

National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS) Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Drug Use Patterns and Trends: SCS Snapshot

The *SCS Snapshot* is prepared by NDEWS Coordinating Center staff and contains graphics that display information on drug use, substance use disorders and treatment, drug poisoning deaths, and drug seizures. The *SCS Snapshots* attempt to harmonize data available for each of the 12 sites by presenting standardized graphics from local treatment admissions and four national data sources:

- ◇ National Survey on Drug Use and Health;
- ◇ Youth Risk Behavior Survey;
- ◇ SCE-provided local treatment admissions data;
- ◇ National Vital Statistics System mortality data queried from CDC WONDER; and
- ◇ National Forensic Laboratory Information System.

The *SCS Snapshots* for each of the 12 Sentinel Community Sites and detailed information about NDEWS can be found on the NDEWS website at www.ndews.org.

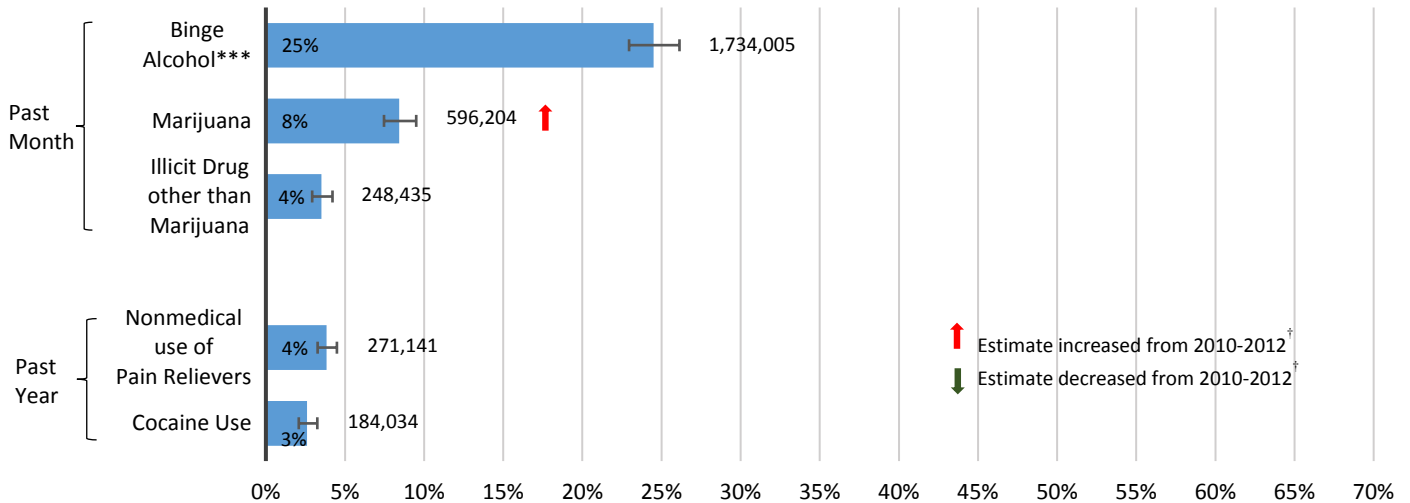
New York City SCS Snapshot, 2017

Substance Use

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Survey of U.S. Population*

Persons 12+ Years Reporting Selected Substance Use, New York City[^], 2012-2014

Estimated Percent, 95% Confidence Interval, and Estimated Number of Persons**



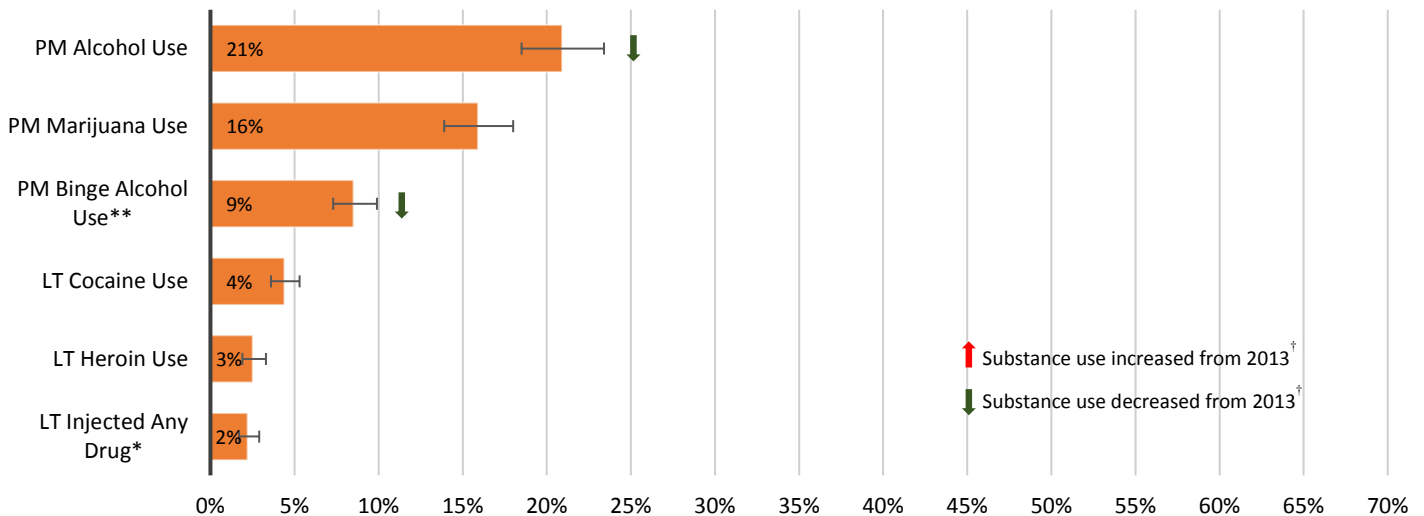
