

## Drug Abuse Trends in the Dayton Region



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### Data Sources for the Dayton Region

This regional report was based upon qualitative data collected via focus group interviews. Participants were active and recovering drug users recruited from alcohol and other drug treatment programs in Allen and Montgomery counties. Data triangulation was achieved through comparison of participant data to qualitative data collected from regional community professionals (treatment providers and law enforcement) via focus group interviews, as well as to data surveyed from the Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab, the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) London Crime Lab, which serves central and southern Ohio, the Montgomery County Coroner's Office and the Logan County Family Court. In addition, data were abstracted from the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) which collects results from drug chemistry analyses conducted by state and local forensic laboratories across Ohio. All secondary data are summary data of cases processed from January through June 2016. In addition to these data sources, Ohio media outlets were queried for information regarding regional drug abuse for July through December 2016.

*Note:* OSAM participants were asked to report on drug use/knowledge pertaining to the past six months prior to the interview; thus, current secondary data correspond to the reporting period of participants.

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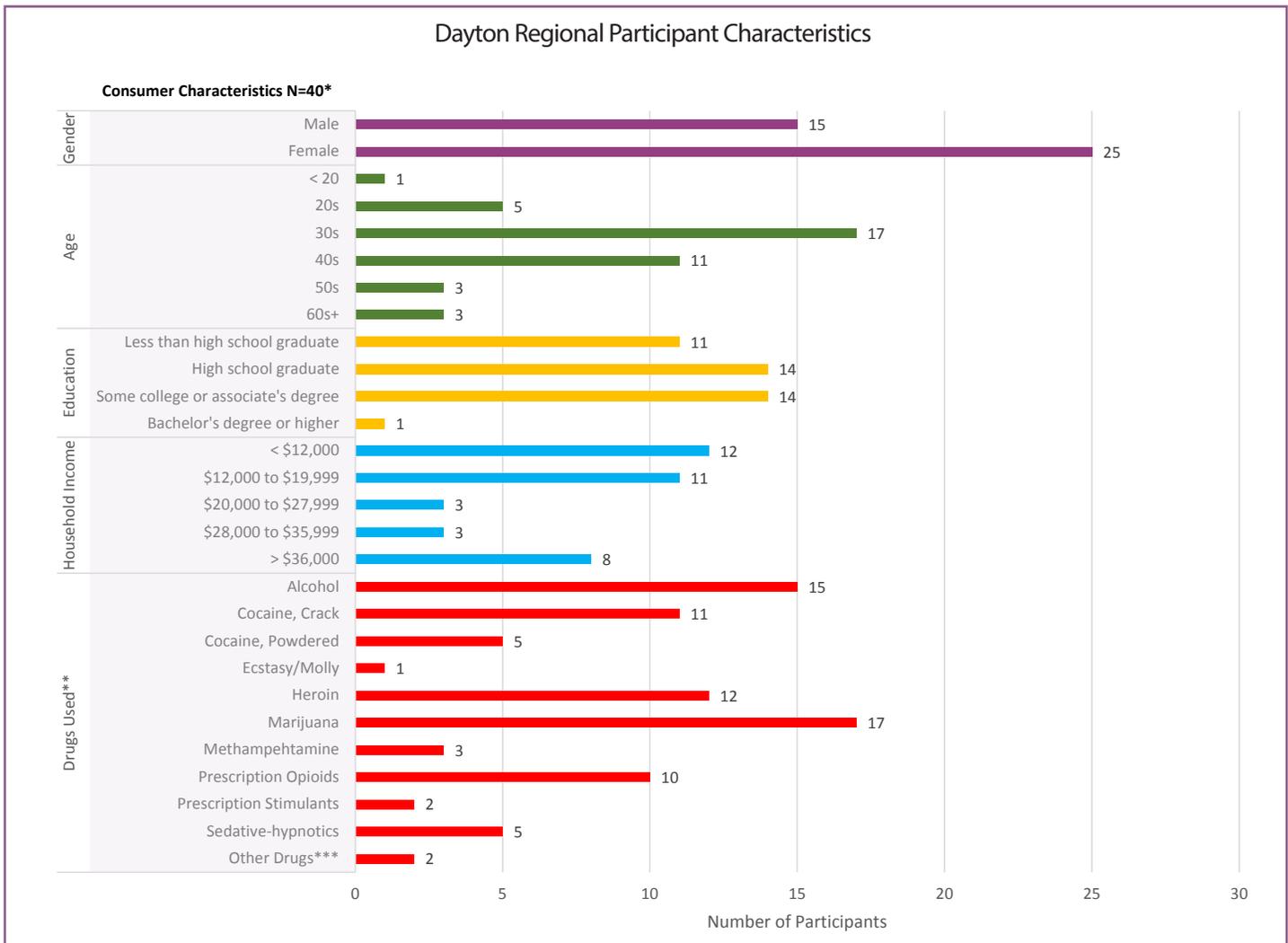
### Regional Profile

Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Ohio	Dayton Region	OSAM Drug Consumers
Total Population, 2015	11,613,423	1,345,530	40
Gender (female), 2015	51.0%	51.0%	62.5%
Whites, 2015	82.7%	84.0%	62.5%
African Americans, 2015	12.7%	11.6%	25.0%
Hispanic or Latino Origin, 2015	3.6%	2.4%	7.5%
High School Graduation Rate, 2015	89.1%	89.3%	72.5%
Median Household Income, 2015	\$51,086	\$50,709	\$12,000 to \$15,999 <sup>2</sup>
Persons Below Poverty Level, 2015	14.8%	14.6%	51.4% <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ohio and Dayton region statistics were derived from the most recent US Census; OSAM drug consumers were participants for this reporting period: July-December 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Participants reported income by selecting a category that best represented their household's approximate income for the previous year. Income was unable to be determined for 3 participants due to missing and/or invalid data. Note income categories have been collapsed in the table below.

<sup>3</sup> Poverty status was unable to be determined for 3 participants due to missing and/or invalid data.



\*Not all participants filled out forms completely; therefore, numbers may not equal 40.

\*\*Some respondents reported multiple drugs of use during the past six months.

\*\*\*Other drugs included gabapentin (Neurontin®) and Prolixin® (antipsychotic).

## Historical Summary

Crack cocaine, heroin, marijuana, powdered cocaine and Suboxone® remained highly available in the Dayton region; ecstasy was also highly available. Changes in availability during the reporting period included: increased availability for heroin and marijuana; likely increased availability for ecstasy and methamphetamine; and decreased availability for bath salts, prescription opioids and synthetic marijuana.

Corroborating data indicated the presence of heroin in the region. The Logan County Family Court reported that of the 267 positive adult drug test results it recorded during the reporting period, 34.1 percent were positive for heroin, which was a greater percentage than what was recorded for marijuana (30.7 percent).

