Abuse of Prescription Pain Medicine in Massachusetts:

Attitudes and Behavior Among Parents of Teens

October, 2011



Background and Methodology

Overview

- The Partnership at Drugfree.org conducted an online study to understand parents' behaviors and perceptions about prescription pain medication in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- Interviews were conducted from September 19, 2011 September 22, 2011.

Methodology

- Ten minute online quantitative survey
- Respondents recruited via national panel sample

Sample

- 305 Total Respondents
- All respondents are primary caregivers of children 12-25 years living at home

Key Findings

- Over half of Parents (56%) say their children have access to their prescription pain medication.
- Currently, the kitchen (36%) is the top storage location for prescription pain medications, followed by the bathroom (31%) and bedroom (25%).
- A third (30%) of those who still have pain relievers at home keep them in case someone in their family needs them in the future.
- Nearly half of Parents (45%) say they have taken pain relievers without a prescription at some point. Nearly all have used them for physical pain.
 - 14% say they have ever given their children pain medications without a prescription.
- Only 4% of Parents believe their children have used prescription pain relievers without their knowledge and 13% say they believe their children's friends use pain killers to get high.
- According to Parents, teens get pain killers from friends (86%) or by taking them from their own homes (75%).

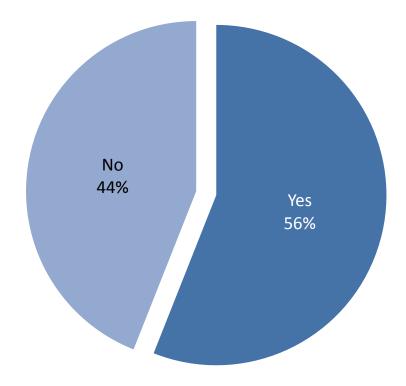
Key Findings

- A third (34%) of respondents say that their own parents use prescription pain relievers, but only 19% have spoken to grandparents about safeguarding their medications.
- Almost everyone (94%) acknowledges that, if abused, prescription pain relievers can be as addictive as heroin. However, only 30% are certain that the active ingredient in pain killers is similar to heroin.
- All Parents (97%) say they have discussed the dangers of alcohol and street drugs with their children but only three-quarters (76%) have specifically discussed prescription pain killers.
- 87% of Caregivers say they would know what to do if their child was abusing pain killers. Three-quarters (74%) would first call their pediatrician and two out of five (43%) would call a treatment center.
- Only two-thirds (67%) of Parents express having concerns over their child using any type of substance. Alcohol (33%) is the top substance that worries them, followed by marijuana (11%).

DETAILED FINDINGS

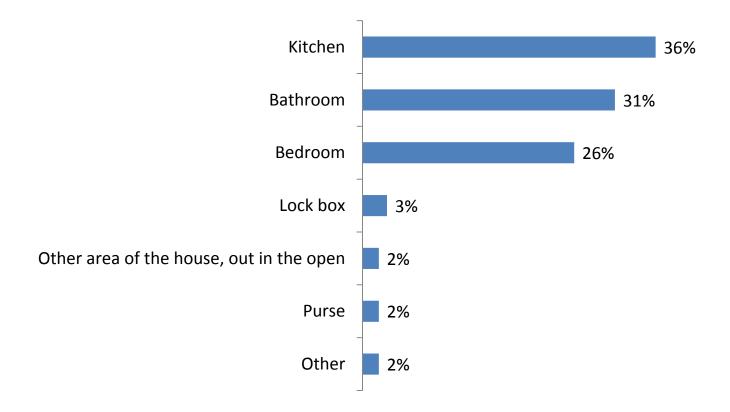
Do Children Have Access to Medications?

Over half of Parents say that their children have easy access to the prescription medicine kept in the house.



