Iowa’s Evolving Drug Trends
Responding to Health & Safety Concerns

October 2022
Governor’s Office of Drug Control Policy

Vision: Safe & healthy Iowans.
Mission: To coordinate substance use related criminal justice resourcing & policy development.
Iowa Headlines
Recent Developments Related to Substance Use

• Ranked 39th in illicit drug use & 47th in drug OD deaths in U.S., Iowa substance-related deaths rose to record levels in 2021.

• Influx of fentanyl & other potentially lethal synthetic opioids/drugs.

• Explosion of counterfeit pills, many laced with fentanyl/synthetic opioids.

• Disproportionate number of Iowa youth dying from drug overdoses.

• Rising alcohol-related deaths affect many more Iowans.

• New or emerging substances quick to market (e.g., synthetic drug spinoffs).

• Increasing polydrug trafficking & use.

• Pandemic-influenced changes in drug-related behaviors & responses.
2022 Iowa Drug Control Strategy
Comprehensive Blueprint for Prevention, Treatment & Enforcement

• Reduce deaths related to alcohol, tobacco & other drugs.

• Reduce injuries related to drugs, including from impaired driving.

• Reduce youth use of alcohol, nicotine & marijuana (THC).

• Increase access to substance use disorder (SUD) services.

• Increase employment among those in or completing SUD treatment.

• Reduce incarcerations for drug-related offenses, & the disproportionate # of minorities referred to the justice system.
Substance Use in Context: How Iowa Compares

- **Current Binge Drinking = 5th** (27.13% vs. 23.08% US)
- **Current Tobacco Use = 21st** (22.20% vs. 19.88% US)
- **Current Cocaine Use = 23rd** (1.89% vs. 1.93% US)
- **Past Year Meth Use = 30th** (0.83% vs. 0.82% US)
- **Past Year Rx Misuse = 37th** (3.18% vs. 3.44% US)
- **Current Marijuana Use = 37th** (9.17% vs. 11.66% US)
- **Current Illicit Drug Use = 39th** (10.43% vs. 13.24% US)
- **Past Year Heroin Use (18+) = 48th** (0.20% vs. 0.33% US)
- **Past Year SUDs = 28th** (14.87% vs. 14.54% US)
- **Yearly Rate Drug OD Deaths = 47th** (14.3 vs. 28.3/100k US)

Most recent 12+ data available. Current = Past 30 days.
U.S. Drug Use, by States
Any Illicit Drug Use in Past Month by 12+ in 2019-2020

National Survey on Drug Use & Health, 2019/2020
U.S. Binge Drinking, by States
4-5 Alcoholic Drinks on 1 Occasion at Least Once Past Month by 12+ in 2019-2020

U.S. = 23.08%
Most Impactful Evolving Substance Use Challenges

**Product Proliferation**
More alcoholic beverage choices, synthetic drugs, purchase/access points, etc.

**Polysubstance Use**
Increasing use of 2 or more substances in mixture or succession (e.g., alcohol with caffeine drinks or marijuana, heroin laced with fentanyl, etc.)...including fake pills consumed by unsuspecting users.

**Potency**
Rising chemical concentrations and/or purities (e.g., craft beers, nicotine vaping pods, THC levels in marijuana, meth purity, and lethal synthetic opioids).

**Pace of Change**
New substances (e.g., synthetics) are developed/marketed at faster speeds.

**Policy**
Some new laws increase product access and others restrict it, but research and regulations struggle to keep pace with product evolutions.

**Pandemic**
COVID-related stressors have fanned the flames of mental health and substance use disorders.
Fast & Furious: Growing # of Intoxicating Substances
DEA finds New Drug Every 3-4 Weeks & Iowa Crime Lab reports a 5-year 130% Increase

**Iowa’s Emerging Substance Use Trends & Issues**

- Kratom
- THC-A
- THCV
- THCO-Acetate
- THCP
- delta-8 THC
- delta-10 THC
- CBG
- CBG-A
- CBN
- HHC