While many types of heroin were available in the region, participants and community professionals reported brown and white powdered heroin as most available. There was consensus among respondent groups that the high availability of heroin continued to increase during the reporting period. Law enforcement also noted an increase in fentanyl being sold as heroin and an increase in heroin-fentanyl mixtures; they also reported that users were seeking fentanyl. Reportedly, the top cutting agents (adulterants) for heroin were fentanyl, prescription opioids, vitamins and Xanax®. In addition, treatment providers indicated that heroin was also cut with cocaine.

The BCI London Crime Lab reported processing powdered heroin cases that were identified as heroin-fentanyl mixtures, and sometimes even as straight fentanyl. All respondent groups commented on an increase in overdoses due to fentanyl. Participants and law enforcement reported that heroin in the region was commonly sold in capsules for \$5-10. Participants also noted that testers of the drug were given for free or sold for \$5. Reportedly, heroin users usually spent whatever amount of money they had on the drug.

While there were a few reported ways of using heroin, generally the most common route of administration remained intravenous injection (aka “shooting”). Participants reported that sharing needles was extremely common. Participants also discussed re-using syringes until they broke. A profile of a typical heroin user did not

emerge from the data; however, law enforcement reported an increase in heroin use among African Americans.

Treatment providers discussed that marijuana was so socially accepted among their clients that clients did not often view its use as part of their substance abuse history. Community professionals attributed the increase in marijuana availability, particularly high-grade marijuana, and the increase in the social acceptance of marijuana generally, to the legalization and decriminalization of the drug in some Western states. Participants indicated that high-grade marijuana was more available than it had ever been. Additionally, both respondent groups reported high availability of marijuana extracts and concentrates, often appearing as oil (aka “BHO,” butane honey oil) and wax (aka “dabs”).

Participants reported that methamphetamine was available in powdered and crystal forms throughout the region. However, participants reported that powdered methamphetamine was most prevalent, while law enforcement reported crystal methamphetamine, imported from Mexico, as the most prevalent form of the drug. Community professionals reported that the availability of methamphetamine increased during the reporting period. Treatment providers noted an increase in the number of clients entering treatment who used methamphetamine. Reportedly, heroin users consumed methamphetamine when they could not obtain heroin. Participants described typical methamphetamine users as white people, rural, males, age 18-years or older, of lower socio-economic status and/or gay.

## Current Trends

### Powdered Cocaine

Powdered cocaine remains highly available in the region. Participants most often reported the drug’s current availability as ‘8’ on a scale of ‘0’ (not available, impossible to get) to ‘10’ (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was ‘10’. A participant remarked, “*Easy to get.*” Treatment providers most often reported the current availability of powdered cocaine as ‘7-8’, while law enforcement most often reported it as ‘10’; the

previous most common score for both treatment providers and law enforcement was '10'. One treatment provider commented, "If you are looking for it, you can find it."

Corroborating data indicated that cocaine is available in the region. The Logan County Family Court reported that of the 205 positive adult drug test results it recorded during the past six months, 13.7 percent were positive for cocaine (crack and/or powdered cocaine). The Montgomery County Coroner's Office found cocaine (crack and/or powdered cocaine) present in 29.0 percent of the 176 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months. In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 1,493 cocaine cases reported during the past six months, of which 64.3 percent were Montgomery County cases (an increase from 1,349 cases for the previous six months, of which 62.3 percent were Montgomery County cases). Note laboratories logging cases into NFLIS do not typically differentiate between powdered and crack cocaine.

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Clark County Sheriff's officers arrested two individuals after executing a search warrant of their Springfield home and seizing three pounds of cocaine and marijuana ([www.springfieldnewssun.com](http://www.springfieldnewssun.com), Nov. 2, 2016). A Montgomery County drug task force collaborated with the Dayton Police to arrest a man after a two-month long investigation, ending in the seizure of cocaine, heroin and marijuana from the man's Dayton home ([www.wdtm.com](http://www.wdtm.com), Nov. 23, 2016).

Participants reported that the availability of powdered cocaine has remained the same or has decreased during the past six months. One participant who reported that availability has remained the same commented, "You need to know the right people [to obtain powdered cocaine]." Another participant who indicated that availability has decreased stated, "Decreased because people are doing heroin." Community professionals reported that the availability of powdered cocaine has remained the same during the past six months. A treatment provider reported, "Stayed the same. If they've used the powder (cocaine), they still want it." Another provider added, "Same ... if you're looking for it, you can find it"

The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of cocaine cases they process has increased during the past six months. Note the labs do not typically differentiate between powdered and crack cocaine case.

Powdered Cocaine	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	No consensus
	 Law enforcement	No change
	 Treatment providers	No change

Participants most often rated the current overall quality of powdered cocaine as '2-3' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); the previous most common score was '5'. One participant stated, "They are trying to make money and 'cut' (adulterate) it ... the quality is poor." Participants reported the top cutting agents for powdered cocaine include: acetone, baby laxative and isotol (dietary supplement). Other adulterates mentioned include: lactose and vitamin B-12. Overall, participants reported that the quality of powdered cocaine has remained the same or has decreased during the past six months. One participant indicated, "The quality is decreased a bit because they are cutting it to make more money."

Powdered Cocaine	Cutting Agents Reported by Crime Lab	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Benzocaine (local anesthetic)</li> <li> levamisole (livestock dewormer)</li> </ul>	

Reports of current prices for powdered cocaine were consistent among participants with experience buying the drug. Reportedly, the most common quantity purchased is a gram. Overall, participants reported that the price of powdered cocaine has remained the same during the past six months.

Powdered Cocaine	Current Prices for Powdered Cocaine	
	1/10 gram	\$5-10
	1/2 gram	\$30-40
	A gram	\$50
	1/16 ounce (aka "teener")	\$100
	1/8 ounce (aka "eight ball")	\$150
	1/2 ounce	\$400-500
	An ounce	\$800-1,000

Participants reported that the most common routes of administration for powdered cocaine are snorting and intravenous injection (aka "shooting"). Participants estimated that out of 10 powdered cocaine users, six would snort and four would shoot the drug. One participant remarked, "Individuals tend to shoot to have a quick high."

Participants most often described typical powdered cocaine users as wealthy individuals such as doctors and lawyers, as well as younger individuals. Participants indicated that high school students are also using powdered cocaine. Participant comments included: "Whole gambit of people ... attorneys, doctors, everyone; Ranges from age 13 [years] to about 70 to 75." Treatment providers described typical users as those of upper socio-economic status who use the drug recreationally. A treatment provider stated, "Generally upper class [use powdered cocaine] ... poor cannot afford [powdered cocaine] and use crack (cocaine)."

### Crack Cocaine

Crack cocaine remains highly available in the region. Participants most often reported the drug's current availability as '10' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was also '10'. One participant stated, "You can go into a carryout, and people right outside are asking you if you want to buy crack (cocaine)." Other participants discussed: "It is right up there with heroin in terms of availability; You can get it anywhere." Treatment providers most often reported the current availability of

crack cocaine as '8,' while law enforcement reported it as '10,' the previous most common score for both treatment providers and law enforcement was '10.' Treatment providers commented: "It is very prevalent; If you want crack, in some neighborhoods, you can go right outside your door [and find it]."

