

Alcohol Use and Abuse in Miami-Dade County, Florida

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ABSTRACT

Reports on the epidemiology of illicit substances (including the non-medical use of prescription drugs) in Miami-Dade County have been prepared for the past 30 years, however this is the first report summarizing the consumption and consequences of alcohol use locally. Alcohol has the highest prevalence of use and abuse of any substance in Miami-Dade County and throughout the nation. Adult, White males are most frequently reported in alcohol-related consequences. This report summarizes findings from a review of Miami-Dade County alcohol-related records including responses from 3 surveys, medical examiner data on alcohol-related deaths, hospital emergency department reports, statewide alcohol addiction treatment admissions, Driving Under the Influence (DUI) arrests, and liquor law violations.

Report Highlights

- The rate of current alcohol use among Miami-Dade County's underage population is lower than the rates for the nation, the State of Florida, and neighboring counties. Yet there are an estimated 71,000 current underage alcohol drinkers aged 12 to 20 years of age in the County. More than half of them or 40,200 local underage drinkers have engaged in binge alcohol use (5 or more drinks in a row) in the past month.
- More Miami-Dade County girls (35.6 percent) in grades 6-12 have consumed alcohol in the past month than boys (29.4 percent).
- Twenty-nine percent of Miami-Dade high school students report having had their first alcohol drink before the age of 13 making them 5 times more likely to develop an alcohol dependency problem later in life than someone who first drank at age 21.
- Miami-Dade young adults aged 18-25 years report the highest rates of binge drinking (31.5 percent) compared to youth (6.6 percent) or adults over age 25 (19.5 percent).
- Half of Miami-Dade County's young adults and adults are current users of alcohol.
- Among those coming to Miami-Dade County emergency rooms for an alcohol-related problem in 2006, 26 percent were seeking detox.
- Most deaths and emergency department reports related to alcohol in Miami-Dade County are among middle-aged adults 35 to 54 years of age.
- A federal survey reports that 120,892 Miami-Dade residents (or 6 percent of the population aged 12 and above) were in need of, but did not receiving treatment for alcohol abuse or dependency in the past year.

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Special Populations

Youth (under 18 years of age)

A summary of the data on alcohol use and abuse consequences impacting those below the age of 18 is provided in the table below.

	Youth # (%)	All Ages #
Alcohol		
Deaths 1-17 years	3	312
ED cases <18	79 (3 %)	2,727
High School 30-day current use 2005 CDC survey	40.8 %	
High School 30-day current use 2001 CDC survey	39.9 %	
Middle School 30-day current use 2004 FL Y Survey	21 %	
Middle School 30-day current use 2000 FL Y Survey	20.8 %	
FL Alcohol Primary Treatment Admits	794 (4%)	18,298

Young Adults (18 to 24 years)

A summary of the data on alcohol use and abuse consequences impacting those between 18 and 24 years of age are presented in the table below.

	Young Adult # (%)	All Ages #
Alcohol		
Deaths 18-20 years	15 (5 %)	312
Deaths 21-24 years	24 (8 %)	312
ED cases 18-24	433 (16 %)	2,727
FL Alcohol Primary Treat Admits 18-25	2408(13 %)	18,298
30-day current use Aged 18 –25 years NSDUH	52.8 %	45.7 %

Adults (25 – 54 years)

A summary of the data on alcohol use and abuse consequences impacting those between 25 and 54 years of age are presented in the table below. Rates for primary alcohol addiction treatment clients statewide are for those aged 26 to 55 years.

	Adults # (%)	All Ages #
Alcohol		
Deaths 25-54 years	171(55 %)	312
ED cases 25-54 yrs.	2,055 (75 %)	2,727
FL Alcohol Primary Treatment Admits 26-55 years	13,816 (76 %)	18,298
30-day current use Age 25 years and over NSDUH	48.7 %	45.7 %

Mature Adults (55 years plus)

The table below summarizes the report’s data on those 55 years of age and older involved in Miami-Dade alcohol-related deaths and emergency department patients. Rates for alcohol addiction treatment clients are for those over the age of 55 years.

	Mature Adults # (%)	All Ages #
Alcohol		
Deaths 55 +	99 (32 %)	312
ED cases 55+	123(4.5 %)	2,727
FL Alcohol Primary Treatment Admits	1261(7 %)	18,298

Area Description

Located in the extreme southern portion of the Florida peninsula, Miami-Dade County has a population of nearly 2.6 million; 56 percent are Hispanic, 21 percent are Black non-Hispanic, 21 percent are White non-Hispanic, and 2 percent are Asian/Pacific Islander. Miami is Dade County's largest city, with 360,000 residents. More than 100,000 immigrants arrive in Florida each year; one-half establish residency in Miami-Dade County.

Data Sources

This report describes current alcohol trends in Miami-Dade County, using the data sources summarized below:

- **Survey data** on the prevalence of alcohol use among the general population aged 12 and above in Miami-Dade County are provided by the Sub-State Substance Abuse Estimates from the 2002-2004 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health conducted by the Office of Applied Studies (OAS), SAMHSA.
- **Survey data** on the prevalence of substance use by high school students nationally, across the State of Florida, and Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach Counties are from the 1995-2005 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).
- **Survey data** on the prevalence of substance use by middle and high school students in Florida are from the 2000-2006 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Surveys conducted by the State's Department of Children and Families.
- Alcohol-related mortality raw data were provided by the Florida Medical Examiners Commission for 2005.
- **Emergency Department (ED) data** were derived for Miami-Dade County from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) from the Office of Applied Studies (OAS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The unweighted Miami-Dade ED data for 2006 are from the DAWN *Live!* restricted-access online query system administered by the OAS of SAMHSA are only the number of actual reports from a sample of local facilities. The 2006 DAWN *Live!* data will be used by the OAS to provide estimates of the number of 2006 drug-related ED reports for the entire County in the future. Eligible hospitals in the Miami-Dade County Division totaled 21; hospitals in the DAWN sample numbered 19, with the number of EDs in the sample also totaling 19. (Some hospitals have more than one emergency department.) During 2006, 9 EDs reported data each month. The completeness of data reported by participating EDs varied by month. Exhibits in this paper for 2006 Miami-Dade County data reflect cases that were received by DAWN as of May 30, 2007. Based on the 2006 DAWN *Live!* reviews, cases may be corrected or deleted in the future. Therefore, the 2006 data presented in this paper are subject to change. Data derived from DAWN *Live!* represent alcohol and drug reports from ED visits. Substances reported exceed the number of ED visits, since a patient may report use of multiple drugs (up to six drugs and alcohol). The DAWN *Live!* data are unweighted and, thus, are not estimates for the reporting area. DAWN *Live!* data cannot be compared to DAWN data from 2002 and before, nor can preliminary data

be used for comparison with future data. Only weighted DAWN data released by SAMHSA can be used for trend analysis. A full description of the DAWN system can be found on the DAWN Web site <<http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov>>.

- **Alcohol treatment data** for 2005 include the entire state of Florida and are from the SAMHSA's Treatment Episode Data Sets (TEDS). TEDS data report the number of treatment admissions by primary substance of abuse and do not include secondary or tertiary mentions. Miami-Dade County treatment data will be available from the South Florida Provider Coalition beginning in the Fall of 2007.
- Alcohol-related crime data is provided by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Reports county-level arrest data from 2001 through 2006.

ALCOHOL ABUSE PATTERNS AND TRENDS

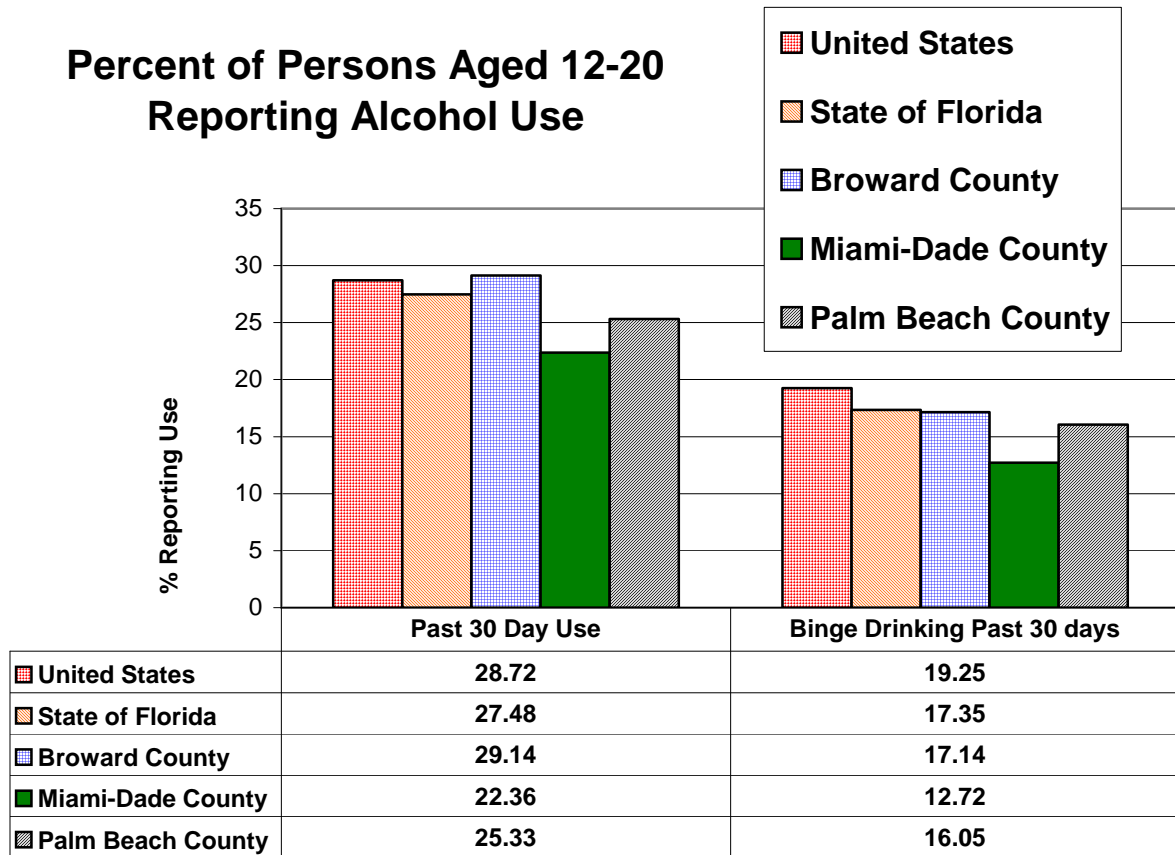
Prevalence

Prevalence of alcohol use and abuse is the measure of what proportion (or percentage) of a selected population consumes and what proportion experiences or causes negative consequences. Prevalence is most frequently measured by surveys. Prevalence of alcohol use in Miami-Dade County is tracked by three surveys among youth.

Underage Alcohol Use (Ages 12-20 Years)

In 2006, sub-state data on alcohol use for those aged 12 to 20 years were released for the first time from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). These sub-state data provide local results for 350 areas in the United States including Miami-Dade County. The findings were prepared by combining 3 years of NSDUH results (2002-2004) to provide adequate samples representative of the local areas. Exhibit 1 compares the alcohol rates among those ages 12-20 years for the nation, the State of Florida, and Miami-Dade County, as well as neighboring Broward and Palm Beach Counties. The questions address prevalence rates of (1) current alcohol use defined as any use within the past 30 days before taking the survey and (2) current binge alcohol use defined as having 5 or more drinks on a single occasion during the same time period. The Miami-Dade rates of past month use and binge drinking were lowest of all the areas shown and of all 16 Department of Children and Families Districts in Florida. However, Miami-Dade has the largest population of any county in Florida and thus even with the lowest rate ranks among the highest number of underage drinkers with an estimated 70,600 who used alcohol in the past month and 40,160 binge drinkers consuming 5 or more drinks in a row at least once in the past 30 days.

