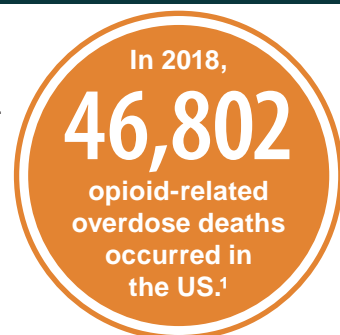


THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

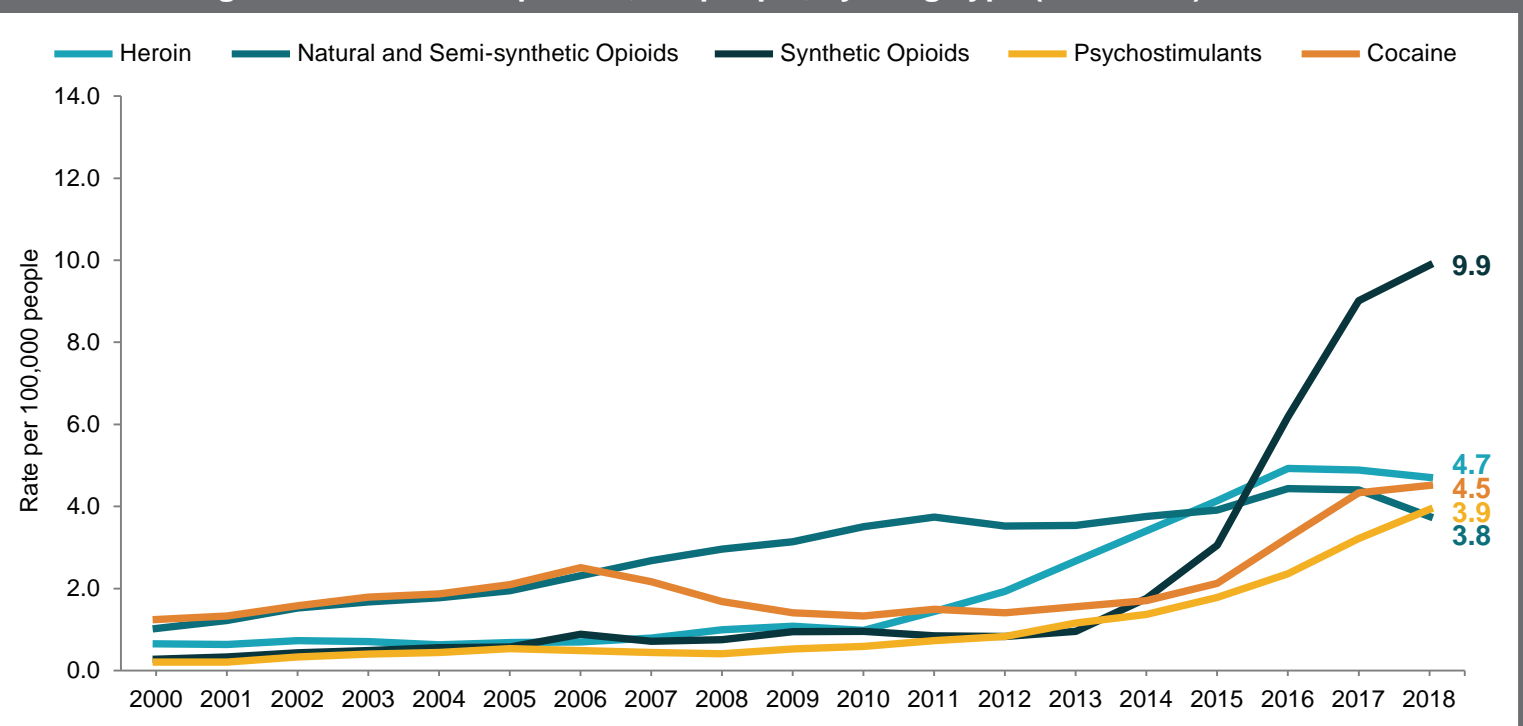
UNITED STATES

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

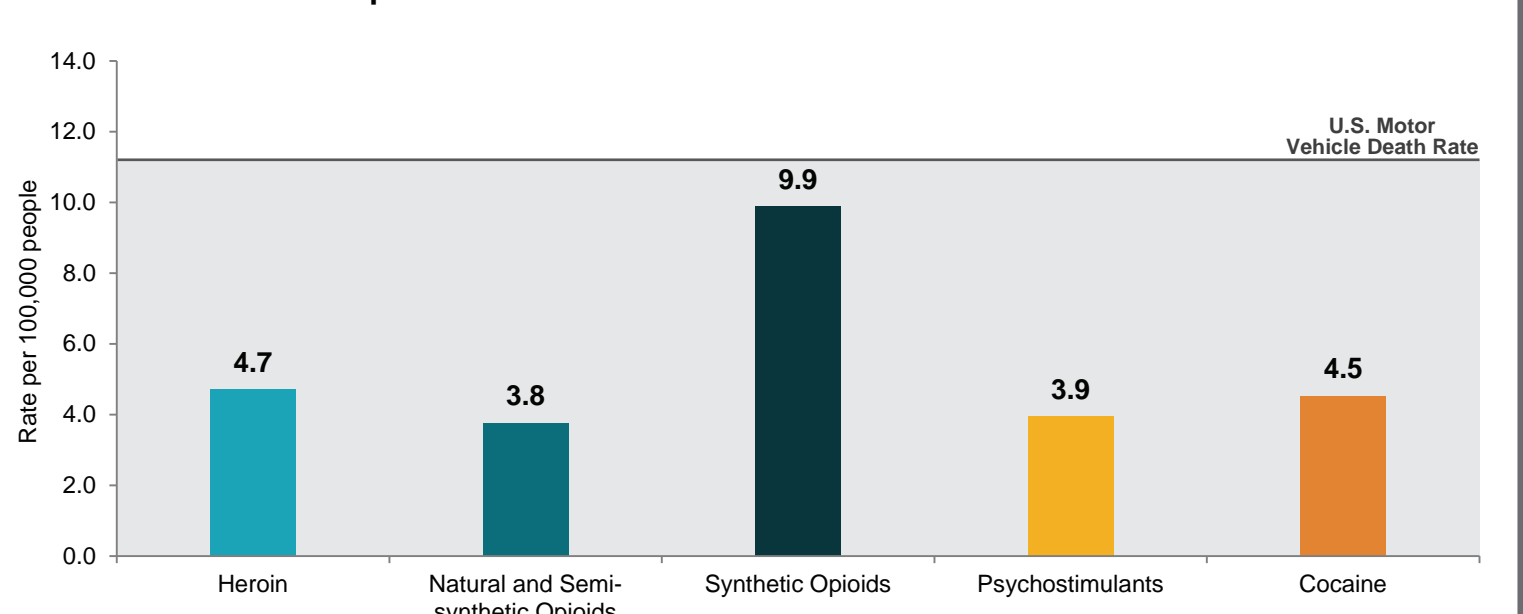


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



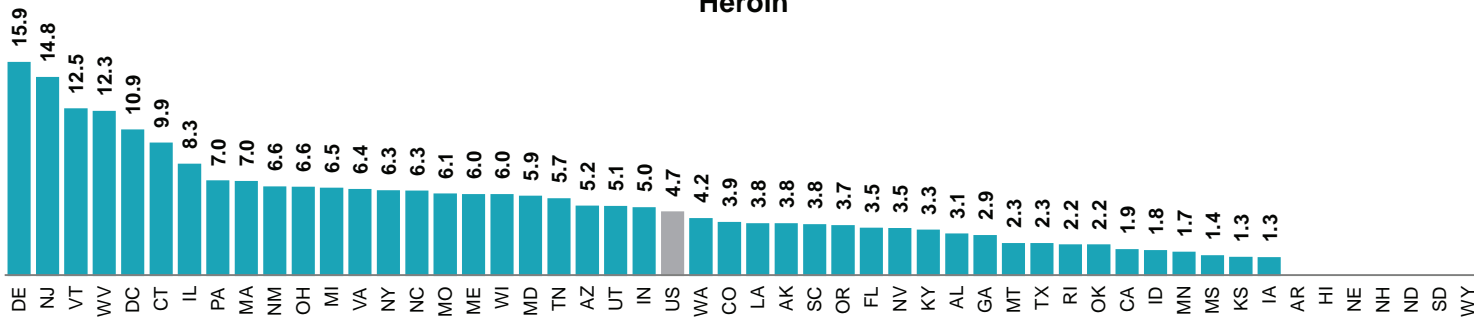
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

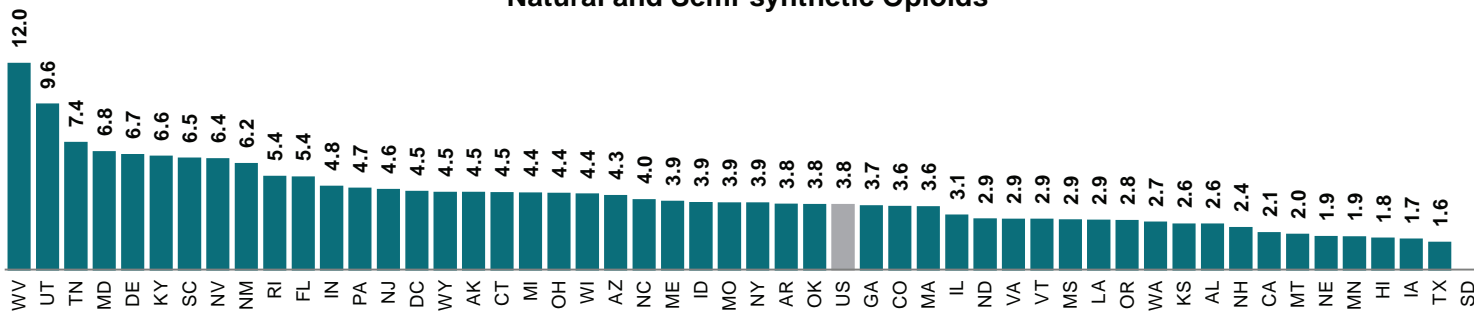
UNITED STATES

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

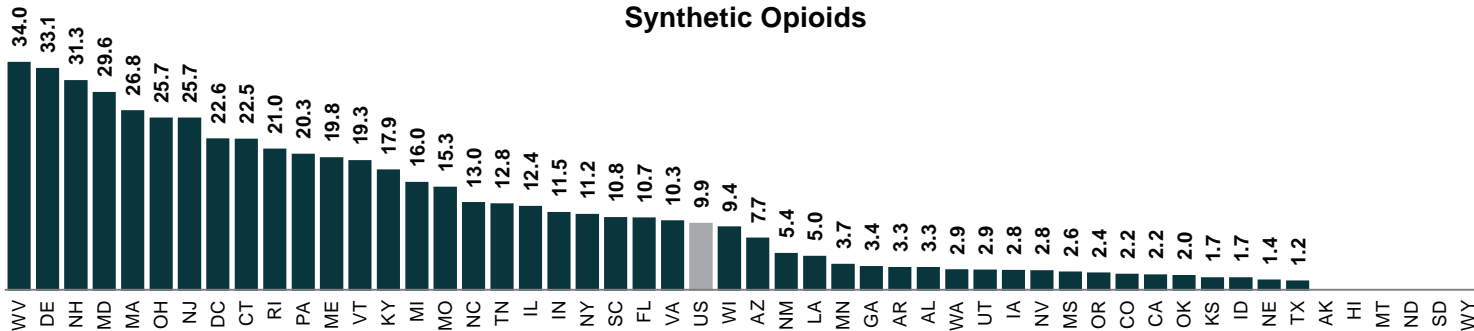
Heroin



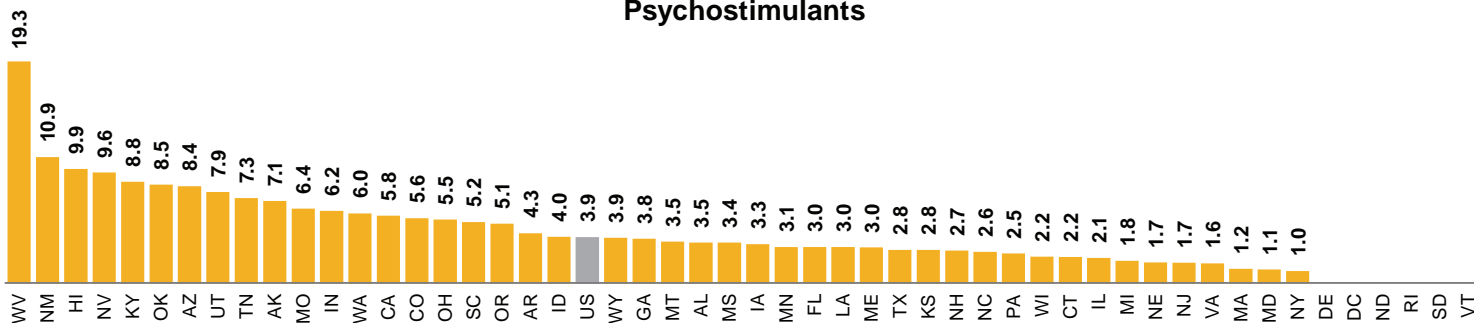
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



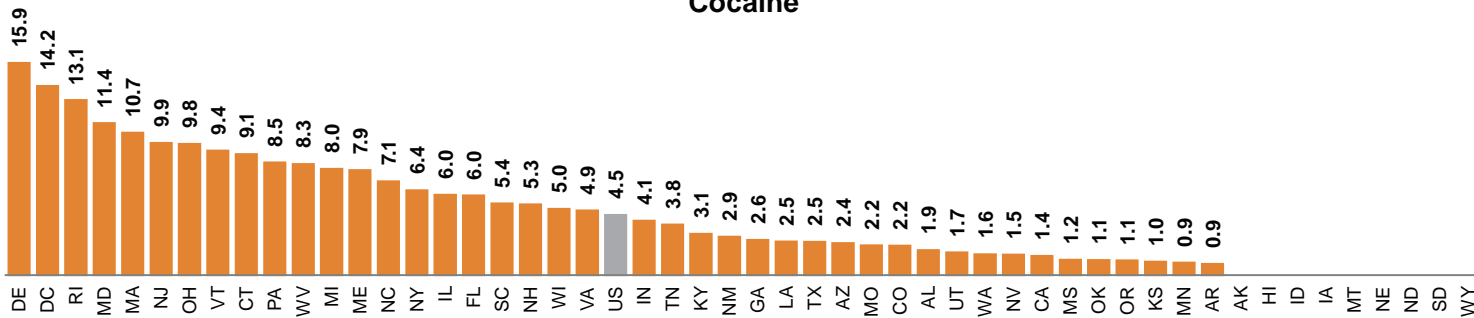
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

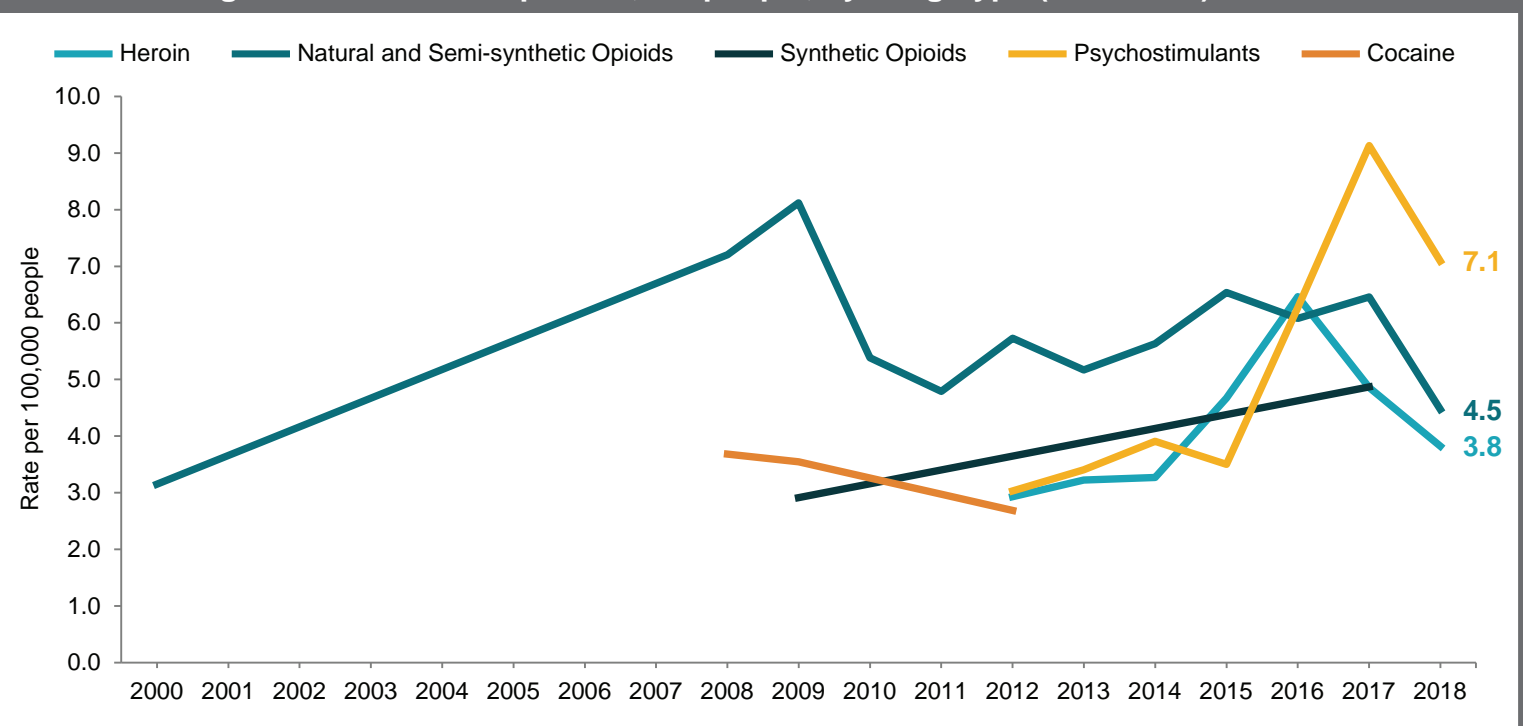
ALASKA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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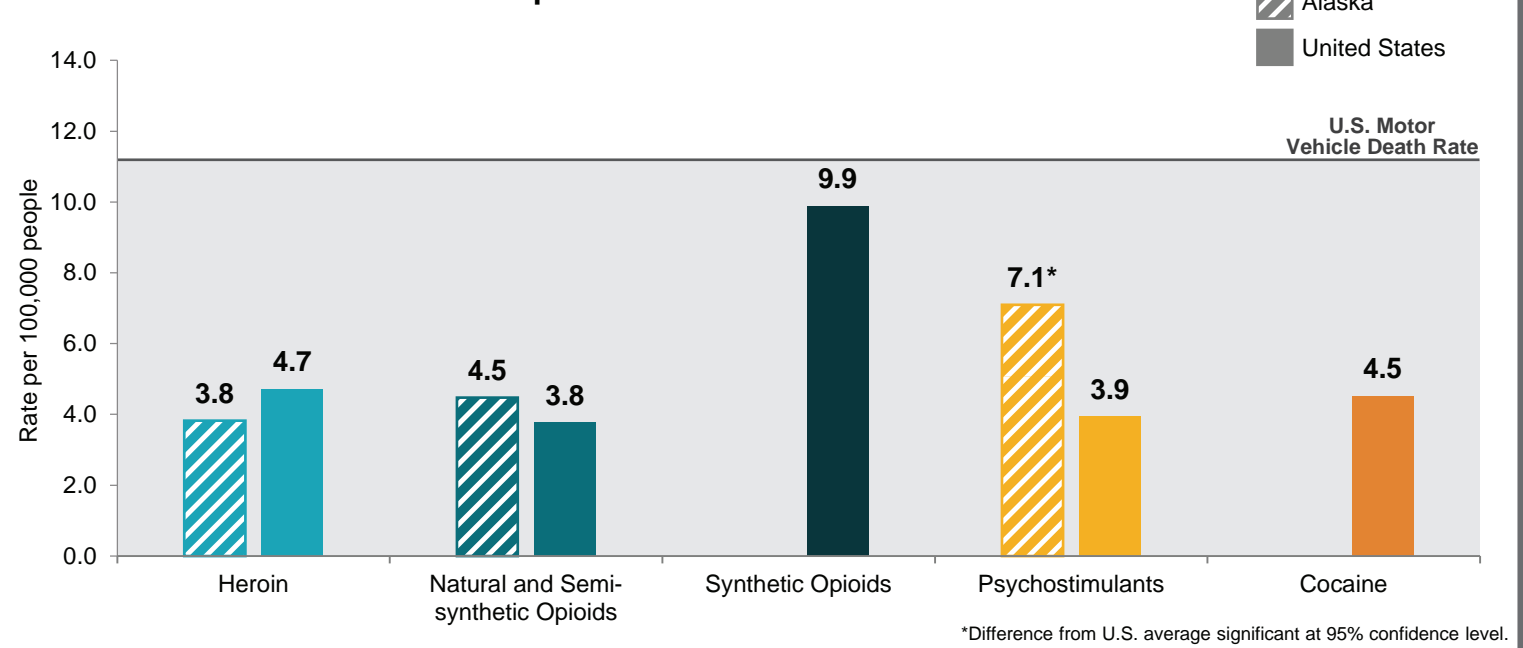


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Alaska vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

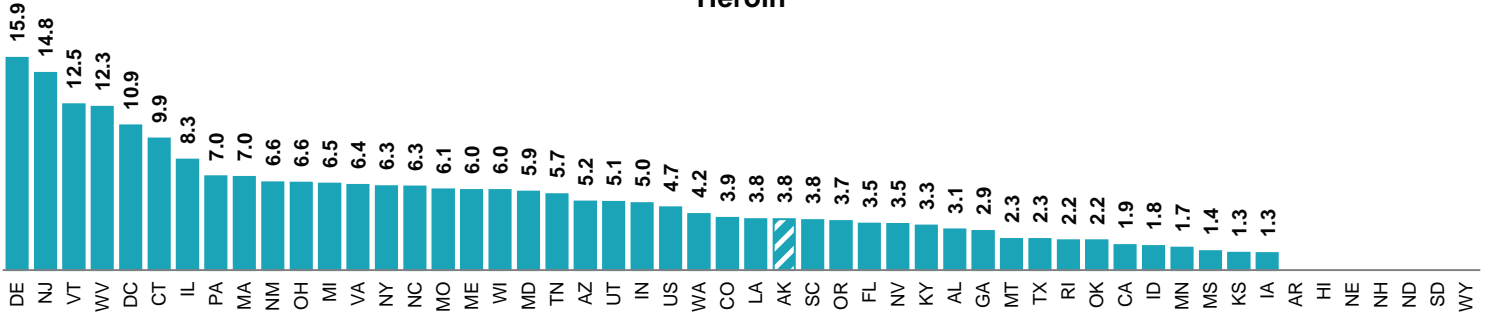


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

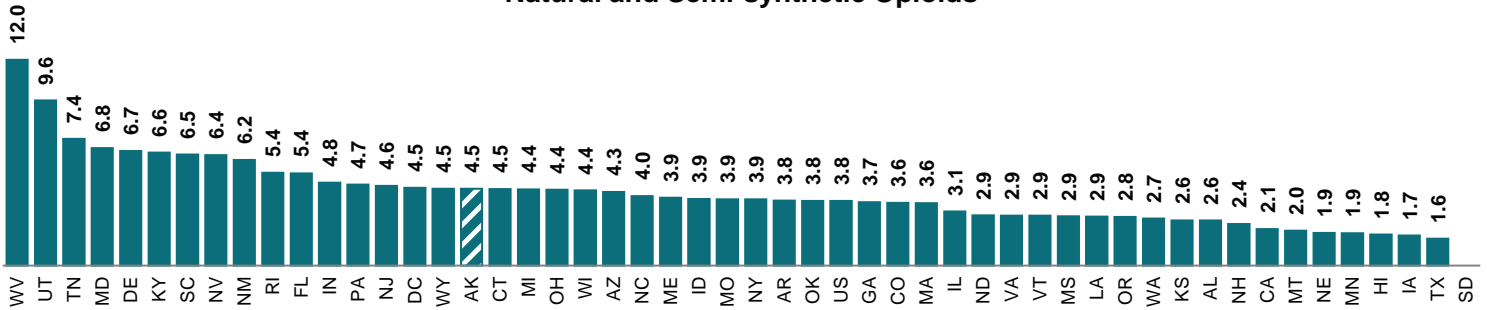
ALASKA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

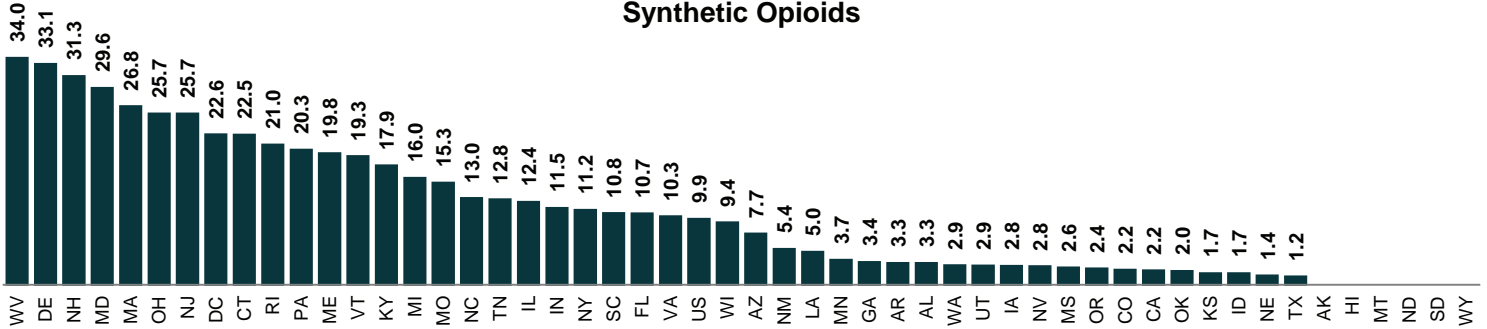
Heroin



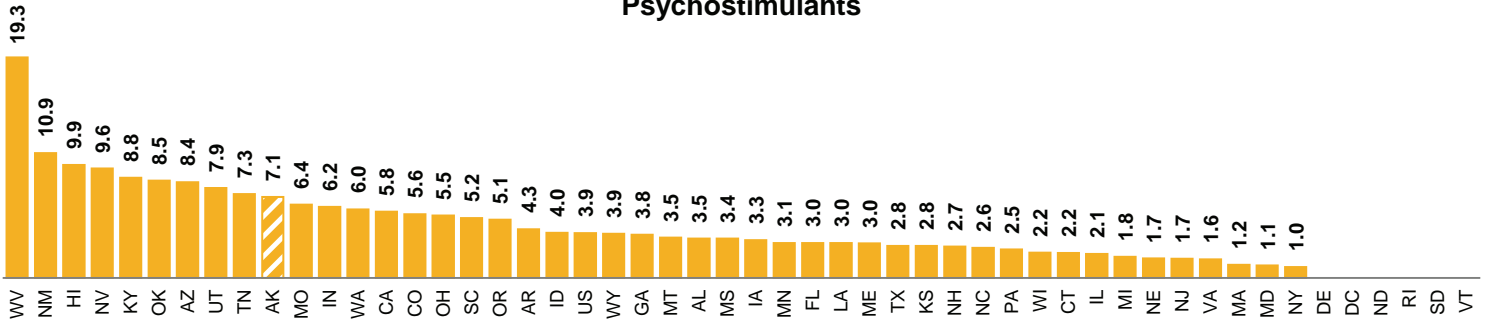
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



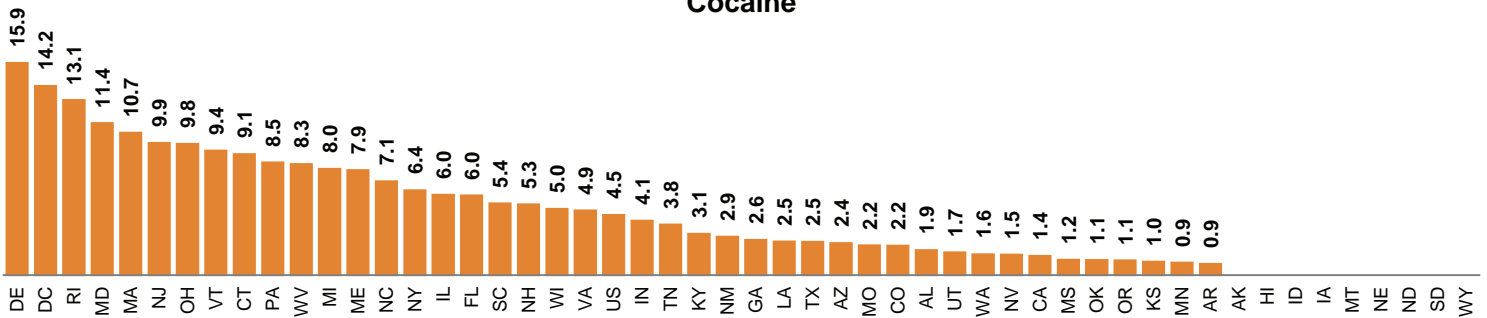
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

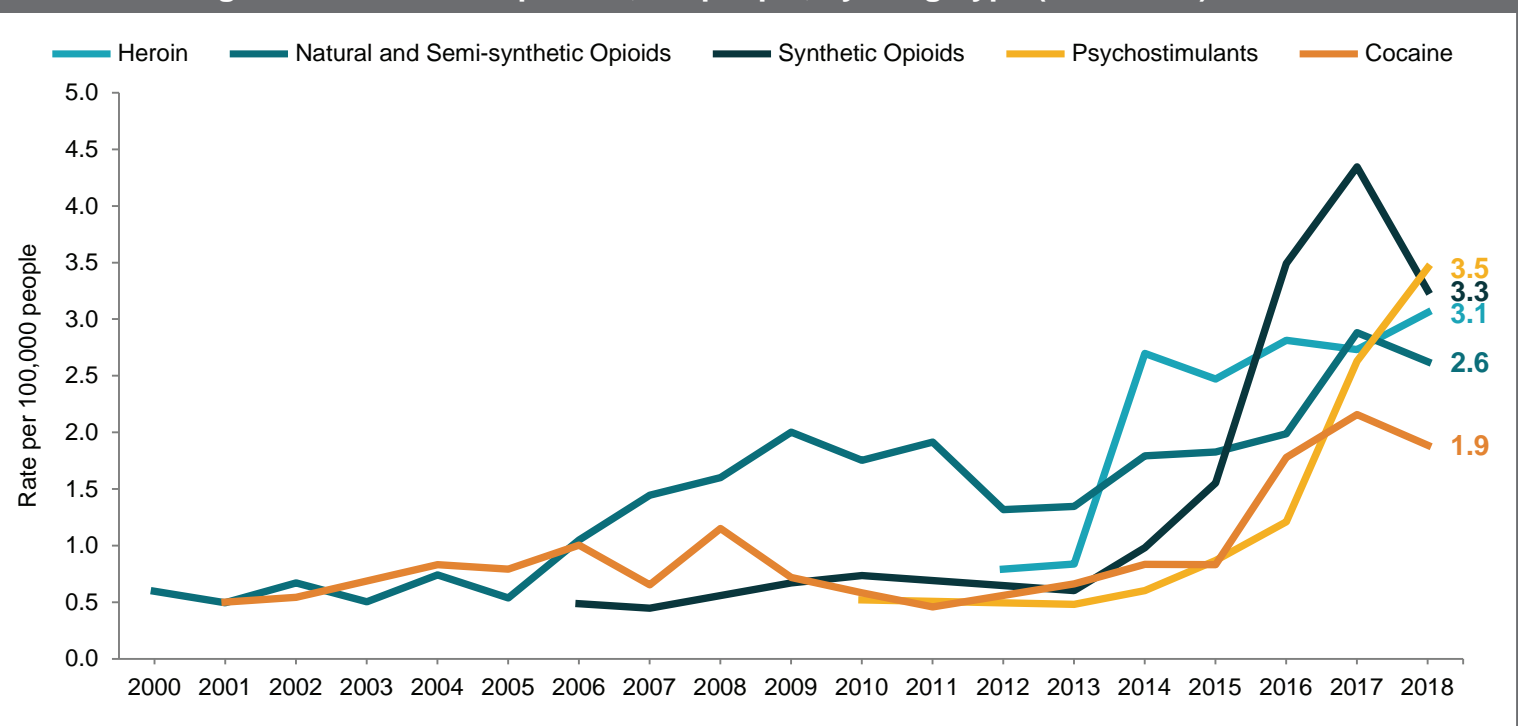
ALABAMA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

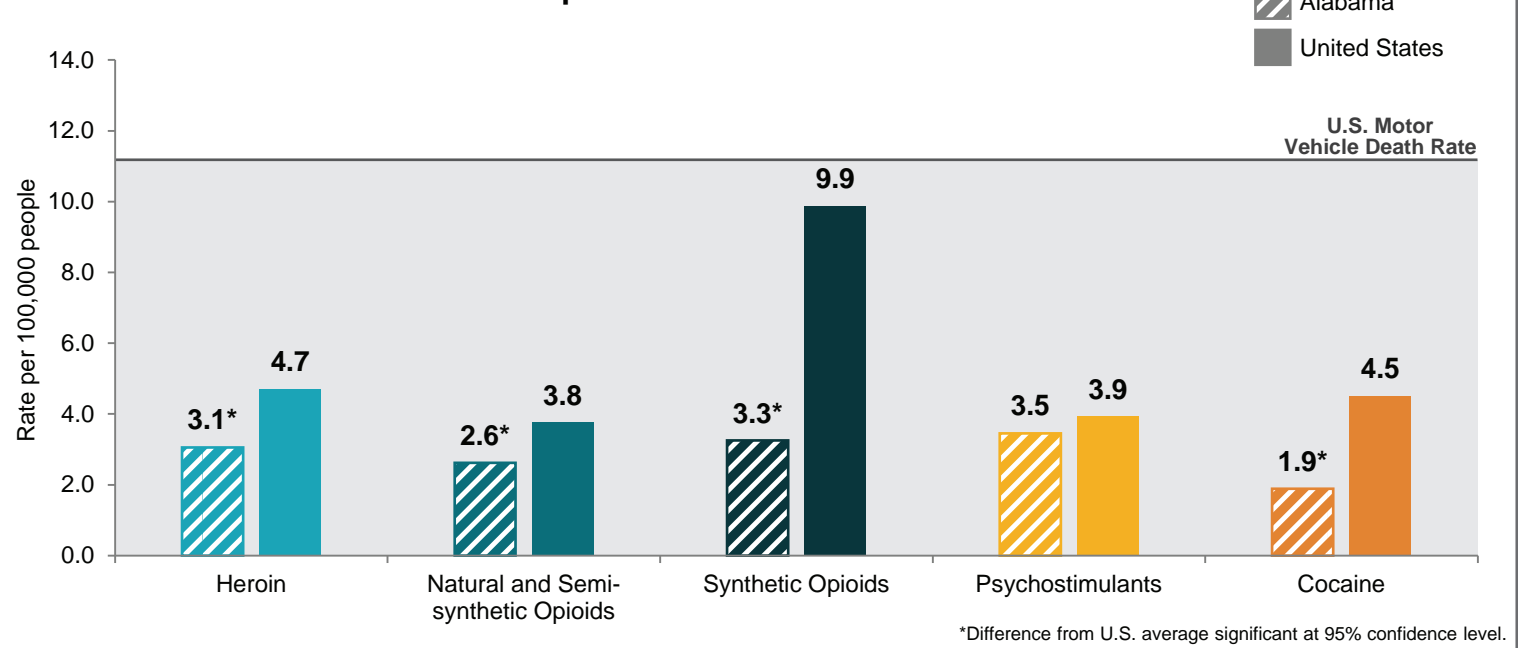
In 2018,
381
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Alabama.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Alabama vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

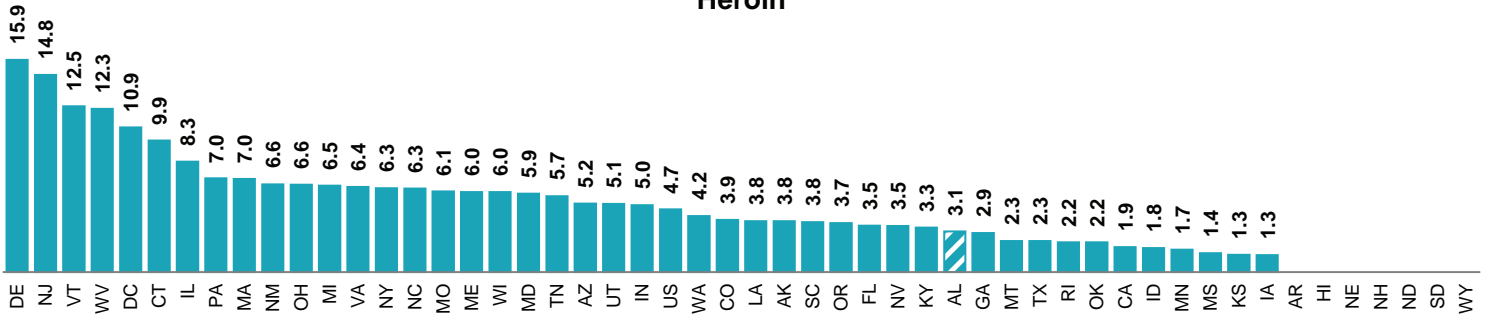


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

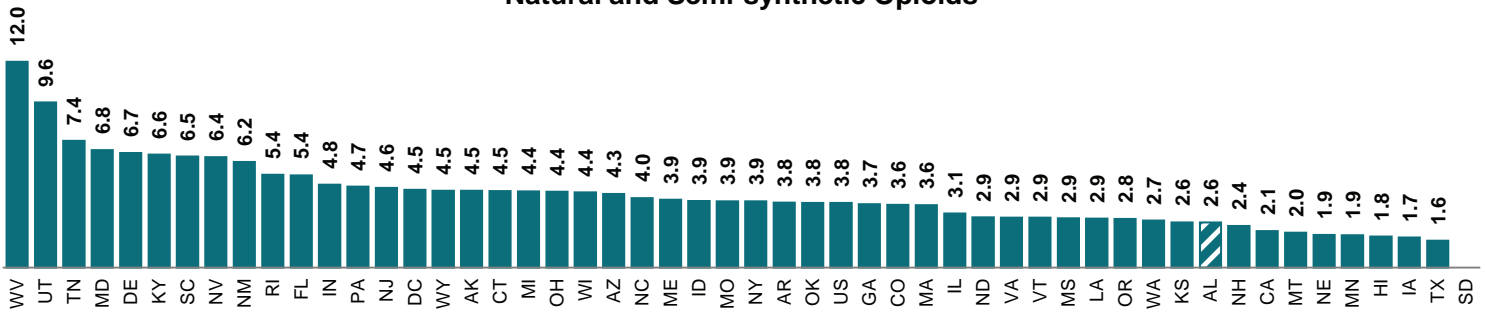
ALABAMA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

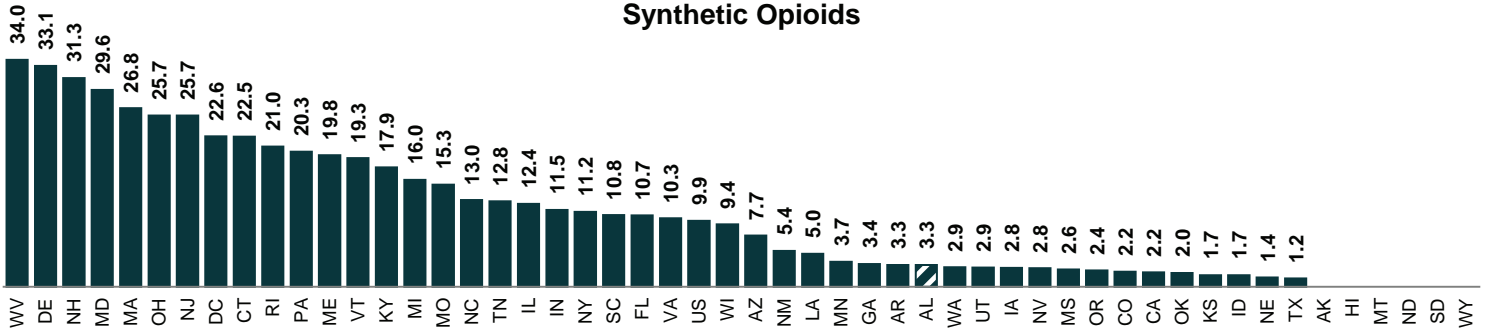
Heroin



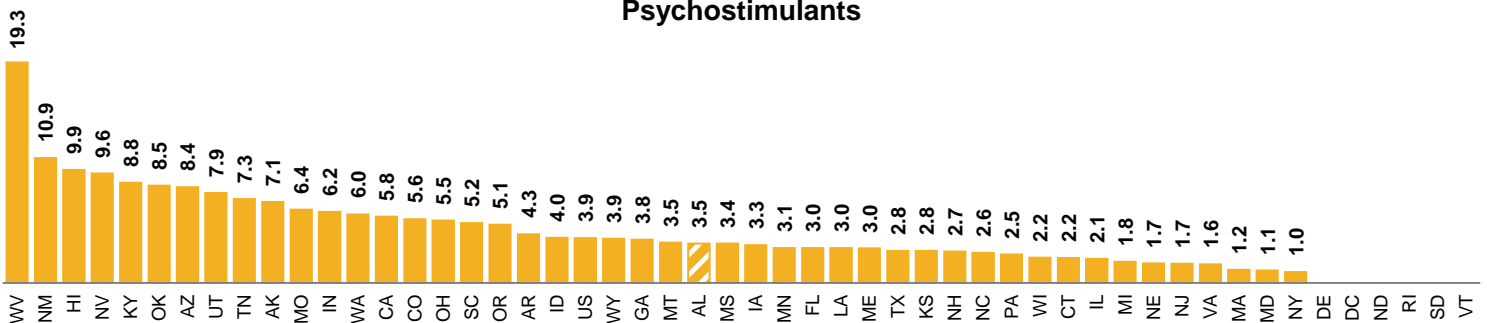
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



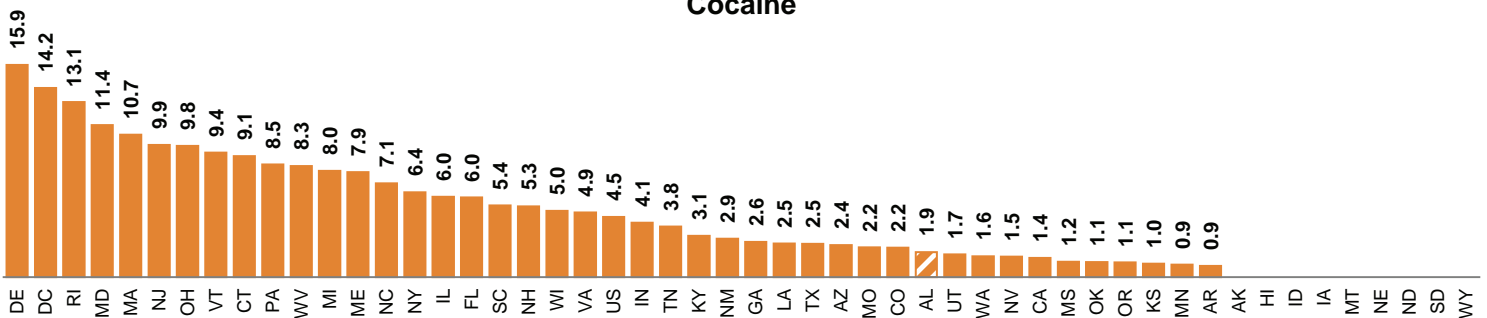
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

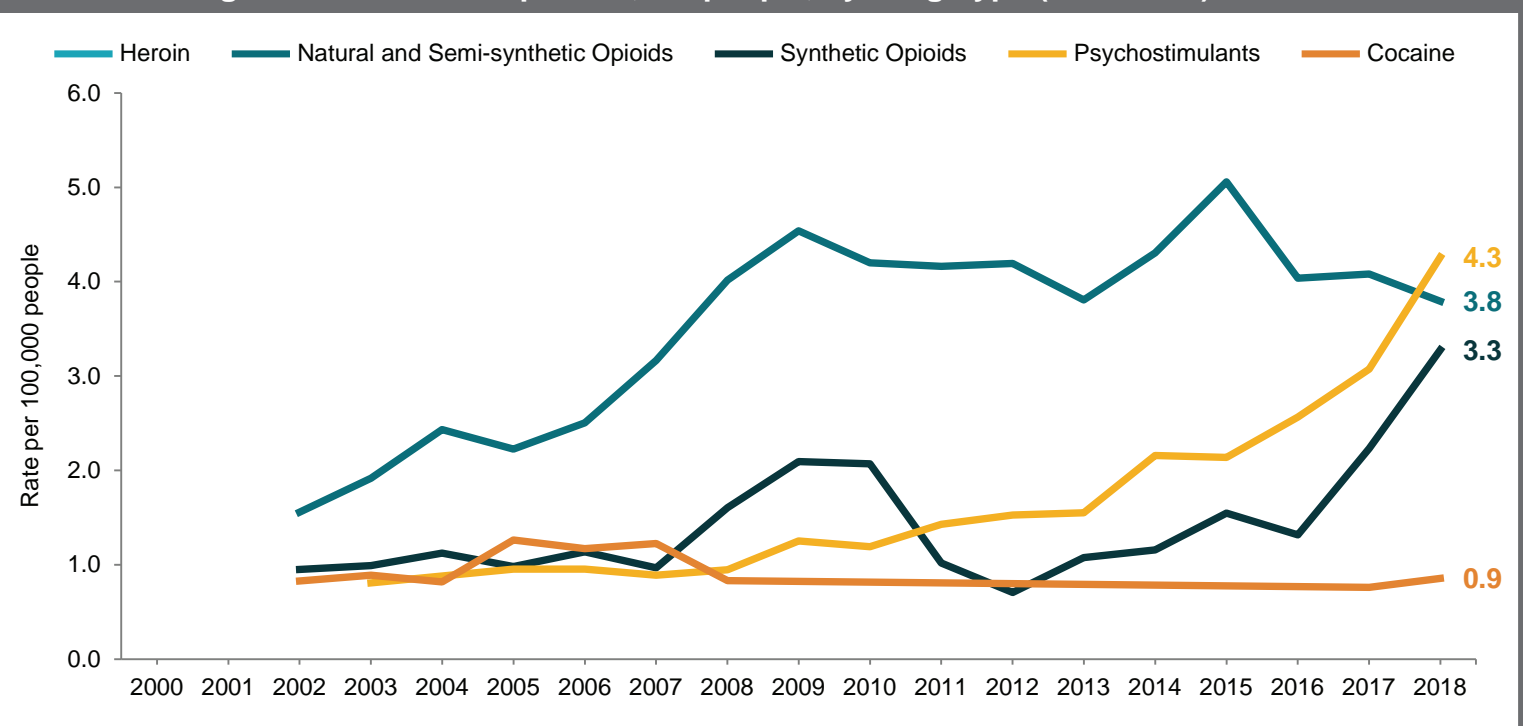
ARKANSAS

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

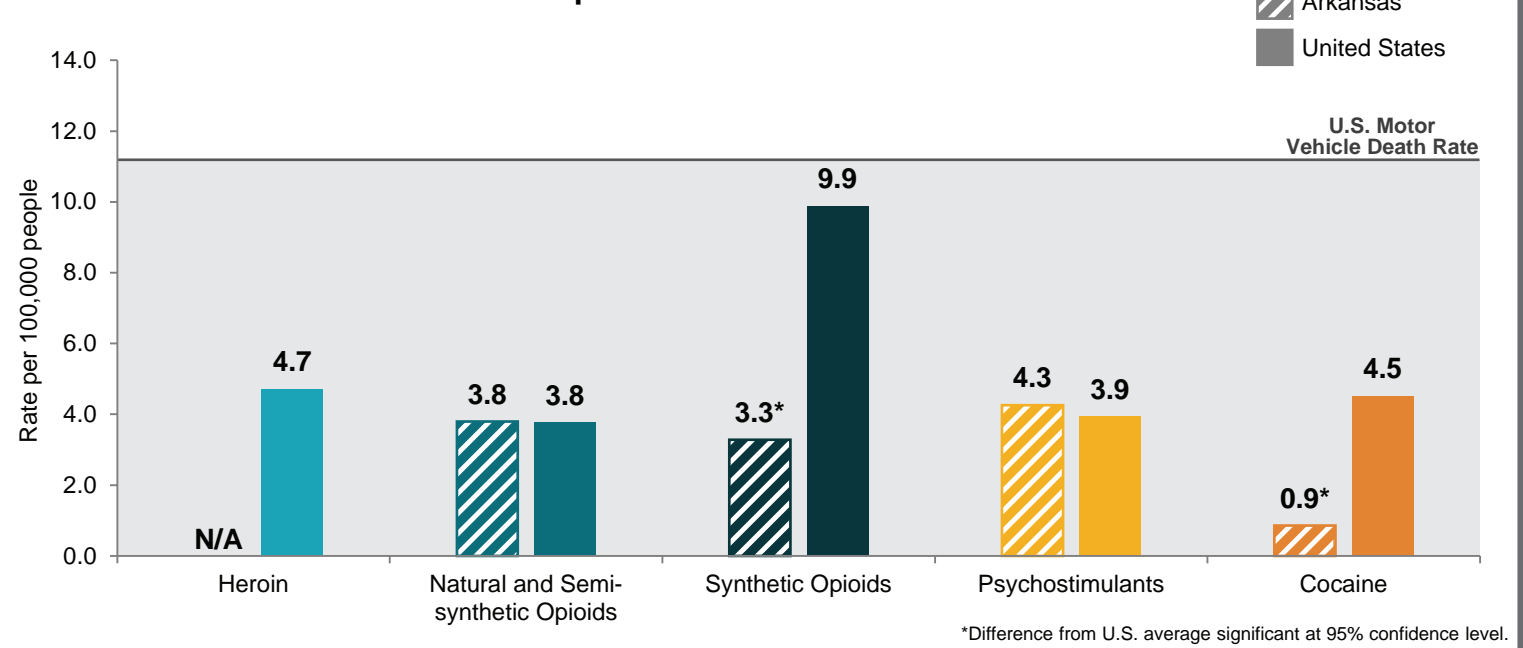
In 2018,
208
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Arkansas.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Arkansas vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

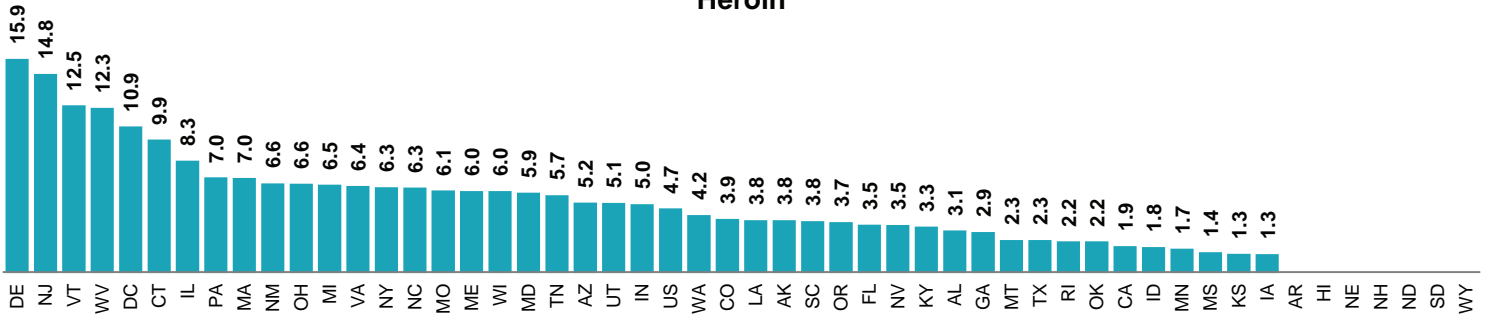


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

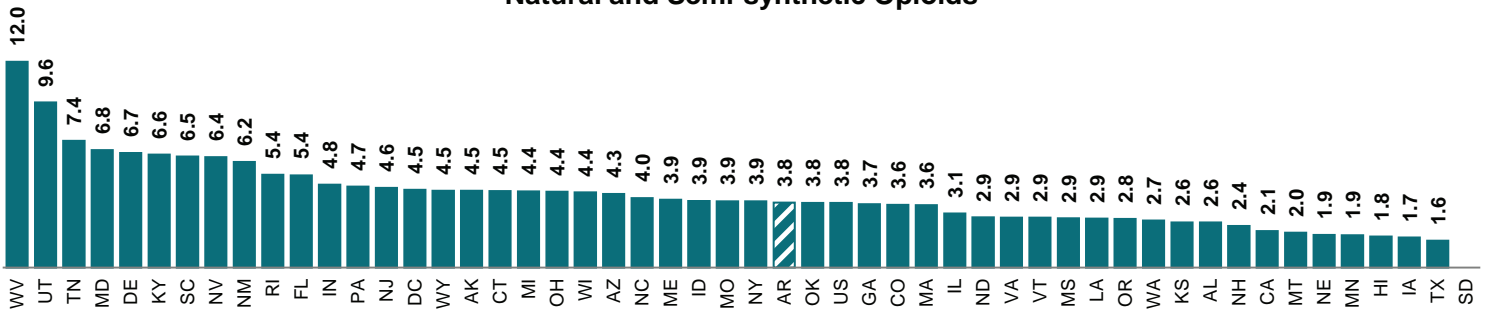
ARKANSAS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

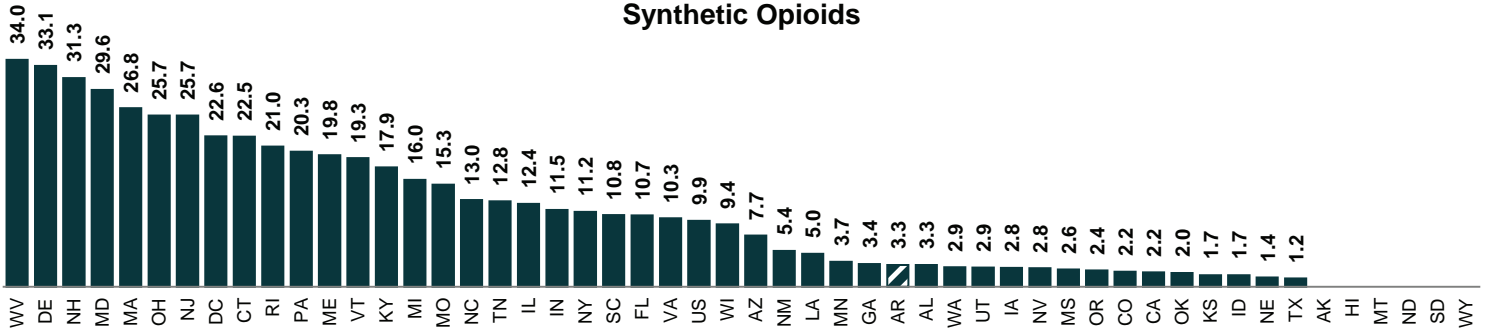
Heroin



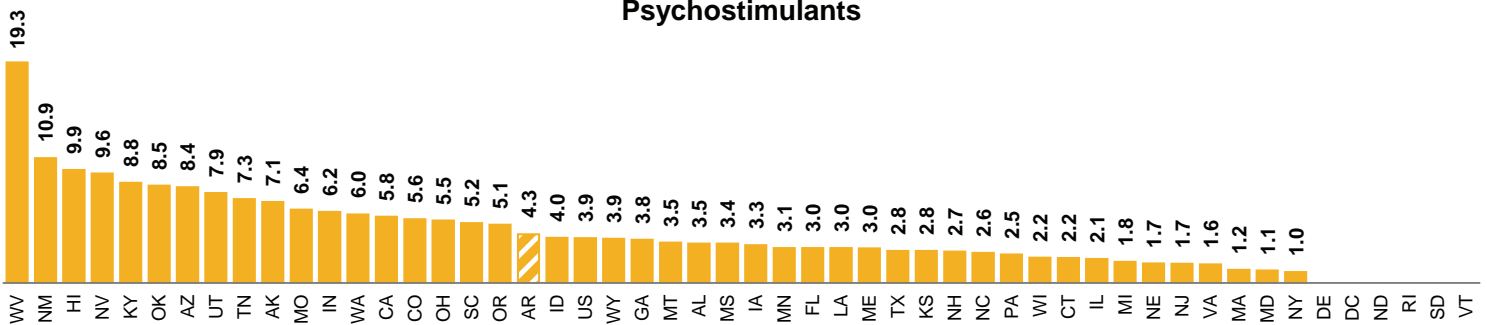
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



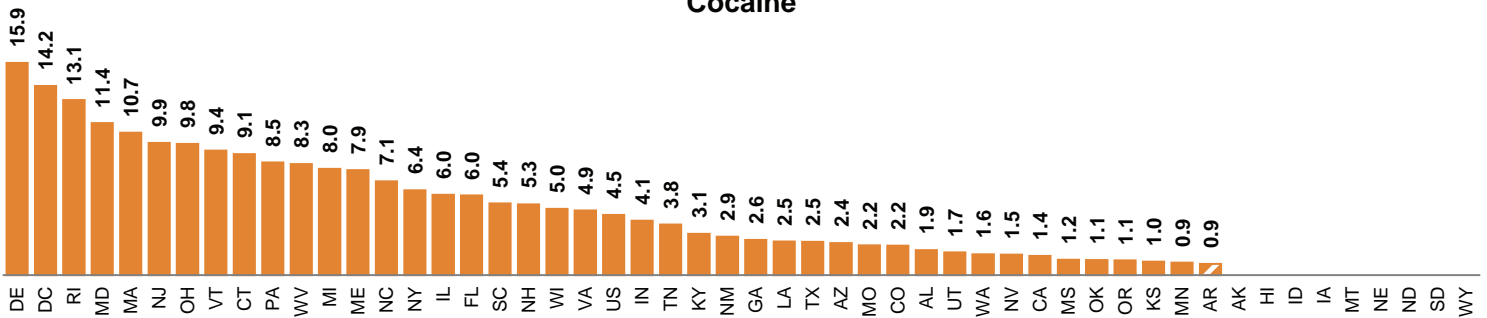
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



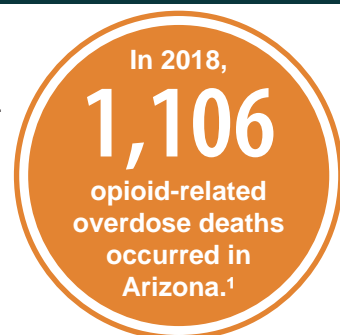
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

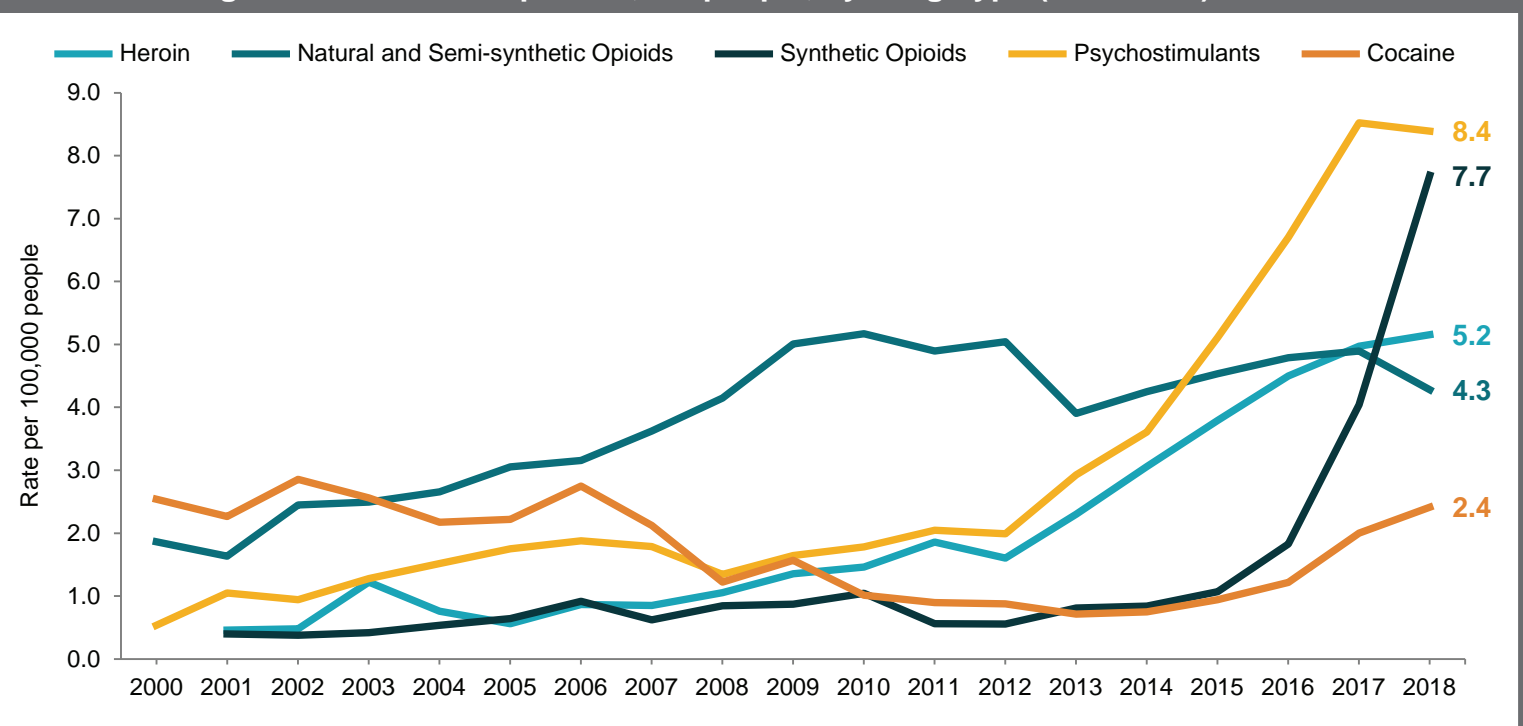
ARIZONA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

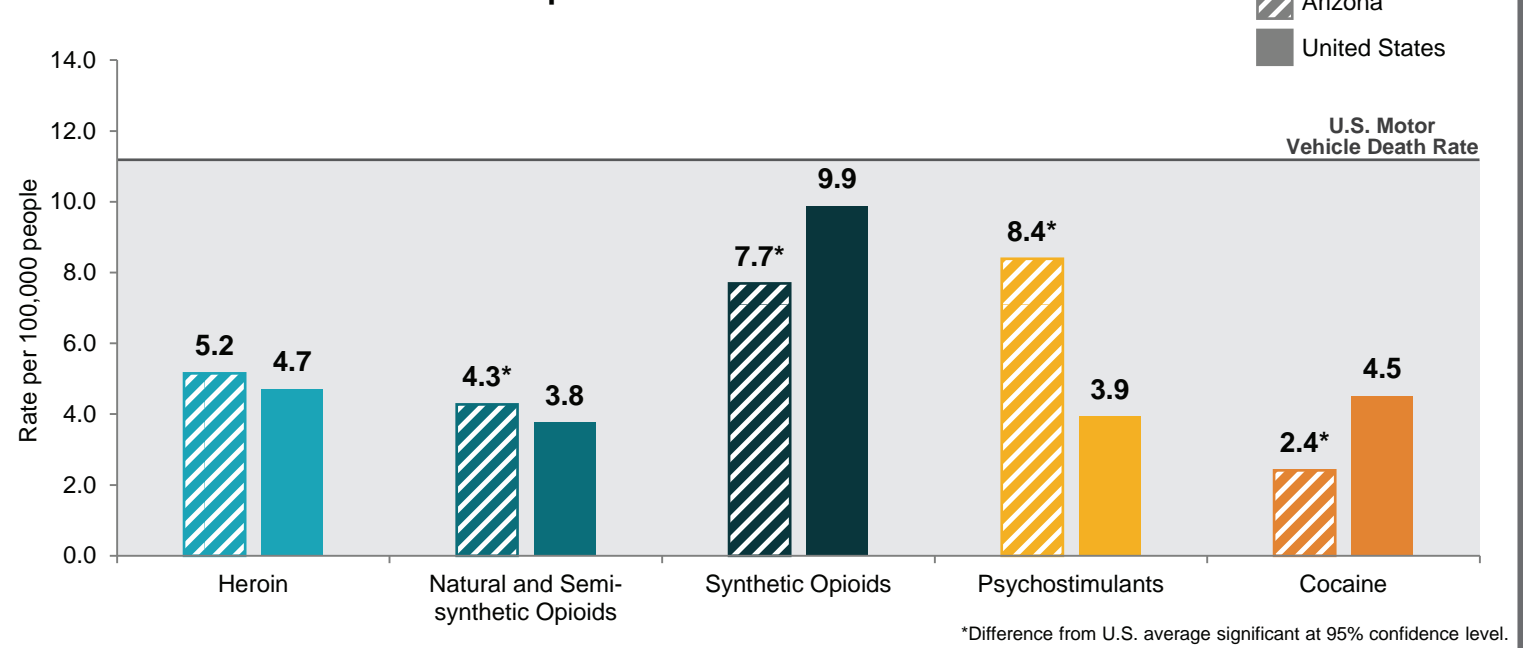


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Arizona vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

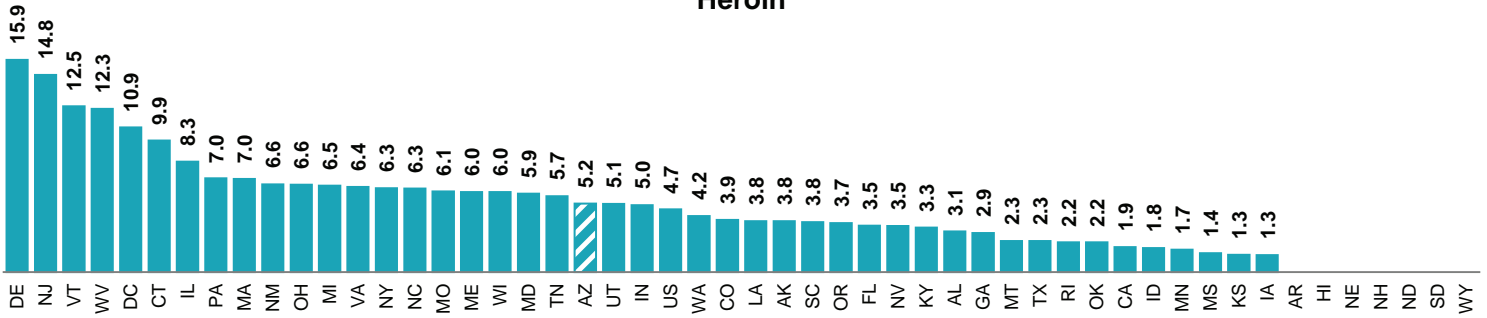


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

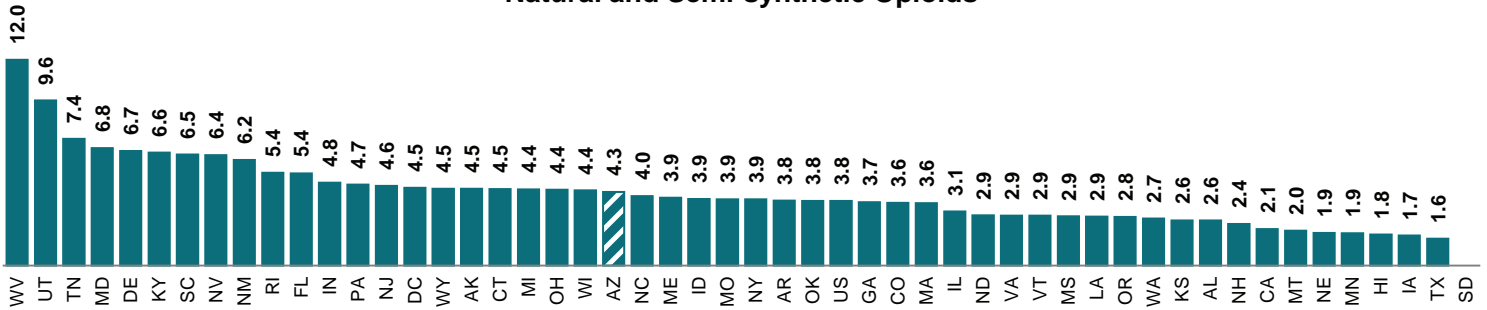
ARIZONA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

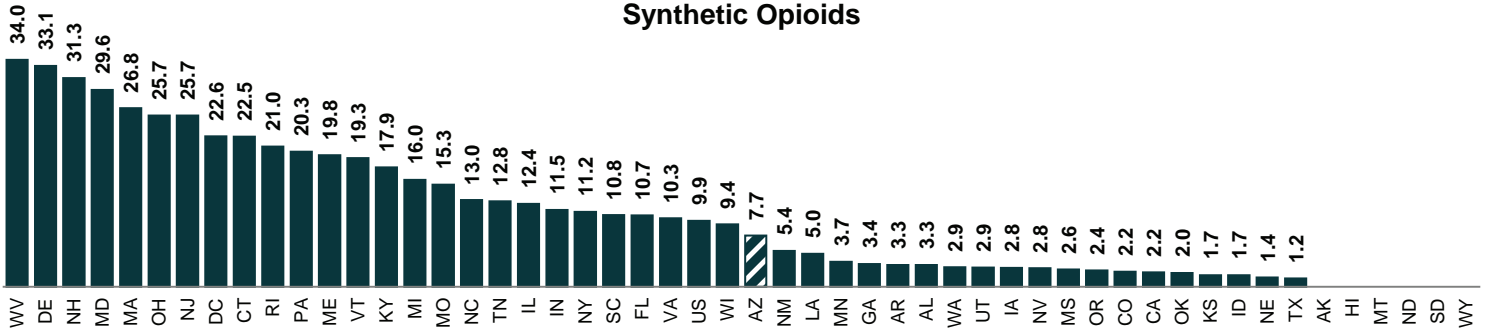
Heroin



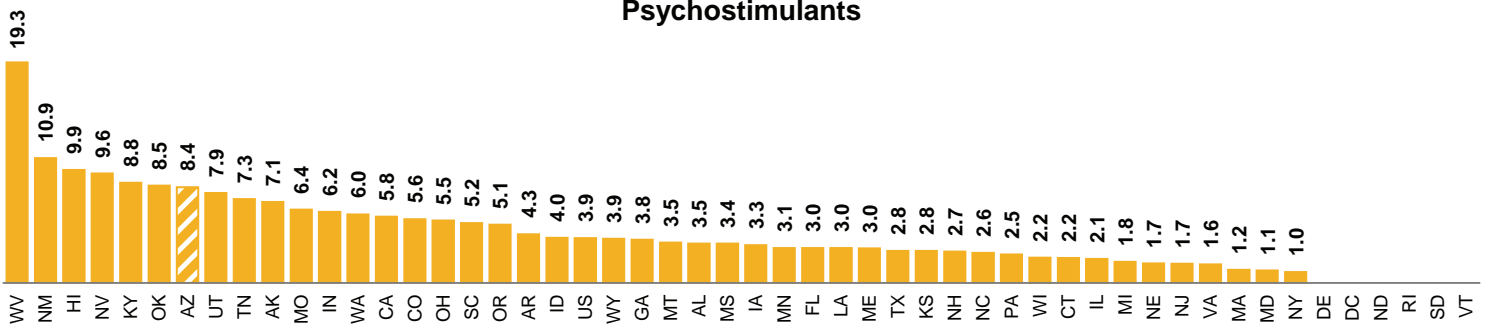
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



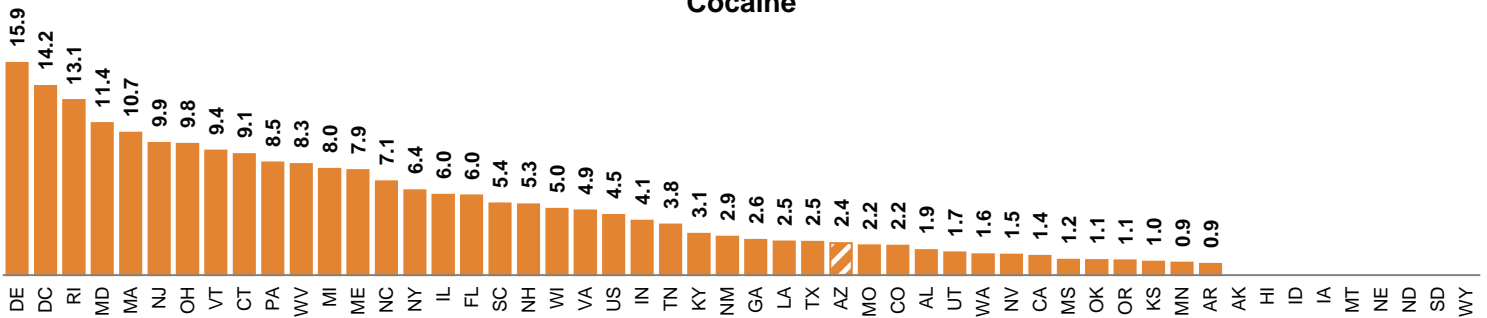
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



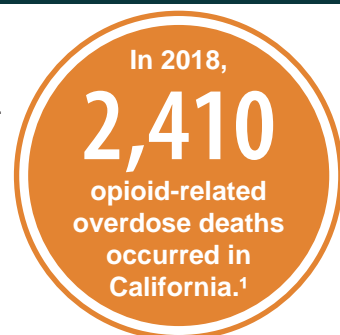
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

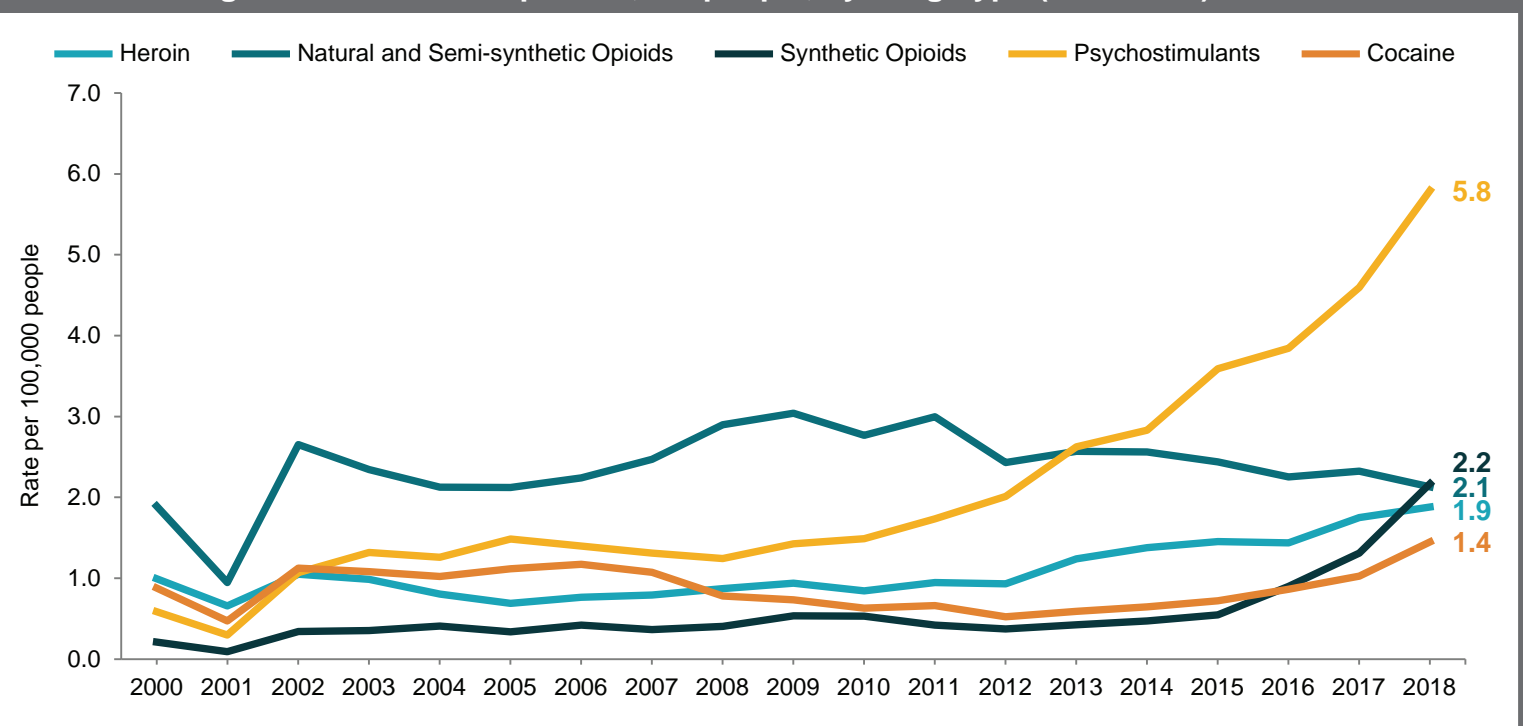
CALIFORNIA

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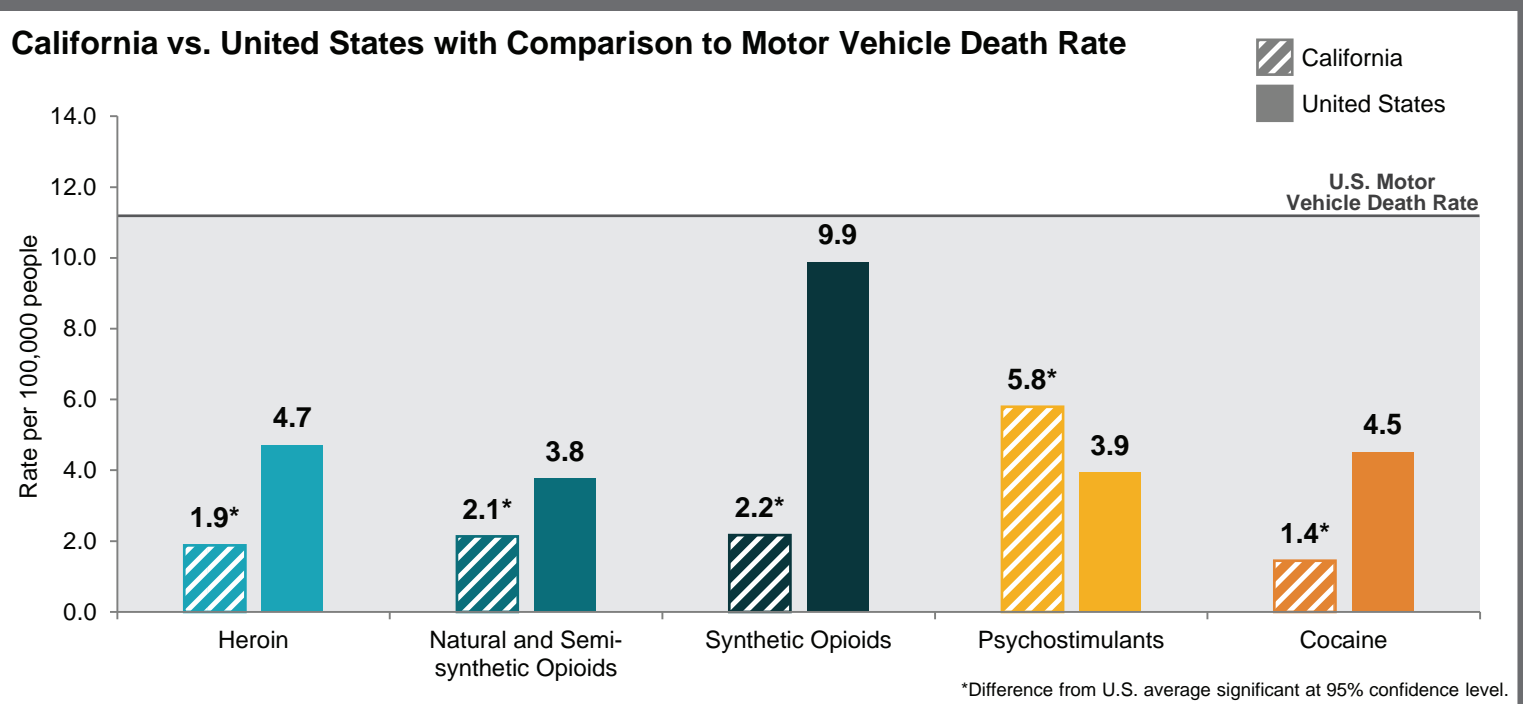
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Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

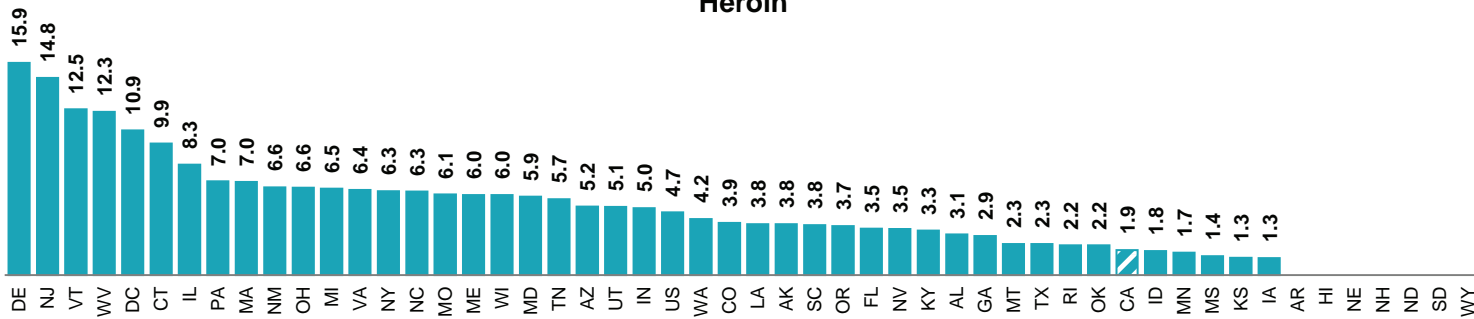


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

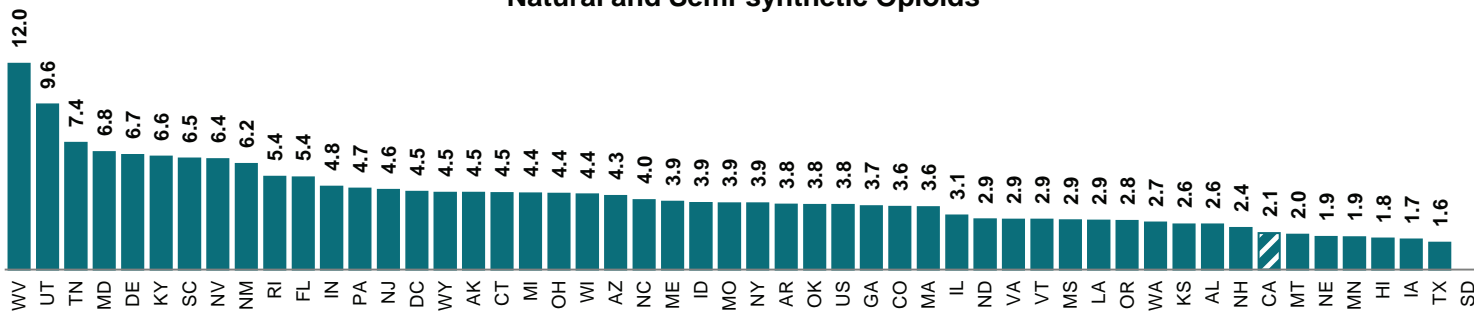
CALIFORNIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

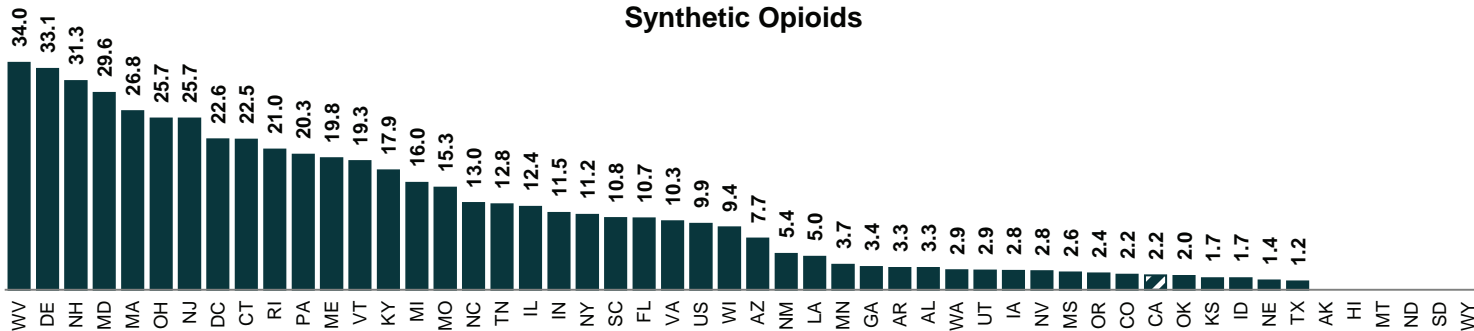
Heroin



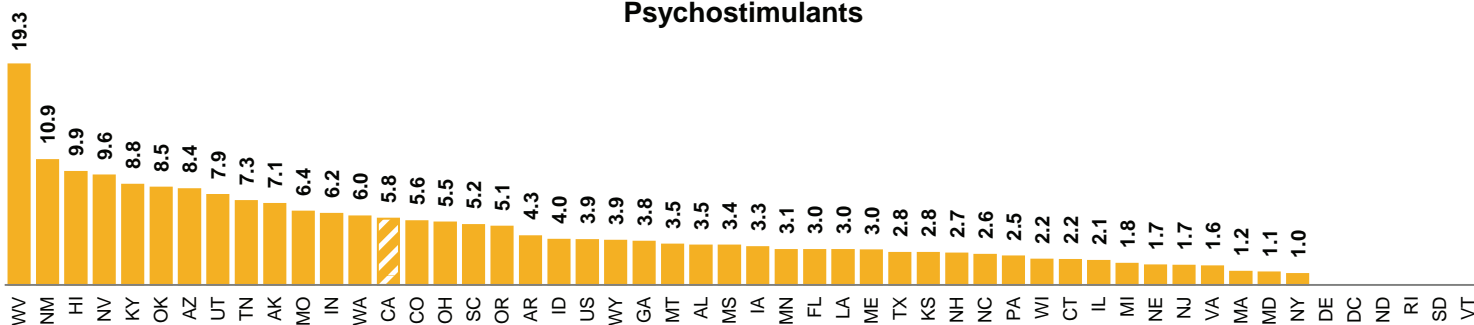
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



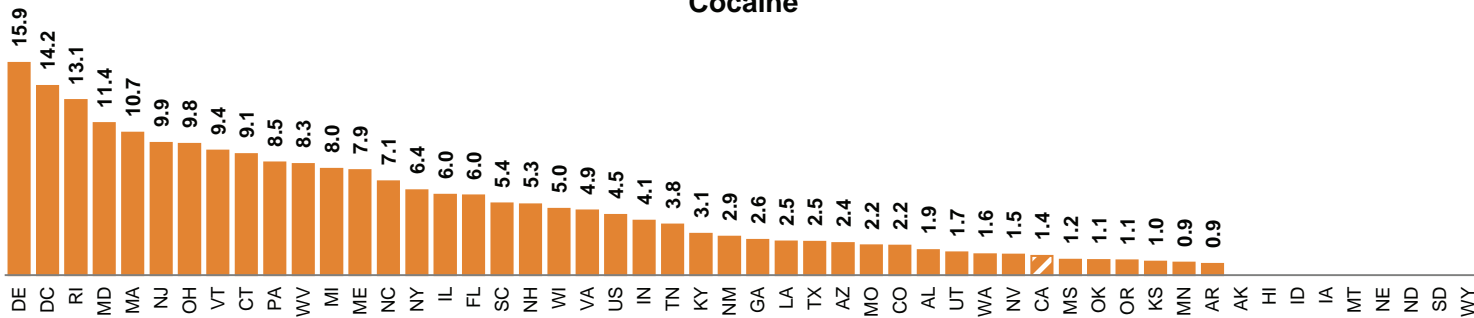
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



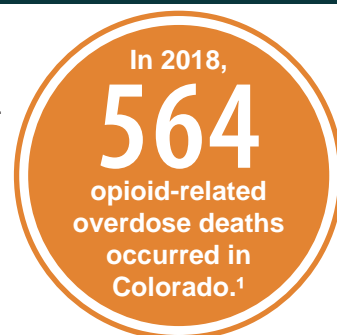
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

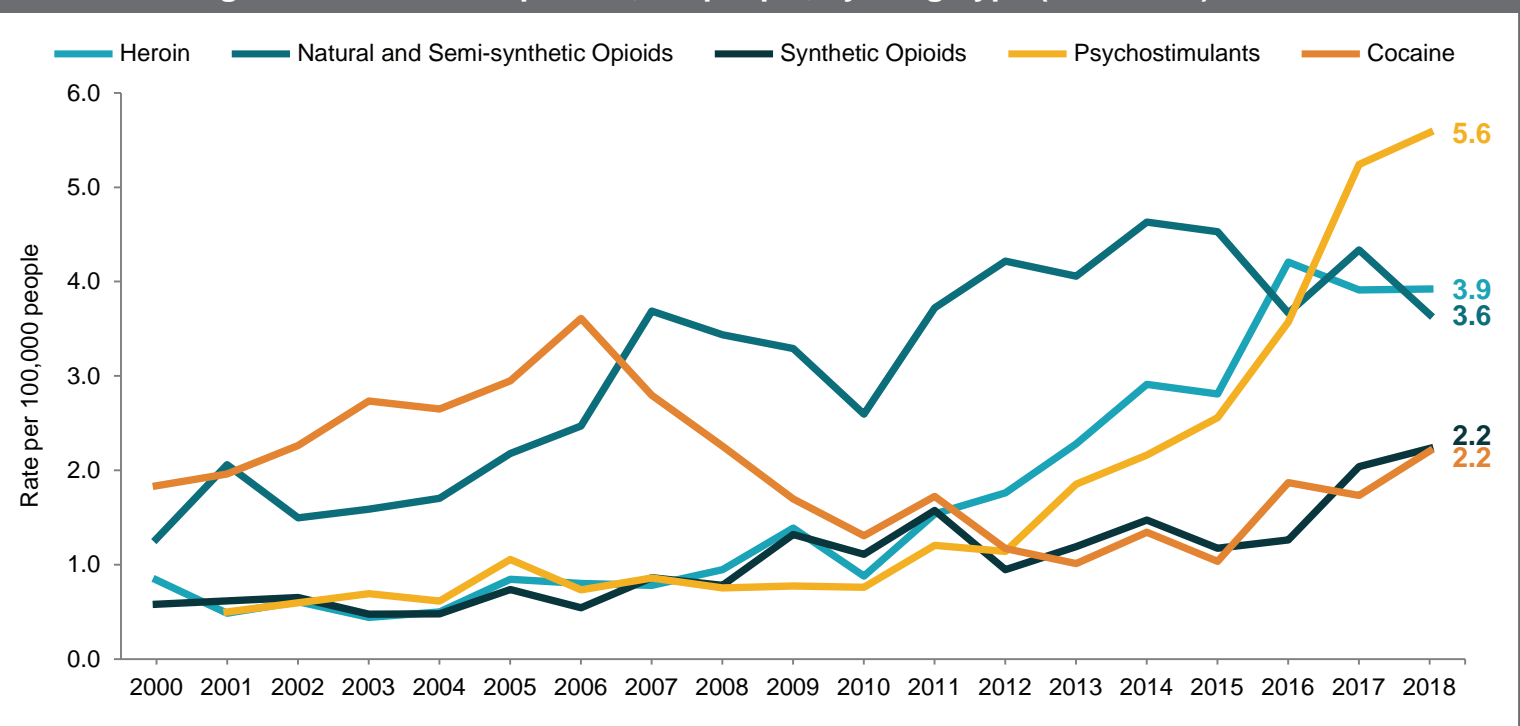
COLORADO

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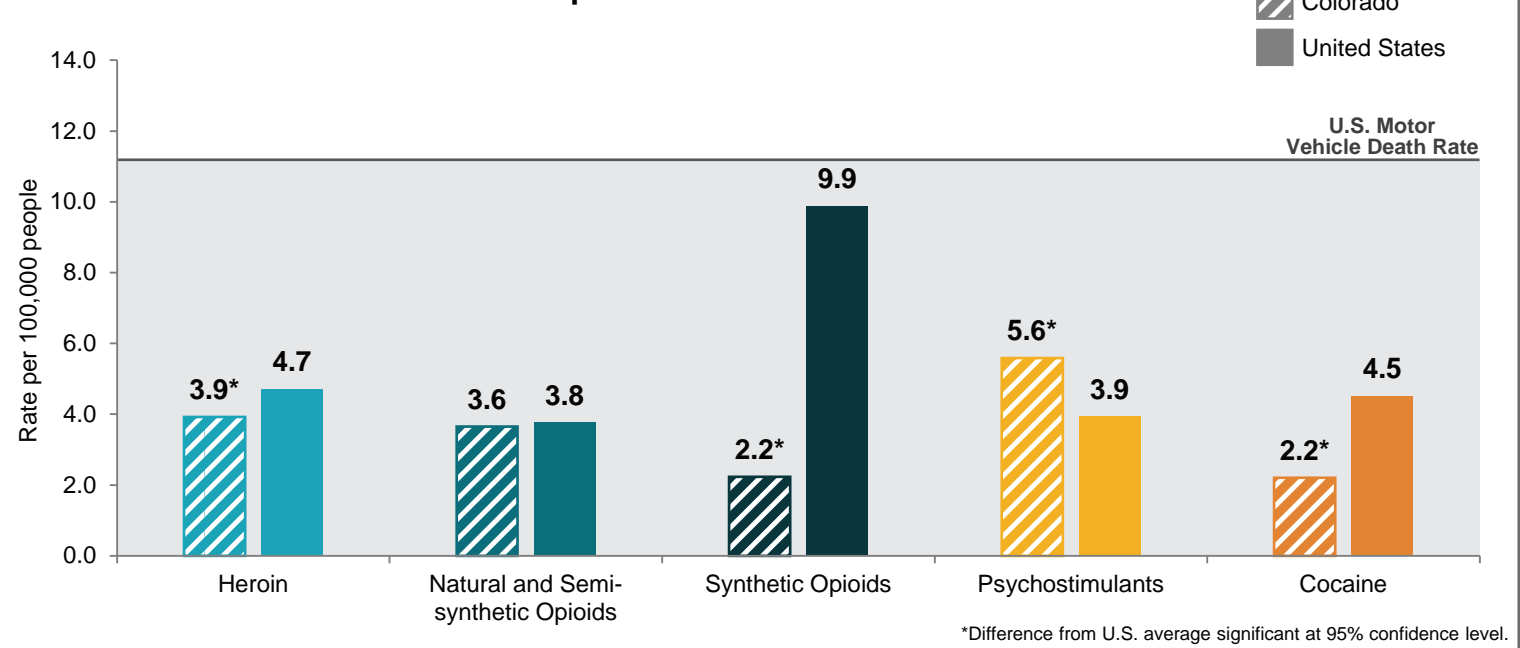


