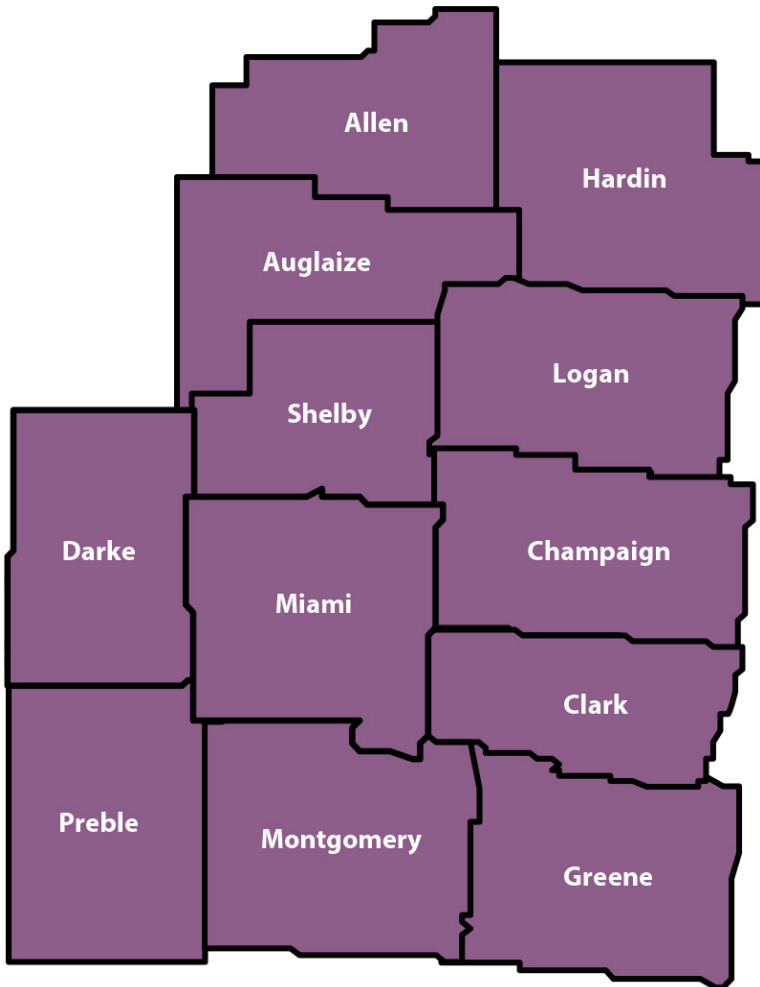


Drug Abuse Trends in the Dayton Region



Regional Epidemiologist:

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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 July through December 2016. In addition to these data sources, Ohio media outlets were queried for information regarding regional drug abuse for January through June 2017.

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 ¹	Ohio	Dayton Region	OSAM Drug Consumers
Total Population, 2016	11,614,373	1,342,139	40
Gender (female), 2016	51.0%	51.1%	32.5%
Whites, 2016	82.5%	83.9%	52.5%
African Americans, 2016	12.8%	11.7%	32.5%
Hispanic or Latino Origin, 2016	3.7%	2.5%	7.7% ²
High School Graduation Rate, 2015	89.1%	89.3%	71.8% ³
Median Household Income, 2015	\$51,086	\$50,709	\$20,000-24,999 ⁴
Persons Below Poverty Level, 2015	14.8%	14.6%	47.1% ⁵

¹ Ohio and Dayton region statistics were derived from the most recent US Census; OSAM drug consumers were participants for this reporting period: January - June 2017.

² Hispanic or Latino Origin was unable to be determined for 1 participant due to missing and/or invalid data.

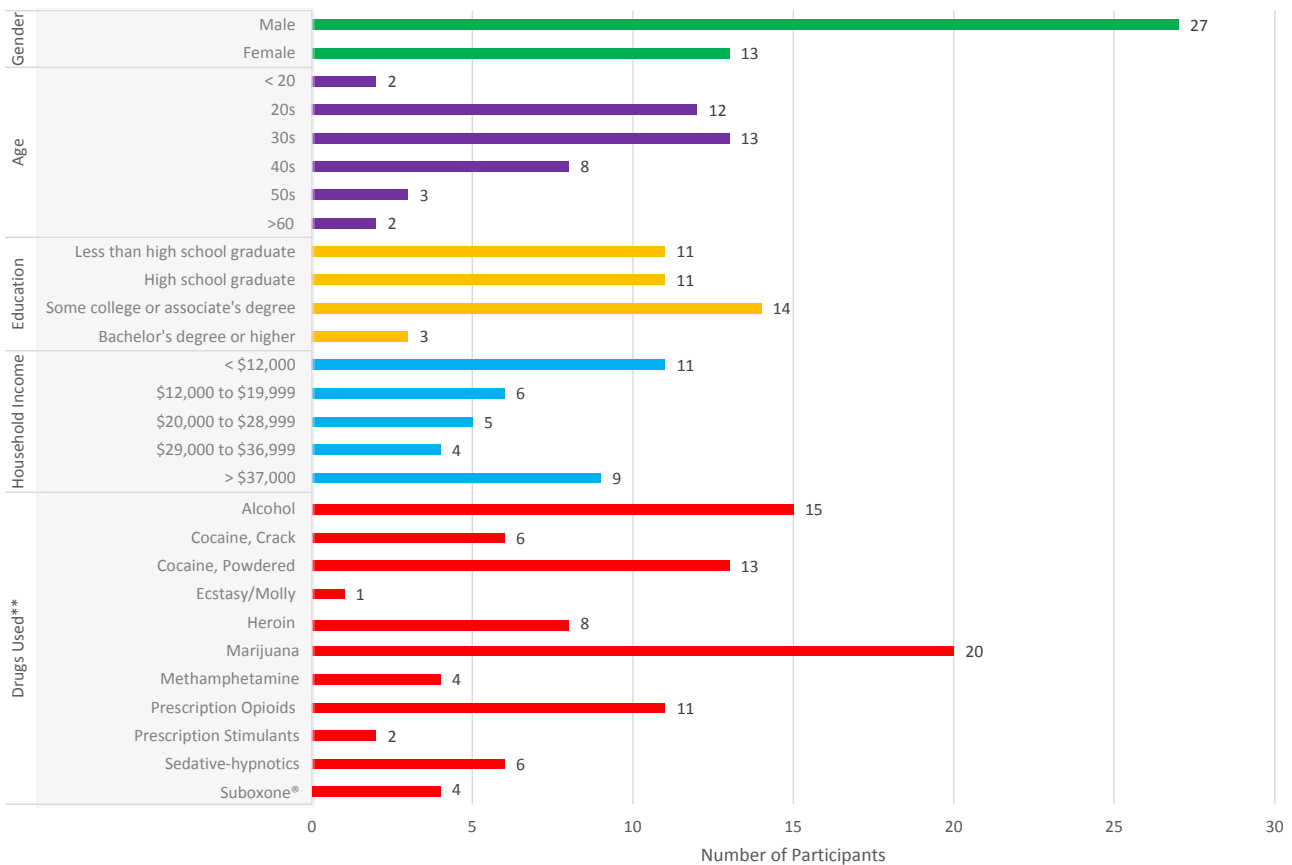
³ Education level was unable to be determined for 1 participant due to missing and/or invalid data.

⁴ 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 5 participants due to missing and/or invalid data.

⁵ Poverty status was unable to be determined for 6 participants due to missing and/or invalid data.

Dayton Regional Participant Characteristics

Consumer Characteristics N=40*



*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.

Historical Summary

In the previous reporting period (June 2016 - January 2017), crack cocaine, heroin, marijuana, powdered cocaine and Suboxone® remained highly available in the Dayton region; prescription opioids, prescription stimulants and sedative-hypnotics were also highly available. Changes in availability during the reporting period included likely increased availability for Suboxone®.