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Clark County Sheriff's Office arrested two brothers after executing a search warrant of their home in Springfield and confiscating multiple, individually wrapped baggies of heroin and crack cocaine ([www.whio.com](http://www.whio.com), Sept. 9, 2016). Dayton Police (Montgomery County) arrested a woman after seeing a 10-month-old baby alone in a car outside a known crack cocaine and heroin house; the officers attempted several times to have the mother come out of the house before she came out and identified the child as hers; she claimed the father of the child was holding her inside until police left ([www.wdtn.com](http://www.wdtn.com), Oct. 4, 2016).

Participants and community professionals reported that the availability of crack cocaine has remained the same during the past six months. Participants remarked: "I can get it every day if I wanted it ... so, availability remains the same; It is the same. I can still walk outside my door and get it." One treatment provider stated, "Overall availability is the same ...". The BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of crack cocaine cases it processes has remained the same during the past six months.

Crack Cocaine	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	No change
	 Law enforcement	No change
 Treatment providers	No change	

Participants most often rated the current overall quality of crack cocaine as '6' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); the previous most common score was '7'. One participant indicated, "It depends on if you know the dealer ...". Participants reported that crack cocaine in the region is most often adulterated (aka "cut") with baking soda, laxatives and wax. Other cuts mentioned for crack cocaine include: Seroquel® (an antipsychotic). Overall, participants reported that the quality of crack cocaine has decreased during the past six months. One participant

indicated, "It's about the money, so it is cut to make more money for the dealer."

<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	<b>Cutting Agents Reported by Crime Lab</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Benzocaine (local anesthetic)</li> <li>● levamisole (livestock dewormer)</li> </ul>	

Reports of current prices for crack cocaine were consistent among participants with experience buying the drug. Participants indicated the most common quantity purchased is a "rock" (piece of crack cocaine), which participants reported is usually about 1/10 gram. Overall, participants reported that the price for crack cocaine has remained the same during the past six months.

<b>Crack Cocaine</b>	<b>Current Prices for Crack Cocaine</b>	
	1/10 gram	\$20-30
	A gram	\$50-100

Participants reported that the most common route of administration for crack cocaine remains smoking. Participants estimated that out of 10 crack cocaine users, seven would smoke and three would intravenously inject (aka "shoot") the drug. Participants discussed: "You smoke; Smoke it is all I know; They break it down with lemon juice and shoot it; They use vinegar to shoot it up."

Participants described typical crack cocaine users as blue collar workers and prostitutes. One participant stated, "Truck drivers and factory workers who have to work long hours smoke crack." Treatment providers described typical users as older and poor. Law enforcement indicated the typical user as primarily older.

## Heroin

Heroin remains highly available in the region. Participants most often reported the current availability of the drug as '10' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was also '10'. One participant stated, "It is everywhere and it is increasing in the younger people."

Community professionals most often reported current availability as '10'; the previous most common score was also '10'. One treatment provider indicated, "If it is not in your neighborhood, it will be in someone's neighborhood." A law enforcement officer remarked, "It's everywhere."

Corroborating data indicated that heroin is available in the region. The Logan County Family Court reported that of the 205 positive adult drug test results it recorded during the past six months, 30.2 percent were positive for heroin. The Montgomery County Coroner's Office found heroin present in 23.3 percent of the 176 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months; fentanyl was present in 46.3 percent of these heroin cases. In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 1,223 heroin cases reported during the past six months, of which 63.5 percent were Montgomery County cases (a decrease from 1,738 cases for the previous six months, of which 58.1 percent were Montgomery County cases).

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Law enforcement in Eaton (Preble County) confiscated more than 20 capsules of heroin from a man who was sitting on the grass outside his apartment; the arrest was made during the execution of a search warrant of the man's home ([www.whio.com](http://www.whio.com), July 11, 2016). Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) arrested a former law enforcement officer after stopping the man in Preble County and confiscating three kilograms of heroin ([www.whio.com](http://www.whio.com), Sept. 13, 2016). A Montgomery County task force arrested four individuals after conducting a raid of two homes and seizing six grams of heroin, fentanyl and marijuana ([www.guns.com](http://www.guns.com), Sept. 28, 2016). The Clark County Common Pleas Court sentenced a man to 10 years in prison for trafficking heroin in Springfield and in the general Clark County area; law enforcement confiscated one kilogram of black tar heroin, 800 grams of heroin and 5.4 pounds of marijuana from the man while executing a search warrant in June ([www.daytondailynews.com](http://www.daytondailynews.com), Oct. 7, 2016). A man from Honduras was indicted for intent to distribute over 2.5 kilograms of heroin in Dayton; officers from the Homeland Security Bulk Cash Smuggling Task force received a tip from agents in California, where the man used two connections to help smuggle the drugs, to arrest the three men at a hotel in Dayton ([www.abc22now.com](http://www.abc22now.com), Oct. 8, 2016). A news source reported that carfentanil is gaining popularity among drug users throughout Ohio, adding to deaths throughout the state and specifically in

Montgomery County; carfentanil the size of a grain of salt is potent enough to kill one person and often requires several doses of Narcan® (nalaxone, opiate overdose reversal medication) to successfully subvert a deadly overdose; Narcan®, costing \$40 per dose, is a costly drug for Ohio, and the Dayton Fire Department estimates that it administered 4,663 doses of Narcan® to 1,300 people by the end of 2016, which is double the doses administered in 2015 ([www.daytondailynews.com](http://www.daytondailynews.com), Oct. 9, 2016). The Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force arrested a man during a traffic stop in Montgomery County after seizing over one pound of heroin from his vehicle ([www.mydaytondailynews.com](http://www.mydaytondailynews.com), Oct. 17, 2016). Dayton Police responded to calls that three individuals overdosed on heroin in a parking lot of a fast food restaurant; the users admitted to traveling from Indiana to Dayton to obtain the heroin ([www.mydaytondailynews.com](http://www.mydaytondailynews.com), Oct. 18, 2016). Federal authorities indicted a man for smuggling over 100 grams of heroin, stuffed into small pellets and held in his digestive system; the man was smuggling the heroin from Mexico to California to Dayton; after landing at the airport, the man took a taxi cab that police stopped for a traffic violation, and a K-9 officer alerted police to the narcotics held by the man ([www.daytondailynews.com](http://www.daytondailynews.com), Oct. 27, 2016). A news source reported on the significance of the drug epidemic in Montgomery County, reporting that there were 181 unintentional drug overdose deaths during the first half of 2016; the source reported that there were 146 deaths related to heroin or synthetic opiates, including fentanyl and carfentanil in 2015 ([www.daytondailynews.com](http://www.daytondailynews.com), Nov. 30, 2016).

