Opioid Use and Consequences in Los Angeles County & PPSDS

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Substance Abuse Prevention and Control

AOD Prevention Services Provider Meeting
July 12, 2018
Community Needs Assessment
LAC Sample Participants (N=9,487)

**Age (years)**
- 12 to 17: 3,742
- 18 to 20: 582
- 21 to 29: 1,259
- 30 to 39: 1,101
- 40+: 1,997

**Nativity**
- US Born: 6,675 (78%)
- Foreign Born: 1,920 (22%)

**Gender**
- Male: 3,435 (39%)
- Female: 5,139 (59%)
- Transgender/Other: 179 (2%)

**Race/Ethnicity**
- Latino: 4,265 (51%)
- Black: 1,206 (15%)
- White: 1,018 (12%)
- Multi: 943 (11%)
- Native American: 68 (1%)
- API: 526 (7%)
- Other: 244 (3%)

**Primary Language Spoken at Home**
- English: 6,138 (70%)
- Other Language: 2,598 (30%)

**Sexual Orientation**
- Heterosexual: 7,112 (88%)
- LGBQ: 934 (12%)
*69% of participants provided their current residence zip codes;
LAC Pop 12+: 8.6 million, SPA 1-4%, SPA2-22%, SPA3-18%, SPA4-12%, SPA5-7%, SPA6-10%, SPA7-13%, SPA8-15%
Weighting and population estimates

• Calculated sample weights using age, gender, and race/ethnicity variables:
  – To permit unbiased estimates
  – To reduce sampling errors
  – To reflect estimates of the population totals

• All subsequent analysis and estimates are population estimates based on the sample weights
### Have you ever used prescription medications (Lifetime Use %)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>% Lifetime Use</th>
<th>% Current Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPA 1</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPA 2</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPA 3</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPA 4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<td>SPA 5</td>
<td>20.5</td>
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<td>SPA 6</td>
<td>18.1</td>
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<td>SPA 7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPA 8</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD 1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD 2</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD 3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD 4</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD 5</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Have you used prescription medications in the last 30 days (Current Use %)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>% Yes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPA 1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPA 2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td>SD 9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD 10</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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</table>
Prevalence of Lifetime Rx Misuse

Have you ever misused Rx medications (lifetime misuse)?

- Yes: 19%
- No: 81%

Have you misused Rx medications in the last 30 days (current use among ever users)?

- Yes: 15%
- No: 85%

API: Asian Pacific Islander; Other includes Native American, multi-race, other

Data Source: Community Needs Assessment 2017 (N=9,487). Substance Abuse Prevention and Control, Health Outcomes and Data Analytics Unit. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.
Prevalence of Current Rx Misuse

Have you misused prescription medication in the last 30 days?

- Gender: Male 4%, Female 2%
- Age: 12-17 4%, 18-20 5%, 21-29 4%, 30-39 3%, 40+ 2%
- Race/Ethnicity: White 3%, Black 4%, API 4%, Latino 3%, Other 3%
- Nativity: US born 3%, Foreign born 2%
- Sexual Orientation: Hetero 7%, Non-hetero 3%

Overall prevalence: 2.9%
Type of Rx Misuse (Prevalence)

What type of prescription medications have you misused?

- Opioids (eg. OxyContin, Vicodin, Demerol): 10.8%
- Sedatives / Sleeping Pills: 8.9%
- Stimulants (eg. Adderall): 4.3%
- Don’t Know: 1.5%
- Other: 0.5%
Have you ever misused prescription medications with alcohol or other drugs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>% Yes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>% Yes</th>
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<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>53%</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<td>21-29</td>
<td>65%</td>
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<td>30-39</td>
<td>65%</td>
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<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>% Yes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nativity</th>
<th>% Yes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Born</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Born</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>% Yes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hetero</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-hetero</td>
<td>72%</td>
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Overall, 57% of respondents have misused prescription medications with alcohol or other drugs.
Patterns of Misuse

Have you ever misused prescription medications before or during work/school?
For what reasons have you misused prescription medications?

- To relax: 34%
- To get high: 33%
- To help sleep: 30%
- To deal with anxiety/stress: 28%
- To treat chronic pain (e.g., back pain): 28%
- For fun: 24%
- To deal with depression: 20%
- To help awake or concentrate: 15%
- To avoid withdrawal: 11%
- To enhance the feeling of other drugs: 11%
- To help work: 8%
- To fit in: 7%
- Other (e.g. To try it, appetite): 7%
In what ways did your prescription medication misuse cause harm?

- No harms: 37%
- Driving under the influence: 23%
- Illegal activities (Theft, Arrest, Property damage, Obtain from dealer): 22%
- Causing physical health problems: 22%
- Affecting personal motivation to succeed: 19%
- Getting into trouble with family members: 17%
- Causing mental health distress /problems: 16%
- Resulting in poor work performance: 14%
- Getting into trouble at work: 12%
- Causing overdose: 11%
- Other (all of the above, gateway drug, overeating, etc): 5%

*Similar pattern for all demographics*
Where did/do you obtain prescription medications that you have misused?