Participants and community professionals reported that the high availability of heroin remained the same during the reporting period. Both groups of respondents described 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 reporting period, 30.2 percent were positive for heroin.

Participants discussed fentanyl as a cut (adulterant) for heroin, and attributed 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 reporting period. Overall, participants reported that the general quality, or rather potency, of heroin had increased during the reporting period.

Reportedly, prescription opioids were highly available for illicit use in the region, although some participants and treatment providers perceived decreased street availability. They attributed decreased availability during the reporting period to doctors not prescribing as readily as previously and the doubling of street prices for the drugs.

Corroborating data also indicated that prescription opioids were 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 reporting period; fentanyl was present in 89.0 percent of 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 reporting period, 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® had increased during the reporting period. Participants discussed that increased availability was due to the high prevalence of heroin use in the region. One participant stated that everyone had a prescription for Suboxone®. Many other participants agreed. Participants and treatment providers explained that heroin users sought the drug to self-medicate through withdrawal. The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of Suboxone® cases they processed increased during the reporting period.

Lastly, while few participants had first-hand knowledge of methamphetamine, treatment providers reported that the availability for the drug was high. Corroborating data indicated that methamphetamine was 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 reporting period, of which 65.2 percent were Montgomery County cases. Several participants indicated that they expected the availability of methamphetamine to increase. The BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of methamphetamine cases it processed increased during the reporting period; the lab reported it processed brown, crystal and off-white methamphetamine.

Current Trends

Powdered Cocaine




Powdered cocaine remains highly available in the region. Participants most often reported the drug's current availability as '9-10' 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 reported: *"With it being 9:43 in the morning, I could walk out the door right now and get cocaine ... most definitely rate it a '10'; If you know the right person, it is easy to get; I just need to make one call to get it; It is available in Lima ... easy to get."* Treatment providers most often reported the current availability of powdered cocaine as '6-7,' while law enforcement most often reported it as

'9; the previous most common scores were '7-8' and '10', respectively. Treatment providers reported: *"It has always been available; Cocaine has become available in suburban areas in Lima, replacing heroin."* A law enforcement officer commented, *"Cocaine is like marijuana ... it's not as frowned upon ... so it is available."*





Corroborating data indicated that cocaine is available in the region. The Logan County Family Court reported that of the 229 positive adult drug test results it recorded during the past six months, 14.8% were positive for cocaine (powdered and/or crack cocaine). The Montgomery County Coroner's Office found cocaine (powdered and/or crack cocaine) present in 45.8% of the 168 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 932 cocaine cases reported during the past six months, of which 67.4% were Montgomery County cases (a decrease from 1,493 cases for the previous six months, of which 64.3% were Montgomery County cases). NFLIS also does not differentiate between powdered and crack cocaine cases.

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. A Dayton (Montgomery County) man was indicted for trafficking cocaine and shooting another man to death (www.daytondailynews.com, Jan. 31, 2017). Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force officers arrested two men after completing several raids in Southwest Ohio; officers seized four kilograms of cocaine during the raids; officers later found a vehicle used to transport the cocaine with a hallowed out compartment used to store the cocaine (www.daytondailynews.com, Feb. 10, 2017). A joint investigation of several law enforcement agencies in Clinton and Montgomery counties, along with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, led to the federal indictment of a Dayton man after the investigation uncovered the man's intent to distribute cocaine in the area; officers executed a search warrant at a business in Dayton affiliated with the man and seized 2,000 grams of cocaine; officers also seized unspecified amounts of cocaine, firearms and a bulletproof vest during a second search of the man's home (www.justice.gov, March 17, 2017). Four children came home to find their mother and commercial-airline-pilot father dead in their Centerville (Montgomery County) home, as a result of a drug overdose; an autopsy revealed that the overdose resulted from a combination of cocaine and carfentanil (www.news5cleveland.com, May 31, 2017).

Participants and community professionals reported that the availability of powdered cocaine has remained the same during the past six months. A treatment provider stated, *"Cocaine is out there like always ... and is there, as long as there is a demand."* A law enforcement officer stated, *"It remains the same as it has for the past two years, at least."* The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of cocaine cases they process has decreased during the past six months; the labs do not differentiate between powdered and crack cocaine.

Powdered 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 powdered cocaine as '8' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); the previous most common score was '2-3.' One participant commented, *"If it's bad quality, it is because of the fentanyl (used to adulterate the cocaine)."* Participants reported the top cutting agents (adulterants) for powdered cocaine included: boric acid, fentanyl, laxatives and vitamin B-12. Other adulterants mentioned included: dextrose (artificial sweetener) and isotol (dietary supplement). Participants reported: *"It is 'stepped on' (adulterated) ... because they want to make more money; Everyone wants to make money ... the dealer and the people sent out to sell it; People are greedy ... it passes through so many hands before it gets to Dayton."* Overall, participants reported that the quality of powdered cocaine has remained the same during the past six months.

Powdered Cocaine	Cutting Agents Reported by Crime Lab
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  caffeine  diltiazem (high blood pressure medication)  levamisole (livestock dewormer)  local anesthetics (lidocaine and procaine)

Reports of current prices for powdered cocaine were consistent among participants with experience buying the drug. Participants commented: *"If you buy more in quantity or keep a dealer in business ... you will get a lesser*

price; Just like any drug, the more you buy, the bigger the break on price." Reportedly, the most common quantities of purchase are a gram and 1/8 ounce. 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	
	A gram	\$60-65
	1/16 ounce (aka "teener")	\$75-100
	1/8 ounce (aka "eight ball")	\$150-200
	1/2 ounce	\$500-600
	An ounce	\$900-1,200

Participants reported that the most common route of administration for powdered cocaine remains snorting. Participants estimated that out of 10 powdered cocaine users, seven would snort and three would intravenously inject (aka "shoot") the drug. A participant reported, "It really depends on the quality of the cocaine ... if it's high, they would snort it."

A profile for a typical powdered cocaine user did not emerge from the data. Participants and community professionals described typical powdered cocaine users as of any socio-economic background, all races and all types of professions. Participants stated: "Even lawyers are using cocaine; Users can be of any race; There is no type of typical user; They used to say it was a rich man's drug ... not anymore." A treatment provider remarked, "It is a wide variety of cultural and ethnic groups."

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'. Participants stated: "In the summer, [dealers] are all out there in the parking lot like flies; I could get crack cocaine anytime I wanted; I know the streets where kids sell it for the dealers." Treatment providers most often reported the current availability of crack cocaine as '10', while law enforcement most often reported it as '9'; the previous most common

scores were '8' and '10', respectively. A treatment provider commented, "You could probably go to the gas station and meet a stranger and get it." A law enforcement officer stated, "It's out there, but we in law enforcement don't deal with it as much [as other drugs]."

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Dayton Police executed a search warrant at a Dayton residence after receiving several neighborhood complaints; officers arrested a man and woman at the residence after seizing approximately 20 grams of crack cocaine (www.daytondailynews.com, April 20, 2017).





Participants reported that the availability of crack cocaine has remained the same during the past six months. One participant remarked, "Crack (cocaine) is available and you will find it if it is your drug of choice." Community professionals also reported that the availability of crack cocaine has remained the same during the past six months. A treatment provider stated, "If you want crack, it is available as its always been." One law enforcement officer stated, "It is around like it has been for years."

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

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 '2-3' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); the previous most common score was '6'. Participants remarked: "[Quality] really depends on who you get it from ... how much it is 'stepped on' (adulterated); If you spend the money, you're going to get good crack; Dealers all have different cooks; You can buy and it is good ... go back 20 minutes later and it is bad." Participants reported that crack cocaine in the region is most often adulterated (aka "cut") with baking soda. Other cuts for crack cocaine mentioned included: laxatives. Overall, participants reported that the quality of crack cocaine has decreased during the past six months.

