 | 235,870 | 118,638 | 14.5% | \$53,473 |

DUVAL DRUG EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK (DEN)

The Community Coalition Alliance (CCA) was awarded funds through a current contract with Lutheran Services Florida (LSF) Health Systems to establish and coordinate a local Drug Epidemiology Network (DEN) to address the Opioid Crisis faced. These funds were provided as a result of an initiative coordinated by the Department of Children and Families (DCF) through the Partnership for Success (PFS) grant. The grant is centered on addressing prescription drug misuse and abuse among those ages 12-25 as well as nonmedical opioid use and its consequences for those 26 years of age and older. The Duval DEN includes experts in the field and key stakeholders that have access to these key data point as well as an understanding of substance abuse and its impact on the community.

As a surveillance team, the Duval DEN was brought together to assess drug abuse patterns and trends, not only at the county level but in comparison to the region as well as the State. The data indicators reviewed were compiled from a variety of health and drug abuse sources including:

- Self-reported prevalence data – middle and high school
- Admissions to drug abuse treatment programs by primary substance of abuse or primary reason for treatment admission reported by clients at admission
- Drug-involved emergency department (ED) reports
- Drug Seizure and related data obtained from the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)
- Drug-related deaths reported by medical examiner (ME)
- Surveys of drug use
- Drug arrest data
- Poison control center data

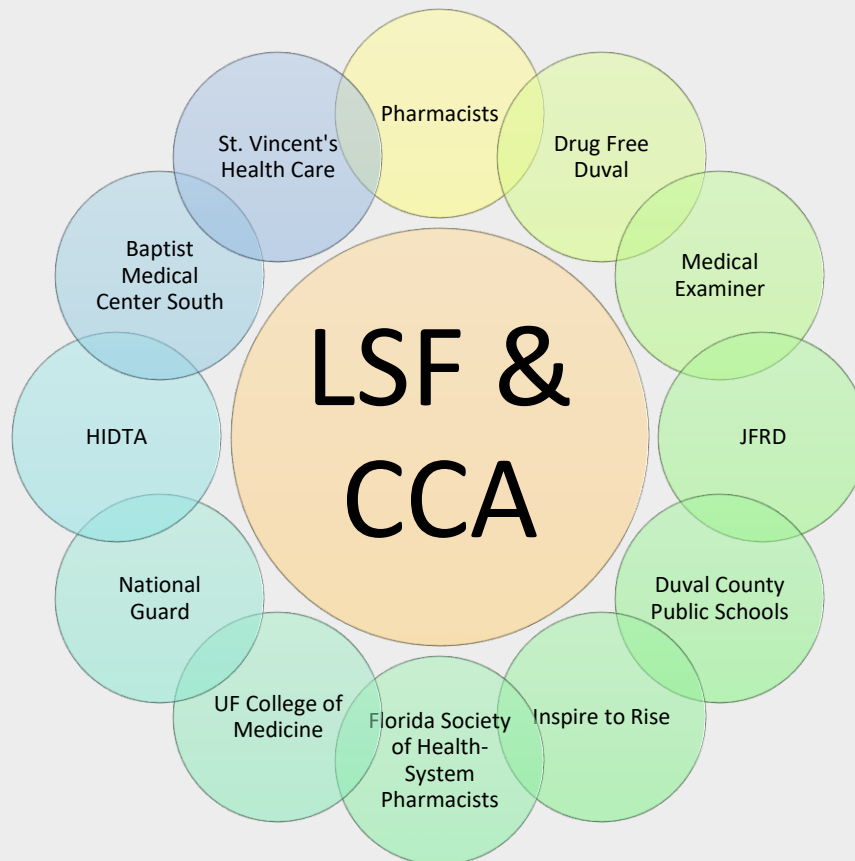
Membership

To ensure the Duval DEN included an array of different perspectives, CCA collaborated with LSF and Drug Free Duval to identify additional partners in working with opioid-related substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Several new partners have been added to the partnership including Inspire to Rise, Inc, a local provider situated within one of our highest-need zip codes and several pharmacists.

It was decided that this surveillance group would be a smaller group in order to be able to have more hands-on discussions with regards to the data. Additionally, with the Opioid Crisis getting the attention of the community, many are already involved either with the Task Force or current community initiatives. Having a smaller working group would allow for greater focus and swifter responses. The diagram below provides a visual of which key partners are involved with the Duval DEN. (See roster in APPENDIX B)

DUVAL DRUG EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK (DEN)

Figure 1: Duval DEN Partnerships



Duval DEN Activities

Over the past fiscal year, the members of the Duval DEN worked to look deeper within Jacksonville to identify the areas with highest needs. As a result, many of the indicators of interest were obtained at the zip code level. This information has allowed the partners to identify key activities and strategies to be focused within these areas.

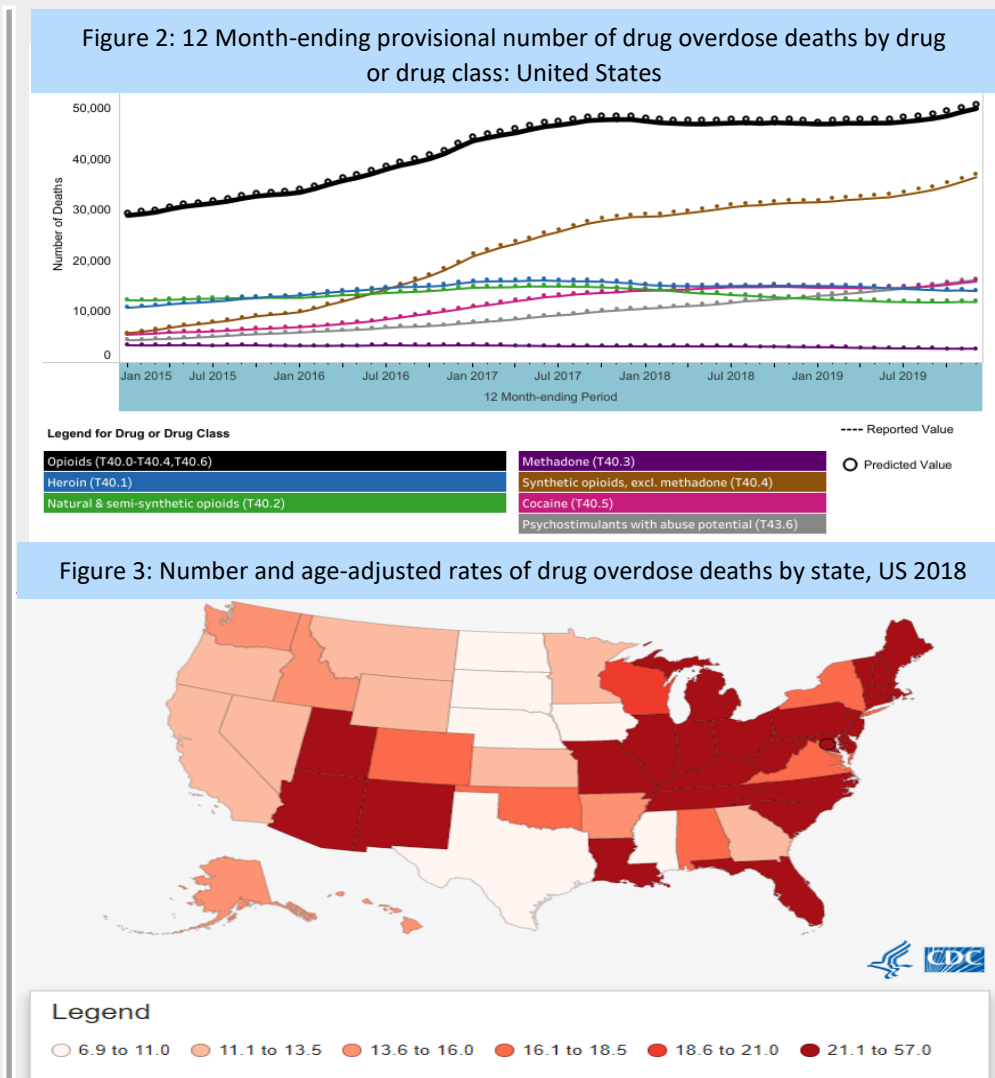
DEN Meetings

Completed: (See PBPS for PPTs): *indicates face-to-face

- August 30, 2019*
- September 25, 2019
- October 30, 2019*
- November 20, 2019
- December 18, 2019
- January 30, 2020*
- February 26, 2020
- March 19, 2020
- April 29, 2020*
- May 27, 2020
- June 17, 2020

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT

In 2018, there were 67,367 drug overdose deaths reported nationally. Opioids are considered the main cause of overdose-related death, with current increases in synthetic opioid-related deaths due to fentanyl and fentanyl-analogs. The following figure was downloaded utilizing the Vital Statistics Rapid Release System on Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts and highlights 2015-2019 national data trends on the drug or drug class related to drug overdose deaths.



The 2019-2020 fiscal year has also been strongly impacted by the current COVID-19 pandemic which has affected our global, national, state, and local communities. We are currently seeing a rise in substance use due to unforeseen isolation and social restrictions including those related to recovery treatment and support. The situation has been described as a “collision of crises”. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently released a report indicating a 4.8% increase in drug overdose deaths in 2019, with a record 70,980 deaths. The current circumstances, especially unemployment due to mass layoffs, has drastically caused this number to rise as of Q2 2020. As of March 2020, in comparison to March 2019, there was a 18% increase, followed by a 29% increase in April and a 42% increase in May.

RECENT STATE AND LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey or YRBS, conducted by Duval County Public Schools in collaboration with the Florida Health Department, as an effort of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, recently reported the lifetime use of substances for both middle school and high school in 2019. See results in table 3 below.

Table 3: 2019 Duval County Substance use

| YRBS Category | Middle School % | High School % |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| TOBACCO | | |
| Ever used electronic vapor products | 26.2 | 44.8 |
| Current electronic vapor product use | 13.7 | 16.5 |
| Ever used cigarettes | 11.2 | -- |
| Cigarette use before age 11 | 7.2 | -- |
| Current cigarette use | 4.6 | 6.2 |
| Current smokers that usually got their own cigarettes by buying them at a store or gas station | 32.1 | -- |
| ALCOHOL | | |
| Ever used alcohol | 30.4 | 52.6 |
| Alcohol use before age 11 | 16.1 | -- |
| Current alcohol use | -- | 25.0 |
| Current binge drinking | -- | 11.1 |
| OTHER DRUG USE | | |
| Ever used prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription | 12.3 | 22.3 |
| Ever used marijuana | 14.7 | 40.8 |
| Current marijuana use | -- | 24.2 |
| Marijuana use before age 11 | 6.1 | -- |
| Ever used synthetic marijuana | 9.7 | 10.5 |
| Inhalant use before age 11 | 13.3 | -- |
| Ever used cocaine | -- | 9.1 |
| Ever used methamphetamine | -- | 7.4 |
| Ever used ecstasy | -- | 8.8 |
| Ever used heroin | -- | 7.4 |
| Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property | -- | 31.2 |
| Attend school under the influence of alcohol or other drugs | -- | 18.7 |
| Parents or other adults in their family disapprove of marijuana use | 71.8 | -- |

RECENT STATE AND LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS

The following section provides a brief overview of the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS) and the reported prevalence rates across a number of substances. The data presented here represents the findings from the 2019 statewide report compared to the 2018 region and county reports.

The table below provides a breakdown for prevalence rates from FYSAS for Duval County compared to the State for middle and high school responders. Overall, Duval County reports a higher prevalence with the exception of cigarettes, vaporizing, and binge drinking. Alcohol remains the highest reported at approximately 8% for middle school and 20% for high school.

Table 4: 2019 Florida Past 30-Day Use 6th-12th Grade

| 30 Day Youth Consumption | 6th-8th % | 9th-12th % | Duval County % (2018) | State % (2018) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Alcohol | 8.2 | 19.8 | 13.9 | 15.3 |
| Vape Nicotine | 5.9 | 17.4 | 9.9 | 13.7 |
| Marijuana or Hashish | 3.7 | 15.4 | 12.4 | 10.9 |
| Vape Marijuana | 3.0 | 12.3 | -- | -- |
| Binge Drinking | 3.6 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| Cigarettes | 1.0 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| Over-The-Counter Drugs | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Prescription Depressants | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| LSD, PCP, and Mushrooms | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Inhalants | 2.9 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 1.8 |
| Prescription Pain Relievers | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Prescription Amphetamines | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Synthetic Marijuana | n/a | 0.9 | -- | -- |
| Club Drugs | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Cocaine or Crack | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Methamphetamines | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Heroin | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

The table below shows self-reported prevalence rates for past 30-day alcohol use that while the middle school aged youth show a lower prevalence rate, the high school youth have a much higher past 30-day use reported.

Table 5: 2019 Florida Past 30-Day Alcohol Use by 6th-12th Grade

| | State | Northeast (2018) | Duval (2018) |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------|--------------|
| 6 th to 8 th | 8.2% | 7.3% | 6.7% |
| 9 th to 12 th | 19.8% | 21.9% | 19.5% |

RECENT STATE AND LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS

The following figures highlight Duval county alcohol and marijuana past 30-day use trends among middle school and high school students from 2002-2019.

Figure 4: Alcohol Past 30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort 2002-2019

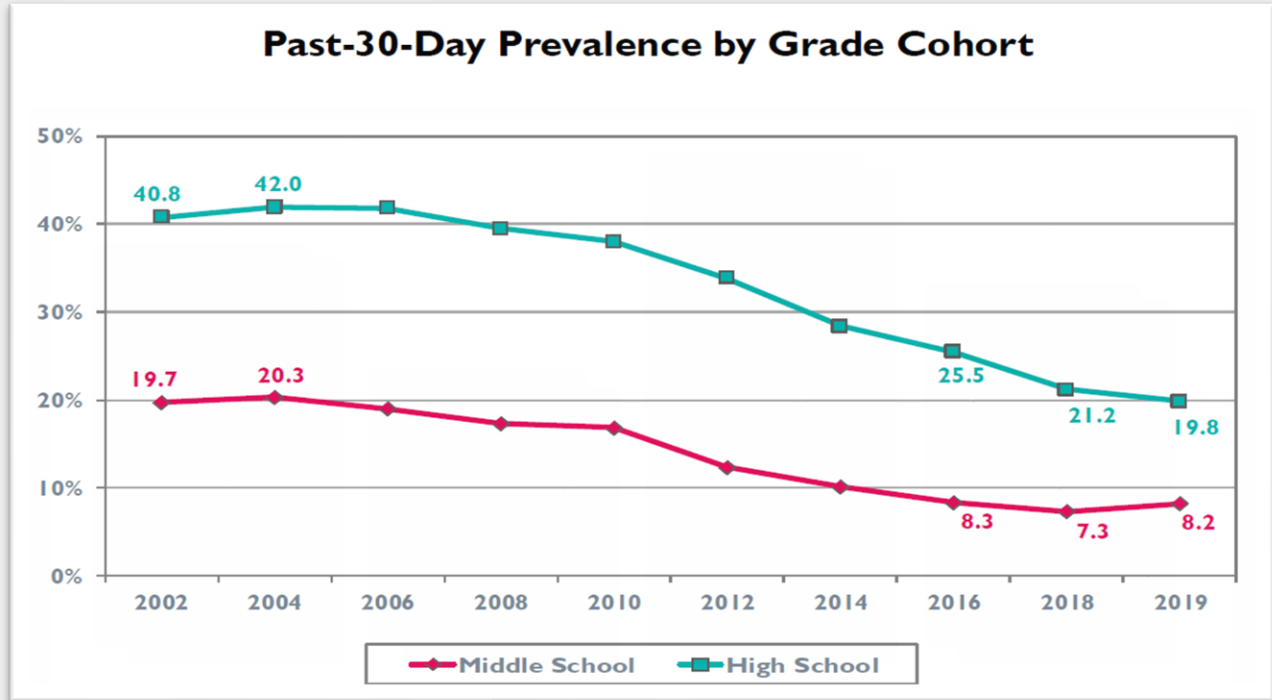
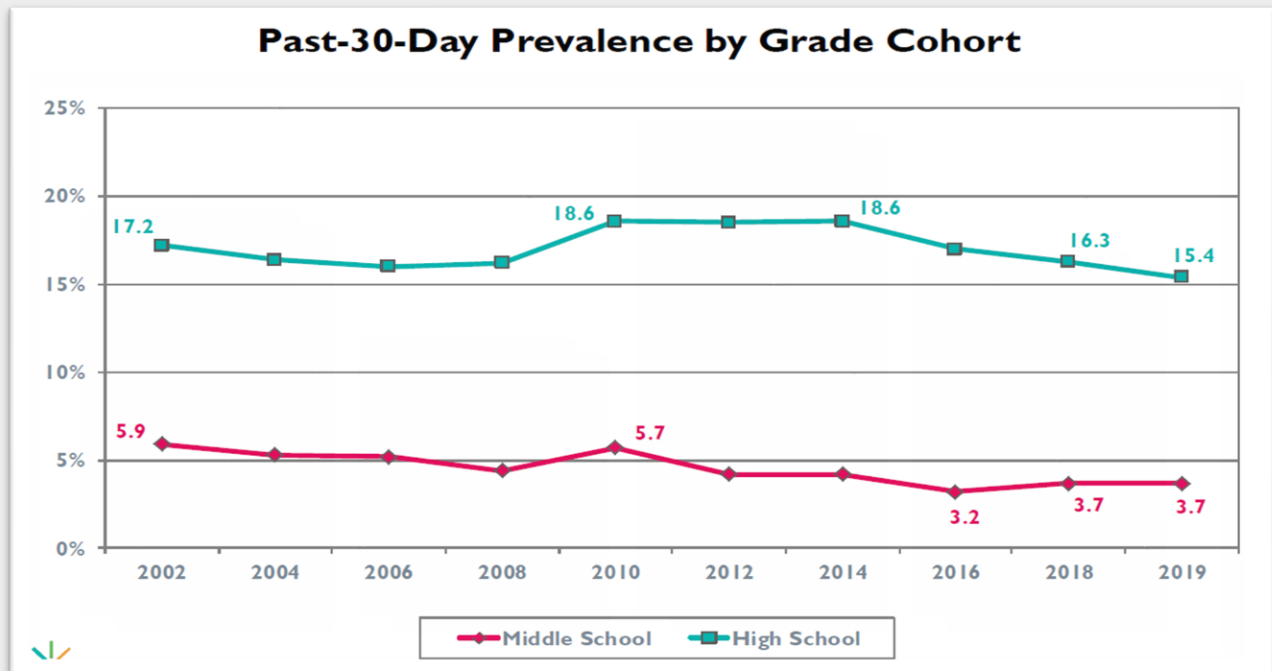


Figure 5: Marijuana Past 30-Day Prevalence by Grade Cohort 2002-2019



RECENT STATE AND LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS

For the past 30-day prescription drug pain reliever use, Duval County high school youth report a higher prevalence than the State, as seen in the table below.