While many types of heroin are currently available in the region, participants reported brown powdered heroin as most available. One participant stated *"What I have seen is brown ... powdered stuff."* However, a treatment provider noted, *"Any form you want is available ... if you want, it is out there ..."*

Participants reported that the high availability of heroin has remained the same during the past six months. One participant indicated, *"You can get it anywhere."* Another participant remarked, *"You can go to the store and get it,"* referring to dealers selling the drug outside neighborhood stores. Community professionals also reported that the general availability of heroin has remained the same during the past six months.

The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of heroin cases they process has decreased during the past six months; the labs noted

having processed beige, brown, tan and white powdered heroin along with black tar heroin. However, the labs noted that they do not typically differentiate between black tar and powdered heroin cases. In addition, the labs noted processing cases of heroin-fentanyl mixtures and straight fentanyl submitted as suspected heroin cases during the past six months.

		Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
Heroin	 Participants	No change	
	 Law enforcement	No change	
	 Treatment providers	No change	

Participants most often rated the current overall quality of heroin as '10' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); the previous most common score was '9'. However, one participant remarked, *"It's killing people, so it can't be that good."* Participants discussed adulterants (aka "cuts") that affect the quality of heroin and reported that the top cutting agents include: aspirin, baby formula and laxatives. Additional cuts mentioned include: fentanyl, LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), Tylenol® and vitamins. A participant stated, *"They are cutting it with fentanyl ... that is why you hear about people dying."* Overall, participants reported that the general quality of heroin has increased during the past six months. A participant commented, *"The quality is very high."*

		Cutting Agents Reported by Crime Lab	
Heroin		caffeine	
		diphenhydramine (antihistamine)	
		fentanyl/acetyl fentanyl	
		mannitol (diuretic)	
		triacetin (glycerin triacetate, a food additive)	

Reports of current prices for heroin were consistent among participants with experience purchasing the drug. Reportedly, the most common amount of heroin purchased is 1/10 gram for \$20. Overall, participants indicated that the prices for heroin have remained the same during the past six months.

Heroin	Current Prices for Heroin	
	1/10 gram	\$20
	1/2 gram	\$40-60
	A gram	\$90-120

While there were a few reported ways of using heroin, generally the most common route of administration remains intravenous injection (aka “shooting”) followed by snorting. Participants estimated that out of 10 heroin users, 6-7 would shoot and 3-4 would snort the drug. One participant stated “Most users would shoot up.” Participants reported that injection needles are most available from individuals with diabetes and from local drug stores. However, one participant stated, “They are selling needles on the street.” The most commonly reported street price for needles is \$5 per needle.

A profile for a typical heroin user did not emerge from the data. Participants and community professionals described heroin use as spanning all socio-economic backgrounds and age groups. One participant stated, “All across the board.” However, another participant indicated, “You are seeing more white people using it.” Treatment providers stated: “Typical user is anybody; Very broad age range and economic classes.” One law enforcement officer reported, “Lower economic group in our area.”

### Prescription Opioids

Prescription opioids are highly available for illicit use in the region. Participants and community professionals most often reported the current street availability of these drugs as ‘10’ on a scale of ‘0’ (not available, impossible to get) to ‘10’ (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was ‘7’ and ‘5-7’, respectively. Participants commented: “Walk through the neighborhood, people approach asking if you want some; Go right to the hood downtown, they walk up to strangers [and try to sell these drugs].”

Corroborating data indicated that prescription opioids are available for illicit use in the region. The Montgomery County Coroner’s Office found at least one prescription opioid present in 82.4 percent of the 176 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months; fentanyl

was present in 89.0 percent of these prescription opioid cases. In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 1,007 prescription opioid cases reported during the past six months, of which 64.8 percent were fentanyl/ acetyl fentanyl cases; 64.5 percent of these fentanyl/ acetyl fentanyl cases were Montgomery County cases (an increase from 755 prescription opioid cases for the previous six months, of which 55.8 percent were fentanyl/ acetyl fentanyl cases; 57.7 percent of these fentanyl/ acetyl fentanyl cases were Montgomery County cases).

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Dayton Police arrested a man after finding him sitting in his car with a bag of drugs and a gun; officers confiscated 53 grams of a fentanyl-heroin mixture and five grams of cocaine ([www.wdtn.com](http://www.wdtn.com), Sept. 14, 2016). Law enforcement in Clark County arrested a school nurse after an investigation found she stole prescription medication from the school nursing office where she was employed ([www.wdtn.com](http://www.wdtn.com), Sept. 19, 2016). After a 6-week investigation, local law enforcement and federal DEA agents arrested two women for trafficking fentanyl and cocaine in Greenville (Darke County) ([www.earlybirdpaper.com](http://www.earlybirdpaper.com), Sept. 30, 2016). Law enforcement in Miami County arrested a man during a traffic stop after seizing 171 oxymorphone-hydrochloride pills and a small amount of marijuana ([www.statepatrol.ohio.gov](http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov), Sept. 21, 2016). A Springfield (Clark County) woman was charged with several felonies for running a prescription drug ring in Clark County; the woman obtained a doctor’s DEA number and worked with several others to illegally fill prescriptions ([www.whio.com](http://www.whio.com), Oct. 5, 2016). Law enforcement in Clark County arrested a school custodian about one month after the arrest of the school’s nurse; the man was caught on video stealing prescription medications for the school’s nursing office ([www.whio.com](http://www.whio.com), Oct. 12, 2016). OSHP arrested a defense lawyer, who also serves as a radio legal analyst, after pulling her over for a traffic violation in Piqua (Miami County) and seeing a bottle of prescription pills on the front seat; the officer searched her purse and found an additional baggie full of amphetamines and oxycodone ([www.springfieldnewssun.com](http://www.springfieldnewssun.com), Oct. 26, 2016). OSHP in Shelby County arrested a Kentucky man during a traffic stop after seizing 809 oxycodone pills ([www.statepatrol.ohio.gov](http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov), Nov. 29, 2016). Officers from the Montgomery County Regional Agencies Narcotics and Guns task force arrested a man

after executing a search warrant and seizing two ounces of fentanyl and heroin from his home in Harrison Township ([www.whio.com](http://www.whio.com), Nov. 18, 2016). Two men jumped over the counter of a retail pharmacy in Beavercreek (Greene County) and stole thousands of oxycodone and OxyContin® pills; law enforcement suspected this robbery was connected to a string of pharmacy robberies in the Miami Valley in the past several months ([www.wdtn.com](http://www.wdtn.com), Dec. 6, 2016).

Participants identified Percocet® and Vicodin® as the most popular prescription opioids in terms of widespread illicit use. Participants stated: *“Perks’ (Percocet®) are popular; ‘Vicks’ (Vicodin®) were easier for me to get.”* Community professionals also identified Percocet® and Vicodin® as the most popular prescription opioids in terms of widespread illicit use.