A participant commented, "It is all about that dollar bill, so they add to it."

Crack Cocaine	Cutting Agents Reported by Crime Lab	
		caffeine
		diltiazem (high blood pressure medication)
		levamisole (livestock dewormer)
		local anesthetics (lidocaine and procaine)

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

Crack Cocaine	Current Prices for Crack Cocaine	
	1/10 gram	\$10-20
	A gram	\$60-65
	1/16 ounce	\$100

Participants reported that the most common route of administration for crack cocaine remains smoking. Participants estimated that out of 10 crack cocaine users, eight would smoke and two would intravenously inject (aka "shoot") the drug. One participant stated, "Most people would smoke the crack." Another participant reported, "They are crushing it down and adding 'weed' (marijuana) ... calling it 'primo' to smoke it."

Participants described typical crack cocaine users as factory workers, truck drivers, prostitutes and people of low socio-economic status. A participant explained, "The typical user is someone who has to stay up long hours like truck drivers or factory workers." Community professionals described crack users as older and people of low socio-economic status. Treatment providers stated: "The typical user is 25 years or older; Across the board ... older people, mostly over 30 [years of age]." A law enforcement officer stated, "It is mostly a poor person who can't afford [powdered] cocaine or other costlier drugs."

Heroin and Fentanyl



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.' Participants stated: "You could probably walk out this door and find it; Heroin is all you hear about in Dayton; It is everybody's favorite thing now; Dayton has the highest use in the nation and users come here to get it." Treatment providers most often reported the current availability of heroin also as '10,' while law enforcement reported it as '2-3'; the previous most common score was '10' for community professionals overall. (The low availability rating by law enforcement reflects their reporting that fentanyl has replaced much of the heroin in the region.) One law enforcement officer stated, "We are seeing less raids for heroin and an increase in raids for fentanyl."

Corroborating data indicated that heroin is available in the region. The Logan County Family Court reported that of the 229 positive adult drug test results it recorded during the past six months, 23.1% were positive for heroin. The Montgomery County Coroner's Office found heroin present in 19.0% of the 168 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 734 heroin cases reported during the past six months, of which 67.7% were Montgomery County cases (a decrease from 1,223 cases for the previous six months, of which 63.5% were Montgomery County cases).

The Montgomery County Coroner's Office found fentanyl present in 77.4% of the 168 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months. A query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 598 fentanyl and fentanyl analogue cases (a decrease from 653 cases for the previous six months), and five carfentanil cases reported during the past six months (in the six months previous to this, no cases of carfentanil were found in NFLIS).

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Dayton Police arrested a man for child endangerment after finding a deceased woman and a four-year-old boy in his

dilapidated garage that had been turned into a home; the man and the deceased woman had a history of drug use, including heroin and methamphetamine use (www.wdtn.com, Feb. 1, 2017). A Springfield (Clark County) woman was charged with involuntary manslaughter for providing heroin to an inmate at the Clark County Jail who was found unresponsive in her cell from an overdose; the woman reportedly smuggled heroin into the jail to inmates (www.whio.com, Feb. 2, 2017). The Montgomery County Coroner's Office reported the breadth of the opiate epidemic in Ohio to the *New York Times*; the office reported that they now use refrigerated trucks to store bodies due to the high volume of overdose deaths in the county (www.nytimes.com, Feb. 2, 2017). The Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force arrested two men on drug possession charges during a traffic stop in Huber Heights (Montgomery County) after finding more than a pound of fentanyl (www.wdtn.com, Feb. 3, 2017). A motorist called police after seeing a 5-year-old boy running down the street in Enon (Clark County), crying and claiming his parents died; Clark County Sheriff's deputies arrived to the boy's home and administered four doses of naloxone (opiate overdose reversal medication) to the woman and six to the man to revive them; officers arrested both parents for child endangerment (www.fox19.com, Feb. 5, 2017). Workers at the Montgomery County Coroner's Office are working overtime due to the drug crisis; in Montgomery County alone, workers processed 240 autopsies in January, 145 of which were drug-related; the director of the Montgomery County Coroner's Office reported that strong drugs, such as carfentanil, were the cause of the overdoses (www.abc22now.com, Feb. 6, 2017). Law enforcement in Preble County arrested two women in Eaton for involuntary manslaughter; the women provided heroin, fentanyl and cocaine to another woman that resulted in her overdose death (www.whio.com, Feb. 7, 2017). Law enforcement in Montgomery County arrested two men after executing search warrants of their homes in Dayton and Harrison Township; officers seized unspecified amounts of fentanyl, heroin and marijuana (www.daytondailynews.com, Feb. 9, 2017). A Montgomery County task force seized six pounds of pure fentanyl during a traffic stop near Dayton, arresting one man; as a result of the stop, officers investigated two residences, one in Harrison Township and the other in Beavercreek Township, where they confiscated 20 pounds of drugs including heroin, fentanyl, crystal methamphetamine, cocaine, marijuana and THC edibles (THC is tetrahydrocannabinol, the psychoactive




ingredient in marijuana) (www.nbc4i.com, Feb. 10, 2017). A Montgomery County task force arrested a man after executing a search warrant at a residence in Trotwood (Montgomery County) and seizing unspecified quantities of fentanyl from the home (www.daytondailynews.com, March 1, 2017). Law enforcement in Greenville and Union City (both Darke County) arrested 14 people during a county-wide drug sweep after confiscating undisclosed amounts of heroin, fentanyl, methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana; the Dark County Common Pleas Court arraigned each person arrested on drug trafficking charges (www.wdtn.com, March 2, 2017). Staff members at the Clark County Municipal Court performed CPR on a man who appeared to have overdosed while waiting in the hallway for a hearing; medics arrived and administered two doses of Narcan® (naloxone) to the man to revive him (www.springfieldnewssun.com, March 10, 2017). The Montgomery County Regional Agencies Narcotics & Gun Enforcement (RANGE) Task Force and the FBI SWAT team completed a series of raids in Trotwood and Dayton as part of a drug investigation and arrested three men after seizing four pounds of fentanyl (www.daytondailynews.com, March 22, 2017). Dayton Police arrested a father for child endangerment after his 13-year-old son reportedly overdosed on heroin; the father and another man rushed the boy to a local fire station, where he was revived using naloxone (www.nbc4i.com, March 29, 2017). Dayton Police responded to a call at a restaurant after a customer reported to employees that a man was passed out in a bathroom stall; the Montgomery County Coroner's Office pronounced the man dead due to a heroin overdose (www.daytondailynews.com, April 12, 2017). Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force officers arrested three men from Dayton and one man from Arizona, all suspected to be part of a Mexican drug cartel, after seizing bulk amounts of heroin and fentanyl, and undisclosed amounts of marijuana (www.wtol.com, April 14, 2017). Springfield Police and public health officials (Clark County) confirmed 39 people overdosed in 48 hours, and issued a warning to communities that a potentially "bad batch" of heroin was the root of the overdoses (www.wjla.com, April 17, 2017). A couple in Dayton called police after observing a man drive his car into a median and hit a pole, flipping his car over; the couple administered two doses of naloxone to revive the man before first responders took him to the hospital where officers issued him a citation (www.nbc4i.com, April 24, 2017). Three people plead guilty to felony drug charges in Miami County Common Pleas Court; the people, two from Tipp City (Miami County) and one