Exhibit 1



Source: SAMHSA- National Surveys on Drug Use and Health 2000-2004 Sub-State Data

High School Students

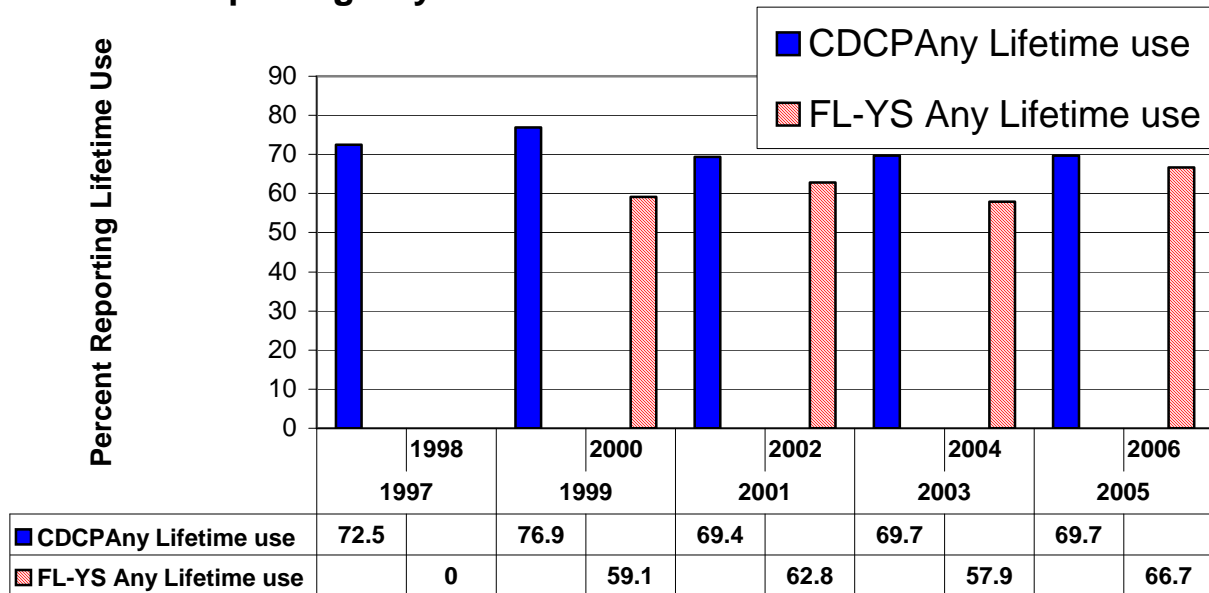
Youth alcohol prevalence rates are derived for high school students (grades 9-12) from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC&P) national Youth Behavior Risk Survey (YRBS). It is over-sampled in 18 metropolitan areas, including Miami-Dade County, to provide local prevalence rates for these communities. The survey has been conducted in odd-number years since 1993. The most current local results are from 2005. The 2007 results are expected in June 2008.

The Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYS) has been conducted annually since 2000 for middle and high school students across the State of Florida. In even-numbered years, the survey has been over-sampled to provide prevalence rates for the counties of Florida. The most current state-level and Miami-Dade County information is from 2006.

Exhibits 2-4 compare the findings of the two surveys of alcohol use among **Miami-Dade County High School Students**. CDCP is the Youth Risk Behavior Survey and FL-YS is the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey.

Exhibit 2

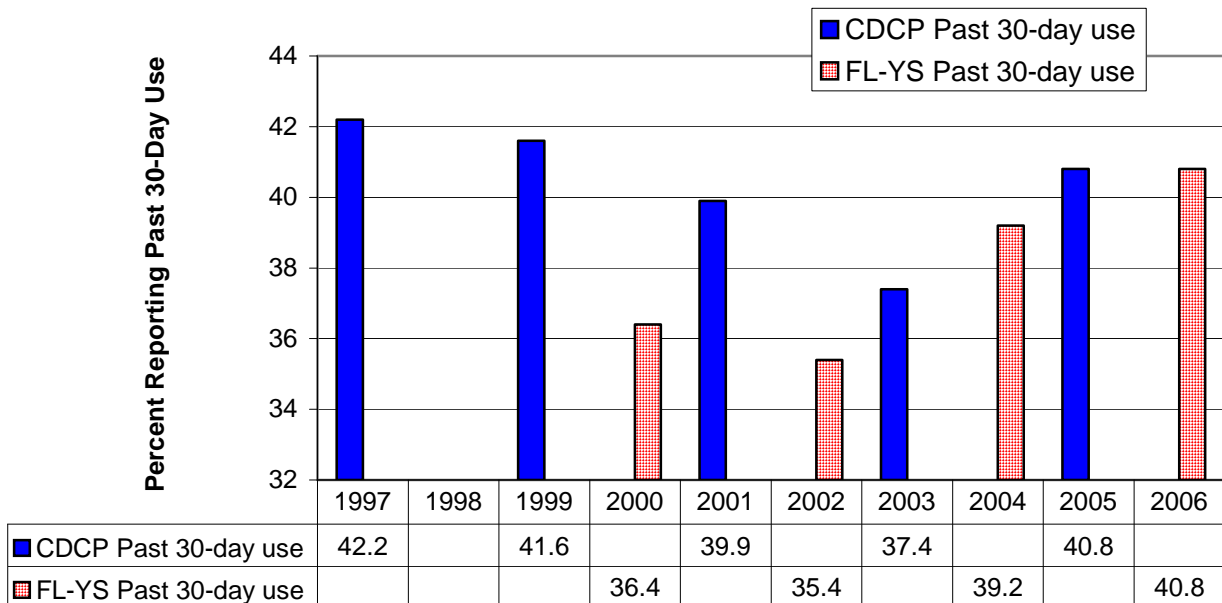
Percent of Miami-Dade High School Students Reporting Any Lifetime Use of Alcohol



Sources: Center for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1993-2005 and Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2000 to 2006

Exhibit 3

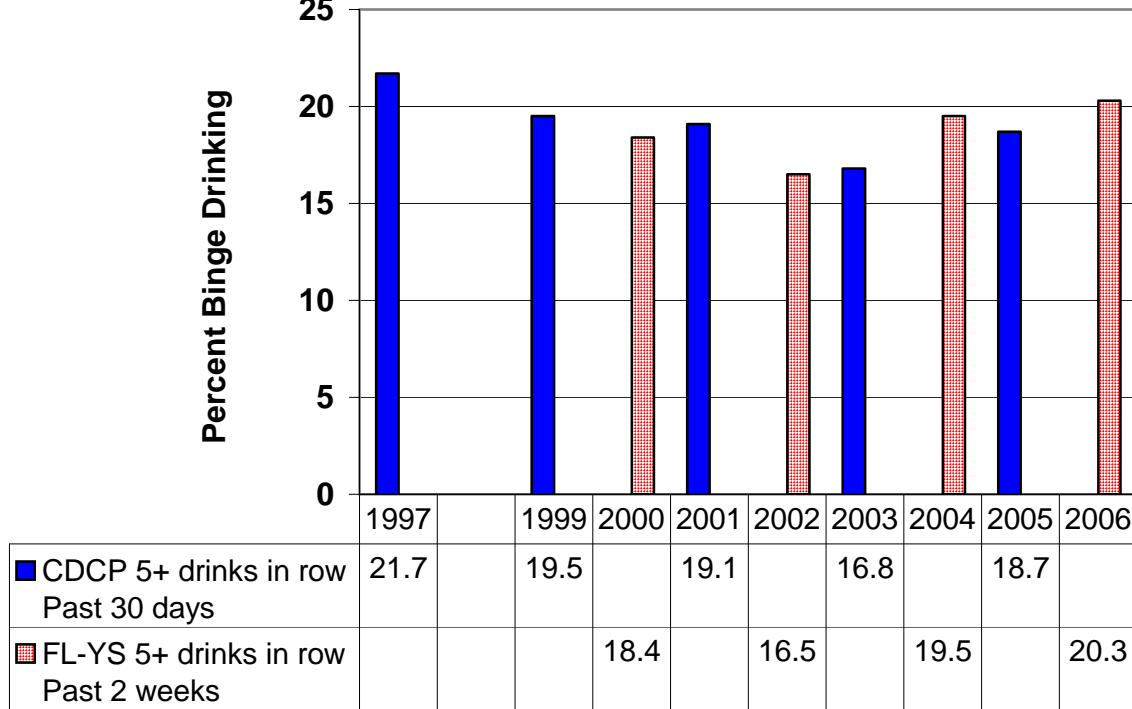
Percent of Miami-Dade High School Students Reporting Any Past 30-Day Use of Alcohol



Sources: Center for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1993-2005 and Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2000 to 2006

Exhibit 4

Percent of Miami-Dade High School Students Reporting Binge Drinking in Past Month



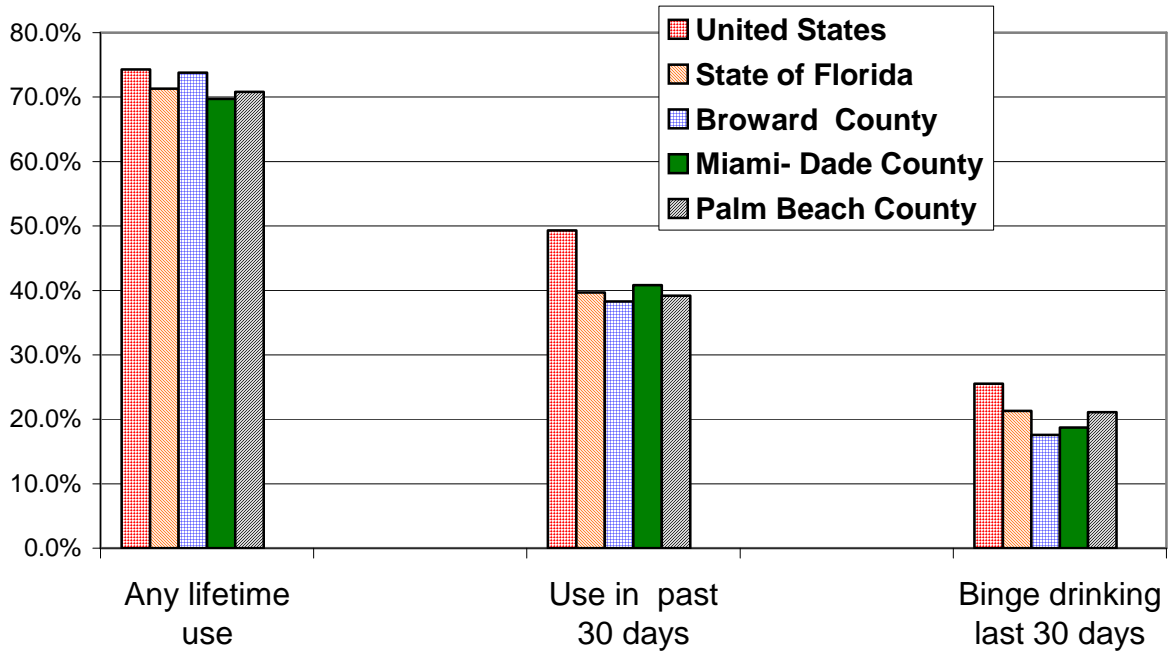
Sources: Center for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1993-2005 and Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2000 to 2006

The three indicators of (1) Lifetime prevalence, (2) Past 30-Day prevalence, and (3) Binge-drinking of 5 or more drinks in a row in the past 30 days are included in both surveys of Miami-Dade high school students. Both surveys validated one another with very similar findings for these three questions between 2000 and 2006. Recent findings may be generalized to indicate that two-thirds (66 percent) of high school students in Miami-Dade County reported at least one lifetime experience of consuming alcohol, and 41 percent report use within the past 30 days of taking the survey, while 20 percent report binge drinking within the past two weeks or over the last 30 days.

Comparison of findings for the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey from Miami-Dade County with neighboring counties, the State of Florida, and national rates are provided in Exhibits 5 and 6. While rates are similar across Florida and in neighboring counties they are below the national levels for lifetime use, current use and recent binge drinking. Miami-Dade high school students reported a higher percent of having had an alcohol drink before the age of 13 years than the national average or in Florida and the neighboring counties. Miami-Dade high school students were more likely to have ridden with a driver who has been drinking than students in Broward or Palm Beach Counties. Trends from 1993 to 2005 for the indicators in Exhibit 6 are shown in Exhibit 7.

