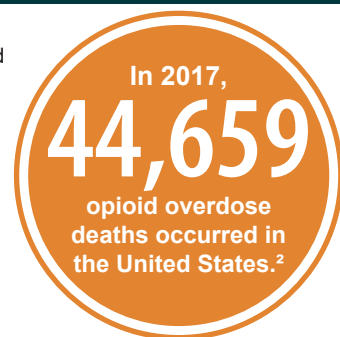


THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

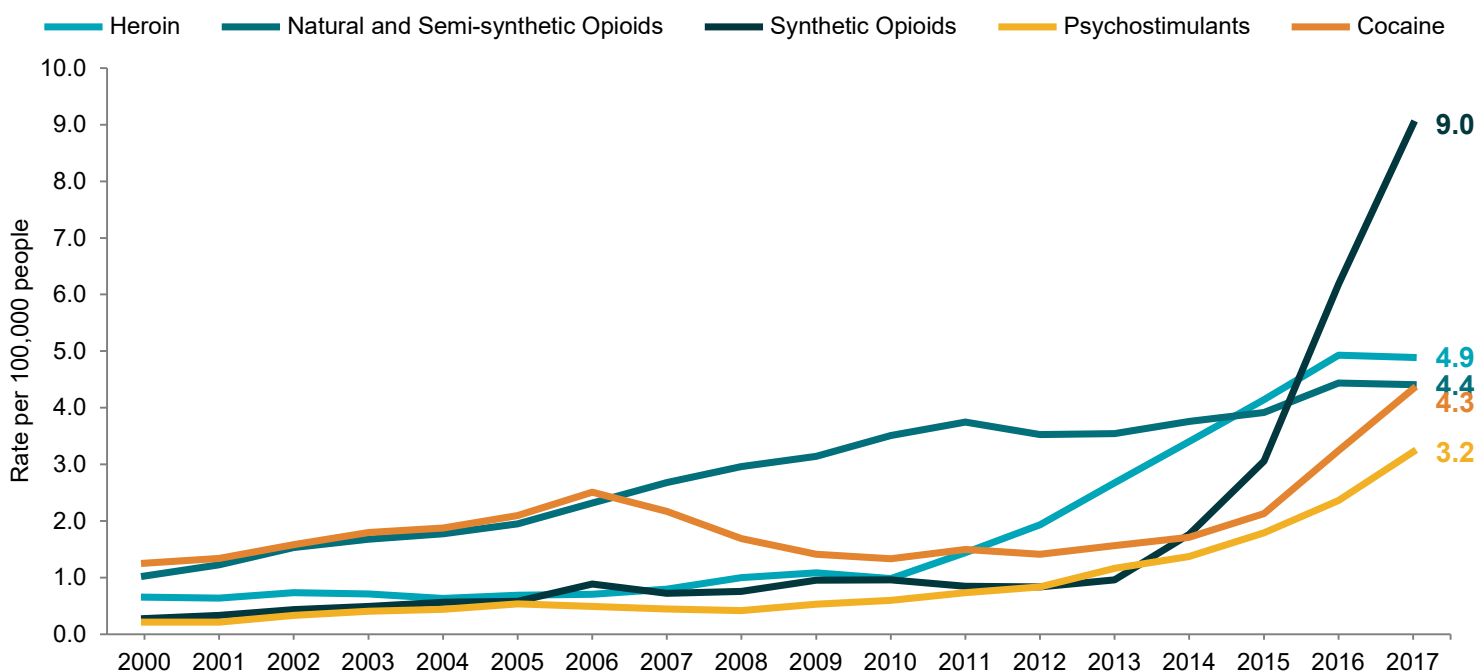
UNITED STATES

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, 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. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

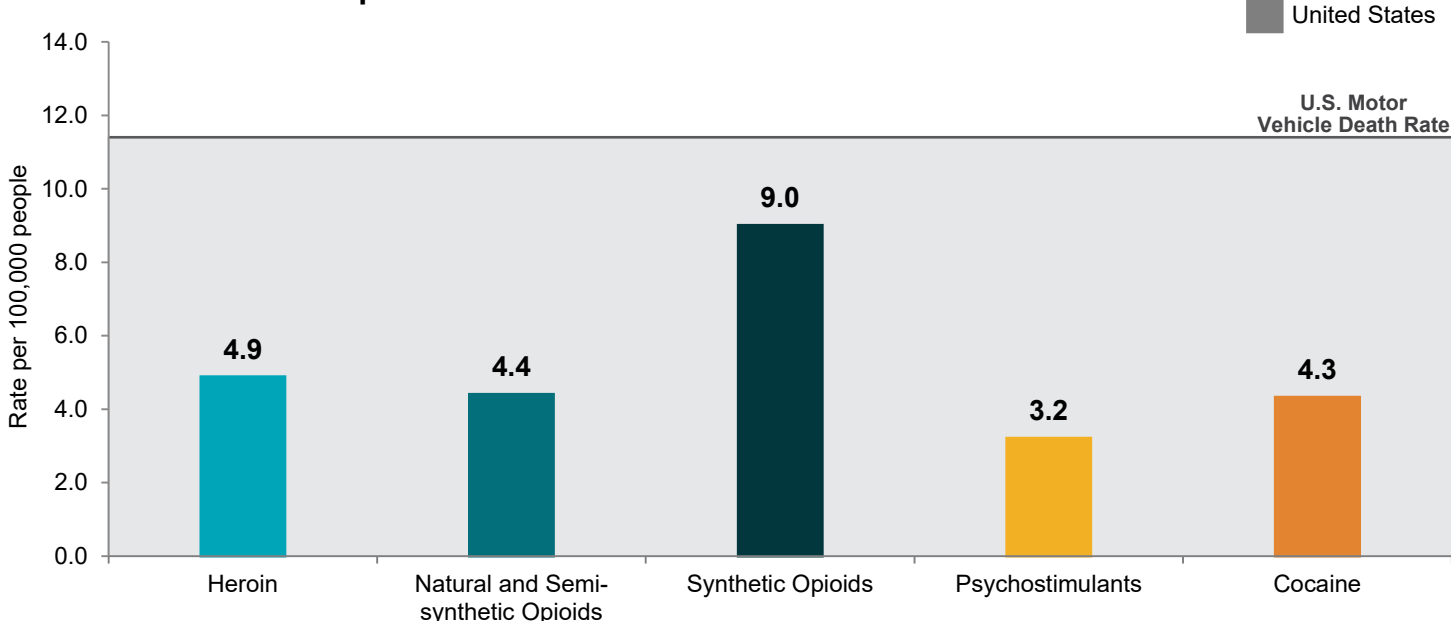


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

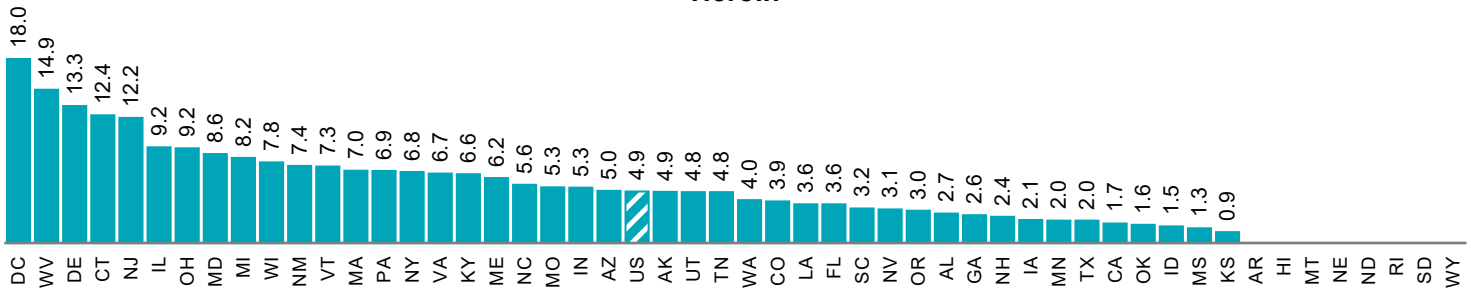
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



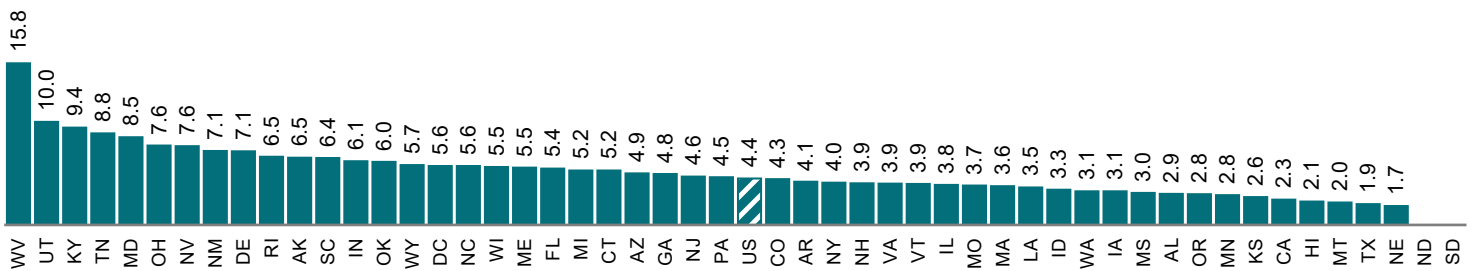
UNITED STATES

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

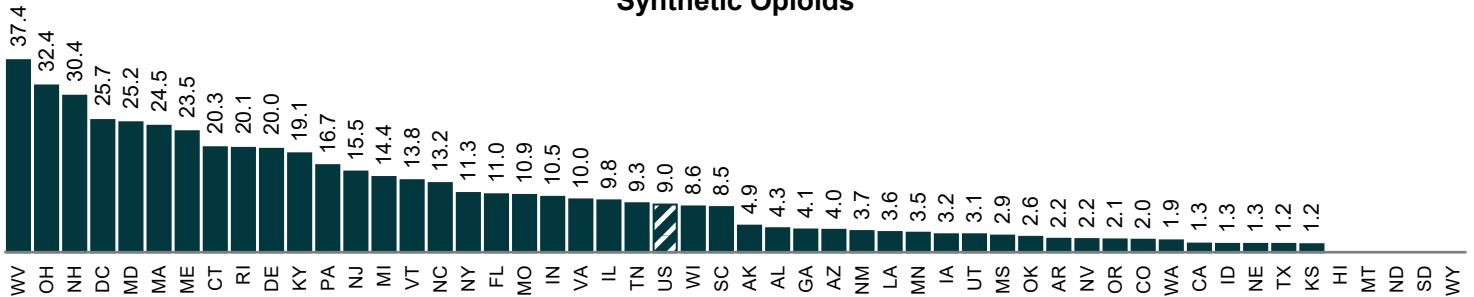
Heroin



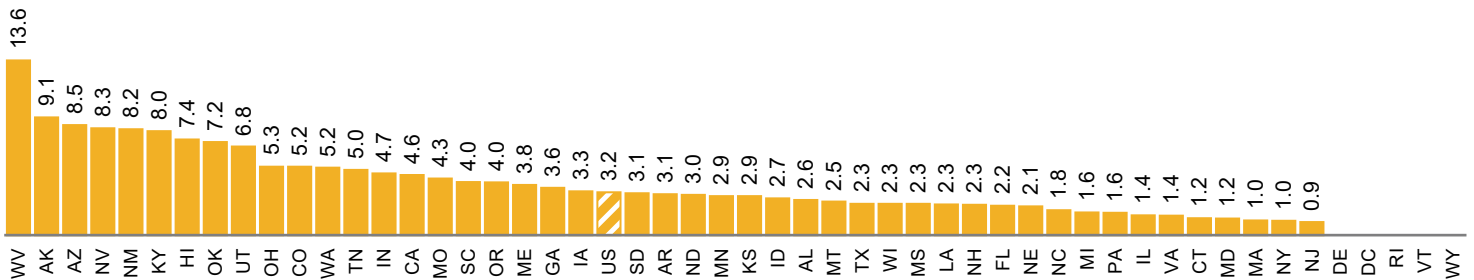
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



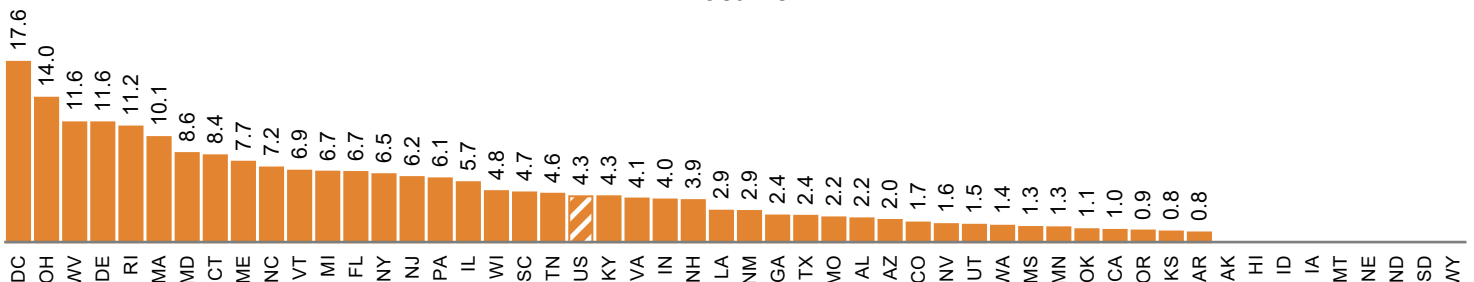
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



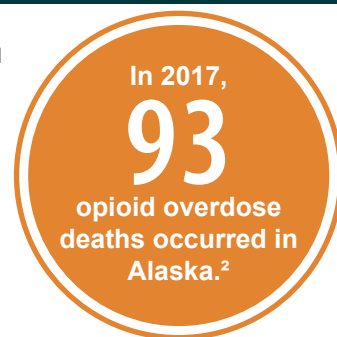
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

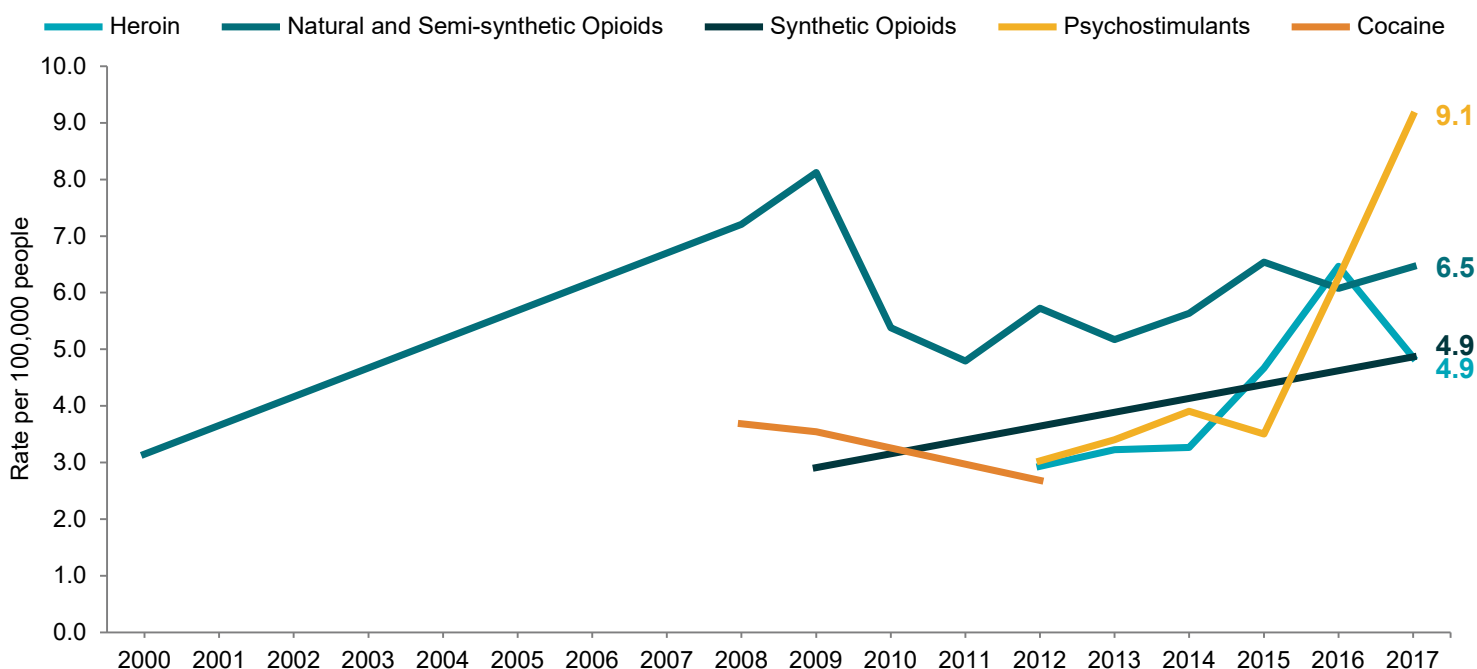
ALASKA

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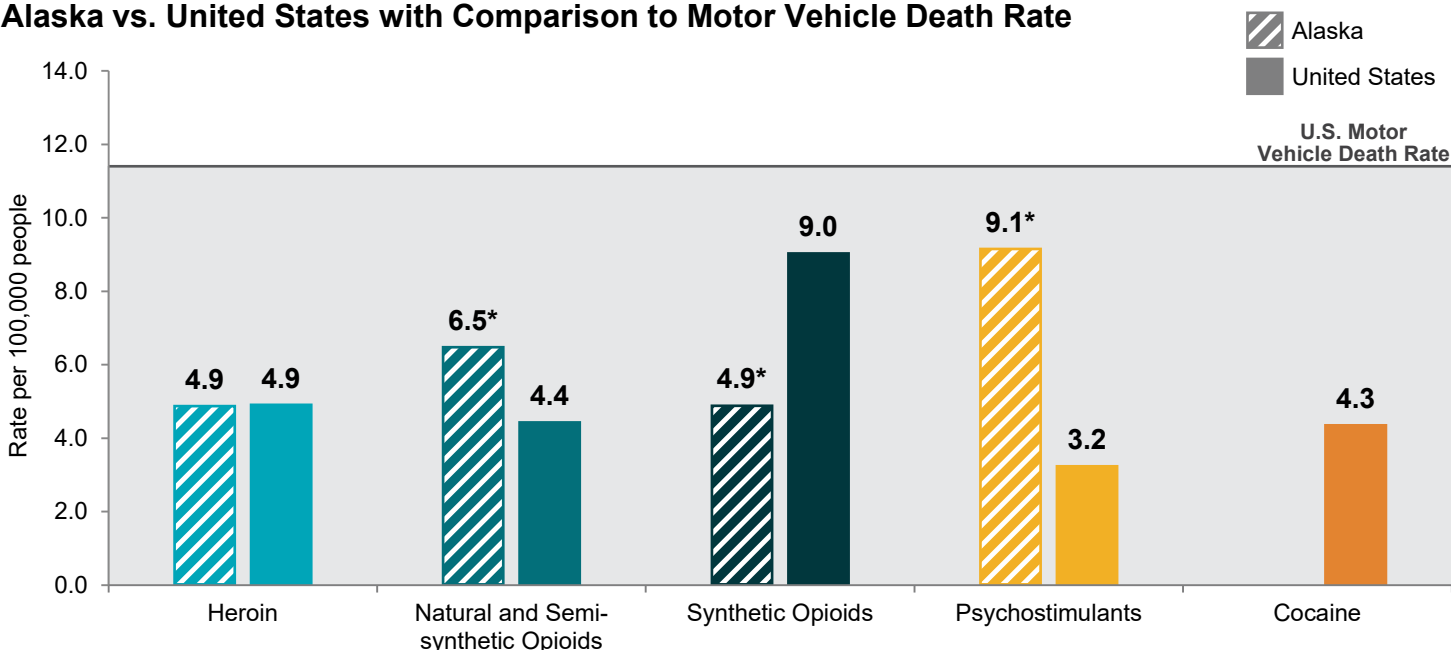


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

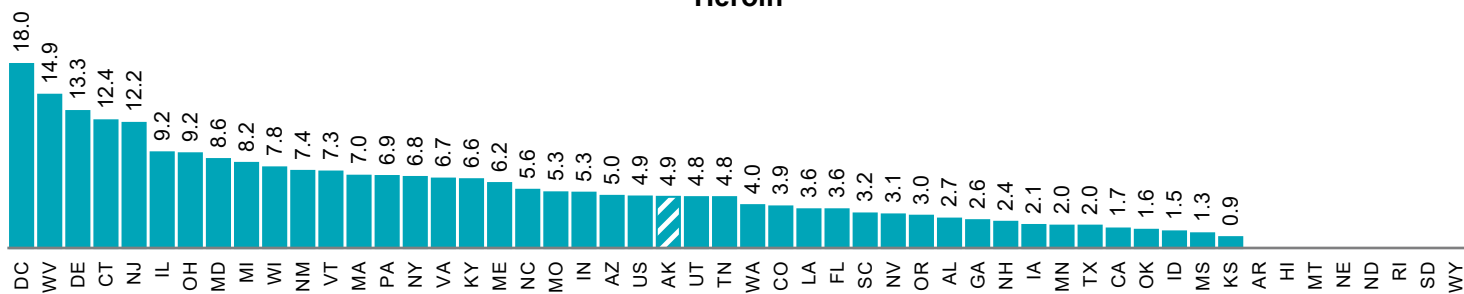
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

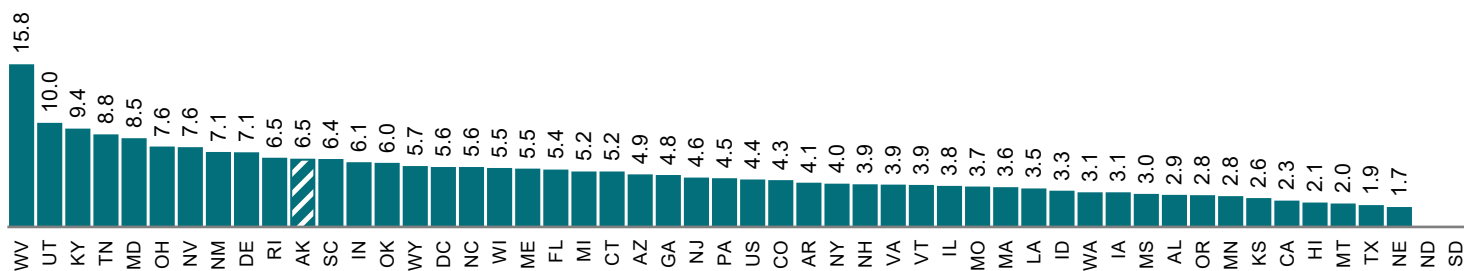
ALASKA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