from Huber Heights, were involved in a large-scale drug ring that trafficked heroin and methamphetamine in the region (www.daytondailynews.com, April 26, 2017). The Champaign County Sheriff's Office issued a code red to Mechanicsburg residents after an inmate escaped; Ohio State Highway Patrol (OHSP) arrested the man in February 2017 during a traffic stop after criminal indicators lead to a search of the man's car and the discovery of heroin and cocaine (www.wdtn.com, April 27, 2017). Dayton Police observed three people leave the scene of a crash by foot; officers saw one man drop baggies and capsules of suspected heroin during the chase, but later caught up to him and arrested him (www.wdtn.com, May 3, 2017). An investigation conducted by the Greene County Agencies for Combined Enforcement (ACE) Task Force lead to the arrest of a man after heroin, fentanyl and carfentanil were seized from his home in Xenia (Greene County) (www.wdtn.com, May 5, 2017). The Montgomery County Regional Agencies Narcotics Gun Enforcement Task Force (RANGE) searched a Clayton residence, ending a month-long drug trafficking investigation when detectives seized a large quantity of heroin and cocaine, and arrested one man for drug possession (www.daytondailynews.com, May 25, 2017). The RANGE Task Force executed a search warrant at a Dayton residence and found unspecified quantities of heroin and fentanyl which ended a long-term drug trafficking investigation; officers arrested two men at the scene on drug trafficking charges (www.fox45now.com, June 1, 2017). The RANGE Task Force arrested five men for their involvement in trafficking or intending to traffic over 400 grams of fentanyl in the area; in one case, officers arrested two men during a traffic stop after criminal indicators lead officers to search the vehicle, during which they confiscated marijuana and a baggie of fentanyl; in another case, OSHP arrested two men during a traffic stop after seizing four parcels containing several kilograms of controlled substances; the men told police the drugs were intended for distribution in Miamisburg, leading officers to a fifth arrest of a man who received the shipment; officers also found this man with half a pound of marijuana (www.daytondailynews.com, June 14, 2017).

While many types of heroin are currently available in the region, participants reported brown and white powdered heroin as most available. One participant stated, "Both the brown and white heroin have increased big time." Treatment providers also reported brown and white powdered as most available. However, a treatment provider stated, "Brown is more prevalent."

Participants and treatment providers reported that the availability of heroin has increased during the past six months, while law enforcement reported decreased heroin availability. Treatment providers stated: "If it's popular, it is available ... in Lima (Allen County) [heroin] is popular; Because the demand has increased, the supply is coming in." Law enforcement officers reported: "Heroin is becoming harder to find; The dealers are replacing it with fentanyl."

The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of heroin cases it processes has increased, while the BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of heroin cases it processes has decreased during the past six months. The labs reported processing beige, brown, gray, tan and white powdered heroin along with black tar heroin; however, both labs noted that they do not typically differentiate between black tar and powdered heroin. In addition, the labs reported that the number of carfentanil, fentanyl and fentanyl analogue cases they process have increased during the past six months. The labs reported processing the following fentanyl analogues: acetyl fentanyl, acryl fentanyl, 2-FBF, fluoro fentanyl, furanyl fentanyl, FIBF, 3-methyl fentanyl and THF fentanyl.

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

Participants most often rated the current general quality of heroin as '10' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); the previous most common score was also '10'. However, one participant remarked, "It can't be that good of quality since people are dying." Participants discussed adulterants (aka "cuts") that affect the quality of heroin and reported that the top cutting agents included: carfentanil and fentanyl. Participants in one group agreed after one participant remarked, "It is being cut with fentanyl which is killing people." Overall, participants reported that the general quality of heroin has varied during the past six months depending on cutting agents. One participant stated, "Since it has fentanyl in it, I guess it is [high] quality."

Heroin	Cutting Agents Reported by Crime Lab	
	<input type="radio"/>	acetaminophen
	<input type="radio"/>	caffeine
	<input type="radio"/>	cocaine
	<input type="radio"/>	diphenhydramine (antihistamine)
	<input type="radio"/>	fentanyl/fentanyl analogues
	<input type="radio"/>	mannitol (diuretic)
	<input type="radio"/>	sweeteners (sorbitol and lactose)
	<input type="radio"/>	U-47700 (synthetic opioid)

Reports of current prices for heroin were consistent among participants with experience purchasing the drug. Reportedly, the most common quantity of purchase is a gram. Overall, participants indicated that the price of heroin has remained the same during the past six months.

Heroin	Current Prices for Heroin	
	Brown powdered:	
	1/10 gram	\$20
	1/2 gram	\$40-50
	A gram	\$80-90
	1/4 ounce	\$350
	An ounce	\$900
	White powdered:	
	1/10 gram	\$40-50
	1/2 gram	\$80-90
	A gram	\$350
	1/4 ounce	\$900

The most common route of administration for heroin remains intravenous injection (aka "shooting"). Participants estimated that out of 10 heroin users, eight would shoot and two would snort the drug. A participant stated, "Most people would shoot heroin." Participants reported that injection needles are most available from drug dealers and at retail drug stores. Additionally, participants reported obtaining needles from health clinic needle exchange programs. Participants reported: "My brother ... said he was diabetic to get needles; You can go to the clinic and get needles for free." Reportedly, needles typically sell on the street for \$5 per needle.

Participants and community professionals described typical heroin users as white people from all socio-economic backgrounds. Law enforcement remarked: "White [people] from 20s to 50 [years of age]; It is across the board."

Prescription Opioids

Prescription opioids are moderately to highly available for illicit use in the region. Participants most often reported the current street availability of these drugs as '7-8' 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'. Treatment providers most often reported current availability as '10', while law enforcement most often reported it as '5-7'; previous most common scores were not reported. A treatment provider stated, "It must be available ... we are seeing an increase in younger females who are coming into treatment [for opioid use disorder]." Law enforcement officers stated: "It is still available, but it is getting harder to get; Pills are harder to get."

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 48.8% of the 168 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months (this does not include fentanyl). In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 227 prescription opioid cases reported during the past six months (a decrease from 354 cases for the previous six months). These counts do not include fentanyl and fentanyl analogues. Although previous OSAM Drug Trend Reports counted prescription opioids and fentanyl together, they are now counted separately. Fentanyl, fentanyl analogues and carfentanil data can be found in the "Heroin and Fentanyl" section of this report.

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Clark County Drug Task Force officers arrested the manager of a motel after he sold confidential informants opioids twice in December 2016, and again in January 2017; a local news source reported on previous drug-related activity at the motel, including prostitution (www.springfieldnewsun.com, Jan. 12, 2017). A former Kettering (Montgomery County) detective lost his peace officer certification and was sentenced to five years of probation and 90 days




of home detention after investigators responded to a call regarding theft of prescription pills from a home in Dayton; the former officer admitted to stealing the prescription opioids while he worked as an officer in Dayton (www.dailyprogress.com, Feb. 1, 2017). Dayton Police responded to a call made by a retail pharmacist who reported that a man filled a fake prescription for codeine; the pharmacist also called a physician, reporting several similar fraudulent activities, where fake prescriptions were reportedly written by the physician's practice (www.wdtn.com, April 26, 2017). OSHP arrested a Michigan man during a traffic stop in Shelby County when criminal indicators prompted a K-9 search of the man's vehicle; officers seized several bags containing morphine sulfate pills during the search (www.statepatrol.ohio.gov, May 16, 2017). Springfield Police (Clark County) responded to a man who overdosed on a median near downtown Springfield while his two children aged three and five years waited near him; the man admitted to medics that he took Percocet® and alcohol, and later reported to a physician that he ingested oxycodone, Percocet® and alcohol (www.daytondailynews.com, June 14, 2017).

Participants and community professionals identified Percocet® and Vicodin® as the most available prescription opioids in terms of widespread illicit use. A participant commented, "Percocet® and Vicodin® are more common in Dayton." One treatment provider stated, "'Perks' (Percocet®) and 'Vikes' (Vicodin®) ... are easier to get [than other opioids]." One law enforcement officer remarked, "Vicodin® is one of the popular opioids."