Participants reported that the general availability of prescription opioids has decreased during the past six months. Participant comments included: *“Doctors who used to prescribe have stopped; They are hard to get ... prices have doubled; It is available but harder to get due to police crackdown.”* Treatment providers reported that the general availability of prescription opioids has decreased during the past six months, while law enforcement reported that availability has remained the same. One treatment provider stated, *“It’s there but they may not have the money to get it.”*

The Miami valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the numbers of codeine, Percocet® and tramadol cases it processes have increased during the past six months, while the BCI London Crime Lab reported increased numbers of cases for fentanyl, methadone, tramadol and Vicodin®; the numbers for all other prescription opioid cases have either remained the same or decreased.

Prescription Opioids	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	Decrease
	 Law enforcement	No change
	 Treatment providers	Decrease

Reports of current street prices for prescription opioids varied among participants with experience buying the

drug. However, reportedly, most prescription opioids sell for \$1 per milligram. Overall, participants indicated that the price of prescription opioids has increased during the past six months. A participant stated, *“The cost has doubled in my area.”*

Prescription Opioids	Current Street Prices for Prescription Opioids	
	Dilaudid®	\$8 for 4 mg \$12-30 for 8 mg
	OxyContin® OP	\$10 for 10 mg \$20 for 15 mg \$45 for 30 mg
	Percocet®	\$5-15 for 5 mg \$11-30 for 10 mg \$30 for 20 mg
	Roxicodone®	\$40 for 30 mg
	Vicodin®	\$3-6 for 5 mg \$7-11 for 10 mg

Participants reported getting these drugs from dealers, nursing homes and hospitals. Participants stated: *“You can go to pain clinics and get them; Someone who is in a nursing home gets everybody’s pills then sells them.”* One law enforcement officer commented, *“If they can’t get it on the street, they are going to the hospital.”*

While there were a few reported ways of consuming prescription opioids, generally the most common routes of administration for illicit use are oral consumption and snorting. Participants estimated that out of 10 illicit prescription opioid users, 5-6 would orally consume and 4-5 would snort the drugs. Few participants reported users intravenously inject (aka “shooting”) prescription opioids. Participants remarked: *“I would crush and snort; I would snort one and swallow one ... if you do both ways, [the high] lasts longer; I take it orally.”*

A profile of a typical illicit prescription opioid user did not emerge from the data. Participants described typical illicit users as *“everyday people.”* One participant stated, *“Housewives, lawyers ... just everyday people.”* Another participant remarked, *“Everybody and anybody.”* Community professionals described typical illicit users as all classes of people. A law enforcement officer stated, *“Get hurt on the job, rely on medications and that leads to other (additional) pills.”*

## Suboxone®



Suboxone® remains highly available for illicit use in the region. Participants most often reported the current street availability of Suboxone® as '10' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was also '10'. One participant stated, "Everybody has some." Community professionals also reported current street availability as '10'; the previous most common scores were '10' for treatment providers and '5' for law enforcement. One treatment provider remarked, "Prescribed for years to people." Both participants and community professionals reported that the most available type of Suboxone® is the sublingual filmstrip form.

Corroborating data indicated that Suboxone® is available for illicit use in the region. The Logan County Family Court reported that of the 205 positive adult drug test results it recorded during the past six months, 16.1 percent were positive for Suboxone®, a higher percentage than for cocaine (13.7 percent). In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 113 buprenorphine (an ingredient in Suboxone®) cases reported during the past six months (an increase from 58 cases for the previous reporting period).

Participants and treatment providers reported that the street availability of Suboxone® has increased during the past six months. One participant stated, "It is easily available ... like heroin." However, law enforcement reported that the availability of Suboxone® has decreased during the past six months. One law officer commented, "You have to know the right person [to obtain illicit Suboxone®]." The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of Suboxone® cases they process has increased during the past six months.

Suboxone®	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	Increase
	 Law enforcement	Decrease
	 Treatment providers	Increase

Reports of current street prices for Suboxone® were consistent among participants with experience buying the drug. Reportedly, Suboxone® sells for \$15 per 8 mg

filmstrip. In addition to obtaining Suboxone® on the street from dealers, participants also reported getting the drug through methadone clinics. A participant reported, "I can go to the clinic and get on it and just take enough to show that I am taking [and sell or trade the rest]."

Participants reported that the most common route of administration for illicit use of Suboxone® remains oral (sublingual) consumption. A participant stated, "You place it under your tongue." Participants and community professionals described typical illicit Suboxone® users as individuals addicted to heroin and other opiates. A participant reported, "Someone trying to come off heroin ... substituting with Suboxone®." Treatment providers stated: "All across the board; Self-medicating people."

## Sedative-Hypnotics

Sedative-hypnotics (benzodiazepines, barbiturates and muscle relaxants) are highly available for illicit use in the region. Participants most often reported current street availability of these drugs as '10' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was '8'. Participants remarked: "They are easy to get; Still available on street like always; If you know where to go or have contact ... very easy."

Treatment providers most often reported the current street availability of sedative-hypnotics as '9', while law enforcement most often reported it as '8-9'; the previous most common scores were '6' for treatment providers and '4' for law enforcement. A treatment provider remarked on doctors commonly prescribing sedative-hypnotics: "Everyone's anxious, everyone has anxiety." A probation officer stated, "Doctors give them pills for everything."

Corroborating data indicated that sedative-hypnotics are available for illicit use in the region. The Montgomery County Coroner's Office found at least one sedative-hypnotic present in 13.1 percent of the 176 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months. In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 343 benzodiazepine cases reported during the past six months, of which 68.5 percent were Montgomery County cases (an increase from 297 cases for the previous six months, of which 60.9 percent were Montgomery County cases).

Participants identified Ativan®, Klonopin® and Xanax® as the most available sedative-hypnotics in terms of widespread illicit use. Treatment providers and law enforcement identified Xanax® and Ativan® as most available. Both respondent groups reported that the general availability of sedative-hypnotics has remained the same during the past six months. A participant remarked, "You don't hear as much about Valium®, [but] Xanax® continues to be available." The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of Xanax® cases it processes has increased during the past six months, while the BCI London Crime Lab reported increased numbers of cases for Ativan®, Valium® and Xanax®; the numbers for all other sedative-hypnotics cases have either remained the same or decreased.

Sedative-Hypnotics	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	No change
	 Law enforcement	No change
	 Treatment providers	No change

Reports of current street prices for sedative-hypnotics were consistent among participants with experience buying the drugs. Generally, sedative-hypnotics most often sell for \$1-2 per milligram. One participant commented, "They are cheap."

Sedative-Hypnotics	Current Street Prices for Sedative-Hypnotics	
	Klonopin®	\$1 per milligram
	Valium®	\$2-3 for 5 mg
	Xanax®	\$3-4 per pill (unspecified dose)

Participants reported obtaining these drugs from doctors and dealers. A participant stated, "Get them from people that want to sell them for opioids." Generally, the most common route of administration for illicit use of sedative-hypnotics remains oral consumption. Participants estimated that out of 10 illicit sedative-hypnotic users, seven would orally ingest and three would snort the drugs. One participant stated, "If you want a quick high ... snort one."

