

2020 SEOW Webinar Series: Emerging Stimulant Patterns in Maine



By Tim Diomedede, MPPM

October 30th, 2020



State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup www.MaineSEOW.com

Agenda

- **Introduce Maine SEOW**
 - Purpose and Objectives
 - Notes/disclaimers
- **Present Data Indicators**
 - Consumption (self-reported substance use)
 - Consequences (e.g., morbidity/mortality, crime)
 - Contributing Factors (e.g., availability, perceptions)
- **Questions**

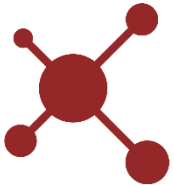
Purpose/Background



The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) serves as a clearing house for substance use and mental health related data indicators. Established in 2005.



The SEOW was funded under the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Partnership for Success grant, focused on the prevention of substance use among 12 to 25 year olds.



Next two years will be funded by a combination of funding streams under the Maine CDC

SEOW Objectives

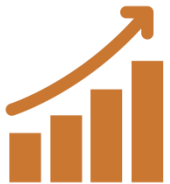
- Serve as a clearing house
- Promote systematic, data-driven decision-making
- Guide effective and efficient use of **prevention** resources
- Identify and track substance use trends
- Detect emerging substances/patterns
- Help secure funds and measure progress
- Provide an opportunity for networking and collaboration



Data Notes/Disclaimers



We promote the use of data indicators that have the reputation of being accurate, reliable, and timely.



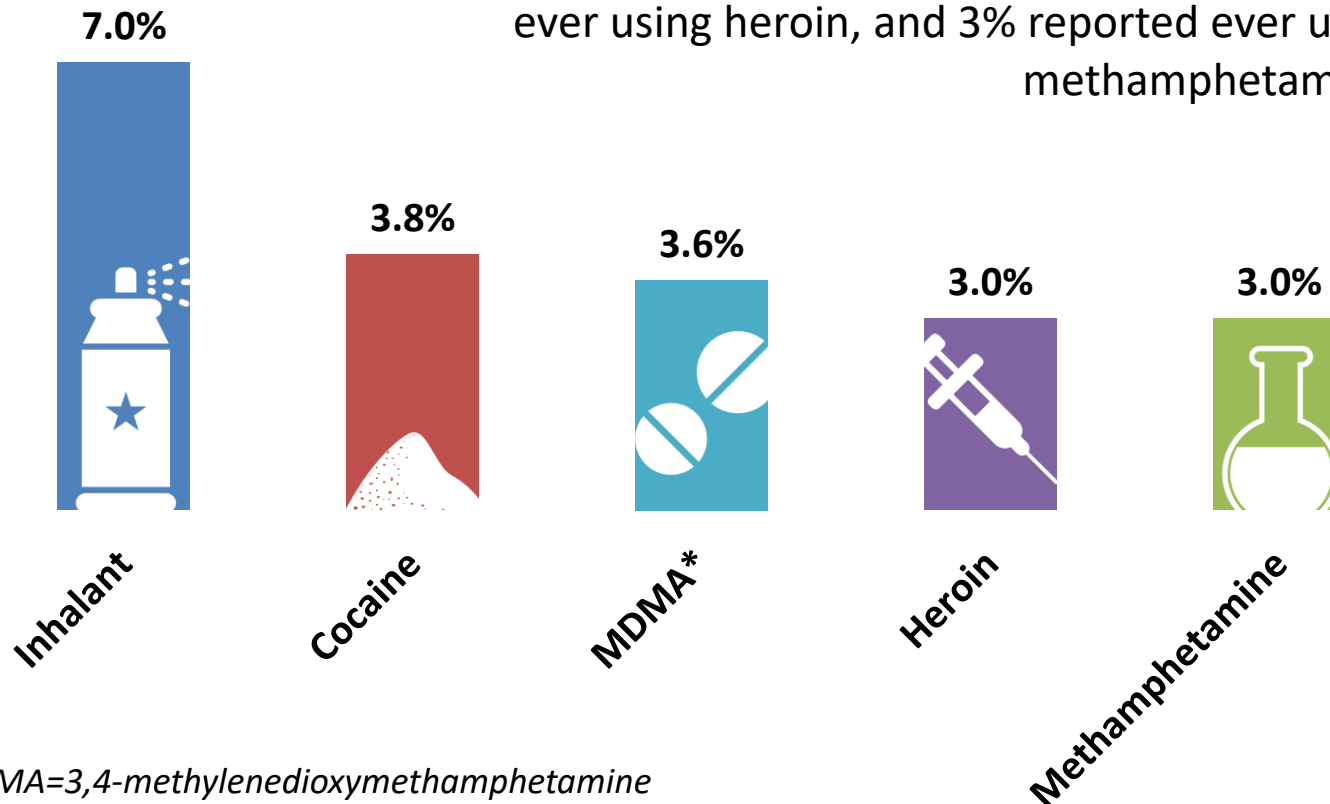
We provide analyses of longer-term trends and perspectives that are vital for prevention planning and the assessment/evaluation process.



All data have limitations in terms of accuracy and reliability. SEOW encourages stakeholders to scan a multitude of indicators and information sources.

Maine High school students reporting lifetime drug use, by drug type: 2019

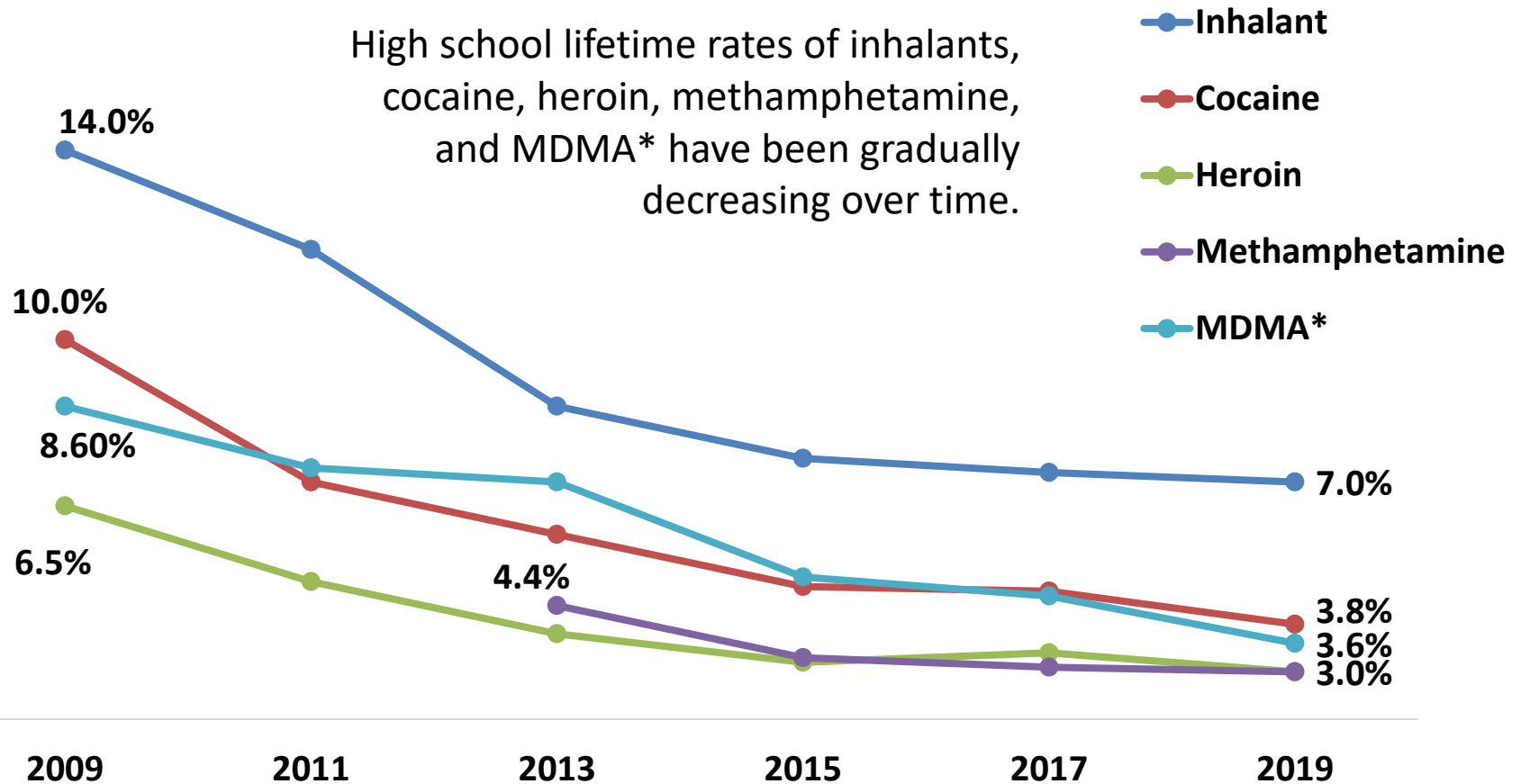
In 2019, 7% of high school students reported ever using inhalants, 4% reported ever using cocaine, 3.6% reported ever using MDMA* (Ecstasy), 3% reported ever using heroin, and 3% reported ever using methamphetamine.



*MDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine

Source: MIYHS

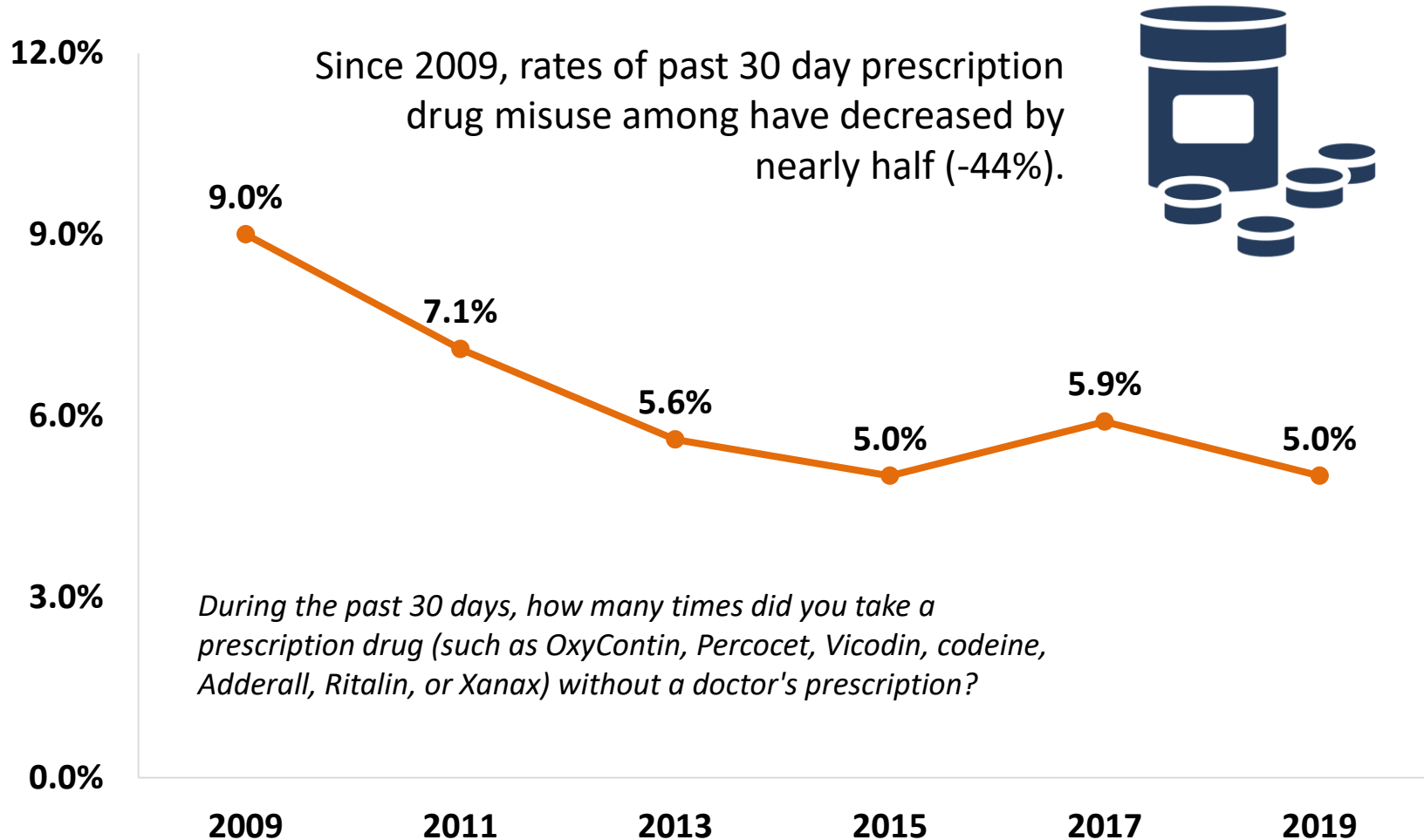
Maine High school students reporting lifetime drug use, by drug type: 2013–2019



*MDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine

Source: MIYHS

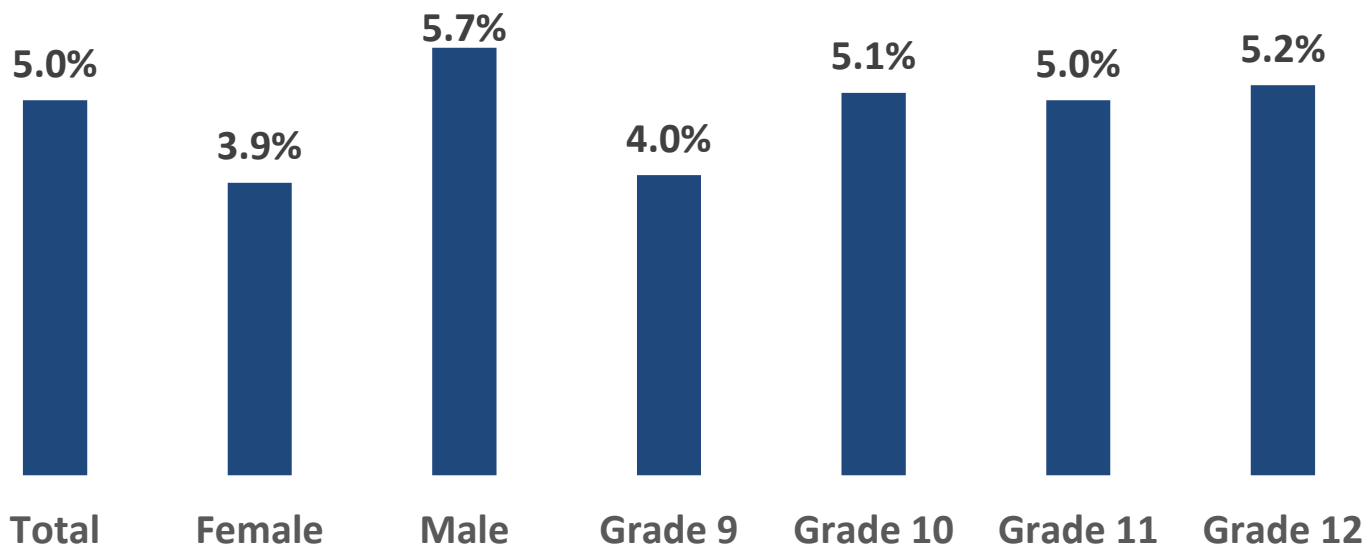
High school students reporting misuse of prescription drugs (any type) in the past month: 2011–2019



High school students reporting misuse of prescription drugs (any type) in the past month, by gender and grade: 2019

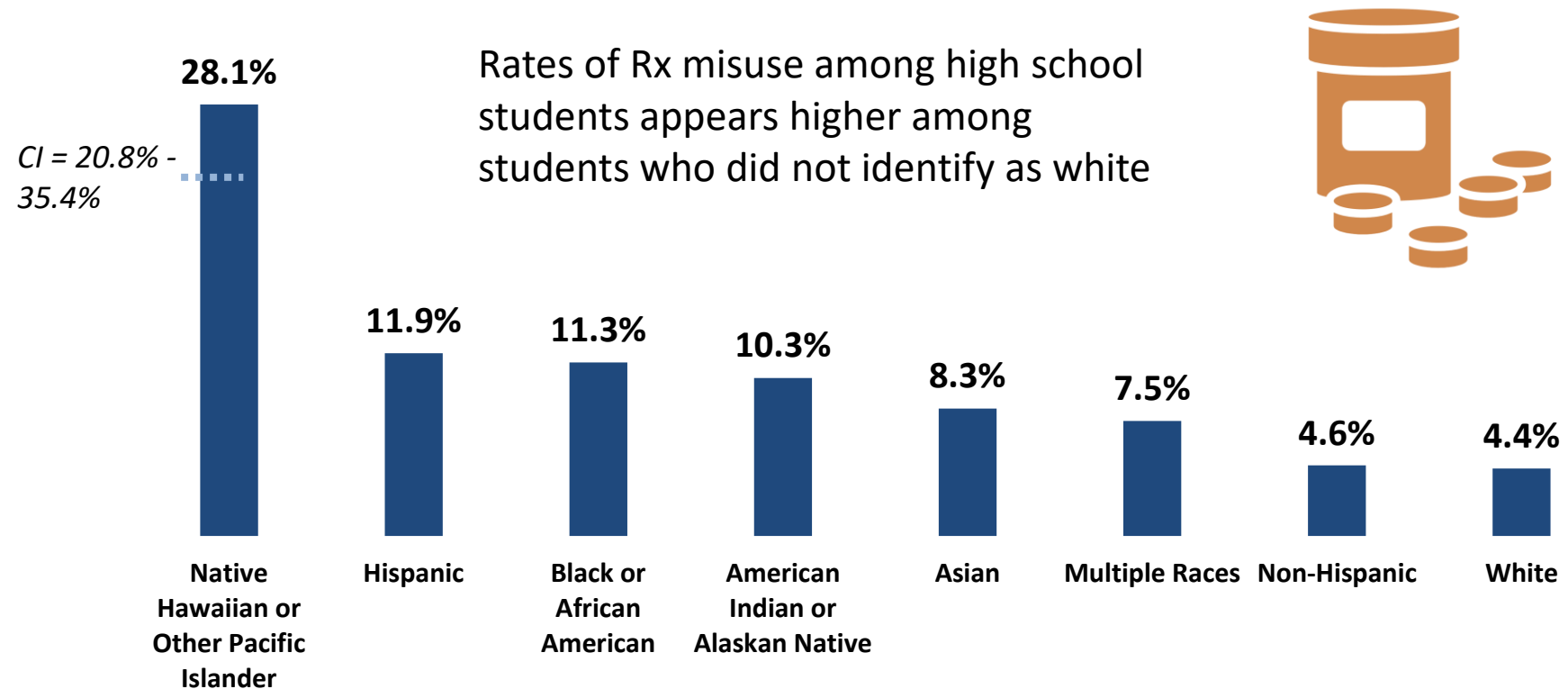


Past 30 day Rx misuse appears higher among male students and lower among 9th graders.



During the past 30 days, how many times did you take a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription?

High school students reporting misuse of prescription drugs (any type) in the past month, race and ethnicity: 2019

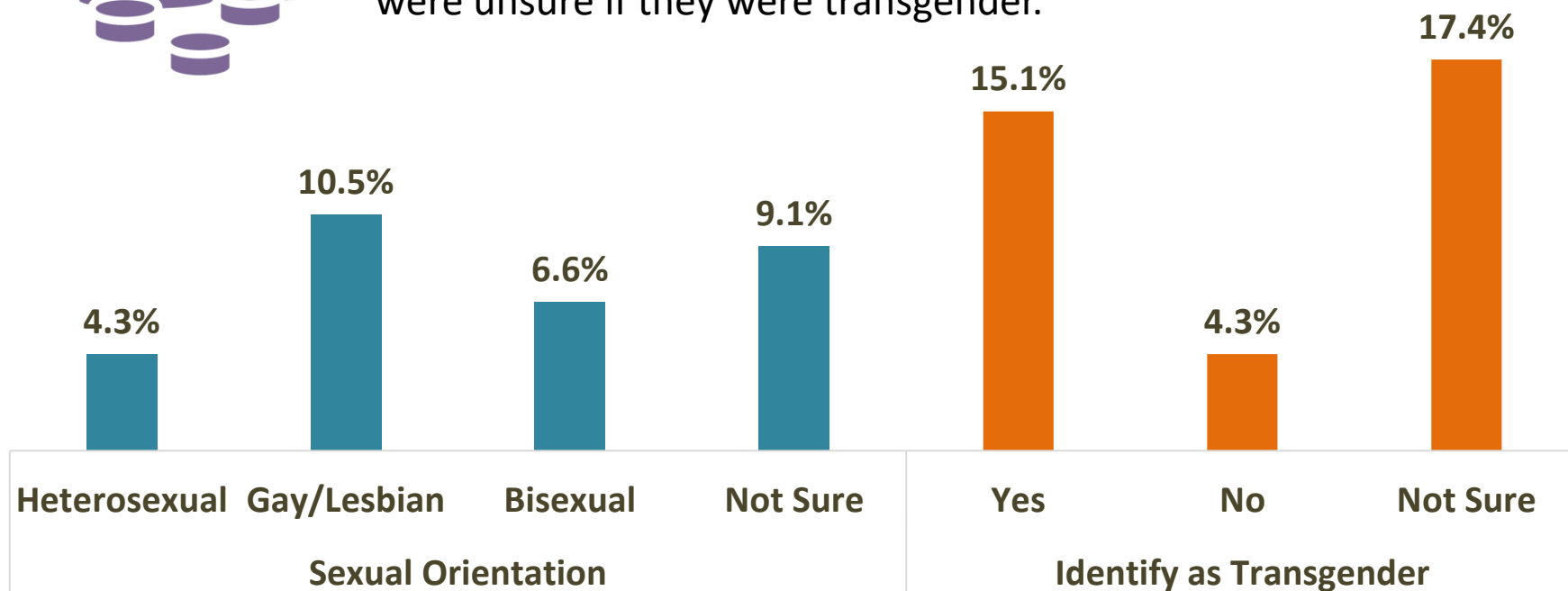


During the past 30 days, how many times did you take a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription?

High school students reporting misuse of prescription drugs (any type) in the past months, by sexual orientation and gender identity: 2019

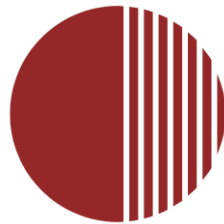


Past 30 day rates of prescription drug misuse appeared to be higher among students who Identified as Gay/lesbian, bisexual, or unsure and among those who identified as transgender or were unsure if they were transgender.

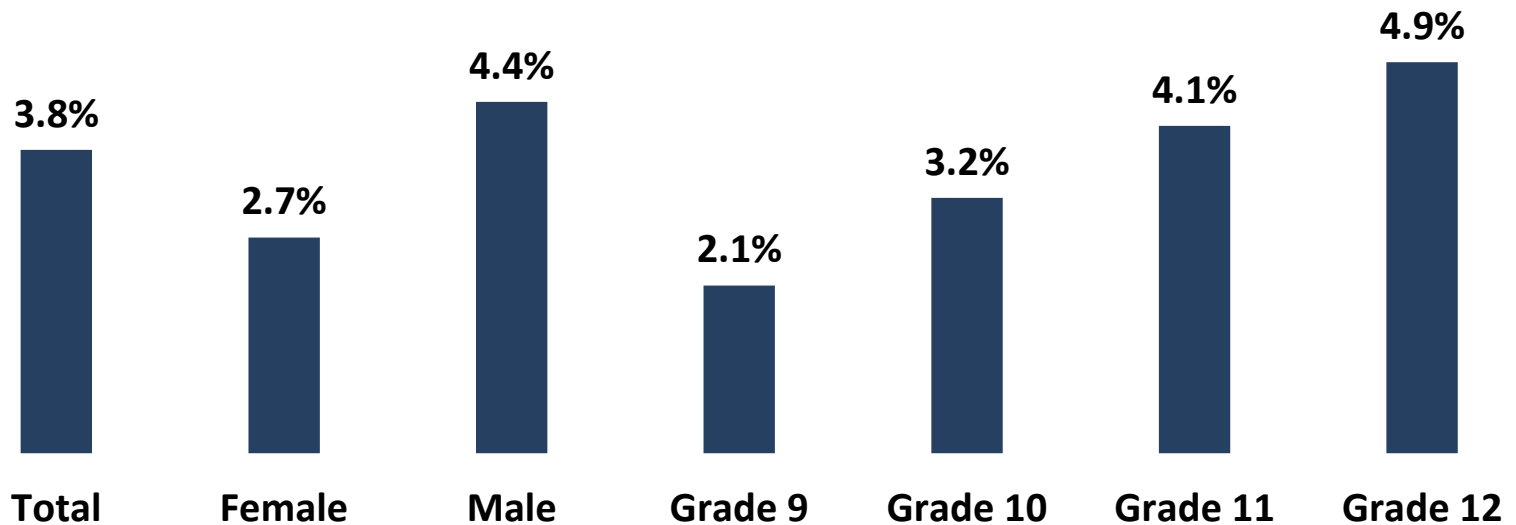


During the past 30 days, how many times did you take a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription?

Lifetime cocaine use* among Maine high school students, by gender and grade: 2019



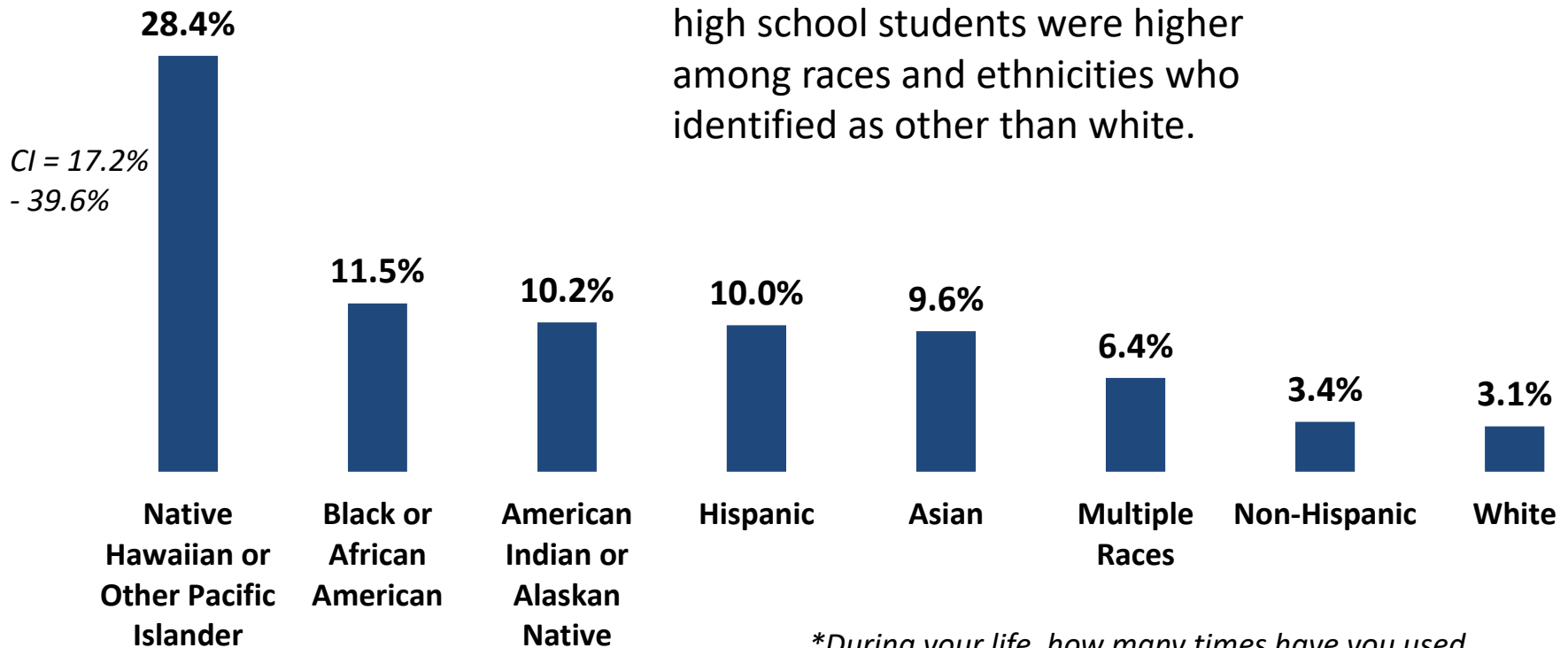
Lifetime cocaine use appears to be higher among male high school students and increase with grade level.