Participants reported that the general availability of prescription opioids has decreased during the past six months. Participants stated: "Getting harder and harder to get. It used to be easy; The doctors stopped prescribing; They got all the people addicted now they are like, 'You can't have them;' They are really cracking down on them; I had trouble getting them, so that is why I started using heroin." Community professionals reported that the general availability of prescription opioids has remained the same during the past six months. A treatment provider commented, "Like all drugs, if the user needs them, they will find them." Law enforcement officers reported: "Pills are harder to get, but I would say the availability remains the same; They are available as they have been."

The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of oxycodone (OxyContin®, Percocet®), oxymorphone (Opana®) and methadone cases it

processes have increased during the past six months, while morphine and tramadol (Ultram®) cases decreased. The BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of hydromorphone (Dilaudid®), morphine, oxycodone (Percocet®) and tramadol cases it processes has increased during the past six months, while hydrocodone (Vicodin®), methadone, oxycodone (OxyContin®), and oxymorphone (Opana®) cases have decreased.

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

Reports of current street prices for prescription opioids were reported by participants with experience buying the drugs. Reportedly, the majority of prescription opioids sell for \$1 per milligram. Overall, participants indicated that the street price of prescription opioids has increased during the past six months.

Prescription Opioids	Current Street Prices for Prescription Opioids	
	methadone	\$1-5 for 10 mg
	Percocet®	\$5 for 5 mg \$7 for 7.5 mg \$11 for 10 mg \$13 for 15 mg
	Roxicodone®	\$30 for 30 mg
	Vicodin®	\$4 for 5 mg \$5 for 7.5 mg \$9-10 for 10 mg

Participants reported obtaining these drugs from drug dealers and from individuals who have a prescription for them. Participants stated: "You can get them on the streets if you know where to go; You need to know someone ... usually older [people] who [have] them prescribed; You have to rob pharmacies to get them."

While there were a few reported ways of consuming prescription opioids, and variations in methods of use were noted among types of prescription opioids, generally the

most common route of administration for illicit use remains oral consumption. Participants estimated that out of 10 illicit prescription opioid users, eight would orally consume and two would snort the drugs. A participant indicated, "If you eat them, they last longer ... just a waste to snort."

Participants described typical illicit prescription opioid users as anyone, but some participants specified older people often misuse these drugs. Participants commented: "They are across all walks of life; It is everybody." Community professionals described typical illicit prescription opioid users as anyone and of all socio-economic backgrounds. Treatment providers commented: "People who use prescription painkillers are across the board; All races; Fourteen to 90 years old." A law enforcement officer stated, "They're people across the board."




Suboxone®

Suboxone® is moderately to highly available for illicit use in the region. Participants most often reported the current street availability of Suboxone® as '7' 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 stated, "You can get them if you know the right people." Treatment providers most often reported current street availability as '10', while law enforcement most often reported it as '5'; the previous most common score among community professionals was '5'. Treatment providers discussed: "Everybody is on Suboxone® ... so they are selling it; More places are opening up Suboxone® clinics." A law enforcement officer stated, "It is readily available in Dayton [and] Montgomery County."

Corroborating data indicated that Suboxone® is available for illicit use in the region. A query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 60 buprenorphine (an ingredient in Suboxone®) cases reported during the past six months (a decrease from 113 cases for the previous reporting period).

Participants reported that the street availability of Suboxone® has increased during the past six months. A participant stated, "Because of heroin, Suboxone's® availability has increased." Treatment providers reported that the street availability of Suboxone® has increased, while law enforcement reported that it has remained the same during the past six months. Treatment providers stated: "Everybody is on Suboxone®; There are people asking for Suboxone® [prescriptions] that are not addicted to opiates."

Law enforcement officers reported: "We've encountered large amounts of Suboxone® 'strips' (sublingual filmstrips) when we do search warrants in the hands of dealers; I can think of a couple of search warrants where we found large amounts of Suboxone® strips." The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of Suboxone® and Subutex® cases they process have decreased during the past six months.

Suboxone®	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	Increase
	 Law enforcement	No change
	 Treatment providers	Increase

Reports of current street prices for Suboxone® were reported by participants with experience buying the drug. Reportedly, the street price for the drug is higher in rural areas. A participant indicated, "I know people that would pay \$20 a strip for Suboxone®." Overall, participants reported that the price of Suboxone® has remained same during the past six months.

Suboxone®	Current Street Prices for Suboxone®	
	filmstrip	\$10 for 4 mg \$20 for 8 mg

In addition to obtaining Suboxone® on the street from drug dealers, participants also reported getting the drug through clinics. A participant commented, "You have to get them from a doctor or from the streets."

Participants reported that the most common route of administration for illicit use of Suboxone® remains oral (sublingual) consumption. Participants estimated that out of 10 illicit Suboxone® users, nine would orally consume and one would intravenously inject (aka "shoot") the drug. Participants commented: "They put the strip under their tongue; Most would take orally."

Participants described typical illicit Suboxone® users as people addicted to opiates who use the drug to alleviate withdrawal when they run out of opiates. One participant stated, "They are the same type of user that is hooked on heroin." Community professionals described typical illicit Suboxone® users as young to middle-aged people addicted

to heroin and/or fentanyl. A law enforcement officer stated, "The user is the same as the heroin and fentanyl user."

Sedative-Hypnotics

Sedative-hypnotics (benzodiazepines, barbiturates and muscle relaxants) remain highly available for illicit use in the region. Participants most often reported the current street availability of these drugs 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 also '10'. A participant commented, "Pretty easy to get for real." Treatment providers most often reported current availability as '5-6,' while law enforcement most often reported '8,' the previous most common scores were '9' for treatment providers and '8-9' for law enforcement. One treatment provider stated, "Users can find 'benzos' (benzodiazepines) here in Lima (Allen County)."




Corroborating data indicated that sedative-hypnotics are available for illicit use in the region. The Montgomery County Coroner's Office found at least one benzodiazepine present in 47.0% of the 168 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months; 43.0% of these benzodiazepine-related cases involved alprazolam (Xanax®). In addition, a query of the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the counties which comprise the Dayton region returned 239 benzodiazepine cases reported during the past six months, of which 69.5% were alprazolam (a decrease from 343 cases for the previous six months, of which 71.4% were alprazolam).

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Dayton Police responded to a call at a local fast food restaurant regarding a disorderly driver in the parking lot; officers searched the vehicle and arrested the man when they found a bag containing Xanax®, Suboxone® and three clear capsules containing methamphetamine (www.whio.com, Feb. 7, 2017).

Participants and community professionals identified Klonopin® and Xanax® as the most available sedative-hypnotics in terms of widespread illicit use. Participants indicated: "Xanax® and Klonopin® are the ones you hear about; Ativan® is not available in Lima; Xanax® and Klonopin® are easier to get [than other sedative-hypnotics]." A treatment provider stated, "They can tell a doctor anything to get on the Klonopin®." A law enforcement officer stated,

"Valium® and Xanax® are very available in Montgomery County, Dayton area."

Participants reported that the general availability of sedative-hypnotics has decreased during the past six months, while community professionals reported that availability has remained the same. Participants commented: "They are hard to get now; You are lucky if you can get them; You usually have to know someone." The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of clonazepam (Klonopin®) and diazepam (Valium®) cases they process has increased during the past six months, while the number of alprazolam (Xanax®), carisoprodol (Soma®) and lorazepam (Ativan®) cases has decreased.

Sedative-Hypnotics	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	Decrease
	 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. Reportedly, sedative-hypnotics most often sell for \$1 per milligram. Overall, participants reported that the price of sedative-hypnotics has remained the same during the past six months.

