CONSUMPTION
In 2019, 4% of high school students reported ever using cocaine, and 3% reported ever using methamphetamine.¹

Rates of stimulant use appear to be higher among particular male student populations (e.g. LGBT, Black, Non-Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander).¹

CONSEQUENCES
In 2019, nearly one-third of drug-related deaths in Maine involved cocaine and 12% involved methamphetamines.³

Drug related deaths involving stimulants have been steadily increasing and accounted for 157 deaths in 2019.³

In 2019, most Maine DEA trafficking investigations involved cocaine, which increased by 130% from 2016-18. Investigations involving methamphetamine manufacturing decreased while investigations related to sale increased.⁴

The proportion of primary and secondary treatment admissions related to cocaine have increased steadily since 2013.⁵

In 2019, among children who were taken into custody as a result of parental substance use (416), 25% were related to stimulant use (illicit/non-illicit).⁶

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS
Protective and risk factors in the home appear to have a strong correlation with students who have used stimulants at least once in their lifetime:

- Students without clear rules at home when it comes to alcohol/drugs were 5 times as likely to use cocaine and methamphetamine.¹
- Students without parental monitoring were 7 times as likely to use cocaine and more than 12 times as likely to use methamphetamine.¹
- Students without stable housing in the past 30 days were 13 times as likely to use cocaine and 9 times as likely to use methamphetamine.¹

Stimulants, such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and potentially addictive prescription drugs (e.g. Adderall®, Ritalin®) are emerging concerns in Maine.

Number of drug deaths in Maine involving specific drug types†: 2009–2019³

From 2014 to 2019, drug overdose deaths involving cocaine increased by almost five-fold (460%) while those related to meth increased from 1 to 47.³

From 2017-19, the number of prescription stimulants dispensed in Maine increased by 8%.⁸ Rates for stimulant prescriptions are highest for 12 to 17-year-olds and 45 to 59-year-olds.⁸

For the past several years, stimulants have been the third-most commonly verified medication in calls to the Northern New England Poison Center.⁷

†Some deaths may be caused by more than one key drug

This fact sheet is a product of the Maine State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). For more info, visit www.maineseow.com