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Colorado vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

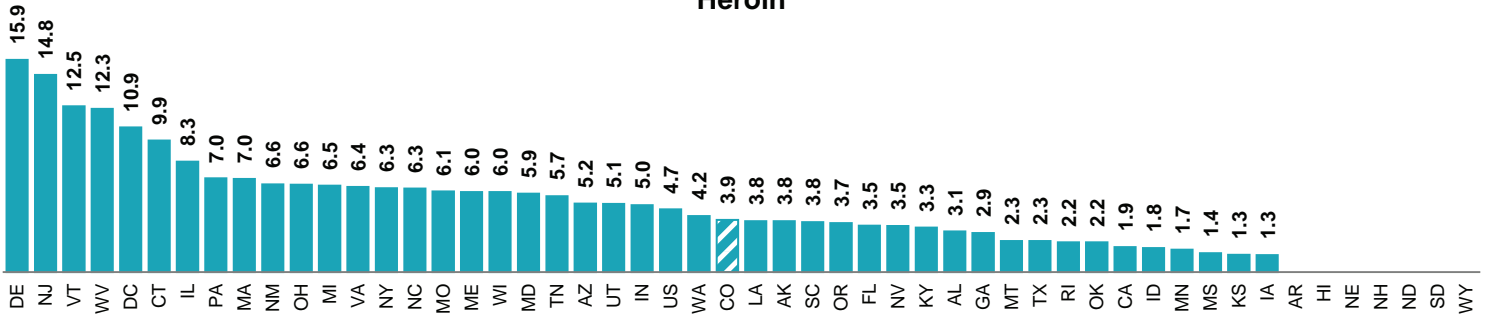


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

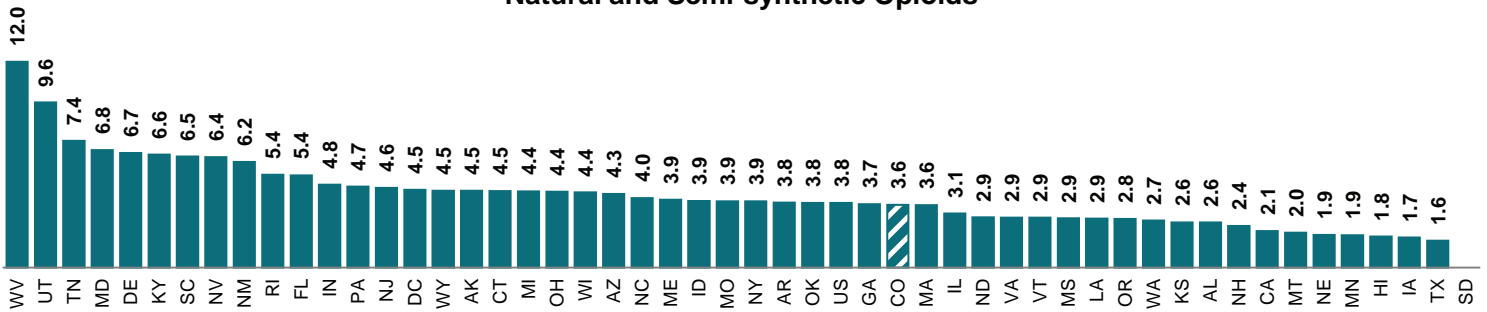
COLORADO

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

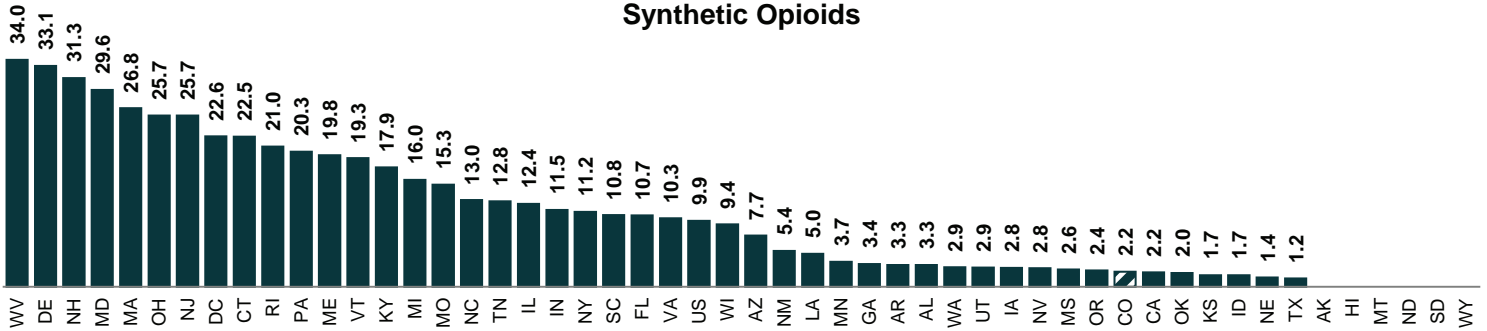
Heroin



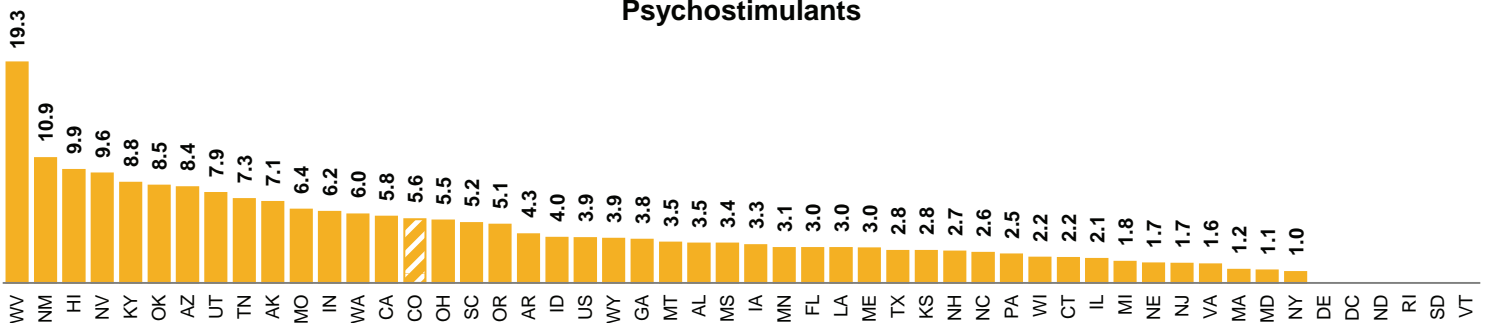
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



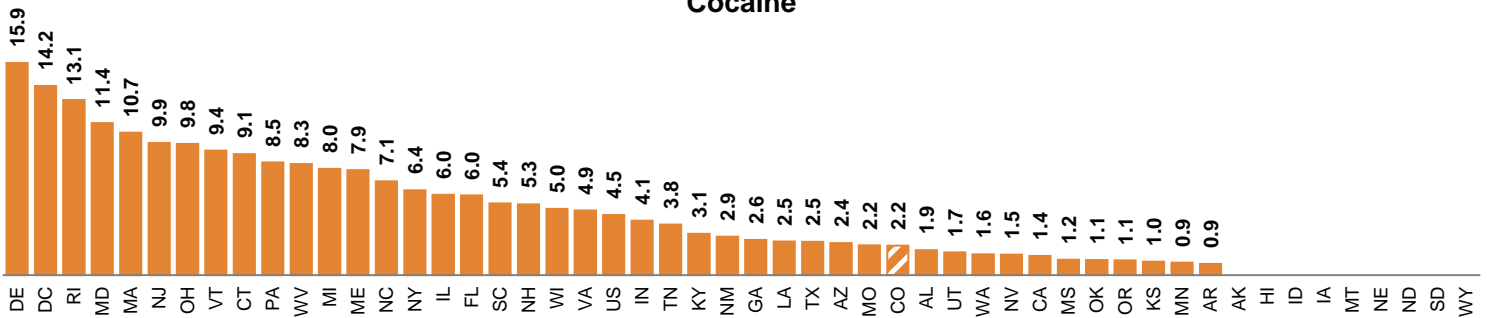
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

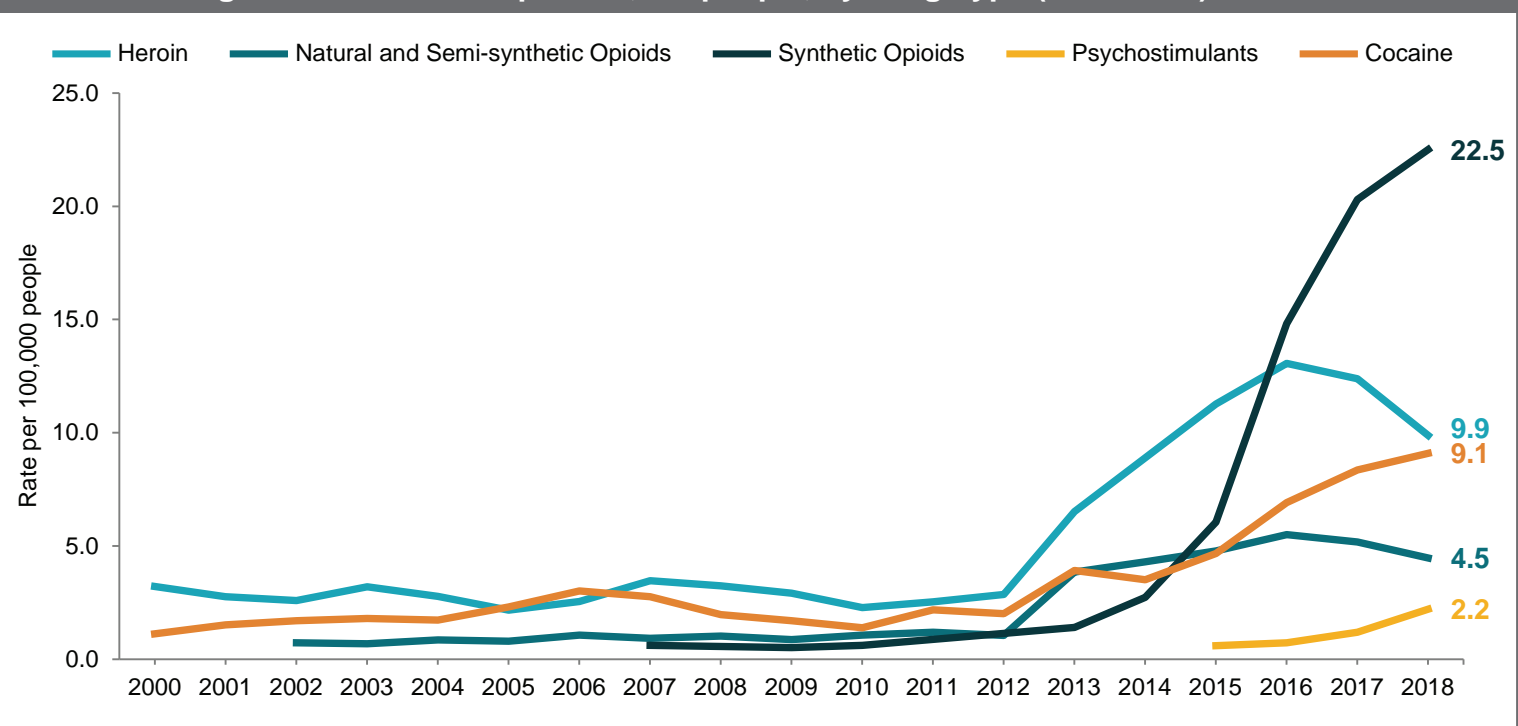
CONNECTICUT

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The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

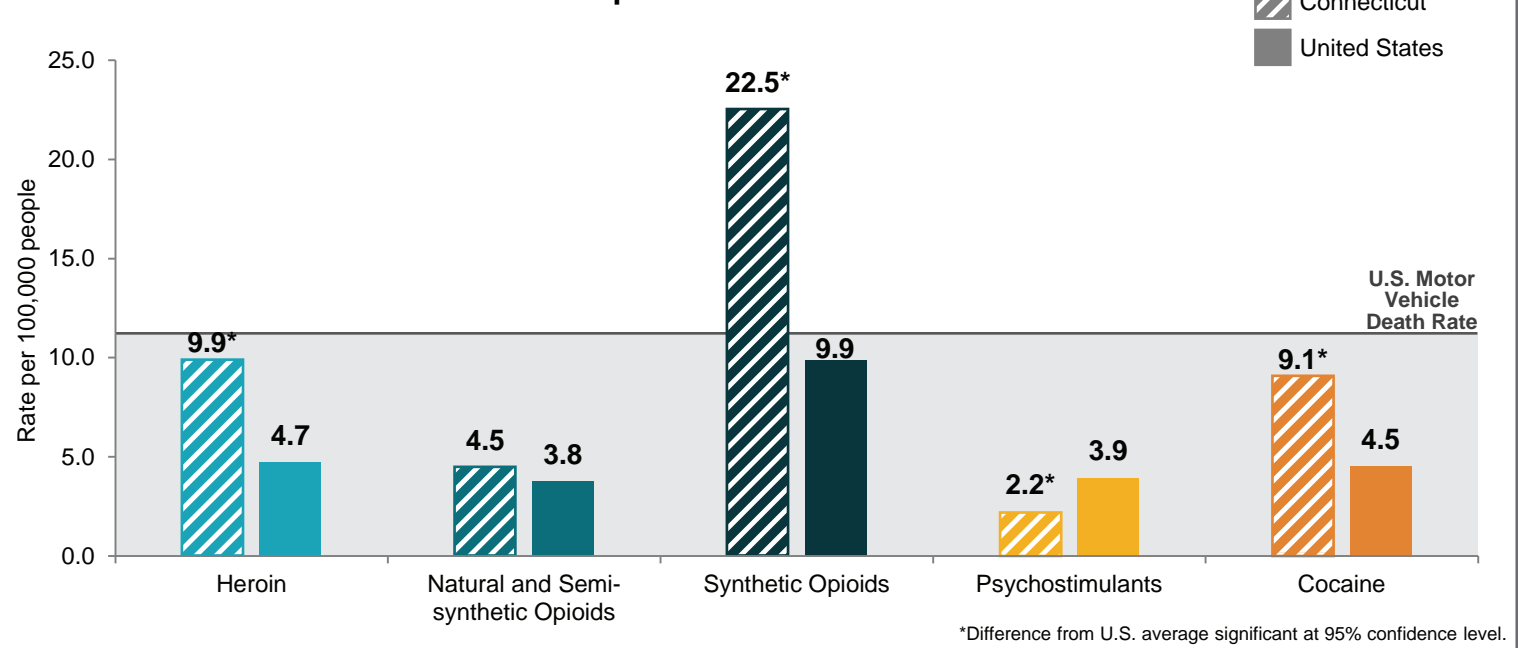
In 2018,
948
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Connecticut.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Connecticut vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

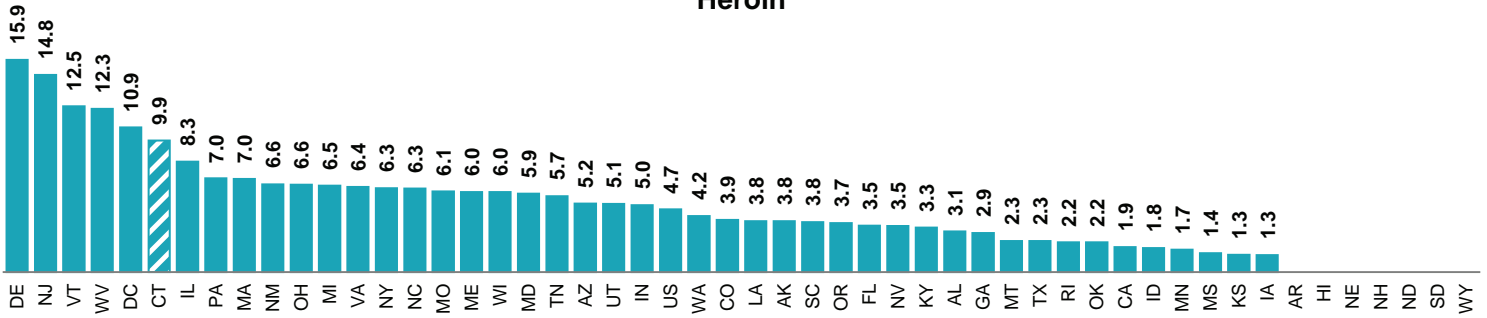


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

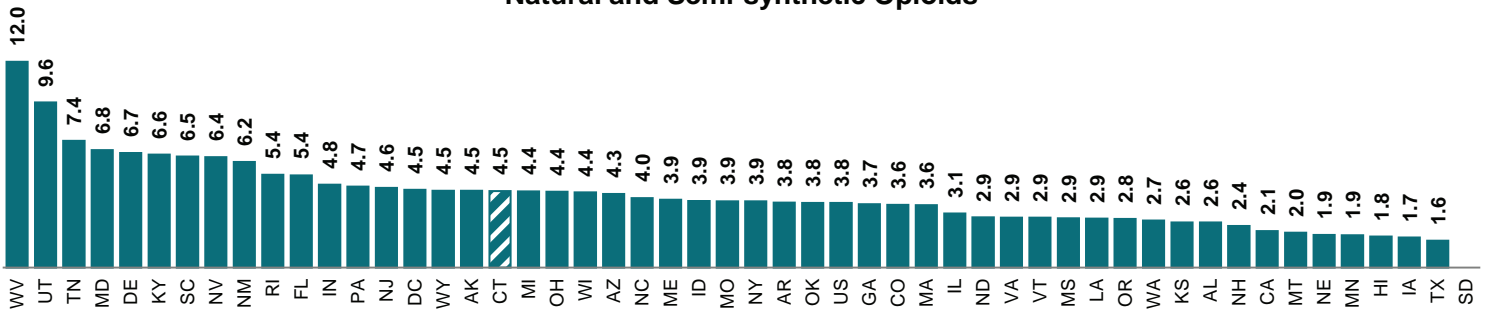
CONNECTICUT

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

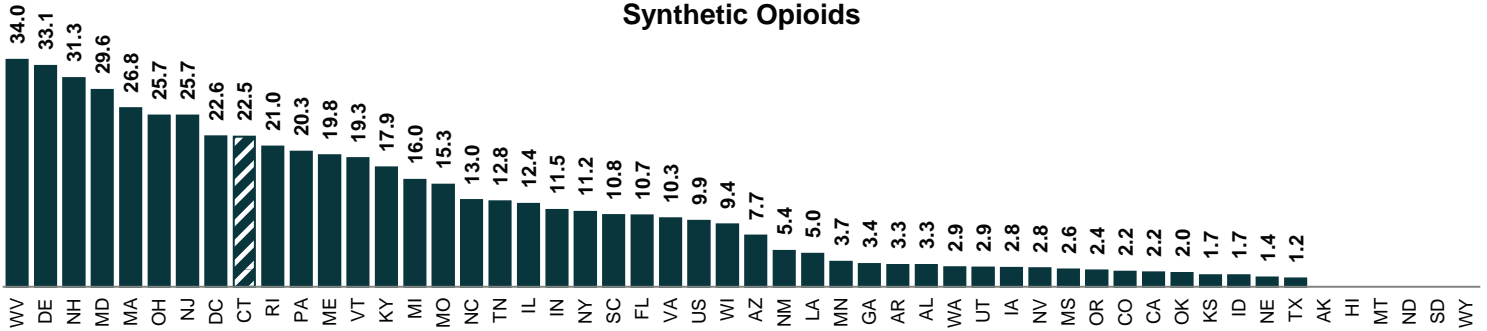
Heroin



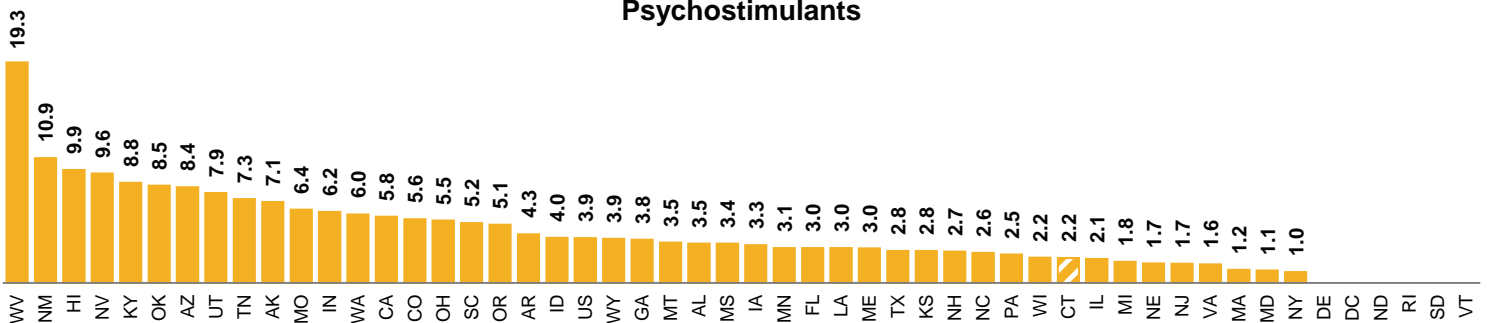
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



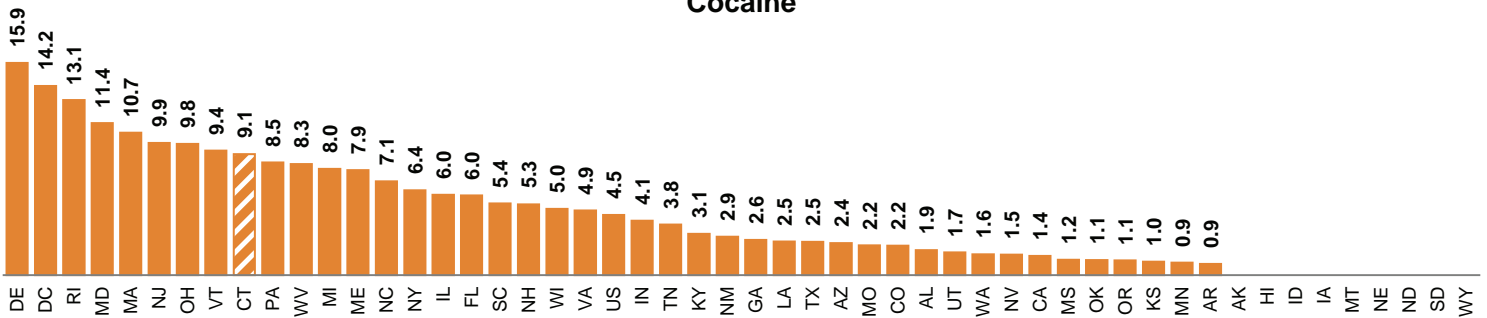
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



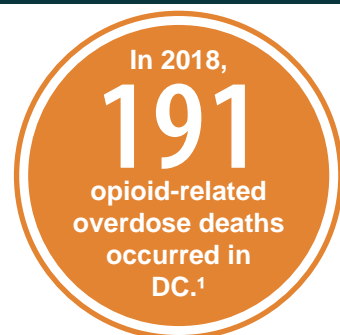
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

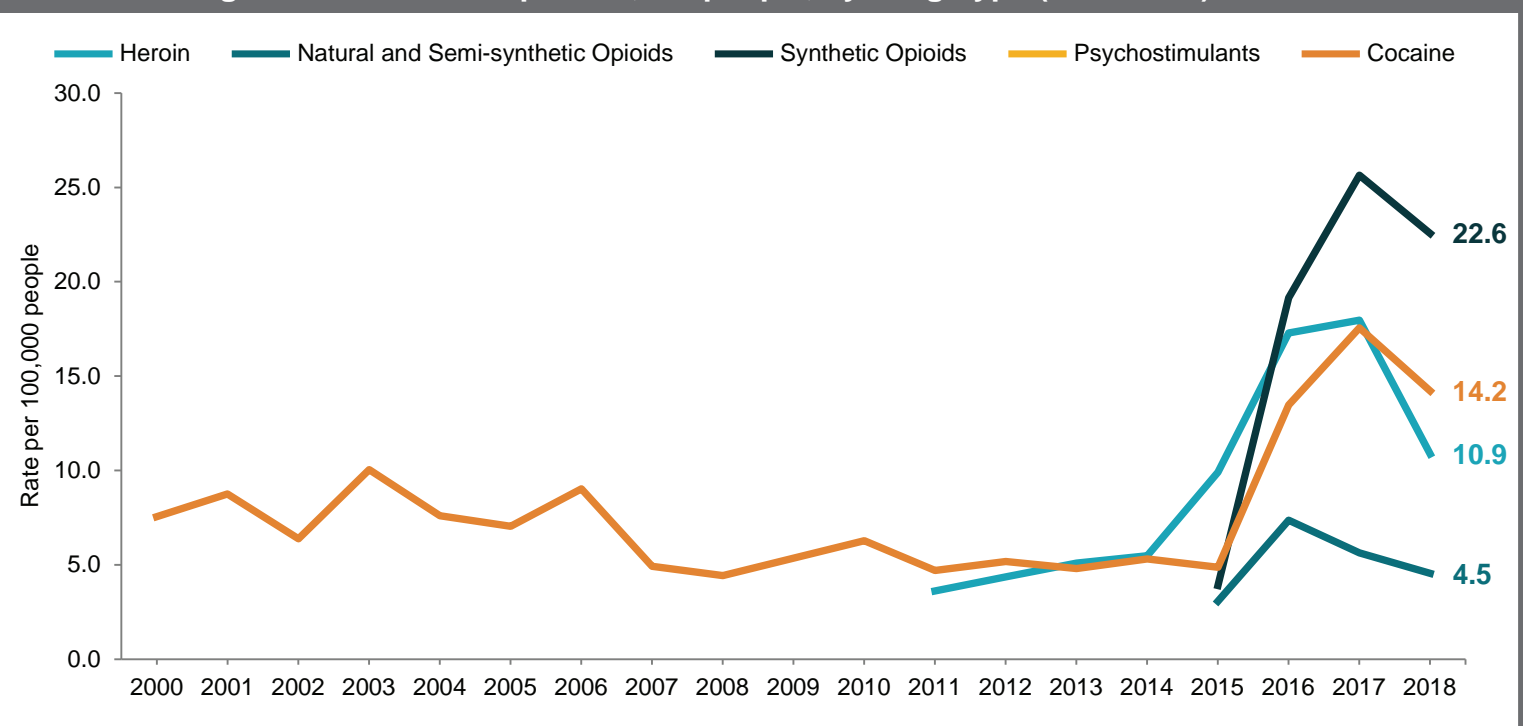
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

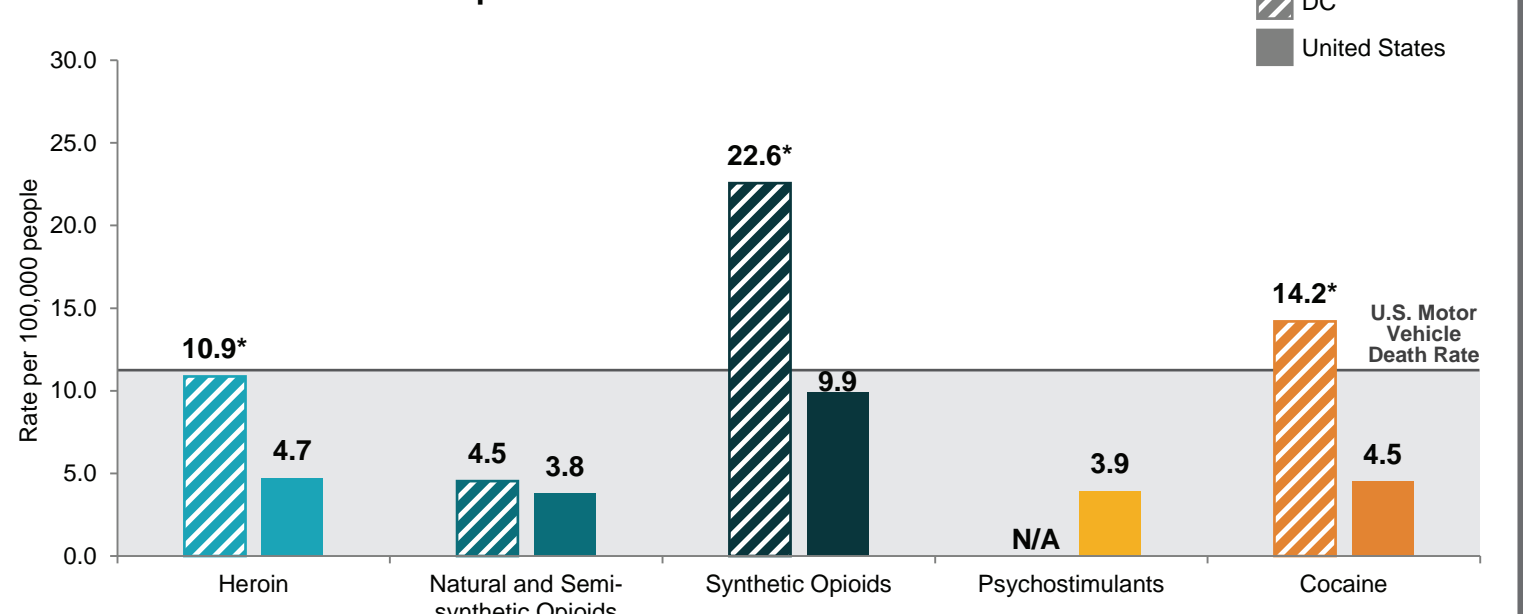


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

DC vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



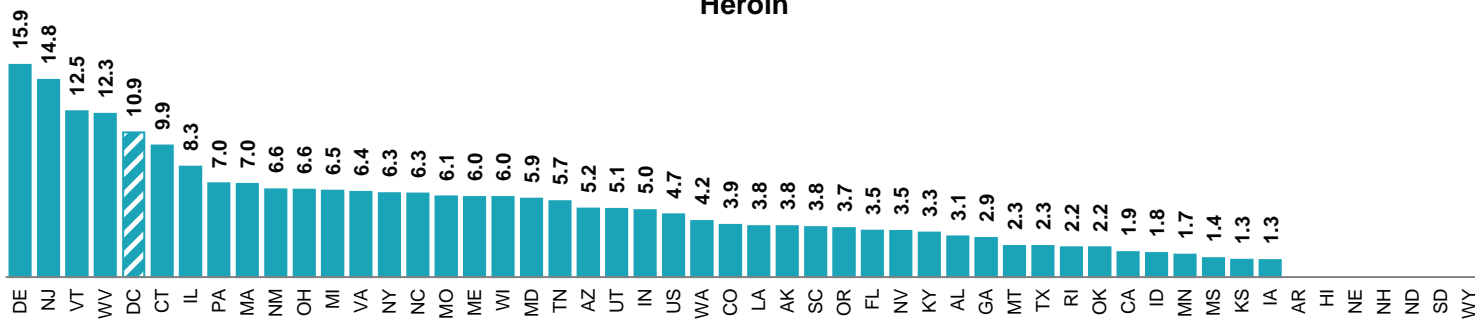
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

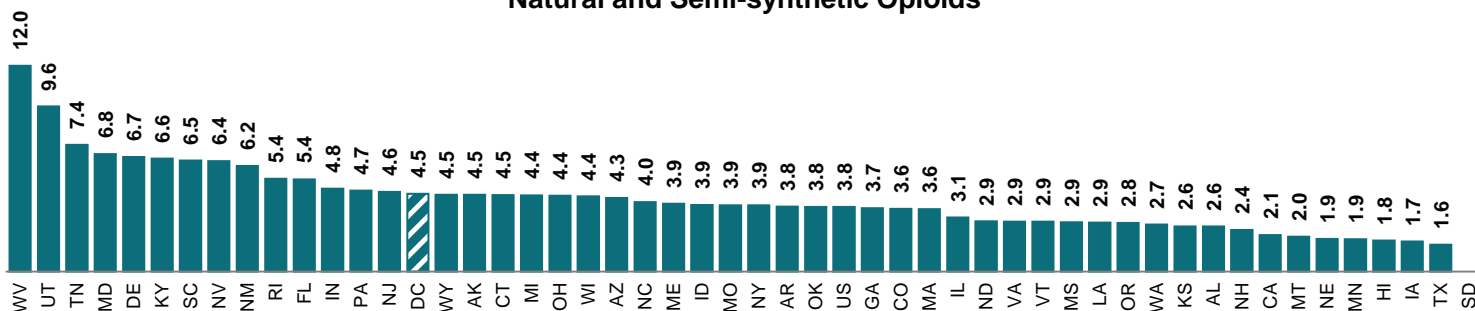
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

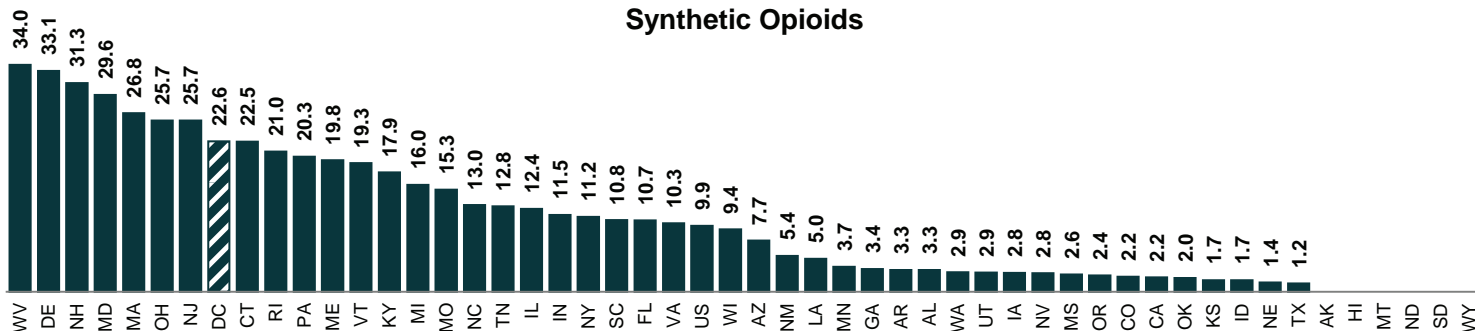
Heroin



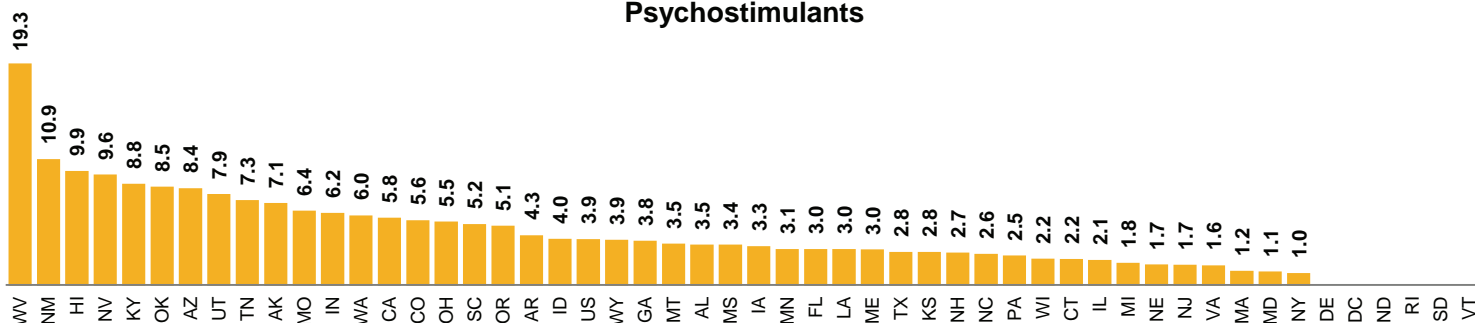
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



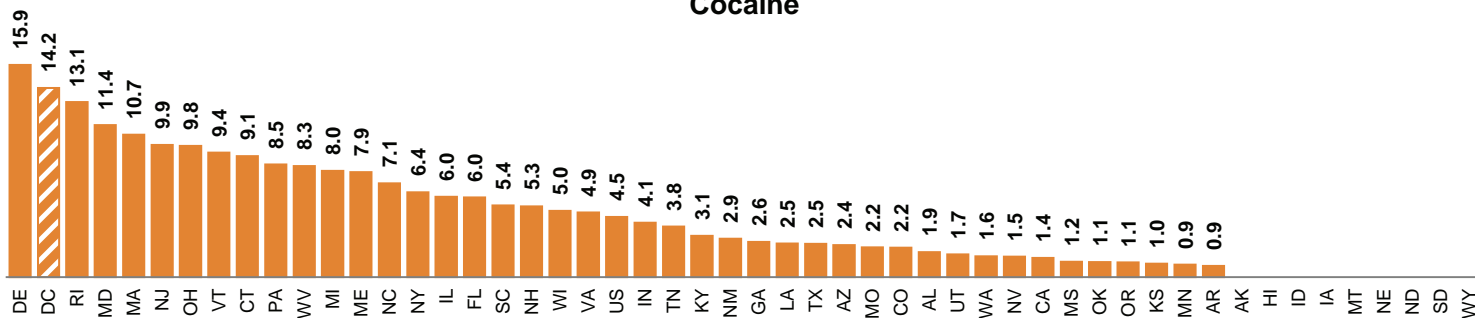
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



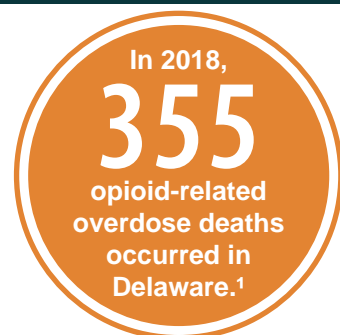
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

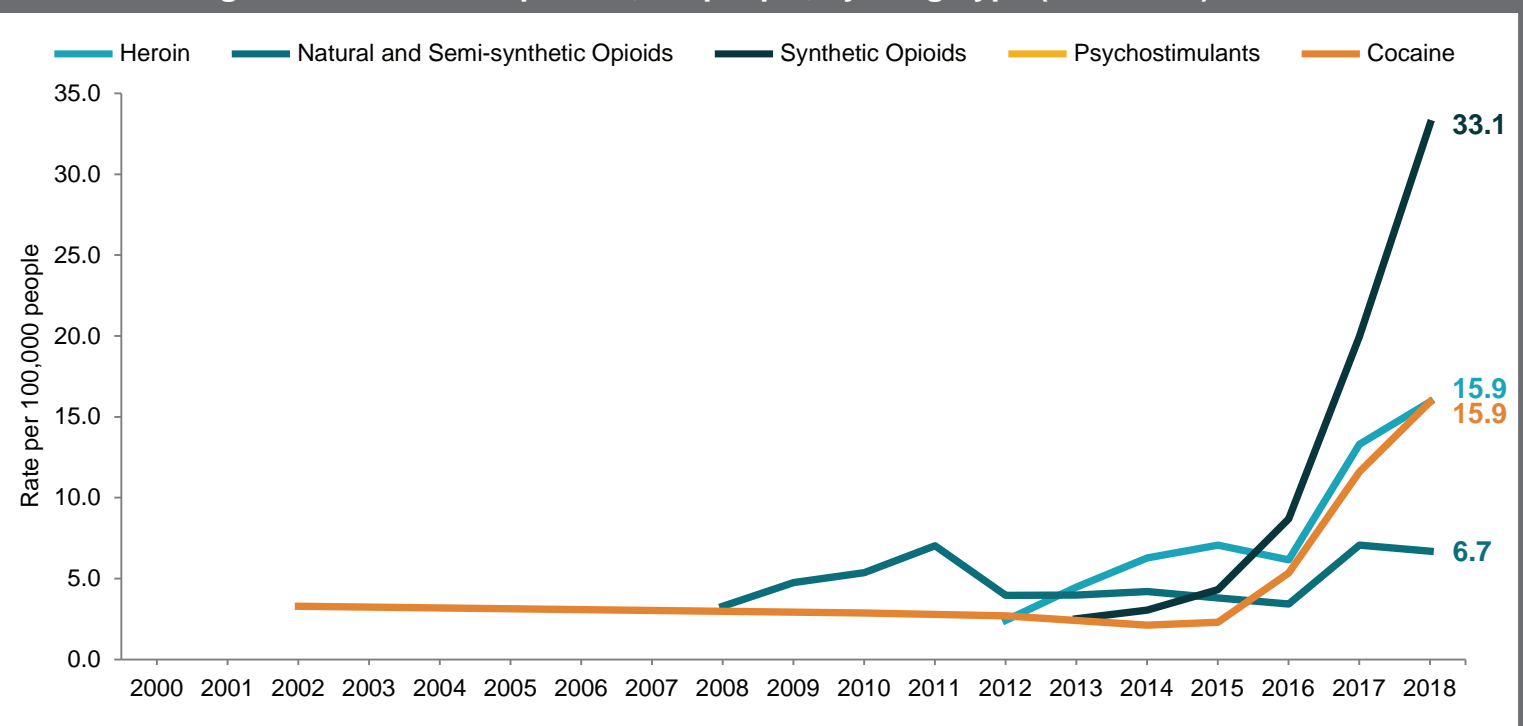
DELAWARE

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

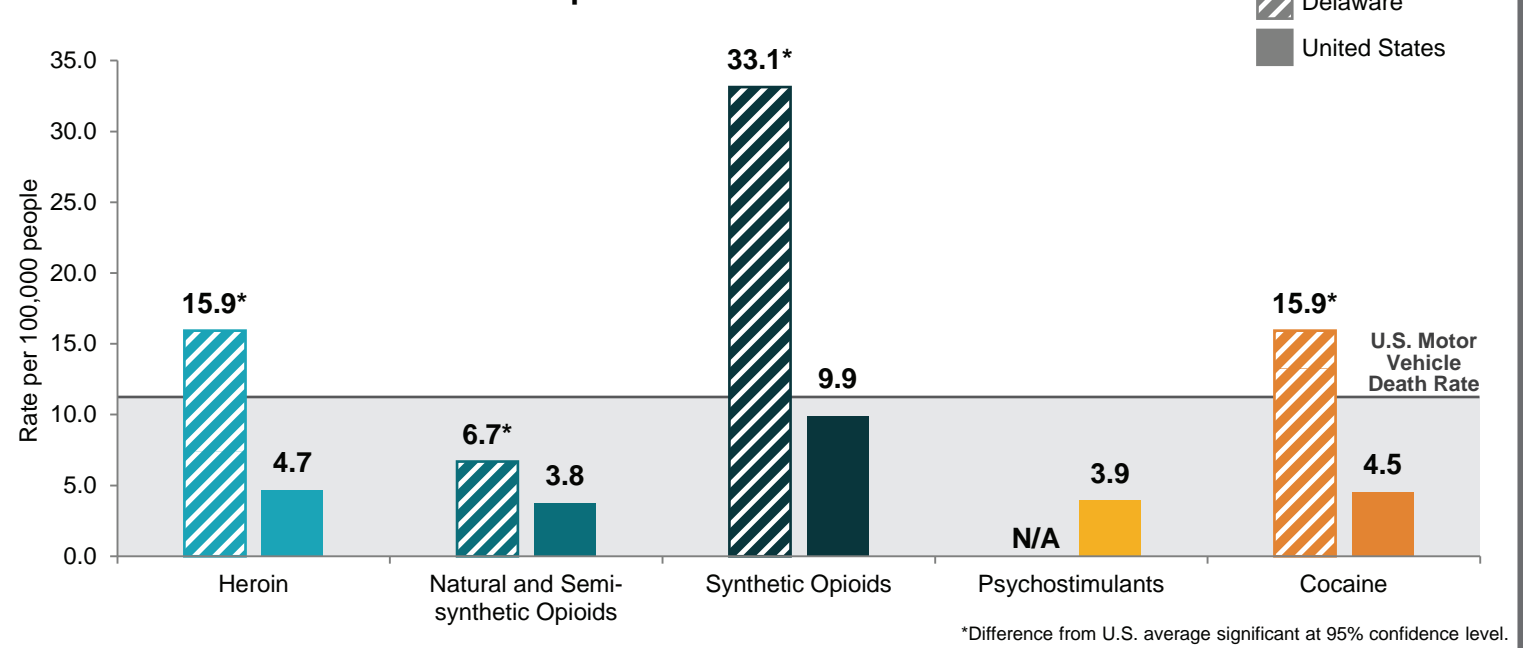


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Delaware vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

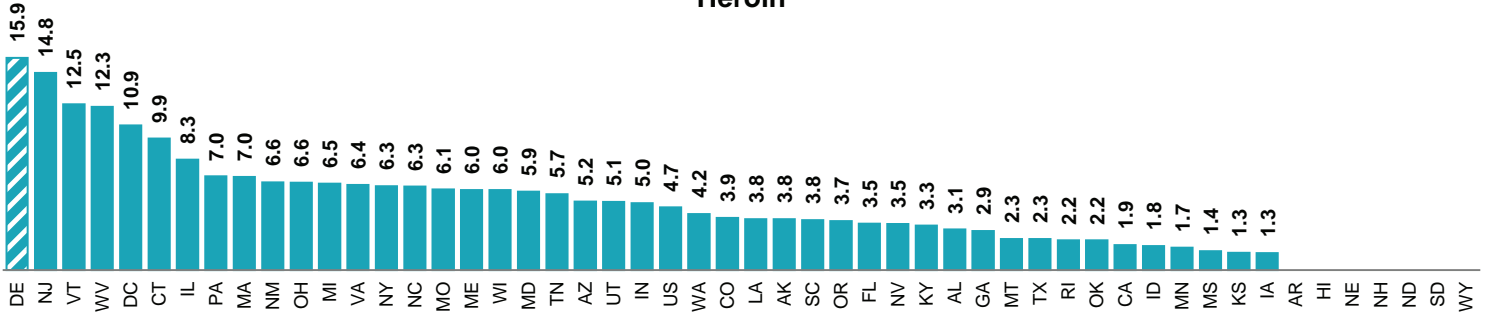


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

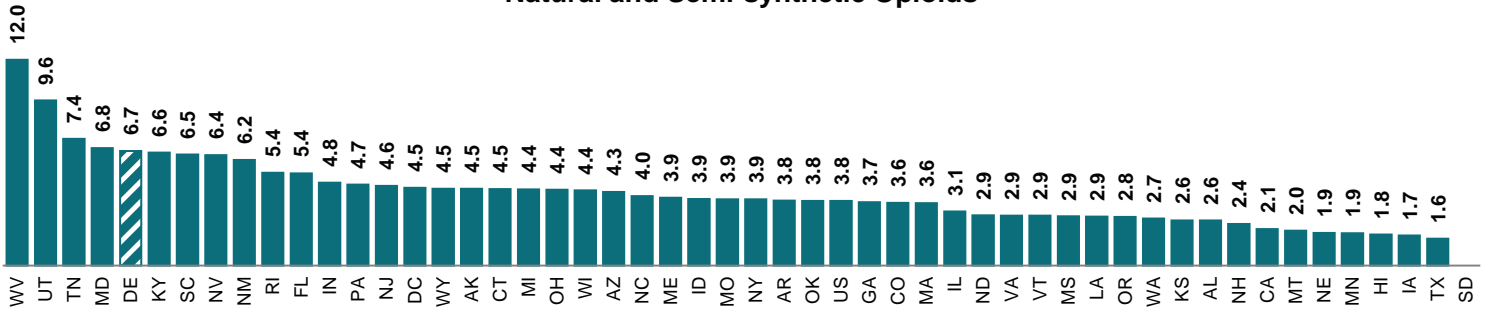
DELAWARE

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

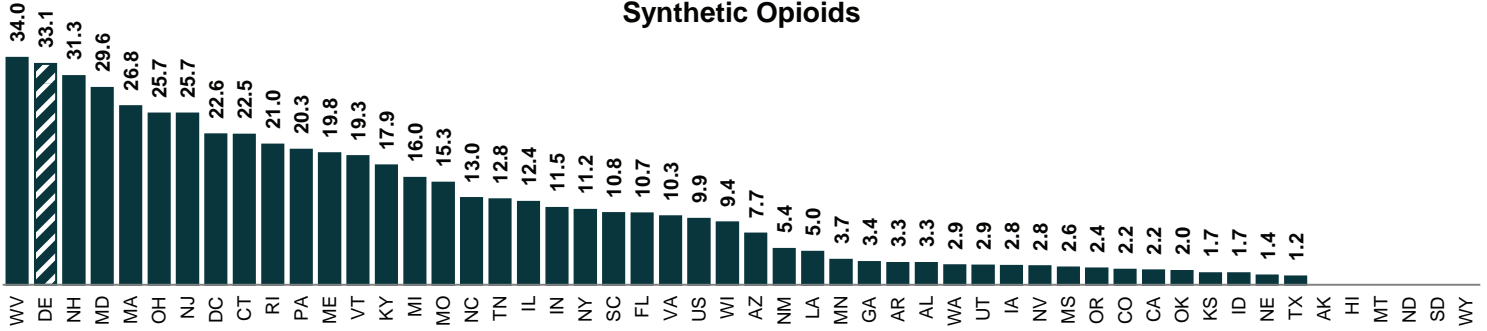
Heroin



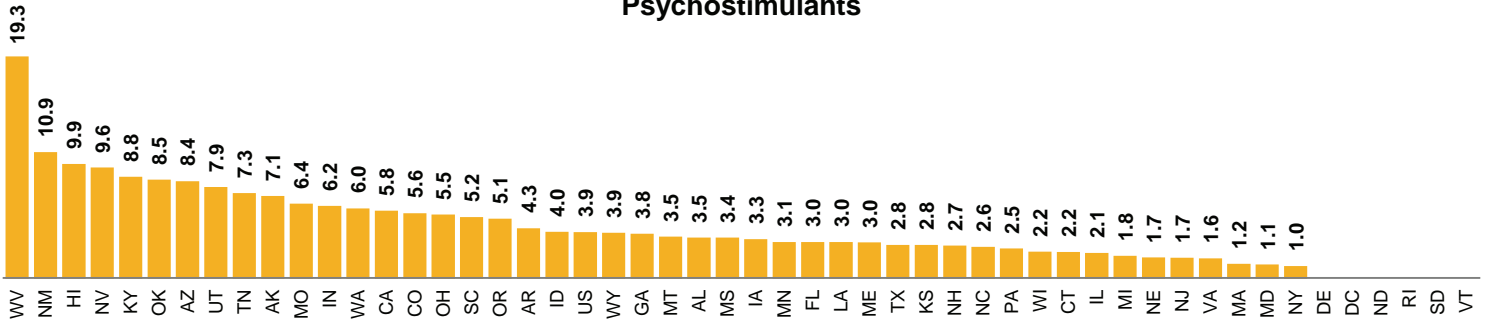
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



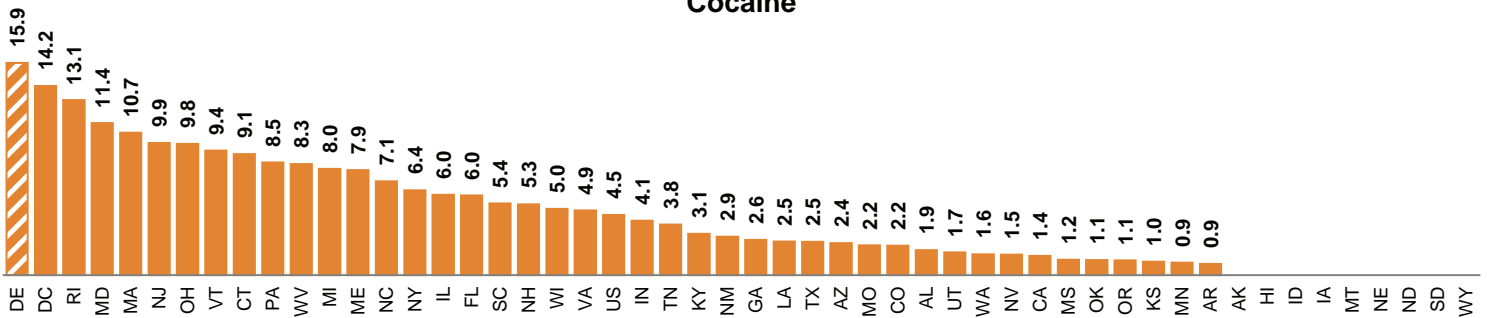
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

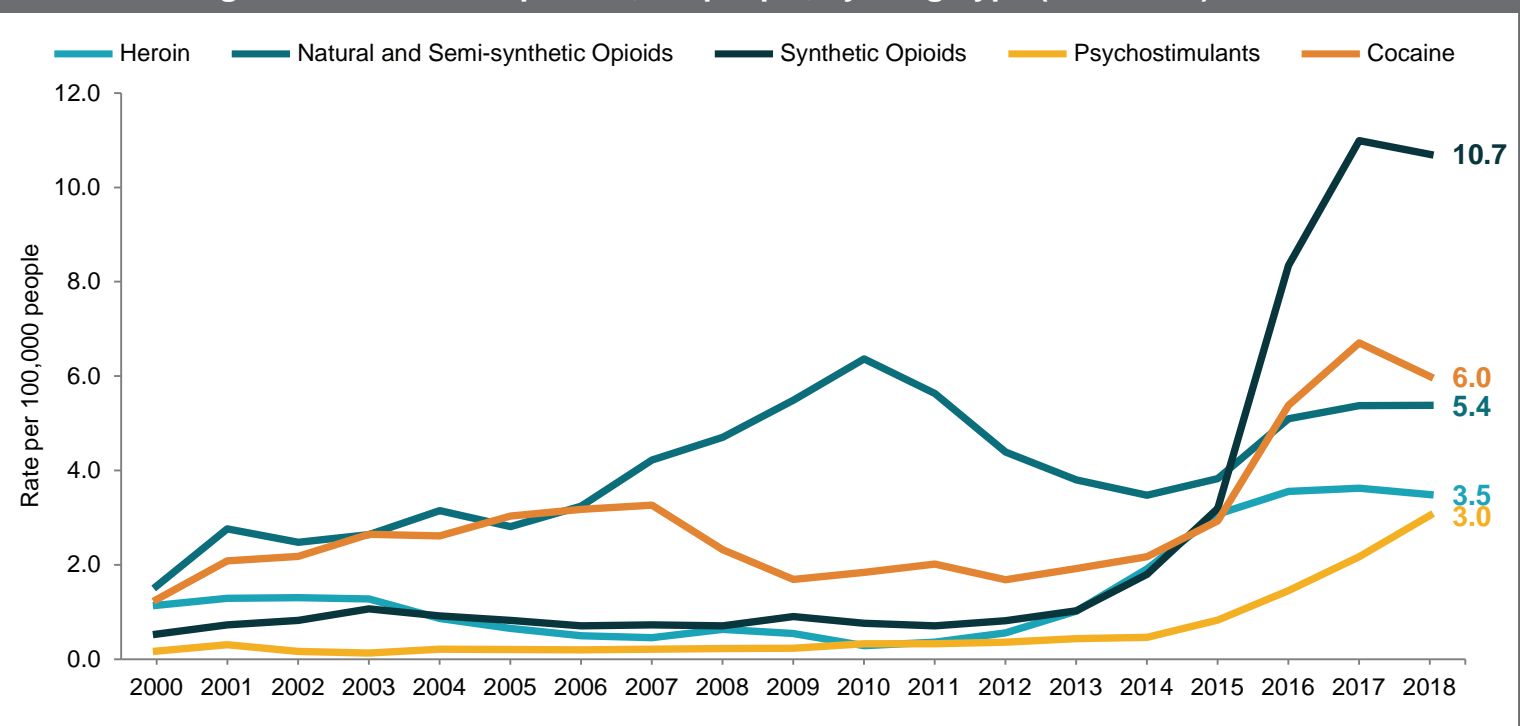
FLORIDA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

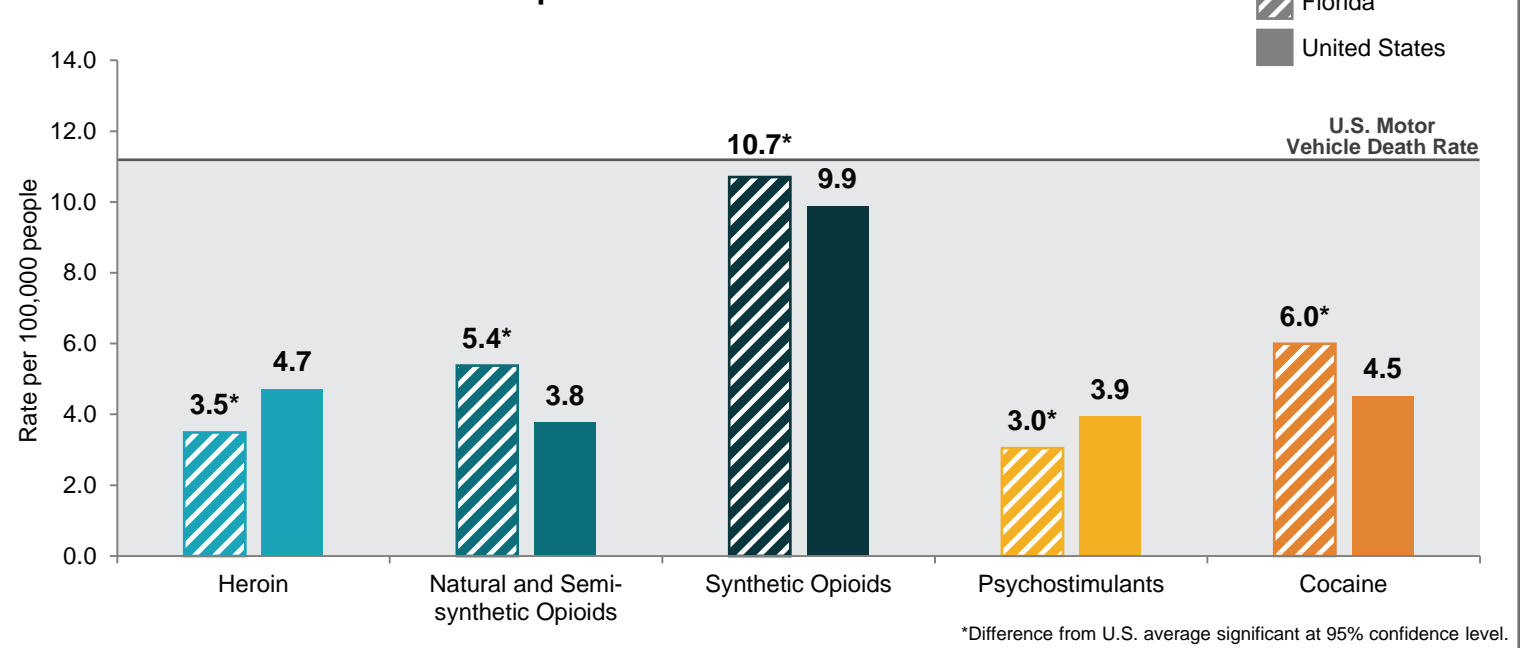
In 2018,
3,189
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Florida.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Florida vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

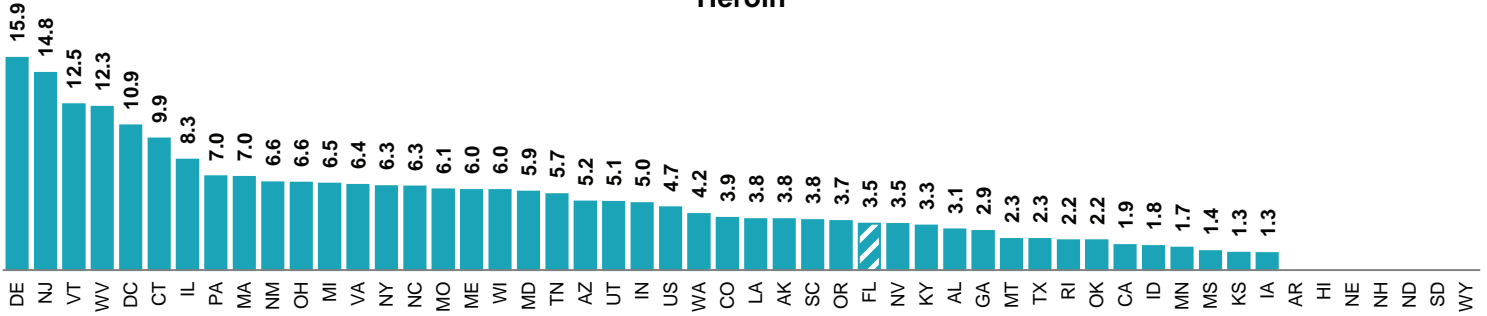


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

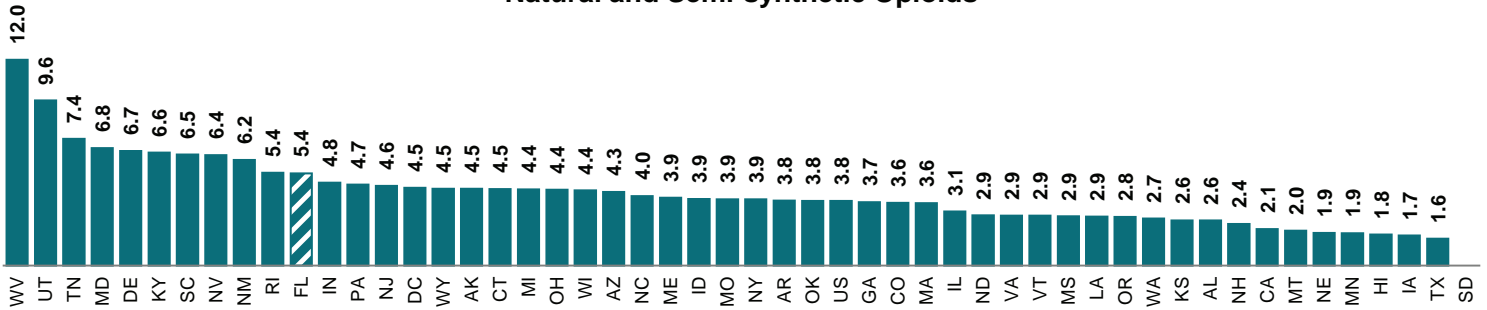
FLORIDA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

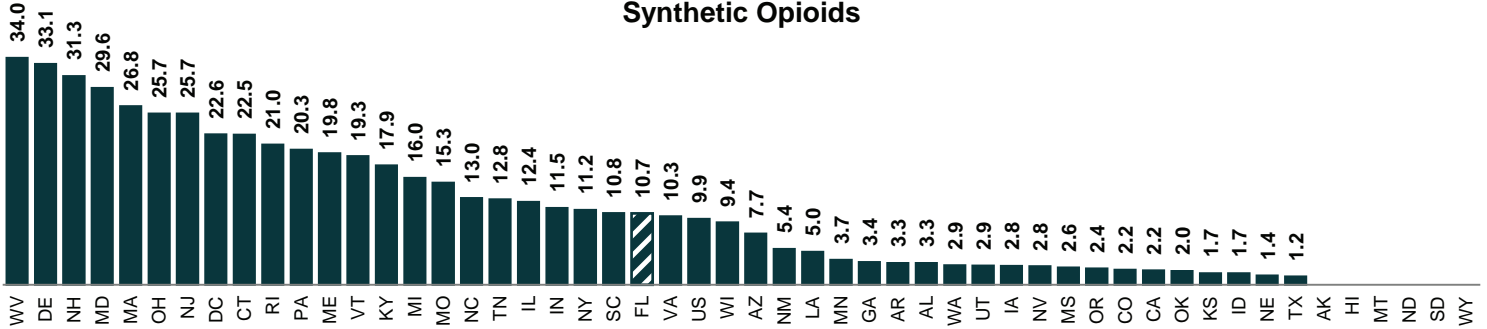
Heroin



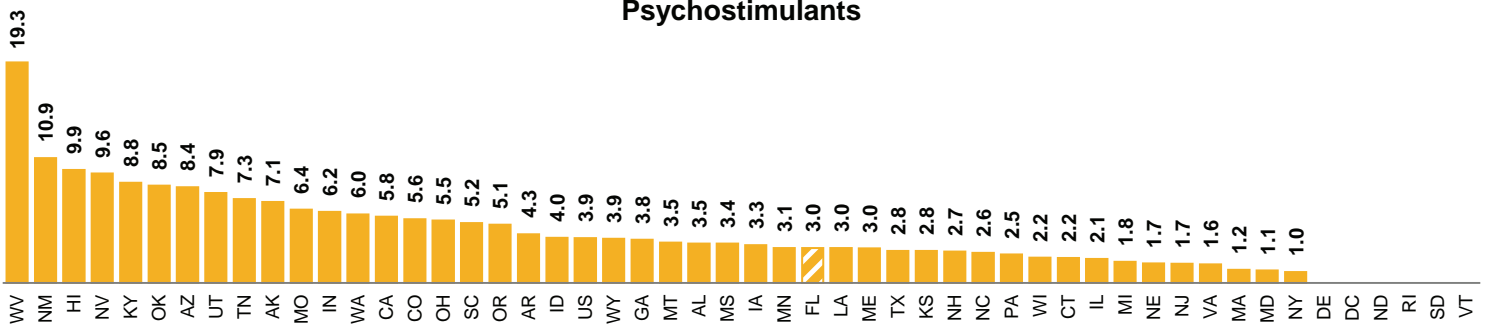
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



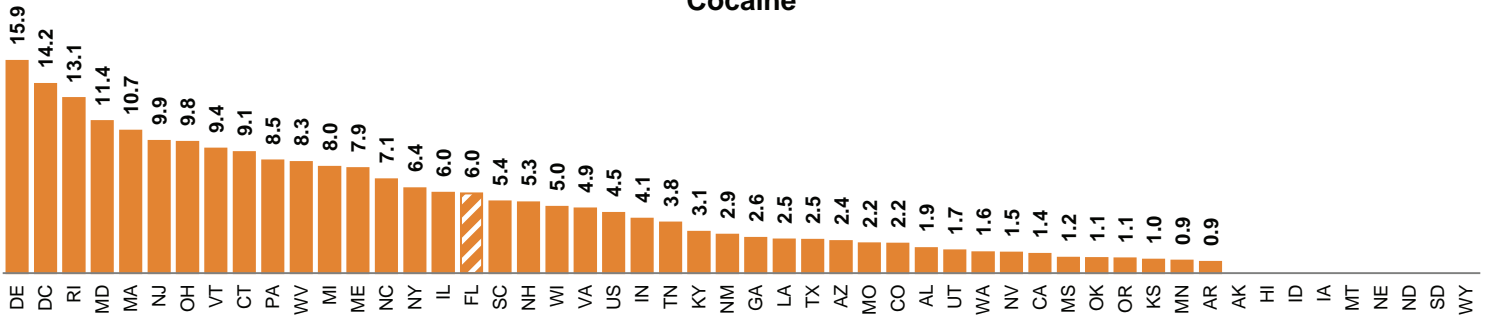
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



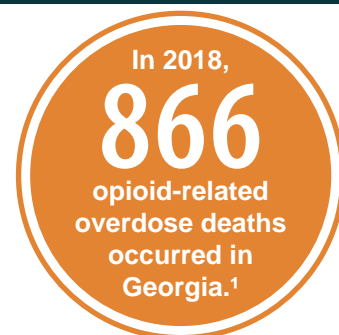
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

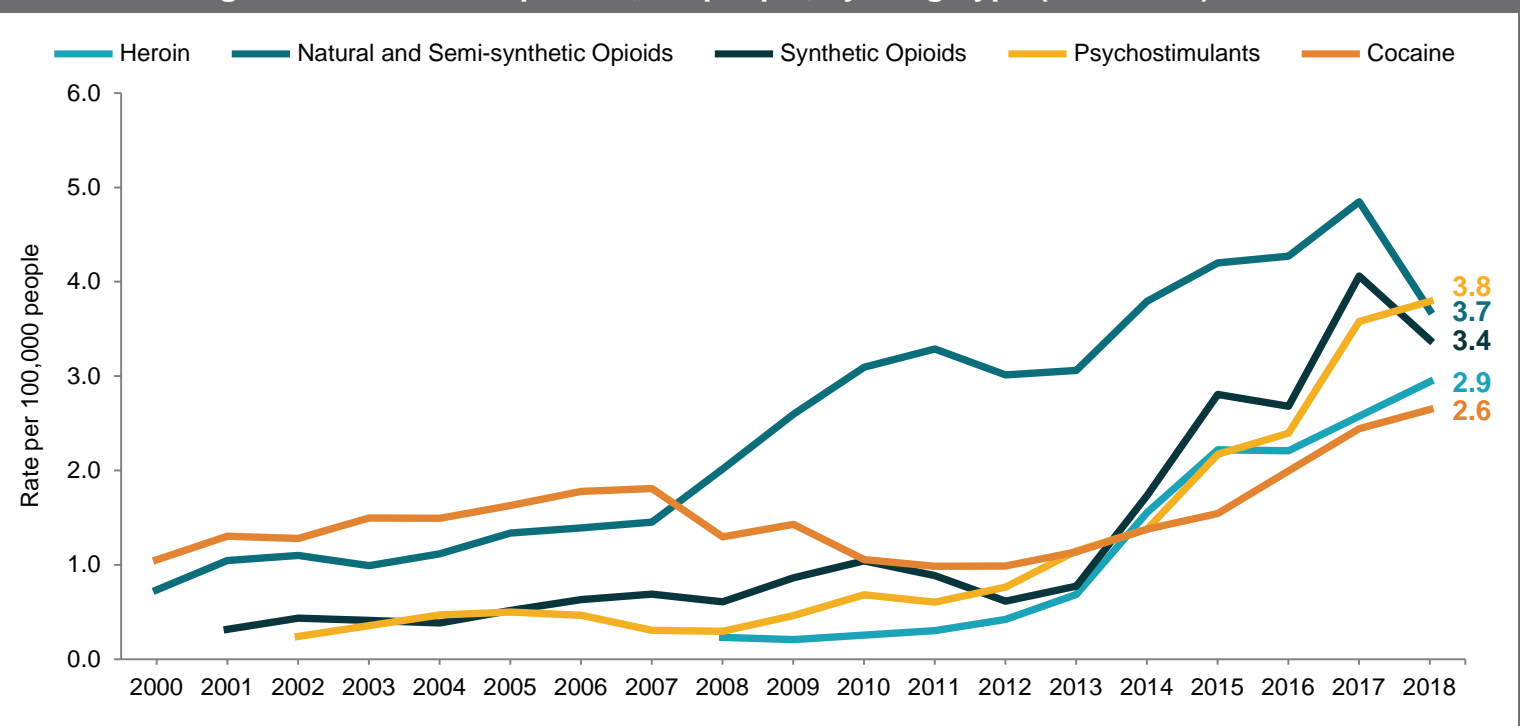
GEORGIA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

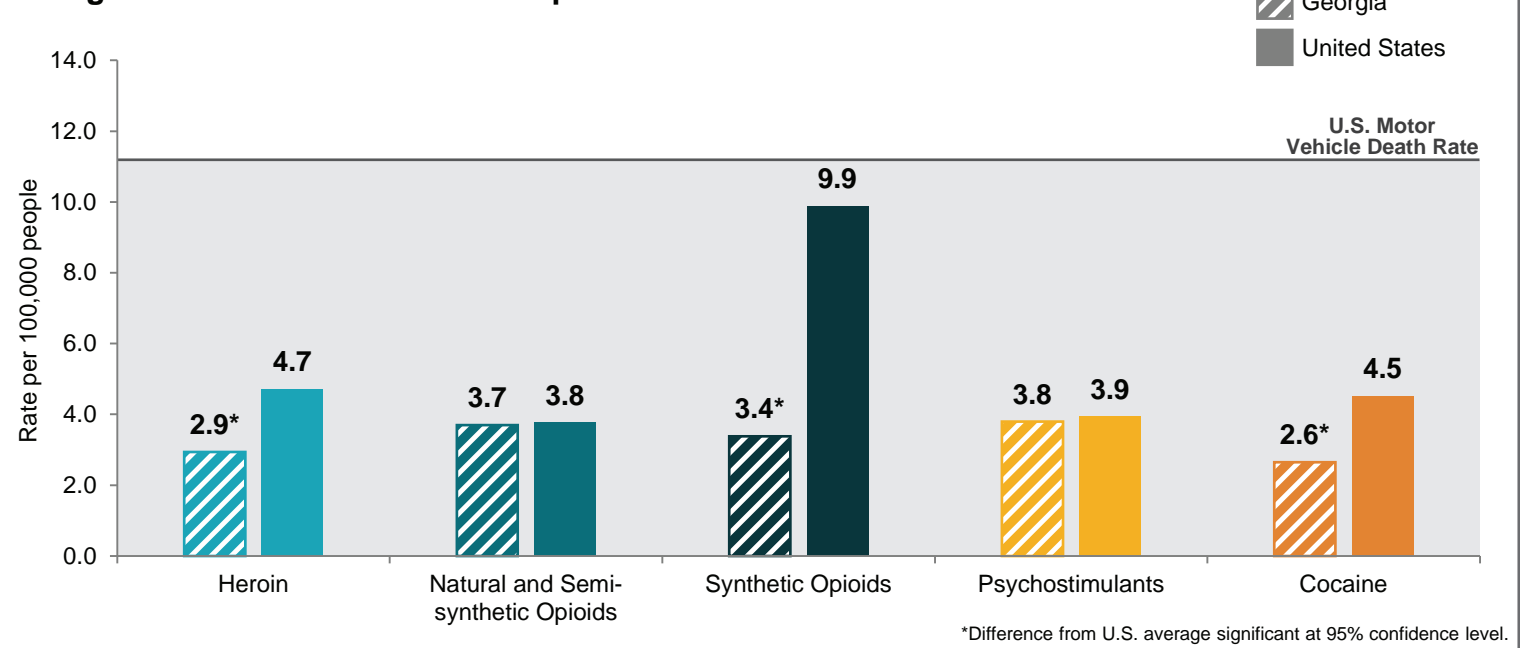


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Georgia vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

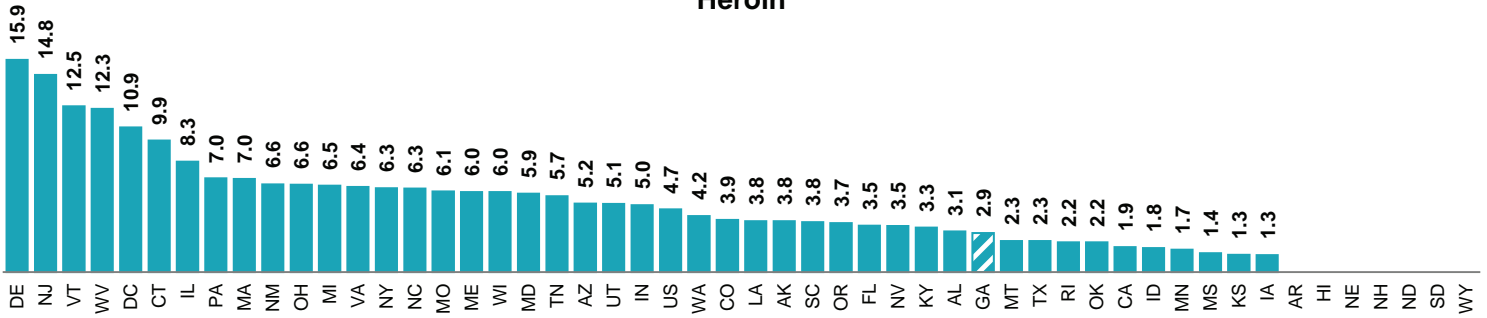


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

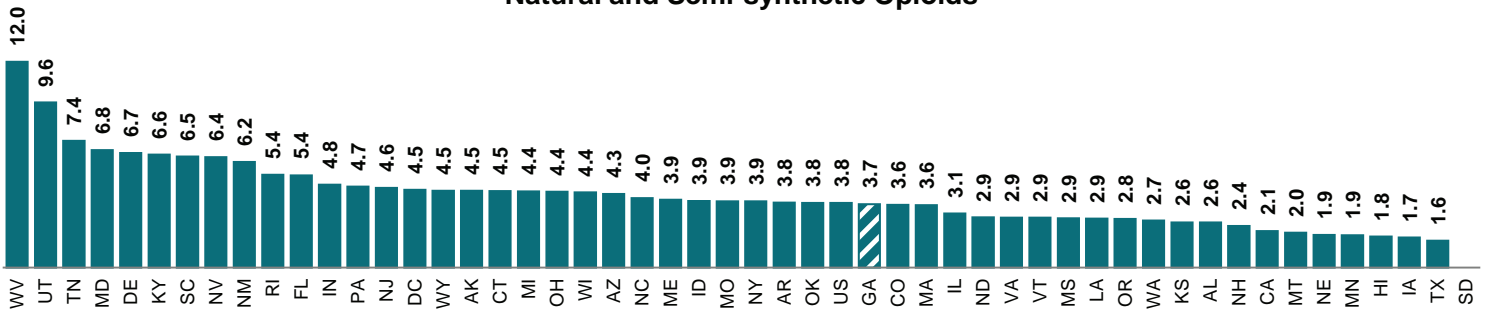
GEORGIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

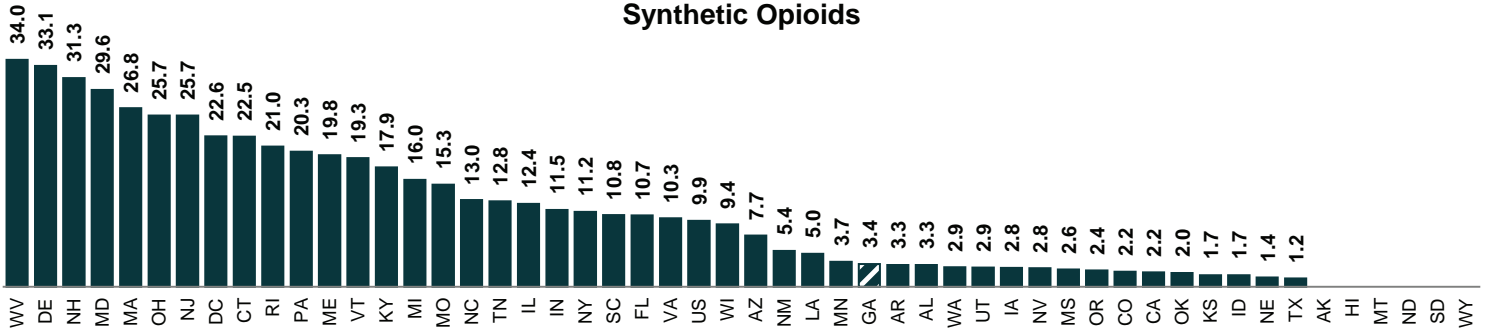
Heroin



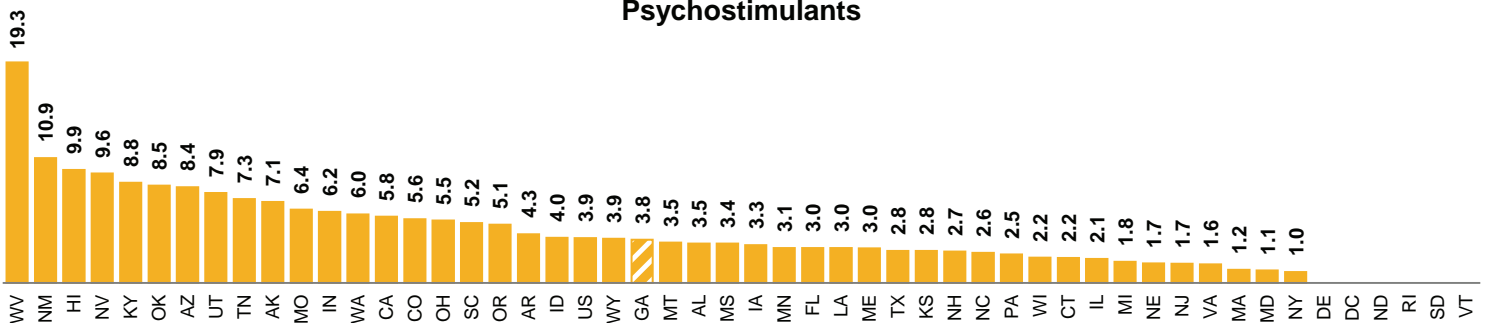
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



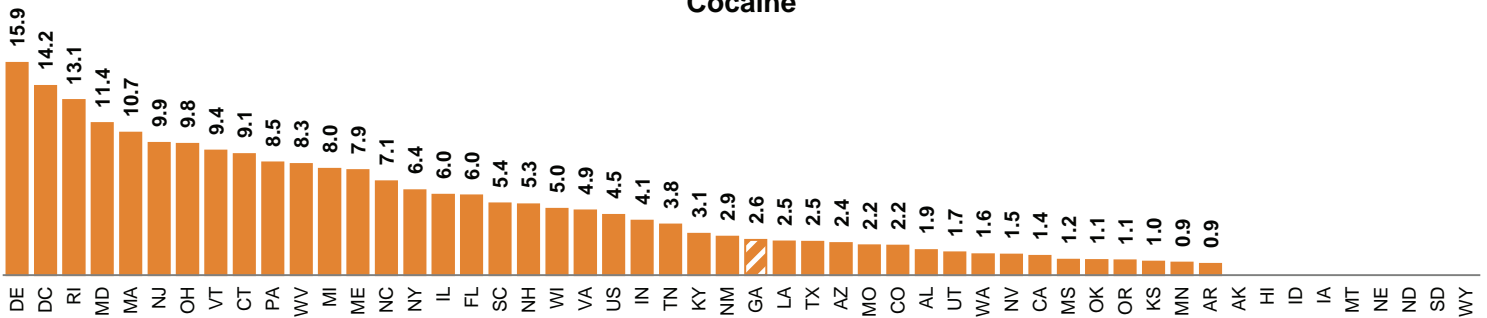
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



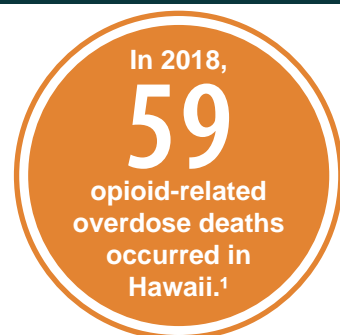
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

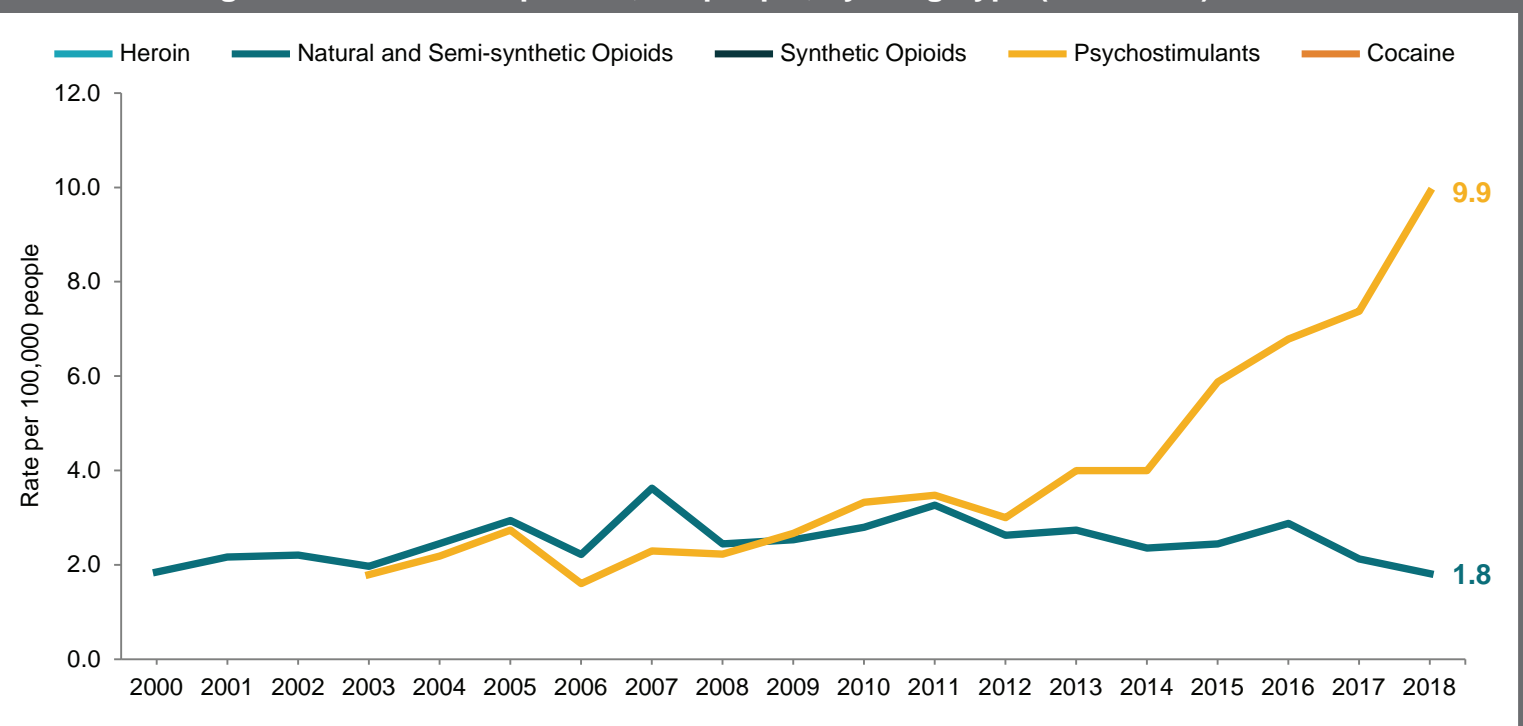
HAWAII

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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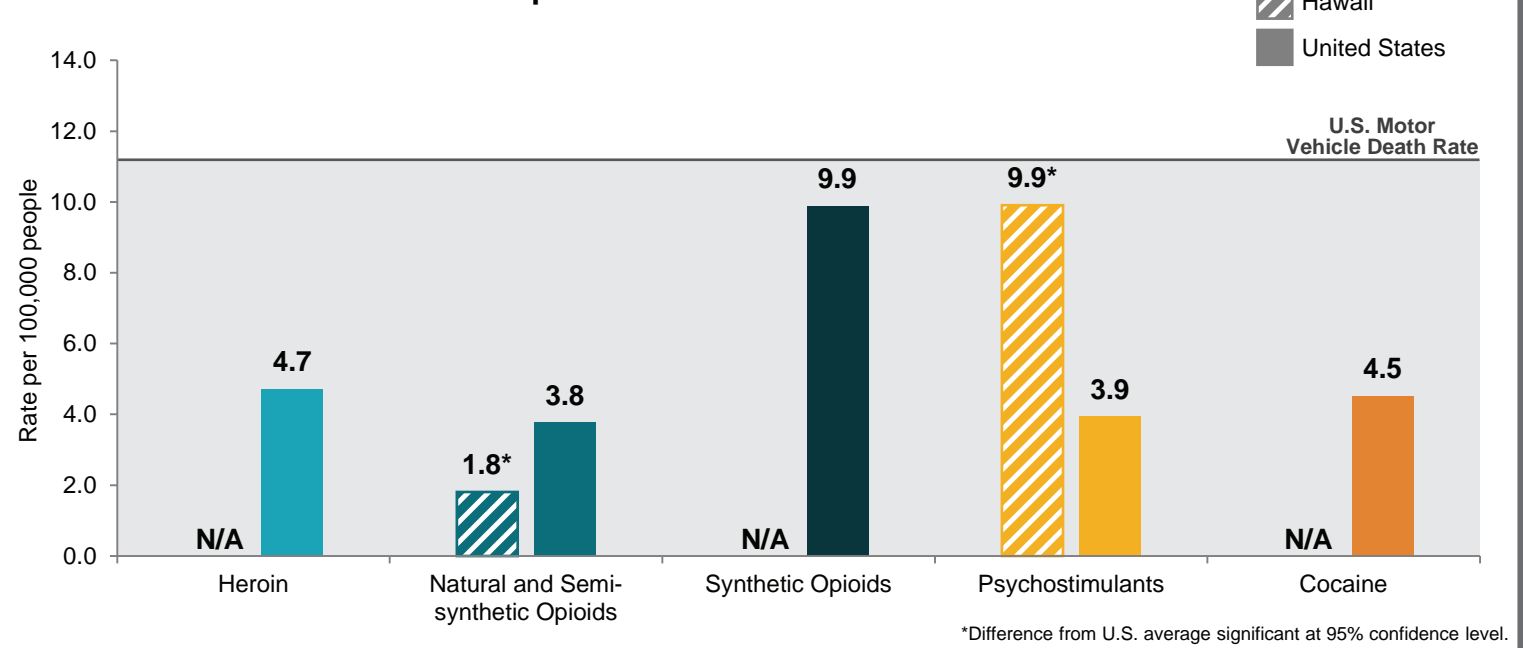


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Hawaii vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

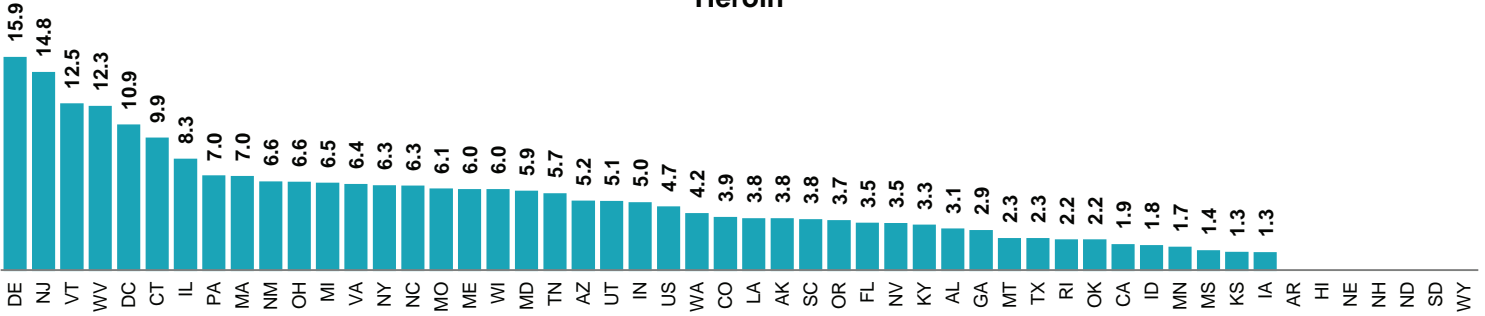


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

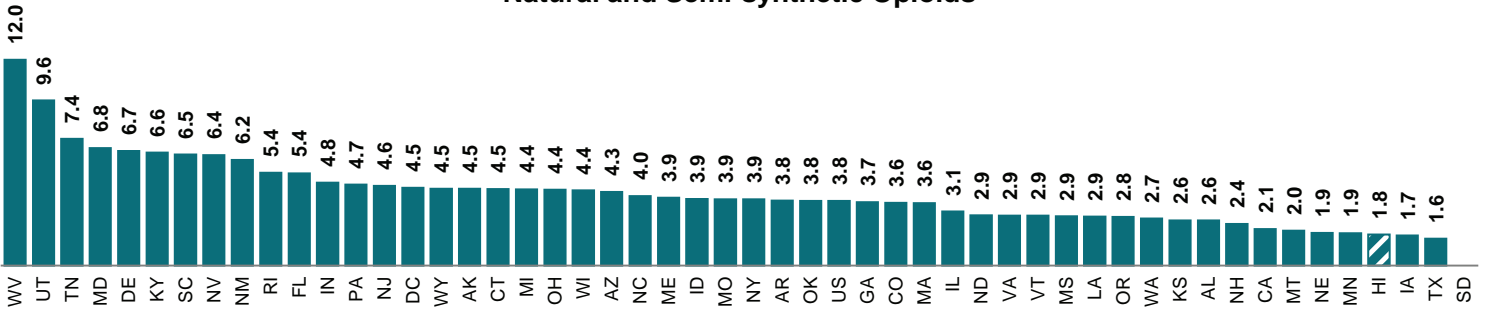
HAWAII

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

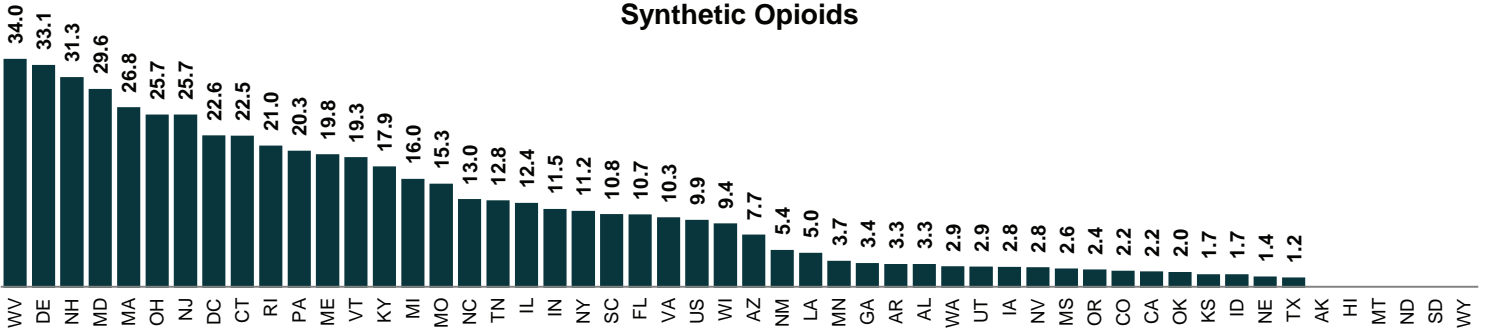
Heroin



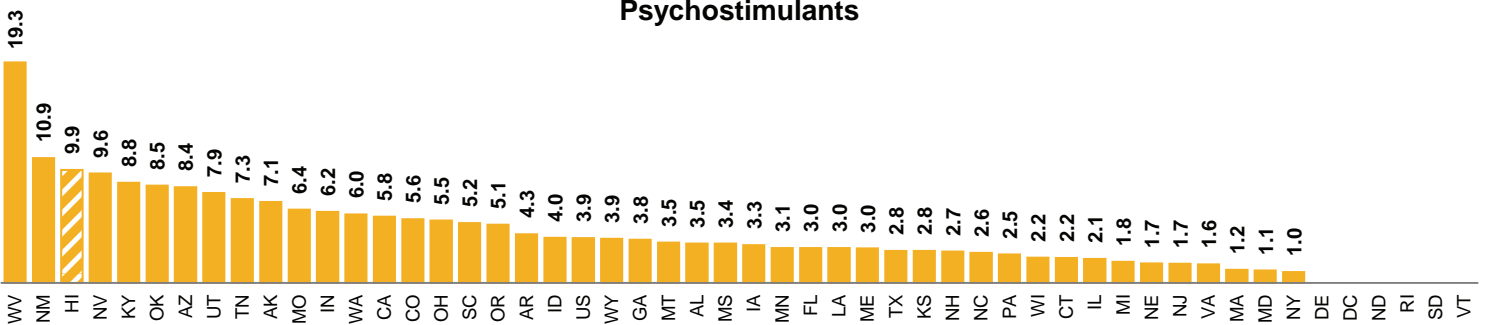
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