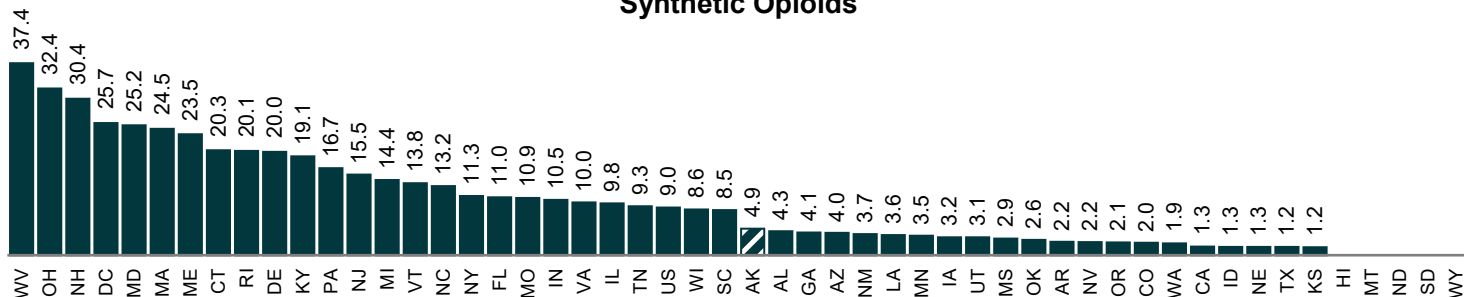
Heroin



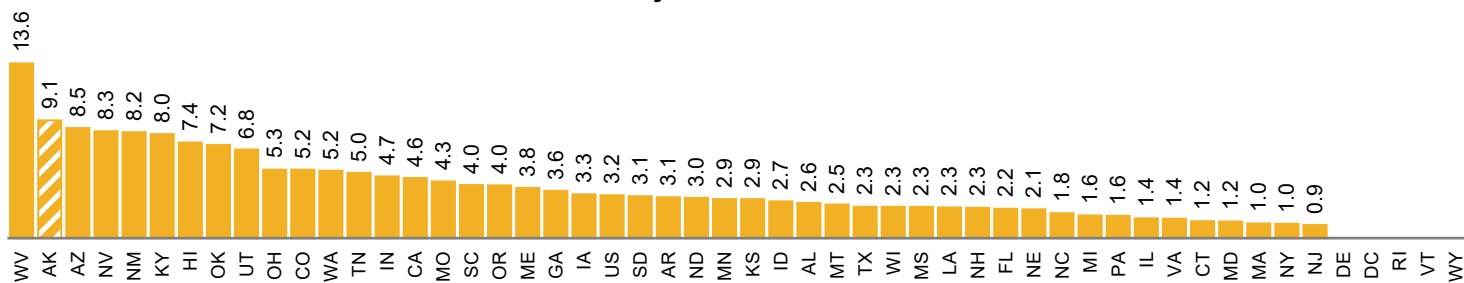
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



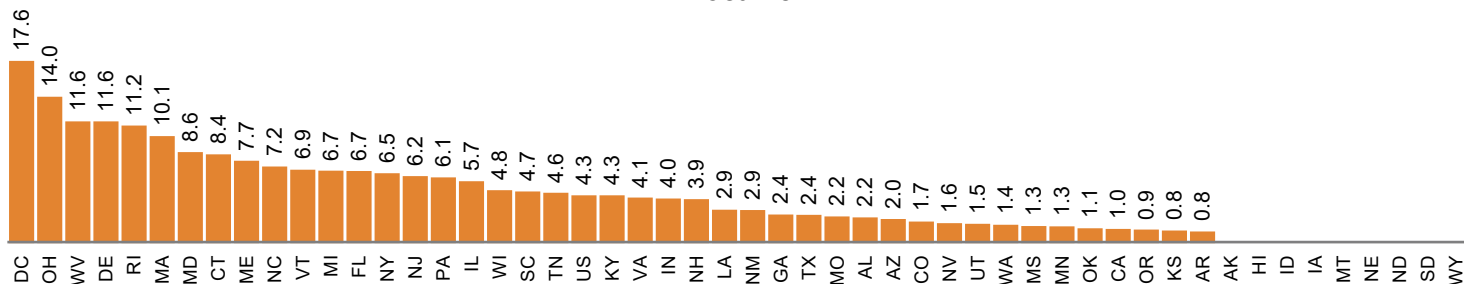
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



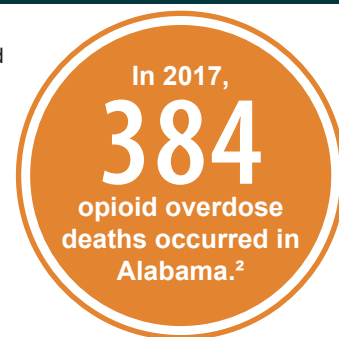
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

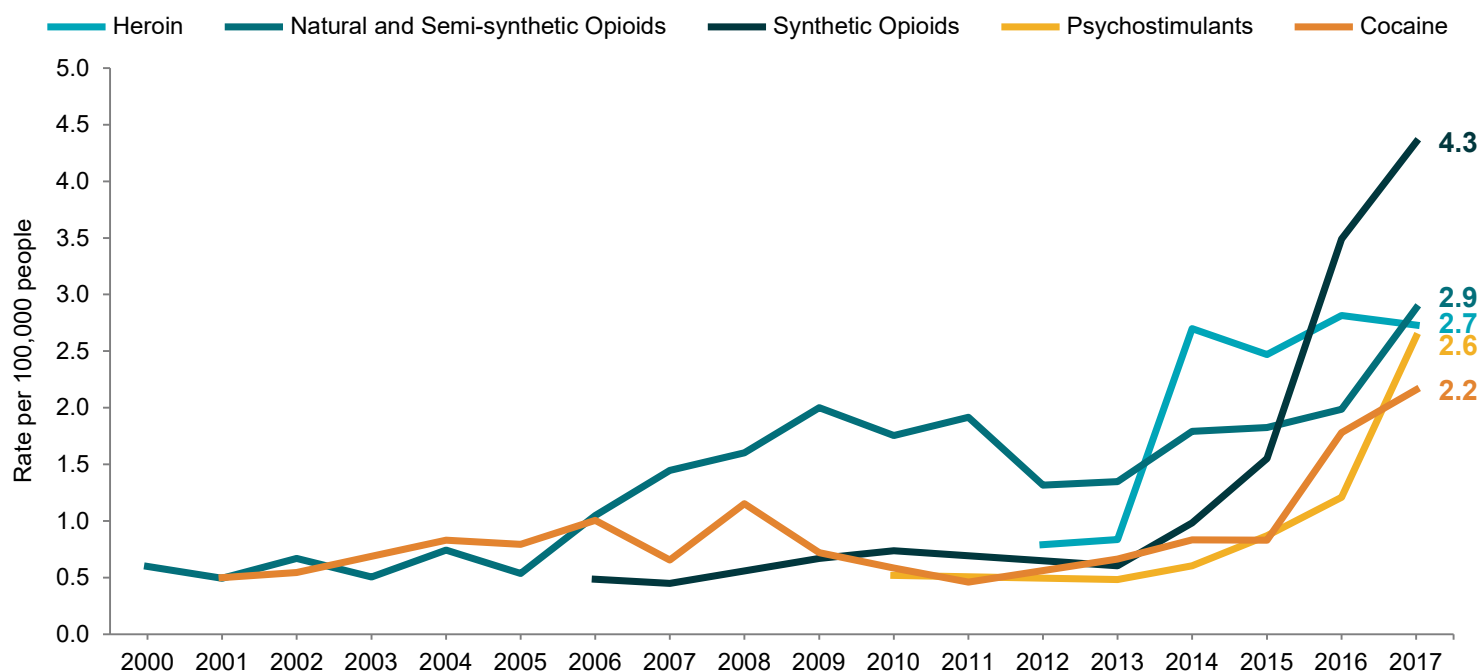
ALABAMA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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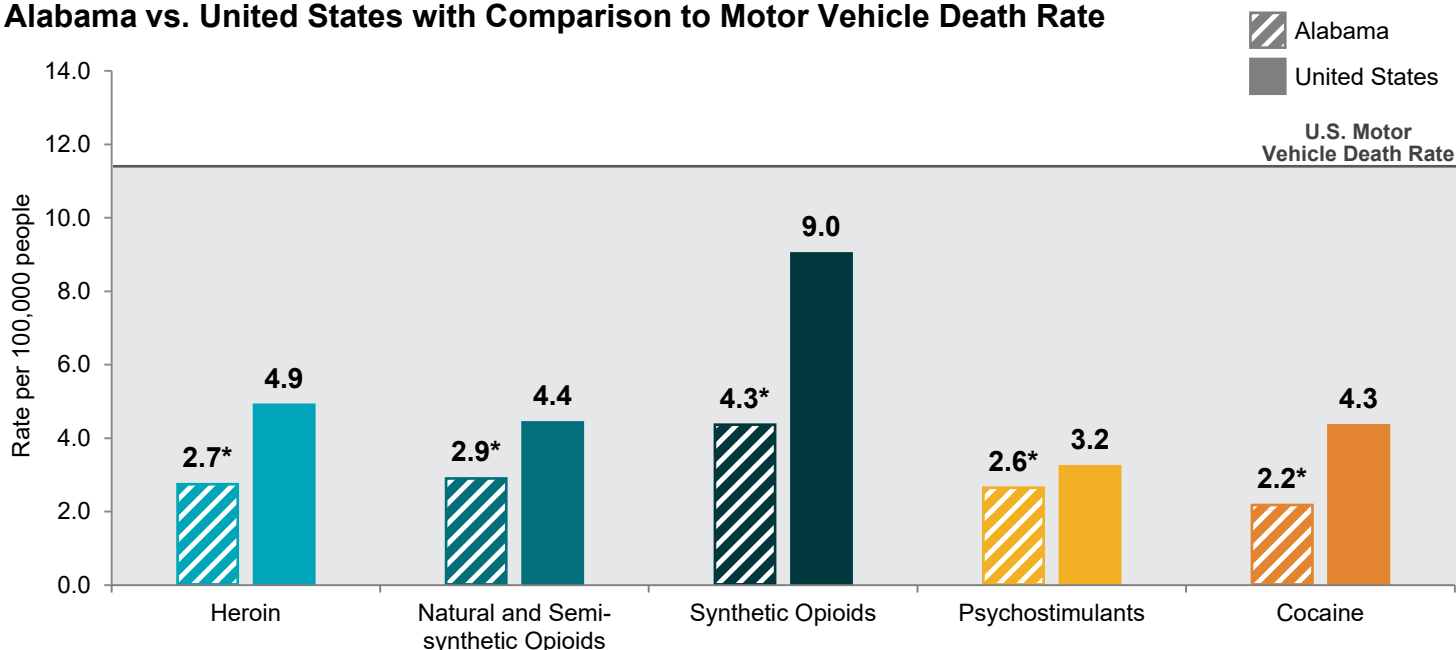


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

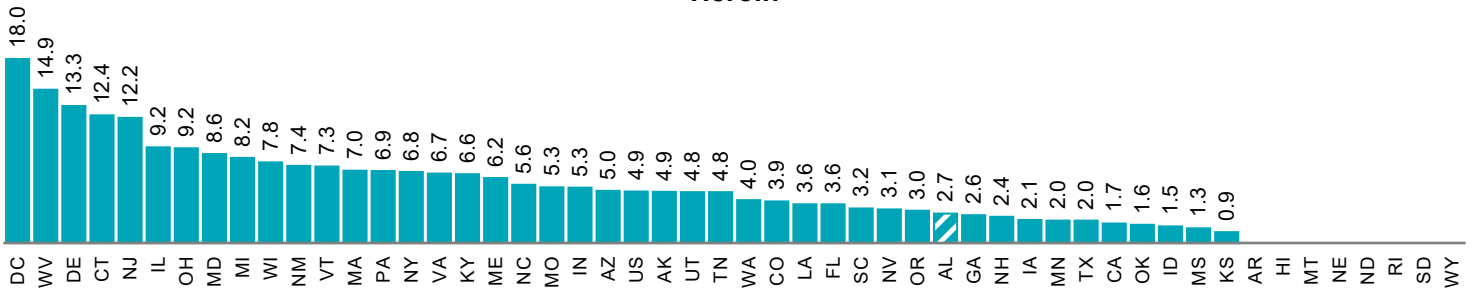
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



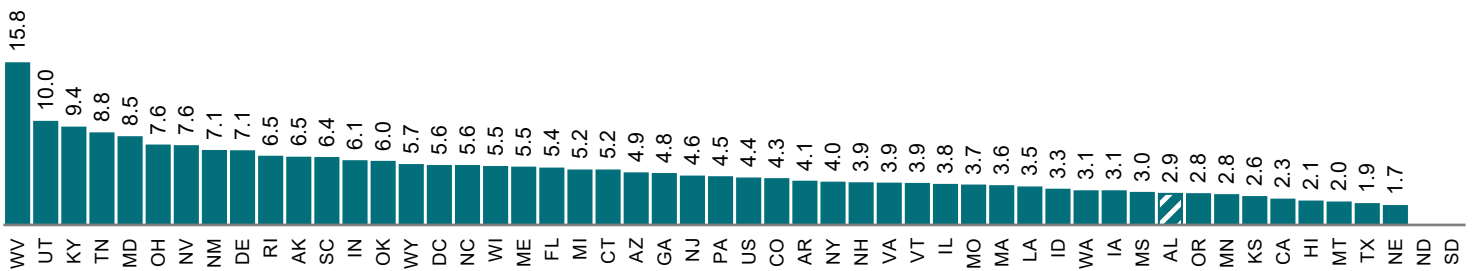
ALABAMA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

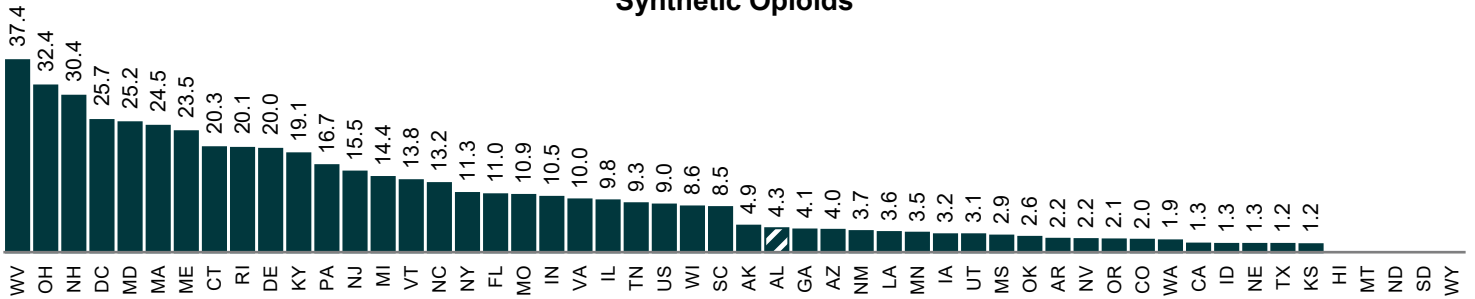
Heroin



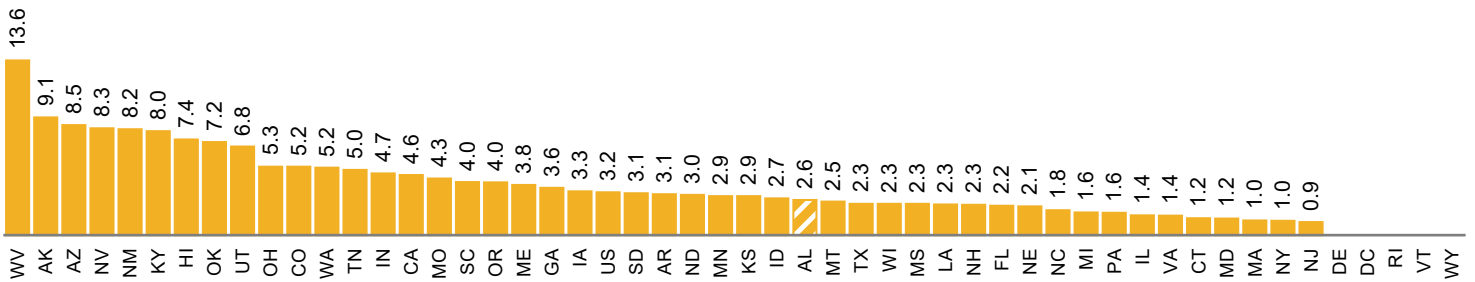
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



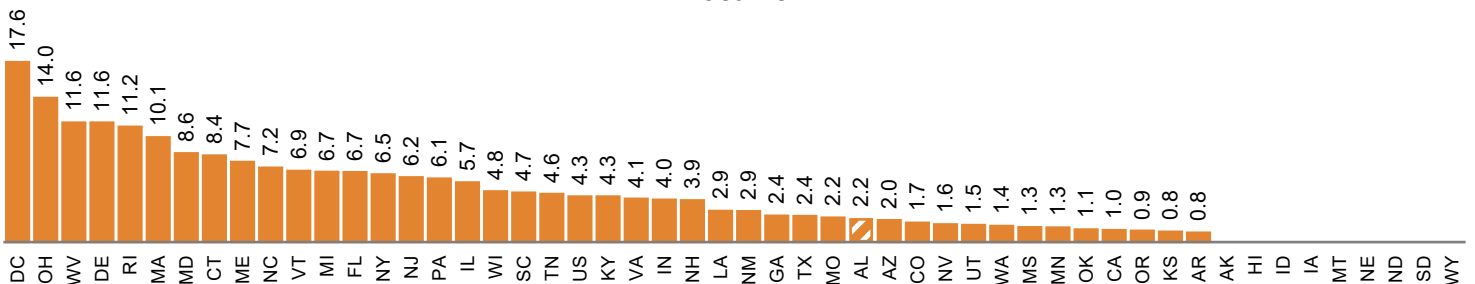
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



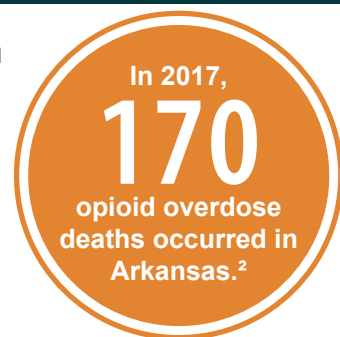
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

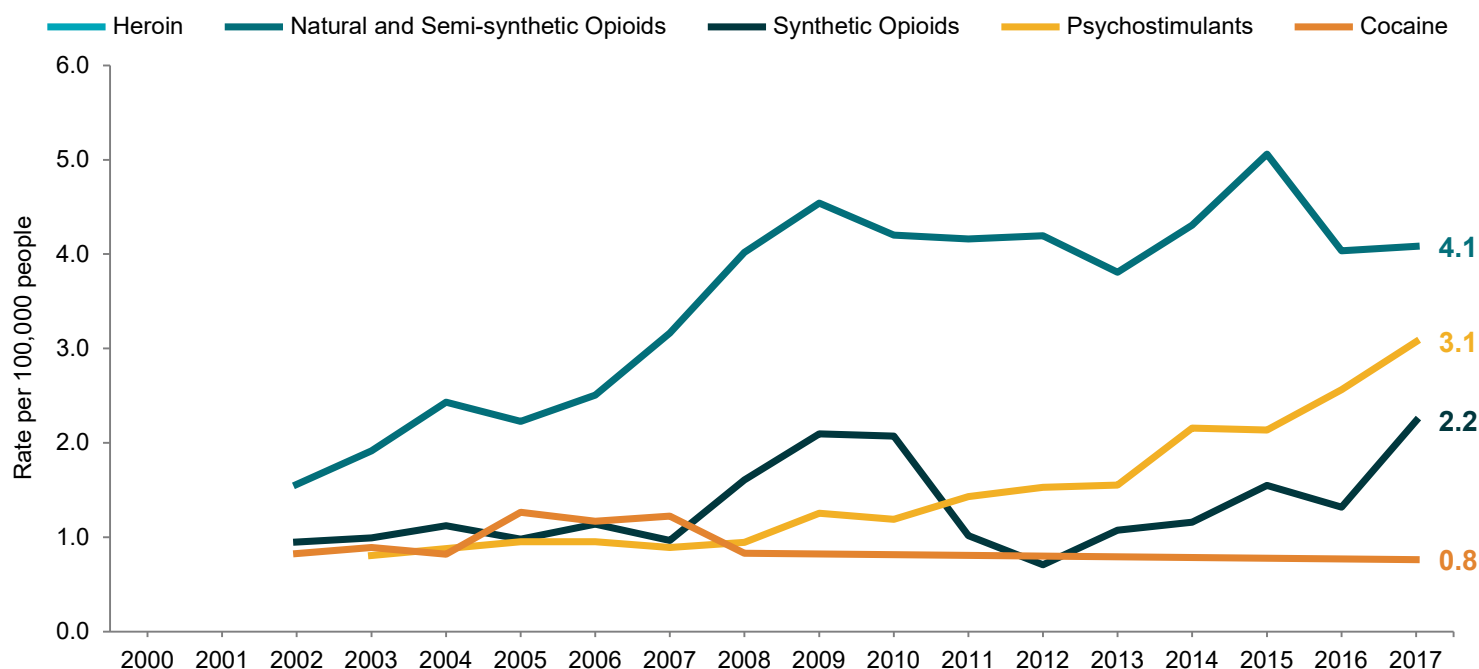
ARKANSAS

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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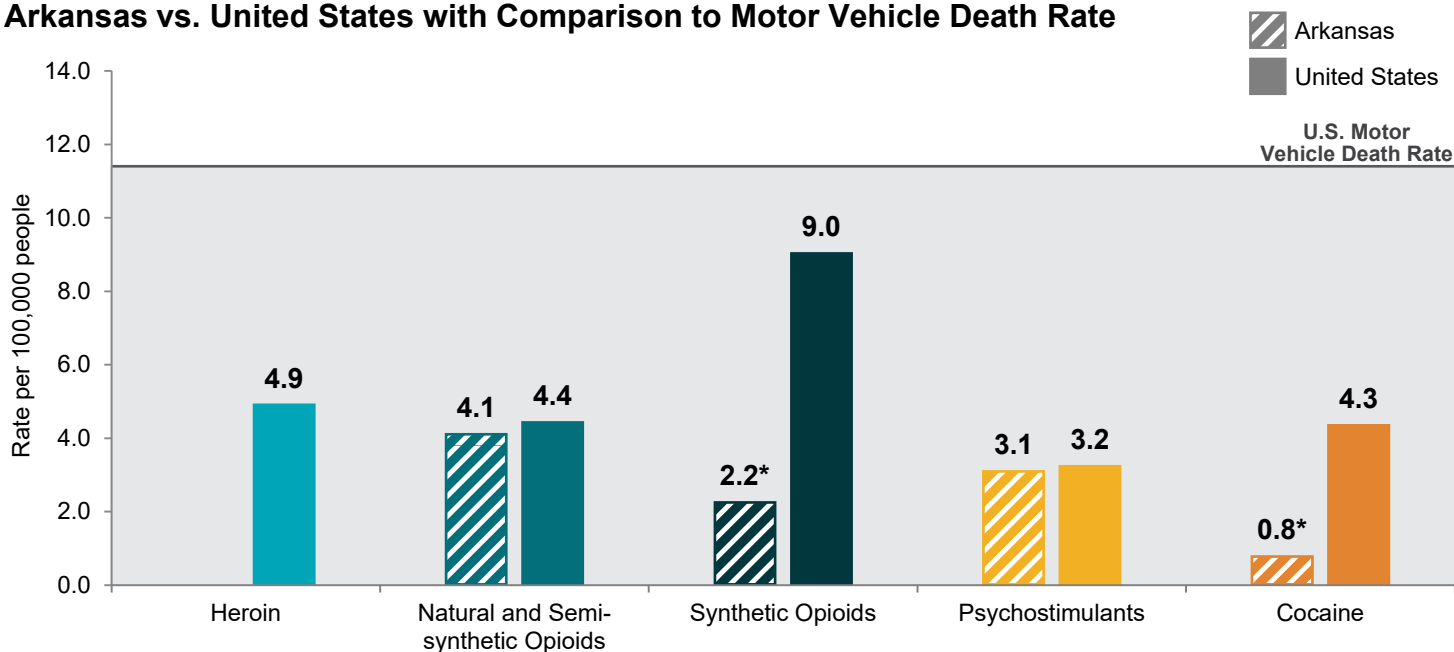


