



INDIANA STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

OUR VISION

Healthy, safe, and drug-free environments that nurture and assist all Indiana citizens to thrive.

OUR MISSION

To reduce substance use and abuse across the lifespan of Indiana citizens.

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DRUG FACT SHEET: SUBSTANCE USE IN INDIANA SFY 2023

This report summarizes the use of drugs such as alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, opioids, and stimulants and the status of mental health and suicide in Indiana.

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INTRODUCTION

The Indiana Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) is comprised of committee members from 16+ state agencies/divisions across the state of Indiana who are knowledgeable about mental, emotional, and behavioral health disorders, as well as prevention, intervention, and treatment issues. The goal of the SEOW committee is to monitor the prevalence of substance misuse and mental illness in Indiana and implement state-based interventions to reduce the occurrence of related behavioral health issues. The SEOW is committed to using epidemiological data and evidence-based practices to assess the needs of all Indiana residents, and to promote physical and mental wellness to combat drug addiction, mental health disorders, and suicide.

This drug fact sheet provides a detailed description of the prevalence, consequences, and other behavioral health indicators of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, opioid, and stimulant use, and the occurrence of mental illness and suicide. This report also shows the changes in data relative to prior years for most measures. In this report, we do not include measures where the data was not updated since the release of last years SEOW report. The full SEOW reports can be found at <https://www.in.gov/fssa/dmha/substance-misuse-prevention-and-mental-health-promotion/prevention-partners/state-epidemiological-outcomes-workgroup/>.



ALCOHOL

PREVALENCE

- In 2021, 44.1% Hoosiers (12 years and older) reported current alcohol use [4.3 percentage point (PP) ↘ from previous year] (NSDUH, 2021).
- Relative to other age groups, higher incidence of alcohol use among young adults (18 to 25 year old) with 51.5% reporting past-month use [3.6 PP ↘ from previous year] (NSDUH, 2021).
- About 21.1% Hoosiers (12+ years old) reportedly engaged in binge drinking [32.5% among young adults] (NSDUH, 2021).
- Adult alcohol use increased slightly to 51.9% in 2021 [0.8 PP ↗ from previous year]; with 55.4% men [0.7 PP ↘ previous year] and 46.1% women [1.9 PP ↗ from previous year] used alcohol in the past month (CDC-BRFSS, 2021).
- About 10.6% of Indiana population (12+ years) reported having Alcohol Use Disorder in the past year [1.2 PP ↗ from previous year] (NSDUH, 2021).

CONSEQUENCES

- Age-adjusted alcohol-attributable mortality rate in Indiana was 14.8 per 100k population in 2021 [1.1 points ↗ from previous year] (CDC, 2021).
- Alcohol-related collision rate in Indiana was 0.62 per 1,000 population in 2021 (ARIES, 2021).
- About 10.2% of child removals in SFY 2021 was attributable to parental alcohol abuse [1.1 PP ↘ from prev year] (IN-DCS, 2022).



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Adult alcohol use increased slightly in 2021 (CDC-BRFSS, 2021).
- Share of women consuming alcohol increased in 2021.
- Binge drinking among young adults (18 to 25 years) in Indiana is still higher than national average.
- Alcohol-attributable mortality increased in 2021.

TOBACCO

PREVALENCE

- In 2021, 23.8% Hoosiers (12 years and older) reported current tobacco use [1.6 PP ↘ from previous year] and 18.9% used cigarettes [1.3 PP ↘ from previous year] (NSDUH, 2021).
- About 18.3% men [2.5 PP ↘ from previous year] and 16.4% women [1.7 PP ↘ from previous year] smoked in 2021 (CDC-BRFSS, 2021).
- Higher incidence of smoking rates among working age adults, high school graduate or less, and among lower income groups (CDC-BRFSS,2021).
- Data for tobacco use (including e-Cigarette use) among youth will be released by IDOH soon.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Adult smoking declined from 25.6% in 2011 to 17.3% in 2021, but still above the national average of 15.5% (CDC-BRFSS, 2021).
- Smoking rates among women in 2021 declined slightly below 2019-levels.
- Focus on E-cigarette use among youth and young adults.



MARIJUANA

PREVALENCE

- In 2021, 11.7% Hoosiers (12 years and older) reported current marijuana use [0.8 PP ↗ from previous year] (NSDUH, 2021).
- Relative to other age groups, higher incidence of marijuana use among young adults (18 to 25 year old) with 25.5% reporting past-month use [1.2 PP ↘ from previous year] (NSDUH, 2021).
- About 48.6% of total treatment episodes had reported marijuana use as a primary, secondary or tertiary substance in SFY 2022 [1.5 PP ↗ from previous year]; where 18.8% of episodes had reported marijuana as primary substance [0.7 PP ↗ from previous year] (IN-DMHA, 2022).

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Marijuana use among young adults (18 to 25 years) has been increasing since 2016.
- One of our SEOW strategic priorities that will be monitored continually.



