



Prescription Drugs: Pain Relievers and Stimulants



MISUSE OF PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVERS AND PRESCRIPTION STIMULANTS

PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVERS:

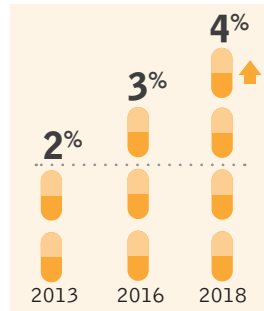
LIFETIME MISUSE*
STILL LOW AT

4%

YET

HAS DOUBLED

SINCE 2013



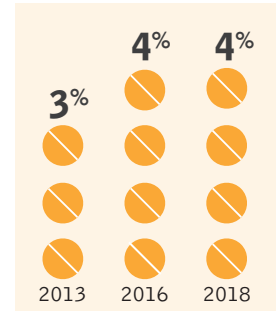
PRESCRIPTION STIMULANTS

LIFETIME MISUSE*
STILL LOW AT

4%

AND STABLE

SINCE 2013



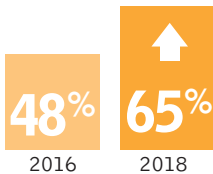
PERCEIVED RISK

Among surveyed youth, the **perception of risk in misusing** prescription pain relievers or stimulants **jumped from 2016 to 2018**.

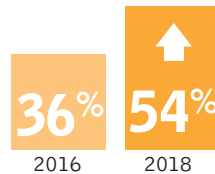
LIMITED MISUSE*
(USING ONCE OR TWICE)

PERCEPTION OF GREAT RISK

PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVERS:

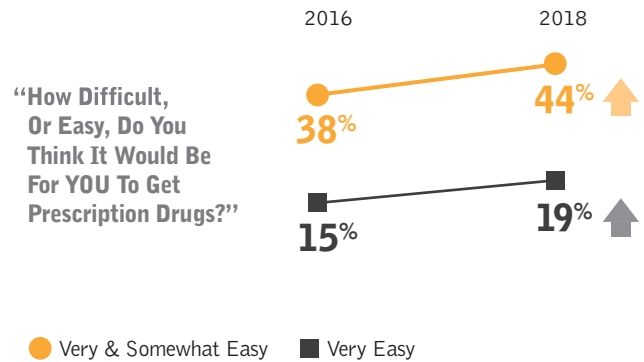


PRESCRIPTION STIMULANTS:



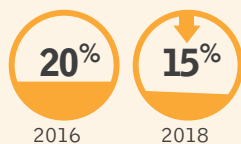
EASE OF ACCESS

Of concern, **access to prescription drugs has gotten easier since 2016**, growing from 38% to 44% of youth reporting they would be somewhat or very easy to access.

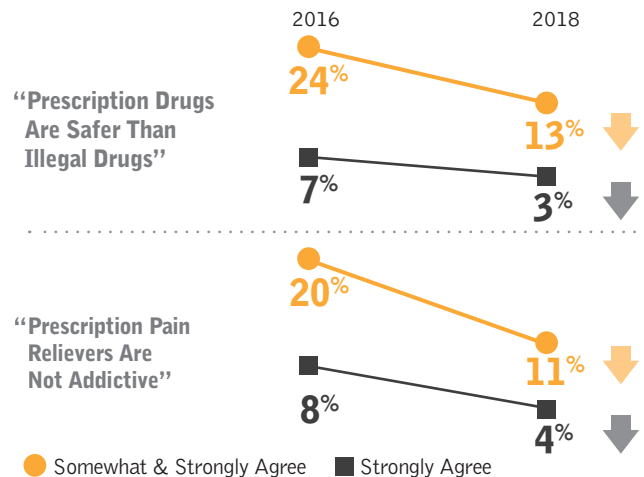


PRESCRIPTION STIMULANTS was the only substance that saw a **statistically significant decrease**

in curiosity to try from 2016 to 2018



FEWER YOUTH IN 2018 THINK PRESCRIPTION DRUGS ARE NOT ADDICTIVE OR SAFER THAN ILLEGAL DRUGS



*MISUSE: Taking prescription drugs such as pain relievers (such as Vicodin or Oxycontin) or stimulants (such as Adderall, Ritalin) for the purpose of getting high or staying awake.

↑ Denotes Statistically Significant Difference

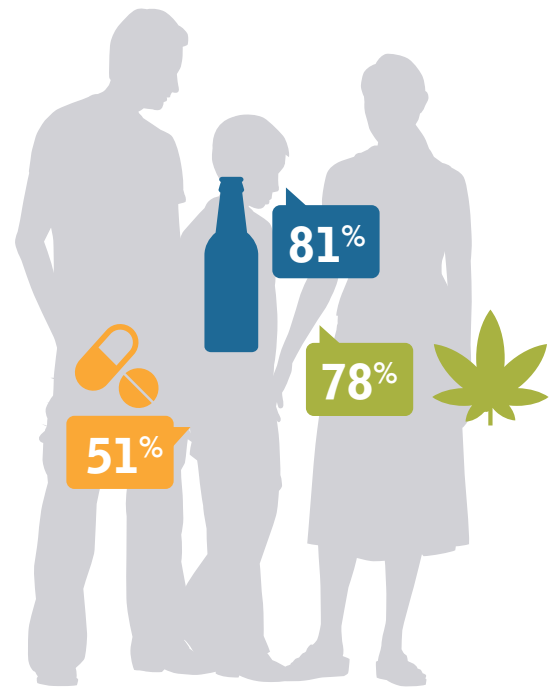
FAMILY DISCUSSIONS

Family discussions about prescription drugs have increased substantially

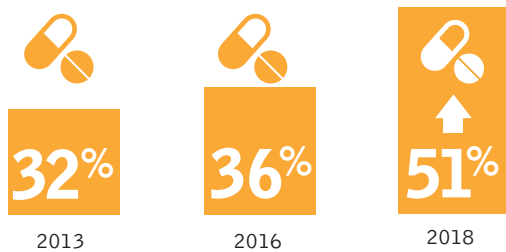
from **32%** to **51%**
in 2013 in 2018

though still well below the percent reported for family discussions about alcohol and marijuana.

“Have You Ever Talked To Your Parents About (Substance)?” (2018)



Family discussions about prescription pain relievers and stimulants:



RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

The following factors have strong influence on an individual's misuse and curiosity to misuse prescription drugs:



■ Risk Factor □ Protective Factor



COLORADO
Office of Behavioral Health
Department of Human Services