Table 6: 2019 Florida Past 30-day Prescription Pain Relievers

| | State | Northeast (2018) | Duval (2018) |
|------------------|-------|------------------|--------------|
| Middle Schoolers | 1.3% | 1.1% | 0.5% |
| High Schoolers | 1.1% | 1.6% | 2.0% |

Figure 6: Prescription Pain Reliever Past 30-Day Use Prevalence by Grade Cohort 2002-2019

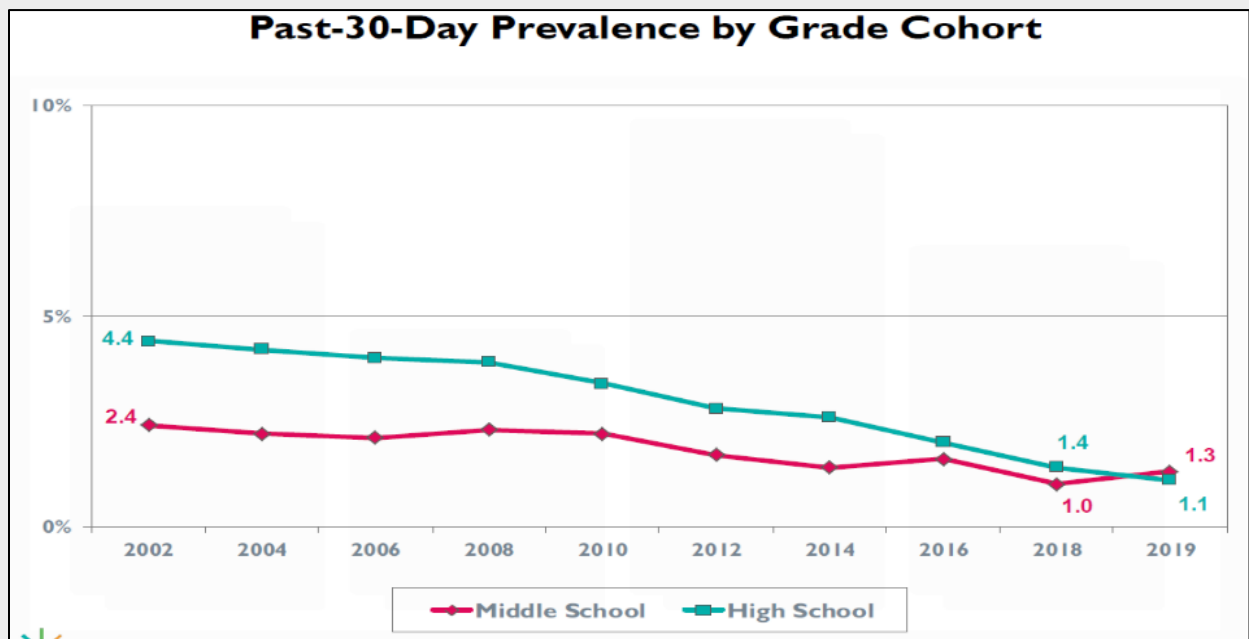
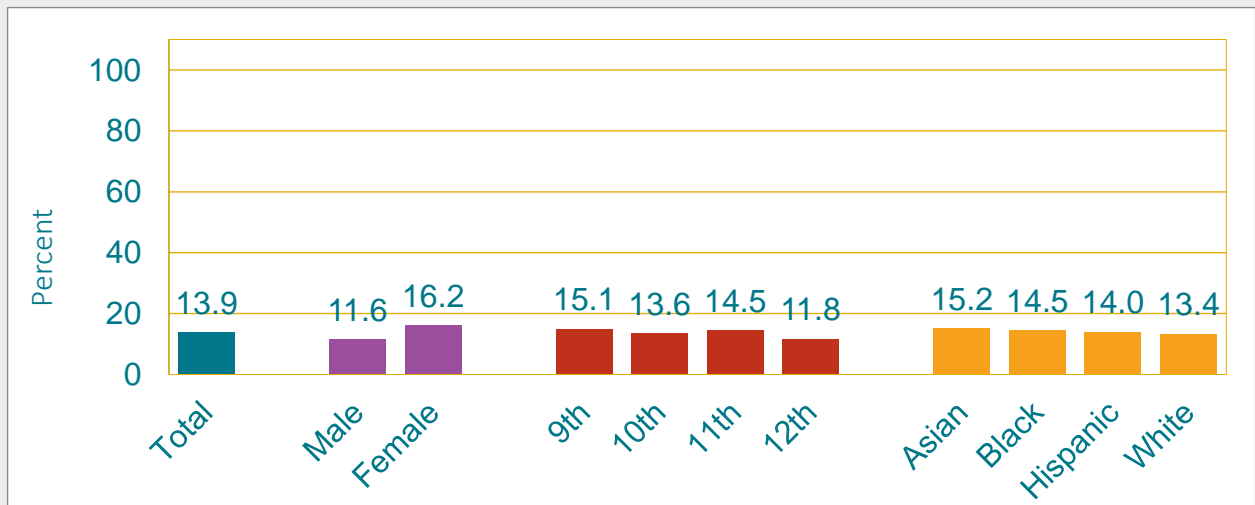


Figure 7: Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than How a Doctor Told Them to Use it, *by Sex, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, 2019

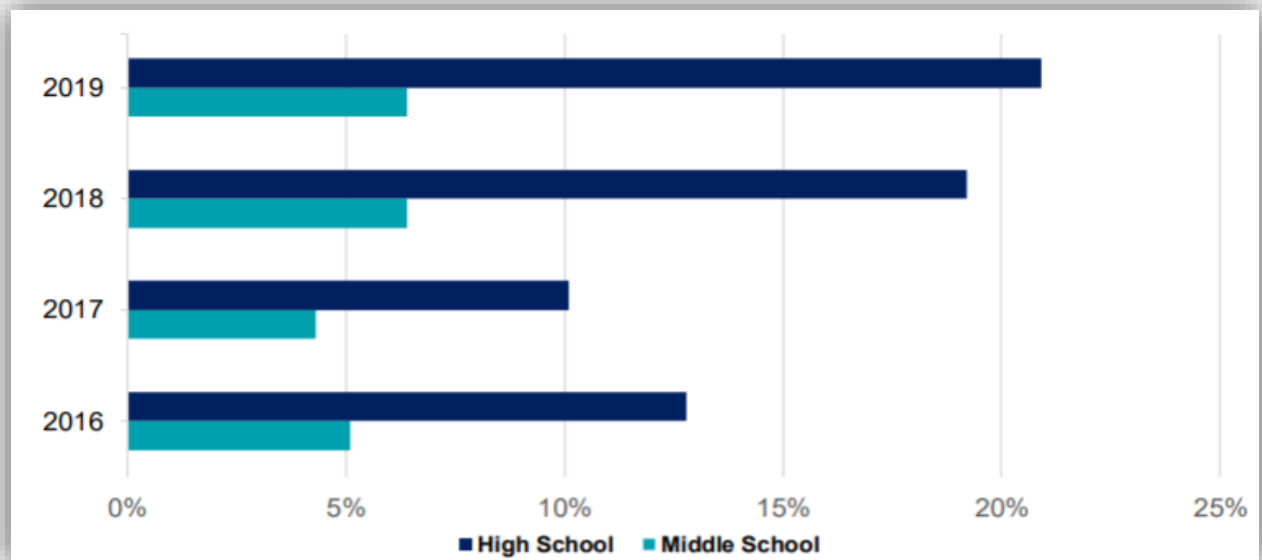


RECENT STATE AND LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS

While the DEN substance of focus is opioid misuse, the key to identifying efforts to reduce the number of new users lies within understanding current youth trends. Most of the substances across the survey have been showing a reduction for past 30-day use with the exception of Vaping/E-cigarettes. While data prior to 2016 is not available on FYSAS, the survey does provide 3 years' worth for county-level reporting as can be seen in the graph on page 14. In addition to the increase noted here, the Duval School member of the DEN has indicated the number of violations and suspensions involving vaping has increased dramatically over the last school year, causing serious concerns by the district.

According to Monitoring the Future: "Increases in adolescent vaping from 2017 to 2018 were the largest ever recorded in the past 43 years for any adolescent substance use outcome in the United States."

Figure 8: 2016-2019 30-Day Vaporizer/E-Cigarette Use



There are also strong correlations between vaping nicotine and vaping marijuana with 47.9% of current nicotine vapers vaping marijuana and 72.2% of current marijuana vapers are vaping nicotine.

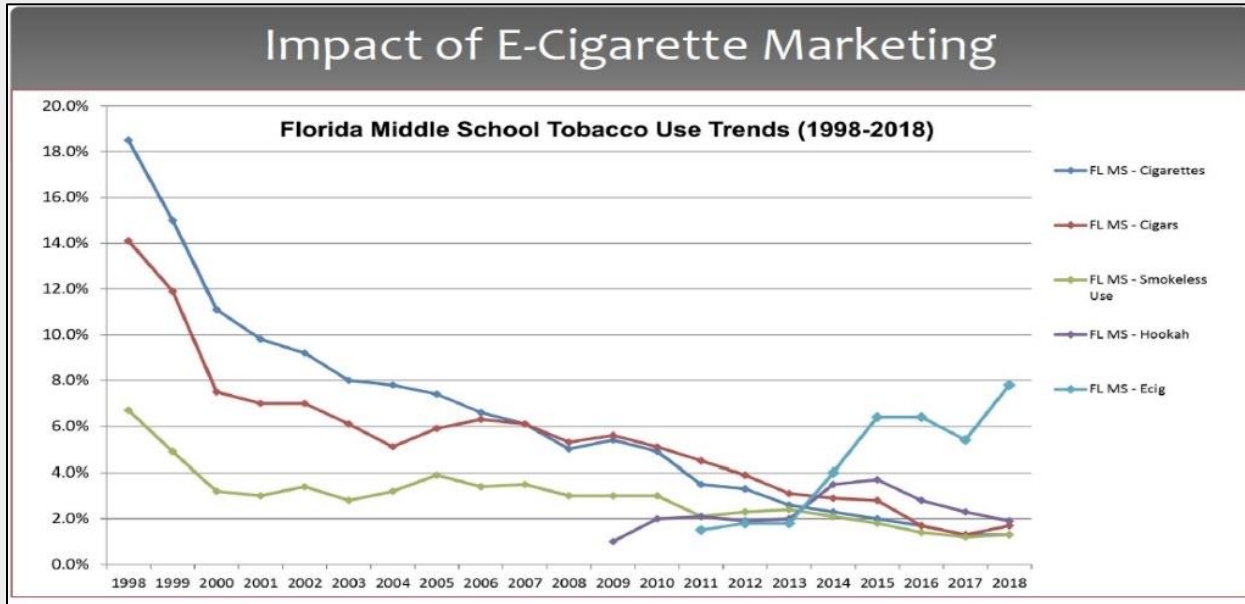
A major reason for bringing this new substance trend to the attention of the DEN is the significant impact on youth health as information being collected is showing earlier age of onset, indications of early addiction, and some experimentation to incorporate substances outside of just tobacco.

Research on opioid misuse has noted the need to address youth substance misuse (ATOD) as one of the key prevention efforts with the intended impact to also reduce opioid misuse later in life. The graph on the following page provides a great visual of the rise in vapes/e-cigarettes by youth, especially compared to tobacco use for middle school students.

RECENT STATE AND LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS

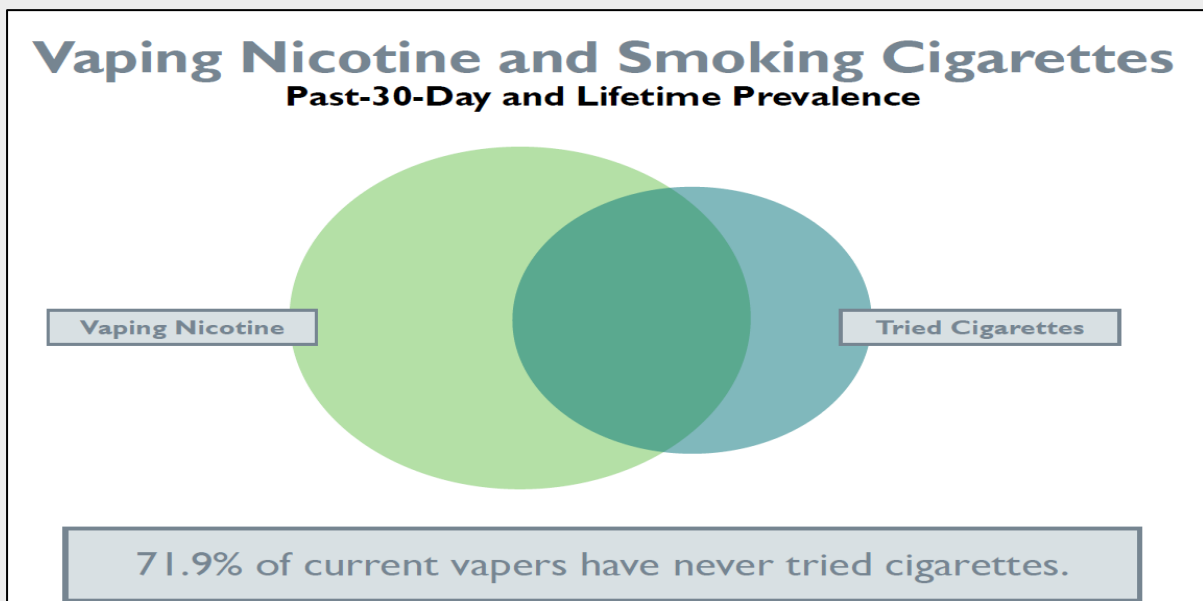
Figure 9 highlights middle school tobacco use trends from 1998 to 2018 and highlights the declines in most tobacco use since 1998. However, from 2013-2018 there has been an increasing trend in the use of e-cigarettes due to marketing toward the younger generation.

Figure 9: E-Cigarette Marketing: 1998-2018



Although a majority of those who report vaping use both nicotine and marijuana vape products, most current vapers have not tried cigarettes (72%) Moreover, 92% of nicotine vapers have not smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. The figure below shows the weak correlation between vaping nicotine and trying cigarettes where 71.9% of current vapers have never tried cigarettes.

Figure 10: Vaping Nicotine & Smoking Cigarettes



RECENT STATE AND LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS

The following information is provided by the 2019 Duval Epidemiology Network Annual Outcome Data Report for the Partnerships for Success Project for Duval County, Florida.

Table 7: Prescription drug misuse among persons ages 12-25 years old

| Consumption: Past-30-day prescription drug misuse and abuse in persons ages 12-20 | |
|--|--|
| Data Source: | FYSAS |
| Year of Data: | 2019 – State Level |
| Survey Question: | Used Rx pain relievers (OxyContin, Vicodin, or Darvocet) OR amphetamines (such as Ritalin or Adderall) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days? |
| Age Range of Respondents: | 15 – 17 |
| Percentage of Respondents Used Rx pain relievers in Past 30-days: | 1.9% |
| Survey Question Valid Records (Valid N): | 9187 |
| Intervening variable: Peer disapproval of prescription drug misuse and abuse in persons ages 12-25 | |
| Data Source: | FYSAS |
| Year of Data: | 2019 – State Level |
| Survey Question: | How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to: Used prescription drugs not prescribed to you? |
| Survey Question Response Options: | i) Very Wrong ii) Wrong iii) A little Bit Wrong iv) Not Wrong at All |
| Age Range of Respondents: | 15 – 17 |
| Percentage of Respondents says friends would see it as wrong or very wrong: | 92.7% |
| Survey Question Valid Records (Valid N): | 9187 |
| Consequence: Drug related school suspensions and expulsions in persons ages 12-20 | |
| Data Source: | Florida Department of Education (DOE) |
| Year of Data: | 2018 – 19 |
| Question: | Percent of drug related suspensions and expulsions? |
| Age or Grade Range Students: | 12 and Older |
| Percentage (Add total drug related suspensions and expulsions/Total number of suspensions and expulsions): | 4.9% |

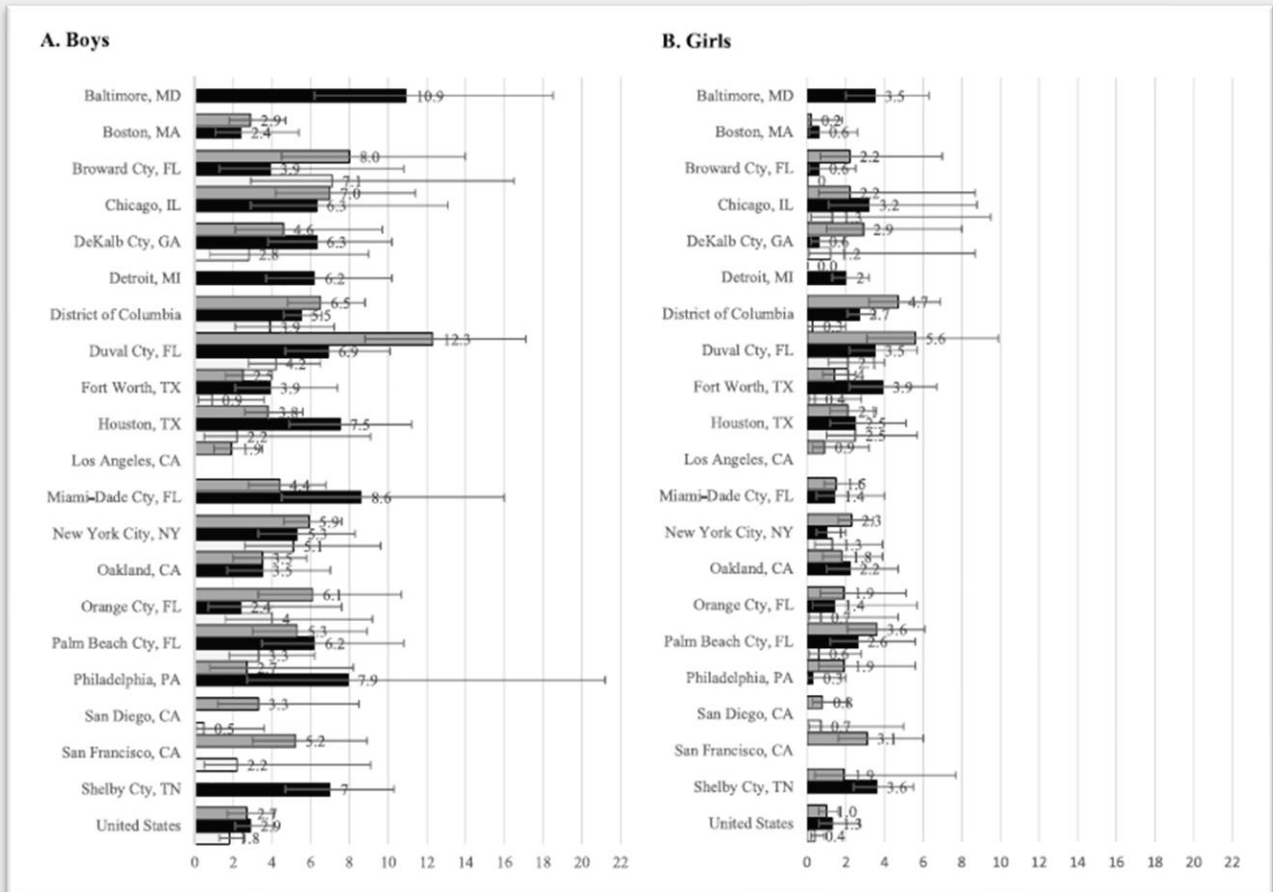
Table 8: Nonmedical use of opioids in persons ages 26 and older

| Consequence: Emergency room visits for fatal and non-fatal opioid overdose in persons ages 26 and older | |
|--|--|
| Data Source: | Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) |
| Year: | 2018 |
| Question: | Emergency room visits for fatal and non-fatal opioid overdose? |
| Age Range of clients: | > 18 |
| Percentage (Add total opioid and Heroin related ED visits/Total number of ED visits): | 1,955 ED visits *waiting on total # ED visits for % calc |

RECENT STATE AND LOCAL SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS

A recent article, “Heroin and nonmedical prescription opioid use among high school students in urban school districts”, published in 2019 revealed that Duval County had the highest rates of heroin and nonmedical prescription opioid (NMPO) use among high school students, especially among boys. The below figure is from the article.

