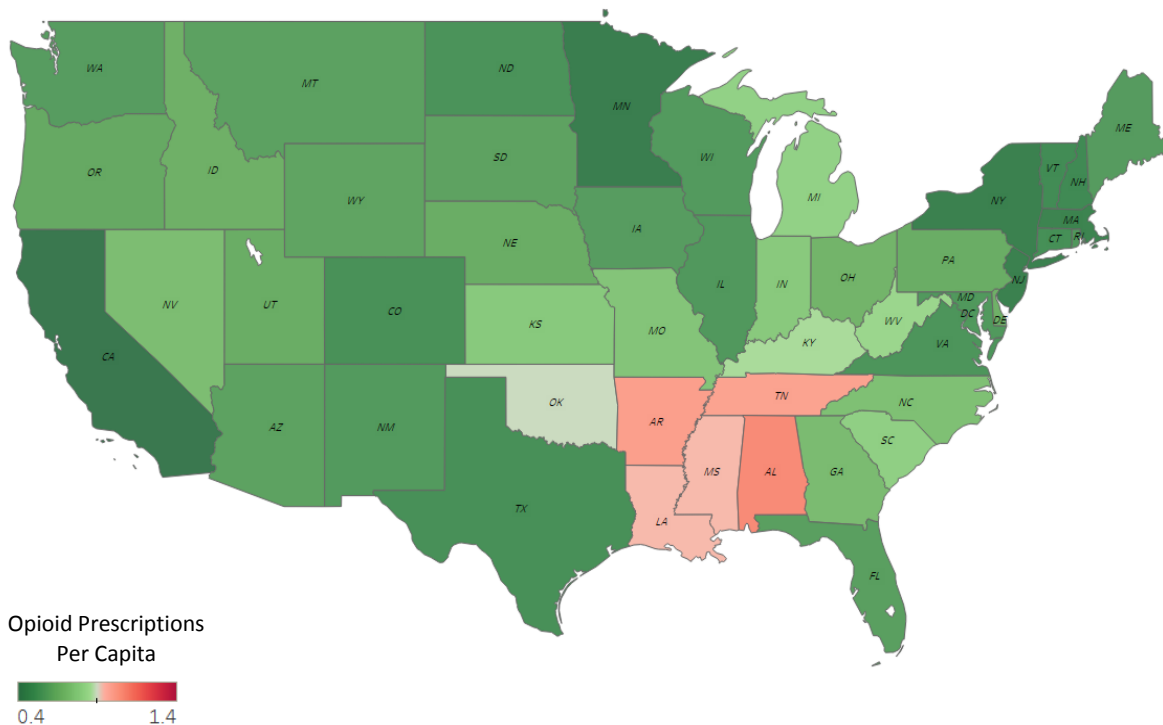


National and State-level Opioid Prescribing Analysis

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

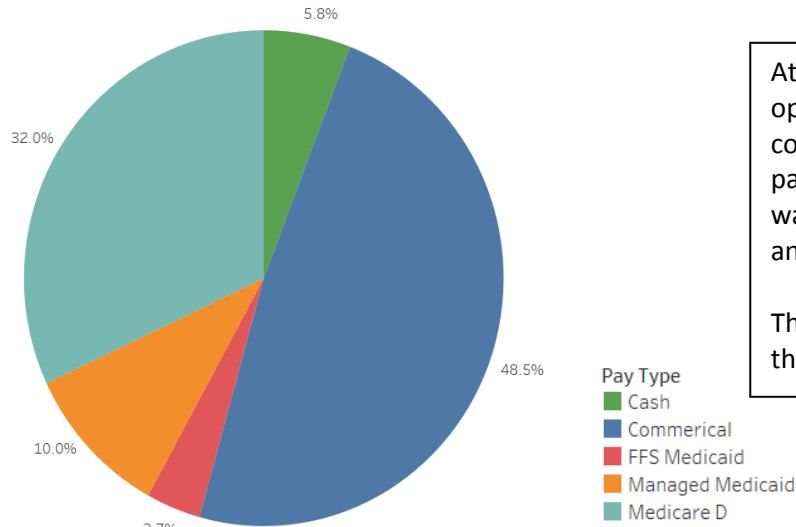


Source: Xponent, IQVIA, Danbury, CT, Accessed March 2018

Tracking Payer Influence on Opioid Prescribing

Opioid Prescriptions in USA by Payer Type, 2017

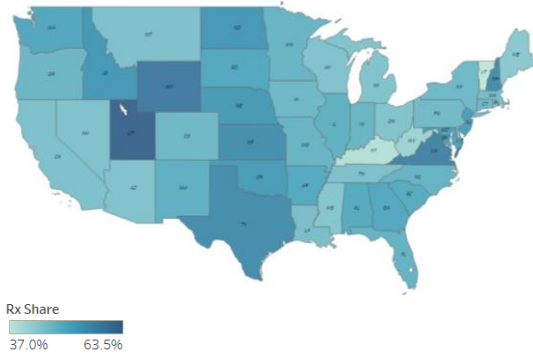
(Cash, Commercial 3rd Party, Medicare Part D, Managed Medicaid, Medicaid fee-for-service)



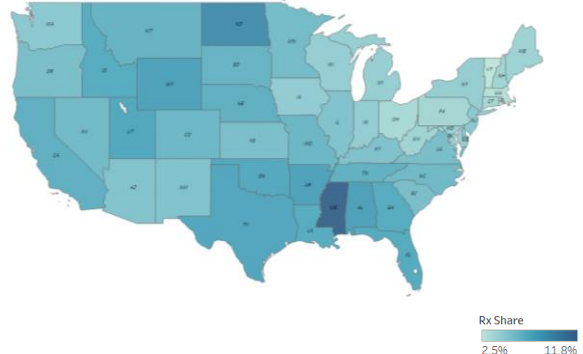
At the national level, roughly one-half of opioid prescriptions were paid by commercial plans. Another one-third were paid by Medicare Part D. The remainder was split almost evenly between Medicaid and cash.

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

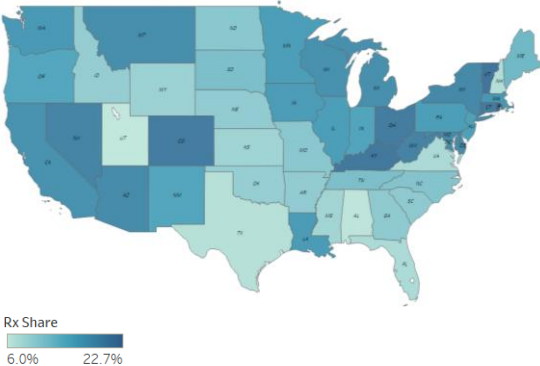
Commercial 3rd Party-Paid Opioid Prescriptions 2017



Cash-Paid Opioid Prescriptions 2017



Medicaid-Paid Opioid Prescriptions 2017



Medicare Part D-Paid Opioid Prescriptions 2017

