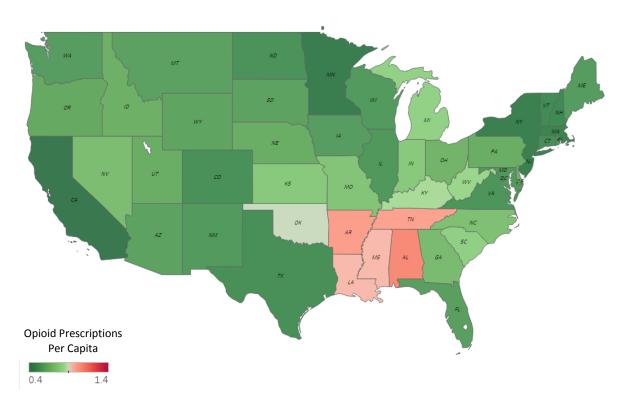
# National and State-level Opioid Prescribing Analysis

## **Most Recent Opioid Prescribing Data Yield Key Insights**

- Continuing an ongoing nationwide trend, 22.2% fewer opioid prescriptions were filled in 2017 than had been filled in 2013.
- Every state in the nation has shown a significant reduction in opioid analgesic prescriptions since 2013, and every state showed a decline in the last year.
- In 2017, a total of **196,001,292 opioid prescriptions** were filled in the USA, representing an **8.9% decrease** from the prior year the sharpest 1-year decrease we have observed.
- Differences between high-use and low-use states are far less stark than had been observed in prior years, as illustrated by the map below.
- Many states with the most profound opioid abuse problems have exhibited the greatest decline
  in opioid prescribing. Five states have shown decreases of over 30% since 2013.
- The attached data table contains precise counts of state level prescribing of opioids for 2013 through 2017, in pdf format.

## Opioid Analgesic Prescribing Rates by State, 2017



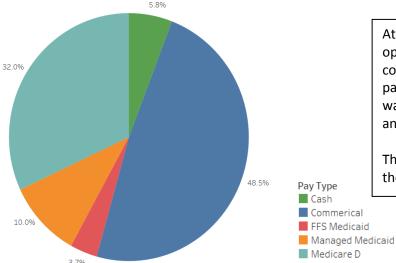
Source: Xponent, IQVIA, Danbury, CT, Accessed March 2018



# Tracking Payer Influence on Opioid Prescribing

# Opioid Prescriptions in USA by Payer Type, 2017

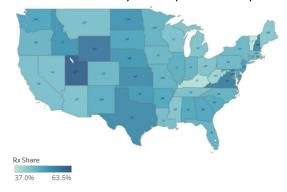
(Cash, Commercial 3<sup>rd</sup> Party, Medicare Part D, Managed Medicaid, Medicaid fee-for-service)



At the national level, roughly one-half of opioid prescriptions were paid by commercial plans. Another one-third were paid by Medicare Part D. The remainder was split almost evenly between Medicaid and cash.

This proportion was not uniform across the country, as the maps below illustrate.

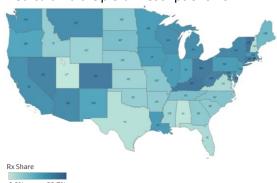
## Commercial 3<sup>rd</sup> Party-Paid Opioid Prescriptions 2017







### Medicaid-Paid Opioid Prescriptions 2017



### Medicare Part D-Paid Opioid Prescriptions 2017

