

Prevalence of non-medical drug use by drug type and state, Survey of Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs Program (NMURx)

APHA - October 2021

Presentation Disclosures

- 1. The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:**

Arundel Metrics' work on America's Health Rankings is entirely underwritten by United Health Foundation. This analysis was conducted as part of that project.

Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety provided data for this project, but received no funding.

- 2. My presentation will include discussion of "off-label" use of the following:**

None

Learning Outcomes

- Describe which non-medical drug use behaviors were most prevalent in the nation.
- Describe which non-medical drug use behaviors had the highest disparity across states

Data Sources

- Denver Health and Hospital Authority, RADARS® System Survey of Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs Program
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Interactive data

- https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/drug_use/state/ALL

Terms

Non-medical drug use (NMFU):

- Use of a prescription or non-prescription drug without a doctor's guidance
- Cannabis is treated separately

Data stratification by drug types

- Prescription drugs - opioids
- Prescription drugs – non-opioids
- Illicit drugs – opioids
- Illicit drugs – non-opioids
- Cannabis

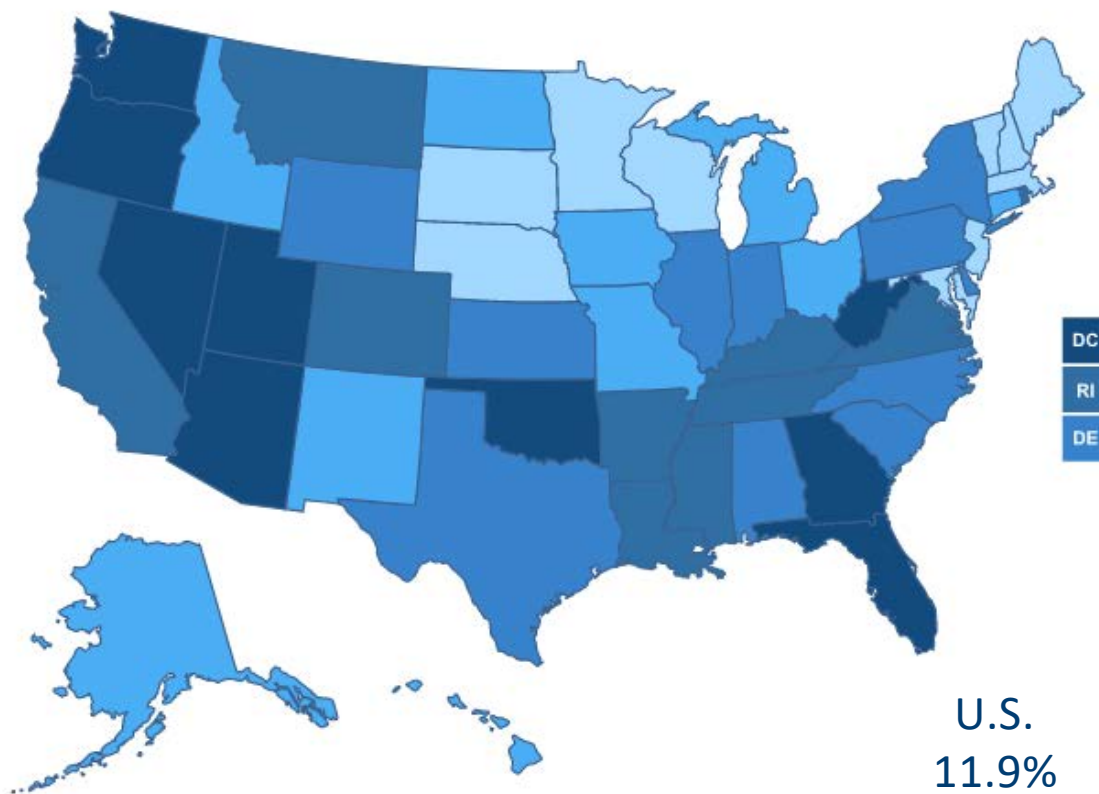
Opioids include heroin, synthetics such as fentanyl and common prescriptions drugs like oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, morphine, etc.

Non-opioids include cocaine, benzodiazepines, amphetamines, etc.

Methods

- Data from Denver Health & Hospital Authority's RADARS® System, NMURx Program, 2020.
- Prevalence and 95% confidence intervals were calculated based on rates per 100,000 adults using 2018 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.
- Estimates were suppressed if the numerator was < 5 , if $n < 25$ in a subgroup, and if the estimated percentage was < 0.00005 .

