Data Brief 369. Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication Use Among Adults: United States, 2015–2018

Data table for Figure 1. Use of prescription pain medications in the past 30 days among adults aged 20 and over, by sex and age: United States, 2015–2018

Age group	Total	Men	Women
	Percent (standard error)		
20 and over	10.7 (0.5)	8.7 (0.5)	12.6 (0.7)
20–39	5.4 (0.5)	4.1 (0.6)	6.6 (0.6)
40–59	12.7 (1.1)	11.0 (1.3)	14.2 (1.3)
60 and over	15.1 (0.9)	12.1 (1.2)	17.6 (1.3)

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015–2018.

Data table for Figure 2. Use of prescription pain medications in the past 30 days among adults aged 20 and over, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2015–2018

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Men	Women
	Percent (standard error)		
Non-Hispanic white	11.6 (0.7)	9.4 (0.7)	13.7 (0.9)
Non-Hispanic black	10.1 (0.7)	7.4 (0.8)	12.2 (0.8)
Non-Hispanic Asian	4.5 (0.8)	4.0 (1.0)	4.9 (0.9)
Hispanic	8.5 (0.7)	6.8 (0.6)	10.2 (1.0)

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015–2018.

Data Brief 369. Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication Use Among Adults: United States, 2015–2018

Data table for Figure 3. Use of prescription opioids in the past 30 days among adults aged 20 and over, by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2015–2018

Characteristic	Percent (standard error)
Total	5.7 (0.4)
Men	4.9 (0.5)
Women	6.4 (0.5)
20–39	2.8 (0.4)
40–59	6.6 (0.6)
60 and over	8.2 (0.8)
Non-Hispanic white	6.4 (0.5)
Non-Hispanic black	5.2 (0.5)
Non-Hispanic Asian	1.4 (0.4)
Hispanic	3.4 (0.5)

NOTE: Prescription opioid use was defined as using one or more prescription opioids with or without other nonopioid prescription pain medications.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015–2018.

Data Brief 369. Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication Use Among Adults: United States, 2015–2018

Data table for Figure 4. Use of nonopioid prescription pain medications without prescription opioids in the past 30 days among adults aged 20 and over, by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2015–2018

Characteristic	Percent (standard error)
Total	5.0 (0.3)
Men	3.8 (0.4)
Women	6.2 (0.4)
20–39	2.6 (0.3)
40–59	6.0 (0.6)
60 and over	7.0 (0.4)
Non-Hispanic white	5.2 (0.4)
Non-Hispanic black	4.8 (0.4)
Non-Hispanic Asian	3.0 (0.5)
Hispanic	5.0 (0.5)

NOTE: Use of nonopioid prescription pain medications (without prescription opioids) was defined as using one or more nonopioid prescription pain medications without any use of prescription opioids.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015–2018.

Data Brief 369. Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication Use Among Adults: United States, 2015–2018

Data table for Figure 5. Use of prescription opioids and nonopioid prescription pain medications (without prescription opioids) in the past 30 days among adults aged 20 and over: United States, 2009–2010 through 2017–2018

Prescription pain medication	2009–2010	2011–2012	2013–2014	2015–2016	2017–2018
	Percent (standard error)				
Opioid	6.2 (0.5)	6.7 (0.8)	7.0 (0.6)	5.7 (0.5)	5.7 (0.6)
Nonopioid	4.3 (0.3)	4.1 (0.4)	5.1 (0.3)	4.4 (0.4)	5.7 (0.4)

NOTES: Prescription opioid use was defined as using one or more prescription opioids with or without nonopioid prescription pain medications. Use of nonopioid prescription pain medications (without prescription opioids) was defined as using one or more nonopioid prescription pain medications without any use of prescription opioids.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015–2018.