

Notes on Illicit Drug Use Data

Overview regarding illicit drug use

Comparison of Oregon to national results on the 2003-2004 NSDUH surveys shows that overall, Oregonians report higher rates of illicit drug use than the nation. Based on 2003 and 2004 NSDUHs, it is estimated that 283,000 persons 12 or older used illicit drugs in the past month in Oregon (37,000 persons 12 to 17 years; 91,000 persons 18 to 25 years; 155,000 persons 26 years or older).

Any illicit drug use in the past month

	Total	12-17	18-25	26 or older
United States	8.06	10.92	19.83	5.6
Oregon (95% Prediction Interval)	9.47 (8.19-10.93)	12.60 (10.44-15.13)	23.12 (20.12-26.43)	6.73 (5.32-8.48)

Any illicit drug use other than marijuana in the past month

	Total	12-17	18-25	26 or older
United States	3.58	5.47	8.27	2.49
Oregon (95% Prediction Interval)	3.76 (3.10-4.55)	5.33 (4.12-6.89)	8.75 (6.98-10.91)	2.70 (2.00-3.65)

The table below provides additional information regarding use of illicit drugs on one or more occasions in a lifetime, the past year and the past month among persons aged 12 years or older. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Nonmedical use of prescription-type pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives; does not include over-the-counter drugs. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. OxyContin[®] use estimates are based on 2004 data only. The estimated number of persons is reported in parentheses.

Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older in Oregon

Drug	Time Period		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Illicit Drugs	53.7% (1,591,000)	18.0% (532 ,000)	10.3% (304,000)
Marijuana and Hashish	48.3% (1,430,000)	14.0% (415,000)	8.9% (264,000)
Cocaine	21.2% (629,000)	2.0% (60,000)	0.5% (14,000)
Crack	4.0% (118,000)	0.4% (11,000)	0.2% (5,000)
Heroin	2.3% (69,000)	0.3% (9,000)	0.3% (9,000)
Hallucinogens	21.8% (645,000)	2.5% (74,000)	0.5% (14,000)
LSD	15.6%	0.4%	0.0

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	(464,000)	(10,000)	(1,000)
PCP	3.3% (96,000)	0.0 (1,000)	0.0
Ecstasy	5.3% (156,000)	1.0% (29,000)	0.1% (4,000)
Inhalants	12.1% (358,000)	0.8% (25,000)	0.2% (7,000)
Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics	24.7% (731,000)	7.7% (228,000)	3.2% (95,000)
Pain Relievers	15.1% (448,000)	6.0% (177,000)	2.2% (65,000)
OxyContin	1.1% (11,000)	0.3% (3,000)	0.1% (1,000)
Tranquilizers	7.5% (223,000)	2.0% (59,000)	0.4% (13,000)
Stimulants	13.6% (403,000)	1.9% (55,000)	0.9% (28,000)
Methamphetamine	10.0% (297,000)	1.1% (31,000)	0.5% (15,000)
Sedatives	4.0% (117,000)	0.4% (12,000)	0.3% (8,000)
Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana	38.2% (1,132,000)	9.6% (285,000)	4.0% (118,000)
<i>Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002, 2003, and 2004.</i>			

Oregonians also reported higher rates of illicit drug dependence or abuse than the national rate. The number of people with past year illicit drug dependence or abuse is estimated at 89,000 (16,000 persons 12 to 127 years; 33,000 persons 18 to 25 years; 40,000 persons 26 years or older).