**During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase? Percentage of students who answered at least 1 time*

Lifetime cocaine use among Maine high school students, by ethnicity and race: 2019

Rates of lifetime cocaine use among high school students were higher among races and ethnicities who identified as other than white.



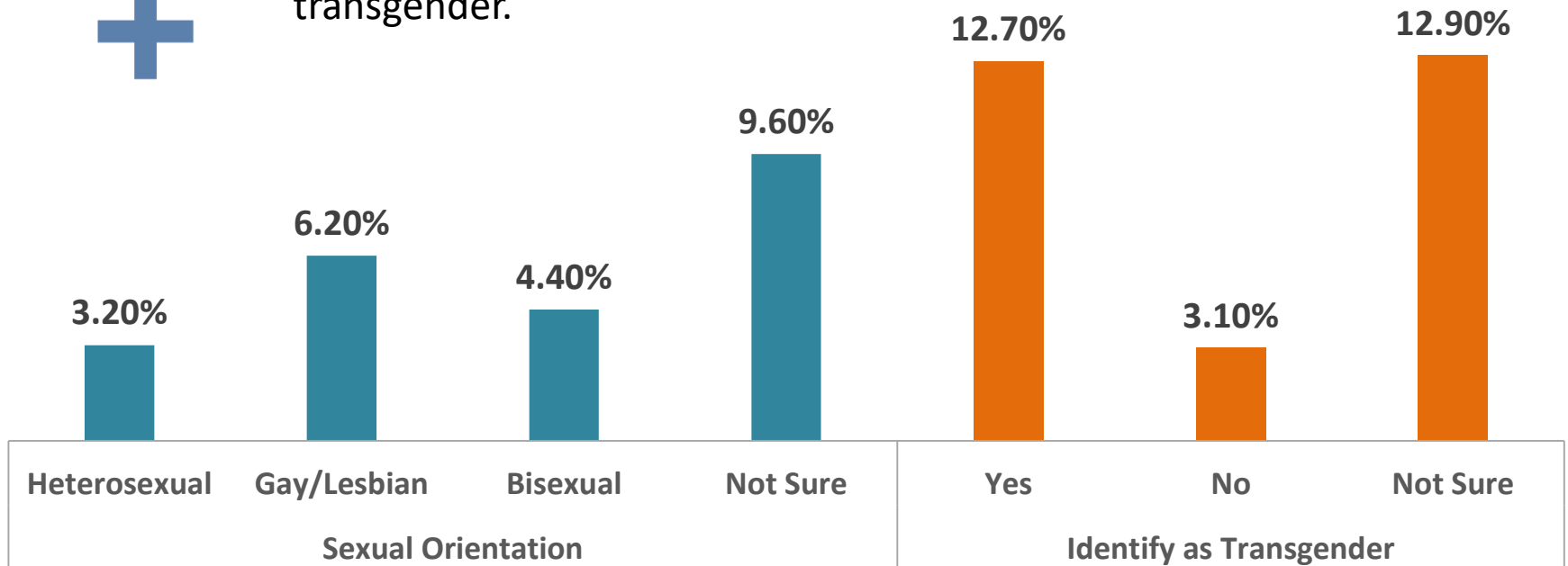
**During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase? Percentage of students who answered at least 1 time*

Source: MIYHS

Lifetime cocaine use among Maine high school students, by sexual orientation and gender identity: 2019



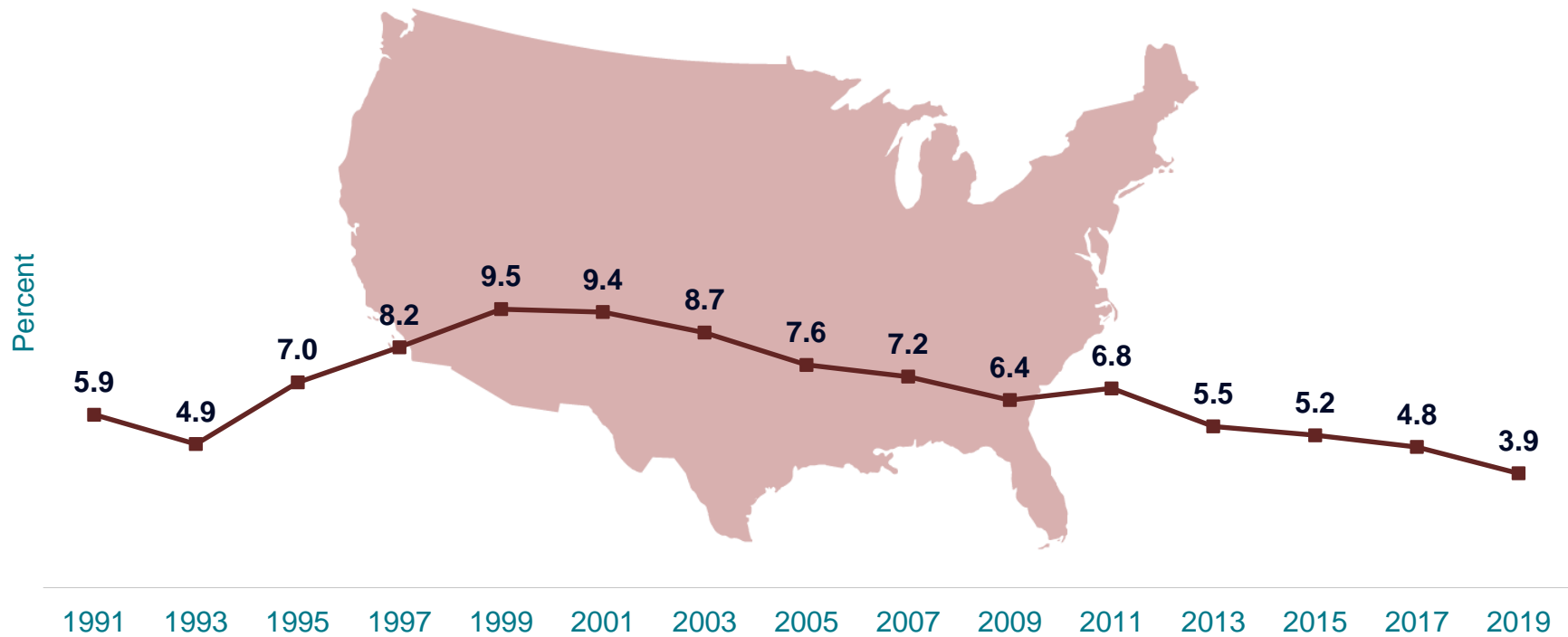
Lifetime rates of cocaine appeared to be higher among students who Identified as Gay/lesbian, bisexual, or unsure and among those who identified as transgender or were unsure if they were transgender.



Source: MIYHS

**During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase? Percentage of students who answered at least 1 time*

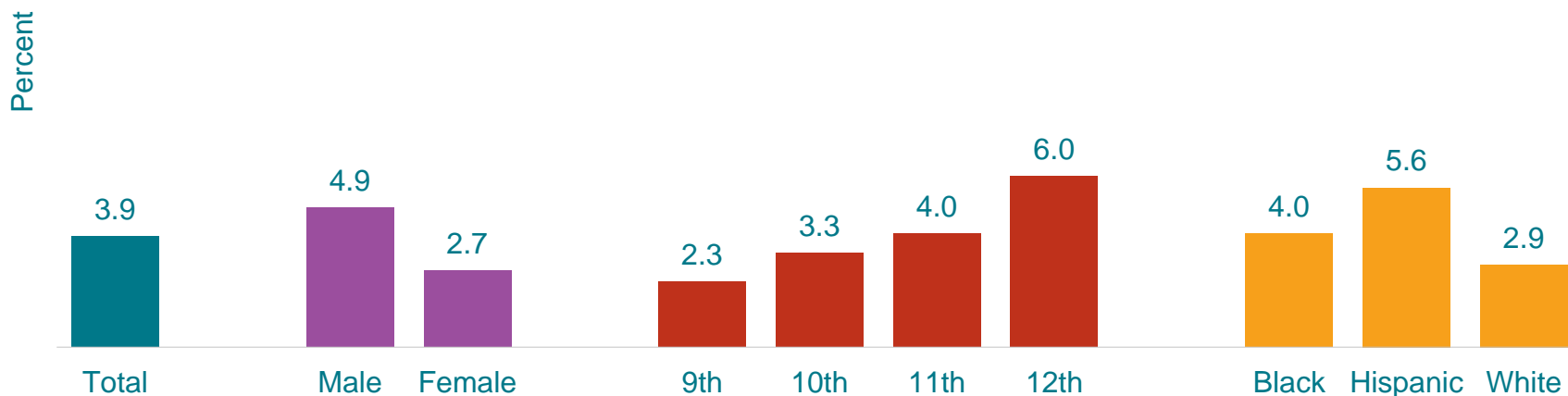
Nationwide percentage of high school students reporting they had ever used cocaine: 1991 to 2019



Source: YRBS

Nationwide percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine, by gender, grade, and race/ethnicity: 2019

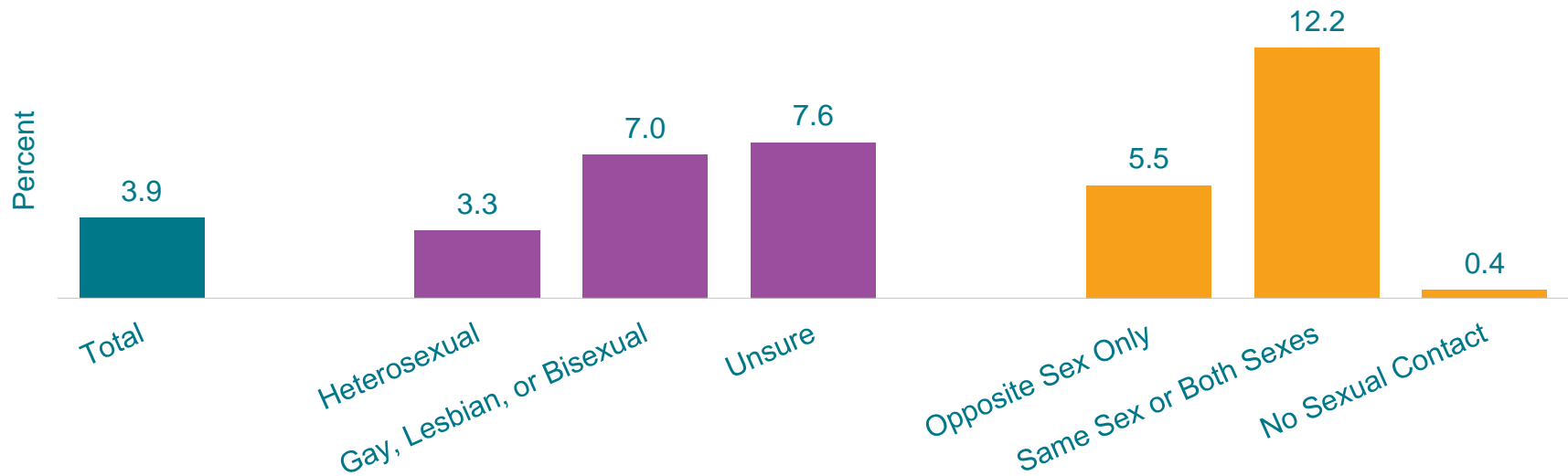
Nationwide, lifetime cocaine use among high school students appears higher among males, those who identify as Black or Hispanic and use increases with grade level.



Source: YRBS

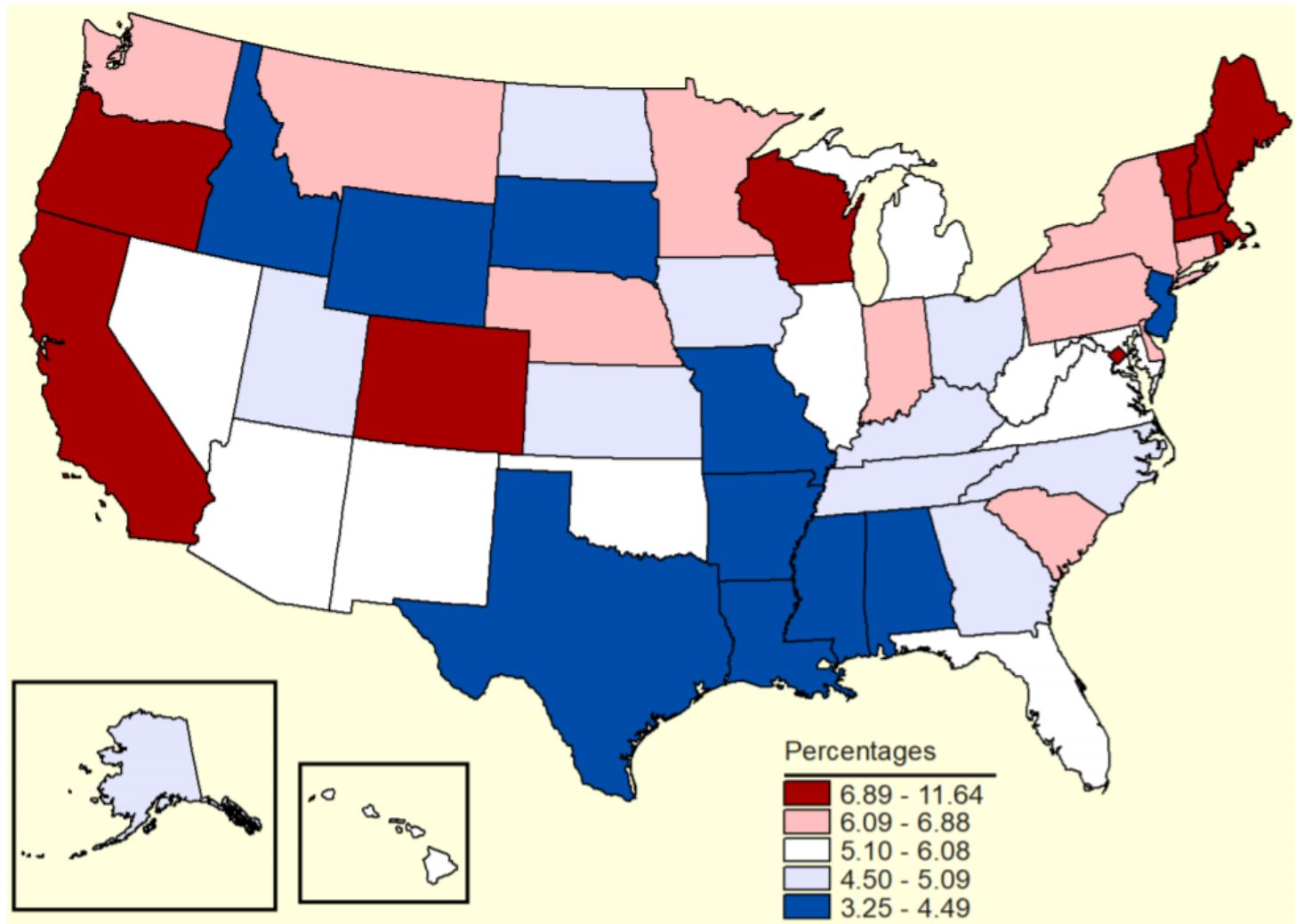
Nationwide percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine, by sexual orientation and sex of sexual contacts: 2019

Nationwide, lifetime cocaine use among high school students appears higher among those who identify gay, lesbian, bisexual, or unsure and among those who reported sexual contact with someone of the same sex or someone who had sexual contact with both sexes.

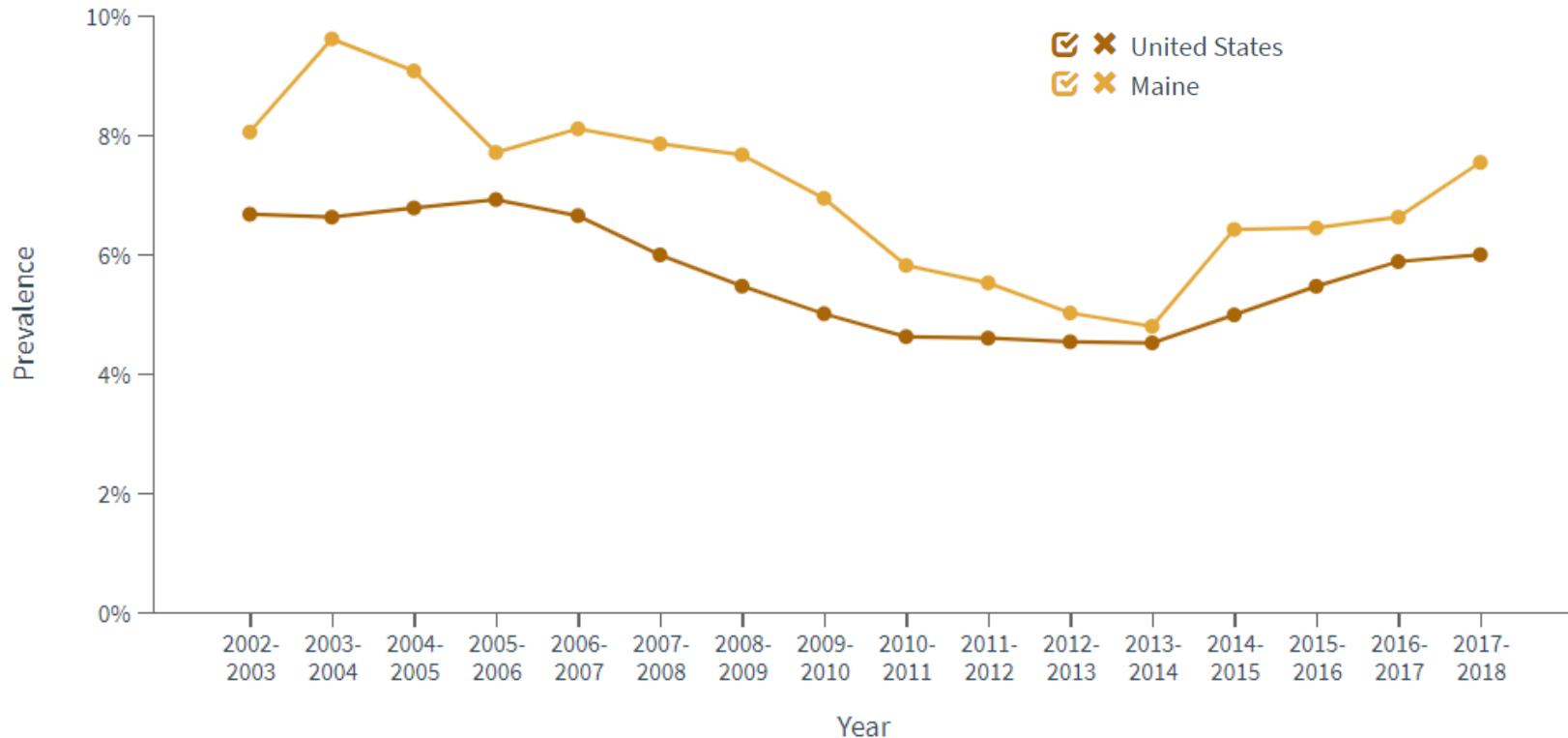


Source: YRBS

Cocaine use in the past year among adults aged 18 to 25, by state: 2017-18



Cocaine use in the past year among adults aged 18 to 25 Maine and US : 2017-18

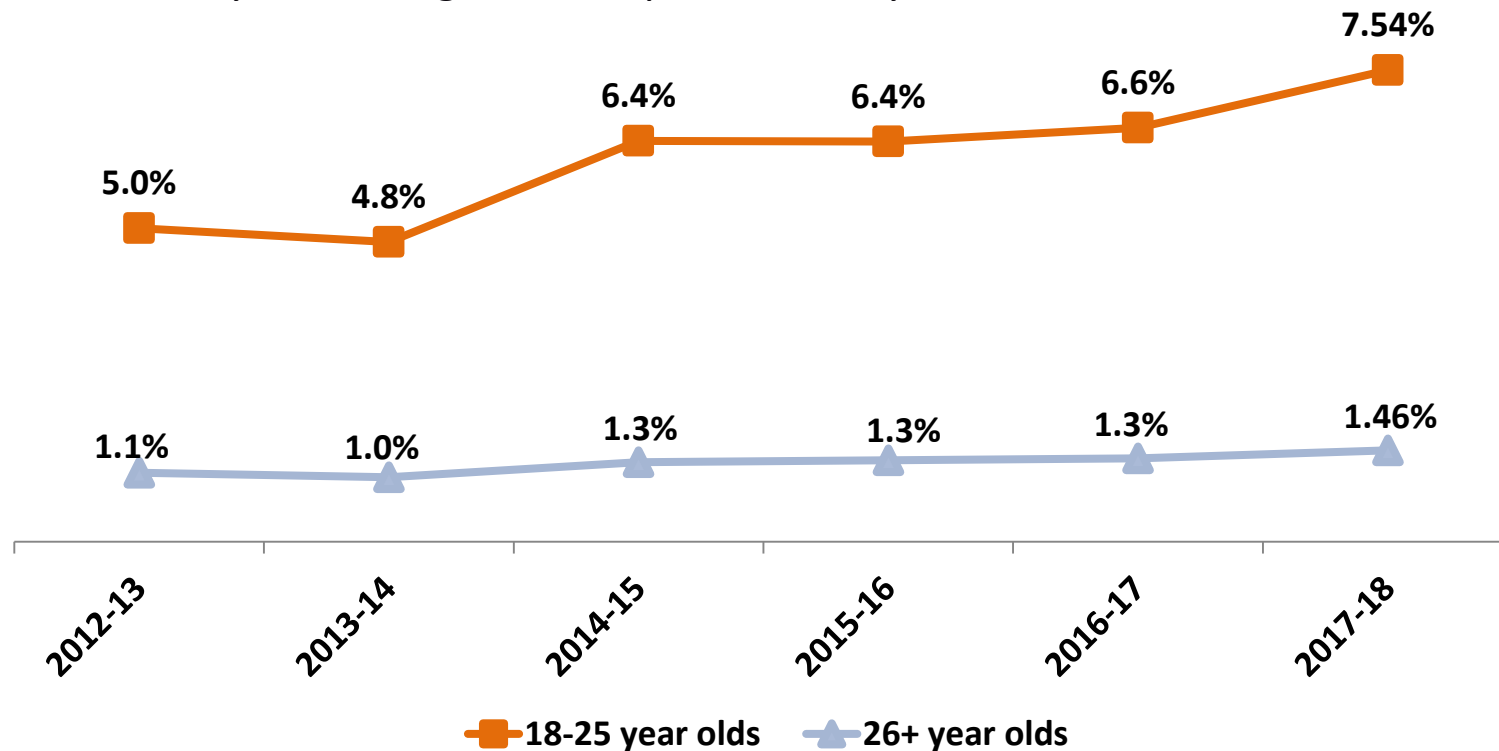


Source: NSDUH/SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality

Maine Department of Health and Human Services

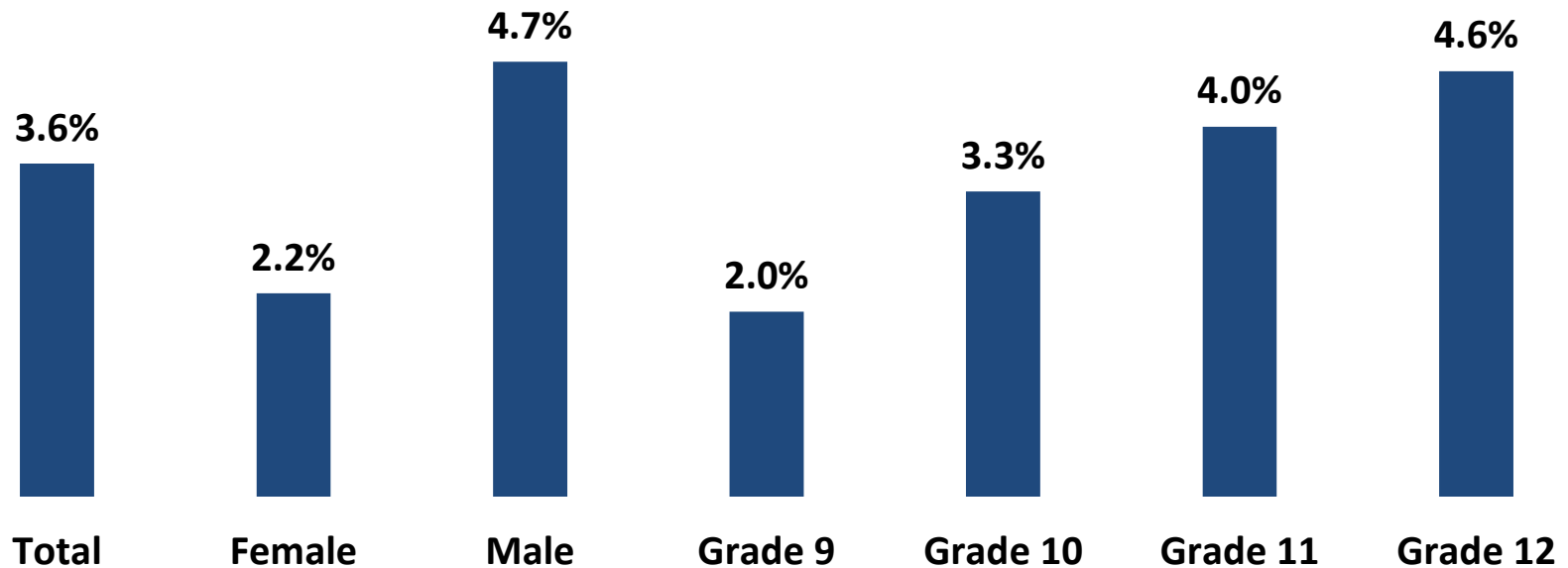
Adults reporting cocaine use in past year among adults in Maine, by age group: 2012–13 to 2017–18

In 2017–18, 7.5% of young adults ages 18 to 25 reported cocaine use in the past year, compared to 1.3% of Mainers 26 and older. Rates of cocaine use among young adults in Maine have been steadily increasing over the past several years.



Lifetime MDMA* use among Maine high school students, by age, gender, and grade: 2019

Lifetime rates of MDMA use appear to be higher among male students and use increased with grade level.