- Synthetic Opioids:
  Fentanyl & 10 analogs (e.g., para-Fluoro Furanyl fentanyl, counterfeit pills…)
- Synthetic Cannabinoids:
  31 (e.g., ADB-FUBINACA…)
- Synthetic Cathinones:
  17 (e.g., N-methyl tryptamine…)
- Phenethylamines:
  8 (e.g., 2,5C-NBOMe…)
- Counterfeit Pills
  Fentanyl+?
- Others (liquid meth, THC vapes/edibles, Xylazine, Promethazine, Psilocybin, etc.)
Substance Use Rises with Pandemic Stressors

Americans are using alcohol to cope with pandemic stress: Nearly 1 in 5 report 'heavy drinking'

Issue brief: Nation’s drug-related overdose and death epidemic continues to worsen

There is an urgent need for policymakers’ action to increase access to evidence-based care for substance use disorders...

Data indicate there have been large increases in many kinds of drug use, including alcohol use, since the start of the pandemic.
National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2022

Des Moines Register
Iowa's alcohol related deaths jumped 26% in 2020, fueled by pandemic stress and isolation

~40% of rural Iowans report much worse mental health and relationships during pandemic, ~20% with signs of depression and 15% anxiety.
Iowa State University, 2021
Since the pandemic’s start, U.S. 8th, 10th & 12th graders report level or reduced substance use, except marijuana smoking & vaping, but more mental health symptoms (anxiety, anger, annoyance, boredom, sadness, loneliness, depression, etc.).

Monitoring the Future Survey, 2021
Primary Substance Used by Iowans in Treatment
Share of Total Clients of All Ages in Publicly-Funded State-Licensed SUD Treatment

Over 80% of state-licensed substance use disorder treatment providers switched to “tele-treatment” during the pandemic, amid access to service & treatment workforce challenges.

Total # of treatment admissions declined ~13% in 2021 vs. 2019.

42.1% of Iowa probationers/parolees have active substance use treatment needs.
Iowa Substance-Related ED Visits
Some Emergency Department Patients may have Presented Due to Polysubstance Use

Compared to people not using marijuana, cannabis users were 22% more likely to visit ED or be hospitalized.
University of Toronto/BMJ, 2022

Total Iowa substance-related hospital ED visits in 2020 = 30,322, +4.3% vs. 2016.

Iowa Department of Public Health, 2020
Substance-Involved Deaths in Iowa
Alcohol, Opioids (including powerful combos) & Psychostimulants (e.g., Meth)

Drug OD deaths claimed a record 107,622 lives in 2021. Fentanyl was responsible in most deaths & many cases involved polydrug use.

Pandemic Factors?
- Mental health stressors
- Isolation & support disconnects
- Reduced workforce & access to service(s)
- Disrupted & adulterated drug supplies

During Pandemic in Iowa (*2021 vs. 2019)
- Alcohol-Related Deaths: +38%
- Opioid OD Deaths: +64%
- Stimulant OD Deaths: +20%
- Drug OD Deaths of Young Iowans (<25): +120%

*(Examples: Poisonings, Cancer, Auto Crashes, Other Accidents, Heart Failure, Liver Damage, Violence, etc.)

*Preliminary Data per DPH In the Know Web Portal through 7-31-22 (Note: Lag in ME reports)
Iowa Alcohol & Drug-Related Traffic Fatalities

Drug = # Drivers + for 1 or More Drugs (Some with Alcohol) Out of 466 Total Drivers

U.S. drug-impaired fatal crashes outnumber alcohol-impaired fatalities (44%-38%). Marijuana was most-cited drug in 2016 fatal crashes: 41.1% in U.S. & 51% in Iowa.

2016 GHSA & 2016 IDOT


CDC/SAMHSA, 2019

Top 3 drugs found in OWI-related tests (besides alcohol-73%):
1. THC-35%
2. Amphetamines-20%
3. Benzodiazepines-17%

Iowa DCI Lab, 2021

Iowa Department of Transportation, 2020
Iowa Drug-Related Child Abuse
Confirmed/Founded Cases: Presence of Illegal Drugs in Child’s System

(Caution advised interpreting trends due to protocol changes in 2014 & 2017)

Iowa Department of Human Services, 2021
Iowa “Drug-Related” Prison Admissions

In Iowa 60.2% of state prisoners & 42.1% of probationers/parolees have an active substance use treatment need.
Iowa Department of Corrections, 2020

58% of state prisoners & 63% of jail inmates used drugs vs. 5% of general population.
USDOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2017

Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, 2021
Iowa’s Workplace
Sample of Positive Drug Tests Reported 2018 vs. 2001 (% of Total)

The U.S. workforce drug positivity rate hit a 16 year high in 2019, with increases in the Midwest in cocaine, meth & marijuana.

