

# The NSDUH Report

Issue 39

2006

## How Young Adults Obtain Prescription Pain Relievers for Nonmedical Use

### In Brief

- In 2005, 12.4 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year, and 1.7 percent met the criteria for past year prescription pain reliever dependence or abuse
- Among young adults aged 18 to 25 who used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year, over half (53.0 percent) obtained them from a friend or relative for free when they last used pain relievers nonmedically
- Among young adults aged 18 to 25 who used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year and met the criteria for prescription pain reliever dependence or abuse, 37.5 percent obtained the prescription pain relievers that they used most recently for nonmedical purposes for free from a friend or relative, 19.9 percent bought them from a friend or relative, and 13.6 percent obtained them from one doctor

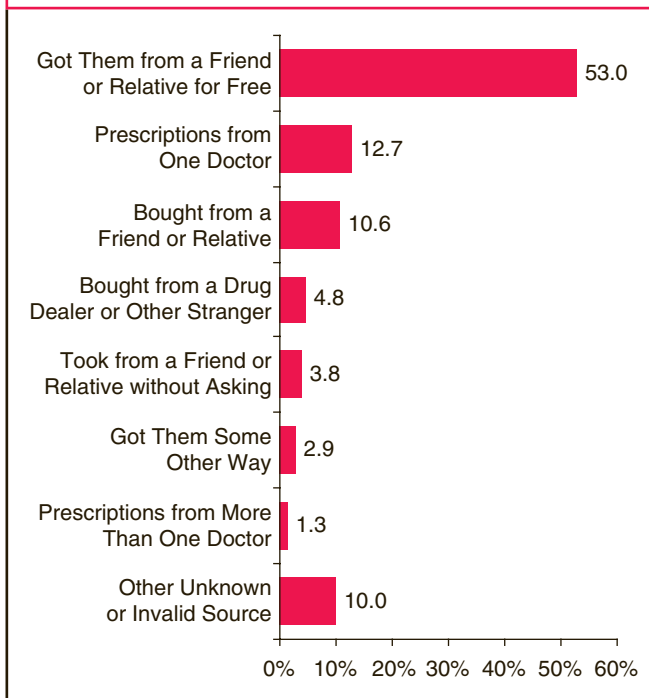
There has been a growing concern in both the law enforcement and public health arenas about the increase in the use of pharmaceutical drugs for nonmedical use, especially among young adults.<sup>1-3</sup> The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) asks persons aged 12 or older questions related to their nonmedical use of prescription-type drugs, including prescription pain relievers, during the past year.<sup>4</sup> The 2005 NSDUH also asks individuals who used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year how they obtained prescription pain relievers the last time they used them.<sup>5</sup> Responses included (1) got one or more prescriptions for pain relievers from just one doctor; (2) got prescriptions for pain relievers from more than one doctor; (3) wrote fake prescriptions for pain relievers; (4) stole the pain relievers from a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, or pharmacy; (5) got the pain relievers from a friend or relative for free; (6) bought the pain relievers from a friend or relative; (7) took the pain relievers from a friend or relative without asking; (8) bought the pain relievers from a drug dealer or other stranger; (9) bought the pain relievers on the Internet; and (10) got the

**Table 1. Percentages of Past Year Nonmedical Prescription Pain Reliever Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Demographic Characteristics: 2005 NSDUH**

Characteristic	2005		Standard Error
	Number	Percentage	
<b>Total</b>	4,030	12.4	0.30
<b>Gender</b>			
Males	2,211	13.5	0.45
Females	1,819	11.3	0.39
<b>Employment Status</b>			
Full-Time	1,875	12.2	0.42
Part-Time	1,040	12.6	0.59
Unemployed	400	15.5	1.16
Other	715	11.3	0.65
<b>College Enrollment*</b>			
Enrolled in College	1,292	13.4	0.61
Not Enrolled in College	1,558	13.7	0.50

Source: SAMHSA, 2005 NSDUH.

**Figure 1. Percentages of Reported Method\*\* of Obtaining Prescription Pain Relievers for Their Most Recent Nonmedical Use in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: 2005 NSDUH**



Source: SAMHSA, 2005 NSDUH.

pain relievers in some other way. Respondents who had gotten the prescription pain relievers in some other way were asked to indicate the specific way(s) they got them.