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

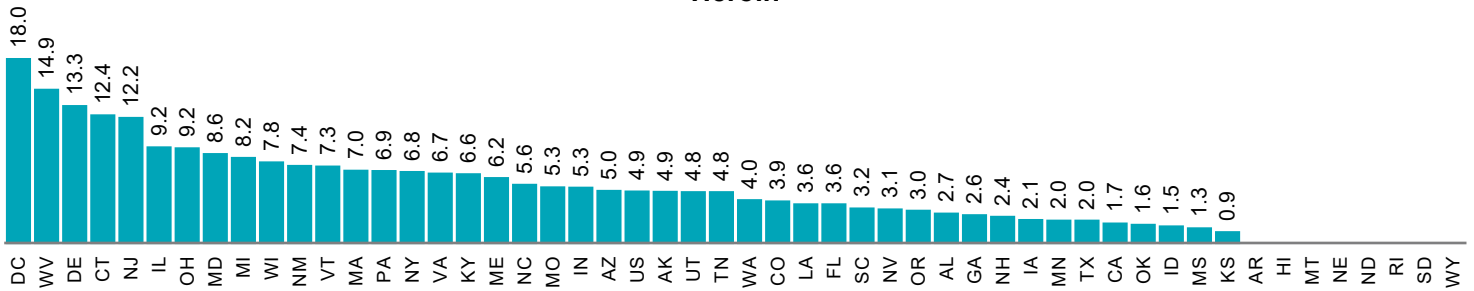
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

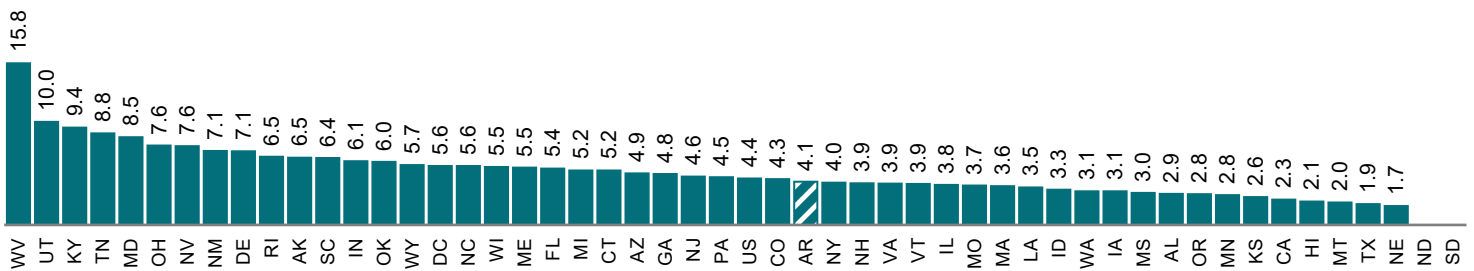
ARKANSAS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

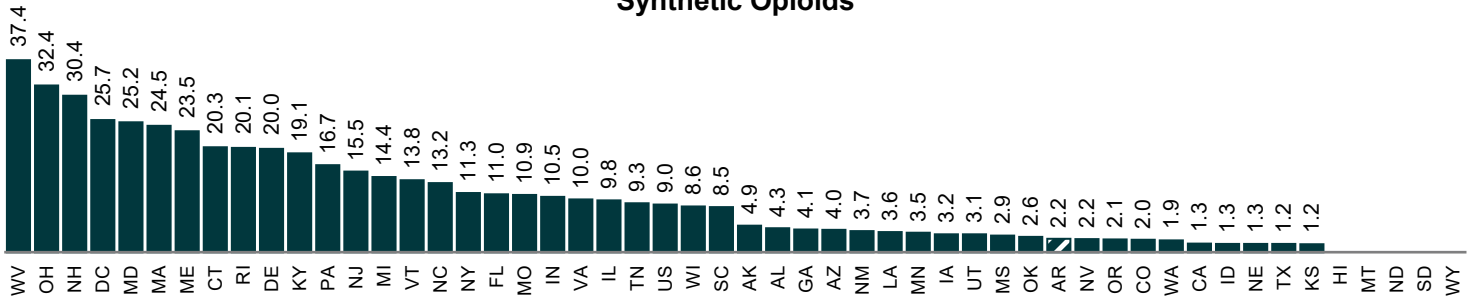
Heroin



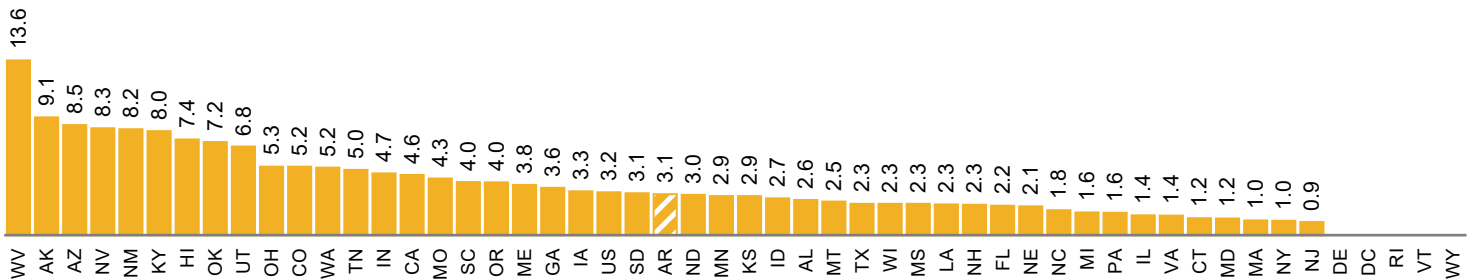
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



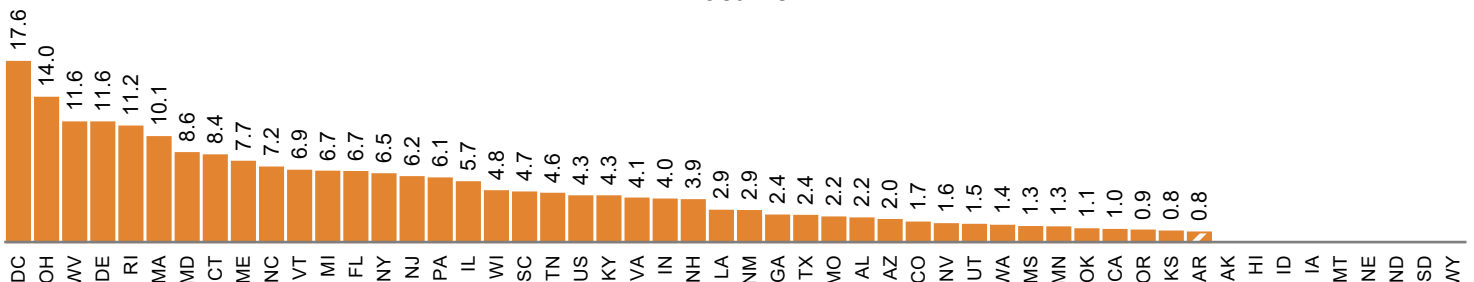
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



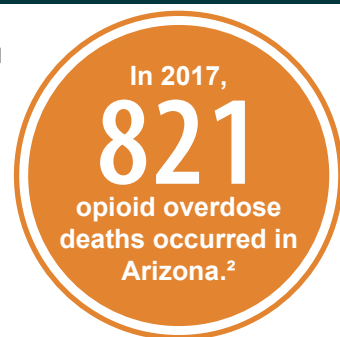
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

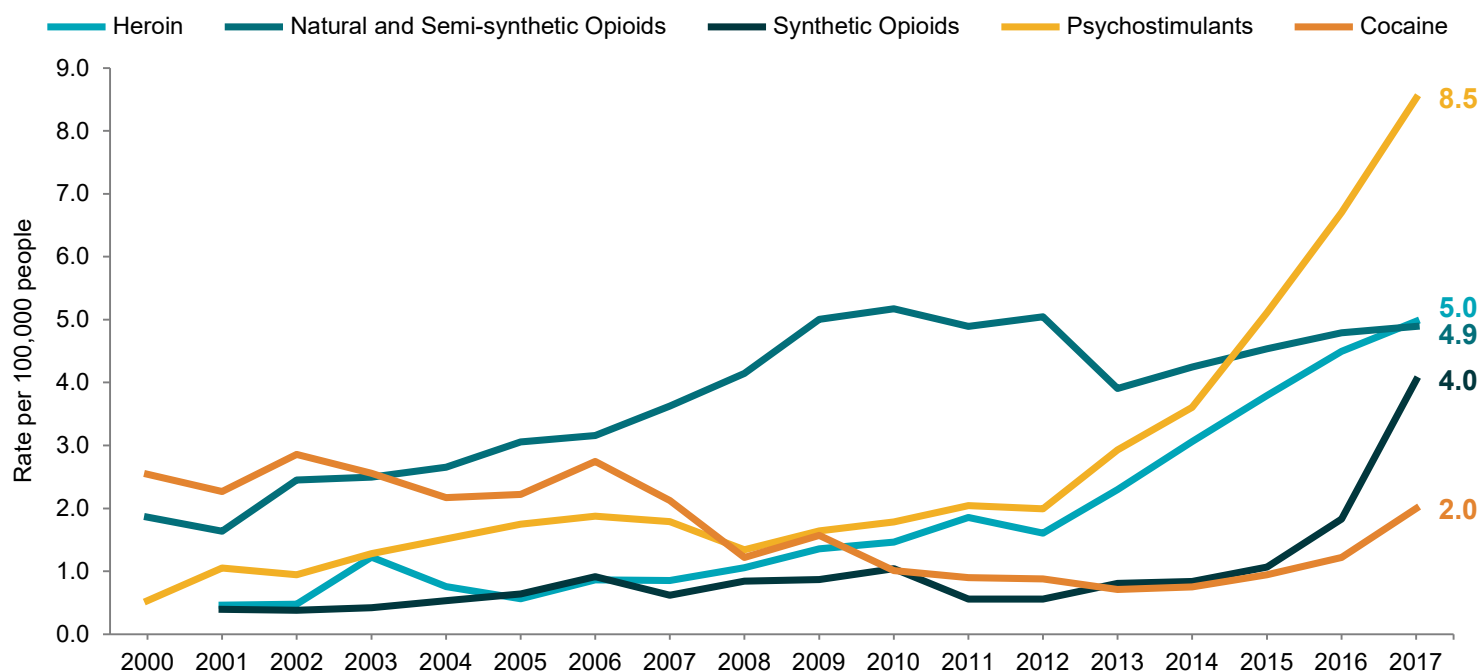
ARIZONA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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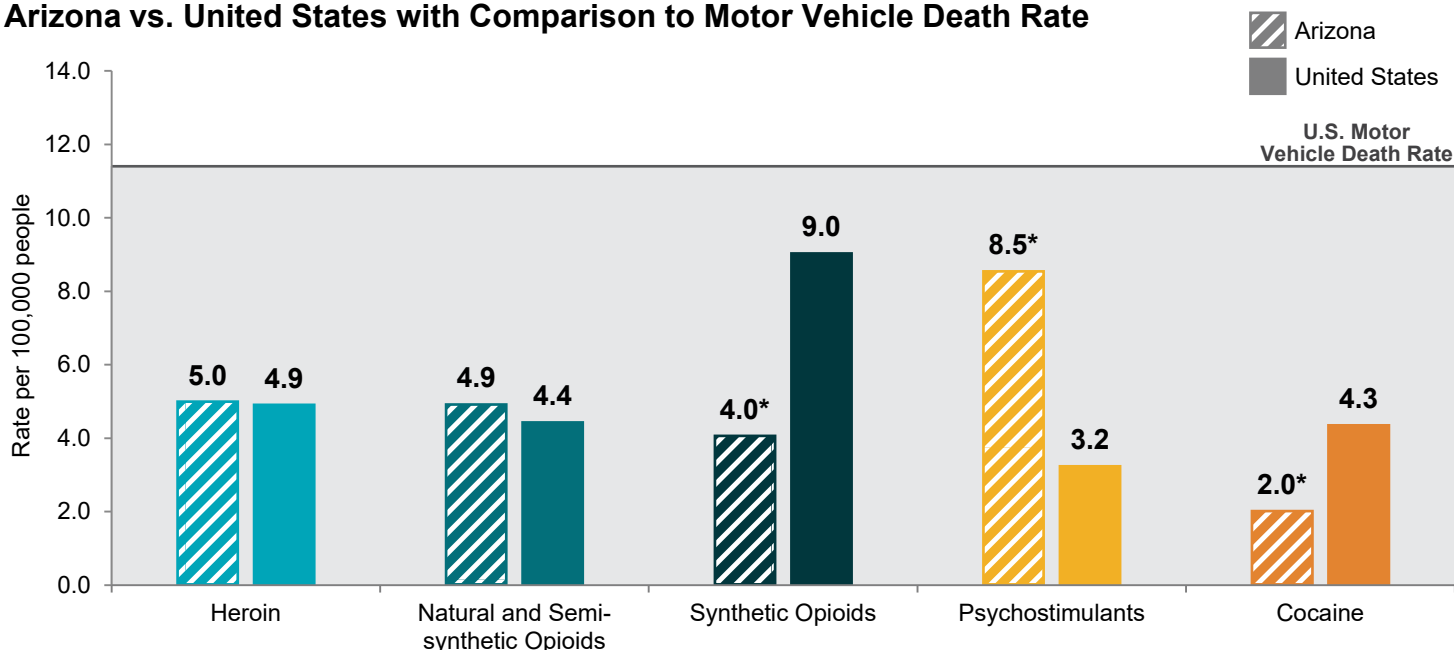


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

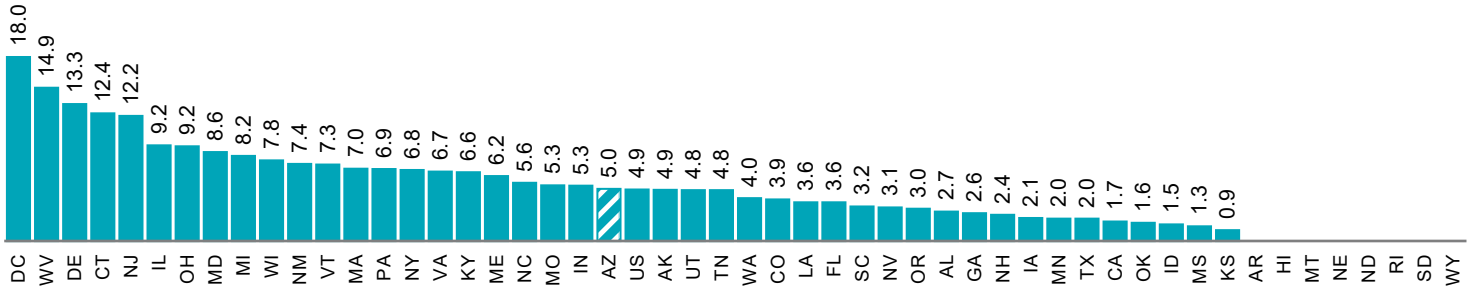
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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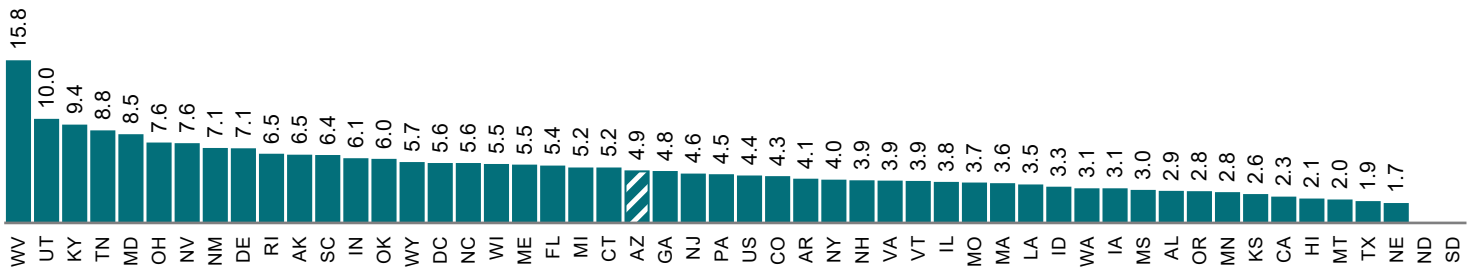
ARIZONA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

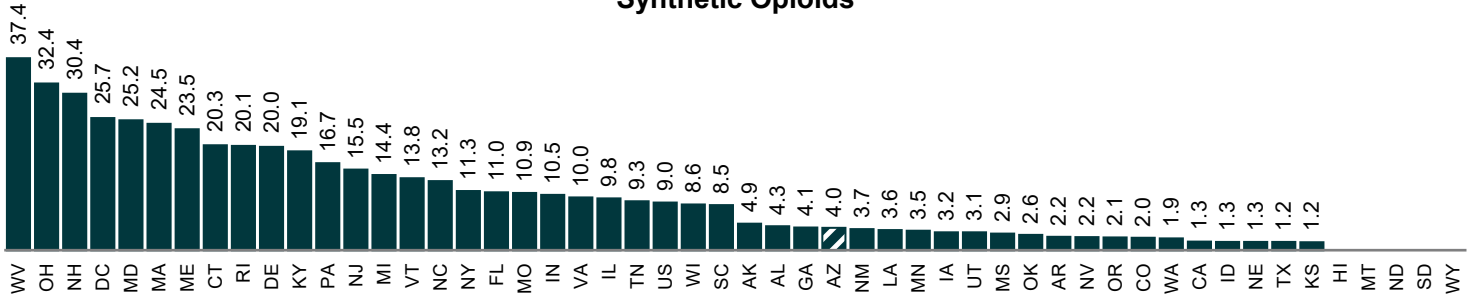
Heroin



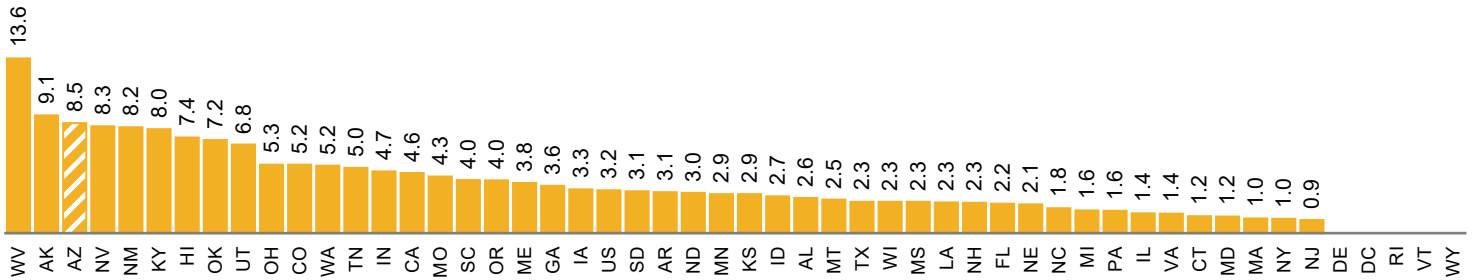
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



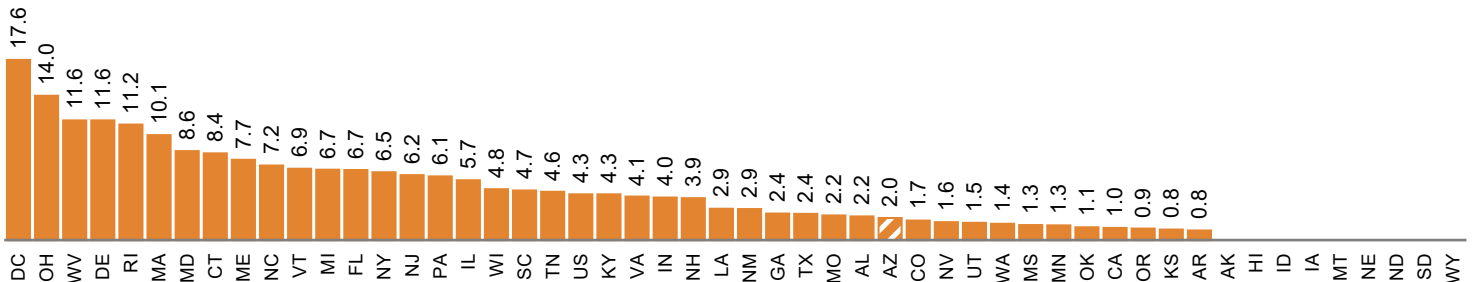
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



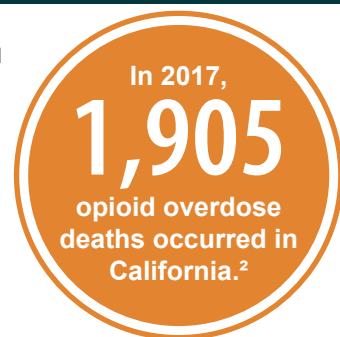
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

