

**Data Brief 189: Prescription Opioid Analgesic Use Among Adults: United States, 1999–2012**

**Data table for Figure 1. Trend in prescription opioid analgesic use in the past 30 days among adults aged 20 and over: United States, 1999–2012**

Survey years	Estimate	Standard error
1999–2002	5.0	0.36
2003–2006	16.9	0.46
2007–2010	6.7	0.51
2011–2012	6.9	0.83

<sup>1</sup>Significantly higher than 1999–2002.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999–2012.

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**Data table for Figure 2. Trends in the use of different strength opioid analgesics among adults aged 20 and over who used opioids in the past 30 days: United States, 1999–2012**

	Estimate (standard error)			
	1999–2002	2003–2006	2007–2010	2011–2012
Weaker than morphine	42.4 (3.05)	36.7 (2.16)	26.5 (1.88)	<sup>2</sup> 20.0 (2.88)
Morphine-equivalent	40.6 (3.03)	45.9 (2.29)	51.2 (3.19)	43.0 (3.46)
Stronger than morphine	17.0 (2.47)	17.4 (1.71)	22.4 (3.14)	<sup>1</sup> 37.0 (3.68)

<sup>1</sup>Significant linear trend for use of stronger-than-morphine opioid analgesics.

<sup>2</sup>Significant linear trend for use of weaker-than-morphine opioid analgesics.

NOTE: Respondents who reported using two or more opioid analgesics of different strengths were categorized based on the strongest opioid analgesic reported.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999–2012.

**Data Brief 189: Prescription Opioid Analgesic Use Among Adults: United States, 1999–2012**

**Data table for Figure 3. Prescription opioid analgesic use in the past 30 days among adults aged 20 and over, by age, sex, and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2007–2012**

	Estimate	Standard error
<b>Age group</b>		
20–39	4.7	0.49
40–59	<sup>1</sup> 8.1	0.63
60 and over	<sup>1</sup> 7.9	0.55
<b>Sex</b>		
Men	6.3	0.50
Women	<sup>2</sup> 7.2	0.44
<b>Race and Hispanic origin<sup>5</sup></b>		
Non-Hispanic white	7.5	0.55
Non-Hispanic black	6.5	0.52
Hispanic	<sup>3,4</sup> 4.9	0.39

<sup>1</sup>Significantly higher than adults aged 20–39.

<sup>2</sup>Significantly higher than men.

<sup>3</sup>Significantly lower than non-Hispanic white adults.

<sup>4</sup>Significantly lower than non-Hispanic black adults.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates were age-adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 U.S. census population using age groups 20–39, 40–59, and 60 and over.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2007–2012.

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**Data table for Figure 4. Prescription opioid analgesic use in the past 30 days among adults aged 20 and over, by sex and age: United States, 2007–2012**

	Estimate	Standard error
Men		
20–39	4.2	0.52
40–59	<sup>1</sup> 8.1	0.79
60 and over	<sup>1</sup> 6.9	0.74
Women		
20–39	5.2	0.67
40–59	<sup>2</sup> 8.0	0.64
60 and over	<sup>2,3</sup> 8.6	0.61

<sup>1</sup>Significantly higher than men aged 20–39.

<sup>2</sup>Significantly higher than women aged 20–39.

<sup>3</sup>Significantly higher than men aged 60 and over.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2007–2012.

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**Data table for Figure 5. Prescription opioid analgesic use in the past 30 days among adults aged 20 and over, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2007–2012**

	Estimate	Standard error
Men		
Non-Hispanic white	7.3	0.61
Non-Hispanic black	<sup>1</sup> 5.7	0.60
Hispanic	<sup>1,2</sup> 4.1	0.49
Women		
Non-Hispanic white	7.8	0.60
Non-Hispanic black	7.1	0.73
Hispanic	<sup>3,4</sup> 5.7	0.52

<sup>1</sup>Significantly lower than non-Hispanic white men.

<sup>2</sup>Significantly lower than non-Hispanic black men.

<sup>3</sup>Significantly lower than non-Hispanic white women.

<sup>4</sup>Significantly higher than Hispanic men.

NOTE: Estimates were age-adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 U.S. census population using age groups 20–39, 40–59, and 60 and over.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2007–2012.