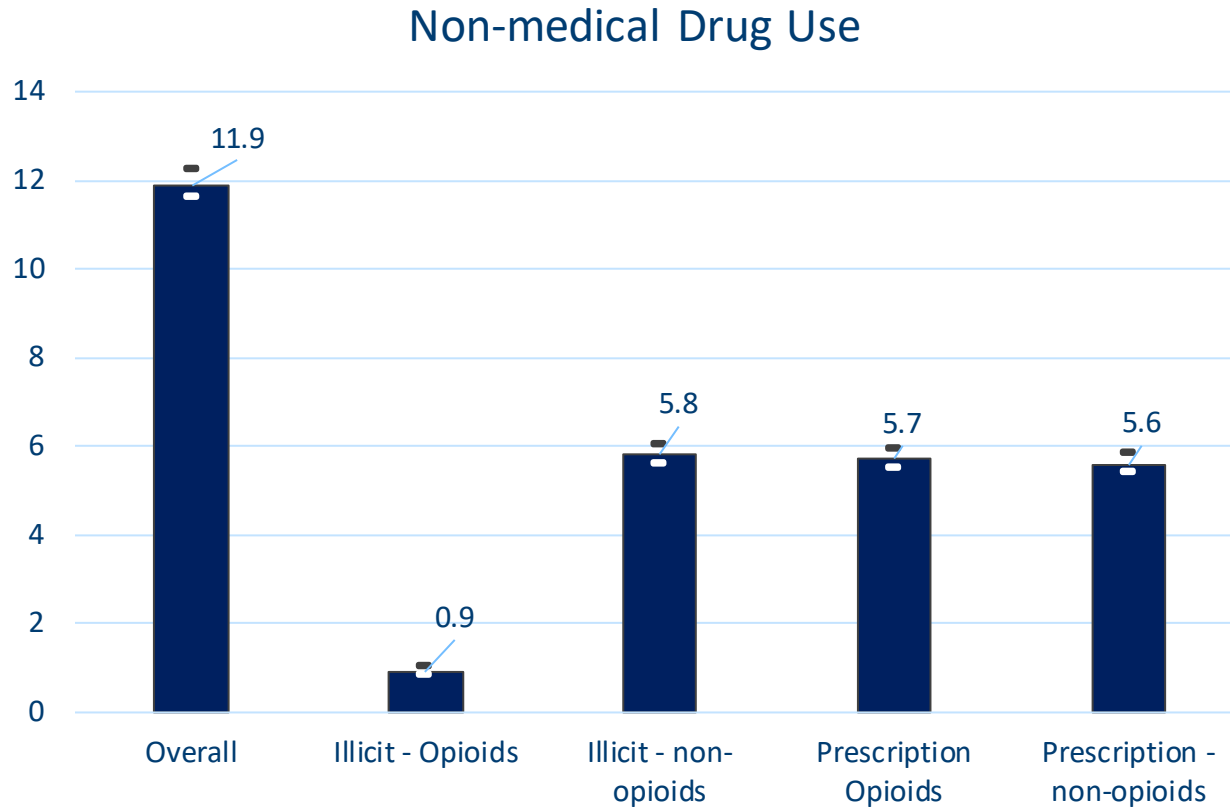
National Findings – by state



Rank Order		
Rank	State	Value
1	South Dakota	6.4
2	Minnesota	6.9
3	Nebraska	7.3
4	Vermont	8.2
5	Maine	8.3
5	Maryland	8.3
5	New Hampshire	8.3
8	New Jersey	8.5
9	Massachusetts	8.6
10	Wisconsin	8.8
<hr/>		
39	Colorado	13.4
39	Kentucky	13.4
39	Montana	13.4
42	Washington	13.5
43	Utah	13.6
44	Arizona	13.7
45	West Virginia	13.8
46	Georgia	14.5
47	Oregon	15.3
48	Florida	15.5
49	Oklahoma	15.7
50	Nevada	16.0

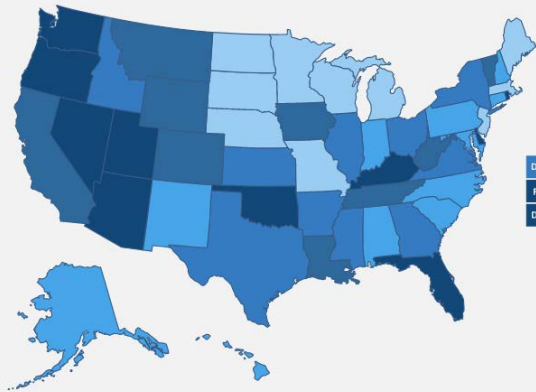


National Findings – by drug group



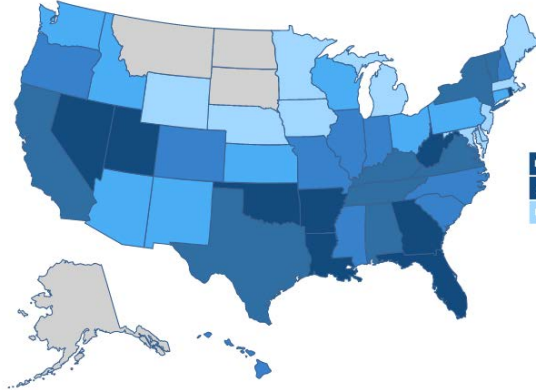
State Findings – by drug group

Percentage of adults who reported using illicit drugs other than opioids and cannabis



<= 4.2% 4.3% - 5.3% 5.4% - 6.0% 6.1% - 7.1% >= 7.2%

Percentage of adults who reported using prescription drugs other than opioids and cannabis non-medically



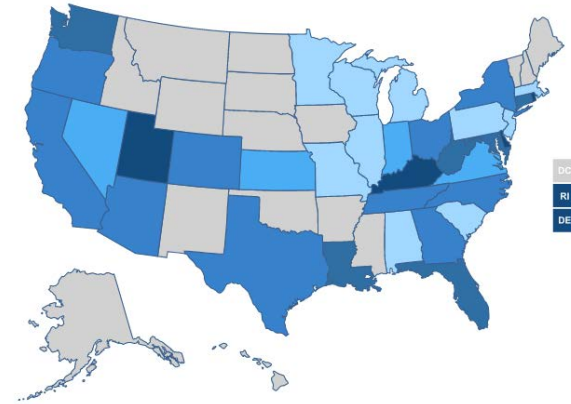
<= 4.3% 4.4% - 5.0% 5.1% - 5.7% 5.8% - 6.2% >= 6.3% No Data

