

Preventing Prescription Drug Misuse: Data Resources

2023



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Introduction

This compilation of data sources was developed for epidemiologists, researchers, practitioners, and others in the substance misuse prevention field who provide guidance or technical assistance to support communities seeking to address the non-medical use of prescription drugs (NMUPD). This document provides information on relevant surveys and data collection resources. This tool can be used to help communities measure or document the scope of consumption and consequences of NMUPD and identify measures of NMUPD outcomes.

How This Document is Organized

This document is organized into three sections: 1) Sources of consumption data, 2) Sources of consequence data, and 3) Other sources of data related to NMUPD. For each source, we provide the following information: geographic level, online analysis information (when available, for national data only), and indicators assessed (where applicable).

We also note where access to online survey data analysis is free (though in some cases users may be required to set up an account). For example, YRBSS data can be analyzed without creating a user account. Access to

datasets such as NHANES requires that users submit a research proposal explaining the need for these data.

Surveys that are not available for online analysis usually provide national-level results via reports and other online documents. In addition, state- and local-level results and/or data may be available upon request by contacting the respective resource agencies.

A Few Cautionary Notes Regarding Use

Please consider the following when using this and other data resource documents:

- At the time this document was created, all links to online information were active; however, links may change over time.
- Online analysis tools may not always include the most recent data available. For example, at this time the latest NSDUH data available on the Public Use Data Analysis System (PDAS) are for 2021, even though 2022 results are presented in published reports.
- This resource list includes sources commonly used in the prevention field, as well as those garnered from a review of available state epidemiological profiles. It does not include all possible data sources that may be available.

Section 1.

Sources of Consumption Data Related to NMUPD

This section contains suggested sources of consumption data on NMUPD. By consumption data, we mean data that indicate how often an individual uses one or more prescription drugs for non-medical purposes. For each entry, we provide the name of the source, survey, or administering organization, accompanied by the following:

- **Description:** An **overview** of the administering organization or entity's mission with regard to the survey or indicator(s) (or, in some cases, a description of what the source or survey assesses) with **URL(s)** where users can go to obtain more detailed information on the survey (e.g., background, methodology, reports, briefs, survey instruments, newsletters).
- **Populations:** The **target or sample population** surveyed or available through the source, and if available, **frequency** with which the survey is conducted or data are collected (e.g., yearly, biannually).
- **Geographic Level:** The extent to which data are **geographically representative** at the national, state, and/or local level.
- **Indicators Assessed:** Key **NMUPD constructs** measured by surveys or data source.
- **Reports and Publications:** Links to existing **reports and publications** that use the data.
- **Online Analysis:** Public access to online **data analysis**.

Communities That Care (CTC)

Description	<p>The CTC Risk and Protective Factor Youth Survey (also known as the Prevention Needs Assessment) was originally developed by J. David Hawkins and Richard F. Catalano and is commercially available through Bach Harrison, Survey Research and Evaluation Services LLC (http://www.bach-harrison.com/). The survey is designed to measure factors that place youth at risk for substance use and other problem behaviors along with the factors that offer them protection from problem behaviors.</p> <p>Sample Survey instrument: https://www.bach-harrison.com/BHResources/PNA/Bach_Harrison_Youth_Survey_Sample.pdf</p>
Populations	<p>Students in grades 6–12; frequency of administration is at the school's discretion.</p>
Geographic Level	<p>Schools (voluntary participation; contact individual schools to assess participation)</p>
Indicators Assessed	<p>Survey items are from sample surveys available online.</p> <p>On how many occasions (if any) have you:</p> <p><i>Lifetime use</i></p> <p>Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime? _____</p> <p>Used stimulants (amphetamines, meth, crystal, Ritalin, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime? _____</p> <p><i>Past 30-day use</i></p> <p>Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days? _____</p> <p>Used stimulants (amphetamines, meth, crystal, Ritalin, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days? _____</p>
Reports & Publications	<p>None. Schools that participate in CTC are provided a report of the findings.</p>
Online Analysis	<p>None</p>

Monitoring the Future (MTF)