Figure 11: Heroin and Nonmedical Prescription Opioid Use among High School Students in Urban School Districts



According to the article the highest estimates of heroin use were in Baltimore, MD (7.5%), Shelby County, TN (6.3%), and Duval County, FL (6.1%). NMPO use was highest in Duval County, FL (18.1%), Cleveland, OH (18.0%), and Shelby County, TN (16.8%). Heroin use was higher among boys than girls, especially among Hispanic/Latino boys in Duval County (12.3%) and Black boys in Baltimore (10.9%). NMPO use was highest among Hispanic/Latino girls (21.3%) and White girls (19.9%) in Duval County.

DUVAL COUNTY SCHOOL DATA

The following graphs were provided with information from the Duval County Public Schools.

Figure 12: Race/Ethnicity of Students

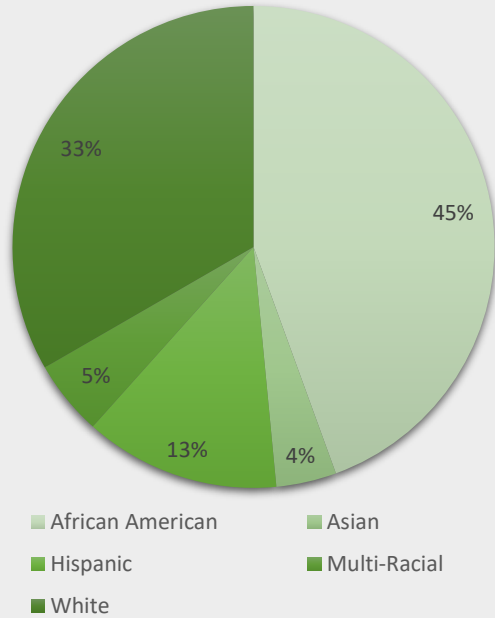
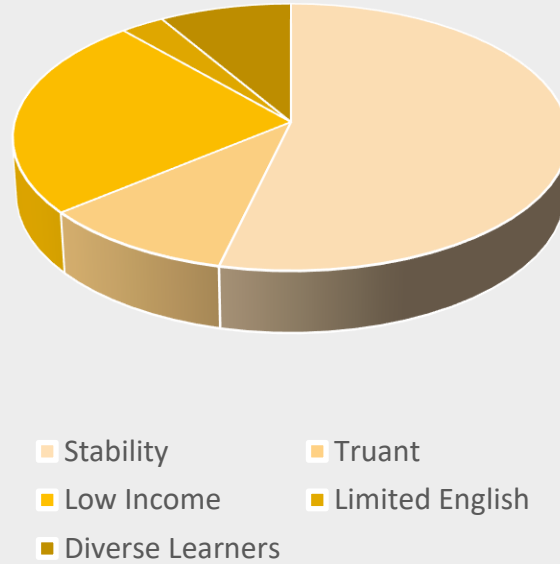


Figure 13: Student Statistics



The table section below provides the most recent school reported data for suspension based on alcohol and drug incidents for ages 12 and older in 2018/2019 school year in Duval compared to Clay, Nassau and the State of Florida. Incidents data includes alcohol, drug sale/distribution, and drug use/possession. Duval had the highest rates of incidents among all three counties.

Table 9: 2018/2019 School Reported Suspension and Expulsion Data by Incident

| District Name | Incident Description | Students Aged 12 and Older | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Total Incidents (Distinct) | In-School Suspen. | Out-of-School Suspen. | At least one Suspen. | Suspen. - all Types | % for that Incident Type | Expelled w/Cont. Edu. Services | Expelled w/o Cont. Edu. Services | At least one Expulsion | Expulsions - all Types | % of for that Incident Type |
| FLORIDA | ALCOHOL | 1,200 | 141 | 1,340 | 1,113 | 54,221 | 2.1% | 9 | 4 | 12 | 626 | 1.9% |
| | DRUG SALE/DISTRIBUTION | 720 | 45 | 741 | 596 | 54,221 | 1.1% | 41 | 28 | 64 | 626 | 10.2% |
| | DRUG USE/POSSESSION | 8,820 | 920 | 7,959 | 7,261 | 54,221 | 13.4% | 89 | 70 | 153 | 626 | 24.4% |
| CLAY | ALCOHOL | 15 | * | 29 | 15 | 856 | 1.8% | * | * | 0 | 6 | 0.0% |
| | DRUG SALE/DISTRIBUTION | 8 | * | 15 | 8 | 856 | 0.9% | * | * | 0 | 6 | 0.0% |
| | DRUG USE/POSSESSION | 85 | * | 108 | 83 | 856 | 9.7% | * | * | 1 | 6 | 16.7% |
| DUVAL | ALCOHOL | 50 | * | 55 | 41 | 2,704 | 1.5% | * | * | 0 | 7 | 0.0% |
| | DRUG SALE/DISTRIBUTION | 24 | * | 24 | 23 | 2,704 | 0.9% | * | * | 0 | 7 | 0.0% |
| | DRUG USE/POSSESSION | 460 | * | 477 | 386 | 2,704 | 14.3% | * | * | 0 | 7 | 0.0% |
| NASSAU | ALCOHOL | 17 | * | 23 | 17 | 298 | 5.7% | * | * | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | DRUG SALE/DISTRIBUTION | 2 | * | * | 2 | 298 | 0.7% | * | * | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| | DRUG USE/POSSESSION | 30 | * | 32 | 30 | 298 | 10.1% | * | * | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |

REGIONAL AND LOCAL HOSPITALIZATION DATA

The section below provides data reported by the Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA). The available data includes 2016-2018.

The table below provides the number of individuals discharged through the emergency department with various substance-related reasons for visit across Northeast Florida counties in 2018. Duval county had the highest numbers for all substance-related discharges.

Table 10: 2018 AHCA Substance-Related Discharges

| FACL CNTY NAME | TOTAL CANNABIS DISCHARGES | TOTAL OPIOID DISCHARGES | TOTAL HEROIN DISCHARGES | TOTAL COCAINE DISCHARGES | TOTAL METH DISCHARGES | TOTAL ALCOHOL DISCHARGES |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Alachua | | 2,061 | 20 | 1,044 | 560 | 3,020 |
| Baker | | 6 | | | | |
| Bradford | | 19 | | 7 | | 24 |
| Citrus | 138 | 209 | 5 | 41 | 80 | 473 |
| Clay | 482 | 875 | 37 | 456 | 153 | 1,381 |
| Columbia | 89 | 169 | 1 | 60 | 25 | 246 |
| Duval | 2,966 | 3,898 | 125 | 3,714 | 581 | 6,801 |
| Flagler | 47 | 116 | 6 | 26 | 17 | 252 |
| Hernando | 125 | 781 | 8 | 81 | 126 | 954 |
| Lake | 443 | 1,450 | 21 | 189 | 171 | 1,256 |
| Levy | 6 | 27 | | 7 | 6 | 26 |
| Marion | 783 | 951 | 48 | 561 | 524 | 2,313 |
| Nassau | 29 | 108 | | 14 | 9 | 117 |
| Putnam | 37 | 106 | | 48 | 21 | 188 |
| St. Johns | 205 | 247 | 1 | 168 | 91 | 432 |
| Sumter | 29 | 147 | 6 | 13 | 24 | 205 |
| Suwannee | 6 | | | 7 | 5 | 30 |
| Volusia | 958 | 1,290 | 58 | 616 | 260 | 2,567 |
| NE Region | 6,343 | 12,460 | 336 | 7,052 | 2,653 | 20,285 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 45,138 | 65,321 | 1,852 | 42,137 | 12,946 | 99,188 |

REGIONAL AND LOCAL HOSPITALIZATION DATA

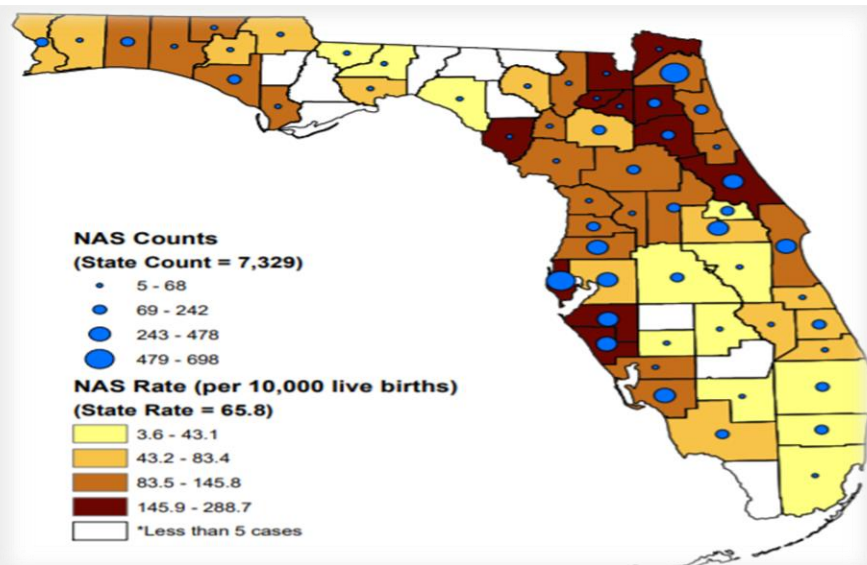
In addition to the emergency department data, Duval DEN members noted the importance to also examine reports of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). According to the Florida Department of Health, NAS is “a condition experienced by neonates exposed to opioid prescription or illicit drugs during the prenatal period.” The infant may experience withdrawal for 1-3 days post birth, symptoms include excessive high-pitched crying, irritability, sleep-wake disturbances, alterations in infant tone and movement, feeding difficulties, or gastrointestinal disturbances.

Table 11: NAS AHCA: 2016-Q1 2019

| | <i>Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Newborn Counts ICD-10-CM P96.1 & P96.2(2016)</i> | <i>Noxious influences affecting fetus or newborn via placenta or breast milk, Narcotics Counts ICD-10-CM P04.49 (2016)</i> | <i>Drug withdrawal syndrome in newborn & Noxious influences affecting fetus or newborn via placenta or breast milk, Narcotics Counts (Represents records with two conditions coded)</i> | <i>Total number of Inpatient Discharges with NAS Conditions</i> |
|----------------|---|--|---|---|
| Duval 2016 | 174 | 300 | 14 | 488 |
| Region 2016 | 529 | 684 | 81 | 1,294 |
| Duval 2017 | 124 | 265 | 32 | 421 |
| Region 2017 | 412 | 748 | 105 | 1,265 |
| Duval 2018 | 192 | 286 | -- | 478 |
| Region 2018 | 579 | 872 | -- | 1,451 |
| Duval 2019 Q1 | 55 | 48 | -- | 103 |
| Region 2019 Q1 | 119 | 136 | -- | 255 |

In 2018, Duval County had the 2nd highest number of NAS infants born each year in the state. However, as of Q1 2019 Duval had the highest numbers across the state. The tables below show the most recent data of cases of NAS affecting Duval County for 2016-Q1 2019.

Figure 14: NAS Count and Rates by County, 2014-2018, Florida



STATE AND LOCAL MORTALITY DATA

The following section provides an update on mortality data obtained through the Medical Examiner toxicology reports from the first half of 2019 (January to June). According to the 2019 Interim-Report, there was an overall increase in opioid-caused death by 6% as well as 2% for related deaths for Florida. Reports on fentanyl occurrences continue to pose a major problem, with an increase of 28% for related deaths. The drugs which caused the most deaths in Florida were fentanyl (1,644) and cocaine (1,418). The below table on District 4 (Clay, Duval, Nassau) shows Benzodiazepine and Opioid caused and related deaths from January to June of 2019.

Table 12: 2019 Interim Report District 4 (January to June) – Benzodiazepines and Opioids Identified by Medical Examiners during Toxicology Reports at Time of Death

| Drug | Caused | Related | Total |
|------------------------|--------|---------|------------|
| Benzodiazepines | | | |
| Alprazolam | 21 | 40 | 61 |
| Diazepam | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Opioids | | | |
| Oxycodone | 8 | 28 | 36 |
| Hydrocodone | 11 | 23 | 34 |
| Methadone | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Morphine | 36 | 18 | 54 |
| Fentanyl | 184 | 30 | 214 |
| Fentanyl Analog | 92 | 15 | 107 |
| Heroin | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| Cocaine | 85 | 64 | 149 |
| Methamphetamine | 35 | 54 | 89 |

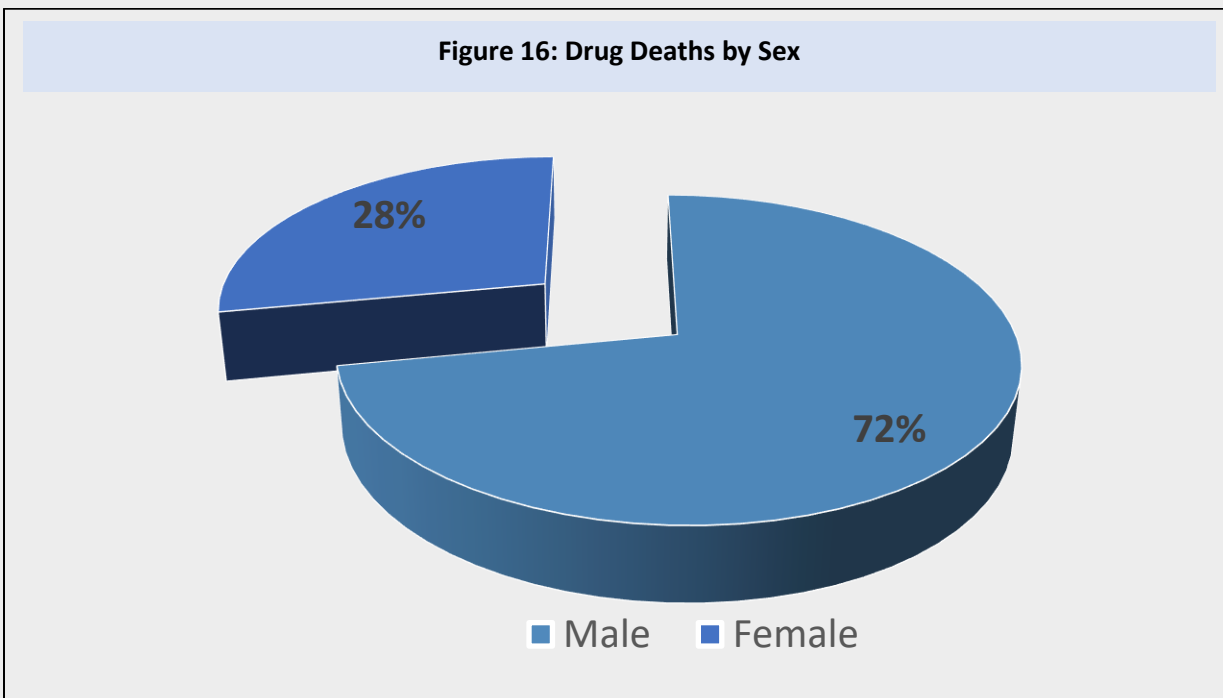
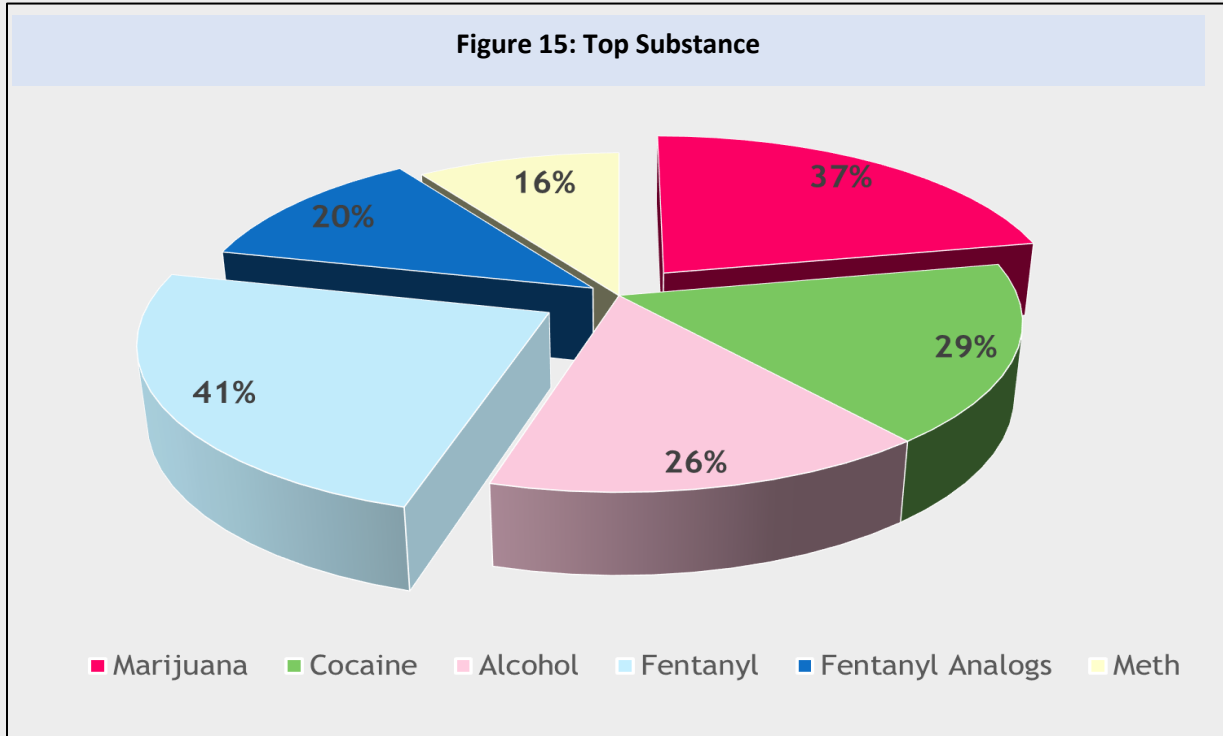
The table below provides a comparison of the 2017 and 2019 Interim Reports related opioid-caused deaths by Fentanyl, Fentanyl Analog, Cocaine, and Methamphetamine in District 4 compared to other Northeast Counties: District 7 (Volusia), District 23 (Flagler, Putnam, and St. Johns), and District 5 (Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, and Sumter).