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← Illicit – non-opioids

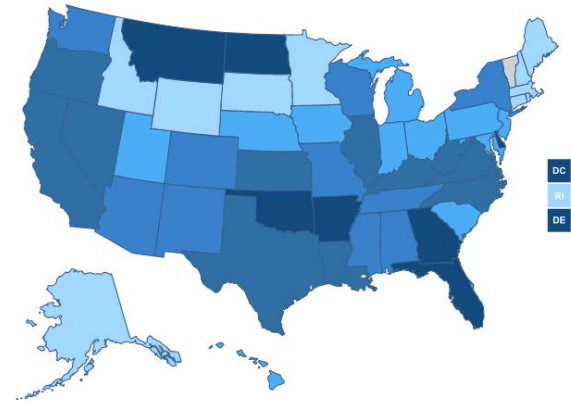
Illicit –opioids →

Percentage of adults who reported using illicit opioids



<= 0.7% 0.8% - 0.8% 0.9% - 1.1% 1.2% - 1.3% >= 1.4% No Data

Percentage of adults who reported using prescription opioids non-medically



<= 3.6% 3.7% - 5.2% 5.3% - 6.0% 6.1% - 6.9% >= 7.0% No Data

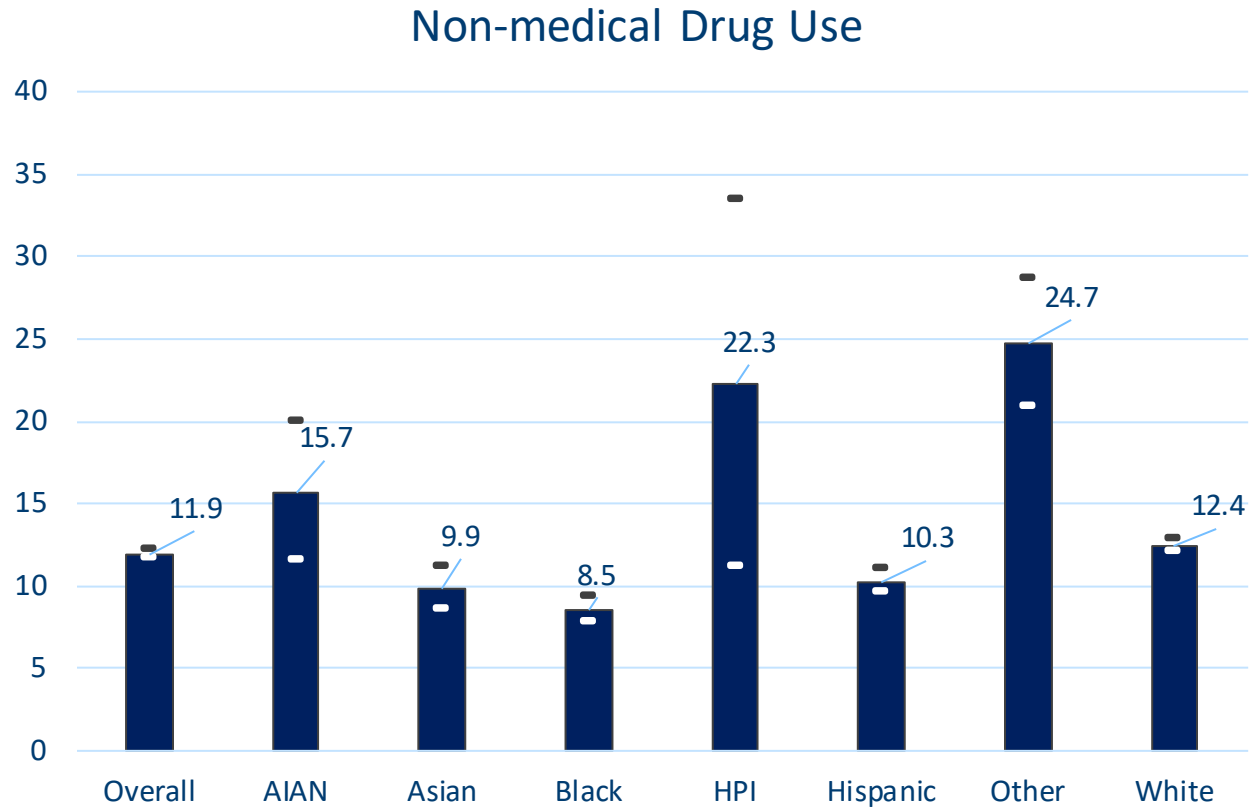
← Prescription – non-opioids

Prescription –opioids →

Widest disparities between states

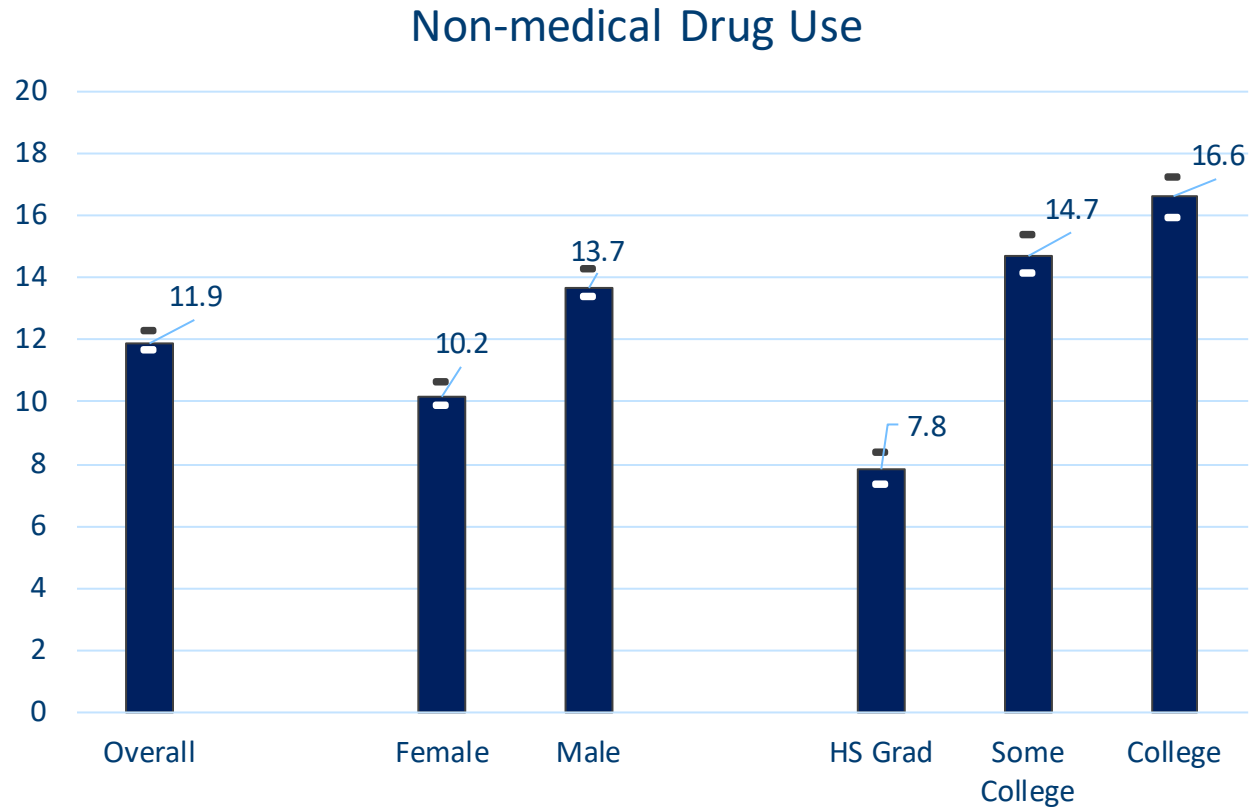
Measure	Highest Prevalence	Lowest Prevalence	Ratio
Non-medical Drug Use	Nevada (16.0%)	South Dakota (6.4%)	2.5x
Illicit – Opioids (35 states)	Delaware (3.4%)	Missouri (0.2%)	17.0x
Illicit – non-opioids	Rhode Island (8.8%)	Wisconsin (2.4%)	3.7x
Prescription – opioids (49 states)	District of Columbia (12.2%)	New Hampshire (2.0%)	6.1x
Prescription – non-opioids (46 states)	Utah (8.2%)	Nebraska (2.3%)	3.6x
Cannabis	Oregon (40.6%)	Iowa (11.4%)	3.6x