A profile for a typical illicit sedative-hypnotics user did not emerge from the data. Participants and community professionals indicated that typical illicit users come from all socio-economic statuses, ethnicities and age groups. A participant stated, "Anyone uses them ... if you are an addict, you have used." A treatment provider commented, "... hand in hand with alcoholics and heroin addicts." A probation officer described a typical user as, "All shapes, sizes, ages and colors."

## Marijuana

Marijuana remains highly available in the region. Participants most often reported the current availability of the drug as '10' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was also '10'. Participants stated: "It is everywhere; I have seen it in more places; It's available ... just need to know the right people." Treatment providers most often reported current availability as '9', while law enforcement most often reported it as '6'; the previous most common score for both treatment providers and law enforcement was '10'. One treatment provider remarked, "It is not seen as a drug anymore." A probation officer stated, "Available to anybody and everybody."

Corroborating data indicated that marijuana is available in the region. The Logan County Family Court reported that of the 205 positive adult drug test results it recorded during the past six months, 39.5 percent were positive for THC (tetrahydrocannabinol; the principal psychoactive component of marijuana); the court also reported that 96.5 percent of the 86 positive juvenile drug test results it recorded during the past six months were positive for THC. In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 1,632 cannabis cases reported during the past six months, of which 71.1 percent were Montgomery County cases (a decrease from 1,713 cases for the previous six months, of which 62.1 percent were Montgomery County cases).

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. A marijuana dealer in Jefferson Township (Montgomery County) shot a teenage boy in the leg during a dispute over the cost of the marijuana ([www.daytondailynews.com](http://www.daytondailynews.com), July 13, 2016). The Miamisburg City Council (Montgomery County)

approved a moratorium for businesses in the county to sell medical marijuana until standards and rules are more clearly specified; the ordinance was held after Beavercreek (Greene County) passed an ordinance banning sales of medical marijuana ([www.daytondailynews.com](http://www.daytondailynews.com), Aug. 17, 2017). OSHP arrested a woman in Dayton during a traffic stop after confiscating one pound of “shatter” (a marijuana concentrate), four pounds of marijuana, one half gram of crystal methamphetamine, six Klonopin® and 15 Xanax® pills from her vehicle ([www.wdtn.com](http://www.wdtn.com), Sept. 7, 2016). Law enforcement in Miami County arrested a man with Kentucky registration during a traffic stop after confiscating over two pounds of marijuana ([www.statepatrol.ohio.gov](http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov), Sept. 14, 2016). Authorities at the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court indicted a Kettering man on felonious charges for possession of marijuana and rape ([www.daytondailynews.com](http://www.daytondailynews.com), Oct. 19, 2016). A fast food corporation is investigating a mother’s complaint that she found marijuana leaves in her two daughters’ fast food meals in Dayton; several employees admitted to smoking marijuana, but not intentionally putting the drug on the food ([www.miamiherald.com](http://www.miamiherald.com), Oct. 13, 2016). Officers from a Montgomery County drug task force arrested a 63 year-old-woman after executing a search warrant at her home in Trotwood and confiscating 35 pounds of marijuana ([www.mydaytondailynews.com](http://www.mydaytondailynews.com), Oct. 18, 2016). Nine fatal car crashes occurred in Clark County since the beginning of the year, three of which involved drivers impaired by marijuana and hydrocodone pills ([www.dayontondailynews.com](http://www.dayontondailynews.com), Nov. 14, 2016). OSHP in Preble County seized 200 pounds of marijuana during a traffic stop; the driver, a California woman, was charged with drug possession ([www.nbc4i.com](http://www.nbc4i.com), Nov. 29, 2016). Law enforcement in Allen County arrested a Kentucky man during a traffic stop after confiscating six pounds of hydroponic marijuana ([www.statepatrol.ohio.gov](http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov), Dec. 16, 2016). Dayton Police arrested a man for attempting to smuggle marijuana into a jail using his rectum to hide the drugs ([www.nbc4i.com](http://www.nbc4i.com), Dec. 19, 2016).

Participants and community professionals also discussed the current availability of high-grade marijuana extracts and concentrates, often appearing as oil and waxy forms of the drug (aka “dabs”). Participants most often reported the current availability of marijuana extracts and concentrates as ‘10;’ the previous most common score was also ‘10.’ Community professionals most often reported current availability as ‘6-9;’ the previous most common score was ‘8.’ A treatment provider indicated, “*Loud’ (high-*

*grade marijuana) is highly available.” Another treatment provider added, “If you want to get marijuana of any grade, you can get it.”*

Participants reported that the availability of the high-grade marijuana, including extracts and concentrates, has remained the same during the past six months. One participant commented that legal punishment is not as strict as it was previously, keeping the drug highly available in the region. Treatment providers reported that the overall availability of marijuana has remained the same during the past six months, while law enforcement reported that availability has decreased. One treatment provider stated, “*Marijuana has been around and will continue to be around.”* A law enforcement officer stated, “*They [only] smoke the best ... ‘kush’ (high-grade marijuana).”* The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of marijuana cases it processes has increased during the past six months, while the BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of cases it processes has decreased.

Marijuana	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	No change
	 Law enforcement	Decrease
	 Treatment providers	No change

Participants most often rated the current overall quality of marijuana as ‘10’ on a scale of ‘0’ (poor quality, “garbage”) to ‘10’ (high quality); the previous most common score was ‘3’ for low-grade marijuana and ‘10’ for high-grade marijuana. One participant indicated the high quality of the drug by stating, “*You don’t have to smoke the whole thing.”* Overall, participants reported that the general quality of marijuana has remained the same during the past six months.

Reports of current prices for marijuana were provided by participants with experience buying the drug. Reportedly, the most common amount purchased is 1/4 ounce.

Marijuana	Current Prices for Marijuana	
	<b>Low grade:</b>	
	A blunt	\$5
	1/4 ounce	\$25
	1/2 ounce	\$50
	<b>High grade:</b>	
	A blunt	\$15-20
	A gram	\$15-20
	1/4 ounce	\$75-100
	1/2 ounce	\$100
An ounce	\$200	

While there were a few reported ways of consuming marijuana, generally the most common route of administration remains smoking. Participants estimated that out of 10 marijuana users, all 10 would smoke the drug. One participant stated, *"Most smoke ... I have heard of people eating but not seen it myself."* A profile for a typical marijuana user did not emerge in the data. One participant stated, *"All ages ... all people of all incomes."* A treatment provider stated, *"Everybody uses marijuana ... younger tend to use synthetic."*

## Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine remains available in the region. However, few participants had first-hand knowledge of the drug during the past six months and could not assign a current availability rating; participants reported moderate availability for methamphetamine for the previous reporting period. A participant stated, *"Heroin has taken its place."* Treatment providers most often reported the current availability of methamphetamine as '9' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get) the previous most common score was '8-10'. One treatment provider reported, *"I looked down at my feet and found paraphernalia [related to methamphetamine use] ..."* Another provider stated, *"Certain urban neighborhoods are a '10' as far as availability."*

Corroborating data indicated that methamphetamine is available in the region. The Montgomery County Coroner's Office reported that eight of the 176 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months involved methamphetamine. In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 514 methamphetamine cases reported during the past six months, of which 65.2 percent were Montgomery County cases (there were 503 cases for the previous six months, of which 64.8 percent were Montgomery County cases).