Table 13: 2017 vs 2019 (January to June) Interim Report - Opioids Identified as Cause of Death

| | 2017 | | | | 2019 | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------------|
| | Dist. 4 | Dist. 7 | Dist. 23 | Dist. 5 | Dist. 4 | Dist. 7 | Dist. 23 | Dist. 5 | State |
| Fentanyl | 146 | 29 | 10 | 26 | 184 | 54 | 10 | 42 | 1,644 |
| Fentanyl-Analog | 70 | 16 | 4 | 42 | 92 | 22 | 4 | 13 | 585 |
| Cocaine | 112 | 16 | 20 | 39 | 85 | 20 | 3 | 25 | 1,418 |
| Methaph. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35 | 14 | 4 | 41 | 645 |

STATE AND LOCAL MORTALITY DATA

The following figures were also created utilizing information from the first half of the 2019 (January to June) Medical Examiner Report. The sample size for this data was 442. The following chart highlights the top substances reported and deaths by sex during this time frame.



STATE AND LOCAL MORTALITY DATA

The following figures were also obtained from the most recent Medical Examiner Report on death by race (figure 17) and age (figure 18).

Figure 17: Drug Deaths by Race

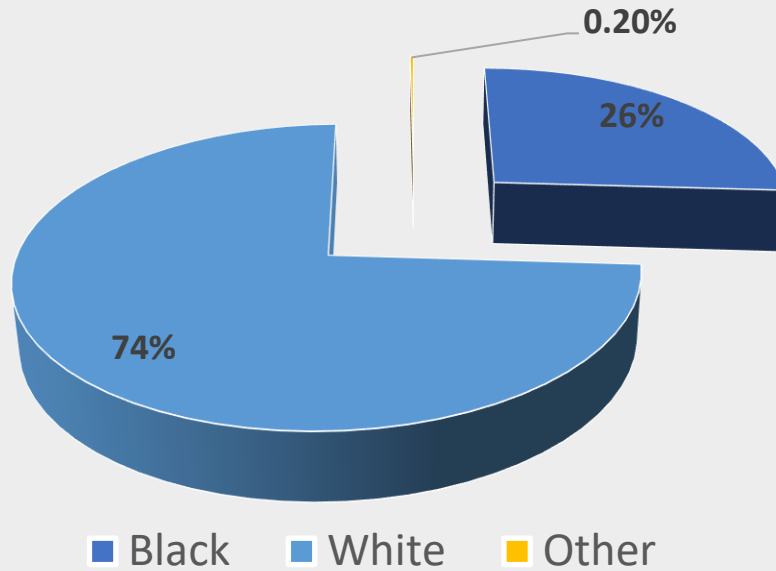
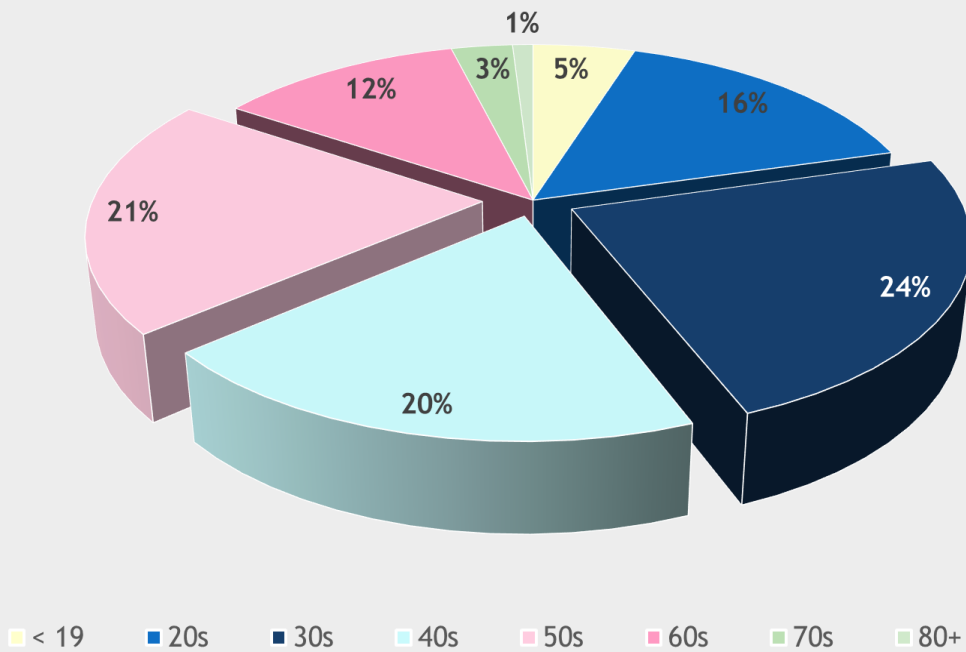


Figure 18: Drug Deaths by Age



STATE AND LOCAL MORTALITY DATA

One of the benefits of the work being done to address the opioid crisis is the ability to analyze data in a variety of formats. Duval DEN members have worked to assess the counts, percentages, and rates to better understand the problem within Jacksonville. Additionally, visual displays through the use of mapping applications has allowed for comparison opportunities and hotspot identification. One of the tools utilized has been the University of Florida (UF) FROST system that provides county-level information on drug-related and drug-caused deaths in Florida. While the DEN is focused on Opioids, the toxicology reports have made a very clear point for members in understanding that in many cases, it is a polysubstance issue being faced. Below, Figures 19-21 display the rate for both Fentanyl caused and related deaths as well as that of Cocaine to display the impact of both substances to Duval.

Figure 19: Fentanyl-Related Deaths, 2018

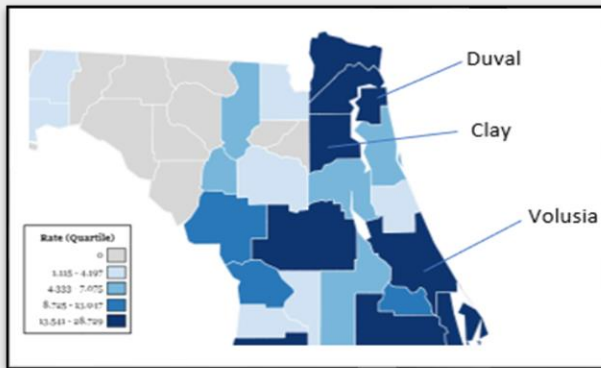
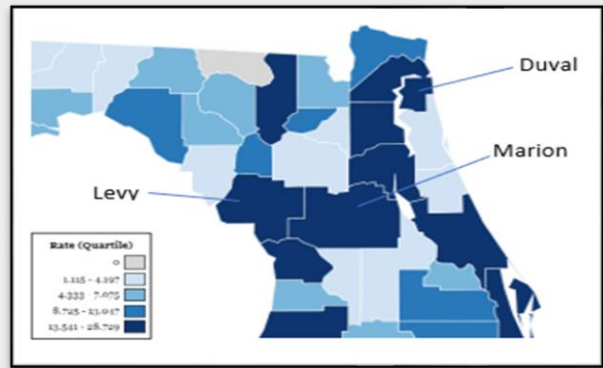
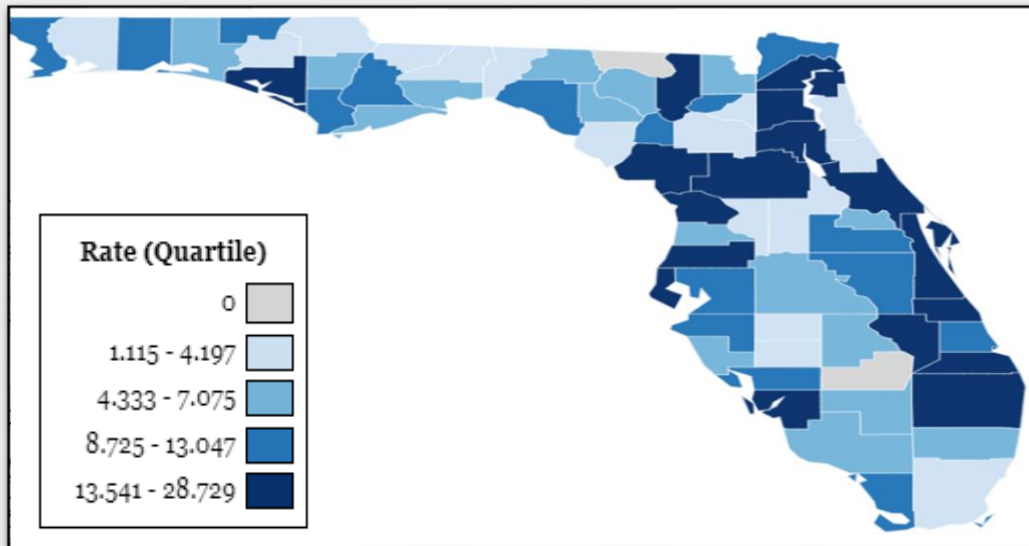


Figure 20: Opioid-Related Deaths, 2018



In the below figure comparisons can be made on all of Florida's 67 counties as compared to the Northeast and Duval county specifically where many of the highest rates of opioid-related deaths are reported.

Figure 21: 2018 Florida Opioid Deaths per 100,000 Population by County



STATE AND LOCAL OVERDOSE DATA

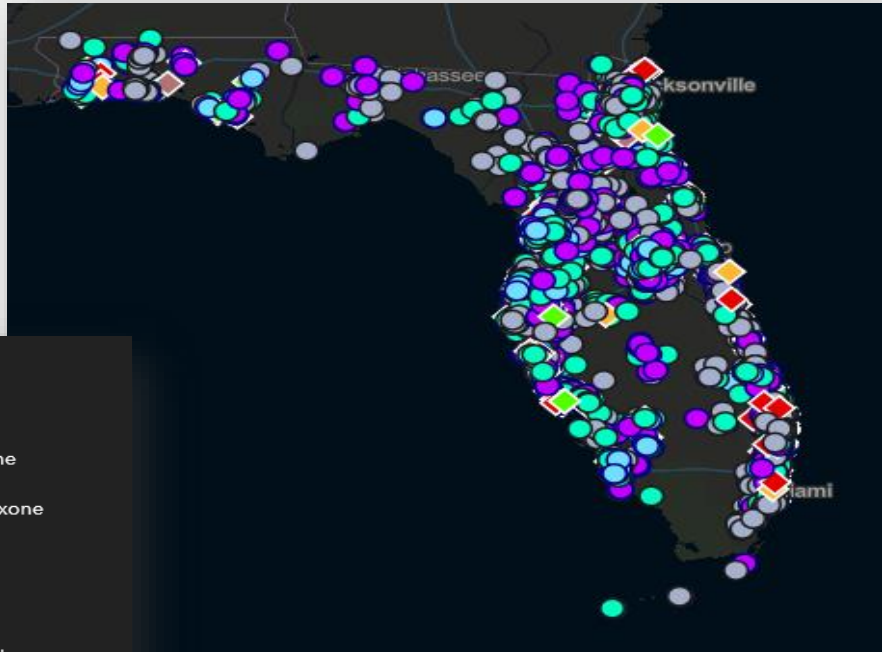
Narcan Administration & Overdose Data

The following figures were provided by Deborah Babin, M.P.H., North Florida High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) and highlight data in Florida and Duval county related to suspected overdoses, fatal overdoses, and Narcan administrations



Figure 22: Florida

January 1 – June 30, 2020
 12,674 Suspected ODs,
 771 Fatal ODs,
 6,895 Narcan Administrations

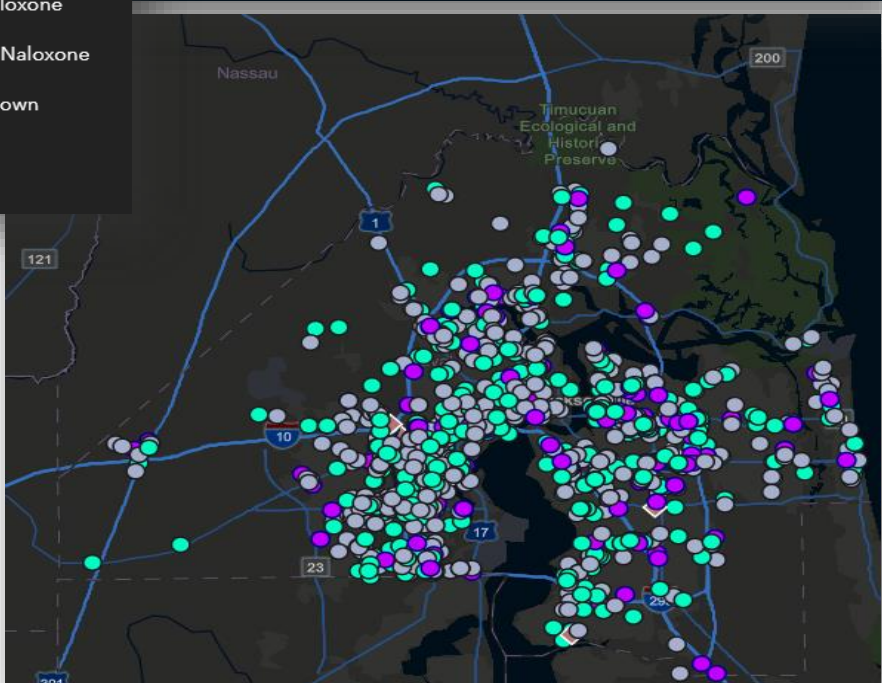


Suspected Overdoses

- ◆ Fatal: No Naloxone
- ◆ Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone
- ◆ Fatal: Multiple Doses Naloxone
- ◆ Fatal: Naloxone Unknown
- Non-Fatal: No Naloxone
- Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone
- Non-Fatal: Multiple Doses Naloxone
- Non-Fatal: Naloxone Unknown
- Unknown

Figure 23: Duval County

January 1 – June 30, 2020
 1,185 Suspected ODs,
 8 Fatal ODs,
 584 Narcan Administrations



STATE AND LOCAL OVERDOSE DATA

The information on overdoses and Narcan administration was received by the Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department (JFRD) and Mark E. Rowley, BSN, RN, EMT-P, Assistant Chief of Information Services.



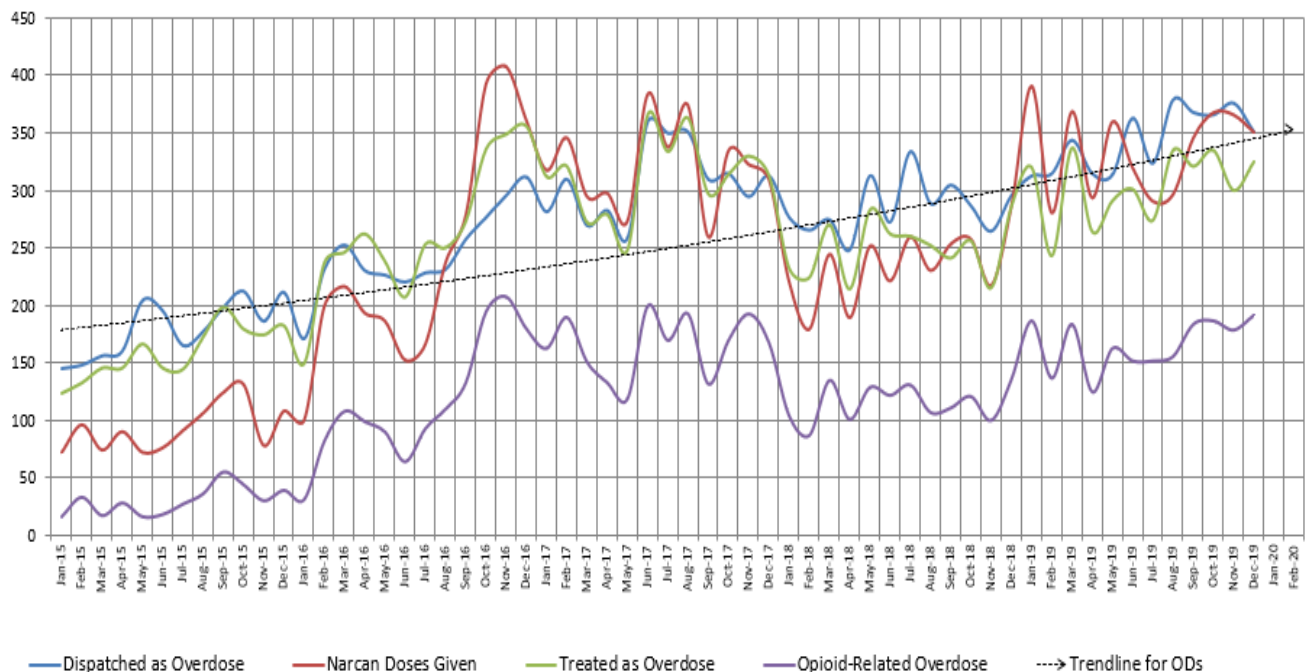
Definitions:

- *Dispatched as Overdose* = a 911 call was received in which the caller stated that the victim was suffering from a known or suspected overdose
- *Opioid-Related Overdose* = incidents in which the on-scene paramedic determined the incident was a known or suspected overdose event AND Narcan was administered

The figure below provides a summary of the number of responses to overdoses by JFRD since 2015. The recent data has indicated a slight decline in the recent months. The DEN has been reviewing this information to better understand what may be driving this change including changes in product shipment, opioid savviness, and availability of Narcan. Further discussion and data collection will need to take place.

Figure 24: JFRD Responses to Overdoses and Use of Narcan 2015-2020

Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Department: Ingestion/Overdose Responses



Source: Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Department, Jacksonville, FL, Assistant Chief Mark Rowley. A 9-1-1 Call Received as overdose and/or Narcan administration does not necessarily confirm an overdose or opioid use. Definitions: *Dispatched as Overdose* = a 9-1-1 call was received in which the caller stated that the victim was suffering from a known or possible overdose. *Narcan Doses Given* = the count of Narcan administered, which may include repeat doses to same patient. *Treated as Overdose* = an incident in which the on scene paramedics assessed the victim and determined the victim was likely suffering from a known or suspected overdose event. *Opioid-Related Overdose* = incidents in which the on scene paramedic determined the incident was a known or suspected overdose event AND Narcan was administered. Each of these definitions and events are independent of the other and are not mutually exclusive.

STATE AND LOCAL OVERDOSE DATA

The following data highlights the differences seen between this Q1-Q2 2019 versus Q1-Q2 2020. Although in January 2020 we saw a 12% decrease in opioid-related overdose calls from 2019, every following month we saw significant increases from a low of 11% in February to a high of 81% in April (see figure 26). These increases are comparative to the national reports.

