

Handout 2: NMUPD and Suicide Indicators (Georgia Data Sources)

This document provides information on data sources that can assist Georgia Partnership for Success (PFS) grantees in finding county, state, and national level data on indicators of non-medical use of prescription drugs and suicide to identify opportunities for potential collaboration in areas where potential links are found. It is developed in response to a request from Georgia for this information.

In some instances, data for both outcomes can be found in the same source. In other cases, only non-medical use of prescription drugs or suicide is available. Data sources are organized alphabetically. Information includes links to each data source, relevant measures of NMUPD consumption and/or consequences and suicidal behaviors and the benefits and drawbacks of using that data source.

Compressed Mortality File

<http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortsql.html>

Relevant Measures:

- Crude Prescription Drug Mortality Rate per 100,000, by Age Group, 2013 (Compressed Mortality File) using the following International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) Codes:
 - F10-F19 (Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use)
 - W00-X59 (Other external causes of accidental injury)
 - X60-X84 (Intentional self-harm)
 - Y10-Y34 (Event of undetermined intent)

Benefits and Drawback of Community Level Use of the Data source:

Benefits	Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available for most Georgia counties (estimates reliable if large enough number) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some codes also include illicit drugs and over-the-counter drugs • Major changes recently in coding system

Georgia Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)

For more information on accessing PDMP Data contact:

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Relevant Measures:

- Rate per 10,000 Persons in Georgia of Individuals Filling Schedule II-IV Prescriptions
- Schedule II-IV Doses Prescribed in Georgia, by Drug

Benefits and Drawback of Community Level Use of the Data source:

Benefits	Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can help identify doctor-shopping by looking at patients identifying care from multiple providers • Tracks both individuals and doses dispensed by drug type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data only provide a rough estimate of “doctor shopping”; care must be taken in how data are interpreted • Available only with registered account; may not be available to all practitioners

Georgia Student Health Survey 2.0

<https://www.gadoe.org/Curriculum-Instruction-and-Assessment/Curriculum-and-Instruction/GSHS-II/Pages/Georgia-Student-Health-Survey-II.aspx>

Relevant Measures:

- Percentage of students by grade level who used a prescription drug painkiller without a doctor’s prescription during the past 30 days
- Percentage of students by grade level who used a prescription tranquilizer or sedative without a doctor’s prescription during the past 30 days
- Percentage of students by grade level who used a prescription drug stimulant without a doctor’s prescription during the past 30 days
- Percentage of students by grade level who used any other prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription during the past 30 days
- Percentage of students by grade level who have considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months
- The most likely reason students considered attempting suicide by grade level over the past 12 months
- Percentage of students by grade level who have attempted suicide in the past 12 months
- The most likely reasons students attempted suicide by grade level over the past 12 months

Benefits and Drawbacks of Community Level Use of the Data source:

Benefits	Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statewide, System-Level and School-Level results available for comparison purposes across the state • Includes students in grades 6-12 • Crosstabs may be available by request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student reported • Parents may opt their students out of participating in the survey, which could mean that those most at risk or most likely to misuse substances may not participate

Monitoring the Future (MTF)

<http://www.monitoringthefuture.org>

Relevant Measures:

- Percentage of 12th Grade Students Nationally Reporting Any Past 30 Day Prescription Drug Misuse (MTF)
- Percentage of 12th Grade Students Nationally Reporting Their Perception of Happiness Rating, provides crosswalk with happiness rate and some illicit drug use

Benefits and Drawbacks of Community Level Use of the Data source:

Benefits	Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive questions on use, access, perceived harm and disapproval of prescription drugs • Can be useful as a comparison to the Georgia Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Data and Georgia Student Health Survey 2.0 Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia-specific data not available

National College Health Assessment (NCHA)

<http://www.achancha.org/>

Relevant Measures:

- College Students Reporting Any Use of Prescription Drugs Not Prescribed for Them within the Last 12 Months, by Drug Type: Spring 2013
- College Students Reporting Suicidal Behavior in Relation to Alcohol and Drug Use, Last 12 Months
- Mental Health Assessment, including suicide attempt, for last two weeks, last 30 days and last 12 months

Benefits and Drawback of Community Level Use of the Data source:

Benefits	Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions about use of specific types of prescription drugs • Questions about perceived peer use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only national data available publicly • Not all schools participate

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

<https://nsduhweb.rti.org/respweb/homepage.cfm>

Relevant Measures:

- Rates of Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year, by Age Group, State, and Region (NSDUH)
- Suicidal Behavior in the Past Year by Age Group, State and Region
- Adult Depression in the Past Year by Age Group, State and Region

Benefits and Drawback of Community Level Use of the Data source:

Benefits	Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected annually • Regional data available, with state and national comparisons • State-level data available by age group; national data available by other demographic group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few questions on prescription drug misuse • Regional data requires a three-year average • Regional data not available by demographic

National Violent Death Reporting System

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nvdrs/>

Relevant Measures:

- Leading Causes of Death, including Suicide and Substance Use
- Cost of Injury Reports
- Years of Potential Life Lost Reports

Benefits and Drawbacks of Community Level Use of the Data source:

Benefits	Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links records on violent deaths that happened within 24 hours of each other, such as in a murder-suicide situation • Provides details on circumstances, such as job loss, physical condition, and family and other stressors • Provides information on how a person died, including alcohol or other drug use involvement • Provides information on leading causes of death for a demographic area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available only at the state level

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

<http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/webt/newmapv1.htm>

Relevant Measures:

- Percentage of All Treatment Admissions Involving Prescription Drugs as the Primary Substance of Abuse, by Age Group and State (TEDS)

Benefits and Drawbacks of Community Level Use of the Data source:

Benefits	Drawbacks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data available on admissions for prescription drugs as the primary substance of abuse, and for all admissions involving prescription drugs • Trend data available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not publicly available at the sub-state level except for some major metropolitan areas • “Other opiates and synthetics” category also includes illicit drugs with “morphine-like effects” • Does not measure unmet treatment needs