*U.S. Population: U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. [^]New York City: NSDUH Region A (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, & Richmond counties). **Estimated Number: Calculated by multiplying the prevalence rate and the population estimate of persons 12+ years (7,075,349) from Table C1 of the NSDUH Report. ***Binge Alcohol: Defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion. †Statistically significant change: p<0.05.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by SAMHSA, NSDUH. Annual averages based on combined 2012 to 2014 NSDUH data.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Survey of Student Population

Public High-School Students Reporting Lifetime (LT) or Past Month (PM) Use of Selected Substances, New York City, 2015

Estimated Percent and 95% Confidence Interval



*LT Injected Drug: Defined as ever using a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life.

**PM Binge Alcohol Use: Defined as having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey).

†Statistically significant change: p<0.05 by t-test.

See *Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Data Tables and Overview & Limitations* section for more information regarding the data.

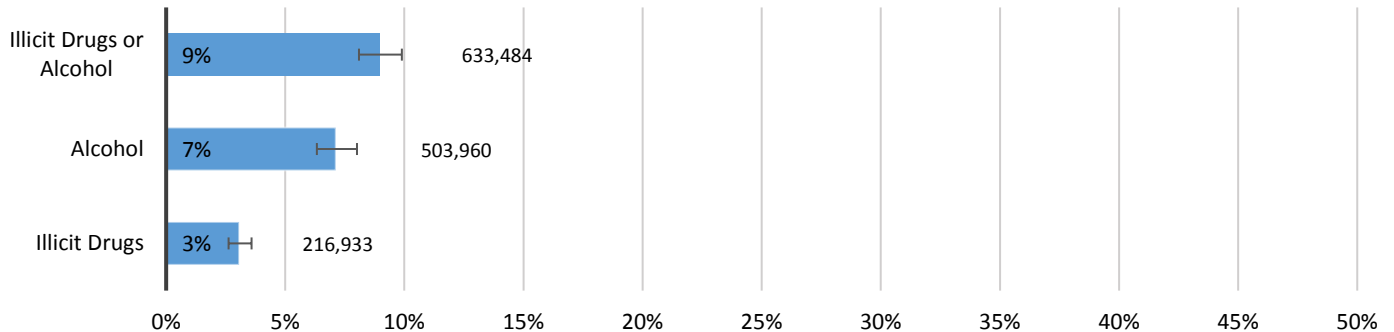
Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by CDC, 1991-2015 High School YRBS data.