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Officers with the Darke County Narcotics Unit and Greenville Police (also Darke County) arrested four people during a traffic stop after learning they were manufacturing methamphetamine out of their home in Greenville ([www.whio.com](http://www.whio.com), Aug. 28, 2016). The Miami County Common Pleas Court indicted eight people, including a Tipp City man, for trafficking large quantities of methamphetamine and heroin into the county ([www.whio.com](http://www.whio.com), Sept. 9, 2016). During a probation visit by Greene County Adult Probation, officers from the Fairborn Police Department (Greene County) arrested a man after identifying materials used to manufacture methamphetamine in a shed on the man's property ([www.wdtn.com](http://www.wdtn.com), Nov. 5, 2016). Dayton Police arrested a man after witnessing him complete a drug deal in the parking lot of a racino, confiscating methamphetamine from him ([www.wdtn.com](http://www.wdtn.com), Nov. 4, 2016). OSHP arrested two people from California in Preble County during a traffic stop after seizing 27 pounds of methamphetamine and nine pounds of marijuana from their vehicle ([www.norwalkreflector.com](http://www.norwalkreflector.com), Dec. 8, 2016).

Participants reported that methamphetamine is available in powdered and crystal forms throughout the region. However, participants reported that powdered is the most prevalent form in the region. The powdered form of methamphetamine is typically referred to as "shake-and-bake," which means users are producing the drug in a single sealed container, such as a two-liter soda bottle. By using common household chemicals along with ammonium nitrate (found in cold packs) and pseudoephedrine (found in some allergy medications), people who make methamphetamine can produce the drug in approximately 30 minutes in nearly any location. One participant noted, *"The material is there to make the powdered ..."*

Participants reported that the availability of powdered methamphetamine has decreased during the past six months, while treatment providers reported that availability has remained the same. A participant indicated, *"Not around in the area."* Conversely, treatment providers commented: *"It has remained the same; It just isn't their drug of choice."* Although participants most often reported that the availability of powdered methamphetamine has decreased, several participants indicated that they expected the availability of the drug to increase: *"The [methamphetamine] epidemic hasn't started yet. Meth will follow the same road as heroin; Meth will be the thing that makes the heroin epidemic go down."*

The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of methamphetamine cases it processes has remained the same during the past six months, while the BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of methamphetamine cases it processes has increased; the labs reported processing brown, crystal and off-white methamphetamine.

Methamphetamine	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	Decrease
	 Law enforcement	No comment
	 Treatment providers	Decrease

Participants most often rated the current overall quality of methamphetamine as '10' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); the previous most common score was '8'. Overall, participants reported that the quality of powdered methamphetamine has decreased during the past six months.

Reports of current prices for methamphetamine were consistent among participants with experience buying the drug. Reportedly, the most common amount purchased is 1/2 gram.

Methamphetamine	Current Prices for Methamphetamine	
	Powdered:	
	A gram	\$50-100
	1/8 ounce	\$300-350
An ounce	\$1,600	

Participants reported that the most common routes of administration for methamphetamine are smoking, intravenous injection (aka "shooting") and snorting. Participants estimated that out of 10 methamphetamine users, four would smoke, three would shoot and three would snort the drug. One participant stated, *"Most people will smoke it."* Another participant added, *"How you do it depends on whether you want a quick high or a long lasting high."*

A profile for a typical methamphetamine user did not emerge from the data. Participants most often described typical methamphetamine users as older and, more often, bikers, while community professionals most often described typical users as younger. Participant comments included: *"You mostly see this among the bikers; Users can be any age ... but mostly older group."* A treatment provider stated, *"They tend to be male and younger."* A law enforcement officer commented, *"Mostly younger ... in their 20's."*

### Prescription Stimulants

Prescription stimulants are highly available for illicit use in the region. Participants most often reported current street availability of these drugs as '10' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was '6'. Participants stated: *"They are more available because ... when kids act up and teachers can't handle them ... they recommend they get a drug; Parents are selling their kids medications."* Another participant added, *"Doctors easily prescribe and then they are sold by the addict for money to purchase another drug."*

Treatment providers reported current street availability of prescription stimulants as '9'; the previous score was

also '9.' A treatment provider stated, "Users don't have to go to the street ... all they have to do is make a call." Law enforcement reported current street availability as '5;' the previous score was '2.' One law enforcement officer stated, "I believe it is harder to get as they are cracking down on prescribing drugs."

Participants identified Adderall® as the most popular prescription stimulant in terms of widespread illicit use. A participant stated, "The drug is being prescribed by doctors to unruly kids whose parents are users and they sell the Adderall® for their drug of choice." Law enforcement also identified Adderall® as the most popular prescription stimulant for illicit use. One law enforcement officer indicated, "It is harder to get, but Adderall® continues to be the most popular."

Participants reported that the general availability of prescription stimulants has remained the same during the past six months. One participant reported, "The doctors are starting to monitor the prescribing [of stimulants] ... but not as much as they are the opioid drugs." Another participant stated, "Doctors continue to prescribe to kids based on school's recommendation." Community professionals reported that the availability of prescription stimulants has remained the same during the past six months. Community professionals reported: "It's there ... it is the same in terms of availability; All of it has remained constant ... no spike in that trade at all!"

The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of Adderall® cases it processes has increased during the past six months, while the BCI London Crime Lab reported increased numbers of cases for Adderall® and Ritalin®.

Prescription Stimulants	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	No change
	 Law enforcement	No change
	 Treatment providers	No change

Reports of current street prices for prescription stimulants were consistent among participants with experience buying these drugs. In general, prescription stimulants sell for \$1 per milligram. However, Adderall® 30 mg reportedly sells for \$7.

Participants reported obtaining these drugs from adults whose children are prescribed the medication. The most common route of administration for illicit use of prescription stimulants remains oral consumption. Participants estimated that out of 10 illicit prescription stimulant users, six would orally consume and four would snort the drugs.

Participants and community professionals described typical illicit prescription stimulant users as high school or college aged, of all socio-economic statuses and ethnicities. One participant stated, "They are mostly high school and college kids." One treatment provider stated, "If they are older, they get on the drug so they can trade for heroin or meth." A probation officer remarked, "Younger group are the users."