Meth:
Iowa 1.6% vs. US 1.1%

Cocaine:
Iowa 0.16% vs. US 0.26%

Marijuana:
Iowa 1.6% vs. US 2.5%

Opiates:
Iowa 0.2% vs. US 0.22%

Overall:
Iowa: 3.9% vs. US 4.5%

2020 Quest Diagnostics

Among employed Americans during the final months of 2021, depression increased 87%, PTSD grew 54% & risk of addiction in men rose 80%.
American Health Policy Institute, et al., 2021

Iowa Department of Public Health, 2019
Alcohol & Tobacco/Nicotine
Iowa Youth Cigarette & E-Cigarette Use
11th Graders Last 30-Days

The % of U.S. teens who report vaping marijuana frequently (at least once/week) rose to 5.4% in 2019 (vs. 2.1% in 2017).
Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, 2022

Cigarette smoking is leading cause of preventable death in Iowa, claiming 5,100 adult lives.
CDC/IDPH, 2021

Iowa Youth Survey, et al., 2021
Current Binge Drinking
Last 30-Days

60% of those surveyed report drinking more than before the pandemic. 45% cite stress, particularly women.

National Survey on Drug Use & Health, 2019/2020
Excessive Drinking: Iowa Ranks 2nd Among U.S. States
22.8% of Iowa Adults Report Binge or Heavy Drinking

AHR Definitions:

- **Binge:** Multiple drinks on one occasion in last 30 days (4/more for females, 5/more for males).
- **Heavy:** Multiple drinks/week (8/more for females & 15/more for males).
Iowa Alcohol-Related Deaths
As a Contributing Factor

Iowa annual liquor (distilled spirits) sales reached an all-time high of $415.8 million (6.5 million gallons) in FY 2021, up 13.2% vs. FY 2020 when sales rose 8.1%.

Iowa Alcoholic Beverages Division, 2021

Pandemic alcohol consumption dropped among men & was unchanged among women, but men & women report more negative consequences from drinking.

Rand, 2022

*Preliminary Data per DPH In the Know Web Portal through 7-31-22 (Note: Lag in ME reports)

Iowa Department of Public Health, 2022
Annual Costs of Excessive Alcohol Consumption in Iowa

Estimate based on 2010 CDC National/State Data = $1.934 billion

Health
- Hospital, specialty, ambulatory, nursing home care
- Drugs/services
- Fetal alcohol syndrome
- Prevention & research
- Training
- Health insurance administration

Lost Productivity
- Impaired at work, home, hospital care facilities
- Absenteeism
- Mortality
- Incarceration of perpetrators
- Crime victims

Other
- Victim property damage
- Criminal justice/corrections
- Criminal justice/private legal
- Alcohol-related crimes
- Violent & property crimes
- Motor vehicle crashes
- Fire losses
- Special education

American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2015
Marijuana in Iowa
Health & Public Safety Issues

“Medical”

“Extracts”  “CBD, THC, et al.”  “Concentrates”

“Cannabis”  “Hemp”

“Adult Use”

“Criminalization”  “Legalization”
Marijuana Laws Across the U.S.

14 of 15 states with highest 12+ past month usage legalized marijuana. NSDUH/NCSL, 2020/2022

Youth 12-20 were more likely to become cannabis users in legal marijuana states vs. others. University of California-San Diego, 2022

Illegal per federal law (except hemp)
- Adult & medical use regulated program 19 (+SD?)
- Adult use only no medical regulated program 0
- Comprehensive medical cannabis program 18 (MS?)
- CBD/Low THC program 10 (IA)
- No public cannabis access program 3

California eliminated tax on marijuana growers hoping to make legal sales more competitive with robust illicit market 6 years after legalization. CalMatters, 2022

National Conference of State Legislatures, 2022
Early Lessons of Legalizing Marijuana Use
Based on Outcomes in States that have Legalized Marijuana

- Increases marijuana use among youth.
- Disproportionately harms lower-income communities & communities of color.
- Is not a cost-effective policy.
- Reinforces, not eradicates, the underground market for marijuana.
- Increases rates of marijuana-impaired driving.
- Is a burden on employers & the business community.