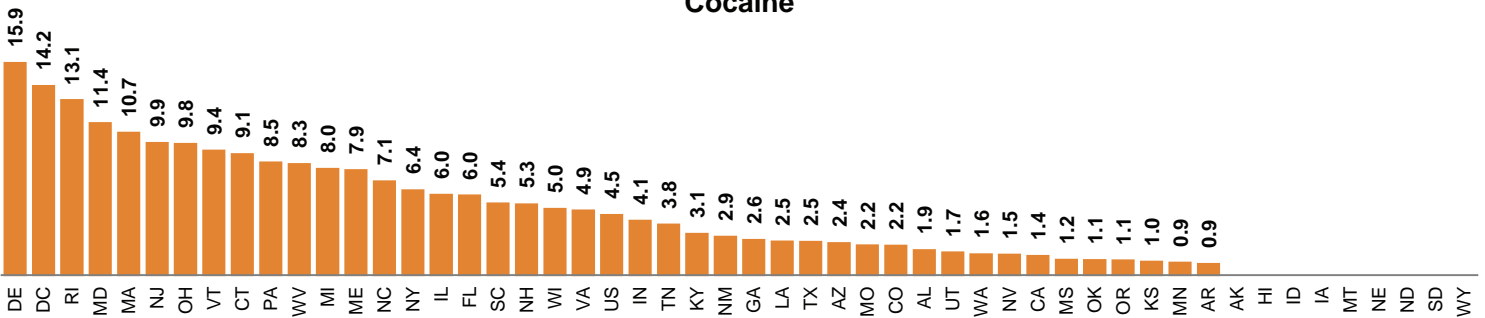
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

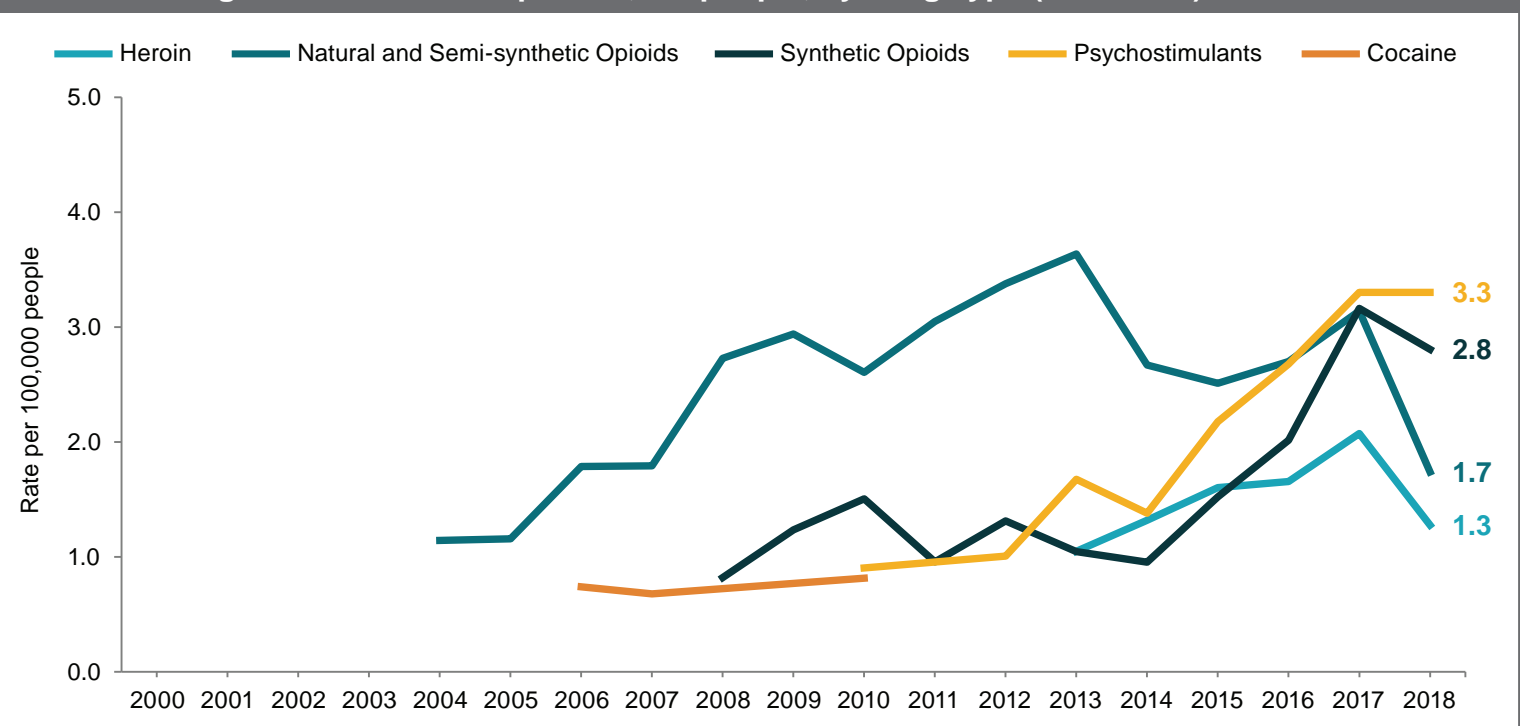
IOWA

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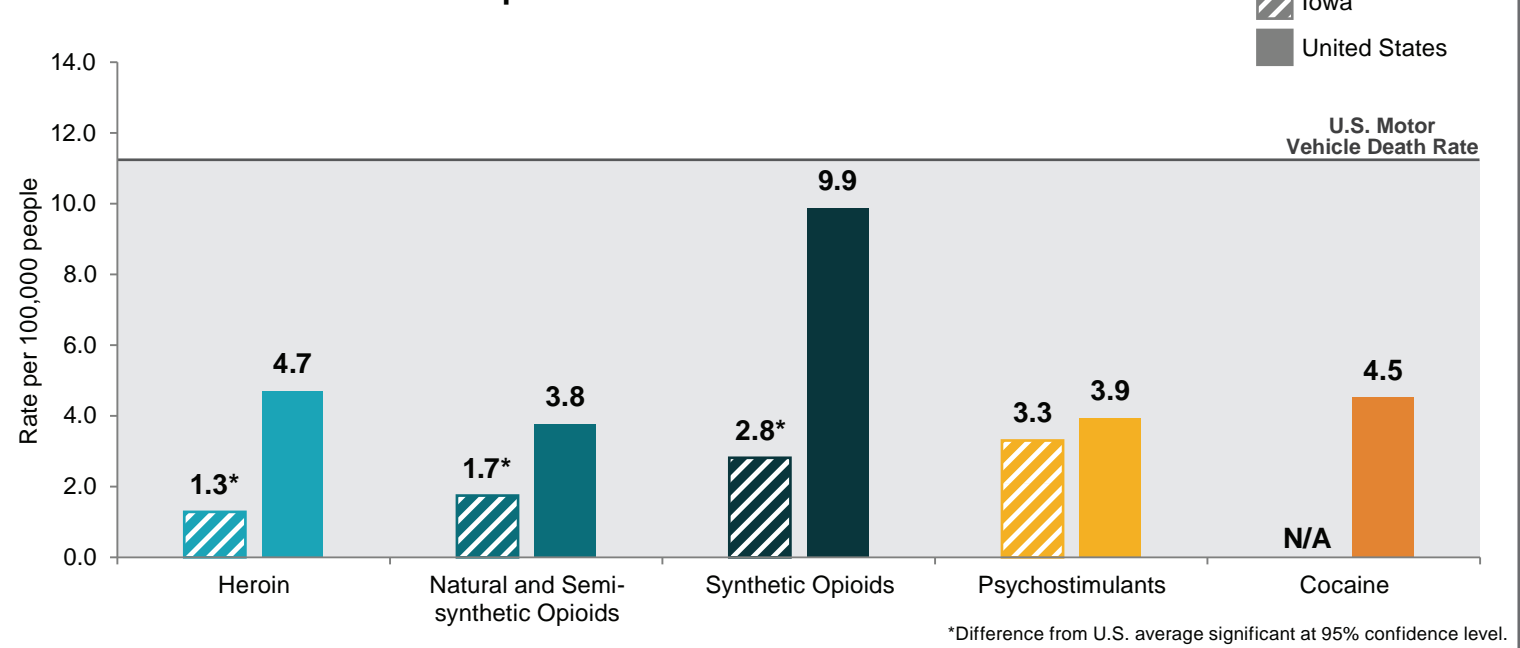
In 2018,
143
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Iowa.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

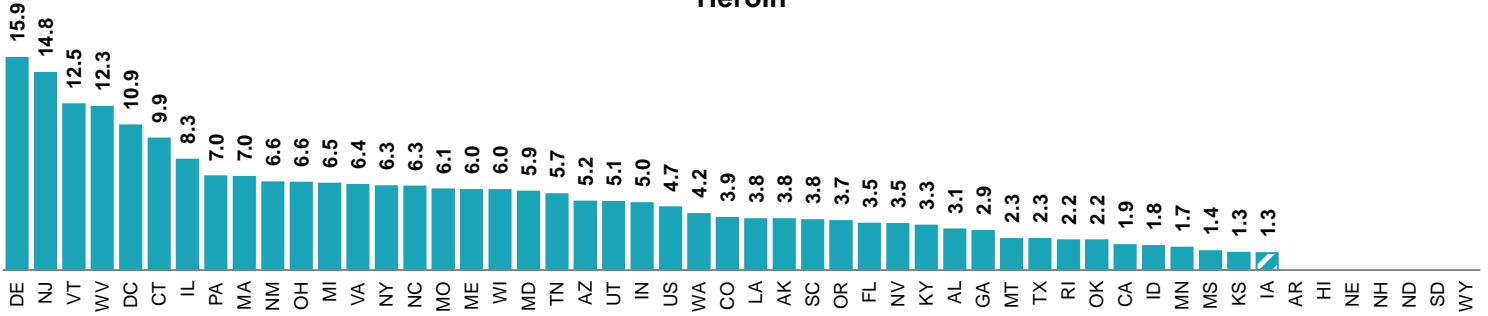
Iowa vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



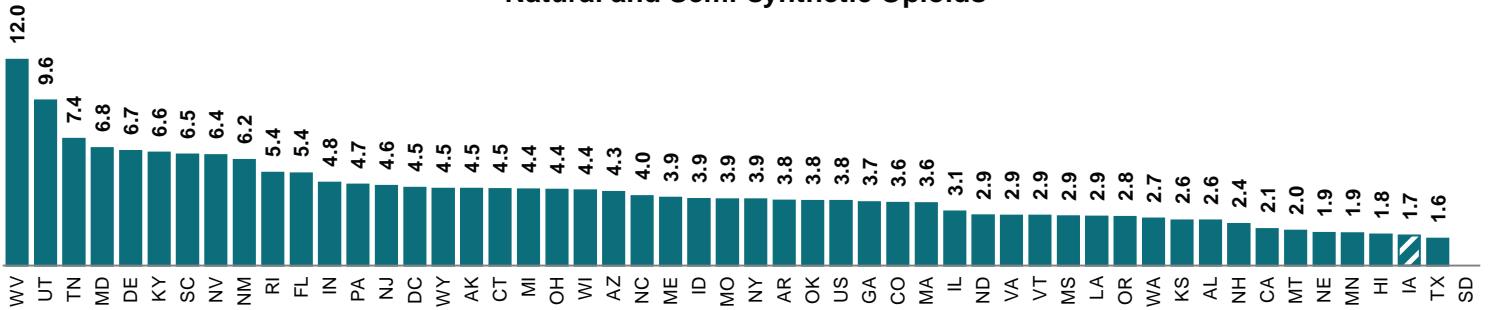
1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

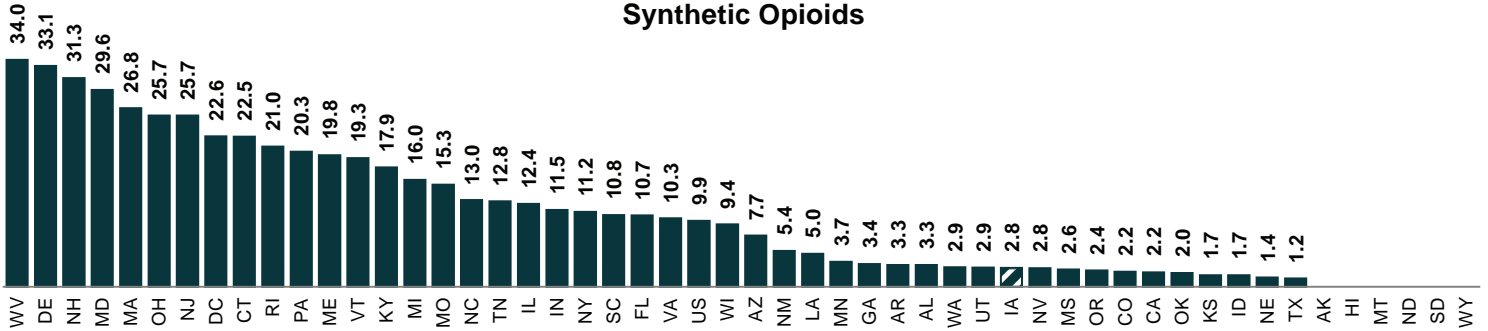
Heroin



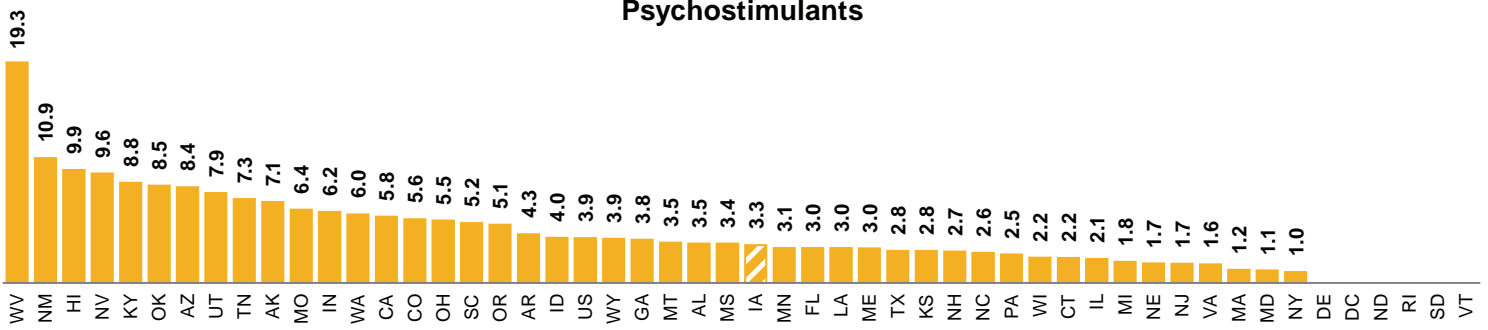
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



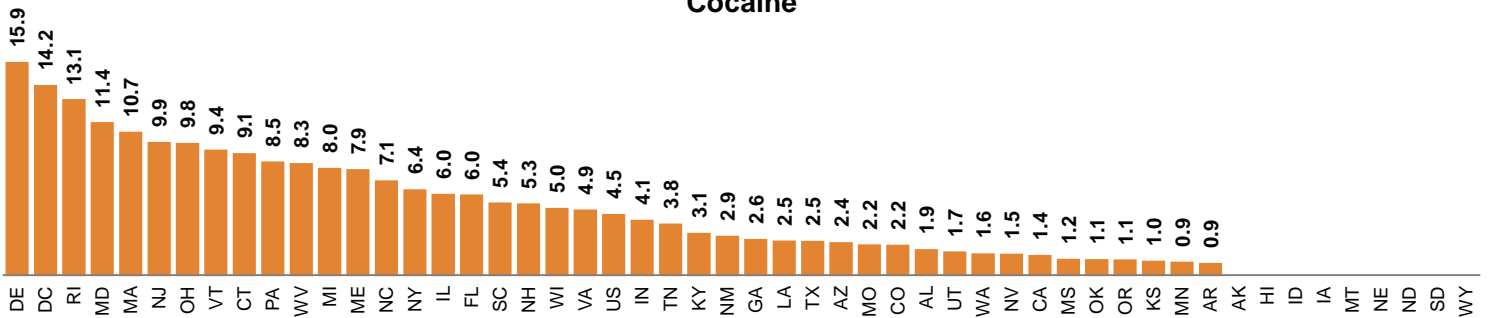
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



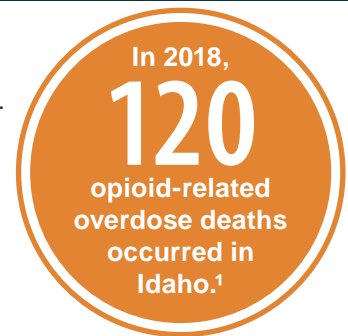
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

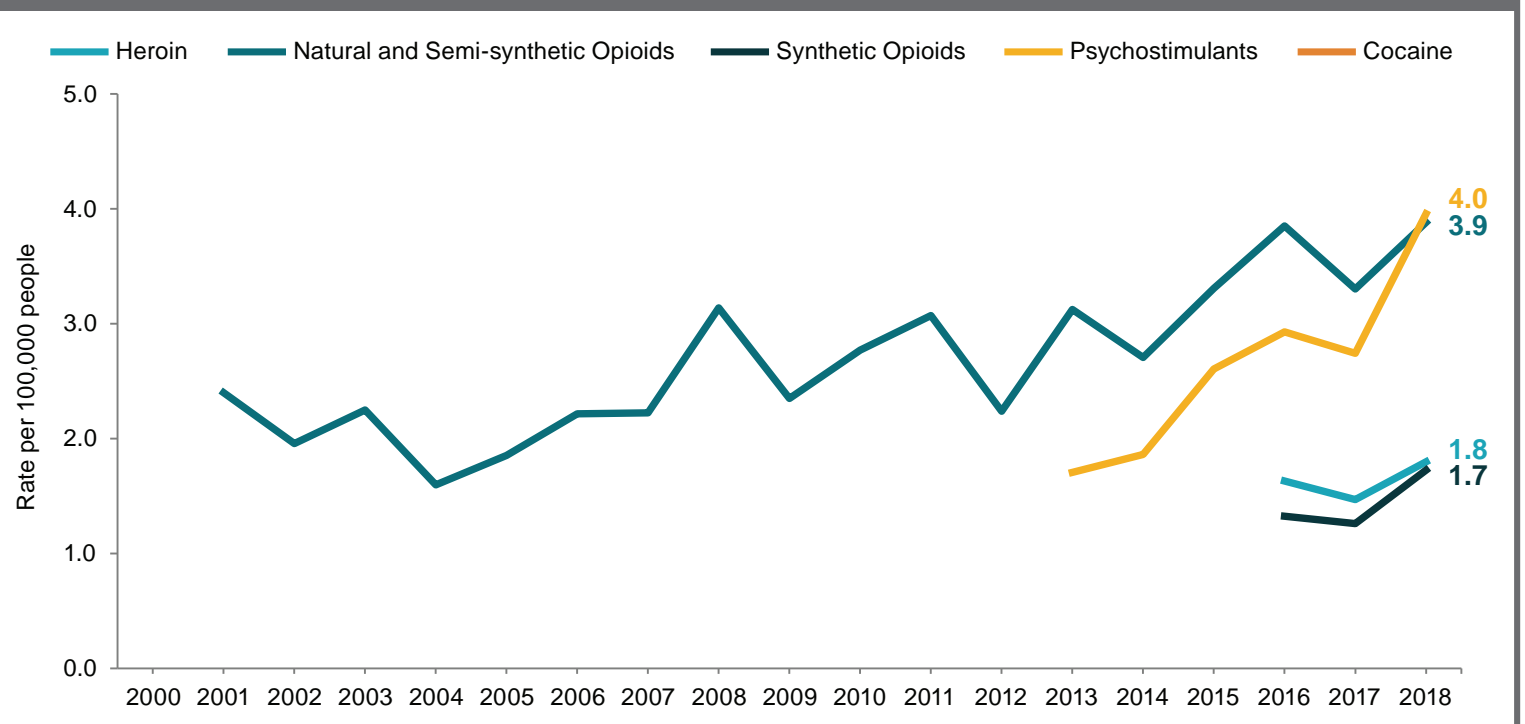
IDAHO

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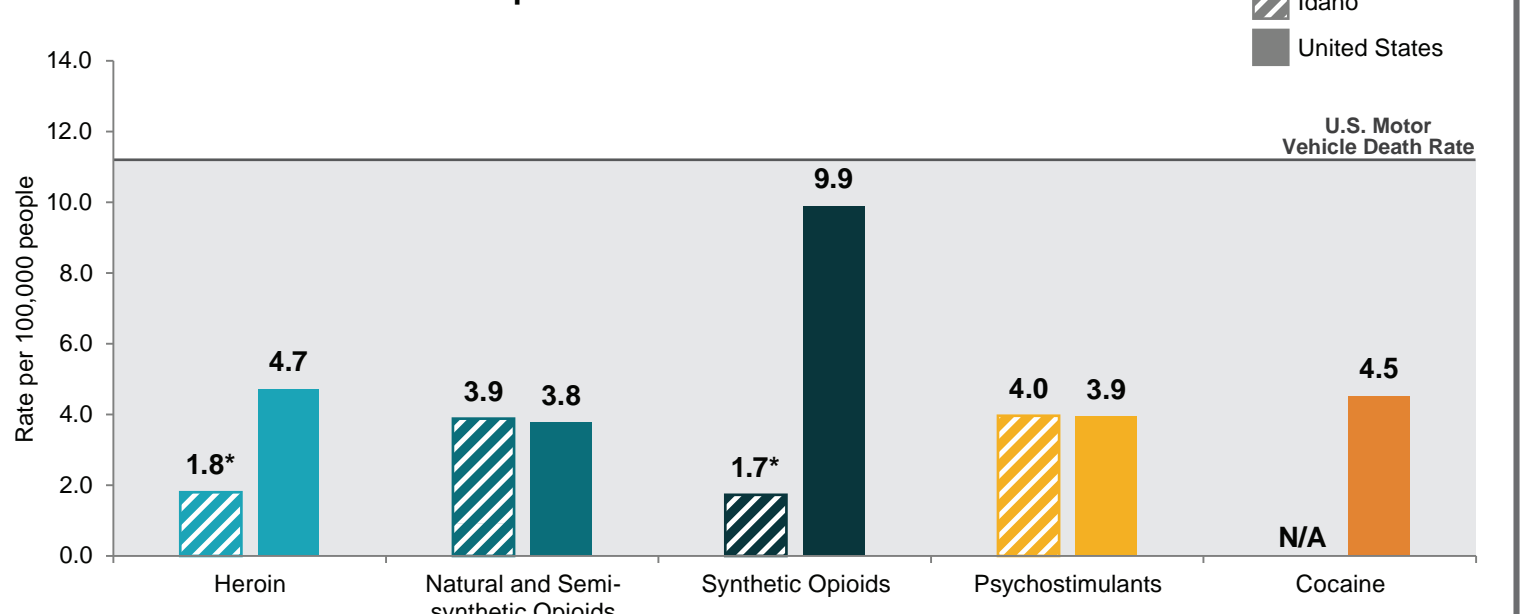


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Idaho vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

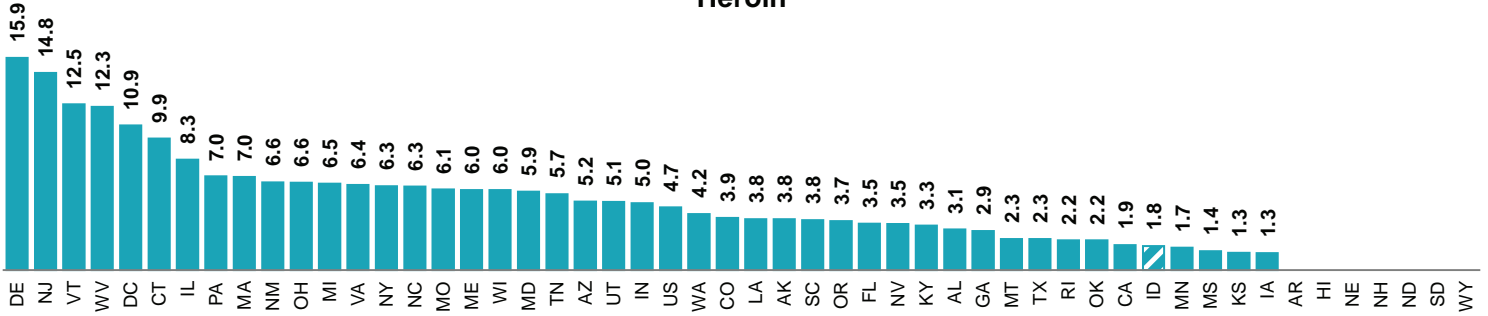


*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

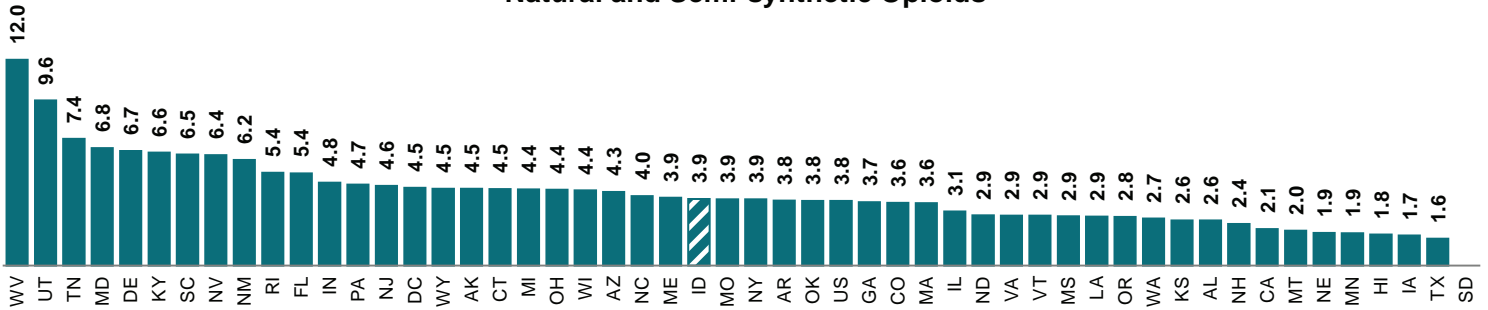
1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

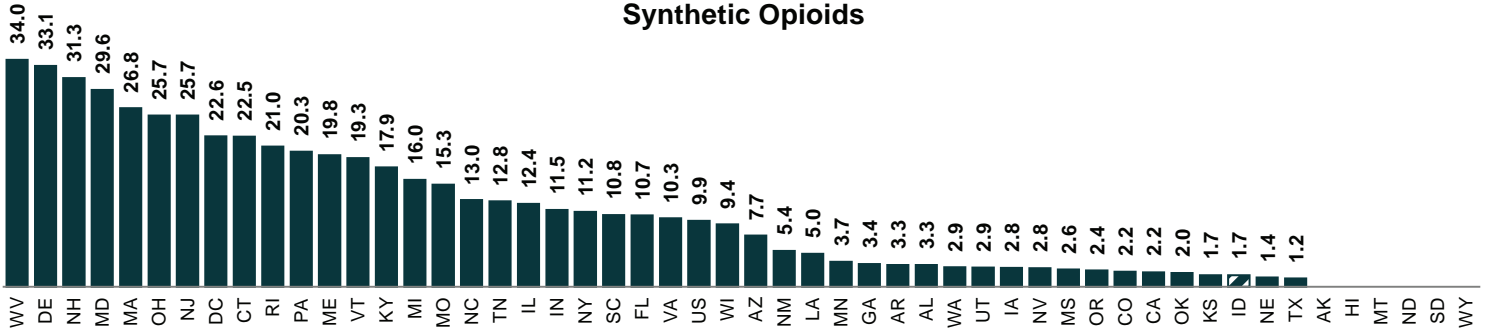
Heroin



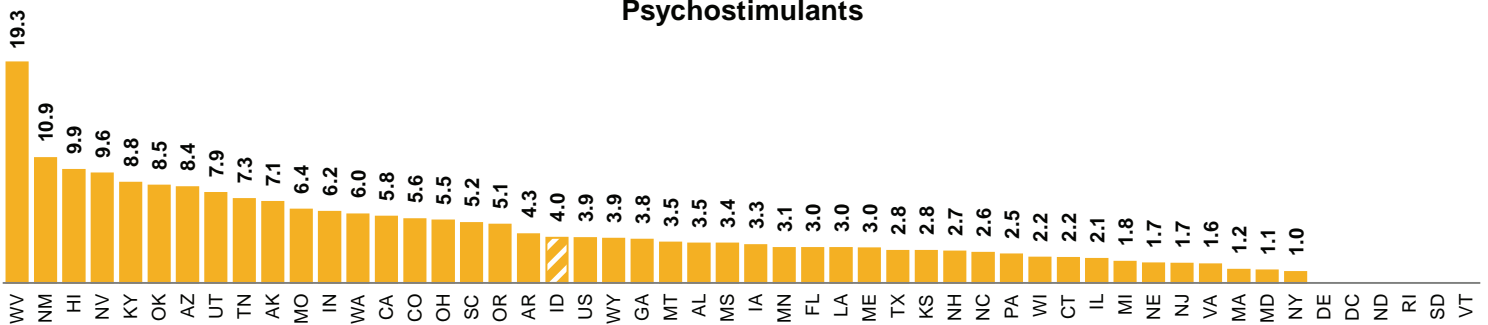
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



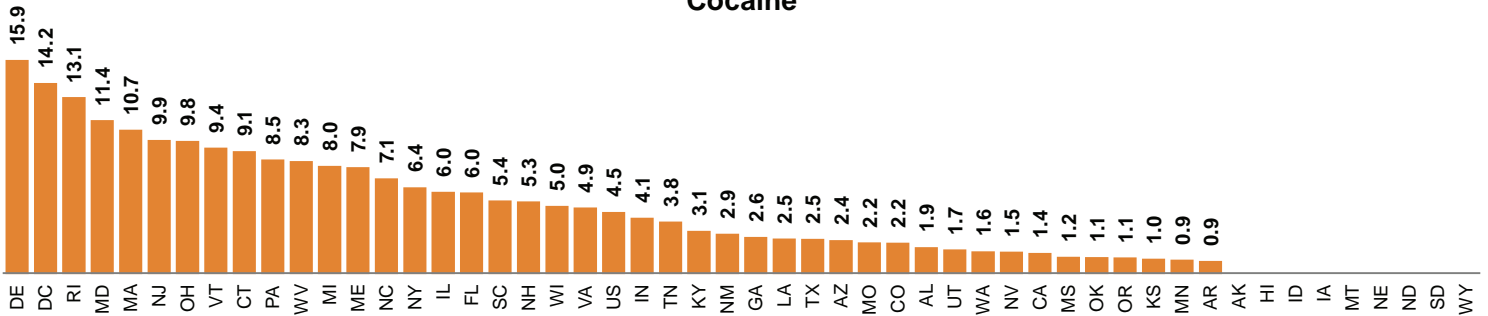
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

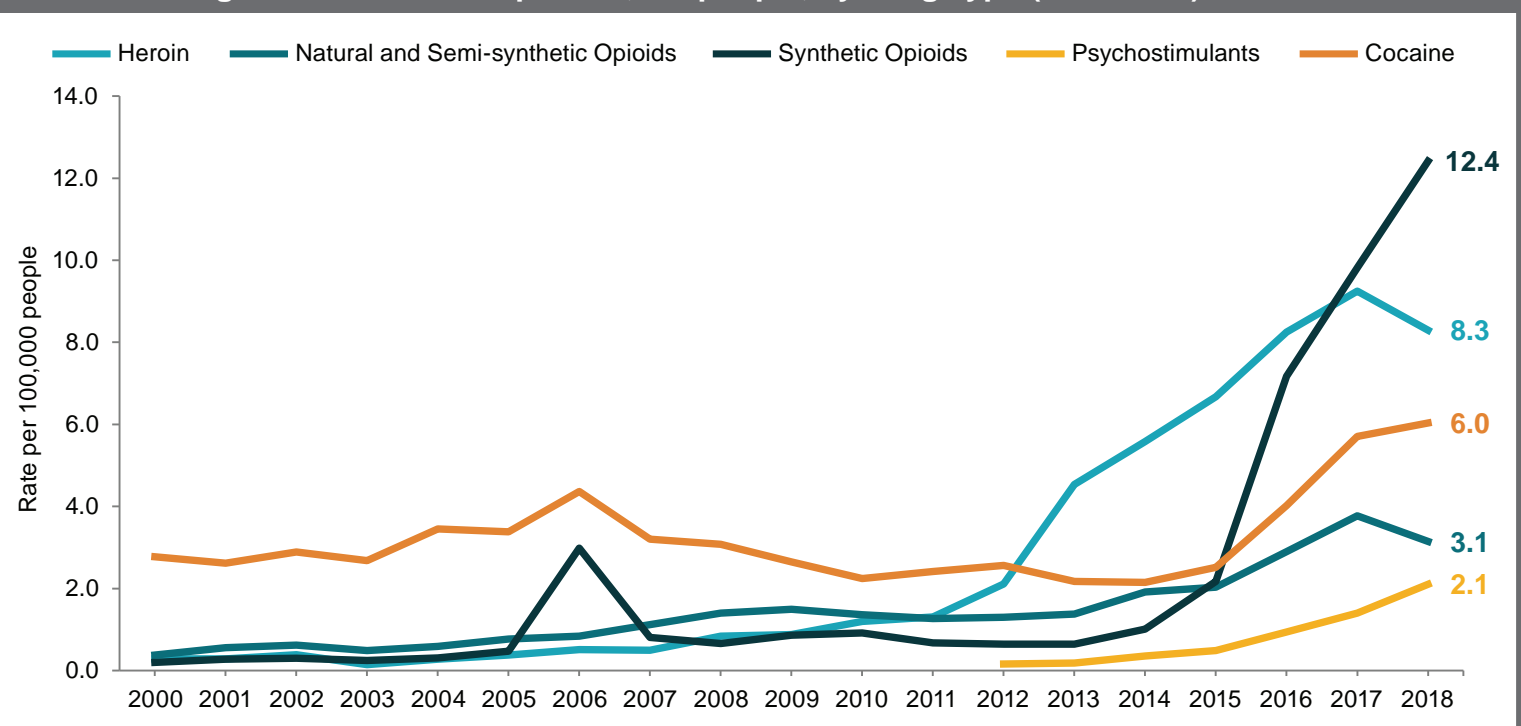
ILLINOIS

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

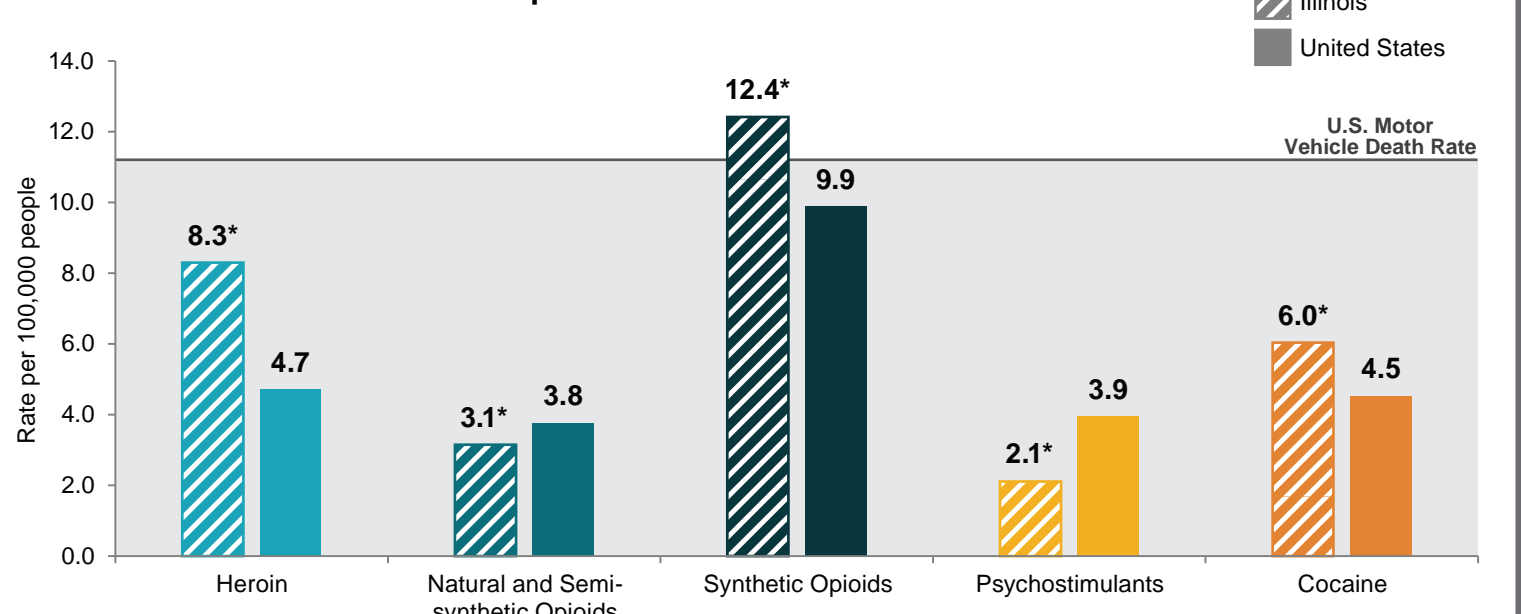
In 2018,
2,169
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Illinois.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Illinois vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



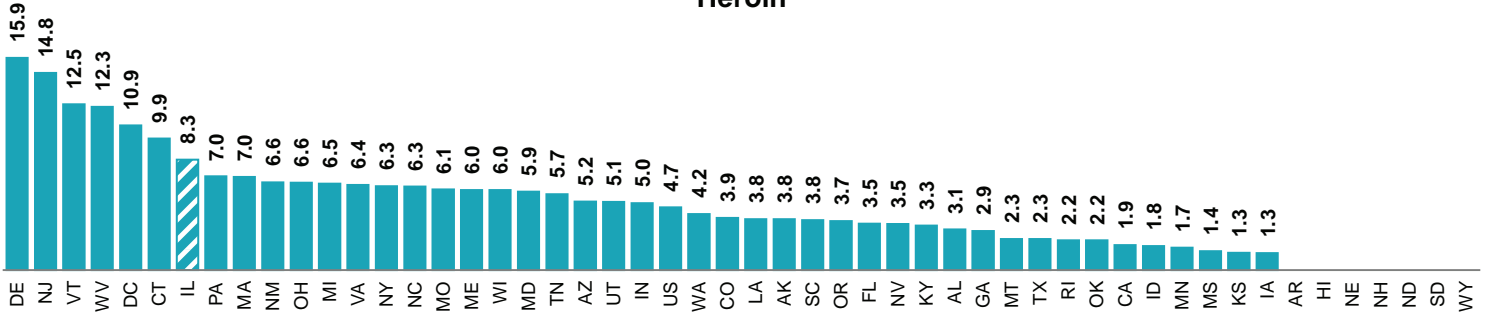
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

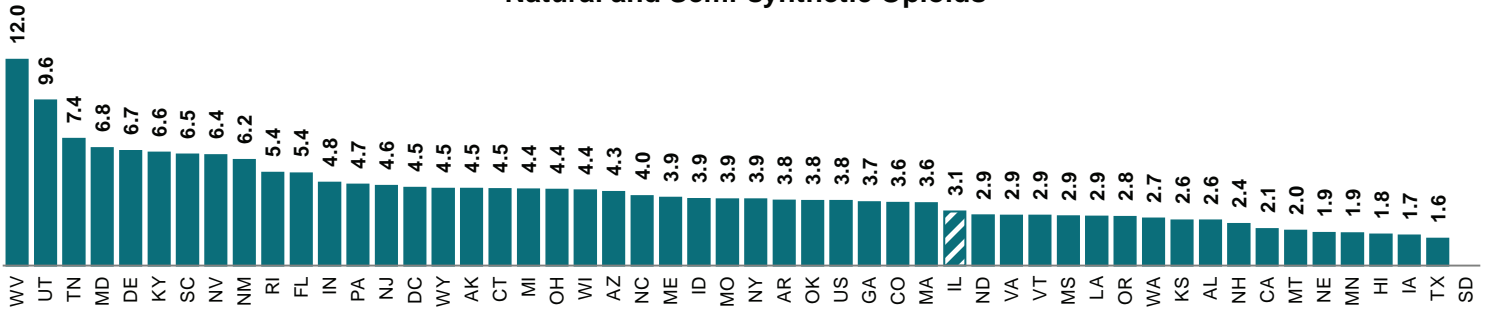
ILLINOIS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

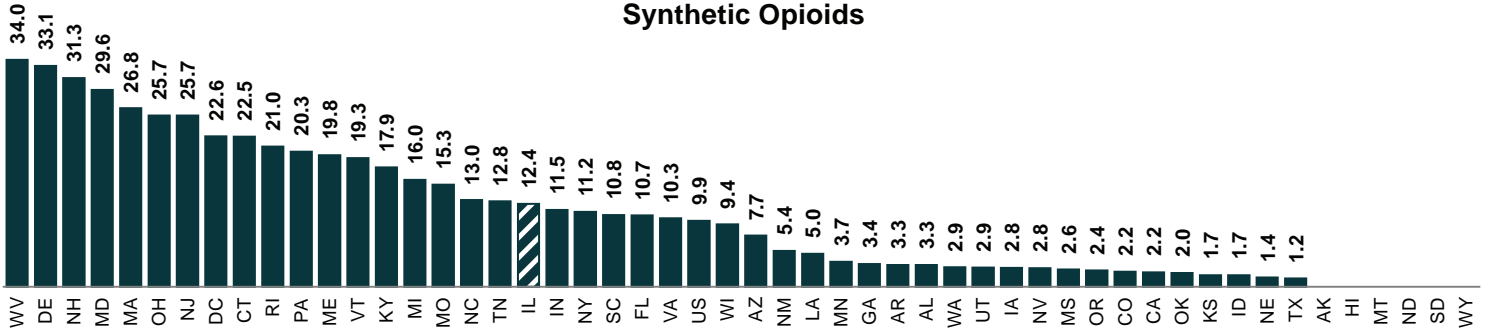
Heroin



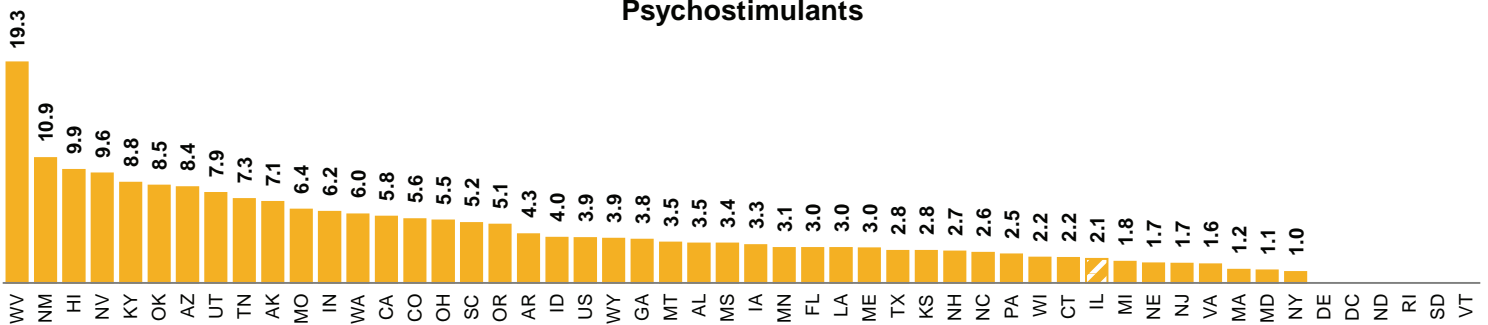
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



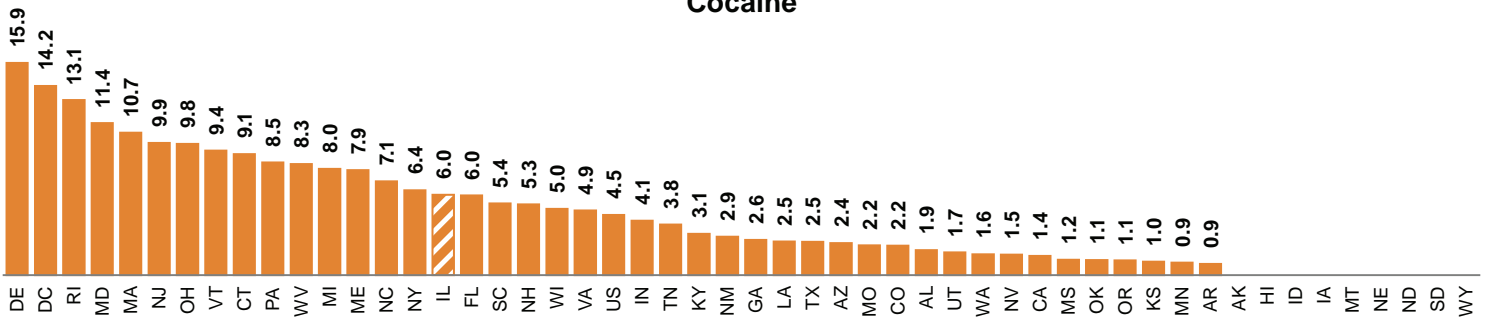
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

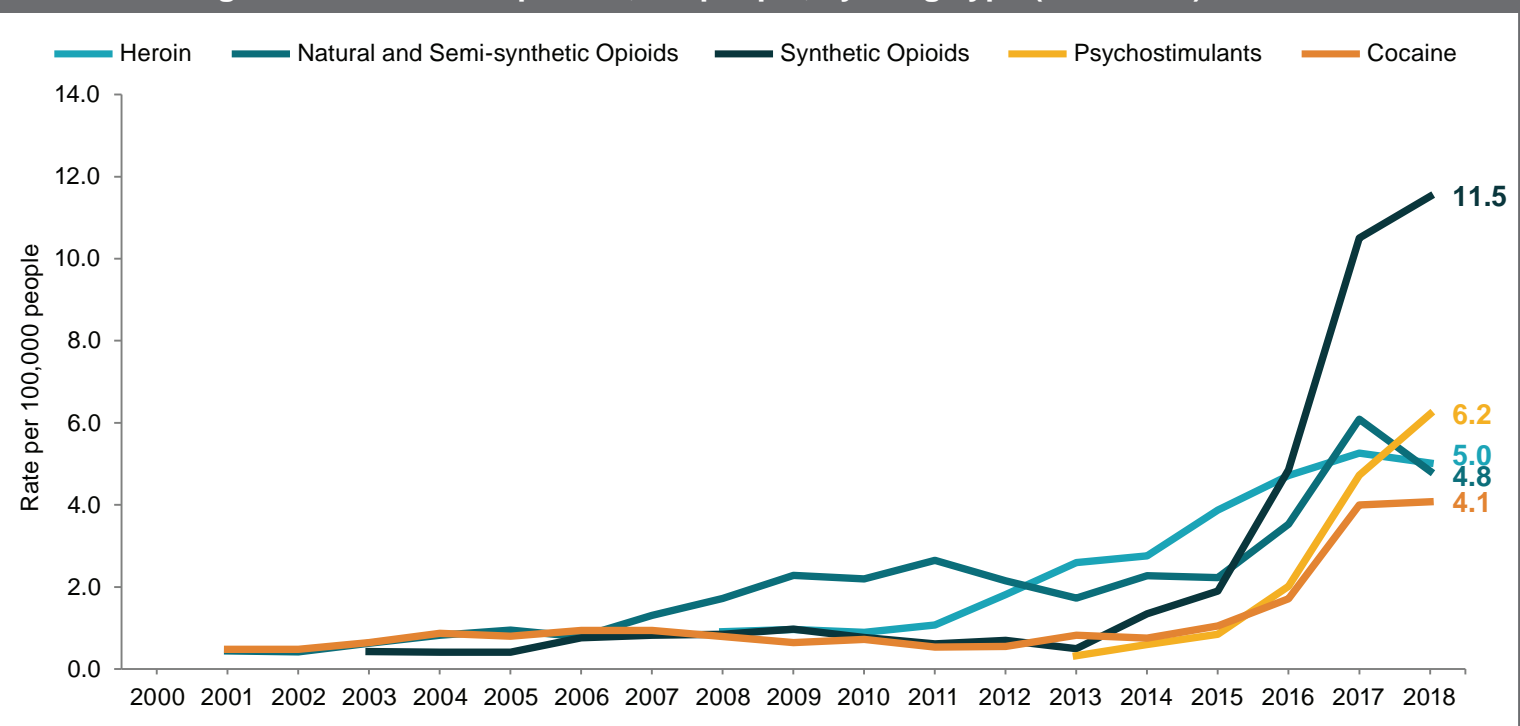
INDIANA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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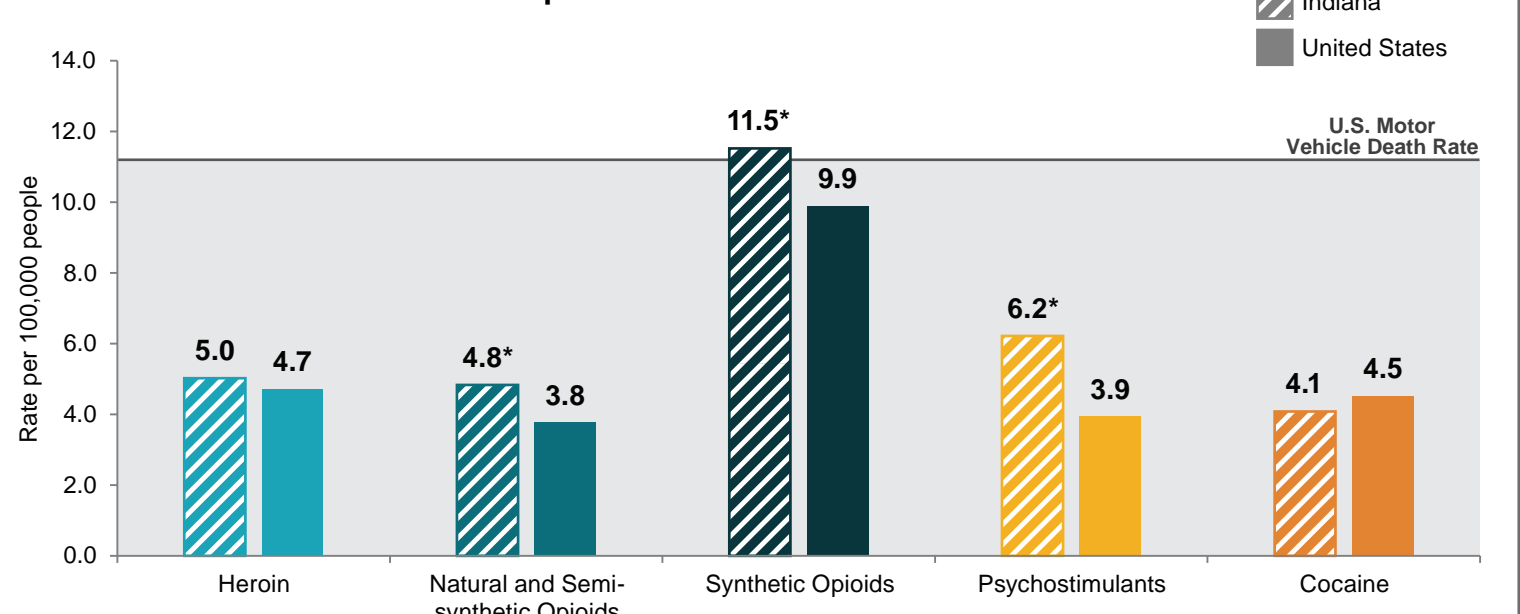
In 2018,
1,104
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Indiana.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Indiana vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



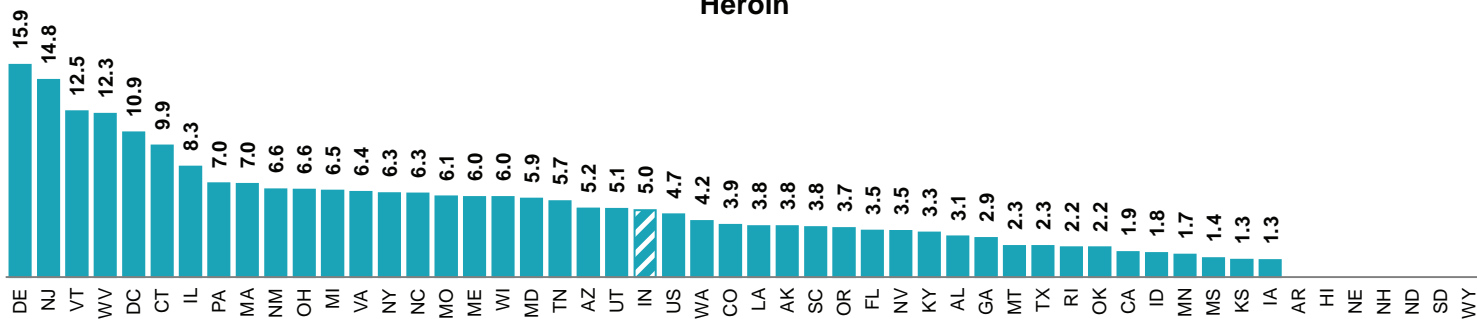
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

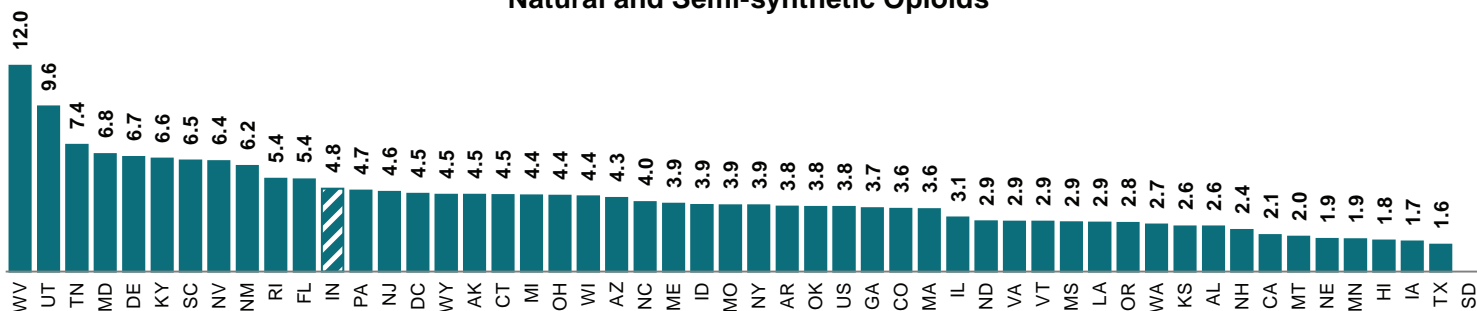
INDIANA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

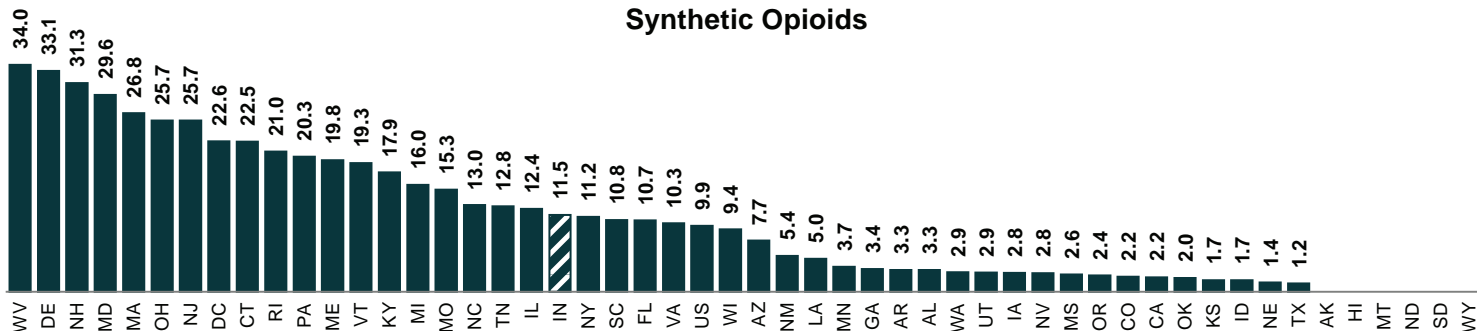
Heroin



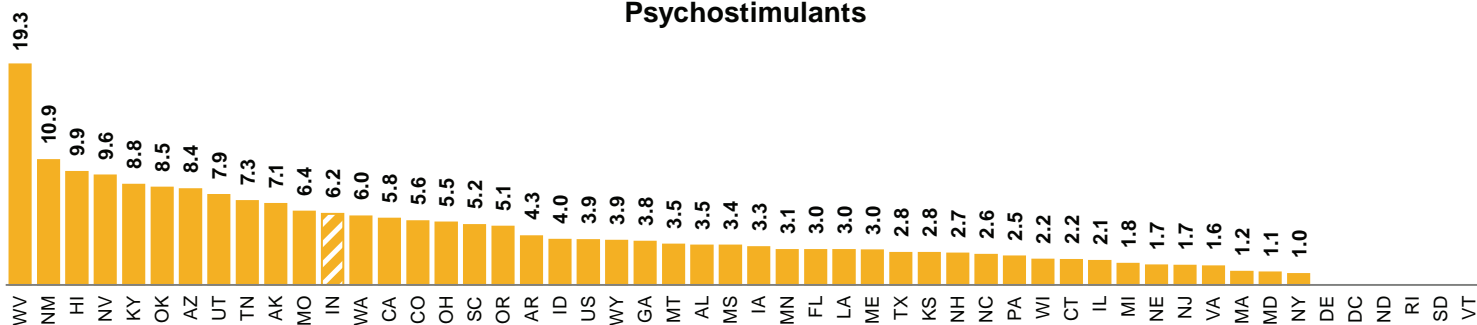
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



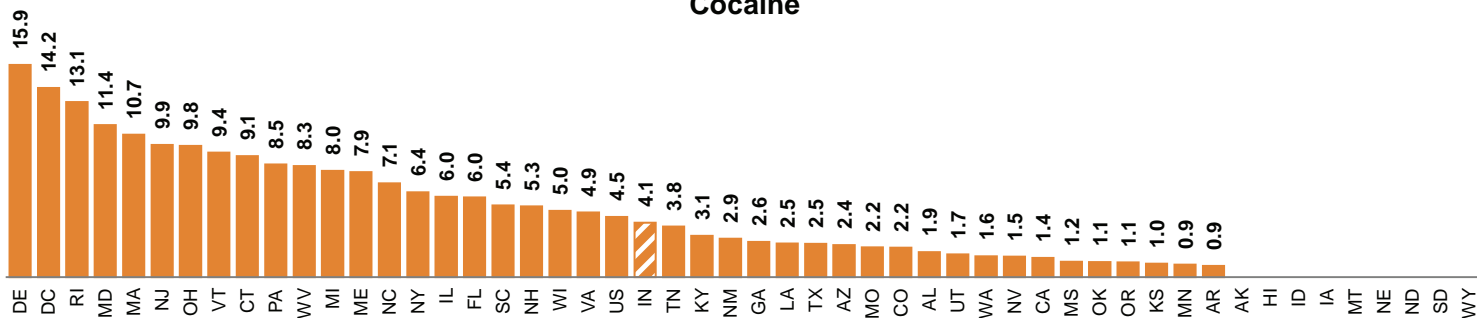
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



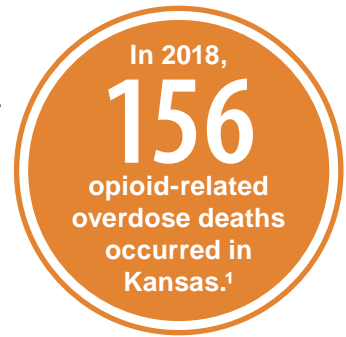
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

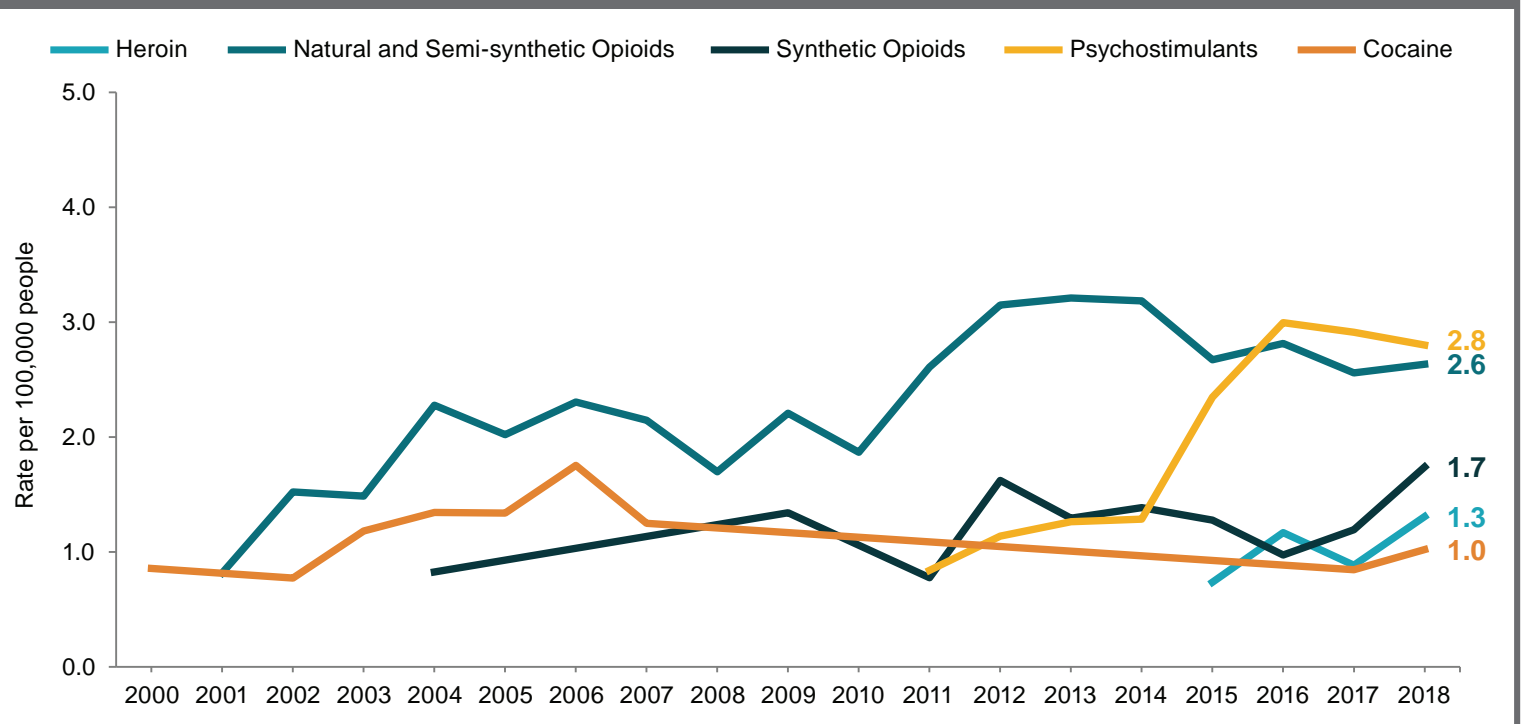
KANSAS

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

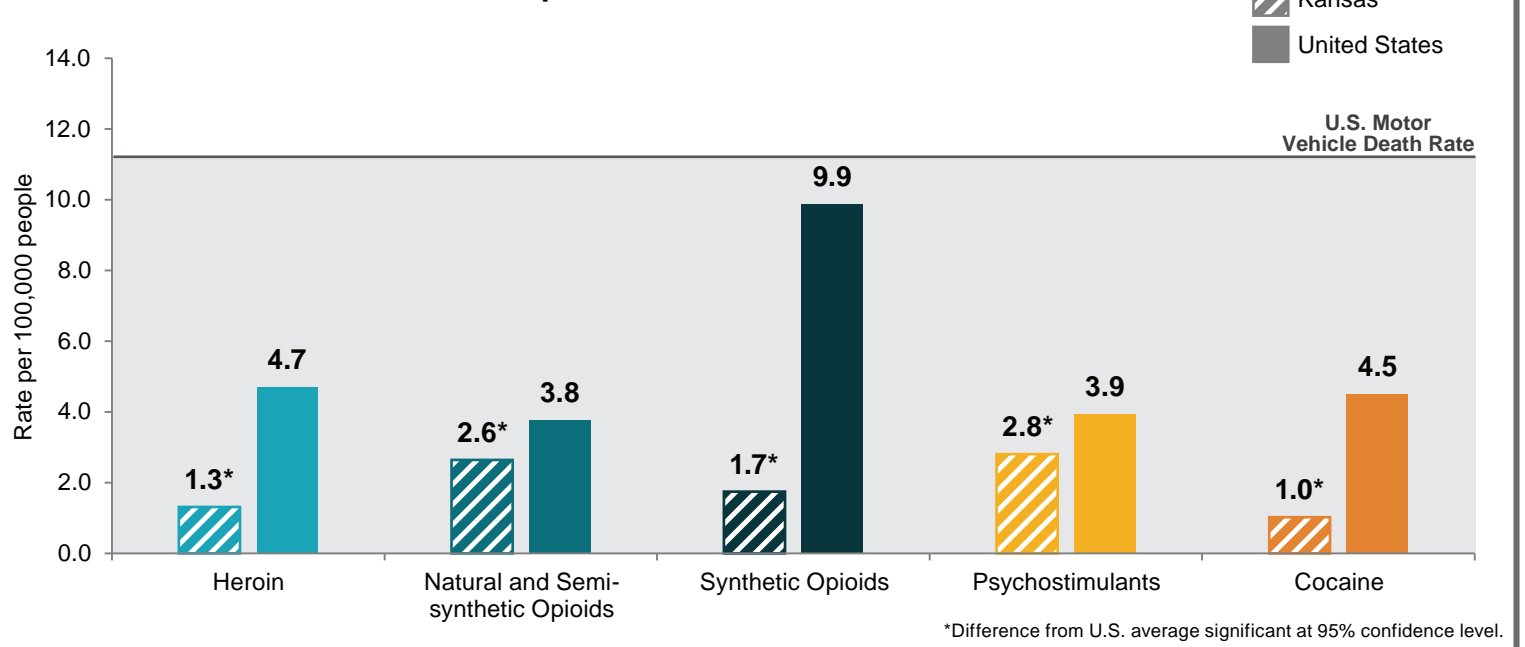


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Kansas vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

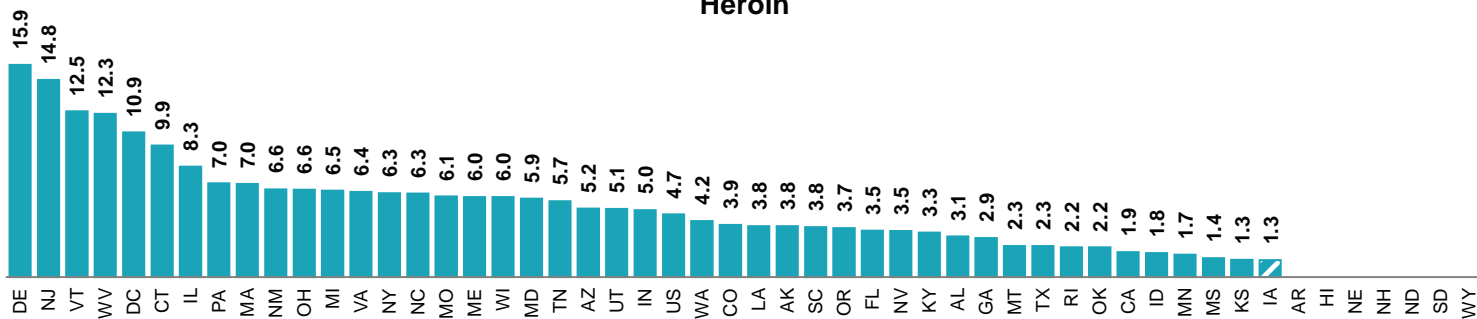


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

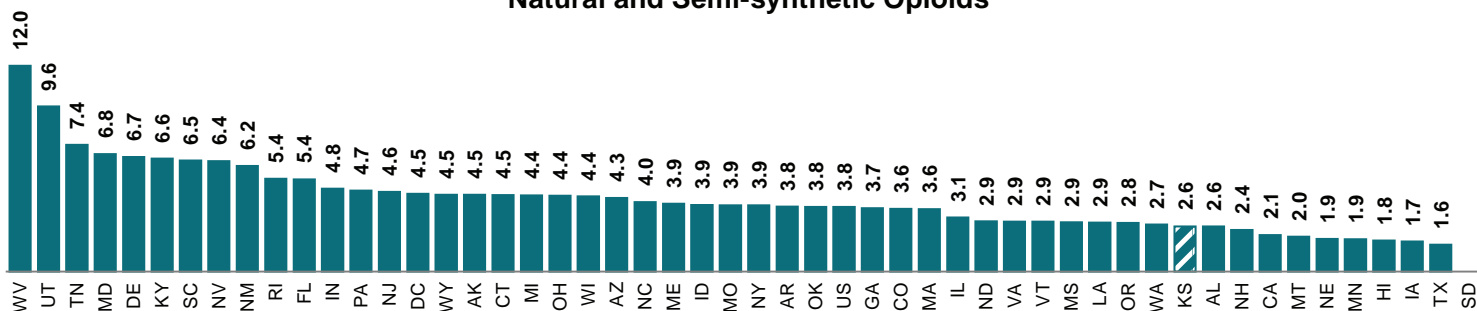
KANSAS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

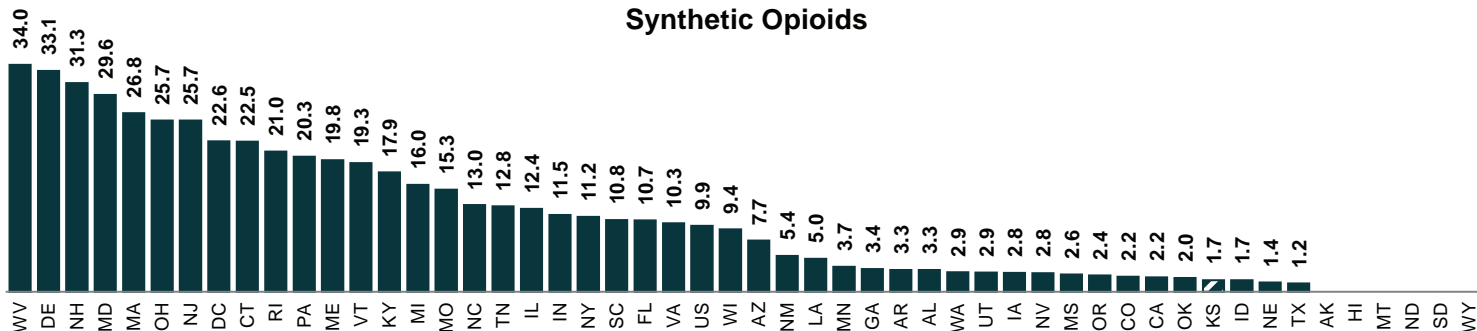
Heroin



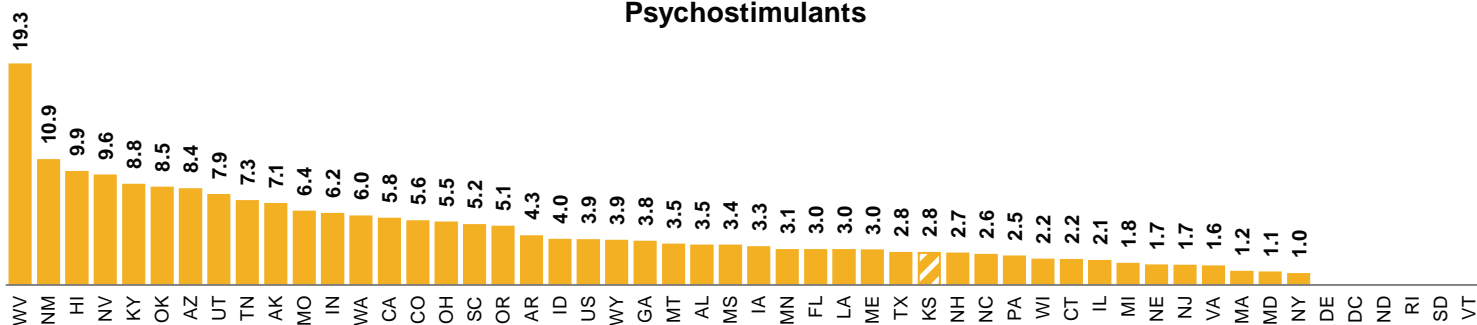
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



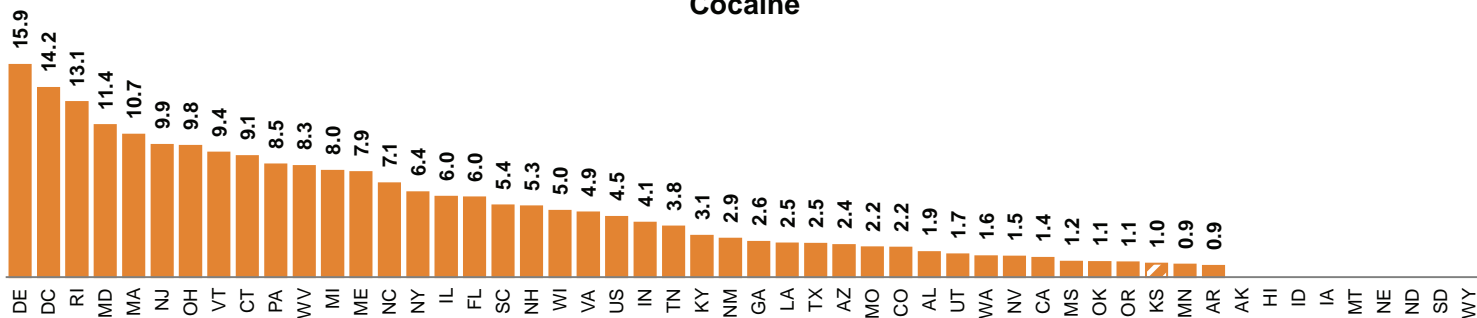
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

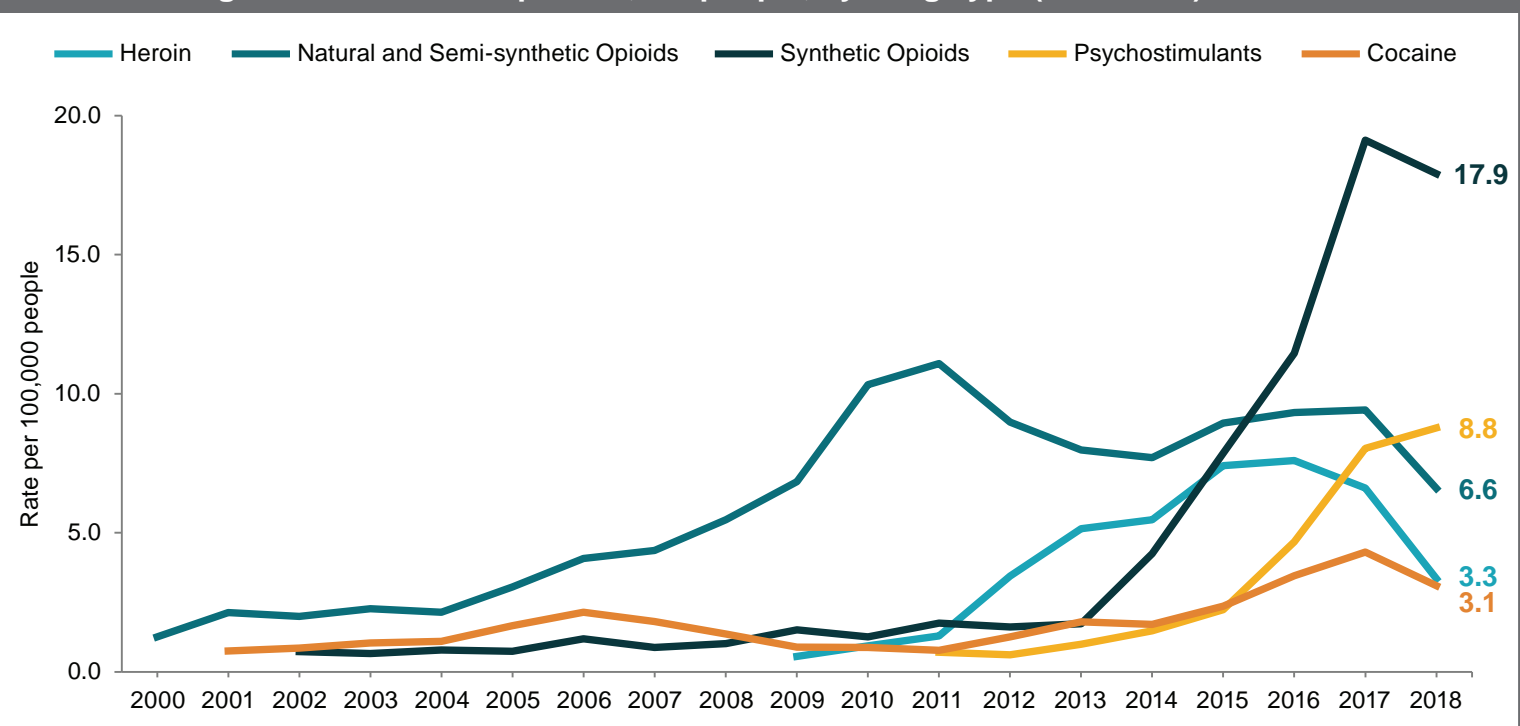
KENTUCKY

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

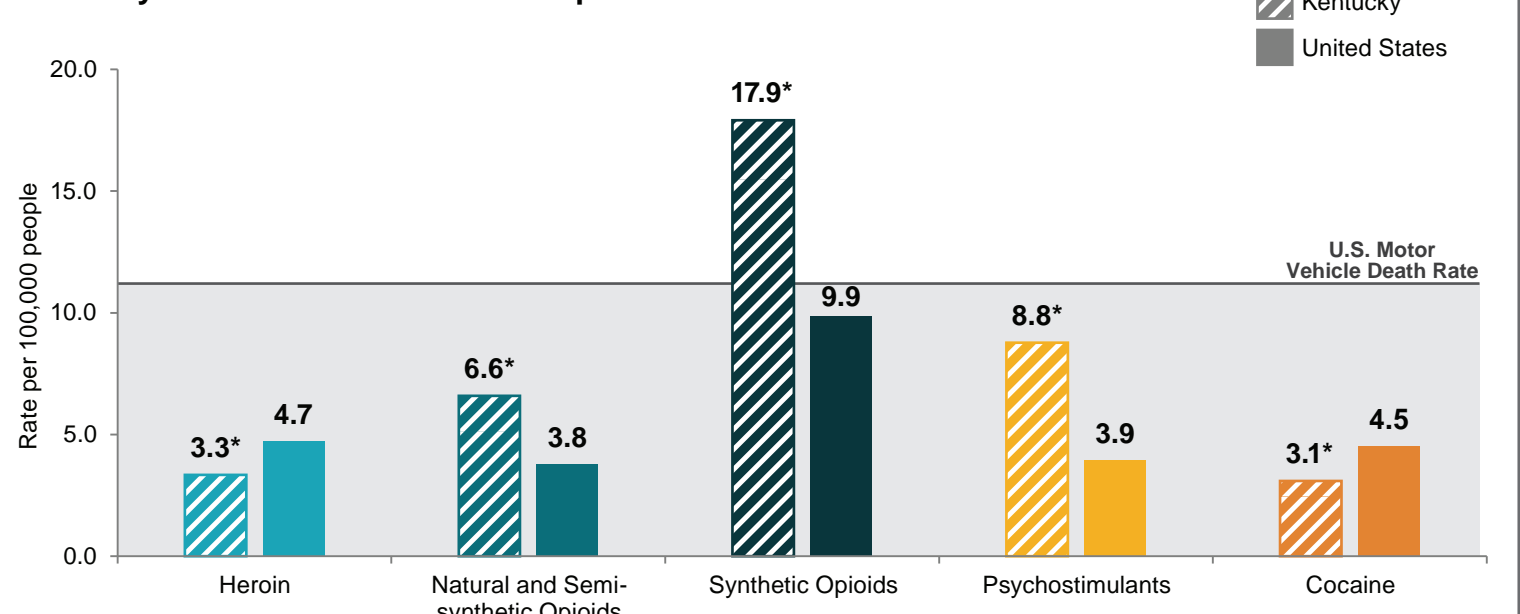
In 2018,
989
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Kentucky.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Kentucky vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



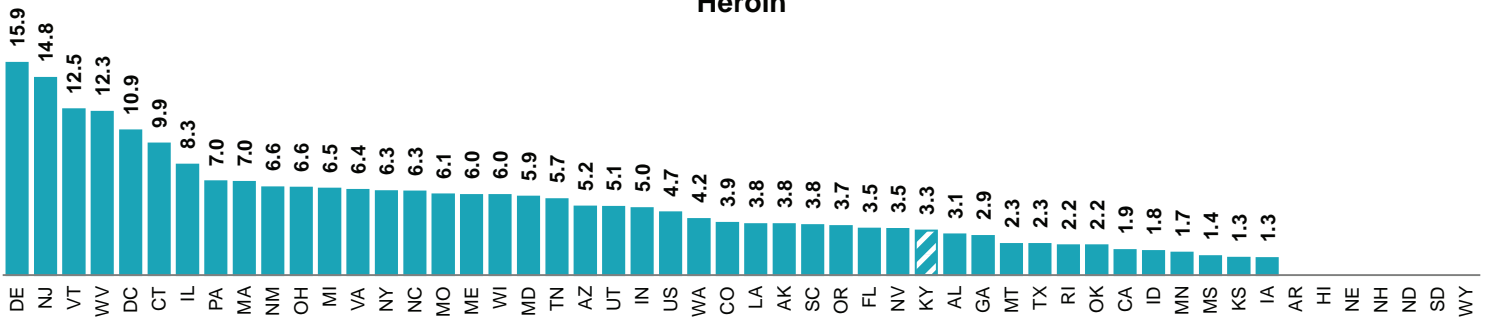
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

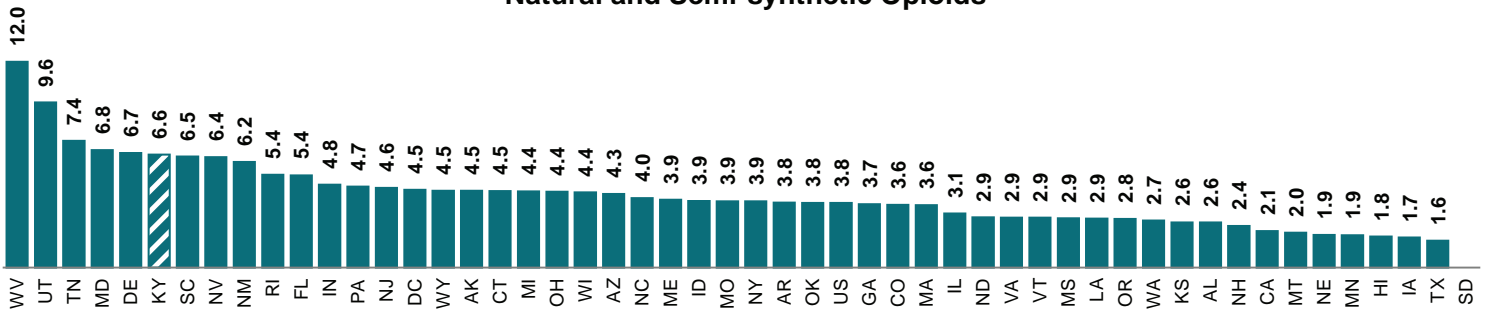
KENTUCKY

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

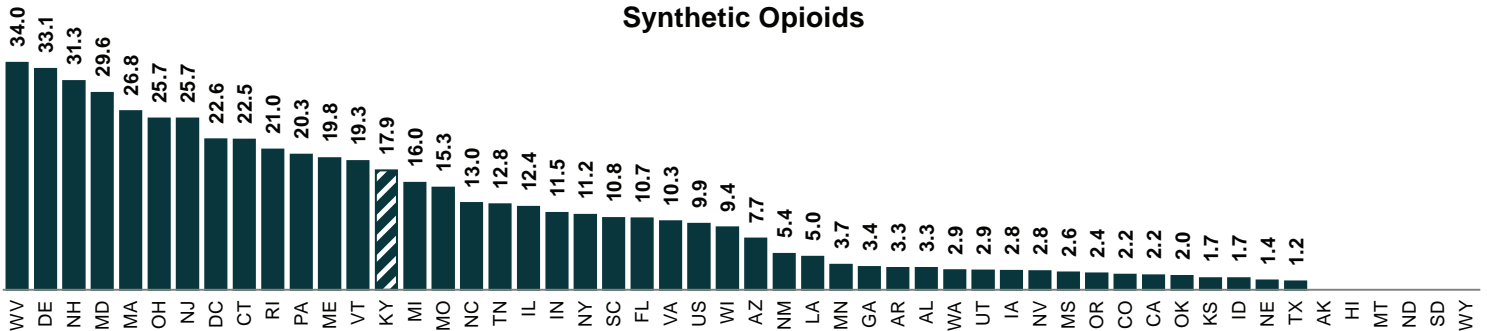
Heroin



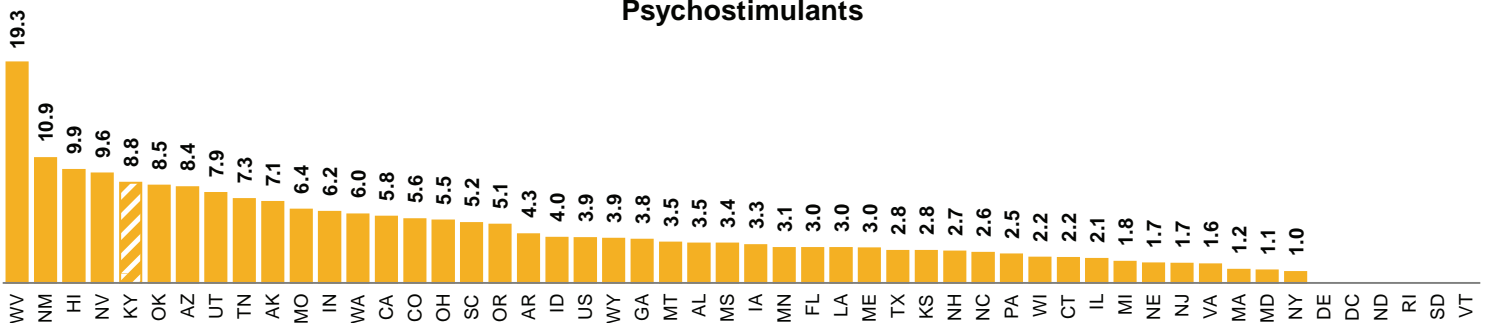
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



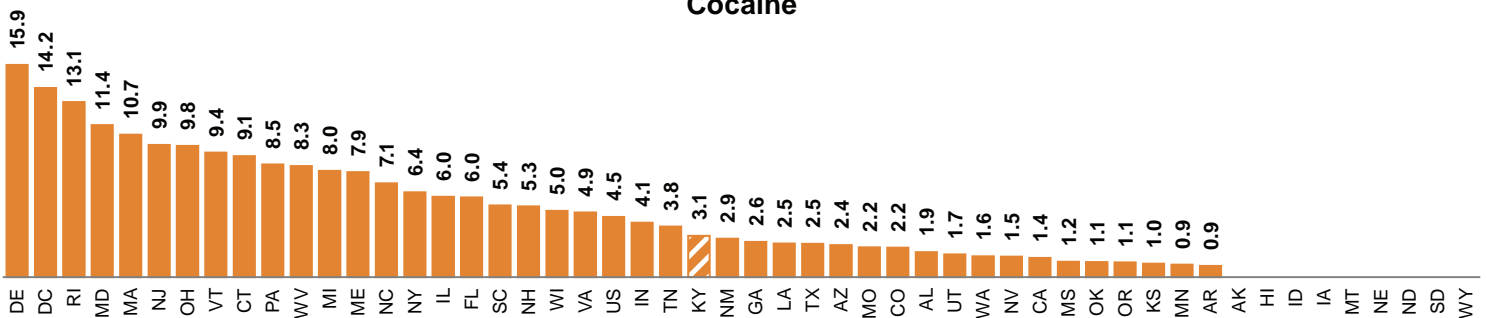
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



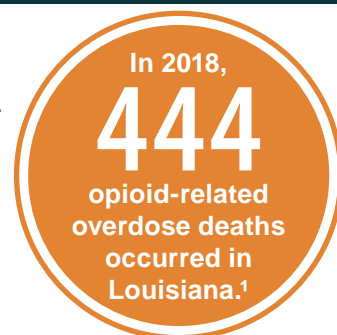
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

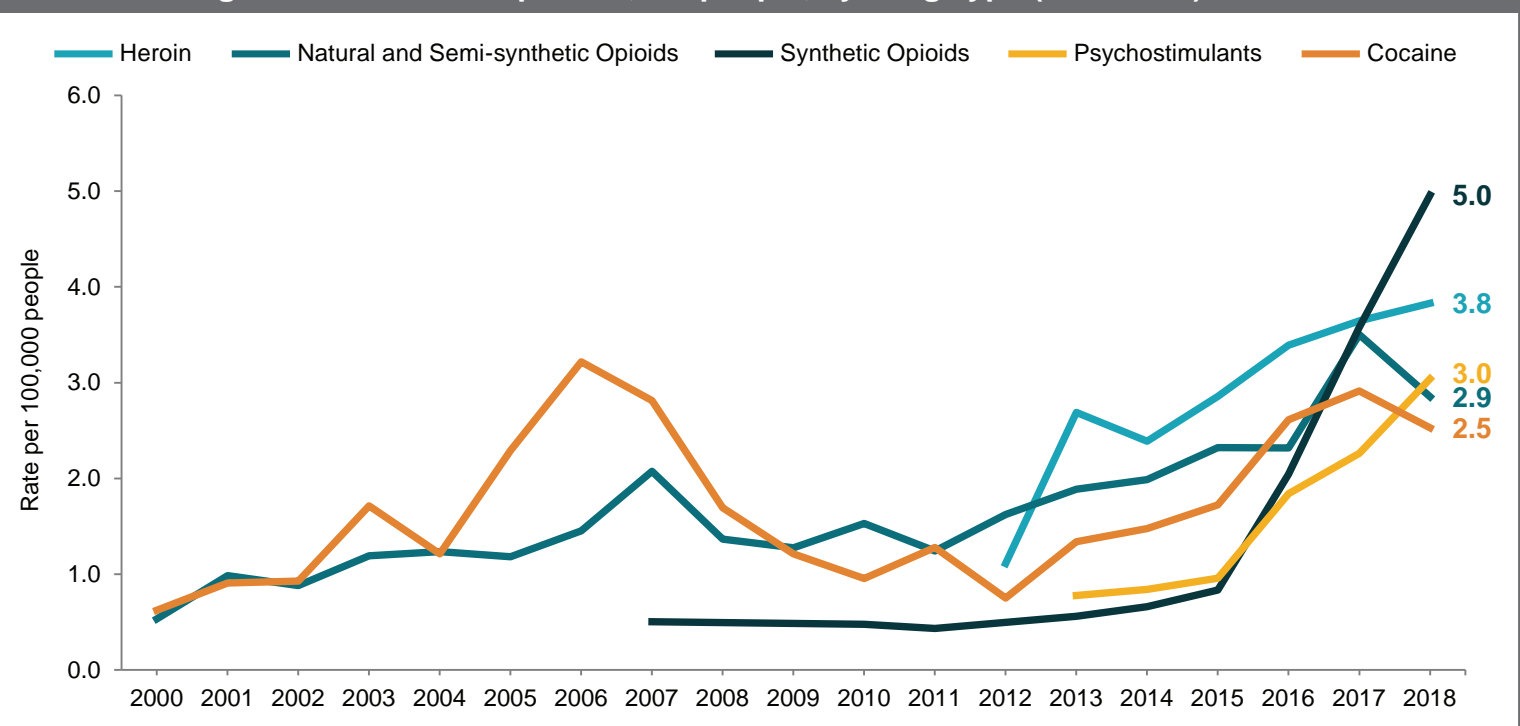
LOUISIANA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

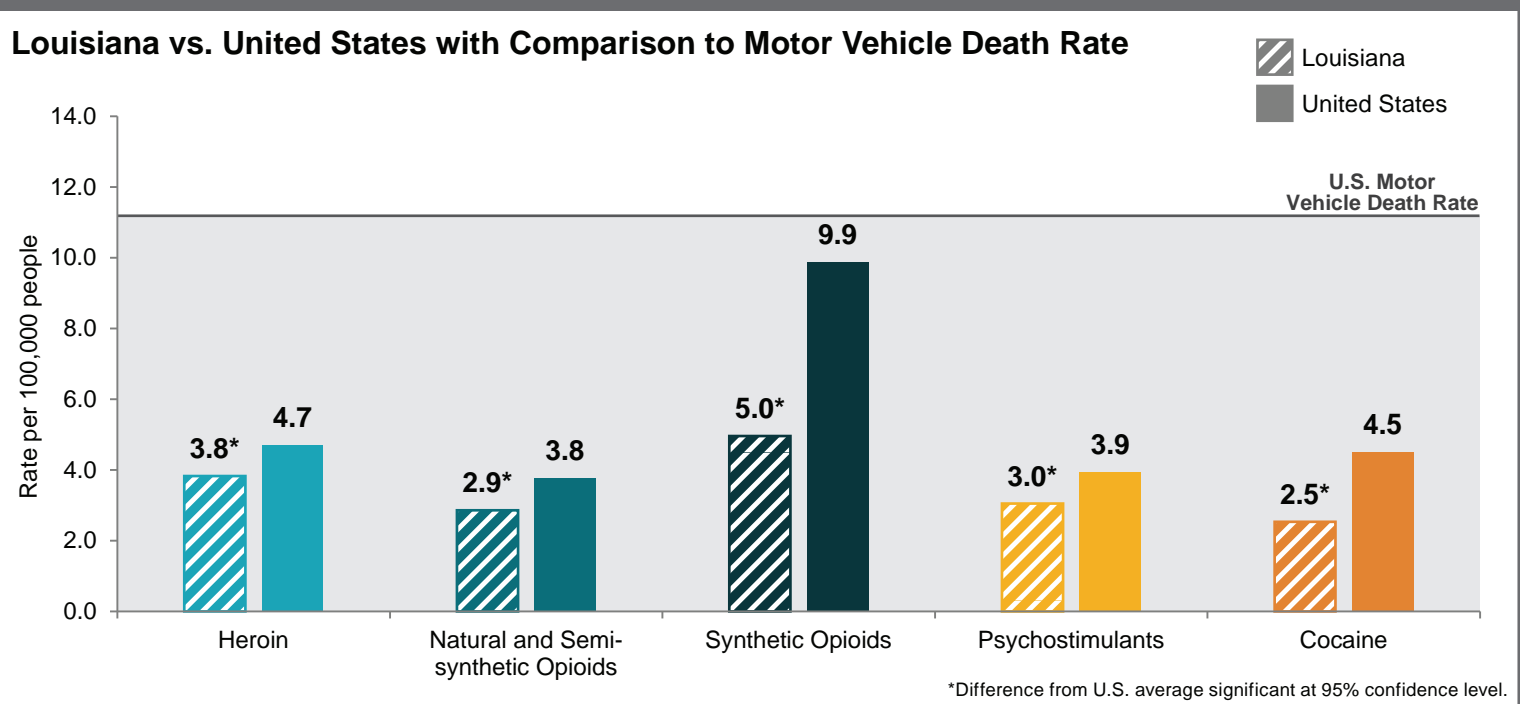
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Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

