Supplemental Table 2: Past-Year Prescription Drug Misuse (PDM) Prevalence Rates and Annualized Change by Sex

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Annualized Change ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prescription Opioids |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | $\begin{gathered} 4.0 \% * * * \\ (3.8 \%, 4.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.8 \% * \\ (3.5 \%, 4.1 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.6 \% \\ (3.4 \%, 3.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.4 \% \\ (3.1 \%, 3.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.2 \% \\ (2.9 \%, 3.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.17 \%(-0.26,-0.08 \%) \\ p=0.0004 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Male | $\begin{gathered} 5.3 \% * * * \\ (4.9 \%, 5.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.8 \% * * \\ (4.5 \%, 5.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.3 \% \\ (4.0 \%, 4.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.9 \% \\ (3.6 \%, 4.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.9 \% \\ (3.6 \%, 4.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.33 \%(-0.45,-0.20 \%) \\ p<0.0001 \end{gathered}$ |
| Prescription Benzodiazepines |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | $\begin{gathered} 1.9 \% \\ (1.7 \%, 2.1 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2 \% * \\ (1.9 \%, 2.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.0 \% \\ (1.8 \%, 2.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.9 \% \\ (1.7 \%, 2.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8 \% \\ (1.6 \%, 2.0 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.02 \%(-0.09,0.04 \%) \\ p=0.51 \end{gathered}$ |
| Male | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \% * \\ (2.0 \%, 2.5 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1 \% \\ (1.9 \%, 2.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \% * \\ (2.0 \%, 2.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1 \% \\ (1.8 \%, 2.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8 \% \\ (1.6 \%, 2.1 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.07 \%(-0.15,<0.01 \%) \\ p=0.051 \end{gathered}$ |
| Prescription Stimulants |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | $\begin{gathered} 1.6 \% \\ (1.5 \%, 1.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.9 \%{ }^{*} \\ (1.8 \%, 2.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.7 \% \\ (1.6 \%, 1.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.6 \% \\ (1.4 \%, 1.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \% \\ (1.4 \%, 1.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.03 \%(-0.09,0.03 \%) \\ p=0.28 \end{gathered}$ |
| Male | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \% \\ (2.1 \%, 2.5 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.3 \% \\ (2.1 \%, 2.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \% * * \\ (2.3 \%, 2.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1 \% \\ (1.9 \%, 2.4 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1 \% \\ (1.9 \%, 2.3 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.04 \%(-0.10,0.03 \%) \\ p=0.25 \end{gathered}$ |
| Poly-PDM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \% \\ (1.1,1.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.4 \% * * \\ (1.3,1.6 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \% \\ (1.1,1.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0 \% \\ (0.9,1.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0 \% \\ (0.9,1.2 \%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.07 \%(-0.11,-0.02 \%) \\ p=0.003 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Male | $\begin{gathered} 1.8 \% * * * \\ (1.7,2.1 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6 \%{ }^{*} \\ (1.4,1.9 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8 \% * * * \\ (1.7,2.0 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \% \\ (1.3,1.8 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.3 \% \\ (1.1,1.4 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.11 \%(-0.16,-0.06 \%) \\ p=0.0001 \end{gathered}$ |

Source: 2015-19 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
${ }^{\text {a }}$ Annualized Change is calculated using logistic regression analyses within sex, controlling for age group, race/ethnicity, household income, insurance status, and population density in area of residence.

Boldface indicates statistical significance (within columns, statistically significant differences are noted from 2019 prevalence rates as ${ }^{*} p \leq 0.05$; ${ }^{* *} p \leq 0.01 ;{ }^{* * *} p \leq 0.001$ ), controlling for age group, race/ethnicity, household income and population density in area of residence.