Primary Storage Locations for Medication

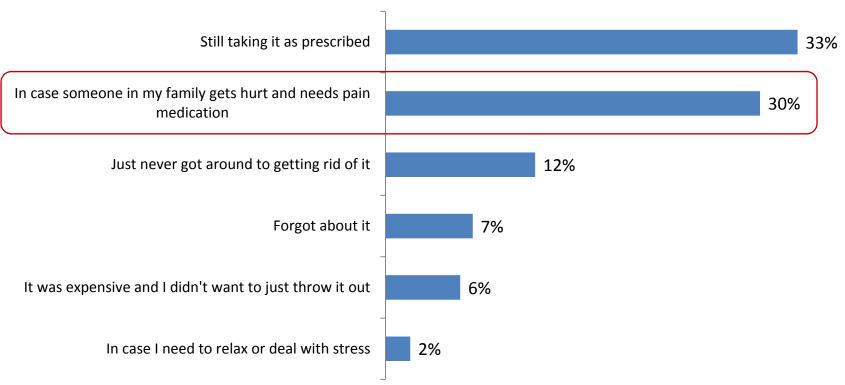
The kitchen is the most popular location to store medications, followed by the bathroom and bedroom.



Reasons Why Still Have Medication at Home

Nearly a third of Caregivers who still have prescriptions at home are holding onto them in case someone else in their household needs pain medication.

Among 56% of respondents who still have medications at home

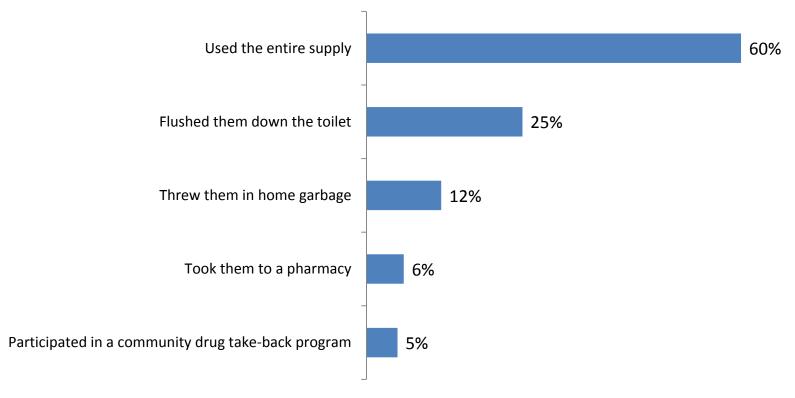




Ways of Disposing of Prescription Medication

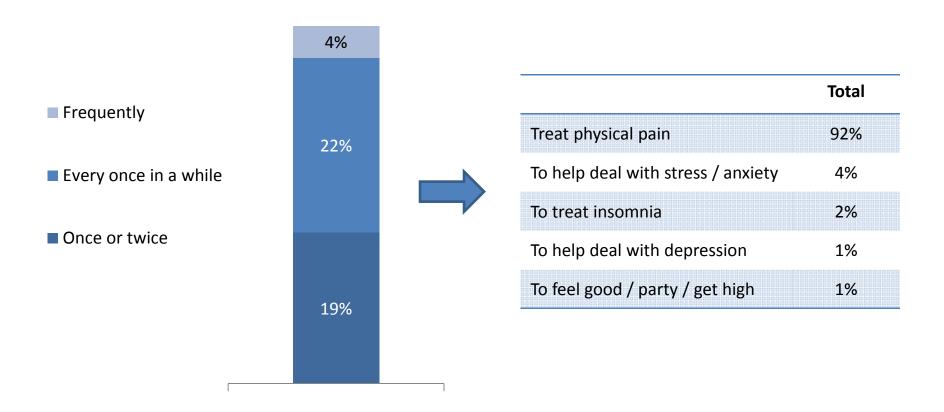
A quarter of caregivers who no longer have medications opted to flush any leftovers down the toilet. Only 5% participated in a drug take-back program.

Among 44% of Respondents who no longer have medications at home



Frequency of Using Pain Relievers without a Prescription

Nearly half of Parents have taken a pain reliever without a prescription and almost all of them did it to treat physical pain.