OPIOID

RX OPIOIDS AND HEROIN

PREVALENCE

- As of 2022Q3, the opioid dispensation rate* in Indiana was 178.4 per 1,000 population [0.5 points ↘ from 2021Q3] (IDOH, 2022).
*Includes opioid analgesics, opioid antidiarrheal/antitussives and opioid antagonists and treatment addiction medications
- About 1.5% Hoosiers (12 years and older) reported misusing prescription pain relievers in the prior year during the 2021 survey [1.8 PP ↘ from previous year] (NSDUH, 2021).
- About 16.8% of total treatment admissions had reported opioid† use as a primary, secondary or tertiary substance in SFY 2021 [0.7 PP ↗ from previous year]; where 7.4% of episodes had reported opioid as primary substance [0.4 PP ↗ from previous year] (IN-DMHA,2022).
† Includes non-prescription methadone and other opiates/synthetics (such as buprenorphine, butorphanol, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and other narcotic analgesics, opiates, or synthetics)

HEROIN PREVALENCE

- From the 2021 survey, about 0.3% of the Indiana population aged 26 and older used heroin in the past year (NSDUH, 2021).
- Among all treatment admissions in SFY 2022, 21.8% reported heroin use as primary, secondary or tertiary substance [1.1 PP ↘ from previous year]; and 14.7% of episodes reporting heroin as primary substance [1.4 PP ↘ from previous year] (IN-DMHA,2022).

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Drug overdose deaths involving opioids continues to rise dramatically from 1,098 deaths in 2018 to 2,205 deaths in 2021 (IDOH, 2023).
- Impacted by polysubstance use, fentanyl, and/or lower drug prices.
- Continues to be an important public health issue for Indiana.



CONSEQUENCES

- There were 2,812 deaths due to drug poisoning in 2021 [496 deaths ↗ from previous year] with age adjusted rate of 43.1 per 100k population (IDOH, 2022).
- Drug overdose mortality rate involving any opioids* in 2021 was 34.1 per 100k population [4.2 points ↗ from previous year] (IDOH,2023).
*includes opium, heroin, natural/semi-synthetic opioids, methadone, synthetic opioids (fentanyl/tramadol), other narcotics
- Number of visits to Emergency Department due to any opioid overdose were 8,193 visits in 2021 [1,002 visits ↗ from previous year] (IDOH, 2023).

STIMULANTS

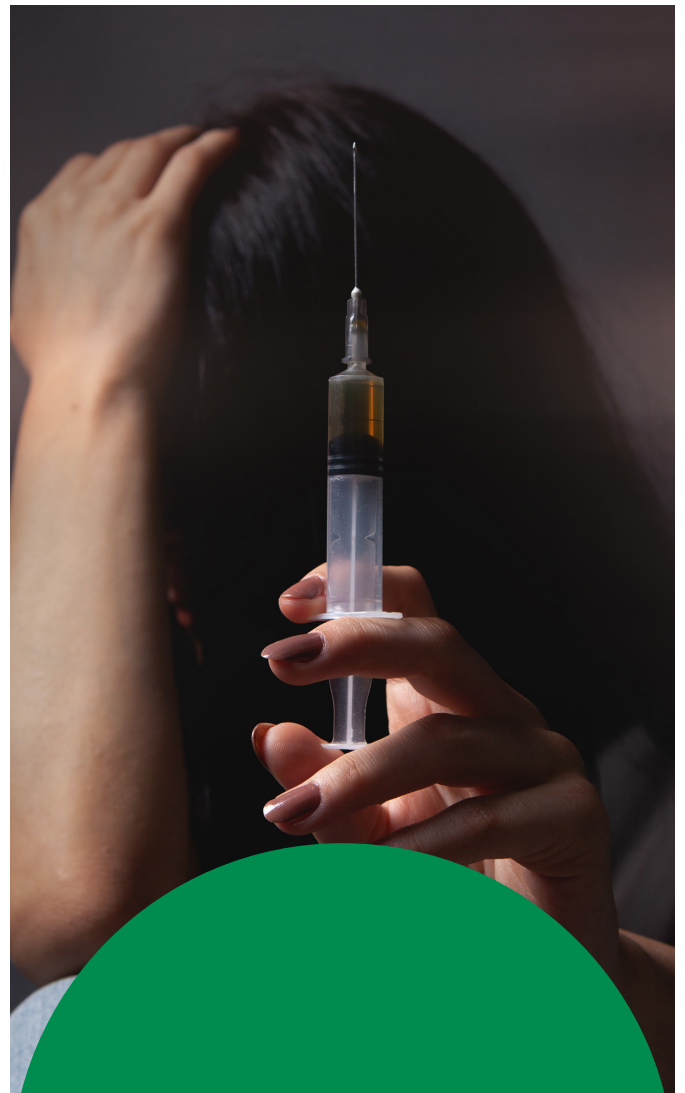
(COCAINE AND METHAMPHETAMINE)

COCAINE PREVALENCE AND CONSEQUENCES

- From the 2021 NSDUH data, about 1.5% Hoosiers reported using cocaine in the previous year [0.3 PP ↘ from 2020 data] and 2.9% of young adults (18 to 25 year old) used cocaine during the same period (NSDUH, 2021).
- About 11% of total treatment admissions had reported cocaine use as a primary, secondary or tertiary substance in SFY 2022 [0.8 PP ↗ from previous year]; where 4% of episodes had reported cocaine use as primary substance [0.7 PP ↗ from previous year] (IN-DMHA,2022).