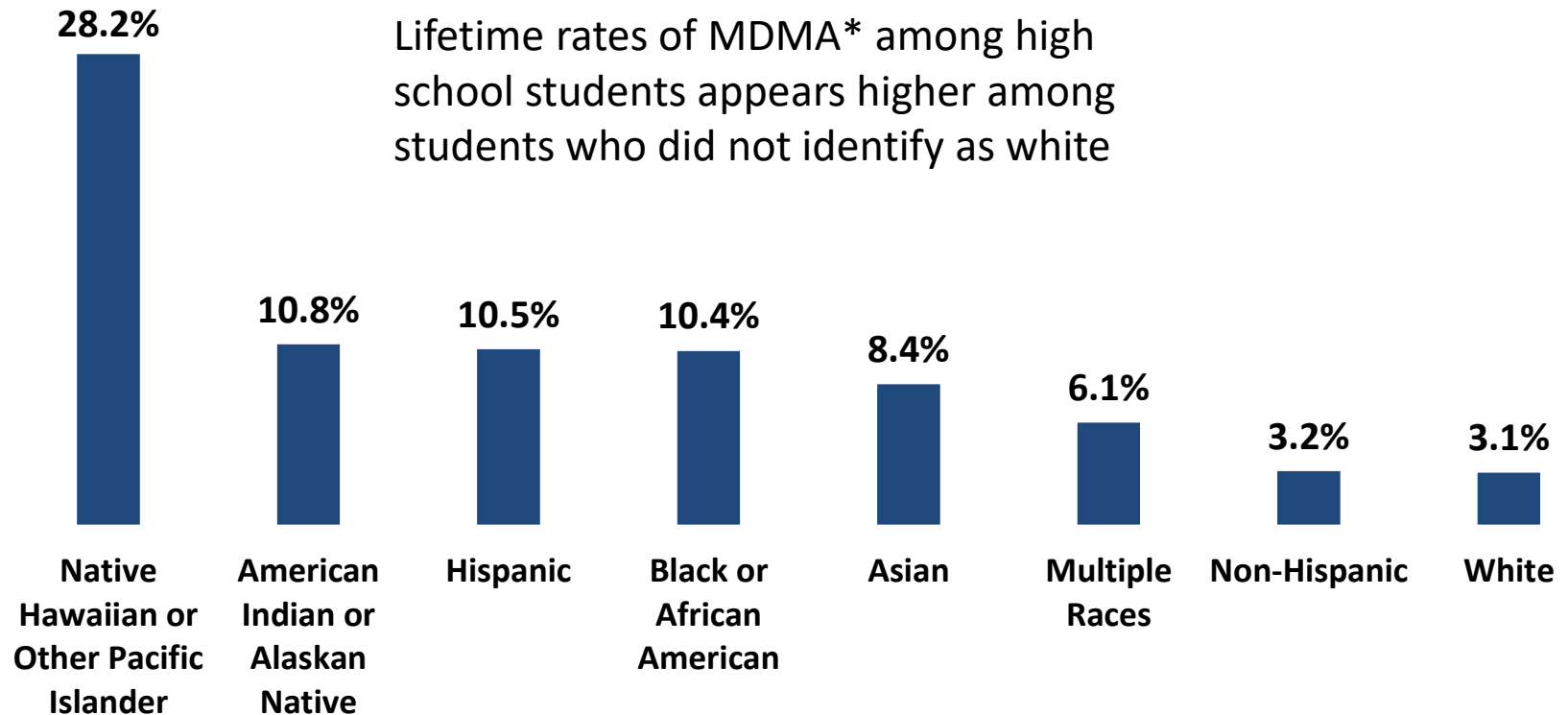


During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)? (hn121) Percentage who answered at least once.

**MDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine*

Source: MIYHS

Lifetime MDMA* use among Maine high school students, by ethnicity and race: 2019



During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)? (hn121) Percentage who answered at least once.

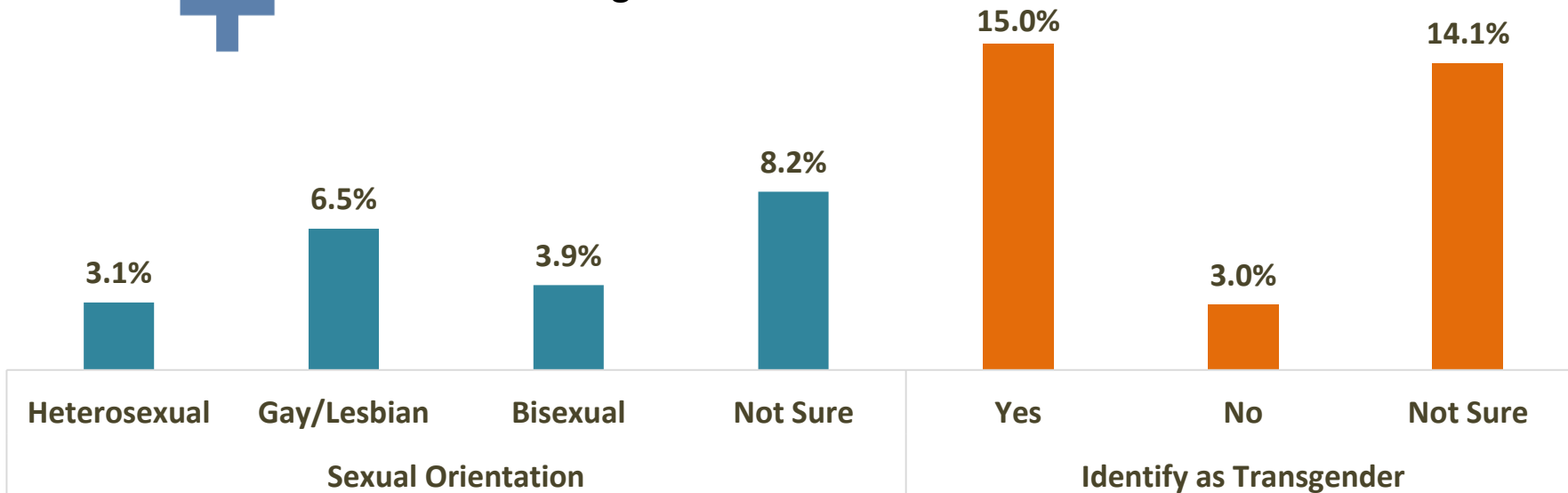
**MDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine*

Source: MIYHS

Lifetime MDMA* use among Maine high school students, by sexual orientation and gender identity: 2019



Lifetime rates of MDMA appeared to be higher among students who Identified as Gay/lesbian, bisexual, or unsure and among those who identified as transgender or were unsure if they were transgender.



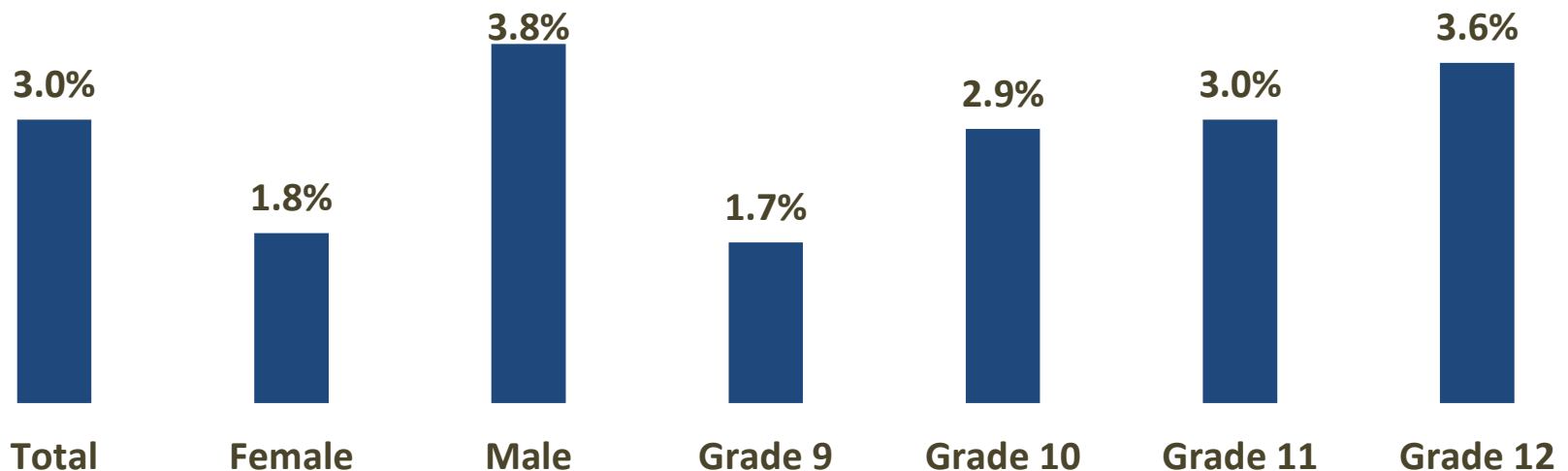
**MDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine*

During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)? (hn121) Percentage who answered at least once.

Source: MIYHS

Lifetime Methamphetamine use among Maine high school students, by age, gender, and grade: 2019

Lifetime rates of methamphetamine use appear to be higher among male students and use increased with grade level.

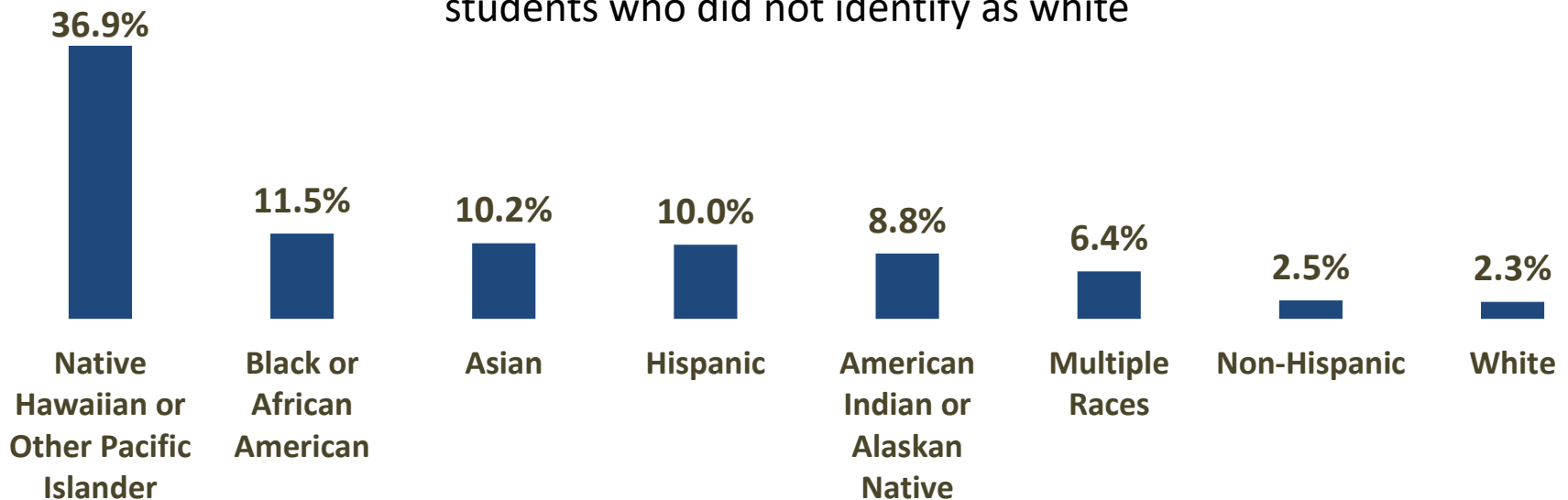


During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal meth, crank, ice, or meth)? (hn222b) Percentage who said at least once

Source: MIYHS

Lifetime Methamphetamine use among Maine high school students, by race and ethnicity: 2019

Lifetime rates of MDMA* among high school students appears higher among students who did not identify as white



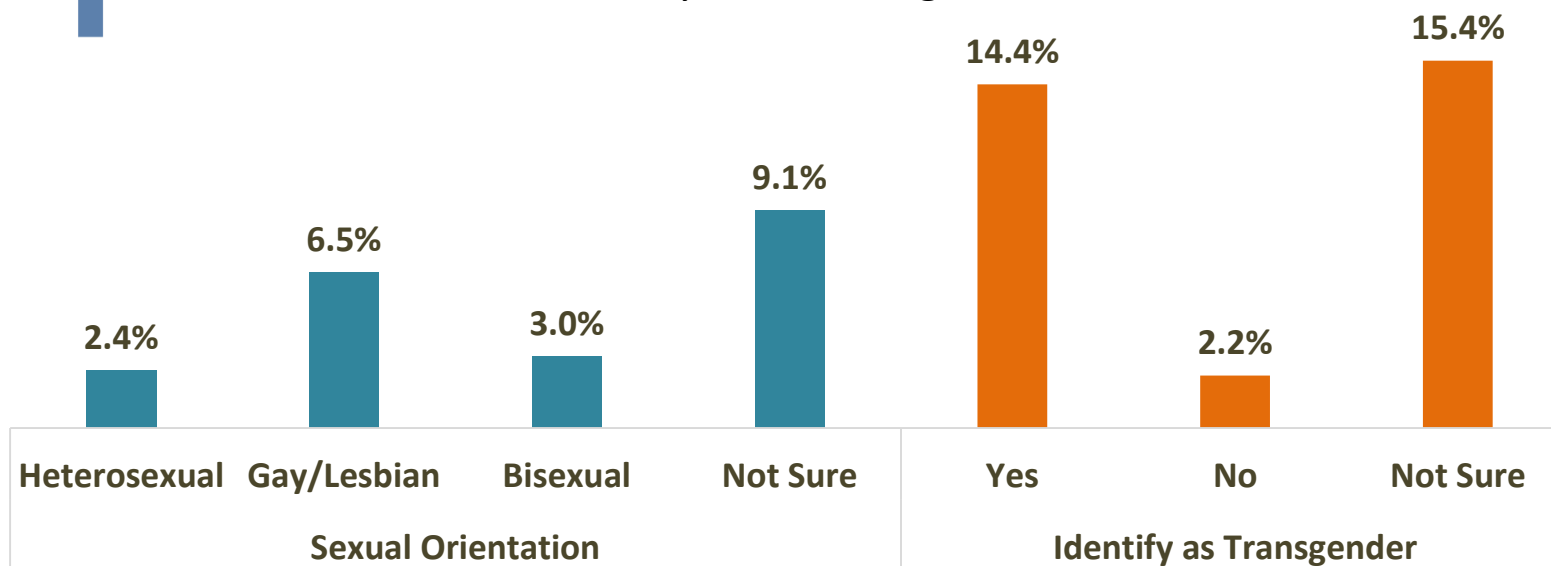
During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal meth, crank, ice, or meth)? (hn222b) Percentage who said at least once

Source: MIYHS

Lifetime Methamphetamine use among Maine high school students, by sexual orientation, gender identity, and PHD: 2019



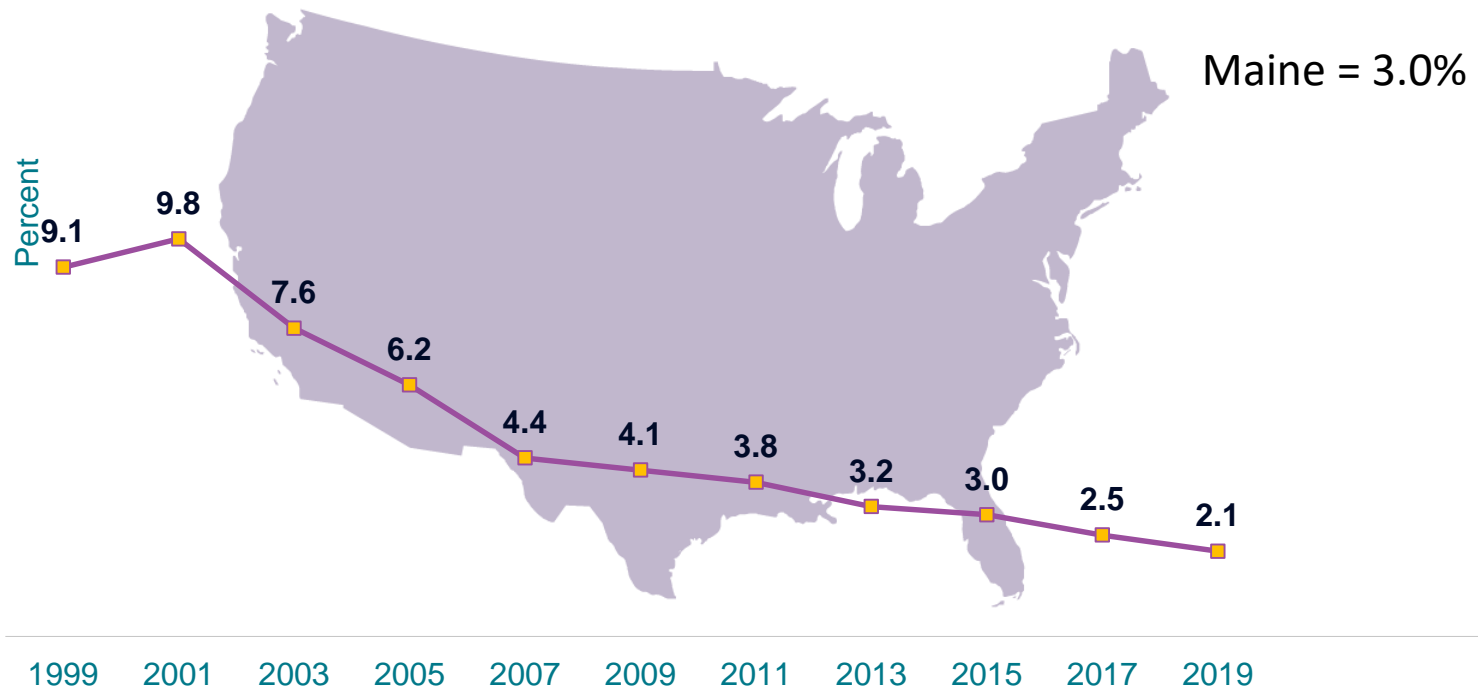
Lifetime rates of methamphetamine appeared to be higher among students who Identified as Gay/lesbian, bisexual, or unsure and among those who identified as transgender or were unsure if they were transgender.



During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal meth, crank, ice, or meth)? (hn222b)

Source: MIYHS

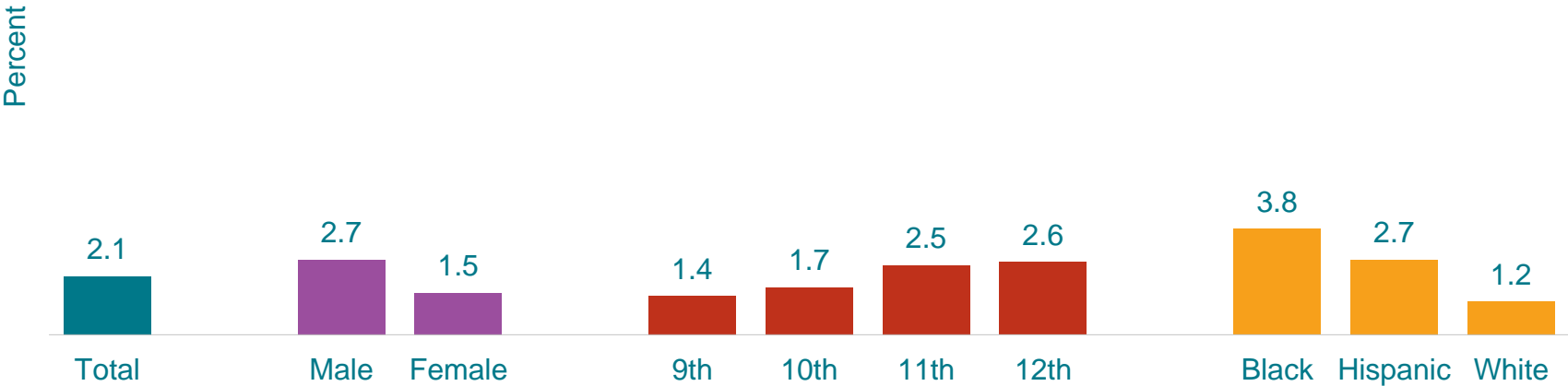
Nationwide percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines: 1999 to 2019



Source: YRBSS

Nationwide percentage of high school students who reported ever using methamphetamines, by gender, grade, and race/ethnicity: 2019

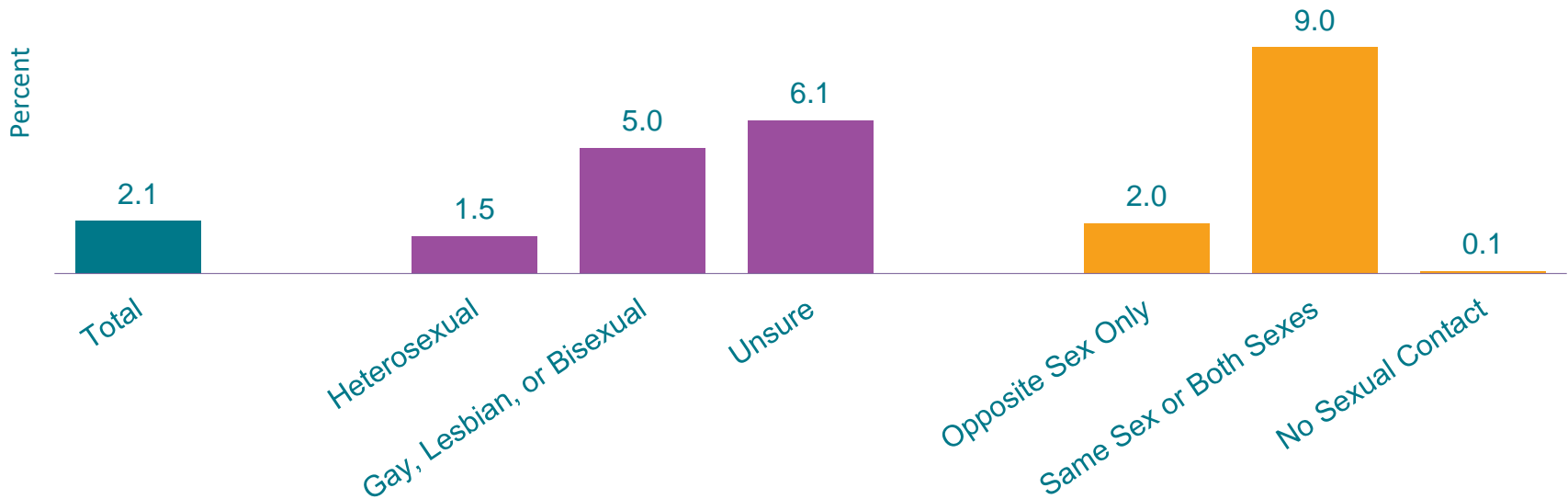
Nationwide, lifetime methamphetamine use among high school students appears higher among males, those who identify as Black or Hispanic and use increases with grade level.



Source: YRBSS

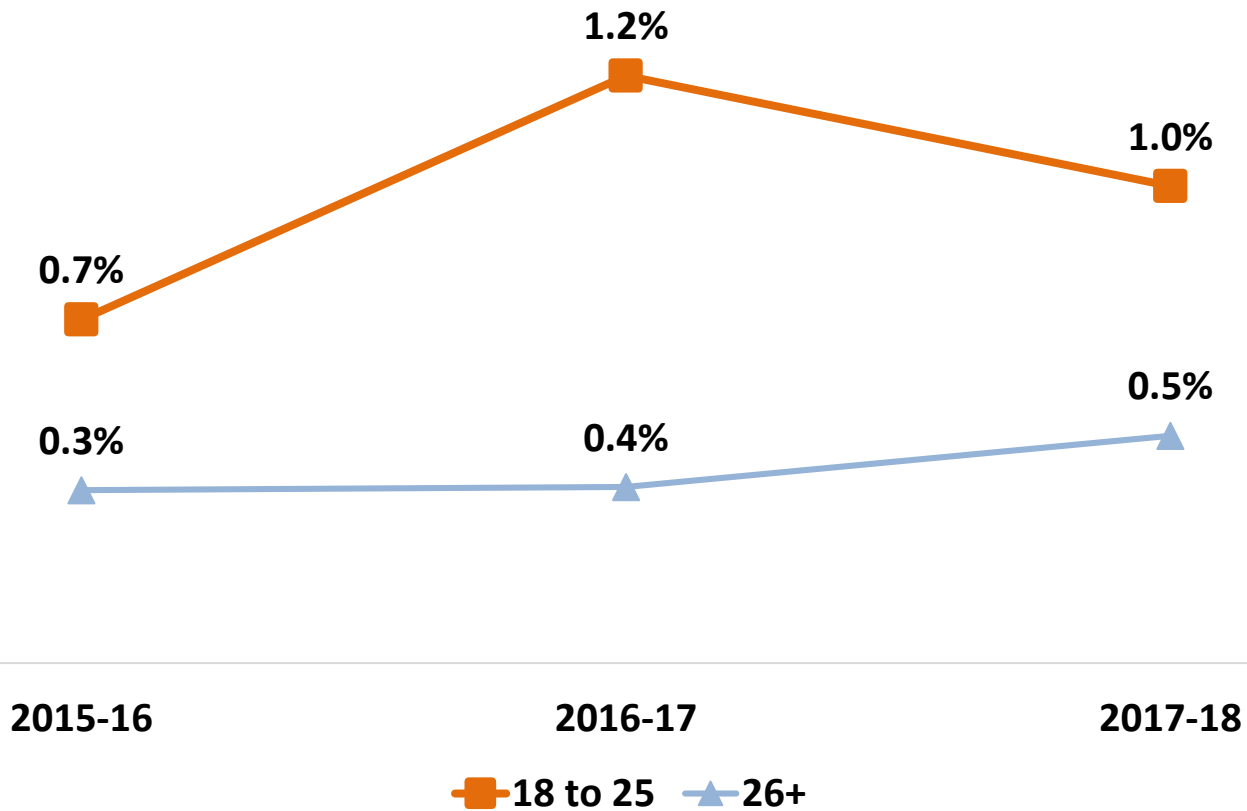
Nationwide percentage of high school students who reported ever using methamphetamines, by sexual orientations and gender of sexual contacts: 2019

Nationwide, lifetime methamphetamine use among high school students appears higher among those who identify gay, lesbian, bisexual, or unsure and among those who reported sexual contact with someone of the same sex or someone who had sexual contact with both sexes.