National Findings – by race/ethnicity

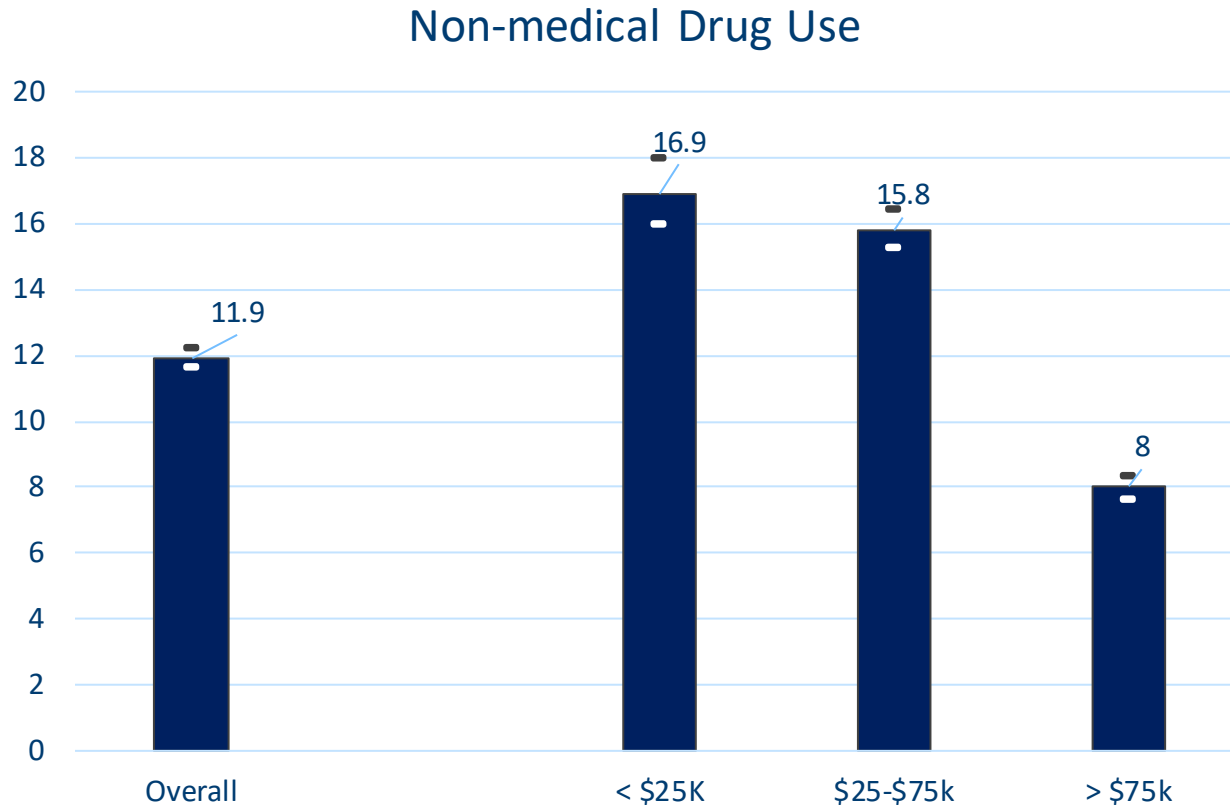


AIAN: American Indian / Alaska Native
HPI: Hawaiian / Pacific Islander

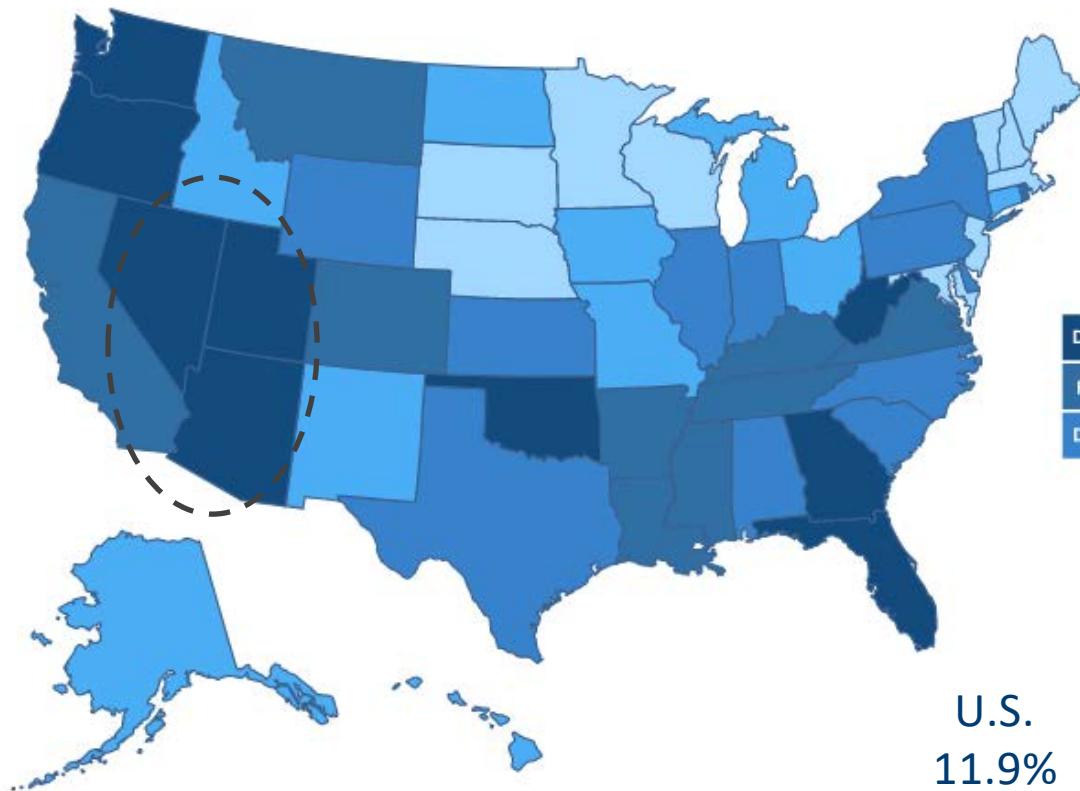
National Findings – by gender, by education