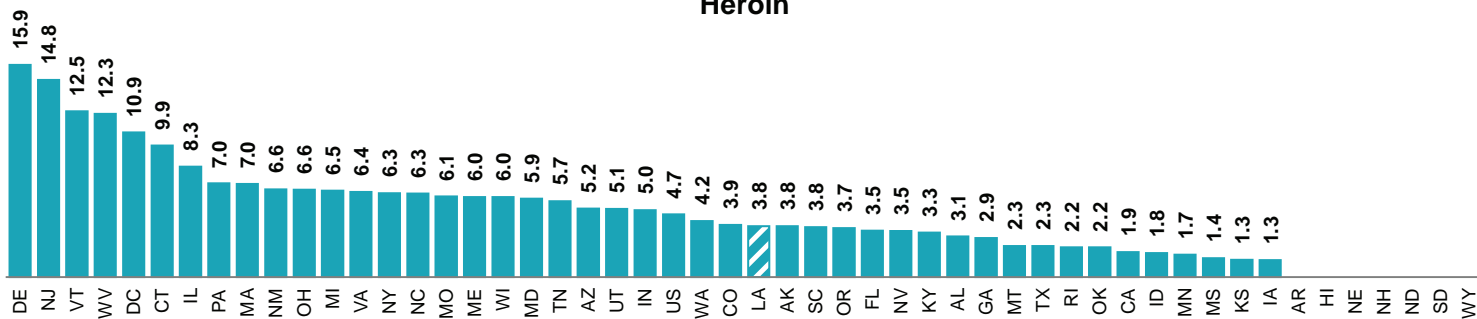


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

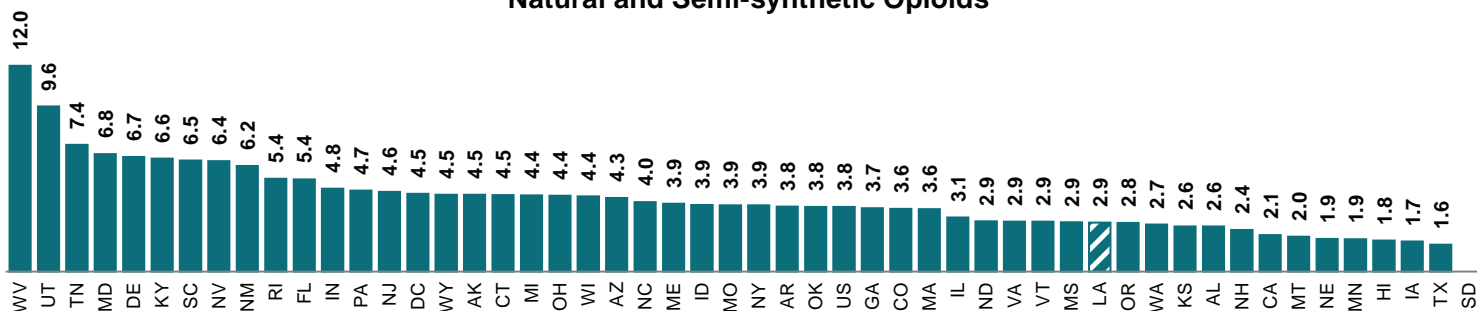
LOUISIANA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

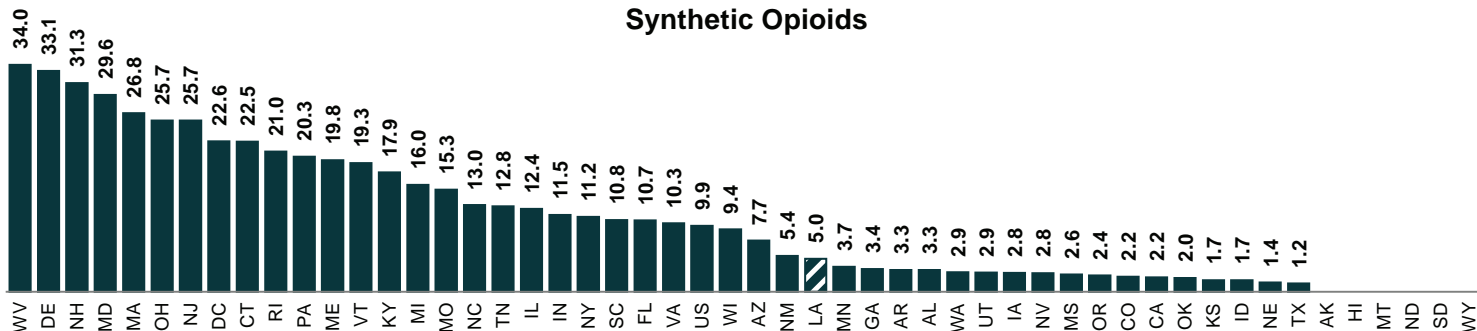
Heroin



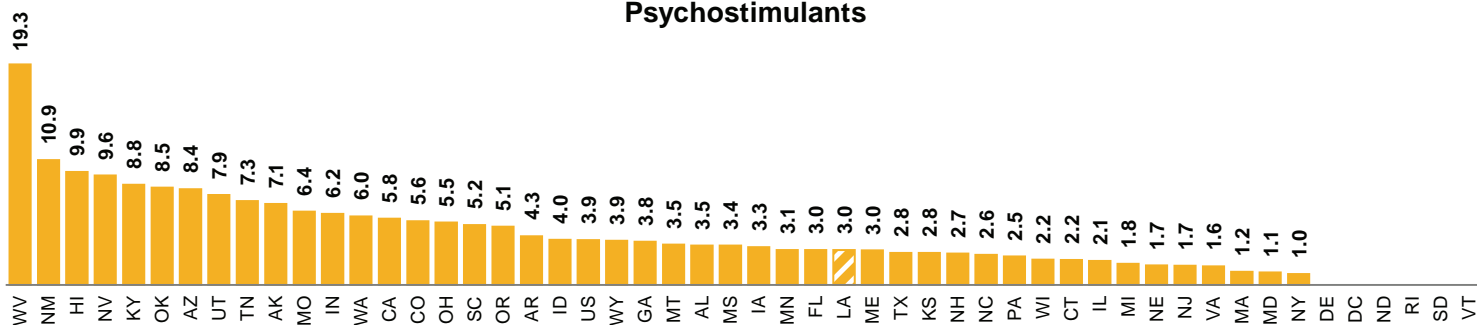
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



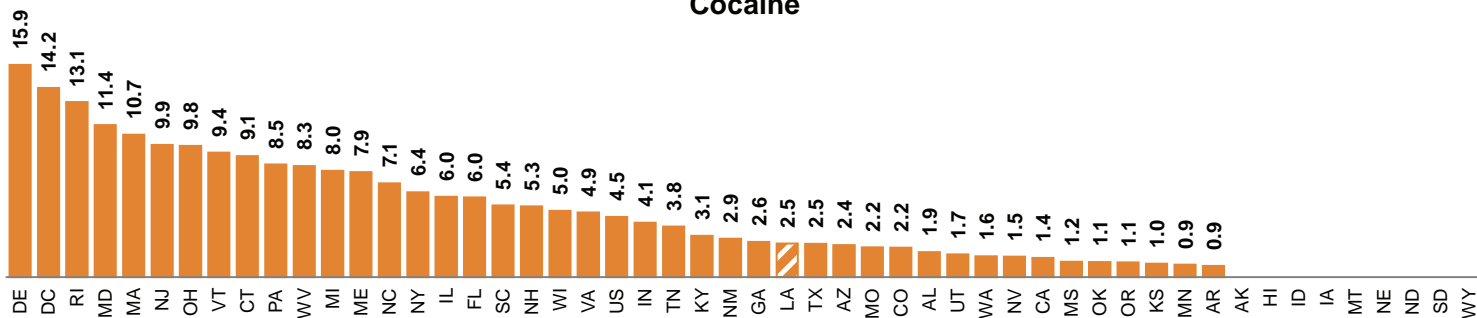
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



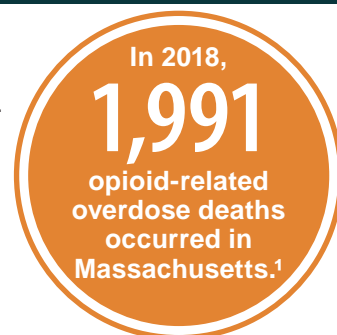
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

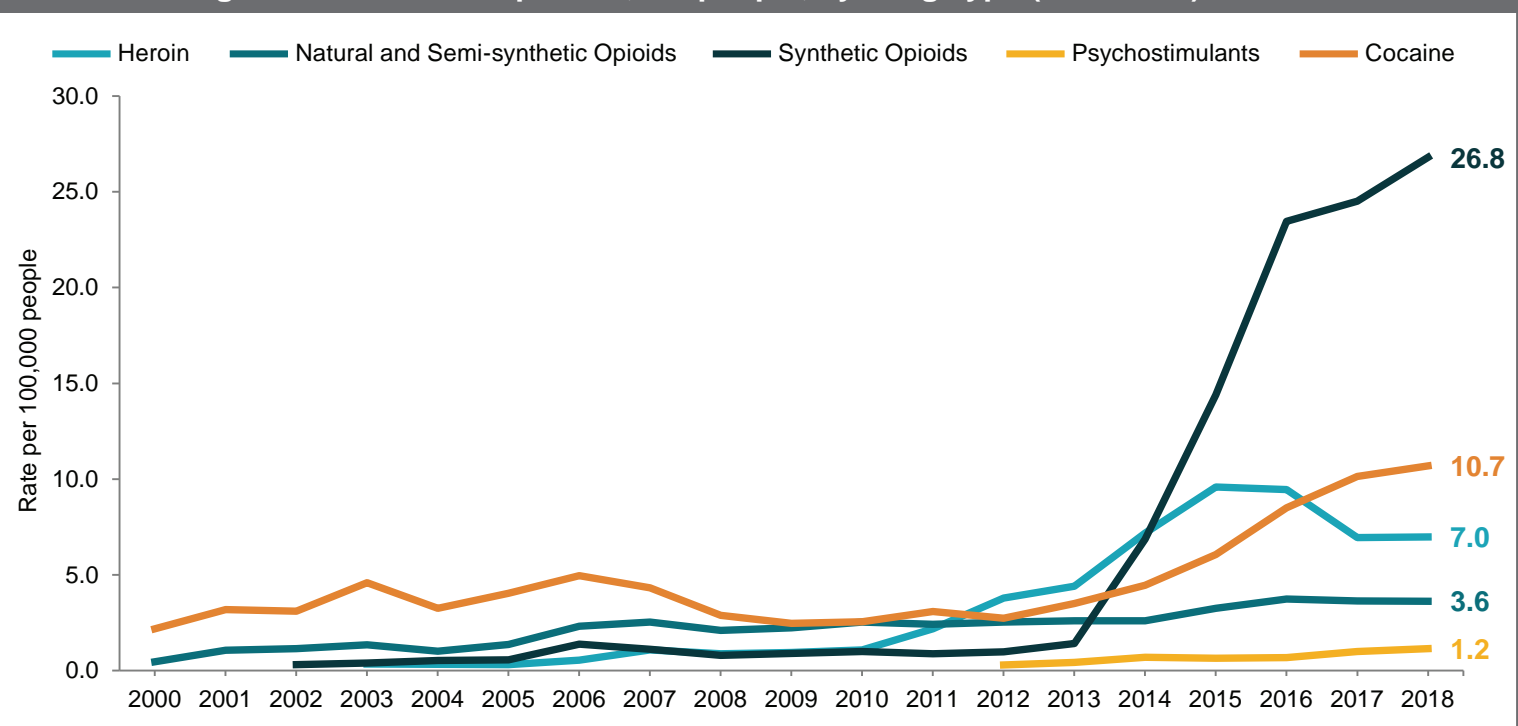
MASSACHUSETTS

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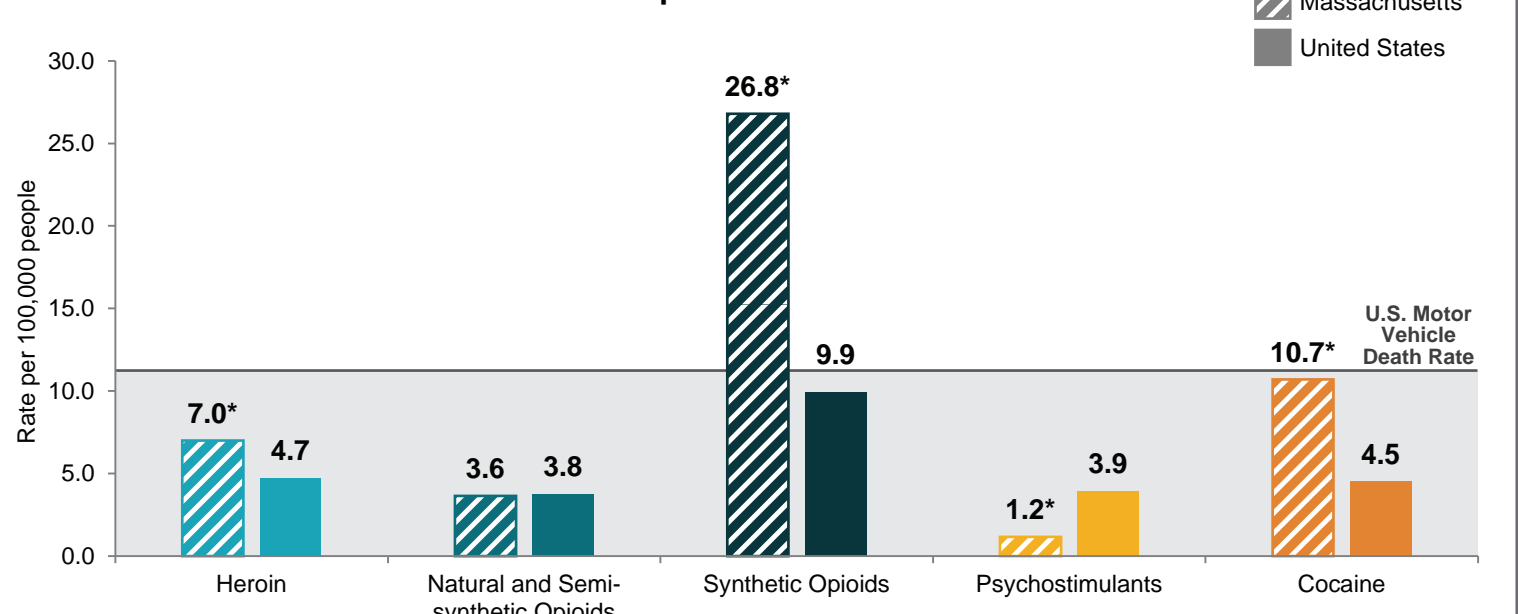


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Massachusetts vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



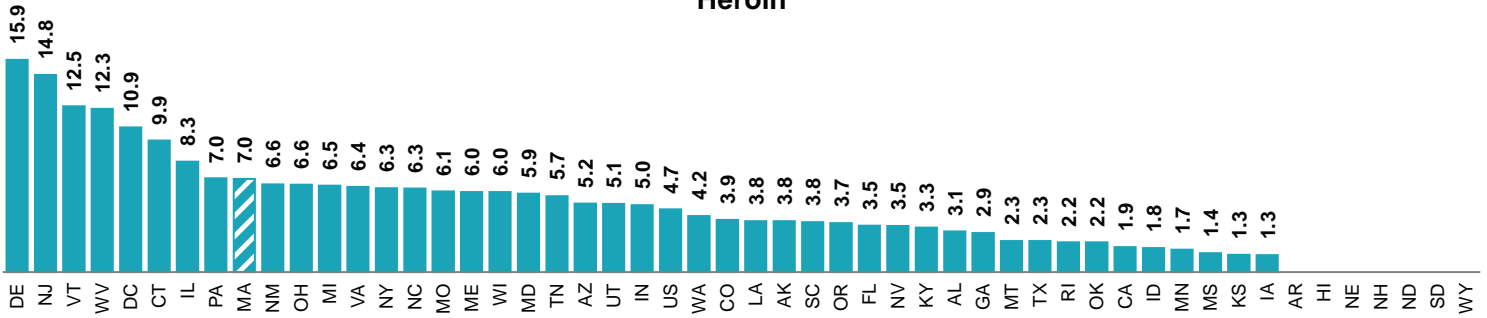
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

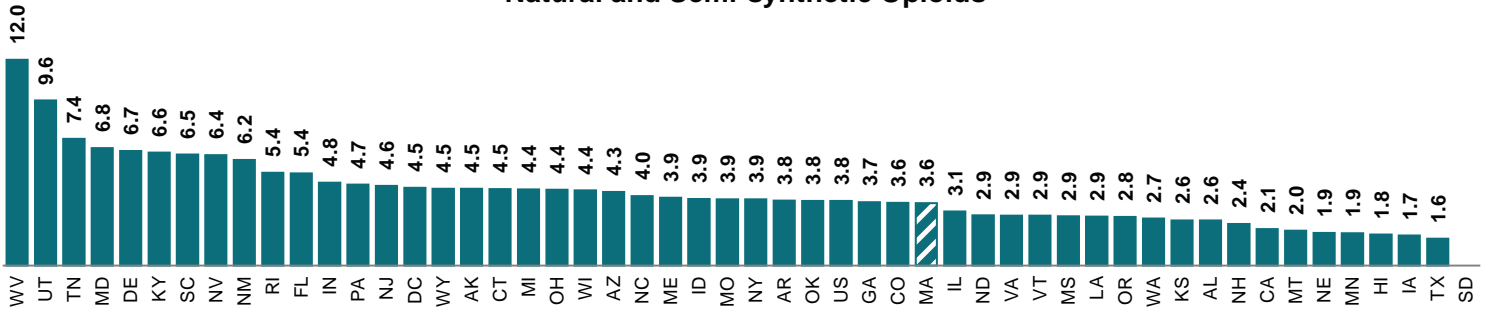
MASSACHUSETTS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

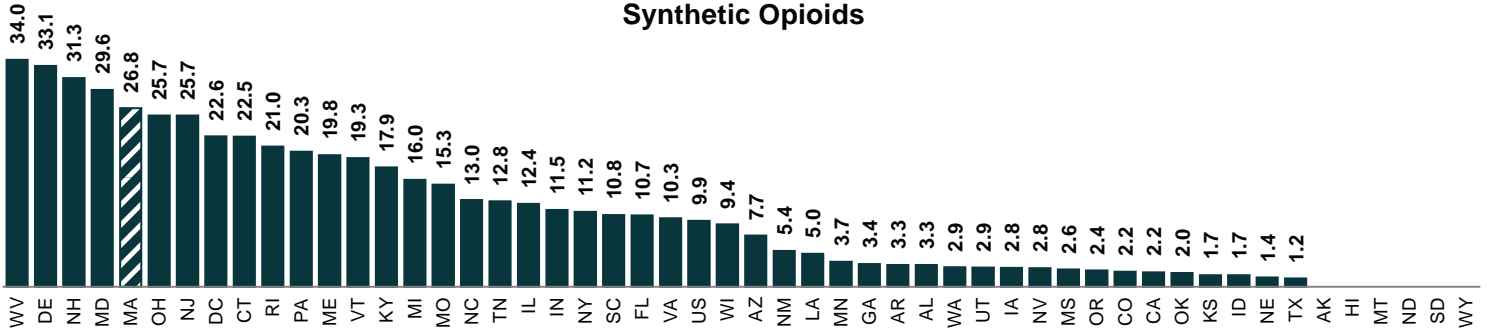
Heroin



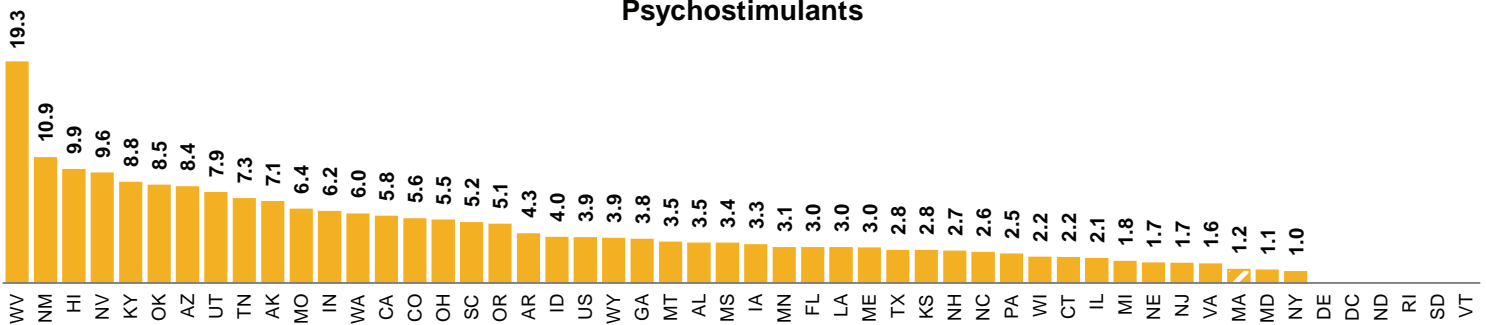
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



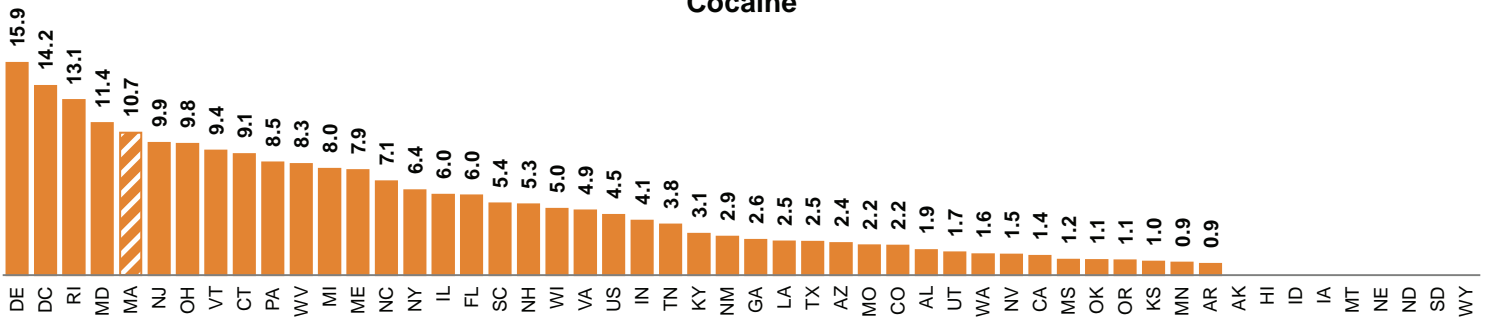
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

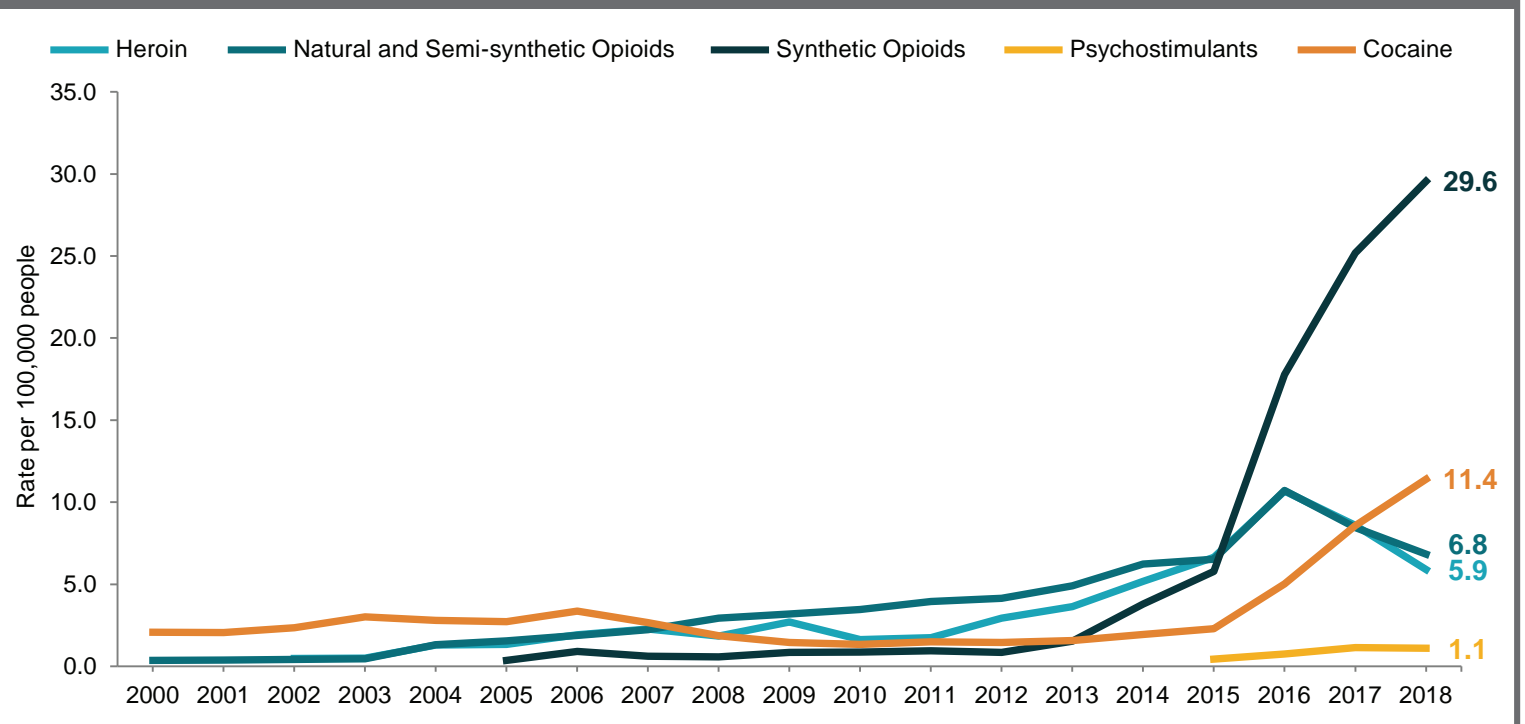
MARYLAND

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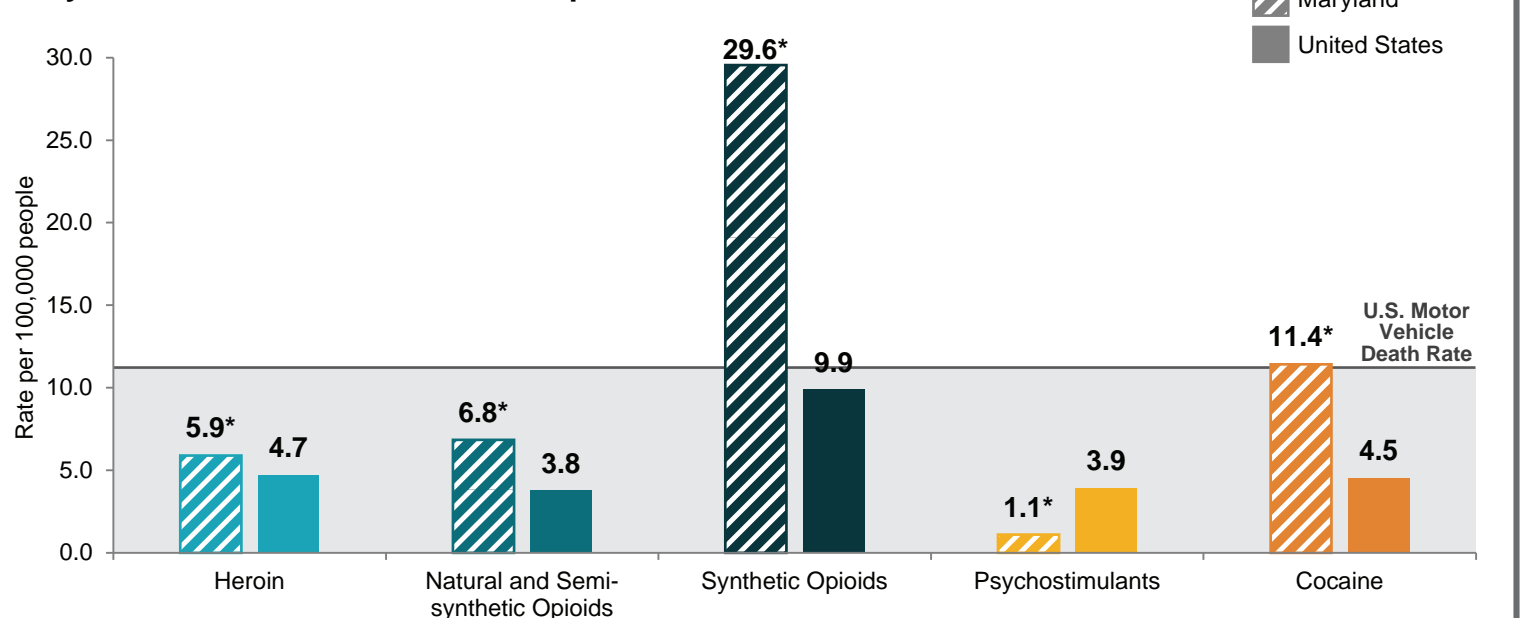
In 2018,
2,087
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Maryland.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Maryland vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



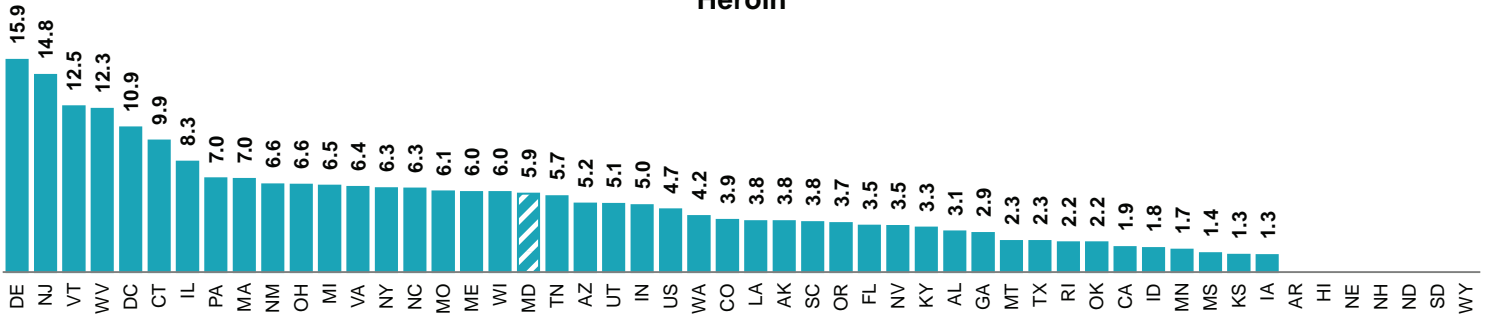
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

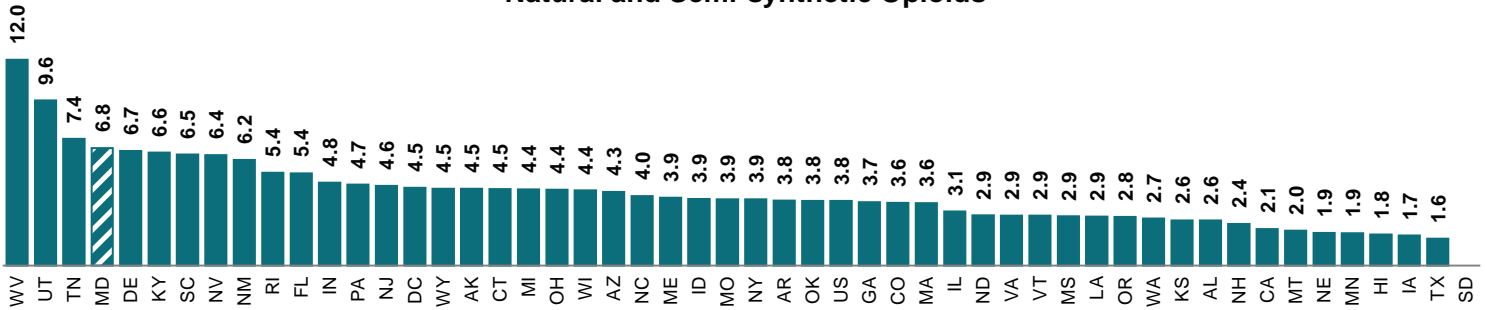
MARYLAND

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

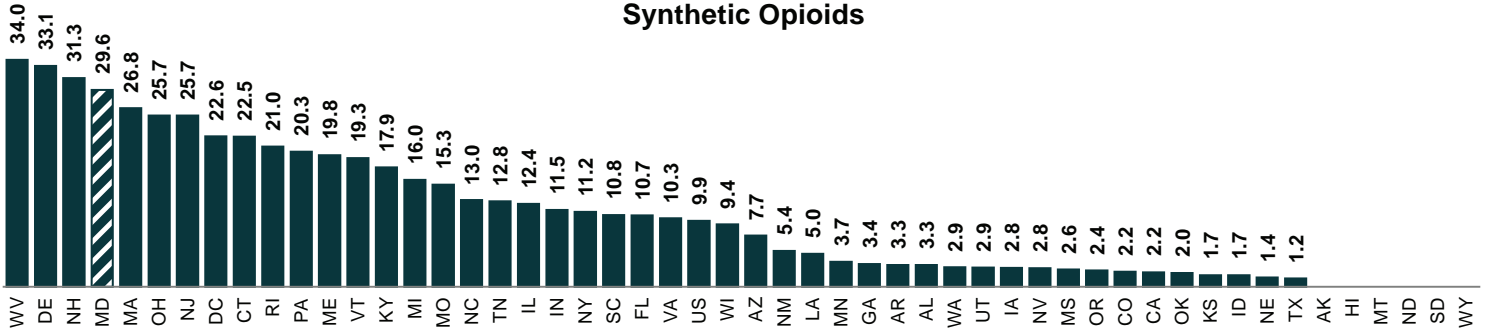
Heroin



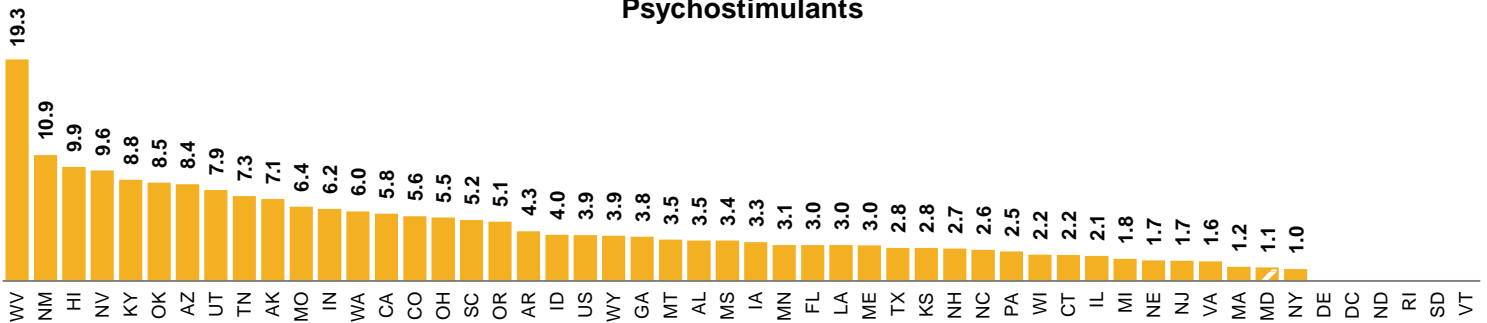
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



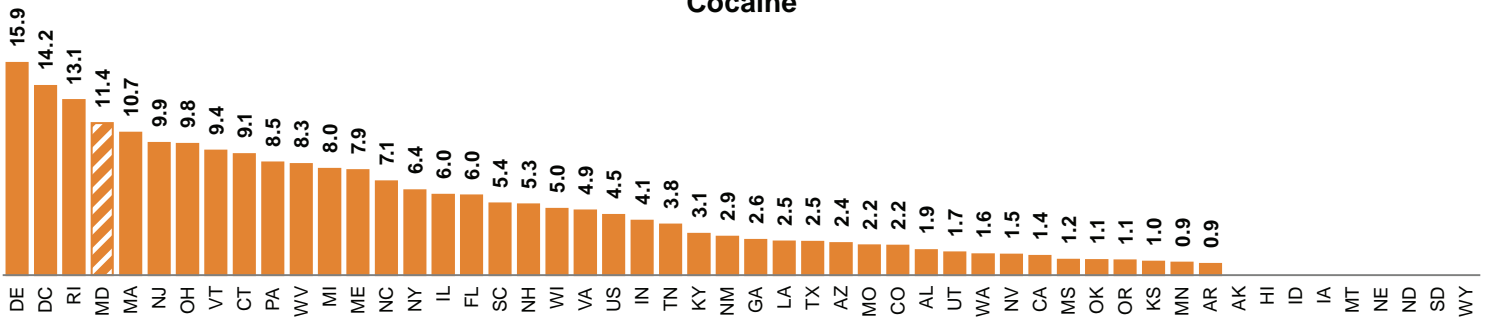
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

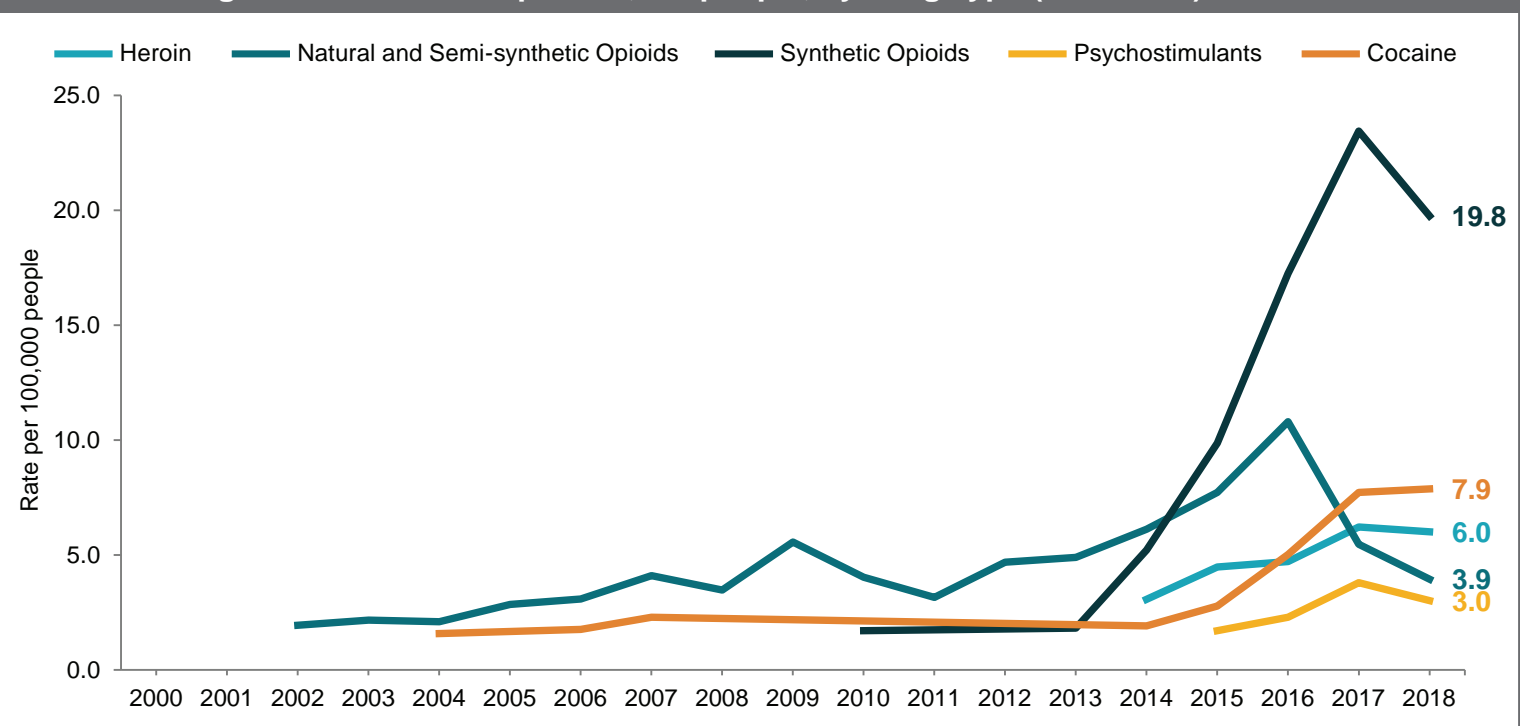
MAINE

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

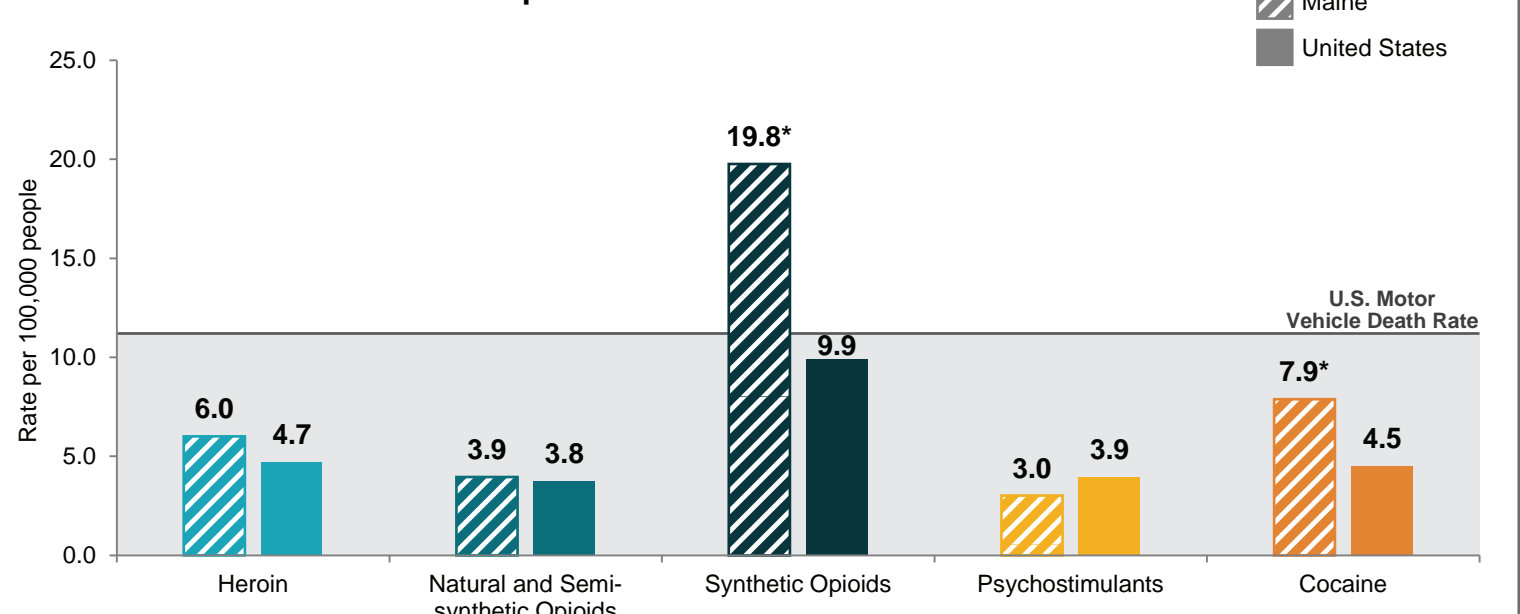
In 2018,
282
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Maine.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Maine vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



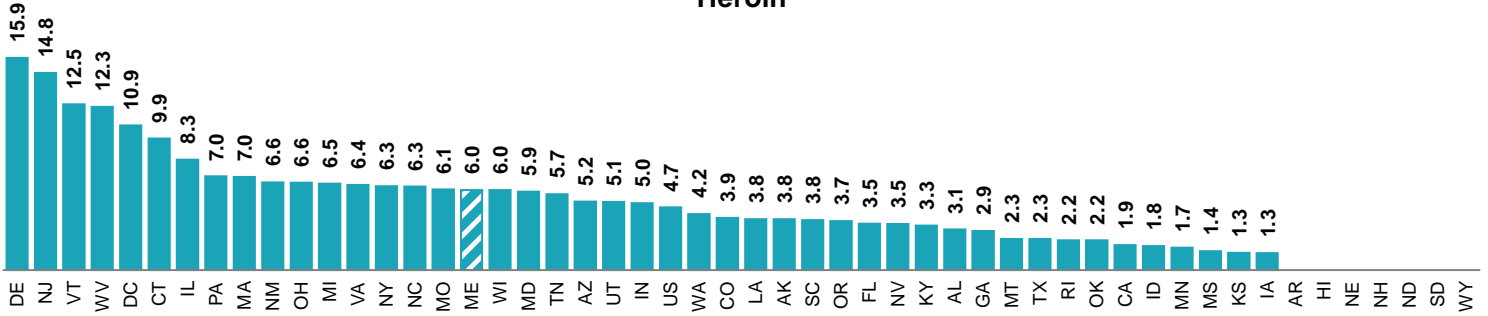
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

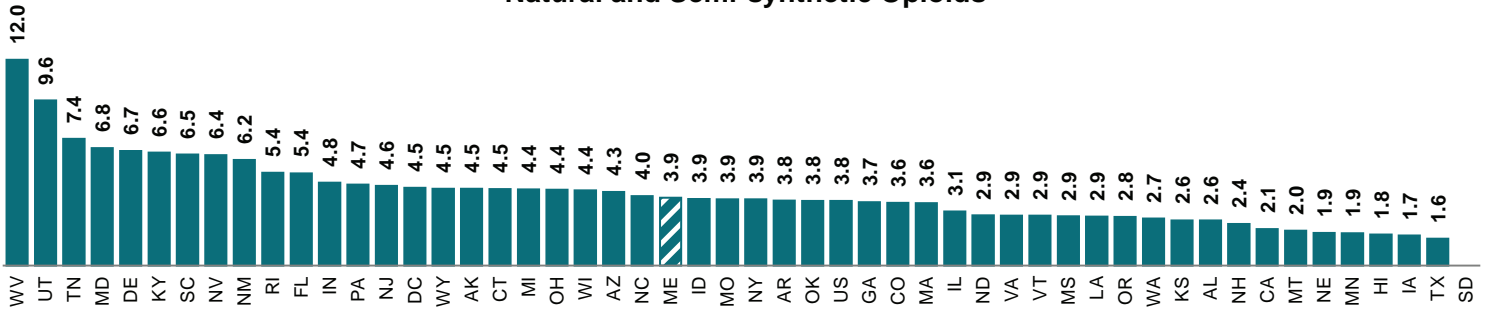
MAINE

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

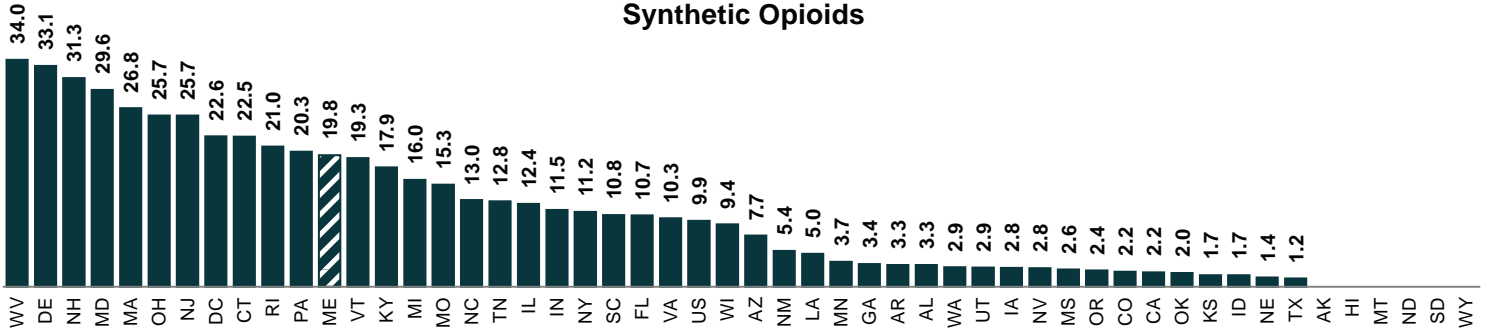
Heroin



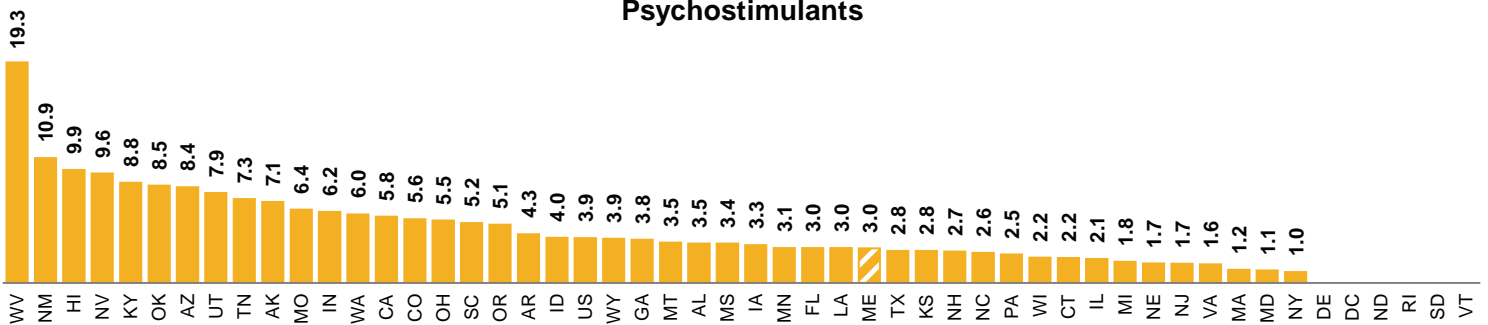
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



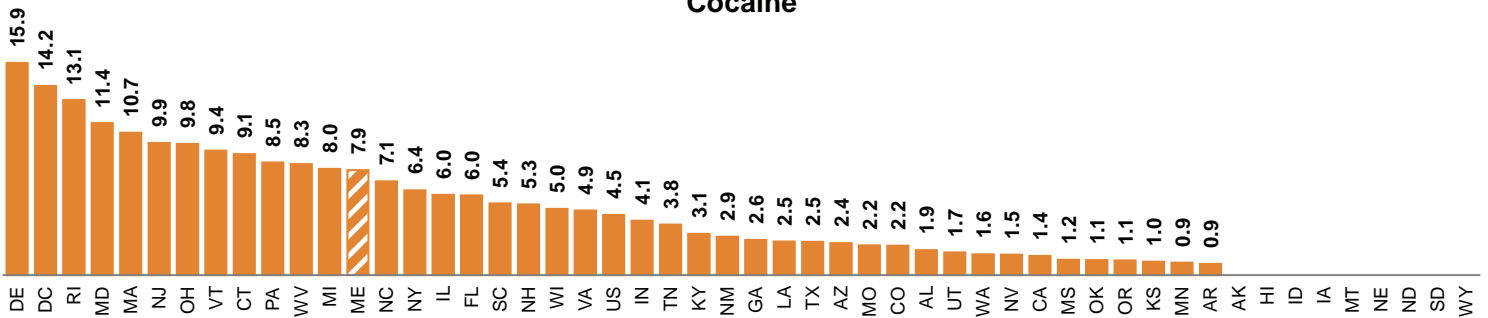
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

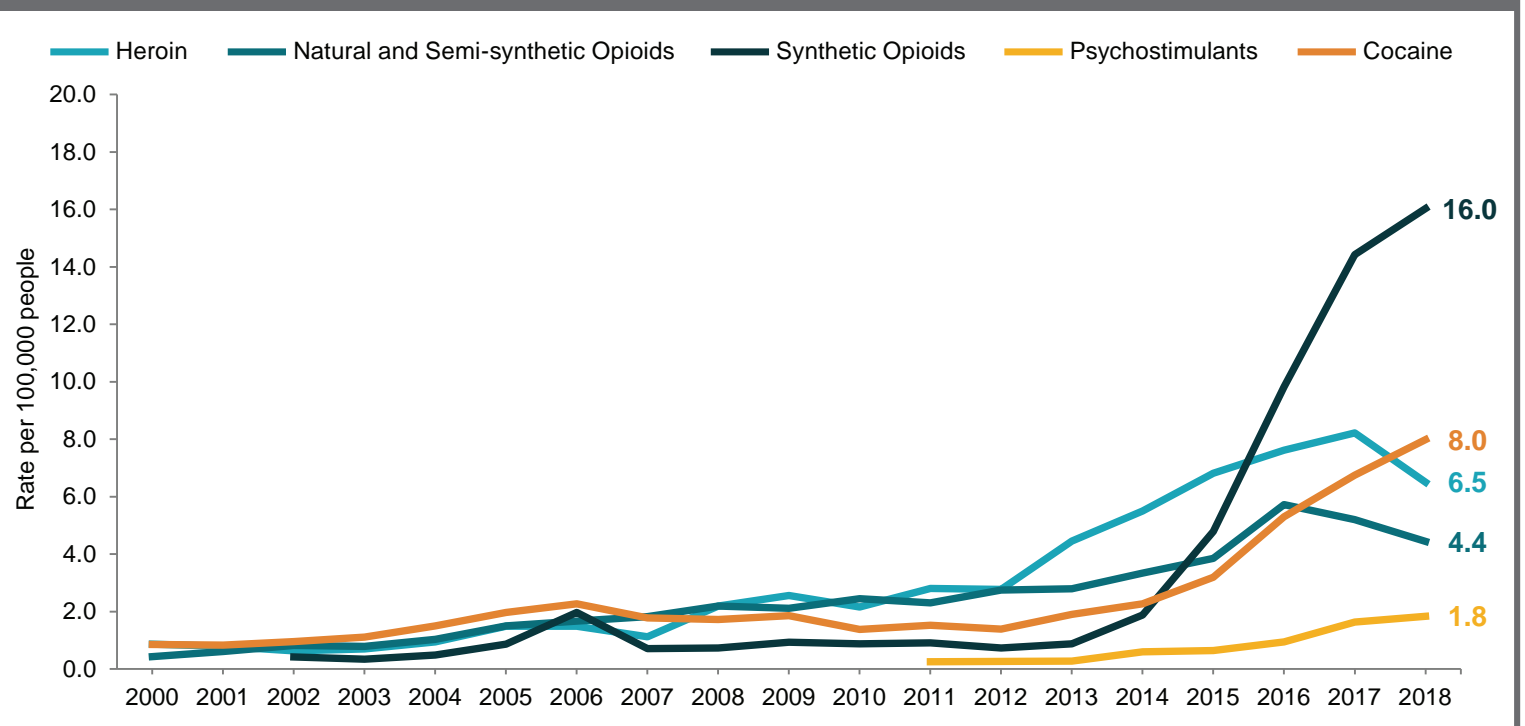
MICHIGAN

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

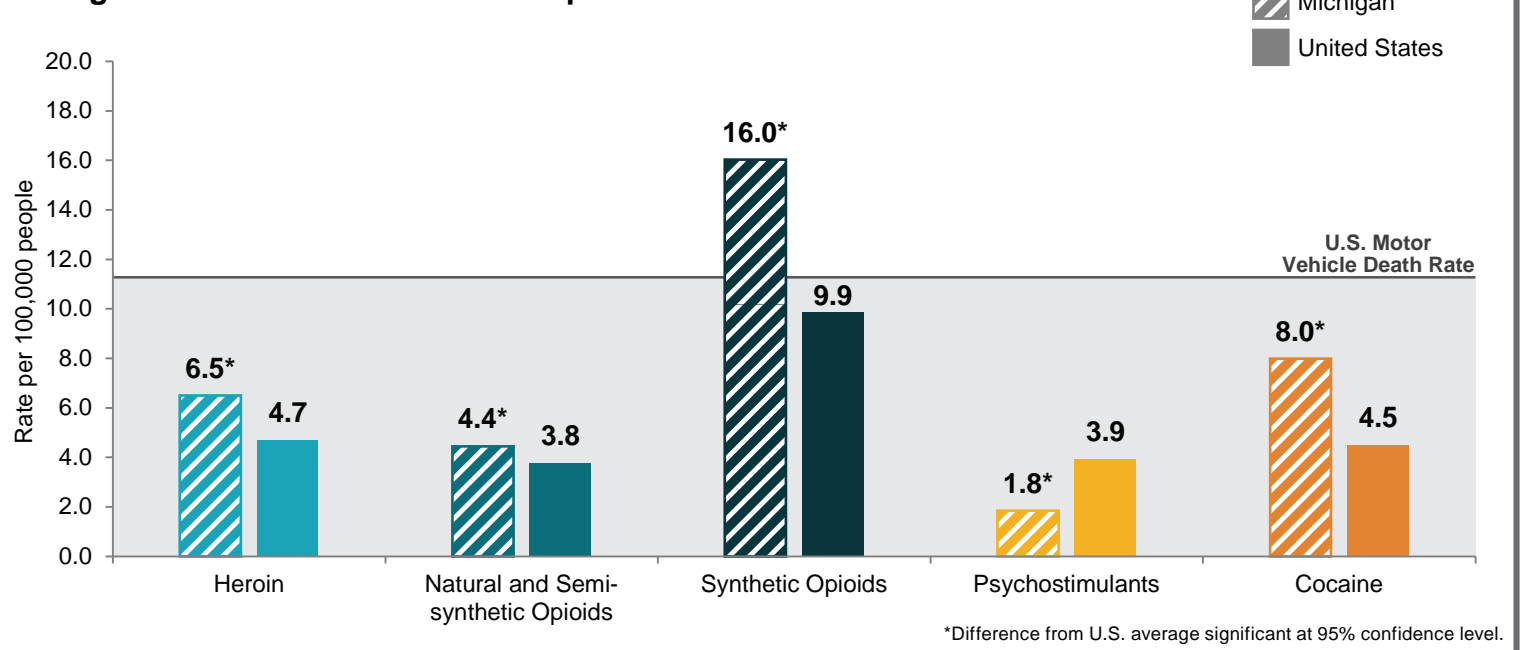
In 2018,
2,011
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Michigan.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Michigan vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

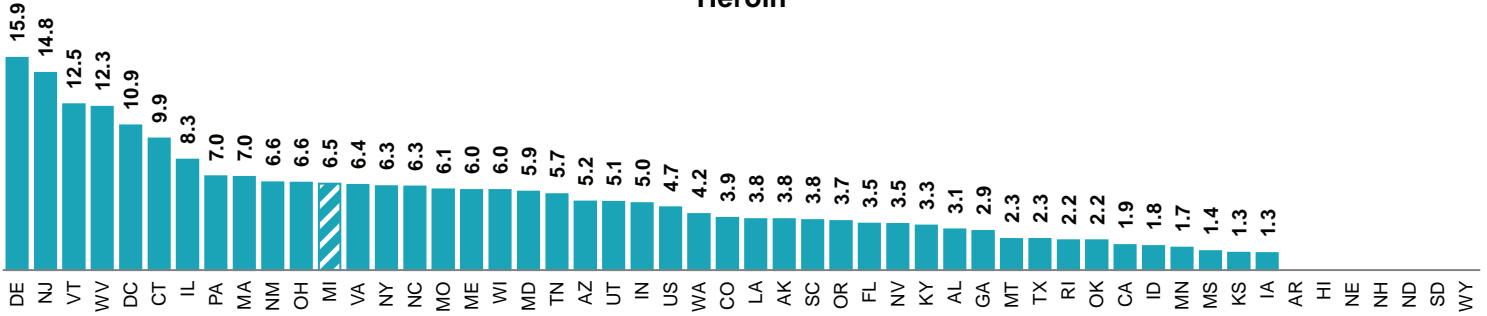


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

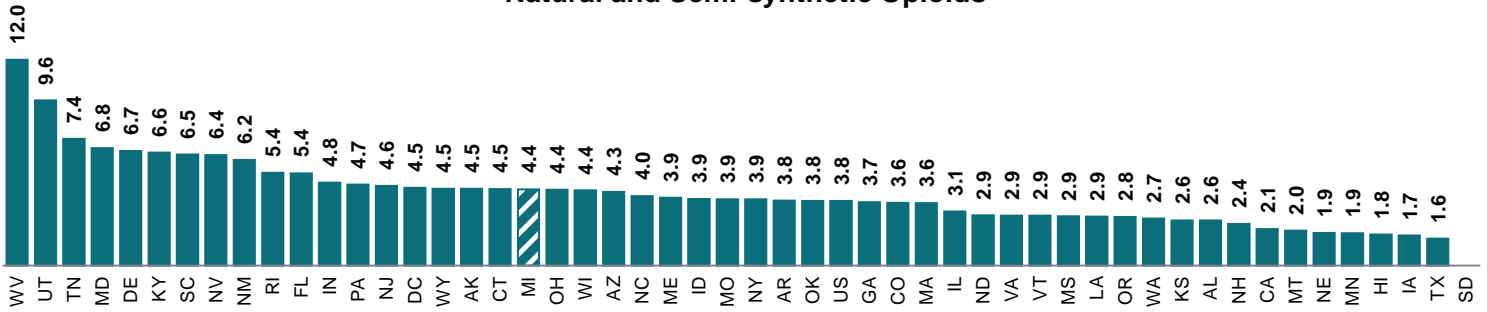
MICHIGAN

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

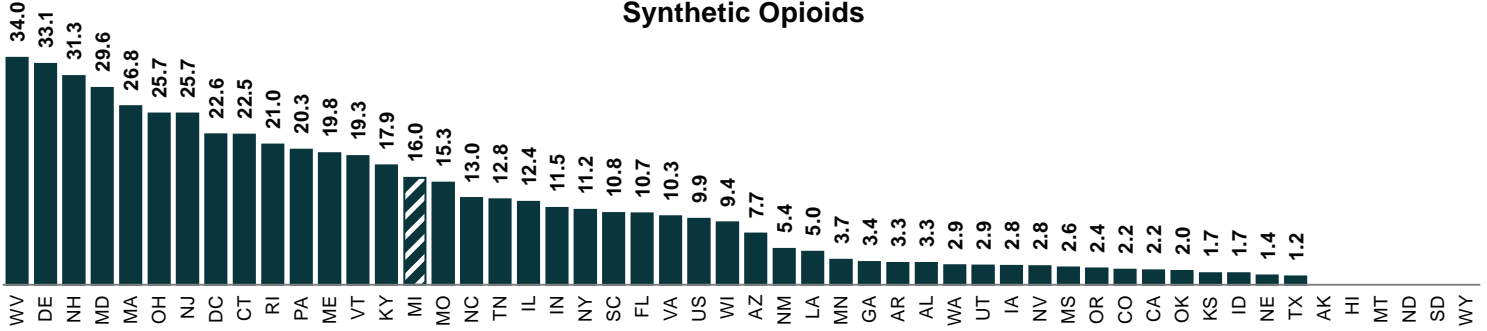
Heroin



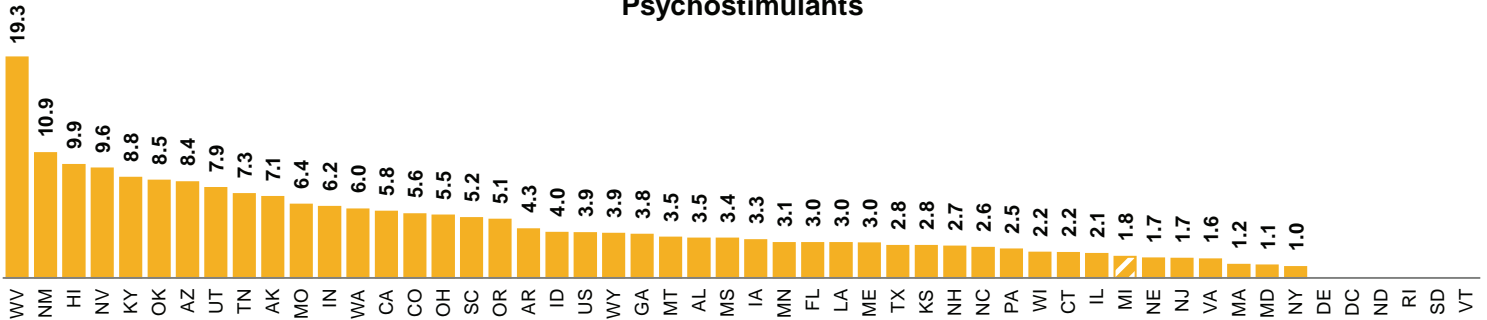
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



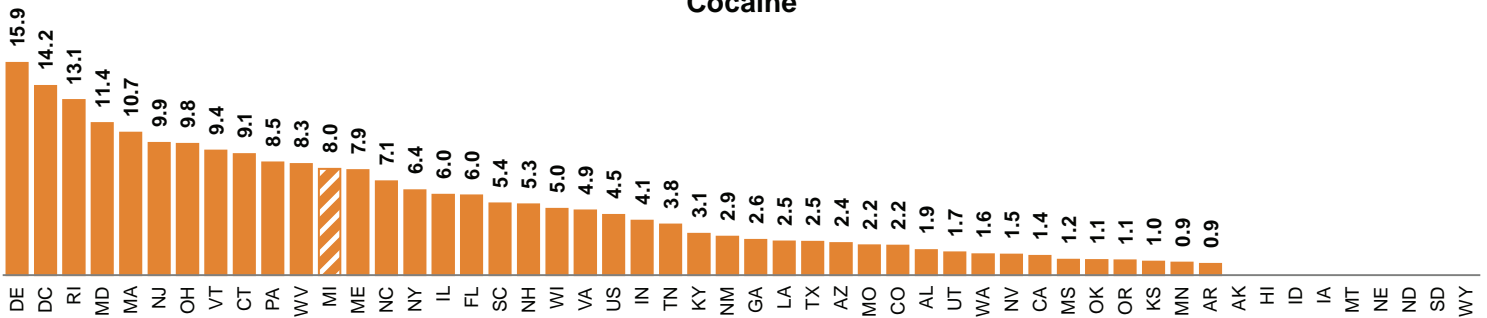
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

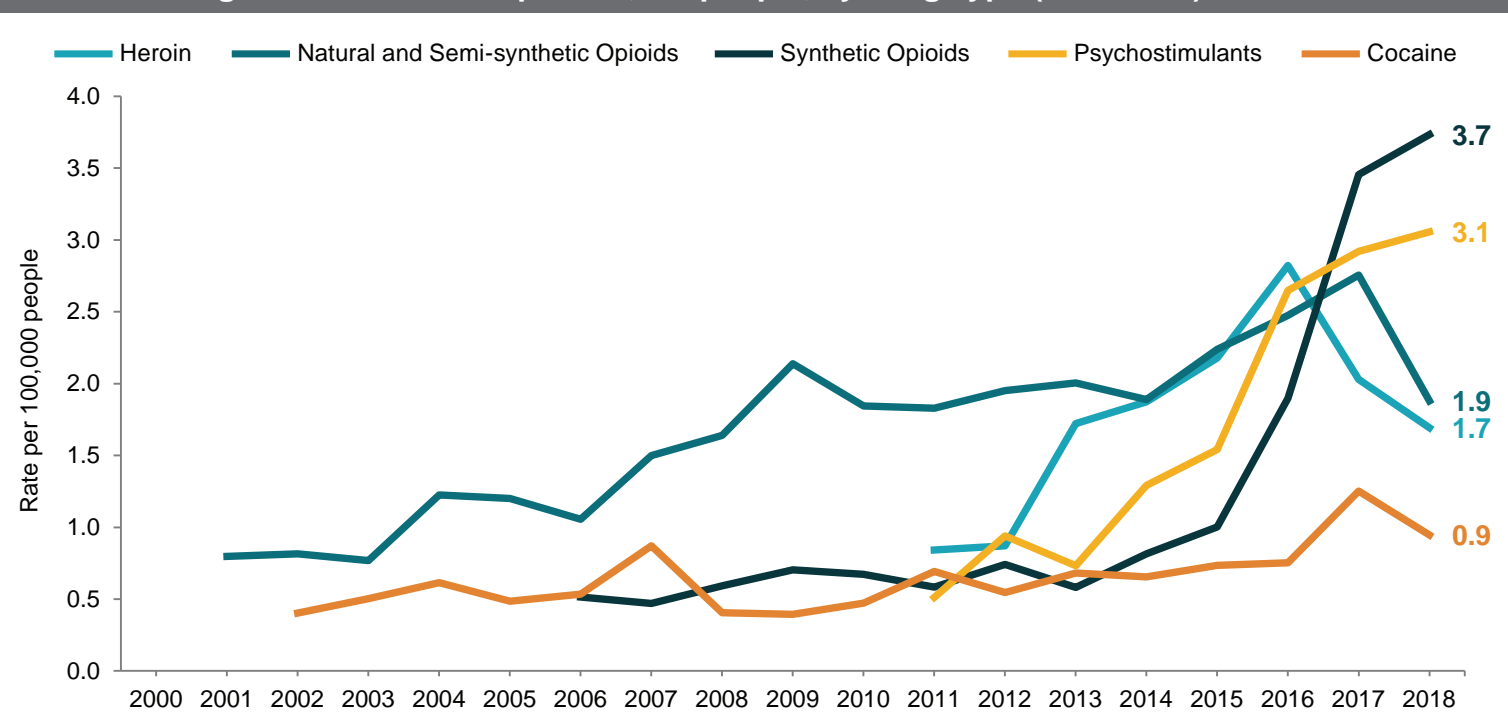
MINNESOTA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

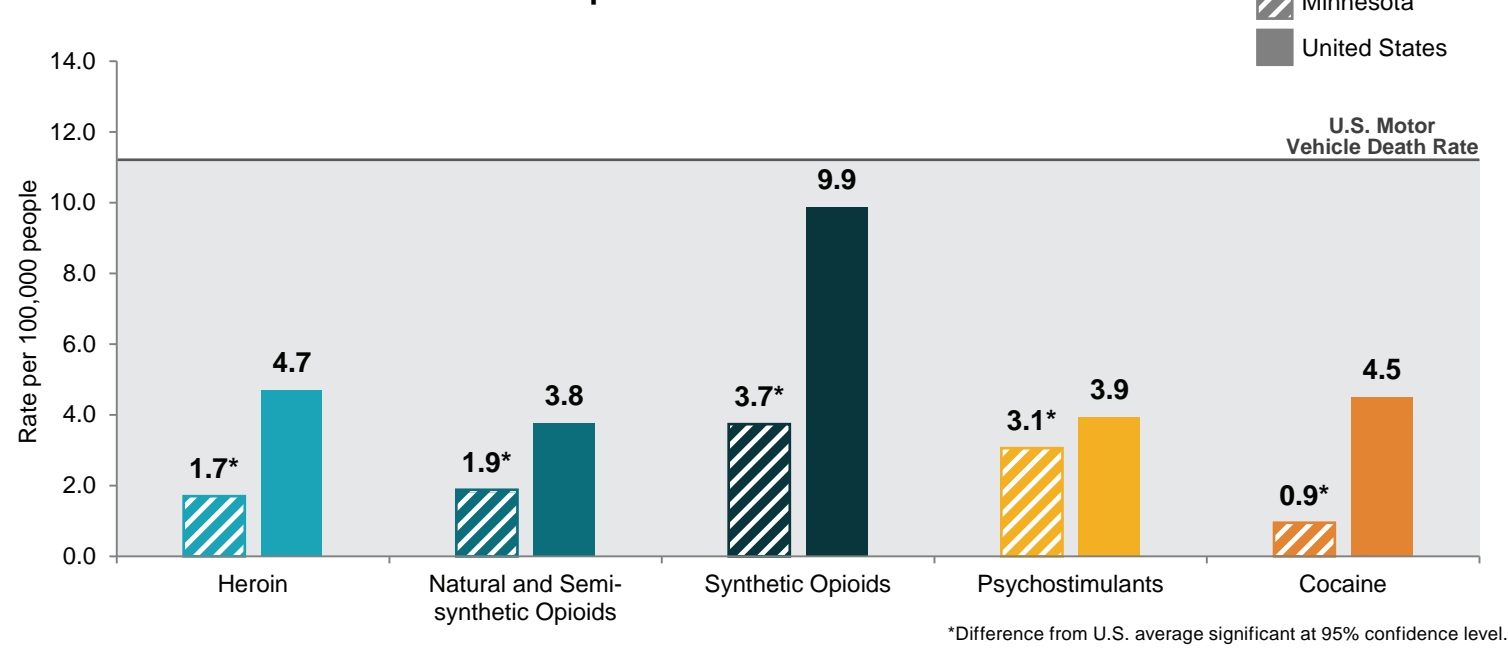
In 2018,
343
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Minnesota.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Minnesota vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

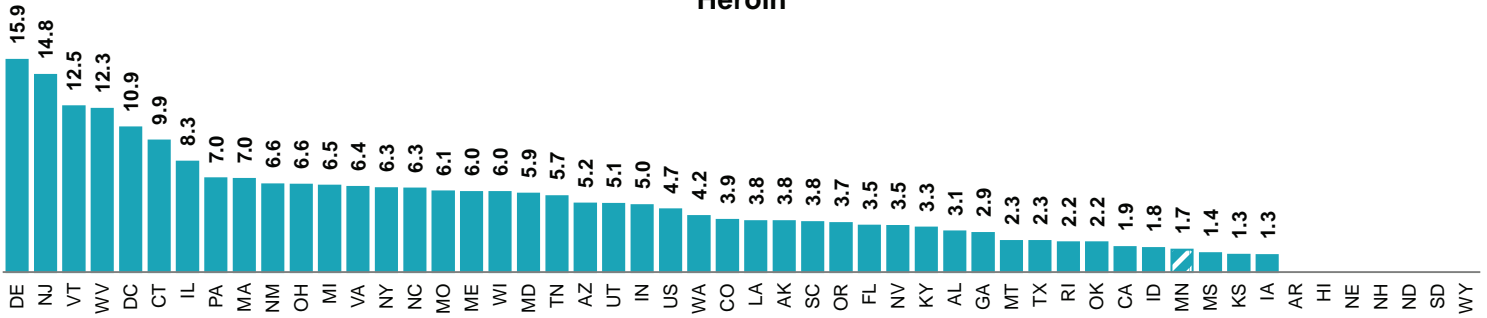


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

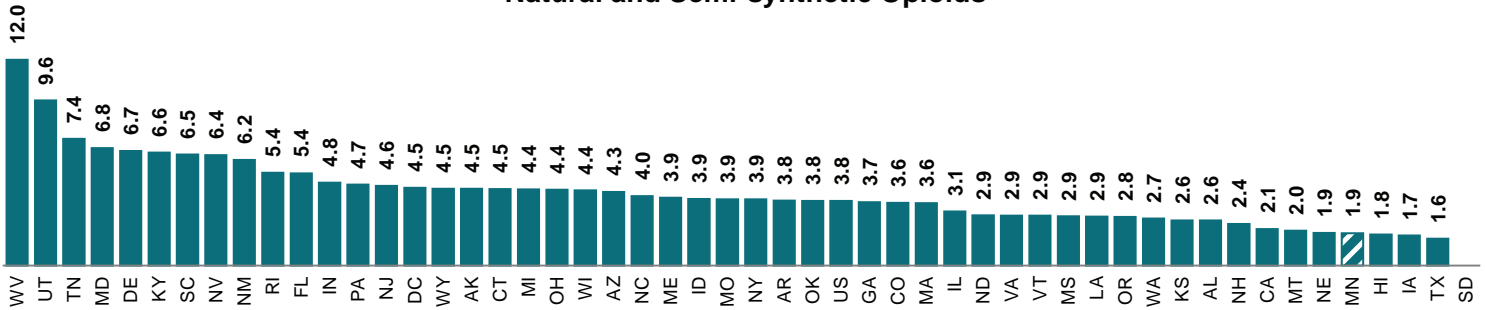
MINNESOTA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

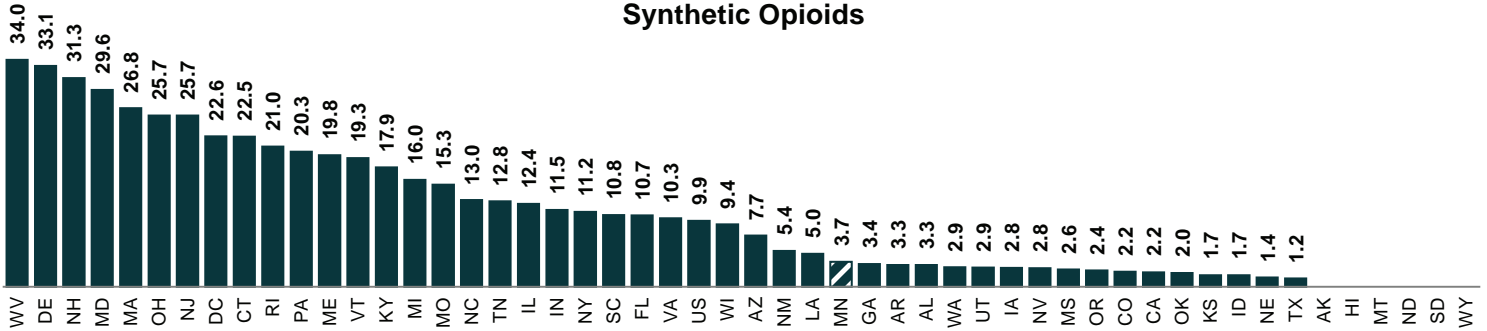
Heroin



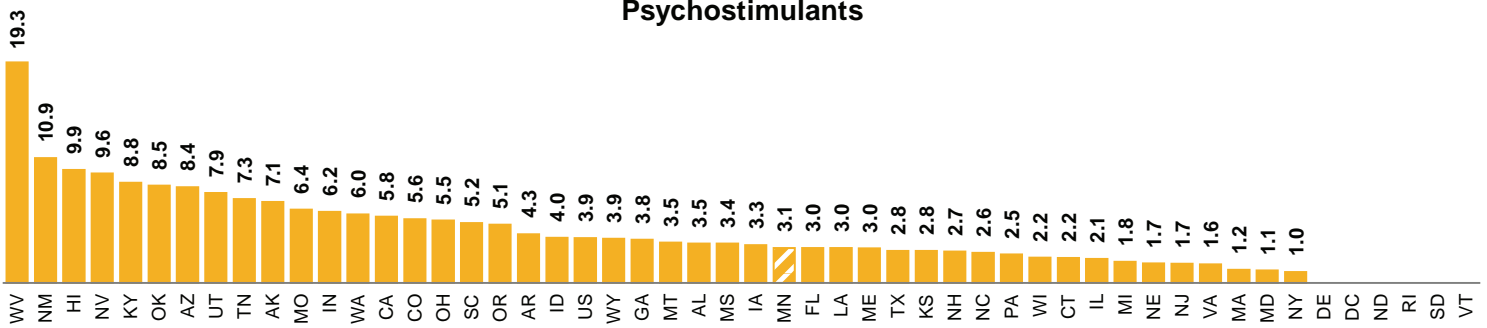
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



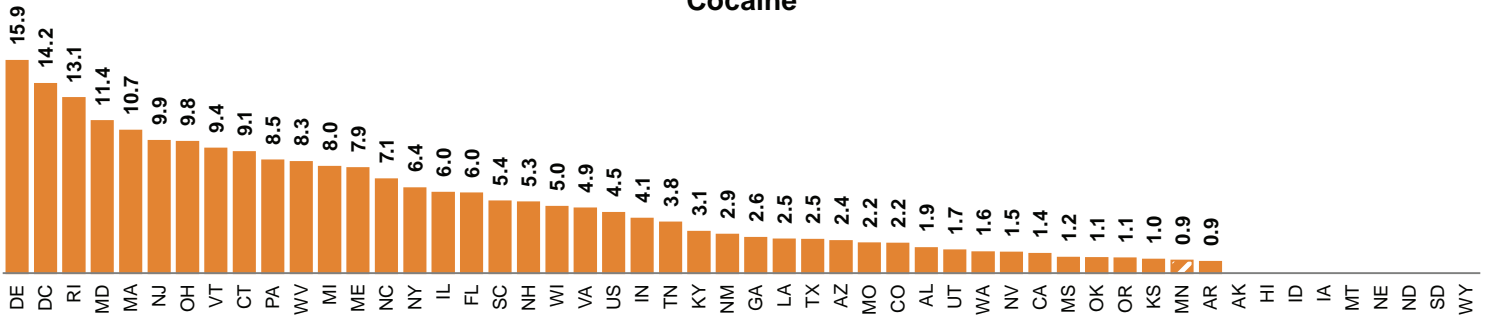
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

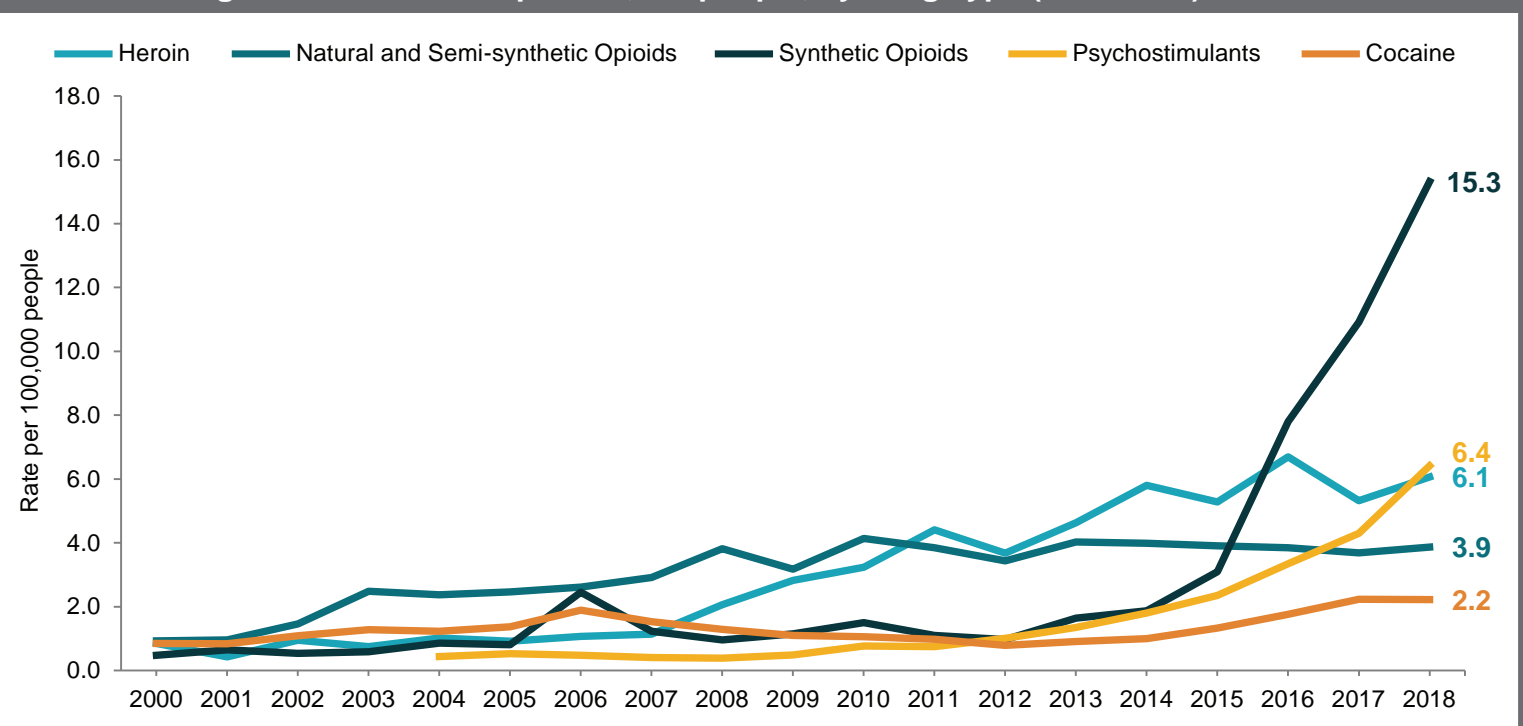
MISSOURI

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The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

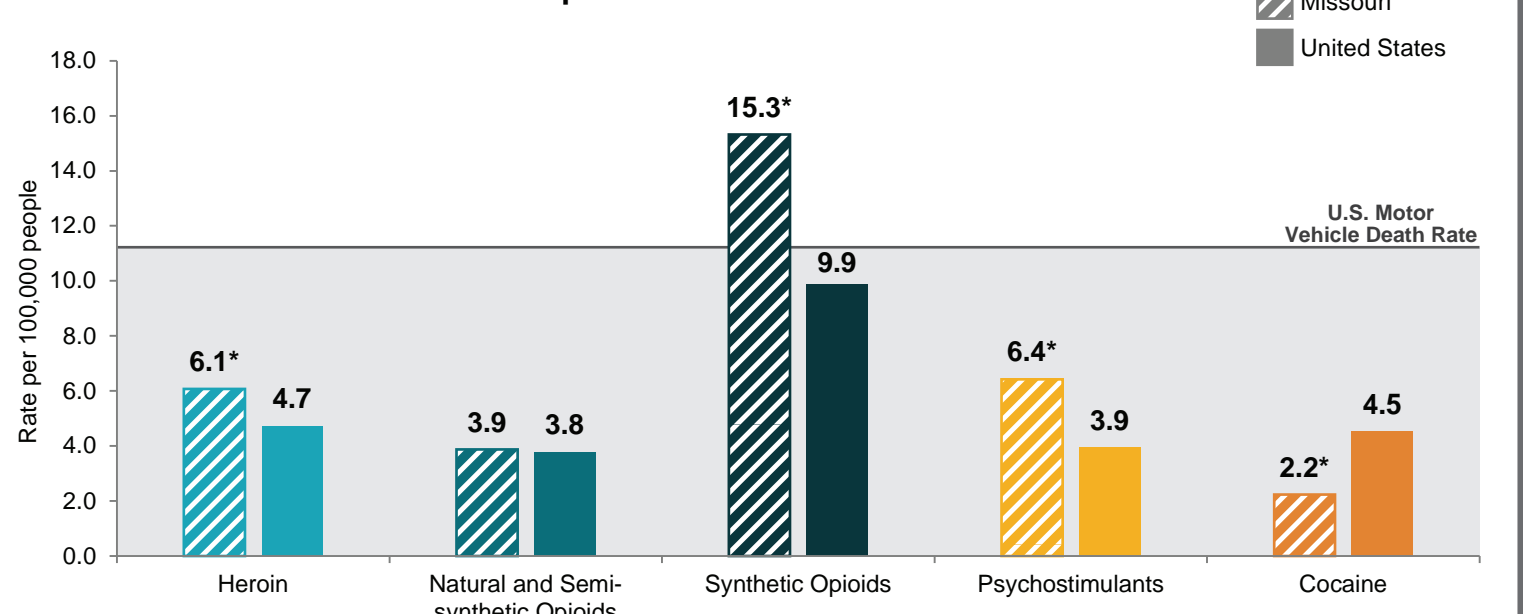
In 2018,
1,132
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Missouri.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Missouri vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

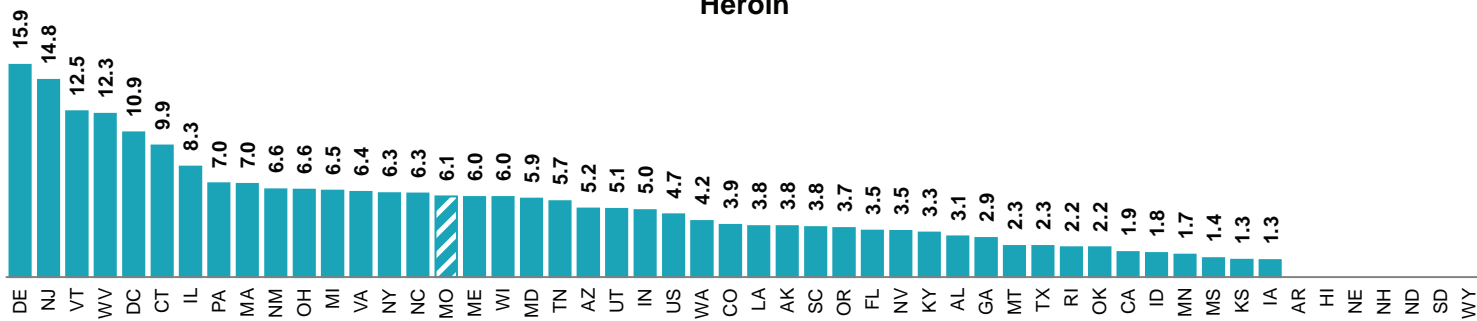
1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.