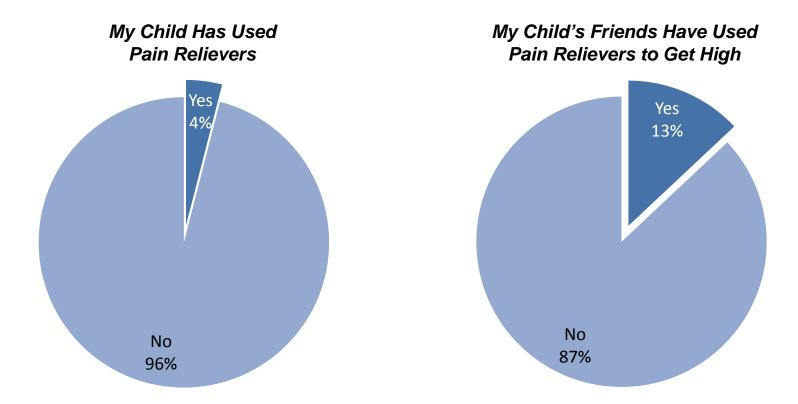
Frequency of Giving Children Pain Relievers without a Prescription

Only 14% of Caregivers admit giving their children pain relievers that were not specifically prescribed to them. Nearly all say it was to treat physical pain.



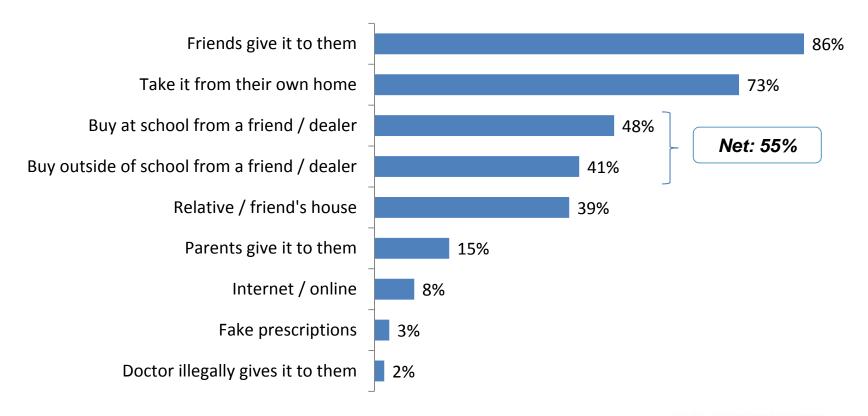
Has Your Child Used Pain Relievers You Have Not Provided to Them without a Prescription?

Only 4% of Parents believe their child may have taken pain relievers and 13% believe their children's friends use pain relievers to get high.



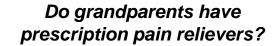
Who Provides Pain Killers to Teens?

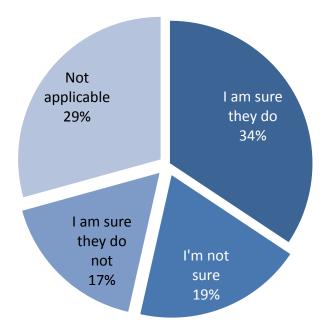
Parents believe most teenagers get pain killers from friends or their own homes. Over half also say teens are buying them from friends or drug dealers.



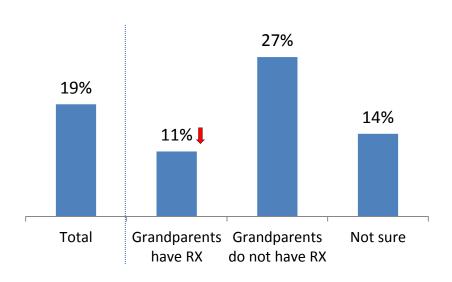
Grandparents and Pain Medication

A third of parents know that their own parents use prescription pain relievers. However, they are less likely to speak to them about safeguarding medication – only 1 in 10 have discussed it.