Description	<p>MTF is an ongoing study of the behaviors, attitudes, and values of American secondary school students, college students, and young adults.</p> <p>For more information: http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/</p> <p>Survey questionnaire: https://monitoringthefuture.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/mtf2022.pdf</p> <p>Individual survey items can be found by searching here: https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NAHDAP/studies/38503/variables</p>
Populations	<p>Nationally representative samples of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students surveyed annually (1975 to present)</p>
Geographic Level	<p>National, Regional (West, Midwest, South, Northeast), Large Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), other MSAs, and non-MSAs</p>
Indicators Assessed	<p>Beginning in 2005, amongst 12th grade students, prescription drug use without a doctor's prescription was added to the survey.</p> <p>On how many occasions (if any) have you taken such non-prescription diet pills? _____</p> <p>On how many occasions (if any) have you taken such non-prescription stay-awake pills? _____</p> <p>Other than the diet pills and stay-awake pills you have already told us about, on how many occasions (if any) have you taken other nonprescription stimulants or pep pills? _____</p> <p>On how many occasions (if any) have you taken amphetamines on your own—that is without a doctor telling you to take them? _____</p> <p>On how many occasions (if any) have you taken sedatives on your own—that is, without a doctor telling you to take them? _____</p> <p>On how many occasions (if any) have you taken narcotics other than heroin on your own—that is, without a doctor telling you to take them? _____</p> <p>On how many occasions (if any) have you taken steroids on your own—that is, without a doctor telling you to take them? _____</p> <p>During the LAST 12 MONTHS, on how many occasions (if any) have you taken:</p> <p>a non-prescription cough or cold medicine (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high? _____</p> <p>OxyContin (without a doctor's orders)? _____</p> <p>Vicodin (without a doctor's orders)? _____</p> <p>Adderall (without a doctor's orders)? _____</p>
Reports & Publications	<p>https://monitoringthefuture.org/results/</p>
Online Analysis	<p>Online analysis requires users to create a user account to download data. For more information on data access and publications: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NAHDAP/series/35</p>

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

Description	<p>NHANES is designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States. The survey combines interviews and physical examinations. Health interviews are conducted in respondents' homes.</p> <p>Health measurements are performed in specially designed and equipped mobile centers that travel to locations throughout the country.</p> <p>For more information: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm</p> <p>Survey instruments: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/Default.aspx</p>
Populations	<p>Nationally representative sample of about 5,000 persons each year surveyed annually since the early 1960s. Participants are located in counties across the country, 15 of which are visited each year. The survey sample is selected to represent the United States population of all ages.</p>
Geographic Level	<p>National</p>
Indicators Assessed	<p>Survey questions:</p> <p>Have you ever, even once, used a needle to inject a drug not prescribed by a doctor? _____</p> <p>How long ago has it been since you last used a needle to inject a drug not prescribed by a doctor? _____</p>
Reports & Publications	<p>https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nhanes_products.htm</p>
Online Analysis	<p>The National Center for Health Statistics developed Research Data Centers, which allow researchers access to restricted data. All researchers must submit a research proposal outlining need for the data. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/visualization/index.htm</p>

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

<p>Description</p>	<p>NSDUH provides national- and state-level data on prevalence, patterns, and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use and abuse in the general United States civilian non-institutionalized population, age 12 and older.</p> <p>The survey uses a combination of computer-assisted personal interviews and audio computer-assisted self-interviews.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/population-data-nsduh</p> <p>Survey Instrument: https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/field-uploads-protected/studies/NSDUH-2021/NSDUH-2021-datasets/NSDUH-2021-DS0001/NSDUH-2021-DS0001-info/2021NSDUHmrbCAISpecs011321.pdf</p>
<p>Populations</p>	<p>Annual survey (1971–present) of civilian, non-institutionalized individuals ages 12 and older in the United States, including residents of non- institutional group quarters, such as college dormitories, group homes, shelters, rooming houses, and civilians dwelling on military installations.</p>
<p>Geographic Level</p>	<p>National, state, and substate/regional</p>
<p>Indicators Assessed</p>	<p>Due to the level of detail, the actual survey questions are not listed here as they were for other surveys. To view the survey, go to: https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/field-uploads-protected/studies/NSDUH-2021/NSDUH-2021-datasets/NSDUH-2021-DS0001/NSDUH-2021-DS0001-info/2021NSDUHmrbCAISpecs011321.pdf</p> <p>The related survey questions measure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any use of prescription psychotherapeutics in past year • Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics in past year • Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics in past month • Any use of pain relievers in past year • Misuse of pain relievers in past year • Misuse of pain relievers in past month • Any use of tranquilizers in past year • Misuse of tranquilizers in past year • Misuse of tranquilizers in past month • Any use of stimulants in past year • Misuse of stimulants in past year • Misuse of stimulants in past month • Any use of sedatives in past year • Misuse of sedatives in past year • Misuse of sedatives in past month

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Reports & Publications	National Releases: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/national-releases State Reports: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/state-reports Substate Reports: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/substate-reports Publications using SAMHSA Data (filter by NSDUH): https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/bibliography-search?search_api_fulltext=&field_data_source_term=All&items_per_page=15&sort_bef_combine=field_pub_publication_date_DESC&f%5B0%5D=data_source_term%3A1
Online Analysis	<i>Public-use Data Analysis System</i> This online analysis allows users to perform crosstab analyses, logistic regressions, and review variables and download the results of any analysis to CSV format: https://rdas.samhsa.gov/#/ <i>NSDUH State Estimates</i> This online analysis allows users to create maps and graphs, and download data in CSV format: http://pdas.samhsa.gov/saes/state

