

# AGE

## Age makes a difference.

In the Medicaid adult population with prescribed opioids:

Older adults (≥ 46 years) were disproportionately represented in the high-dosage (42%) opioid users group compared to all opioid (23%) and at-risk (21%) groups.

Conversely, less than 9% of high-dosage opioid users are ages 19-25 compared to all (22%) and at-risk opioid users (22%).

Age Characteristics of All, At-Risk, and High-Dosage Opioid Users Combined Years (CY2013-16)

### ALL USERS



### AT-RISK USERS



### HIGH-DOSAGE USERS



Note: Rounded percentages may not total to 100%.

# RACE & GENDER

## Race and gender make a difference.

Regardless of gender, White/Caucasian Medicaid recipients were more likely to be among high-dosage users. Of those males who were prescribed opioids anytime between 2013 and 2016 and were high-dosage users, most were 56+ years of age and Caucasian.

In contrast, of those females who were prescribed opioids anytime between 2013 and 2016 and were high-dosage opioid users, most were between 26 and 35 years of age and Caucasian. A higher percentage of all, at-risk, and high-dosage opioid users were women. Subsequent analysis will explore specific factors among women of childbearing age connected with opioid use.



**MOST HIGH-DOSAGE MALES**  
White/Caucasian  
56+ years of age



**MOST HIGH-DOSAGE FEMALES**  
White/Caucasian  
26-35 years of age