Sedative-Hypnotics	Current Street Prices for Sedative-Hypnotics	
	Klonopin®	\$1 per milligram
Xanax®	\$0.50 for 0.25 mg	
	\$1.50 for 0.5 mg	
	\$2.50-3 for 1 mg	
	\$5 for 2 mg	

Participants reported obtaining sedative-hypnotics from drug dealers and people with prescriptions for them. A participant remarked, "You get them from doctors and the street dealers." 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, eight would orally consume and two would snort the drugs. Participants stated: "You get a better high if you eat them; I got addicted to the taste."

A profile for a typical illicit sedative-hypnotic user did not emerge from the data. Participants and community professionals described typical illicit users as anyone, from all socio-economic status and races; however, treatment providers indicated illicit use specifically among individuals aged 15-30 years. Treatment providers stated: *"Drug users are getting younger and younger; At least 15 [years of age]."*

Marijuana

Marijuana remains highly available in the region. Participants and community professionals 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 scores were also '10'. Participants stated: *"The legalization of medical marijuana and ... with so many dispensaries, it is available; There is plenty out there; Marijuana is the most plentiful drug in my opinion."* One treatment provider remarked, *"I would rank it a '12!' [on the '0-10' availability scale]."*

Participants and community professionals also discussed the 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 score was also '10'. Participants stated: *"Nobody wants low-grade [marijuana]; The low-grade is for poor people; Dabs ... it's the new thing; Do they even make low-grade [any longer]?"* Community professionals most often reported current availability of marijuana extracts and concentrates also as '10'; the previous score was '6-9'. Law enforcement stated: *"High-grade marijuana is readily available in Dayton, Montgomery County; A lot of edible [marijuana products] from the west coast."*

Corroborating data indicated that marijuana is available in the region. The Logan County Family Court reported that of the 229 positive adult drug test results it recorded during the past six months, 58.1% were positive for THC (tetrahydrocannabinol; the principal psychoactive component of marijuana); the court also reported that 98.8% of the 84 positive juvenile drug test results it recorded during the past six months were positive for THC.

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. OSHP arrested

a Michigan man during a traffic stop when they saw marijuana in plain view in the vehicle; officers searched the vehicle and confiscated 22 pounds of marijuana and 12 pounds of THC edibles (food products) (www.statepatrol.ohio.gov, Jan. 17, 2017). OSHP arrested two people during a traffic stop in Springfield (Clark County) when the odor of raw marijuana prompted troopers to search the vehicle; they confiscated five pounds of marijuana and guns (www.statepatrol.ohio.gov, Jan. 20, 2017). A Montgomery County task force arrested a man and woman on drug possession charges after raiding their Dayton home and seizing 17 pounds of suspected marijuana, marijuana edibles and a large quantity of cocaine (www.daytondailynews.com, Feb. 3, 2017). OSHP arrested a Michigan man during a traffic stop on Interstate 75 in Miami County when criminal indicators prompted a search of the vehicle, where officers seized a suitcase containing five vacuum-sealed packages of high-grade marijuana (www.statepatrol.ohio.gov, Feb. 16, 2017). A Dayton K-9 unit issued a male driver a misdemeanor during a traffic stop in Dayton after confiscating a total of 40 grams of marijuana concealed in two mason jars from the man's vehicle (www.wdtn.com, Feb. 16, 2017). OSHP confiscated marijuana and several guns while investigating a crash in Dayton (www.abc22now.com, Feb. 18, 2017). Law enforcement in Clark County arrested a man for the use and possession of marijuana, possession of drug paraphernalia, and operating a vehicle impaired (www.springfieldnewssun.com, Feb. 21, 2017). OSHP arrested a Michigan man during a traffic stop on Interstate 75 in Allen County after a probable cause search of the vehicle yielded six containers of marijuana butter, six syringes containing marijuana hash oil, and six packages of marijuana (www.statepatrol.ohio.gov, March 7, 2017). Law enforcement in Clark County arrested a man after responding to a call from a gas station manager that the man was passed out in his vehicle; officers found the man passed out from alcohol and marijuana intoxication in the front seat with his foot on the gas, and confiscated 60 grams of marijuana from the vehicle (www.springfieldnewssun.com, March 14, 2017). OSHP in Preble County arrested a California man during a traffic stop on Interstate 70 when criminal indicators prompted a search of the man's vehicle; officers confiscated 43 pounds of vacuum-sealed hydroponic marijuana, 10 ounces of marijuana edibles, 19 grams of solid hashish, 25 grams of liquid hashish, and 73 vapor pipes (www.statepatrol.ohio.gov, April 19, 2017). OSHP arrested a Colorado man during a traffic stop on Interstate 75 in Miami County when criminal indicators prompted a vehicle




search, and officers seized two large boxes containing 28 grams of hashish and several vacuum-sealed bags containing hydroponic marijuana (www.statepatrol.ohio.gov, May 9, 2017). Law enforcement in Dayton released photos following a series of raids conducted at residences in Springboro, Dayton and Harrison Township where marijuana grow operations existed (www.daytondailynews.com, May 16, 2017). The mother of two 12-year-old boys reported to Dayton Police that she smelled marijuana on her sons; the boys later revealed to officers that their father supplied the drug to them and smoked it with them at his home; officers arrested the man and placed him in the Montgomery County Jail (www.daytondailynews.com, May 26, 2017). Dayton Police arrested a juvenile driver after he crashed his car after losing control of his vehicle due to speeding; officers found marijuana and a loaded gun in the juvenile's car (www.daytondailynews.com, May 30, 2017). The family of a man shot and killed by police after a car crash in Harrison Township filed a lawsuit against the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office; officers who responded to the car crash ordered the man to put down his gun, and shot him when he did not; an autopsy revealed the man had acute marijuana and alcohol intoxication at the time of the incident (www.daytondailynews.com, May 5, 2017).

Participants reported that the availability of low-grade marijuana has remained the same, while the availability of the high-grade marijuana has increased during the past six months. Participant stated: *"The 'Mexican ditch weed' (low-grade marijuana) is available for those who can't afford the good stuff; Past six months high-grade is available due to more and more dispensaries around; Nobody want low-grade, so there has been increase in demand for high-grade."* Participants indicated that marijuana extracts and concentrates in the form of oils, dabs or wax have remained the same or increased during the past six months. Participants commented: *"You can easily get dabs and oils; There is plenty; Most plentiful drug; All grades are available in Dayton; Marijuana is available 'cause the laws are not so strict."*

Community professionals reported that the availability of marijuana has remained the same or increased during the past six months. Professionals also reported that marijuana extracts and concentrates, often referring to "hash oil," have remained the same or increased during the past six months. A treatment provider stated, *"I think it has increased. When the opioid user is coming off [heroin] ... some of them turn to the marijuana."* A law enforcement

officer indicated, *"We have seen the increase in marijuana in the past two years, but in the last six months I would say it has leveled off and remained the same."*

The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of marijuana cases, including cases of marijuana extracts and concentrates [concentrated THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) oils, "dabs"], have decreased or remained the same during the past six months.