National Findings – by income



National Findings – by state

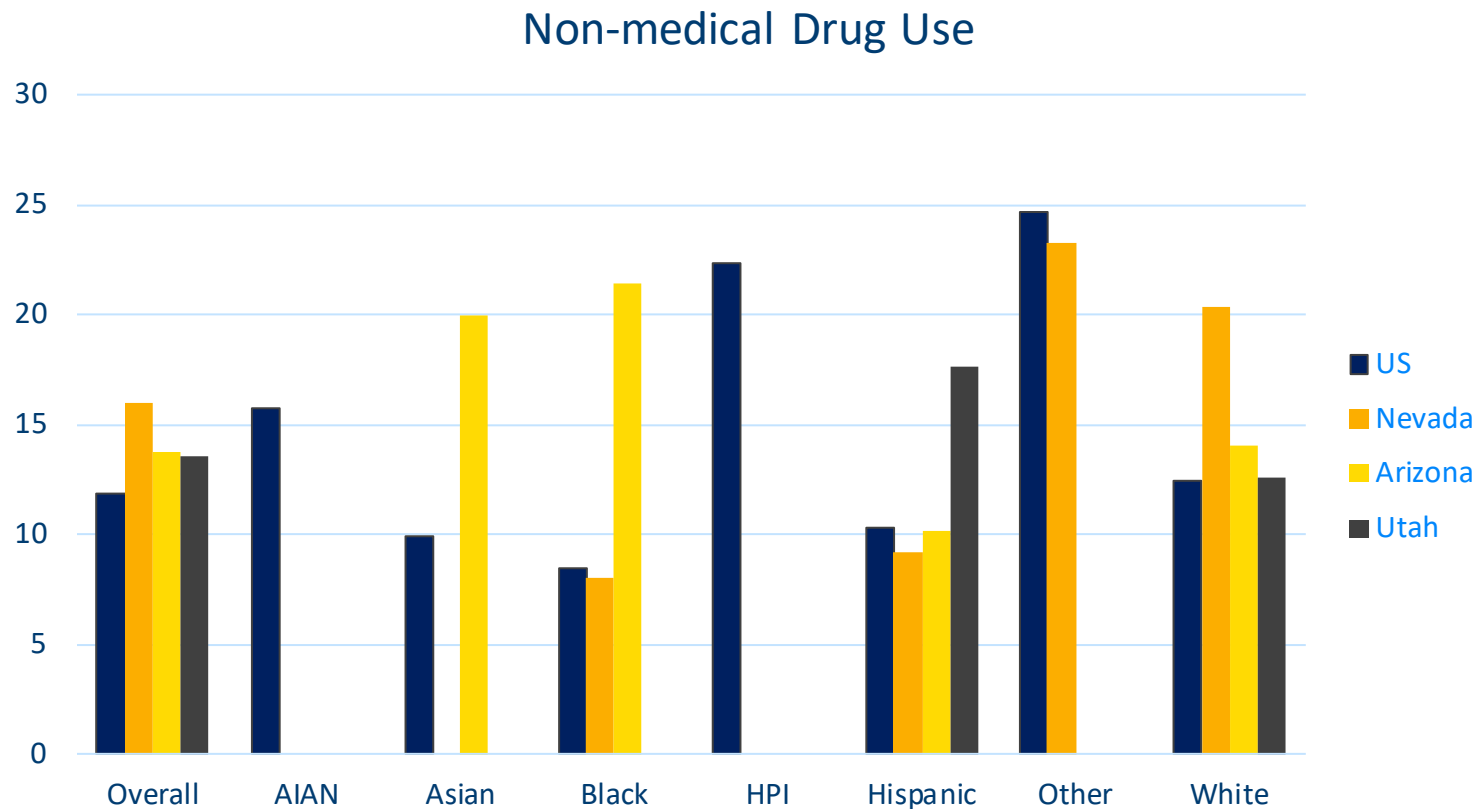


Neighboring States

- Arizona, Nevada and Utah
- Oregon and Washington
- Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin

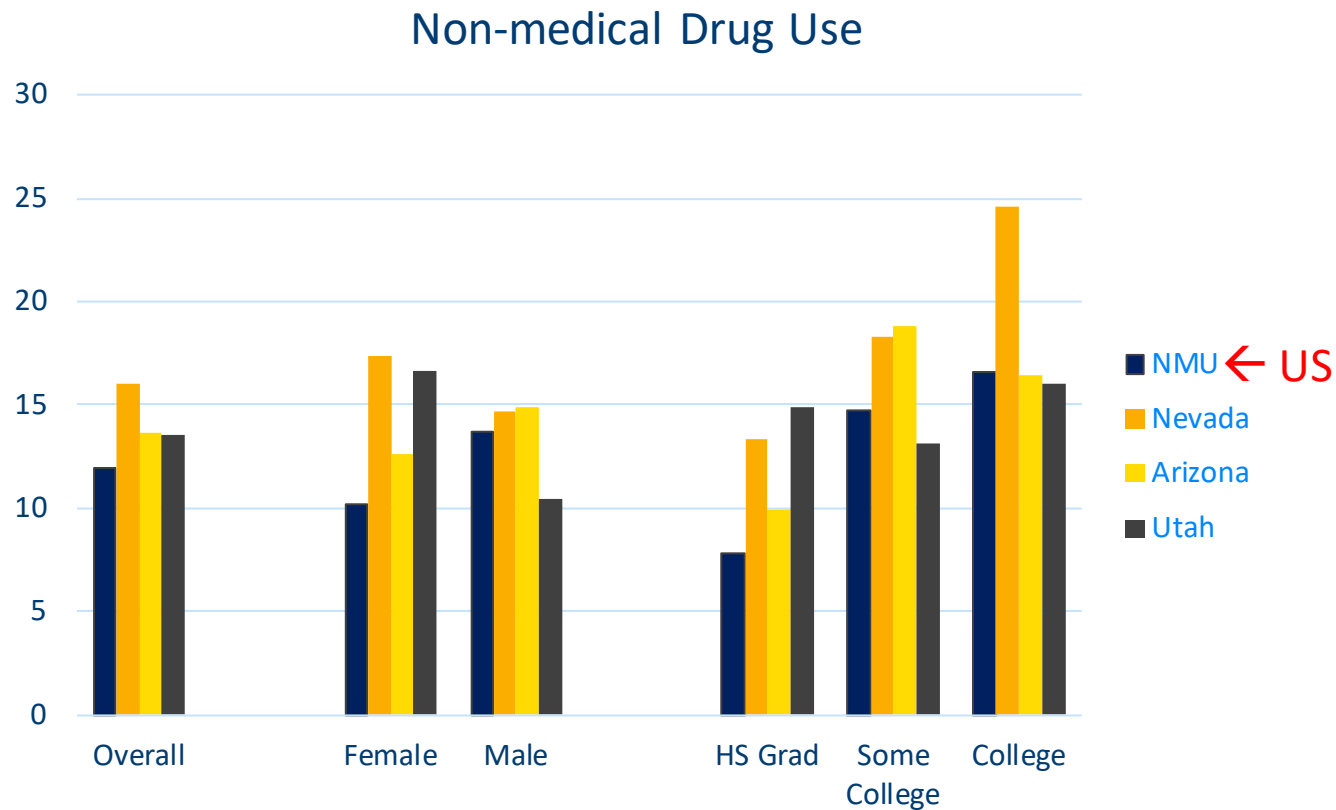


Select State Findings – by race/ethnicity

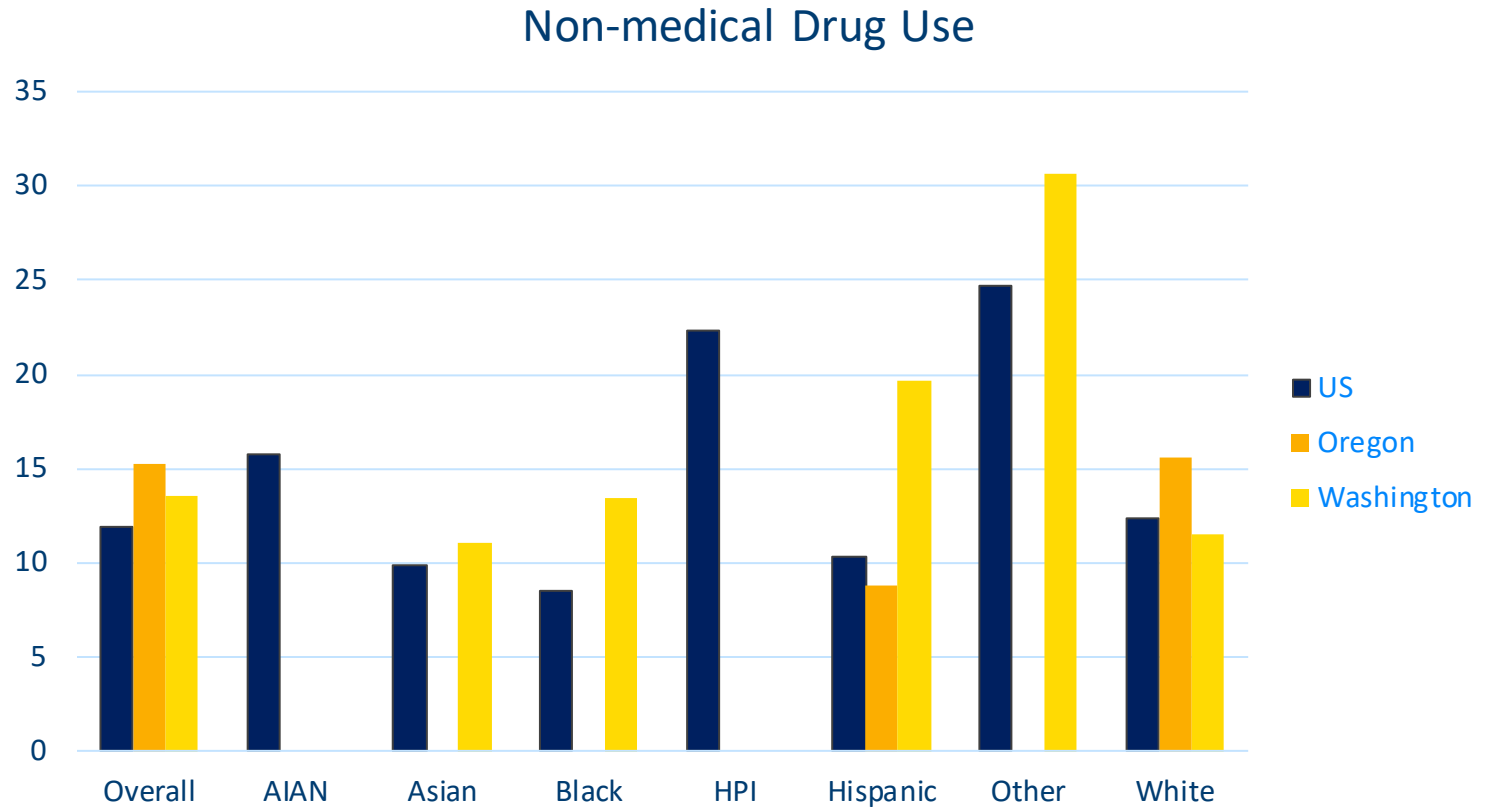


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National Findings – by gender, by education