### Ecstasy

Ecstasy (methylenedioxymethamphetamine: MDMA, or other derivatives containing BZP, MDA and/or TFMPP) is moderately available in the region. Participants most often reported the current availability of the pressed tablet form of ecstasy as '6' and of "molly" (MDMA; powdered form) as '8' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score for both ecstasy and molly was '8.' A participant reported, "Molly more common ... taking over." Community professionals most often reported the current availability of both ecstasy and molly as '7-8;' the previous score was '8.' One probation officer stated, "Molly is more common ... is cheaper ... and that high lasts longer [than ecstasy]."

Participants and community professionals reported that the availability of both ecstasy and molly has remained the same during the past six months. The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of ecstasy cases it processes has increased during the past six months, while the BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of ecstasy cases it processes has decreased; note the labs do not differentiate between ecstasy and molly cases.

Ecstasy/Molly	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	No change
	 Law enforcement	No change
	 Treatment providers	No change

Participants rated the current overall quality of ecstasy and molly as '10' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); the previous most common scores were '7' for both ecstasy and molly. Participants reported: "It is mixed with meth; People are selling molly, but it is meth." Overall, participants reported that the overall quality of ecstasy and molly has remained the same during the past six months.

Reports of current prices for ecstasy and molly were consistent among participants with experience buying the drugs. Participants reported that molly is typically sold in capsules.

Ecstasy/Molly	Current Prices for Ecstasy/Molly	
	<b>Ecstasy:</b>	
	Low dose (aka "single stack")	\$20
	<b>Molly:</b>	
	A capsule	\$20
1/2 gram	\$100	

Participants indicated that ecstasy and molly are obtained at nightclubs and parties. A participant indicated, "Gay clubs are where you can find both molly and ecstasy." Participants reported that the most common routes of administration for ecstasy and molly are oral ingestion and anal insertion. Participants estimated that out of 10 ecstasy and molly users, eight would orally ingest and two would administer the drugs through anal insertion.

Participants and community professionals described typical users of ecstasy and molly as gay, younger and "clubbers" (people who regularly frequent night clubs). Participants remarked: "You can get it at the club downtown; Younger ... just at certain clubs; Goth (a person who wears mostly black, often has black dyed hair, and wears dark makeup) and Emo (a person who reflects the style of music influenced by punk rock) kids use the drug." Law

enforcement officers stated: "You see that with the younger crowds; The typical user is 18-25 years old."

## Synthetic Marijuana

Synthetic marijuana (synthetic cannabinoids) is moderately to highly available in the region. Participants most often reported the drug's current availability as '8' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was '5'. Community professionals most often reported current availability as '6-8'; the previous most common score was '4'. One treatment provider stated, "They don't see it as a drug anymore." A probation officer stated, "Sought out by those who don't want to be caught [using marijuana]."

Corroborating data indicated that synthetic marijuana is available in the region. A query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 74 synthetic marijuana cases reported during the past six months. The most common synthetic marijuana ingredients reported in this region were: 5-Fluoro-AMB and AB-FUBINACA.

Participants and community professionals reported that the availability of synthetic marijuana has remained the same during the past six months. Participants remarked: "You can go on the Internet and get it; You can go to the gas station and get it." The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of synthetic marijuana cases it processes has increased during the past six months, while the BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of cases it processes has decreased.

Synthetic Marijuana	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	No change
	 Law enforcement	No change
	 Treatment providers	No change

Reports of current prices for synthetic marijuana were consistent among participants with experience buying the drug. Participants reported that the most common amount of purchased is 1/8 ounce for \$10. Despite legislation enacted in October 2011, participants reported that synthetic marijuana continues to be available from headshops, street

dealers and the Internet. Participants reported the only route of administration remains smoking. A participant indicated, "Most people I know would smoke it."

Participants described the typical synthetic marijuana user as those who are in the military and others who need to pass a drug screen. A participant stated, "Those who have to test clean are the ones using." Treatment providers and law enforcement described typical users as younger individuals.

### Bath Salts

Bath salts (synthetic compounds containing methyldone, mephedrone, MDPV or other chemical analogues) remain available in the region. However, only a few participants were able to report on the current availability of bath salts, which they most often reported as '10' on a scale of '0' (not available, impossible to get) to '10' (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common score was '1'. One participant remarked, "They are out there."

Participants reported that the availability of bath salts has decreased during the past six months, while law enforcement reported that availability has remained the same. A participant stated, "It is decreasing but available." A law enforcement officer stated, "Prevalence has remained the same ... they are still selling it." The BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of bath salts cases they process have decreased during the past six months.

Bath Salts	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	Decrease
	 Law enforcement	No change
	 Treatment providers	No comment

### Conclusion

Crack cocaine, heroin, marijuana, powdered cocaine and Suboxone® remain highly available in the Dayton region; also highly available are prescription opioids, prescription stimulants and sedative-hypnotics. Changes in availability

during the past six months include likely increased availability for Suboxone®.

Participants and community professionals reported that the high availability of heroin has remained the same during the past six months. Both groups of respondents described current availability as anywhere and everywhere; a few respondents noted an increase in heroin use among young people. The Logan County Family Court reported that of the 205 positive adult drug test results it recorded during the past six months, 30.2 percent were positive for heroin.

Participants discussed fentanyl as a cut (adulterant) for heroin, attributing overdose deaths in the region to fentanyl. The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs noted processing cases of heroin-fentanyl mixtures and straight fentanyl submitted as suspected heroin cases during the past six months. Overall, participants reported that the general quality, or rather potency, of heroin has increased during the past six months.

Reportedly, prescription opioids are highly available in the region, although some participants and treatment providers perceived a decrease in street availability during the past six months. They attributed decreased availability to doctors not prescribing as readily as previously and the doubling of street prices for the drugs.

Corroborating data also indicated that prescription opioids are available for illicit use in the region. The Montgomery County Coroner's Office found at least one prescription opioid present in 82.4 percent of the 176 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months; fentanyl was present in 89.0 percent of these prescription opioid cases. In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 1,007 prescription opioid cases reported during the past six months, of which 64.8 percent were fentanyl/acetyl fentanyl cases; 64.5 percent of these fentanyl/acetyl fentanyl cases were Montgomery County cases.

Participants and treatment providers reported that the street availability of Suboxone® has increased during the past six months. Participants discussed that increased availability is due to the high prevalence of heroin use in the region. One participant stated that everyone has a prescription for Suboxone®. Many other participants agreed. Participants and treatment providers explained that heroin users seek the drug to self-medicate through

withdrawal. The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the numbers of Suboxone® cases they process have increased during the past six months.

Lastly, while few participants had first-hand knowledge of methamphetamine, treatment providers reported that the current availability for the drug is high. Corroborating data indicated that methamphetamine is available in the region. A query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 514 methamphetamine cases reported during the past six months, of which 65.2 percent were Montgomery County cases.

Several participants indicated that they expect the availability of methamphetamine to increase. They predicted: *"The [methamphetamine] epidemic hasn't started yet ... meth will follow the same road as heroin; Meth will be the thing that makes the heroin epidemic go down."* The BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of methamphetamine cases it processes has increased during the past six months; the lab reported processing brown, crystal and off-white methamphetamine.