Exhibit 5

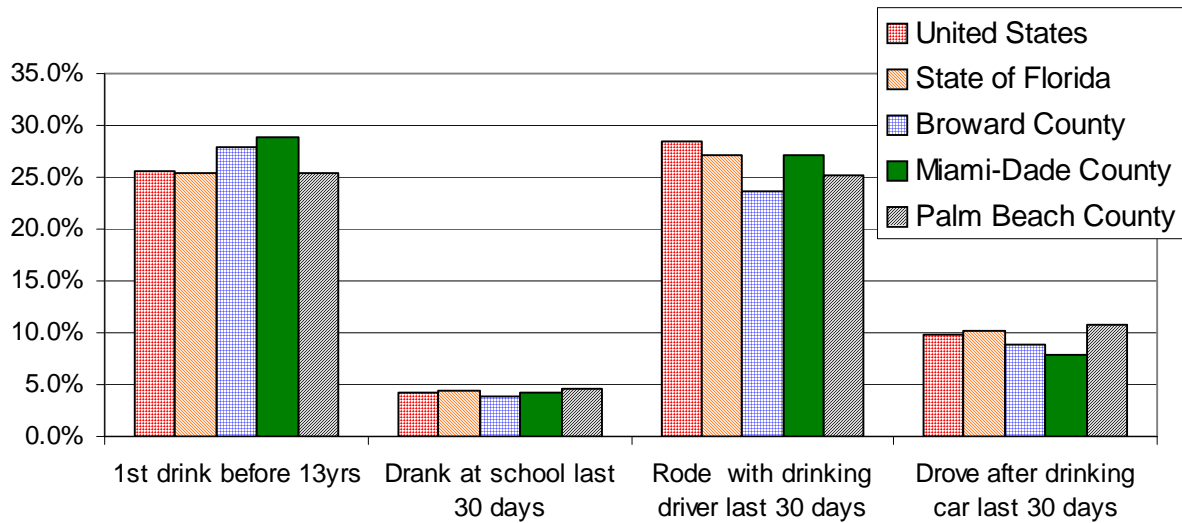
Percent of High School Students Reporting Alcohol Use 2005



Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2005

Exhibit 6

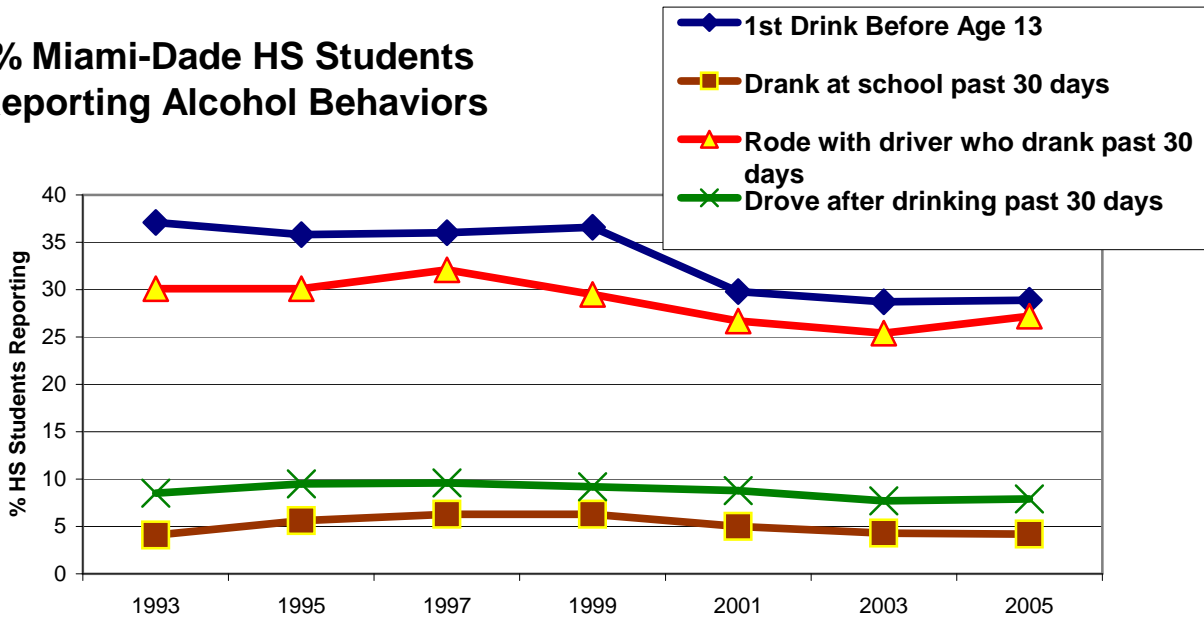
Percent of High School Students Reporting Alcohol Use and Behaviors 2005



Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2005

Exhibit 7

% Miami-Dade HS Students Reporting Alcohol Behaviors

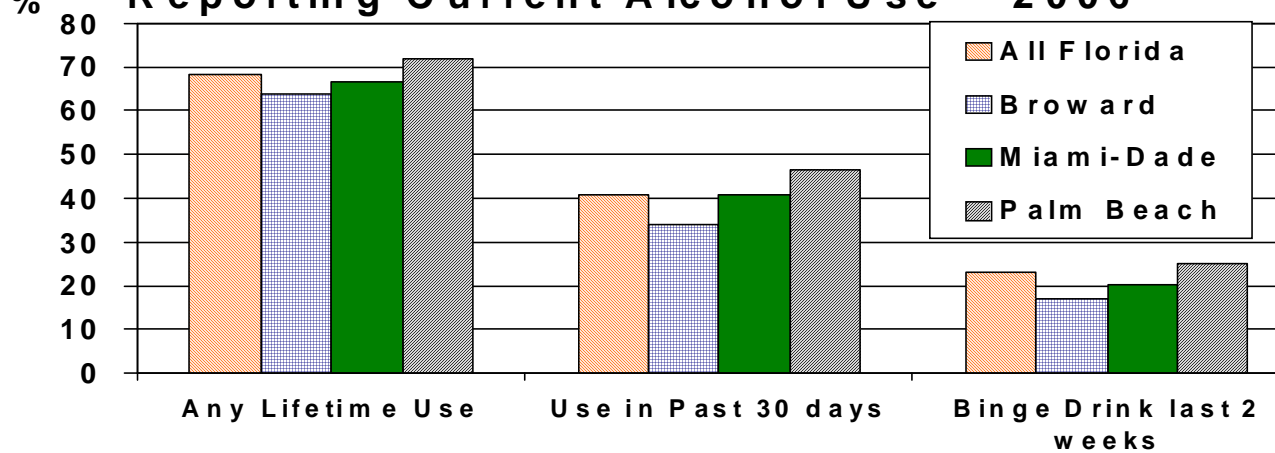


Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1993-2005

A further comparison of regional high school student alcohol use is provided from the 2004 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey in Exhibit 8. Rates are similar across the three counties and State, however Broward County high school students had the lowest rates for each of the three prevalence questions including any lifetime use, any use in the past 30 days, and any binge drinking in the past 2 weeks .

Exhibit 8

Percent of High School Students Reporting Current Alcohol Use - 2006



Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2006

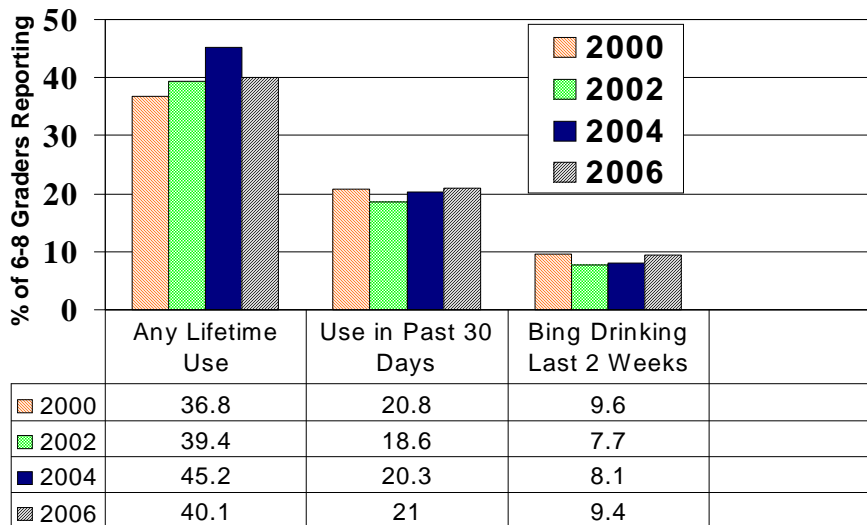
Middle School Students

Prevalence rates of alcohol use for middle school students in Miami-Dade County are available from the 2000 through 2006 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Surveys. Exhibit 9 presents those findings for the three questions on any lifetime use, any use in the past 30 days, and binge drinking in the past 2 weeks. Similar to Miami-Dade high school students, middle school students have reported increases in any lifetime use, current alcohol use, and recent binge drinking since 2002. Rates of binge drinking among Miami-Dade middle school students declined from 9.6 percent in 2000 to 7.7 percent in 2002 but then rose to 8.1 percent in 2004 and to 9.4 percent in 2006.

Exhibit 10 compares rates of alcohol use among Miami-Dade middle school students in 2006 with those for the State of Florida and neighboring counties. Miami-Dade 6th through 8th graders' rate of any lifetime alcohol use at 40.1 percent equals the State of Florida rate. Miami-Dade middle school students reported a higher rate of current past 30-day alcohol use at 21 percent than the rates for the State, Broward and Palm Beach Counties. Miami-Dade's middle school rate of reported binge drinking in the past two weeks at 9.4 percent was above the rates for the entire State and its neighboring Counties.

Exhibit 9

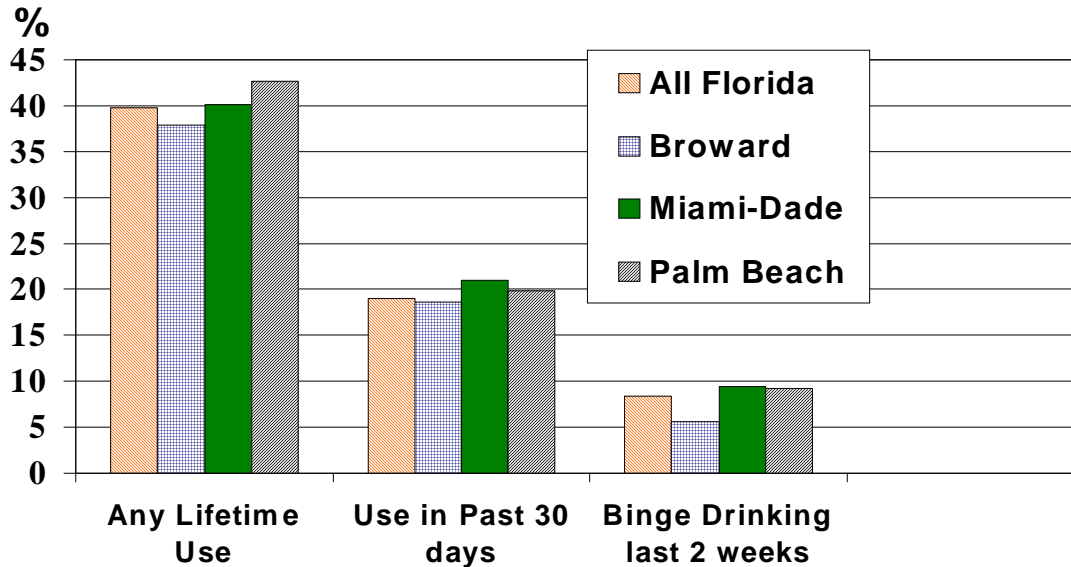
Percent of Miami-Dade Middle School Students Reporting Alcohol Use 2000 - 2006



Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Surveys 2000 - 2006

Exhibit 10

Percent of Middle School Students Reporting Alcohol Use - 2006



Source: Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey 2006

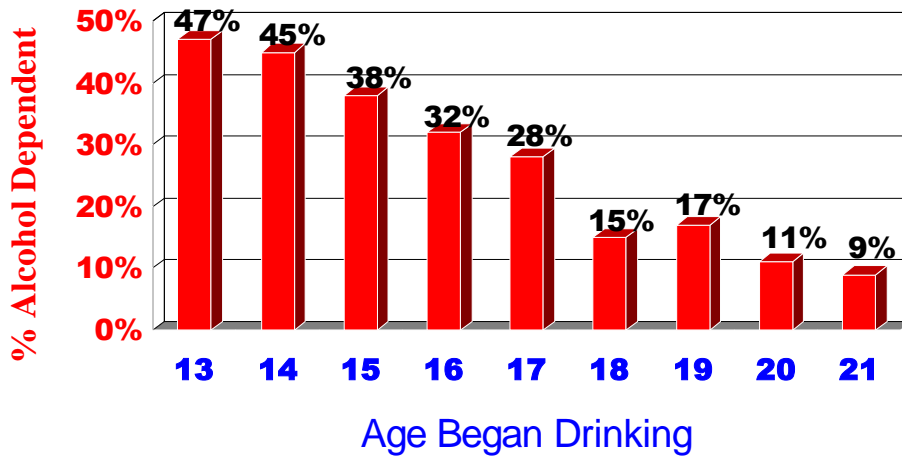
Middle and High School Students and Youth Aged 12-17 Years

The rate of current alcohol use was higher for girls at 35.5 percent than for boys at 29.4 percent among Miami-Dade middle and high school students on the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey in 2006. The percentage of the same students reporting a perceived great risk of harm in having one or more drinks of alcohol every day was 42.8 percent in 2006. The percentage of students reporting that it would be “wrong” or “very wrong” for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly was 64.7 percent in 2006.

