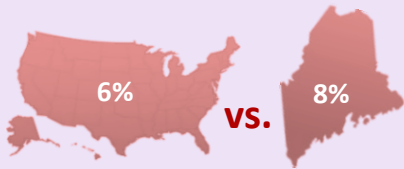


## CONSUMPTION



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

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



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

## 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.<sup>1</sup>
- Students without parental monitoring were 7 times as likely to use cocaine and more than 12 times as likely to use methamphetamine.<sup>1</sup>
- 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.<sup>1</sup>

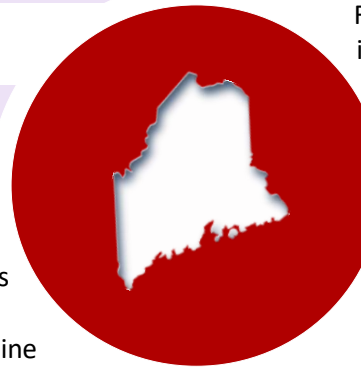


For the past several years, stimulants have been the third-most commonly verified medication in calls to the Northern New England Poison Center.<sup>7</sup>

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

## CONSEQUENCES

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



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



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.<sup>4</sup>

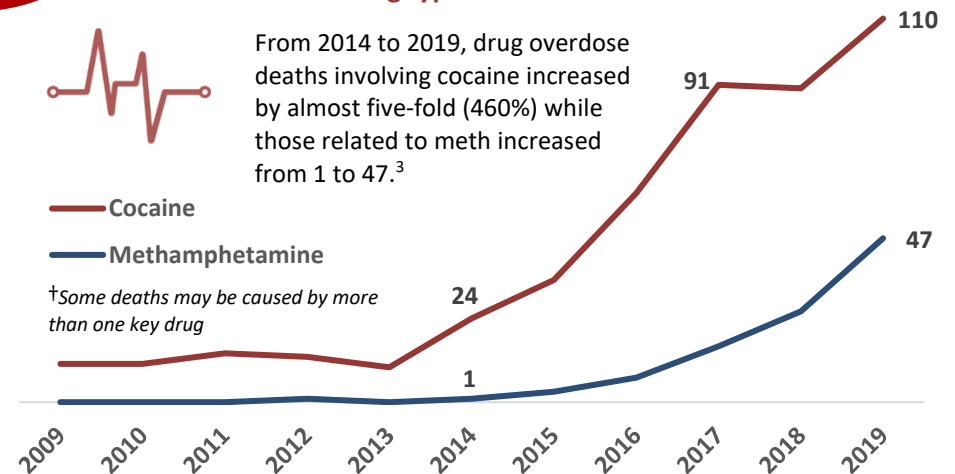
The proportion of primary and secondary treatment admissions related to cocaine have increased steadily since 2013.<sup>5</sup>

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).<sup>6</sup>



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

Number of drug deaths in Maine involving specific drug types†: 2009–2019<sup>3</sup>



From 2014 to 2019, drug overdose deaths involving cocaine increased by almost five-fold (460%) while those related to meth increased from 1 to 47.<sup>3</sup>

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