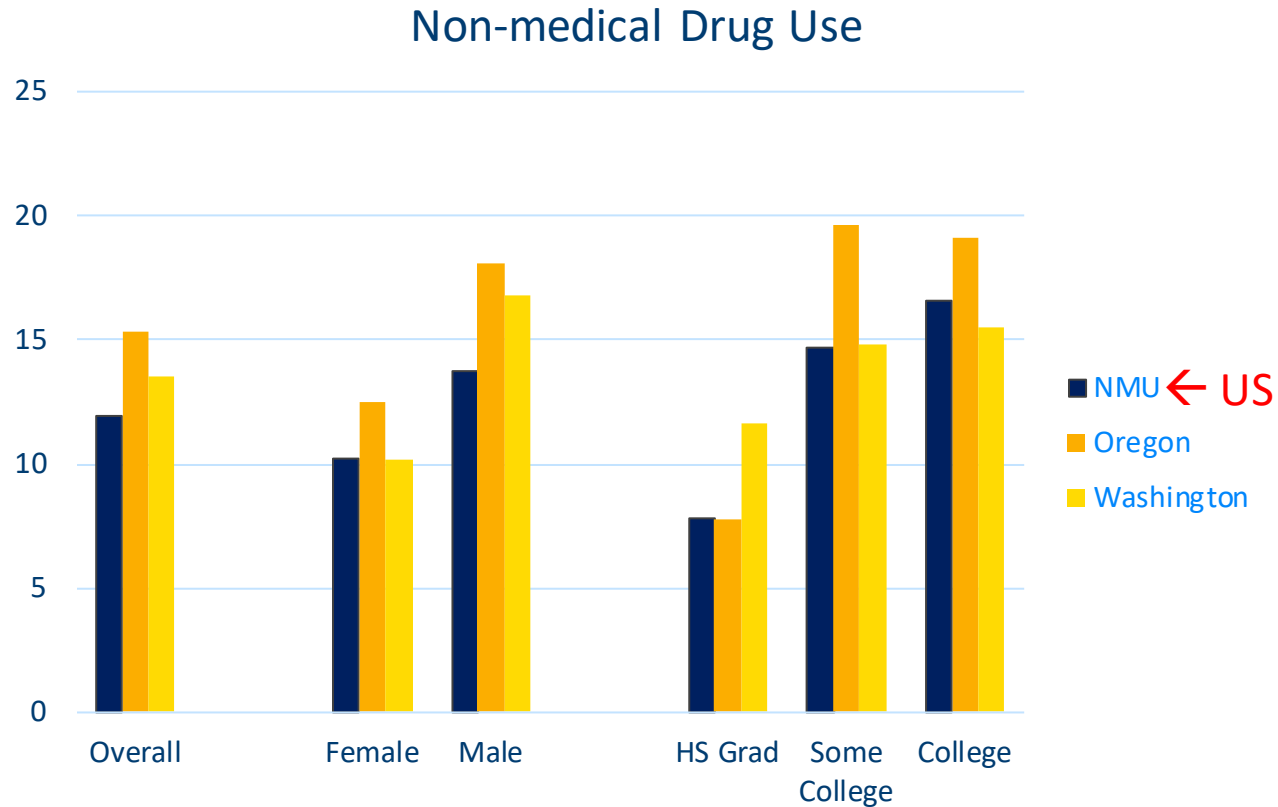


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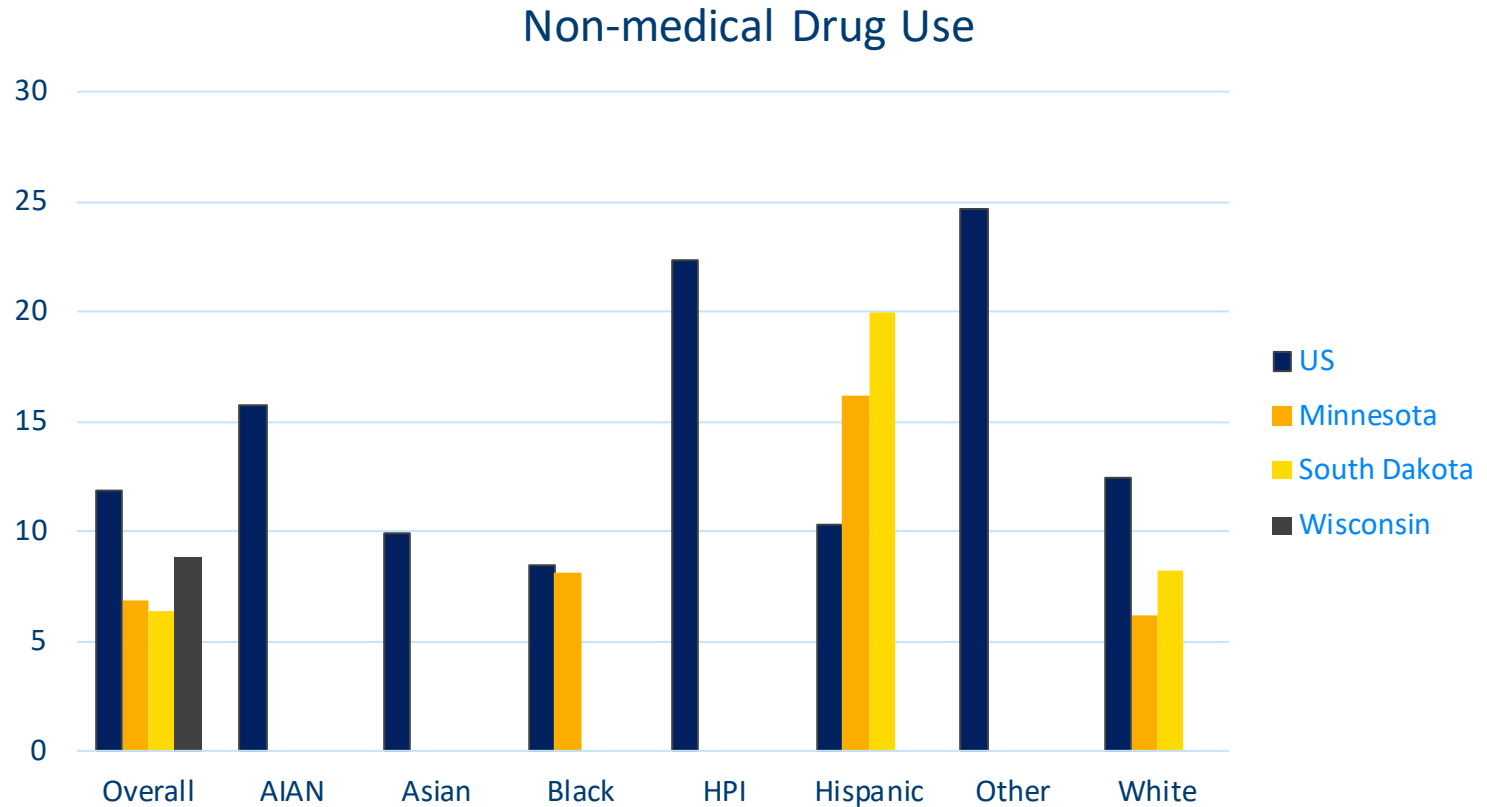


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National Findings – by gender, by education

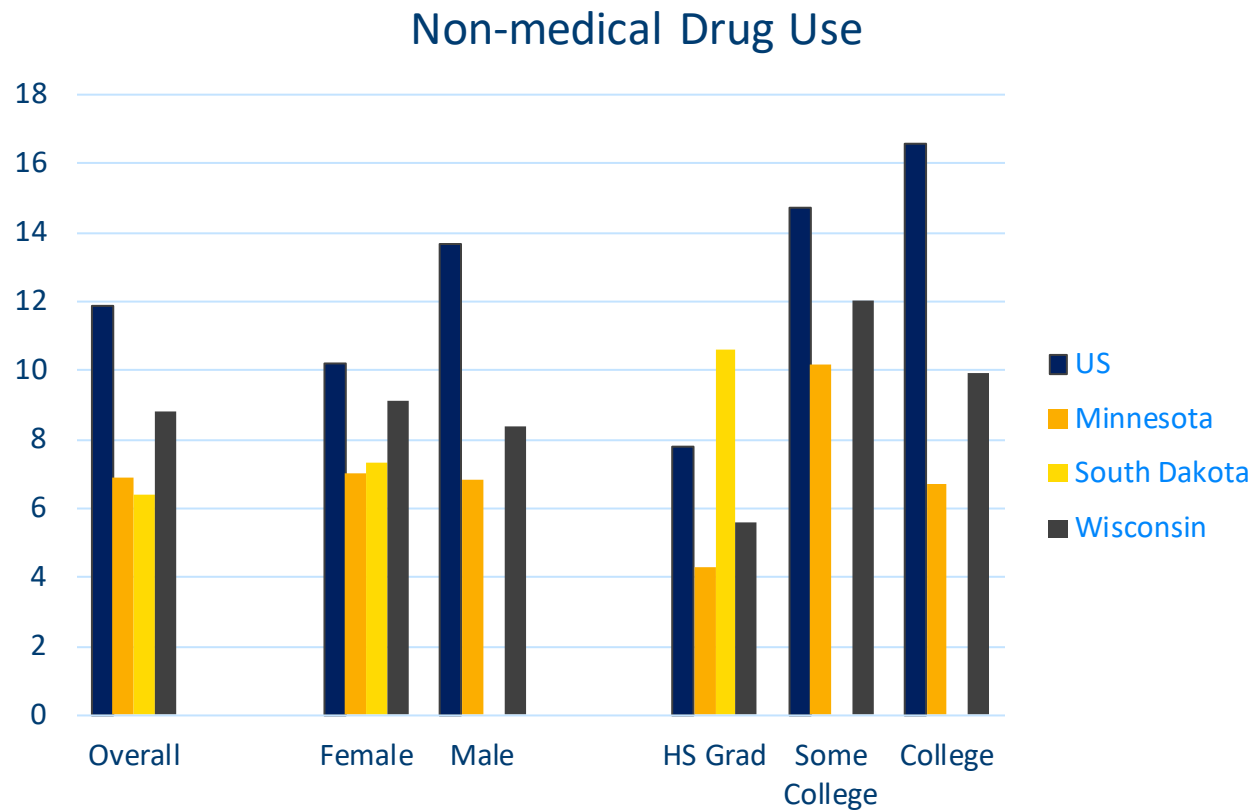


Select State Findings – by race/ethnicity



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National Findings – by gender, by education



Summary

- Described non-medical drug use behaviors
- Described disparity across states and income, education, gender and racial/ethnic subpopulations

- Each state is unique, even among neighboring states
- Drug use varies within states

Thanks

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Special thanks to RMPDS for the use of their data in this analysis. These data are available at https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/drug_use/state/ALL