The age of first using alcohol at least once a month increased by six months for Miami-Dade middle and high school students, going from 13.8 years in 2000 to 14.3 years in 2006 according to the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey. The 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey revealed that 28.9 percent of Miami-Dade high school students reported having had their first drink of alcohol before the age of 13. These results are of particular concern in light of the findings from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions as shown in Exhibit 11. Among the 43,089 persons surveyed aged 18 and older, 47 percent of those who first drank at the age of 13 experienced an alcohol dependency problem at sometime in their life as compared to 9 percent who had their first drink at age 21.

Exhibit 11

Age of Onset and Alcohol Dependency Aged 18 and Older

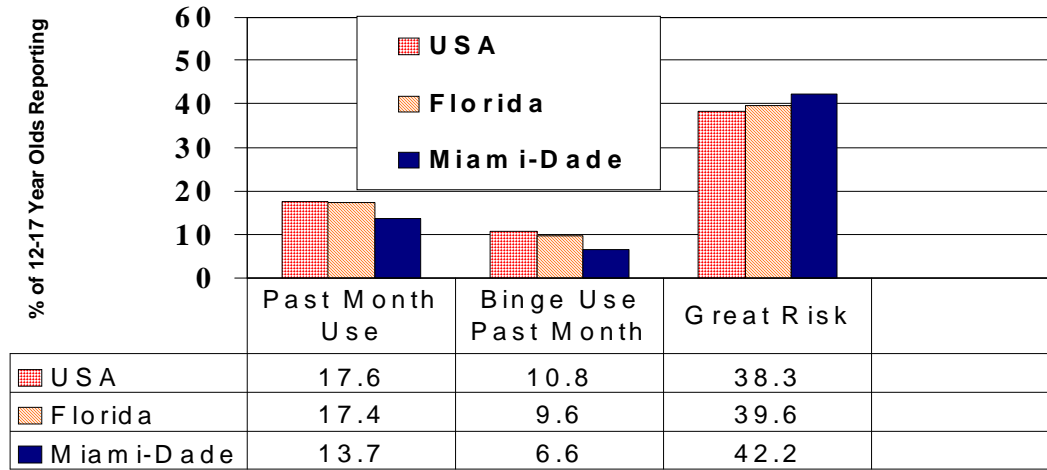


Source: National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions Sample = 43,093

Sub-state data by age cohorts from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) were released in 2007 providing local results for 350 areas in the United States including Miami-Dade County. The findings were prepared by combining 3 years of NSDUH results (2002-2004) to provide adequate samples representative of the local areas. Exhibit 12 compares the rates among youth ages 12-17 years for the nation, the State of Florida, and Miami-Dade County on three survey questions related to alcohol. The questions address prevalence rates of current, past month use of alcohol and binge alcohol use in the past month, as well as the perception of great risk in having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week. The Miami-Dade rates of any past month use and binge drinking were below those for Florida and the nation. The perception of great harm from weekly binge drinking was higher among Miami-Dade youth than those aged 12-17 years in Florida and the nation.

Exhibit 12

**Percent of Youth Aged 12-17 Reporting Alcohol Use
USA, Florida, and Miami-Dade County**



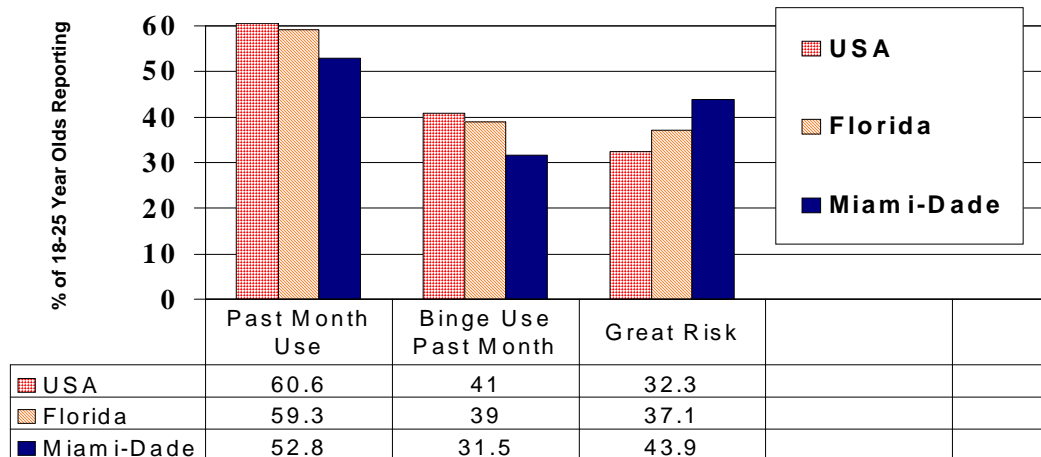
Source: National Surveys on Drug Use and Health 2002-2004 Substate Data

Young Adults Aged 18 to 25 Years

Exhibit 13 reveals significantly higher prevalence rates of any past month use and binge drinking among young adults than youth. Yet Miami-Dade young adults had lower rates of any past month use and of binge drinking than the same age group in Florida and the nation while perceived great harm of weekly binge drinking was higher in Miami-Dade County than the State and nation.

Exhibit 13

Percent of Young Adults Aged 18-25 Reporting Alcohol Use USA, Florida, and Miami-Dade County



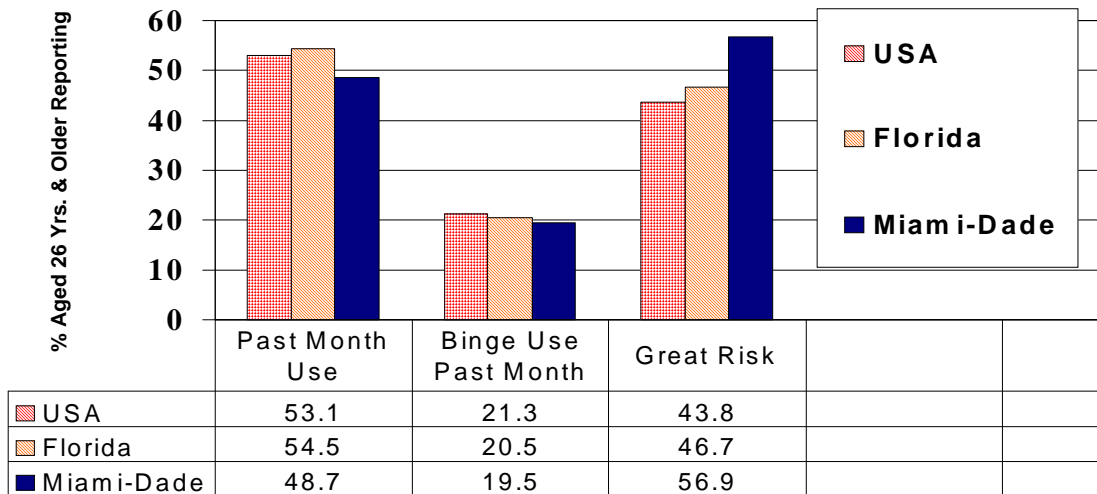
Source: National Surveys on Drug Use and Health 2002-2004 Substate Data

Adults Aged 26 Years and Older

Exhibit 14 reports that Miami-Dade adults aged 26 years and older had a lower rate of current alcohol use than local young adults. Miami-Dade adult use rates were also lower than the national and State of Florida adult rates. Rates of binge drinking were significantly lower for adults than young adults (Exhibit 13) locally, across Florida, and nationally while binge drinking rates were similar among adults across the three areas. The perception of great harm from weekly binge drinking was higher among Miami-Dade County adults than those nationally or in all of Florida.

Exhibit 14

Percent of Adults Aged 26 and Older Reporting Alcohol Use USA, Florida, and Miami-Dade County



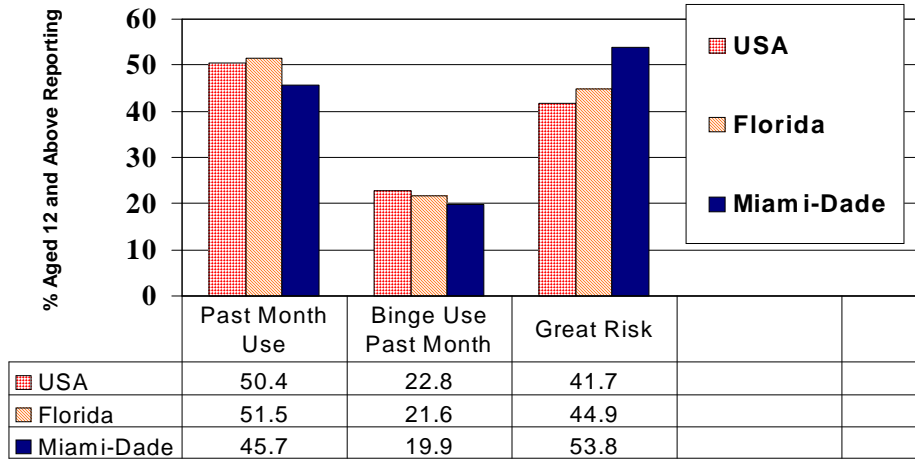
Source: National Surveys on Drug Use and Health 2002-2004 Substate Data

Across the Lifespan

Exhibit 15 combines youth, young adult, and adult alcohol rates from the NSDUH (Exhibits 12, 13, and 14) to provide estimates of alcohol use and perception of harm from weekly binge drinking for the general population. Miami-Dade residents reported lower rates of current alcohol use than those for all of Florida and the nation, and the Miami-Dade rate of binge drinking in the past month was slightly lower than the national or State rates. Likewise, Miami-Dade residents reported a greater perception of harm related to weekly binge alcohol use. While there are variations across the 3 areas, the relative similarity of these data indicates the endemic rather than epidemic nature of alcohol abuse in the United States. Thus, there are not necessarily dramatic differences in the patterns of alcohol use and abuse across communities in the United States.