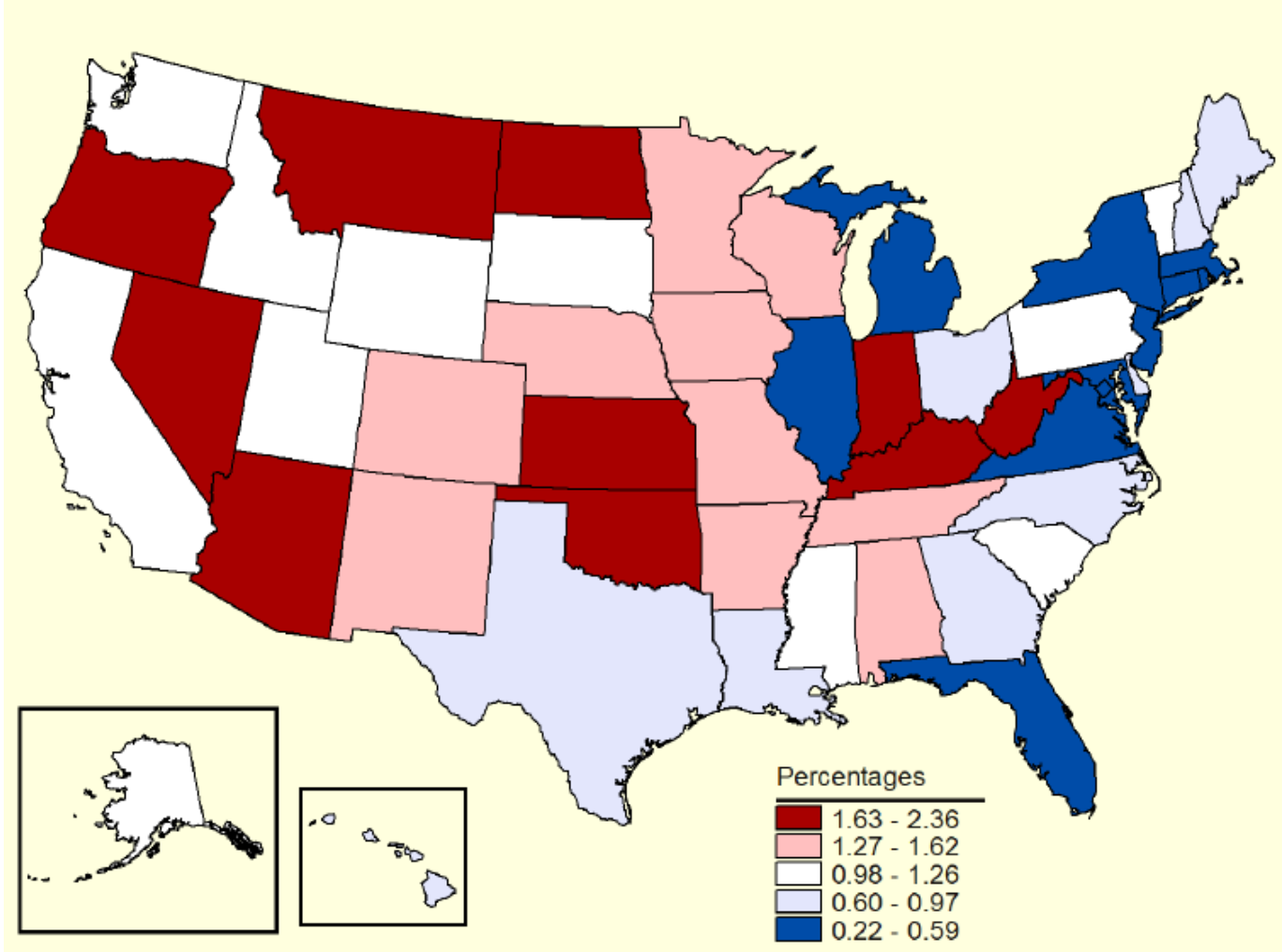


Source: YRBSS

Past year methamphetamine use in Maine, by age group: 2017-18



Past year methamphetamine use among 18 to 25 year olds, by state: 2017-18

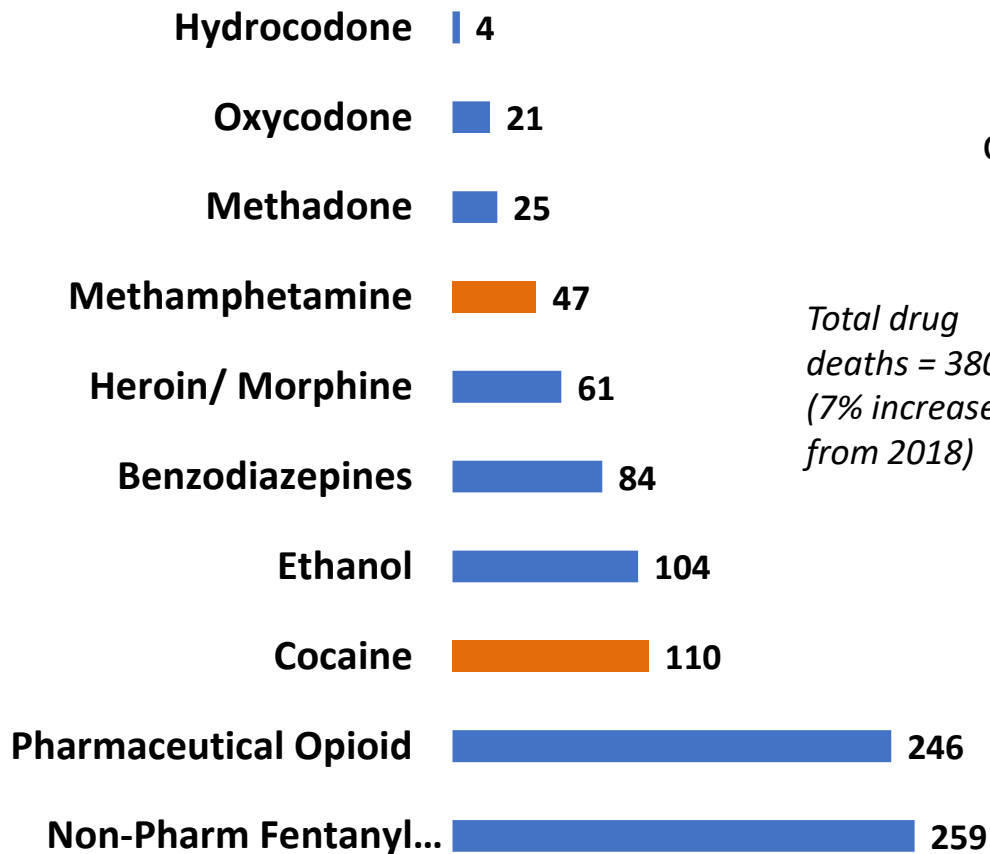


Source: NSDUH/SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
Maine Department of Health and Human Services

Consequences/Impact



Number of drug deaths in Maine involving specific drug types:* 2019



In 2019, nearly a third (29%) of drug deaths in Maine involved cocaine. Twelve percent involved methamphetamines.

Total drug deaths = 380
(7% increase from 2018)



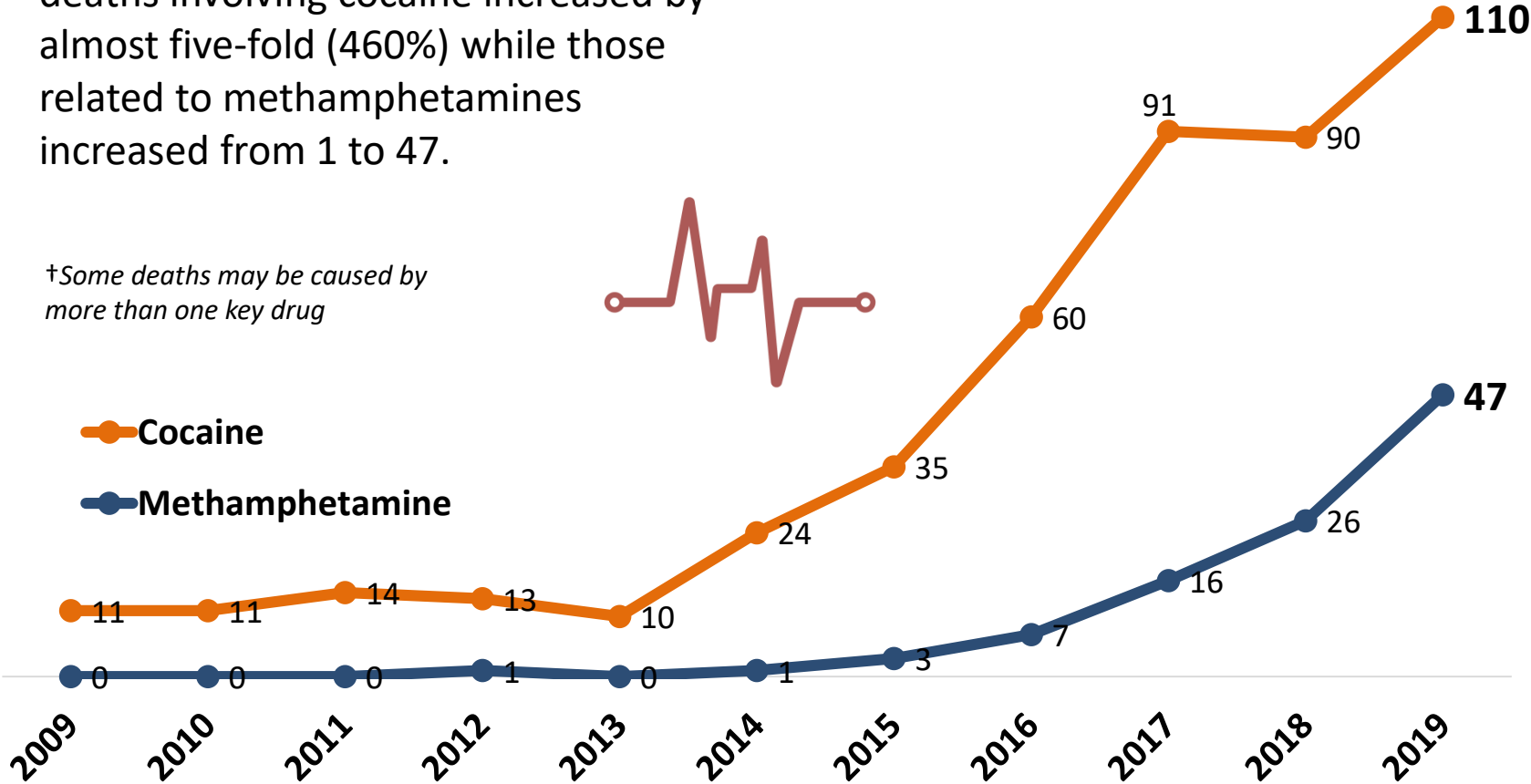
**Some deaths may be caused by more than one key drug.*

***Non-pharmaceutical fentanyl includes illicitly manufactured fentanyl and fentanyl analogs but excludes pharmaceutical fentanyl (e.g., fentanyl patches).*

Number of drug deaths Maine involving specific drug types†: 2009–2019

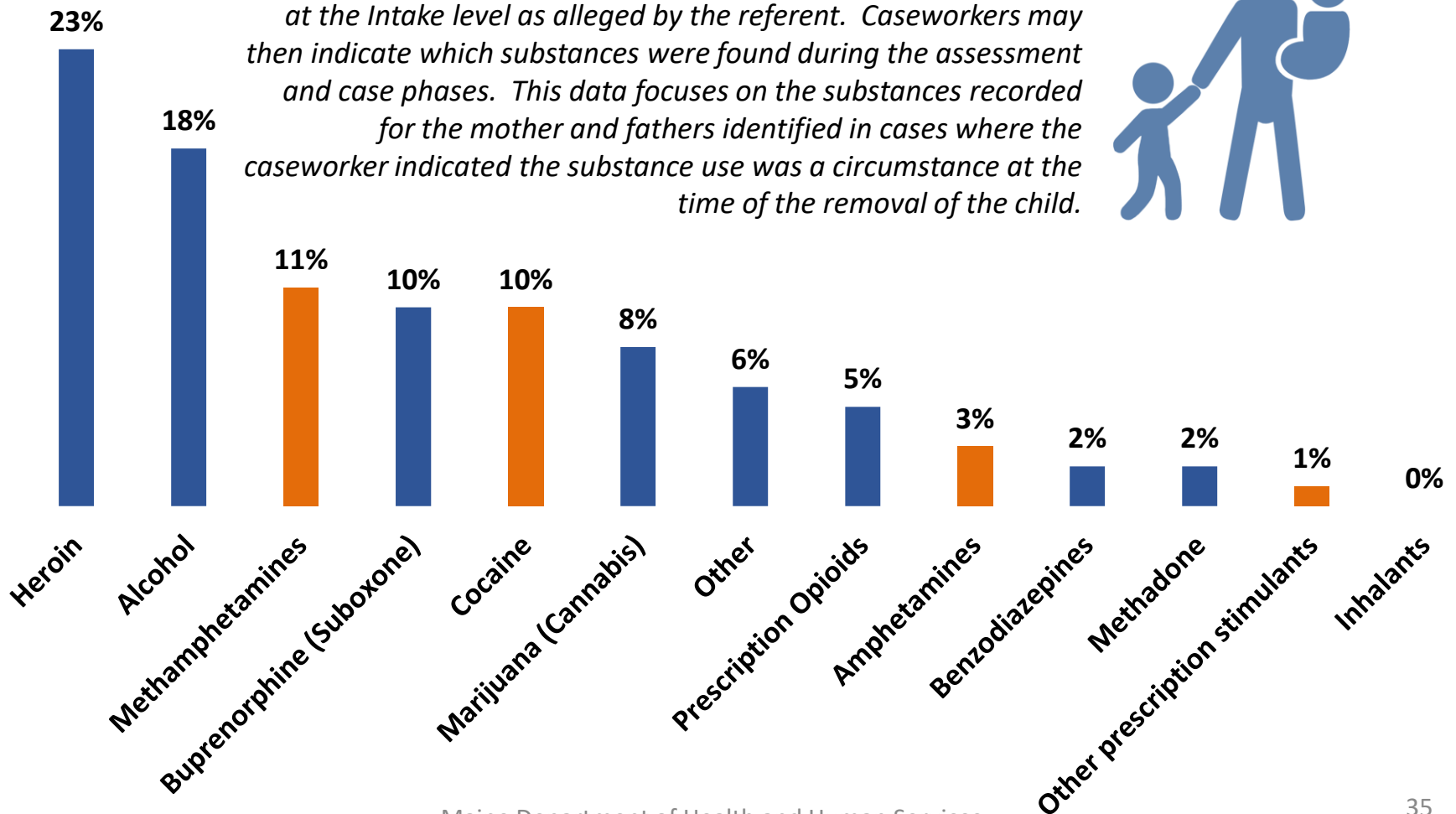
From 2014 to 2019, drug overdose deaths involving cocaine increased by almost five-fold (460%) while those related to methamphetamines increased from 1 to 47.

†Some deaths may be caused by more than one key drug



Percentage of cases where a child was removed from home as a result of parental substance use: SFY 2019

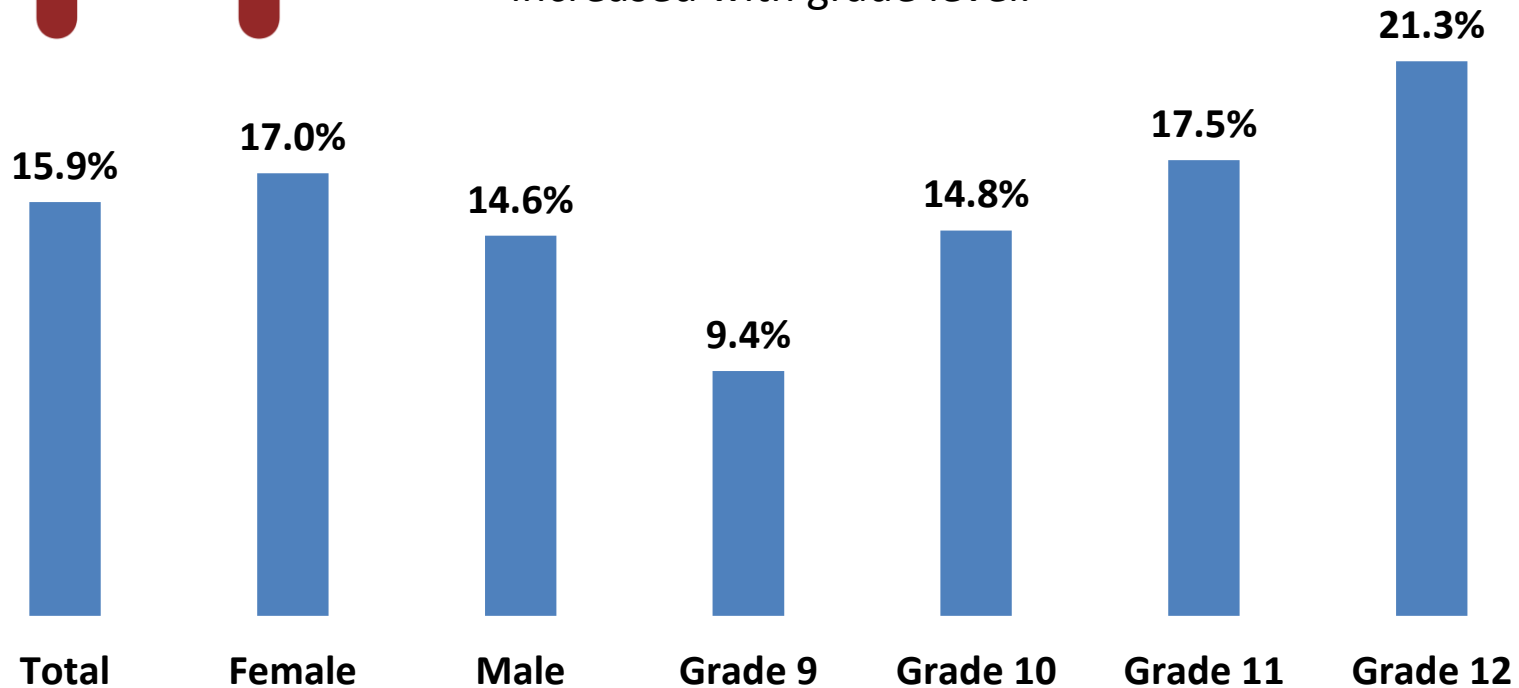
Specific substance use and/or exposure details are gathered first at the Intake level as alleged by the referent. Caseworkers may then indicate which substances were found during the assessment and case phases. This data focuses on the substances recorded for the mother and fathers identified in cases where the caseworker indicated the substance use was a circumstance at the time of the removal of the child.



Maine high school students reporting they had ridden in a vehicle driven by someone who had been taking illegal drugs* in the past 30 days: 2019

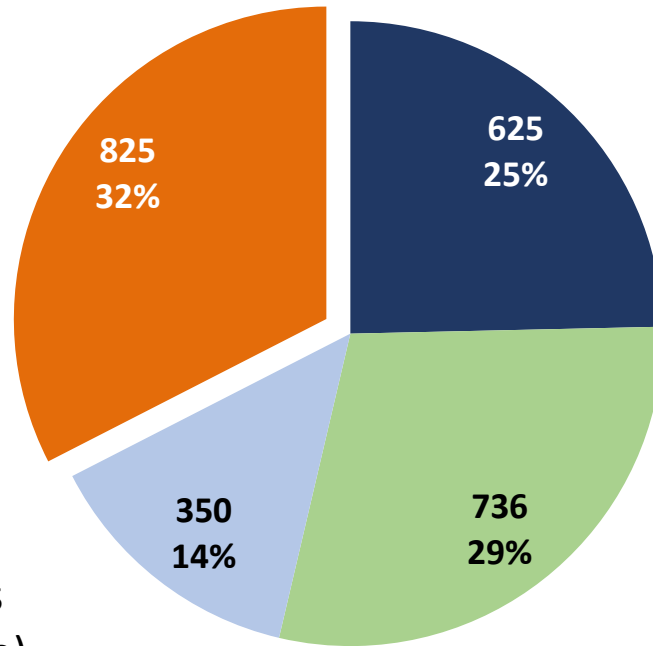


Rates of riding in a car with someone who had been taking illegal drugs increased with grade level.



During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been taking illegal drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, heroin, or LSD? (hn15a)

Local law enforcement drug offense arrests (all ages) for possession, by drug type: 2018



- Opium, cocaine, and derivatives
- Marijuana
- Synthetic narcotics
- Other dangerous non-narcotics

Arrests related to other dangerous narcotics (includes benzedrine and amphetamine) comprised nearly one third of all drug offense arrests in 2018.

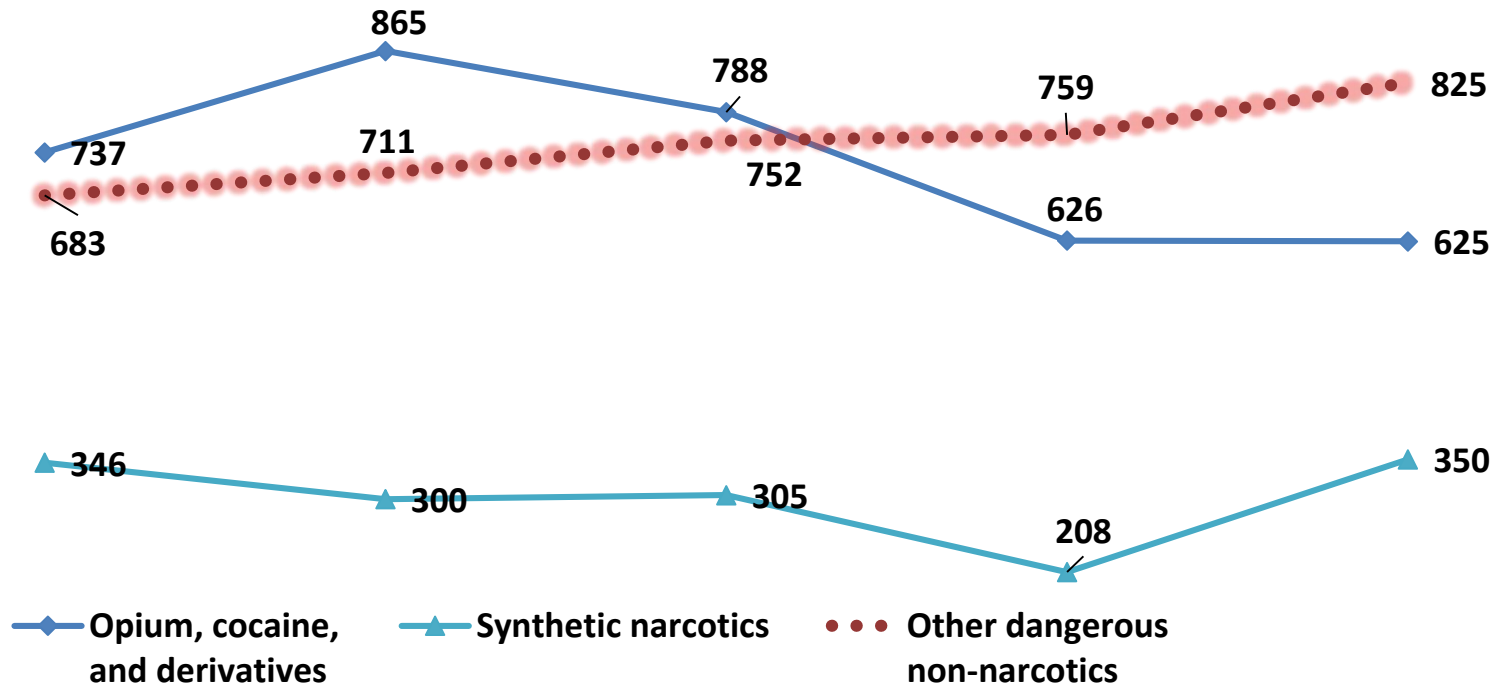
**heroin/morphine, cocaine/crack*
***prescription drug opiates*
†barbiturates/sedatives and benzedrine/amphetamines

Source: DPS-UCR

Maine Law enforcement drug offense arrests (all ages) for possession, by drug type: 2014–2018



From 2014 to 2018, Other dangerous non-narcotics
(*e.g.*, barbiturates and Benzedrine) increased by 21%.



2014

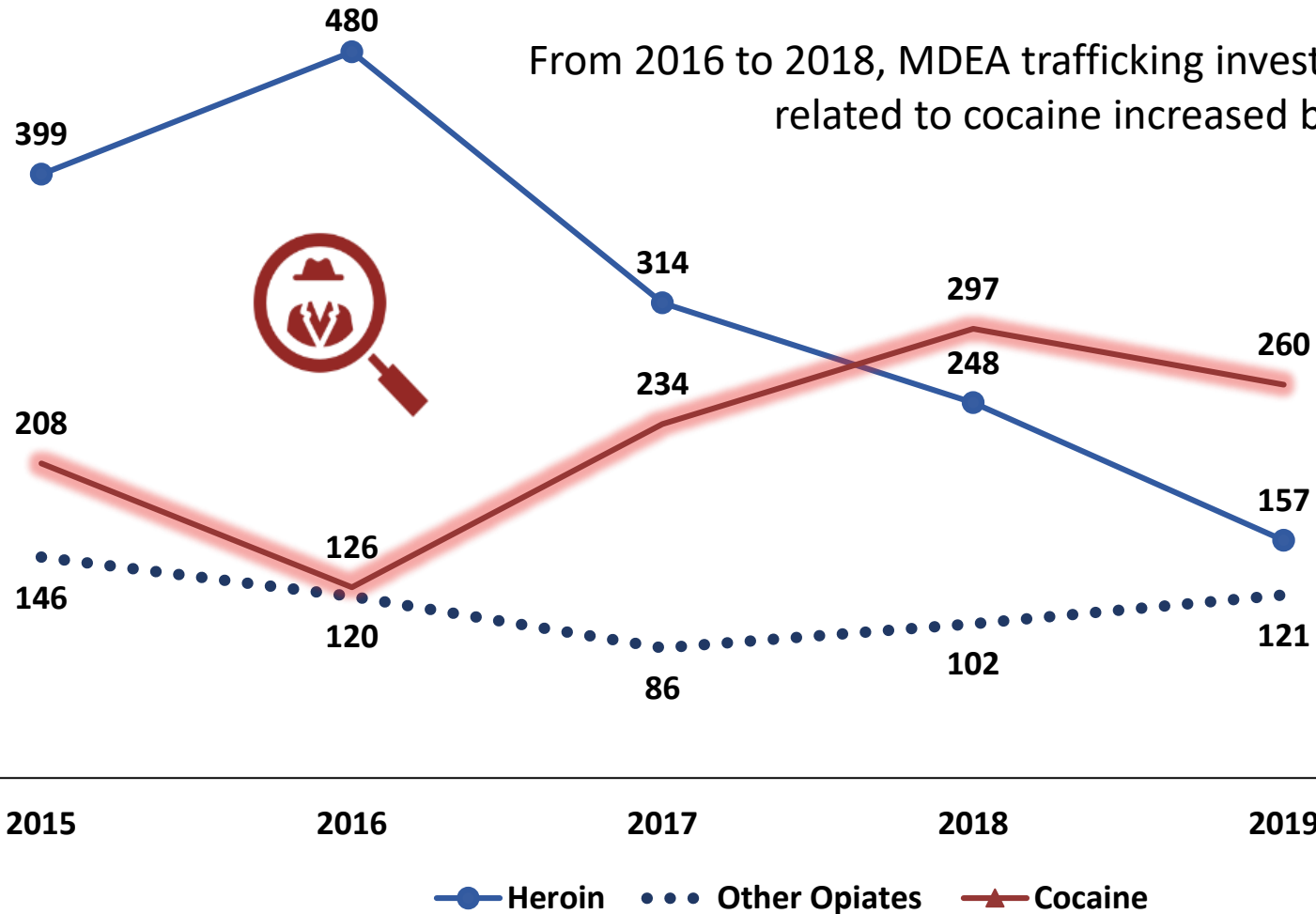
2015

2016

2017

2018

Maine DEA drug trafficking investigations, by drug type: 2015–2018

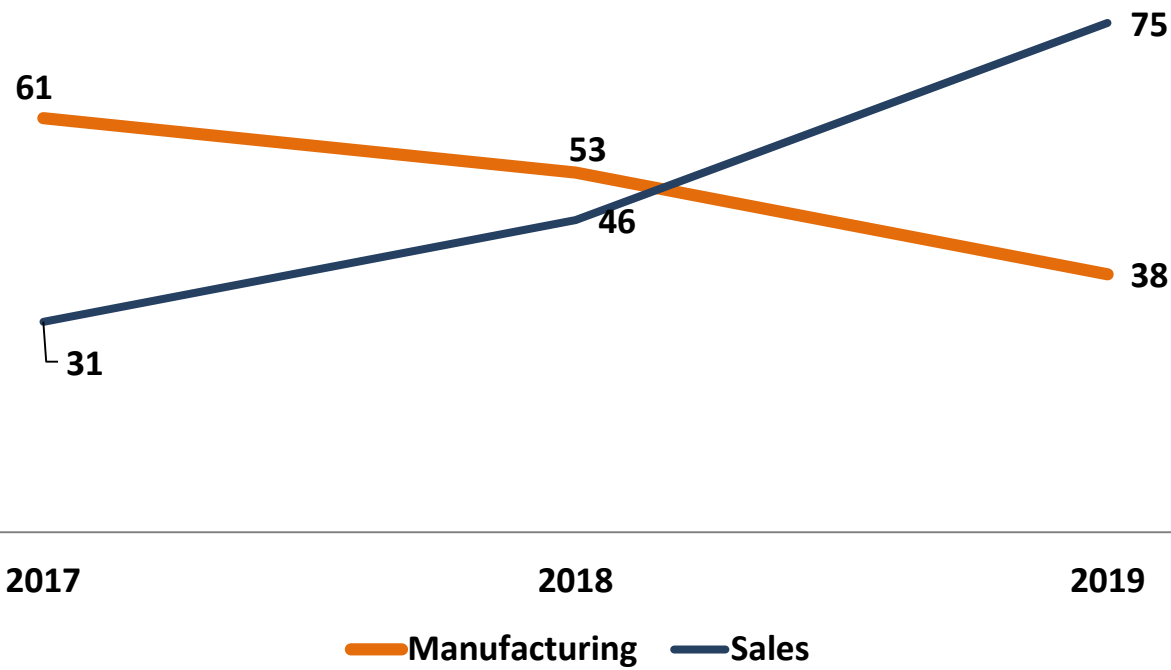


Source: Maine DEA

MDEA methamphetamine sales and manufacturing investigations: 2017–2019



From 2018 to 2019, there was a decrease of 39 percent in methamphetamine manufacturing investigations and a 63 percent increase in methamphetamine sale investigations.



