Adults agree: opioid addiction is a problem which often starts with prescription opioids; needs alternative approaches

This survey was conducted by Maringe Consulting and sponsored by Voices for Non-Opioid Choices in consultation with NACCHO.

Adults agree that opioid addiction is a problem.

79% ALABAMIAN
83% NEW MEXICAN
84% WEST VIRGINIAN

believe opioid addiction is a problem in the U.S.

69% ALABAMIAN
77% NEW MEXICAN
85% WEST VIRGINIAN

believe opioid addiction is a problem in their state.

The majority began by misusing prescribed opioids.

61% ALABAMIAN
65% NEW MEXICAN
62% WEST VIRGINIAN

who report having misused opioids say it began after being prescribed a legal opioid by a health care provider or being given a prescription opioid by a friend or acquaintance.

53% ALABAMIAN
58% NEW MEXICAN
53% WEST VIRGINIAN

who have been prescribed opioids say they or their family members were not screened for substance use disorder prior to being prescribed opioids.

43% ALABAMIAN
50% NEW MEXICAN
48% WEST VIRGINIAN

who have been prescribed opioids say they or their family members were not informed about non-opioid pain-management options prior to being prescribed opioids.

More needs to be done to prevent the misuse of prescription opioids.

74% ALABAMIAN
79% NM
78% WV

support the prescription of non-opioids to help patients manage their pain.

44% ALABAMIAN
42% NM
43% WV

want to see increased access to treatment for those with opioid misuse or opioid use disorder.

59% ALABAMIAN
70% NM
67% WV

believe their city and county health departments have a role to play in solving the opioid crisis.

43% ALABAMIAN
45% NM
45% WV

support increasing pain management training for doctors or healthcare professionals.

61% ALABAMIAN
63% NM
64% WV

support the funding of public health and awareness campaigns focused on an opioid addiction and non-opioid options for pain management.

METHODOLOGY:

This poll was conducted between October 24-26 November 2018 among a sample of 902 adults in West Virginia, between October 24-26 December 2018 among a sample of 1001 adults in Alabama, and between October 24-26 November 2018 among a sample of 1001 adults in New Mexico. The margin of error for a large sample is +/- 3 percentage points.