Exhibit 15

Percent of Population Aged 12 and Above Reporting Alcohol Use USA, Florida, and Miami-Dade County

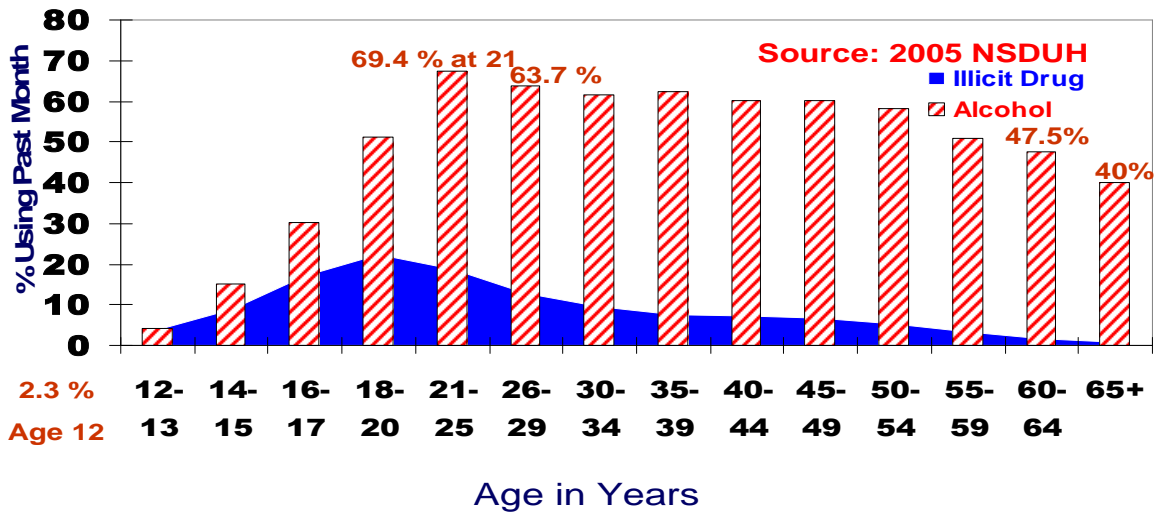


Source: National Surveys on Drug Use and Health 2002-2004 Substate Data

Exhibit 16 reports on current use of alcohol and illicit drugs including the non-medical use of medications across the national population by age groups from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Alcohol use as shown on the striped bars rises from 2.3 percent at age 12 to 69.4 percent at age 21. Unlike illicit drug use that declines steadily after age 20, current alcohol use remains above 50 percent for age groups through 59 years before declining to 40 percent of those aged 65 and older. Thus alcohol use spans across all generations.

Exhibit 16

Past Month Alcohol or Illicit Drug Use by Age 12+



Source: 2005 NSDUH

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2005

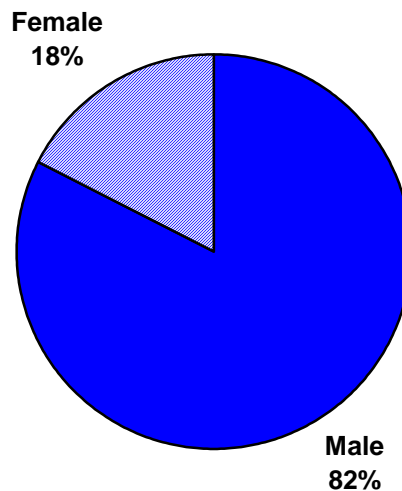
Alcohol-Related Consequences

Deaths

The most current data about local alcohol-related deaths are from 2005 and information about 2006 deaths should be available in the Fall of 2007 from the Miami-Dade Medical Examiner’s Department. There were 312 alcohol-related deaths in Miami-Dade County in 2005. A review of these alcohol deaths is presented in exhibits 17-21. Males accounted for 82 percent of the decedents and 75 percent were White, 23 percent were Black, and only 2 percent were Hispanic. However, Hispanic ethnicity is only identified by the decedents’ names and is believed to be undercounted. Three of the deaths were younger than 18 years, 15 were aged 18-20, 24 were between 21 and 24 years of age, and 52 were between 25 and 34 years. The greatest number of alcohol fatalities occurred among those older than 34 years of age with 59 deaths between 35 and 44 years, 60 decedents aged 45-54, 54 deaths between 55 and 64 years, and 45 cases aged 65 and older. Both the mean and average age of alcohol decedents was 45 years.

Exhibit 17

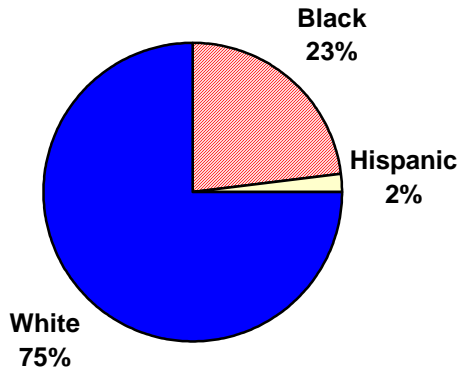
**Miami-Dade Alcohol Deaths 2005
by Gender n=312**



Source: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Raw Data

Exhibit 18

**Miami-Dade Alcohol Deaths 2005
By Race/Ethnicity n=312**

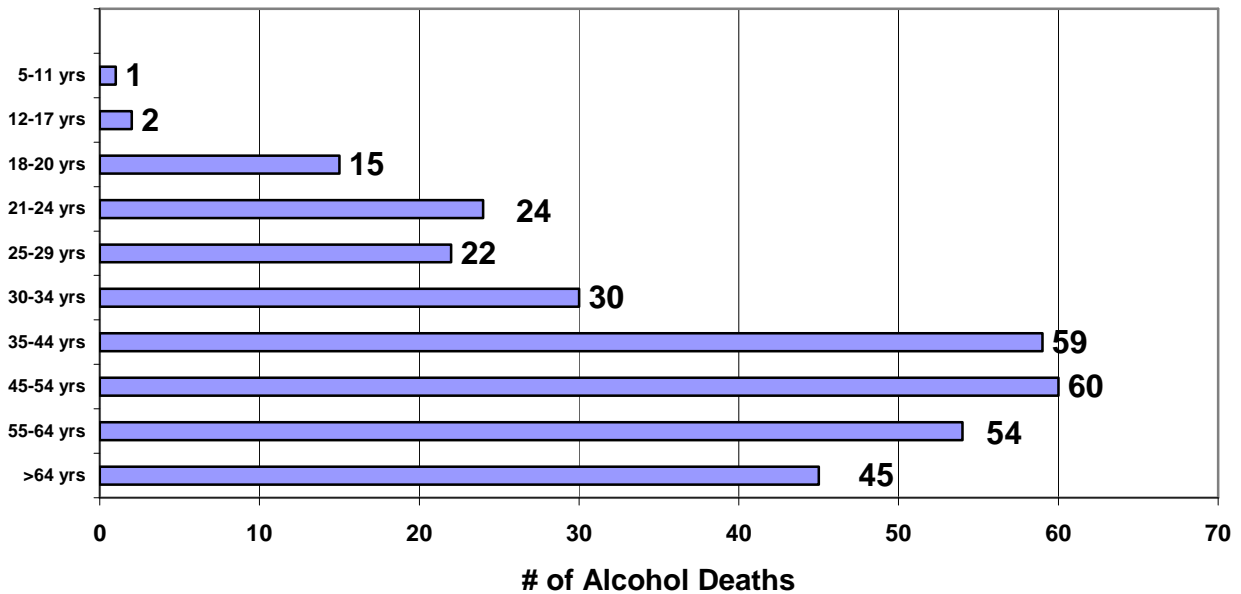


Note: Hispanic ethnicity identified only by name, thus undercounted.

Source: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Raw Data

Exhibit 19

**Miami-Dade County Alcohol Deaths 2005
By Age n=312**

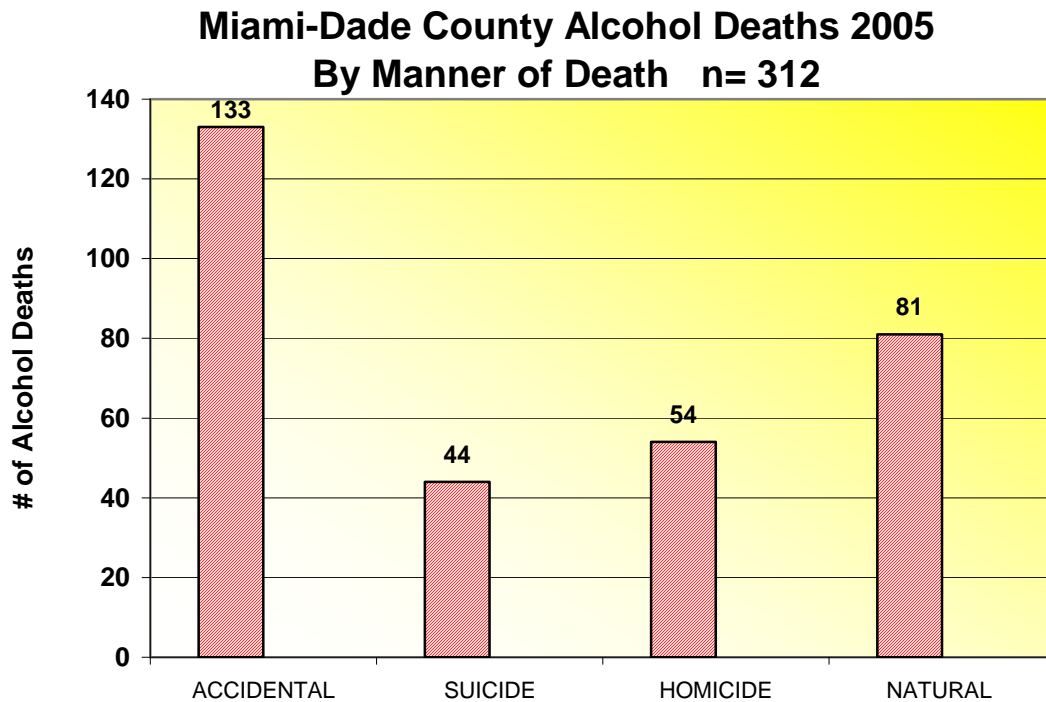


Source: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Raw Data

Exhibit 20 classifies the alcohol deaths in 2005 by manner of death. Accidental death (including traffic fatalities) was the manner for 43 percent of the cases. Natural causes accounted for 26 percent of the alcohol deaths. Suicide was attributed to 14 percent of the alcohol cases. It was also detected in 54 homicide cases accounting for 17 percent of alcohol deaths. Alcohol was considered the cause of death for 13 of the cases and was present at the time of death for the remaining 299 cases.

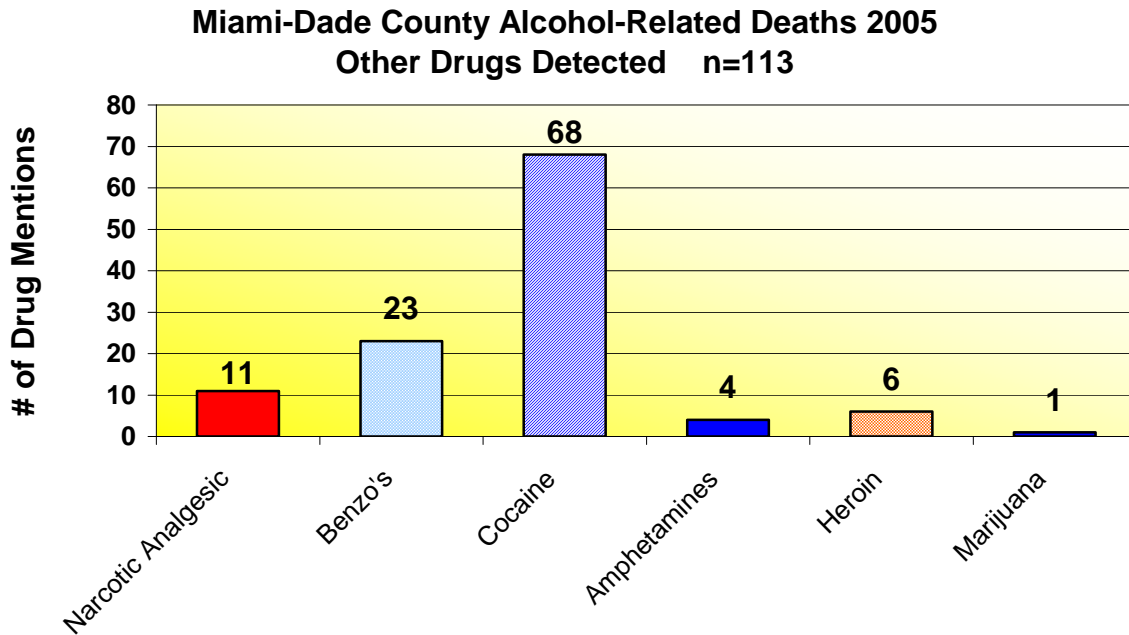
A total of 92 alcohol death cases in 2005 were listed as multiple drug overdoses. Exhibit 21 shows that cocaine was reported in 21.8 percent of the alcohol deaths, benzodiazepines (e.g., *Alprazolam*, *Clonazepam*) were detected in 7.3 percent, narcotic pain medications (e.g., *Methadone*, *Oxycodone*) were reported in 3.5 percent of the alcohol deaths, and heroin was associated with 6 of the alcohol deaths (1.9 percent), while amphetamine-type drugs were found in 4 (including 3 with methamphetamine) or 1.3 percent of the cases.