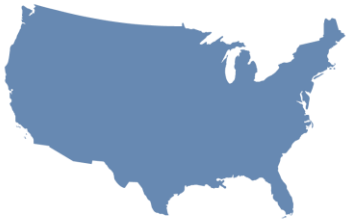
National Trends of NFLIS-Drug Report

- *Nationwide, methamphetamine reports increased steadily from 2011 through 2019.*
- *Cocaine reports substantially decreased from 2007 through 2014, slightly increased from 2015 through 2017, then decreased through 2019.*
- *Heroin reports increased from 2007 through 2015, followed by decreases through 2019.*
- *Reports of acetyl fentanyl increased from 2013 through 2015, decreased through 2017, then steadily increased through 2019.*
- *MDMA reports decreased from 2001 to 2003, increased through 2007, decreased from 2010 to 2013, then gradually increased through 2019*

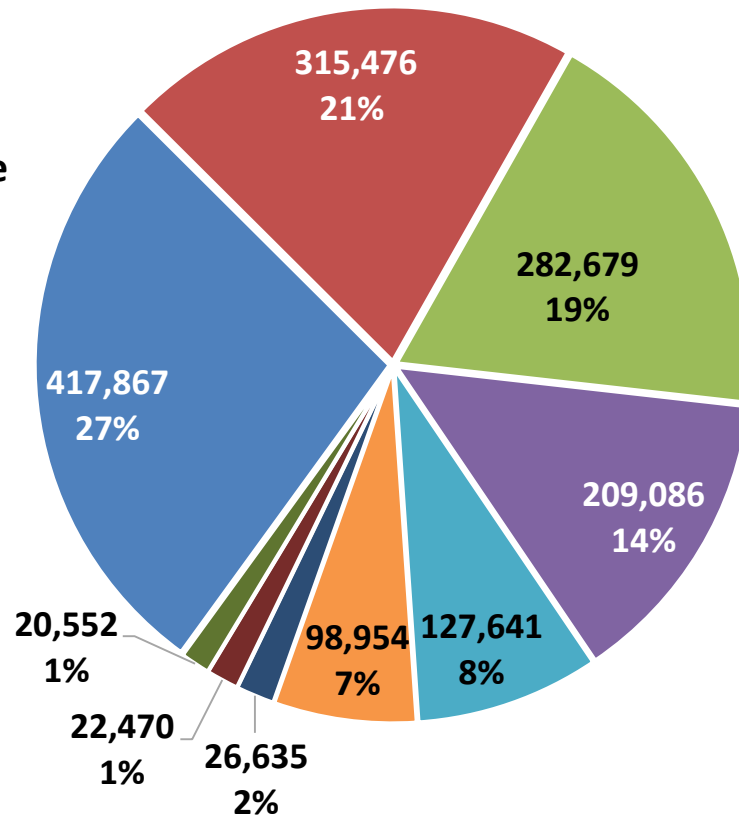
The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) program that systematically collects results of forensic analyses, and other related information, from local, regional, and national entities. The program consists of three components (NFLIS-Drug, NFLIS-Tox, and NFLIS-MEC) that complement each other to provide a holistic picture of the drugs analyzed by the U.S. forensic community.

<https://www.nflis.dea/diversion.usdoj.gov/DesktopModules/ReportDownloads/Reports/NFLIS-Drug-AR2019.pdf41>

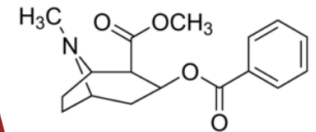
Nationwide Estimated number and percentage of total drug reports submitted to laboratories: 2019



- Methamphetamine
- Other
- Cannabis/THC
- Cocaine
- Heroin
- Fentanyl
- Alprazolam
- Oxycodone
- Buprenorphine



Methamphetamine was the most frequently identified drug (417,867 reports) in 2019, followed by cannabis/THC (282,679 reports), cocaine (209,086 reports), and heroin (127,641 reports).

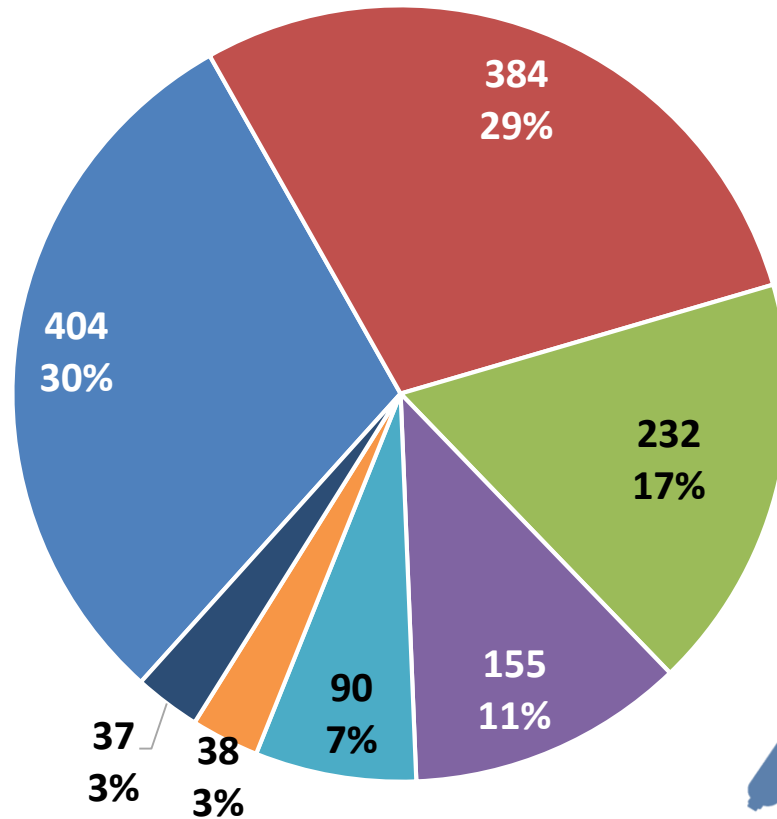


Source: NFLIS

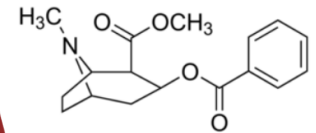
Estimated number and percentage of total drug reports submitted to laboratories in Maine: 2019



- Cocaine
- Fentanyl
- Other
- Methamphetamine
- Heroin
- Buprenorphine
- Acety fentanyl

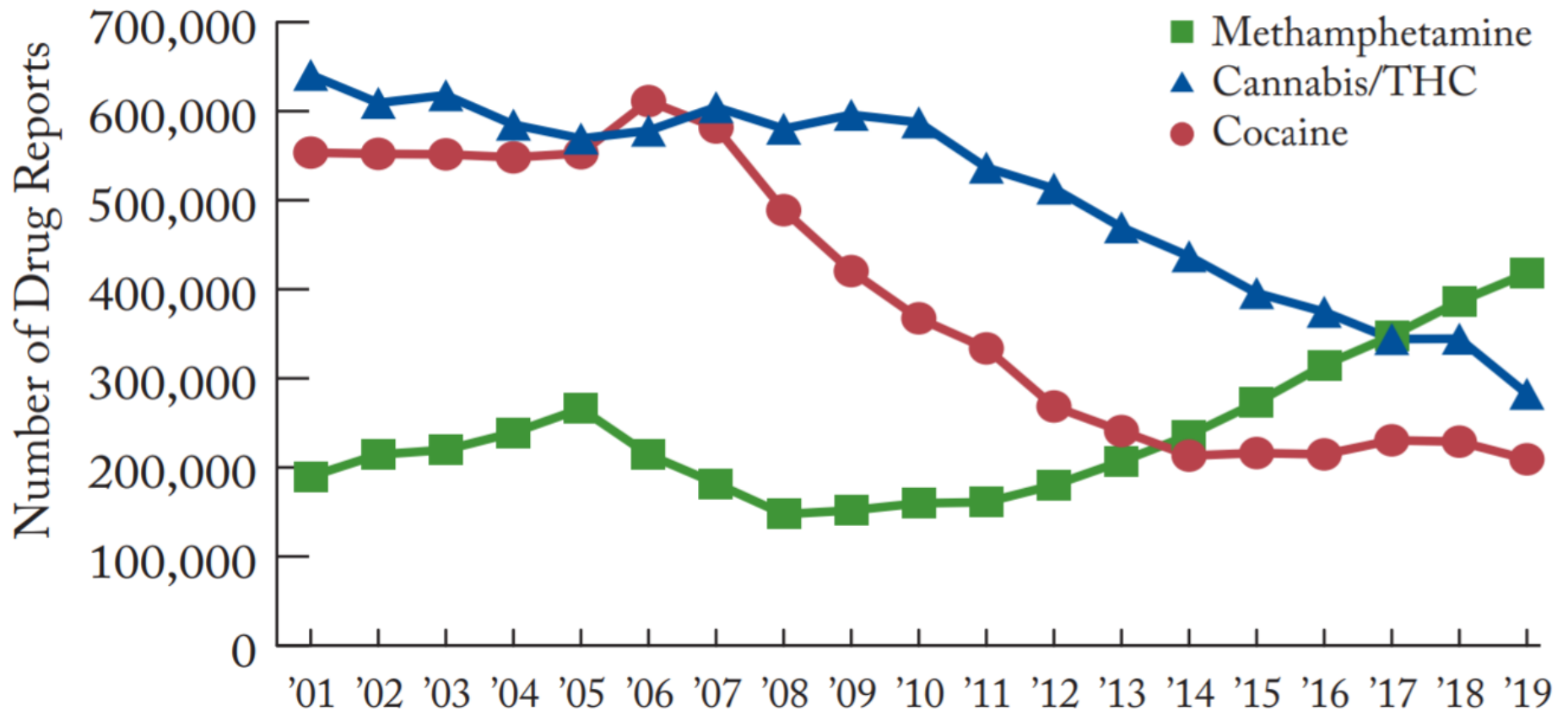


Cocaine was the most frequently identified drug (404 reports) in 2019 in Maine, followed by fentanyl (384 reports), methamphetamine (155 reports), and heroin (90 reports).



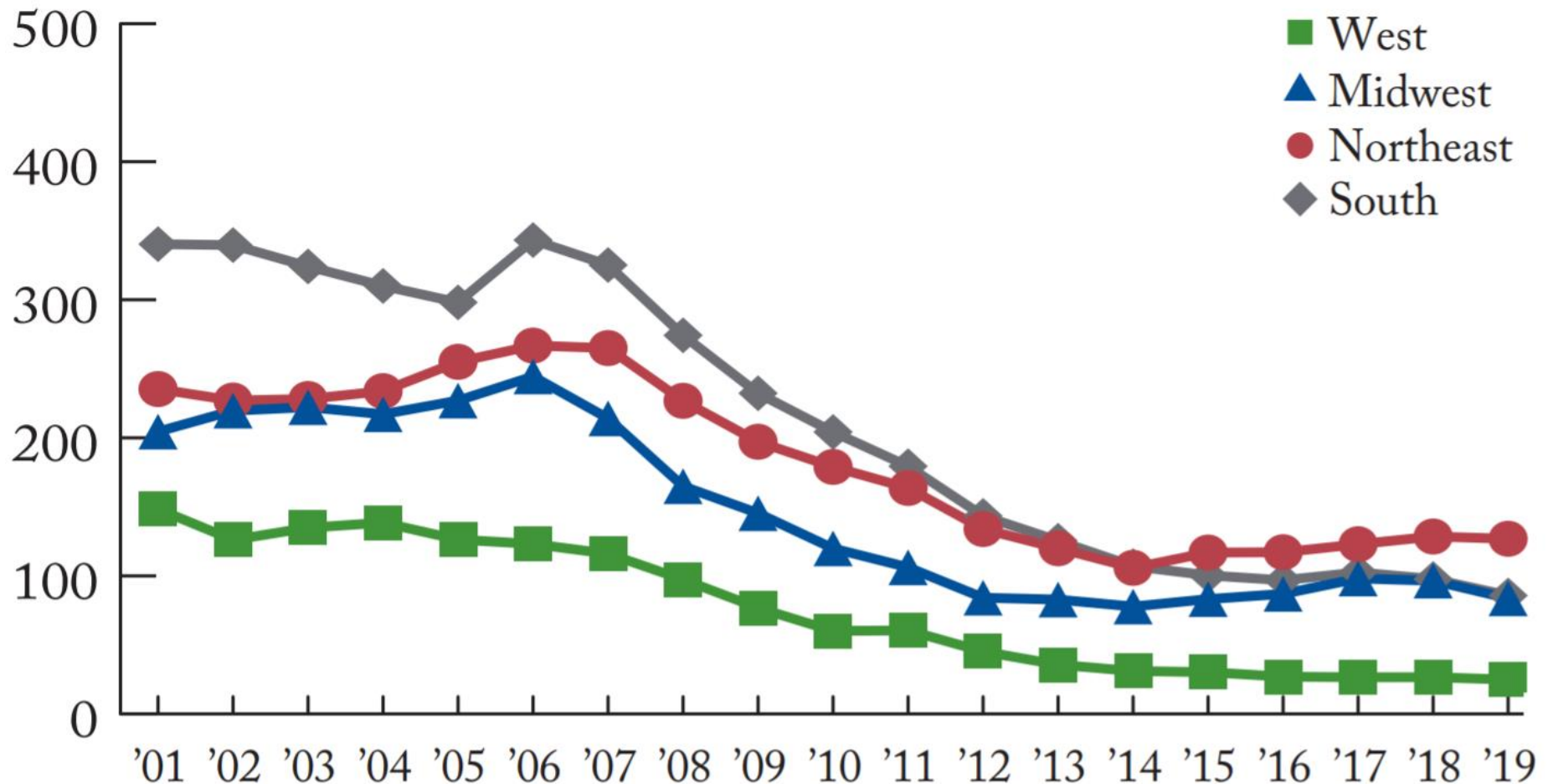
Source: NFLIS

National Trends of NFLIS-Drug Report Estimates* for Methamphetamine, Cannabis, and Cocaine, 2001-2019



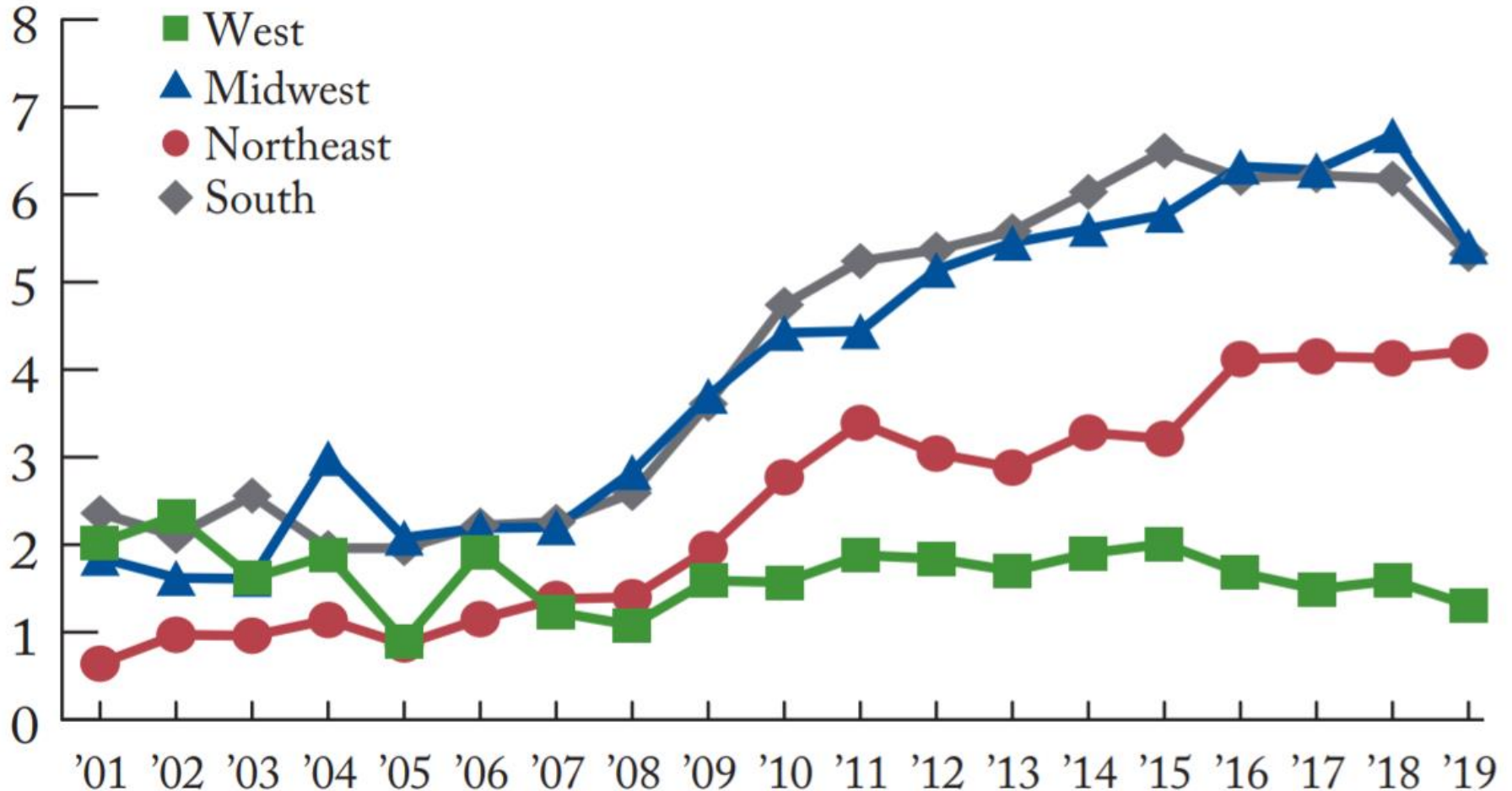
Source: NFLIS

Regional trends in NFLIS-Drug (DEA seizures) report estimates* for Cocaine (rates per 100,000): 2001-2019

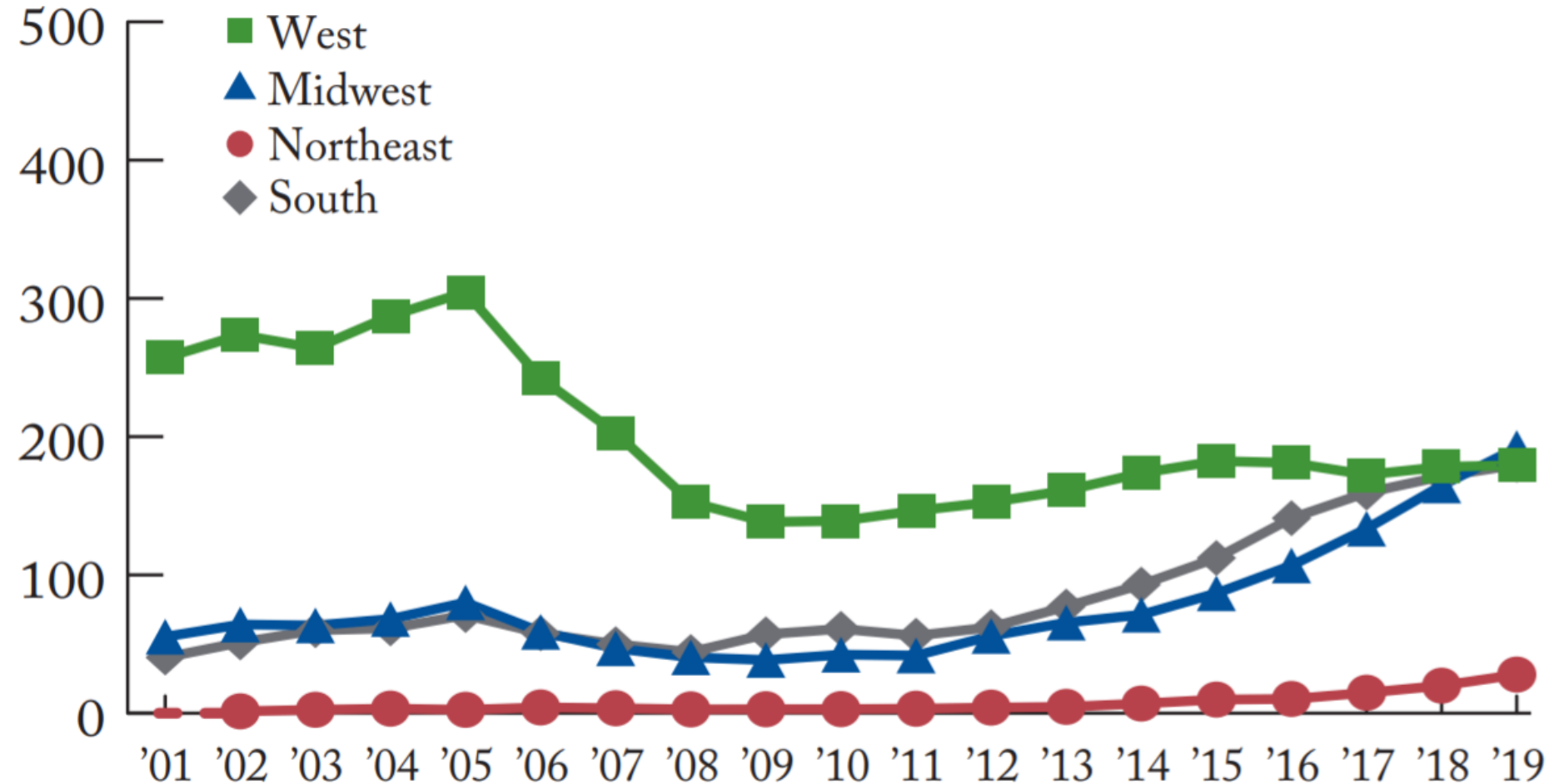


Source: NFLIS

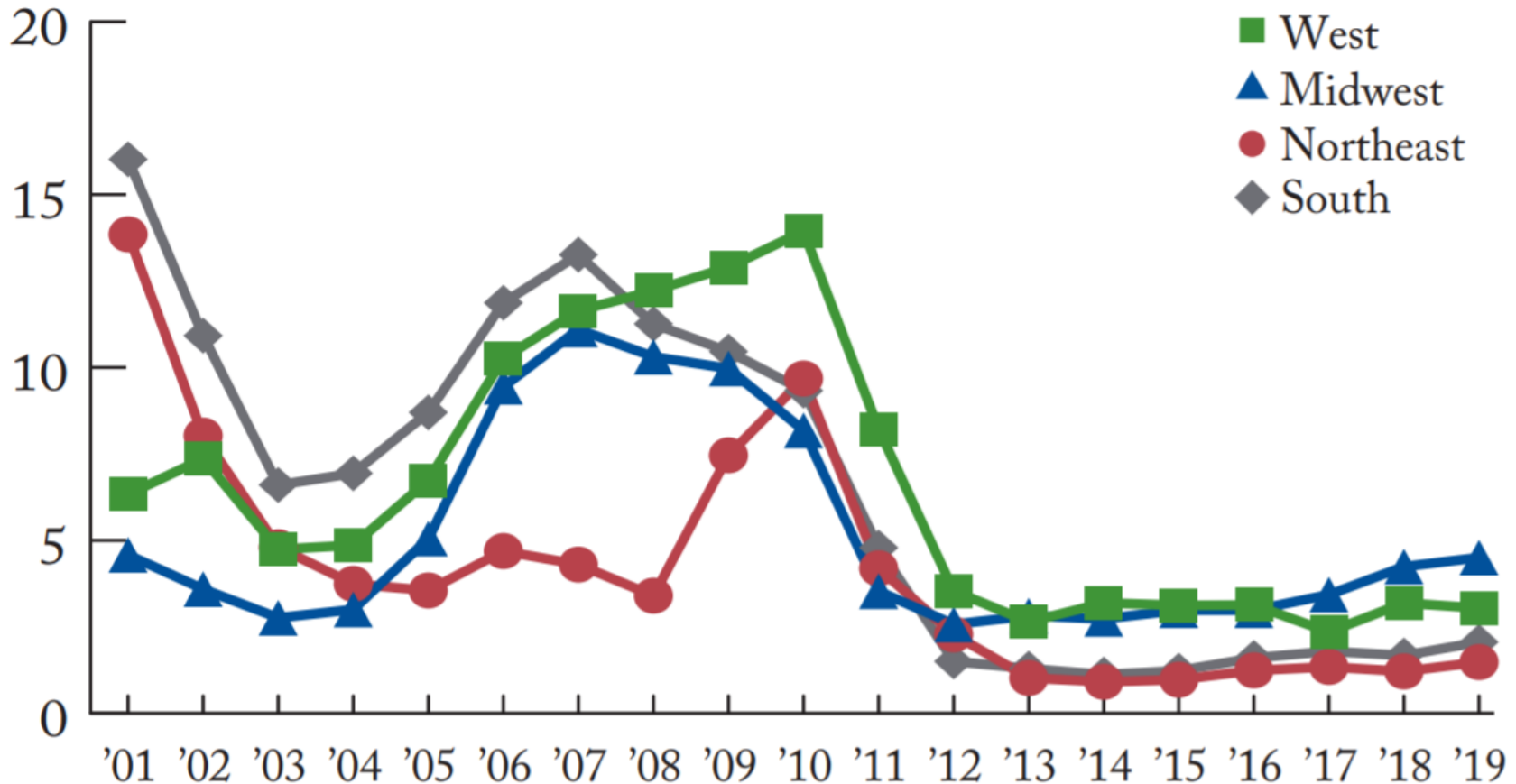
Regional trends in NFLIS-Drug (DEA seizures) report estimates* for Amphetamine (rates per 100,000): 2001-2019



Regional trends in NFLIS-Drug (DEA seizures) report estimates* for Methamphetamine (rates per 100,000): 2001-2019



Regional trends in NFLIS-Drug (DEA seizures) report estimates* for MDMA** (rates per 100,000): 2001-2019



**MDMA=3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine

Source: NFLIS

Maine Department of Health and Human Services

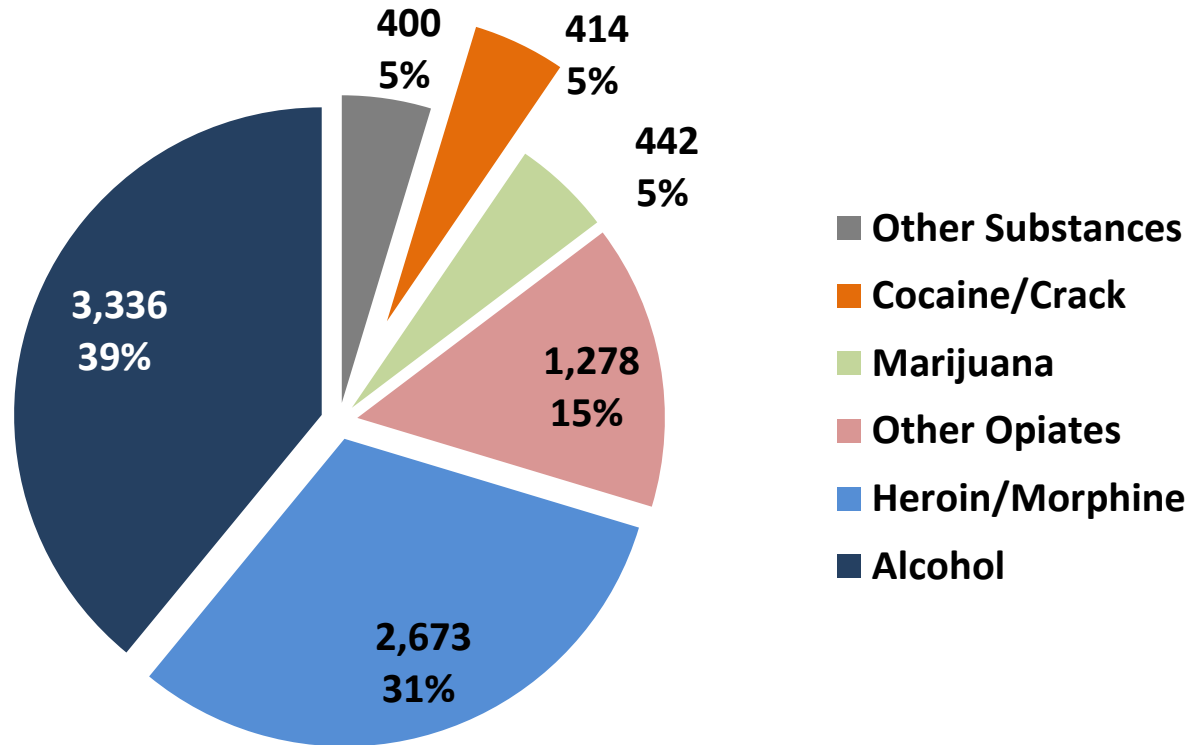
Treatment

(for substance use)



Number and percentage of primary treatment admissions in Maine, by substance type: 2018*

*WITS data are not static; therefore 2018 numbers may be lower than true counts. Data were retrieved on 7/25/2019.