Figure 25: JFRD Number of 911 Calls Dispatched as Overdose (Q1-Q2 2019 & Q1-Q2 2020)

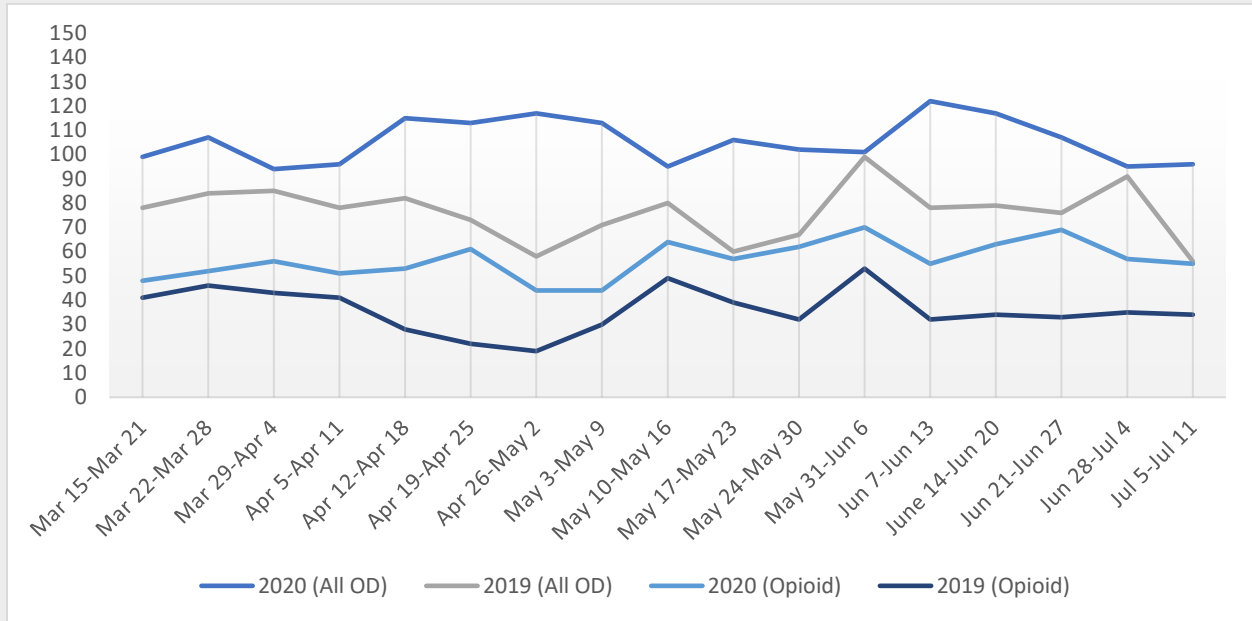
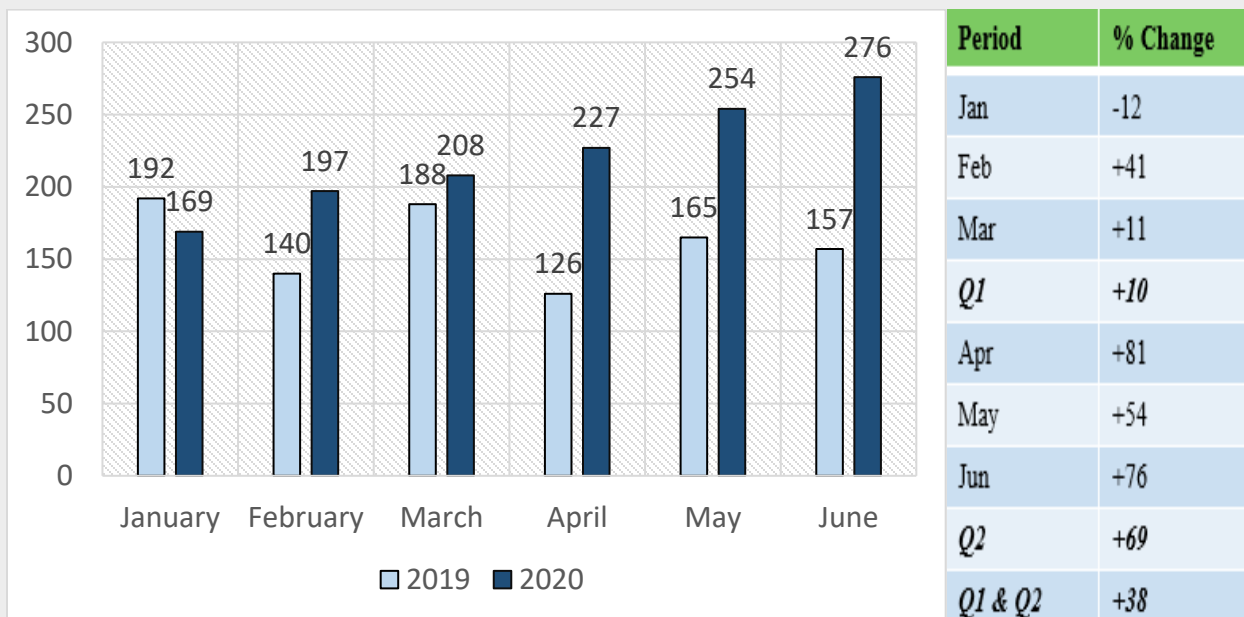


Figure 26: JFRD Number of Opioid-Related Overdose Calls (Q1-Q2 2019 & Q1-Q2 2020)



STATE AND LOCAL OVERDOSE DATA

The following figures represent JFRD responses for opioid-related overdoses by age in 2019, and comparisons between overdose calls by age group in Q1-Q2 2019 and Q1-Q2 2020.

Figure 27: JFRD Responses to Opioid-Related Overdoses by Age 2019

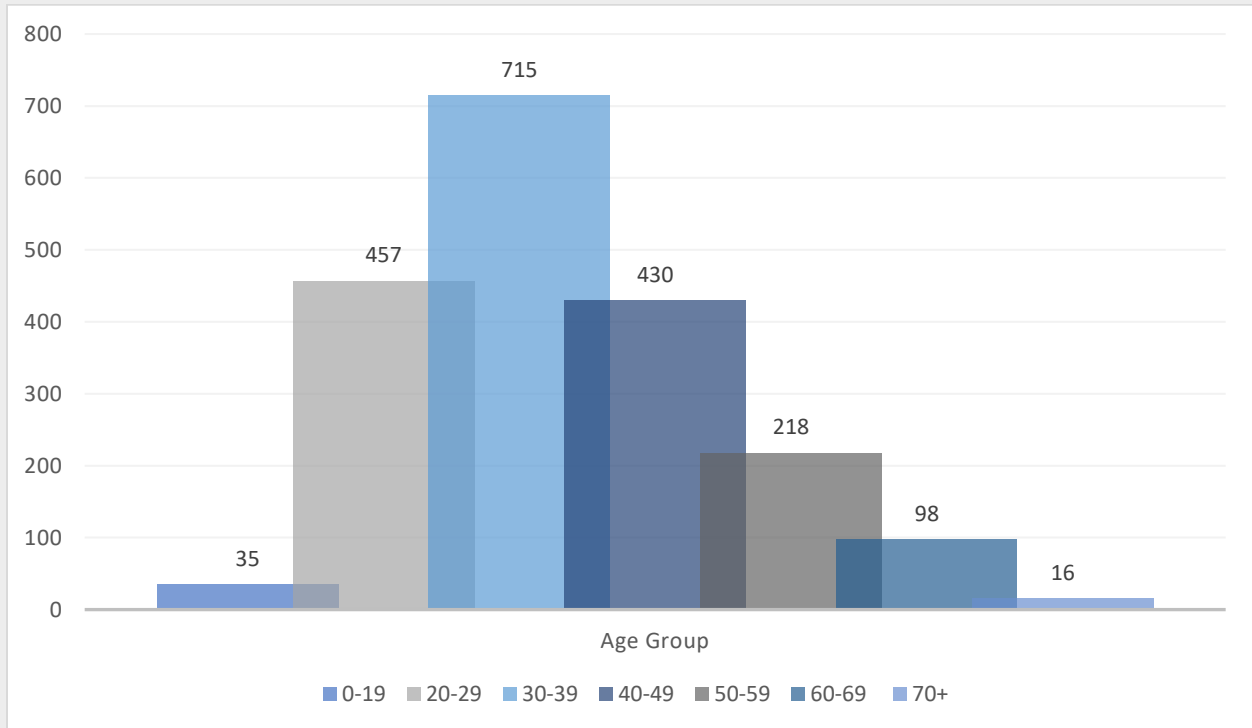
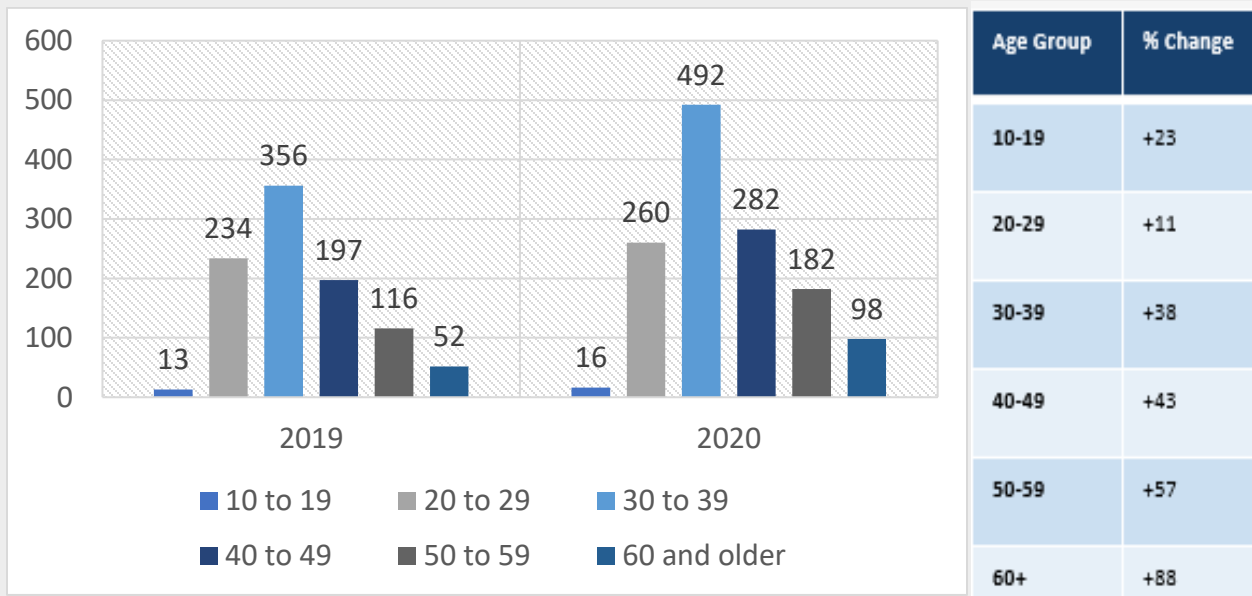


Figure 28: JFRD Number of Opioid-Related Overdose Calls (Q1-Q2 2019 & 2020 by Age Group)



STATE AND LOCAL OVERDOSE DATA

The following figures represent JFRD responses for opioid-related overdoses by gender in 2019, and comparisons between overdose calls by gender in Q1-Q2 2019 and Q1-Q2 2020.

Figure 29: JFRD Responses to Opioid-Related Overdoses by Gender 2019

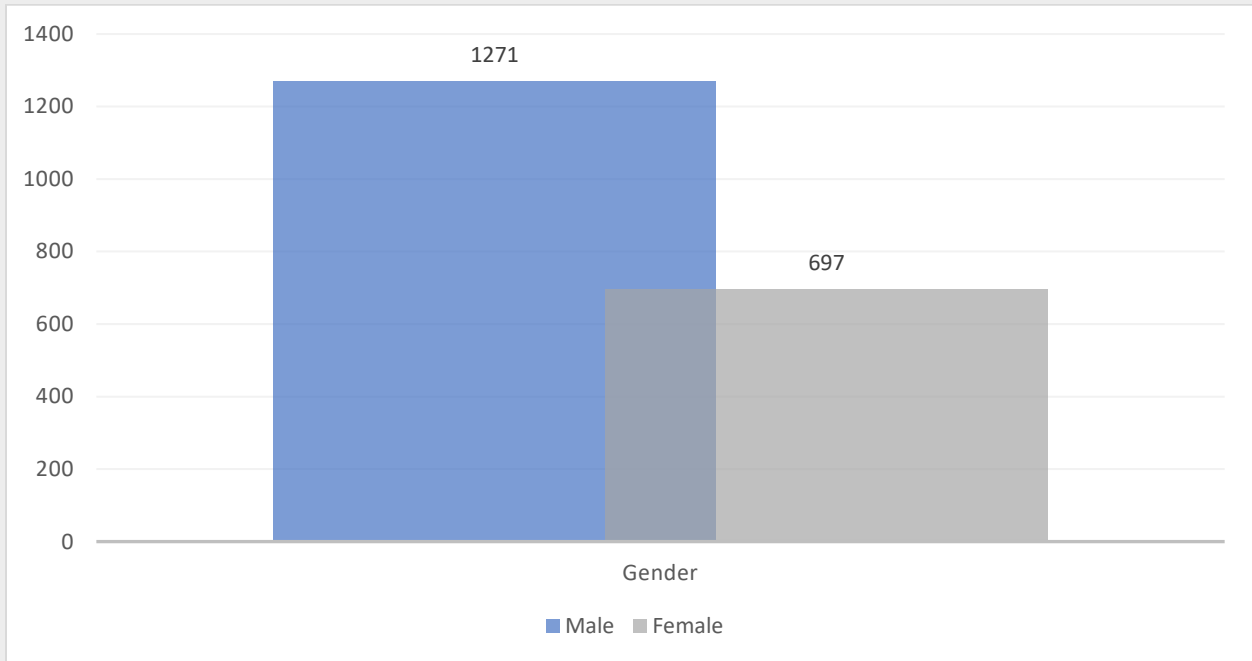
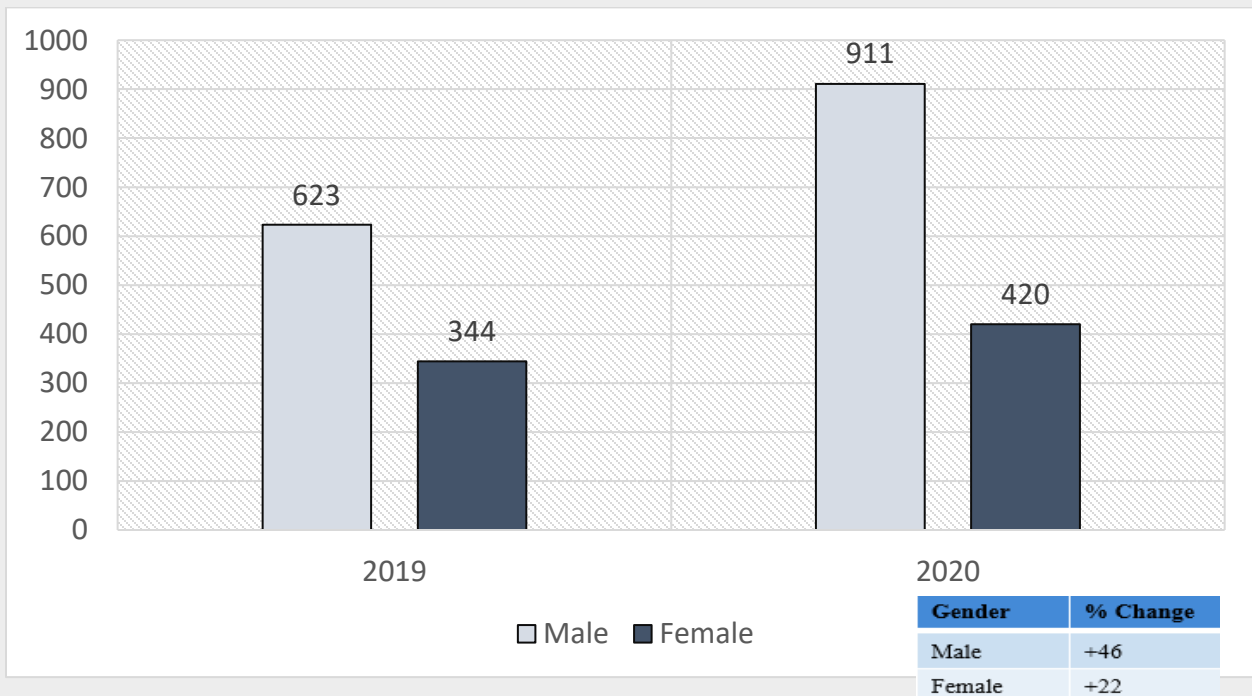


Figure 30: JFRD Number of Opioid-Related Overdose Calls (Q1-Q2 2019 & 2020 by Gender)



STATE AND LOCAL OVERDOSE DATA

The following figures represent JFRD responses for opioid-related overdoses by race/ethnicity in 2019, and comparisons between overdose calls by race/ethnicity in Q1-Q2 2019 and 2020.

Figure 31: JFRD Responses to Opioid-Related Overdoses by Race/Ethnicity 2019

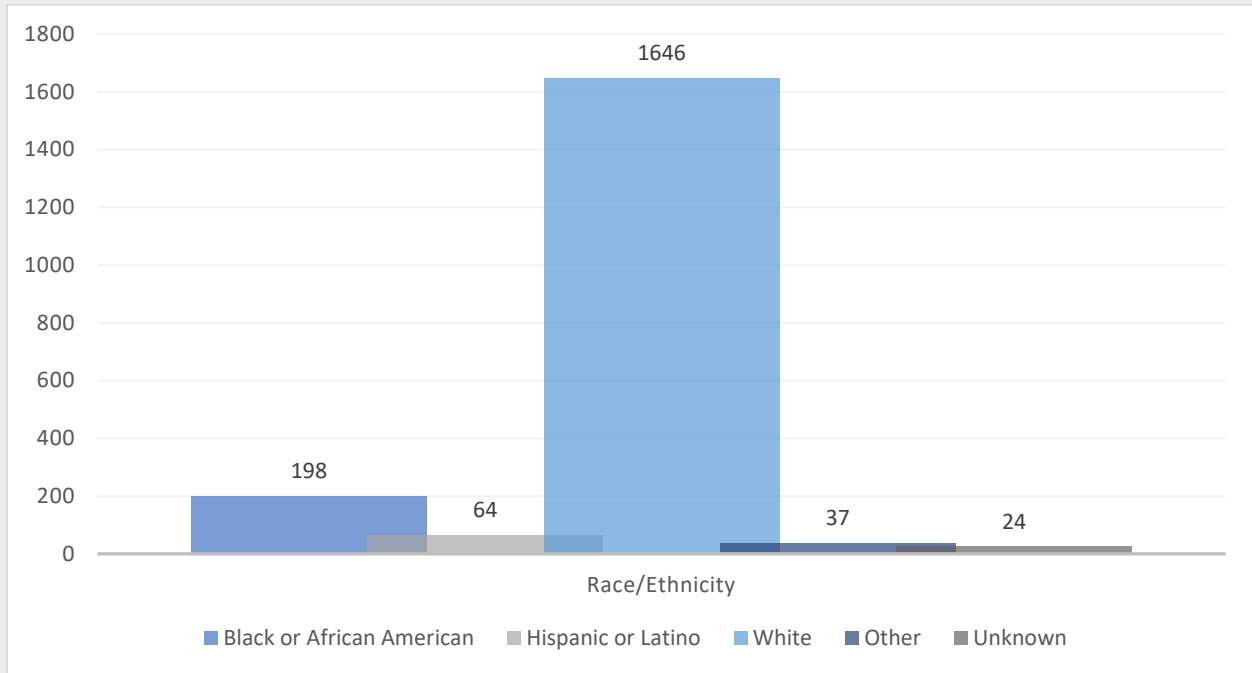
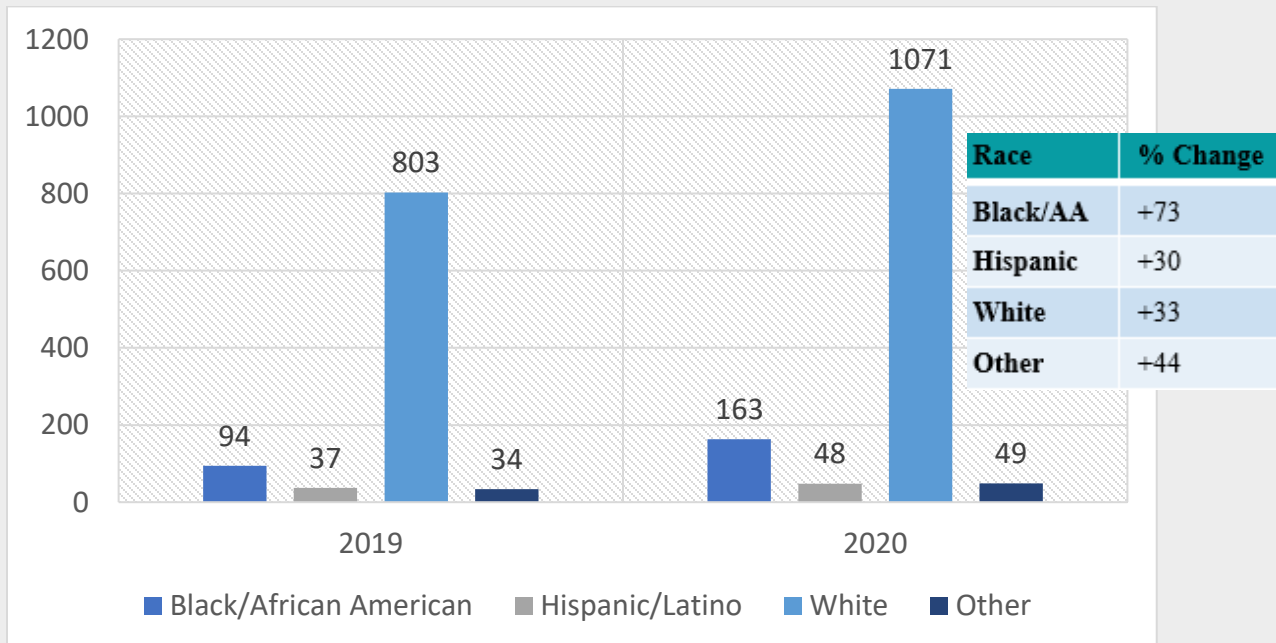