Exhibit 20



Source: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Raw Data

Exhibit 21

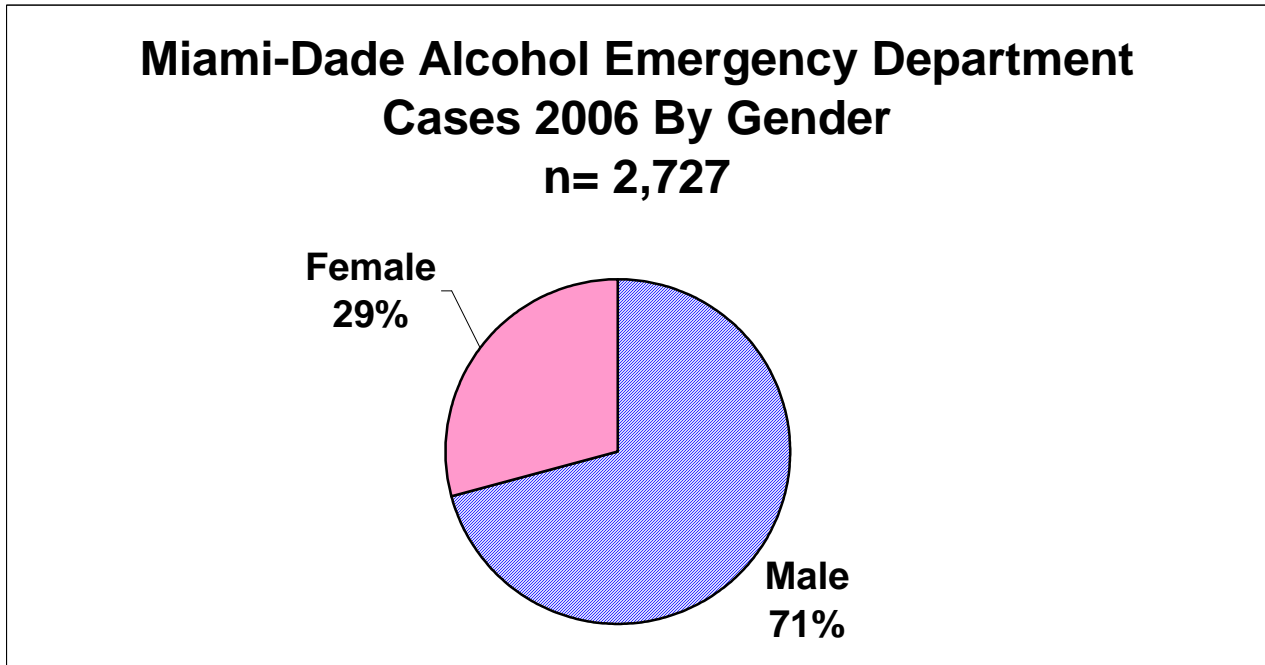


Source: Florida Medical Examiners Commission Raw Data

Medical Emergencies

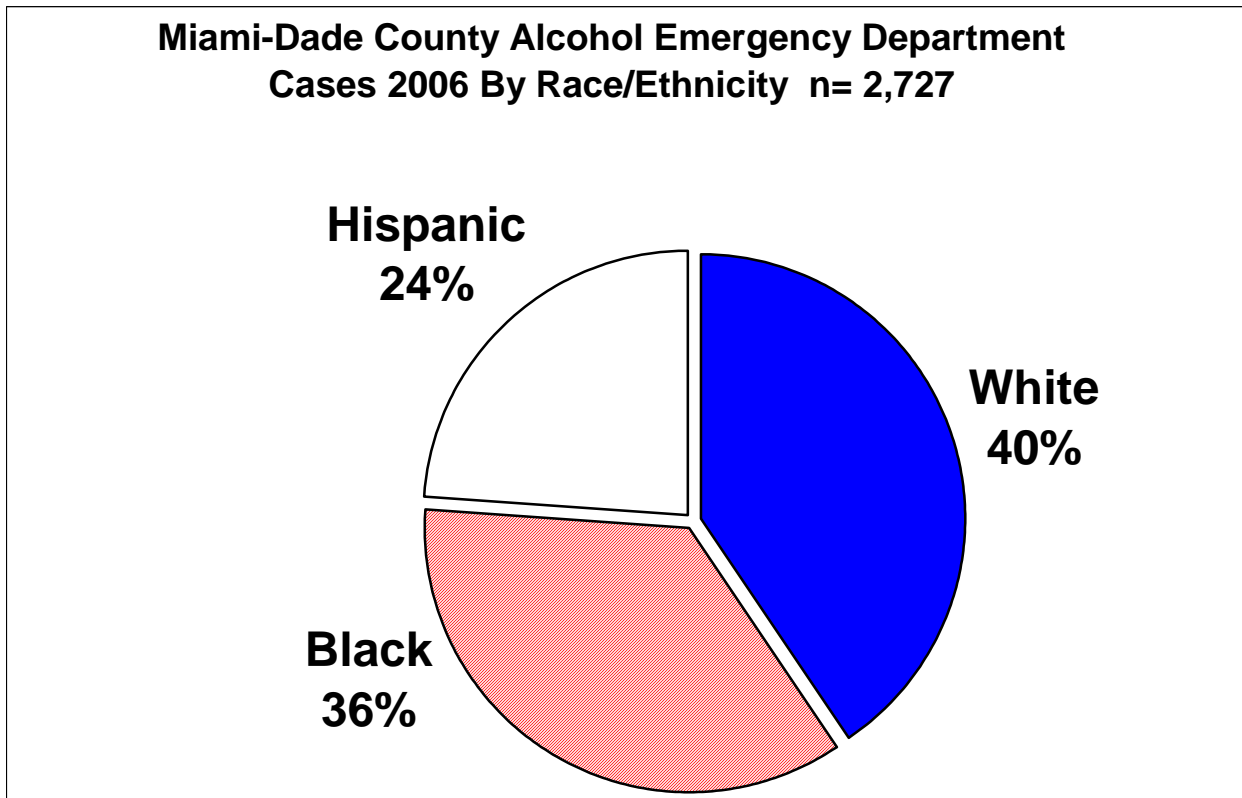
The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) recorded selected information on alcohol-related cases from 9 of 21 Miami-Dade hospital emergency departments in 2006. Thus, the alcohol cases tracked by DAWN are not a total or estimate of all the cases in the County, but do provide a sample of such cases from which a profile of patients and problems may be reviewed. **DAWN tracks alcohol cases for adults only when alcohol is reported in combination with at least one other drug of abuse.** None-the-less, the category of alcohol-in-combination usually ranks slightly above cocaine as the highest number of drug-related hospital emergency department (ED) cases in most communities nationwide. In 2006 Miami-Dade County alcohol-in-combination ED reports from the 9 hospital sample ranked second, with 2,727 cases, to the 5,369 cocaine ED reports. **DAWN also tracks alcohol-only ED cases for anyone under 21 years of age.** Exhibits 22-24 reveal the demographics of the 2,727 patients in the sample of those who came into one of the 9 Miami-Dade emergency rooms in 2006 with an alcohol-related case. Males accounted for 71 percent and Whites for 40 percent, while Blacks represented 36 percent of the alcohol ED cases, and Hispanics accounted for 24 percent. Children and adolescents below the age of 18 accounted for 27 percent of the 297 underage alcohol ED reports, while those aged 18 to 20 years accounted for 73 percent. Another drug in-combination with alcohol was found in 49 percent of the underage alcohol ED reports. Those of legal drinking age, 21 years and older, represented 89 percent of the alcohol-related ED cases, with those aged 35-44 comprising 32 percent of all the alcohol ED cases, the next largest group was those aged 45 to 54 years who accounted for 21 percent.

Exhibit 22



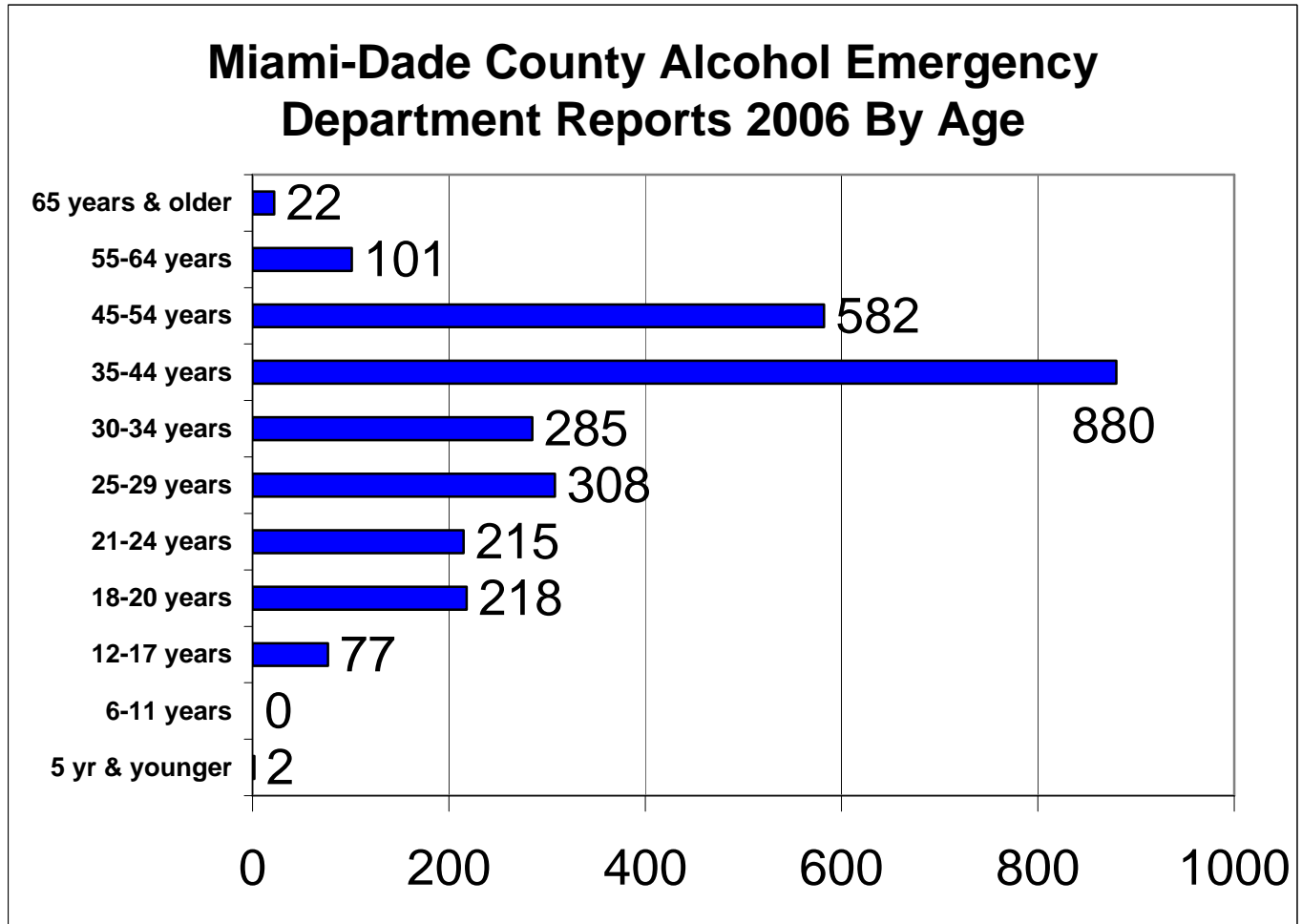
Source: US Dept. HHS, SAMHSA-Office of Applied Studies DAWN Live!