Pride Surveys

<p>Description</p>	<p>Pride Surveys is a company that offers commercially available school-level student surveys designed to measure student alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and its associated risk and protective factors.</p> <p>For more information: http://www.pridesurveys.com/</p> <p>Sample Survey questionnaires: https://www.pridesurveys.com/index.php/surveys-we-offer/</p> <p>https://www.pridesurveys.com/supportfiles/2018_Grade612_WM.pdf</p>
<p>Populations</p>	<p>Students in grades 4–6 and grades 6–12 are surveyed at the discretion of the administering institution.</p>
<p>Geographic Level</p>	<p>National, state (state reports for specific years are available for: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia)</p>
<p>Indicators Assessed</p>	<p>Survey items are from sample surveys available online.</p> <p><i>Pride Survey Grades 4-6:</i></p> <p>Within the past year, have you used prescription drugs not prescribed to you (such as Ritalin, Xanax or OxyContin)? _____</p> <p><i>Pride Survey Grades 6-12:</i></p> <p>Within the past year, how often have you used prescription drugs not prescribed to you (such as Ritalin, Xanax or OxyContin)? _____</p> <p>During the past 30 days, have you used prescription drugs not prescribed to you? _____</p> <p><i>Pride Survey Plus Grades 6-12:</i></p> <p>Within the past year, how often have you used prescription drugs not prescribed to you (such as Ritalin, Xanax or OxyContin)? _____</p> <p>During the past 30 days, have you used prescription drugs not prescribed to you? _____</p> <p>During the past 30 days, have you used prescription opioid painkillers to get high (OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, etc.)? _____</p> <p>Within the last year how often have you used prescription opioid painkillers for any reason (Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, etc.)? _____</p> <p>In your lifetime, on how many occasions have you been prescribed an opioid pain killer (Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, etc.) by your doctor/ dentist for any reason? _____</p> <p>If you have been prescribed opioid pain killers (Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, etc.) have you ever taken more than you were prescribed because you liked the feeling? _____</p> <p>Have you ever taken prescription opioid pain killers that were not prescribed to you just because you wanted to? _____</p>

Pride Surveys

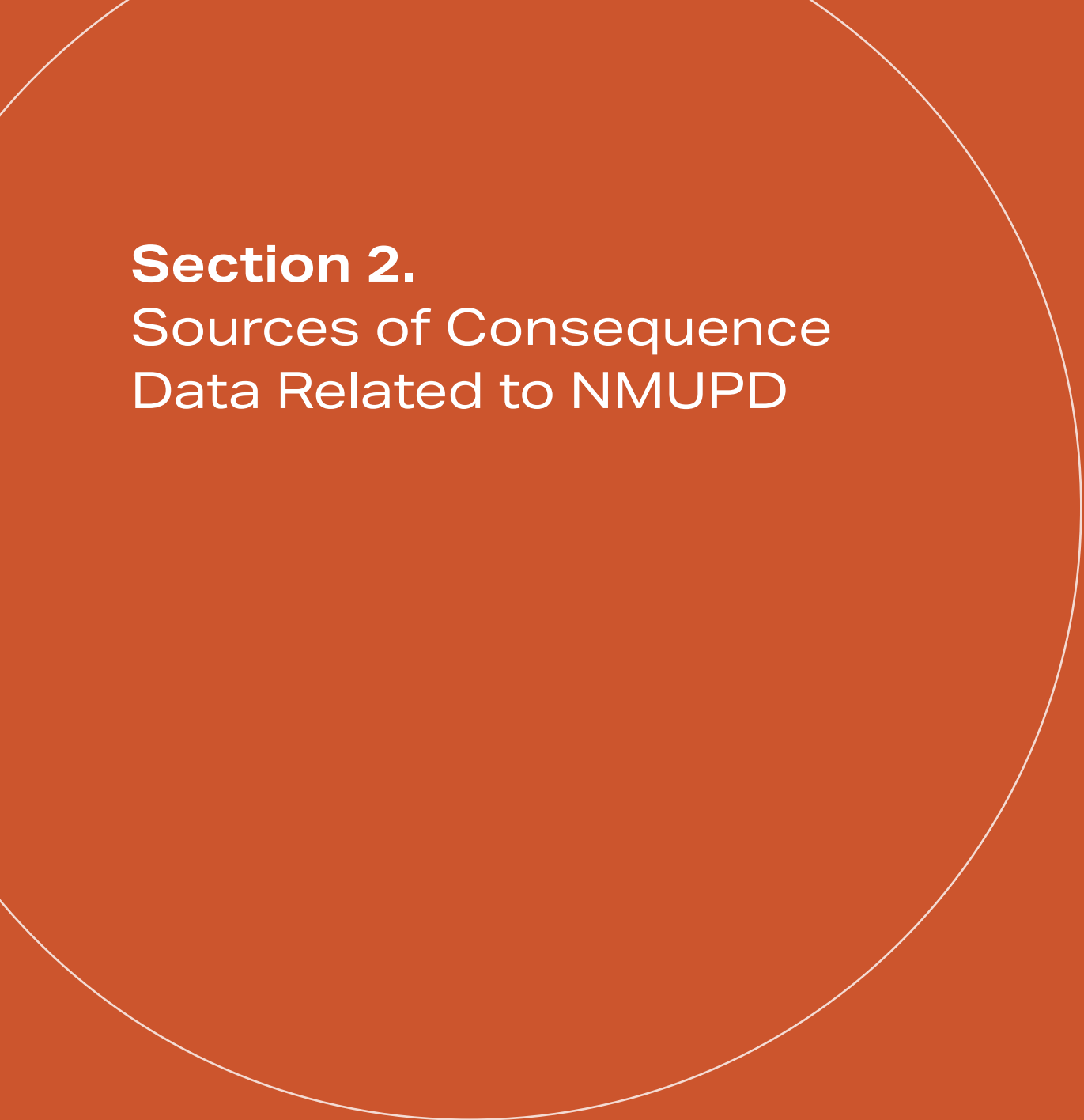
Reports & Publications	Some state and national data summaries on student behavior and perceptions are available to the public at: http://www.pridesurveys.com/index.php/reports-on-student-behavior-perceptions-2/
Online Analysis	None; however, a sample electronic dashboard is provided for those who pay for administration: https://dbdemo.pridesurveys.com/

Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS)

<p>Description</p>	<p>The YRBSS monitors health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among youth and adults, including alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. YRBSS includes a national school-based survey.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm</p> <p>Survey instruments: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/data/yrbs/questionnaires.htm</p> <p>YRBS questionnaire content: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2021/YRBS_Questionnaire_Content_1991-2023_508.pdf</p>
<p>Populations</p>	<p>Biennial (odd-year) cross-sectional data representative of public- and private-school students in grades 9–12 (high school) and grades 6–8 (middle school) in the 50 states and District of Columbia</p>
<p>Geographic Level</p>	<p>High School (1991–present)</p> <p><i>NOTE: Participation history can be found:</i> https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/data/yrbs/participation.htm</p> <p>Middle School (1995–present)</p> <p><i>NOTE: Participation history can be found:</i> https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2021/2021_ms_participation_history_508.pdf</p>
<p>Indicators Assessed</p>	<p>Standard High School (state and local)</p> <p>During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription? (2007-2019) _____</p> <p>During your life, how many times have you taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it? _____</p> <p>National High School</p> <p>During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription? (2007-2019) _____</p> <p>During your life, how many times have you taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it? (Count drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet.) _____</p> <p>During the past 30 days, how many times did you take prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it? _____</p> <p>Middle School</p> <p>Have you ever taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription? (2007-2019) _____</p> <p>Have you ever taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it? _____</p>

Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Reports & Publications	Results: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/data/yrbs/results.htm
Online Analysis	High School: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevalence and trend data: 1991–2021: http://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx Middle School: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevalence and trend data: 1995–2021: http://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx



Section 2. Sources of Consequence Data Related to NMUPD

This section contains suggested sources of consequence data. By consequence data, we mean indicators of the results or effects of NMUPD, such as hospitalization or death due to overdose, drug-related offenses and violations, and admission to treatment facilities. For each entry, we provide the name of the source, survey, or administering organization, accompanied by the following:

- **Description:** An **overview** of the administering organization or entity's mission with regard to the survey or indicator(s) (or, in some cases, a description of what the source or survey assesses) and the **URL(s)** where users can go to obtain more detailed information on the tool or source (e.g., background, methodology, reports, briefs, survey instruments, newsletters).
- **Populations:** The **target or sample population** surveyed or available through the source, and if available, **frequency** with which the survey is conducted or data are collected (e.g., yearly, biannually).
- **Geographic Level:** The extent to which data are **geographically representative** at the national, state, and/or local level.
- **Indicators Assessed:** Key **NMUPD** indicators measured by surveys. In some cases, data are collected via other information sources (e.g., death certificates, hospital records, accident reports). In these cases, no specific surveys or survey items apply.
- **Reports & Publications:** A link to existing **reports and publications** that use these data.
- **Online Analysis:** Public access to **data analysis**.

Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP)

Description	<p>HCUP comprises the largest collection of longitudinal hospital care databases and related software tools and products in the United States. It is developed through a federal, state, and industry partnership, and sponsored by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. HCUP has the largest collection of multi-year inpatient, outpatient, and emergency department data. To date, 48 partners (47 states and the District of Columbia) provide HCUP with statewide inpatient data, 35 partners provide ambulatory surgery and services data, and 35 partners provide emergency department data. The inpatient data represent 97 percent of inpatient discharges from community hospitals. There are seven types of HCUP databases: four national- and regional-level databases and three state- and local-level databases. These HCUP databases are available for purchase through the HCUP Central Distributor.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/</p>
Populations	<p>Inpatient data representing 97 percent of inpatient discharges from community hospitals.</p>
Geographic Level	<p>National, regional, state, local</p>
Indicators Assessed	<p>N/A</p>
Reports & Publications	<p>https://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports.jsp</p>
Online Analysis	<p>HCUP Fast Stats: https://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/faststats/landing.jsp</p>

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Description	<p>NIBRS is an incident-based reporting system for crimes that are known to law enforcement. NIBRS has been implemented to improve the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement. For each single crime incident, as well for separate offenses within the same incident, a range of data are collected. These include the nature and type of the specific offenses, characteristics of the victim(s) and offender(s), types and value of property stolen and recovered, characteristics of persons arrested in connection with a crime incident, location, and time of day.</p> <p><i>Caveat:</i> NIBRS data is not nationally representative; 66% (12,700) of all law enforcement agencies currently participate in NIBRS.</p> <p>For more information: https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs-overview</p>
Populations	<p>As of 2021 (the latest data available), 12,000 law enforcement agencies from 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in NIBRS. Law enforcement agency types include city, metropolitan county, non-metropolitan county, state police, tribal, universities and colleges, and other agencies.</p>
Geographic Level	<p>National, 50 states, District of Columbia, and local law enforcement agencies</p>
Indicators Assessed	<p>54 Class A offenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug/narcotic offenses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug/narcotic violations • Drug equipment violations <p>10 Group B offenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving under the influence
Reports & Publications	<p>https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2016/tables/data-tables</p>
Online Analysis	<p>Online analysis: https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2016</p>

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Description	<p>NSDUH provides national and state-level data on the prevalence, patterns, and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use and abuse in the general United States civilian non-institutionalized population, age 12 and older. The survey uses a combination of in-person, computer-assisted interviews.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/population-data-nsduh</p>
Populations	<p>Annual survey (1971–present) of civilian, non-institutionalized individuals ages 12 and older in the U.S., including residents of non-institutional group quarters, such as college dormitories, group homes, shelters, rooming houses, and civilians dwelling on military installations.</p>
Geographic Level	<p>National, state, and regional/substate (definitions of “substate” may vary; see the link below for details on how each state defines substate level): https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/substate-reports</p>
Indicators Assessed	<p>Due to the level of detail, the actual survey questions are not listed here as they were for other surveys. To view the survey, go to: https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/field-uploads-protected/studies/NSDUH-2021/NSDUH-2021-datasets/NSDUH-2021-DS0001/NSDUH-2021-DS0001-info/2021NSDUHmrbCAISpecs011321.pdf</p> <p>The related survey questions measure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescription drug dependence and abuse • Drug treatment
Reports & Publications	<p>National Releases: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/national-releases</p> <p>State Reports: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/state-reports</p> <p>Substate Reports: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/substate-reports</p> <p>Publications using SAMHSA Data (filter by NSDUH): https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/bibliography-search?search_api_fulltext=&field_data_source_term=All&items_per_page=15&sort_bef_combine=field_pub_publication_date_DESC&f%5B0%5D=data_source_term%3A1</p>
Online Analysis	<p>The Public-use Data Analysis System is an online analysis tool that allows users to perform crosstab analyses and logistic regressions, review variables, and download the results of any analysis to CSV format: https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/analyze-data-nid6</p>