Any illicit drug dependence or abuse in the past year

	Total	12-17	18-25	26+
United States	2.96%	5.25%	8.09%	1.74%
Oregon (95% Prediction Interval)	2.98% (2.47-3.58)	5.50% (4.25-7.10)	8.37% (6.74-10.34)	1.73% (1.24-2.40)

Any illicit drug dependence in the past year

	Total	12-17	18-25	26+
United States	1.93%	2.85%	5.38%	1.20%
Oregon (95% Prediction Interval)	2.15% (1.69-2.73)	2.64% (1.92-3.64)	6.35% (4.85-8.29)	1.36% (0.91-2.03)

There was a higher portion of Oregonians who needed treatment but did not receive treatment than the national average. In 2003 and 2004 it is estimated that annually, 85,000 persons needed but did not receive treatment for illicit drug use (15,000 persons 12 to 127 years; 31,000 persons 18 to 25 years; 38,000 persons 26 years or older).

Notes on Illicit Drug Use Data

Needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug use in the past year

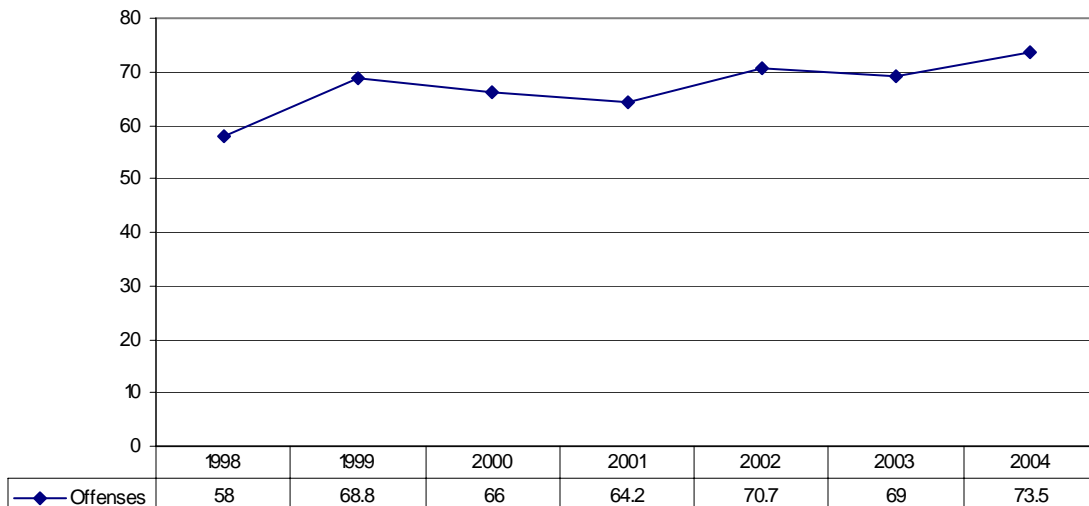
	Total	12-17	18-25	26+
United States	2.69%	4.93%	7.49%	1.54%
Oregon (95% Prediction Interval)	2.94% (2.35-3.44)	5.19% (4.03-6.67)	7.93% (6.29-9.95)	1.67% (1.19-2.34)

Overview regarding consequences of illicit drug use

The number of drug offenses per 10,000 population in Oregon has risen since 1998 (58/10,000 in 1998; 73.5/10,000 in 2004). Over a third (36.5%) of the offenses were related to marijuana or hashish. About a quarter were narcotic-related offenses (22.6% narcotics; 4.4% synthetic narcotics). The remaining portion, 36.6 percent were for other dangerous drugs including meth-related offenses.