Exhibit 23



Source: US Dept. HHS, SAMHSA-Office of Applied Studies DAWN Live!

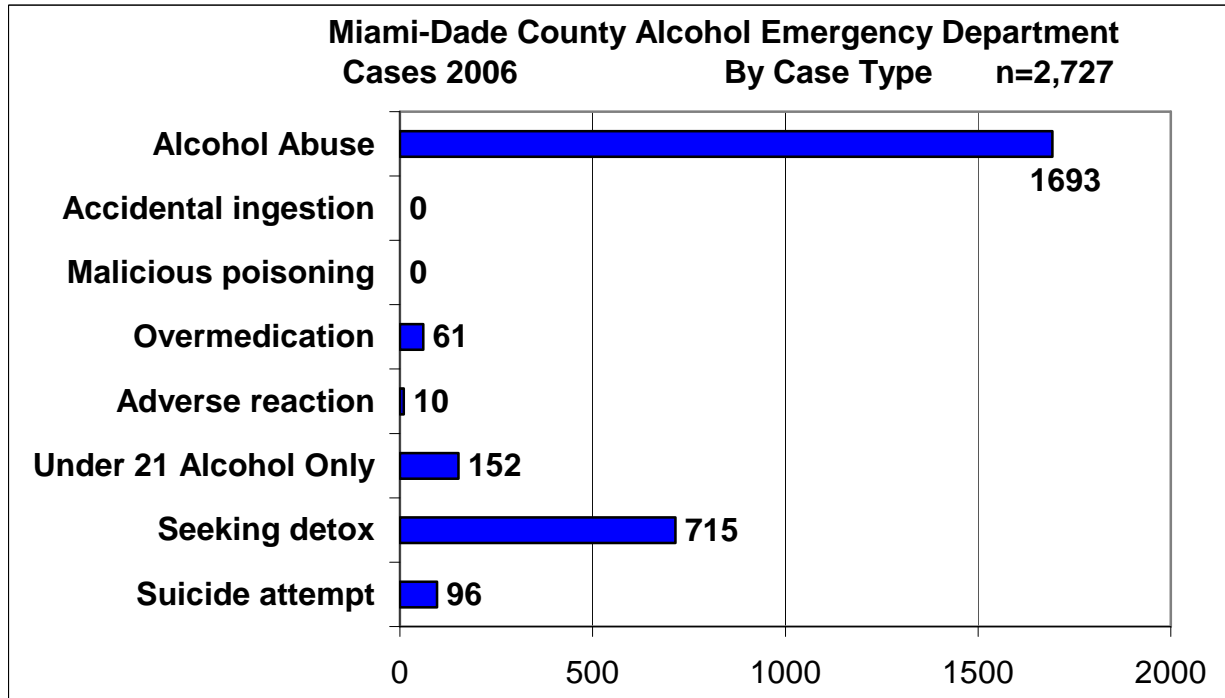
Exhibit 24



Source: US Dept. HHS, SAMHSA-Office of Applied Studies DAWN Live!

Exhibits 25-26 classify the alcohol-related emergency department episodes by type of case and patient disposition. Among the 2,727 cases in 2006, 62 percent were charted as substance abuse cases and an additional 26 percent were listed as seeking detox. Overmedication, often in combination with prescription medication, was listed in 2 percent of the cases; while 6 percent were among those below the age of 21 years involving alcohol only. Suicide was the case type for 4 percent of the alcohol-related cases. Among alcohol-related emergency department patients, 17 percent were referred to detox or treatment, 49 percent were discharged to home, another 27 percent were admitted to detox or treatment, a psychiatric unit, or other inpatient care, and 0.3 percent were releases to the police or jail (Exhibit 25).

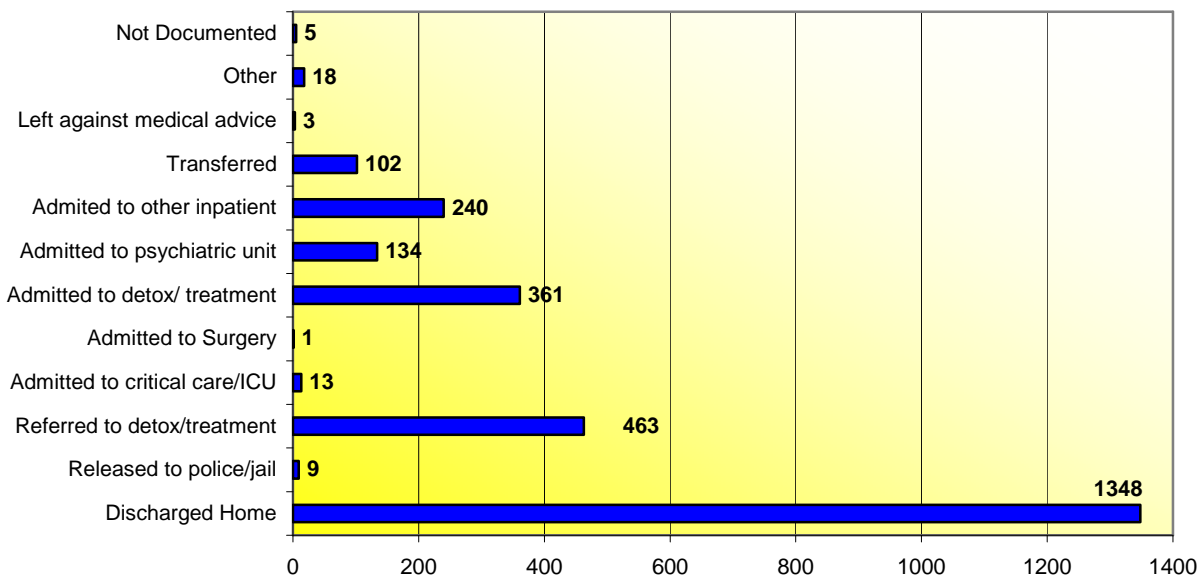
Exhibit 25



Source: US Dept. HHS, SAMHSA-Office of Applied Studies DAWN Live!

Exhibit 26

**Miami-Dade Alcohol Emergency Department
Reports 2006 by Patient Disposition n=2,727**



Source: US Dept. HHS, SAMHSA-Office of Applied Studies DAWN Live!

Alcoholism Treatment

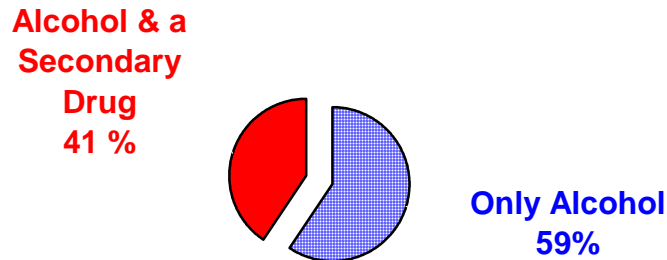
Local treatment data is not available at the time of this report, however the South Florida Provider Coalition will be able to provide addiction treatment data beginning in the Fall of 2007. Statewide treatment data is available from the SAMHSA’s Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) and provides information on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of the 1.9 million annual admissions nationally to treatment for abuse of alcohol and drugs in facilities that report to individual state administrative data systems. TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. In general, facilities reporting TEDS data are those that receive state alcohol and/or drug agency funds (including Federal Block Grant funds) for the provision of alcohol and/or drug treatment services. Among treatment admissions across Florida in 2005, 18,298 clients cited alcohol as their primary drug problem including 59 percent reporting only alcohol use and 41 percent reporting alcohol use with at least one secondary drug (Exhibit 27).

Exhibit 28 breaks out the number of Florida alcohol cases by age groups. The greatest number of alcohol admissions (n=3,183) were among clients aged 41-45 years. The second highest number of alcohol admissions (n=2,769) were among clients aged 36-40 years followed by those 46-50 years of age (n=2,657). Whites accounted for 76 percent of the primary alcohol cases and Blacks represented 15 percent of the mentions (Exhibit 29).

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health reports that 120,892 of Miami-Dade residents (or 5.9 percent of the population aged 12 and above) were in need of, but did not receive treatment for alcohol abuse or dependency in the past year.

Exhibit 27

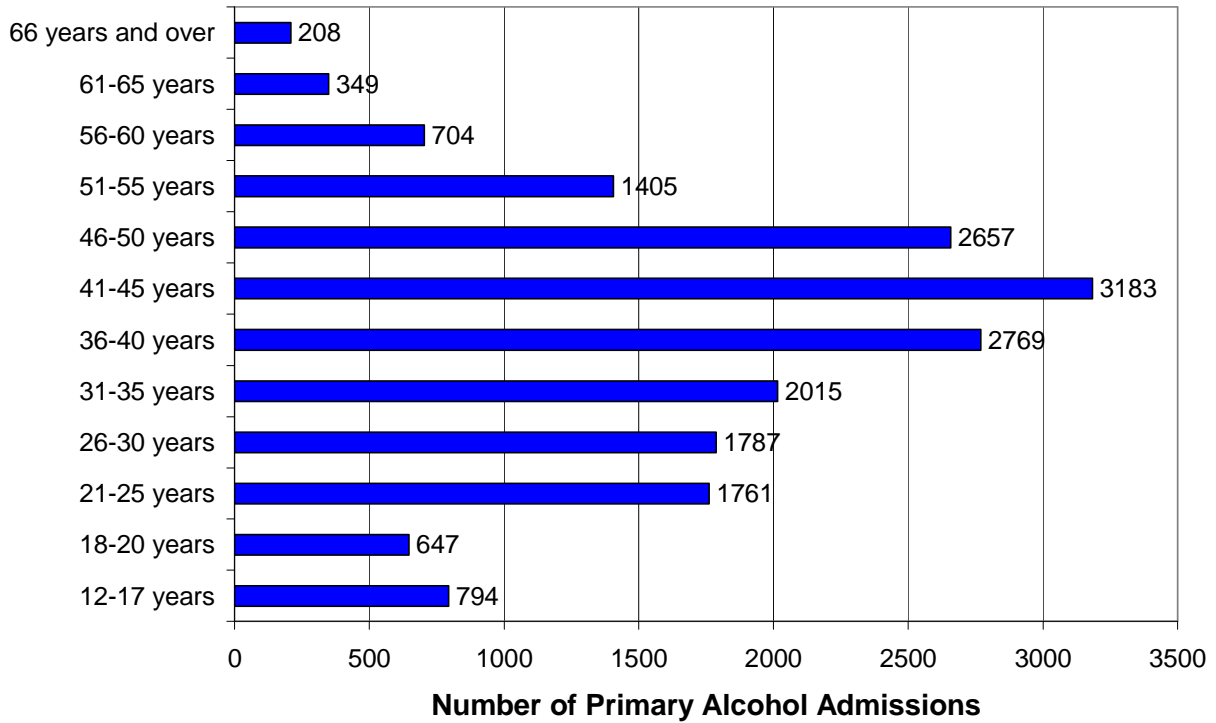
**2005 Florida Primary Alcohol Treatment Admissions
n= 18,298**



Source: US Dept. HHS, SAMHSA-Office of Applied Studies: Treatment Episode Data Set