Marijuana	Reported Availability Change during the Past 6 Months	
	 Participants	Increase
	 Law enforcement	No consensus
	 Treatment providers	No consensus

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 also '10'. A participant reported, *"Marijuana is high-quality these days."* Participants indicated that the quality of low-grade marijuana has remained the same, while the quality of high-grade marijuana has increased during the past six months. Participants stated: *"It just keeps getting stronger for real; It's less of a jail sentence for the user [compared to other drugs], so more people selling it; It is a lucrative business."*

Reports of current prices for marijuana were provided by participants with experience buying the drug. Reportedly, the most common quantity of purchase is 1/4 ounce for both low- and high-grade marijuana. Overall, participants reported that the price of marijuana has remained the same during the past six months. However, participants in rural areas reported that the price of high-grade marijuana has increased. A participant stated, *"The cost of high-grade is going to vary."*

Marijuana	Current Prices for Marijuana	
	Low grade:	
	A blunt or a gram	\$5
	1/4 ounce	\$25
	1/2 ounce	\$35
	An ounce	\$75
	A pound	\$700
	High grade:	
	A blunt or a gram	\$15-20
	1/8 ounce	\$75-100
	1/4 ounce	\$100
	An ounce	\$225
	A pound	\$3,000
	Extracts and concentrates:	
	A gram	\$50-60

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, nine would smoke and one would orally consume the drug. Participants stated: *“They will either smoke it or eat it; Most people would smoke it; Dabs you don’t use a lighter ... you just get the bong really hot ... like a vaporizer.”*

A profile for a typical marijuana user did not emerge from the data. Participants and community professionals described typical marijuana users as from all socio-economic backgrounds, genders and races. A participant stated, *“Everybody smokes marijuana ... kids, grandpas.”*

Methamphetamine



Methamphetamine is highly available in the region. Participants most often reported the current availability of the drug as ‘8-9’ on a scale of ‘0’ (not available, impossible to get) to

‘10’ (highly available, extremely easy to get); a previous most common score was not reported. Participants commented: *“It is becoming more available as everyone is on Vivitrol® ... they can’t do heroin, so they are switching to ‘meth’ (methamphetamine); It is becoming more available because it is better [quality] than cocaine; People come from elsewhere to get it [in the Dayton region].”*

Treatment providers most often reported the current availability of methamphetamine as ‘3’; the previous most common score was ‘9’. A treatment provider stated, *“It is hard to get in Lima.”* Law enforcement most often reported current availability as ‘10’; a previous most common score was not reported. Law enforcement commented: *“Meth is very available in Montgomery County and Dayton; There is plenty of meth around here.”*

Corroborating data indicated that methamphetamine is available in the region. The Montgomery County Coroner’s Office reported that 19 of the 168 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 553 methamphetamine cases reported during the past six months, of which 59.0% were Montgomery County cases (there were 514 cases for the previous six months, of which 65.2% were Montgomery County cases).




Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Fairborn Police (Greene County) and the Greene County Drug Task Force arrested a man after raiding a Fairborn property and finding a methamphetamine lab (www.daytondailynews.com, Jan. 12, 2017). A Montgomery County drug task force arrested three men after executing two search warrants at two different residences in Dayton and confiscating approximately 12 pounds of methamphetamine, a large quantity of heroin along with an unspecified amount of marijuana (www.otfca.net, Jan. 23, 2017). Sidney Police (Shelby County) executed a search warrant at a home in Sidney and arrested a man after seizing suspected methamphetamine and a set of scales used to measure the drug (www.daytondailynews.com, April 3, 2017). OSHP in Clark County arrested a man during a traffic stop on Interstate 70 after a K-9 officer indicated the presence of drugs in the man’s vehicle, prompting officers to complete a search that yielded one pound of crystal methamphetamine; officers later completed a search warrant of the man’s Springfield home and seized 45 grams of heroin (www.daytondailynews.com, March 8, 2017). Miami Valley

Bulk Smuggling Task Force and OSHP collaborated to arrest of a man during a traffic stop in Montgomery County after they confiscated 14 pounds of crystal methamphetamine which the man smuggled into the US through the Mexican border (www.statepatrol.ohio.gov, March 29, 2017). After receiving a tip, Preble County Sheriff’s officers stopped a van on U.S. 127 and saw a person attempting to swallow capsules containing various drugs; the officers confiscated 42 capsules and three baggies of alleged drugs, which later tested positive for methamphetamine, cocaine and heroin (www.usatoday.com, April 18, 2017). A judge with the Miami County Common Pleas Court sentenced a man from Tipp City to prison for his involvement with a drug ring responsible for bringing large amounts of methamphetamine and heroin into Miami County and neighboring counties (www.daytondailynews.com, April 21, 2017). A Greenville (Darke County) woman was sentenced to 18 months in prison in Darke County Common Pleas Court for methamphetamine trafficking (www.daytondailynews.com, May 30, 2017). OSHP in Preble County arrested a couple when they found 26 pounds of crystal methamphetamine hidden in their vehicle during a traffic stop (www.daytondailynews.com, June 22, 2017).

Participants reported that methamphetamine is available in powdered and crystal forms throughout the region. However, participants reported that the powdered form remains the most prevalent form of methamphetamine in the region. The powdered form of methamphetamine is typically referred to as “one-pot” or “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.

Participants reported that the availability of powdered methamphetamine has increased during the past six months, while the availability of crystal methamphetamine has remained the same. A participant stated, “Due to the overdoses with heroin, users are turning to meth.” Treatment providers reported that the availability of methamphetamine has remained the same during the past six months, while law enforcement reported it has an increased. Law enforcement stated: “It has steadily increased in availability; Pure crystal is coming in from Mexico.”

The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of methamphetamine cases they process has increased during the past six months. The BCI London Crime Lab also reported processing white and brown powdered methamphetamine; both labs reported processing crystal methamphetamine.

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

Participants most often rated the current overall quality of methamphetamine as ‘9’ on a scale of ‘0’ (poor quality, “garbage”) to ‘10’ (high quality); the previous most common score was ‘10’. Specifically, participants rated the quality of powdered methamphetamine as ‘5-6’ and of crystal methamphetamine as ‘8-9’. Overall, participants reported that the quality of powdered methamphetamine has decreased during the past six months, while the quality of crystal methamphetamine has remained the same. A participant commented, “It depends on who is the cook.”

Reports of current prices for methamphetamine were consistent among participants with experience buying the drug. Reportedly, the most common amount of purchase is one gram. Overall, participants reported that the price of powdered methamphetamine has decreased during the past six months, while the price of crystal methamphetamine has remained the same.

Methamphetamine	Current Prices for Methamphetamine	
	Powdered and crystal:	
	1/2 gram	\$20-25
	A gram	\$50-90
	1/16 ounce	\$100-125
1/8 ounce	\$225	

Participants reported that the most common route of administration for methamphetamine is snorting. Participants estimated that out of 10 methamphetamine users, seven would snort and three would intravenously inject (aka “shoot”) the drug. Participants stated: *“You snort it; More users will smoke and few will shoot up.”*




Participants described typical methamphetamine users as white people. One participant remarked, *“This is the white people’s drug.”* Community professionals described typical methamphetamine users as white people of low socio-economic status. Treatment providers stated: *“Majority was white females; Mostly white in their 30s.”* A law enforcement officer noted, *“Lower income, white.”*

Prescription Stimulants

Prescription stimulants are moderately available for illicit use in the region. Participants most often reported current street availability of these drugs as ‘4-5’ 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 reported, *“It used to be around last year but haven’t heard much about it in the last six months.”* Treatment providers most often reported current street availability also as ‘4-5’, while law enforcement most often reported it as ‘4’; the previous most common scores were ‘9’ for treatment providers and ‘5’ for law enforcement. One treatment provider commented, *“Because they are prescribed, they are harder to get.”* A law enforcement officer indicated that street availability is difficult to measure and stated, *“Stimulants have their own niche.”*

Participants and community professionals identified Adderall® as the most available prescription stimulant in terms of widespread illicit use. Participants stated: *“Addies’ (Adderall®) are available, but I do not see much of Ritalin® anymore; Ritalin® is hard to get.”* A treatment provider stated, *“[Adderall® is] much prescribed.”*

Participants and community professionals reported that the general availability of prescription stimulants has remained the same during the past six months. The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of amphetamine (Adderall®) cases it processes has remained the same during the past six months, while the number of methylphenidate (Ritalin®) cases has decreased. The BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of amphetamine cases it processes has increased, while the number of methylphenidate cases has remained the same.