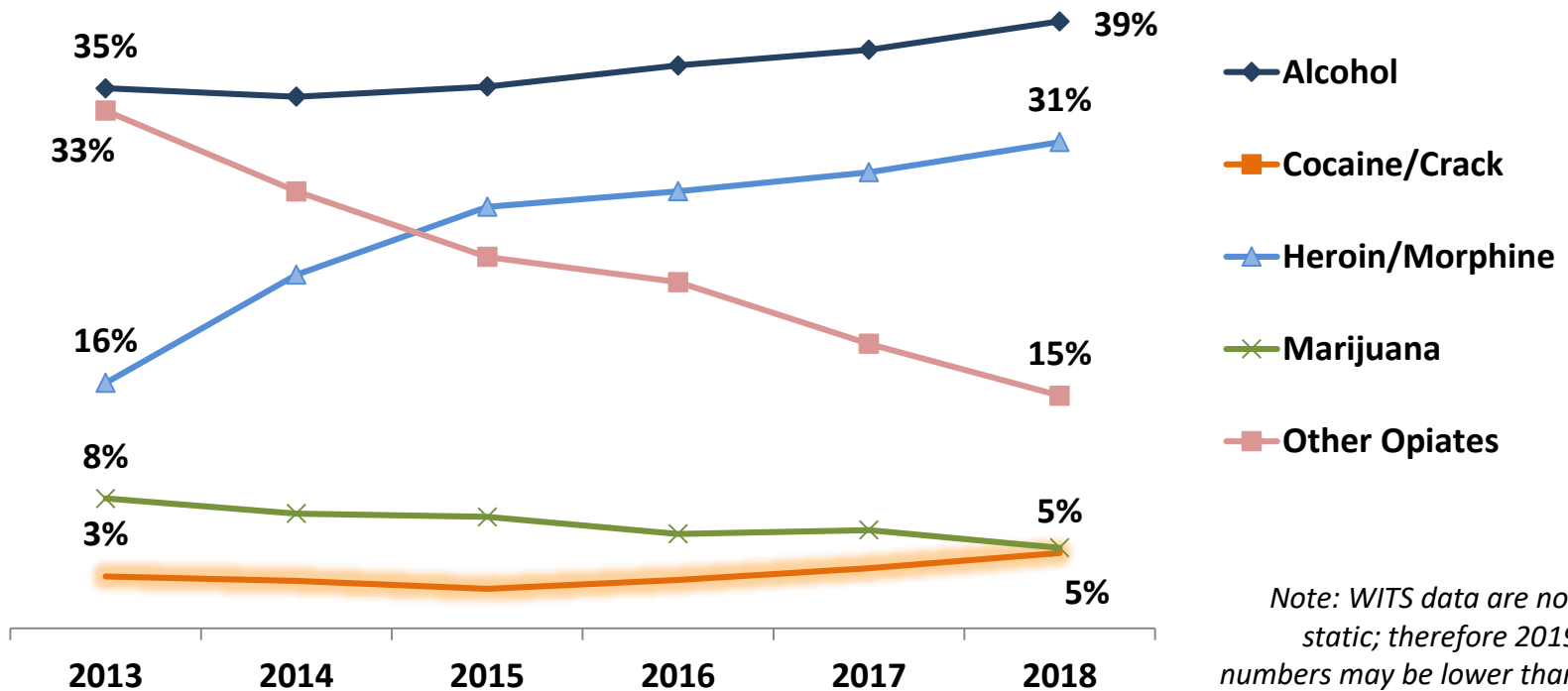


NOTE: WITS does not capture data from all treatment facilities or services provided in Maine and therefore is not a complete representation of ALL substance use treatment services provided in the state. There are many organizations and private practitioners such as primary care practitioners and independent substance use licensed counselors who are not mandated to enter data in to the system.

Proportion of primary treatment admissions in Maine, by substance type: 2013–2018



The proportion of primary admissions related to cocaine has increased steadily over the past several years.

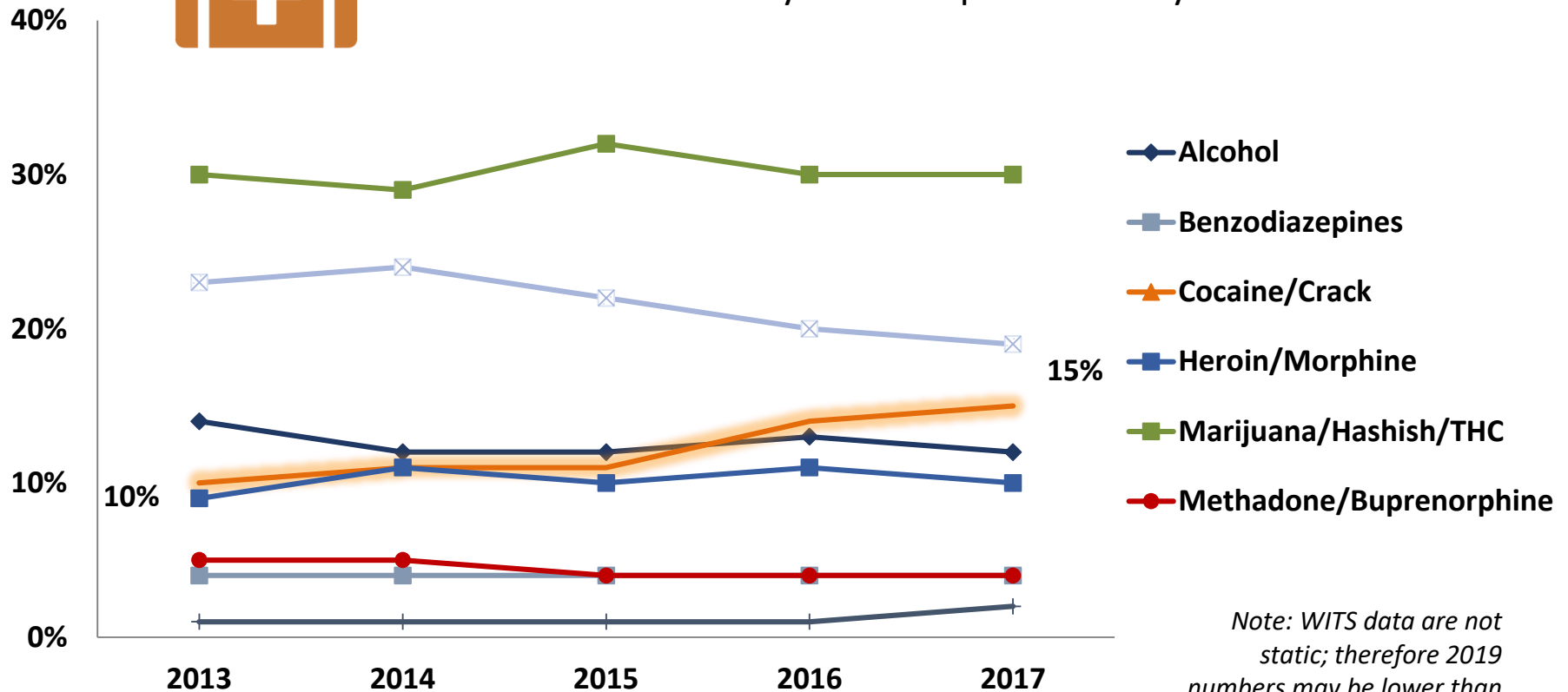


Note: WITS data are not static; therefore 2019 numbers may be lower than true counts. Data were retrieved on 7/25/2019.

Proportion of secondary treatment admissions in Maine, by substance type: 2013–2018



The proportion of secondary admissions related to cocaine has increased steadily over the past several years.



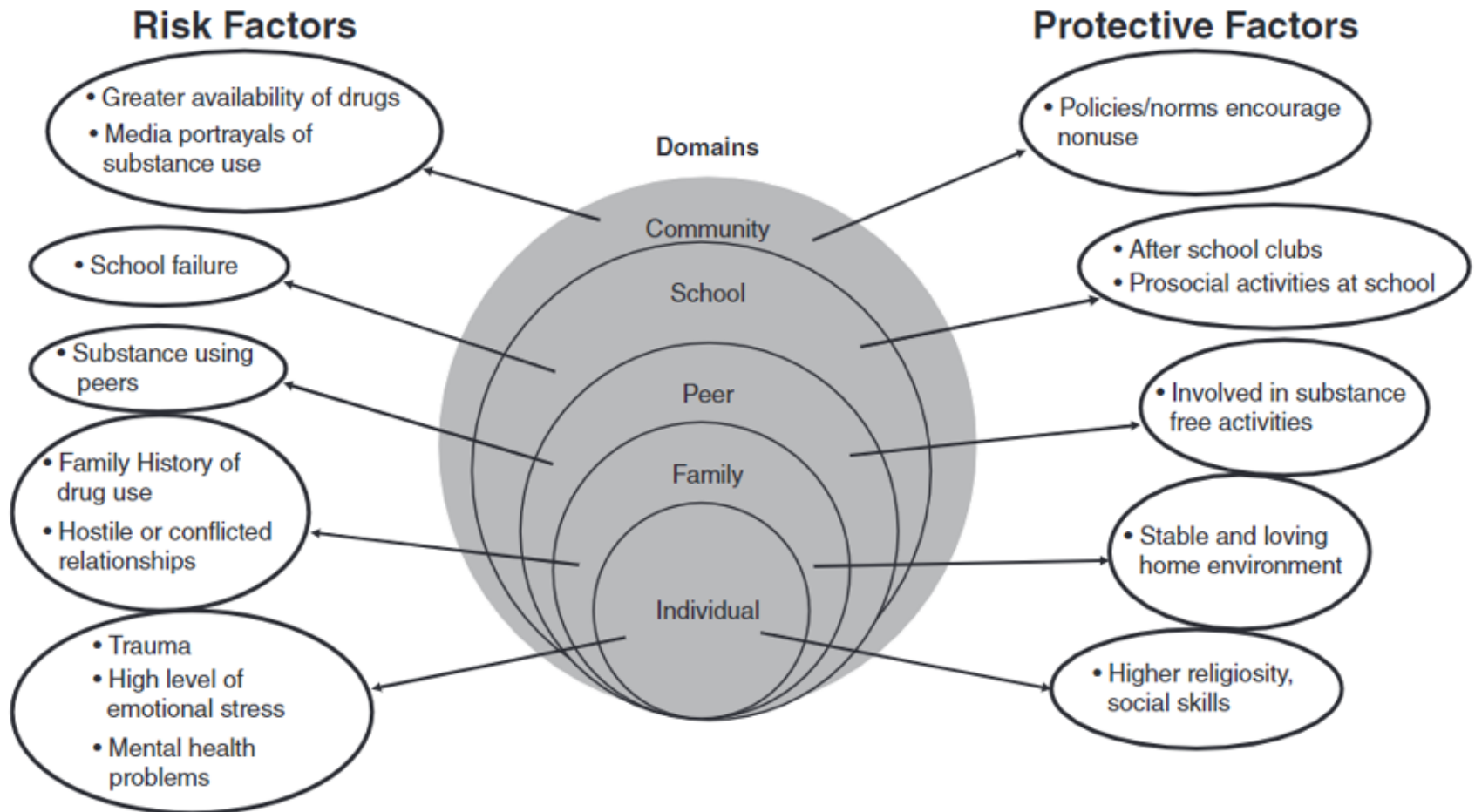
Note: WITS data are not static; therefore 2019 numbers may be lower than true counts. Data were retrieved on 7/25/2019.

Contributing Factors

(e.g., Availability, Perceptions, Social Norms)

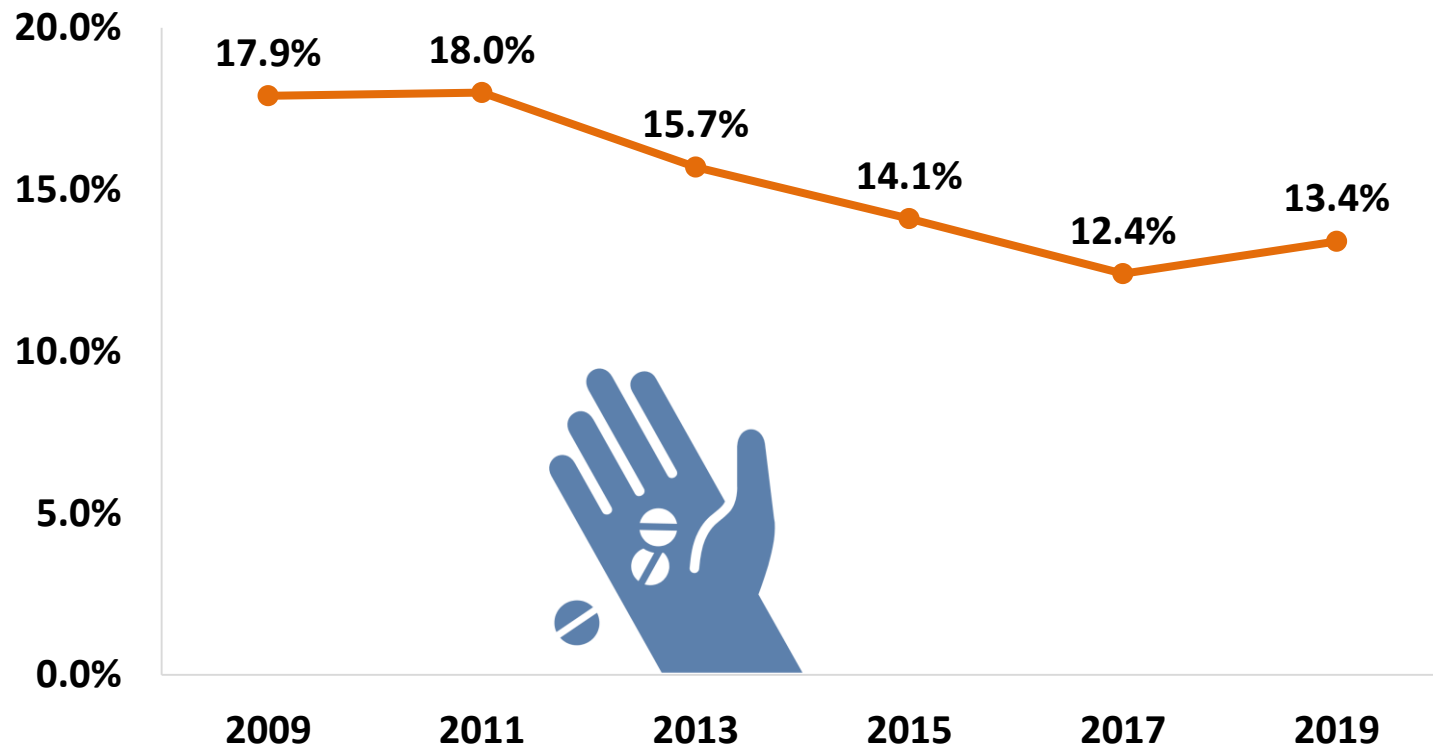


Social Ecological Model: Risk and Protective Factors



Welsh, J. W., & Hadland, S. E. (2019). *Treating adolescent substance use: A clinician's guide*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer.

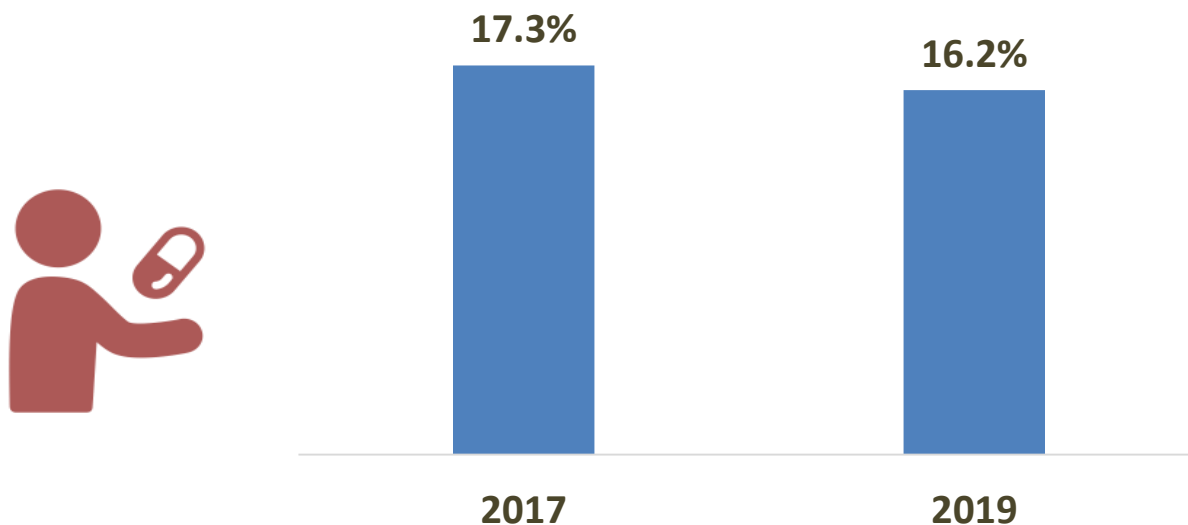
Perception of Access to illicit stimulant such as cocaine, LSD, and amphetamines among high school students: 2009 to 2019



Source: MIYHS

If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some? (hn125). Percentage who said easy or very easy

Perception of Access to prescription drugs (not prescribed) among high school students: 2009 to 2019



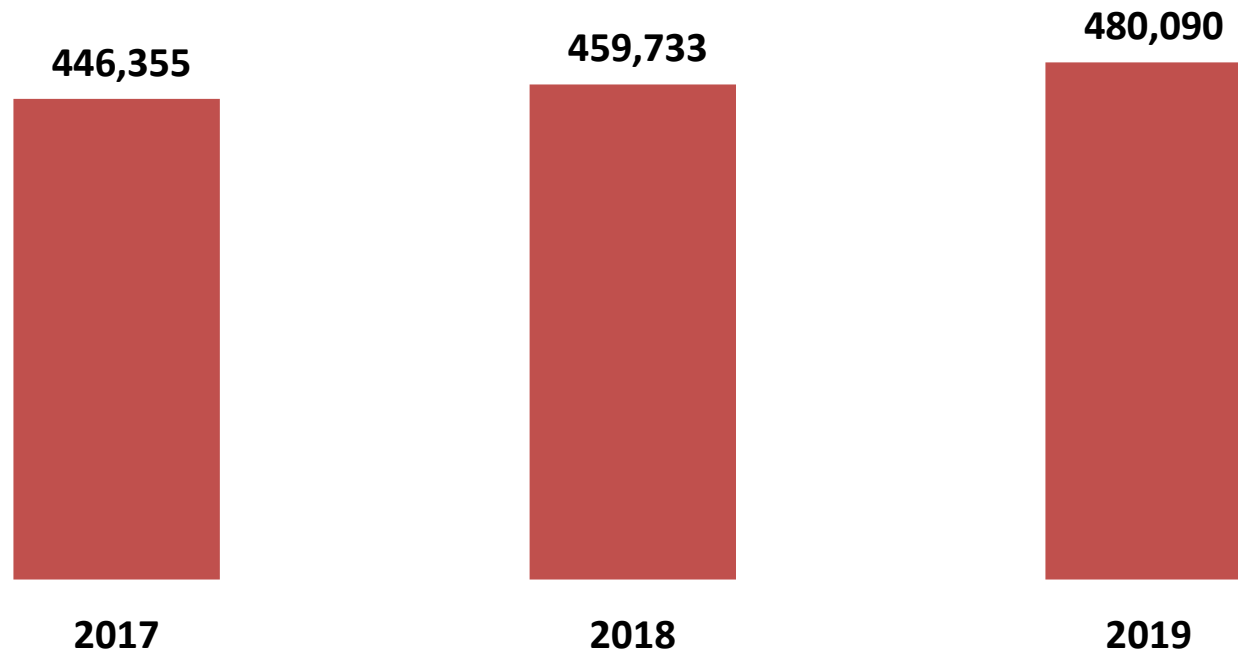
Source: MIYHS

If you wanted to get prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) that were not prescribed to you, how easy would it be to get some? (hn242) Percentage who said easy or very easy

Number of stimulant prescriptions dispensed in Maine: 2017 to 2019

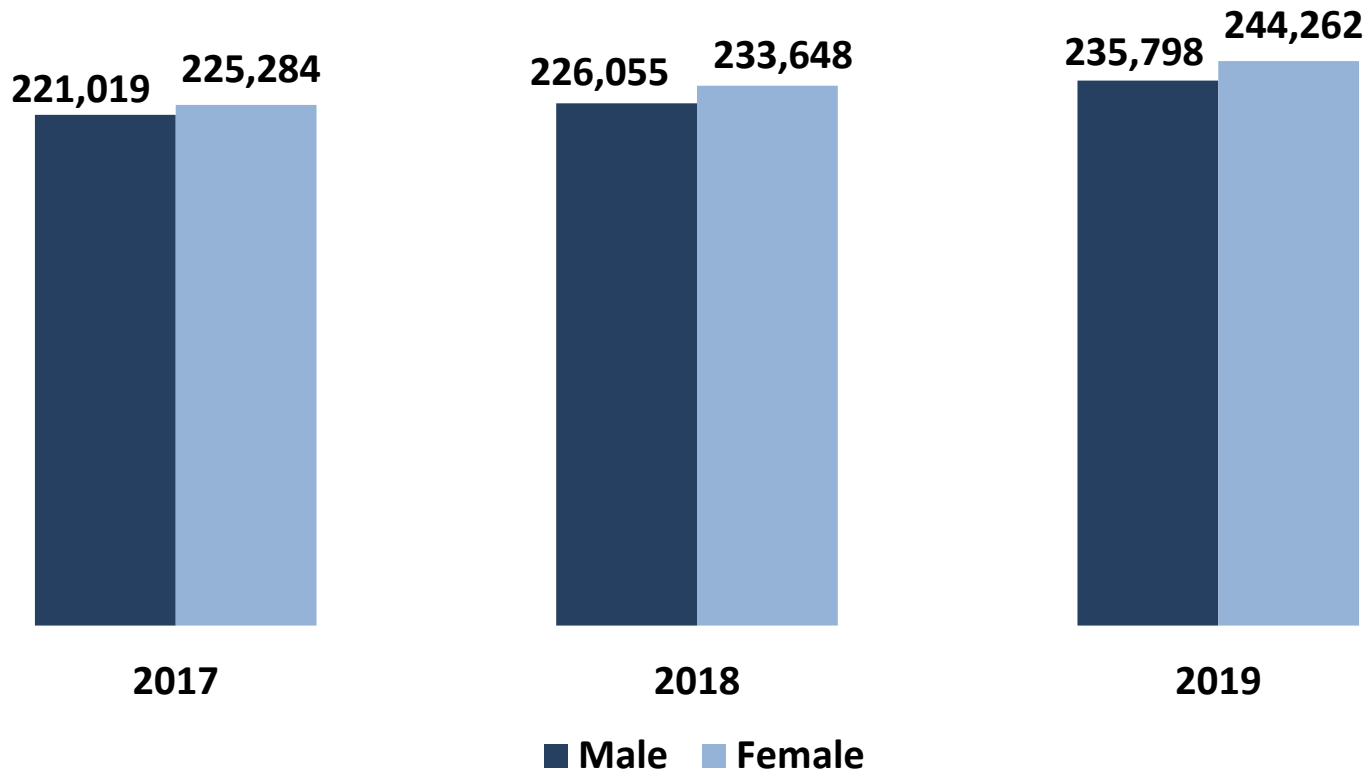


From 2017 to 2019, the number of prescription stimulants dispensed in Maine increased by 8%.



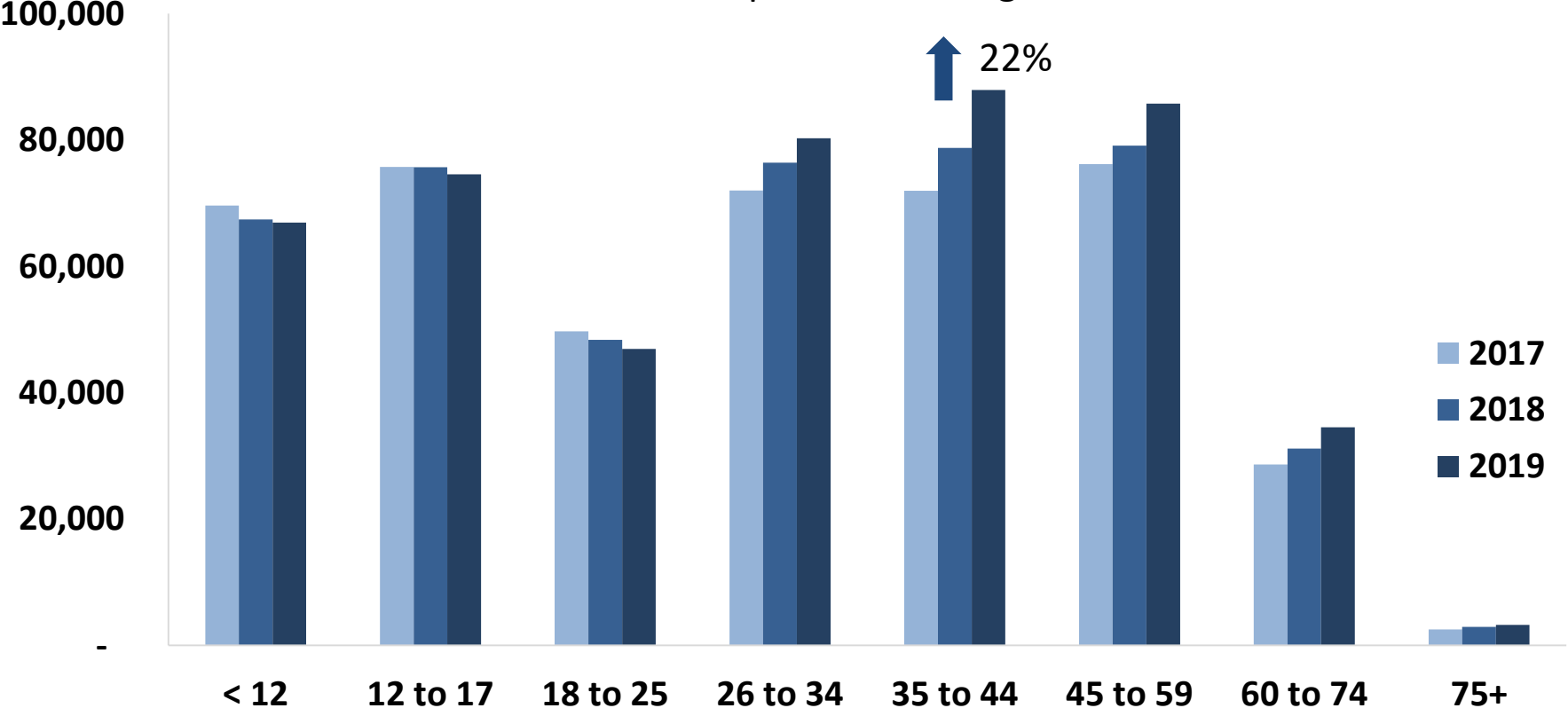
Source: Maine
PMP

Number of stimulant prescriptions dispensed in Maine, by gender: 2017 to 2019



Number of stimulant prescriptions dispensed in Maine, by age group: 2017 to 2019

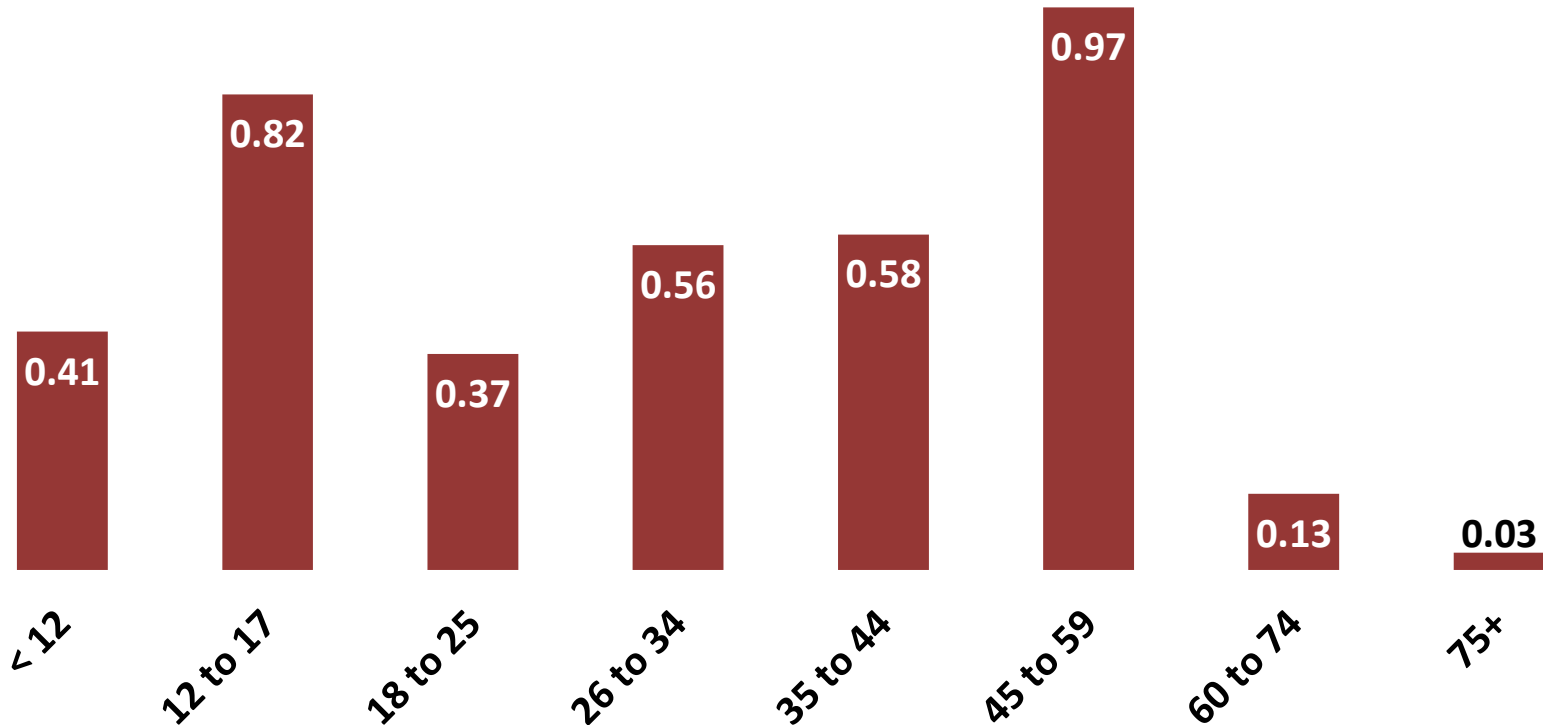
From 2017 to 2019, Mainers 26 and older observed steady increases in the number of stimulant prescriptions dispensed while those 25 and under experienced a slight decrease.