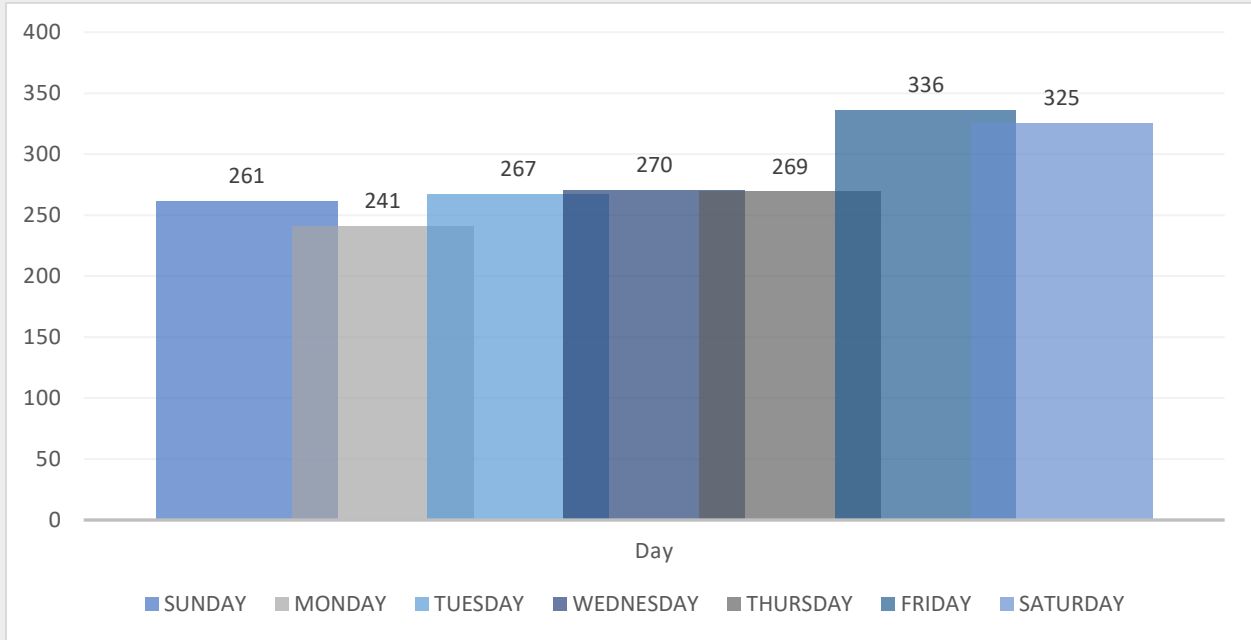
Figure 32: Number of Opioid-Related Overdose Calls (Q1-Q2 2019 & 2020 by Race)



STATE AND LOCAL OVERDOSE DATA

The following figure provided by JFRD highlights overdose call data during the different days of the week in 2019.

Figure 33: JFRD Responses to Opioid-Related Overdoses by Day of the Week 2019



Overdose Calls & Duval County Drug Arrests

The incorporation of visual maps to display data collected has provided an opportunity to identify key areas of concerns and hotspots to target efforts in. The following displays provide an image of Duval overlaying overdose calls and drug arrests. The two maps show changes across the communities from the first half of 2018 to the second.

Figure 34: 2018 Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Overdose Calls & Duval County Drug Arrests (1 Jan 2018 – 30 June 2018)

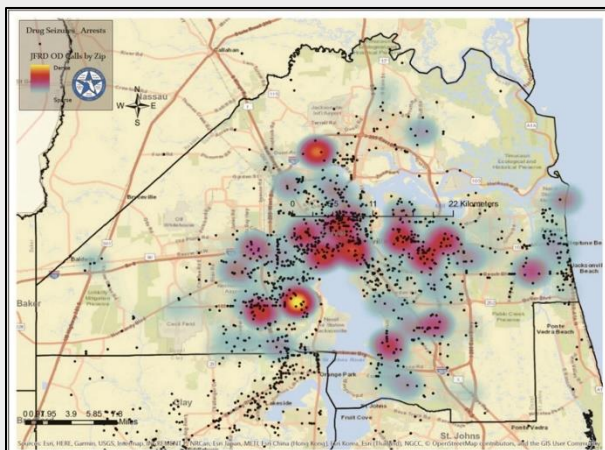
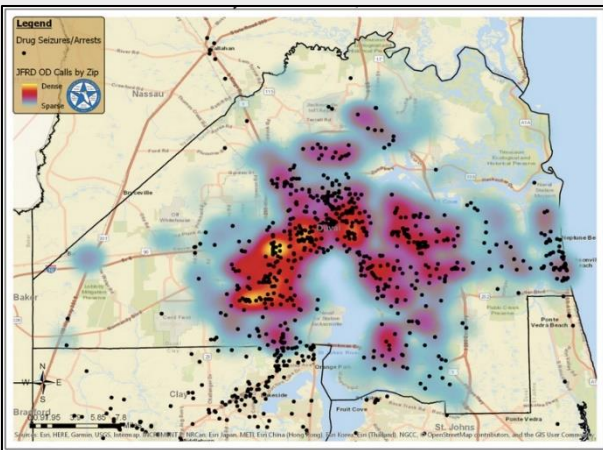


Figure 35: 2018 Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Overdose Calls & Duval County Drug Arrests (1 Jul 2018 - 31 Dec 2018)



STATE AND LOCAL OVERDOSE DATA

The following emergency department overdose-related data was provided by the Duval County Department of Health through the surveillance component of Overdose to Action (OD2A). Funded through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), OD2A “supports state, territorial, county, and city health departments in obtaining high quality, more comprehensive, and timely data on overdose morbidity and mortality and using those data to inform prevention and response efforts”.

Figure 36: Number of Overdose Occurrences Present in ED Weekly, March – June 2020

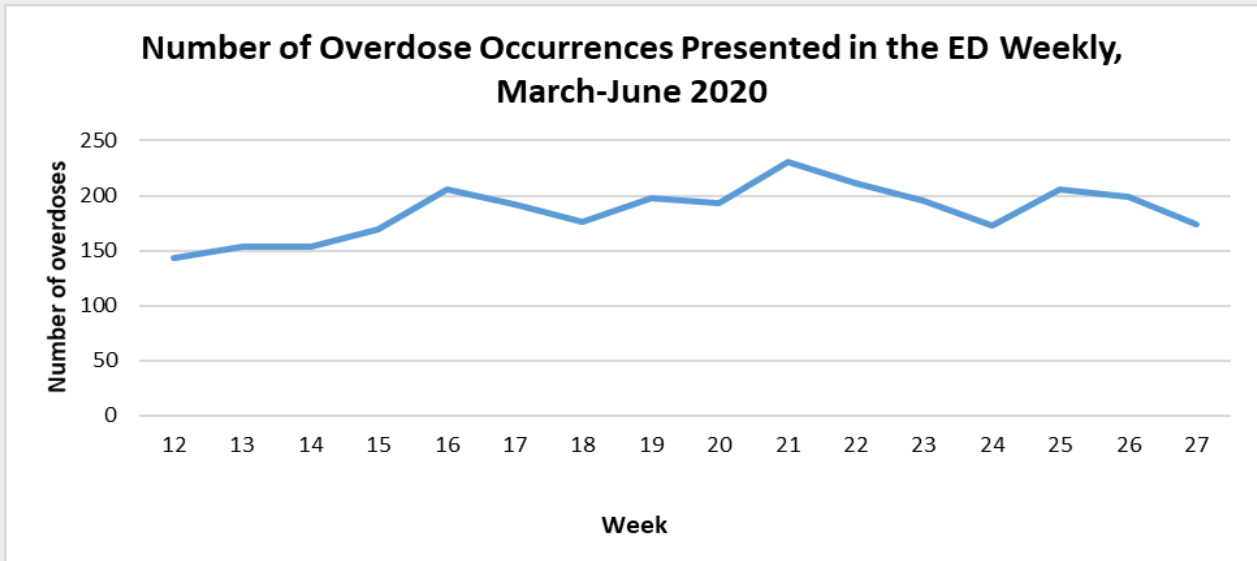
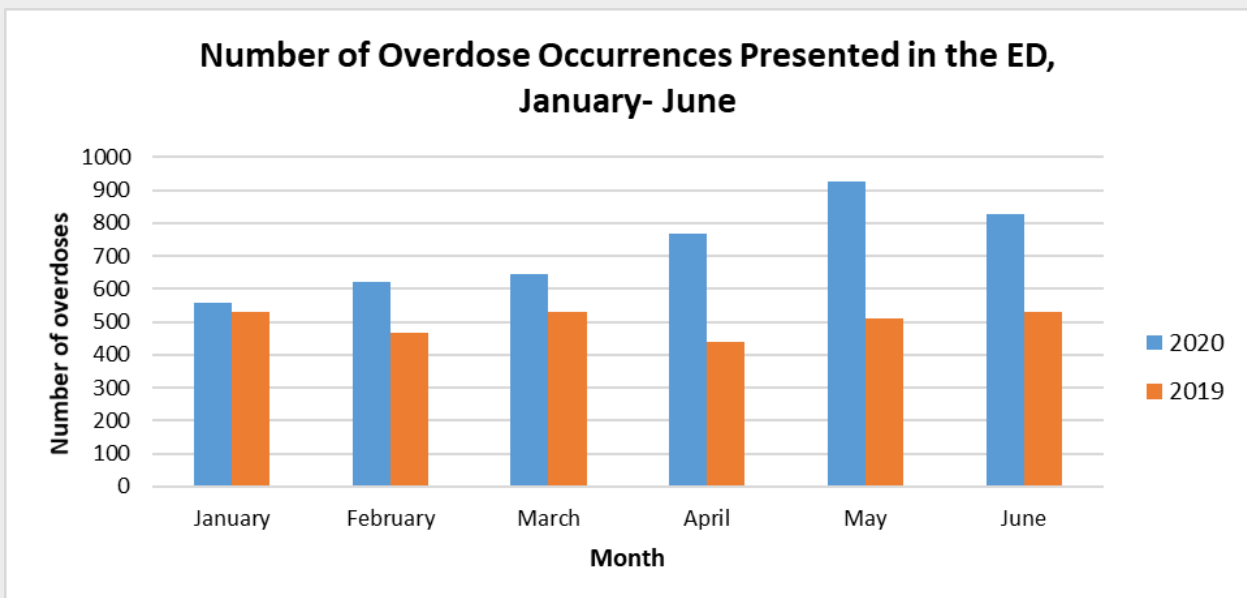


Figure 37: Number of Overdose Occurrences Presented in the ED, January-June 2020



STATE AND LOCAL OVERDOSE DATA

Figure 38: Overdose Occurrences in ED by Gender, January-June 2020

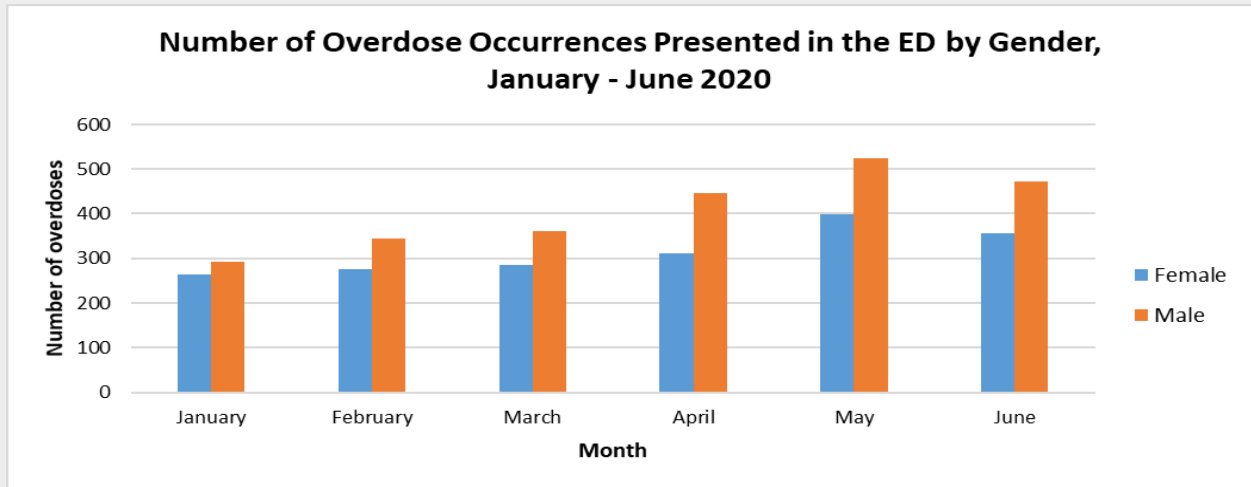


Figure 39: Number of Overdose Occurrences Presented in the ED by Race, January-June 2020

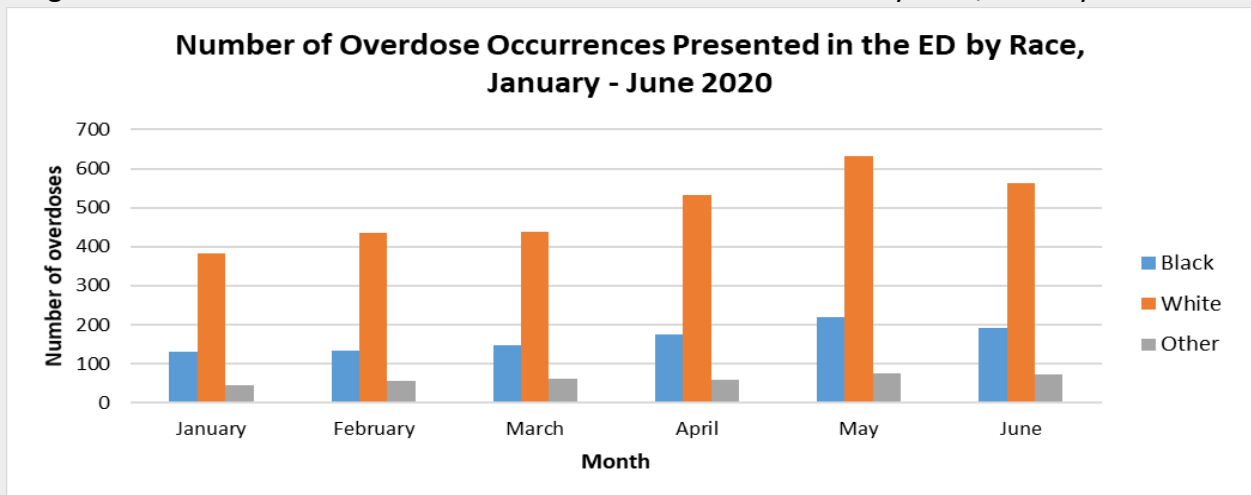
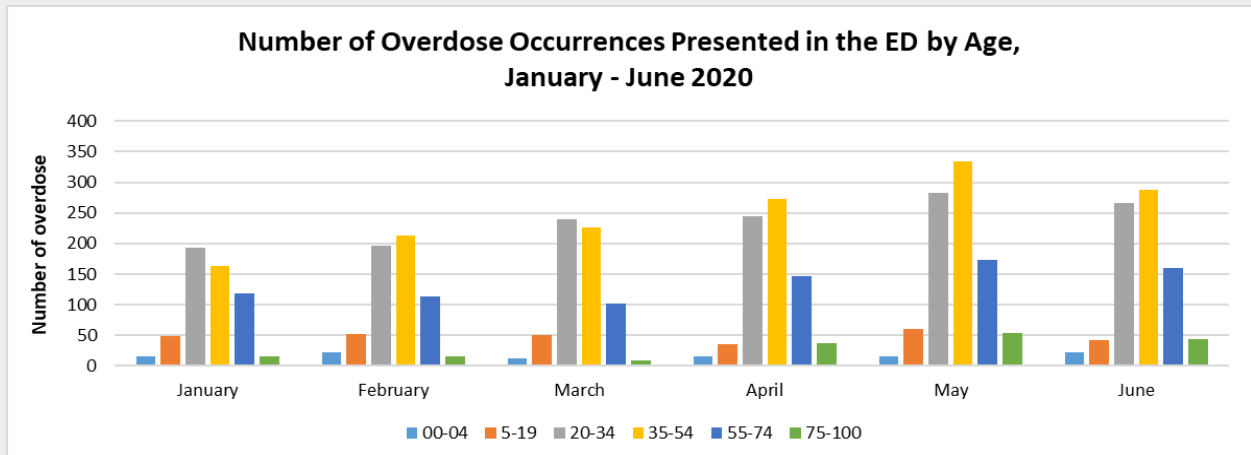


Figure 40: Number of Overdose Occurrences Presented in the ED by Age, January-June 2020



ARREST DATA – NORTHEAST REGION

The following table includes the most recent obtainable arrest data from January through November 2018 by substance for the top four counties with the most drug related arrests in Northeast Florida.

Table 14: Drug Arrest January to November 2018

| County | Fentanyl | Heroin | Methadone | Rx | Morphine | Totals |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------|-----|----------|--------|
| Clay | 63 | 256 | 15 | 154 | 22 | 510 |
| Duval | 86 | 511 | 52 | 517 | 63 | 1229 |
| Marion | 86 | 362 | 20 | 174 | 15 | 657 |
| St Johns | 11 | 127 | 8 | 78 | 17 | 241 |

The maps included below provide an overview of *incidents*, any time a law enforcement officer is called to a scene from January to November 2019. This information was pulled to see if the areas overlap the same ones for arrests and overdoses.