People who use high-potency marijuana are more likely to experience addiction &/or psychotic disorders. Europe reports a 10-year 76% rise in cannabis addiction treatment admissions.

The Lancet Psychiatry/University of Bath, 2022

Residents of legalization states use marijuana 24% more often than those in other states, the strongest evidence yet that legalization increases use.

University of Colorado, 2022

U.S. youth ages 12-20 (adults too) were more likely to become cannabis users in legal marijuana states vs. others.

University of California-San Diego/AAAS, 2022

Opioid deaths increased more where marijuana was legalized, including in all major races/ethnicities, and especially in blacks.

Bleyer, Barnes, Finn/Journal of the National Medical Association, 2022

Smart Approaches to Marijuana, 2022
Workplace: Marijuana Positivity by State Legal Status
% of 5 Million Drug Tests Among General U.S. Population in 2020

Marijuana was leading cause of 2021 U.S. drug-related ED visits for youth 18 & under, >2x opioids, meth & cocaine combined. Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2022

Marijuana secondhand smoke particulate matter concentrations are 4.4x those from tobacco. Ott, et al., 2022

In states with full legal marijuana + tests surged 118.2% from 2012-2020 (2.2% to 4.8%) vs. +68.4% in states with medical marijuana & +57.9% in states with neither.

Quest Diagnostics, 2020
Marijuana’s Increasing Potency

Average THC & CBD Levels in U.S. Marijuana Samples

The largest-ever commercial marijuana study found widespread mislabeling among products in states where marijuana is legal.

Smith, Vergara, Keegan & Jikomes, 2022

Heavy & frequent use of cannabis is increasing among U.S. adolescents, & vaped systems...are growing in number.

Keyes, et al./Society for the Study of Addiction, 2022

“A meta-analysis found the risk of perpetrating violence was over 2x as high for young adults who use marijuana.”

WSJ Commentary, 2022

Teens who vaped or used e-cigarettes were 3.2x more likely to use cannabis.

Universities of Alabama & Michigan/JAMA, 2022

University of Mississippi Marijuana Project, 2021
Concentrates: “Not Yesterday’s Weed”
Growing # of More Potent Substances & Infused Products (THC, CBD, et al.)

Butane Hash Oil (BHO)

Cannabis “exposure” calls nearly doubled since Illinois legalized marijuana, due mostly to edibles. Illinois Poison Center, 2022
Medical Derivatives & Extracts of Cannabis

Marinol, Syndros (Dronabinol) & Cesamet (Nabilone):
FDA-approved synthetic cannabinoids—containing THC & CBD—legally available as prescription pills to treat cancer chemotherapy nausea & appetite loss.

Sativex (mouth spray):
A product with 2 cannabinoids extracted from the cannabis plant failed FDA-authorized tests for cancer pain, but continues undergoing clinical study for spasticity & other treatments.

Epidiolex (oral liquid)
Contains the non-psychoactive cannabis extract Cannabidiol (CBD). Recently approved by the FDA & reclassified as a Schedule V controlled substance by the DEA after clinical trials, this Rx product is now available in pharmacies.

Iowa “Medical Cannabidiol” (mCBD):
State law authorizes products regulated by the Iowa Department of Public Health, in consultation with an advisory board consisting mostly of medical professionals, to be used by qualified patients for eligible conditions.
Other Cannabis Products (ABCs of THC, CBD, et al.)

• 2018: New federal Hemp Act was enacted, legalizing products with less than 0.3% THC content.

• 2019: Iowa Hemp Act was enacted.

• 2020: Iowa Hemp Act was amended to legalize “consumable hemp” products (e.g., OTC CBD) in Iowa, as long as such products are not inhaled.

• 2022: Iowa Hemp THC limits redefined to apply to new cannabinoids too.

• Aside from “hemp” exceptions, the FDA has approved only one CBD product—Epidiolex—available as an Rx to treat 2 forms of severe epilepsy.

• Otherwise, it’s illegal federally to market CBD by adding it to a food, label it as a dietary supplement, or market it with unproven medical claims.