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

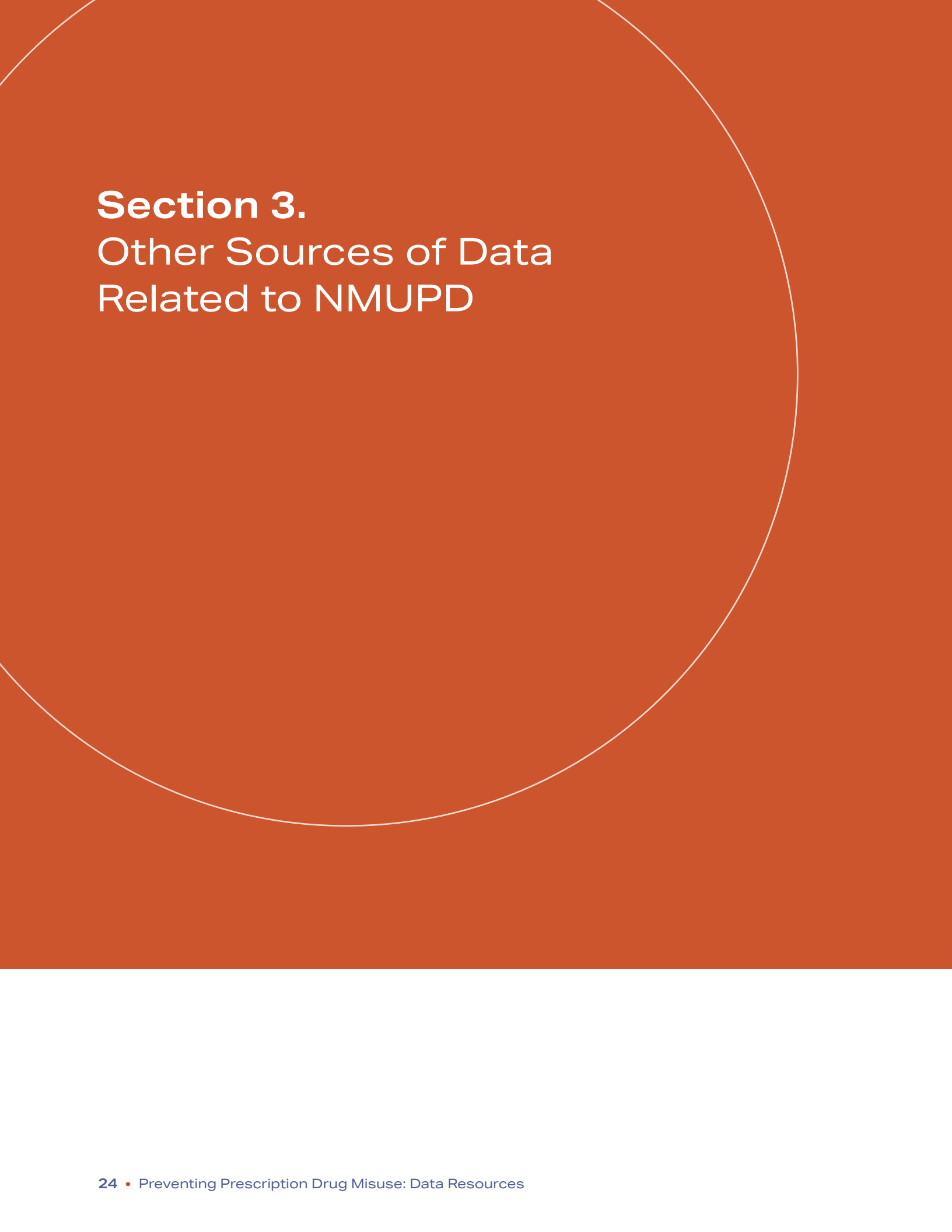
<p>Description</p>	<p>TEDS includes admissions to facilities that are licensed or certified by the state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment (or that are administratively tracked by the agency for other reasons). In general, facilities reporting TEDS data are those that receive state alcohol and/or drug agency funds (including Federal Block Grant funds) for the provision of alcohol and/or drug treatment services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in state systems of licensure, certification, accreditation, and disbursement of public funds affect the scope of facilities included in TEDS. Treatment facilities that are operated by private for-profit agencies, hospitals, and the state correctional system, if not licensed through the state substance abuse agency, may be excluded from TEDS. • TEDS does not include data on facilities operated by federal agencies (e.g., Bureau of Prisons, Department of Defense, and Veterans Administration). • TEDS is an admission-based system. TEDS admissions do not represent individuals. (So, for example, an individual admitted to treatment twice within a calendar year would be counted as two admissions.) <p>For more information: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/teds-treatment-episode-data-set</p>
<p>Populations</p>	<p>Includes admissions to facilities that are licensed or certified by the state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment (or that are administratively tracked by the agency for other reasons). In general, facilities reporting TEDS data are those that receive state alcohol and/or drug agency funds (including federal Block Grant funds) for the provision of alcohol and/or drug treatment services.</p>
<p>Geographic Level</p>	<p>National, state, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico</p>
<p>Indicators Assessed</p>	<p>The total number and percent distribution are reported by gender, age groups, and race/ethnicity for the 15 categories of primary substance use at the time of treatment admission.</p>
<p>Reports & Publications</p>	<p>All Client Level Data Reports: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/all-reports?keys=&items_per_page=15&sort_bef_combine=field_date_printed_on_report_DESC&f%5B0%5D=report_type%3A362&f%5B1%5D=report_type%3A363&f%5B2%5D=survey_type%3A381</p>
<p>Online Analysis</p>	<p>TEDS Quick Statistics: Summary tables for treatment admissions by primary substance of abuse and demographic characteristics for each state, District of Columbia, and the United States. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/quick-statistics-results?qs_type=teds&state=United%20States&year=2020&type=Admissions&view=full</p> <p>Downloadable data: https://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/info/browse-studies-nid3454</p>