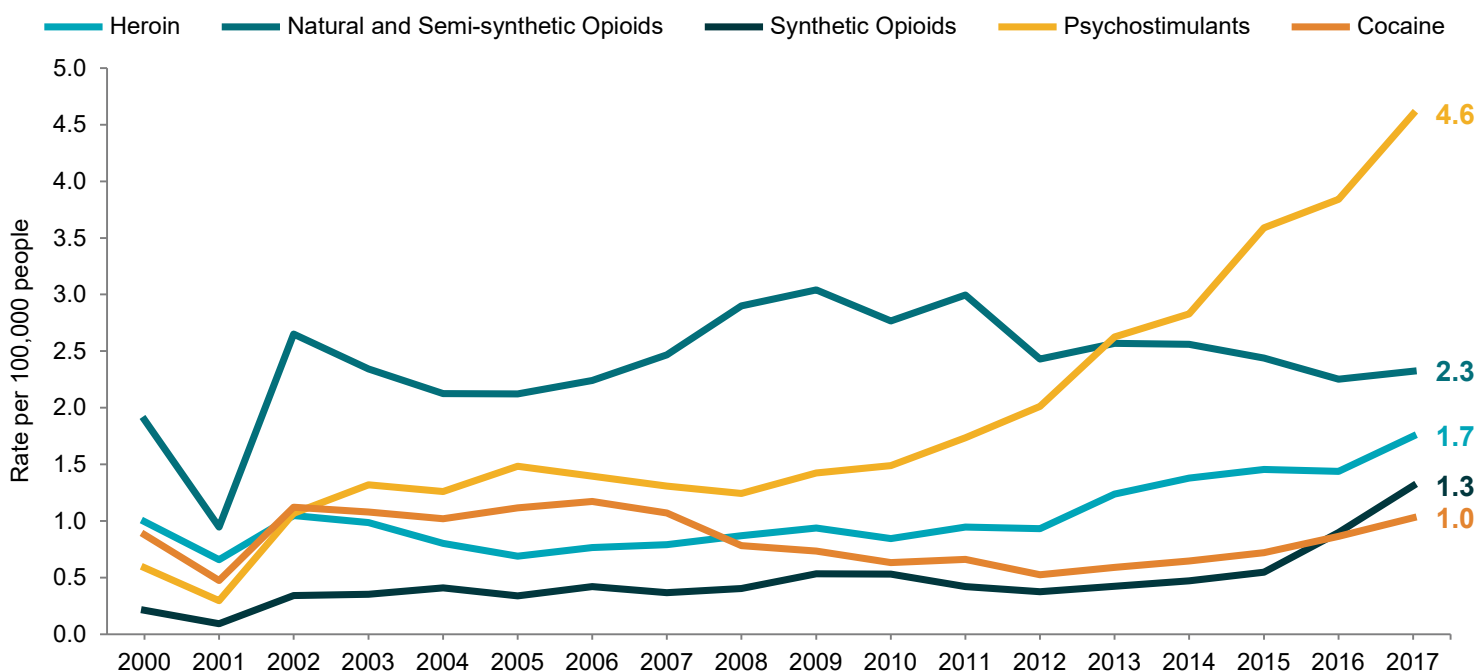
CALIFORNIA

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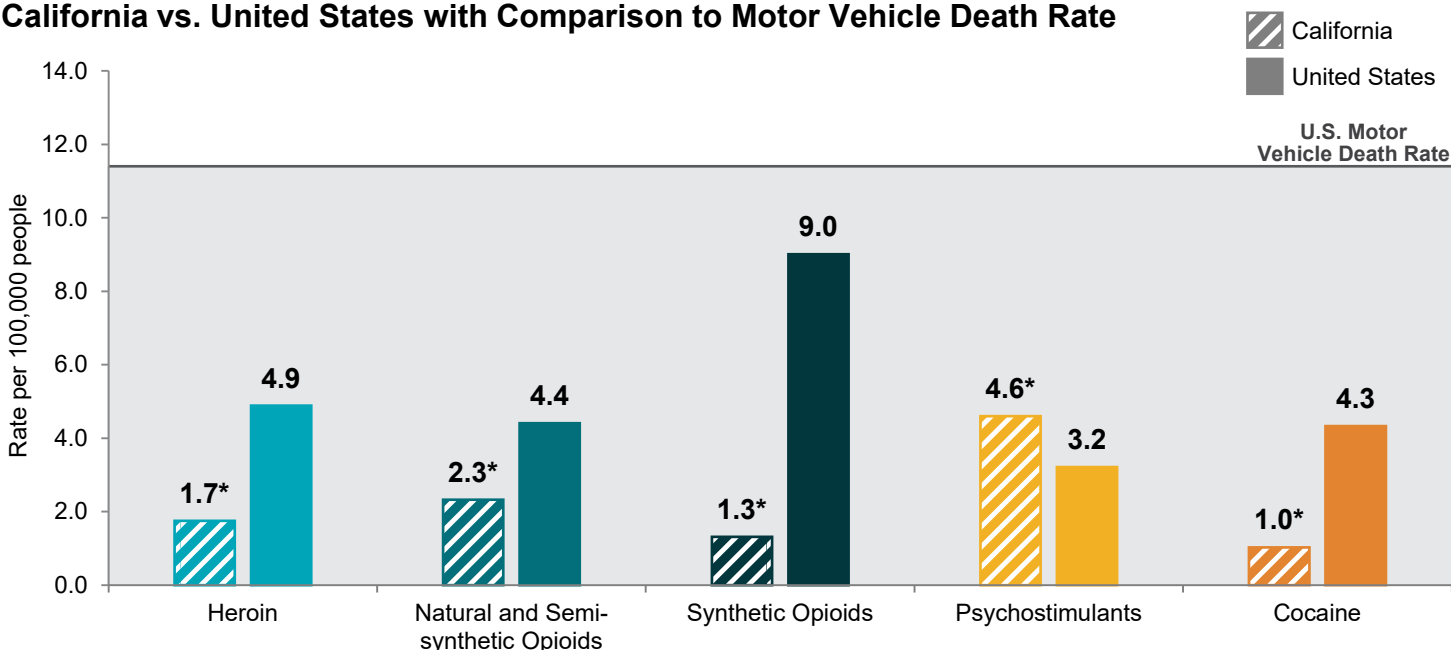


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

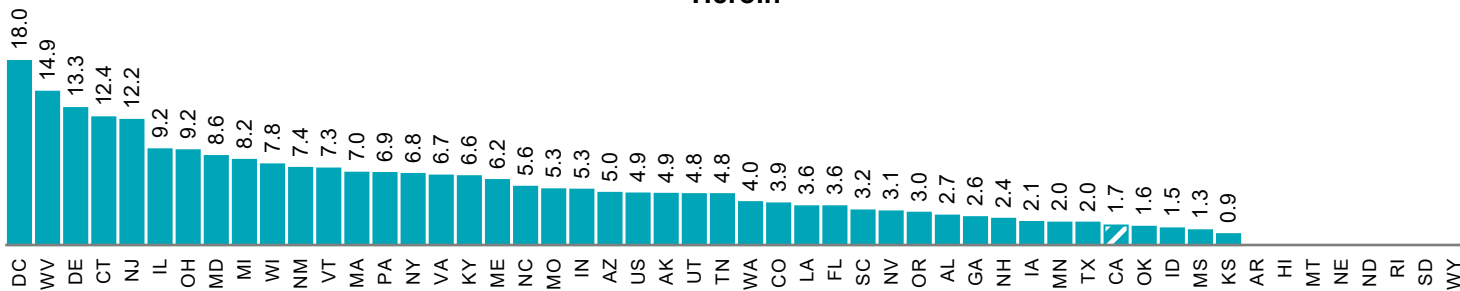
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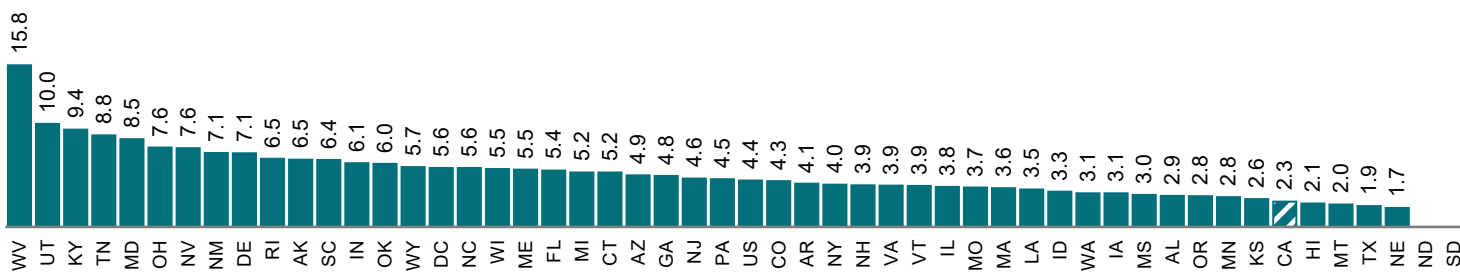
CALIFORNIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

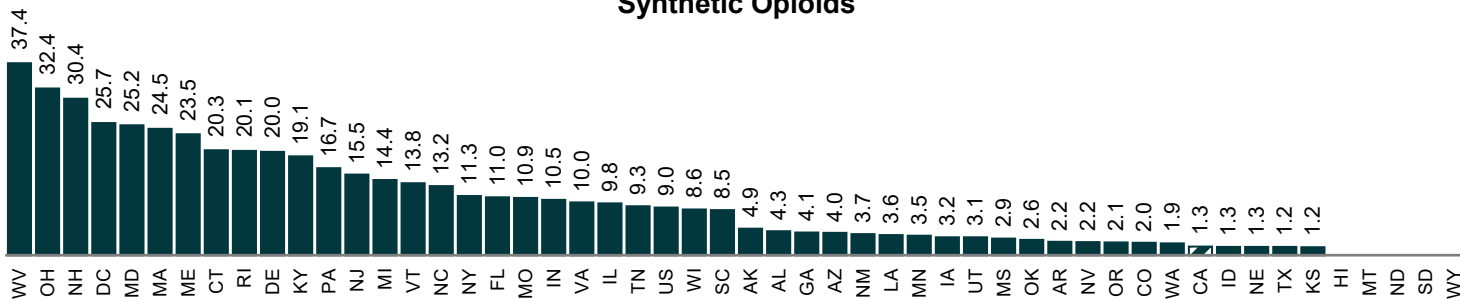
Heroin



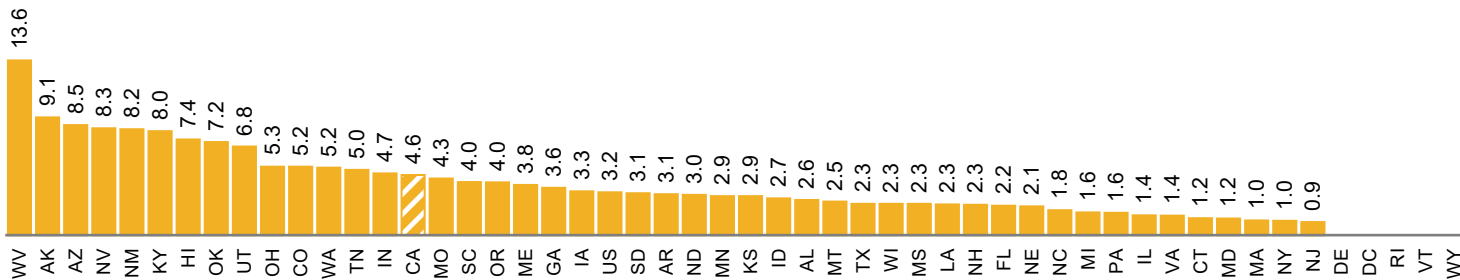
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



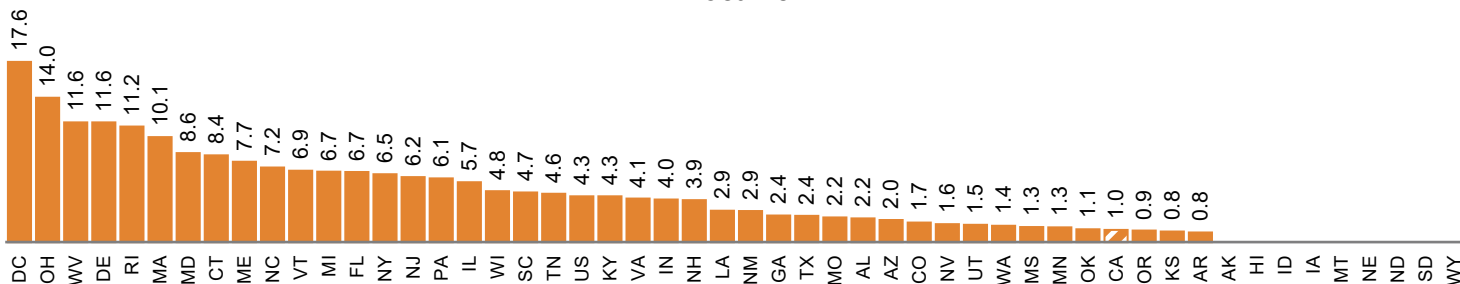
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



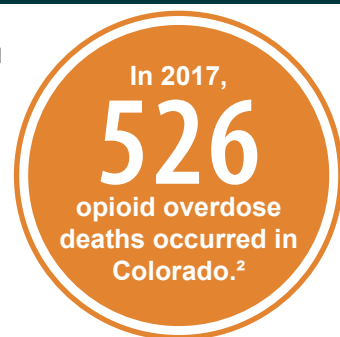
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

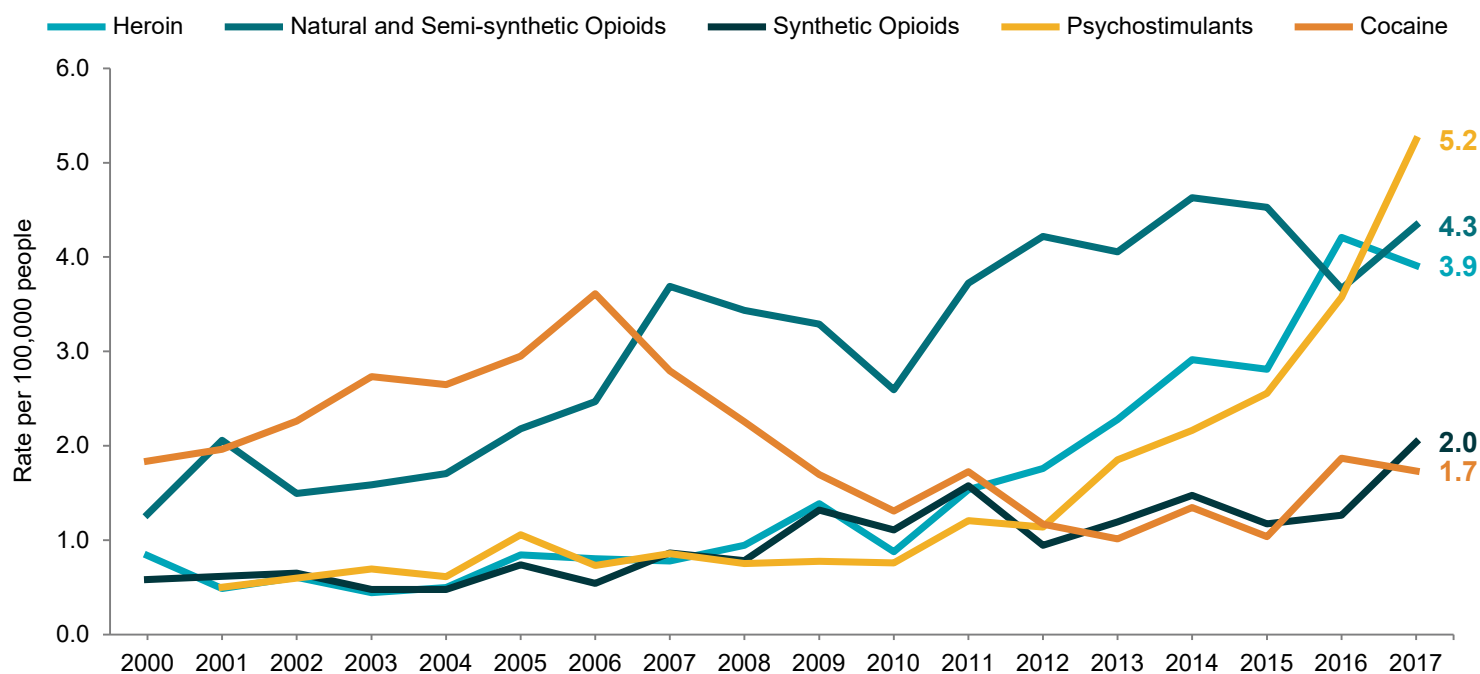
COLORADO

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, 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. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

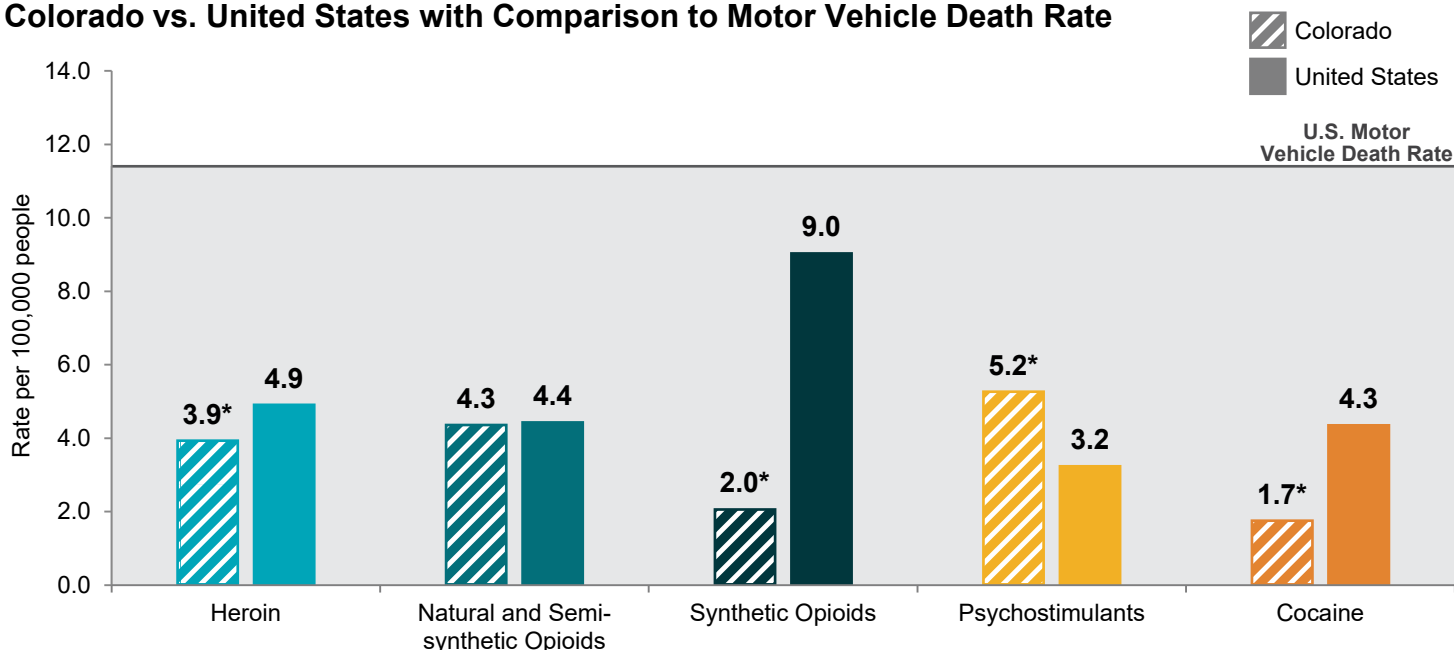


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

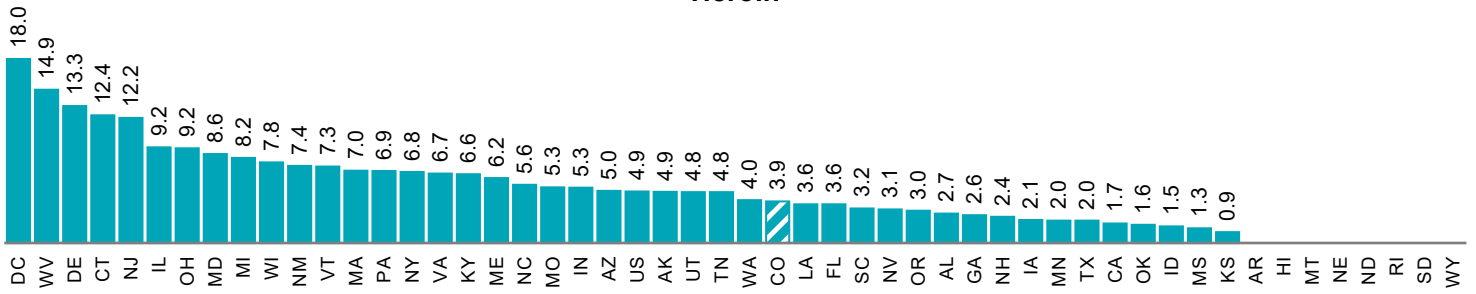
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

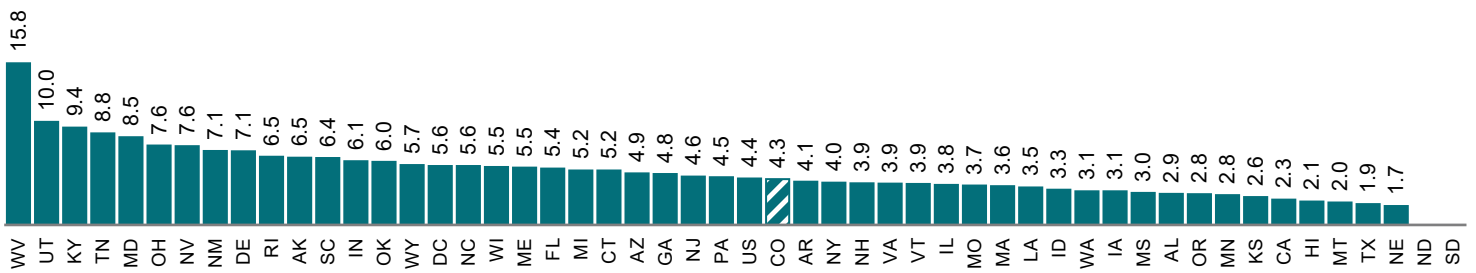
COLORADO

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

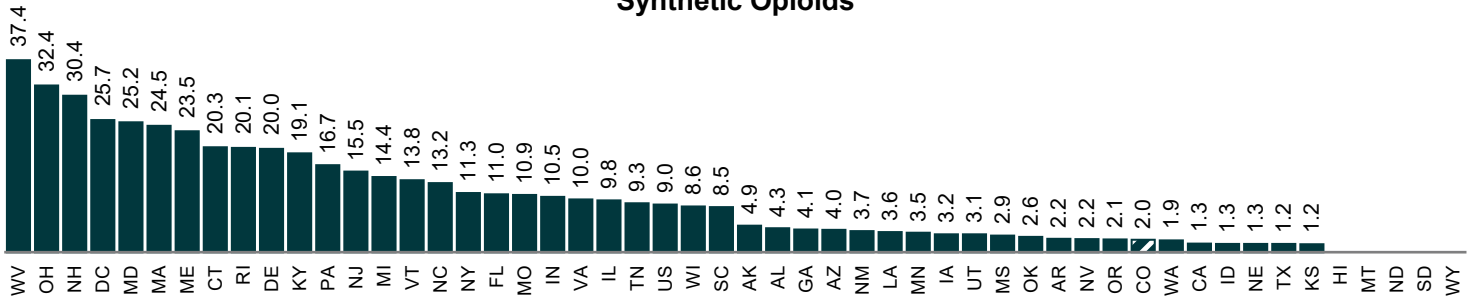
Heroin



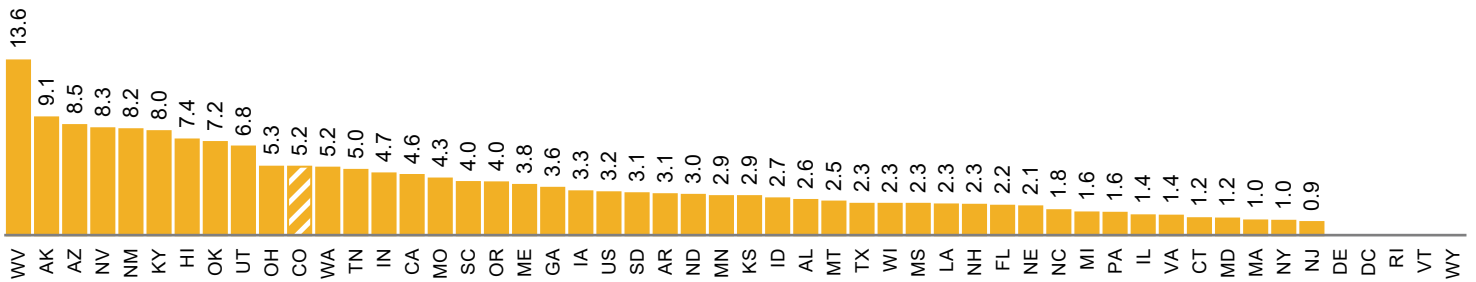
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



