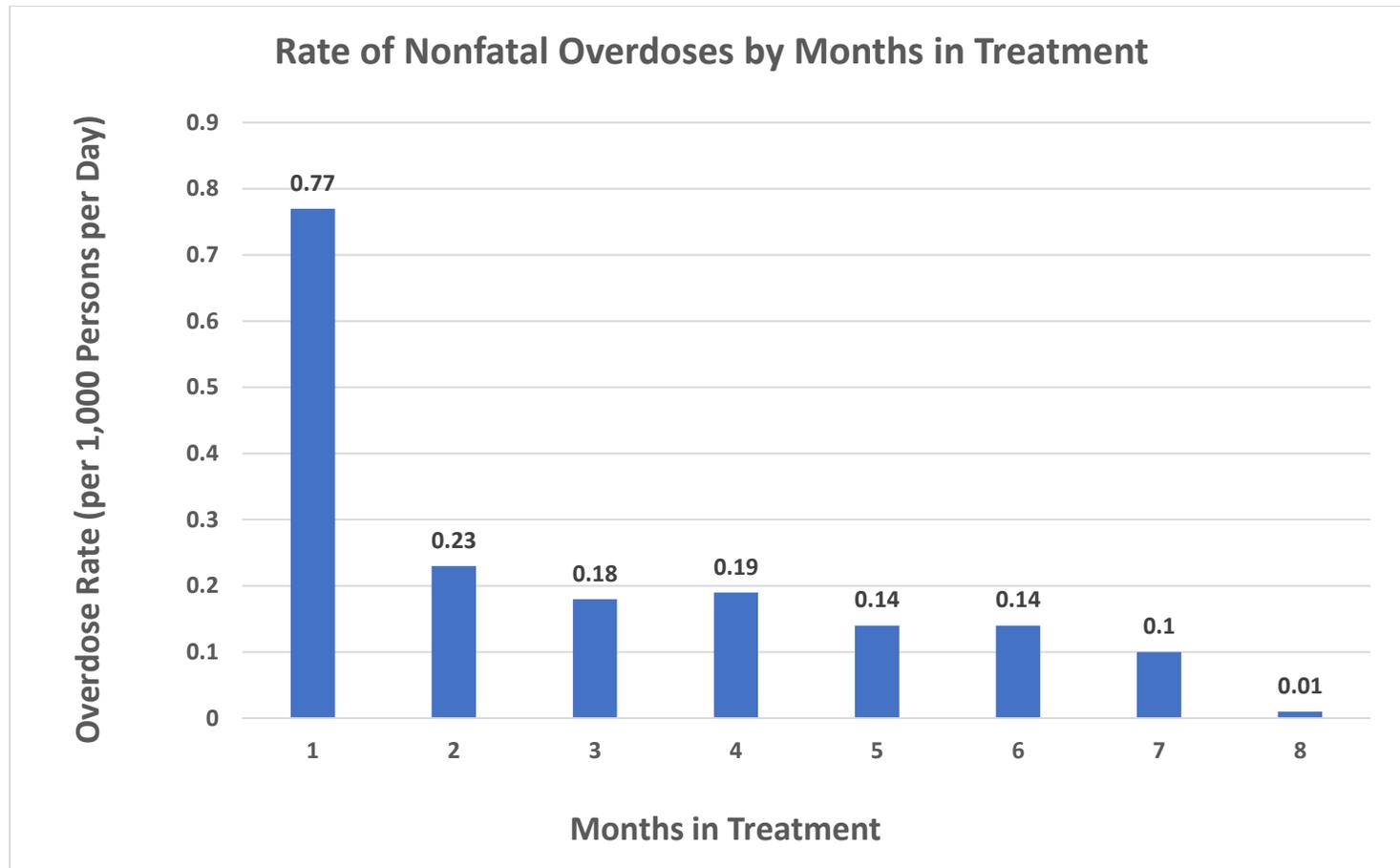


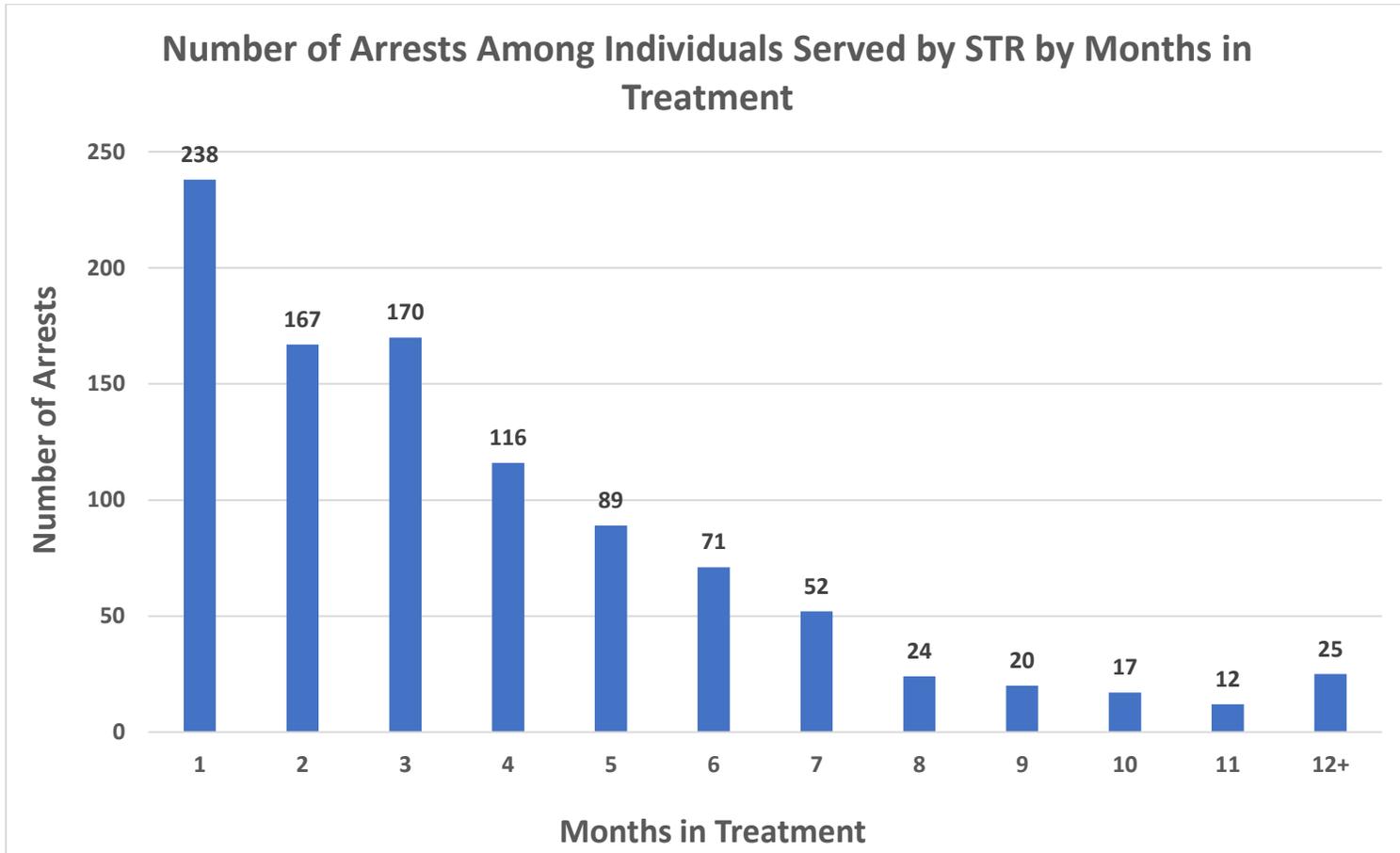


Outputs and Outcomes from Florida’s Opioid State Targeted Response (STR) Grant (5/1/17 through 4/30/19)