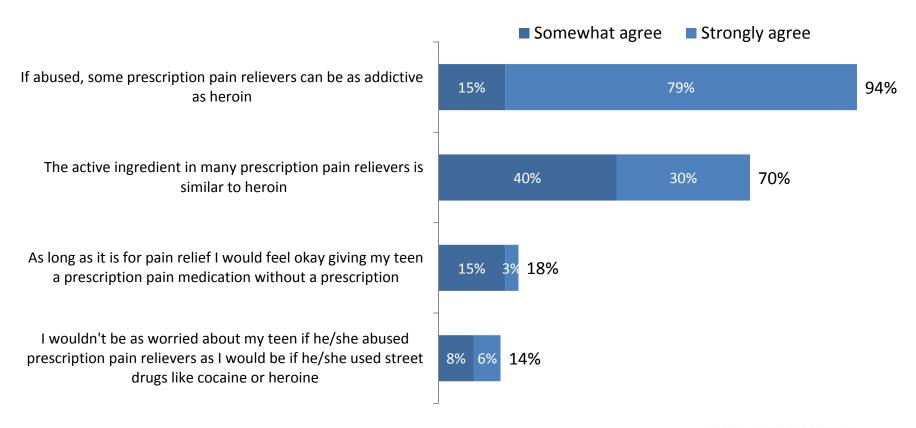


Have spoken to grandparents about safeguarding medication



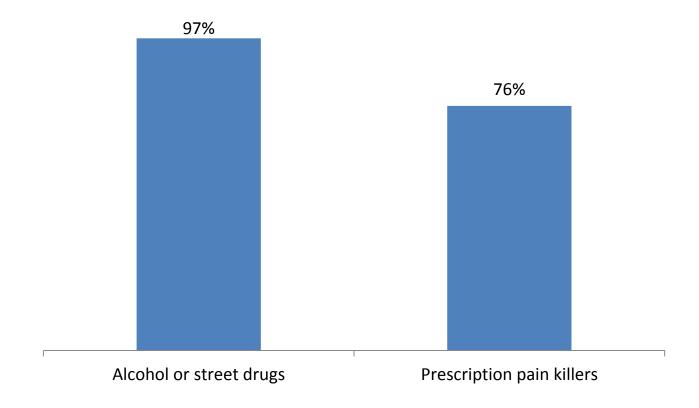
Beliefs About Pain Medication

Nearly all parents agree that pain relievers can be as addictive as heroin. However, less than a third fully understand that the active ingredient in pain relievers is similar to heroin.



Are Parents Talking to Their Children About Drugs?

All parents say they have spoken to their children about the dangers of alcohol and/or street drugs. However, only three-quarters have specifically discussed prescription pain killers with their kids.



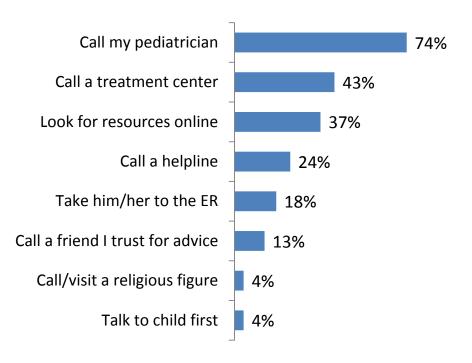
Do Parents Know What to Do If Their Child Was Abusing Prescription Pain Medication?

Approximately 9 out of 10 parents say they would know what to do if their child was abusing pain relievers. Three-quarters would talk to their pediatrician first and nearly half would call a treatment center.

Do parents know what to do?

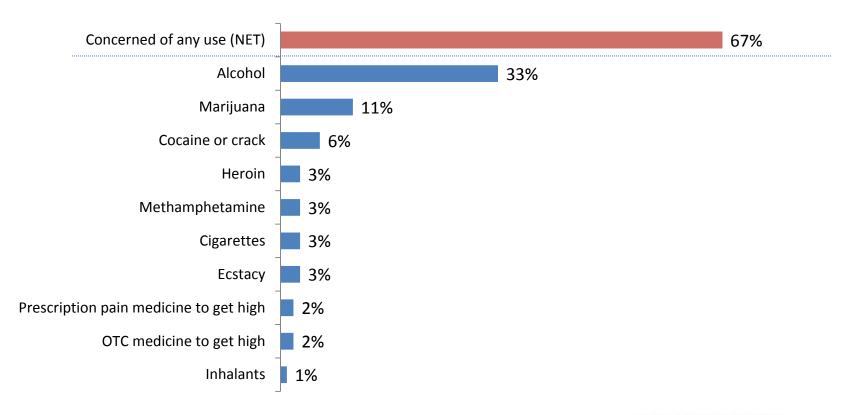
No 13% Yes 87%

What would they do?