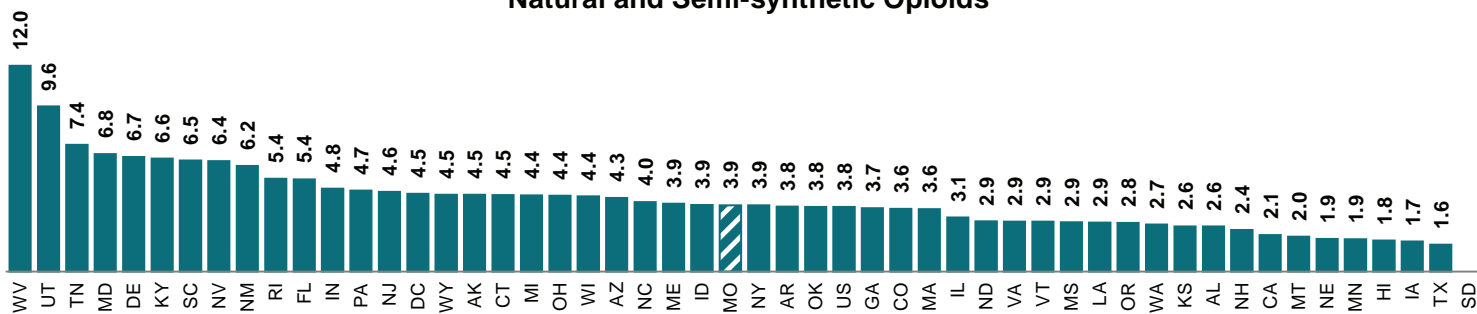
MISSOURI

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

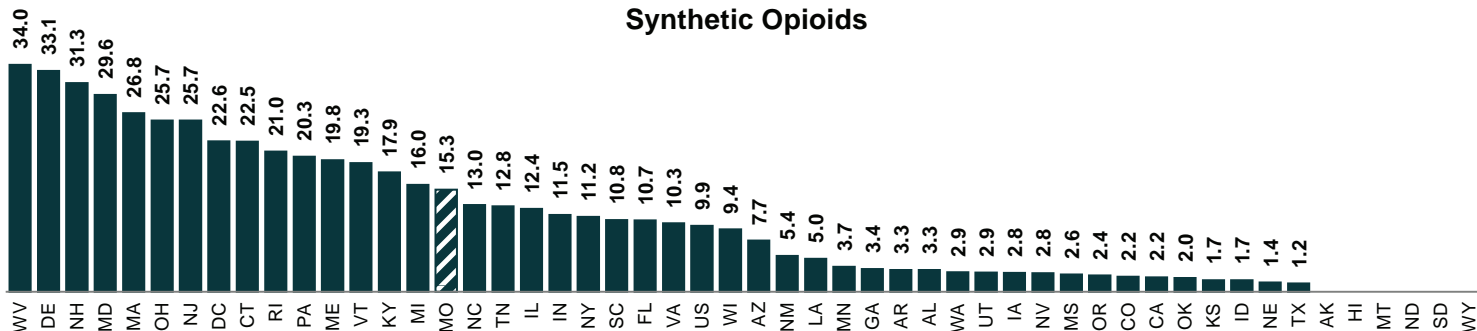
Heroin



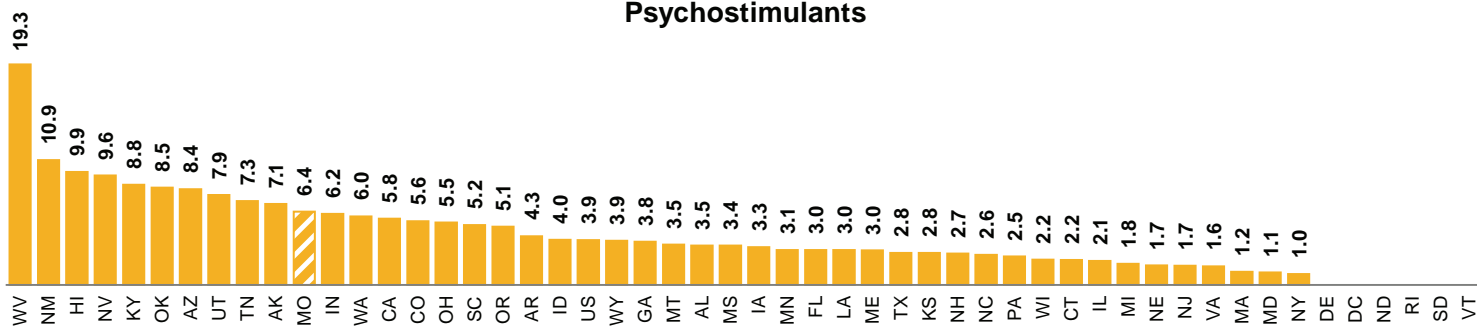
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



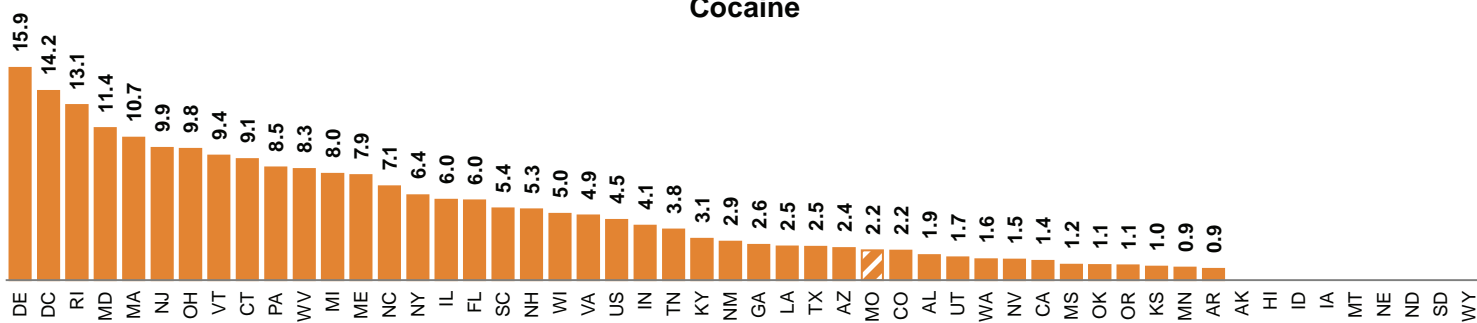
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



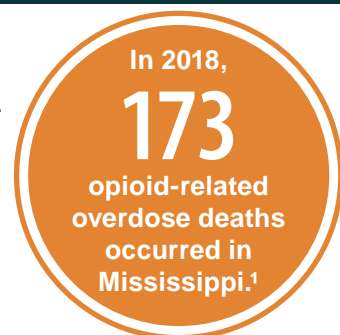
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

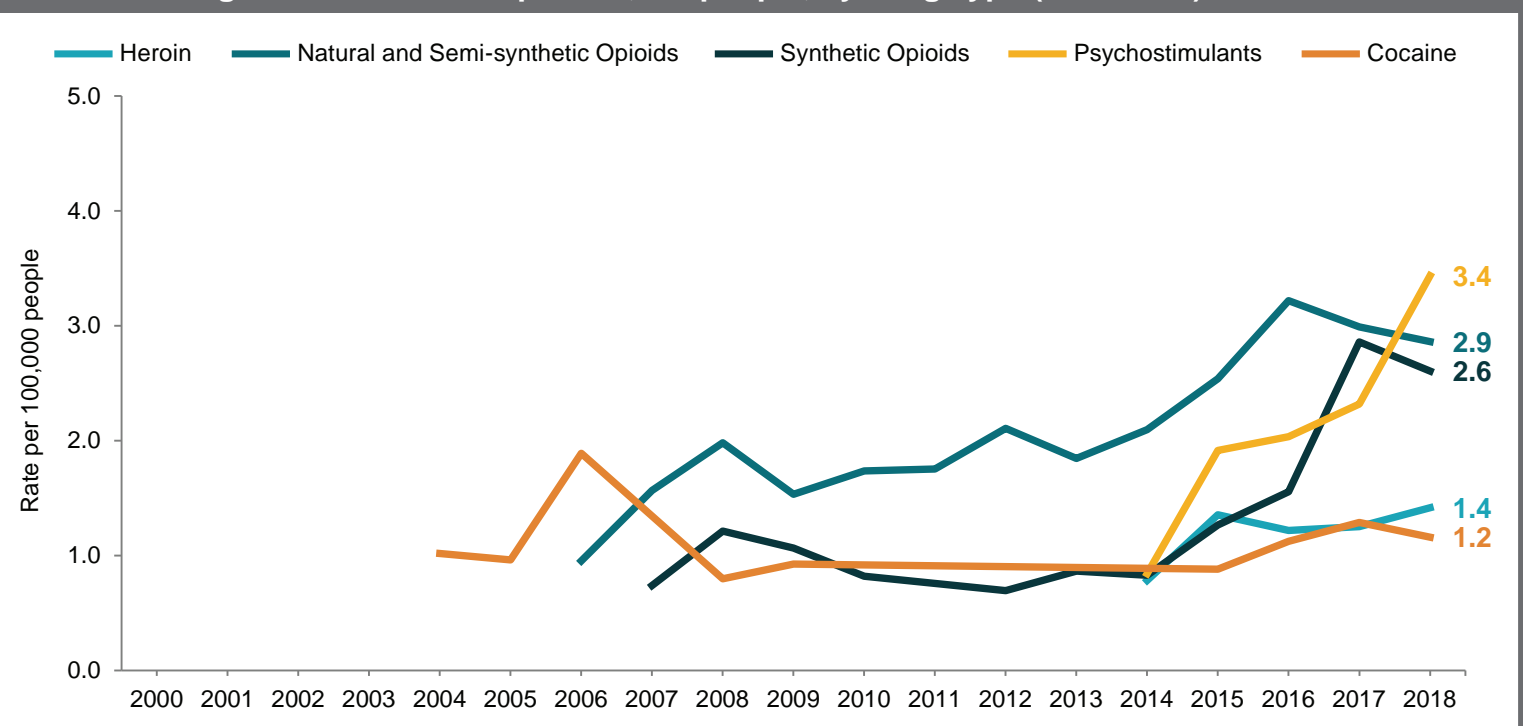
MISSISSIPPI

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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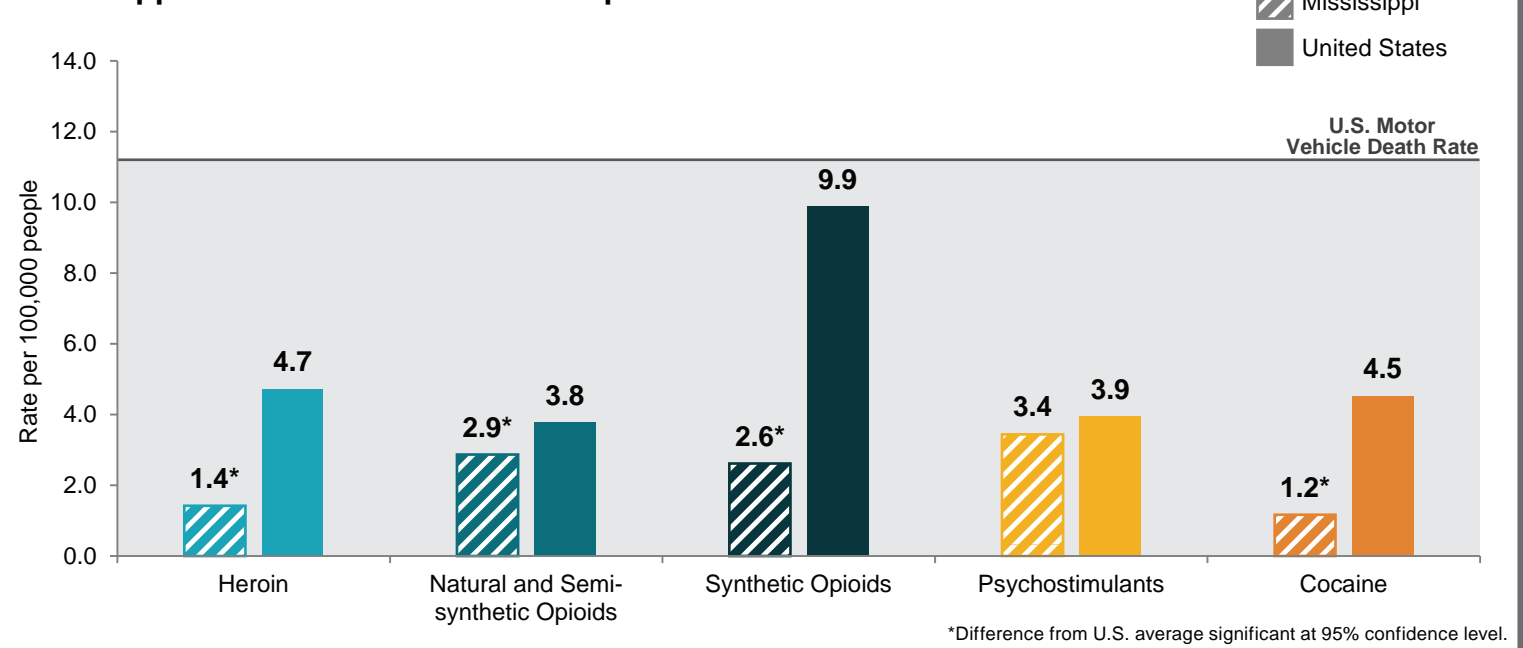


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Mississippi vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

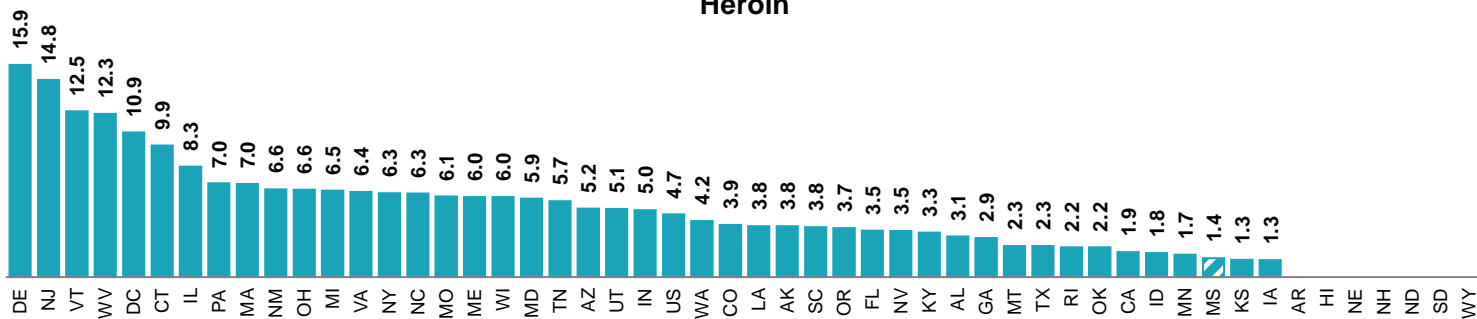


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

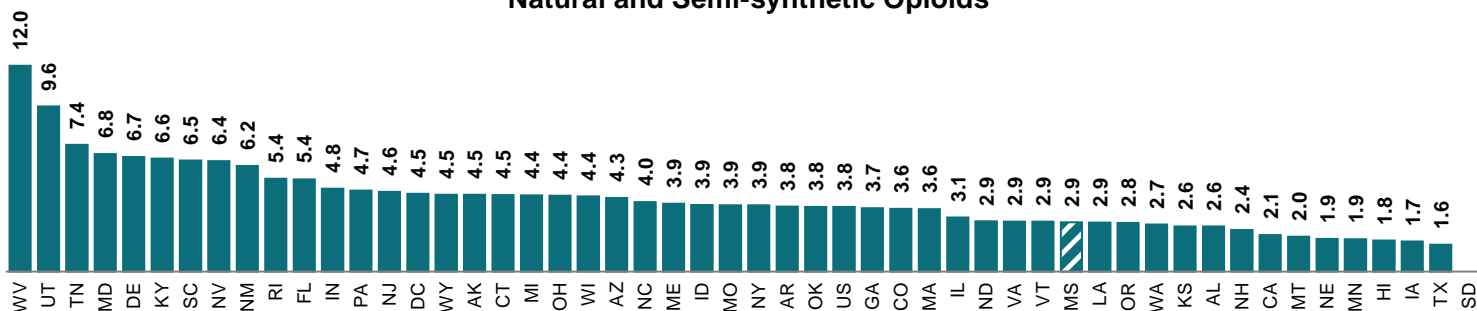
MISSISSIPPI

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

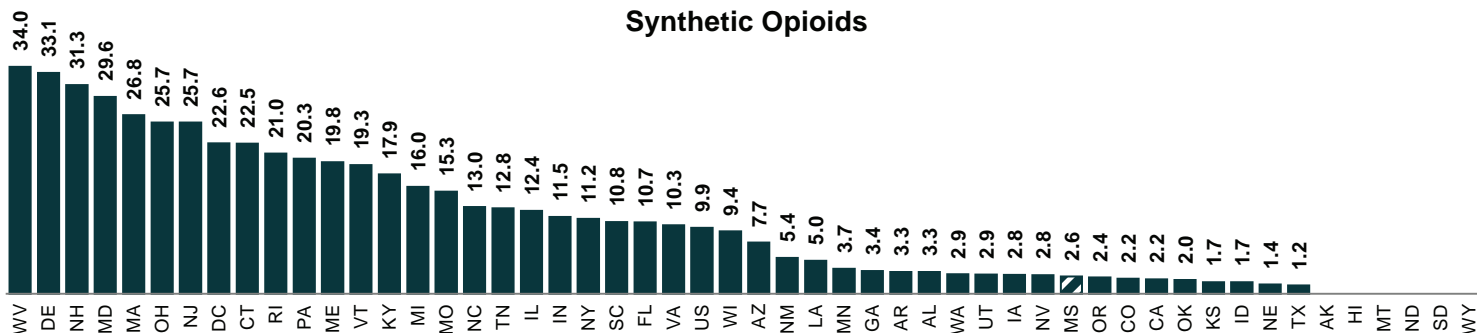
Heroin



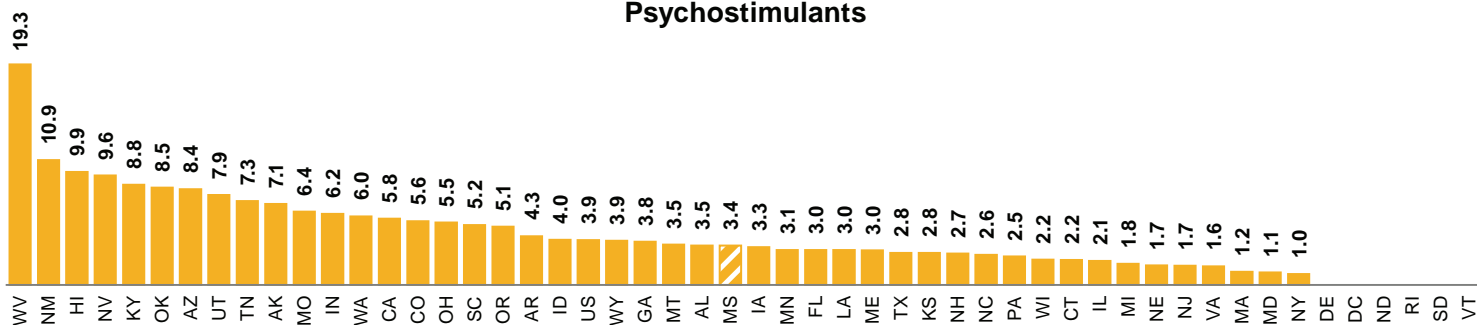
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



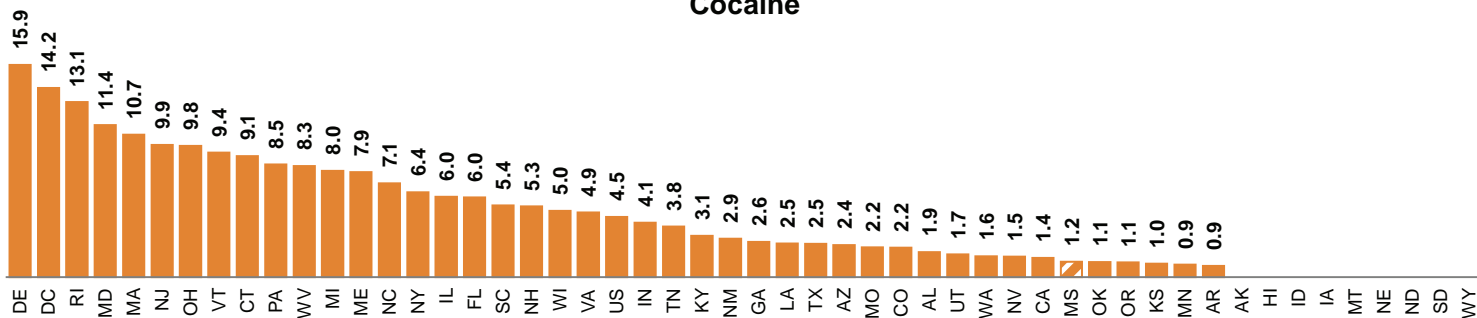
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



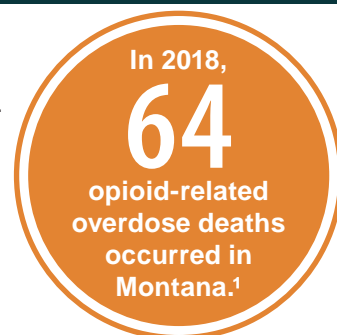
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

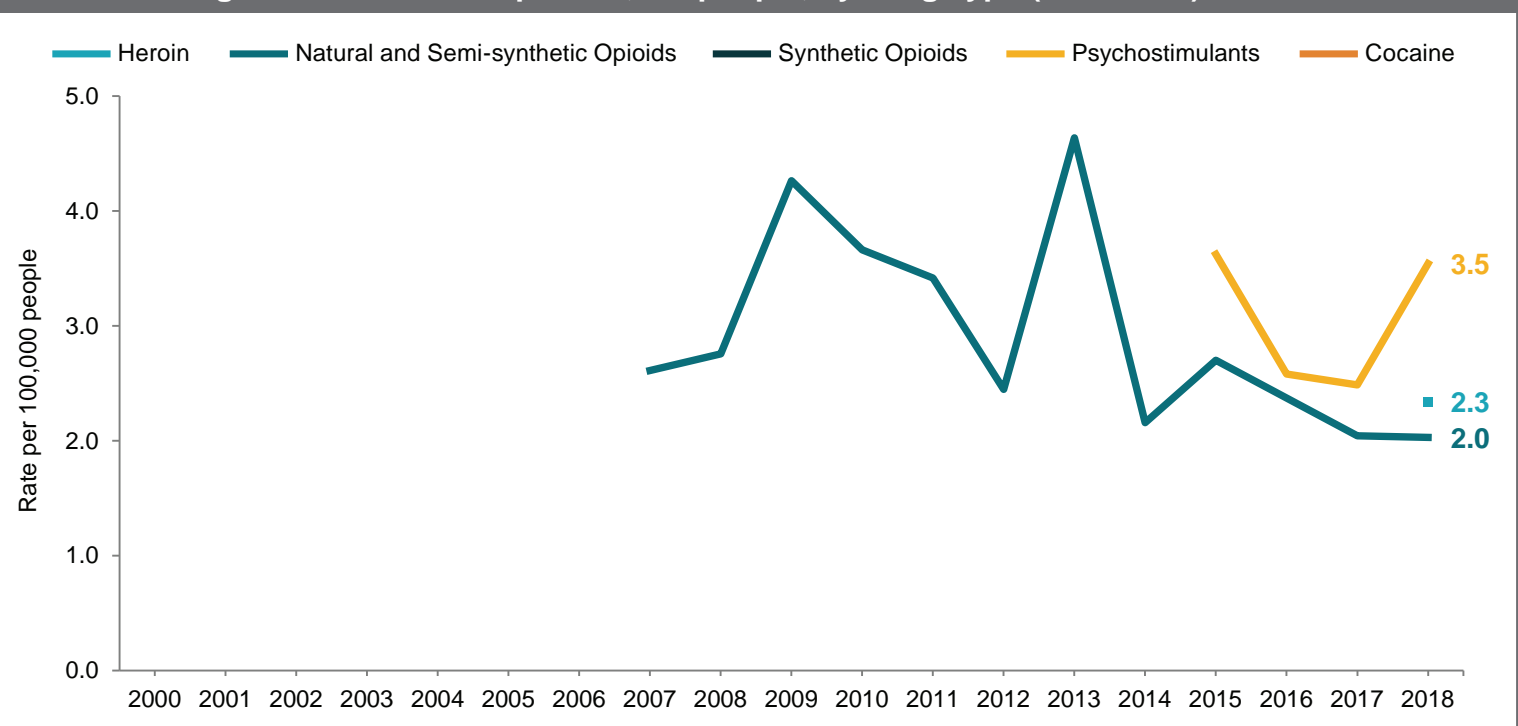
MONTANA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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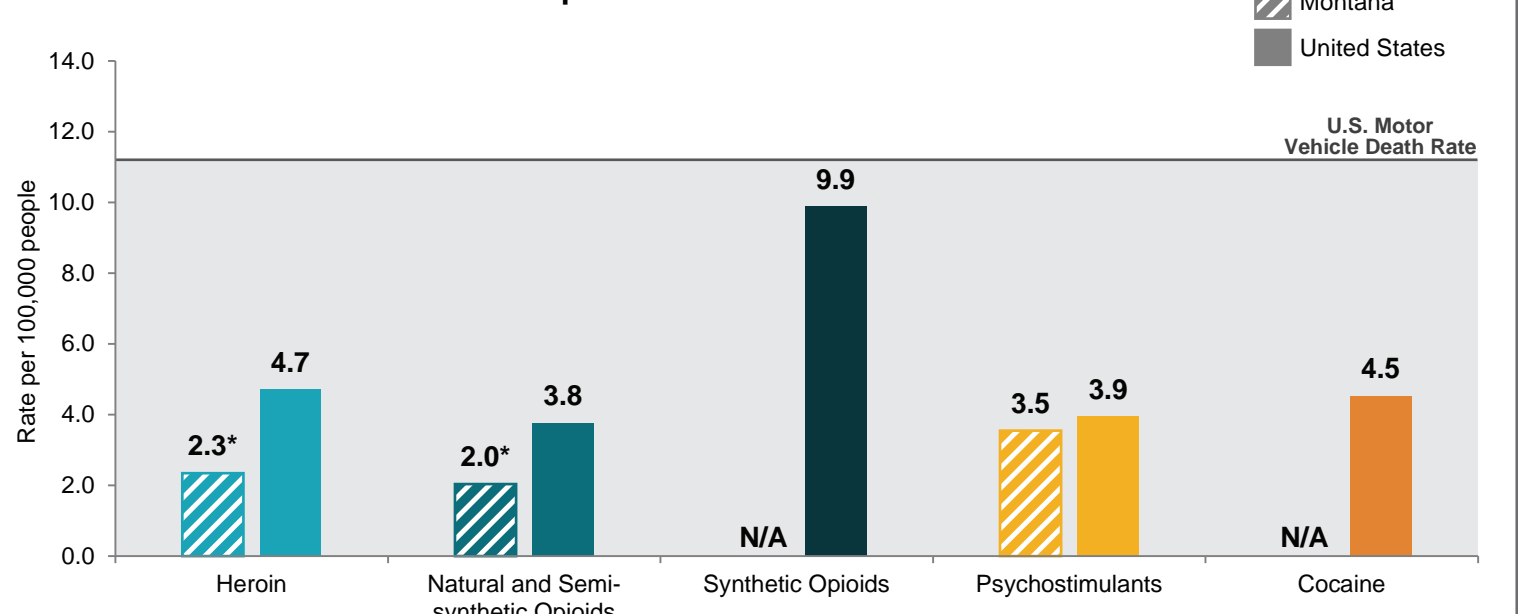


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Montana vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



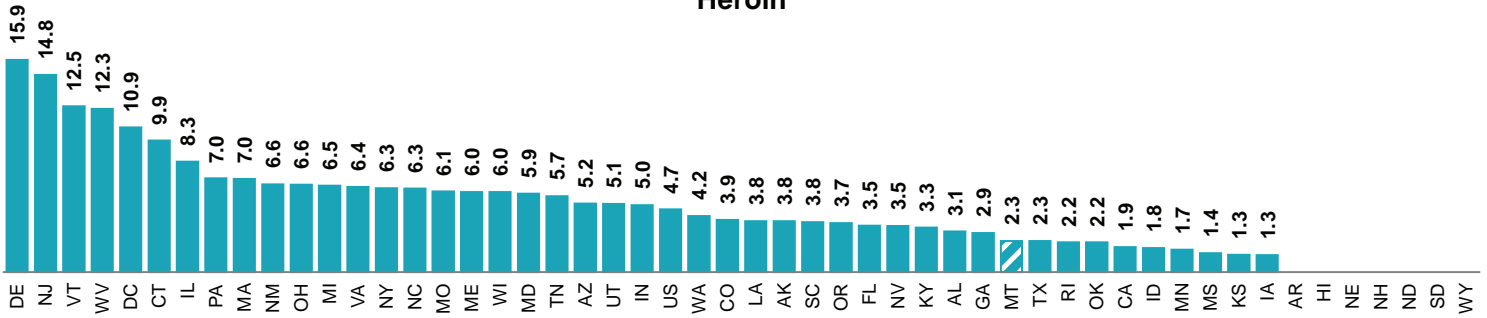
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

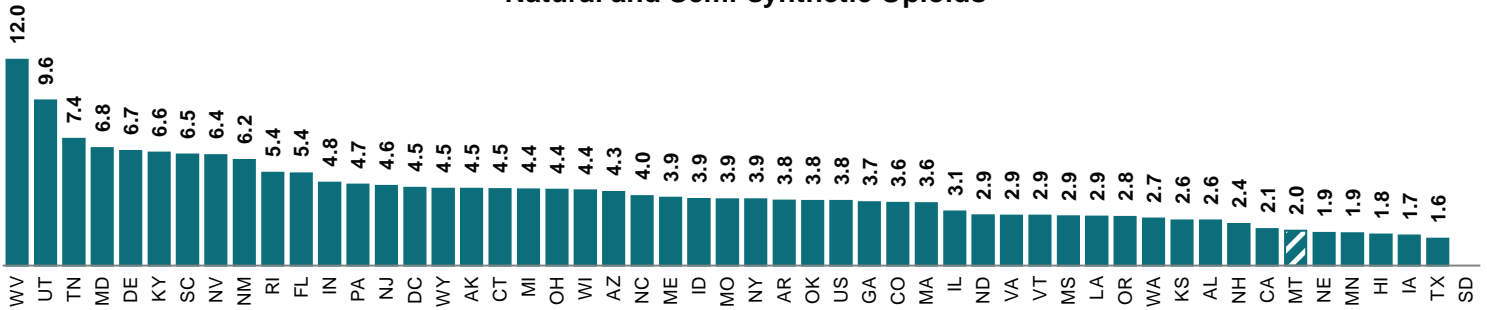
MONTANA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

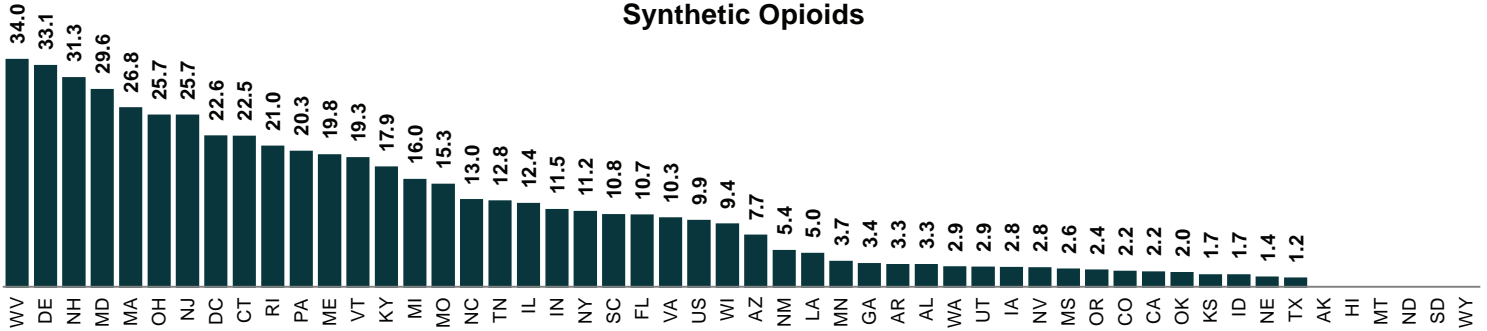
Heroin



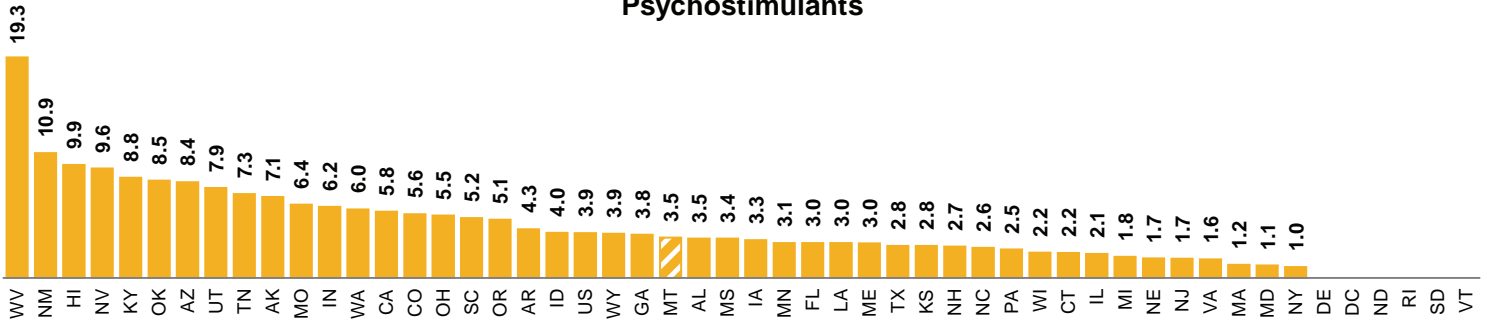
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



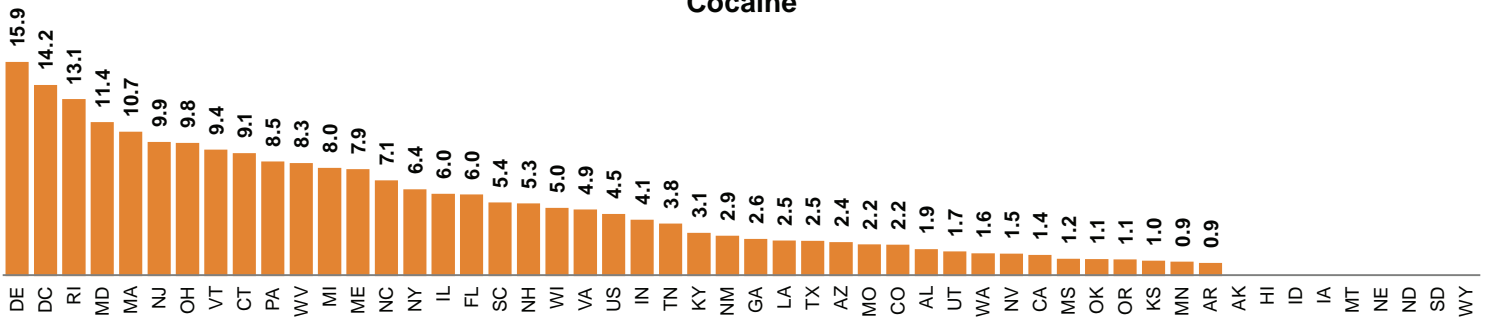
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

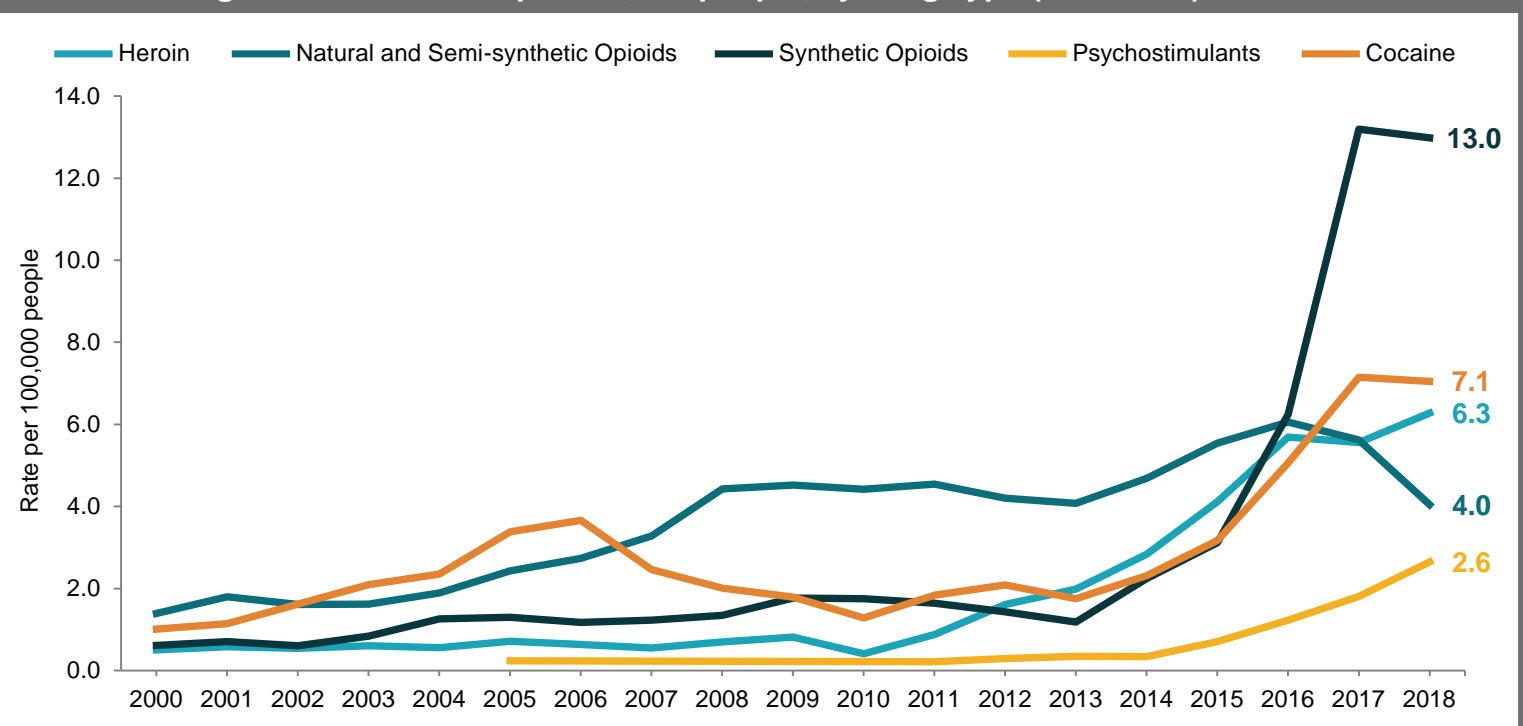
NORTH CAROLINA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

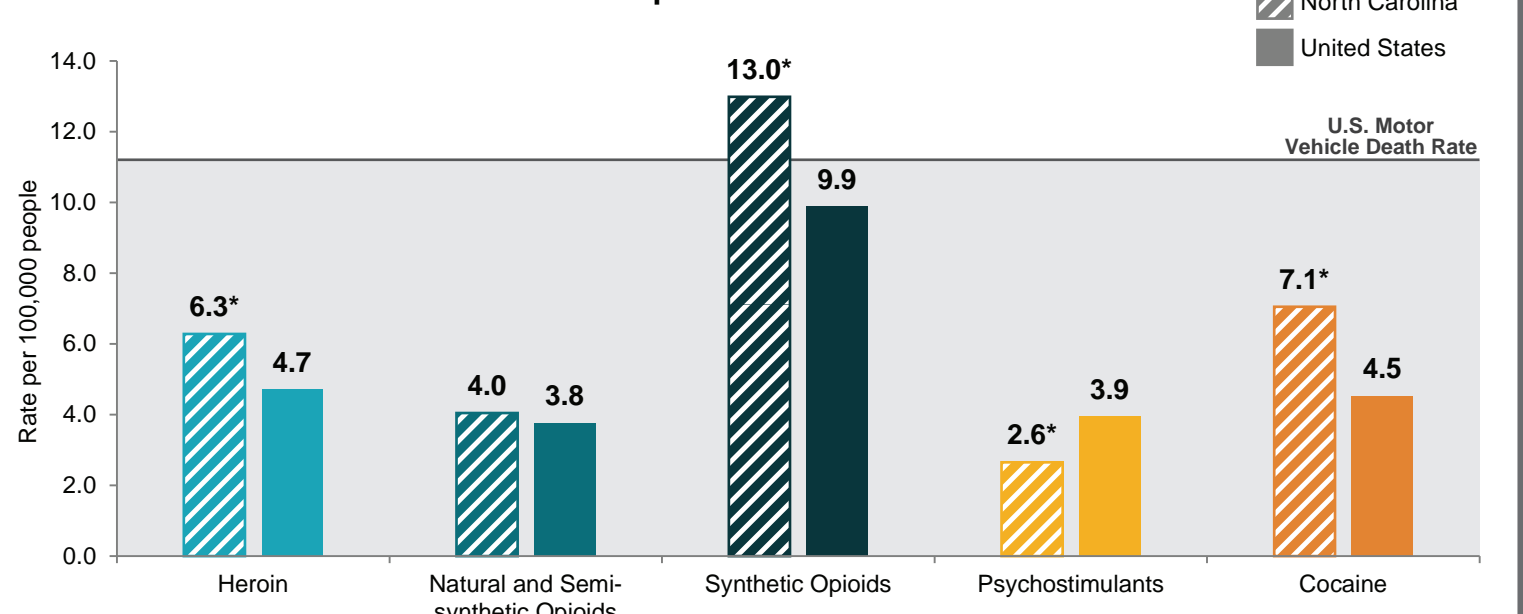
In 2018,
1,783
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
North Carolina.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

North Carolina vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



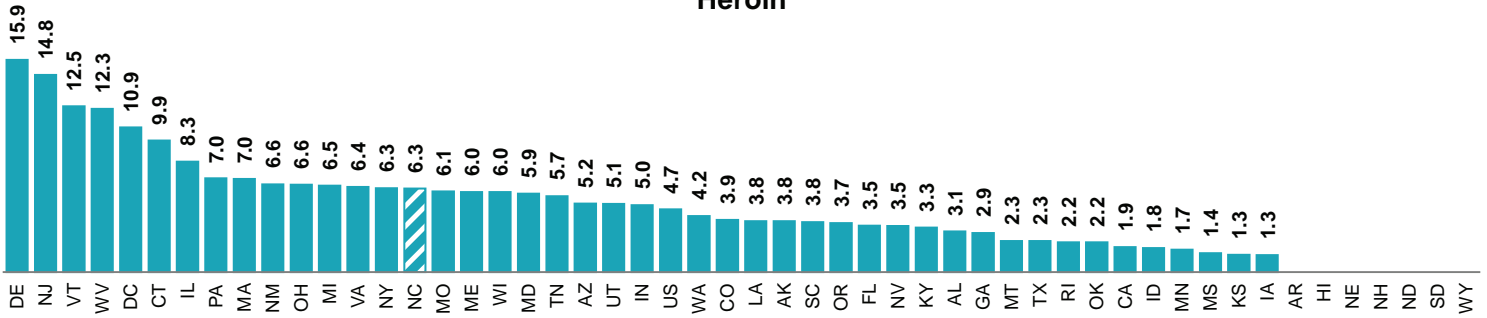
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

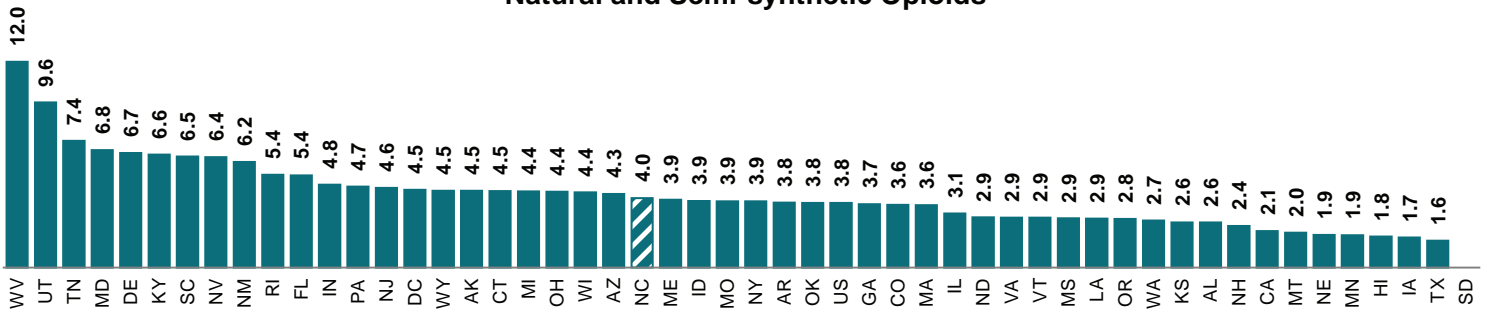
NORTH CAROLINA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

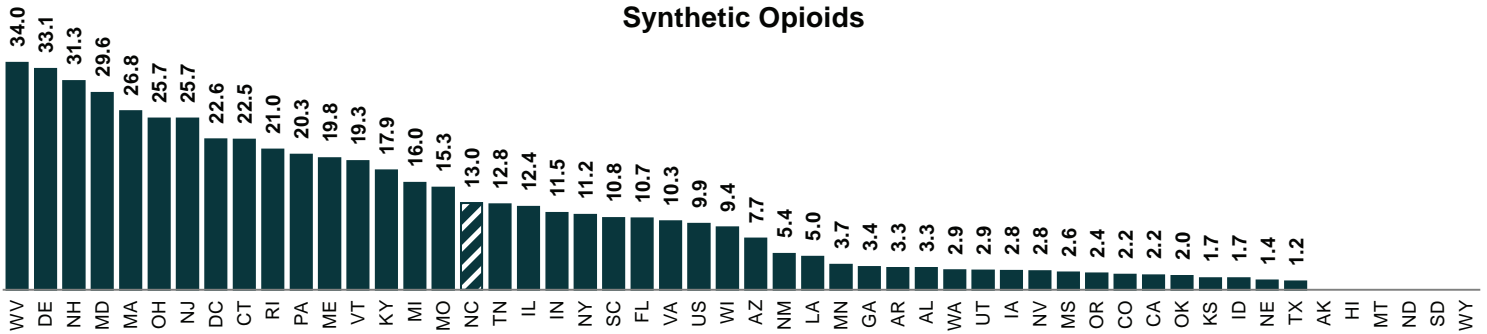
Heroin



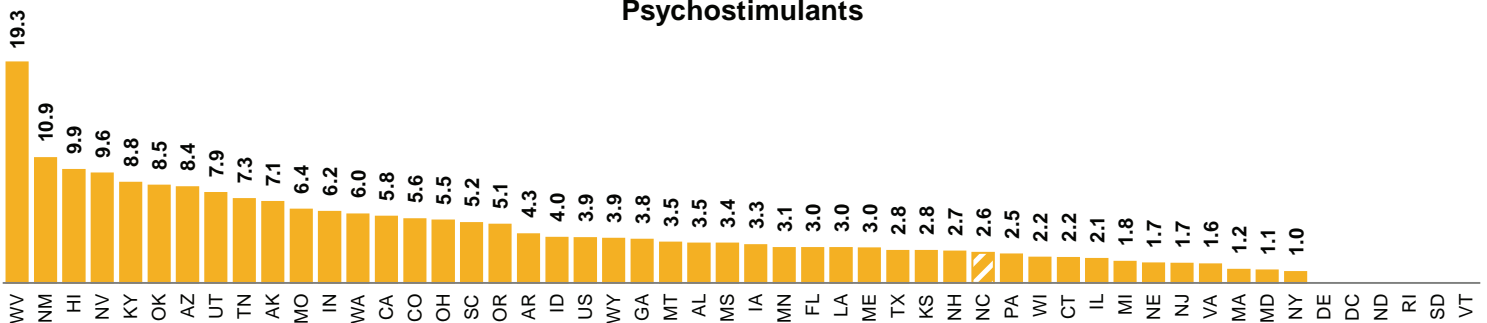
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



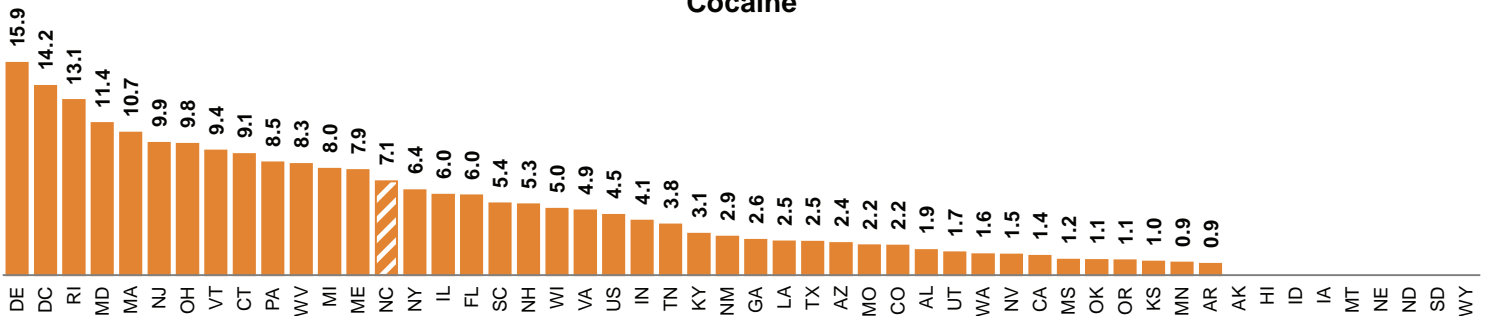
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



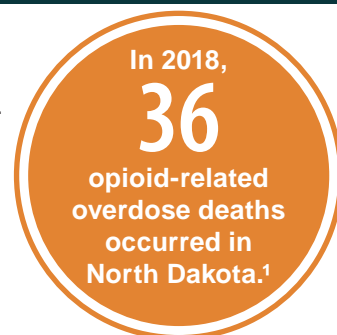
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

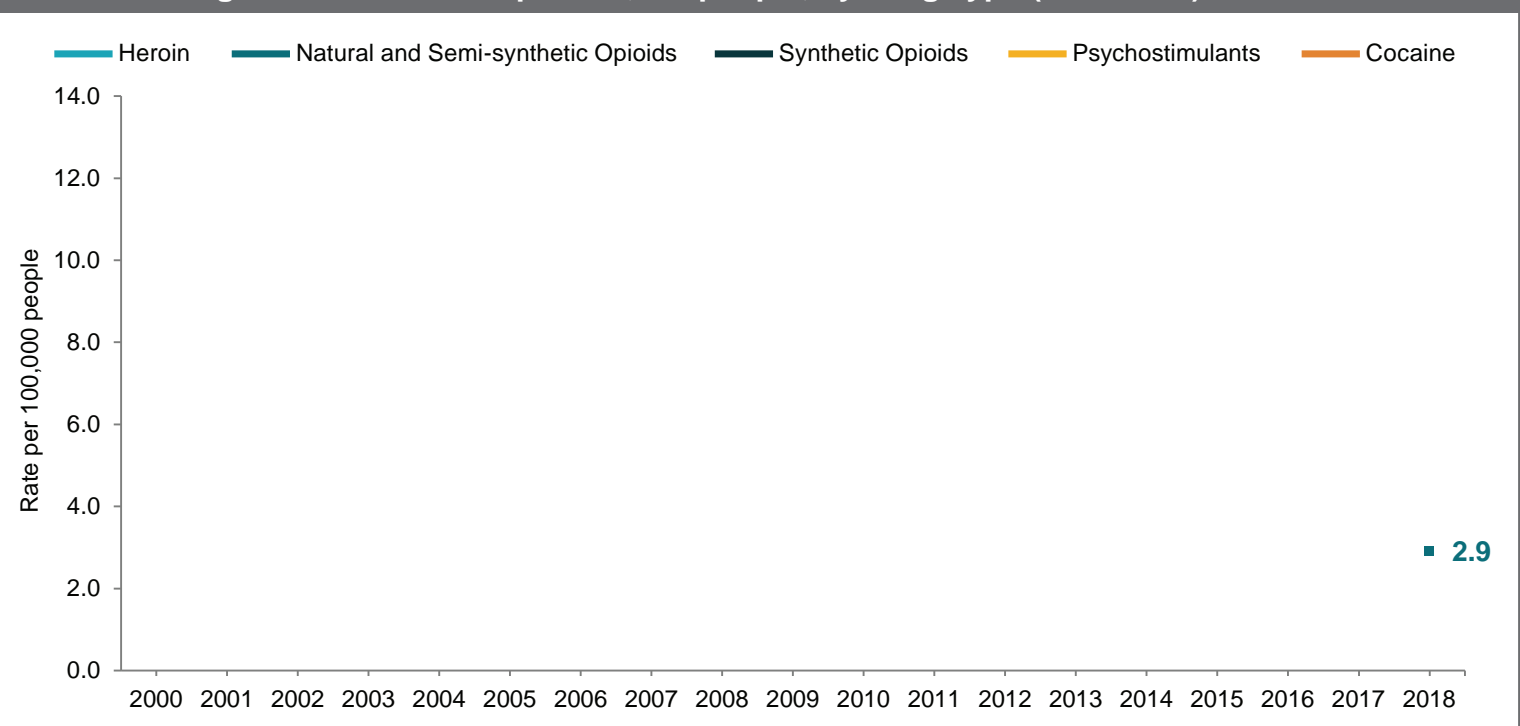
NORTH DAKOTA

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The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

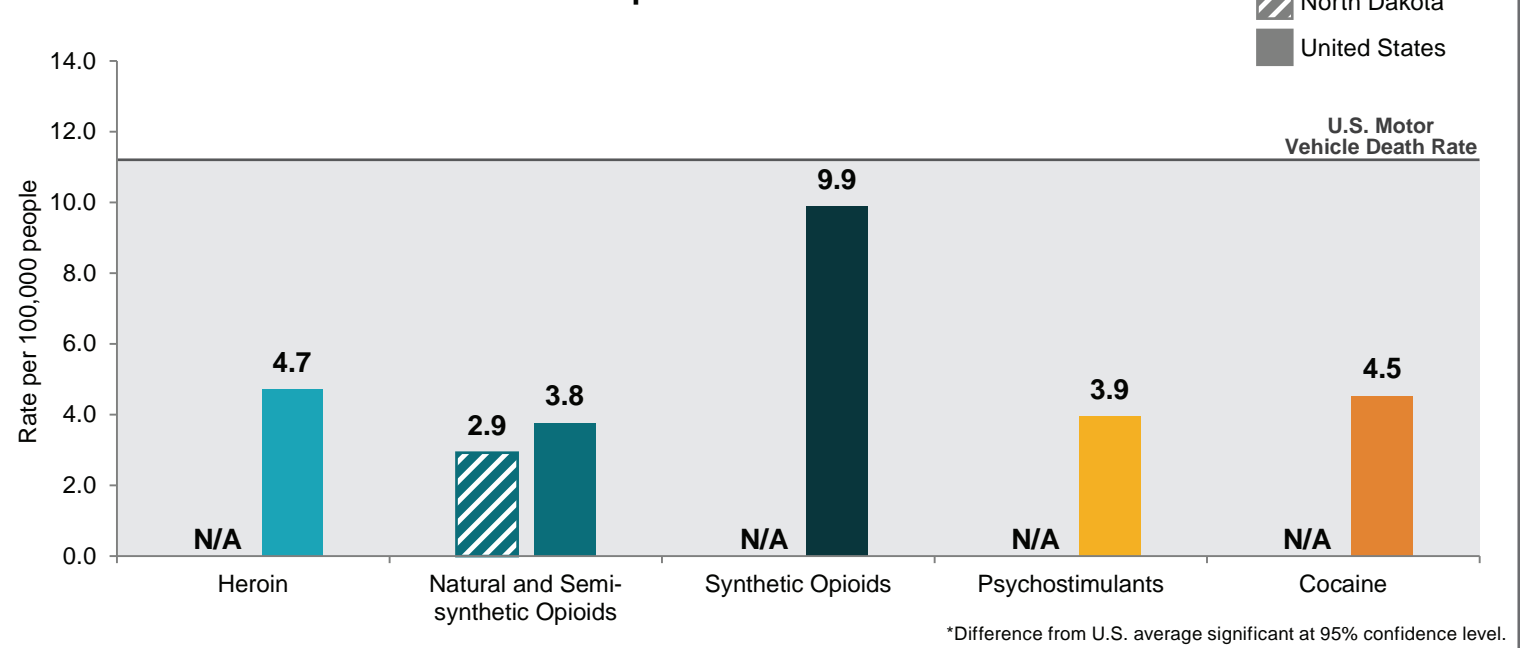


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

North Dakota vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

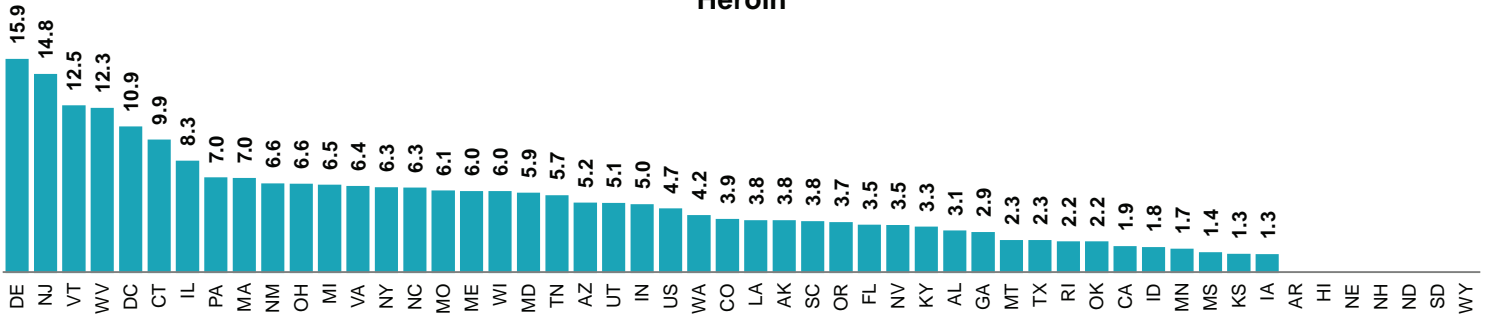


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

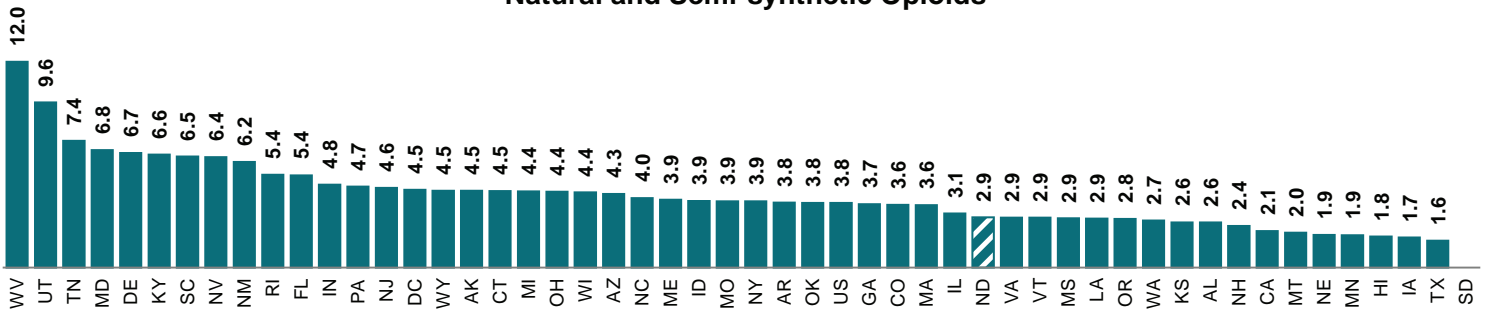
NORTH DAKOTA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

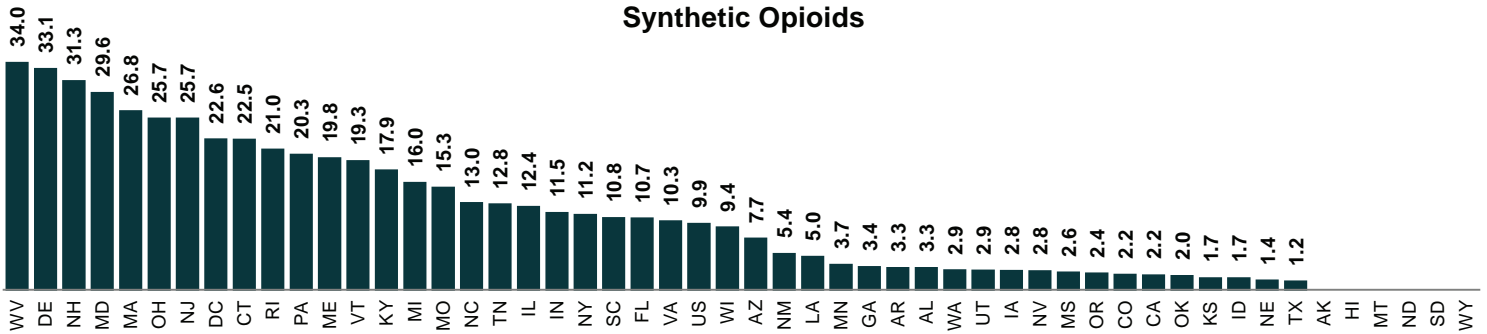
Heroin



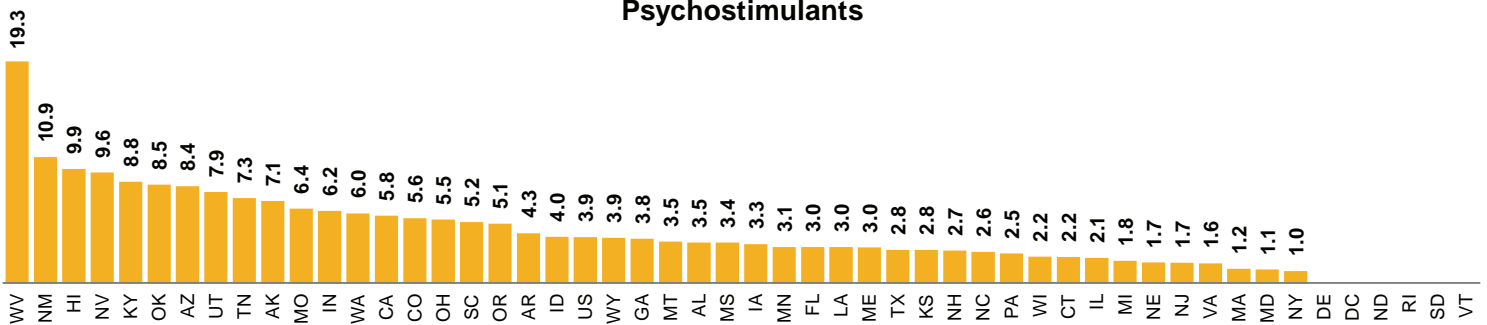
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



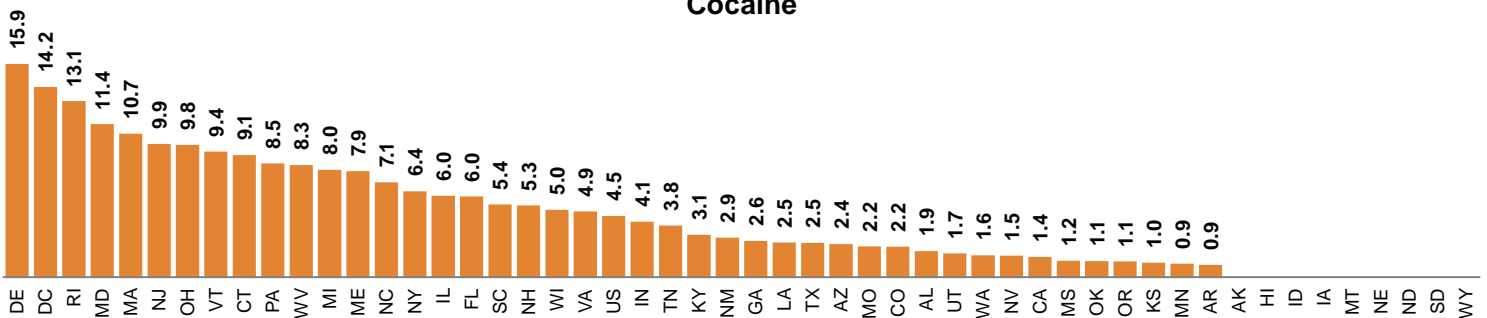
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

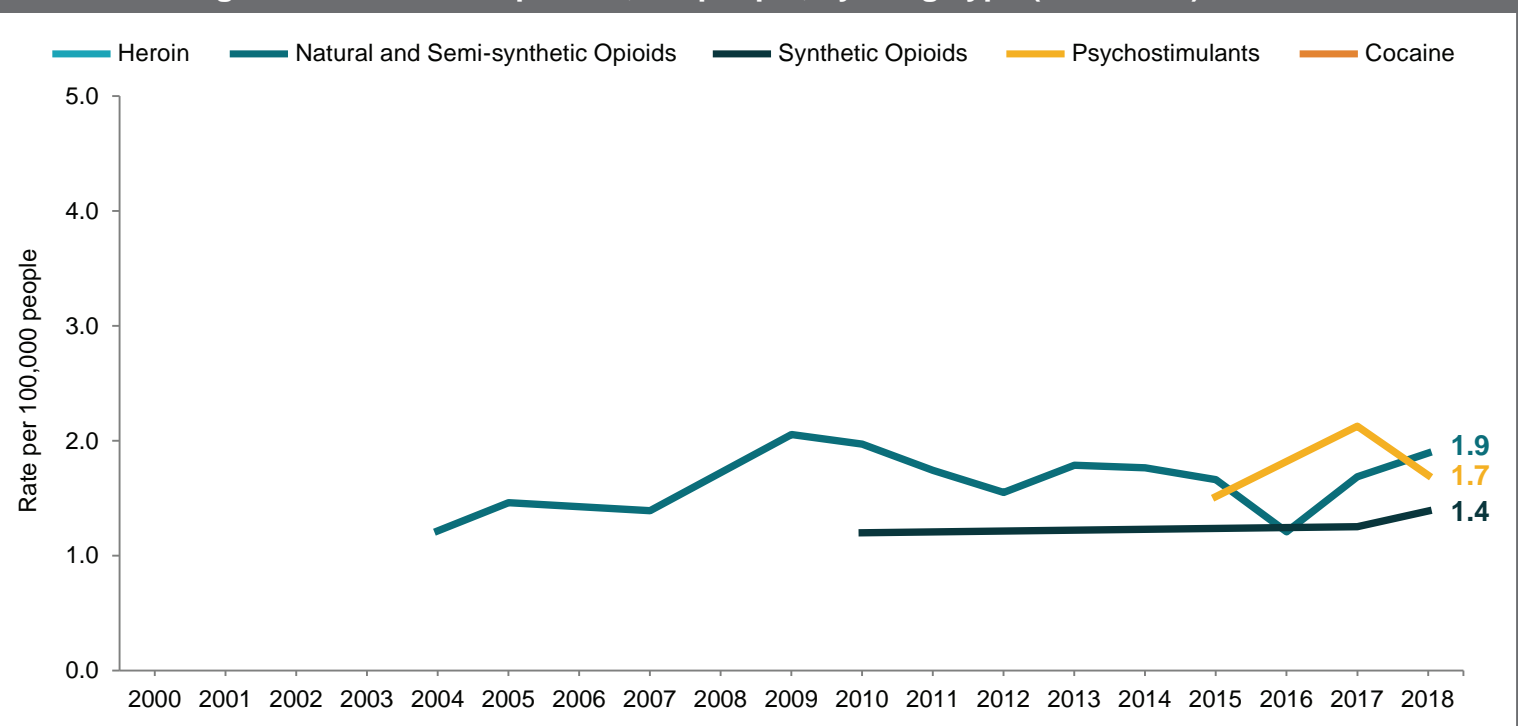
NEBRASKA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

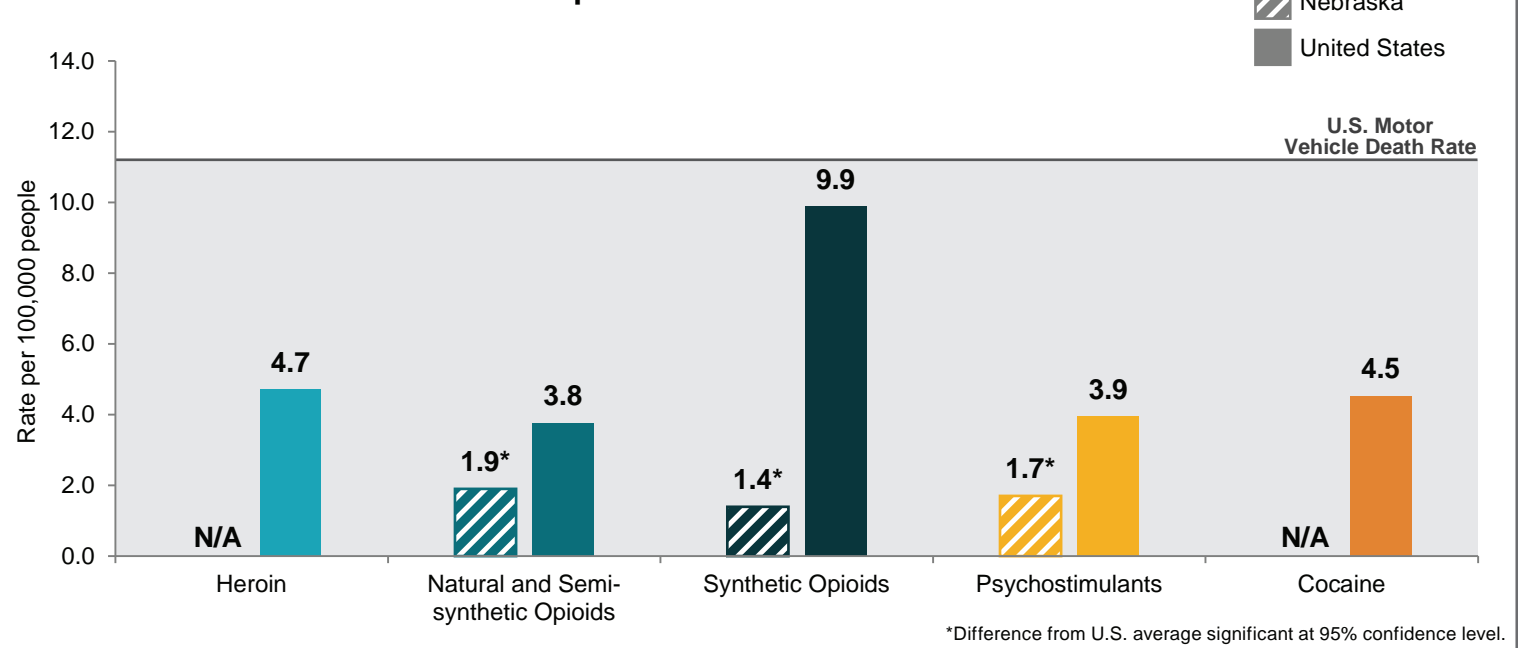
In 2018,
63
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Nebraska.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Nebraska vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

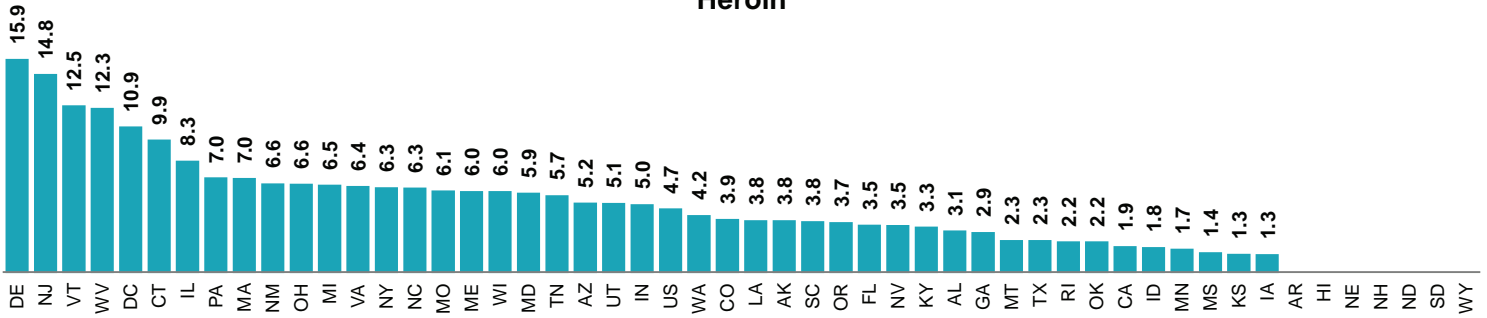


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

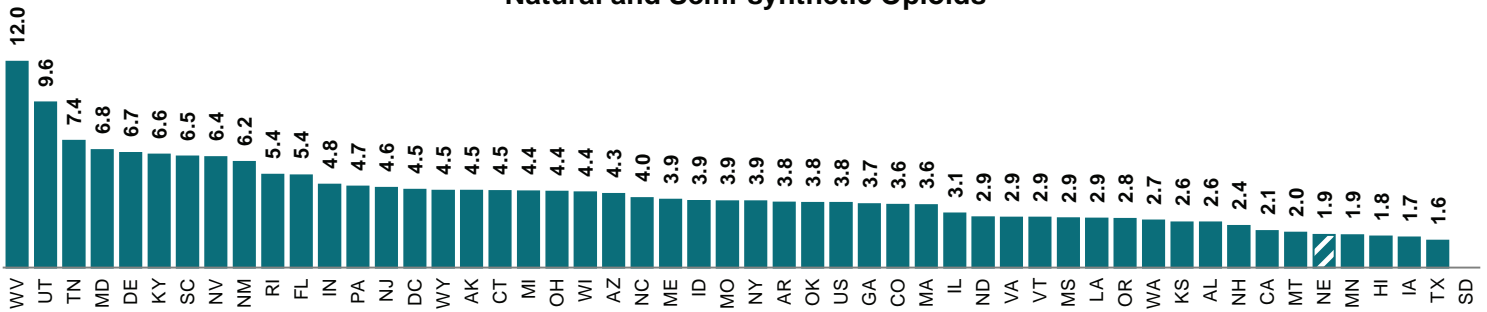
NEBRASKA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

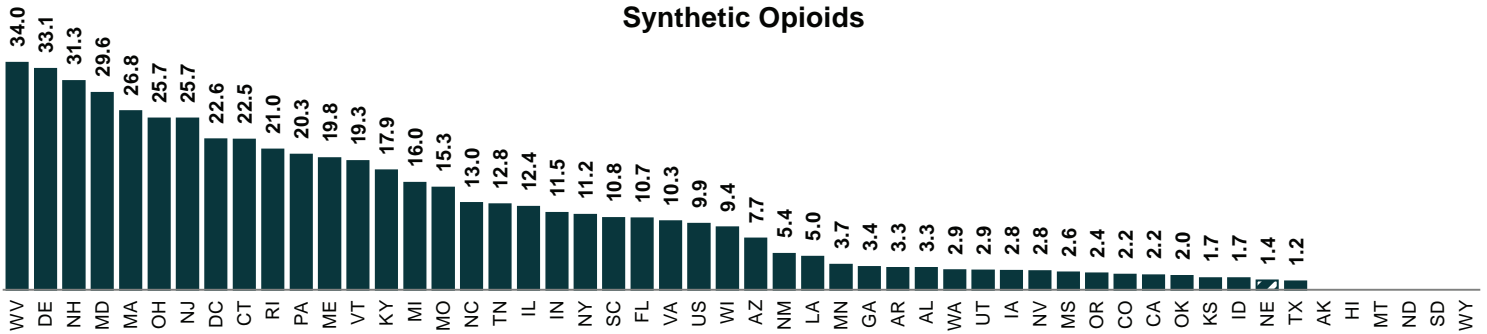
Heroin



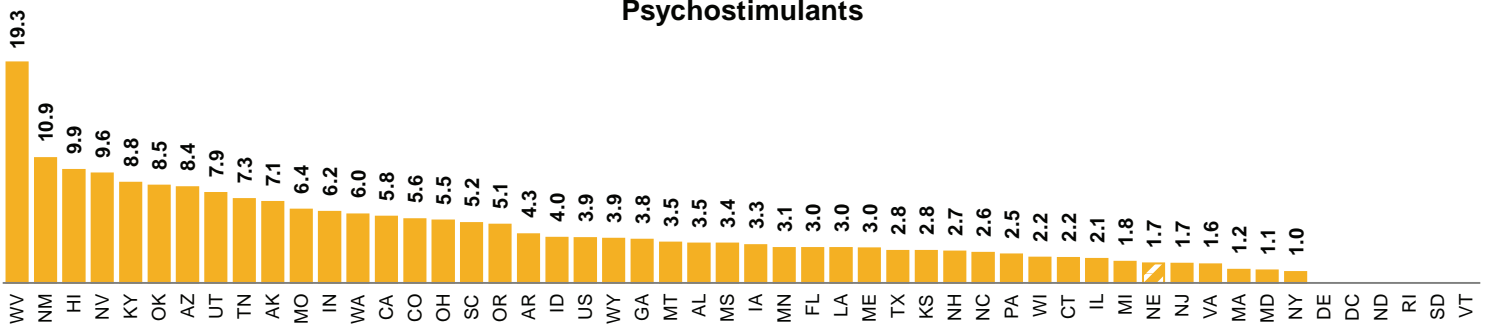
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



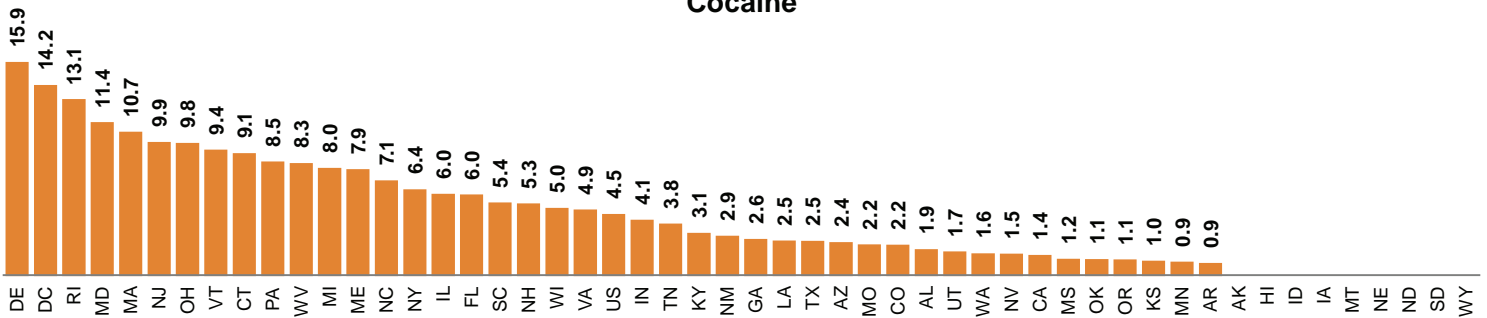
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

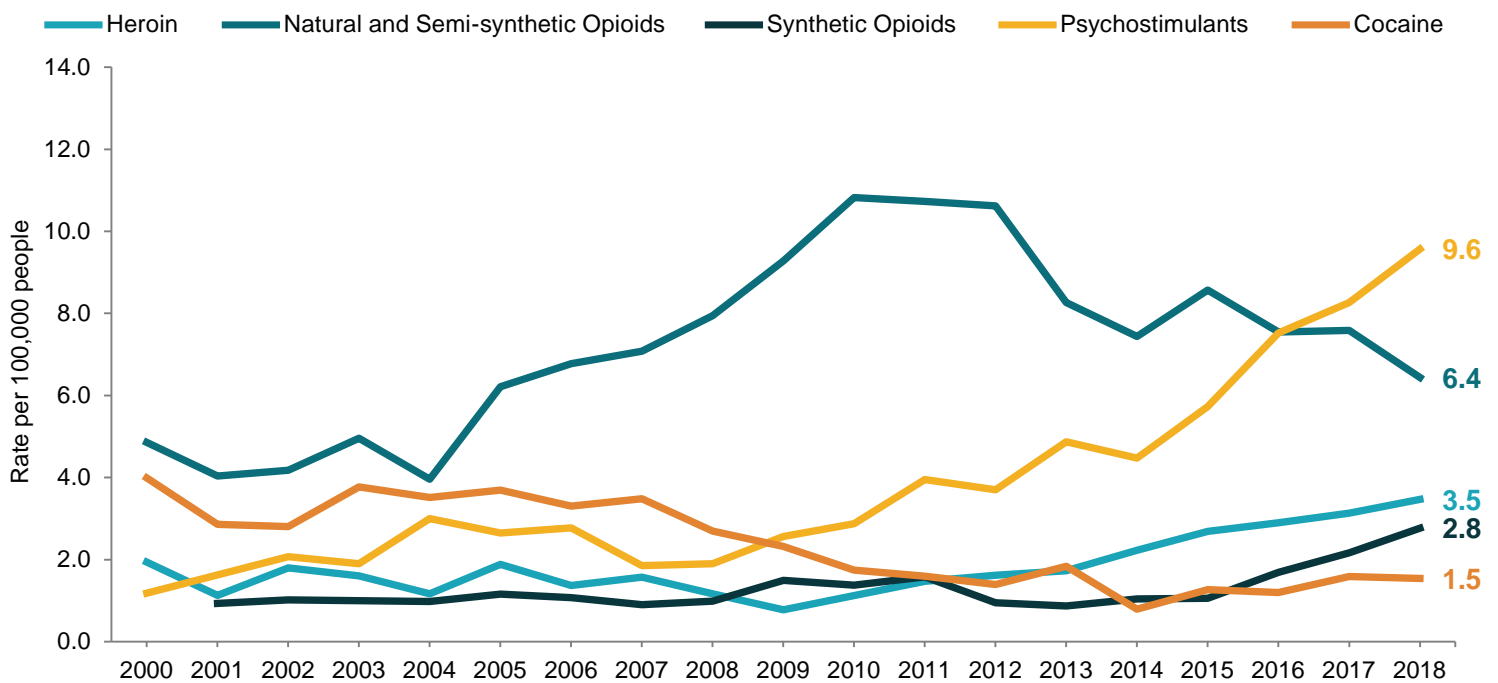
NEVADA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

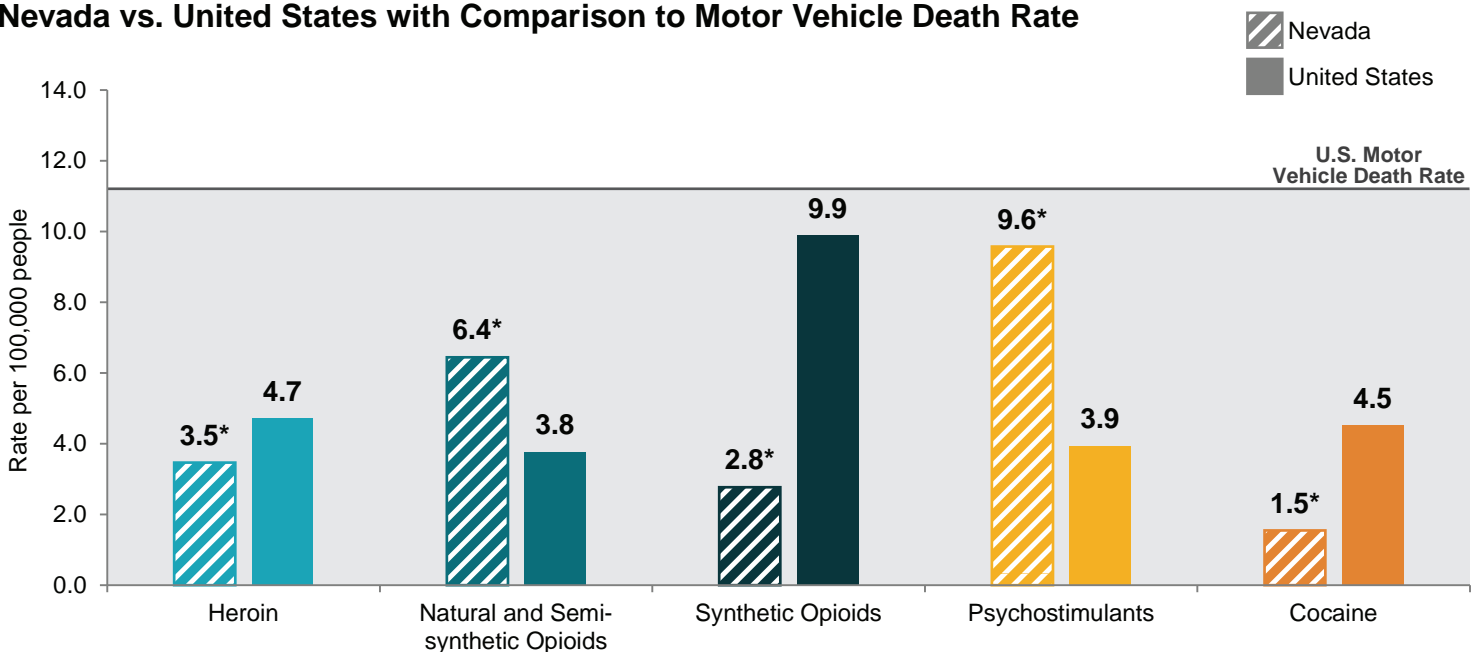
In 2018,
372
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Nevada.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Nevada vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



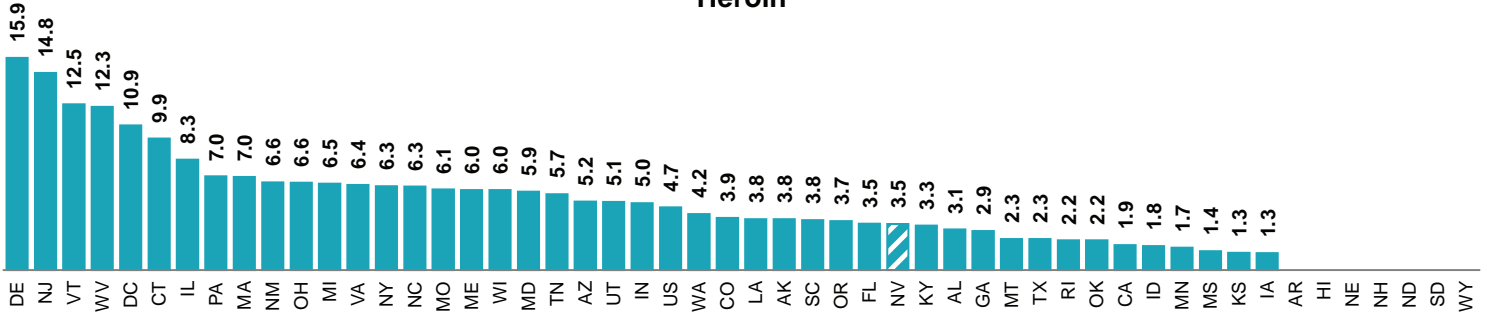
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

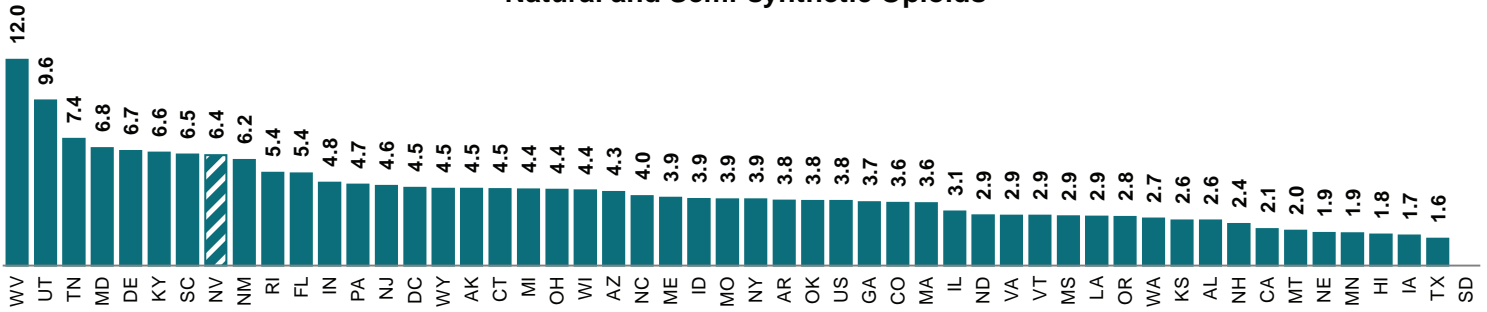
NEVADA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

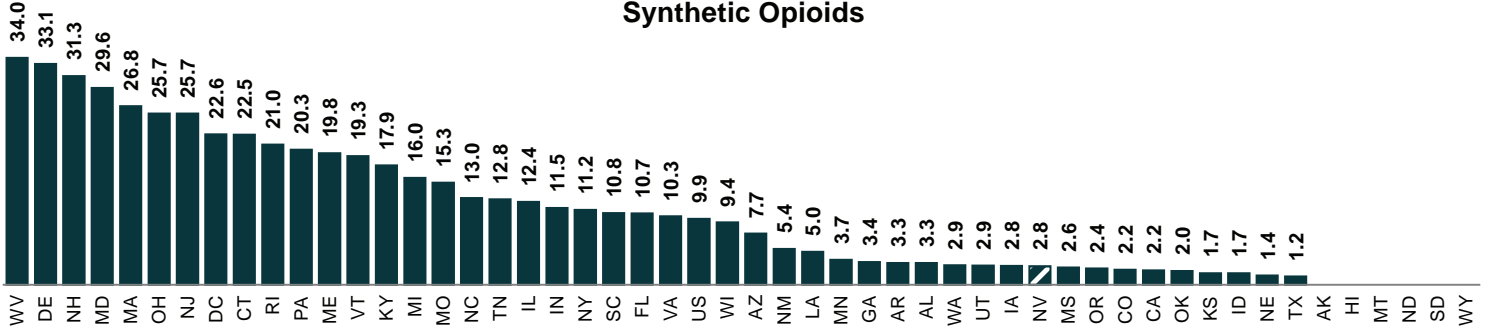
Heroin



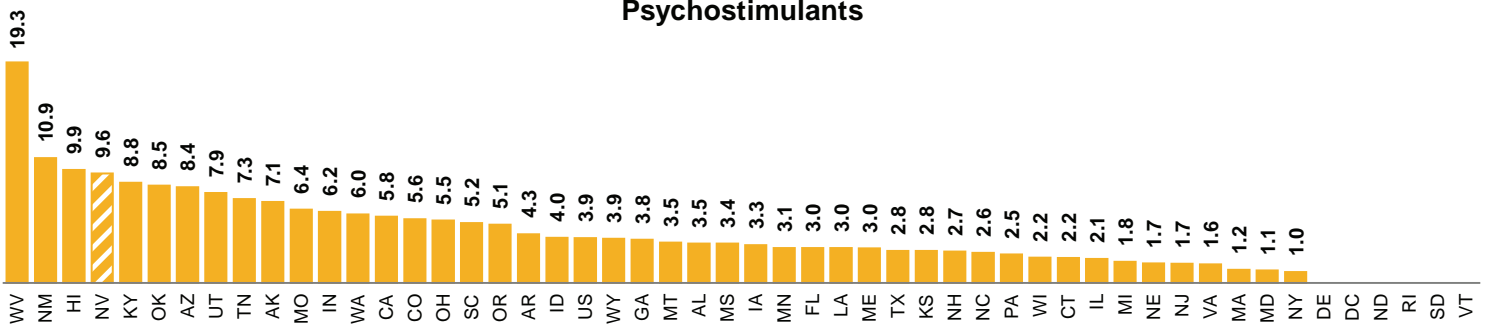
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



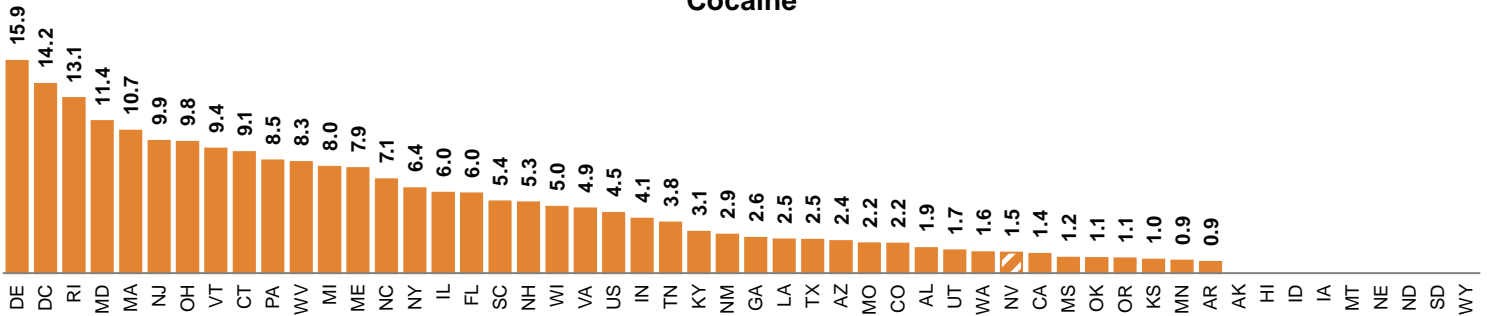
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

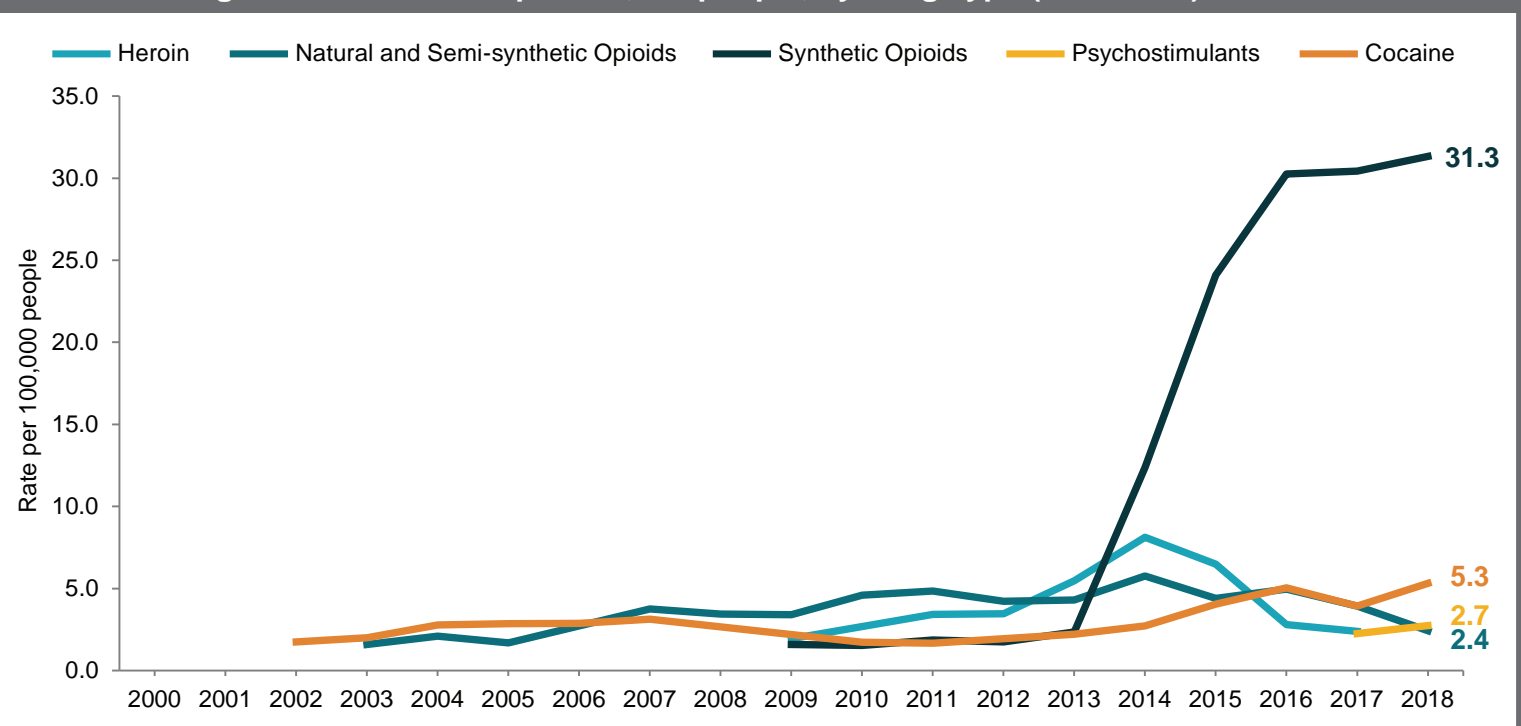
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

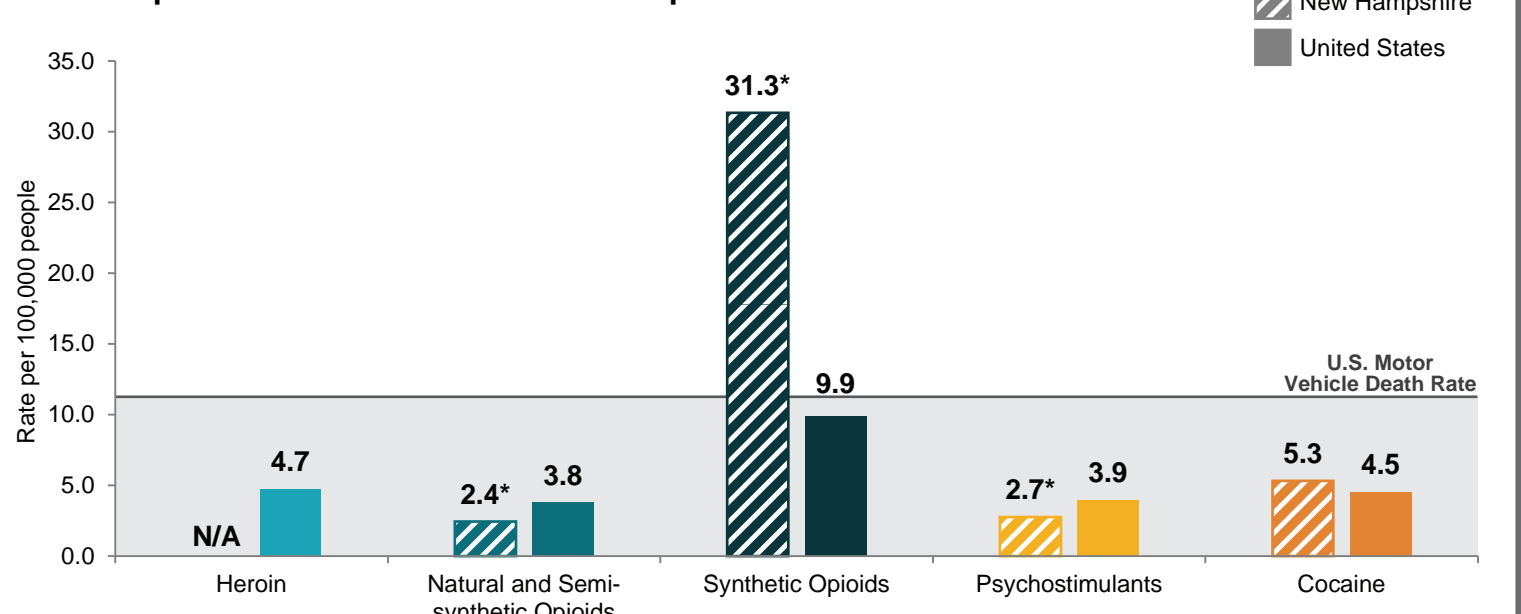
In 2018,
412
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
New Hampshire.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

New Hampshire vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



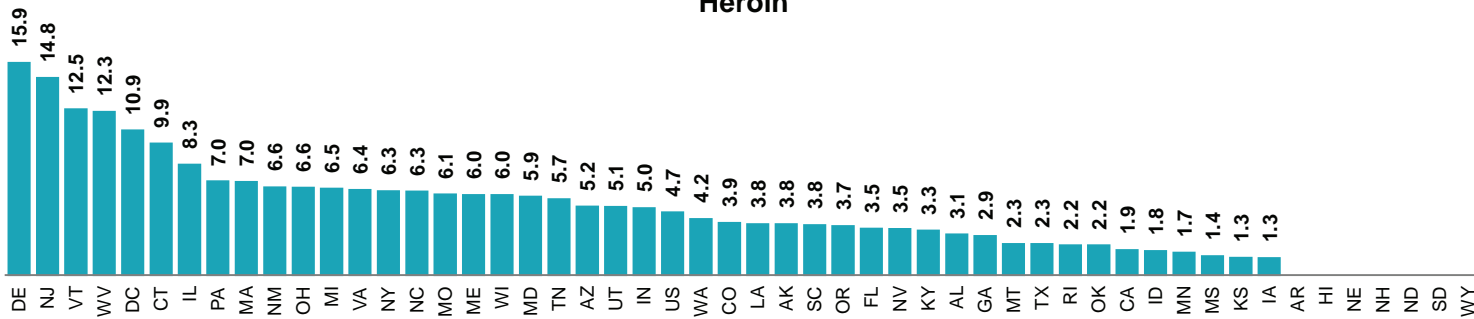
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

