

# Fact Sheet

Fact/Statistic	Key Takeaway	Source
<b>National, State and Franklin County</b>		
Nearly 80 percent of Americans using heroin (including those in treatment) reported misusing prescription opioids prior to using heroin.	Opioids can act as a gateway to heroin.	<a href="#">National Institute on Drug Abuse</a> Study: <a href="#">National Survey on Drug Use and Health</a>
Opioids account for 83 percent of all drug overdose deaths in Ohio.	Opioids are misused and abused more than any other drug.	<a href="#">Kaiser Family Foundation</a>
Ohio had 3,613 opioid deaths in 2016 - 604 more than the next closest state.	Ohio is the center of the national opioid epidemic.	<a href="#">Kaiser Family Foundation</a>
From January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 there were 520 overdose deaths in Franklin County. This represents approximately a 47.3 percent increase in overdose deaths from 2016 to 2017.	The number of opioid overdose deaths is increasing in Franklin County.	<a href="#">Franklin County Coroner's Office</a>
In 2017, people under 39 made up 56 percent of the overdose deaths (compared to 50 percent in 2016). Among the overdose deaths, 68 percent were male and 32 percent female, compared to 78 percent male and 22 percent female in 2016.	Franklin County's opioid crisis hits people of all races and genders. A majority are young and male.	<a href="#">Franklin County Coroner's Office</a>
<b>Teens and Children</b>		
Two-thirds (66 percent) of teens who report abuse of prescription pain relievers are getting them from friends, family and acquaintances.	Teens get opioids from their friends and family, not drug dealers.	<a href="#">SAMHSA</a>
More than 4 in 10 teens (42 percent) who have misused or abused a prescription drug obtained it from their parent's medicine cabinet.	Teens are accessing opioids in the medicine cabinet, likely without parent knowledge.	<a href="#">Partnership Attitude Tracking Study 2013</a>

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Teens reported that during the last conversation they had with their parents regarding substance abuse, only 16 percent said they discussed the misuse or abuse of prescription pain relievers with their parents.	Parents aren't talking to their teens about opioids.	<a href="#">Partnership Attitude Tracking Study 2013</a>
A study published in 2017 revealed that accidental opioid ingestion accounted for 4,321 emergency department visits in 2011 for children aged 1 to 5.	Safely securing opioids or properly disposing of unused opioids can prevent child harm.	<a href="#">SAMHSA</a>
Among those with leftover opioids, over 60% reported keeping them for future use rather than properly disposing of them.	People are leaving highly addictive opioids in their medicine cabinets.	<a href="#">JAMA Internal Medicine Study</a>
<b>For Parents and Caregivers</b>		
1 in 4 teens will misuse or abuse a prescription drug at least once in their lifetime.	Opioid abuse can affect anyone, anywhere.	<a href="#">Partnership for Drug-Free Kids</a>
Talking to your kids about drugs can reduce their chances of using by 50%.	Talking is important and can have an impact.	<a href="#">SAMHSA</a> Study: <a href="#">National Survey on Drug Use and Health</a>
42 percent of teens who misuse prescription drugs get them from their parent's medicine cabinet.	It is important to dispose of leftover prescription drugs.	<a href="#">Partnership for Drug-Free Kids</a>