Drugs of Most Concern Among Parents

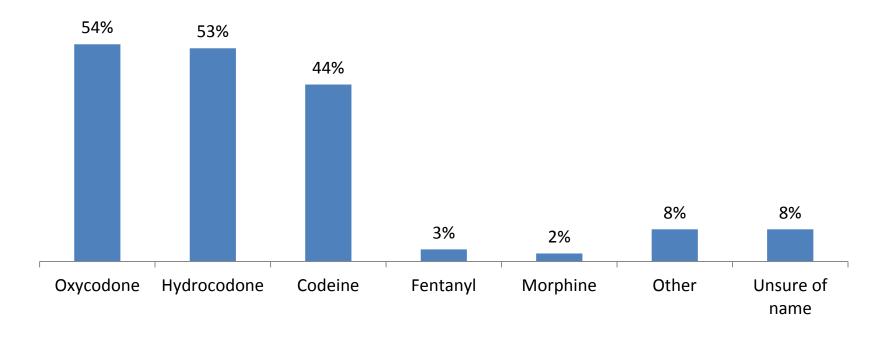
A third of parents do not believe their children will try any drugs. Alcohol is the substance parents are most worried about their child using.



SAMPLE PROFILE

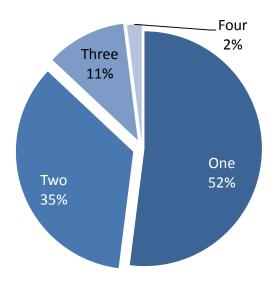
Types of Prescription Drugs Used in Past 2 Years

Oxycodone and Hydrocodone are the top prescribed medications used by parents with children living at home.



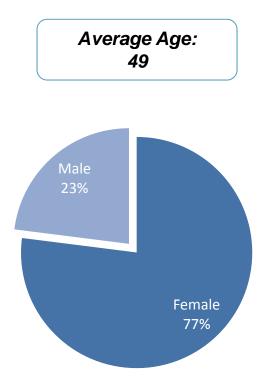
Children Age and Gender

Number of children Ages 12-25

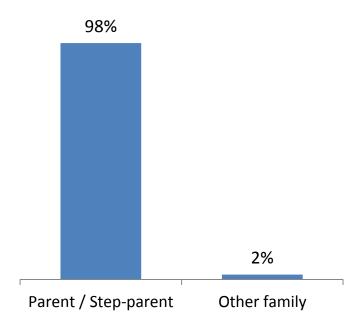


| | Average Age | Male | Female |
|--------------|-------------|------|--------|
| First child | 18 | 53% | 47% |
| Second child | 17 | 52% | 48% |
| Third child | 17 | 41% | 59% |
| Fourth child | 14 | 71% | 29% |

Gender, Age, Relationship to Children

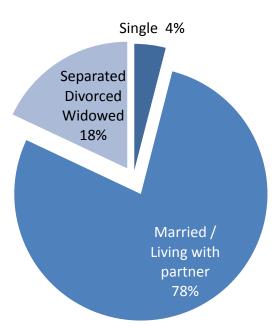


Relationship to Child

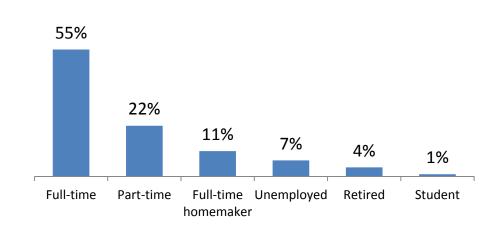


Marital and Employment Status

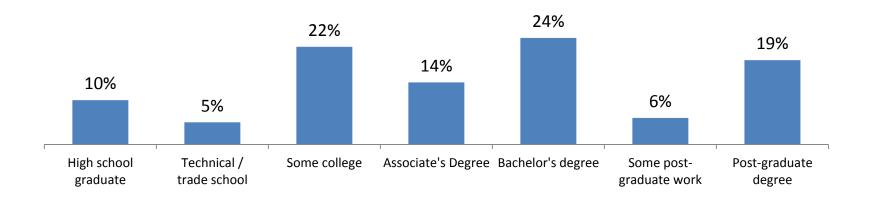
Marital Status



Employment Status



Highest Level of Education



Race / Ethnicity and Household Income

Race / Ethnicity

Caucasian Asian / Pacific Islander Hispanic Black / African American Multi-ethnic Other 1%

Household Income