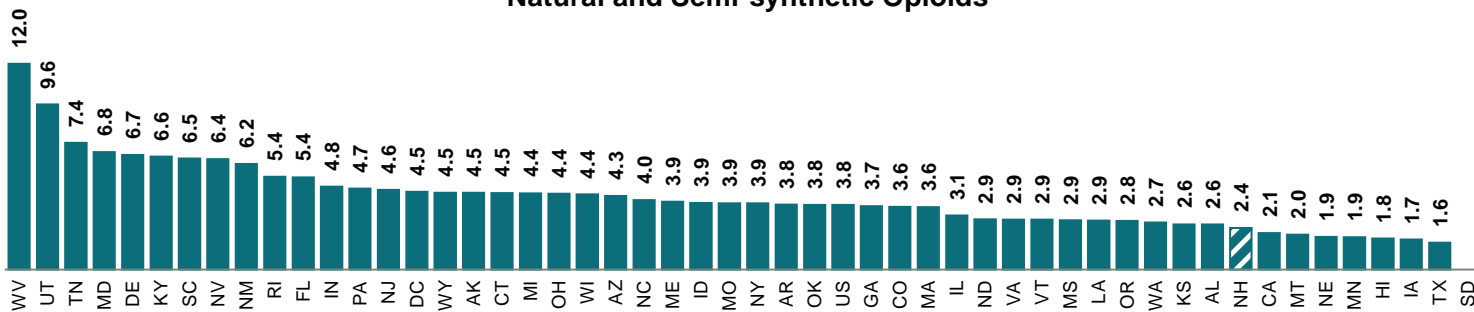
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

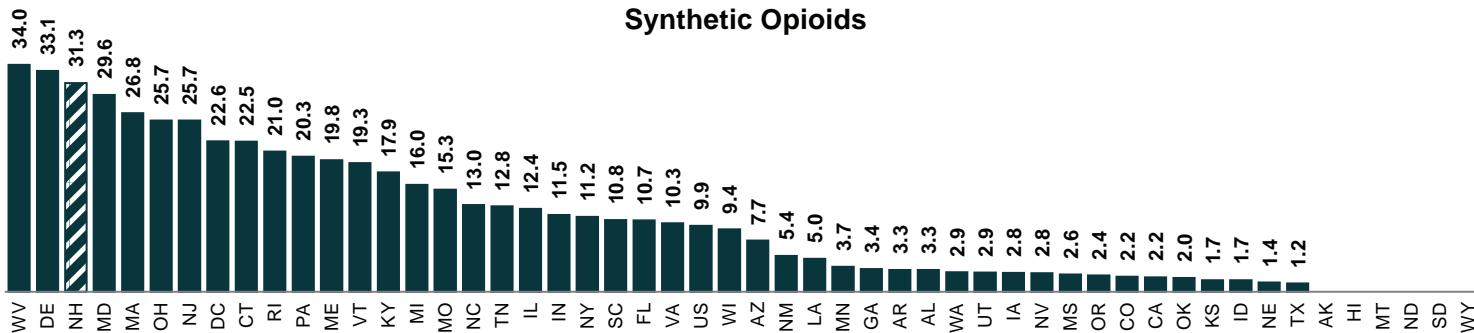
Heroin



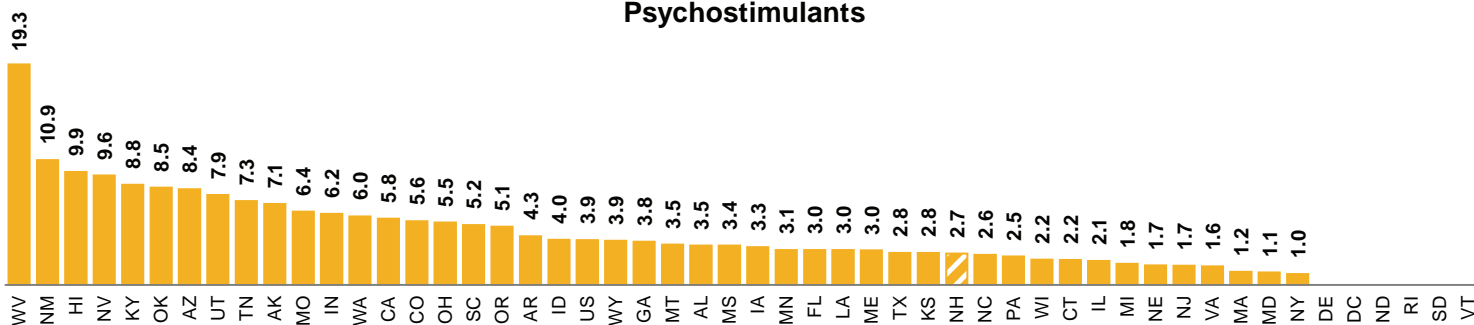
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



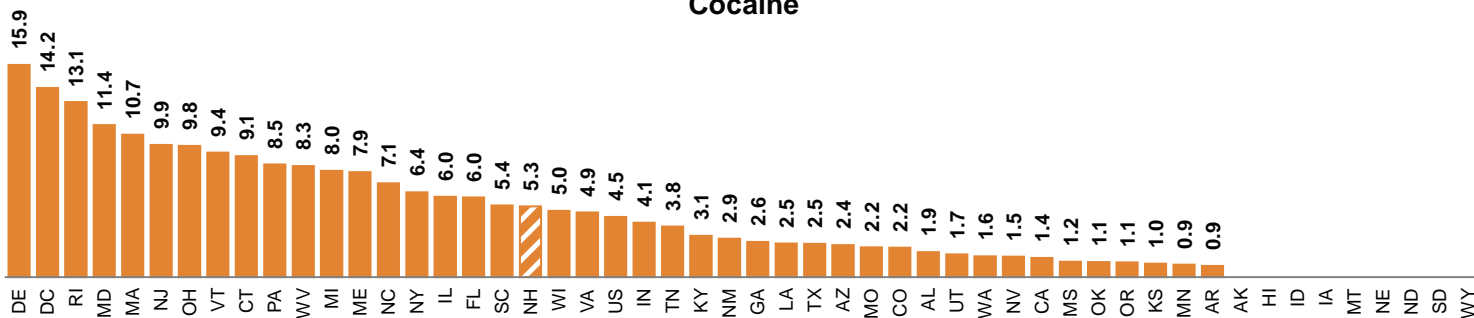
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



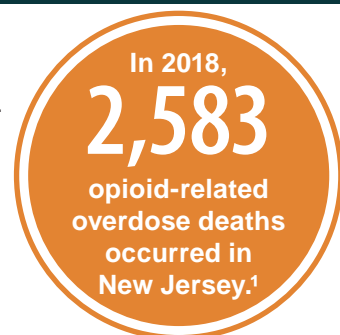
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

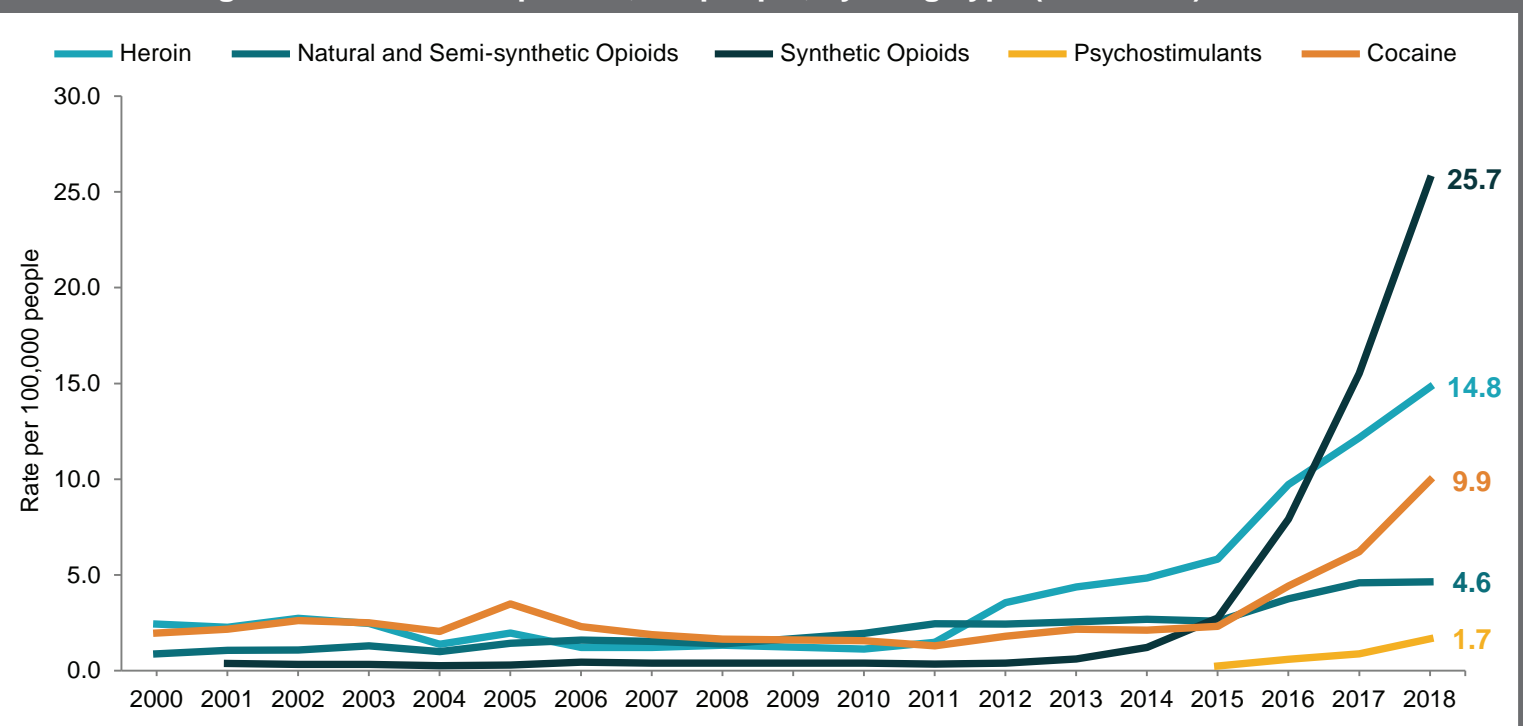
NEW JERSEY

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

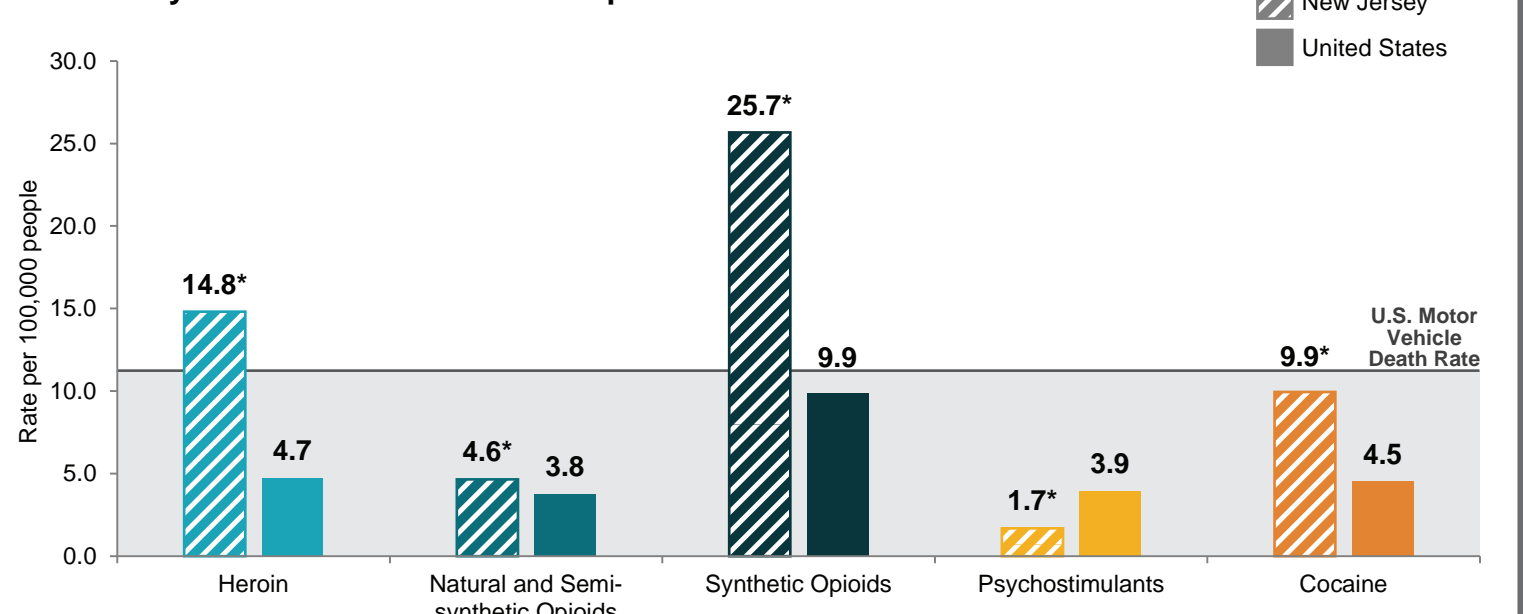


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

New Jersey vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



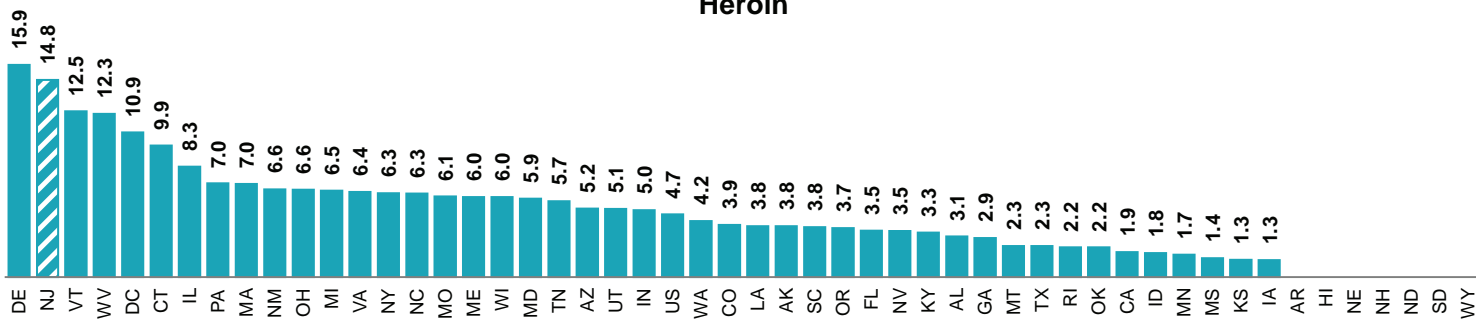
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

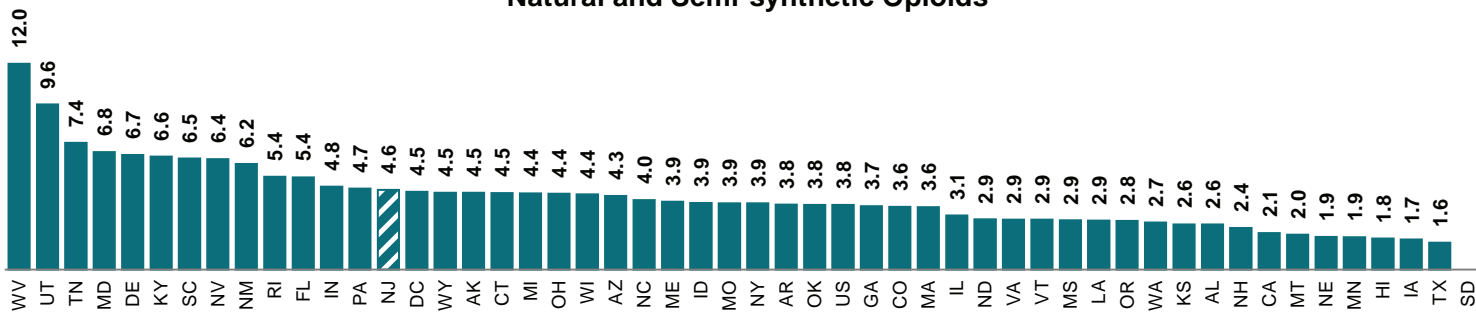
NEW JERSEY

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

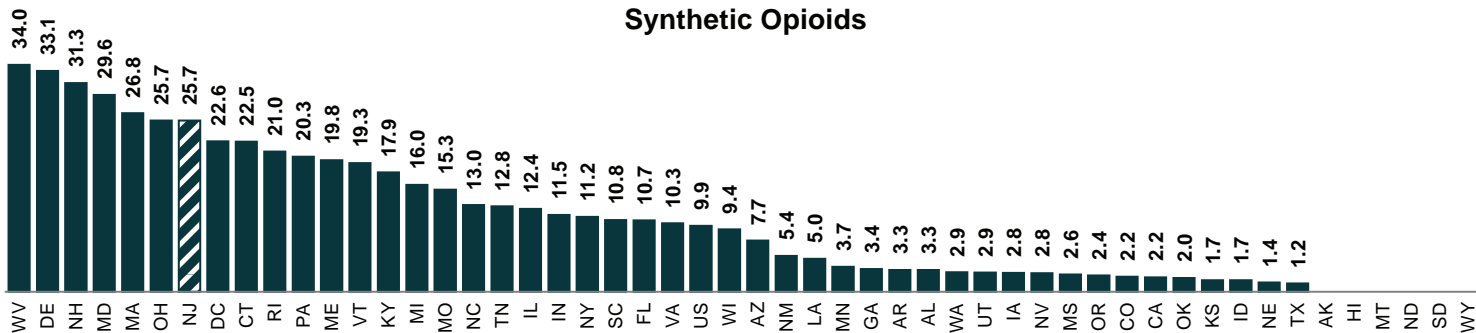
Heroin



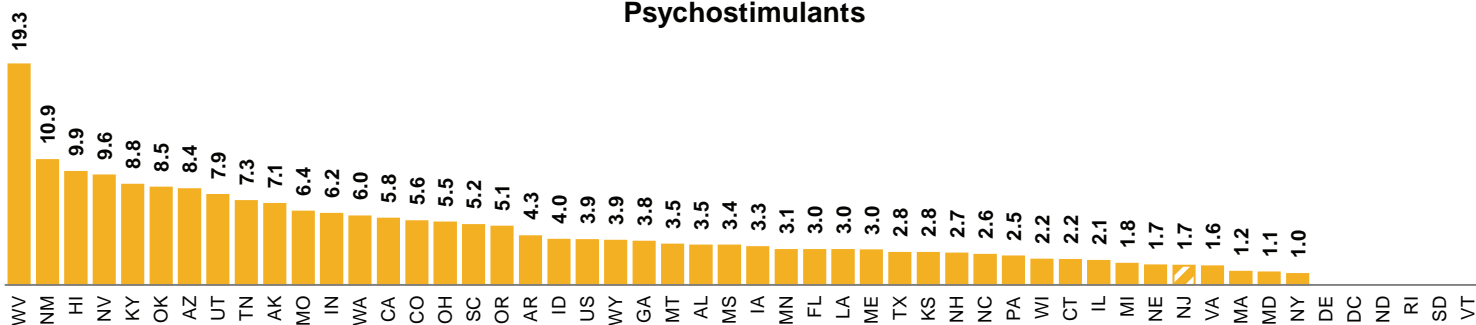
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



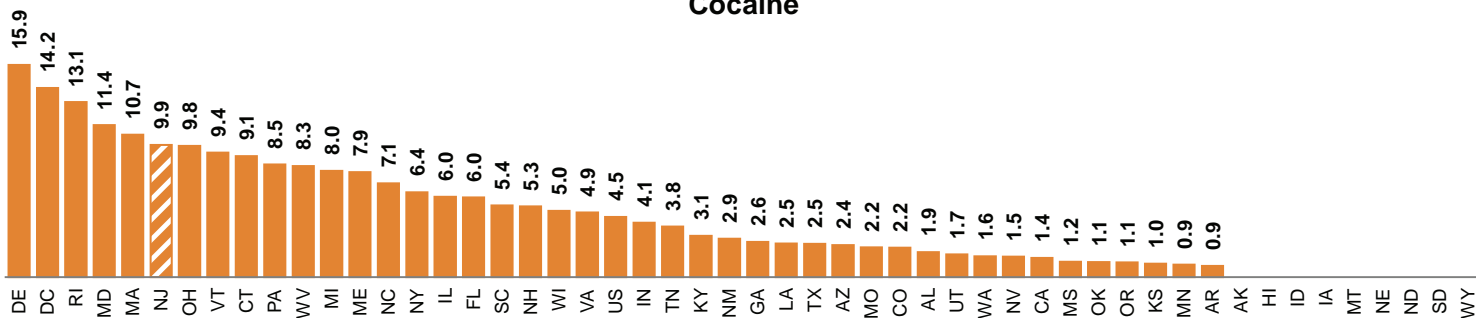
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



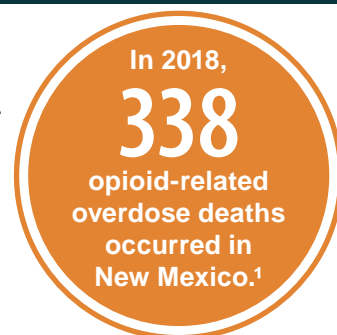
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

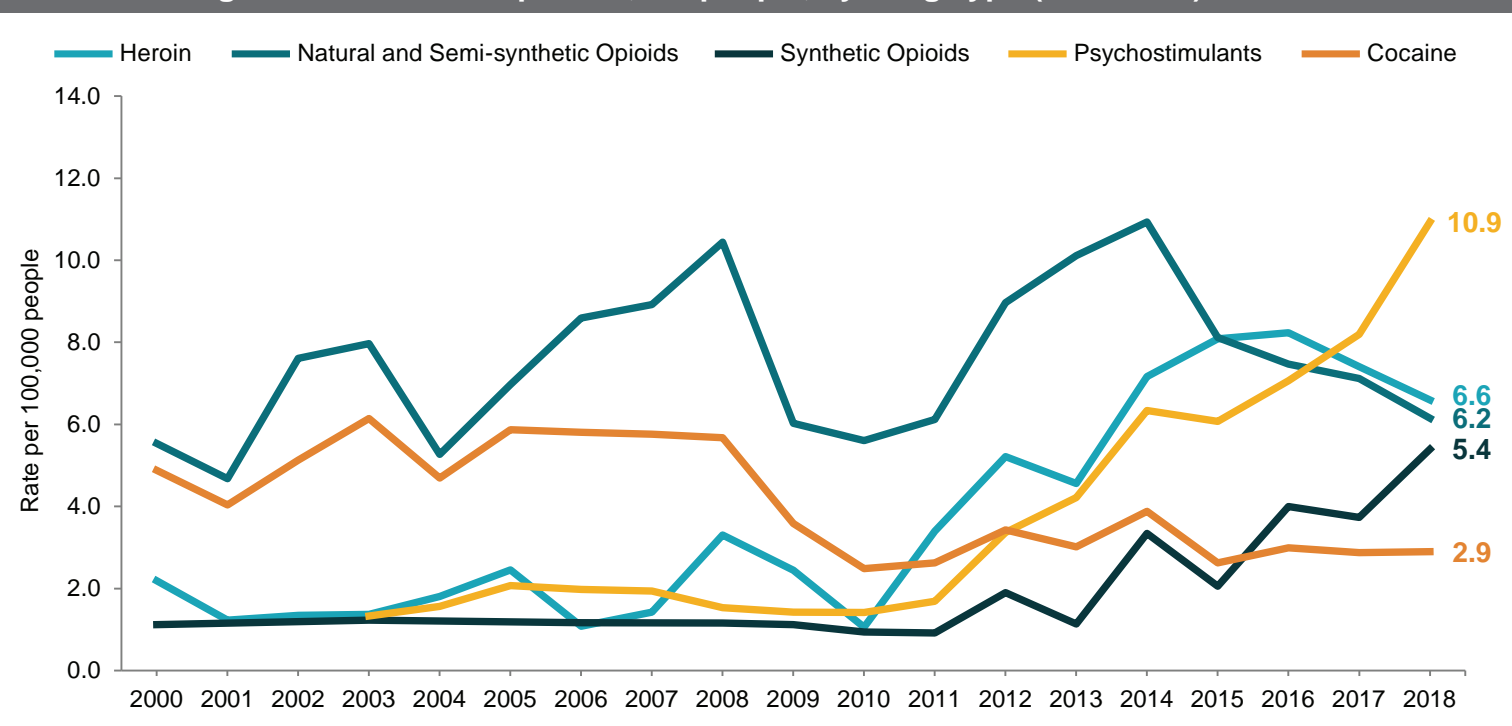
NEW MEXICO

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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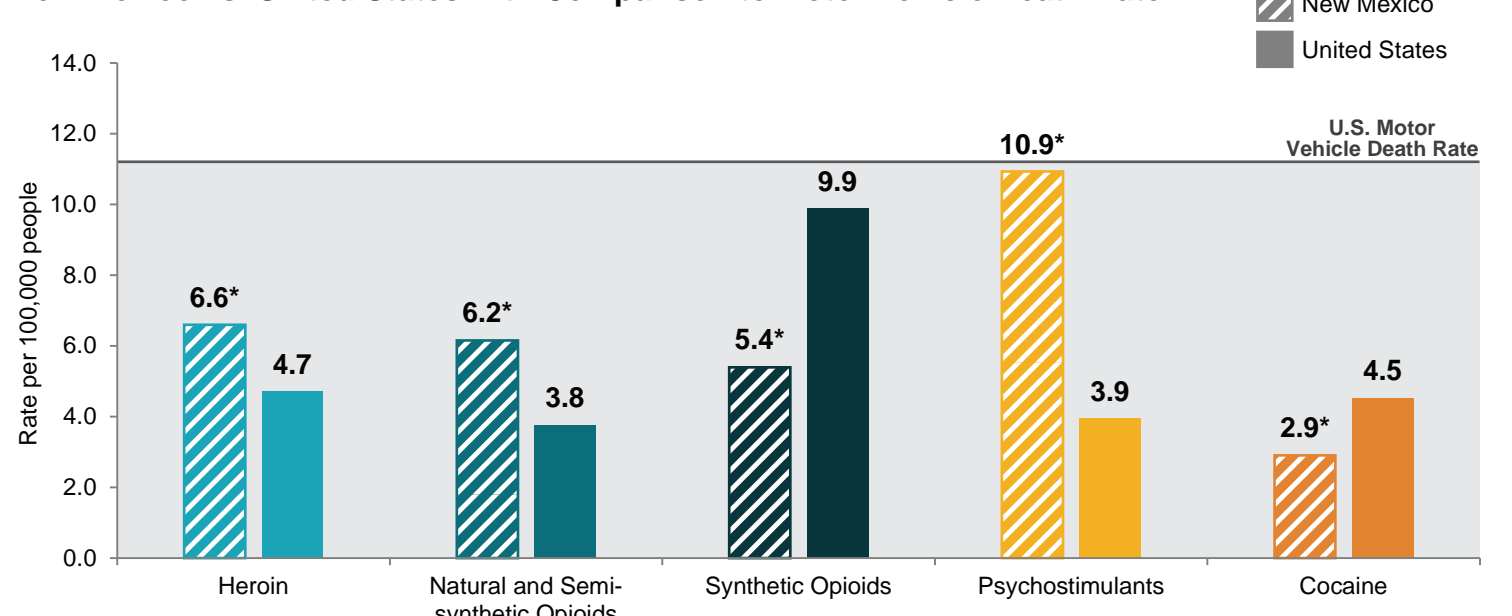


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

New Mexico vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



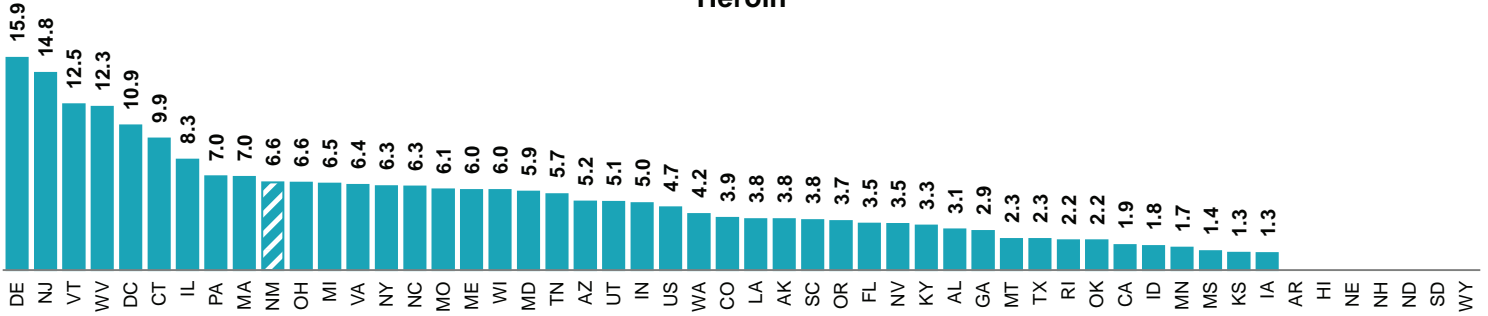
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

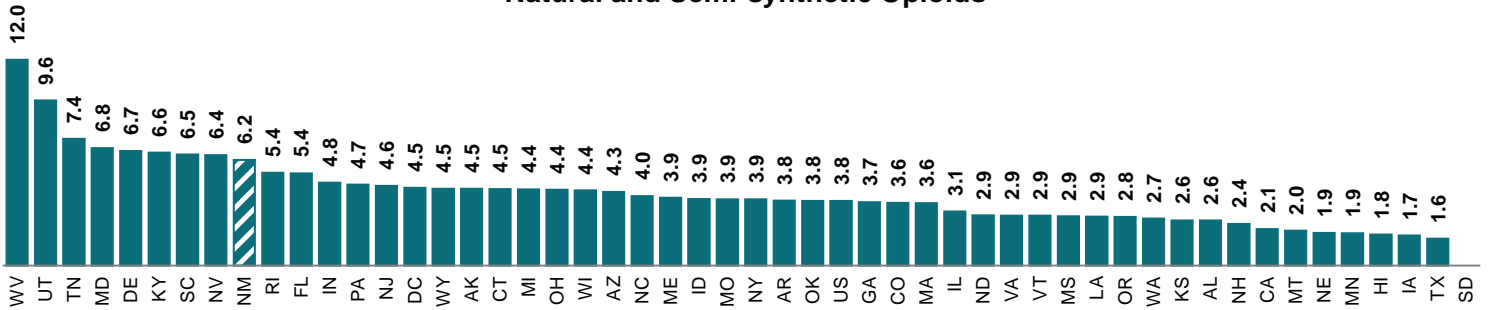
NEW MEXICO

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

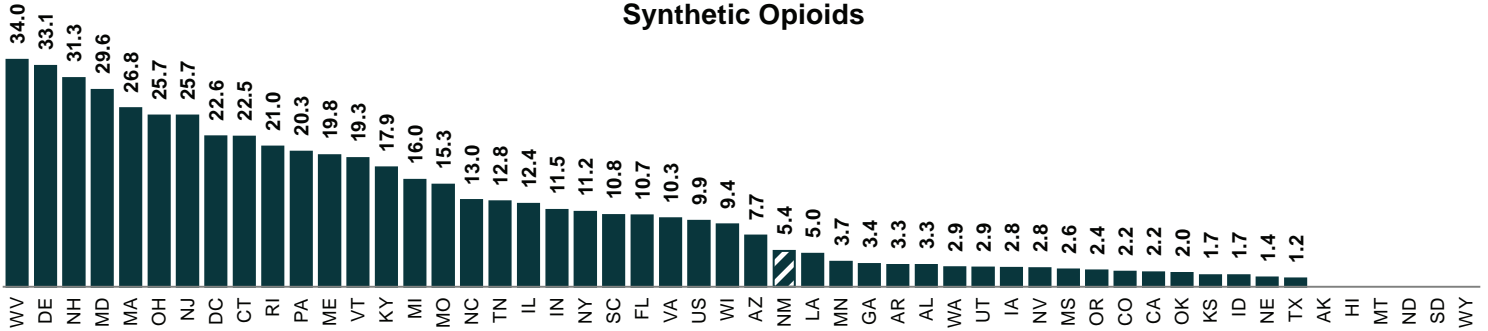
Heroin



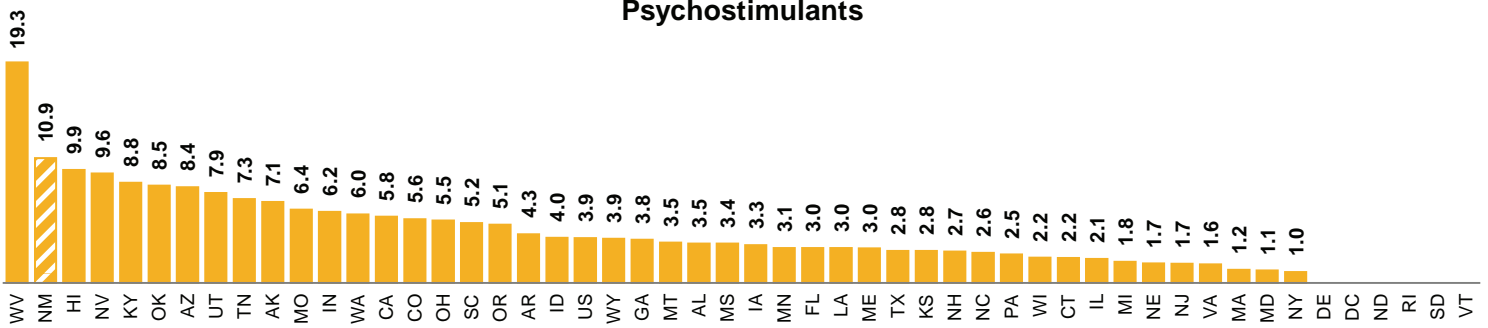
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



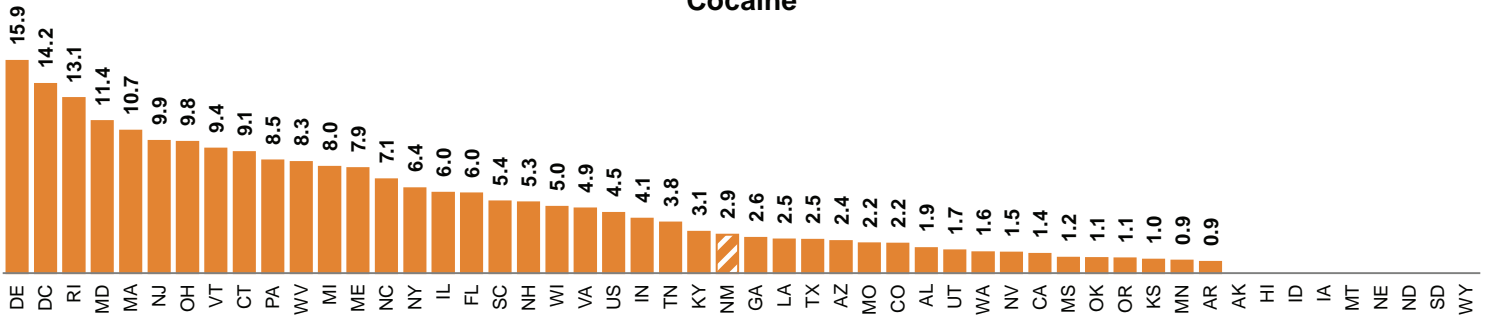
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

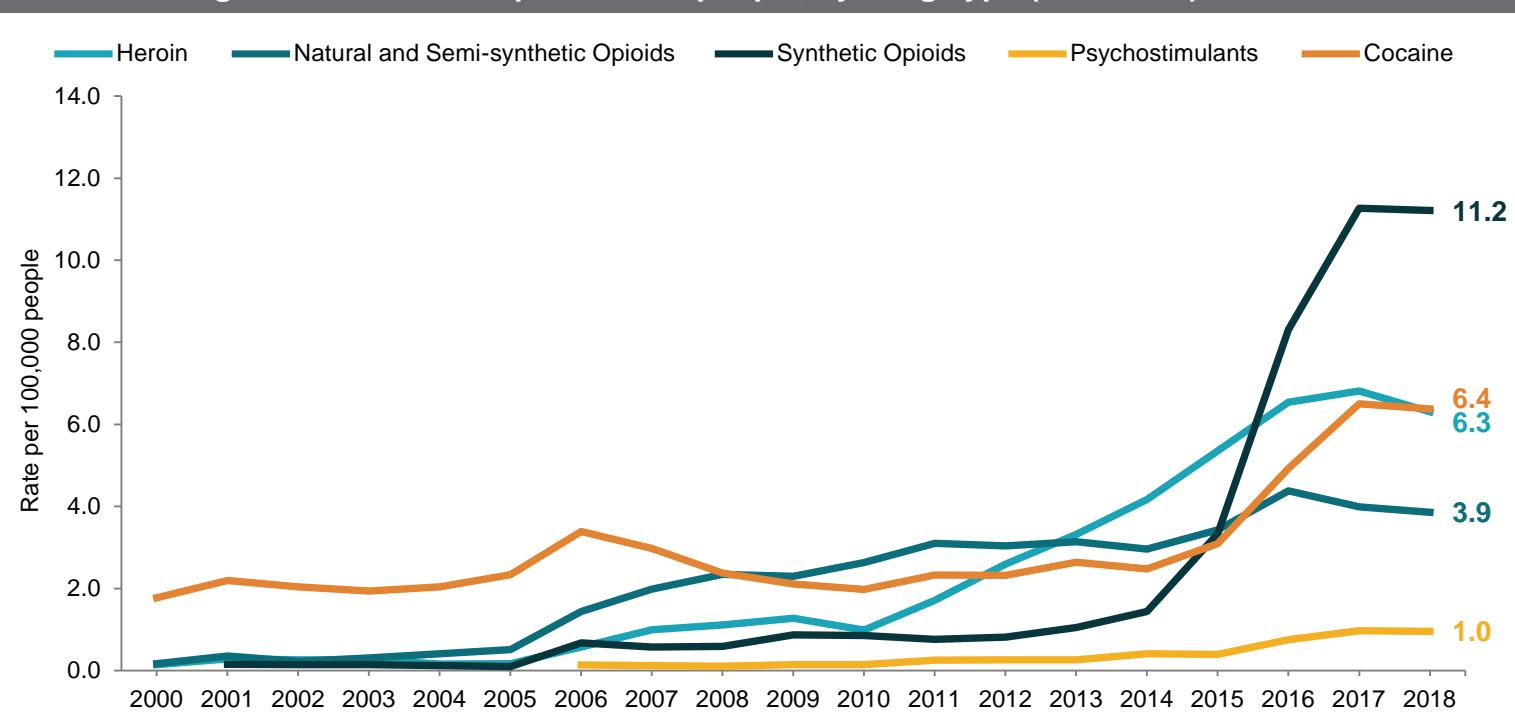
NEW YORK

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

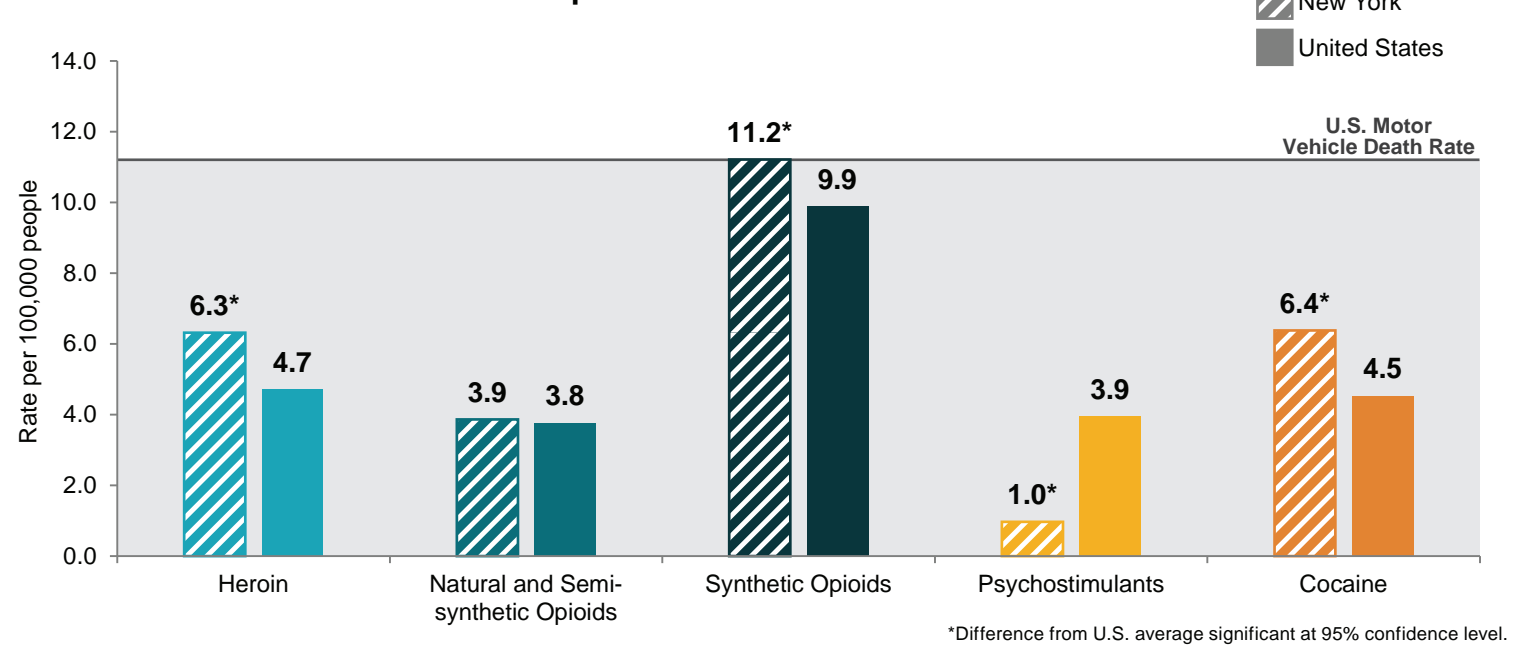
In 2018,
2,991
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
New York.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

New York vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

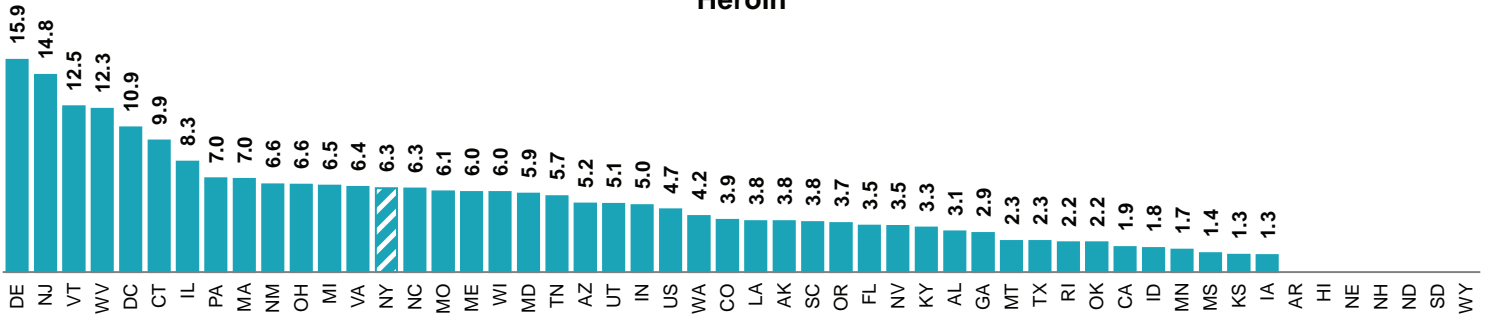


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

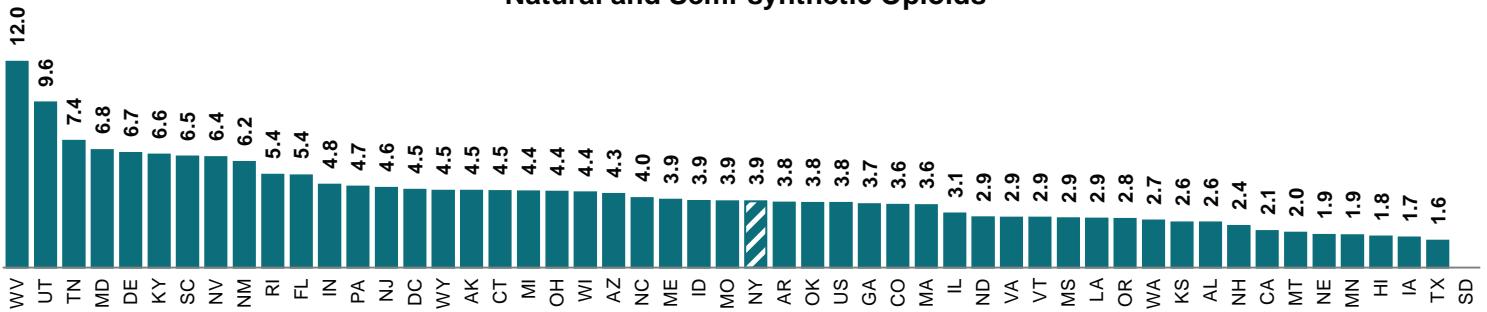
NEW YORK

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

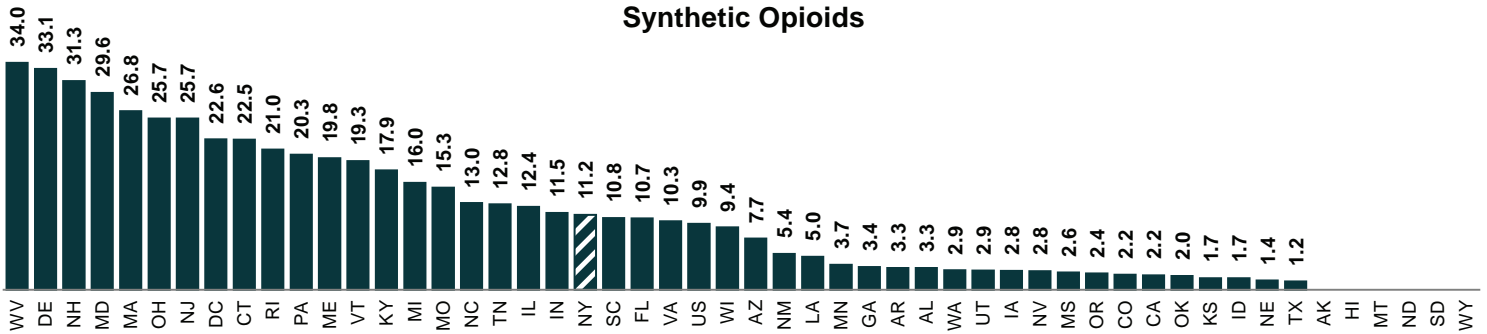
Heroin



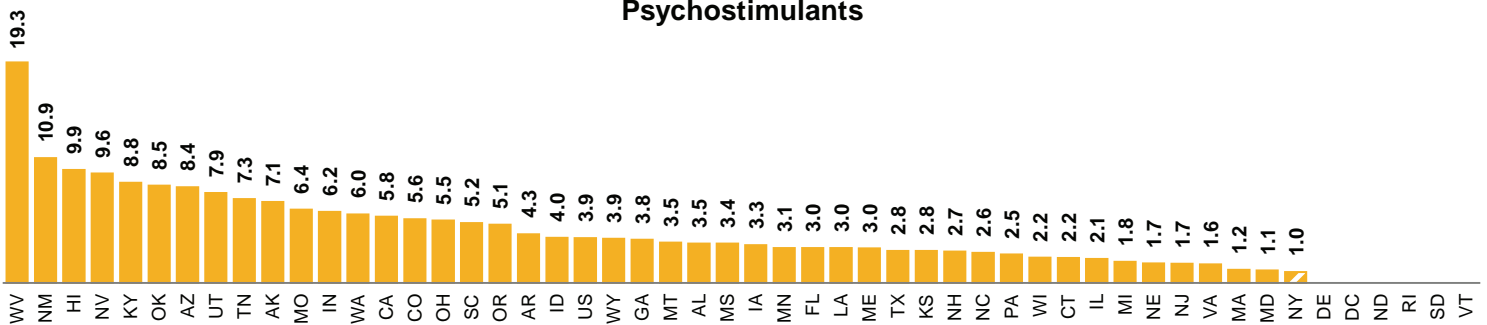
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



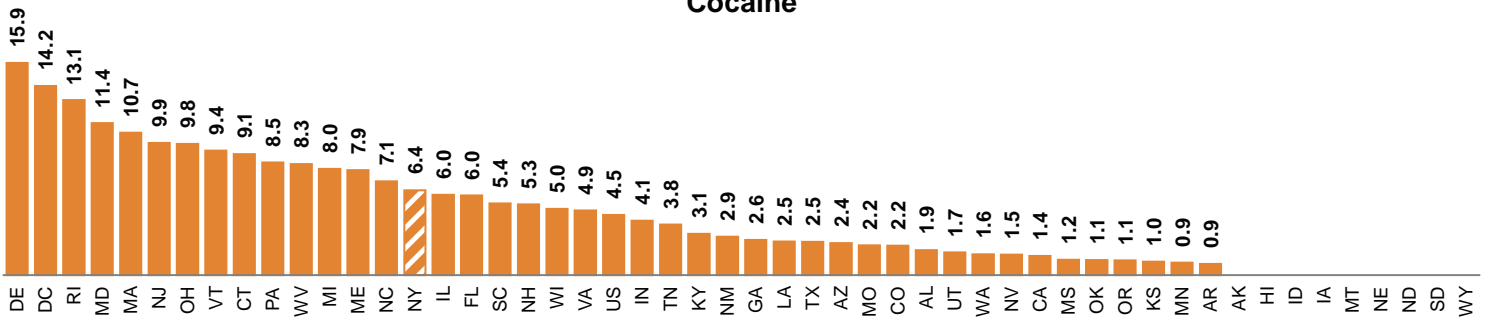
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



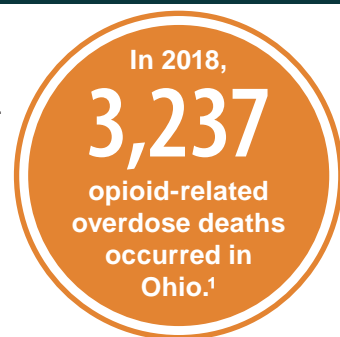
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

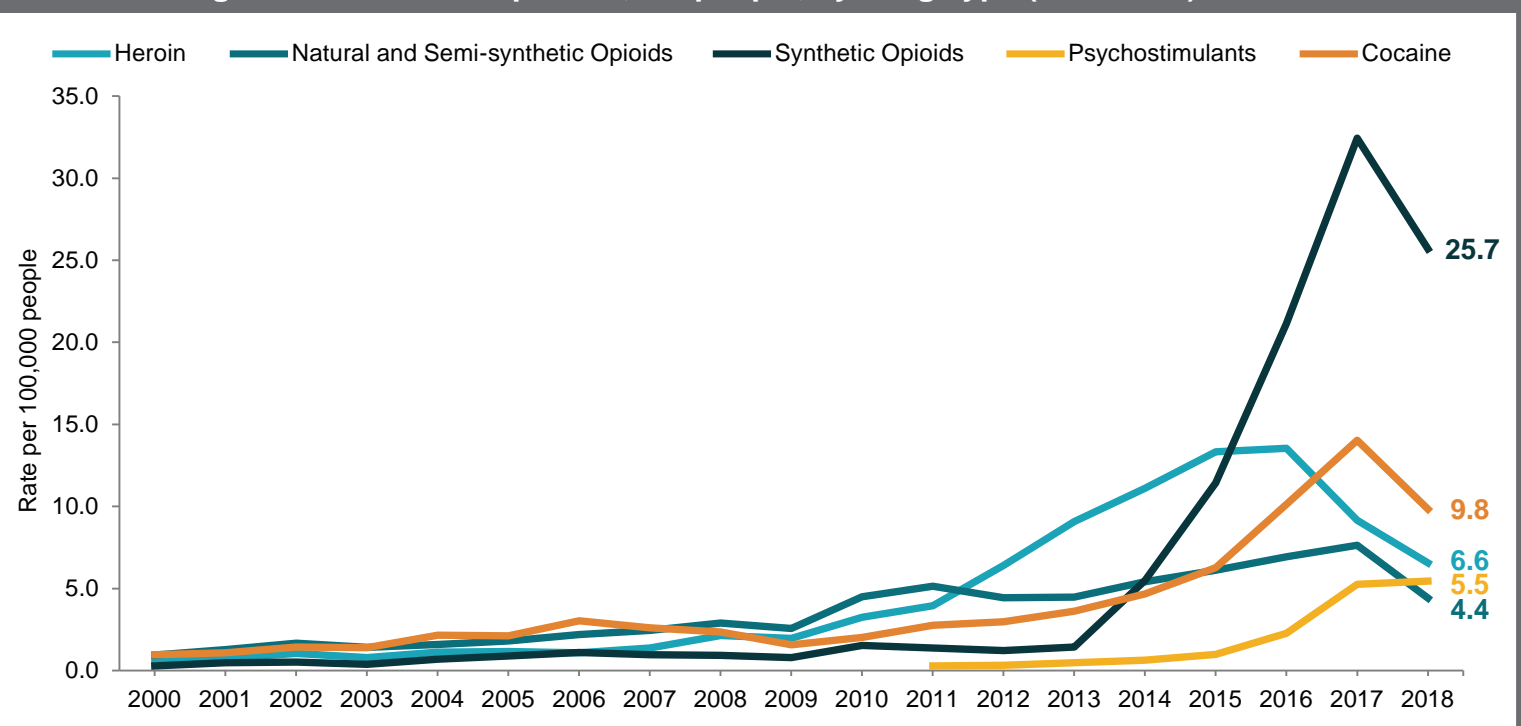
OHIO

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

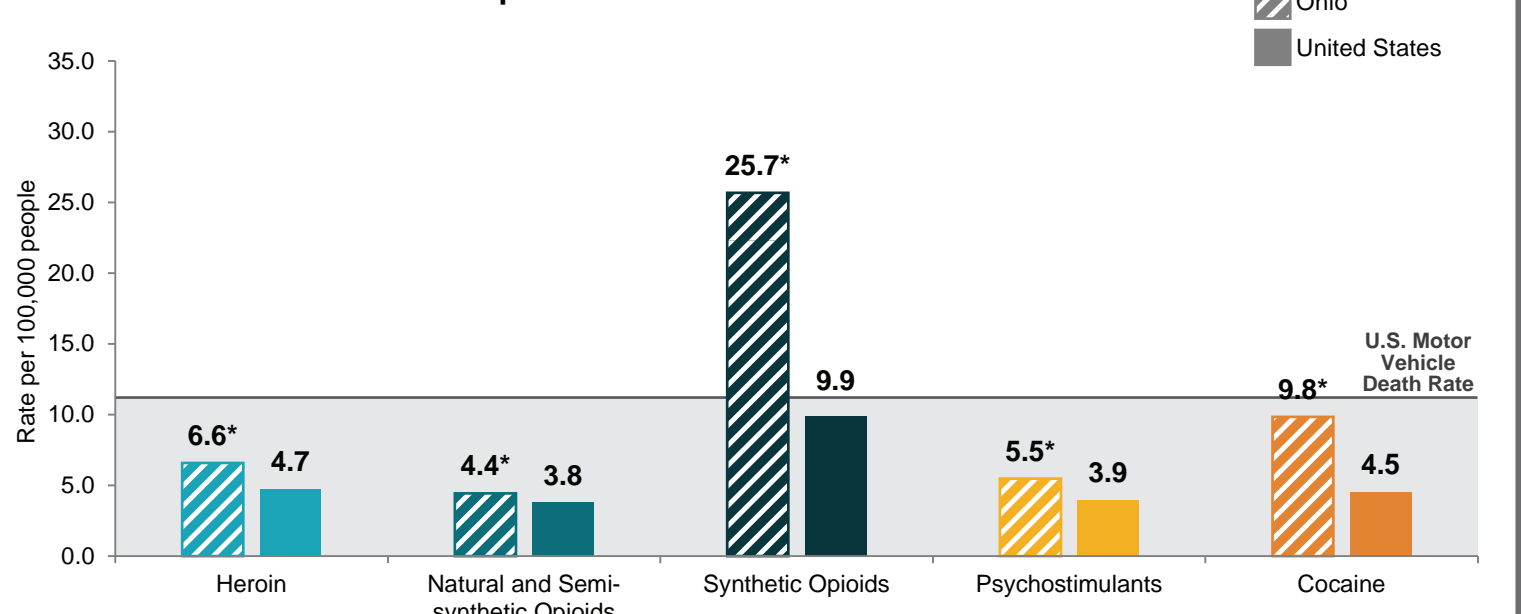


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Ohio vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

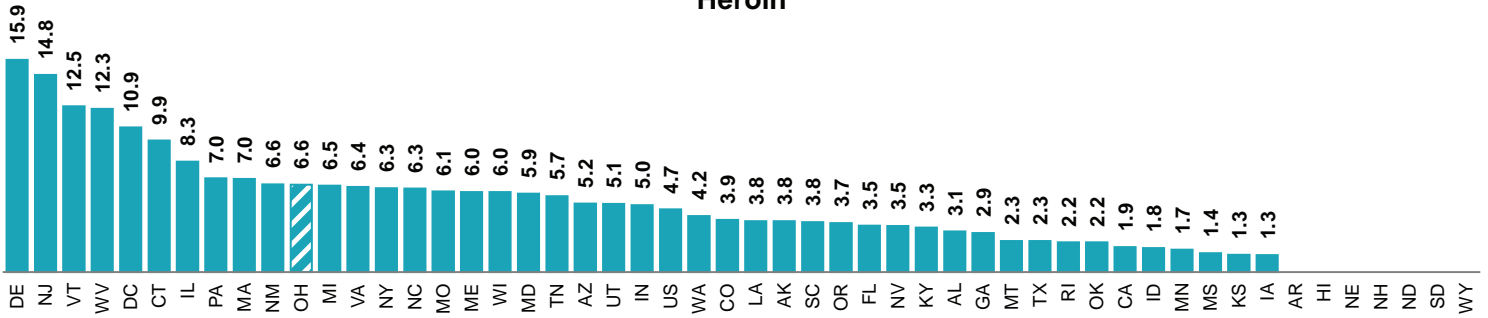


*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

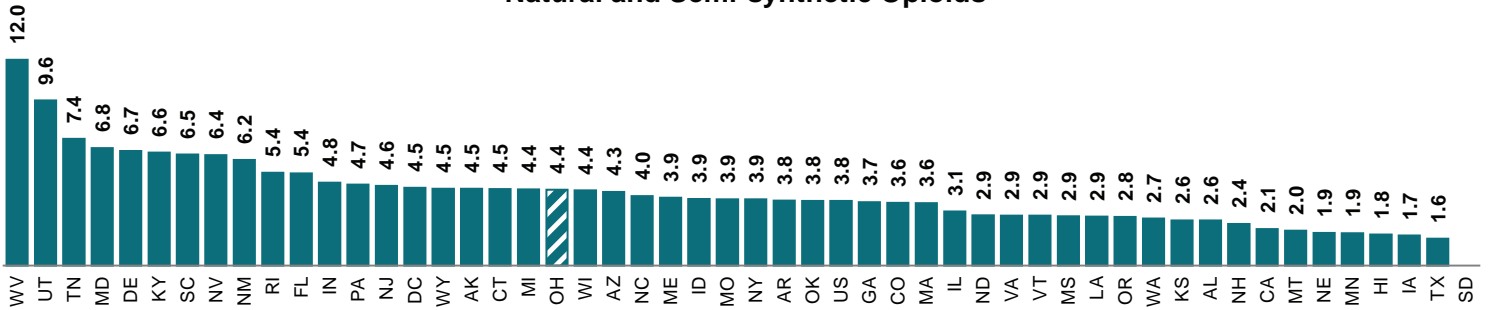
1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

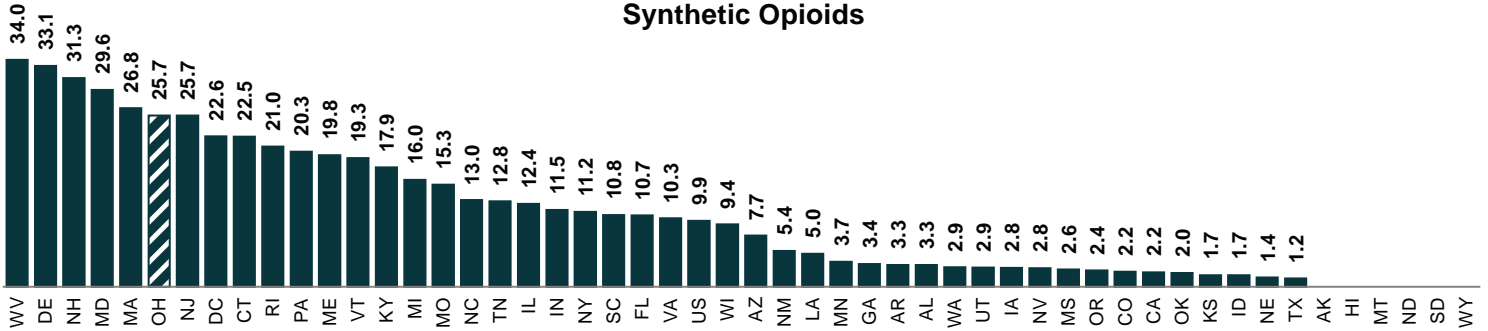
Heroin



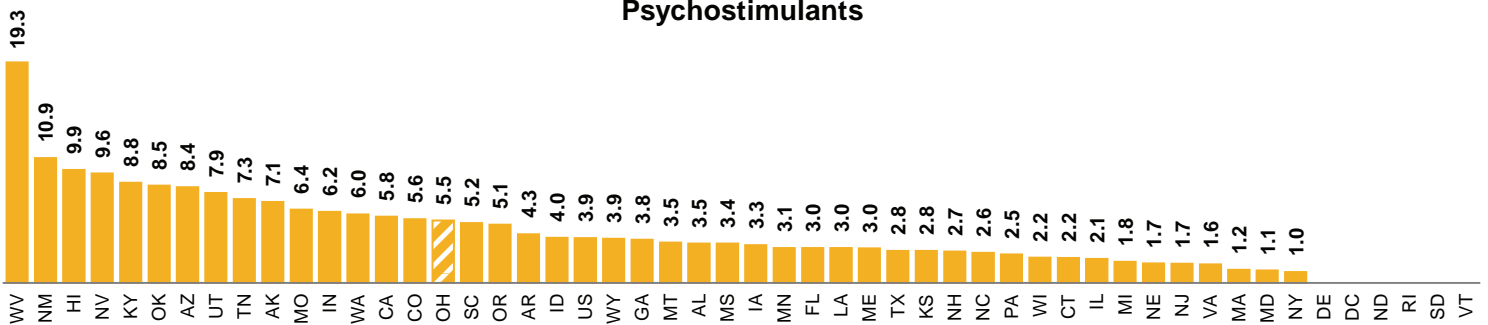
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



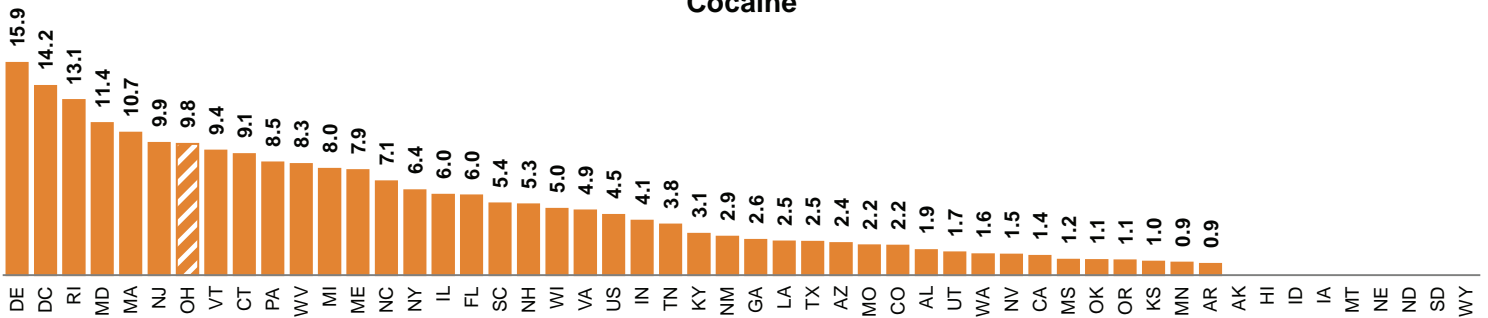
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

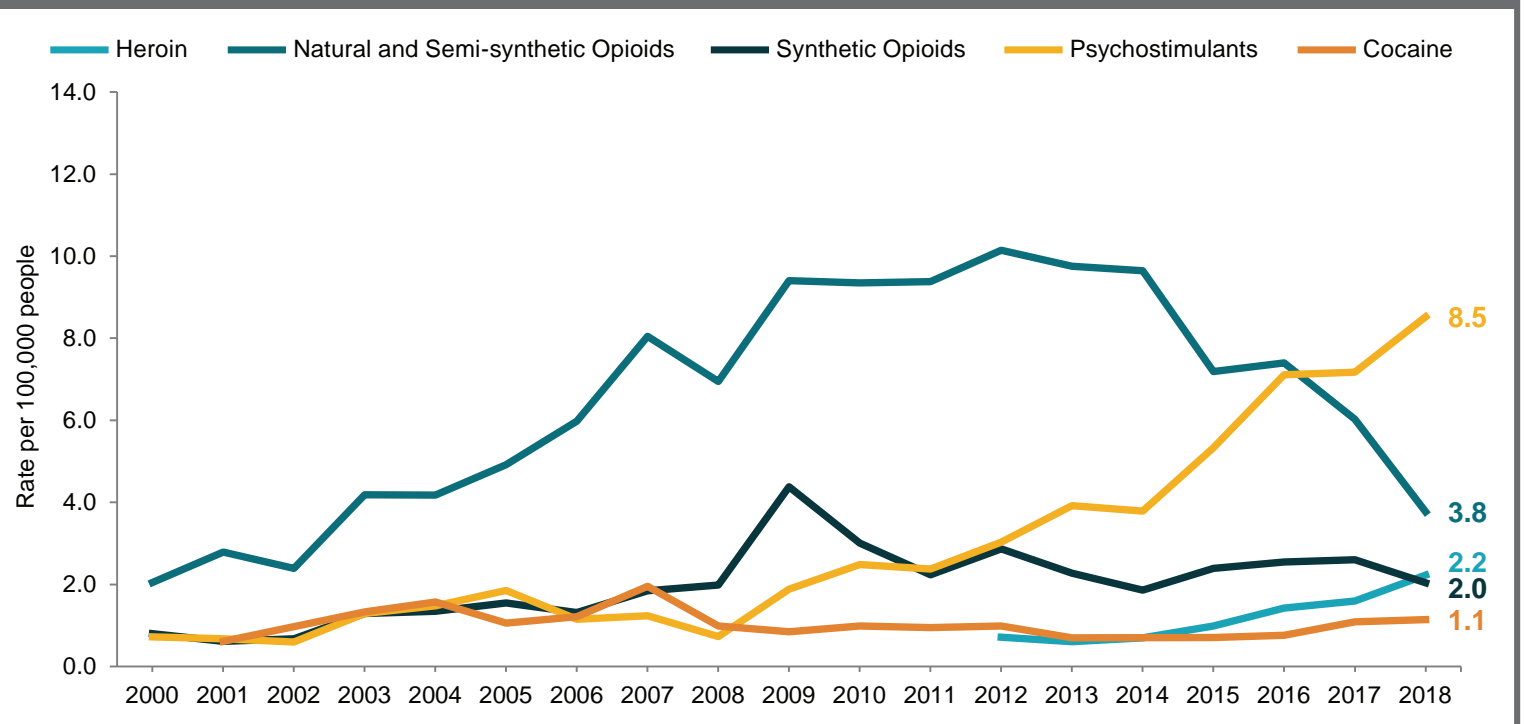
OKLAHOMA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

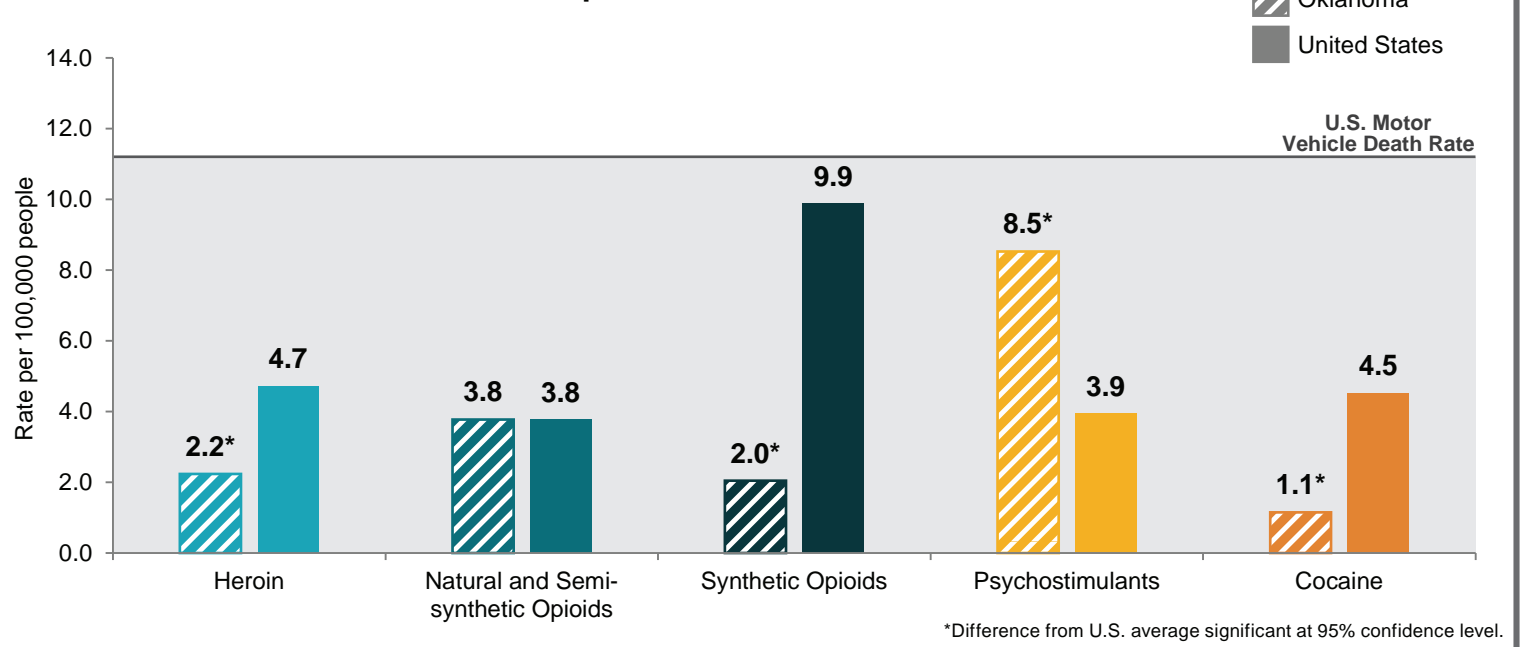
In 2018,
308
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Oklahoma.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Oklahoma vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

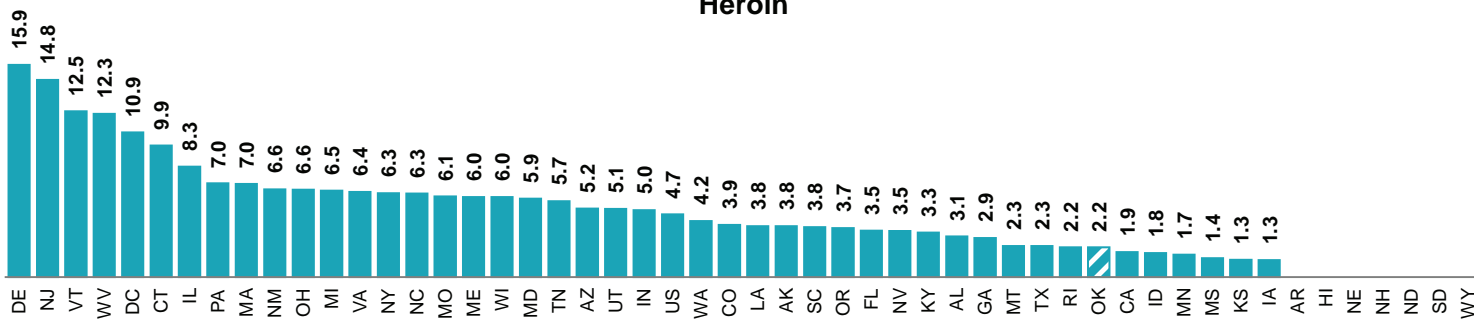


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

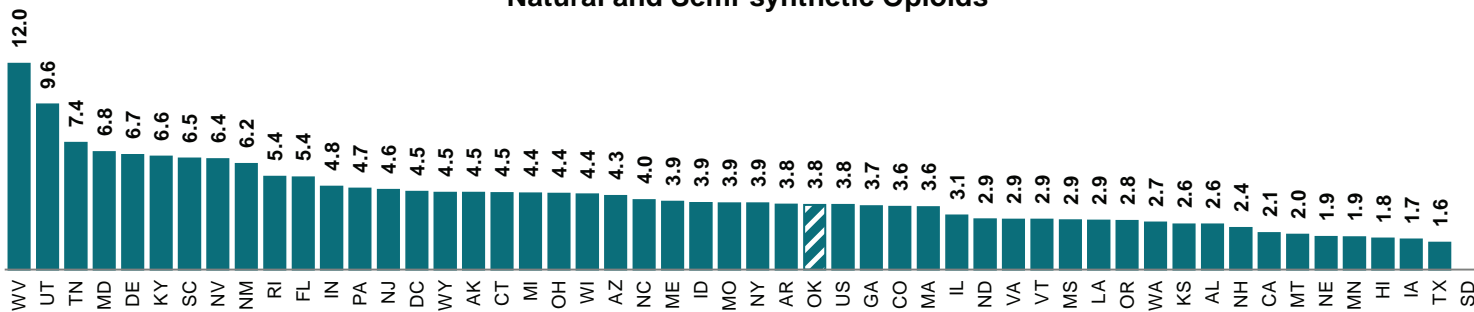
OKLAHOMA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

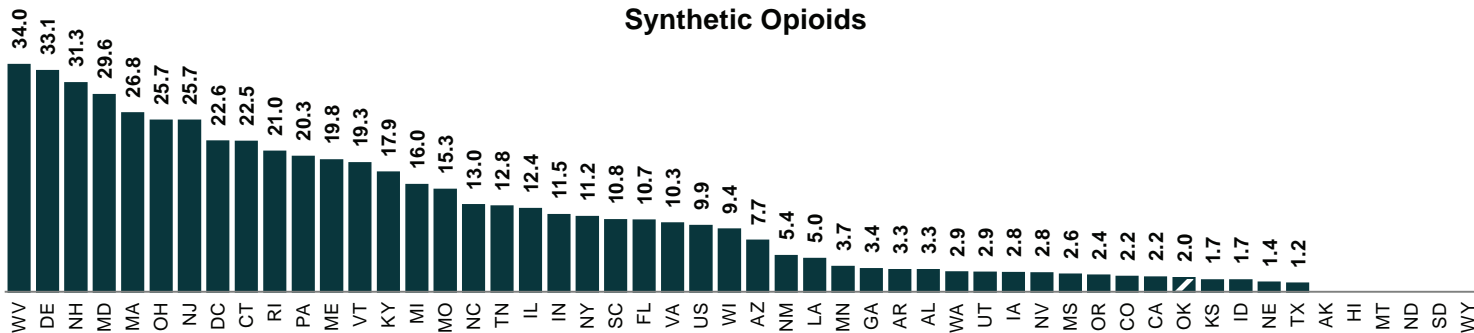
Heroin



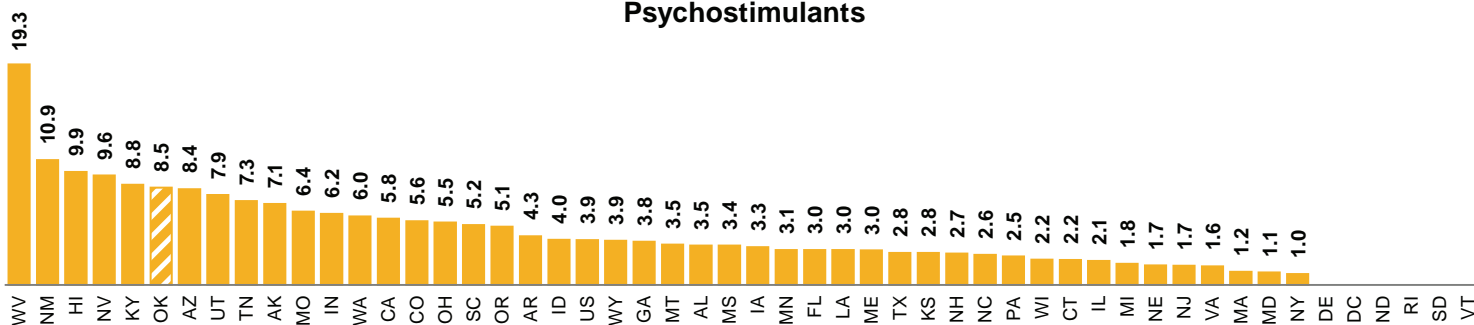
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



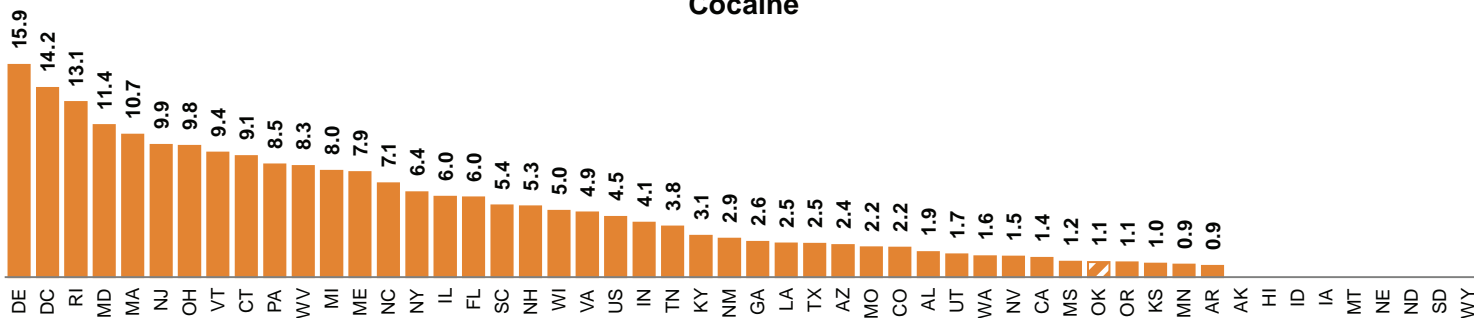
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



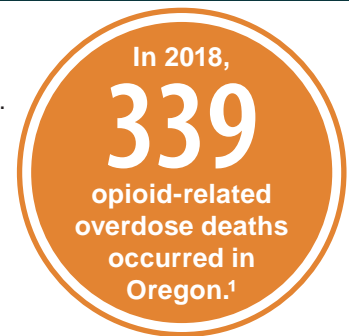
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

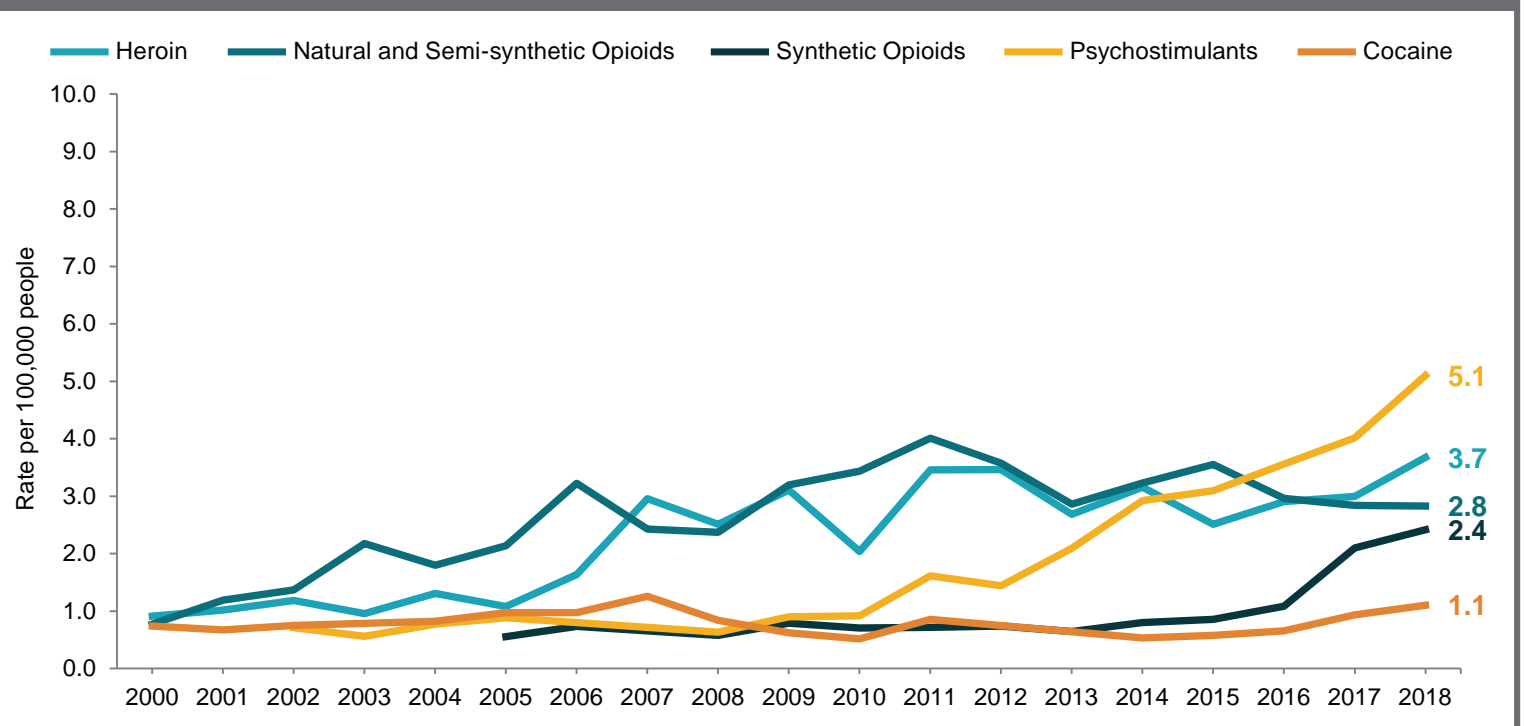
OREGON

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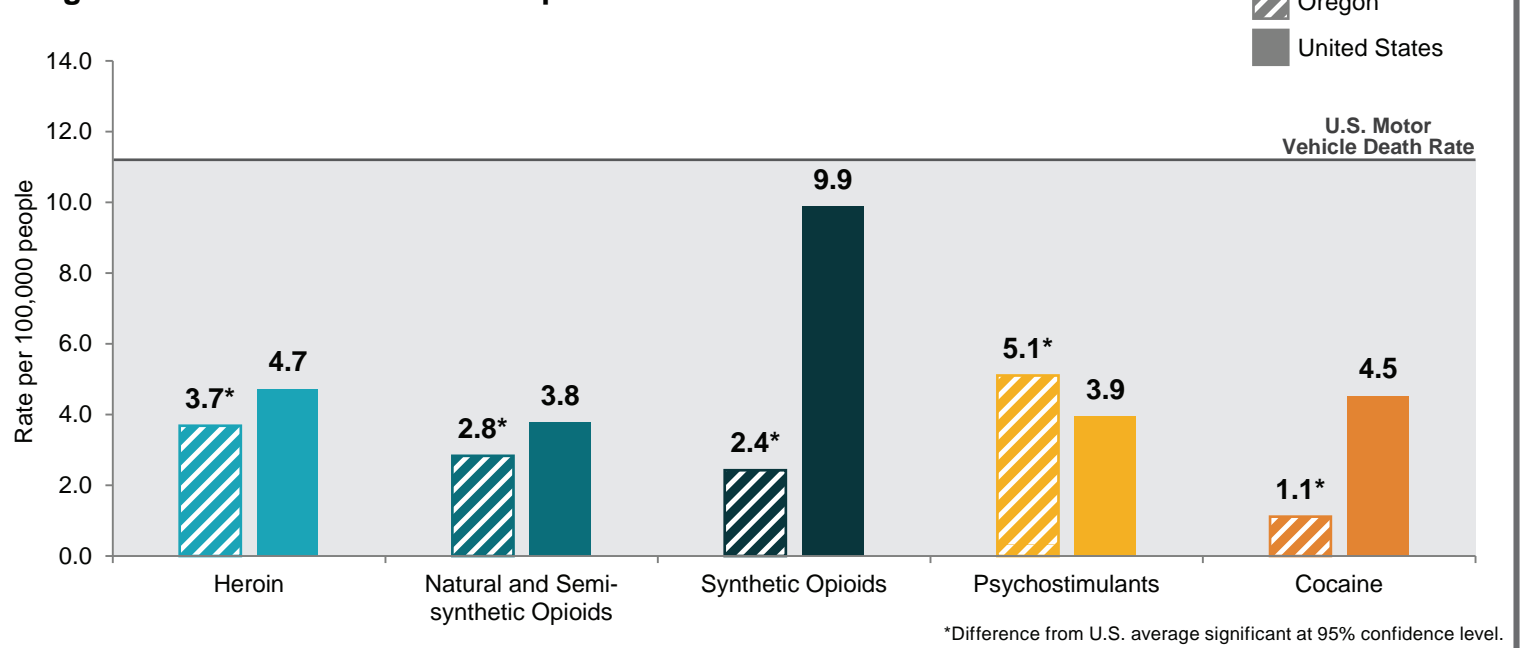


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Oregon vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

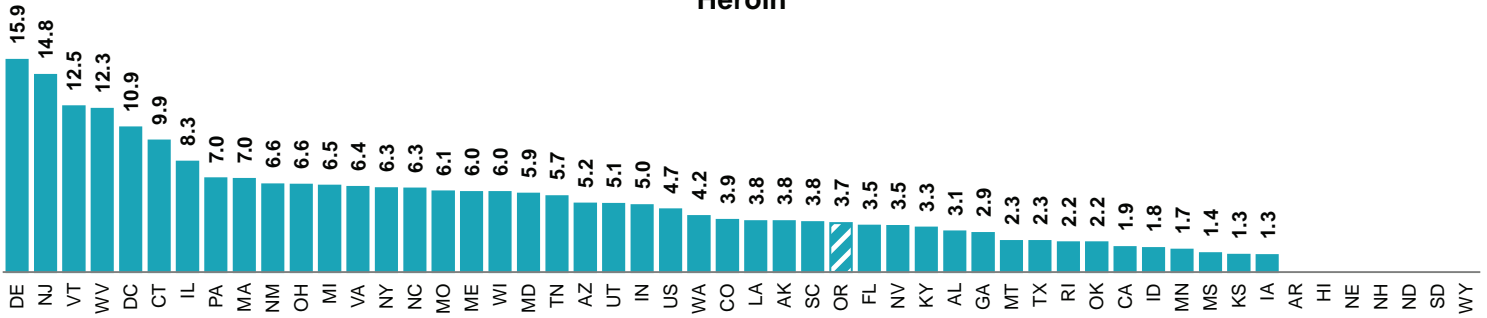


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

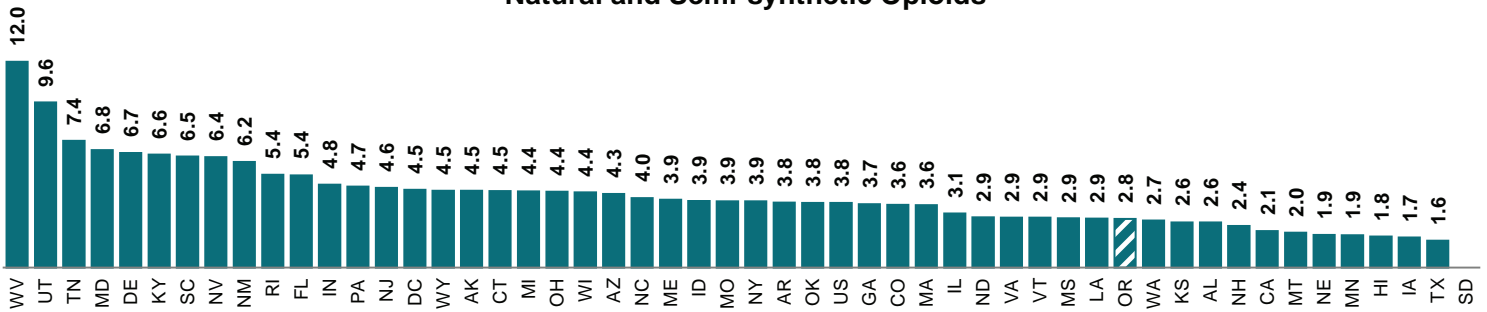
OREGON

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

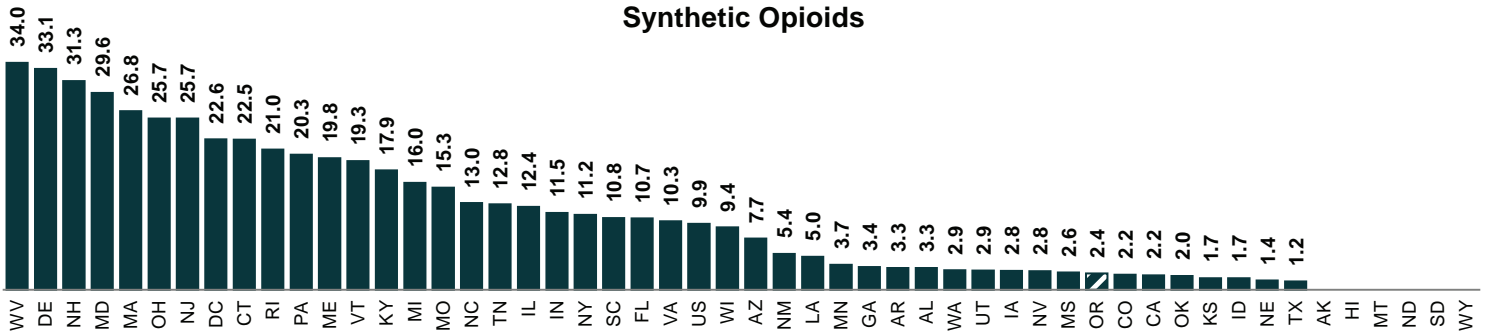
Heroin



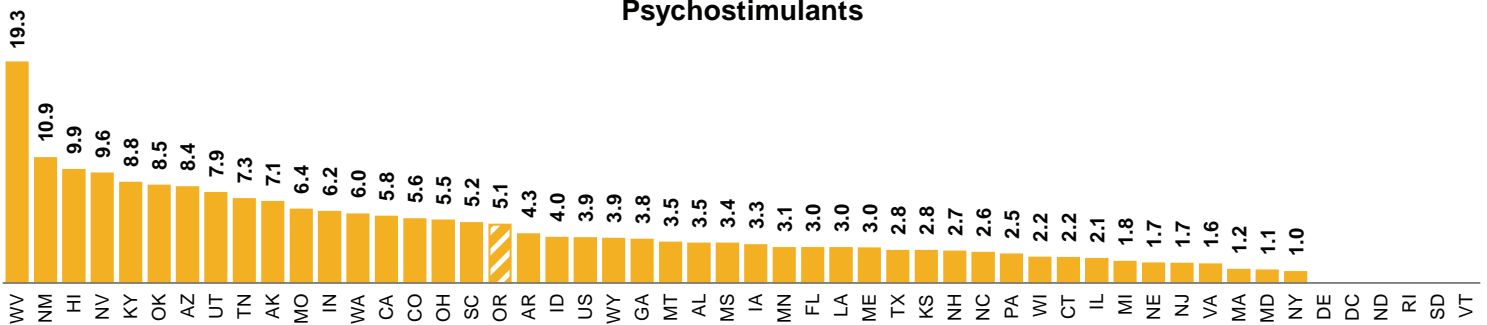
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



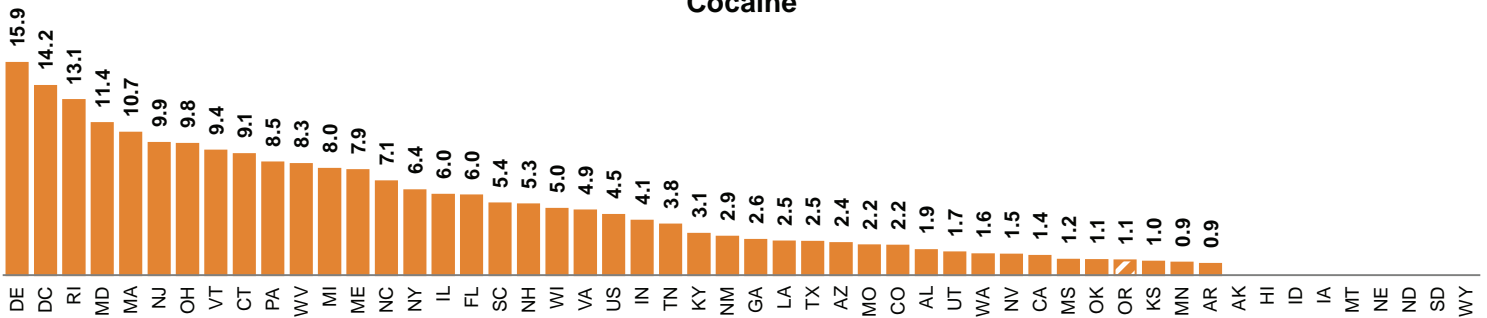
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



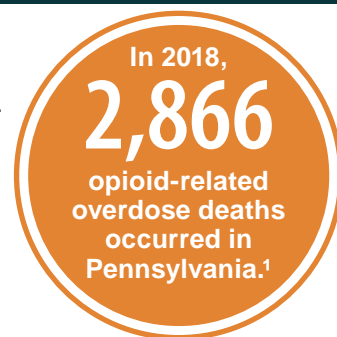
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