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 the drugs. Reportedly, Adderall® 10 mg sells for \$2 and 20 mg sells for \$4. Overall, participants reported that the price of prescription stimulants has remained the same during the past six months. Participants reported obtaining these drugs from drug dealers and from people they know who have a prescription.

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, nine would orally consume and one would snort the drugs. Participants commented: *“Most people that I know who used it would swallow the pills and maybe snort them; I would take them orally. I have heard people snort them.”*

Participants described typical illicit prescription stimulant users as young adults, college students and individuals who work long hours. A participant commented, *“This is a high school kid’s and college kid’s [drug], primarily.”* Community professionals described typical illicit prescription stimulant users also as young adults. A treatment provider stated, *“These are your college kids that use it to pass their exams.”*

Ecstasy

Ecstasy (methylenedioxymethamphetamine: MDMA, or other derivatives containing BZP, MDA, and/or TFMPP) remains moderately available in the region. Participants most often reported the current availability of the pressed tablet form of ecstasy as ‘5-6’ and of “molly” (powdered MDMA) as ‘1-3’ on a scale of ‘0’ (not available, impossible to get) to ‘10’ (highly available, extremely easy to get); the previous most common scores were ‘6’ and ‘8’, respectively. Regarding molly, a participant commented, *“Molly is easier to get in Dayton.”*

Treatment providers most often reported the current availability of ecstasy as '0-1,' while law enforcement most often reported it as '5-6,' the previous most common score was '7-8.' Treatment providers stated: *"It is here, but not a lot; I have heard about a handful of clients [who use ecstasy]."* A law enforcement officer stated, *"If we had more of a club scene here, it may be different."*

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. A special agent with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security filed a complaint against a man who collected a package of vacuum-sealed DVDs which contained over 100 grams of MDMA sent from the Netherlands; an investigation of the man's home lead to the seizure of 50 grams of methamphetamine and drug paraphernalia (www.daytondailynews.com, April 27, 2017).

Participants reported the availability of ecstasy has decreased or remained the same during the past six months, while the availability of molly has remained the same. A participant stated, *"There is no ecstasy around here."* A participant interviewed in a different county stated, *"You can find it, but it is not easy."* Treatment providers reported that the availability of ecstasy has decreased during the past six months, while law enforcement reported ecstasy and molly have remained the same in availability.

The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of ecstasy/molly cases they process have decreased or remained the same during the past six months, while the number of MDA cases have increased.

Participants rated the current overall quality of both ecstasy and molly as '10' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); the previous most common scores were also '10.' Overall, participants reported that the 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, but they reported not having knowledge of its current prices. Participants did have knowledge of ecstasy pricing. Reportedly, a low dose (aka "single stack") ecstasy tablet sells for \$15, and a medium dose (aka "double stack") ecstasy tablet sells for \$30. Overall, participants reported that the price of ecstasy has remained the same during the past six months.

Participants indicated that molly is obtained in clubs or at "raves" (dance parties). Participants reported that the most common route of administration for ecstasy and molly remains oral consumption. Participants estimated that out of 10 ecstasy and molly users, nine would orally consume and one would snort the drugs. Participants and community professionals described typical ecstasy and molly users as young adults. One participant remarked, *"It's a college thing."* Law enforcement officers reported: *"They are young; Club type; Less than 30 years old or ... one of those guys that wants to party with younger girls."*

Other Drugs in the Dayton Region

Participants and community professionals listed a variety of other drugs as being present in the region, but these drugs were not mentioned by the majority of people interviewed: hallucinogens (lysergic acid diethylamide [LSD]). In addition, regional media and crime labs reported on the availability of synthetic marijuana (synthetic cannabinoids) and bath salts (synthetic cathinones) during the past six months.

Media outlets reported on law enforcement seizures and arrests in the region this reporting period. Law enforcement in Montgomery County arrested two men at a hotel after finding them with 56 grams of synthetic marijuana (www.pal-item.com, June 26, 2017). The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of synthetic marijuana cases they process has increased

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

during the past six months. The Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab reported that the number of bath salts cases it processes has also increased during the past six months, while the BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of bath salts cases it processes has decreased.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens are available in the region. Participants most often reported the current availability of LSD 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 commented: *"I know a lot of people that mess around with it; In my city, it is going around."* Community professionals could not report on the current availability of LSD in the region.

Participants reported that the availability of LSD has remained the same during the past six months. The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of LSD cases they process has increased during the past six months; in addition, the BCI London Crime Lab reported that the number of psilocybin mushroom cases it processes has also increased during the past six months.

Participants most often rated the current overall quality of LSD as '8-9' on a scale of '0' (poor quality, "garbage") to '10' (high quality); no previous score was reported. A participant stated, *"It is pretty good stuff."* Overall, participants reported that the quality of LSD has increased during the past six months.

Reports of current prices for LSD were consistent among participants with experience buying the drug. Reportedly, the most common quantity of purchase is a strip (10 doses) for \$60-80. However, a participant commented, *"If you buy more strips, it will cost less."* Overall, participants reported that the price of LSD has remained the same during the past six months.

Participants reported that the most common route of administration for LSD remains oral consumption. Participants estimated that out of 10 LSD users, all 10 would use the drug sublingually. One participant stated, *"You just put the strip under your tongue."* A profile for a typical LSD user did not emerge from the data. Participants described typical LSD users as any one of all socio-economic statuses.

Conclusion

Crack cocaine, heroin/fentanyl, marijuana, methamphetamine, powdered cocaine and sedative-hypnotics remain highly available in the Dayton region; also highly available is methamphetamine. Changes in availability during the past six months include: increased availability for heroin/fentanyl and likely increased availability for methamphetamine.

While participants and treatment providers reported that the availability of heroin remains high, and has increased during the past six months, law enforcement reported low current heroin availability. Participants indicated that users travel to Dayton to purchase heroin/fentanyl due to the plentiful supply of the drugs in that city. The low availability rating of heroin by law enforcement reflects their reports that fentanyl has replaced much of the heroin in the region. The Montgomery County Coroner's Office found fentanyl present in 77.4% of the 168 drug-related deaths it processed during the past six months; the lab reported heroin present in 19.0% of the 168 drug-related deaths.

Reportedly, brown and white powdered heroin are the most available types of heroin in the region. Participants discussed adulterants (aka "cuts") that affect the quality of heroin and reported that the top cutting agents include: carfentanil and fentanyl. Participants also reported that fentanyl is used as a cut for cocaine and acknowledged that the potency of carfentanil and fentanyl has led to many of the overdose deaths in the region.

The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of carfentanil, fentanyl and fentanyl analogue cases they process have increased during the past six months; the BCI lab also reported U-47700 (synthetic opioid) as a heroin adulterant. Moreover, the BCI lab noted that heroin, fentanyl, cocaine and methamphetamine are seen in various combinations with each other.

The most common route of administration for heroin/fentanyl remains intravenous injection (aka "shooting"). Participants estimated that out of 10 heroin users, eight would shoot and two would snort the drug. Participants reported that injection needles are most available at retail drug stores and from drug dealers who typically sell needles for \$5 each. Additionally, participants reported obtaining needles from health clinic needle exchange programs.

While participants reported that powdered methamphetamine remains the most prevalent form of methamphetamine in the region, the Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab noted that 99% of the methamphetamine cases it processes is the crystal form of the drug. Law enforcement indicated that crystal methamphetamine is coming from Mexico. Participants reported the high availability of methamphetamine as increasing. They attributed increased availability to increased demand, reporting that heroin users are transitioning to methamphetamine either out of fear of overdosing, or because they are being treated with Vivitrol® and can no longer use opiates.

Lastly, participants reported high current availability of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in the region. The BCI London and the Miami Valley Regional crime labs reported that the number of LSD cases they process has increased during the past six months. Reportedly, the most common quantity of purchase for LSD is a strip (10 doses) for \$60-80.