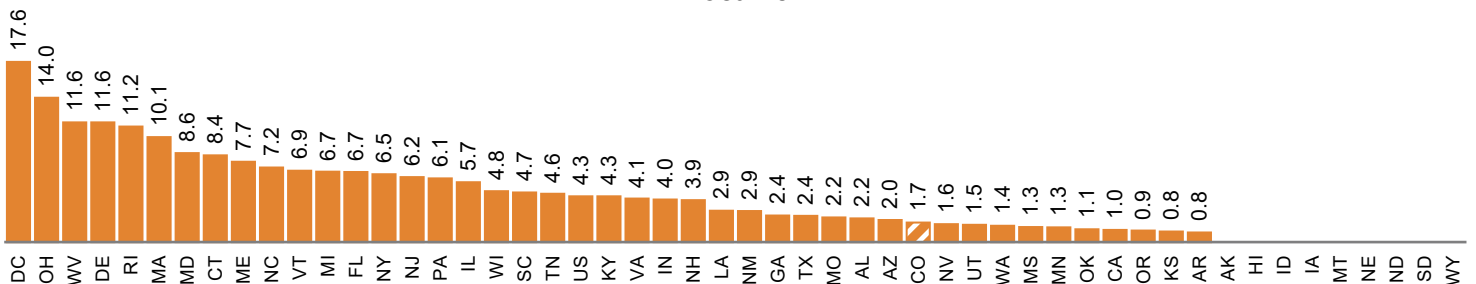
Synthetic Opioids



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

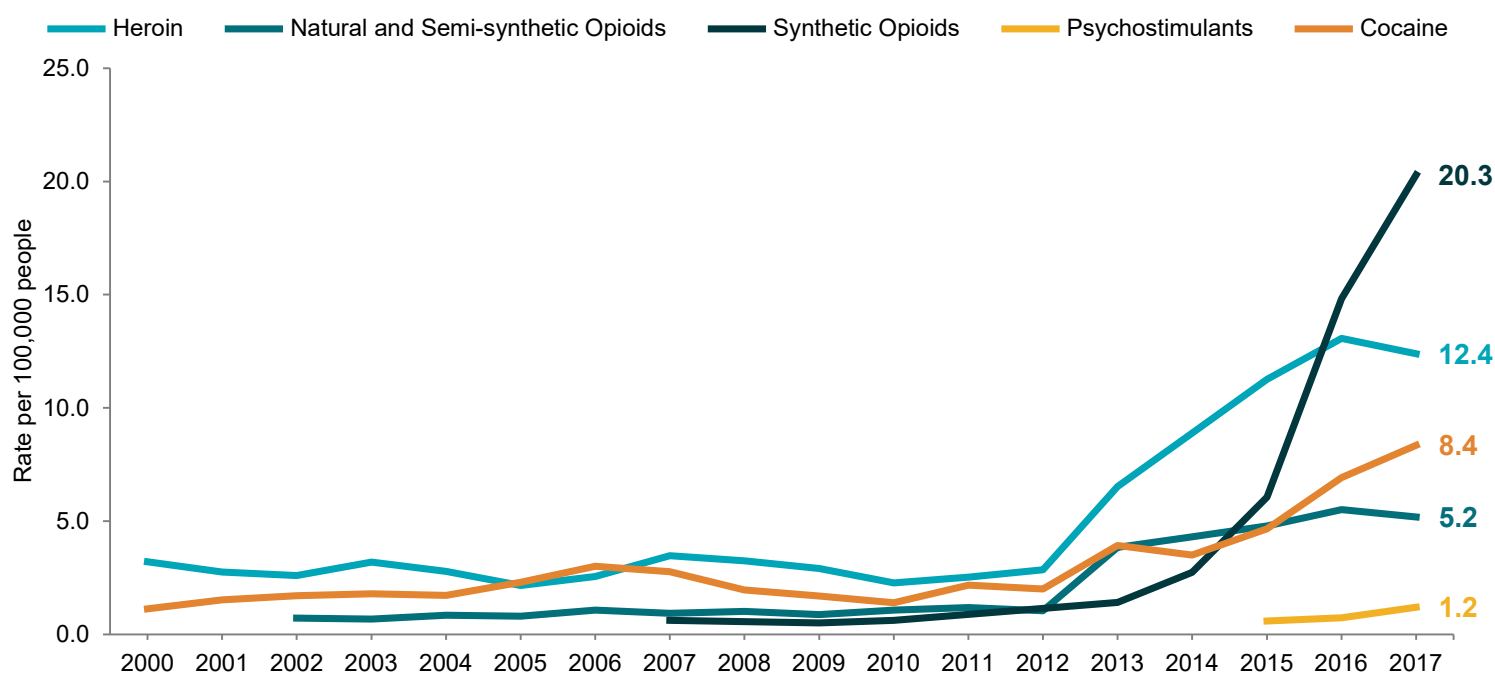
CONNECTICUT

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

In 2017,
901
opioid overdose
deaths occurred in
Connecticut.²

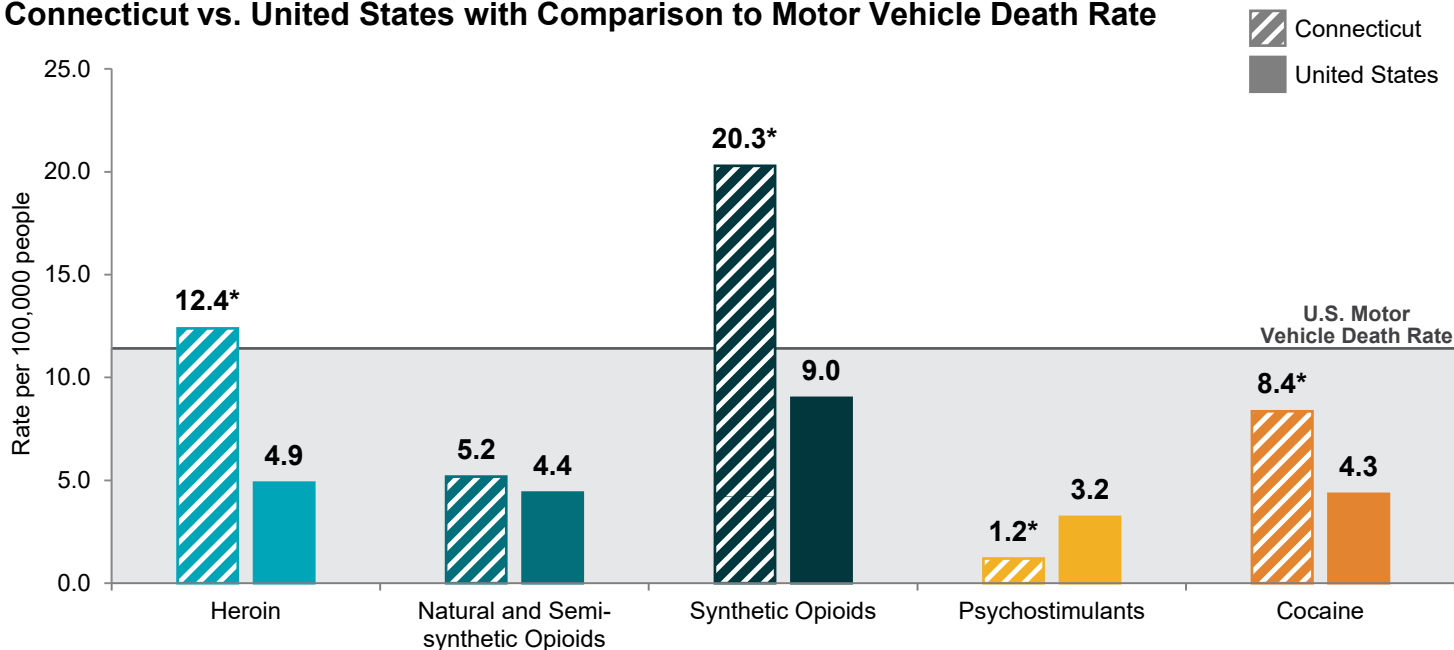
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

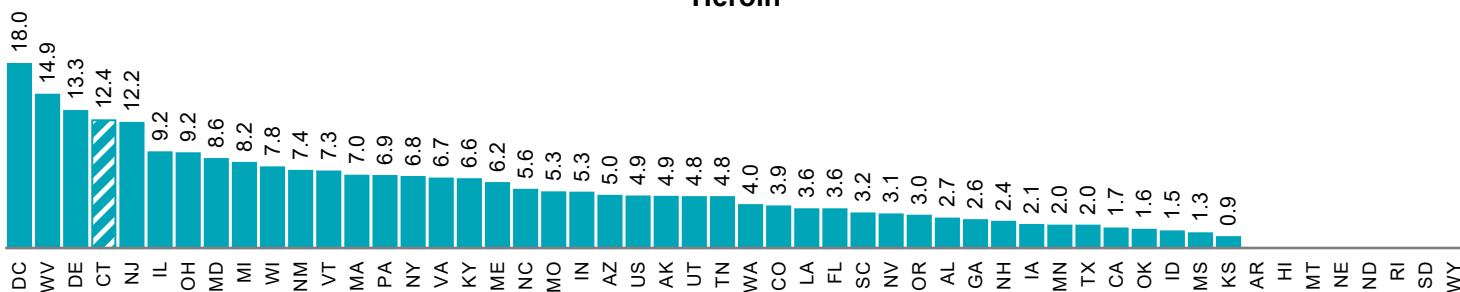
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

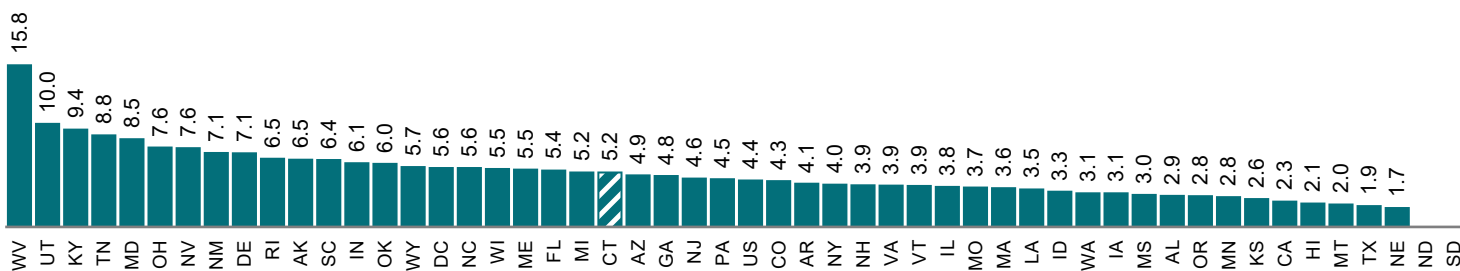
CONNECTICUT

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

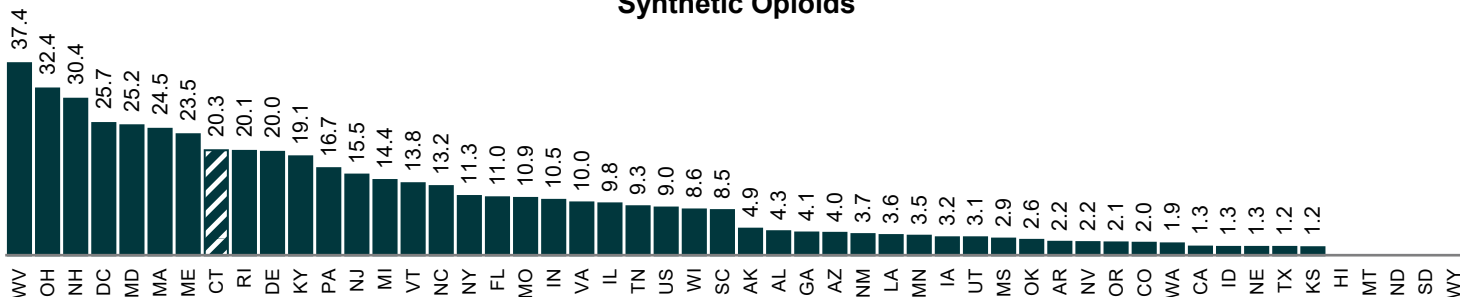
Heroin



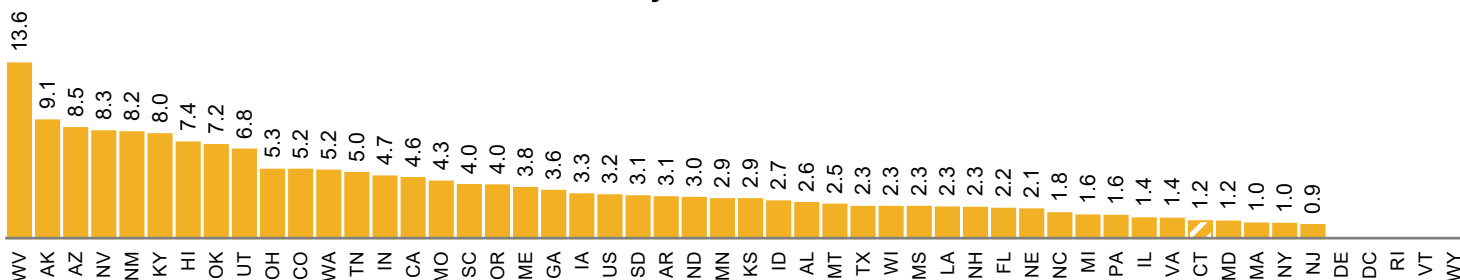
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



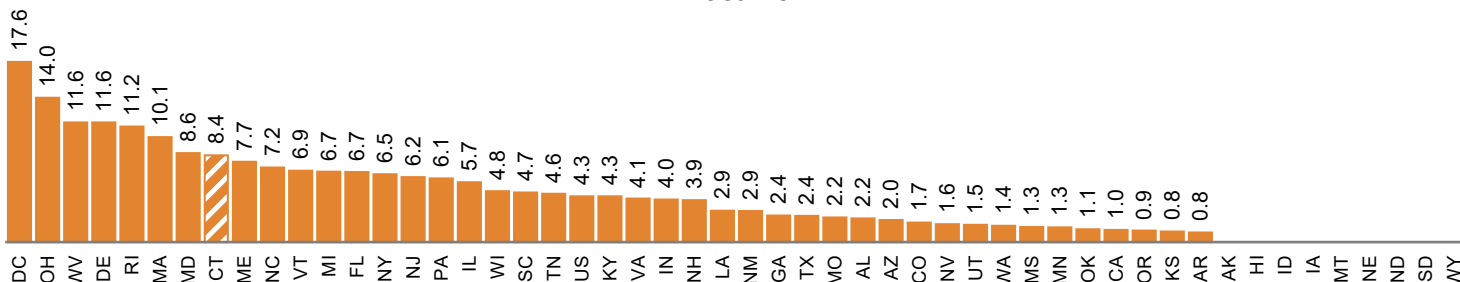
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine

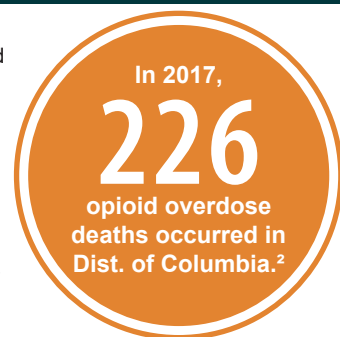


Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

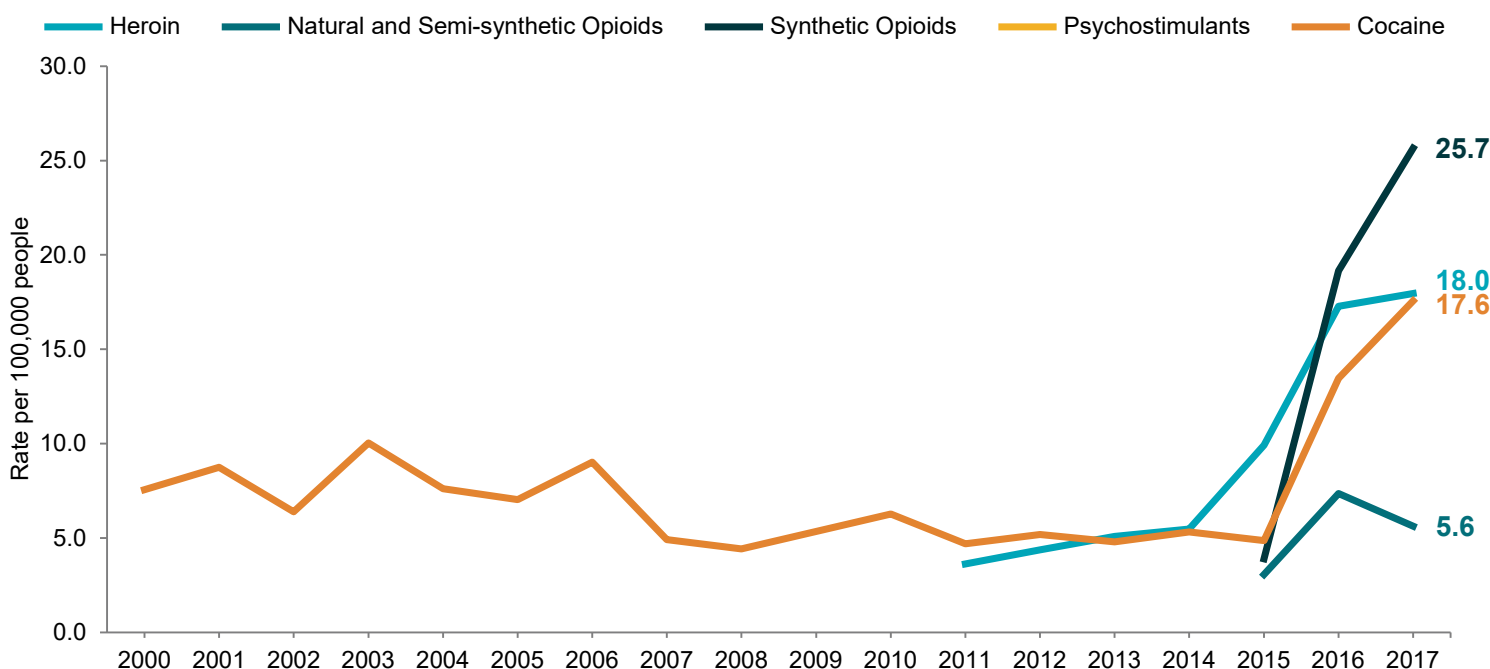
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹



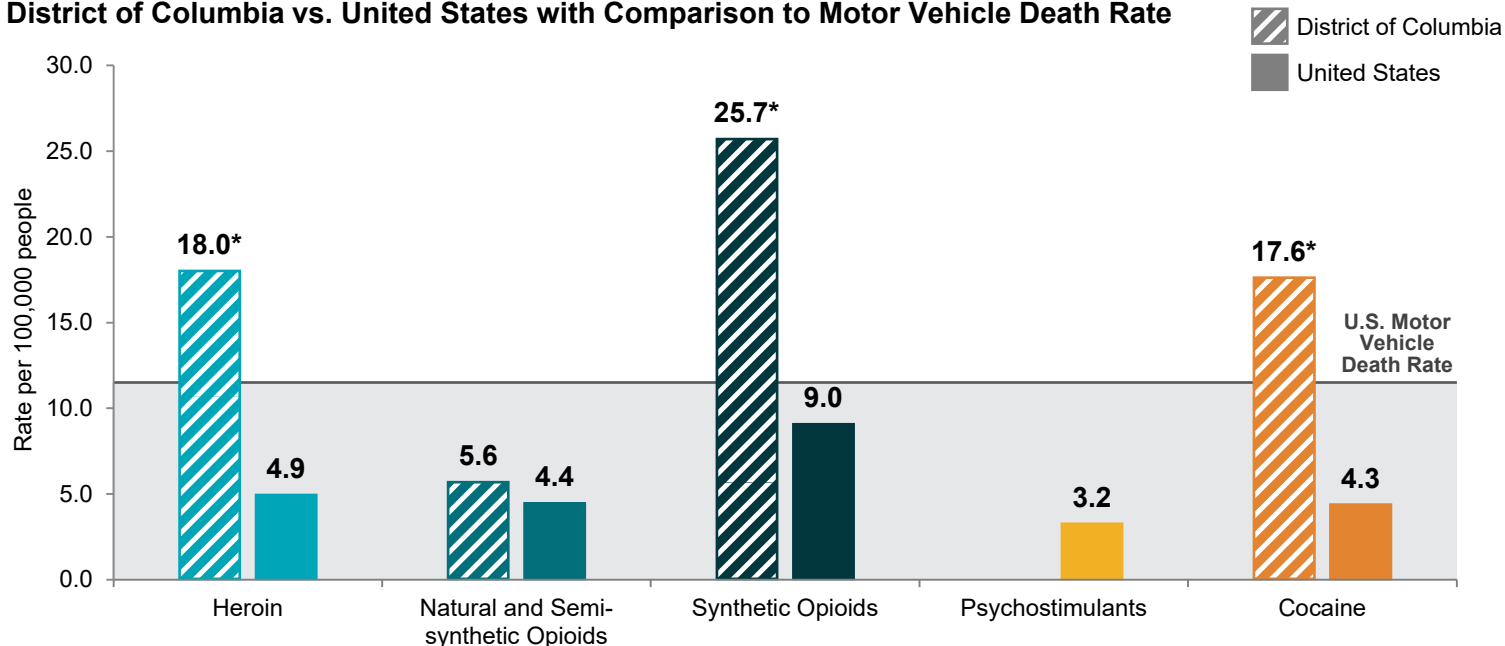
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