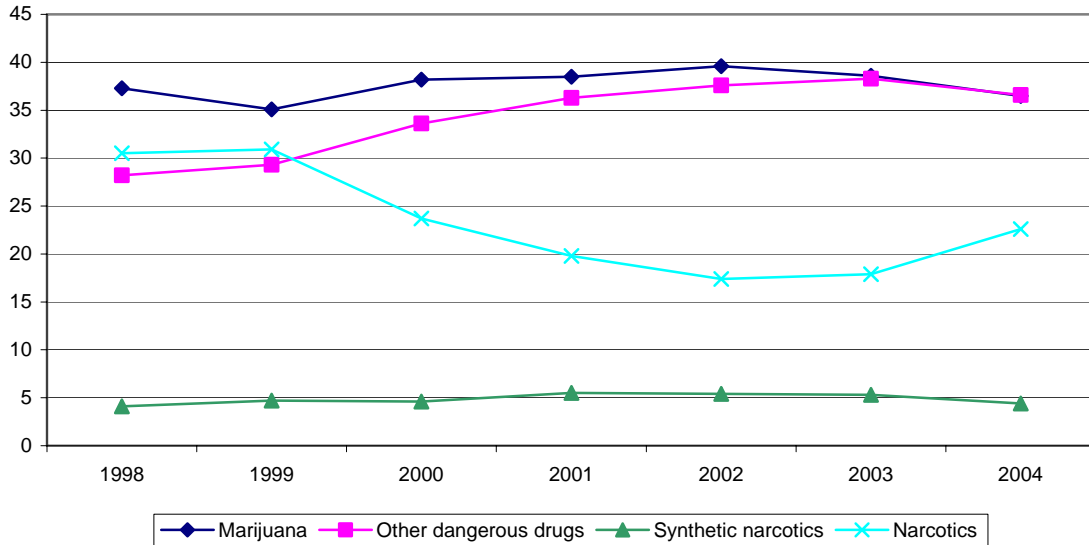
2005 Federal Drug Seizures	
Cocaine	13.2 kgs
Heroin	4.3 Kgs
Methamphetamine	49.7 Kgs/ 24854 du
Marijuana	7,146.4 kgs
MDMA	0.8 kgs/ 68,300 du
Meth lab incidents	189 (DEA, state and local)
<i>Source: DEA Briefs, Oregon 2006</i>	

Number of Drug Offenses in Oregon
(per 10,000 population)



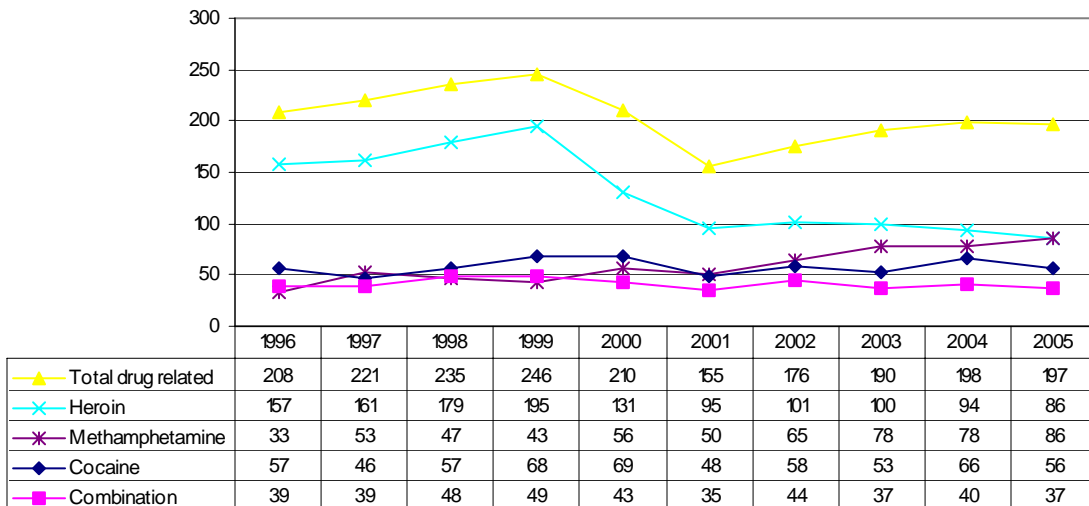
Notes on Illicit Drug Use Data

Percent of drug offenses by type



The total number of drug-related deaths reported by the medical examiners office took a dip in 2001, but have risen steadily since then. Reports in 2005 show total deaths have returned to about the same rate as ten years ago, but fewer than the peak experienced in 1999. The chart below shows the number of drug-related deaths from 1996 to 2005. Since 1999 there has been a decline in the number of heroin deaths. But there has been an increase in methamphetamine deaths. In 2005, heroin and methamphetamine deaths were equal in number.

