State Epidemiological Profile, 2007

http://www.healthpolicy.iupui.edu/SEOW.htm
What’s New?

- Data Highlights
  - Summary of individual drug chapters

- Identification of Communities with Significant Substance Abuse Challenges
  - Ranking of counties
  - Highest need/highest contributor model
  - Top (most severe) 25%
  - Expansion of proxy indicators
Alcohol

- Most frequently used drug
- Among Hoosiers 12+ years¹
  - 50% (2.5 million residents) currently drink alcohol
  - 22% (1.1 million residents) engage in binge drinking
- Highest risk: 18- to 25-year olds
  - 61% current consumption¹
  - 42% binge drinking¹
  - Heavy drinking (18 to 24 years): IN: 12%; U.S.: 7%²
Current and Binge Alcohol Use

Current Alcohol Use in Individuals 12+ years (NSDUH)\(^1\)

Binge Drinking in 18- to 25-Year Olds (NSDUH)\(^1\)
Alcohol – Youth

Youth Consumption – Underage Drinking

- 29% of Hoosiers ages 12-20 reported current use of alcohol and 19% engaged in binge drinking\(^1\)
- 17% of Indiana youth ages 12-17 years reported current use of alcohol and 11% engaged in binge drinking\(^1\)
- 41% of Indiana high school students reported current use of alcohol and 25% have engaged in binge drinking\(^3\)
Alcohol – Consequences

- **Abuse/dependence**
  - Rate among Hoosiers 12+ years is 8% ¹
  - Highest rate among 18-25 year-olds (18%) ¹
  - 8% of Hoosiers 12+ years need but don’t receive treatment ¹
    - Admission to treatment for alcohol (IN: 47%; U.S.: 39%)⁵

- About 11,700 alcohol-related collisions – almost 300 fatal ⁹

- Roughly 37,000 arrests for DUI, 21,000 for public intoxication, and 17,000 for liquor law violations ¹⁰
Tobacco

- **Current tobacco consumption (12+ years)**\(^1\)
  - IN: 33% (1.7 million residents); U.S.: 29%
  - Highest rate among 18- to 25-year olds (48%)

- **Current cigarette consumption (12+ years)**\(^1\)
  - IN: 28% (1.4 million residents); U.S.: 25%
  - Highest rate among 18- to 25-year olds (42%)

- Indiana’s **adult (18+ years) smoking prevalence 5\(^{th}\) highest in the nation**\(^2\)
  - IN: 24%; U.S.: 20%
  - 19% of Hoosiers smoke cigarettes every day

- Highest-risk groups: young adults, low-income and low educational attainment
Tobacco – Youth

- 14% of 12-17 year-olds in Indiana, currently use a tobacco product and 12% smoke cigarettes\(^1\)
- 8% of middle school and 21% of high school students in Indiana currently smoke cigarettes; White high school students have significantly higher rates than their Black counterparts (22% and 13%)\(^{11}\)
- Use of cigarettes (lifetime, annual, monthly, and daily use) among Indiana students in grades 6 through 12 has remained stable or declined significantly from the previous year; cigar and pipe use showed a significant incline in some grades\(^4\)
Current Cigarette Use

Current Cigarette Use in Indiana Middle and High Schools (IYTS)\textsuperscript{11}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Middle School</th>
<th>High School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current Cigarette Use in Individuals 12+ years (NSDUH, 2005)\textsuperscript{1}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U. S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27.96%</td>
<td>24.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>12.28%</td>
<td>11.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>42.18%</td>
<td>39.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 and older</td>
<td>27.59%</td>
<td>24.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tobacco – Consequences

- Tobacco kills approximately 10,000 Hoosiers annually\(^{12}\)
- On average, smoking reduces adult life expectancy by about 14 years\(^{13}\)
- Tobacco causes serious health consequences, including heart disease, various cancers, and respiratory illnesses: in 2004, a total of 3,827 Hoosiers died from lung cancer, 13,680 died from coronary disease, and 3,145 died from respiratory illnesses\(^{14}\)
- The average annual age-adjusted smoking-attributable mortality rate in Indiana is 322.2 per 100,000 population\(^{15}\)
- Environmental tobacco smoke (or second-hand smoke) is also detrimental to health outcomes, and can cause many illnesses, especially in children\(^{12}\)
Marijuana

- Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit substance in Indiana and the nation
- Among Hoosiers 12+ years
  - 5% (263,000 residents) used marijuana in the past month
  - 10% (492,000 residents) used it in the past year
  - 40% (about 2 million residents) used it at least once in their life
- Highest rate of current use is among 18- to 25-year olds (14%)
Marijuana – Youth

- 6% of Indiana youth ages 12 to 17 have used marijuana for the first time during the past year and 7% currently use marijuana\(^1\)
- Among high school students, 19% report current marijuana use\(^3\)
- 8% of 8\(^{th}\) grade students, 14% of 10\(^{th}\) grade students, and 16% of 12\(^{th}\) grade students in Indiana currently use marijuana\(^4\)
Marijuana – Consequences

- **Abuse/dependence**
  - Compared to the nation, significantly more Hoosiers reported marijuana use (52%) or dependence (24%) at treatment admission (U.S.: 37% and 16%)
  - Highest-risk groups: males; under 18 years

- Roughly 15,400 arrests were made for marijuana possession and 2,100 for sale/manufacture
Marijuana Use

Current Marijuana Use in Indiana (NSDUH) ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>12-17</th>
<th>18-25</th>
<th>26 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marijuana Use Reported at Treatment Admission (TEDS) ⁵

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>54.0%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>52.0%</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cocaine

- Among Hoosiers 12+ years\(^1\)
  - 0.7% (33,000 residents) currently use cocaine
  - 2.3% (120,000 residents) used cocaine in the past year
  - 11.1% (562,000 residents) used cocaine at least once in their life

- Highest rate of past-year use was found among 18- to 25-year olds (7.5%)\(^1\)
Cocaine – Youth

- 1.5% of Indiana youth ages 12 to 17 have used cocaine in the past year\(^1\)
- Among Indiana high school students, 7% have used a form of cocaine at least once in their life and 3% are current users\(^3\)
- 2.4% of 12\(^{th}\) grade students in Indiana report current cocaine use and 1.1% report current crack use\(^4\)
Cocaine – Consequences

- Abuse/dependence\(^5\)
  - Cocaine use and dependence reported at treatment admission is significantly lower for Indiana (24% and 12%) than the U.S. (31% and 14%)
  - Admissions for cocaine use/dependence decreased significantly in Indiana’s treatment population from 2000 through 2005

- About 5,000 arrests for cocaine/opiates possession and 2,600 for sale/manufacture\(^{10}\)

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\(^{5}\) Cocaine – Consequences (2007) p. 6
\(^{10}\) Cocaine – Consequences (2007) p. 24
Cocaine Use

Past-year Cocaine Use (NSDUH, 2005)\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>12 -17</th>
<th>18-25</th>
<th>26 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2.33%</td>
<td>1.49%</td>
<td>7.46%</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2.31%</td>
<td>1.65%</td>
<td>6.77%</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cocaine Use Reported at Treatment Admission (TEDS)\(^5\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heroin

Among Hoosiers 12+ years¹

- 0.0% (1,000 residents) currently use heroin
- 0.2% (9,000 residents) used heroin in the past year
- 1.1% (54,000 residents) tried heroin at least once in their life
Heroin – Youth

- 2.4% of Indiana high school students have used heroin at least once in their life\(^3\)
- Among Indiana 8\(^{th}\), 10\(^{th}\), and 12\(^{th}\) grade students combined\(^4\)
  - 1.9% have tried heroin at least once in their life
  - 1.3% used it in the past year
  - 0.8% used it in the past month
Heroin – Consequences

- **Abuse/dependence**
  - Heroin use and dependence reported at treatment admission is significantly lower in Indiana (3% and 2%) than the U.S. (16% and 14%)
  - Admissions for heroin use/dependence decreased significantly in Indiana’s treatment population from 2000 through 2005

- About 5,000 arrests for cocaine/opiates possession and 2,600 for sale/manufacture
Heroin Use

Annual Heroin Use in 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Combined (ATOD; MTF) ⁴

![Graph showing annual heroin use for Indiana and US from 2000 to 2006. Indiana's use is lower than the US.]