- Nearly 13,000 individuals received medication-assisted treatment services. Approximately 55% were served with buprenorphine, 34% were served with methadone, and 11% were served with long-acting naltrexone (Vivitrol).
- The number of authorized buprenorphine prescribers in the Department’s network increased by 150%, from only 65 prescribers before STR to 163 prescribers now.
- The number of Vivitrol prescribers in the Department’s network quadrupled (from 11 prescribers to 46).
- 49 overdose prevention/response training events were conducted, educating approximately 1,643 individuals. An additional 3,441 individuals received training on a variety of other topics related to the prevention and treatment of opioid use disorders.
- 56,595 naloxone kits were purchased and distributed through a network of over 80 participating entities, including 5,000 kits provided to local law enforcement agencies.
- 2,647 overdose reversals were reported during the STR Project Period.
- Approximately 3,414 middle and high school students across 6 high-risk, rural counties received evidence-based Botvin LifeSkills Training. An evaluation of pre- and post-test surveys identified some statistically significant improvements in anti-drug attitudes, knowledge, drug refusal skills, and relaxation skills at several sites.
- Regarding outcomes among those receiving treatment services, the percent of negative drug test results increases from 70.5% in the first month of treatment to 90.2% at the sixth month of treatment.
- After the initial 31 days in services, the rate of non-fatal overdoses decreases by 70% and continues to drop from there.
- The rate of employment is 33% among those in care during the initial 31 days, compared to 61% among those in services at one year.
- As shown in the table below, increases in housing and employment stability indicate greater ability to remain in treatment among individuals that have stable housing and employment at the beginning of treatment:

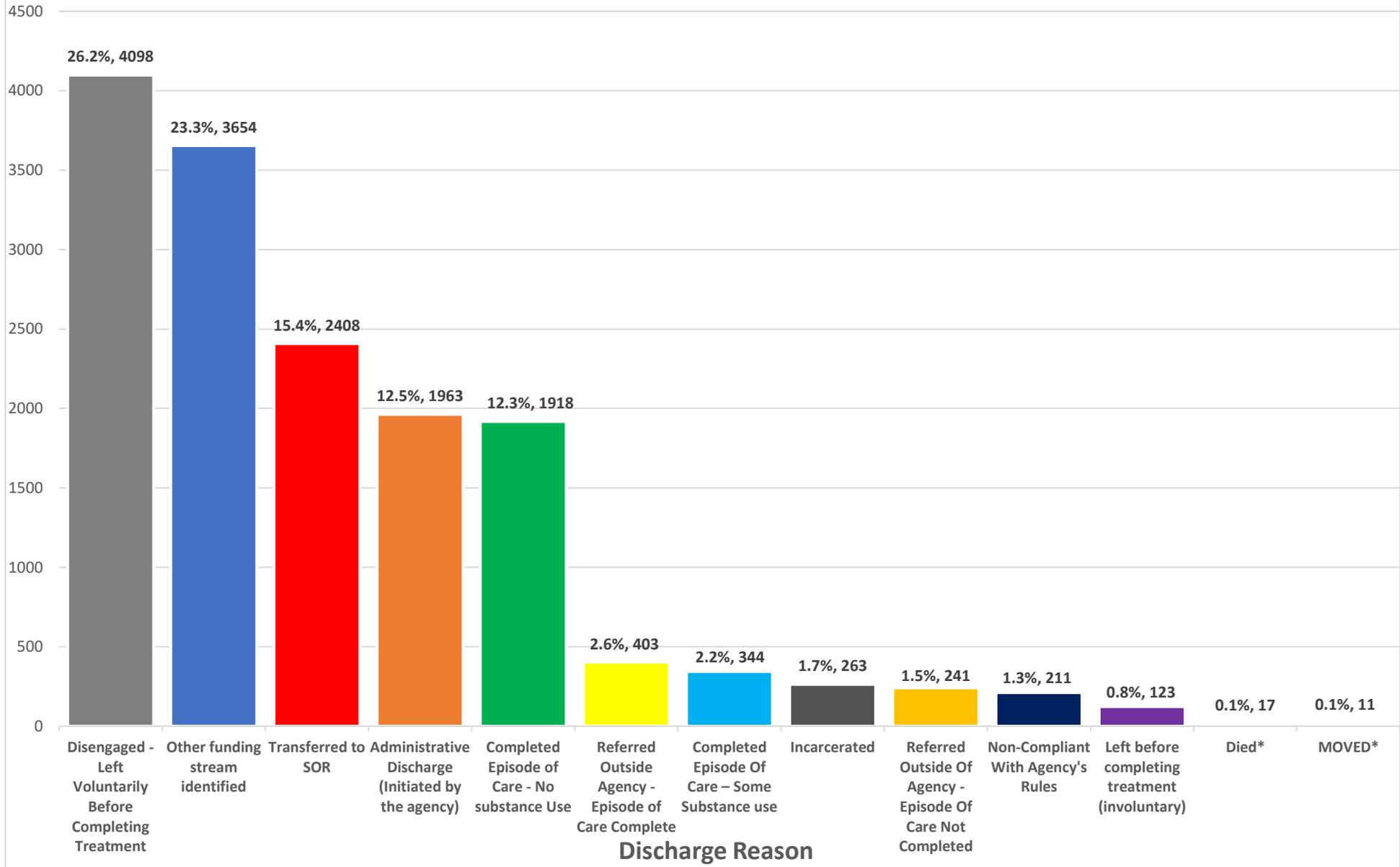
Months in Treatment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Stable Housing	87%	91%	93%	94%	94%	95%	94%	95%	95%	96%	96%	97%
Percent Employed	33%	43%	48%	53%	54%	56%	56%	57%	60%	59%	60%	61%