Lab Study: Over 50% of Hemp Delta-9 Products Are Mislabeled, and Get You Higher Than Cannabis Oracle, April 2022

*Other Cannabinoids:
THC-A, THCV, THCP, Δ-8 & Δ-10 THC, CBG, CBG-A, CBN, CBDP, HHC, THC-O Acetate…
Meth
Iowa Meth Labs

2021 Clandestine Laboratories Seized
By County
By State and Local Law Enforcement

Iowa Department of Public Safety, 2020
Iowa has the 7th highest number of meth use disorder treatment admissions in U.S.

Treatment Episode Data System, 2019

Iowa Departments of Public Health & Public Safety, 2020
Rising Tide of Meth in U.S.

Oct. 14, 2020: Largest domestic meth seizure in DEA history—2,224 lbs.—announced in LA.
Iowa Psychostimulant-Related (OD) Deaths
As a Contributing Factor

*Preliminary Data per DPH In the Know Web Portal through 7-31-22 (Note: Lag in ME reports)

Iowa Department of Public Health, 2021
Opioids

- Rx
- Heroin
- Illicit Synthetics (fentanyl analogs, etc.)
Top 10 Iowa Rx Controlled Substances
CII-CIVs per Iowa’s Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) in 2021

1. Hydrocodone-18% (opioid)
2. Tramadol-15% (opioid)
3. Dextroamphetamine-11% (stimulant)
4. Oxycodone-9% (opioid)
5. Alprazolam-11% (anti-anxiety)
6. Methylphenidate-9% (stimulant)
7. Clonazepam-8% (anti-convulsant)
8. Lorazepam-8% (anti-anxiety)
9. Pregabalin-6% (anti-convulsant)
10. Zolpidem-5% (hypnotic)

17% fewer C2-4 Rxs were dispensed in Iowa in 2021 vs. 2016 (e.g., opioids, benzos, stimulants).

Top 3 “exposures:”
1. Analgesics
2. Antidepressants
3. Sedatives

Iowa Poison Center, 2021
Illicit Synthetic Opioids: Less is More

Often mixed with heroin, illicit synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl analogs)—in tiny amounts—can be much more lethal vs. heroin.

Iowa’s 1st Carfentanil OD death per SME: February 2017

Drug Enforcement Administration, 2017
Heroin, Fentanyl & Illicit Opioid Mixtures
Law Enforcement Seizure Cases (heroin, fentanyl, analog, etc.) per Iowa’s Crime Lab

The 1st month of 2022 netted more illicit opioids (11,565g) & fake pills (43,389) than all of 2021 in Iowa.
Iowa Opioid OD Deaths

Primary Cause of Deaths vs. Contributing Factor (Related) Deaths

Near the end of 2020, U.S. opioid OD deaths in rural areas were escalating faster than in urban areas.
Northwestern University, 2022

91 Americans died of kratom-related ODs in 18-months ending December 2017, & 2 in Iowa in last 5 years.
CDC/FDA, 2019 & IPCC, 2021

*Preliminary Data per DPH In the Know Web Portal through 7-31-22 (Note: Lag in ME reports)
Iowa Deaths Involving Synthetic Opioids (e.g., Fentanyl)

% of All Yearly Opioid-Related Deaths 2016-2021*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Synthetic Narcotics</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>*83%</td>
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</tbody>
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*Preliminary Data as of January 1, 2022

Iowa Department of Public Health/Bureau of Health Statistics, 2021
Warning: Fentanyl-Laced Counterfeit Pills

Over 20 million fake pills with fentanyl were seized in 2021 in the U.S.
DEA, 2021

In the first half of 2022, Iowa law enforcement seized over 4x the number of fake pills laced with opioids—mostly fentanyl—vs. all of 2021 (72,665 vs. 17,283).
Iowa DPS/DCI Crime Lab, 2022
Iowa Fake Pills Laced with Illicit Opioids (mostly Fentanyl)  
Seized by Law Enforcement & Submitted to Crime Lab

*2022 annual “projection” based on “actual” seizures through September 2022

Iowa Department of Public Safety, 2022
Private vehicles, the U.S. Postal Service, and commercial parcel/shipping services are the most common methods of drug trafficking. Midwest HIDTA, 2022

The number of seizures in which mailing services were used to traffic drugs nearly tripled 2019-2021. Midwest HIDTA, 2022

- Criminal drug networks mass-produce fake pills & falsely market them as legitimate Rx.
- Fake pills are easy to purchase, widely available, often contain fentanyl or meth, & can be deadly.
- Fake pills are often sold via social media & e-commerce to anyone with a phone.
- Many fake pills look like Rx opioids such as oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Percocet®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), and alprazolam (Xanax®); or stimulants (Adderall®).