District of Columbia vs. United States with Comparison to Motor Vehicle Death Rate



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

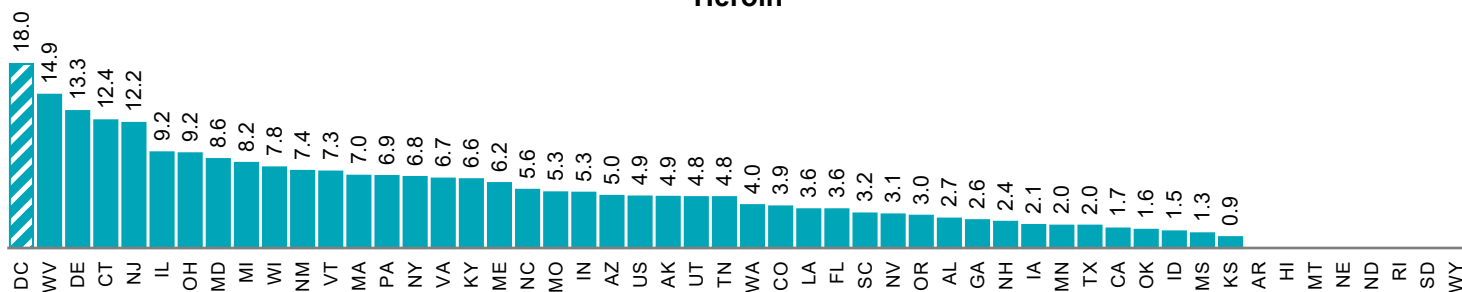
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



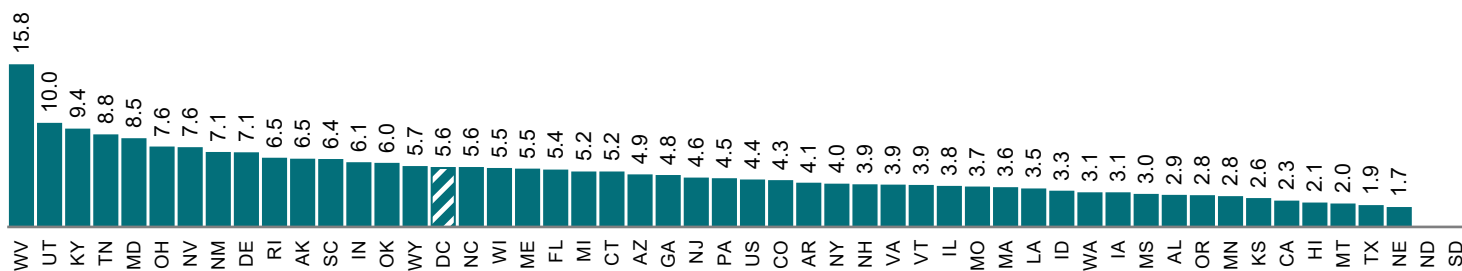
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

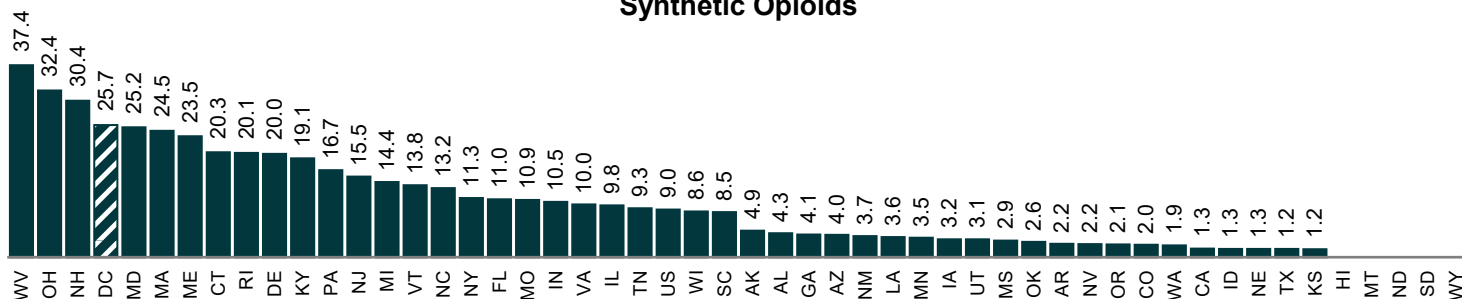
Heroin



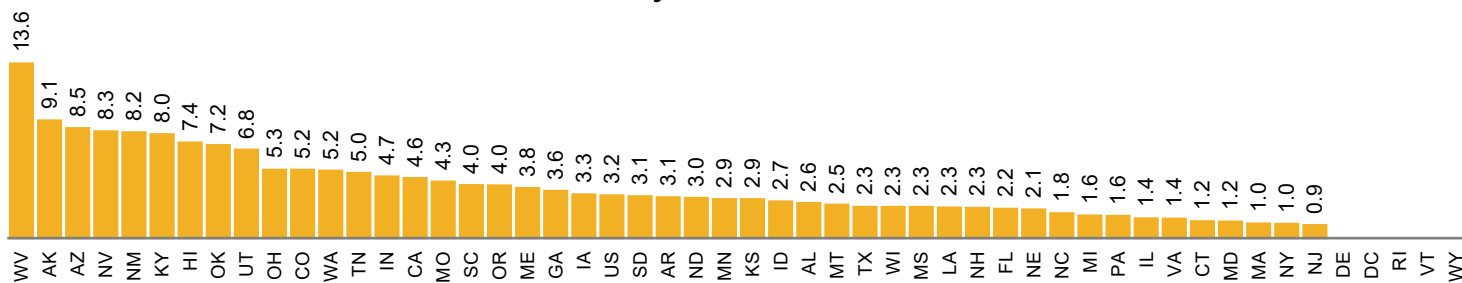
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



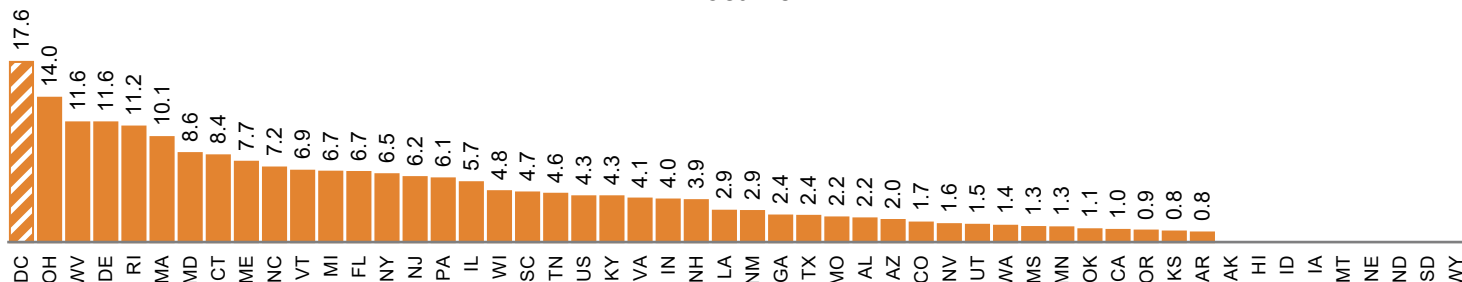
Synthetic Opioids



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

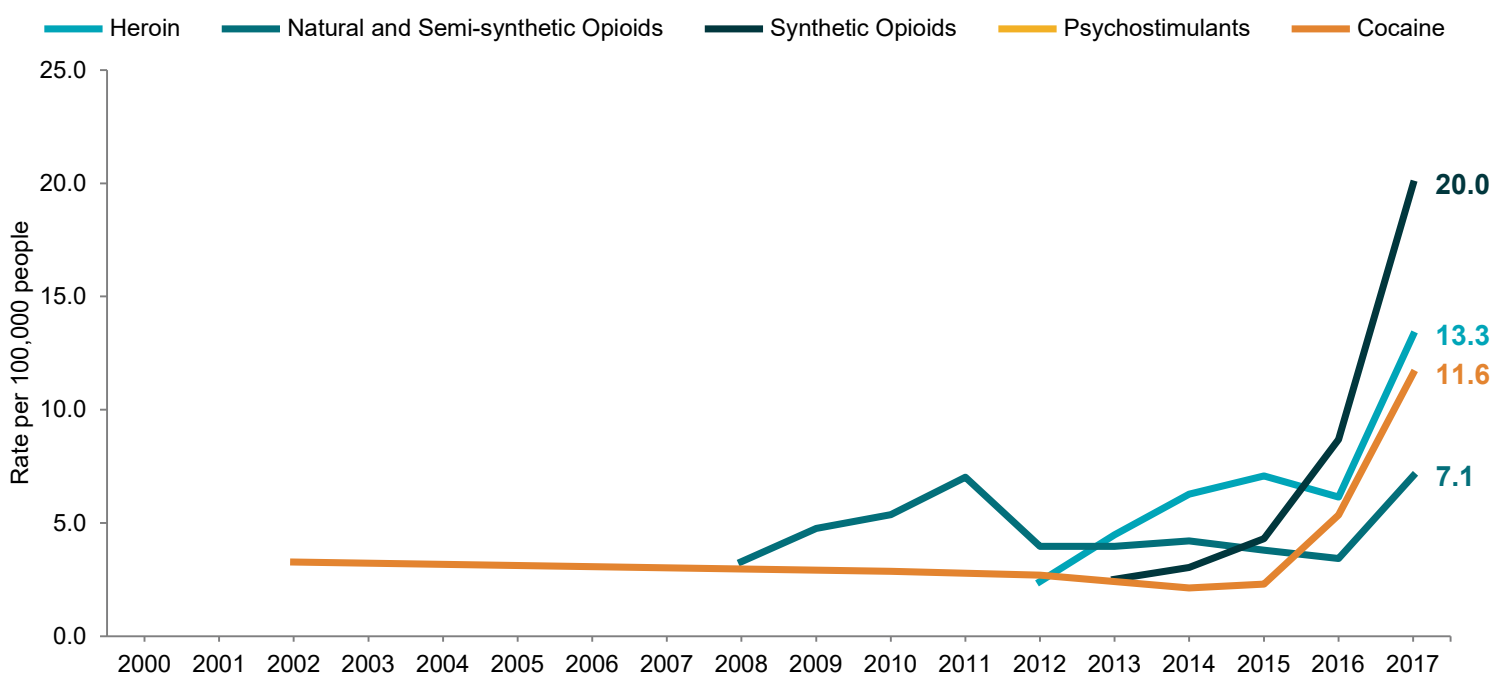
DELAWARE

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹



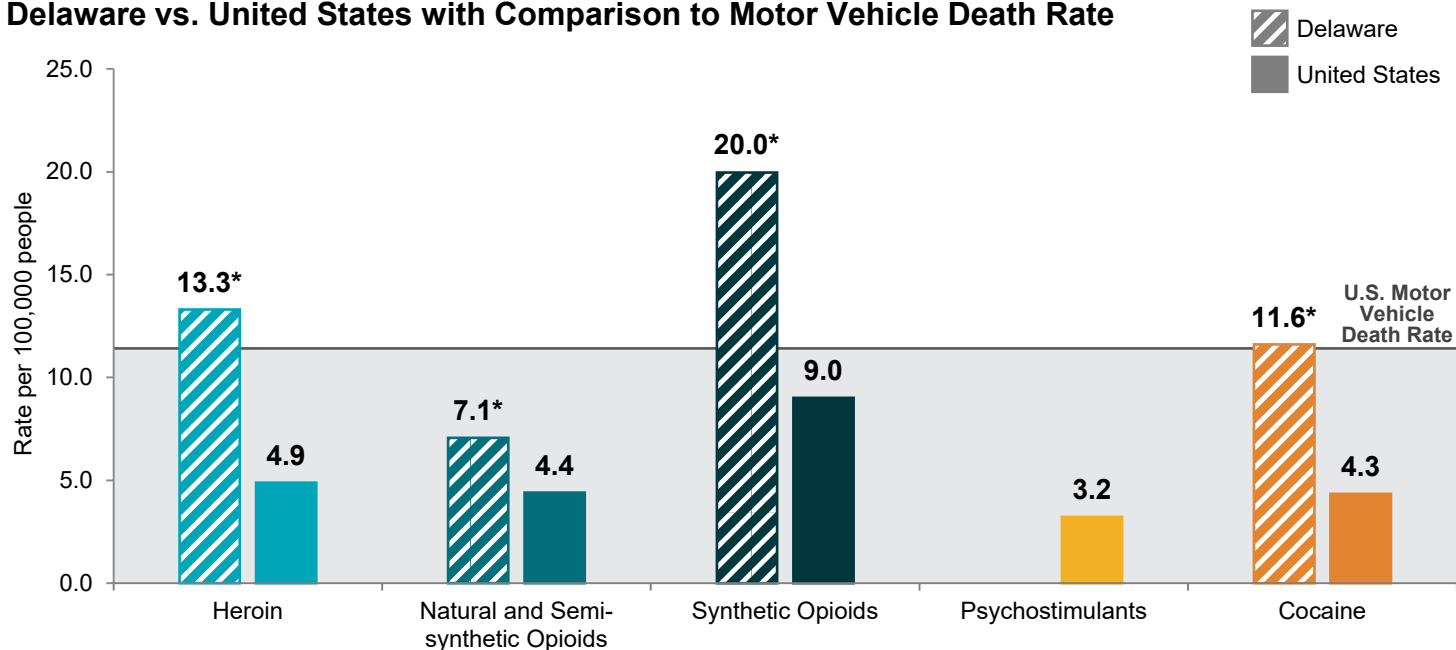
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Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

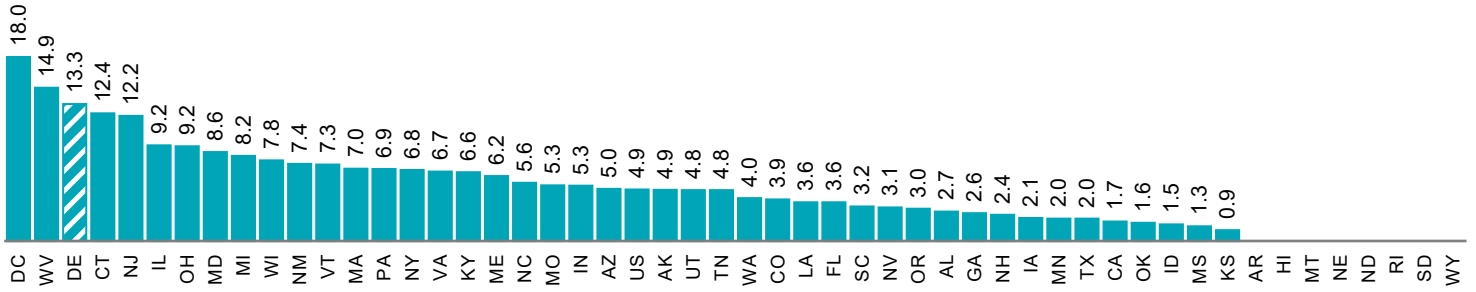
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

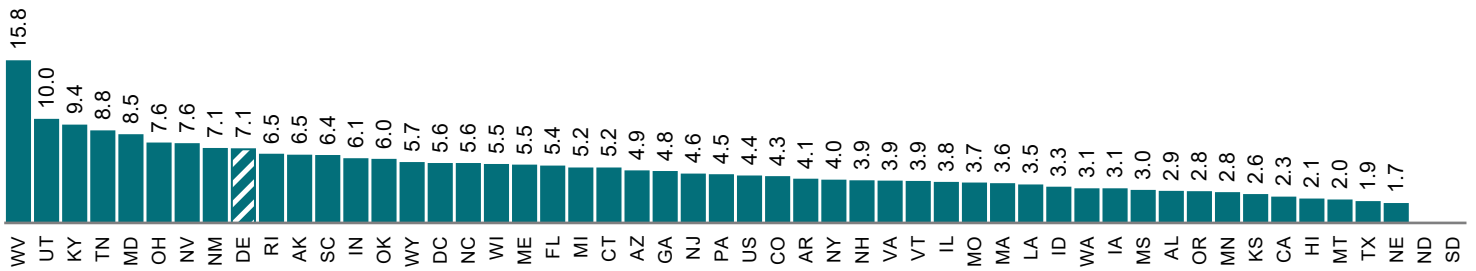
DELAWARE

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

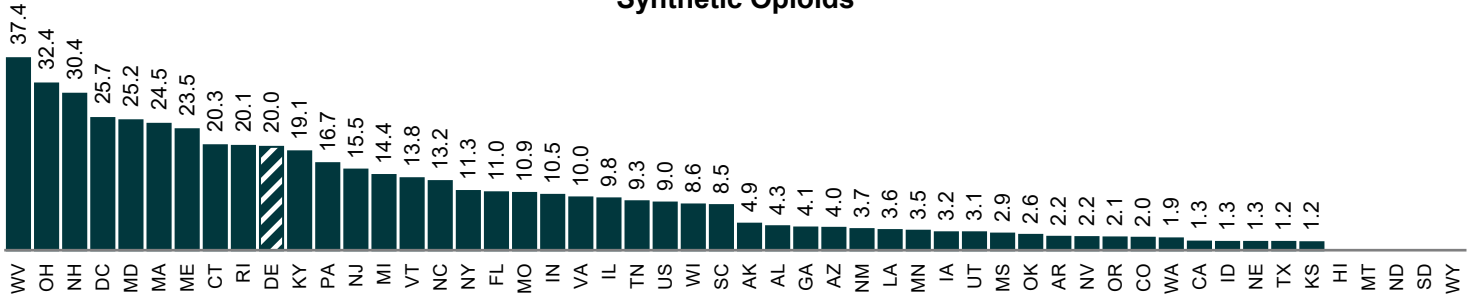
Heroin



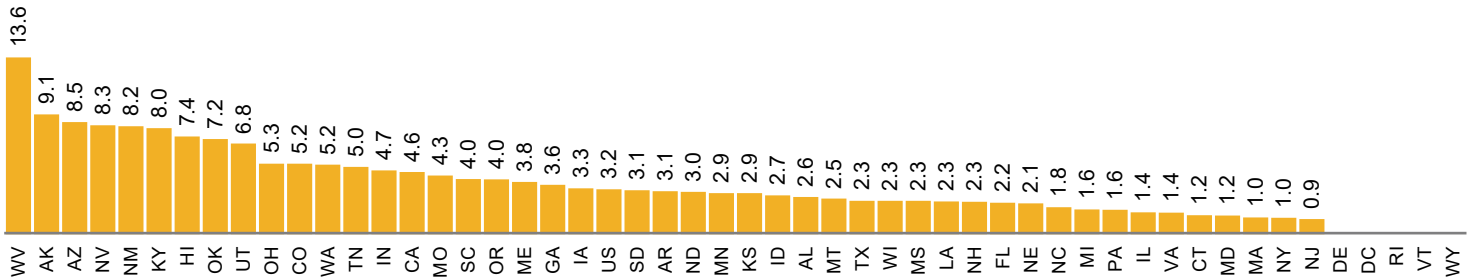
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



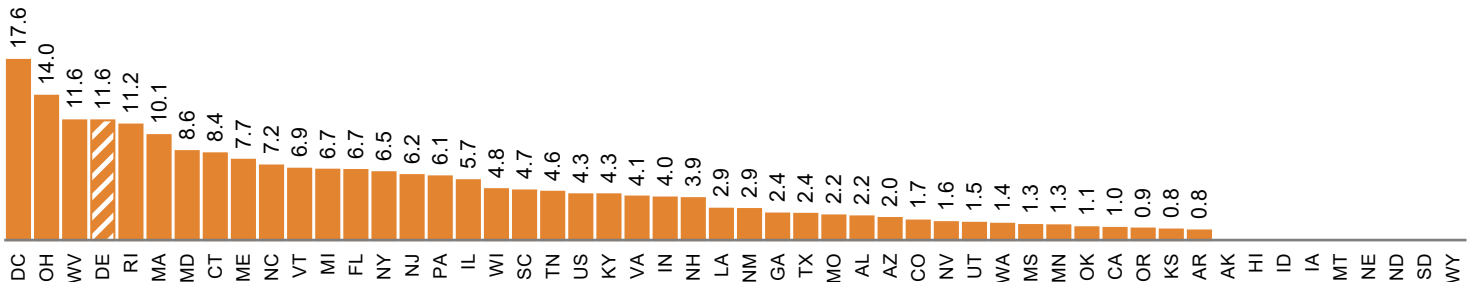
Synthetic Opioids



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

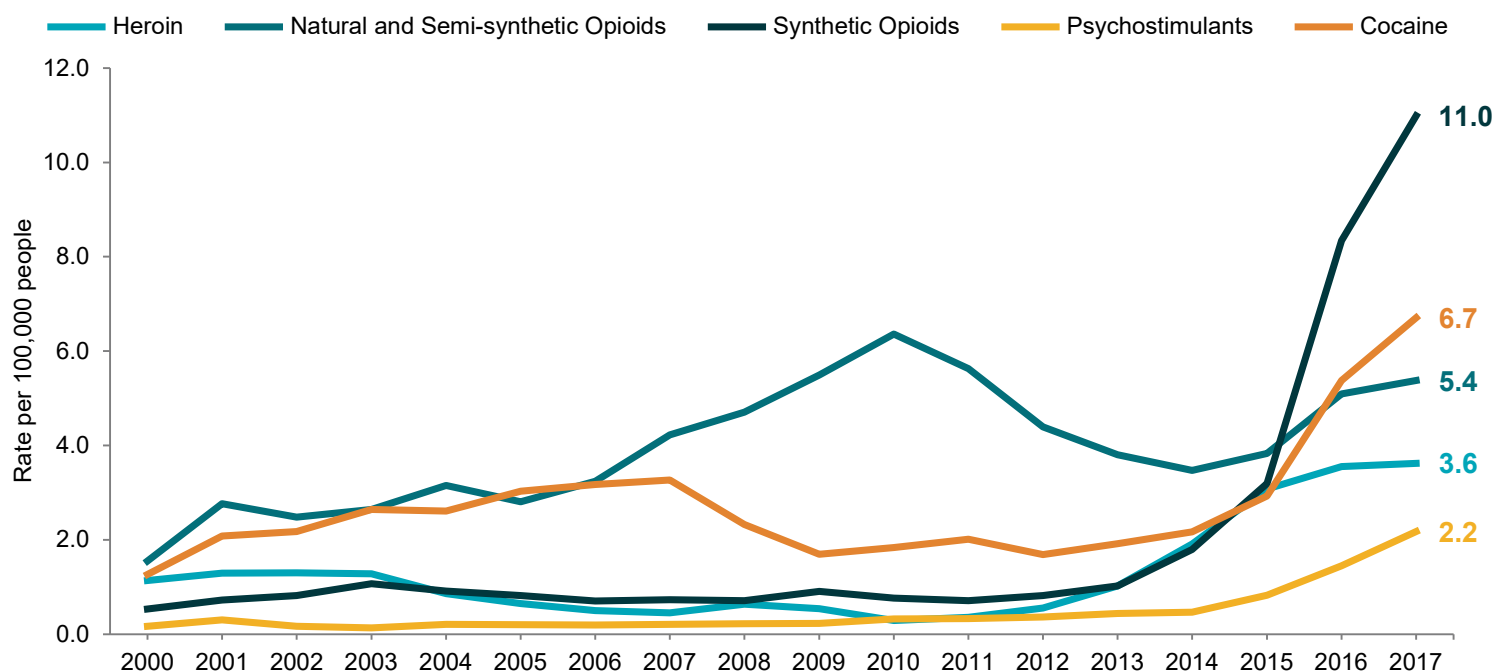
FLORIDA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