Rate of stimulant prescriptions dispensed in Maine per person, by age group: 2019

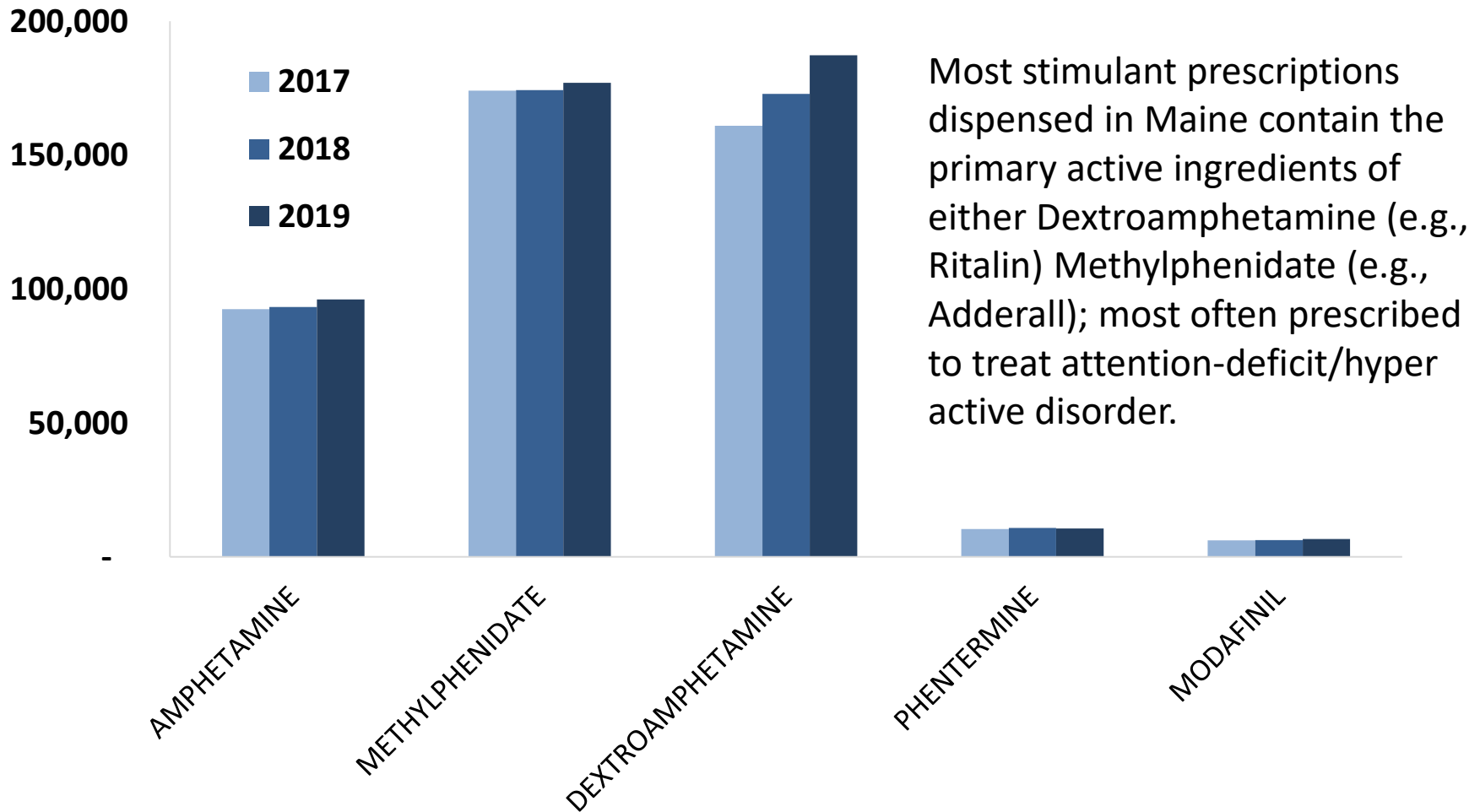


Rate of stimulant prescriptions were disproportionately higher among Mainers 12 to 17 and 45 to 59.



Source: PMP

Top five stimulants prescribed in Maine, by primary active ingredient (number of prescriptions): 2017 to 2019



Facts about attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)



In 2016, 6.1 (9.4%) million children aged 2-17 years living in the U.S. had been diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Boys are more likely to be diagnosed with ADHD than girls (12.9% compared to 5.6%).

This number includes:

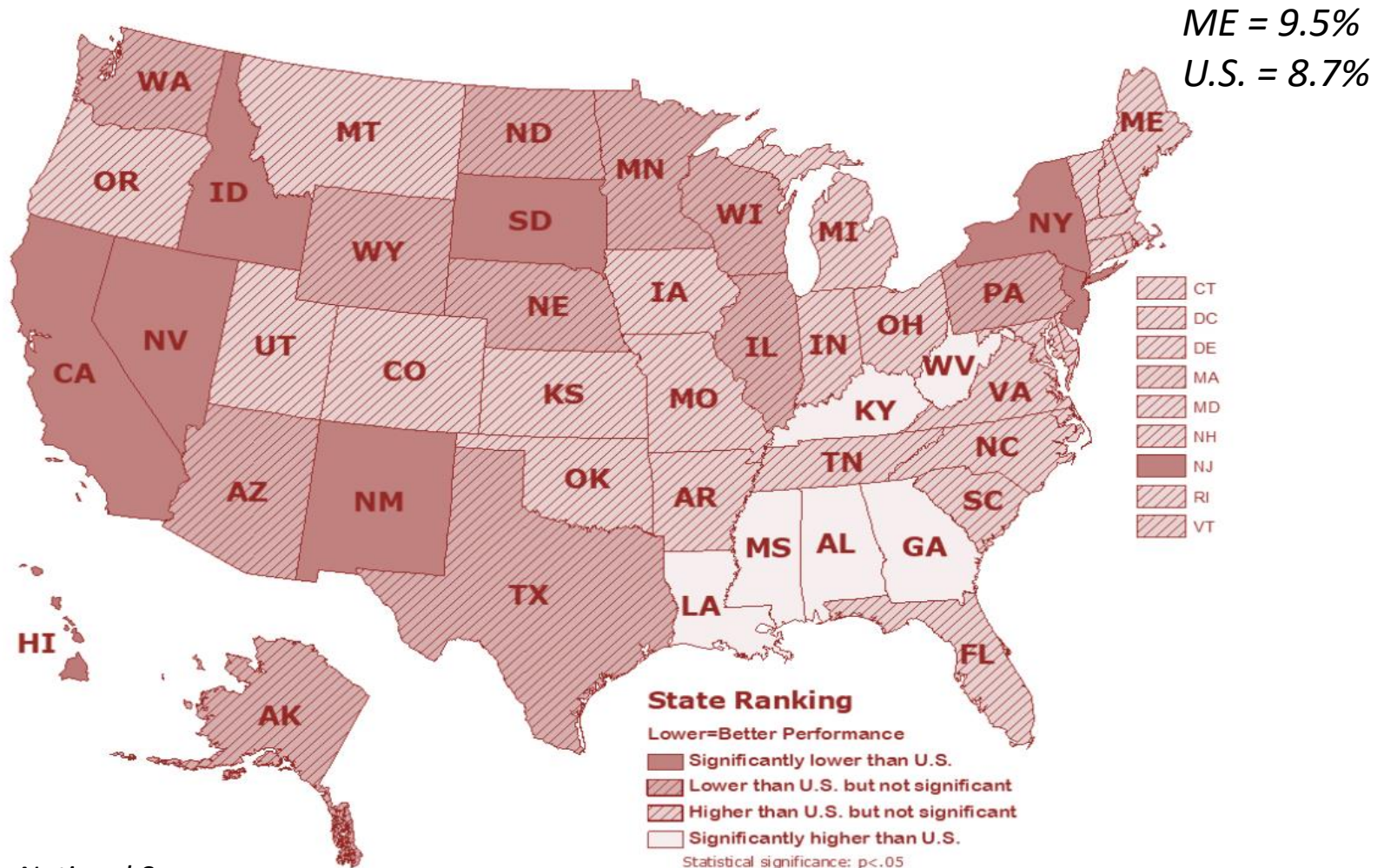
- 388,000 children aged 2–5 years
- 4 million children aged 6–11 years
- 3 million children aged 12–17 years



The percentage of privately-insured U.S. women aged 15-44 years who filled a prescription for a medicine to treat ADHD increased nearly 350% between 2003 and 2015.

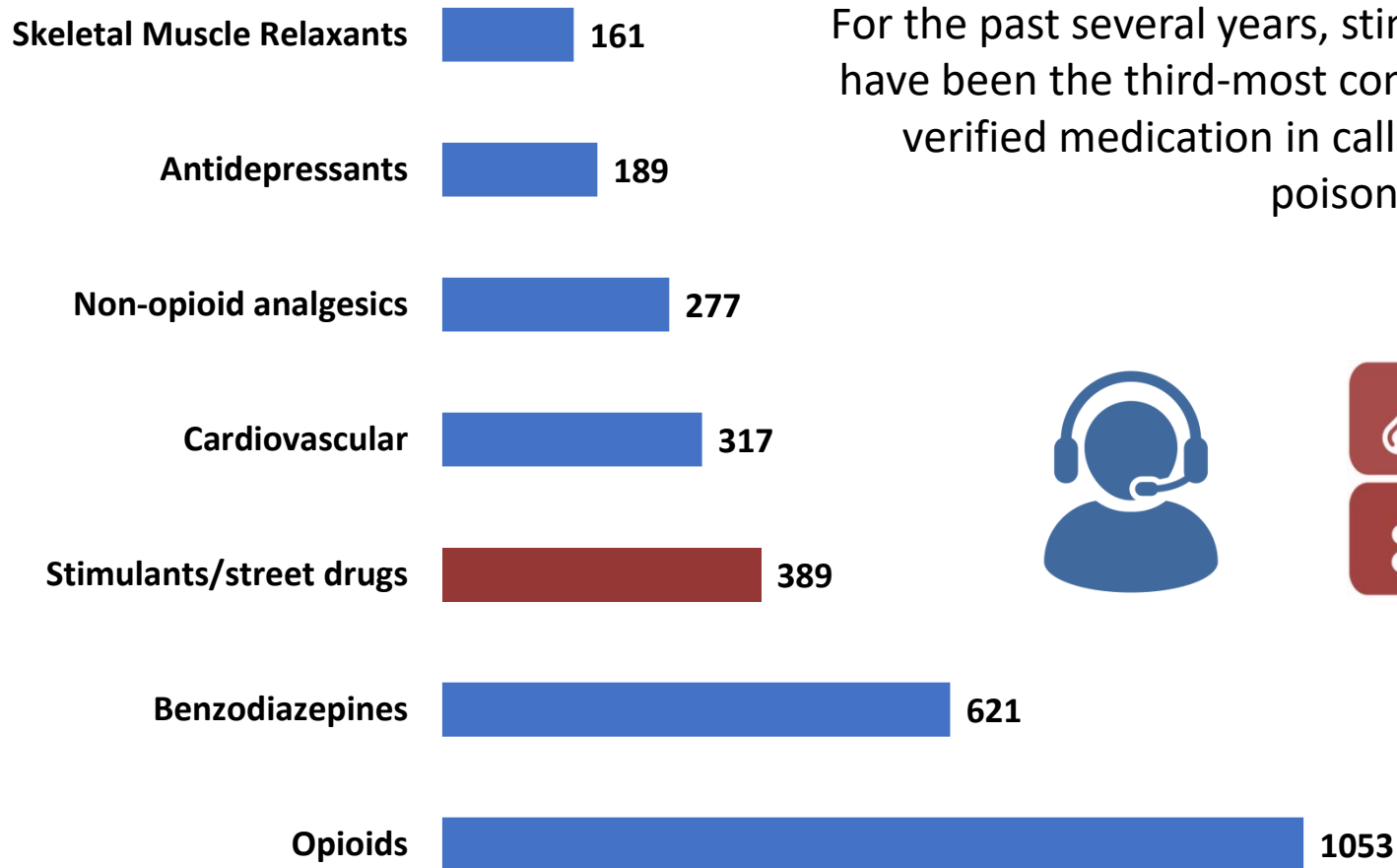
Source: National Survey on Children's Health (NSCH) and CDC

Percent of children, ages 3 through 17, diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder/Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADD/ADHD):2017-18



Source: National Survey on Children's Health (NSCH)

Substances most frequently requested for medication verification by non-law enforcement in Maine, by type: 2017–19



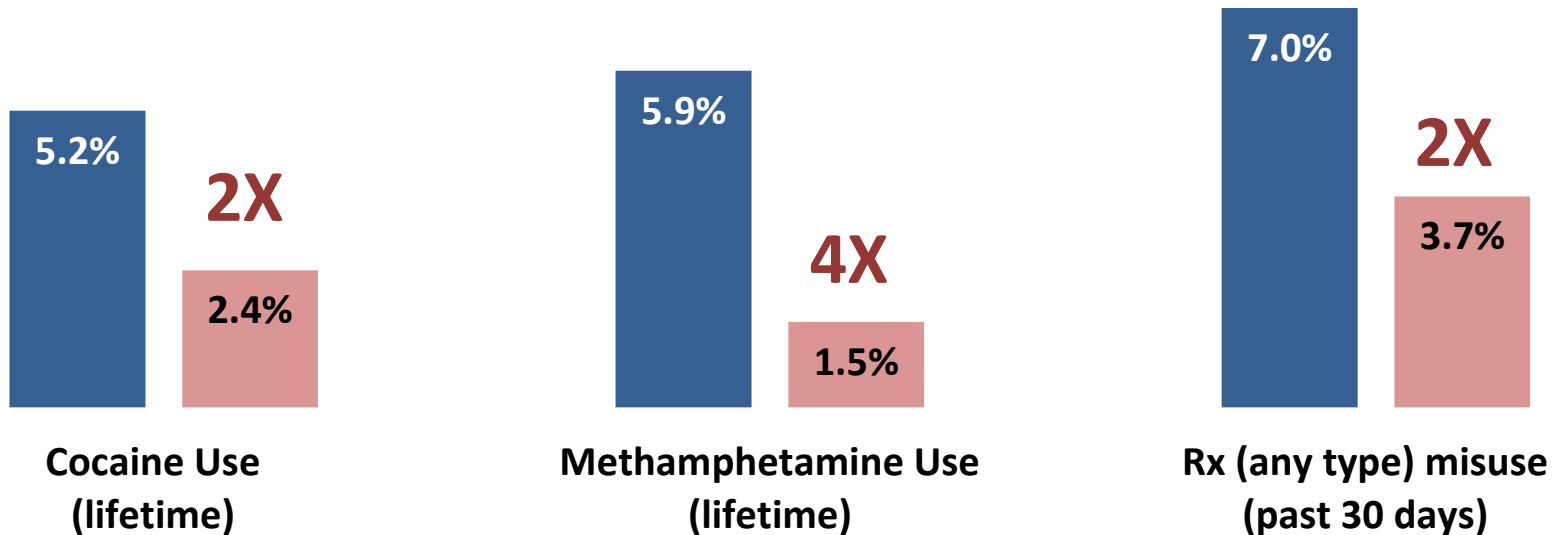
For the past several years, stimulants have been the third-most commonly verified medication in calls to the poison center.



Source: NNEPC

Exposure to prevention media

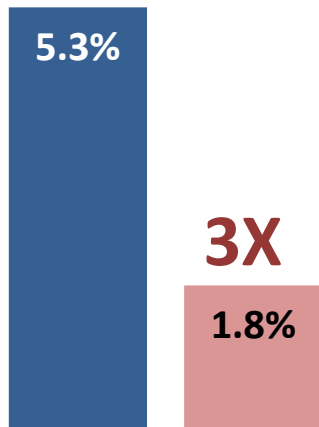
- *No, during the past 12 months, I do not recall hearing, reading or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use*
- *Yes, during the past 12 months, I do recall hearing, reading or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use*



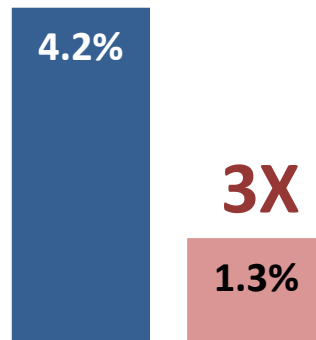
Source: MIYHS

Adult Support (other than parents)

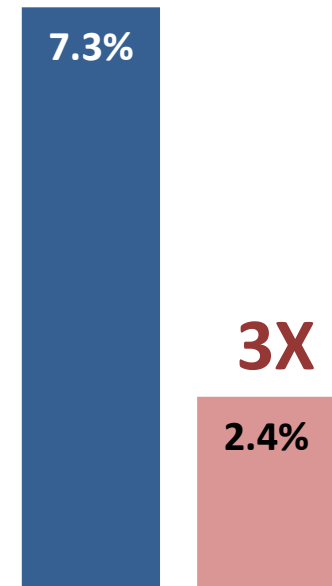
- *No, I do not have support from other adults*
- *Yes, I have support from other adults beside my parents*



Cocaine Use (lifetime)



Methamphetamine Use (lifetime)

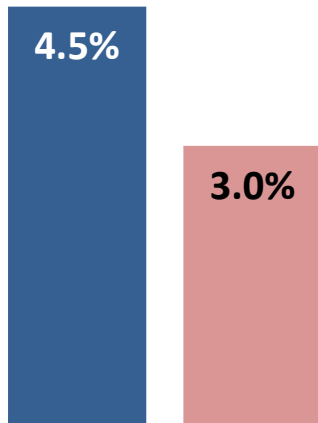


Rx (any type) misuse (past 30 days)

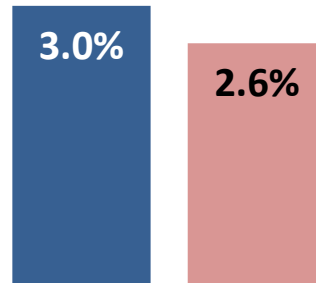
Source: MIYHS

Community Appreciation

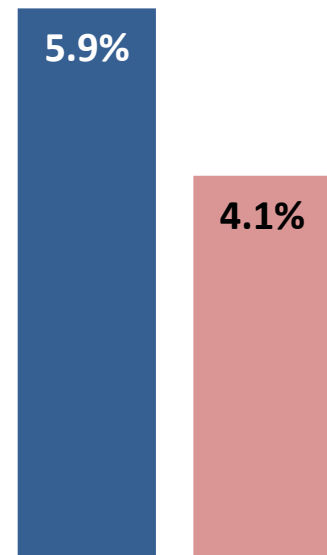
- *No, I don't think I matter to people in my community*
- *Yes, I think I matter to people in my community*



**Cocaine Use
(lifetime)**



**Methamphetamine Use
(lifetime)**

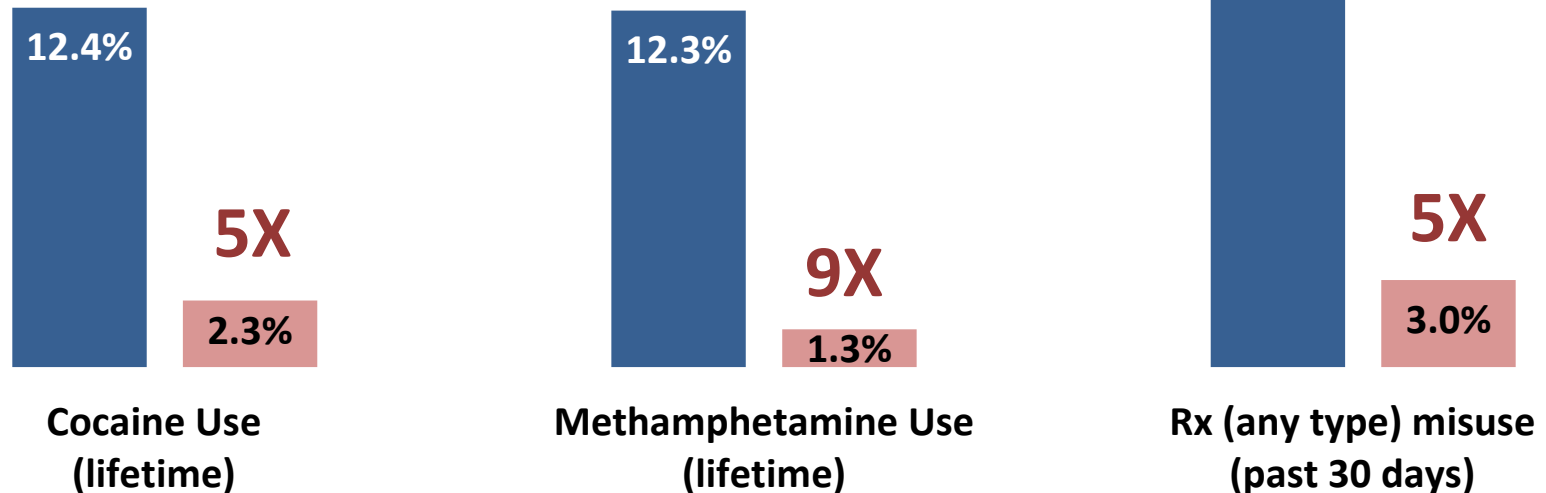


**Rx (any type) misuse
(past 30 days)**

Source: MIYHS

Perception of Harm

- *No, I don't think using a prescription not prescribed to me is that risky*
- *Yes, I do think using a prescription not prescribed to me risky*



Source: MIYHS

Perception of Parental Disapproval of Drug Use

- *No, I don't think my parents would think it is wrong for me to take a prescription not prescribed to me*
- *Yes, I think my parents would think it is wrong for me to take a prescription not prescribed to me*



Cocaine Use (lifetime)

10X



Methamphetamine Use (lifetime)

15X



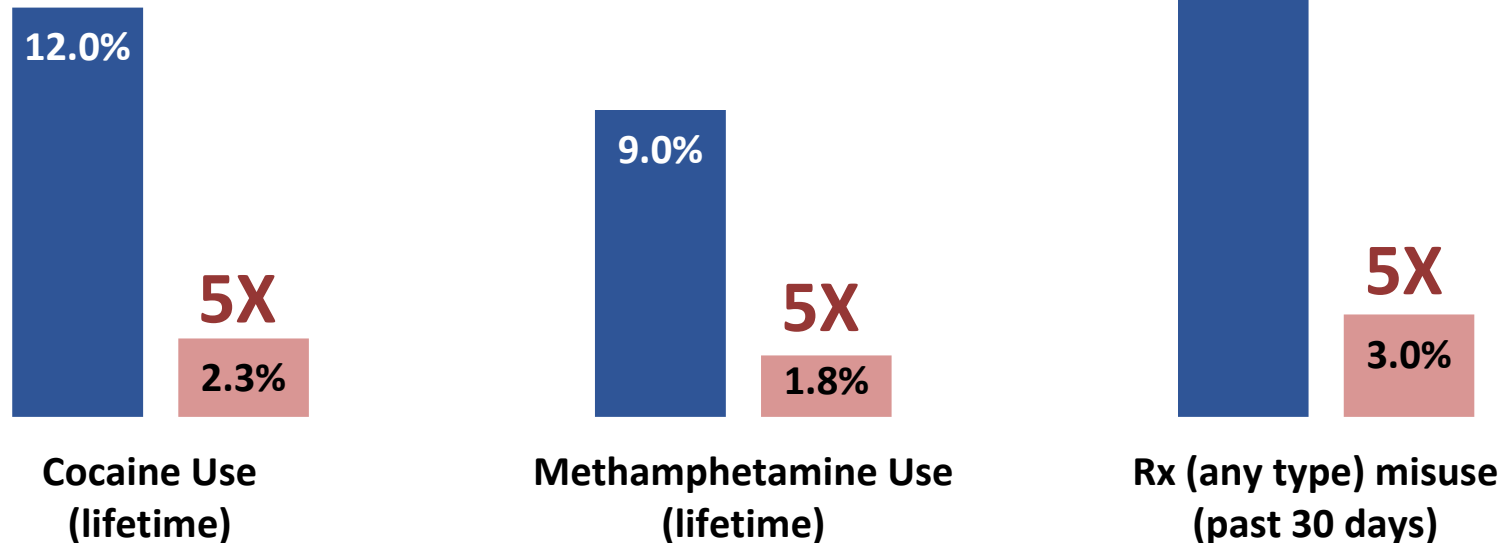
Rx (any type) misuse (past 30 days)

9X

Perception of Friend's Approval of Drug Use

■ *No, I don't think my friends would think it would be wrong for me to take a prescription drug that wasn't prescribed to me*