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Description	<p>The UCR collects official data on crime from law enforcement agencies across the United States. Law enforcement agencies voluntarily provide the data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who then produces reports. There are four annual publications: Crime in the United States, National Incident-Based Reporting System, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, and Hate Crime Statistics.</p> <p>For more information: https://ucr.fbi.gov/</p>
Populations	<p>Nearly 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily report crime data.</p>
Geographic Level	<p>National, states, District of Columbia, and agencies</p>
Indicators Assessed	<p>UCR offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent crimes: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, legacy rape, revised rape, robbery, aggravated assault • Property crimes: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft
Reports & Publications	<p>https://ucr.fbi.gov/ucr-publications</p>
Online Analysis	<p>Online analysis: https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National crime estimates from 1960 through the most recent year available. • State crime estimates from 1960 through the most recent year available. • City and county crime counts from 1985 through the most recent year available.

Wide Ranging Online Data for Epidemiological Research (WONDER)

Description	<p>WONDER is a public health research tool developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that provides easy access to public documents on numerous health-related topics, as well as public-use data sets on deaths, births, cancer incidence, HIV and AIDS, census data, populations, and the environment. Mortality data on underlying and multiple cause of death are available on CDC WONDER via the CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, and Office of Analysis and Epidemiology.</p> <p>For more information: https://wonder.cdc.gov/</p>
Populations	<p>The Underlying Cause of Death and Multiple Cause of Death databases in CDC WONDER contain mortality data provided on death certificates from all U.S. counties in all 50 states and the District of Columbia for the years 1999 to 2022.</p> <p>The Compressed Mortality database includes mortality data provided on death certificates from all U.S. counties in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for 1968 through 2016.</p>
Geographic Level	<p>National, state, county, census region, census division, HHS region, 2013 urbanization, 2006 urbanization</p>
Indicators Assessed	<p>Detailed and compressed mortality databases contain mortality data for all 50 states and the District of Columbia from 1999–2016. Counts and rates (crude and age-adjusted) can be obtained by underlying cause of death, age, race, sex, and year.</p> <p><i>Caveat:</i> Underlying cause of death for years prior to 1999 uses the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9) codes. Beginning in 1999, underlying causes of death use the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10) codes.</p>
Reports & Publications	<p>Searchable database for specific reports: https://wonder.cdc.gov/</p>
Online Analysis	<p>Underlying cause of death:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Mortality: https://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html • Compressed Mortality: https://wonder.cdc.gov/mortSQL.html <p>Multiple cause of death: https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd.html</p> <p>See website for access to other available data files.</p>



Section 3. Other Sources of Data Related to NMUPD

This section contains sources of data that are not collected specifically for research purposes but can inform community needs assessments and ongoing surveillance of NMUPD. For each entry, we provide the name of the dataset and source website, accompanied by the following:

- **Description:** An **overview** of the administering organization or entity's mission with regard to the indicator(s) (or, in some cases, a description of what the source assesses) and the **URL(s)** where users can go to obtain more detailed information on the tool or source (e.g., background, methodology, reports, briefs, newsletters).
- **Online Access to Data Reports and/or Data Analysis Tool:** Links to existing reports and publications and public access to **data analysis**.

All-Payer Claims Database (APCD)

Description	<p>The APCDs are state databases in which insurers provide data directly to the state. APCDs include medical claims, pharmacy claims, dental claims, and eligibility and provider files collected from private and public payers.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/quality-patient-safety/quality-resources/apcd/index.html</p>
Online Access to Data, Reports, and/or Data Analysis Tool	<p>Data and resources information: https://www.apcdouncil.org/</p>

Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS)

Description	<p>ARCOS is an automated drug reporting system that monitors the flow of Drug Enforcement Agency-controlled substances from the point of manufacture through commercial distribution and to point of sale or distribution at hospitals, retail pharmacies, practitioners, mid-level practitioners, and teaching institutions. The following are included in ARCOS: all Schedules I and II materials (manufacturers and distributors); Schedule III narcotic and gamma-hydroxybutyric acid materials (manufacturers and distributors); and selected Schedule III and IV psychotropic drugs (manufacturers only).</p> <p>ARCOS data has two limitations: first, they do not include patient to prescriber-level data, and second, retail distribution may not reflect actual consumption in a community.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/arcos/</p>
Online Access to Data, Reports, and/or Data Analysis Tool	<p>Summary reports by year: https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/arcos/retail_drug_summary/index.html</p>