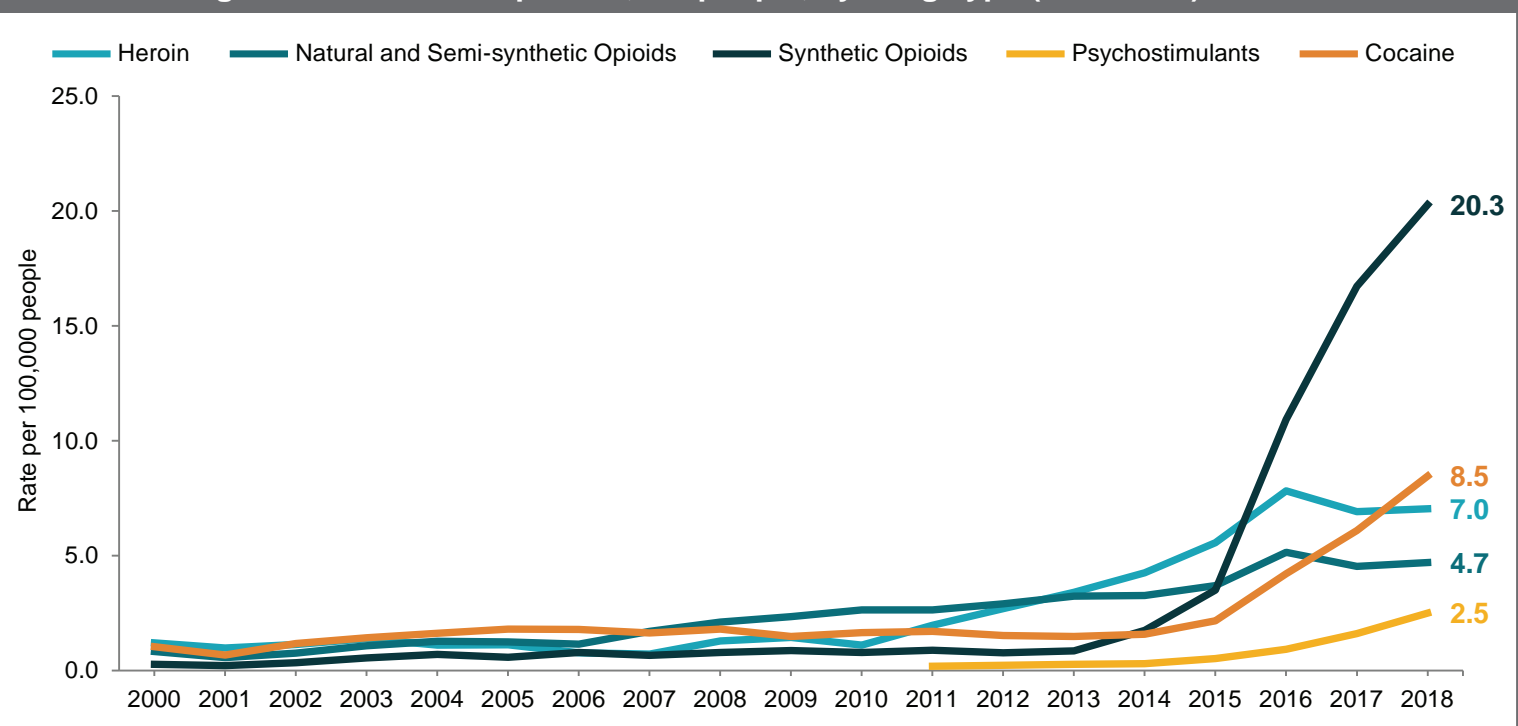
PENNSYLVANIA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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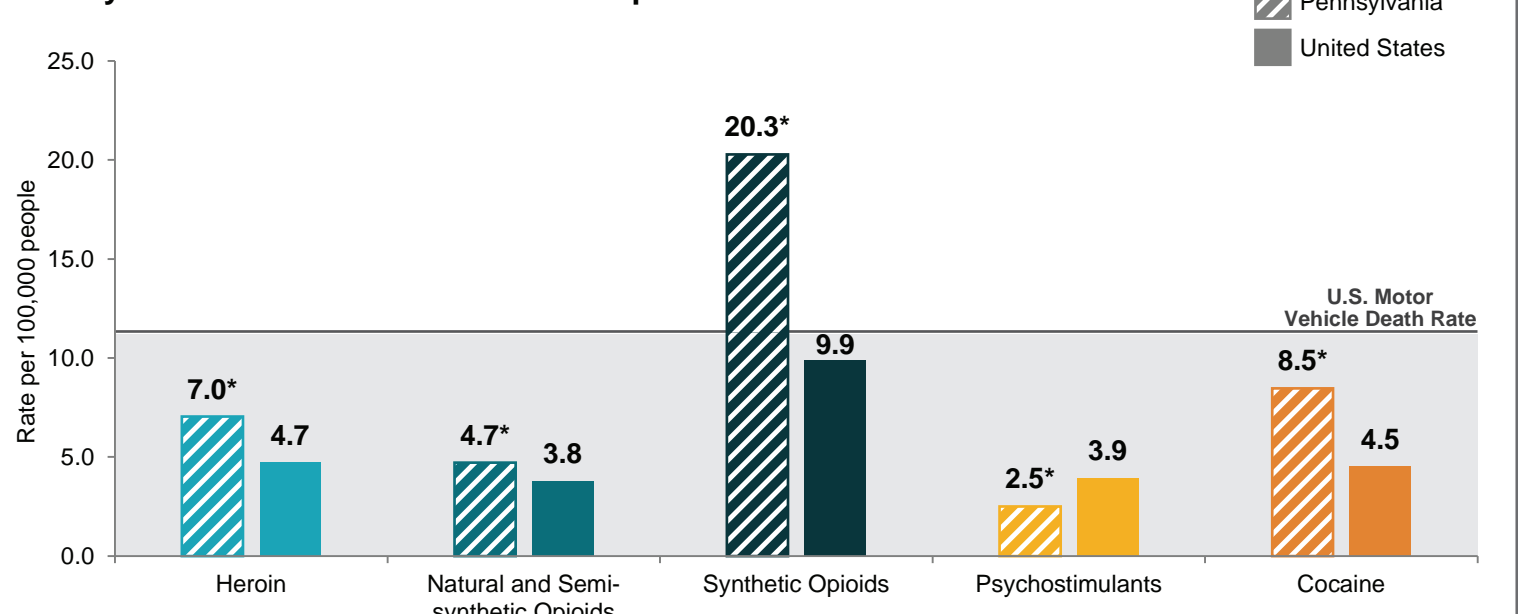


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Pennsylvania vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



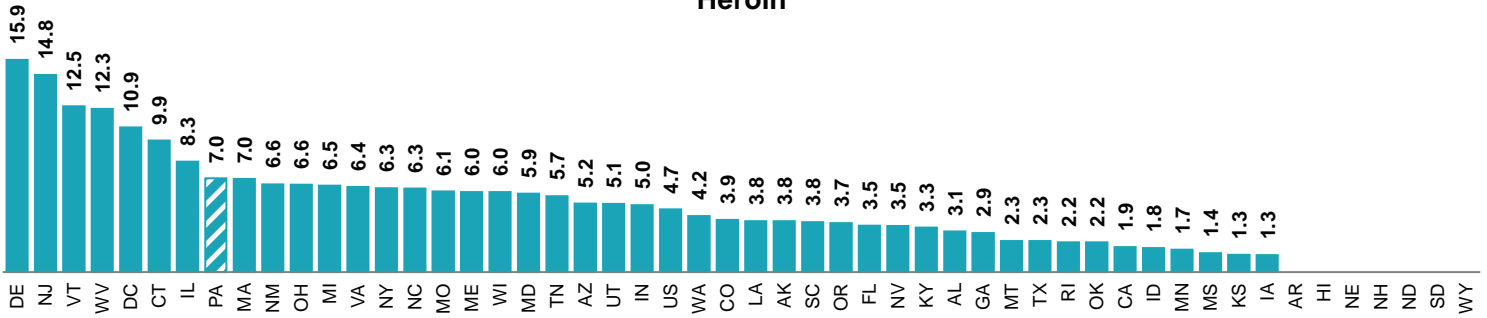
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

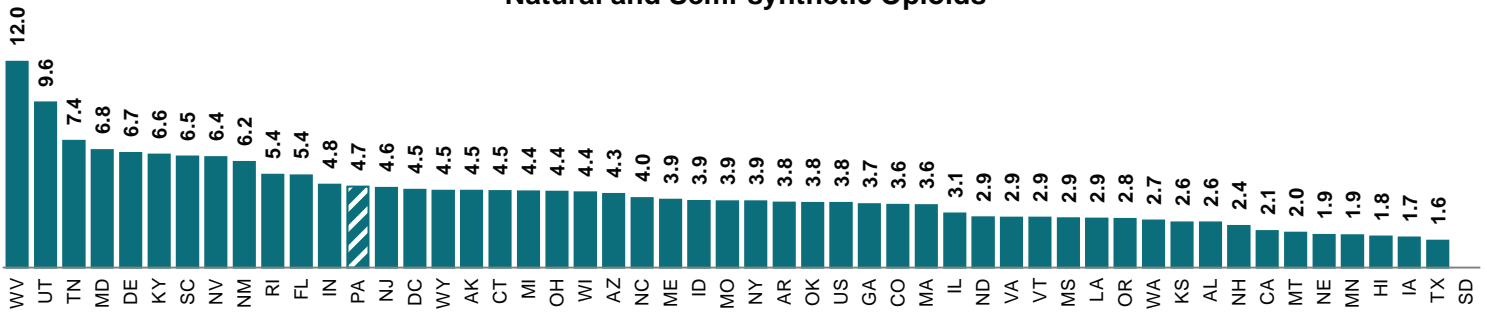
PENNSYLVANIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

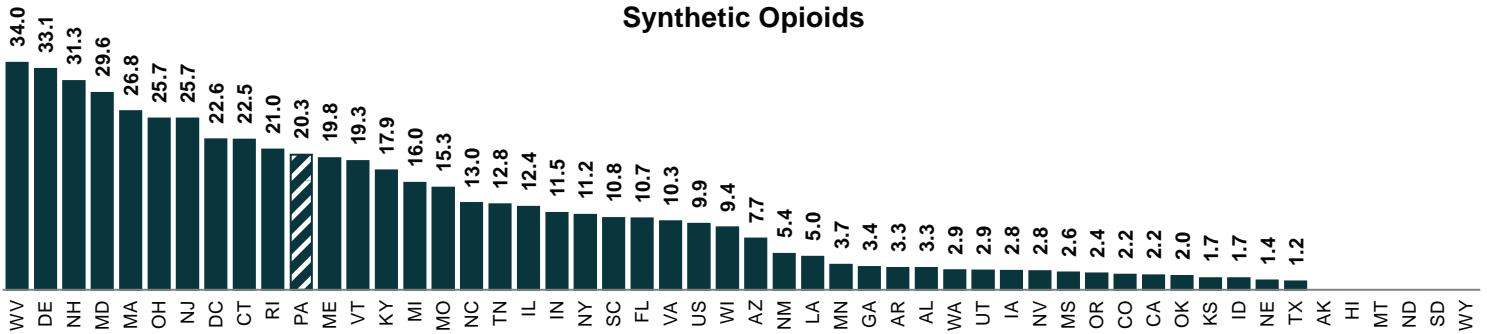
Heroin



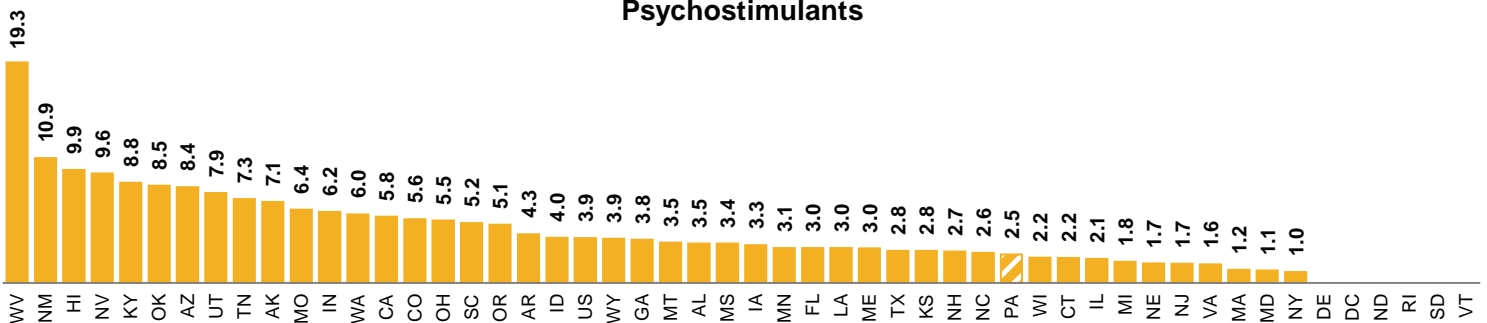
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



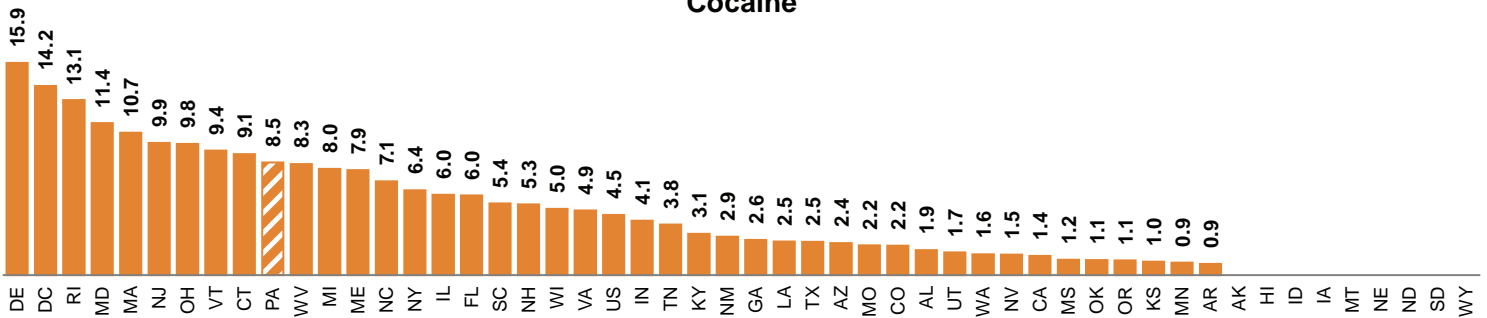
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

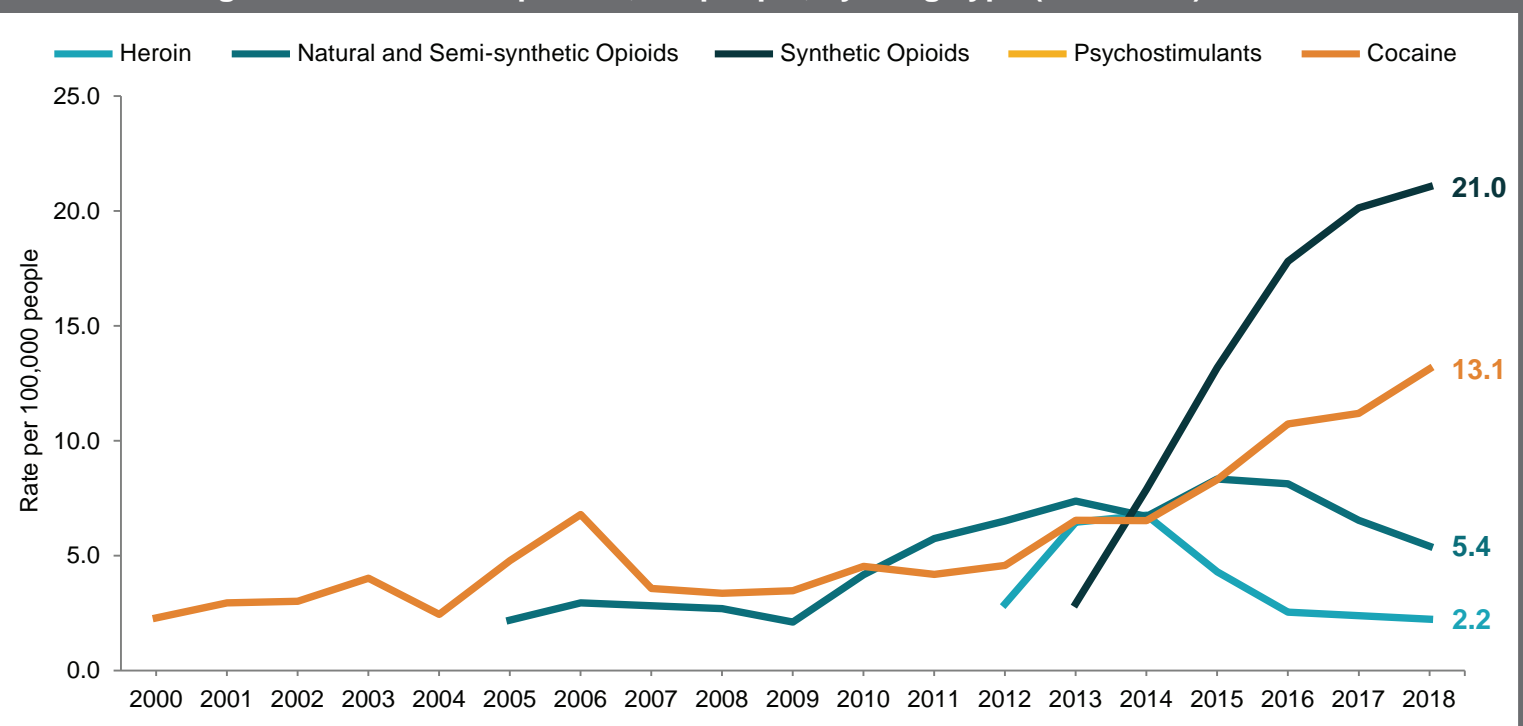
RHODE ISLAND

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

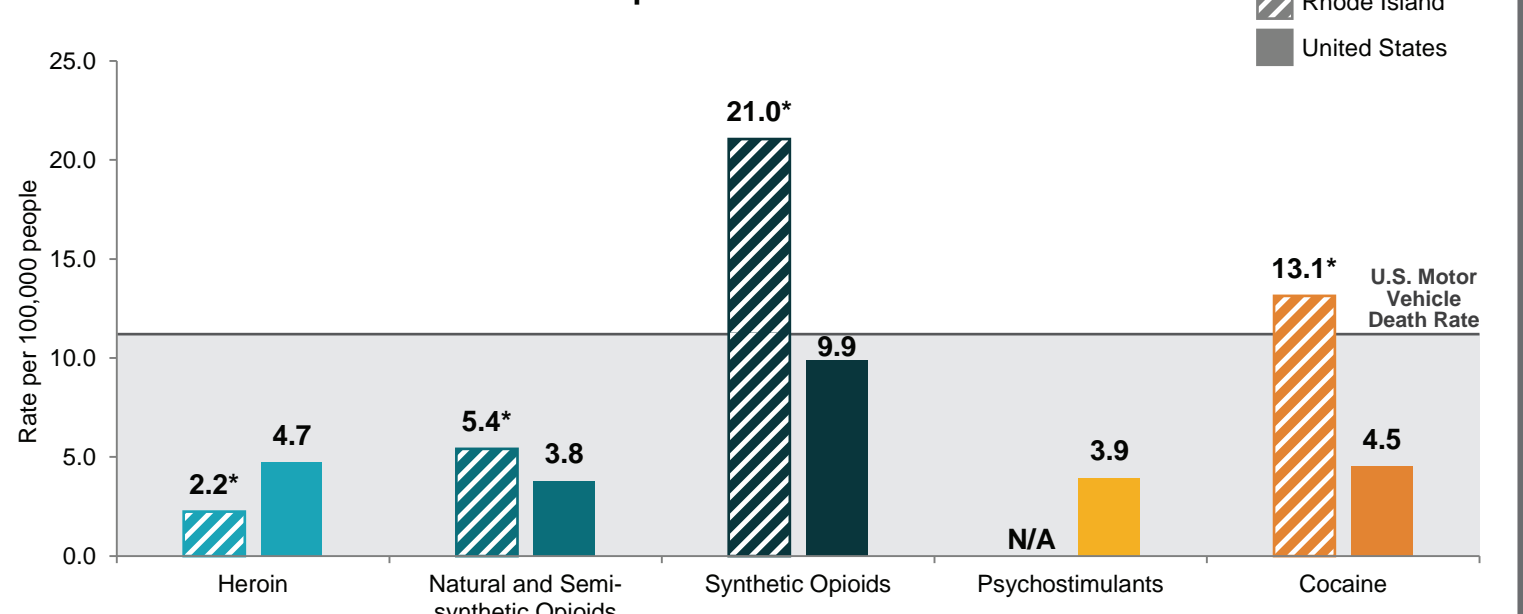
In 2018,
267
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Rhode Island.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Rhode Island vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



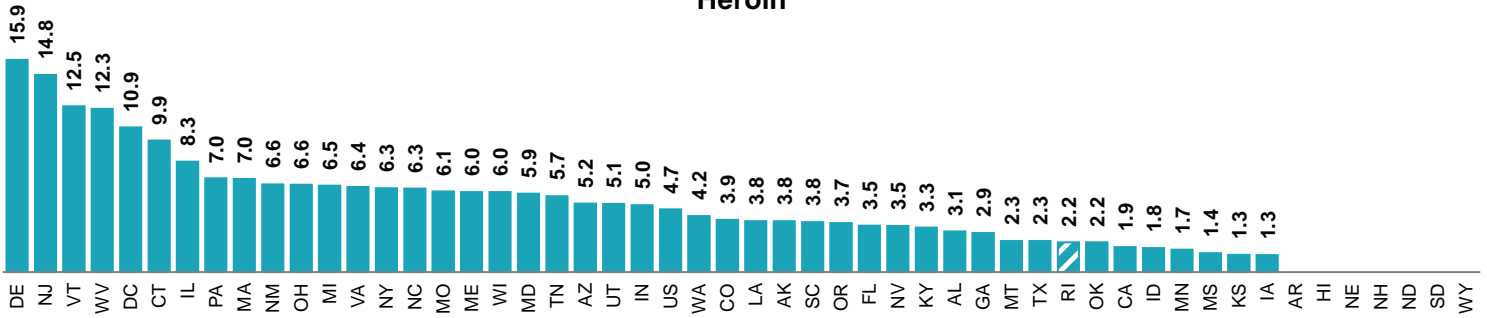
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

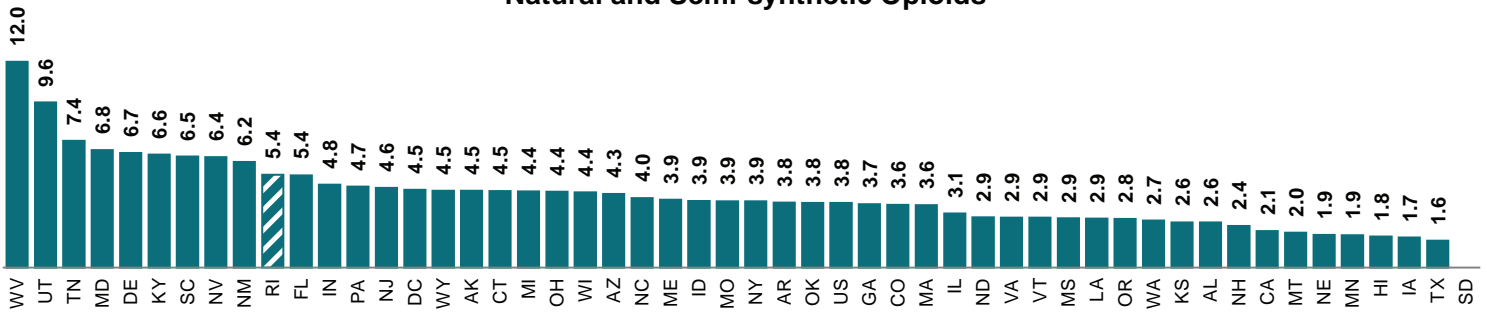
RHODE ISLAND

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

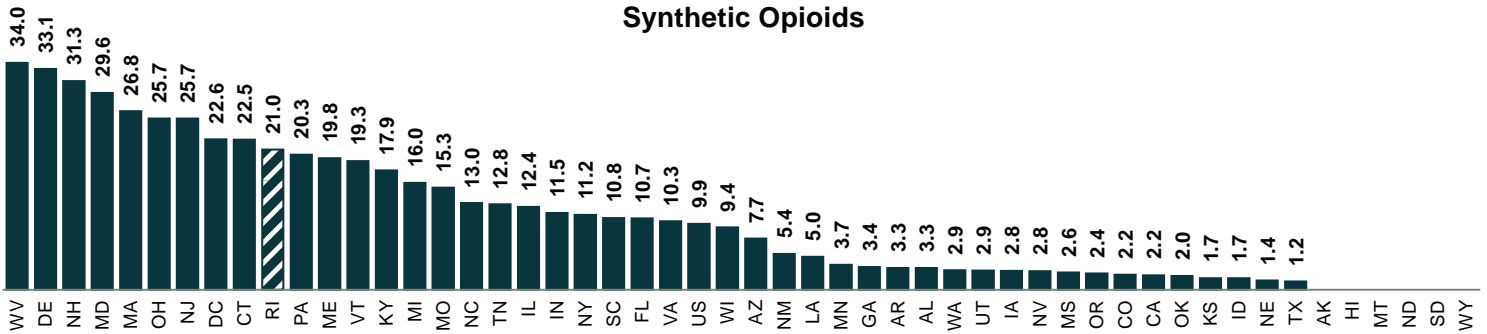
Heroin



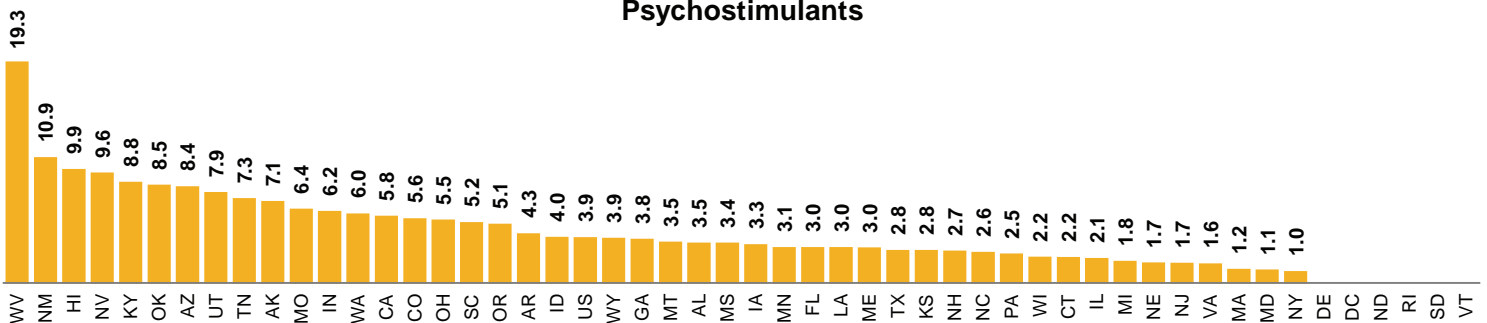
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



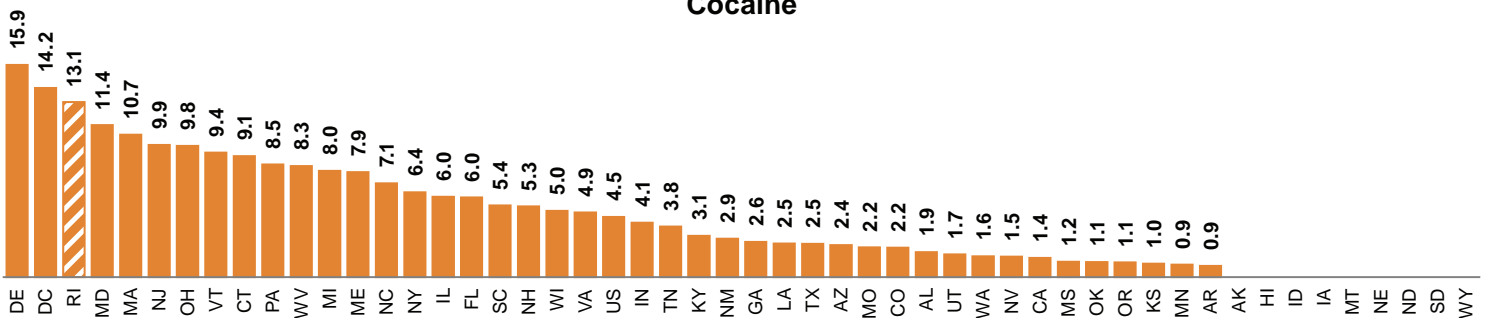
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



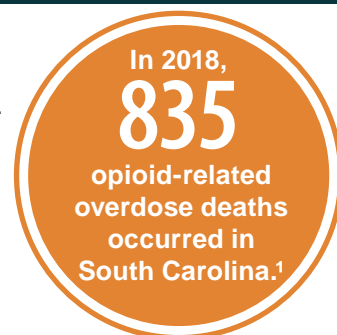
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

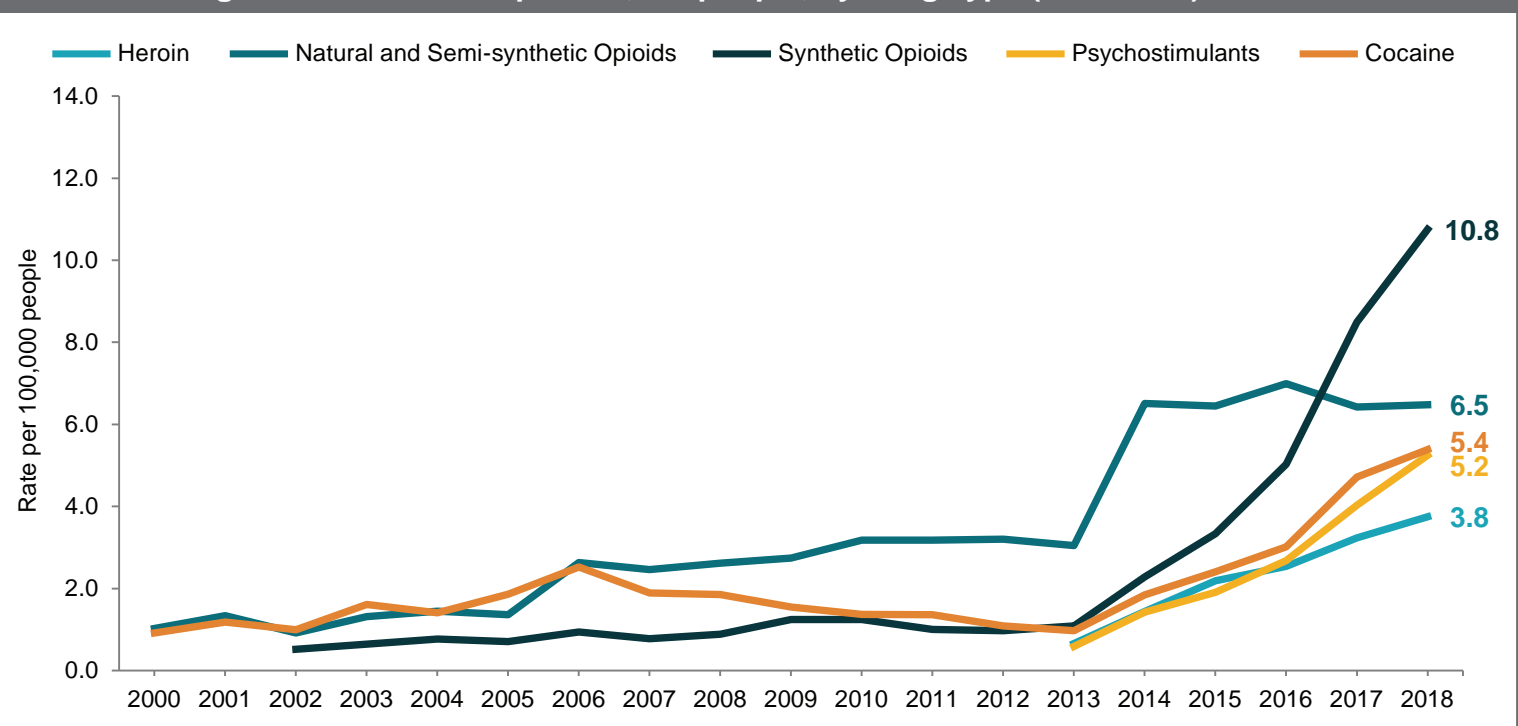
SOUTH CAROLINA

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

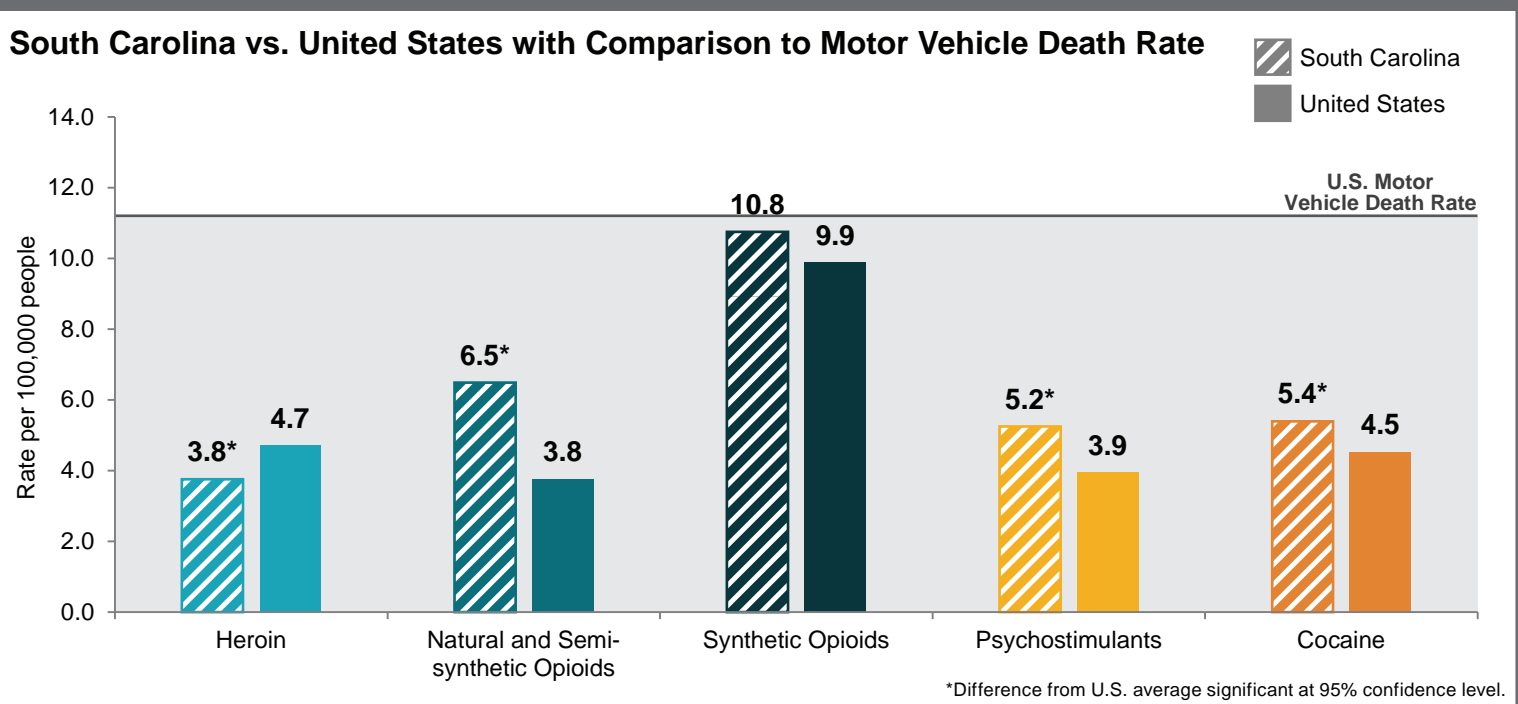
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Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

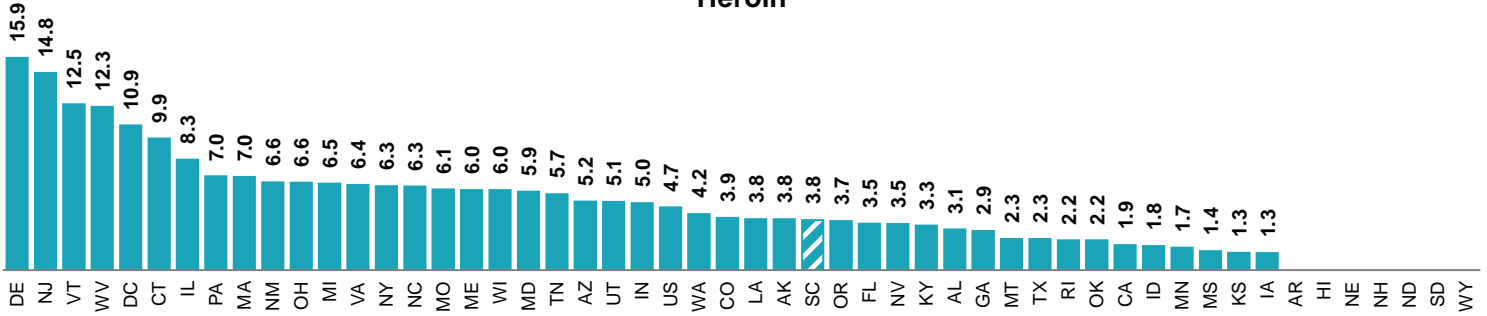


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

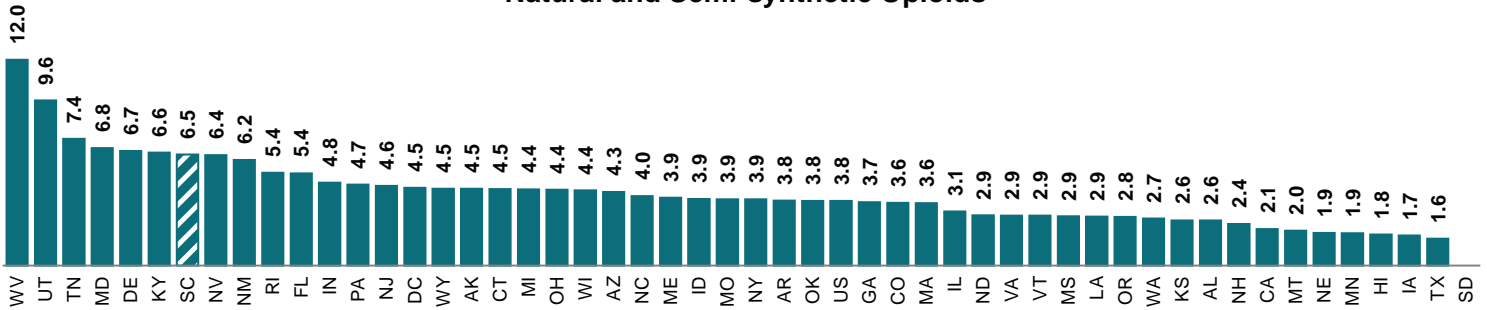
SOUTH CAROLINA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

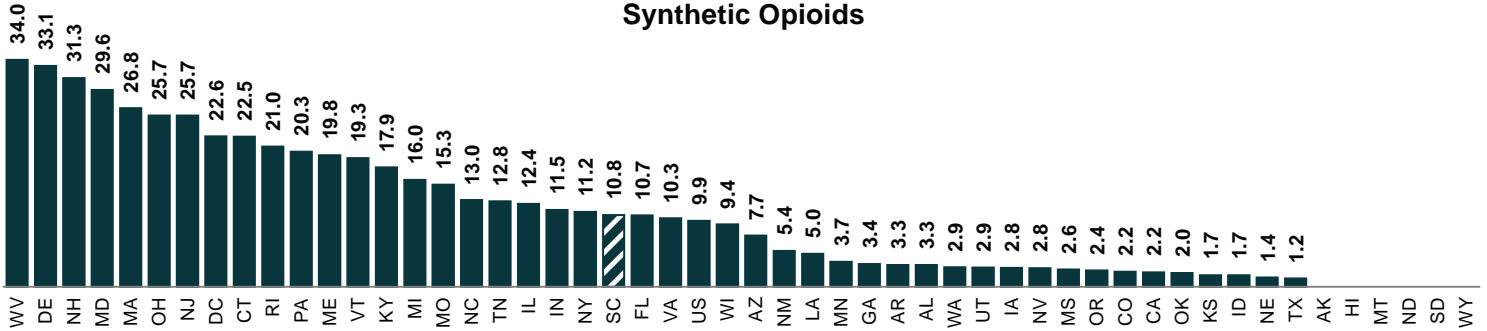
Heroin



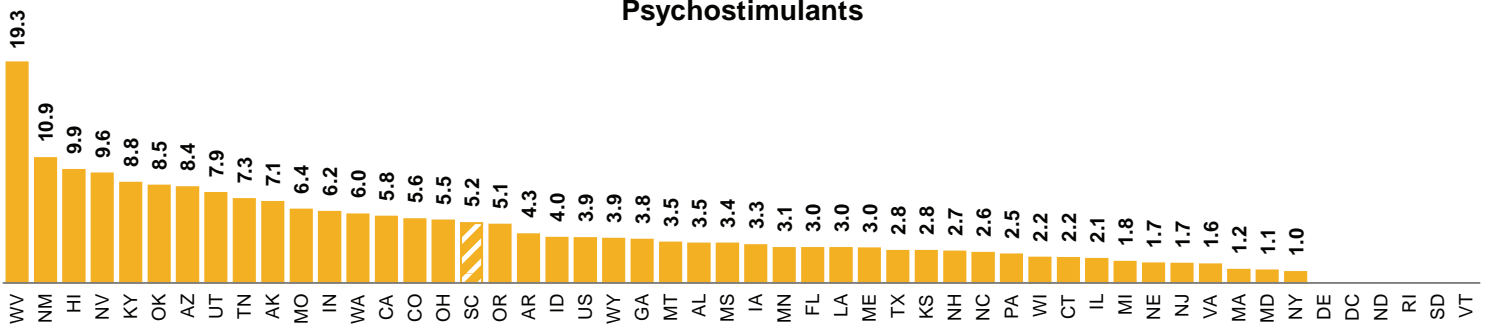
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



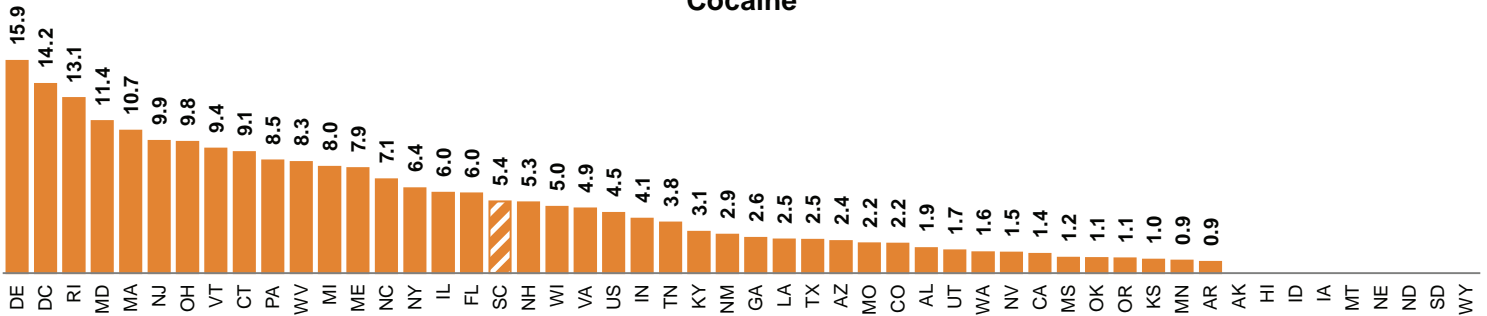
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

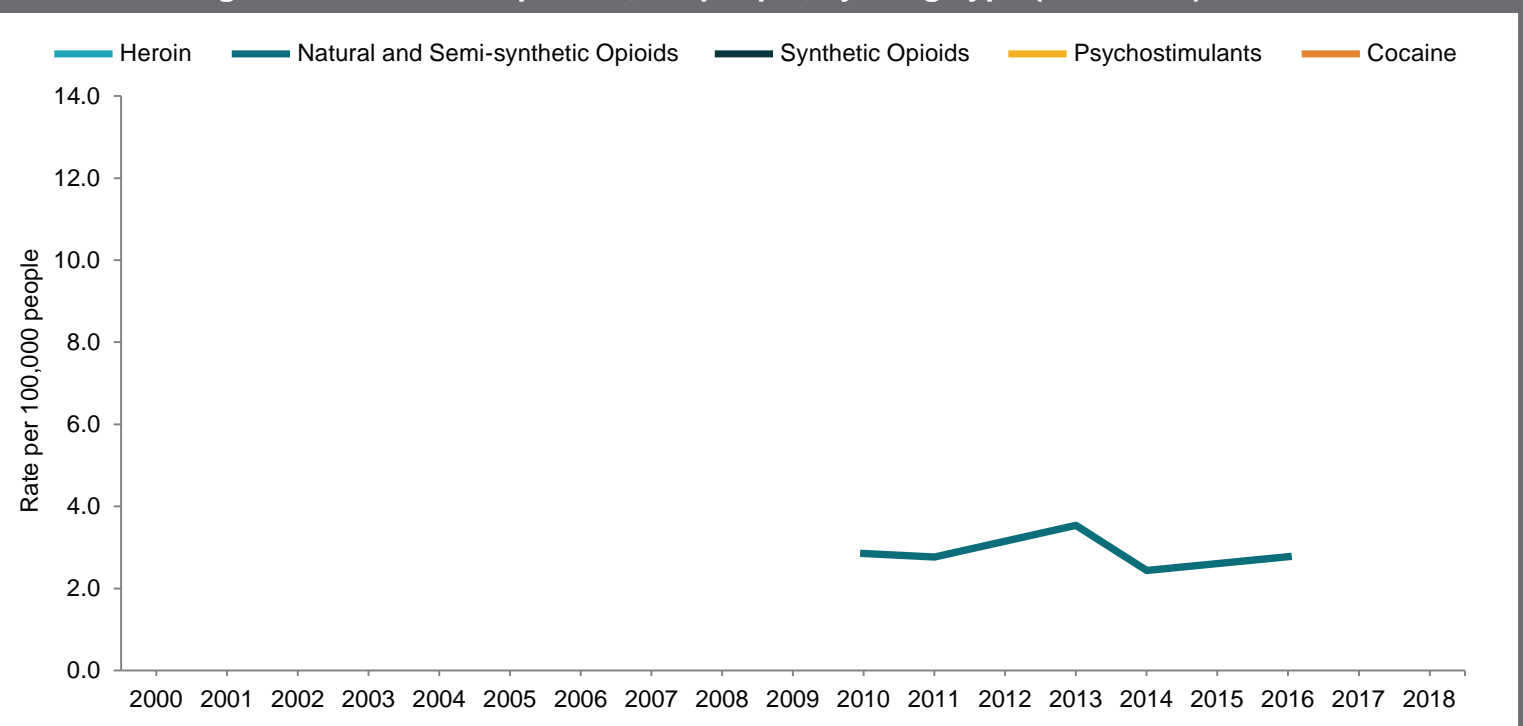
SOUTH DAKOTA

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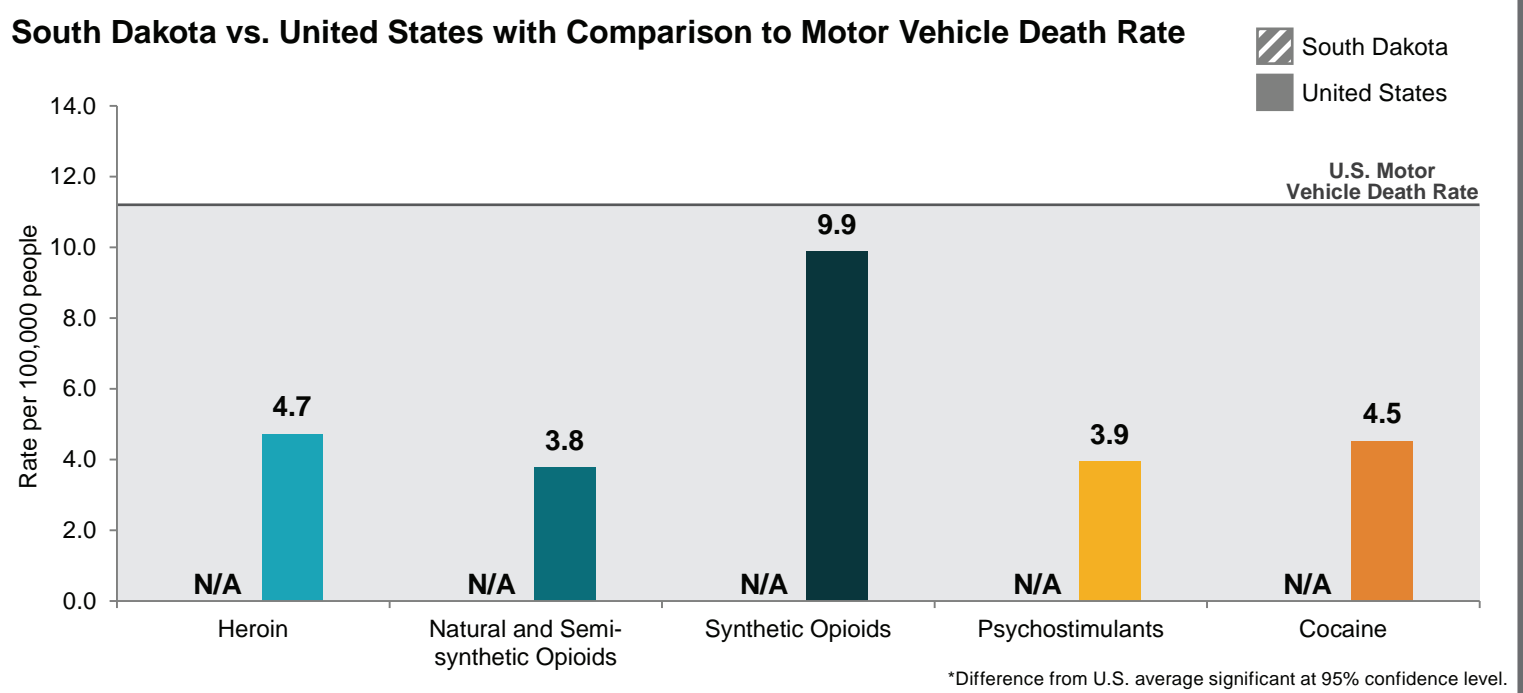
The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

In 2018,
28
opioid-related overdose deaths occurred in South Dakota.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

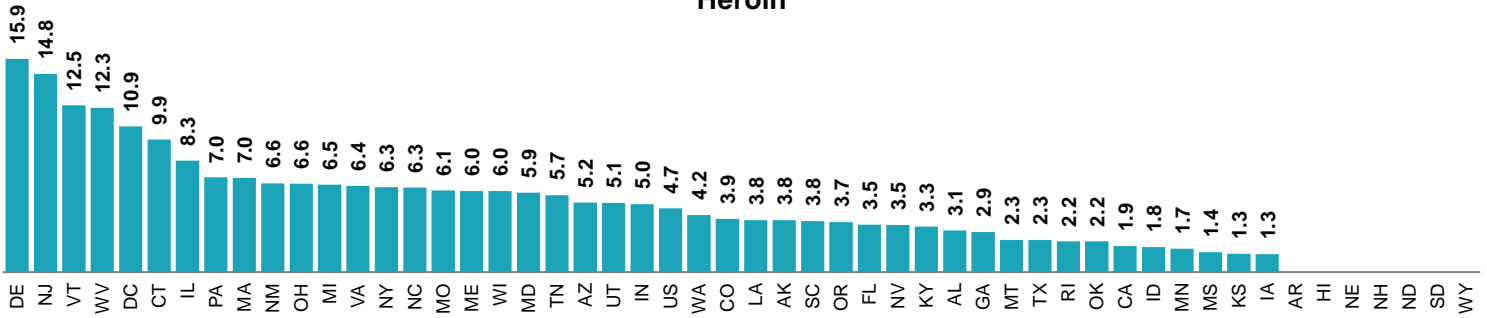


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

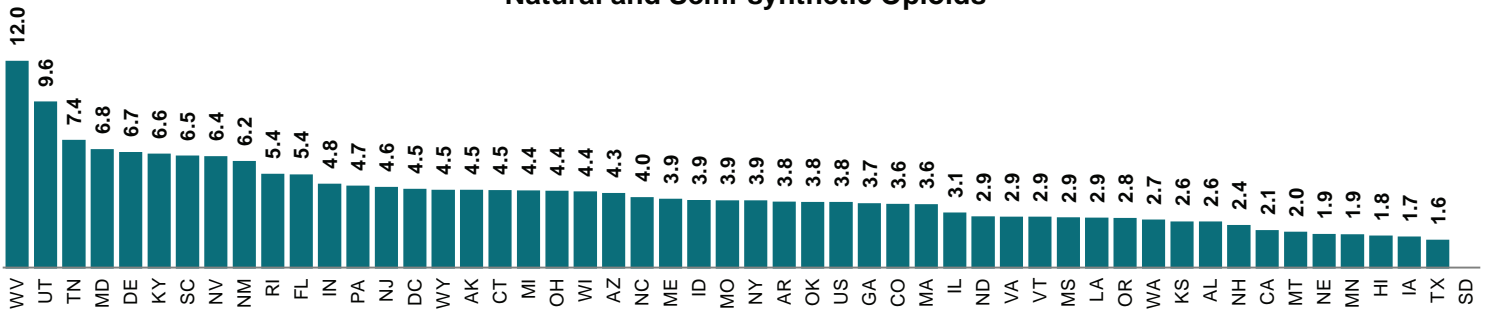
SOUTH DAKOTA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

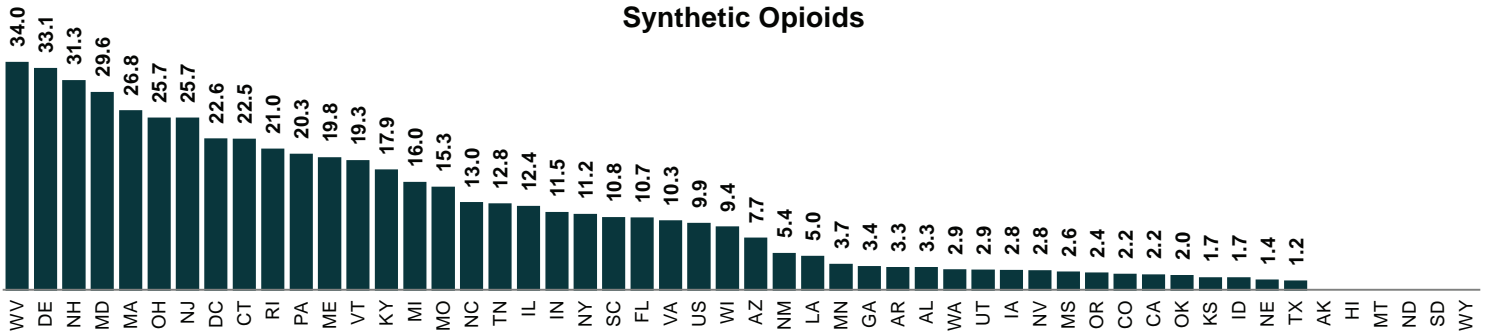
Heroin



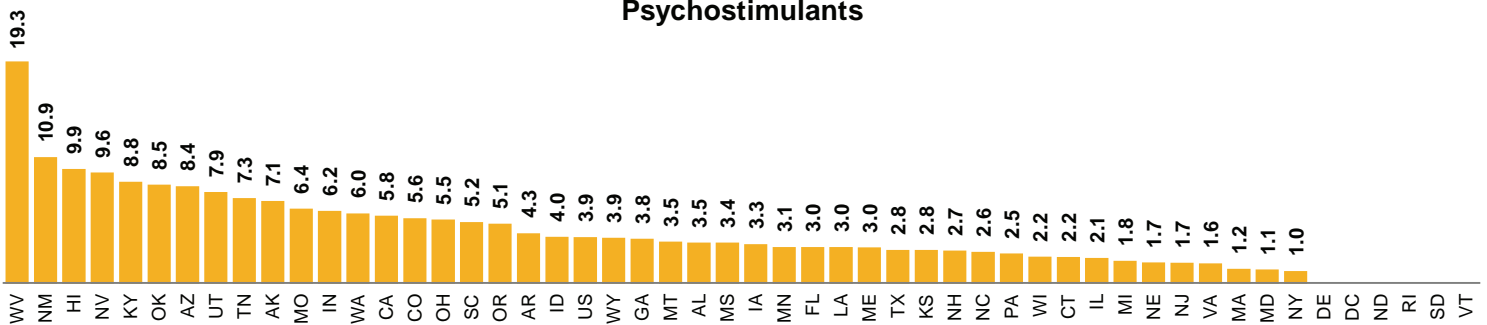
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



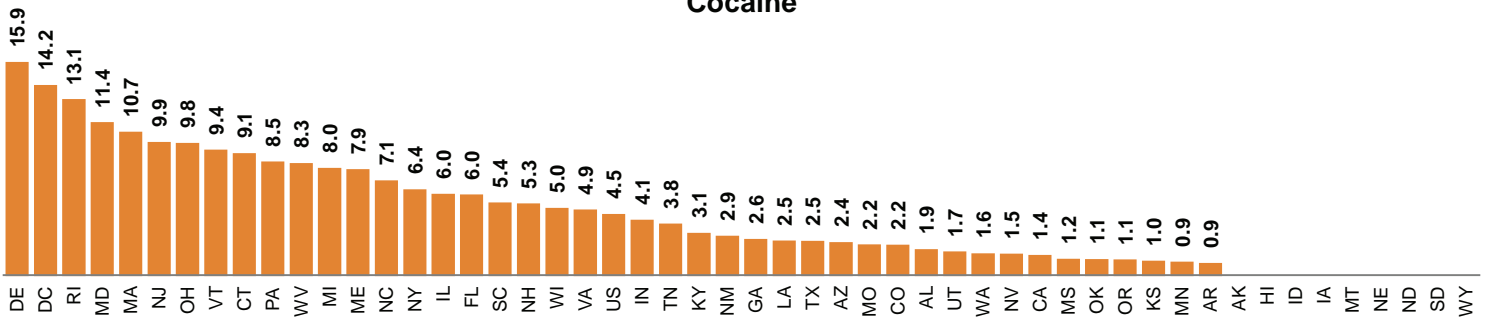
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

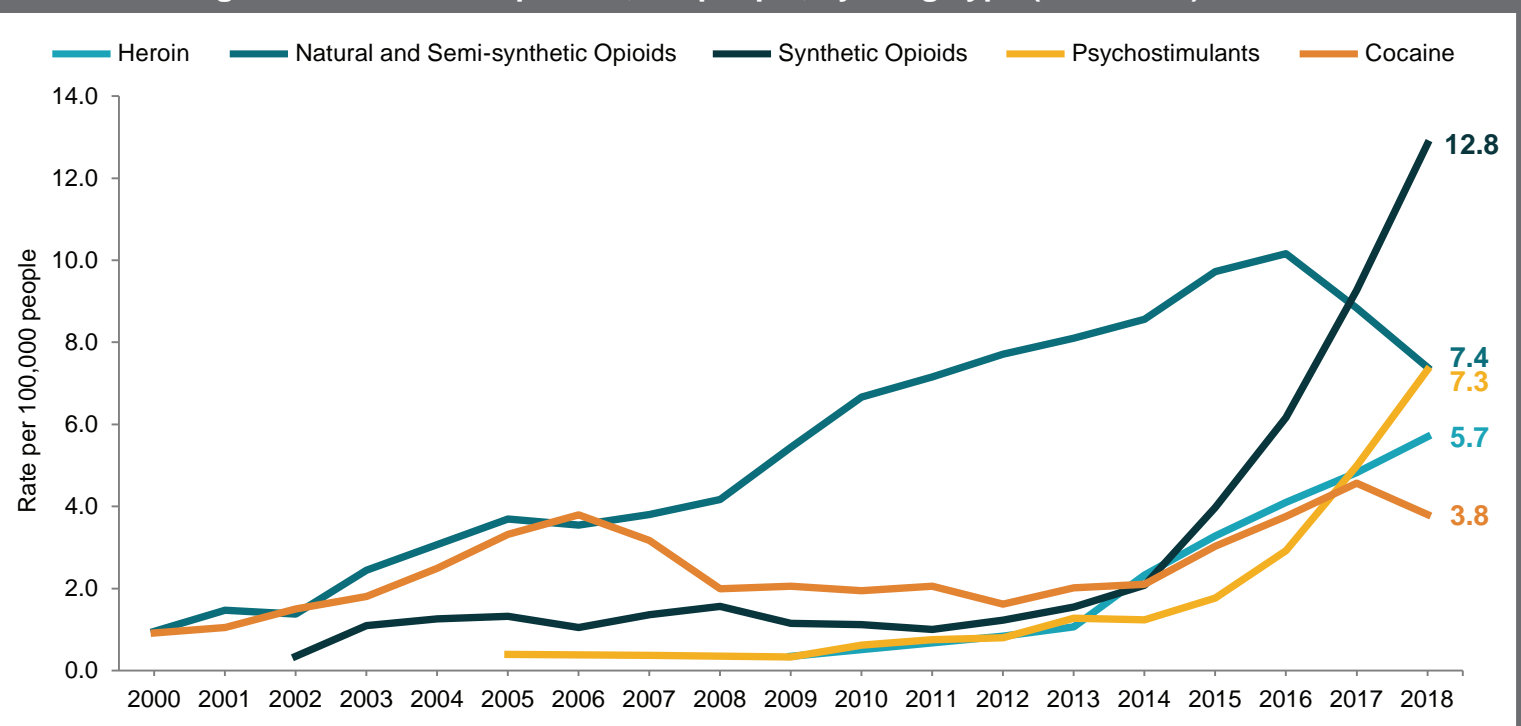
TENNESSEE

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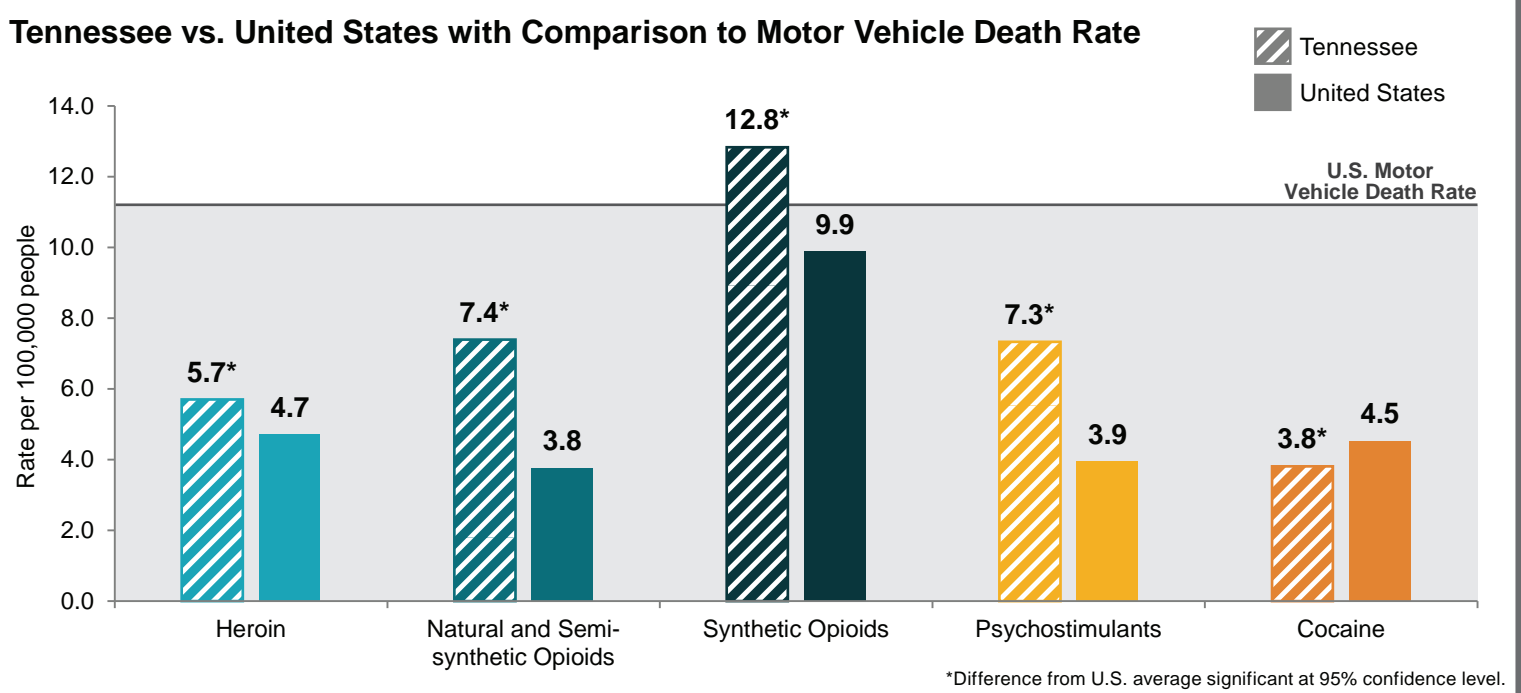
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In 2018,
1,307
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Tennessee.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

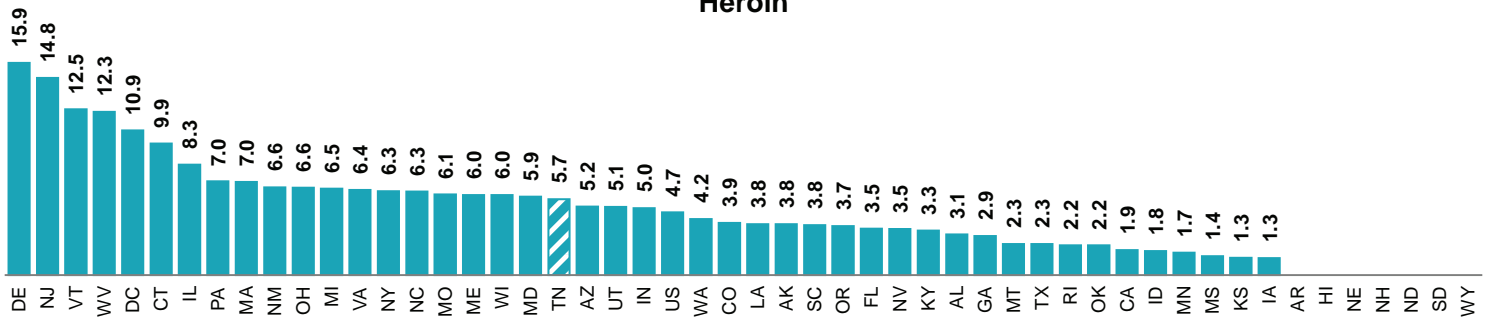


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

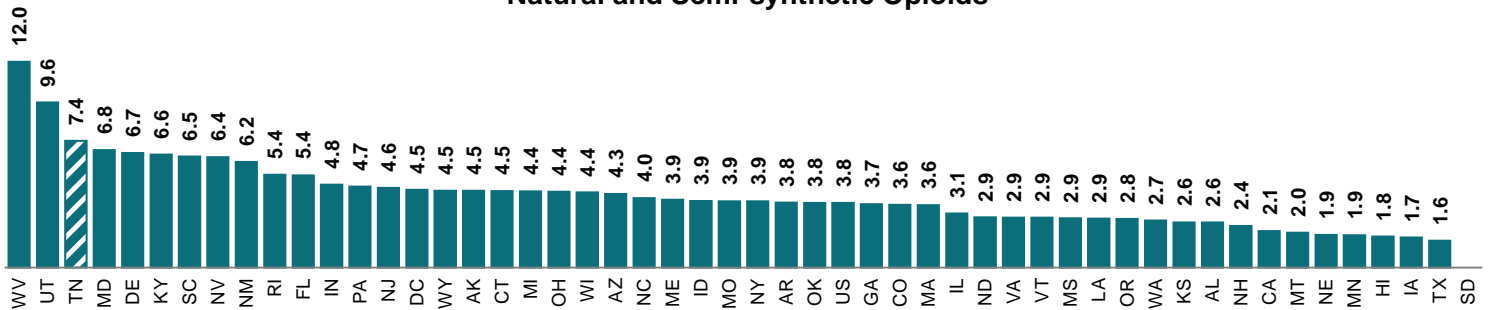
TENNESSEE

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

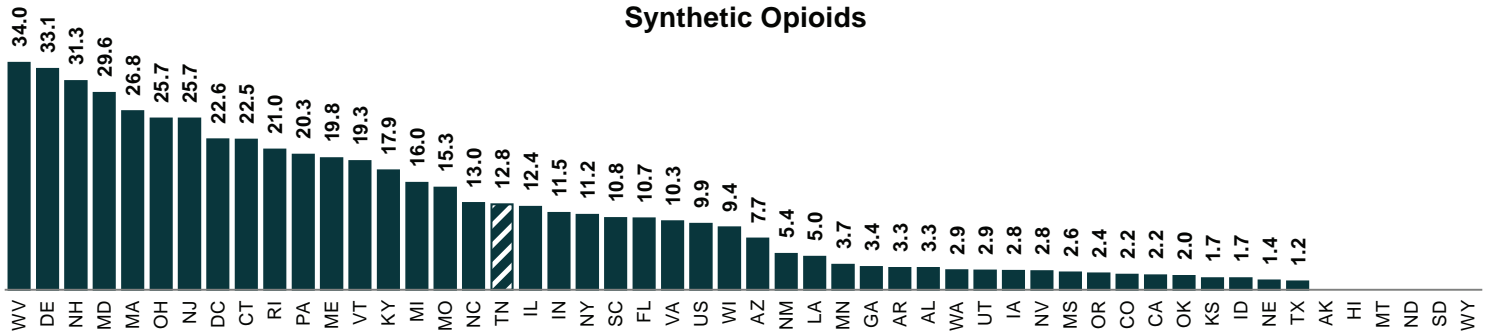
Heroin



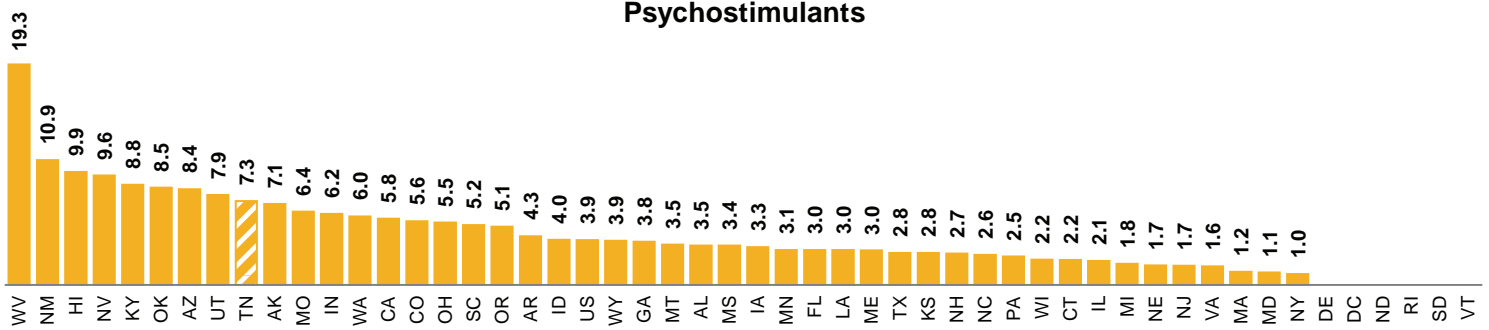
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



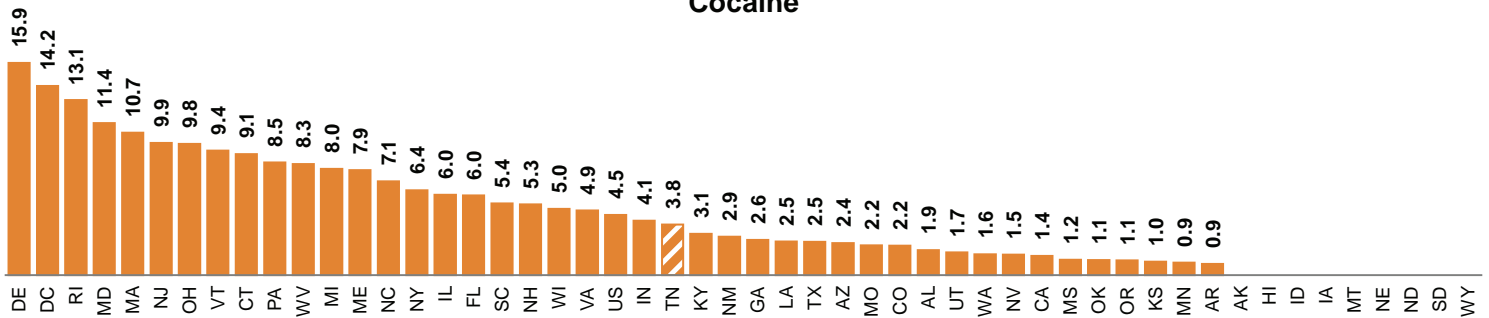
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



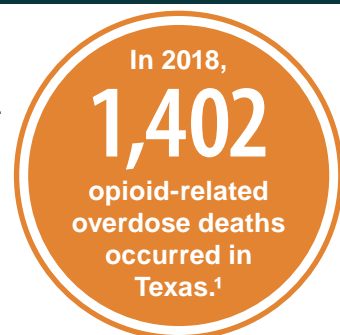
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

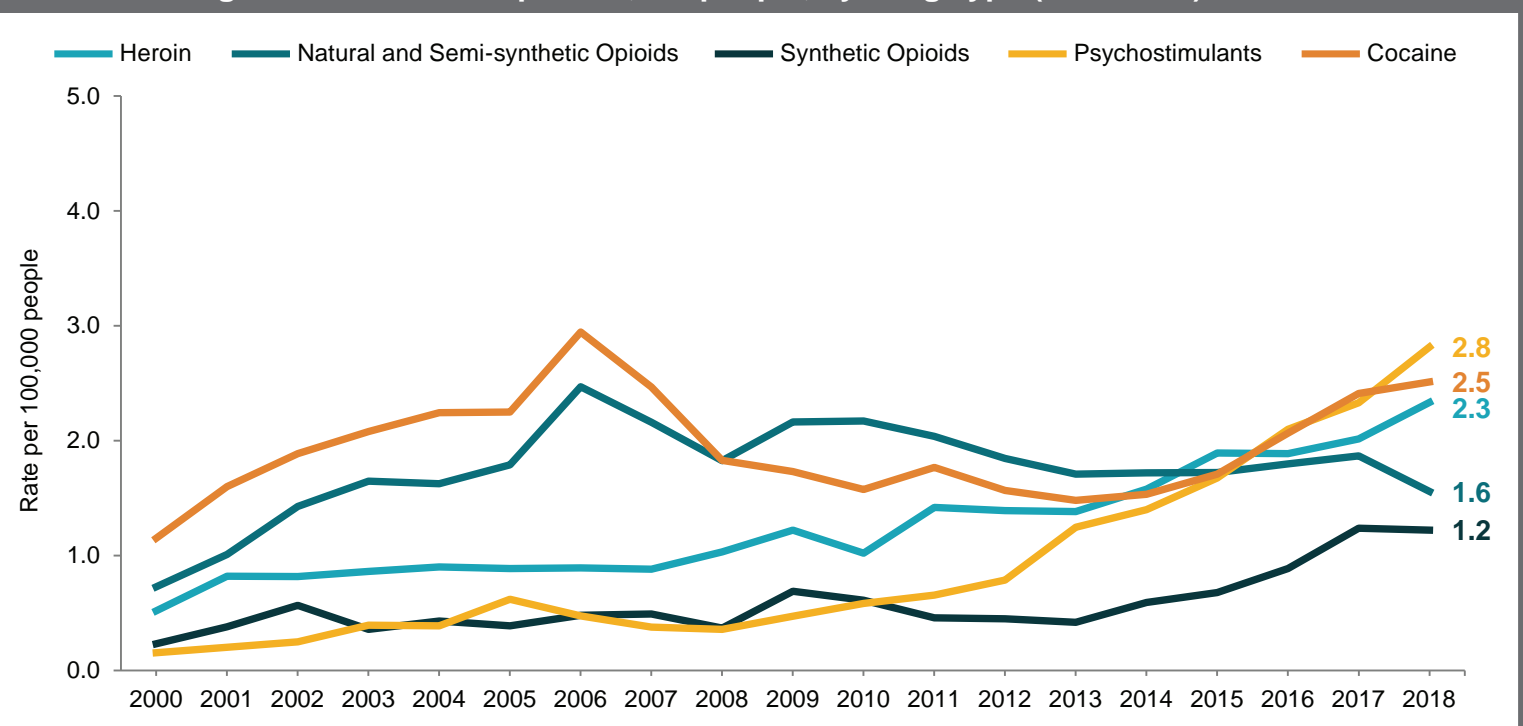
TEXAS

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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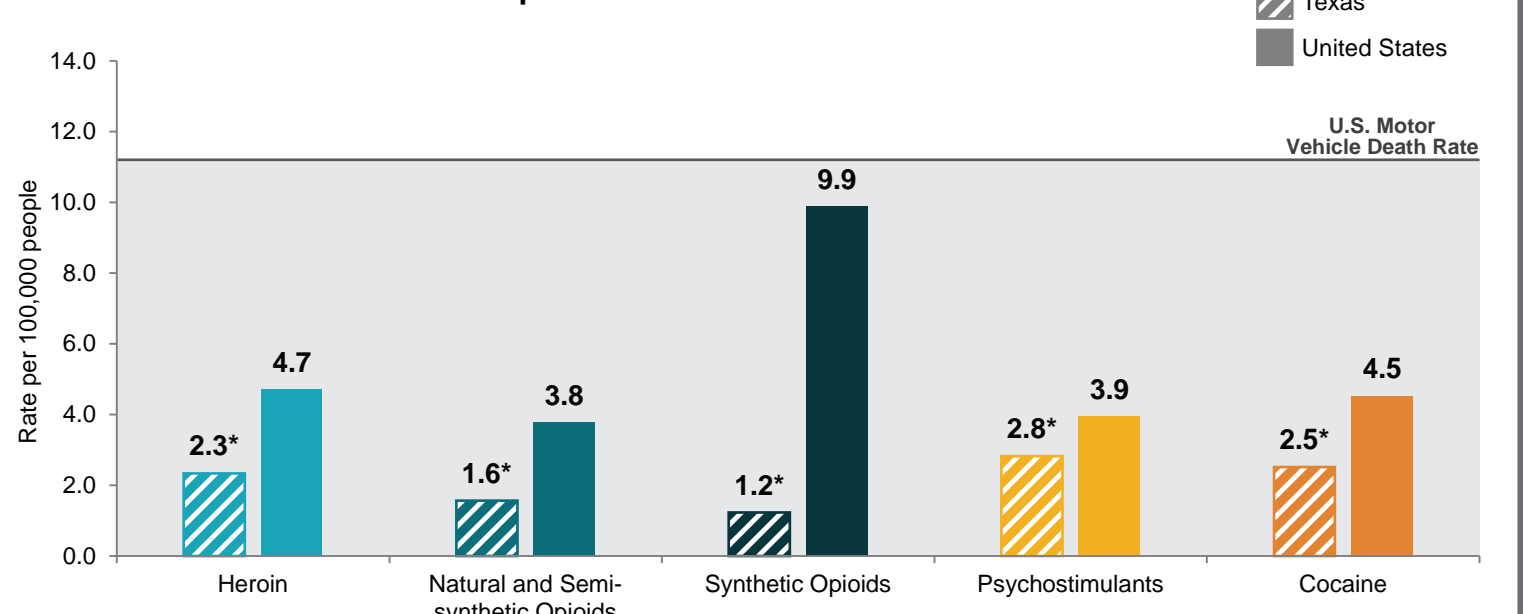


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Texas vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



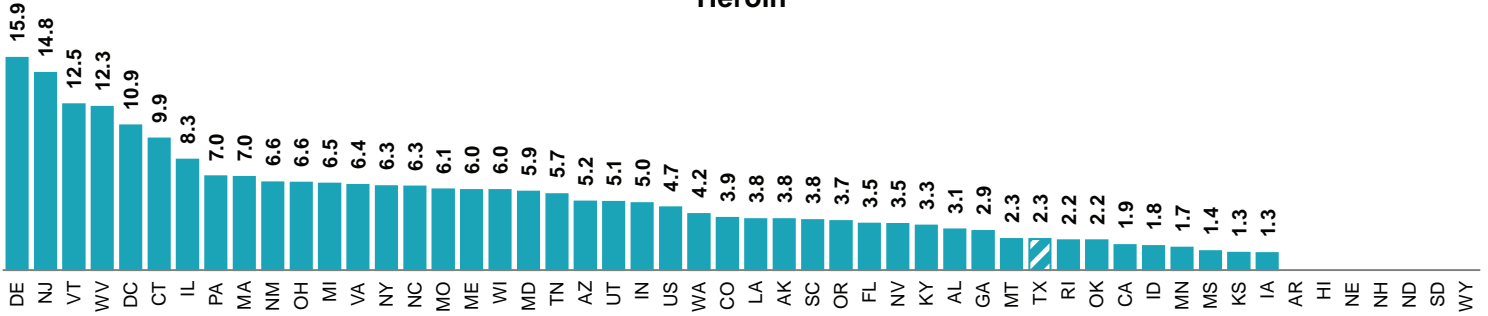
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

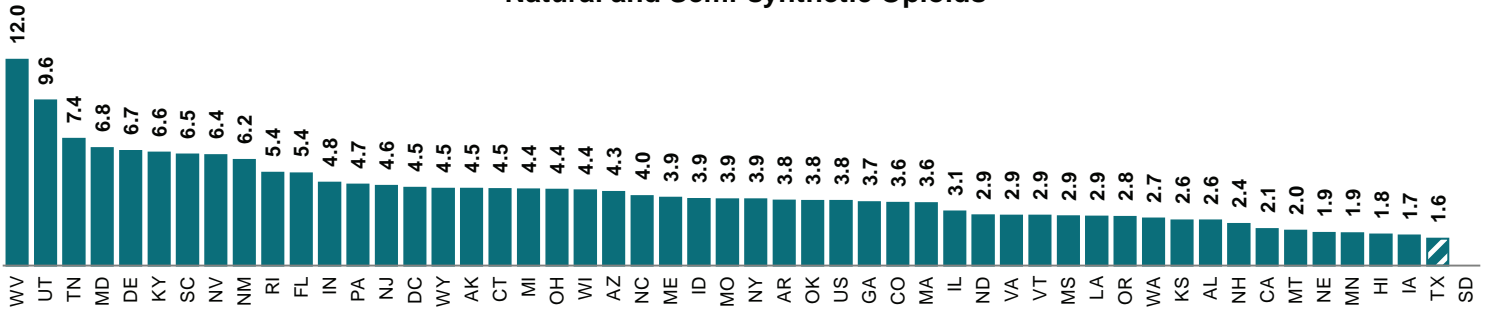
TEXAS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

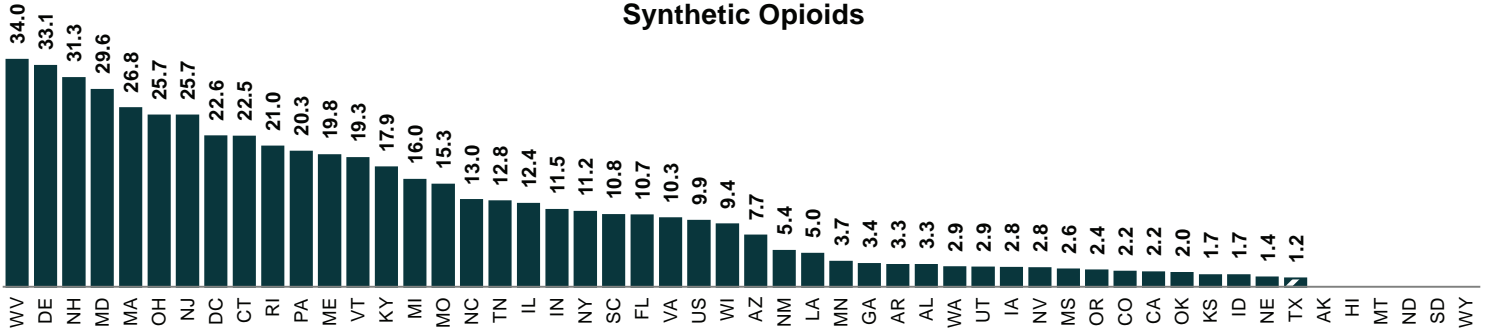
Heroin



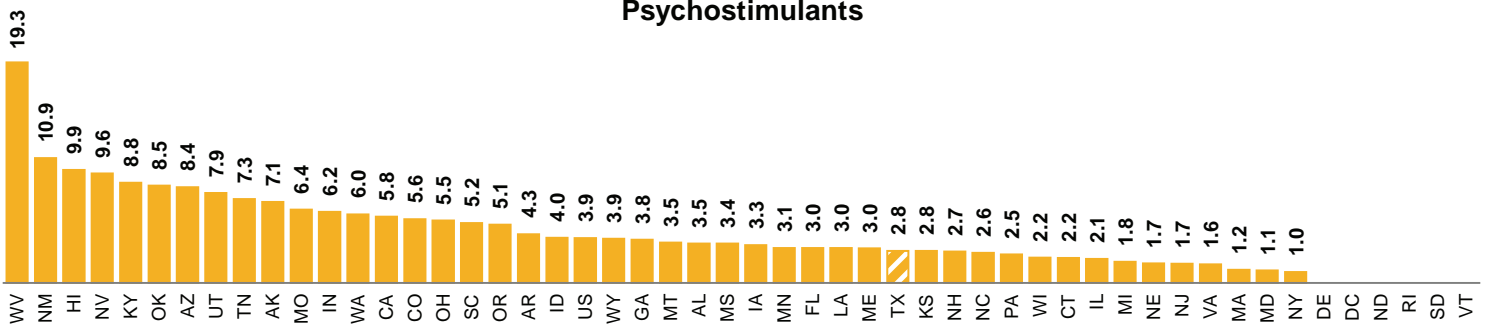
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



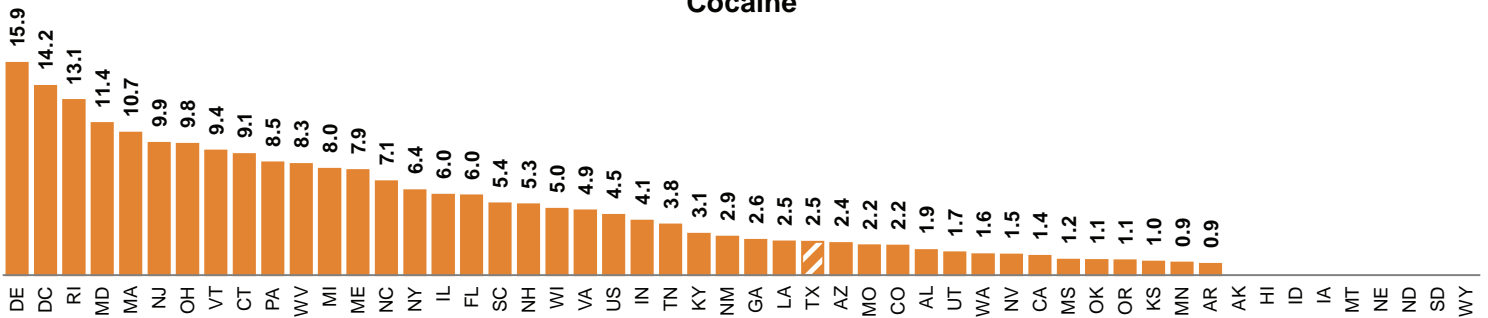
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

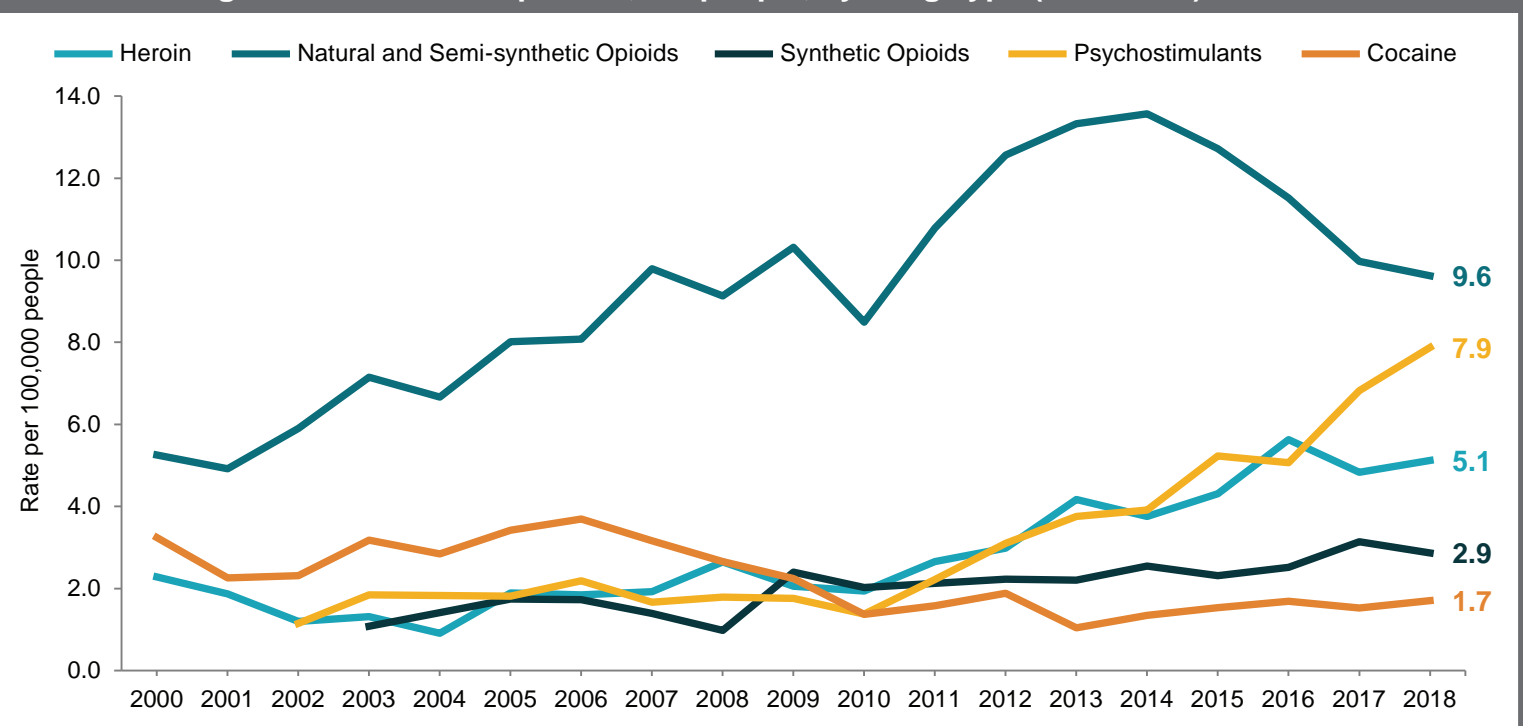
UTAH

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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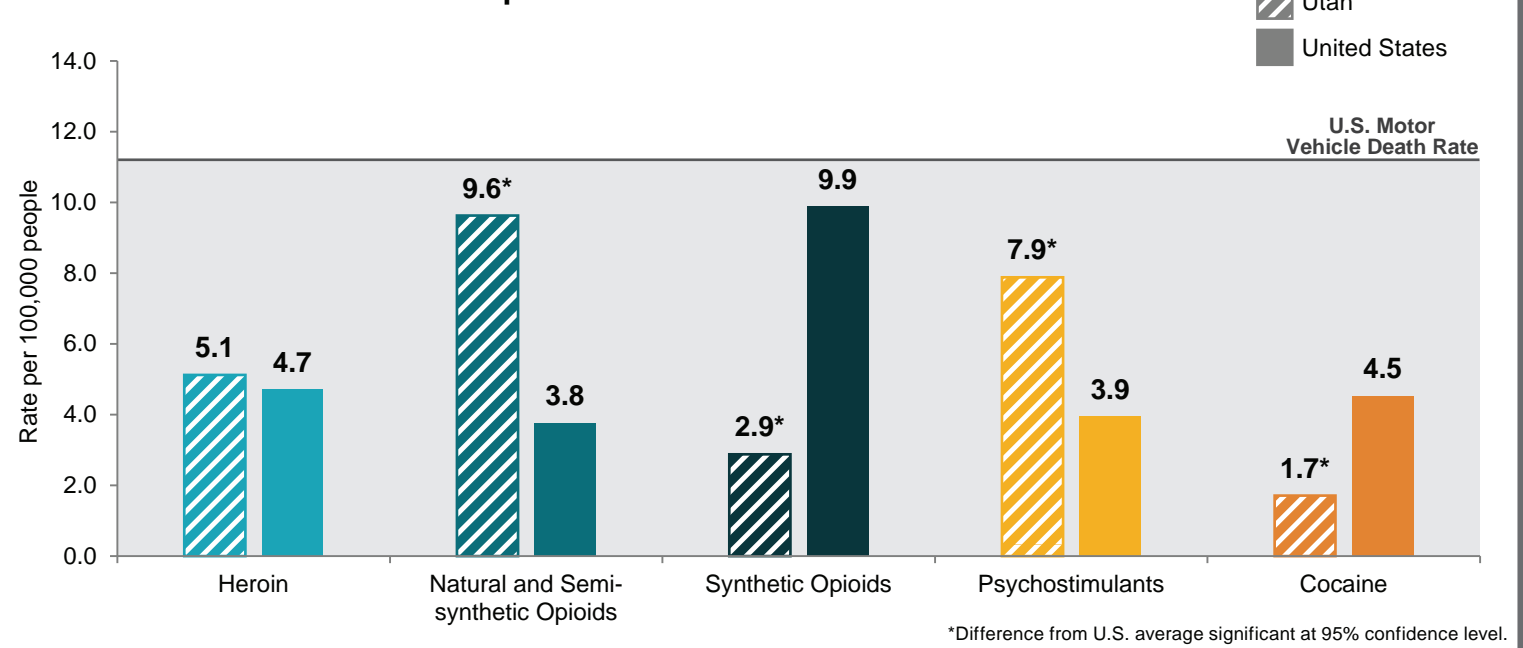
In 2018,
437
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Utah.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