Heroin Use Reported at Treatment Admission (TEDS) ⁵

![Graph showing heroin use reported at treatment admission for Indiana and US from 2000 to 2006. Indiana's use is lower than the US.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
<td>1.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1.47%</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
<td>0.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
<td>0.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methamphetamine (Meth)

- Among Hoosiers 12+ years¹
  - 0.2% (10,000 residents) currently use meth
  - 0.8% (40,000 residents) used meth in the past year
  - 4.5% (225,000 residents) used meth at least once in their life

- Highest rate of use is found in 18- to 25-year olds (1.9%)¹
Methamphetamine – Youth

- 7% of Indiana high school students have tried meth at least once in their life
- 0.7% of 8th grade students, 1.0% of 10th grade students, and 1.0% of 12th grade students in Indiana report current meth use
- In Indiana, meth use (lifetime, annual, and current) in middle and high school students has decreased significantly in most grades or remained stable from 2006 to 2007
Methamphetamine – Consequences

- Abuse/dependence\(^5\)
  - Meth use and dependence reported at treatment admission is significantly lower in Indiana (11% and 6%) than the U.S. (12% and 8%)
  - Admissions for meth use/dependence increased significantly in Indiana’s treatment population from 2000 through 2005
Methamphetamine – Consequences

- 993 clandestine meth labs were seized in 2006 (a decrease from 1,549 in 2004)\textsuperscript{21}
- Number of children affected by meth labs fell from 217 in 2004 to 144 in 2006\textsuperscript{21}
- About 2,000 arrests were made for possession of meth and other synthetic drugs and almost 600 for sale/manufacture\textsuperscript{10}
Methamphetamine Use

Meth Use Reported at Treatment Admission (TEDS) $^5$

Number of Clandestine Meth Labs Seized in Indiana (DEA/EPIC) $^{21}$
Prescription Drug Abuse

- Among Hoosiers 12+ years\(^1\)
  - 2.7% (138,000 residents) currently abuse psychotherapeutics
  - 5.4% (278,000 residents) abused them in the past year
  - 21% (about 1 million residents) abused them at least once in their life
- Highest rate of past-year use: 18-25 year-olds (14%)\(^1\)
- Oxycodone distribution to retail registrants nearly doubled in Indiana from about 29 million dosage units in 2002 to a projected 54 million in 2007\(^{23}\)
Roughly 9% of young people ages 12 to 17 abused prescription drugs in the past year

Significant increase in Ritalin use among Indiana high school seniors from 2006 to 2007 (lifetime use: from 7% to 11%; annual use: from 4% to 7%; current use: from 2% to 3%)

Tranquilizers use among 12th grade students in Indiana decreased and the use of narcotics remained stable
Prescription Drugs – Consequences

- **Abuse/dependence**
  - Prescription drug abuse and dependence reported at treatment admission is significantly higher in Indiana (15% and 7%) than the U.S. (11% and 5%)
  - Admission for pain reliever and sedative/tranquilizer use/dependence increased significantly from 2000 to 2005, while admissions for stimulant use/dependence remained stable.

- About 2,600 arrests were made for possession of barbiturates and Benzedrine and roughly 750 for sale/manufacture (significantly lower than the nation).
Prescription Drug Abuse

Past-year Pain Reliever Use (NSDUH, 2005)\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>8.53%</td>
<td>7.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>14.21%</td>
<td>12.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 and older</td>
<td>3.39%</td>
<td>3.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prescription Drug Abuse Reported at Treatment Admission (TEDS, 2005)\(^5\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Prescription Drugs</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain Relievers</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives &amp; Tranquilizers</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Polysubstance Abuse

- Serious pattern of substance use that involves the consumption of two or more substances at a time
- Among the Indiana treatment population, 62% use two or more drugs and 28% use three or more drugs (both rates are significantly higher than national rates of 56% and 22%)\(^5\)
- Polysubstance abuse has increased significantly from 2000 to 2005\(^5\)
Polysubstance Abuse

Treatment Admissions Using 2+ Substances (TEDS)⁵

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>58.1%</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>59.8%</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>62.4%</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment Admissions Using 3+ Substances (TEDS)⁵

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary

1) Alcohol and tobacco remain the most widely used substances
2) Consumption and consequences of marijuana, meth, cocaine, and heroin appear to be stabilizing or even becoming less of a problem
3) The non-medical use of prescription drugs continues to expand
4) Much of the substance use involves using 2 or more substances (polysubstance abuse) – most frequently alcohol together with another drug
Updates

- 2007 State Epidemiological Profile and slides of this presentation are available online at http://www.healthpolicy.iupui.edu/SEOW.htm
- Printing hard copies
- Drug fact sheets
- CD-version
Questions & Comments
REFERENCES


9. Indiana State Police. (June 5, 2007). Vehicle Crash Records System (VCRS). Database maintained by the Indiana State Police and made available to the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis.


REFERENCES