This report focuses on the prevalence of past year nonmedical use of prescription pain relievers among young adults aged 18 to 25 and how they obtained the prescription pain relievers they used most recently for nonmedical purposes. All findings presented in this report are based on 2005 NSDUH data.

### Nonmedical Use of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year

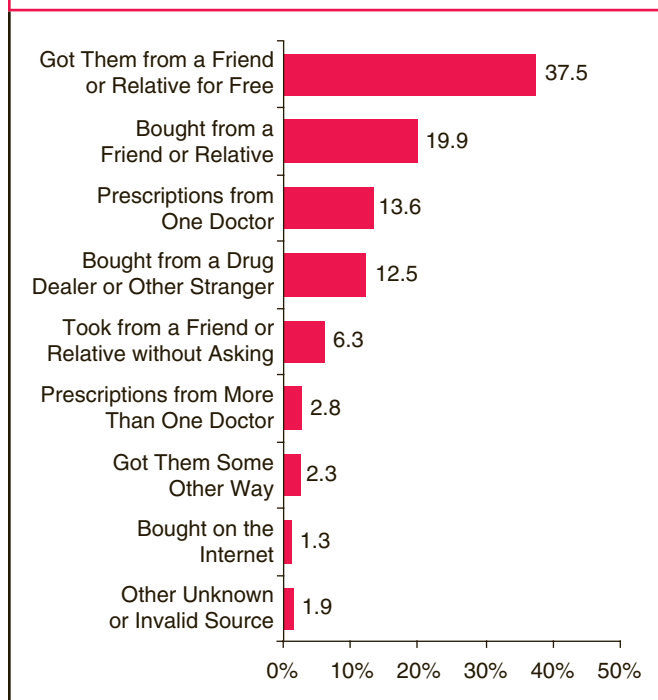
In 2005, 12.4 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 (4.0 million persons) used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year, and 1.7 percent met the criteria for past year prescription pain reliever dependence or abuse. In this age group, males were more likely than females to have used

prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year (13.5 vs. 11.3 percent) (Table 1). Unemployed persons aged 18 to 25 were more likely to have used prescription pain relievers nonmedically (15.5 percent) than those employed part time or full time or those in the “other” employment group (12.6, 12.2, and 11.3 percent, respectively).<sup>6</sup> Among young adults aged 18 to 22, the prevalence of past year nonmedical prescription pain reliever use did not differ significantly between those enrolled and those not enrolled in college.<sup>7</sup>

### Method of Obtaining Prescription Pain Relievers for Nonmedical Purposes

Among young adults aged 18 to 25 who used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year, over half (53.0 percent) obtained them from a friend or relative for free when they last used pain relievers nonmedically (Figure 1). The other most commonly mentioned methods were that they

**Figure 2. Percentages of Reported Method\*\*\* of Obtaining Prescription Pain Relievers for Their Most Recent Nonmedical Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25 Who Were Dependent on or Abused Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year: 2005 NSDUH**



Source: SAMHSA, 2005 NSDUH.

obtained their most recently used prescription pain relievers for nonmedical purposes from one doctor (12.7 percent) and that they bought them from a friend or relative (10.6 percent). Young adult females were more likely than their male counterparts to have obtained the prescription pain relievers that they used most recently for nonmedical purposes for free from a friend or relative (58.9 vs. 48.2 percent). Conversely, males were nearly twice as likely as females to have bought their most recently used prescription pain relievers from a friend or relative (13.4 vs. 7.2 percent) and three times as likely to have bought them from a drug dealer or other stranger (6.9 vs. 2.3 percent).

Among young adults aged 18 to 25 who used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year and met the criteria for prescription pain reliever dependence or abuse, 37.5 percent obtained the prescription pain relievers that they used most recently for nonmedical purposes for free from a friend or relative, 19.9 percent bought

them from a friend or relative, and 13.6 percent obtained them from one doctor (Figure 2). Young adult females who met the criteria for prescription pain reliever dependence or abuse were more likely than their male counterparts to have obtained their most recently used prescription pain relievers from a friend or relative for free (46.6 vs. 30.6 percent) and were less likely to have bought them from a drug dealer or other stranger (8.1 vs. 15.9 percent).