Exhibit 28

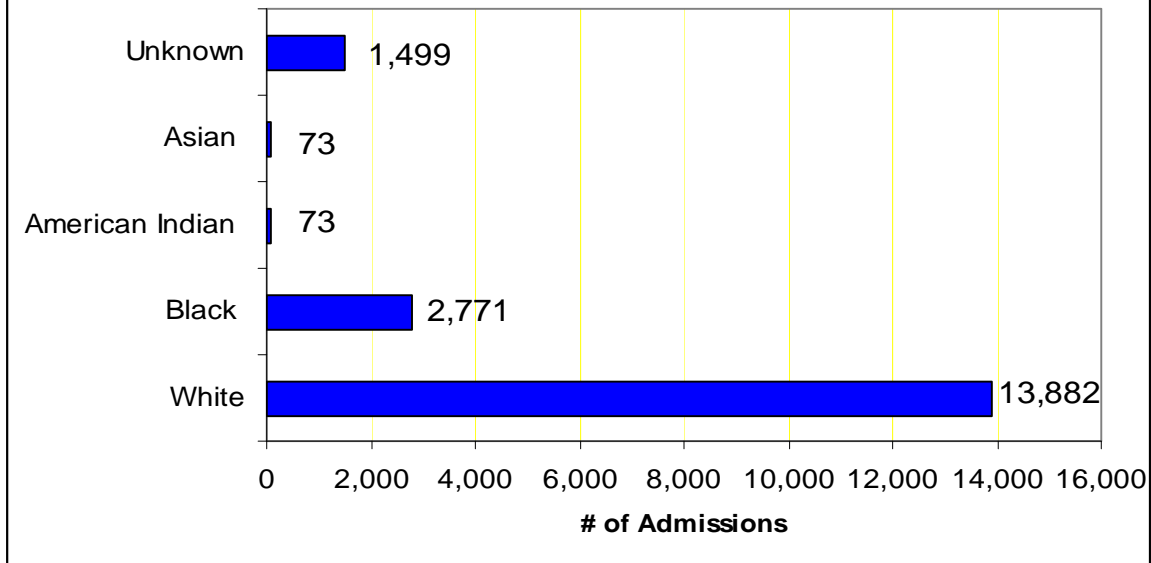
Florida Primary Alcohol Treatment Admissions 2005 by Age



Source: US Dept. HHS, SAMHSA-Office of Applied Studies: Treatment Episode Data Set

Exhibit 29

Florida 2005 Primary Alcohol Treatment Admissions by Race



Source: US Dept. HHS, SAMHSA-Office of Applied Studies: Treatment Episode Data Set

Alcohol-Related Crime

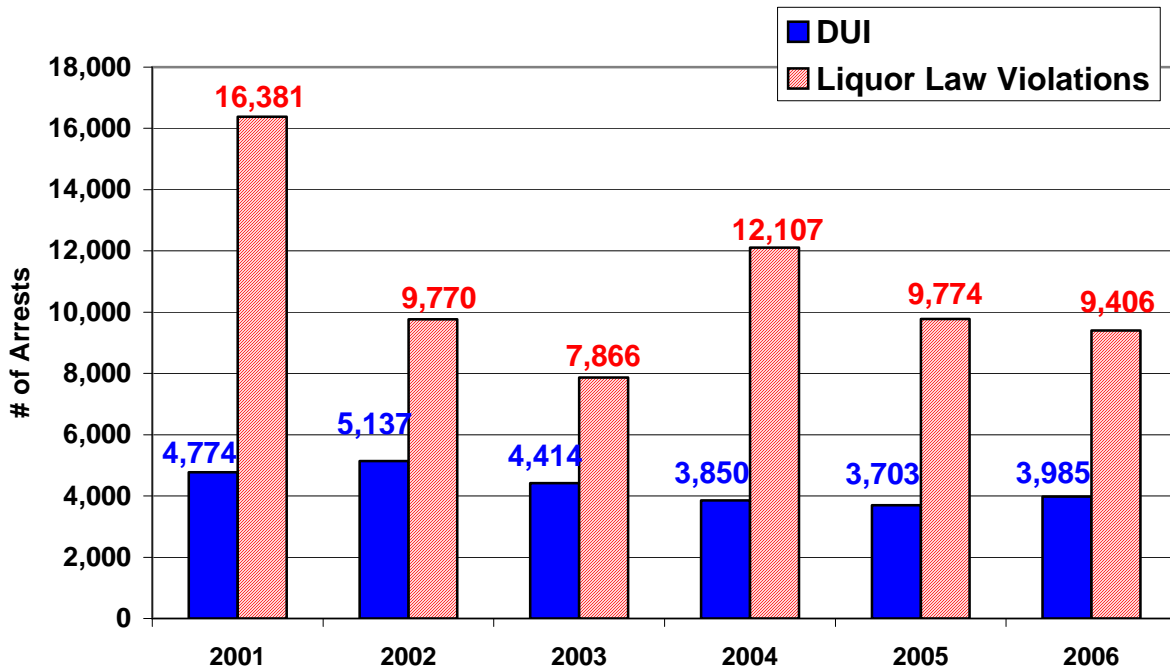
Exhibit 30 tracks the number of Driving-Under-the-Influence (DUI) and liquor law violation arrests in Miami-Dade County from 2001 through 2006. Miami-Dade DUI arrests totaled 4,774 in 2001 and increased to 5,137 in 2002 before declining over the next 3 years to 3,703 in 2005. There were 3,985 DUI arrests in 2006. Liquor law violation arrests in Miami-Dade County totaled 16,381 in 2001 and sharply declined to 9,770 in 2002 and to 7,866 arrests in 2003. The number of liquor law violation arrests rose to 12,107 in 2004 and declined to 9,406 in 2006.

The gender and age of DUI and liquor law violation arrests are available on a statewide basis but not at the county level. Exhibit 31 shows the similar patterns in the gender and age groups of DUI arrestees from 2001 through 2006. Both DUI and liquor law violations are dominated by adult males. Likewise, among juveniles most arrestees for alcohol violations are males. Exhibit 32 reflects declines in Liquor Law arrests from 2001 to 2006 among male and female juveniles and adult males while the number for female adults increased.

Exhibit 33 on the last page of this report identifies the number of DUI and Liquor Law arrests by the various police departments in Miami-Dade County during 2006. The Miami-Dade Police Department made 38 percent of the DUI arrests and the City of Miami Police made 66 percent of the Liquor Law arrests. The Miami Beach Police Department ranked second in the County for arrests involving both types of alcohol violations.

Exhibit 30

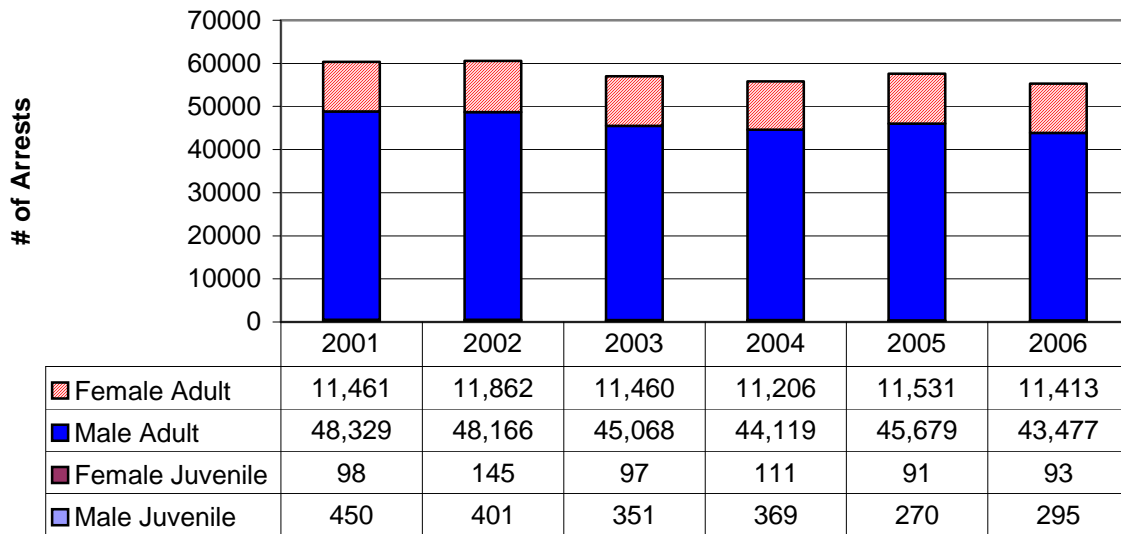
Miami-Dade Alcohol Arrests 2001-2006



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Reports Part 2A

Exhibit 31

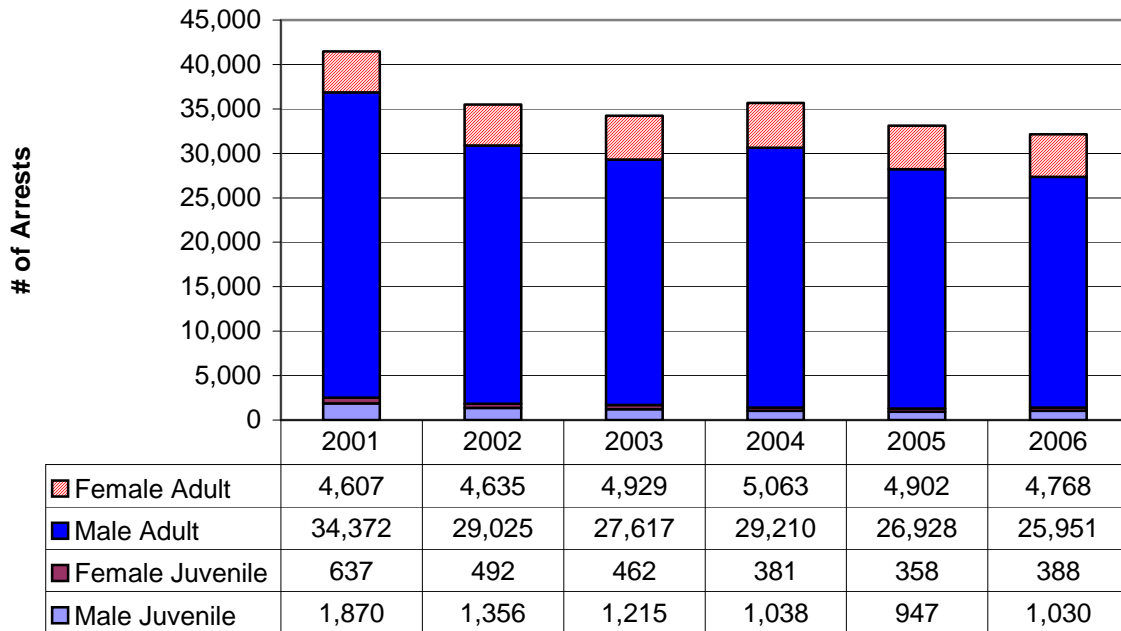
Florida DUI Arrests by Gender, Youth, & Adults 2001-2006



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Reports Part 2A

Exhibit 32

Florida Liquor Law Arrests 2001-2006



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Reports Part 2A

Exhibit 33 *Source:* Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Reports Part 2A

	DUI	Liquor Law Violations
Miami Dade County Total	3,985	9,406
Miami-Dade Police Department	1,511	387
Bal Harbour Village PD	0	0
Coral Gables Police Department	130	1
Florida City Police Department	5	7
Hialeah Police Department	10	326
Homestead Police Department	215	1
Miami Police Department	542	6,246
Miami Beach Police Department	714	2,307
Miami Shores Police Department	5	0
Miami Springs Police Department	10	1
North Miami Beach Police Department	38	9
Opa Locka Police Department	8	22
Surfside Police Department	23	4
Biscayne Park Police Department	1	0
El Portal Police Department	1	0
Hialeah Gardens Police Department	8	0
North Bay Village Police Department	4	0
North Miami Police Department	25	11
South Miami Police Department	85	3
Virginia Gardens Police Department	1	0
West Miami Police Department	19	0
Bay Harbor Islands PD	4	0
Golden Beach Police Department	1	0
Indian Creek Village PD	0	0
Medley Police Department	0	1
Sweetwater Police Department	10	1
FDLE - Miami	0	0
Florida International University PD	0	0
Miami Dade Public Schools	0	0
Miccosukee Public Safety Department	30	0
Dade-DEP Div of Law Enforce	0	6
Key Biscayne PD	2	0
Sunny Isles Beach Police Department	42	18
Dade-Division of Insurance Fraud	0	0
Dade-Florida Game Comm	14	0
FHP - Miami	243	0
Aventura PD	42	0
Village of Pinecrest PD	23	0
Miami Lakes Police Department	23	2
Miami Gardens Police Department	45	35
Palmetto Bay Police Department	24	3
Doral Police Department	127	15

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