Number of Drug-related Deaths (Reported by the Medical Examiner)



Notes on Illicit Drug Use Data

Examination of the distribution of heroin, cocaine and methamphetamine deaths throughout the state, as reported by the medical examiners office, shows heroin and cocaine related deaths are concentrated in fewer counties than deaths from methamphetamine (see table below). In 2005, three quarters of the cocaine deaths, two thirds of the heroin deaths and less than a quarter of the methamphetamine deaths (20.9%) took place in Multnomah county alone. If one considers the five most populated counties, Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Lane and Marion, one can account for almost 90 percent of the cocaine deaths, 86 percent of the heroin deaths, but only half of the methamphetamine deaths.

<i>Distribution of Drug-related deaths reported by the Medical Examiners Office</i>			
Percent of total 2005 deaths taking place in:	Cocaine	Heroin	Meth
Multnomah	75.0%	67.4%	20.9%
Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington	85.7%	73.3%	27.9%
Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Lane, Marion	89.3%	86.0%	50.0%

Marijuana data

Comparison of Oregon to national results on the 2003-2004 NSDUH surveys shows that overall, Oregonians report higher rates of illicit drug use, marijuana use and use of nonmedical pain relievers than the nation.

Marijuana use in the past month

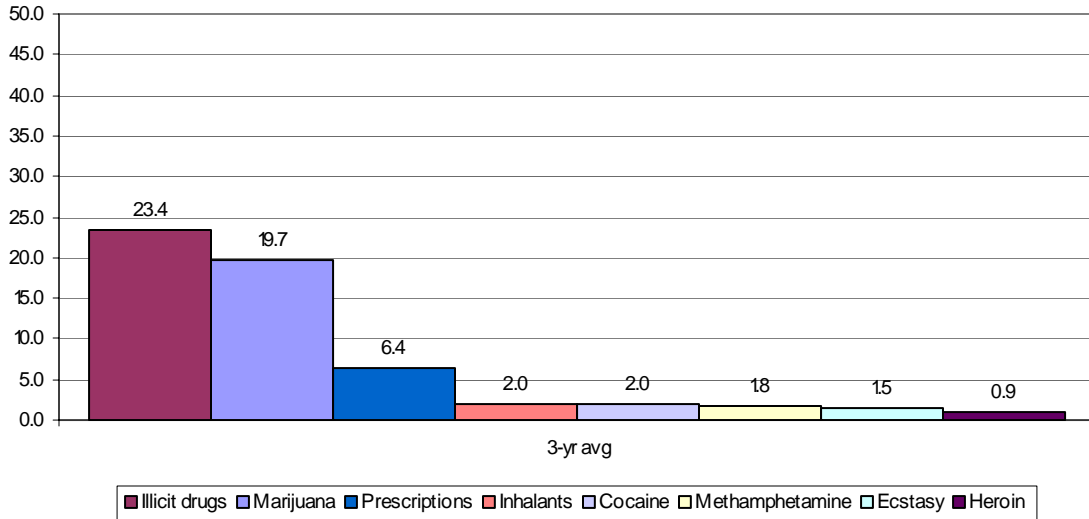
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Nonmedical use of pain relievers in the past year

	Total	12-17	18-25	26+
United States	4.79%	7.53%	11.95%	3.16%
Oregon (95% Prediction Interval)	5.56% (4.73-6.88)	10.10% (8.09-12.54)	14.35% (11.84-17.30)	3.44% (2.49-4.74)

Notes on Illicit Drug Use Data

Percent of 11th Graders Reporting Past Month Use (3 year average, 2004-2006)



Percent of 8th Graders Reporting Past Month Use (3 year average, 2004-2006)