In 2017,
3,078
opioid overdose
deaths occurred in
Florida.²

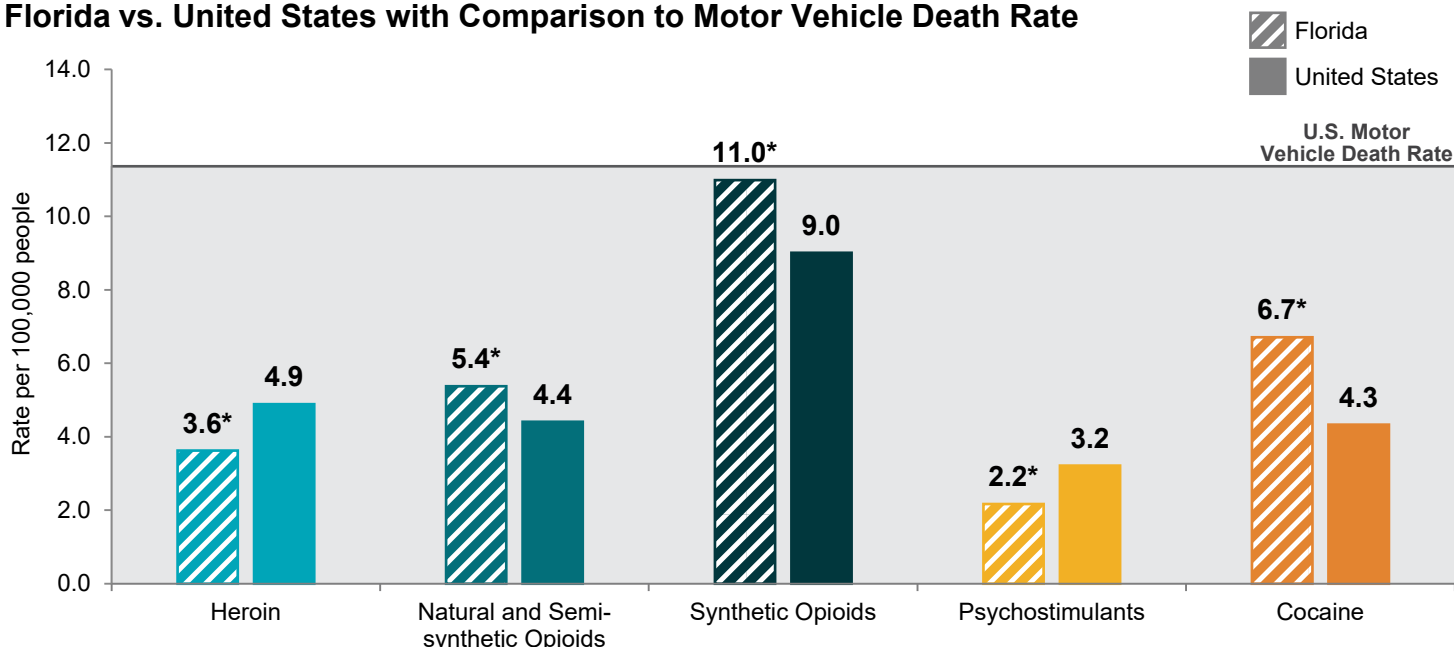
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

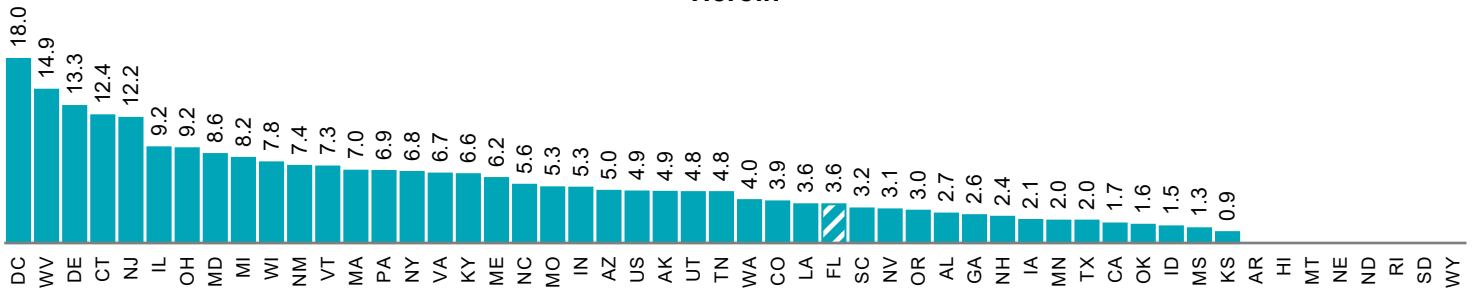
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



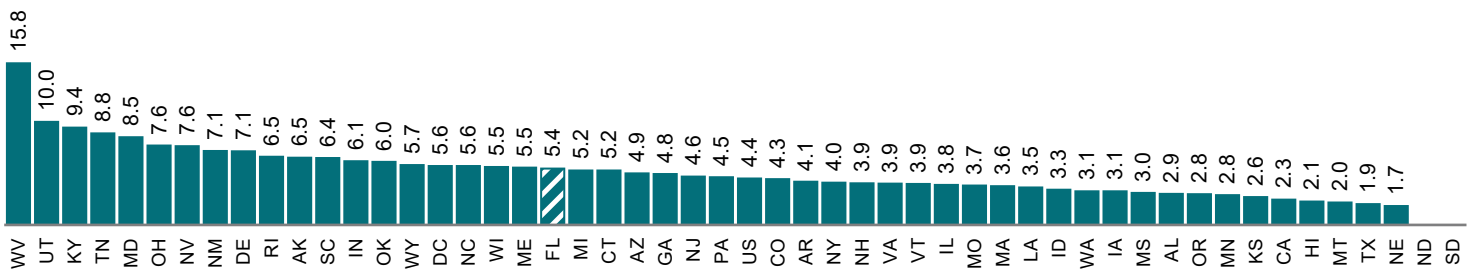
FLORIDA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

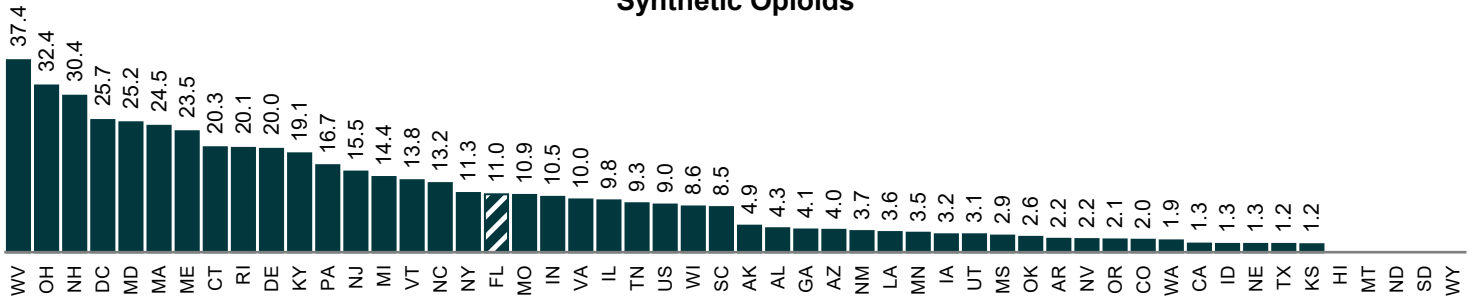
Heroin



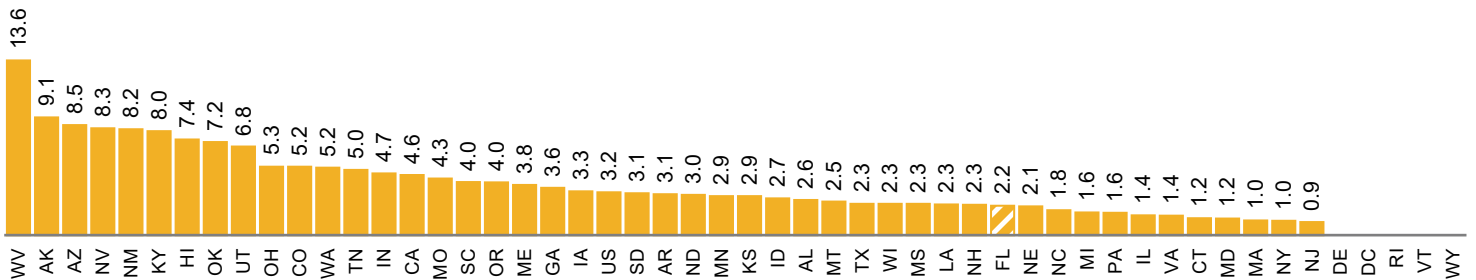
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



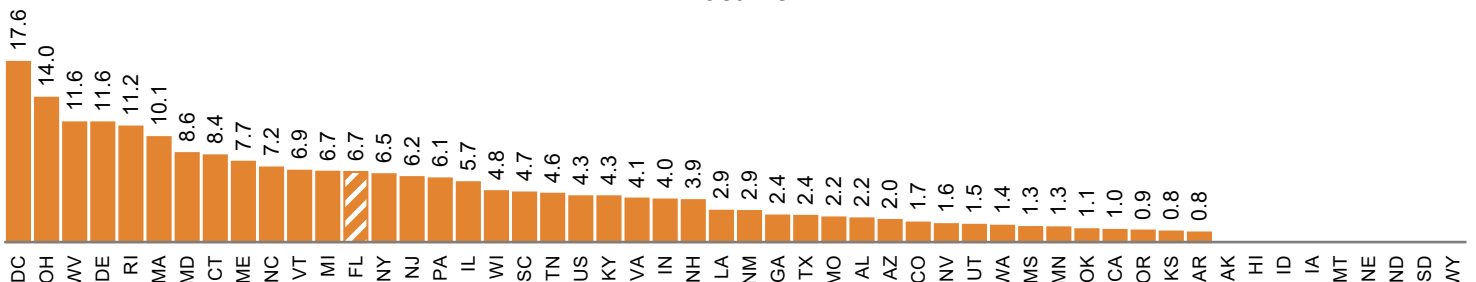
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



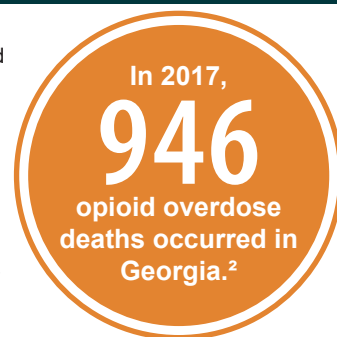
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

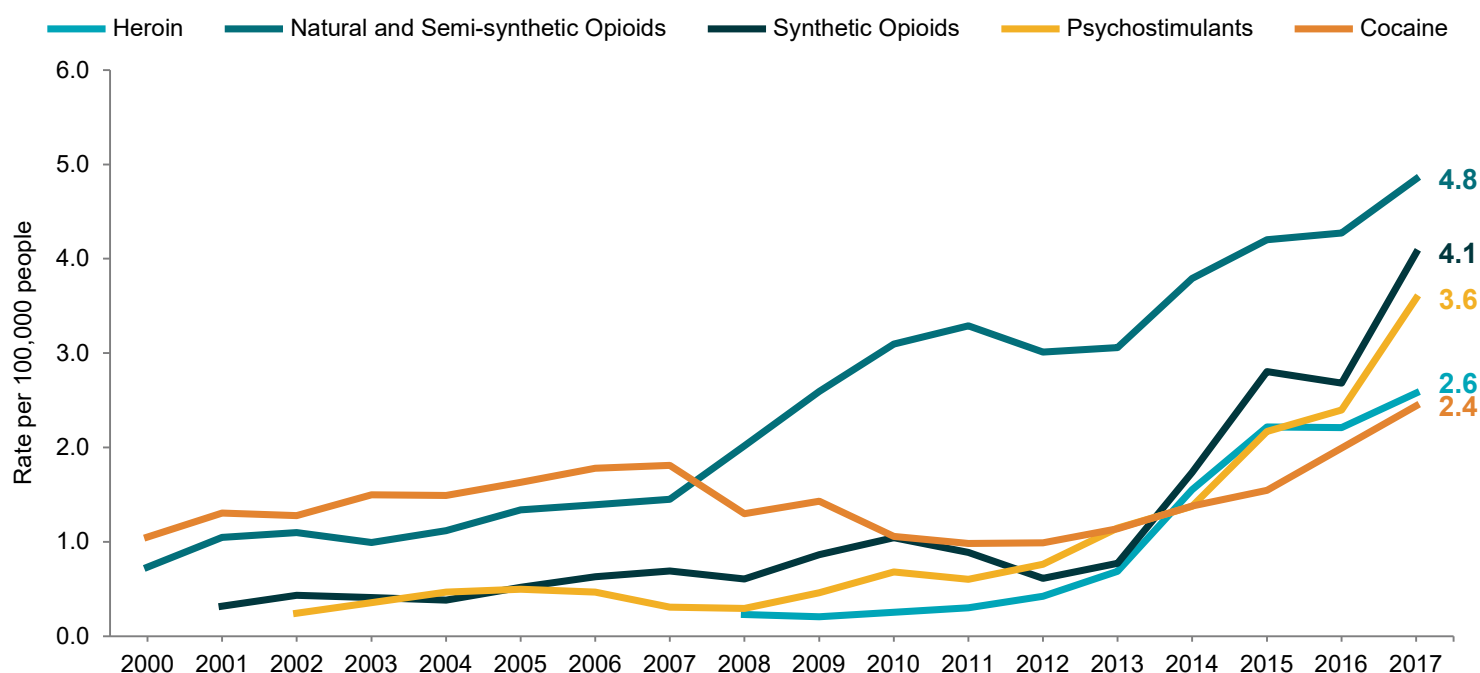
GEORGIA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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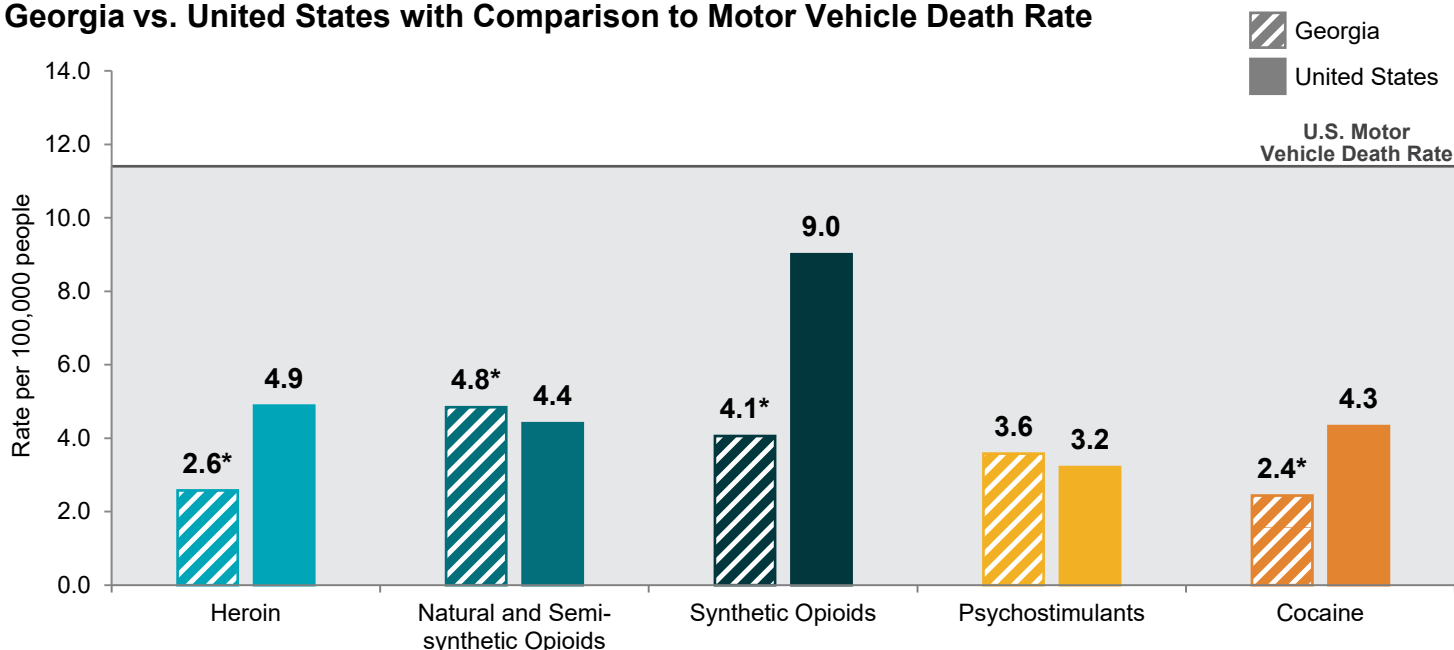


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

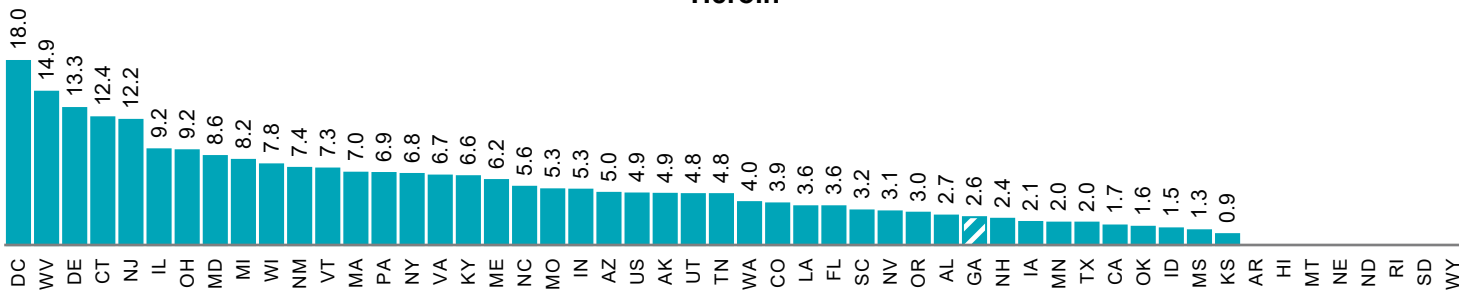
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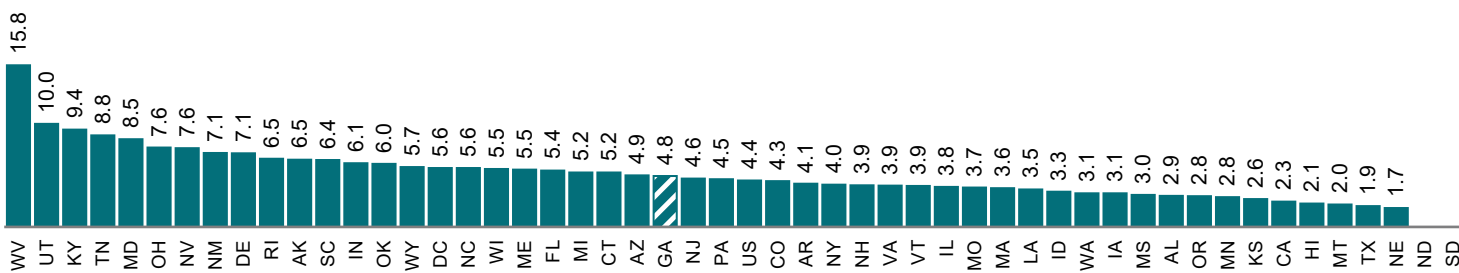
GEORGIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

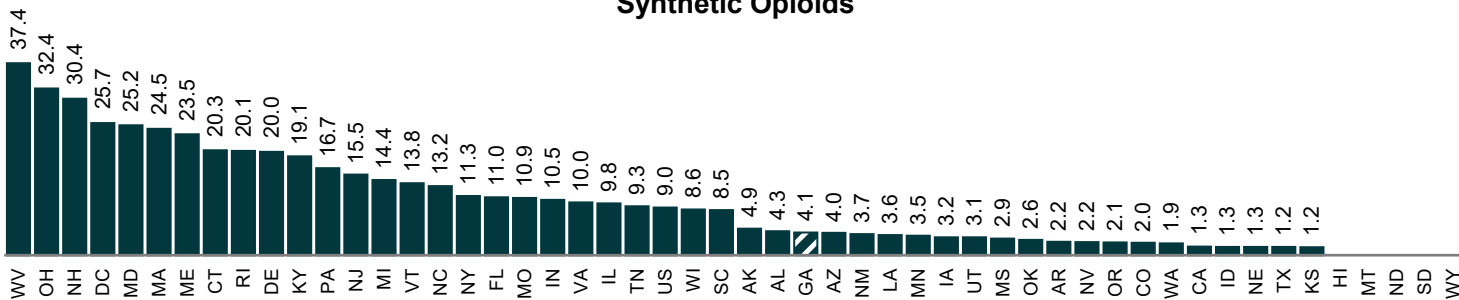
Heroin



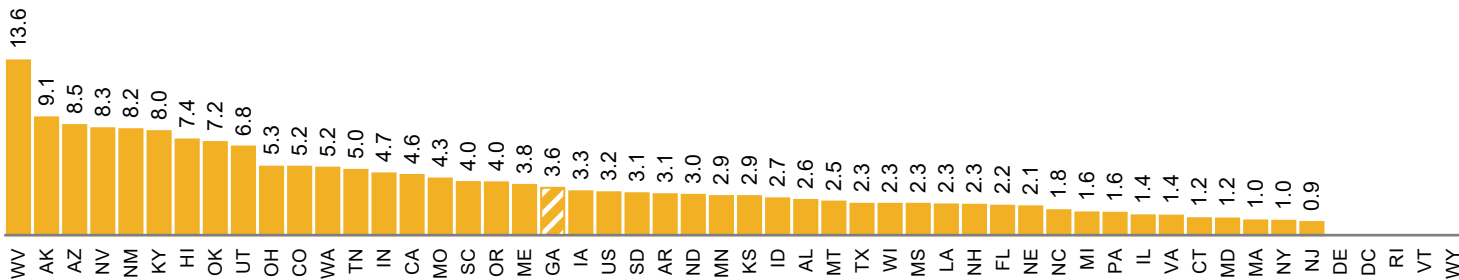
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