DEA “One Pill Can Kill,” 2022
Fentanyl-Related Overdoses
Characteristics of Decedents in Midwest Region 2019-2020

- Gender: 72.1% Male, 27.9% Female.
- Race: 62.9% White, 27.5% Black, 0.9% Hispanic, 8.7% Other.
- Age: 73.4% 25-54, 8.7% 15-24, 17.9% 55+.
- Administration: 26.4% Snort/Smoke/Ingest, 23.9% Inject, 49.6% NA.
- History: 99.3% Previous Drug Use (38.1% Illicit Opioids).
- First Responder Status: 40.3% No Pulse.
- Location of Overdose: 62.6% at Home.
- Good Samaritans: 32.1% with Potential Bystander, but No Response.
Iowa Opioid OD & Addiction Tools
Naloxone Administrations (Doses) by EMS, Good Samaritan Law & MAT

(Reporting changed in 2015. Naloxone administrations not limited to opioid ODs.)

Get Free Naloxone for Iowa Businesses: RaChel.Greenwood@IDPH.Iowa.gov

Iowa Department of Public Health, Emergency & Trauma Services, 2022
Iowa “Take-Back” Initiative

Amount (in Pounds) of Rx Drugs Collected

Total collected in 2 events/year since start (2010):
Iowa = 93+ tons (186,811 pounds)
US = 7,995 tons (~16 million pounds)

Next National Prescription Drug Take Back Day:
Fall 2022!

(*April 2020 Event Canceled Due to Pandemic)
Iowa Rx “Take Back” Sites: Preventing Substance Misuse
Controlled Prescription Drug Year-Round Disposal Locations

Search: Iowa Rx Takebacks

odcp.iowa.gov/rxtakebacks

435 Sites Statewide (273 Pharmacies & 162 Law Enforcement Centers) vs. 47 in January 2016
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Works
% of Iowans Arrest-Free and Employed Before vs. 6-Months After SUD Treatment

No Arrests

- Before: 0%
- After: 100%

Employed

- Before: 0%
- After: 70%
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Works
% of Iowa Clients Using Substances Before vs. 6-Months After SUD Treatment

Substance Use

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%

Alcohol 51
Marijuana
Meth
Opioids
Cocaine
Benzos
Others

Iowa Outcomes Monitoring System, 2020
**Iowa’s Evolving Response to Substance Use**  
Innovative & Promising Approaches in Action

**Making Prevention a Priority**
- Media Awareness.
- Empowering Parents & Key Influencers.

**Expanding Interventions & Access to Treatment**
- Pre-Charge Diversion & Access Center Handoffs.
- OD Interventions (naloxone & Good Samaritans).
- Post-Overdose Outreach (MAT & peer recovery).
- Co-Response (law enforcement & human service assistance).
- Treatment Capacity Expansion (telehealth, etc.).
- 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline, plus YourLifelowa.org.

**Interrupting Illicit Drug Supplies via Enforcement (Public Safety)**
- Drug Trafficking Interdiction (in & beyond Iowa).
- Timely Data Sharing (e.g., among/for 1st responders).
Youth Substance Use Long-Term Trends

Current Use (past 30 days) Among U.S. 12th Graders over 46 Years

- Alcohol (-42.4 % pts)
- Cigarettes (-32.6 % pts)
- Marijuana (-7.6 % pts)
- Any Illicit Drug (-13.6 % pts)
- Any Vaping (+7.4 % pts)
- THC Vaping (+7.5 % pts)

Monitoring the Future Survey, 1975-2021
STAY SAFE!

Iowa Governor’s Office of Drug Control Policy
For More Info Go To: https://odcp.iowa.gov

Get Help 24/7 at: YourLifelowa.org