- Duval continues to see a higher number of arrests for opioid related arrests, specifically Heroin and prescription drugs
- Drug arrests for Heroin and prescription drugs were 41.5% and 42.1%, respectively.
- April had the most drug arrests in Duval county for Heroin and prescription drugs.

Figure 42: Law Enforcement Incidents October-November 2019

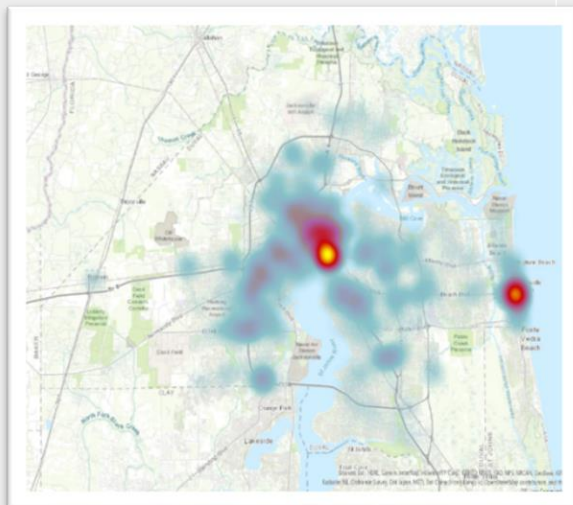


Figure 41: Drug Arrests Trends 1998-2019

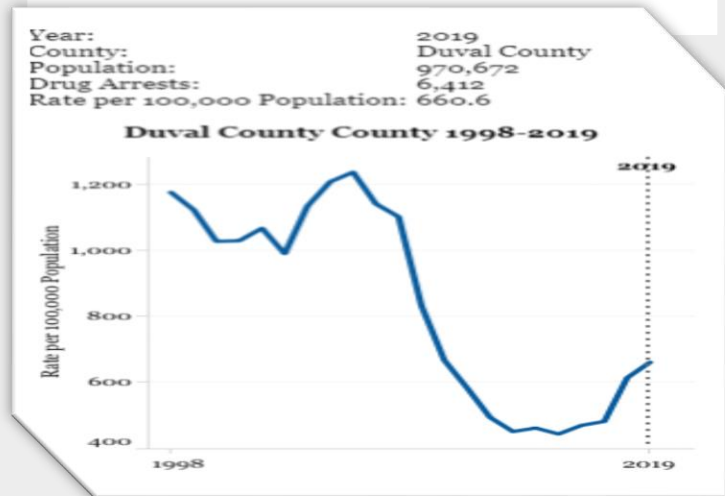
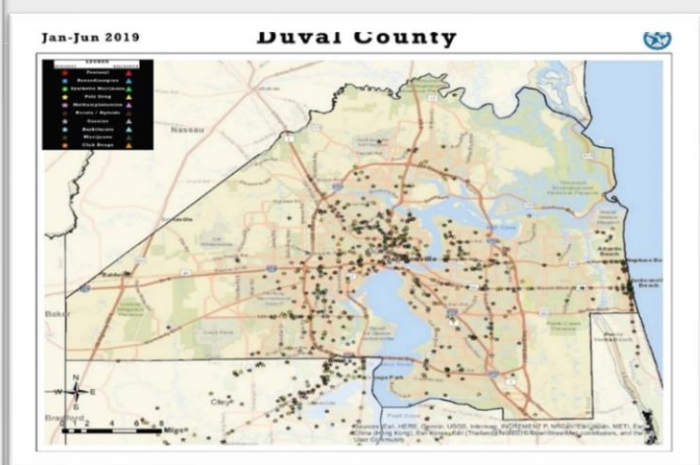


Figure 43: Law Enforcement Incidents January-June 2019



TREATMENT DATA – NORTHEAST REGION

The following information has been compiled from data collected by LSF from its funded providers. This information includes the number of high utilizers (3 or more admissions) as well as overall treatment services.

Table 15: High Utilizers (LSF Funded Services)

| | FY1617 | | FY1718 | | FY1819 Jan - Jun | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Duval | 240 | 105 | 251 | 76 | 164 | 41 |

*High Utilizers: those with 3 or more admissions to acute care or 16 or more days of acute care within 180 days

Table 16: Treatment Provided FY 16/17 – 19/20 (LSF Funded Services)

| | TxT: Primary Substance | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| | Alcohol | Opioid | Marjuana | Cocaine |
| FY16/17 | 773 | 888 | 895 | 462 |
| FY17/18 | 674 | 973 | 741 | 340 |
| FY18/19 (Q1&2) | 338 | 355 | 372 | 212 |
| FY19/20 | 1223 | 892 | 1047 | 185 |

Treatment Options

There are several treatment options available for individuals addicted to Opiate/Opioids.

Treatment options include the identification and retention of eligible individuals and priority populations along with initiatives to engage hospitalized individuals, and Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT).

Table 17: Treatment Provided

| Providers Administer Buprenorphine | Syringe Exchange | Substance Abuse Txt | Some MAT | HIV Testing | HCV Screening |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| 324 | 0 | 26 | 11 | 12 | 11 |

Current Services:

- 28 funded providers – Circuit 4 (also, Flagler)
- Treatment: 26
- Prevention: 7

The services provided range from prevention education and resource information to outpatient and intensive treatment.

POISON CONTROL

The following tables provides a summary of number of calls received related to opioid exposure, increasing each year across District 4. The updated data for 2018 will be provided at the next Duval DEN by the partner member.

Table 18: Opioid Exposures as Reported to Poison Control

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 through 3.18 |
|--|------|------|------|-------------------|
| District 4: Clay, Duval, Nassau | 222 | 228 | 260 | 33 |
| District 7: Volusia | 122 | 126 | 95 | 7 |
| District 8: Alachua and Baker | 74 | 65 | 45 | 8 |

All opioid exposures, including street (heroin) and prescription medications (hydrocodone, oxycontin, fentanyl, morphine, among many others) (i.e. accidentally took the wrong dose, intentional misuse, intentional overdose, & suspected suicide).

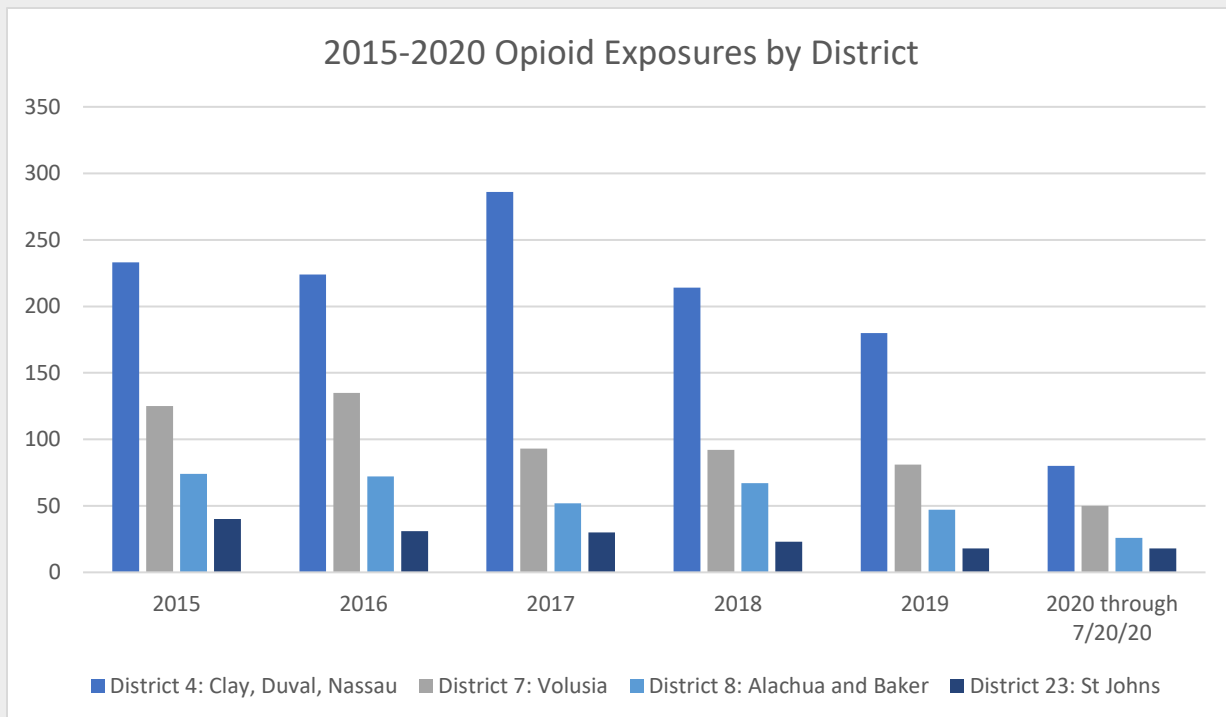
POISON CONTROL

The following call data was provided to us by the Florida/USVI Poison Information Center in Jacksonville. These following data includes all ages and opioid exposures from 2015-2020, including street (heroin) and prescription medication (hydrocodone, oxycontin, fentanyl, morphine, among many others). These may have occurred due to behaviors such as therapeutic error (accidentally taking the wrong dose), unintentional misuse, intentional misuse, intentional abuse, intentional overdose, suspected suicide, as well as unknown.

Table 19: 2015 - Q2 2020 Opioid Exposures by District

| OPIOID EXPOSURES | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 through 7/20/20 |
| District 4: Clay, Duval, Nassau | 233 | 224 | 286 | 214 | 180 | 80 |
| District 7: Volusia | 125 | 135 | 93 | 92 | 81 | 50 |
| District 8: Alachua and Baker | 74 | 72 | 52 | 67 | 47 | 26 |
| District 23: St Johns | 40 | 31 | 30 | 23 | 18 | 18 |

Figure 44: 2015 - Q2 2020 Opioid Exposures by District



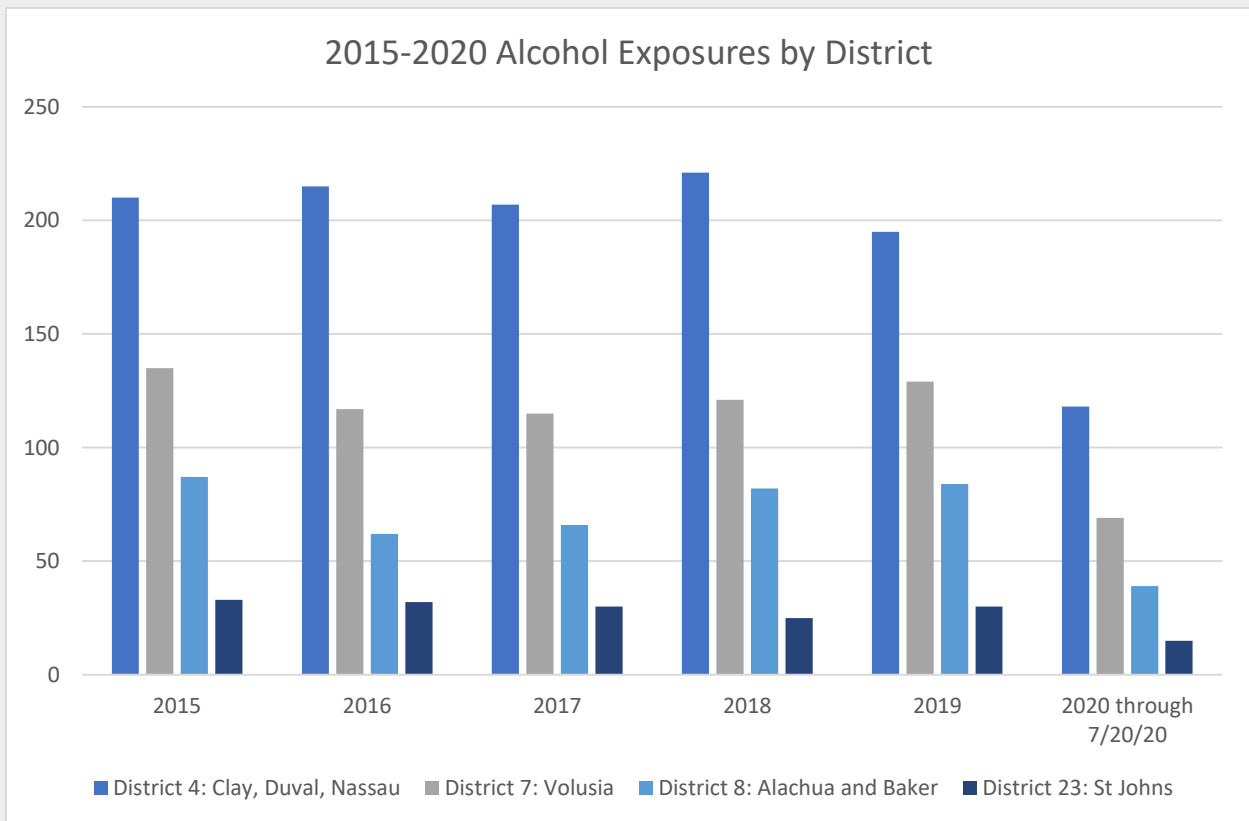
POISON CONTROL

The following data was also provided by the Florida/USVI Poison Information Center calls as they related to alcohol exposures.

Table 20: 2015 - Q2 2020 Alcohol Exposures by District

| ALCOHOL EXPOSURES | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 through 7/20/20 |
| District 4: Clay, Duval, Nassau | 210 | 215 | 207 | 221 | 195 | 118 |
| District 7: Volusia | 135 | 117 | 115 | 121 | 129 | 69 |
| District 8: Alachua and Baker | 87 | 62 | 66 | 82 | 84 | 39 |
| District 23: St Johns | 33 | 32 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 15 |

Figure 45: 2015 - Q2 2020 Alcohol Exposures by District



ZIP CODE LEVEL DATA

The following section provides a brief overview of the high-need zip codes identified by the JFRD and DEN. The information gathered by JFRD can not only provide a better understanding of who is being impacted, but also where. The opportunity to view data at the zip code level has provided a better understanding of the number of indicators ranking high across the same areas. Based on multiple figures presented here, 32210 has been identified as a high need zip code, seeing more responses to overdoses than other areas of Jacksonville.

Figure 46: JFRD Responses to Opioid-Related Overdoses by Zip Code 2019

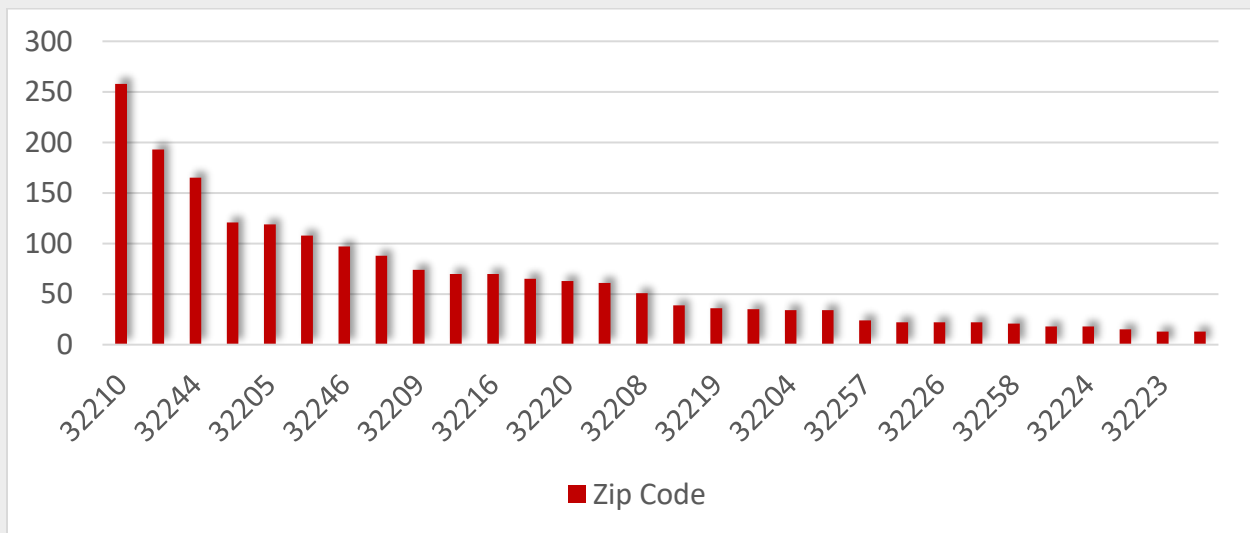
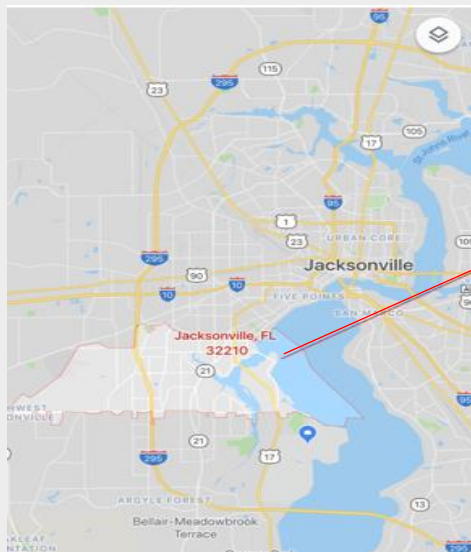


Table 21: Duval Treatment by Zip Code FY 18/19



| Zip Code | Received Substance Abuse Treatment | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| 32206 | 121 | 128 | 249 |
| 32207 | 74 | 59 | 133 |
| 32209 | 98 | 122 | 220 |
| 32210 | 126 | 166 | 292 |
| 32211 | 65 | 60 | 125 |
| 32218 | 99 | 100 | 199 |
| 32225 | 55 | 51 | 106 |
| 32244 | 66 | 92 | 158 |
| 32246 | 53 | 47 | 100 |
| 32254 | 43 | 51 | 94 |
| All Other Zip Codes | 772 | 772 | 1544 |
| Total Duval | 1572 | 1648 | 3220 |

32210 Data Highlights:

- 37% of all Baker Acts (BA) are from high-need communities (HNC) with 32210 alone accounting for 11% of all BA in Duval
- 39% of all overdoses are from HNC (2018), with 32210 alone at 14%
- 32210 also had the highest number of combined treatments between males and females.

ZIP CODE LEVEL DATA

Table 22: September 2019-January 2020 Opioid Related Overdoses and NARCAN Kits Distributed by Zip Code

| Zip Code | Share of Opioid-Related Overdoses in 2019, compared to all Jacksonville Zip Codes | Share of NARCAN Kits Distributed (Sept. 2019 - Jan. 2020) | Reported Zip Code of Residence by Individuals Receiving NARCAN Kits (Sept. 2019 - Jan. 2020) |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 32210 | 13% | 34% | 7% |
| 32218 | 10% | 0% | 5% |
| 32244 | 8% | 0% | 4% |
| 32205 | 6% | 0% | 4% |
| 32211 | 6% | 9% | 2% |
| 32254 | 5% | 0% | 0% |
| All Six High Need Zip Codes | 48% | 43% | 22% |
| All Other Zip Codes | 52% | 57% | 78% |

In identifying the priority areas and hotspots, Duval DEN members noted the need to better understand similarities as well as difference seen across including size, income, and demographics. Table 23 below provides the most recent obtainable summary snapshot of demographics by zip code in Duval County.