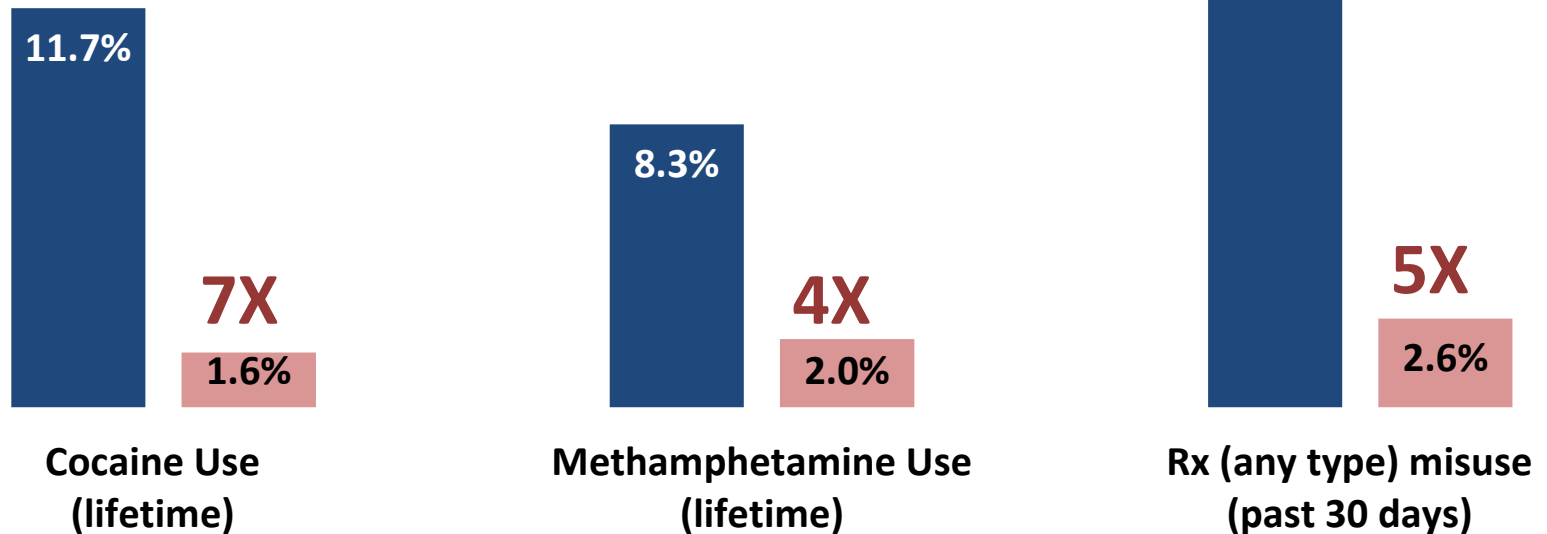
■ *Yes, I think my friends would think it would be wrong for me to take a prescription drug that wasn't prescribed to me*



Source: MIYHS

Perception of Accessibility

- *Yes, I think it would be relatively easy to get a prescription drug that wasn't prescribed to me*
- *No, I think it would be relatively hard to get a prescription drug that wasn't prescribed to me*

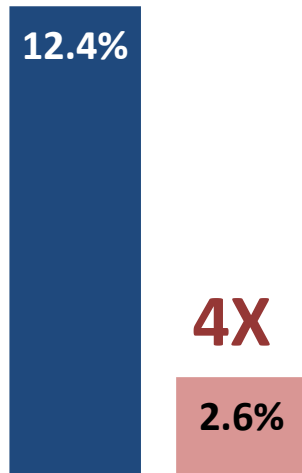


Source: MIYHS

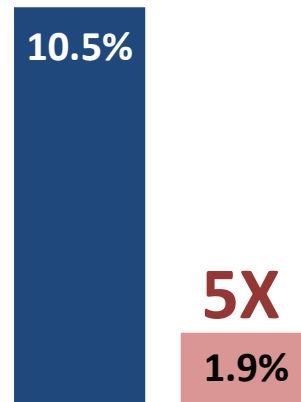
Clear Messaging at Home

■ *No, I don't think there are very clear rules at home when it comes to alcohol/drug use*

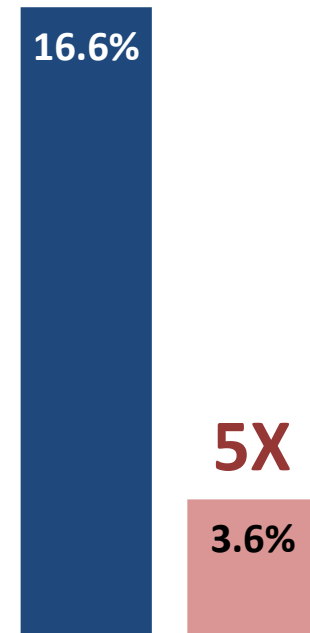
■ *Yes, I think we have clear rules at home about alcohol/drug use*



Cocaine Use (lifetime)



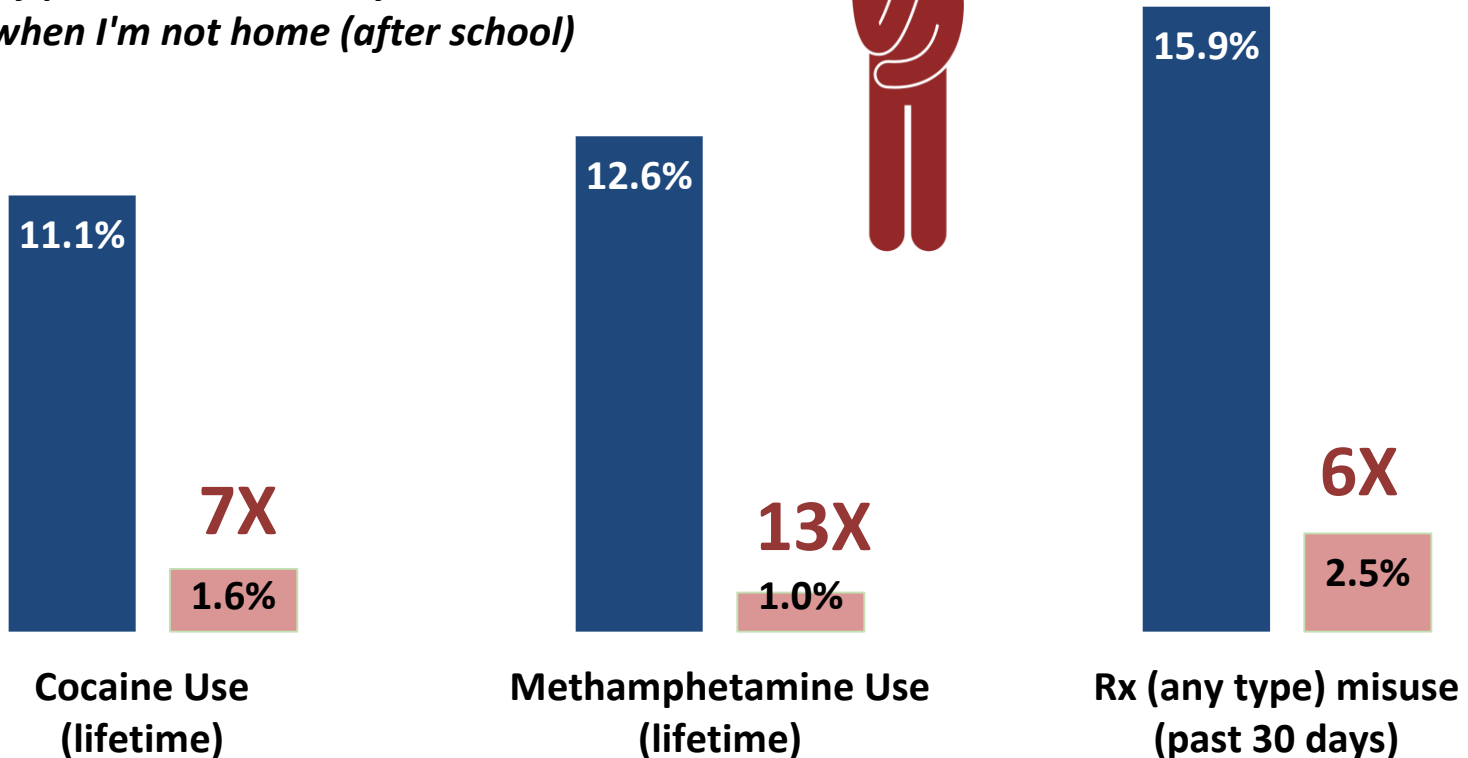
Methamphetamine Use (lifetime)



Rx (any type) misuse (past 30 days)

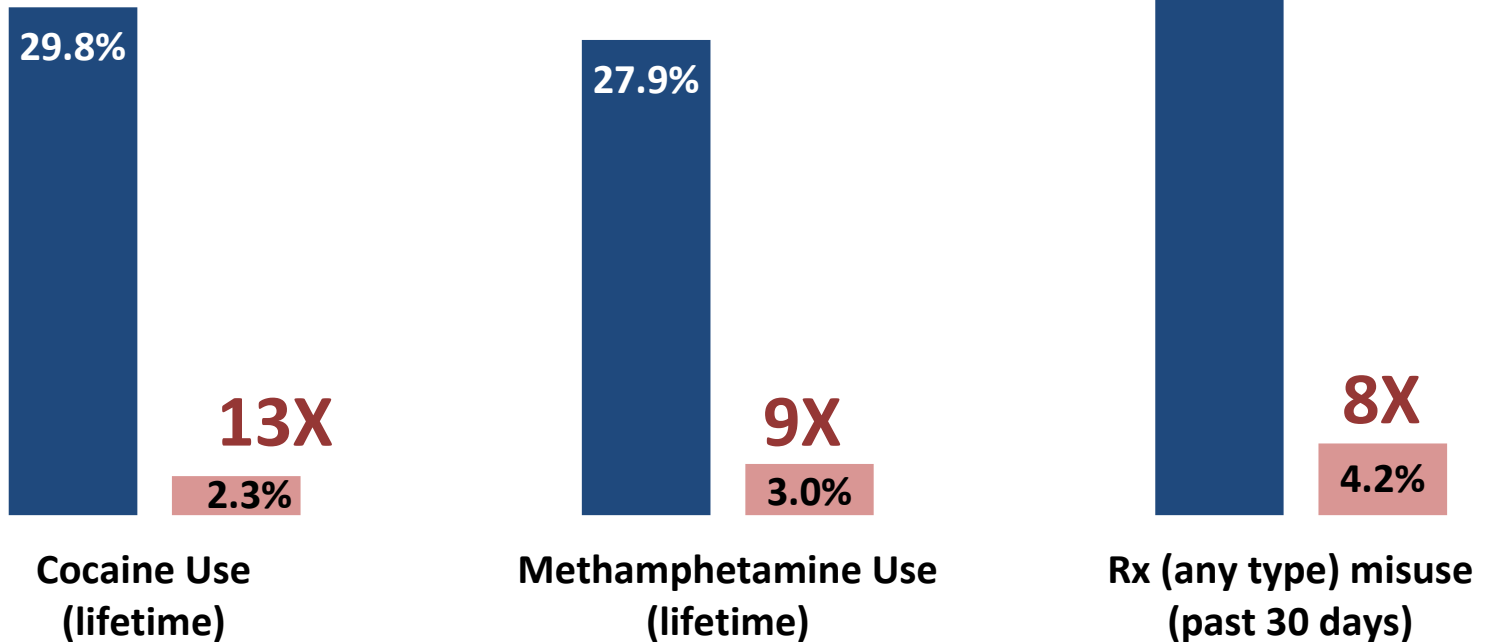
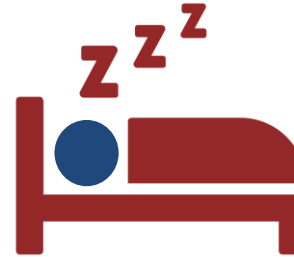
Parental Monitoring

- *No, my parents don't usually know where I am when I'm not home (after school)*
- *Yes, my parents most always know where I am when I'm not home (after school)*



Housing Stability

- *No, in the past 30 days I did not usually sleep at my parents or in school housing*
- *Yes, in the past 30 days, I usually slept at my parents or in school housing*



Source: MIYHS

Summary

- ✓ *Young adults in Maine have observed some of the highest cocaine use rates in the Nation; this is trending upward.*
- ✓ *Rates of stimulant use appear to be higher among particular minority students (e.g. LGBT Males, Black, Non-Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander).*
- ✓ *Nearly one third of drug related deaths in Maine involved stimulants (e.g., cocaine, methamphetamine); also trending up.*
- ✓ *Approximately one third of drug offense arrests in Maine involve stimulant drugs.*
- ✓ *Meth manufacturing is down, while sales are up; due to influx of mass produced crystal meth.*

Summary

- ✓ *One quarter of substance use related custody cases were due to stimulant use.*
- ✓ *Primary and secondary treatment admissions related to stimulants have been increasing over the past several years.*
- ✓ *The number of stimulant prescriptions dispensed in Maine has been steadily increasing in recent years*
- ✓ *For the past several years, stimulants have been the third-most commonly verified medication/drug in calls to the poison center.*
- ✓ *Protective/risk factors such as adult/community support, perception of harm, perception of disapproval, perception of access, parental monitoring, clear messaging at home, and housing stability appear to have a strong correlation to stimulant use among students.*

Additional Research

- Stimulant use has received relatively little attention in the primary prevention and treatment literature when compared to adolescent alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use
- The available literature suggests that many of those prevention and treatment efforts developed for other substance use may help deter the initiation and reduce the misuse of stimulants in adolescents
- Clinically useful prevention and treatment will likely incorporate multiple approaches tailored to the individual and addressing factors at the level of the individual, peer, family, and community
- More work is needed, however, to understand the ultimate utility of evidence-based and novel methods for preventing and treating adolescent stimulant use disorder

Conclusion

According to recent public health surveillance data, methamphetamine, cocaine, and other potentially addictive and dangerous prescription drug stimulants are emerging concerns in Maine.

As Maine continues to confront the opioid epidemic, it is crucial that we not lose sight of emerging patterns such as stimulant use. As evidenced by the data provided in this presentation, there are trends that support the need for prioritization in this area.



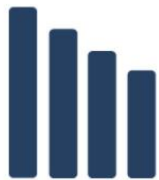
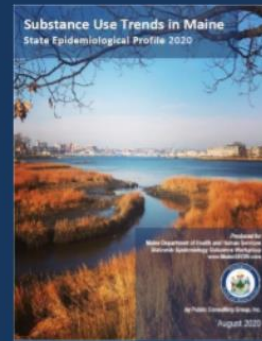
SEOW Resources

SEOW Dashboard

www.maineoseow.com

Maine SEOW Dashboard Indicators Data Sources Additional Resources How To ▾ About Contact

Substance Use Trends in Maine State Epidemiological Profile 2020



Indicators

Sorted into a real-time search, find indicators by Source, Type, Substance, and Population.

[View indicators »](#)



Data Sources

Read through our sources to find in depth information about where our data comes from.

[View data sources »](#)

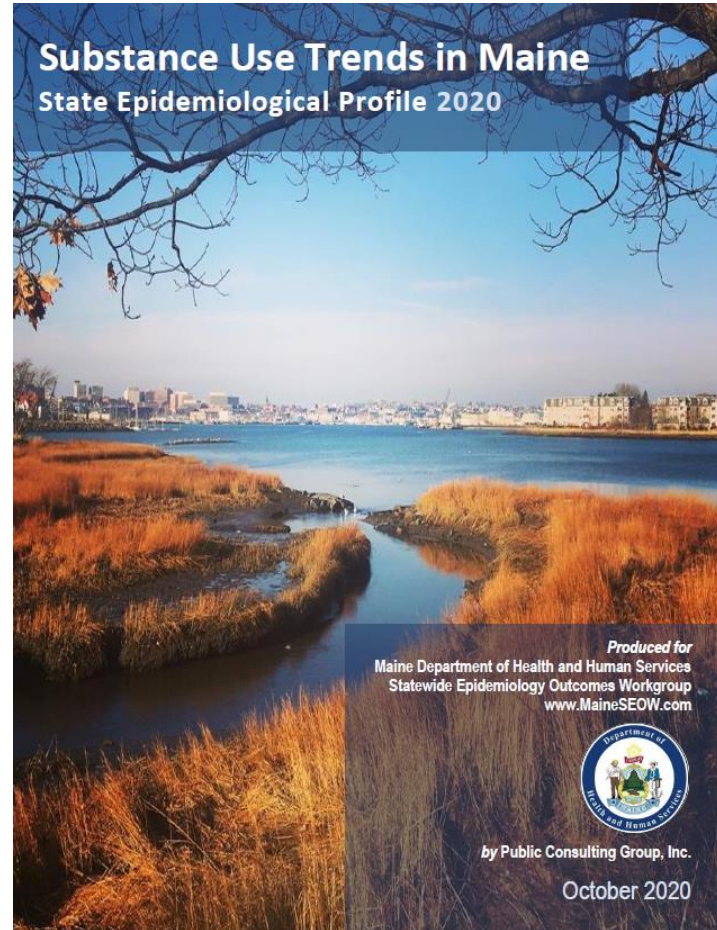


Additional Resources

Navigate through our collection of reports, infographs, and more.

[View additional resources »](#)

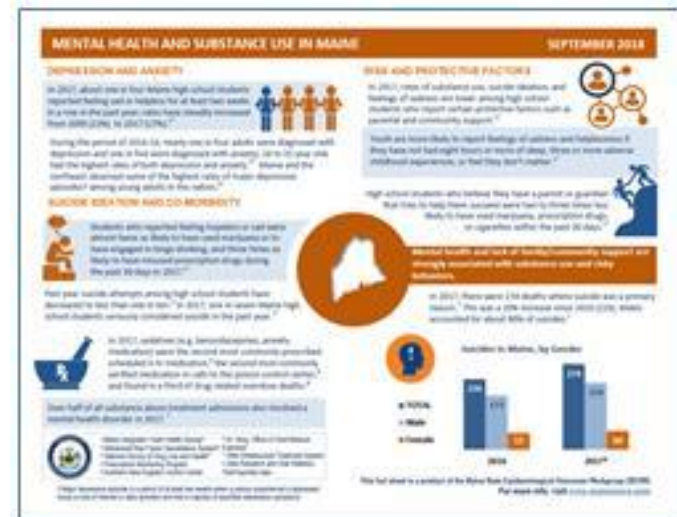
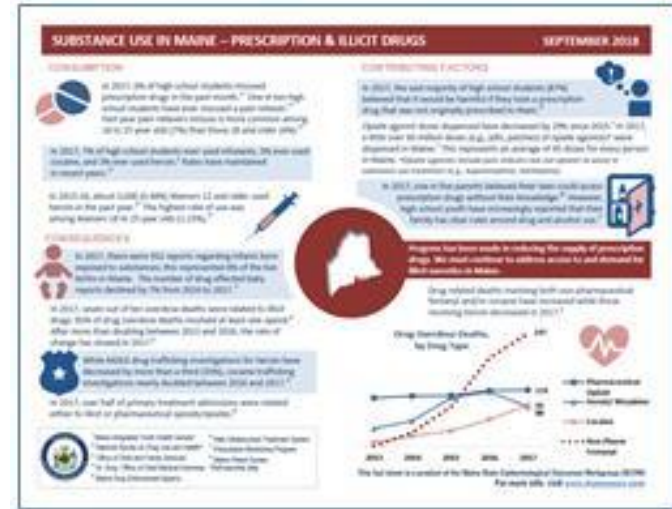
2020 SEOW State Profile



www.MaineSEOW.com

2020 Factsheets Coming Soon

- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Prescription and Illicit Drugs
- **NEW!** Stimulants
- Pregnancy and Substance use
- Emerging Adult Substance Use
- Mental Health



2020 Stimulant Factsheet

SUBSTANCE USE IN MAINE - STIMULANTS

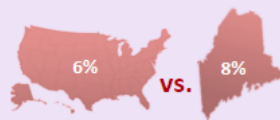
OCTOBER 2020

CONSUMPTION

In 2019, 4% of high school students reported ever using cocaine, and 3% reported ever using methamphetamine.¹



Rates of stimulant use appear to be higher among particular male student populations (e.g. LGBT, Black, Non-Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander).¹



In 2017-18, Mainers ages 18-25 had higher rates of past year cocaine use (8%) than the national average (6%).² Rates of cocaine use among young adults in Maine have been steadily increasing since 2013 (5%).²

CONSEQUENCES

In 2019, nearly one-third of drug-related deaths in Maine involved cocaine and 12% involved methamphetamines.³ Drug related deaths involving stimulants have been steadily increasing and accounted for 157 deaths in 2019.³



In 2019, most Maine DEA trafficking investigations involved cocaine, which increased by 130% from 2016-18. Investigations involving methamphetamine manufacturing decreased while investigations related to sale increased.⁴

The proportion of primary and secondary treatment admissions related to cocaine have increased steadily since 2013.⁵

In 2019, among children who were taken into custody as a result of parental substance use (416), 25% were related to stimulant use (illicit/non-illicit).⁶



¹ Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey*
² National Drug Use and Health Survey*
³ Office of Chief Medical Examiner
⁴ Maine Drug Enforcement Agency
⁵ Web Infrastructure for Treatment Services
⁶ Office of Child and Family Services
⁷ Northern New England Poison Center
⁸ Maine Prescription Monitoring Program
 * Self-reported data

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Protective and risk factors in the home appear to have a strong correlation with students who have used stimulants at least once in their lifetime:



- Students without clear rules at home when it comes to alcohol/drugs were 5 times as likely to use cocaine and methamphetamine.¹
- Students without parental monitoring were 7 times as likely to use cocaine and more than 12 times as likely to use methamphetamine.¹
- Students without stable housing in the past 30 days were 13 times as likely to use cocaine and 9 times as likely to use methamphetamine.¹

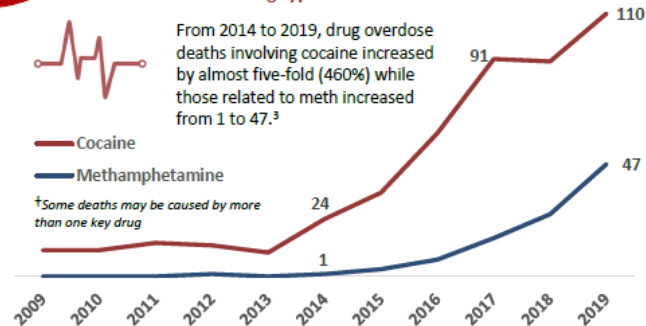


For the past several years, stimulants have been the third-most commonly verified medication in calls to the Northern New England Poison Center.⁷

From 2017-19, the number of prescription stimulants dispensed in Maine increased by 8%.⁸ Rates for stimulant prescriptions are highest for 12 to 17-year-olds and 45 to 59-year-olds.⁸

Stimulants, such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and potentially addictive prescription drugs (e.g. Adderall®, Ritalin®) are emerging concerns in Maine.

Number of drug deaths in Maine involving specific drug types†: 2009–2019³



This fact sheet is a product of the Maine State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). For more info, visit www.maine-seow.com

Prescription Drug/Opioid Quick Reference Guide

Population	Source	Type	Indicator	Year(s)	Aroostook	Central	Cumber-land	Downeast	Midcoast	Penquis	Western	York	Maine	
7th - 8th Grade	MIYHS	Consumption	Past month misuse of any prescription drugs among 7th and 8th grade	2017	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	
				2019	4.1%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	3.5%	3.5%	2.7%	3.0%	
Past month misuse of any prescription drugs among high school			2017	5.4%	4.9%	6.6%	4.2%	5.7%	4.9%	6.7%	6.1%	5.9%		
		2019	2.9%	4.3%	5.3%	6.0%	5.8%	3.9%	5.7%	4.9%	5.0%			
		Lifetime prescription pain reliever misuse among high school	2017	8.6%	9.5%	9.8%	8.1%	10.2%	9.6%	11.0%	9.6%	9.8%		
2019			10.8%	10.7%	11.2%	12.6%	13.2%	10.9%	13.6%	11.3%	11.7%			
9th-12th Grade	MIYHS	Contributing Factor	Students who did NOT believe misuse of prescription drugs was harmful	2017	13%	12%	14%	12%	13%	12%	15%	13%	13%	
				2019	9%	11%	12%	13%	13%	10%	14%	13%	12%	
			Students who felt their parents would NOT think it would be wrong for them to misuse Rx drugs	2017	4.9%	4.2%	4.1%	2.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%	4.1%	4.2%	
				2019	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%	
Student perception of Rx access (% who felt it would be easy)		2017	13.7%	16.2%	17.4%	17.3%	17.6%	16.7%	17.4%	19.2%	17.3%			
		2019	14.5%	15.1%	17.3%	15.7%	17.5%	15.7%	15.6%	16.4%	16.2%			
Parents of 7th-12th		Parent Survey		Parents who felt it is a great risk for their child to take a prescription pain med without prescription	2019	79%	78%	81%	85%	85%	77%	76%	81%	80%
All Ages		PMP		Rate of opiate analgesic doses dispensed per resident	2017	45.4	58.7	31.1	46.7	44.4	41	47.3	40.7	42.9
	2018				38.0	51.0	27.7	40.1	38.8	34.4	42.5	36.1	37.6	
18-34	BRFSS	Consumption		Lifetime misuse of prescription drugs among 18 to 34	2013-16	5.3%	6.5%	9.9%	9.6%	8.2%	12.5%	7.5%	5.5%	8.5%
					2014-17	9.4%	4.5%	12.8%	11.0%	11.1%	11.4%	8.6%	6.7%	9.5%
12+	NSDUH		Heroin use in the past year among 12+	2014-16	0.53%	0.51%	0.48%	0.44%	0.36%	0.57%	0.46%	0.43%	0.47%	
				2016-18	0.71%	0.76%	0.58%	0.55%	0.46%	0.74%	0.65%	0.64%	0.64%	
All Ages	CDC Syndromic	Consequence	ER visits related to opioid overdose per 10,000 residents	2018	8.5	13.5	10.3	7.5	7.5	10.8	9.0	9.5	10	
				2019	8.8	10.0	9.4	5.4	4.4	10.6	10.1	7.5	8.8	
	OCME		Drug related overdose deaths per 10,000 residents (includes pharmaceutical as well as illicit drugs)	2016-18	1.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.8	3.7	2.3	3.2	2.9	
				2017-19	1.4	3.4	3.4	2.2	1.8	3.7	2.3	3.1	2.9	
	WITS		Number of Primary Treatment Admissions due to synthetic opiates per 10,000 residents	2017	9.0	20.7	6.9	12.0	14.9	15.3	13.4	5.6	11.8	
				2018	7.2	17.6	8.2	9.8	9.4	10.7	7.9	6.1	9.5	
			Number of Primary Treatment Admissions due to heroin per 10,000 residents	2017	5.2	26.9	19.8	20.6	13.7	26.2	15.6	16.1	19.0	
				2018	8.8	28.1	20.9	22	9.6	27.3	15.4	20.3	19.9	
	EMS		EMS Naloxone administration incidents per 10,000 residents	2017-18	5.6	13.0	12.1	9.5	7.3	13.3	9.7	14.2	11.4	
				2018-19	7.7	12.2	10.0	7.2	6.5	12.6	9.0	11.5	10.1	
	DPS-UCR		EMS overdose responses (primary impression) related to opioids per 10,000 residents	2019	6.3	11.9	11.7	5.0	4.3	12.9	8.5	11.5	9.8	
				Drug offenses related to possession of synthetic narcotics per 10,000 residents	2016-17	4.2	1.8	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.7
2017-18		6.8			0.8	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.0	1.6		
Drug offenses related to possession of heroin/opium/cocaine per 10,000 residents		2016-17		1.5	5.4	7.4	3.1	2.4	2.0	6.0	6.5	5.0		
	2017-18	6.7	3.9	6.5	2.3	1.4	1.1	5.3	4.6	4.2				

Upcoming Webinar

Friday, November 6th 11:00 am - 12:00 pm:

- ***Key Findings of the 2020 SEOW State Profile on Substance Use Trends in Maine***

Register here:

<https://www.cvent.com/d/r7qryh/1Q>



Contact

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