- Friend(s) gave them to me: 39%
- Doctor(s): 25%
- From home: 23%
- From family member(s)/relative(s) gave them to me: 18%
- Illegally: 16%
- From personal left over medicines that were prescribed: 15%
- Stole them from family member(s) or friend(s): 9%
- Coworkers: 7%
- Pharmacist(s)/pharmacist assistant(s): 6%
- Internet: 3%
- Other: 3%
Perceived Easy Access

How easy would it be for someone to get prescription medications on the street around your neighborhood?

Gender
- Male: 62%
- Female: 55%

Age
- 12-17: 62%
- 18-20: 55%
- 21-29: 60%
- 30-39: 50%
- 40+: 44%

Race/Ethnicity
- White: 60%
- Black: 70%
- API: 65%
- Latino: 55%
- Other: 50%

Nativity
- US Born: 60%
- Foreign Born: 55%

Primary Home Language
- English: 60%
- Other: 55%

Sexual Orientation
- Hetero: 62%
- Non-hetero: 44%

LAC Overall 48%
How much do you think *youth* risk harming themselves if they *occasionally* (about once a month) misuse prescription medications?
It is safer to use prescription medication to get high than illegal street drugs.
Do you currently have unused or expired (left-over) prescription medications where you live?

- Yes (33%)
- No (56%)
- Don't Know (11%)

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<td>31%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>44%</td>
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"Yes"
Perceived Risk, Access, EHI & Misuse

Risk perception

- Rx medications are safer to get high than illicit drugs
- Perceived great risk of youth occasionally using Rx non-medically

Access

- Perceived easy access to Rx medications in neighborhood

EHI

- Economic Hardship Index (EHI)*

Rx Lifetime Misuse

*EHI is a composite score of unemployment, dependency, education, income level, crowded housing, and poverty level based on zip code (N=6,413). A higher EHI value indicates greater economic hardship.
Consequences
Any mention: Includes records listing Rx opioid/heroin poisoning as a diagnosis or an external cause of injury.
Rx opioids: All opioids excluding heroin.
ED Visits (any mention)

Rate of opioid-related ED visits (any mention) by race/ethnicity and gender, LAC

Rates per 100,000 population. API: Asian or Pacific Islander
Any mention: Includes records listing opioid abuse, dependence, or poisoning as a diagnosis or an external cause of injury.
Hospitalizations (any mention)

Rx opioid overdose-related hospitalizations (any mention), LAC

Heroin overdose-related hospitalizations (any mention), LAC

Any mention: Includes records listing Rx opioid/heroin poisoning as a diagnosis or an external cause of injury.
Rx opioids: All opioids excluding heroin.
Hospitalizations (any mention)

Rate of opioid-related hospitalizations (any mention) by race/ethnicity and gender, LAC

Rates per 100,000 population. API: Asian or Pacific Islander.
Opioids: All opioids, including both prescription opioids and heroin
Any mention: Includes records listing opioid abuse, dependence, or poisoning as a diagnosis or an external cause of injury.
Primary Rx opioid treatment admissions to publicly funded SUD programs, LAC

Primary heroin treatment admissions to publicly funded SUD programs, LAC

Primary: Client reported primary drug problem at admission
Rate of Primary non-Heroin Opioid Treatment Admissions

Source: Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System. Substance Abuse Prevention and Control. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
Drug overdose, motor vehicle, and firearms deaths, US and LAC

United States

Los Angeles County

Heroin

Other drugs

Rx drugs

Rx opioids

Motor vehicle

Firearms

Year


0 10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000 70,000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400

0 10,000 20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 60,000 70,000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400

Drug Overdose Death
SUD Patients Life Expectancy

Age at Death, 2004-2014 (N=9,460)

- **SUD Patients**
- **General Population**

- **<12**: 0% (SUD), 0% (General)
- **12-17**: 2% (SUD), 1% (General)
- **18-25**: 7% (SUD), 1% (General)
- **26-34**: 7% (SUD), 2% (General)
- **35-44**: 14% (SUD), 3% (General)
- **45-54**: 29% (SUD), 7% (General)
- **55-64**: 28% (SUD), 12% (General)
- **65+**: 13% (SUD), 13% (General)

- **Average Life Expectancy**
  - SUD Patients: 73 years
  - General Population: 72 years
PPSDS
Cannabis Smoking in Public Places Initiative

Marijuana smoking is prohibited in all public places.

Prop 64: The Adult Use of Marijuana Act 2016
Marijuana smoking is not permitted where tobacco smoking is prohibited or in any public place
[Health & Safety Code Section 11362.79]

Last Place of Marijuana Use

- Home 42.4%
- Friend's Home 27.0%
- Party/kick-back 9.5%
- Public Place/Outdoors 10.2%
- Public Place/Indoors 2.4%
- Random Places 6.3%
- Work/School 2.1%
Broadening the focus on individuals and families to the environments in which they live.
Support self-efficacy, knowledge & skill acquisition for individuals

Promote Healthy Communities

Educate providers

Foster Coalitions & Networks

Change Organizational Practices & Community Norms

Influence Policy Legislation

Spectrum of Prevention