Substance Use Disorders and Treatment

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Survey of U.S. Population*

Substance Use Disorders** in Past Year Among Persons 12+, New York City^, 2012-2014

Estimated Percent, 95% Confidence Interval, and Estimated Number of Persons**



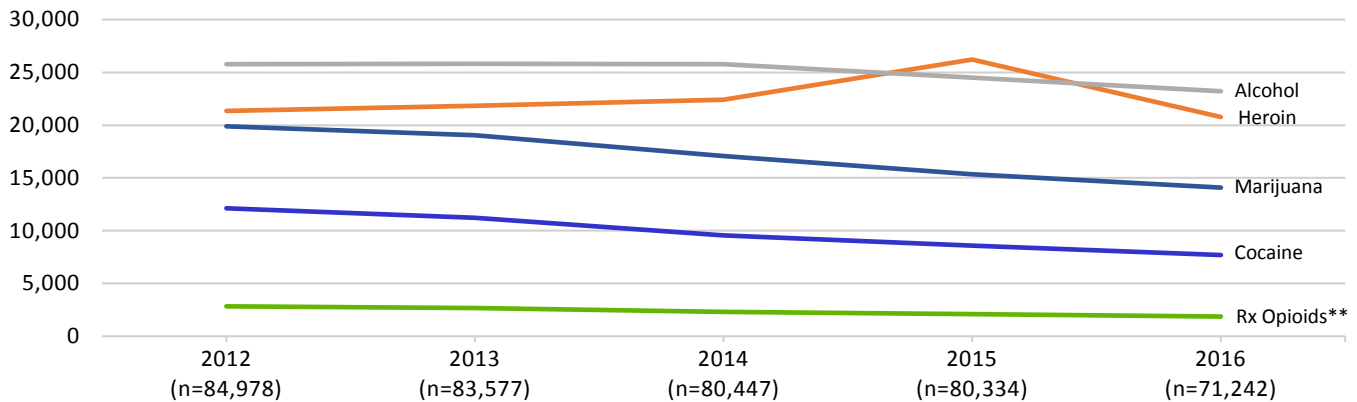
*U.S. Population: U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. **Substance Use Disorders in Past Year: Persons are classified as having a substance use disorder in the past 12 months based on responses to questions that meet the criteria specified in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. ^New York City: NSDUH Region A (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, & Richmond counties). ***Estimated Number: Calculated by multiplying the prevalence rate and the population estimate of persons 12+ years (7,075,349) from Table C1 of the NSDUH Report.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by SAMHSA, NSDUH. Annual averages based on combined 2012 to 2014 NSDUH data.