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

Description	<p>The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 created the HIDTA program to reduce drug trafficking and production by providing assistance to law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions. It does this by: (1) facilitating cooperation among Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to share information and implement coordinated enforcement activities; (2) enhancing law enforcement intelligence sharing; (3) providing reliable law enforcement intelligence to law enforcement agencies; and (4) supporting the coordination of law enforcement strategies. There are currently 33 HDTAs located in 50 states, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.hidtaprogram.org/summary.php; https://www.dea.gov/operations/hidta</p>
Online Access to Data, Reports, and/or Data Analysis Tool	<p>https://www.hidtaprogram.org/index.php https://www.nhac.org/media/Survey_System.htm</p>

Medicare Part D Prescriber Data

Description	<p>The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services has made publicly available a series of data files that summarize the utilization and payments for procedures, services, and prescription drugs provided to Medicare beneficiaries. These files, Medicare Provider Utilization and Payment Data, include information for common inpatient and outpatient services, all physician and other supplier procedures and services, as well as Part D prescriptions.</p> <p>The Part D Prescriber Public Use File provides information on prescription drugs that are prescribed by individual physicians and other health care providers and paid for under the Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Program.</p> <p>The dataset identifies providers and the specific prescriptions that were dispensed. For each prescriber and drug, the dataset includes the total number of prescriptions that were dispensed (original prescriptions and any refills) and the total drug cost. The dataset has a number of limitations.</p> <p>Most importantly, the data may not represent the physician's entire practice or all Medicare prescriptions since this dataset only includes information on beneficiaries enrolled in the Medicare Part D prescription drug program.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.cms.gov/research-statistics-data-and-systems/statistics-trends-and-reports/medicare-provider-charge-data/part-d-prescriber.html</p>
Online Access to Data, Reports, and/or Data Analysis Tool	<p>All prescription drug-related claims data file can be downloaded at: https://www.cms.gov/research-statistics-data-and-systems/statistics-trends-and-reports/medicare-provider-charge-data/part-d-prescriber.html</p>

National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

Description	<p>The Drug Enforcement Agency's NFLIS systematically collects the results of drug chemistry analyses conducted by state, local, and federal forensic laboratories on drugs seized by law enforcement. As of April 2017, 50 state laboratory systems and 100 local laboratory systems, representing 287 individual laboratories, participate in NFLIS. Roughly two million drug analyses are included each year.</p> <p>NFLIS provides semiannual, annual, and special reports. These reports include findings on major drug categories: narcotic analgesics, depressants and tranquilizers, hallucinogens, anabolic steroids, and stimulants. The information collected in NFLIS provides information on monitoring and understanding drug abuse and trafficking in the United States, including diversion of legally manufactured drugs into illegal markets.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/</p>
Online Access to Data, Reports, and/or Data Analysis Tool	<p>NFLIS publications: annual, mid-year, briefs and special reports: https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/publicationsRedesign.xhtml</p>

National Poison Data System (NPDS)

Description	<p>The nation's 55 poison control centers and other poison-related organizations are members of the American Association of Poison Control Centers. Poison control centers provide 24-hour professional advice to anyone in the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Federated States of Micronesia, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. Poison control centers provide poison expertise and treatment advice by calling 1-800-222-1222. Poison control centers are staffed by pharmacists, physicians, nurses, and poison information providers who are toxicology experts.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.aapcc.org/national-poison-data-system</p>
Online Access to Data, Reports, and/or Data Analysis Tool	<p>Data can be requested from NPDS at: https://www.aapcc.org/npds/analytical-products</p> <p>Annual Reports: http://www.aapcc.org/annual-reports/</p>

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)

Description	<p>PDMPs are electronic databases that track controlled substance prescriptions dispensed by non-hospital pharmacies and practitioners within states. When pharmacists dispense controlled substance prescriptions to patients, the pharmacists have to enter the prescription into their state PDMP. The interval at which this information is entered into the PDMP varies, ranging from daily to monthly.</p> <p>As of July 2023, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and Northern Mariana Islands have legislation authorizing the creation and operation of a PDMP.</p> <p>For more information: http://www.pdmpassist.org/</p>
Online Access to Data, Reports, and/or Data Analysis Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PDMP data access is controlled by state legislature. PDMP state contacts information and state profiles: https://www.pdmpassist.org/State• PDMP maps and tables: https://www.pdmpassist.org/Policies/Maps• Analysis of PDMP Policies and Capabilities: https://www.pdmpassist.org/Policies/Maps/PDMPPolicies



SPTAC is a national training and technical assistance system dedicated to advancing the application of culturally responsive, evidence-informed substance misuse prevention programs guided by SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework.

For more information contact: SPTAC@edc.org