## End Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy. (2004, January). *Pulse check: Trends in drug abuse* (NCJ 201398). Washington, DC: The White House, Executive Office of the President. [Available at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>]
- <sup>2</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2002, December). *Community Epidemiology Work Group: Epidemiologic trends in drug abuse advance report*. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. [Available at <http://www.drugabuse.gov/about/organization/CEWG/AdvancedRep/1202adv/1202adv.html>]
- <sup>3</sup> Office of Applied Studies. (2006). *Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 06-4194, NSDUH Series H-30). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. [Available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/p0000016.htm#2k5>]
- <sup>4</sup> Nonmedical use is defined as the use of prescription-type drugs not prescribed for the respondent by a physician or used only for the experience or feeling they caused. Nonmedical use of any prescription-type pain relievers does not include use of over-the-counter drugs.
- <sup>5</sup> The estimates for the method for most recent nonmedical use include (a) past month users who reported a single source of obtainment during the past 30 days, (b) past month users who identified their last method of obtainment after reporting multiple methods of obtainment in the past 30 days, and (c) all other past year users who reported their last method of obtainment in the past year.
- <sup>6</sup> Respondents in the "other" employment group included individuals considered not to be in the labor force, such as retired persons, students only, homemakers, or disabled persons.
- <sup>7</sup> NSDUH asks young adults aged 18 to 22 about college enrollment. For this analysis, respondents were classified as college students if they reported that they were full-time or part-time students in their first through fourth year (or higher) at a college or university. Respondents who were on break from college were considered enrolled if they intended to return to college or university when the break ended. Respondents whose current college enrollment status was unknown were excluded from the analysis.

## Table and Figure Notes

\* NSDUH asks young adults aged 18 to 22 about college enrollment. For this analysis, respondents were classified as college students if they reported that they were full-time or part-time students in their first through fourth year (or higher) at a college or university. Respondents who were on break from college were considered enrolled if they intended to return to college or university when the break ended. Respondents whose current college enrollment status was unknown were excluded from the analysis.

\*\* The following response options were reported at less than 1 percent and, therefore, are not shown: "Wrote a Fake Prescription," "Bought on the Internet," and "Stole Them from a Health Facility."

\*\*\* The following response options were reported at less than 1 percent and are not shown: "Wrote a Fake Prescription" and "Stole Them from a Health Facility."

For change of address, corrections, or to be removed from this list, please e-mail: [shortreports@samhsa.hhs.gov](mailto:shortreports@samhsa.hhs.gov).

Research findings from the SAMHSA 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

## How Young Adults Obtain Prescription Pain Relievers for Nonmedical Use

- In 2005, 12.4 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year, and 1.7 percent met the criteria for past year prescription pain reliever dependence or abuse
- Among young adults aged 18 to 25 who used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year, over half (53.0 percent) obtained them from a friend or relative for free when they last used pain relievers nonmedically
- Among young adults aged 18 to 25 who used prescription pain relievers nonmedically in the past year and met the criteria for prescription pain reliever dependence or abuse, 37.5 percent obtained the prescription pain relievers that they used most recently for nonmedical purposes for free from a friend or relative, 19.9 percent bought them from a friend or relative, and 13.6 percent obtained them from one doctor

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is an annual survey sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Prior to 2002, this survey was called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). The 2005 data are based on information obtained from 22,511 persons aged 18 to 25. The survey collects data by administering questionnaires to a representative sample of the population through face-to-face interviews at their place of residence.

*The NSDUH Report* is prepared by the Office of Applied Studies (OAS), SAMHSA, and by RTI International in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. (RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.)

Information on NSDUH used in compiling data for this issue is available in the following publication:

Office of Applied Studies. (2006). *Results from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National findings* (DHHS Publication No. SMA 06-4194, NSDUH Series H-30). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Also available online: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov>.

Because of improvements and modifications to the 2002 NSDUH, estimates from the 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 surveys should not be compared with estimates from the 2001 or earlier versions of the survey to examine changes over time.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES  
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration  
Office of Applied Studies  
[www.samhsa.gov](http://www.samhsa.gov)