

At a Glance:

Opioid Use

In 2016, reported opioid misuse in the United States was highest among persons aged 18–25 (7.3%)¹. Medication misuse is defined as using a prescription in a manner other than prescribed or using a medication that was not prescribed. Prescription opioids are pain medications such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Tylenol 3 with Codeine, Demerol, and Morphine. Prescription opioid misuse rates among college students at Missouri campuses are higher among certain demographic groups and students who exhibit other high-risk behaviors.

Misuse Rates

In the past year,

5.3%

of students misused a prescription opioid

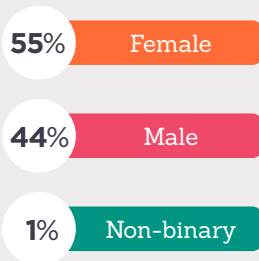
3.5% of students used a prescription opioid that was not prescribed to them

2.5% of students misused a prescription opioid that was prescribed to them

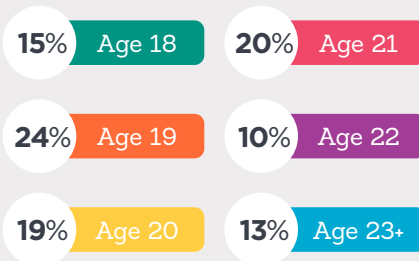
Demographics

Among students who misused prescription opioids:

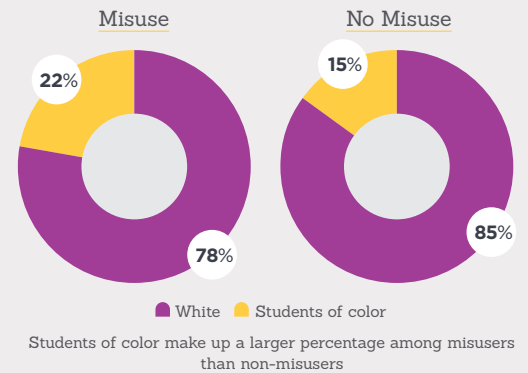
Gender



Age

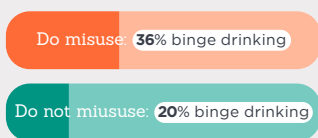


Misuse vs. no misuse by race



Other Substances

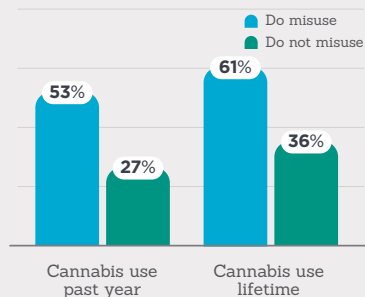
Alcohol



Those who misuse opioids are more likely to binge drink alcohol.

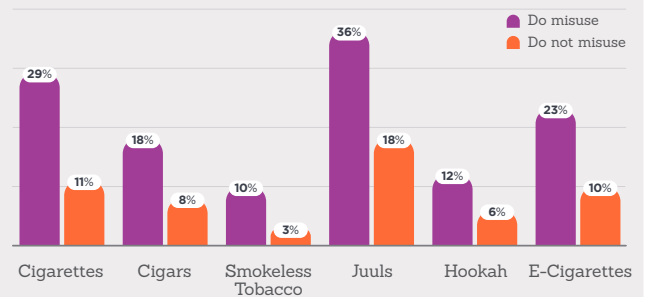
* Binge drinking is defined as having 5+ drinks in a 2-hour period

Cannabis



Those who misuse opioids are more likely to use cannabis

Tobacco



Those who misuse opioids are more likely to use all variations of tobacco products

1. <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2018-cdc-drug-surveillance-report.pdf>