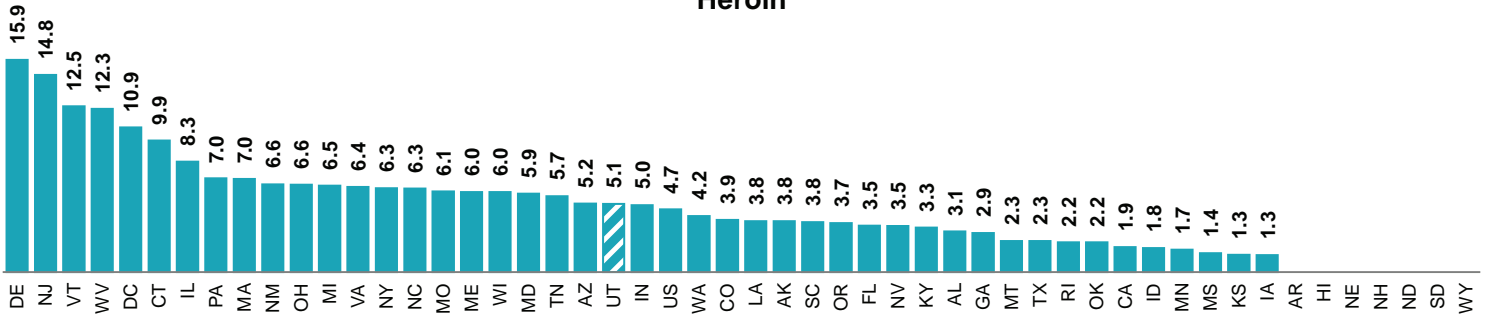
Utah vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



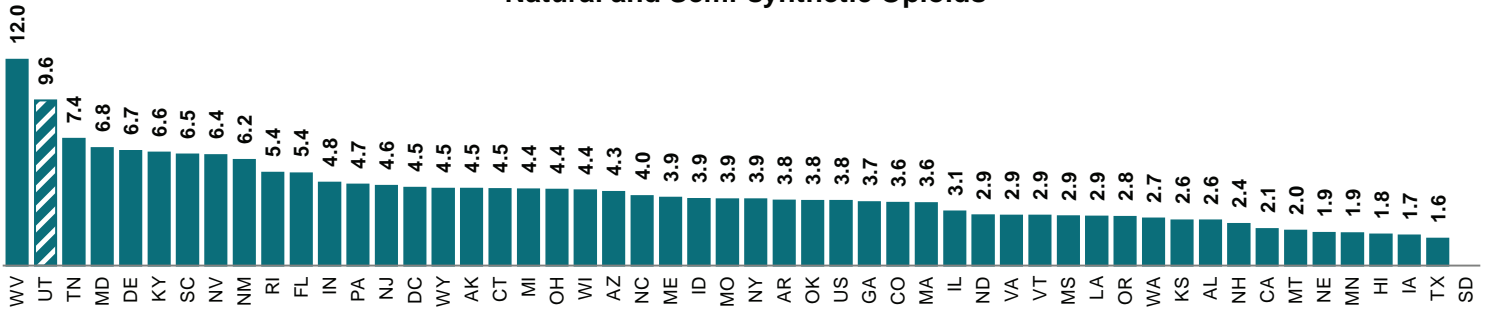
1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

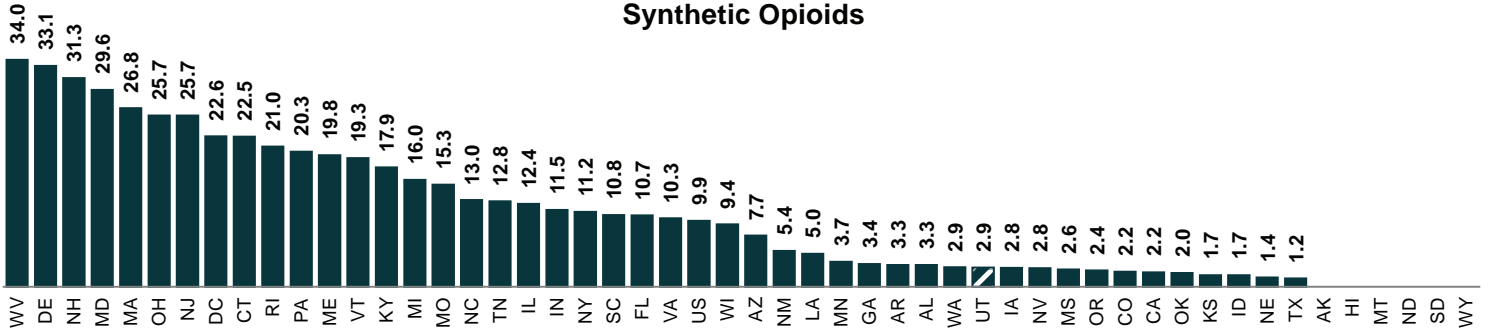
Heroin



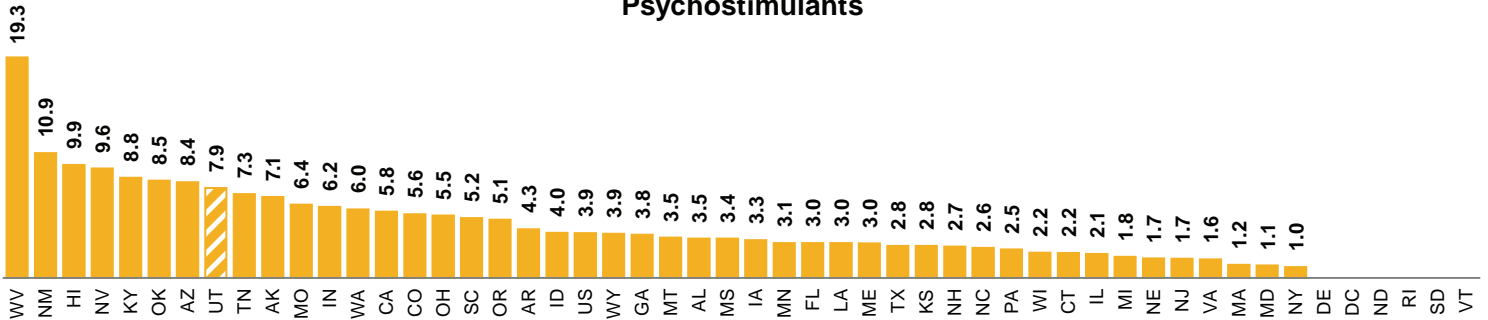
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



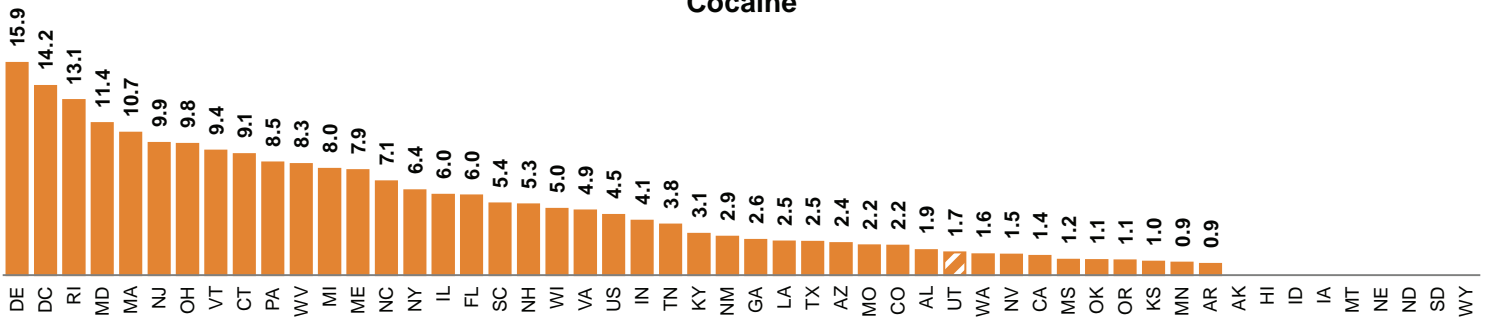
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

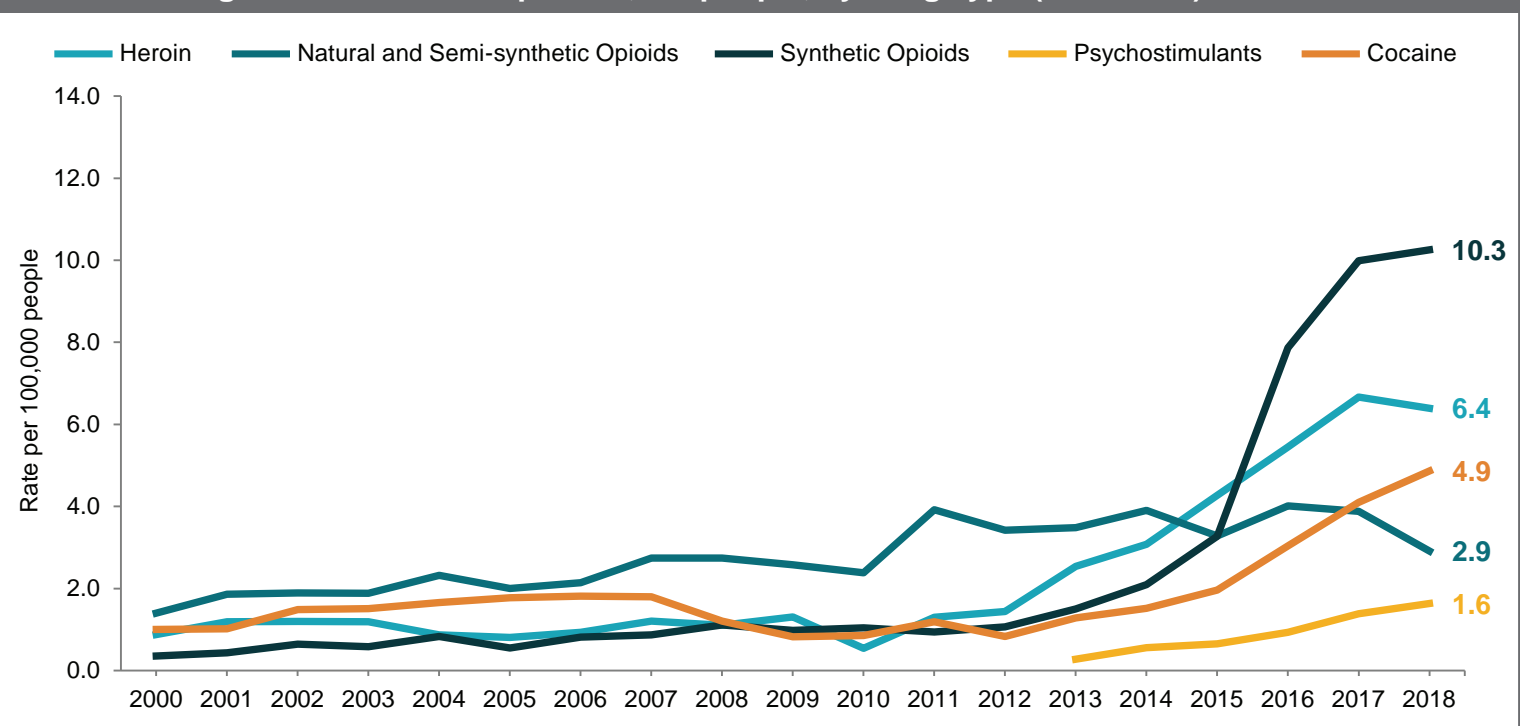
VIRGINIA

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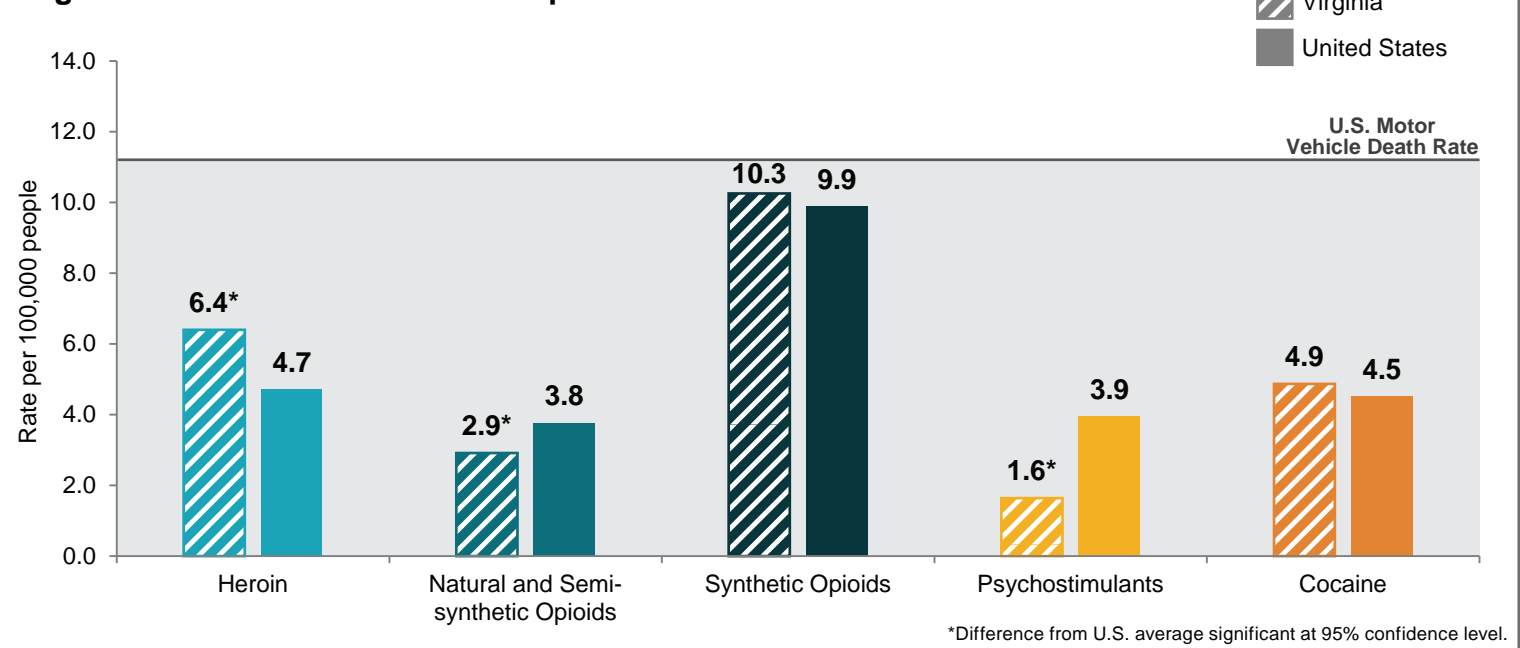
In 2018,
1,193
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Virginia.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Virginia vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

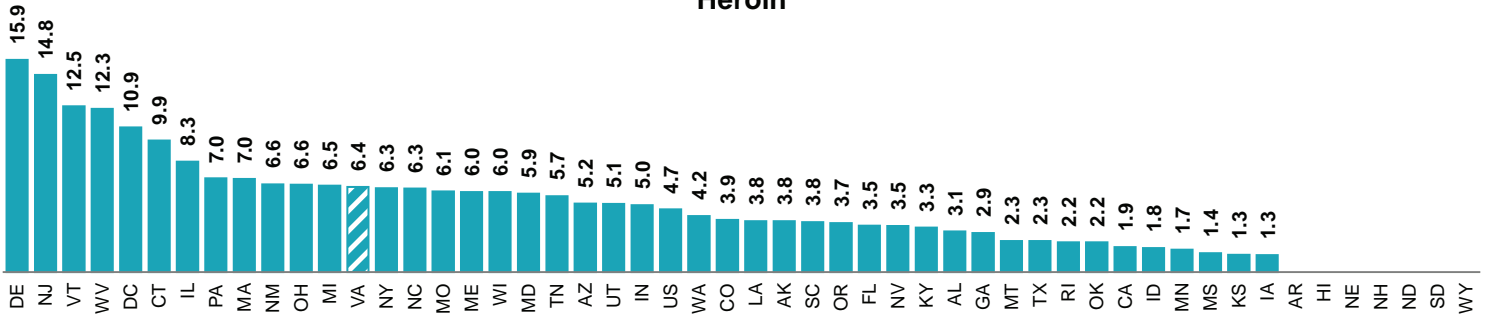


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

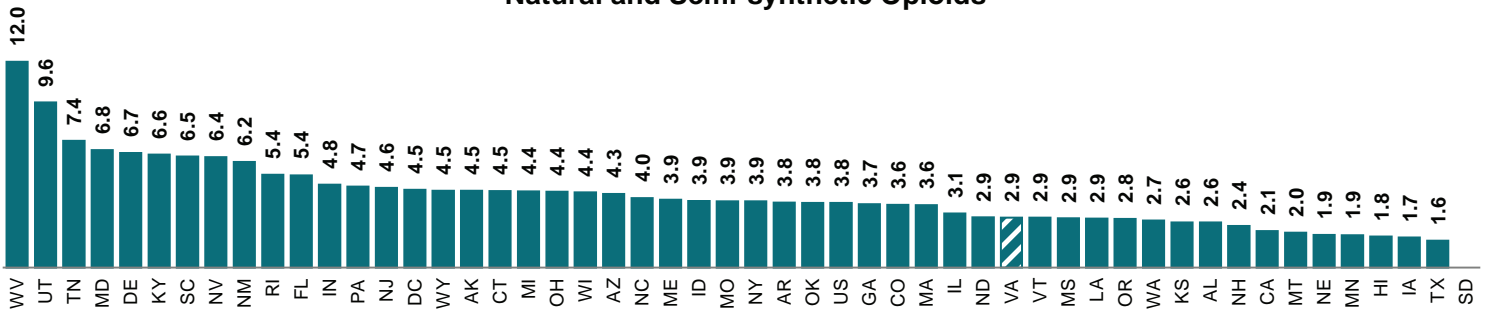
VIRGINIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

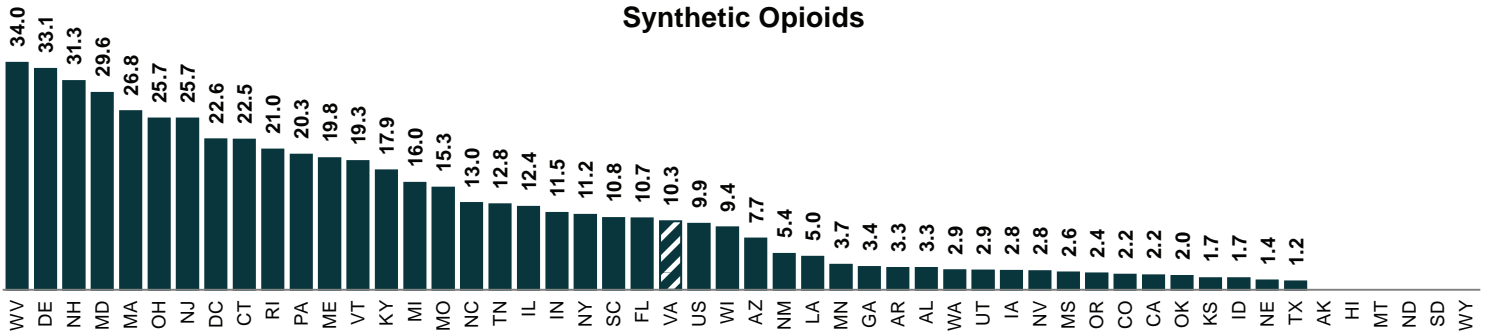
Heroin



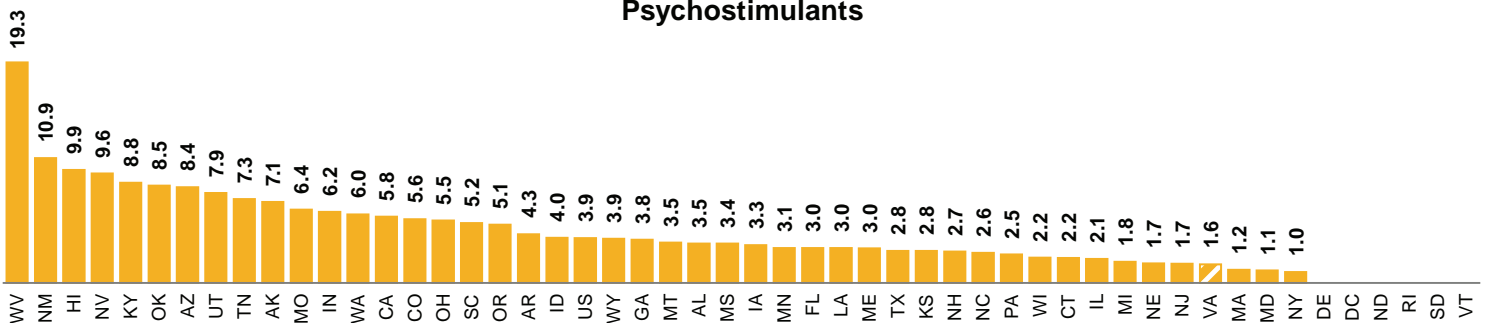
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



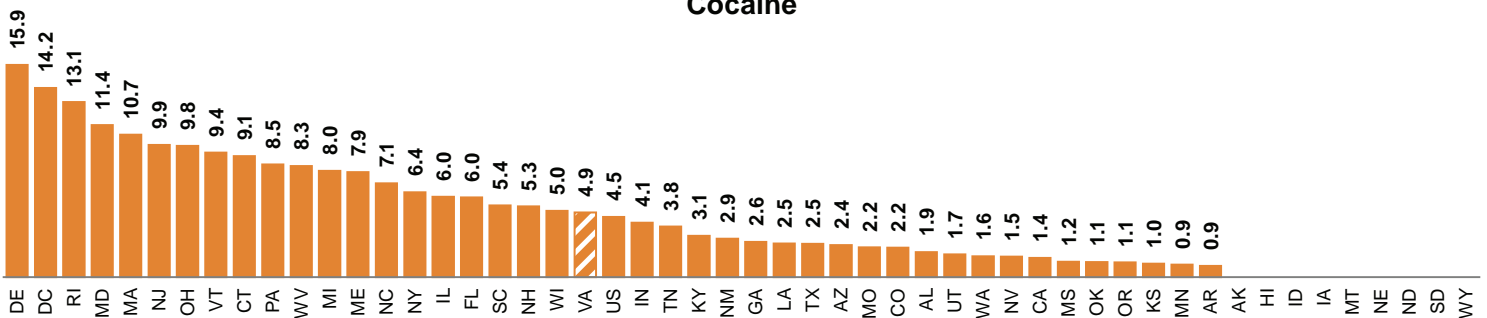
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

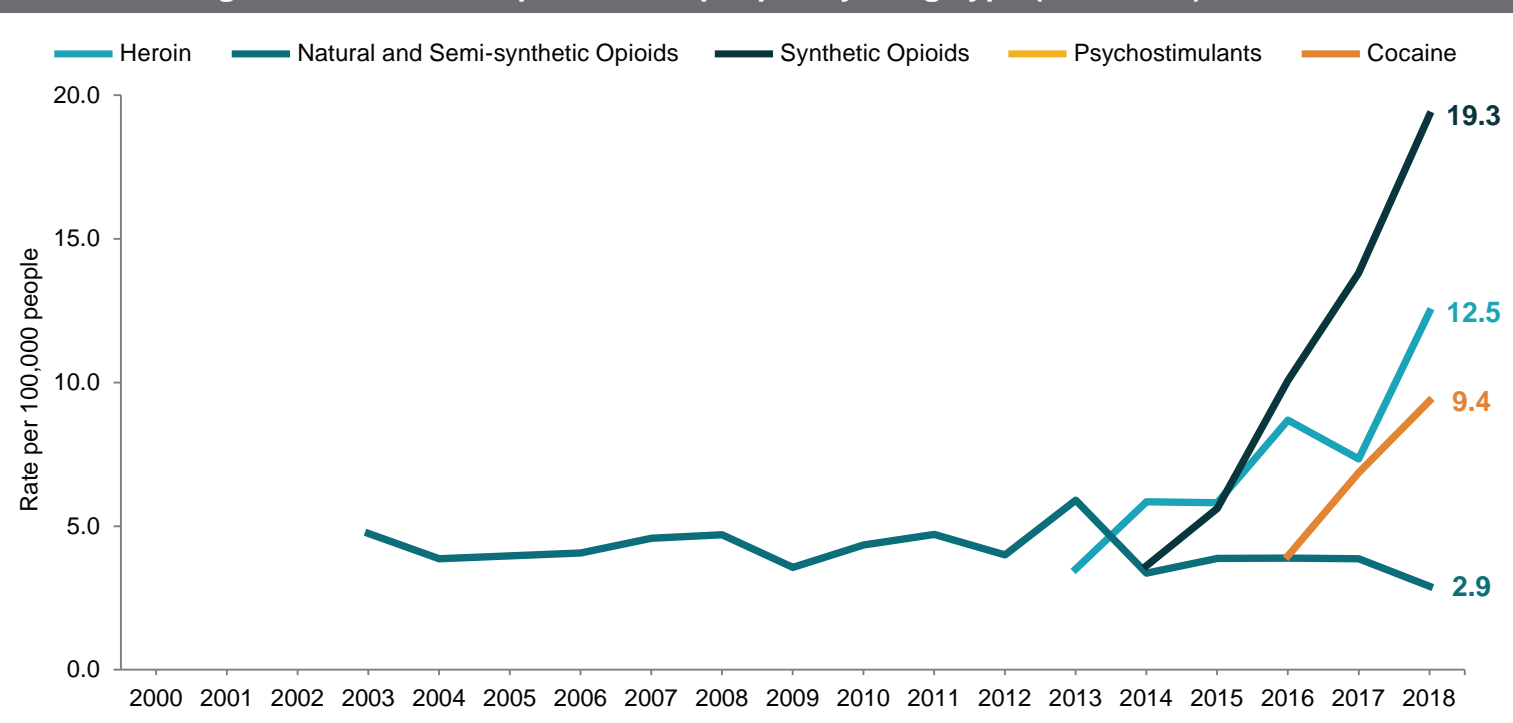
VERMONT

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

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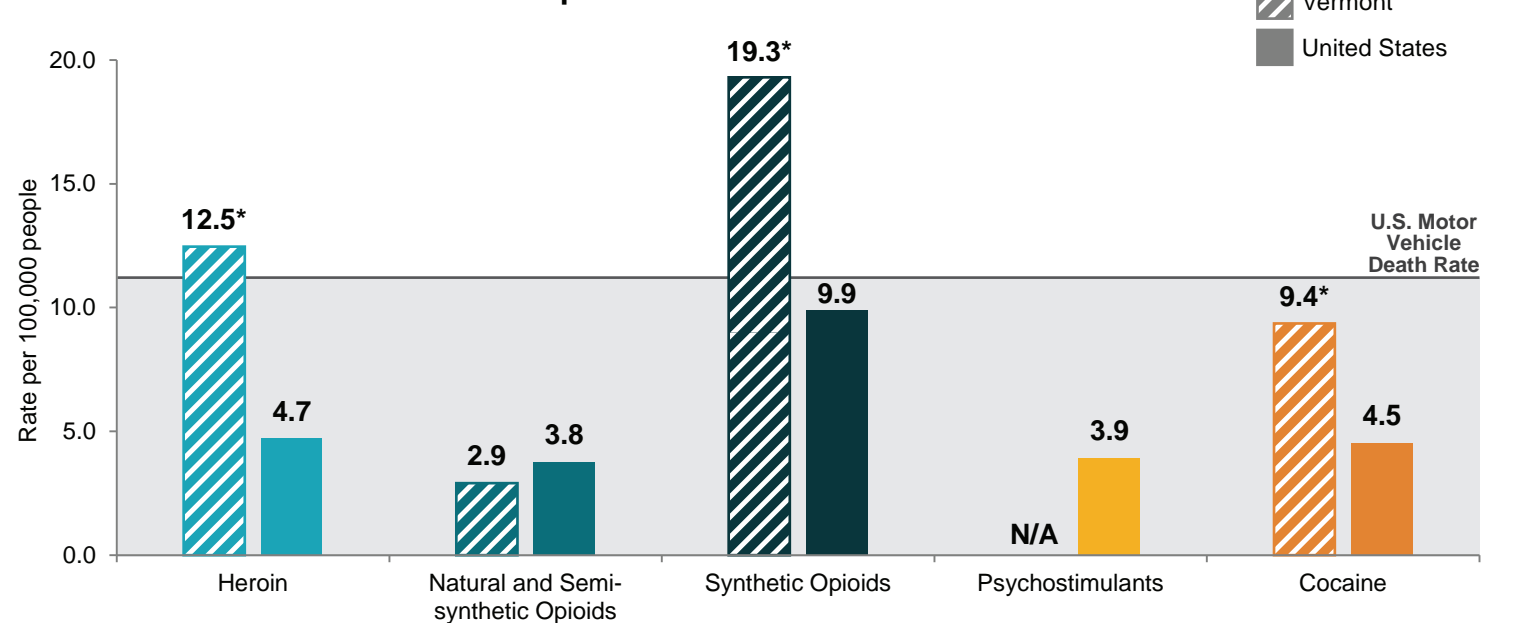
In 2018,
127
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Vermont.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Vermont vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



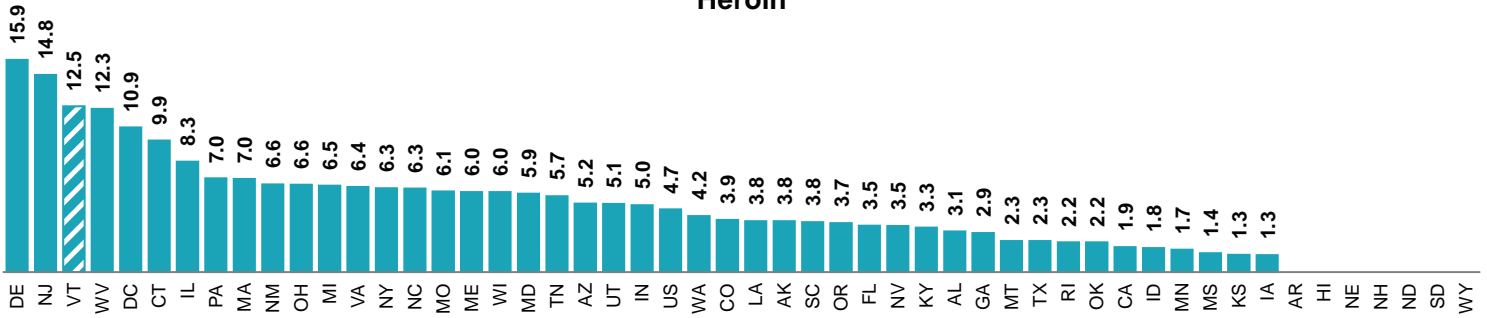
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

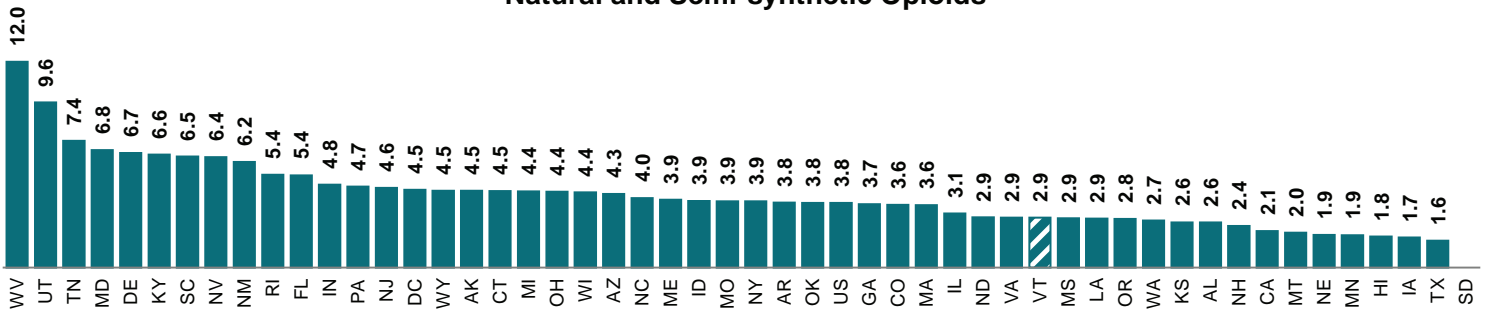
VERMONT

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

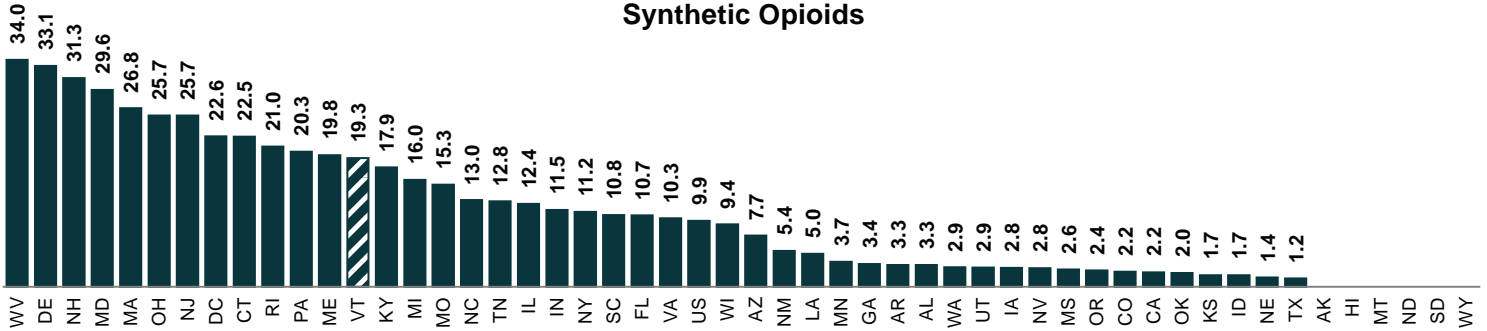
Heroin



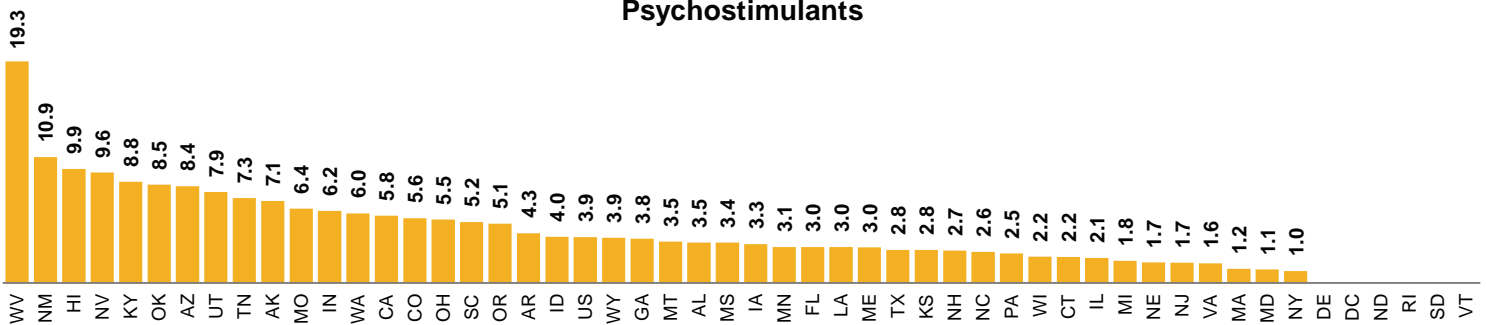
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



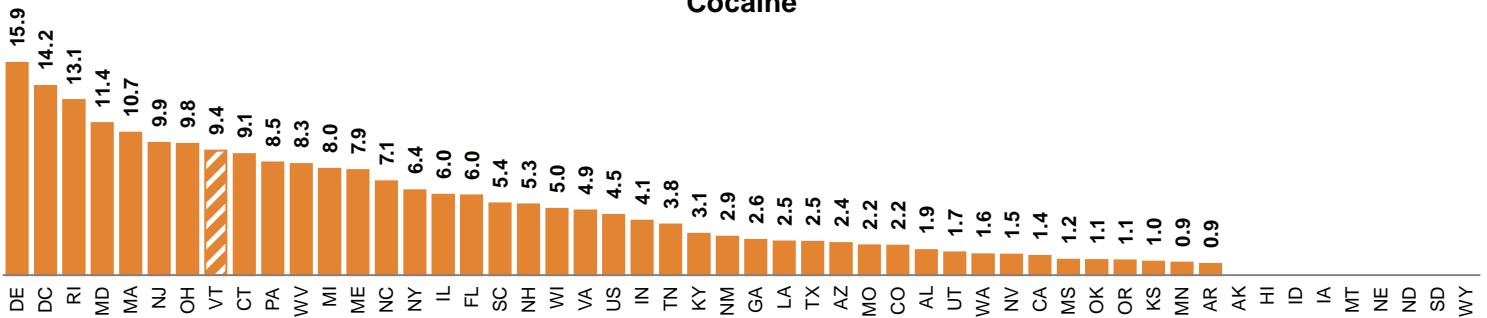
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

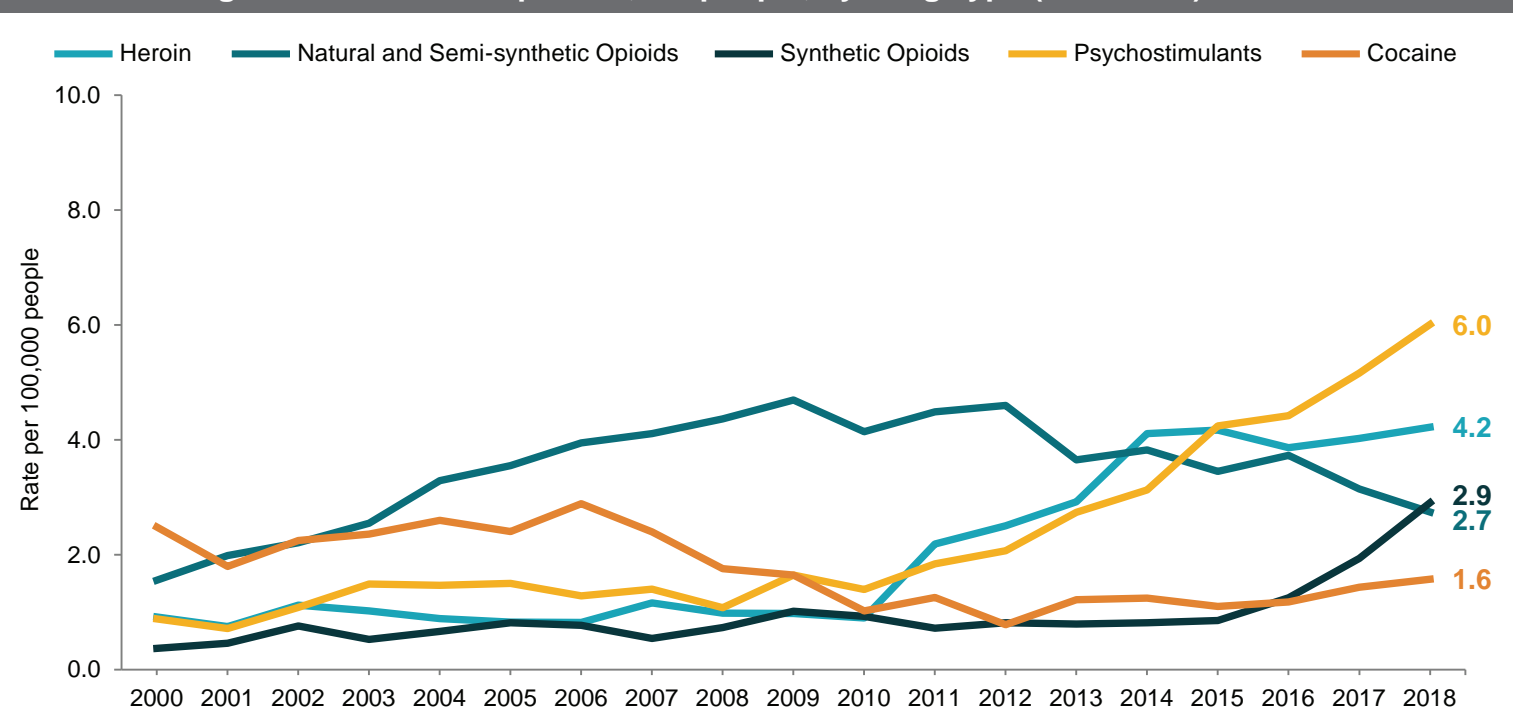
WASHINGTON

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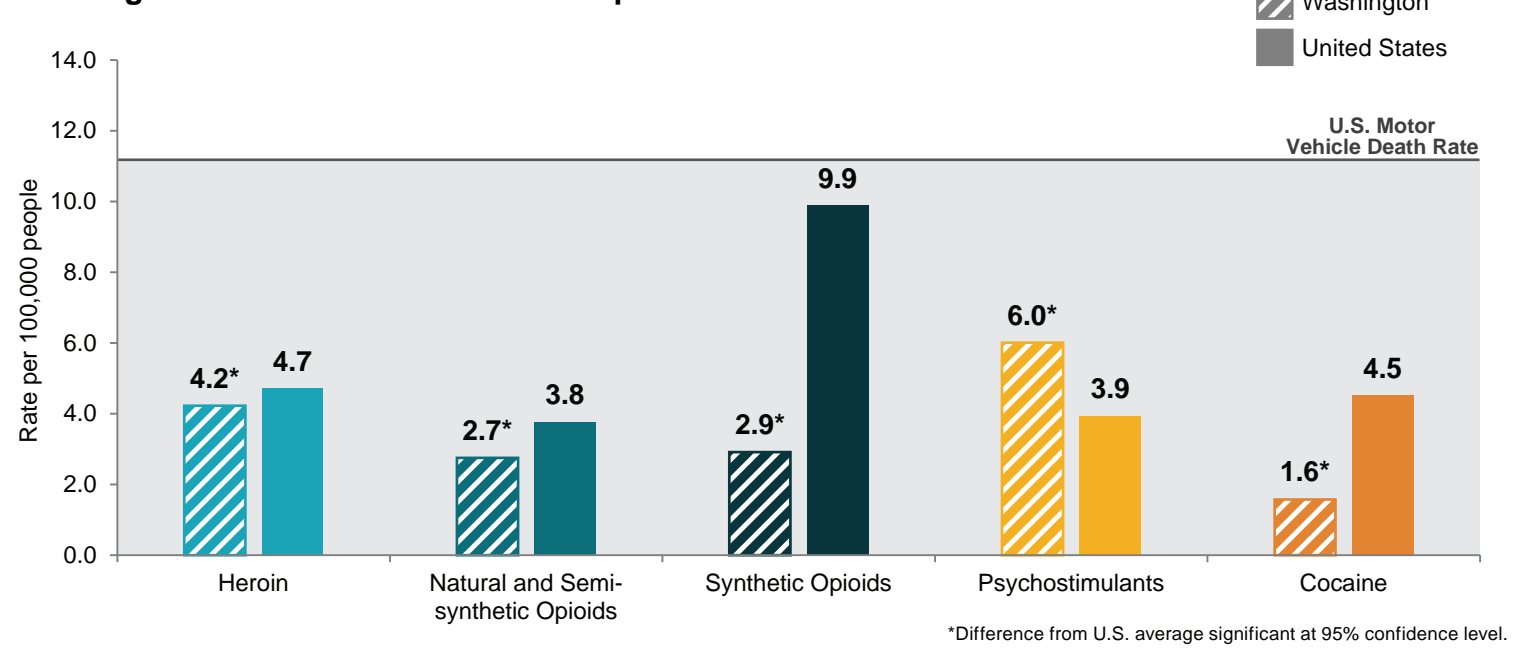
In 2018,
737
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Washington.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Washington vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

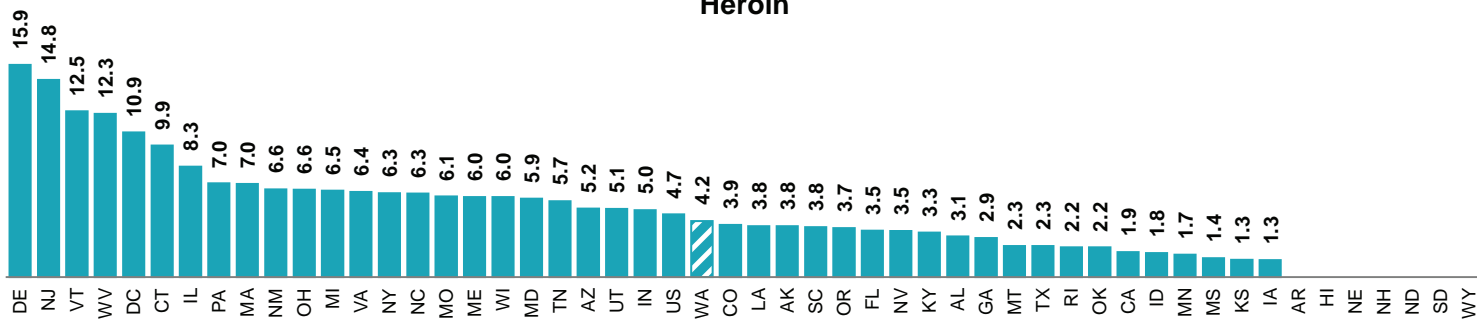


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

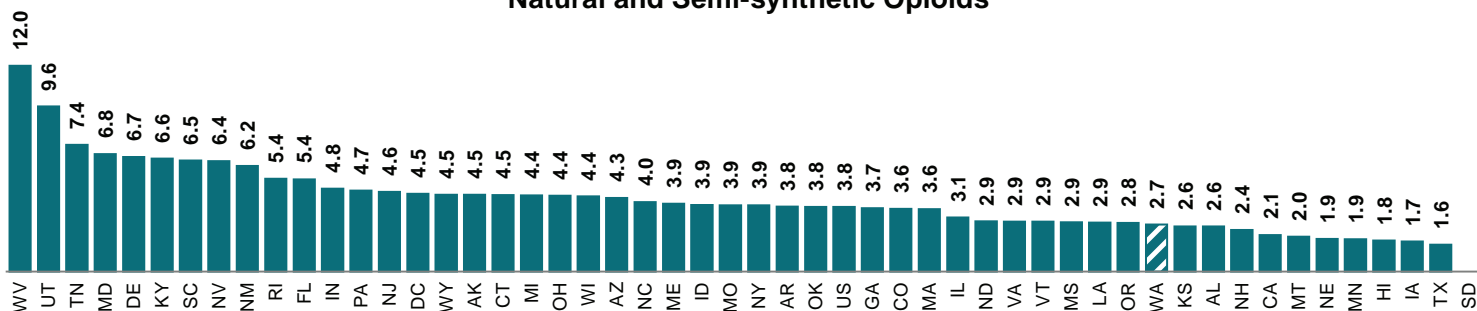
WASHINGTON

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

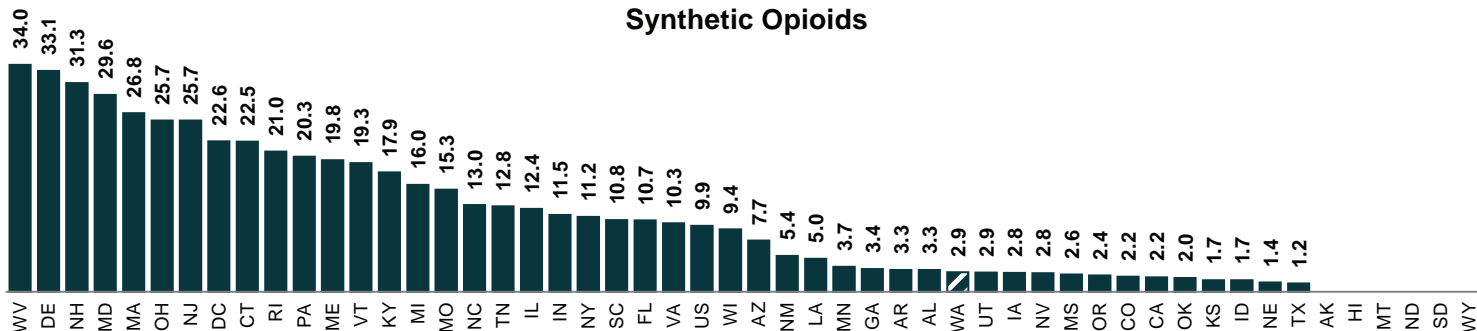
Heroin



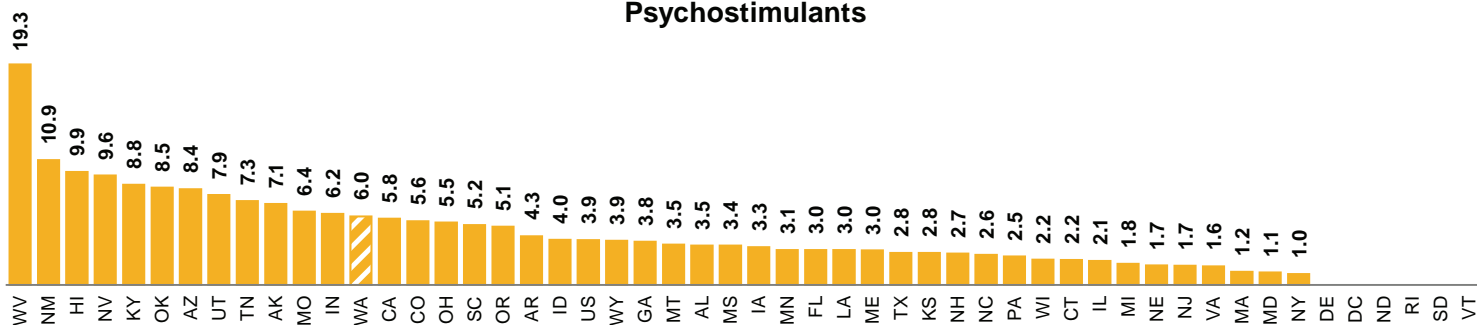
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



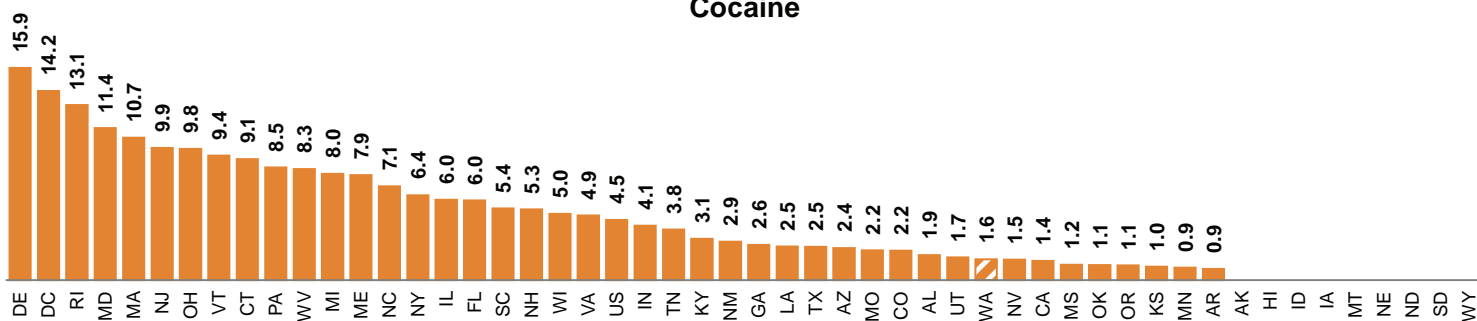
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

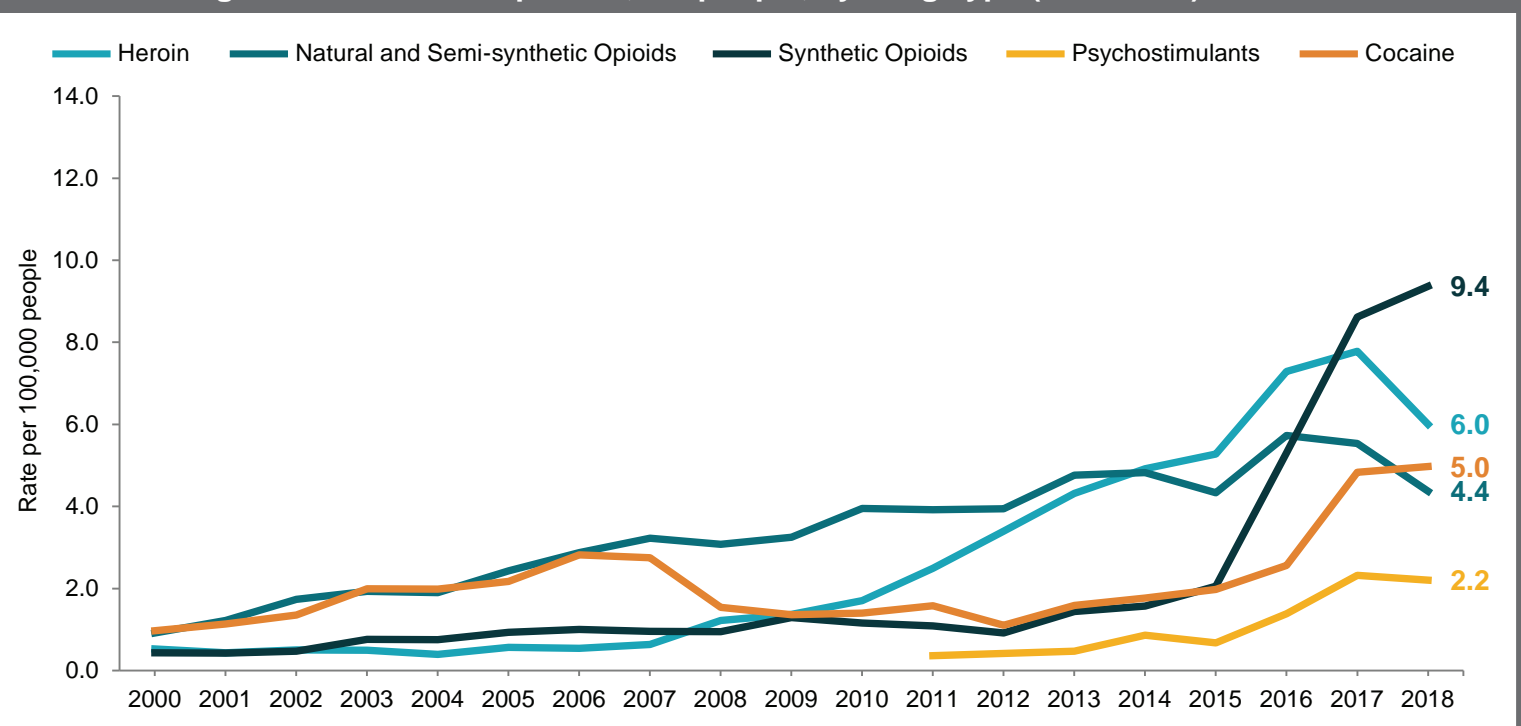
WISCONSIN

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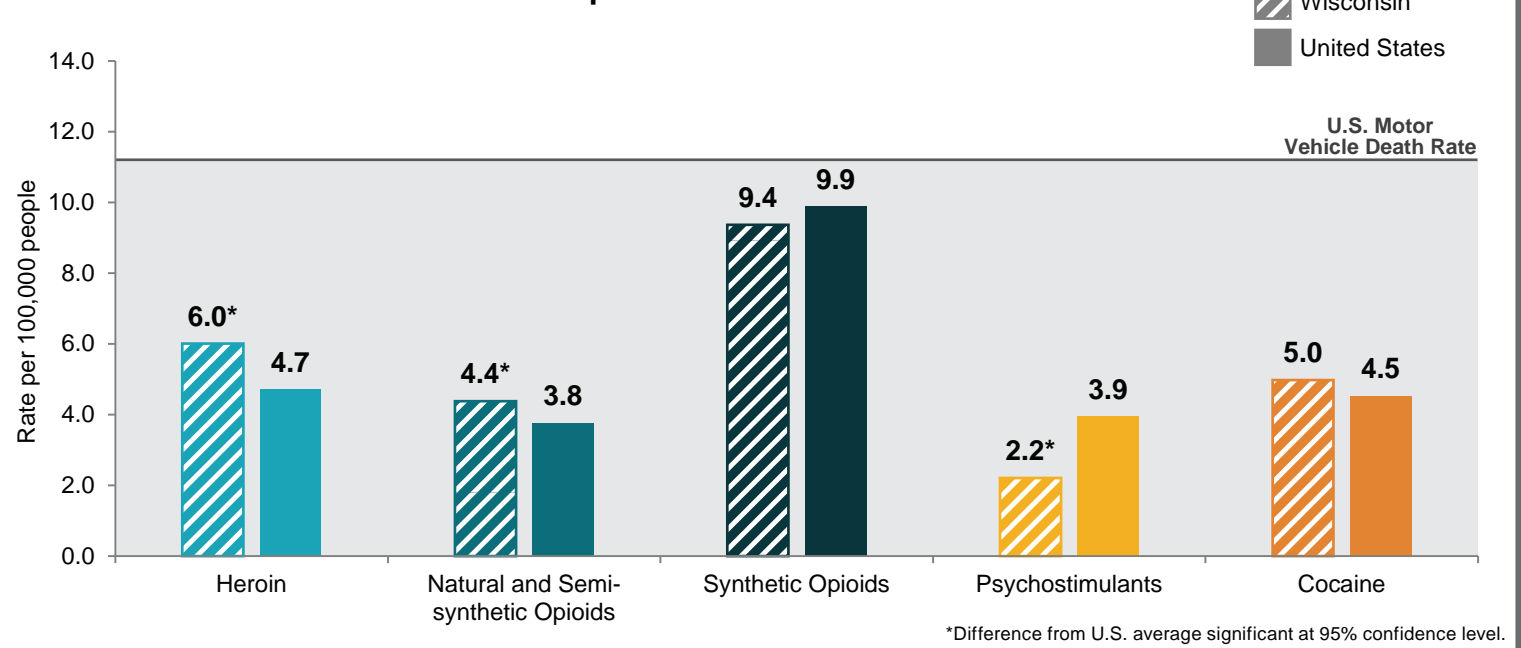
In 2018,
846
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Wisconsin.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Wisconsin vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

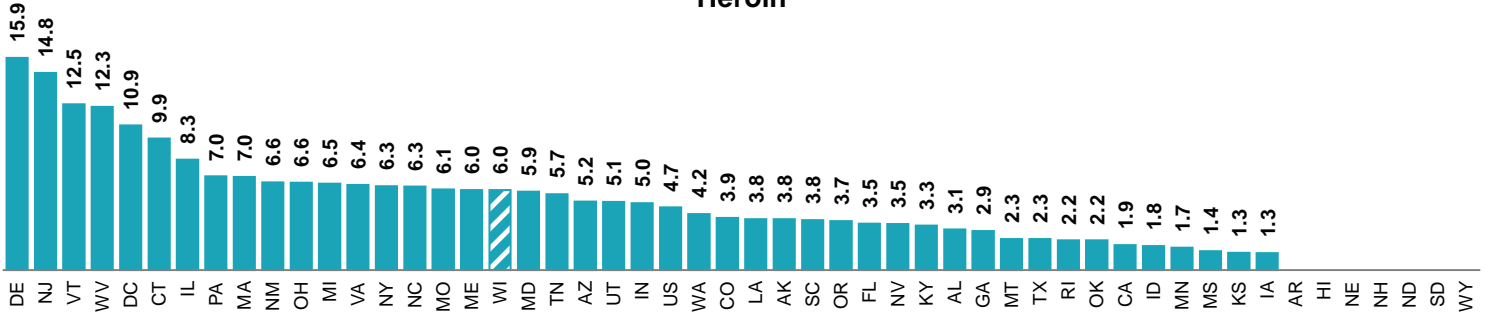


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

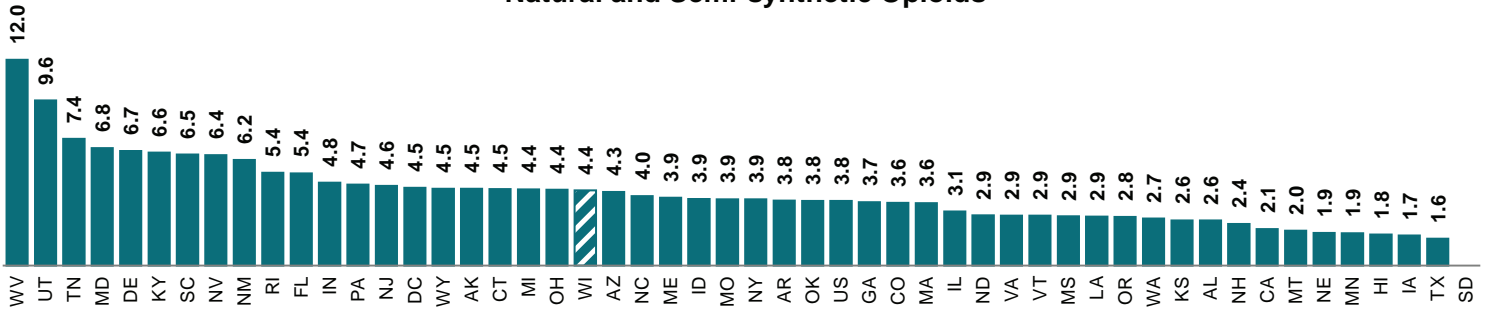
WISCONSIN

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

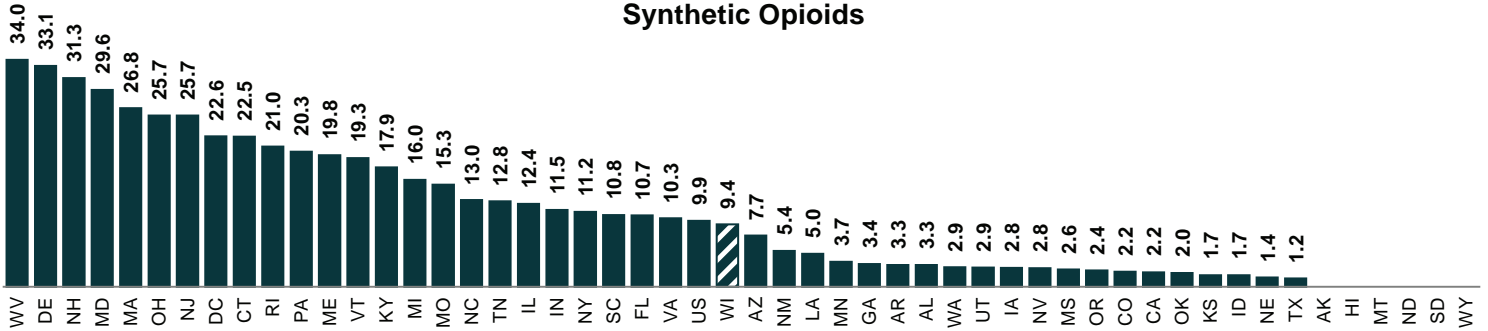
Heroin



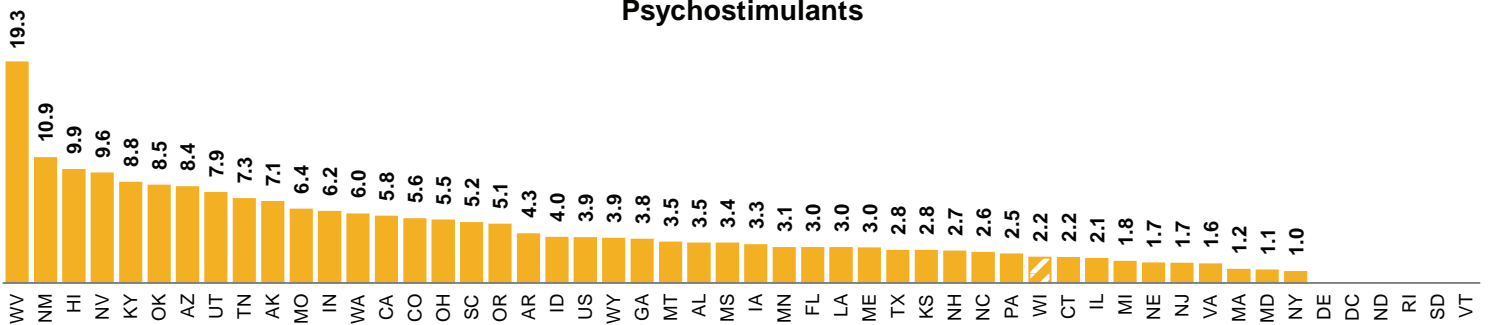
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



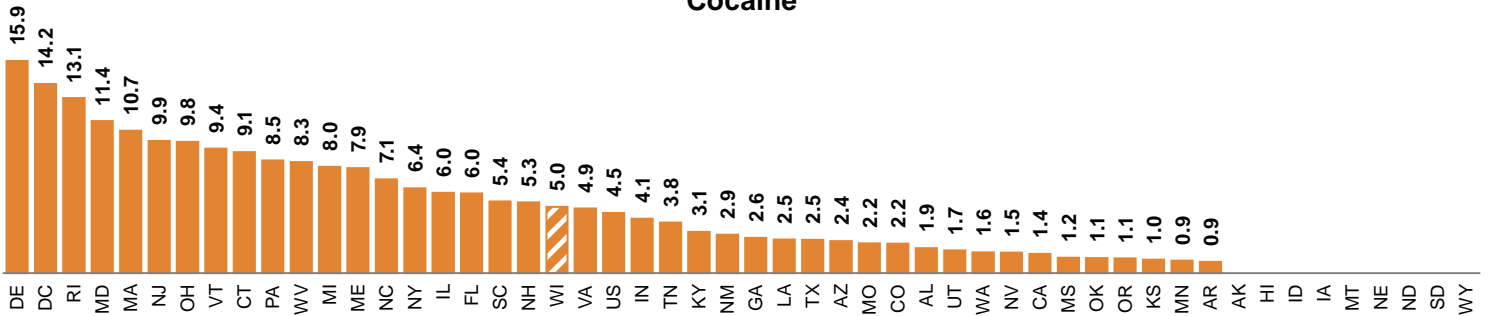
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

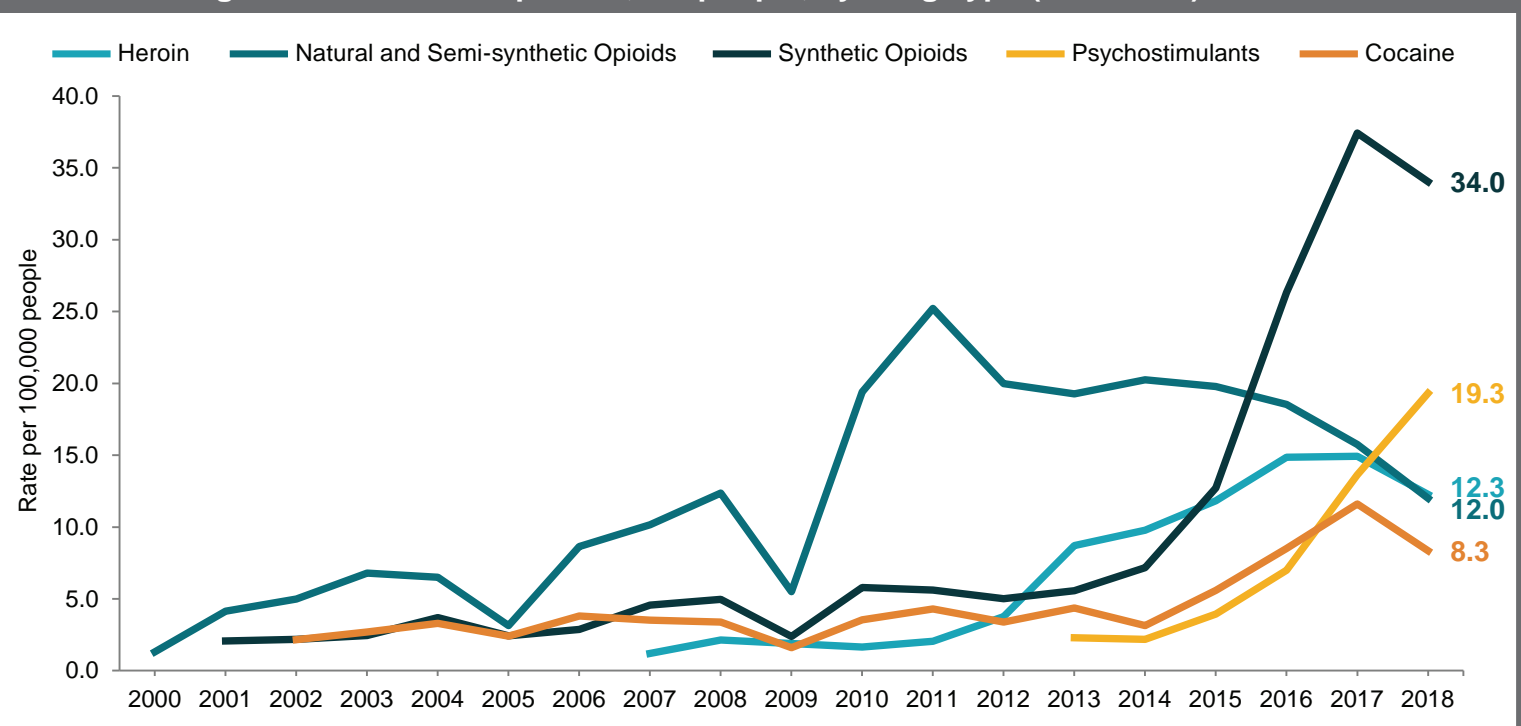
WEST VIRGINIA

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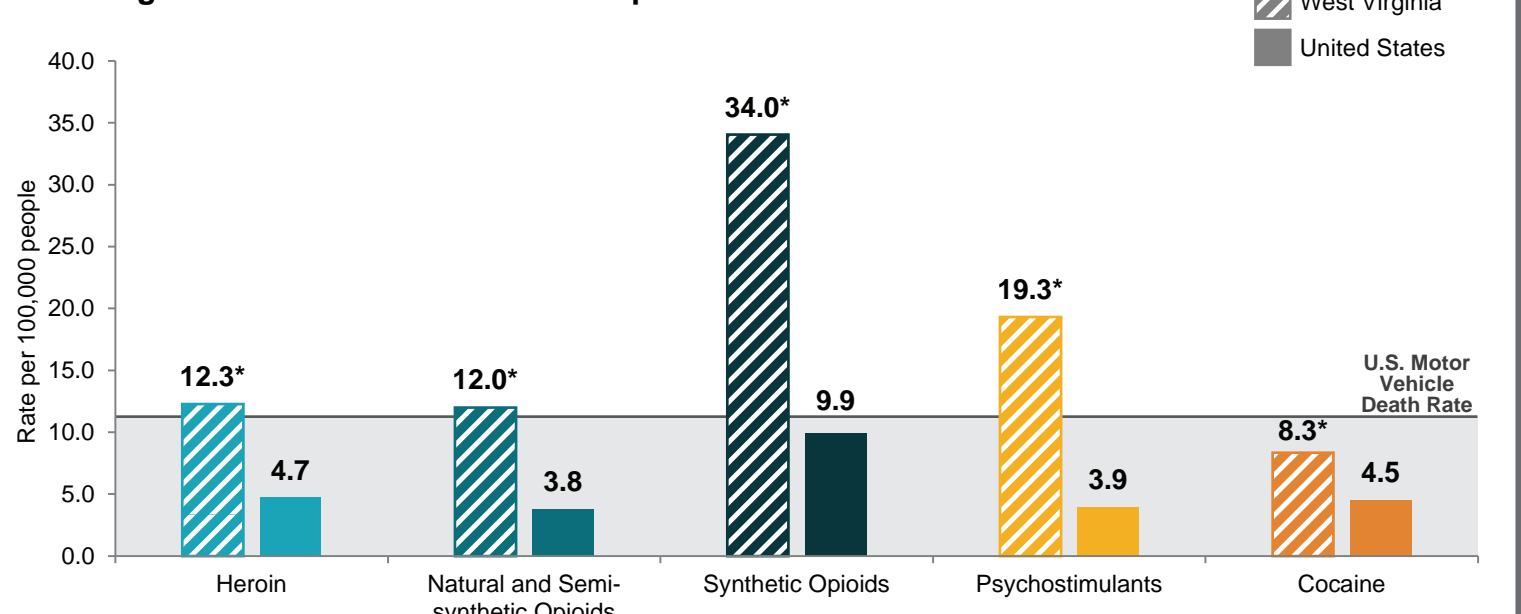
In 2018,
702
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
West Virginia.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

West Virginia vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



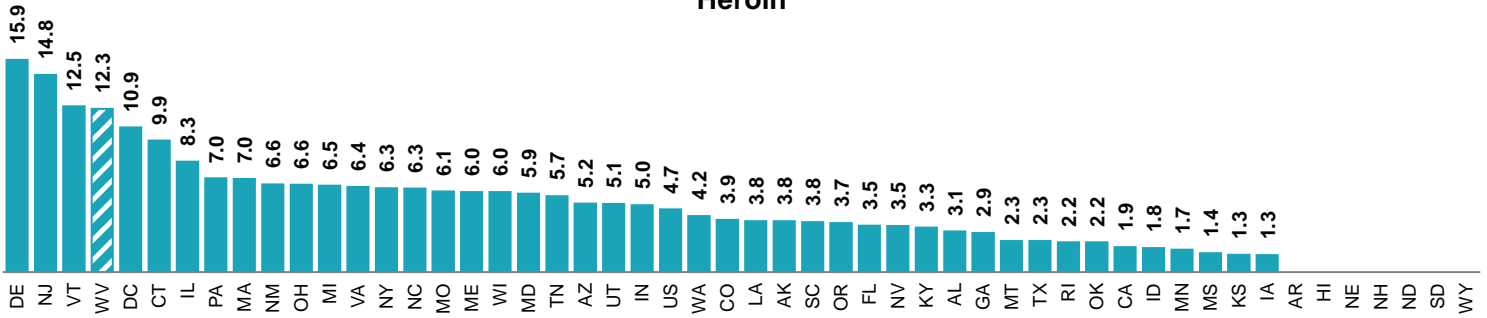
*Difference from U.S. average significant at 95% confidence level.

1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

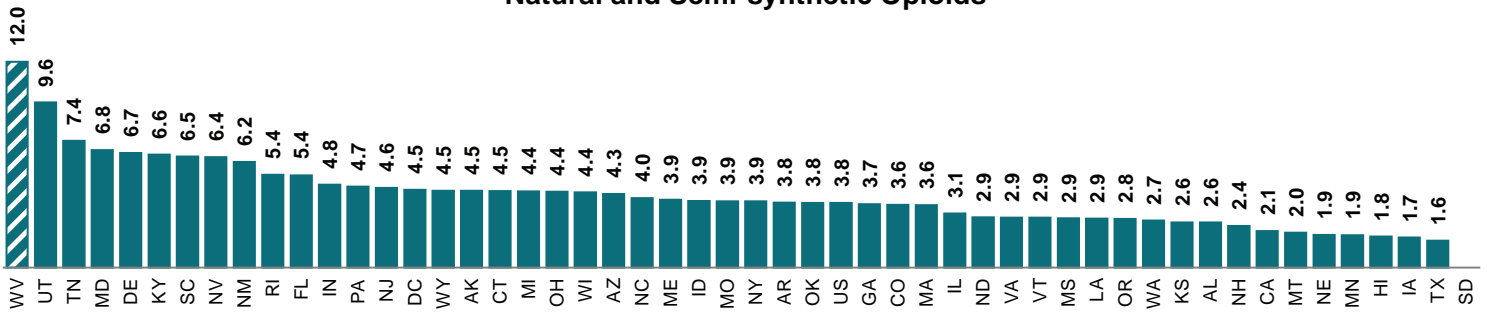
WEST VIRGINIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

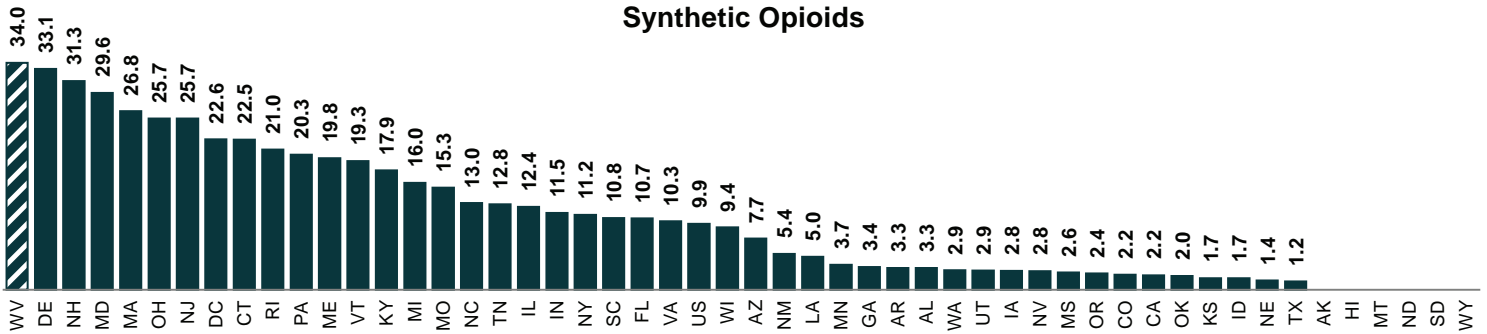
Heroin



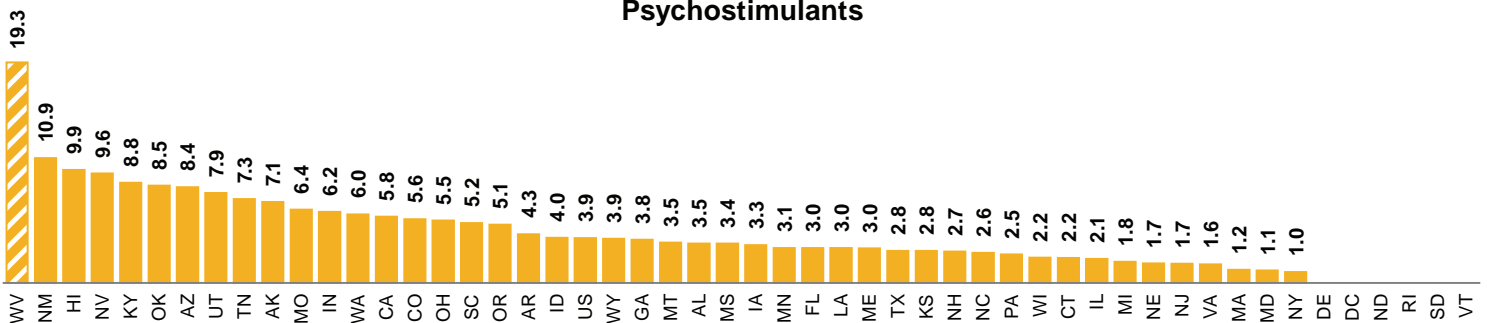
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



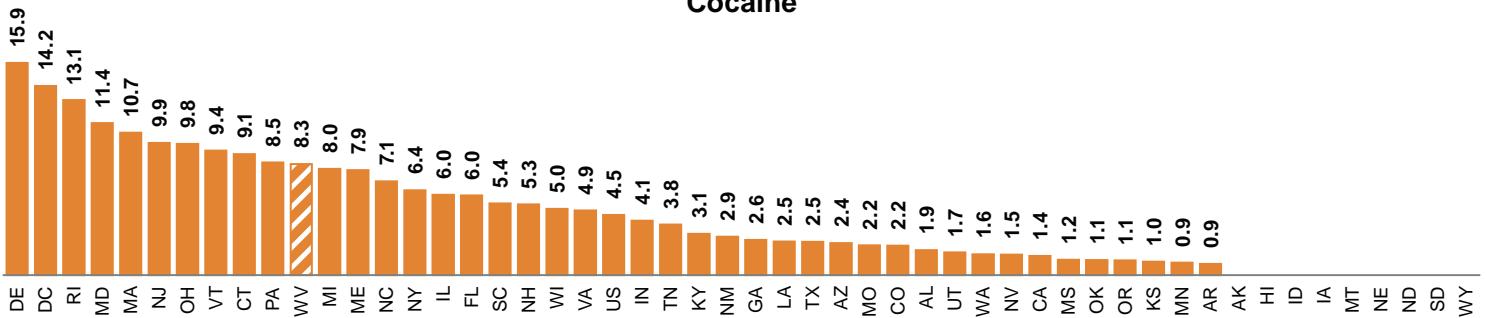
Synthetic Opioids



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Cocaine



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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

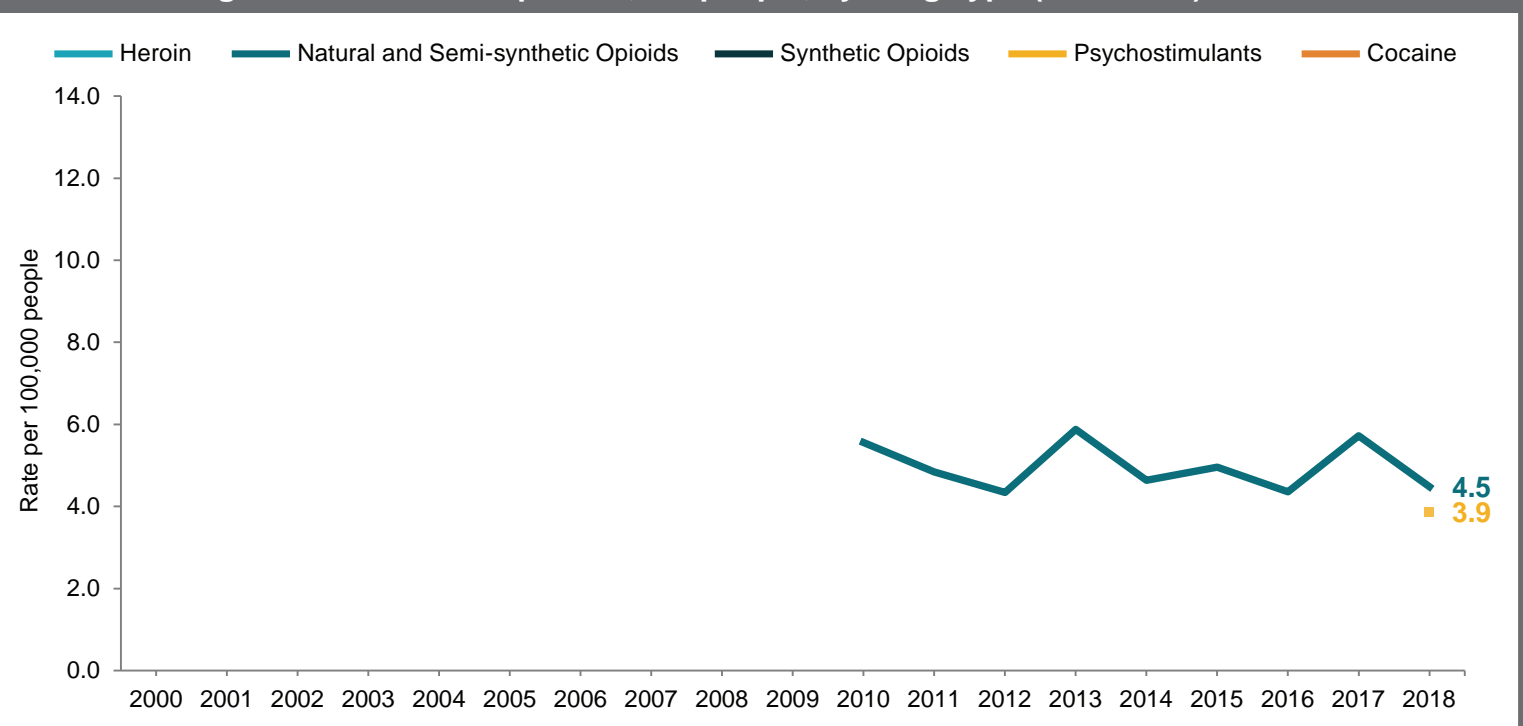
WYOMING

Over the past two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths that has measurably affected nearly every state. Although death rates from drug overdoses declined slightly overall from 2017 to 2018, a more nuanced pattern is revealed when examining rates by individual drug types. For instance, U.S. death rates from prescription opioids and heroin declined significantly in 2018, while death rates increased from synthetic opioids, cocaine, and psychostimulants such as methamphetamine.

The dynamics of the overdose crisis also vary widely across the states, with vast ranges in drug overdose rates and diverging trends of increasing and decreasing death rates. SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions.

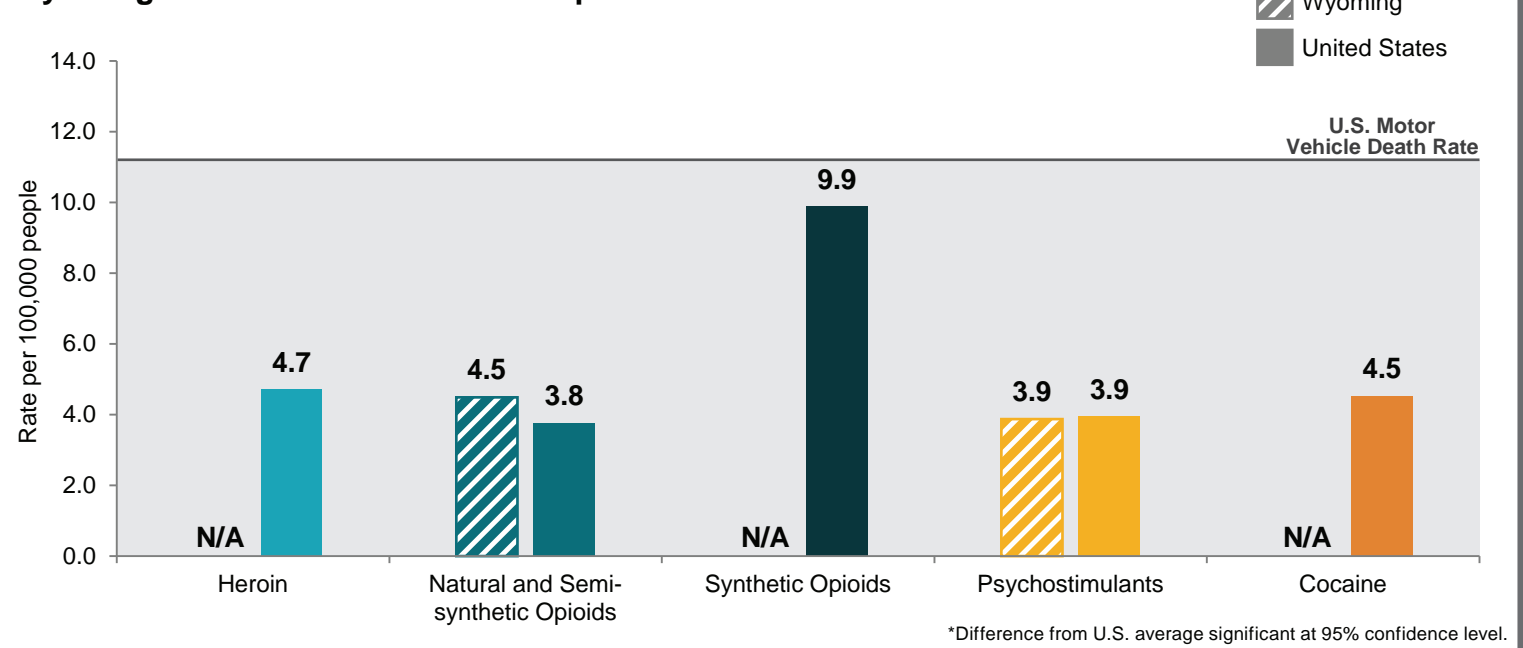
In 2018,
40
opioid-related
overdose deaths
occurred in
Wyoming.¹

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2018)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018, by Drug Type

Wyoming vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate

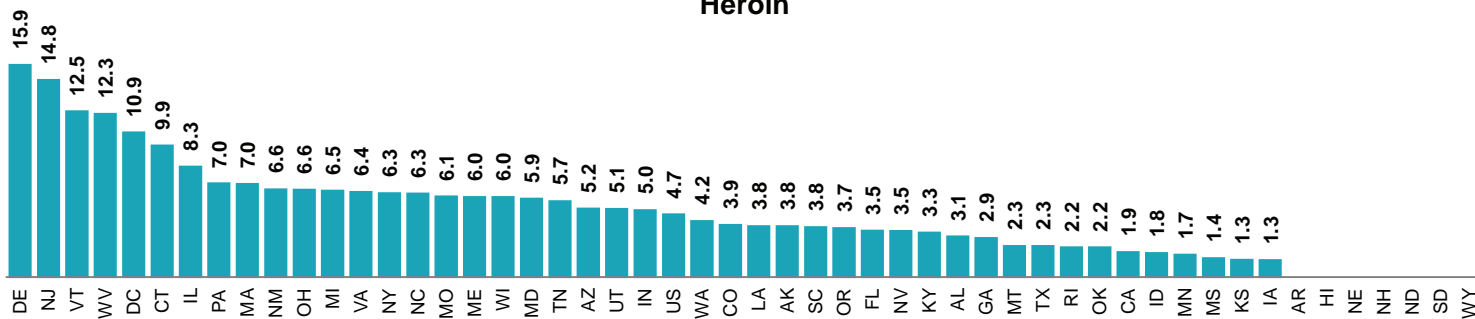


1. Includes overdose deaths involving any opioid, including natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin, as well as other opioids not broken out separately, such as opium, methadone, and other/unspecified opioids.

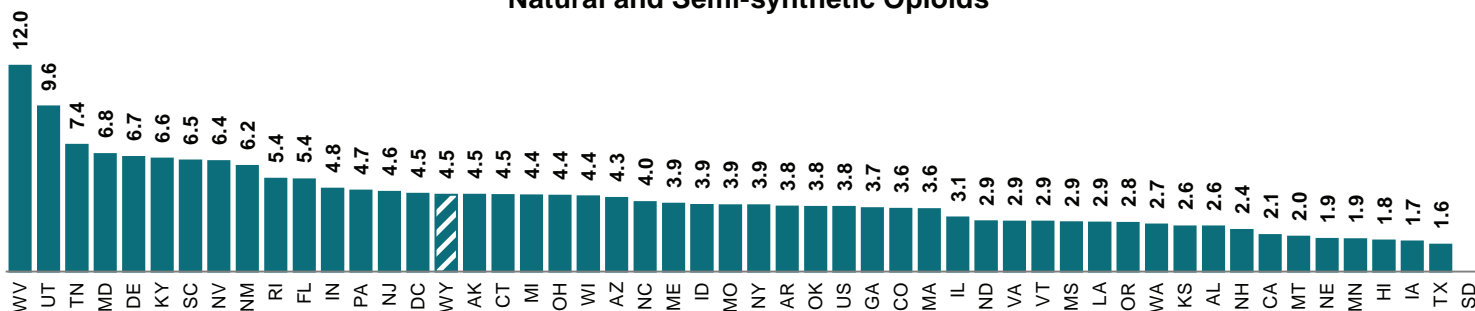
WYOMING

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2018

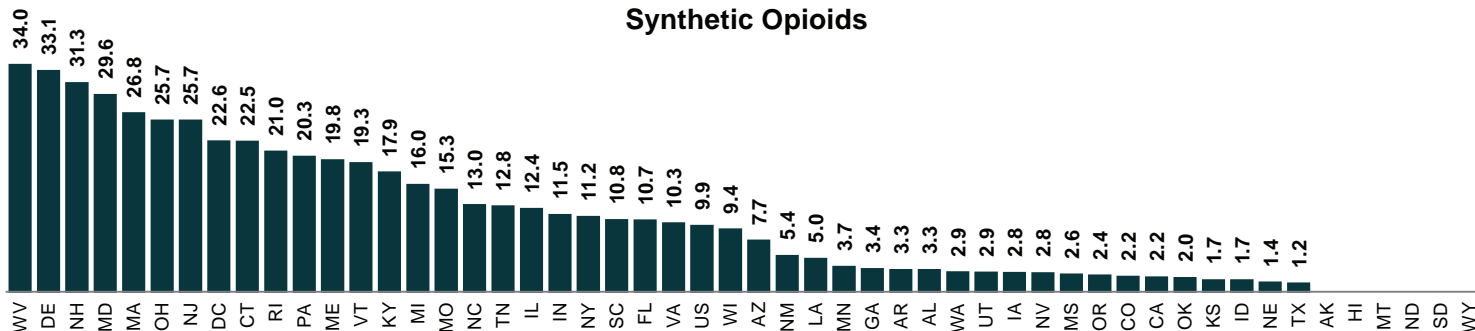
Heroin



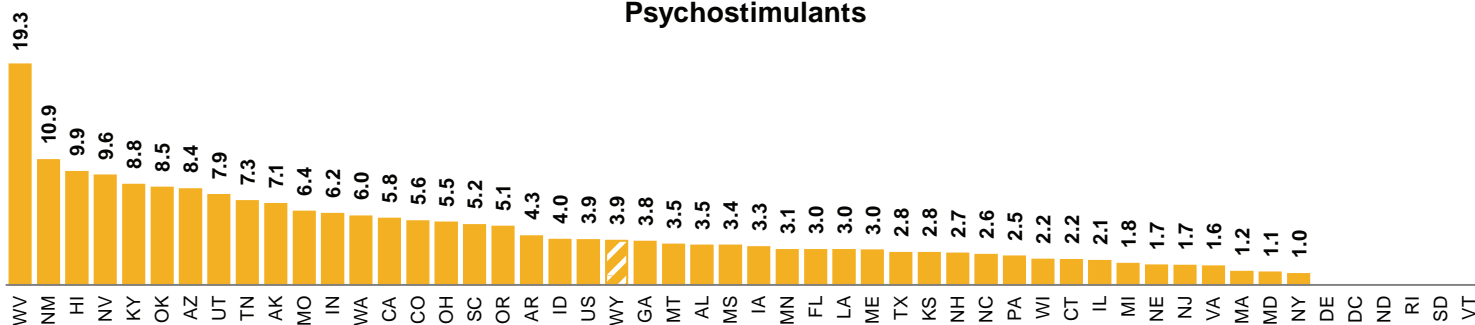
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



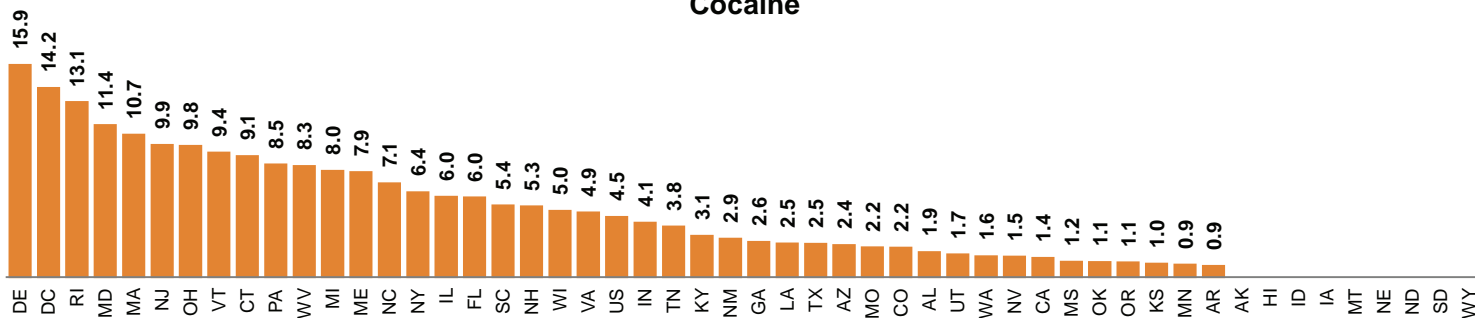
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source notes, visit SHADAC's State Health Compare.