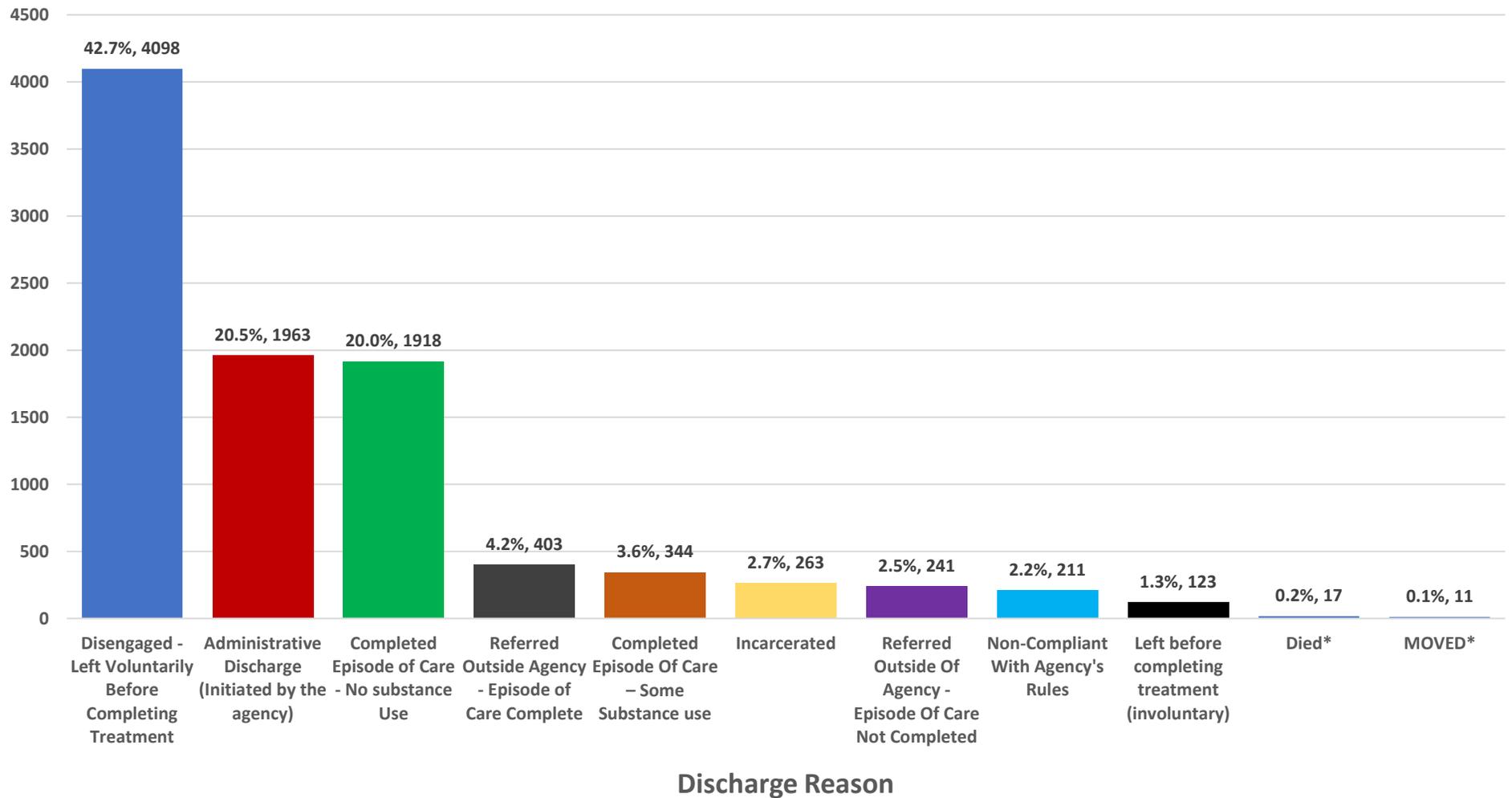


Percentage (and Number) of Individuals Discharged from STR, by Discharge Reason



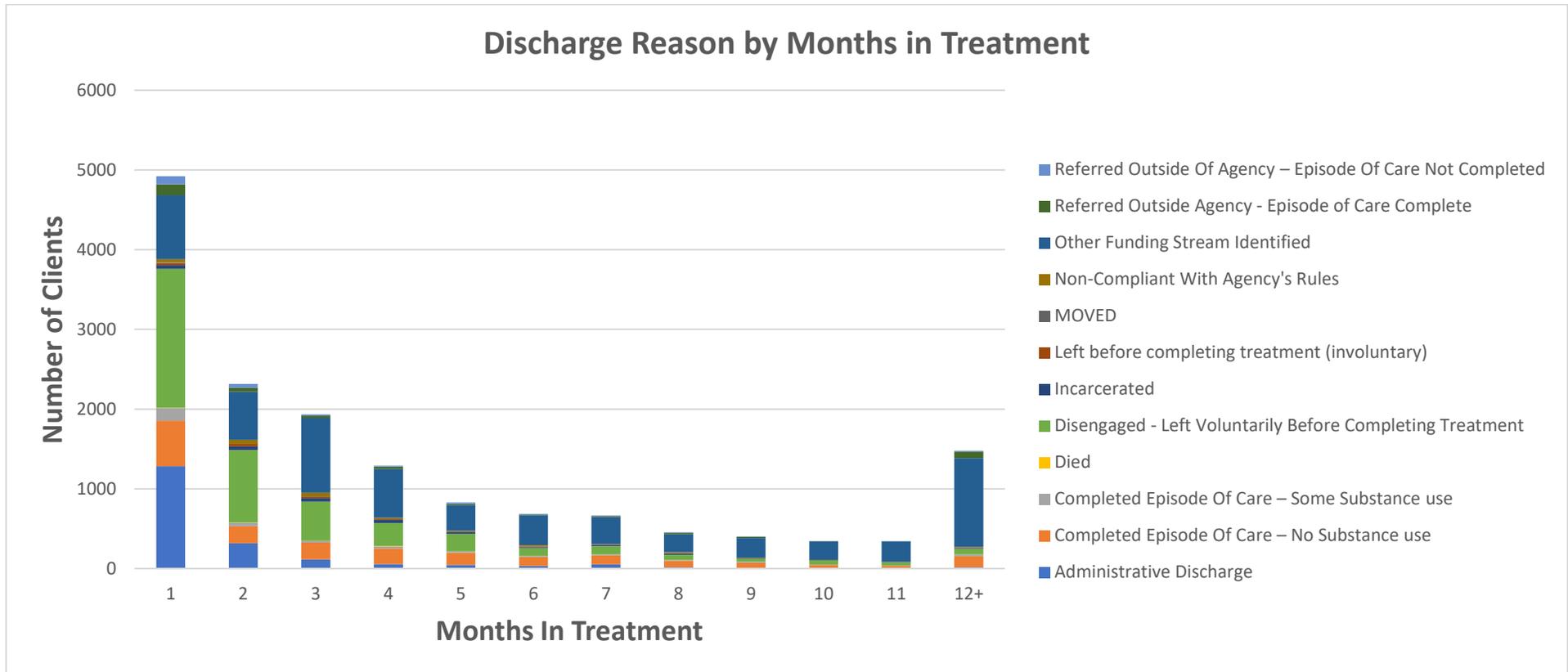


Percentage (and Number) of Individuals Discharged from STR, by Discharge Reason (Discharges to Other Funding Streams Omitted)





Discharge Reason by Months in Treatment



- 42% of all Voluntary disengagement occurs in the first month of treatment, as well as 65% of all Administrative discharges.
- Past the 3rd month of treatment, Non STR funding sources become the dominant reason for discharge.

Methodology Notes: Providers were not required to report data until July 2017. There are 50 providers included in this analysis that reported at least one months' worth of data. Service records from two providers were excluded due to incorrect data collection.