Table 23: Duval Demographic Information by Zip Code FY 18/19

| ZIP CODE DEMOGRAPHICS | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| ZIP CODE | LAND AREA (SQ MI) | POPULATION SIZE | WHITE POPULATION | BLACK POPULATION | HISPANIC POPULATION | ASIAN POPULATION | OTHER POPULATION | MALE POPULATION | FEMALE POPULATION | AVG. INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD |
| 32206 | 6.165 | 19,721 | 3,201 | 14,363 | 431 | 133 | 161 | \$8,500 | \$9,169 | \$25,757 |
| 32207 | 11.529 | 35,782 | 23,830 | 7,068 | 3,347 | 1,734 | 1,222 | 16,363 | 16,943 | \$45,214 |
| 32209 | 9.335 | 37,097 | 685 | 33,561 | 366 | 64 | 130 | 15,211 | 19,094 | \$23,890 |
| 32210 | 20.147 | 68,024 | 35,378 | 20,435 | 4,631 | 2,491 | 2,065 | 28,112 | 30,968 | \$43,177 |
| 32211 | 8.237 | 33,054 | 18,061 | 11,079 | 3,059 | 904 | 1,093 | 14,754 | 157,347 | \$38,025 |
| 32218 | 96.671 | 67,409 | 25,341 | 26,446 | 2,540 | 1,291 | 961 | 25,483 | 27,990 | \$51,447 |
| 32225 | 26.415 | 61,632 | 37,993 | 9,848 | 4,301 | 4,550 | 1,427 | 25,655 | 26,830 | \$69,233 |
| 32244 | 23.578 | 65,472 | 32,150 | 20,460 | 6,059 | 3,874 | 2,326 | 27,230 | 30,139 | \$49,871 |
| 32246 | 18.948 | 58,808 | 33,443 | 8,773 | 6,346 | 5,486 | 2,599 | 24,161 | 24,628 | \$53,720 |
| 32254 | 12.385 | 15,812 | 5,054 | 8,312 | 514 | 124 | 225 | 6,580 | 6,990 | \$29,226 |

ZIP CODE LEVEL DATA

Table 24 below provides a breakdown by zip code to identify the individual's reported primary substance. The highest percent of individuals receiving treatment for opioid misuse is the same zip code as identified through the response to overdose by JFRD as well as the most drug-related arrests, 32210.

Table 24: Duval Treatment by Zip Code FY 18/19

| Opioid | Received Substance Abuse Treatment | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| | Alcohol | Opioid | Marijuana | Cocaine |
| 32206 | 6.5% | 9.4% | 9.5% | 6.3% |
| 32207 | 7.4% | 11.5% | 4.8% | 3.1% |
| 32209 | 8.0% | 4.2% | 13.5% | 7.8% |
| 32210 | 9.5% | 17.4% | 13.9% | 5.0% |
| 32211 | 4.4% | 8.6% | 7.4% | 2.5% |
| 32218 | 6.3% | 14.7% | 7.4% | 2.5% |
| 32225 | 4.0% | 8.2% | 4.8% | 1.9% |
| 32244 | 6.5% | 10.7% | 4.6% | 2.1% |
| 32246 | 5.3% | 7.3% | 5.5% | 1.5% |
| 32254 | 3.2% | 5.7% | 5.3% | 3.8% |

Duval DEN members have also examined these areas to look at pregnant women receiving treatment along with the number of Baker Acts and Marchman Acts for the majority of indicators reviewed. See table 25 below for Duval Treatment by Zip Code in the 18/19 fiscal year.

Table 25: Duval Treatment by Zip Code 18/19

| Zip Code | Pregnant Women: TxT | | Behavioral Health (FY1718) | | Behavioral Health (FY1819Q12) | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | FY1718 | FY1819 (Q1&2) | Baker Acts | Marchman Act | Baker Acts | Marchman Act |
| 32206 | 9 | 2 | 46 | 5 | 18 | 1 |
| 32207 | 5 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| 32209 | 7 | 3 | 103 | 4 | 41 | 3 |
| 32210 | 22 | 12 | 113 | 8 | 56 | 4 |
| 32211 | 9 | 3 | 44 | 5 | 18 | 1 |
| 32218 | 13 | 5 | 95 | 7 | 30 | 3 |
| 32225 | 5 | 3 | 42 | 3 | 14 | 1 |
| 32244 | 7 | 3 | 94 | 11 | 47 | 3 |
| 32246 | 2 | 0 | 53 | 6 | 31 | 1 |
| 32254 | 6 | 3 | 54 | 3 | 19 | 1 |
| All Other Zip Codes | 72 | 45 | 506 | 61 | 233 | 25 |
| Total Duval | 157 | 80 | 1171 | 116 | 515 | 44 |

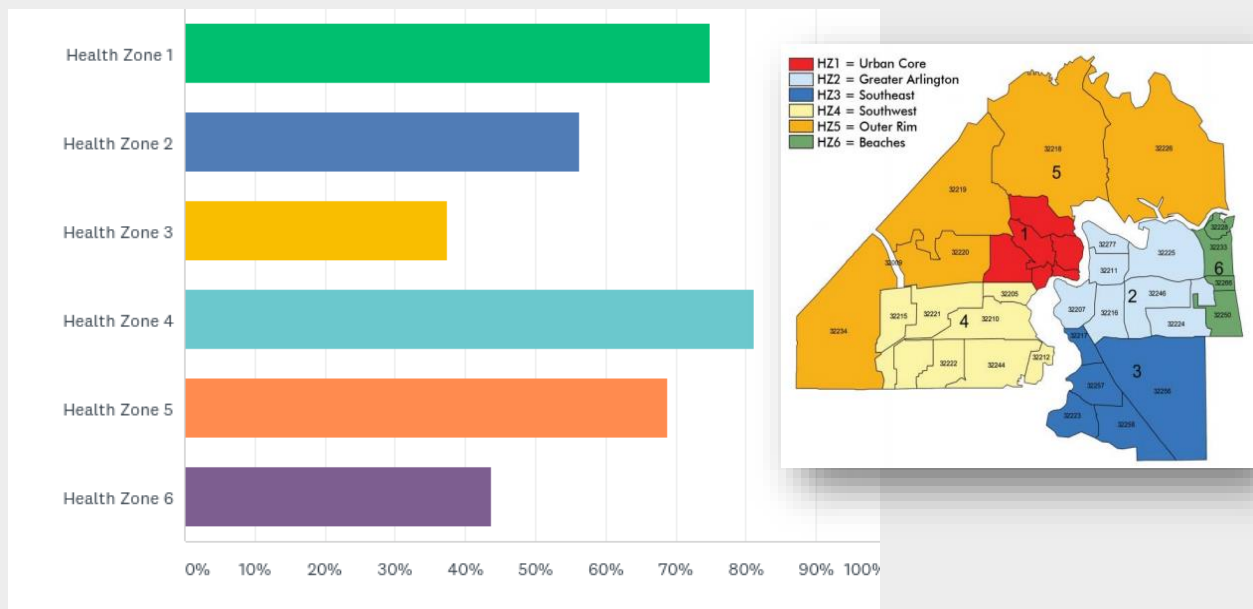
ZIP CODE LEVEL DATA

The following table and figures highlight opioid-related overdose calls and need by zip code. Data in Figure 43 was collected in a survey completed by our DEN subcommittee, the Innovative Project Stakeholder (IPSG) Group, on what our stakeholders felt were the highest need areas in Duval.

Table 26: Number of Opioid-Related Overdose Calls (Q1-Q2 2019 & 2020 by Health Zone)

| Health Zone | Area | Zip Codes | 2019 | 2020 | % Change |
|-------------|------------|---|------|------|----------|
| 1 | Urban Core | 32202, 32204, 32206, 32208, 32209, 32254 | 163 | 238 | +46 |
| 2 | Arlington | 32207, 32211, 32216, 32224, 32225, 32246, 32277 | 240 | 338 | +41 |
| 3 | Southeast | 32217, 32223, 32256, 32257, 32258 | 82 | 126 | +54 |
| 4 | Southwest | 32205, 32210, 32212, 32215, 32221, 32222, 32244 | 314 | 383 | +22 |
| 5 | Outer Rim | 32009, 32218, 32219, 32220, 32226, 32234 | 142 | 217 | +53 |
| 6 | Beaches | 32228, 32233, 32250, 32266 | 27 | 28 | +4 |

Figure 47: IPSG DEN-Subcommittee Responses on where they believe the highest need is in Duval County



ZIP CODE LEVEL DATA

Table 27: JFRD Responses to Opioid-Related Overdoses by Hospital Destination 2019

| | Count | Percentage |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------|
| BAPTIST - BEACHES | 50 | 2.54% |
| BAPTIST - MAIN | 32 | 1.63% |
| BAPTIST - NORTH | 87 | 4.42% |
| BAPTIST - OAKLEAF | 1 | 0.05% |
| BAPTIST - PEDIATRIC | 4 | 0.20% |
| BAPTIST - SOUTH | 42 | 2.13% |
| BAPTIST - TOWN CENTER | 24 | 1.22% |
| ED FRASER | 4 | 0.20% |
| MAYO CLINIC HOSPITAL | 30 | 1.52% |
| MEMORIAL - ATLANTIC | 77 | 3.91% |
| <i>MEMORIAL - MAIN</i> | 315 | 16.00% |
| MEMORIAL - MANDARIN | 20 | 1.02% |
| NORMANDY PARK | 186 | 9.45% |
| ORANGE PARK MEDICAL CENTER | 89 | 4.52% |
| <i>PARK WEST</i> | 338 | 17.17% |
| SVMC - CLAY | 7 | 0.36% |
| SVMC - RIVERSIDE | 166 | 8.43% |
| SVMC - SOUTHSIDE | 116 | 5.89% |
| <i>UF - MAIN</i> | 232 | 11.78% |
| UF - NORTH | 149 | 7.57% |
| Grand Total | 1969 | 100.00% |

LOCAL PHARMACY DATA

The Section below provides a listing of the Pharmacies within Duval County.

Table 28: List of Duval County Pharmacies

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Walgreens (38 stores) | Winn Dixie (25 stores) | Publix (24 stores) |
| CVS (25 stores) | Baptist (7 stores) | Walmart (13 stores) |
| Target (8 stores) | Kmart (2 stores) | Sams (3 stores) |
| Costco | Duval Pharmacy (2 stores) | AHF |
| Owens | Seton (2 stores) | Baygreen |
| Caremax | Lane Ave | Premier |
| Carepoint Partners | Roberts' South Bank | All Peoples Pharm |
| Jax Pharm (2 stores) | Panama Pharm | Rite-Mart Pharm |
| dBeaches Pharm | Blanding Health Mart Pharm (2 stores) | Carters Ortega Pharm |
| Dennis Pharm | Lake Pharm | Park and King Pharm |
| Prime Pharm | Ricker Pharm | Arlington Pharm |
| Preston Pharm | Town & Country Pharm | Hallidays & Koivistos Pharm |
| Med Match | Medimix Specialty | The Apothecary at Memorial |
| Quality Specialty Pharm of Jax | Marietta Pharm | Wellhealth Rx Pharm |
| Mayo Pharm | Smart Pharm (2 stores) | Choice Pharm |
| Choice Pharm | Monument Pharm | All Well Pharm |
| Medsmart Pharm | Osteons Pharm | Pathstone Health |
| Coastal Rx Pharm | FLA Specialty Pharm | Guardian Pharm of Jax |
| Ossis Apothecary | Pharmerica | Hospice Northeast Pharm |
| Rxpert Comm Pharm | Welcome Pharm Co | Durbin Pharm |
| River Garden Hebrew Home | Cure Pharm | Family Care Partnerts Pt Pharm |
| Pharmacy Plue, Inc | North Beaches Pharm | Advance Rx & Compounding Pharm |

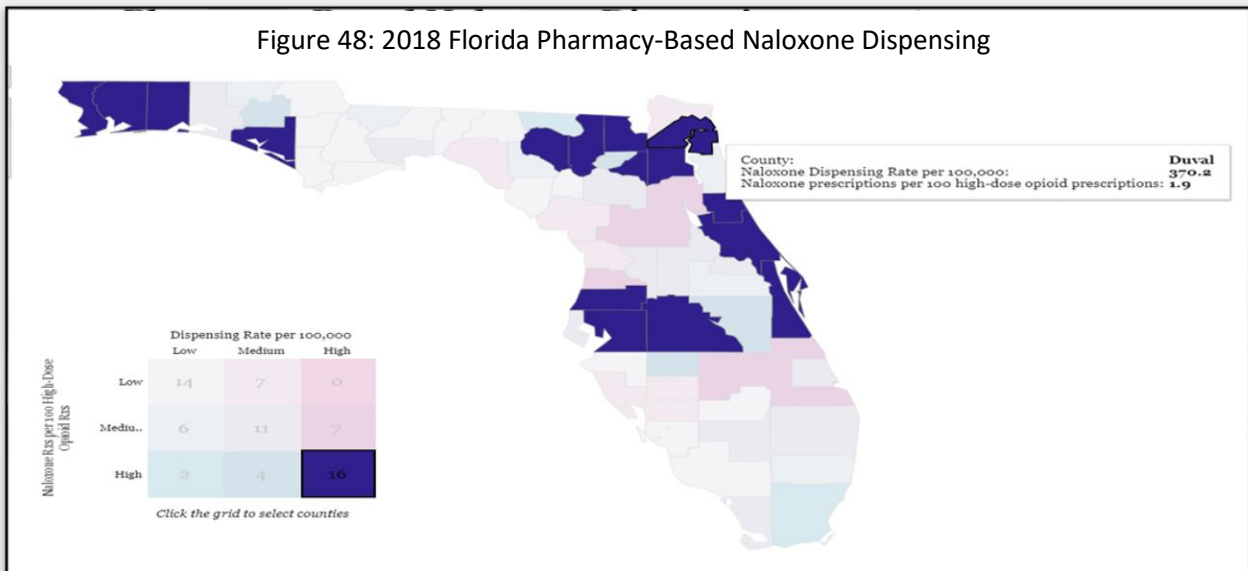
LOCAL PHARMACY DATA

Based on the data provided by JFRD, the DEN focused on the highest hit zip codes for overdoses (32210) to review community access to Narcan through pharmacies. While each pharmacy stated that they have access to Narcan if a patient requested it. The price varied across each pharmacy from \$71 to over \$200. Figure 44 highlights the naloxone-dispensing rate in Duval county compared to the state.

Table 29: Pharmacies Prescription Dropbox Availability in 32210

| | Available Dropbox |
|--|--------------------------|
| CVS Pharmacy #1114 4475 San Juan Ave, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9043890314 | Yes |
| CVS Pharmacy #727 5407 Blanding Blvd, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9047728884 | No |
| Weise Prescription Pharmacy 4343 Colonial Ave, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9043881564 | No |
| Carters Ortega Pharmacy 2923 Corinthian Ave, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9043896601 | No |
| Publix Pharmacy #631 4495 Roosevelt Blvd, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9043881303 | Only can recycle bottles |
| Walgreens Pharmacy #4736 7546 103 rd St, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9047773050 | No |
| Walgreens Pharmacy #3382 3604 Blanding Blvd, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9047788821 | No |
| Walmart Pharmacy #1090 6767 103 rd St, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9047720066 | No |
| Prime Pharmacy 7685 103 rd Street, Suite 4, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9048137634 | No |
| Ricker Pharmacy 7628 103 rd St, Unit 5, Jacksonville, FL 32210; 9049003500 | No |

Figure 48: 2018 Florida Pharmacy-Based Naloxone Dispensing



NEXT STEPS

Narcan Distribution

During the 2019-2020 fiscal year, Drug Free Duval provided 33 Signs of Opioid Overdose and Narcan Administration trainings for a total of 854 attendees with 860 Narcan Kits distributed. The addition of the Safe Neighborhoods Project through the Jacksonville Fire Rescue Department (JFRD) has provided the community the opportunity to expand the reach of education, awareness, and resource distribution.

DEN partners will continue work to provide recommendations to target Narcan distribution, especially with the overdose increases taking place during the pandemic. Innovation is going to be key as community events and face-to-face options are reduced or not able to take place.

Education

DEN partners want to continue to support efforts by DFD to educate and train community members and key stakeholders. It was also recommended to increase training to include a focus on pharmacies and Narcan, the laws around them, and the understanding it is not a quick fix drug.

As a result of the data gathering process, several needs and gaps have been identified needing immediate attention. As a result, two subcommittees have been formed to address the problems identified as a call to action to determine concrete next steps.

DEN Subcommittees:

- **Innovative Project Stakeholder Group**
 - **Chair: Susan Pitman – Drug Free Duval**

This subcommittee has worked to gather additional data from stakeholders across the community to get a better understanding on the local needs, gaps, and barriers. This information was used to build a local Logic Model, the road map to guide the prevention efforts for the community. Additional, through the support of the Duval Department of Health and their Overdose to Action grant, projects to address the noted gaps and needs will be funded to provide critical prevention services across the community.

- **Sober Living and Recovery Support**
 - **Co-Chairs: Northeast Florida Sober Living Alliance**
 - **Angela Luna: City Houses**
 - **Gloria DeVall: Home Away From Home**

This subcommittee is working to address issues related to recovery supports including sober living options, recovery resources and supports, and current employment challenges. This is especially critical now with the rising barriers and challenges being faced during the pandemic.

APPENDIX A: Data Sources

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 survey is completed by the Florida Department of Children and Families. Data was last released in 2016. Location online:

<http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/samh/publications/fysas/>

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/>

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>

Florida Charts- The County Health Profile answers the questions, "How healthy are our residents?" and "What does the health status of our community look like?" The results of the report provide your community with an understanding of the community's health status and ensure that the community's priorities consider specific health status issues, such as high diabetes death rates or low immunization rates. Location online:

<http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/Qaspecial.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>

US Census Data- Quick, easy access to facts about people, business, and geography. Quick facts are available on the city, county, and state level. Location online: <http://www.census.gov/>

Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA) – health care data through the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis Location online: <http://ahca.myflorida.com/>

Florida drug-related outcome surveillance and tracking system (FROST) - A diverse multidisciplinary group of health outcomes researchers, epidemiologists, forensic toxicologist, pharmacists, physicians, data analysts and demographers, whose goal is to advance the scientific knowledge necessary to promote population health and combat the misuse, abuse and diversion of prescription drugs in Florida. Location online:

<https://frost.med.ufl.edu/>

Opioids & Health Indicators Database – data system with access to state and county level information related to opioid related deaths and poisoning, HIV indicators, and treatment service information. Location online:

<https://opioid.amfar.org/FL>

2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) - The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a self-administered, school-based, confidential, and anonymous survey that is part of a national effort by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to focus the nation on behaviors among youth related to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity. <http://duval.floridahealth.gov/files/documents/2019-yrbs-report.pdf>

APPENDIX B: Duval DEN Roster

| Last Name | First Name | Title | Organization | Email (please make changes as needed) |
|-------------|------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Arnister | Carolyn | Program Manager/Overdose Data to Action | Florida Department of Health in Duval County | Carolyn.Arnister@flhealth.gov |
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| Taylor | Rex | | Lakeview Health - Stepping Stone for Recovery | |
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