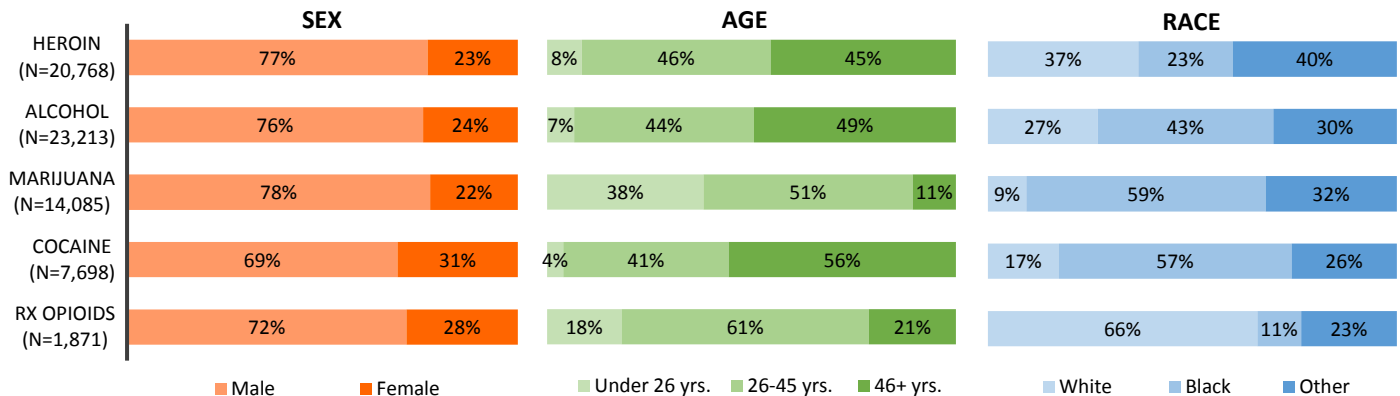
Treatment Admissions Data from Local Sources

Trends in Non-Crisis Treatment Admissions*, by Primary Substance of Abuse, New York City, 2012-2016

(n = Number of Treatment Admissions)



Demographic Characteristics of Non-Crisis Treatment Admissions*, New York City, 2016



*Non-Crisis Treatment Admissions: Includes non-crisis admissions to outpatient, inpatient, residential, and methadone maintenance treatment programs licensed in the State. **Rx Opioids: Includes non-prescription methadone, buprenorphine, other synthetic opiates, and OxyContin. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. See *Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Data Tables and Overview & Limitations* section for more information regarding the data.

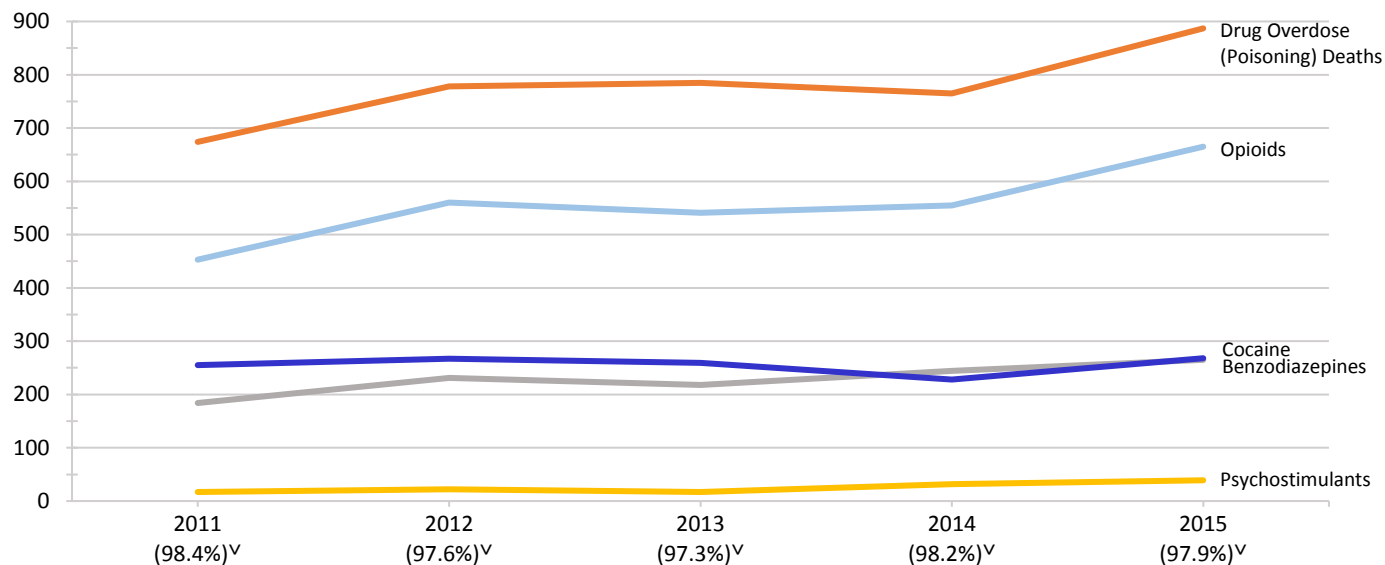
Source: Data provided to the New York City NDEWS SCE by the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS), Client Data System accessed May 2016 from Local Governmental Unit (LGU) Inquiry Reports.

Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths

National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) via CDC WONDER

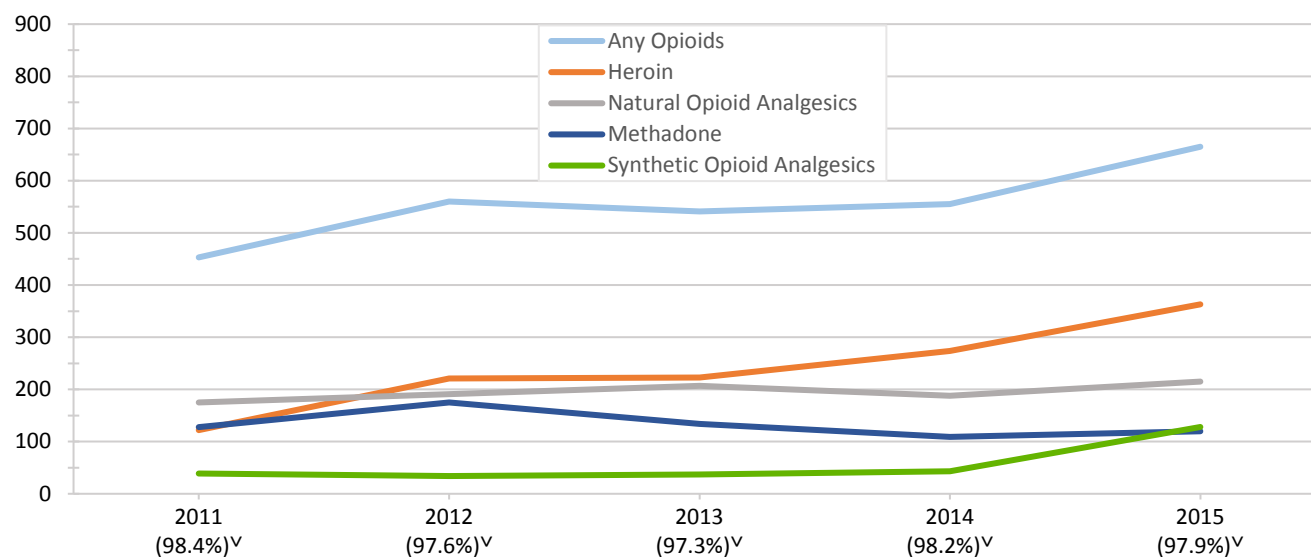
Trends in Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths*, by Drug**, New York City^, 2011–2015

(Number of Deaths and Percent of Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths with Drug(s) Specified^)



Trends in Opioid Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths*, by Opioid, New York City^, 2011–2015

(Number of Deaths, by Drug** and Percent of Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths with Drug(s) Specified^)



*Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths: Defined as deaths with ICD-10 underlying cause-of-death (UCOD) codes: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14. **Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths, by Drug: Drug overdose (poisoning) deaths with ICD-10 multiple cause-of-death (MCOD) T-codes: Benzodiazepines (T42.4); Cocaine (T40.5); Psychostimulants with Abuse Potential [excluding cocaine] (T43.6)—may include amphetamines, caffeine, MDMA, methamphetamine, and/or methylphenidate; Any Opioids (T40.0-T40.4, OR T40.6). Specific opioids are defined: Opium (T40.0); Heroin (T40.1); Natural Opioid Analgesics (T40.2)—may include morphine, codeine, and semi-synthetic opioid analgesics, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, and oxymorphone; Methadone (T40.3); Synthetic Opioid Analgesics [excluding methadone] (T40.4)—may include drugs such as tramadol and fentanyl; and Other and Unspecified Narcotics (T40.6). ^New York City: Comprised of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties. ^Percent of Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths with Drug(s) Specified: The percentage of drug overdose (poisoning) deaths with specific drugs mentioned varies considerably by state/catchment area. This statistic describes the annual percentage of drug overdose (poisoning) deaths that include at least one ICD-10 MCOD code in the range T36-T50.8. See *Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Data Tables and/or Overview & Limitations* for additional information on mortality data.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple cause of death 1999-2015, available on the CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2016. Data compiled in the Multiple cause of death 1999-2015 were provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Retrieved between February-June 2017, from <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html>

Law Enforcement Drug Seizures

National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

Drug Reports* for Items Seized by Law Enforcement in New York City^ in 2016 DEA National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

Top 10 Drug Reports and Selected Drug Categories

Drug Identified	Number (#)	Percent of Total Drug Reports (%)
TOTAL Drug Reports	44,769	100%
Top 10 Drug Reports		
Cocaine	13,707	30.6%
Cannabis	13,123	29.3%
Heroin	7,276	16.3%
Alprazolam	1,921	4.3%
Oxycodone	1,738	3.9%
Fentanyl	1,699	3.8%
Methamphetamine	729	1.6%
Buprenorphine	673	1.5%
Phencyclidine	535	1.2%
Clonazepam	465	1.0%
Top 10 Total	41,866	93.5%
New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) Drug Categories†		
Fentanyl and Other Fentanyl‡	1,717	3.8%
Synthetic Cannabinoids	49	0.1%
Synthetic Cathinones	12	<0.1%
Piperazines	6	<0.1%
Tryptamines	4	<0.1%
2C Phenethylamines	0	0.0%
Any Opioid‡	12,225	27.3%

Top Drug Reports Among Select** NPS Drug Categories† (% of Category)

Fentanyl and Other Fentanyl‡ (n=1,717)

Fentanyl (99%)
 Furanyl Fentanyl (0.6%)
 Acetylfentanyl (0.3%)
 P-FBF (0.1%)
 P-Fluoroisobutyryl Fentanyl (0.1%)

Synthetic Cannabinoids (n=49)

MDMB-FUBINACA (29%)
 AB-CHMINACA (25%)
 AB-PINACA (25%)
 FUB-AMB (10%)
 ADB-FUBINACA (8%)

Synthetic Cathinones (n=12)

N-Ethylpentylone (25%)
 Ethylone (17%)
 Dibutylone (17%)
 Pentylone (17%)
 4-Chloro-alpha-PVP (8%)
 4-Chloro-N-Ethylcathinone (8%)
 Brepheдрone (8%)

*Drug Report: Drug that is identified in law enforcement items, submitted to and analyzed by federal, state, or local forensic labs, and included in the NFLIS database. The NFLIS database allows for the reporting of up to three drugs per item submitted for analysis. The data presented are a total count of first, second, and third listed reports for each selected drug item seized and analyzed. The timeframe is January-December 2016. ^New York City: Includes data from 5 boroughs in the New York City, NY MSA, including the New York City Police Department Laboratory. **Select NPS Drug Categories: The 3 most prevalent NPS drug categories. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to either rounding, missing data and/or because not all possible categories are presented in the table.

†Drug Categories/Any Opioid: See *Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Data Table 6b* for a full list of the drug reports for each NPS and Opioid category.

‡Other Fentanyl‡ are substances that are structurally related to fentanyl (e.g., acetylfentanyl and butyryl fentanyl). See *Notes About Data Terms in Overview and Limitations* section for a list of Other Fentanyl‡ that were reported to NFLIS from the 12 NDEWS sites.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Diversion Control Division, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Data Analysis Unit. Data were retrieved from the NFLIS Data Query System (DQS) on May 28, 2017.