



Misuse of prescription drugs and use of heroin by adults in Ohio

According to the Ohio Department of Health, more than 3,000 Ohioans died from an unintentional drug overdose in 2015, up from 2,500 in 2014. Drug overdose deaths are particularly high in Ohio. In 2014, the state had the fifth highest rate of drug overdose deaths in the nation.¹ In 2015, 85% of Ohio drug overdose deaths were from opioid use – either the misuse of prescribed opioids or the use of heroin.²

The 2016 **Ohio Health Issues Poll (OHIP)** asked Ohio adults about opioid misuse and overdose among their friends and family.

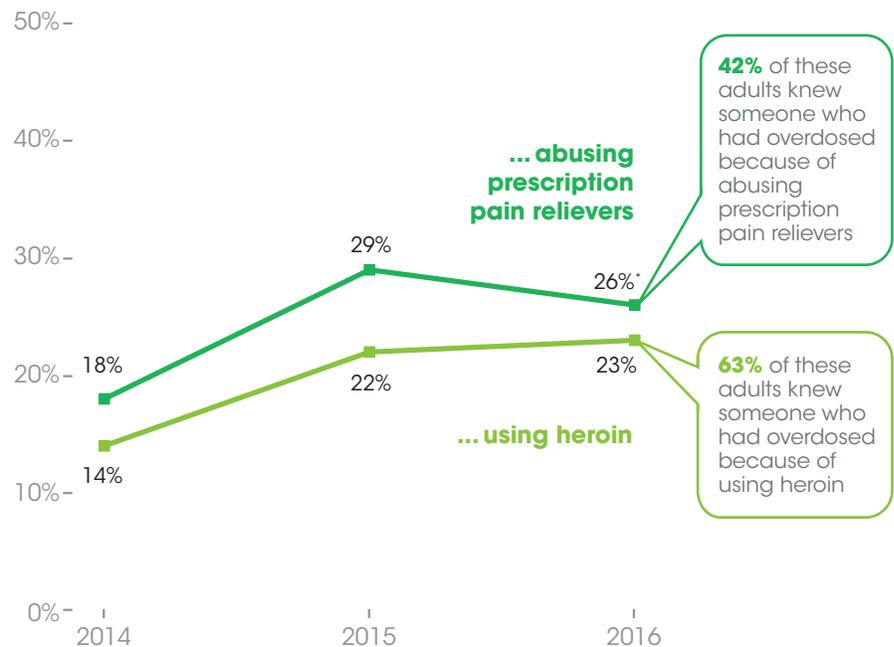
Nearly 3 in 10 know someone who has misused pain drug, steady since 2015

OHIP asked Ohio adults, “Have any of your family members or friends experienced problems as a result of abusing prescription pain relievers?” In 2016, nearly 3

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Increases in Drug and Opioid Overdose Deaths – United States, 2000 to 2014. (January 2016). Accessed Nov. 2, 2016 from www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/statedeaths.html.

² Ohio Department of Health. (August 2016). 2015 Ohio Drug Overdose Data – Full Report. Retrieved Oct. 28, 2016 from www.healthy.ohio.gov/vipp/data/rxdata.aspx.

Have any of your family members or friends experienced problems as a result of ...



*The difference between 2015 (29%) and 2016 (26%) is not statistically significant.

in 10 Ohio adults (26%) said yes. This is similar to 2015, but higher than in 2014, when only 2 in 10 Ohio adults (18%) said yes.

2 in 10 know someone who has used heroin

OHIP also asked Ohio adults if they had any family members or friends who had experienced problems as a result of using heroin. In 2016, more than 2 in 10 (23%) said yes. This is about the

same as in 2015, but higher than in 2014 when 14% said yes.

Percentage knowing someone who overdosed remains high

OHIP asked adults who knew someone who had problems from misusing these drugs if they had any friends or family members who had overdosed. More than 4 in 10 of these Ohio

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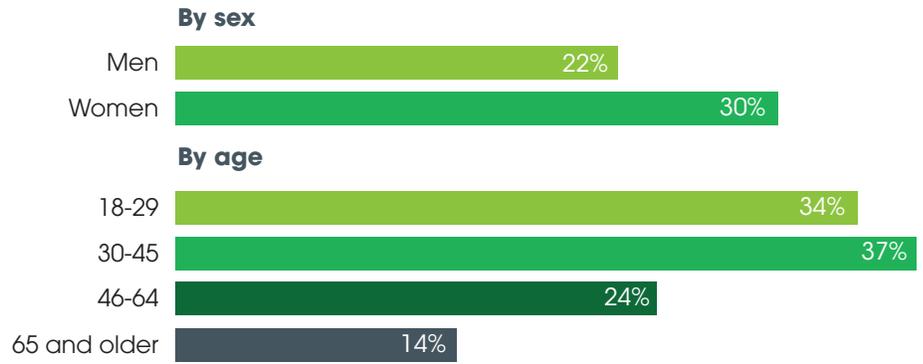
These findings unless otherwise noted are from Interact for Health’s Ohio Health Issues Poll (OHIP) conducted July 14-Aug. 5, 2016, by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A random sample of 863 adults throughout Ohio was interviewed by telephone. This included 439 landline telephone interviews and 424 cell phone interviews. In 95 of 100 cases, statewide estimates will be accurate to $\pm 3.3\%$. There are other sources of variation inherent in public opinion studies, such as non-response, question wording or context effects that can introduce error or bias. For more information about OHIP, please visit www.interactforhealth.org/ohio-health-issues-poll. If you have questions about the data in this document, please contact Susan Sprigg, Research Associate, at 513-458-6609 or ssprigg@interactforhealth.org.

adults (42%) knew someone who had overdosed due to misusing a pain drug. For heroin, that percentage was more than 6 in 10 (63%). Both of these percentages are about the same as they were in 2015.

More women, younger adults know someone with opioid problems

Women were more likely than men to know someone who had problems from opioid misuse or heroin use. Reported problems with drugs also varied by age. About 3 in 10 adults ages 18 to 45 knew someone who had problems from opioid misuse or heroin use. This compares with 2 in 10 adults ages 46 to 64 and about 1 in 10 adults older than 65.

Have any of your family members or friends experienced problems as a result of abusing prescription pain relievers?



Have any of your family members or friends experienced problems as a result of using heroin?