METHAMPHETAMINE PREVALENCE AND CONSEQUENCES

- From 2021 data, 1.0% of Hoosiers reported using methamphetamine in the previous year [0.2 PP from previous year] (NSDUH, 2021).
- Among all treatment admissions in SFY 2021, 42.9% reported methamphetamine use as primary, secondary or tertiary substance [1.5 PP ↗ from previous year]; and 25.4% of episodes reporting methamphetamine use as primary substance [1.4 PP ↗ from previous year] (IN-DMHA,2022).
- In 2022, the number of clandestine meth labs seized in Indiana was 22 [16 lab seizures ↘ from 2021] and the number of arrests made at the meth labs by Indiana law enforcement agencies was 17 [22 arrests ↘ from 2021] (ISP, 2023).



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Higher share of patients seeking substance use treatment appear to be using methamphetamine (as a primary or secondary or tertiary source).
- The meth lab seizures has decreased from 1,808 in 2013 to 22 in 2022.

POLYSUBSTANCE ABUSE



PREVALENCE

- In SFY 2022, 34.8% of Hoosiers who received substance use treatment had reported using opioids (including heroin, non-prescription methadone and other opiates/synthetics) as a primary, secondary or tertiary substance (IN-DMHA, 2022).
- Among these opioid users, methamphetamine use was highest (52.8%), followed by Marijuana use (34.2%) and alcohol use (18.2%) (IN-DMHA, 2022).
- Similar patterns for opioid dependent [or opioid as primary use] treatment patients.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Strong evidence of polysubstance use among opioid users.
- Xylazine consumed with other substances has been an emerging trend.

MENTAL HEALTH

PREVALENCE

- From 2021 data, about 23.7% Hoosiers (18 years and older) reported having any mental illness* in the past year [1.9 PP ↗ from previous time period] (NSDUH, 2021).
*Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as those having a diagnosable mental/behavioral/emotional disorder
- About 6.0% Hoosiers in 2021 reported having serious mental illness† in the past year [0.8 PP ↘ from previous time period] (NSDUH, 2021).
† Serious Mental Illness (SMI) are subset of individuals with AMI, but with serious functional impairment
- In 2021, about 9.4% Hoosiers (18 years or older) reported having at least one major depressive episode [0.6 PP ↗ from previous time period] (NSDUH, 2021).

HETEROGENEITY BY GENDER AND RACE

- About 16.2% men [0.4 PP ↗ from previous year] and 31.8% women [4.1 PP ↗ from previous year] reported being told that they had depression (CDC-BRFSS, 2021).
- Reported increase in depression rates among all race groups in 2020 – White race [25.3%; 2.4 PP ↗ from 2020]; African-American race [18.9%; 1.5 PP ↗ from 2020]; Hispanic race [18.5%; 0.7 PP ↗ from 2020].

CONSEQUENCES

- Age-adjusted suicide mortality rate in Indiana was 16.4 per 100k population [1.4 points ↗ from previous year] in 2021 (CDC,2021).
- The age-adjusted suicide mortality rate (2018 to 2021 average) was higher for men (25.2 per 100k population) relative to women (6.1 per 100k population) (CDC,2018-2021).



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Depression rates increased more for women (CDC-BRFSS, 2021).
- Suicide mortality rates has been increasing for Indiana.
- Evidence of increasing depression rates across all race groups.

PROBLEM GAMBLING

PREVALENCE

Indiana Problem Gambling Study

- From March to May 2021, a survey was conducted, revealing that approximately 84.8% of adults in Indiana stated that they had engaged in at least one form of gambling within the previous year (Jun et al., 2021).
- Within the past year, 71.7% of individuals reported that they had played any type of lottery.
- A total of 20.5% of people had taken part in any sports gaming activities within the previous year.
- Regarding visiting casinos for gambling purposes, 46.2% of adults in Indiana reported that they had done so within the past year.
- Additionally, 72.3% of individuals stated their participation in various other forms of gambling activities.
- Among the participants, 40.4% reported engaging in any casino gambling.



VIRAL HEPATITIS/HIV/AIDS

PREVALENCE

- The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS experienced a slight increase, rising from 185.6 in 2020 to 193 in 2021.
- Similarly, the prevalence rate of Chlamydia showed a modest increase, with numbers rising from 487.7 in 2020 to 510.6 in 2021.
- Furthermore, the prevalence rate of Gonorrhea reflected a slight increase from 207 in 2020 to 212.8 in 2021.
- In 2021, the rate of new acute Hepatitis B cases in Indiana was reported as 1.2.
- The rate of Chronic Hepatitis B in Indiana for 2021 was reported at 11.8.
- For the year 2021, the rate of new acute Hepatitis C cases in Indiana was reported as 2.9.
- The rate of Chronic Hepatitis C cases in Indiana for 2021 was reported at 70.4.



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