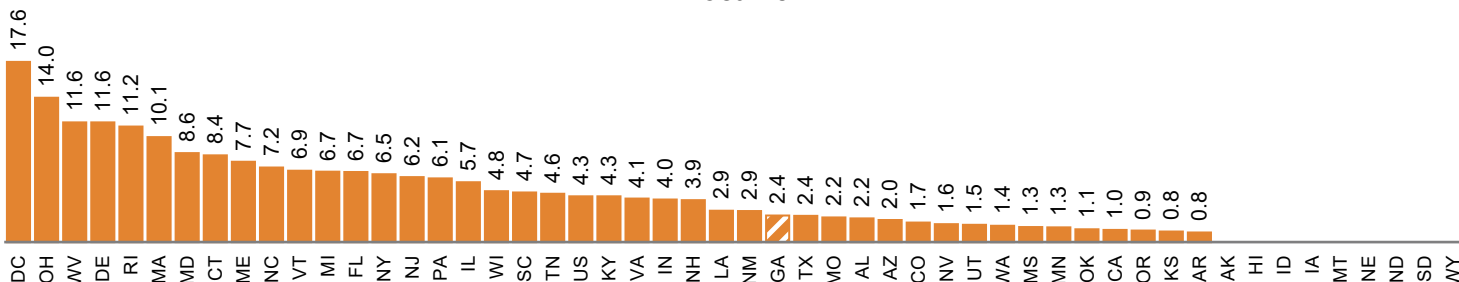
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



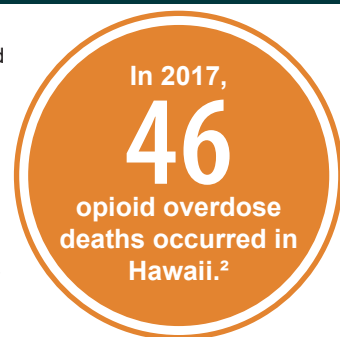
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

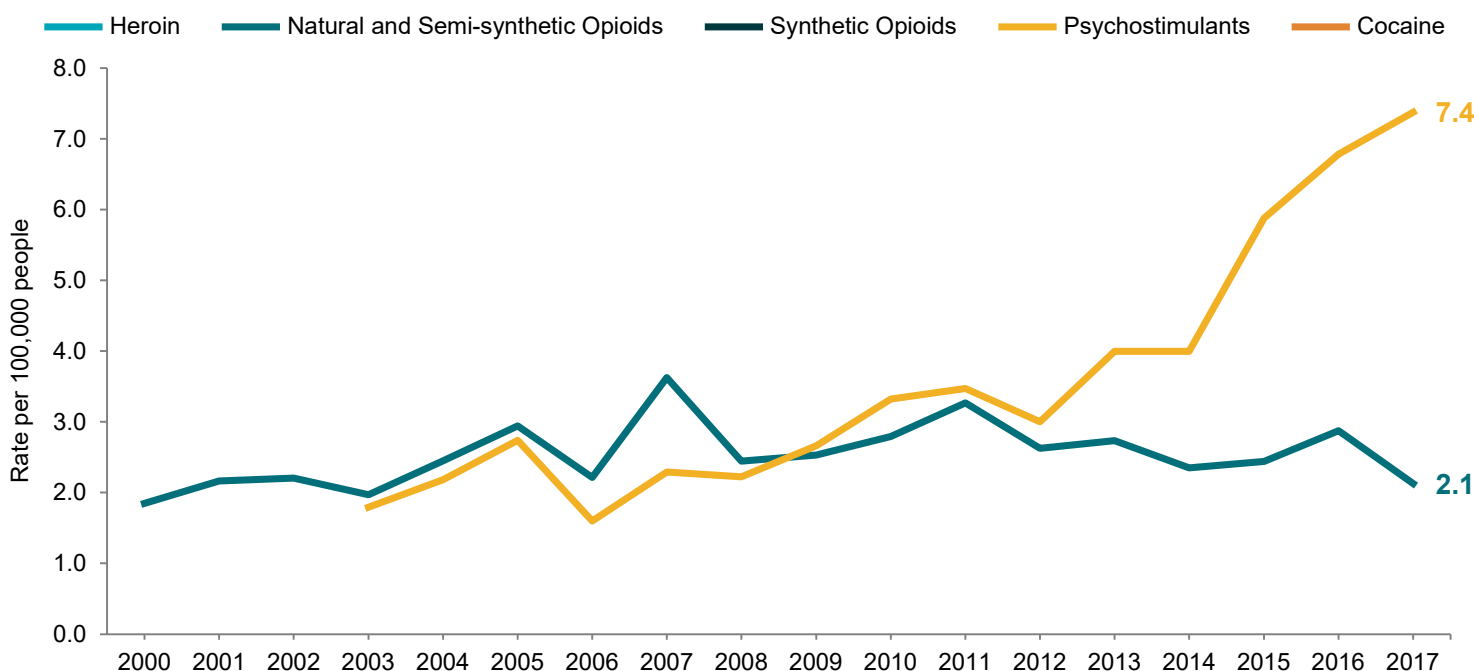
HAWAII

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, 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. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

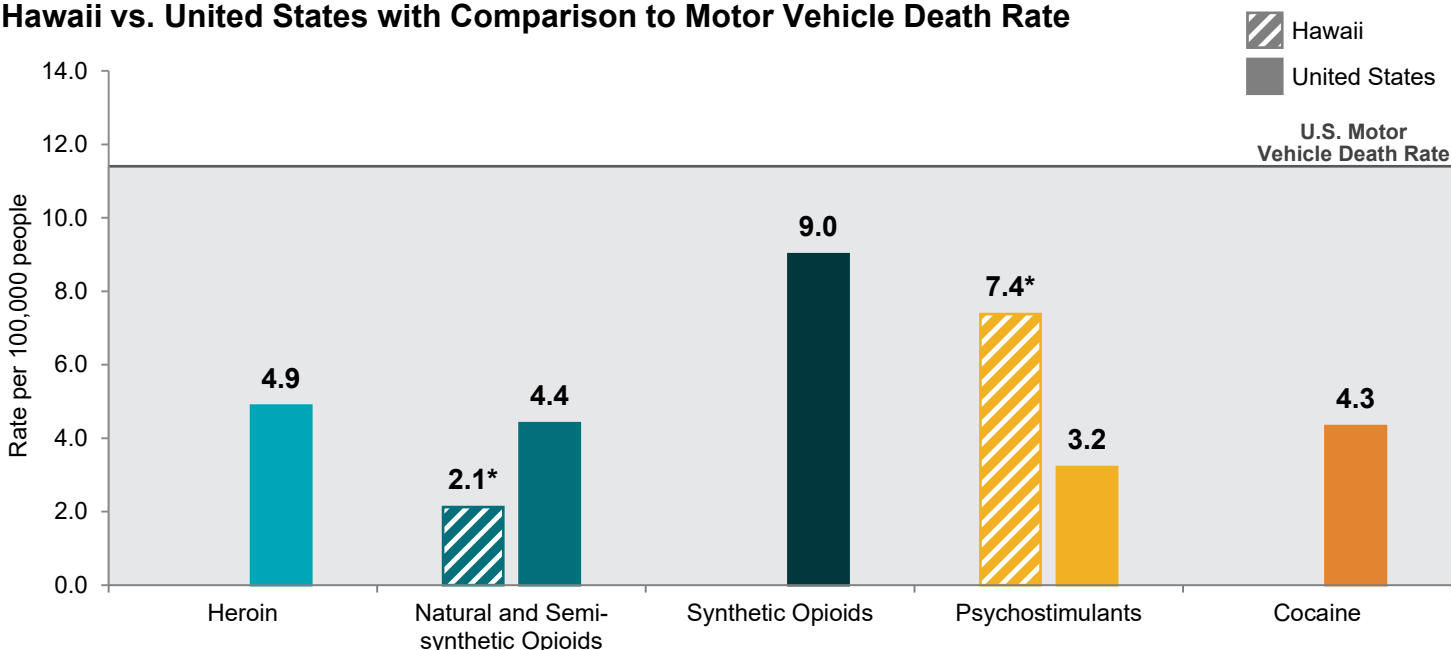


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

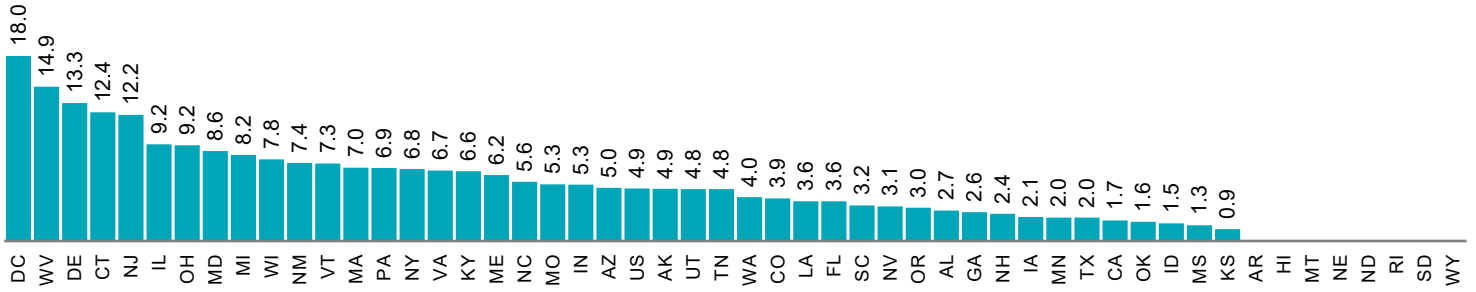
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



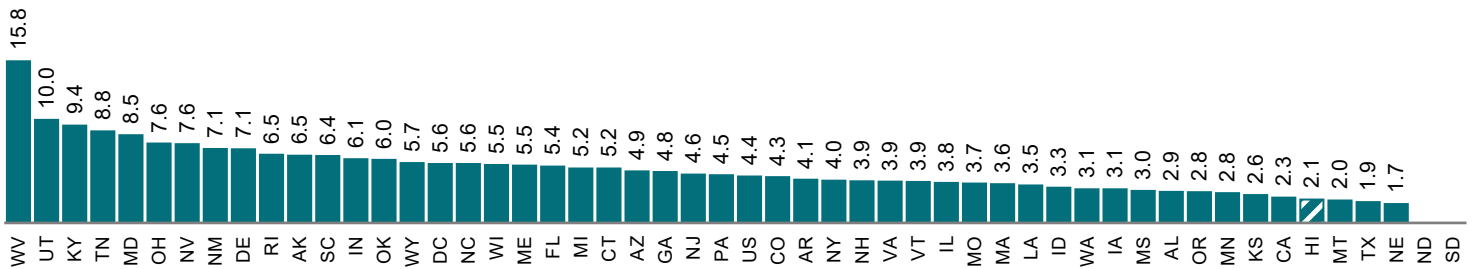
HAWAII

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

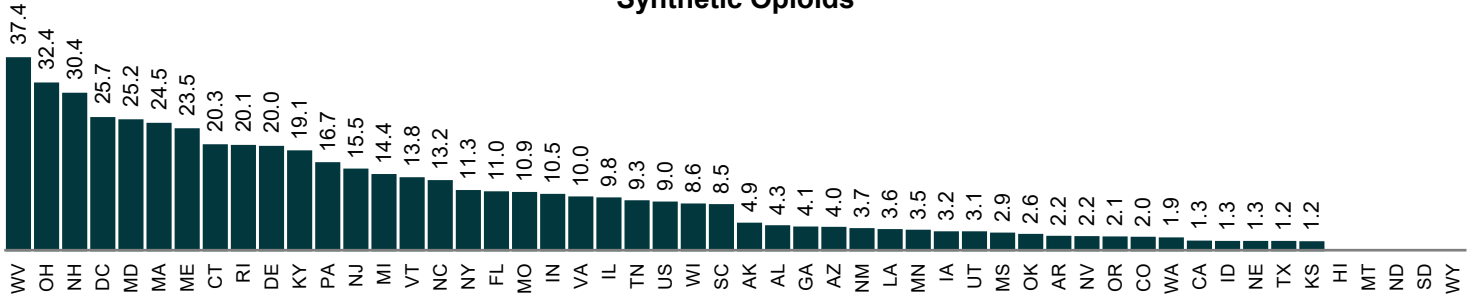
Heroin



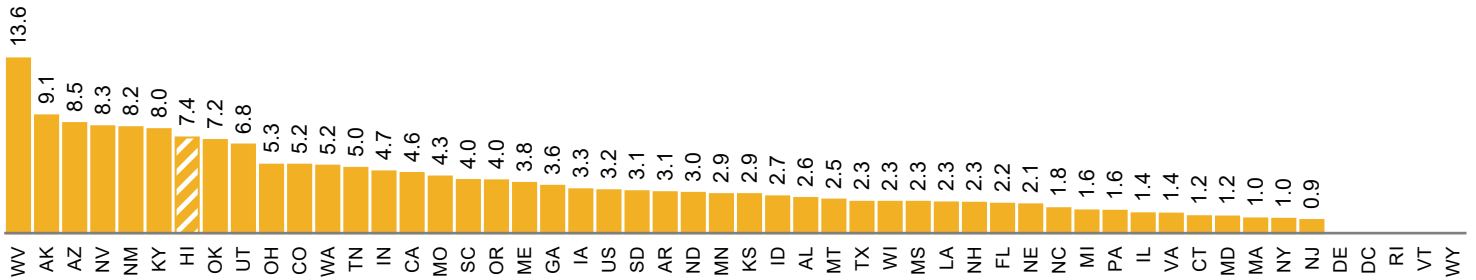
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



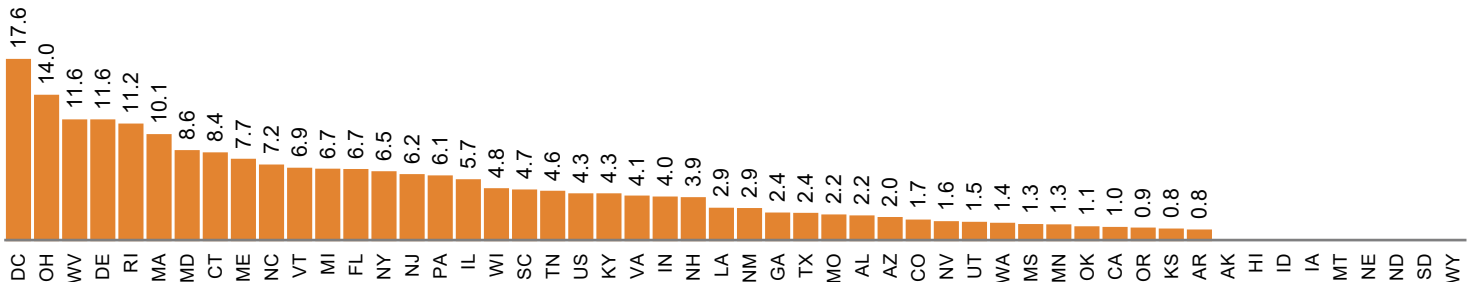
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine

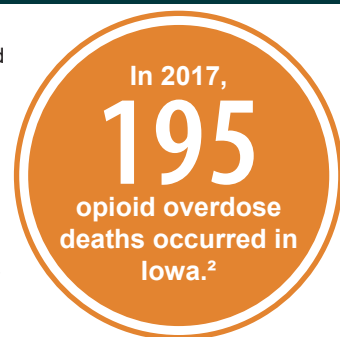


Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

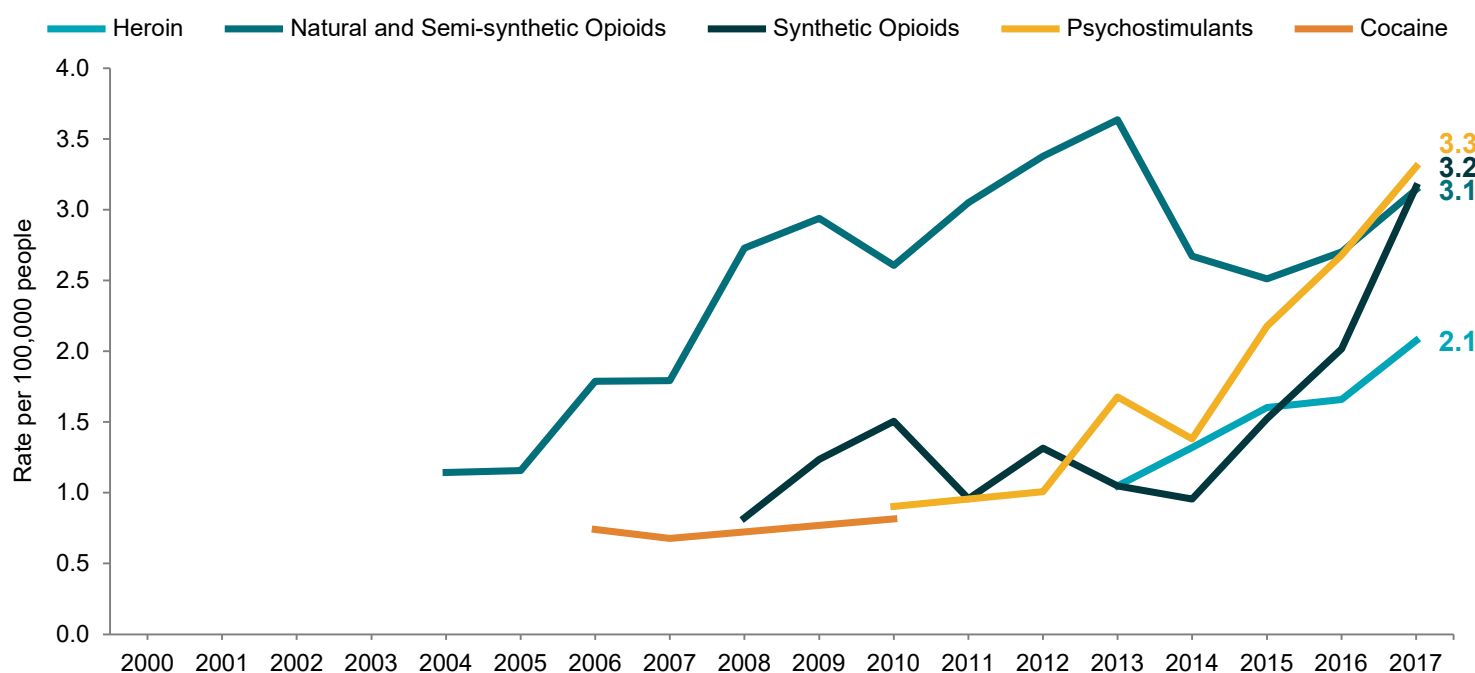
IOWA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹



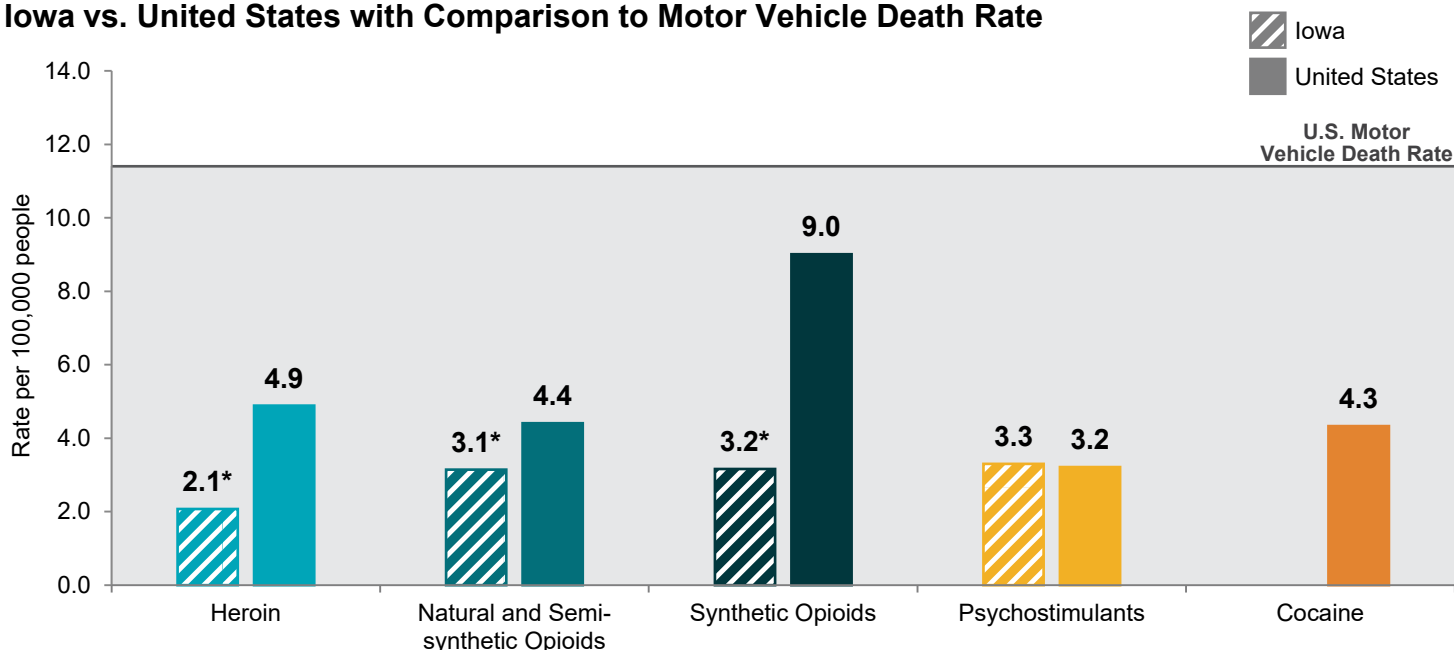
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

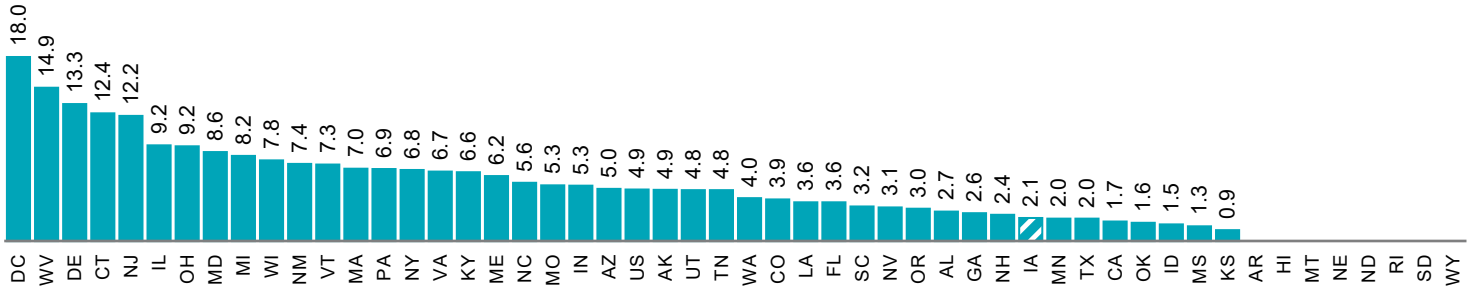
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

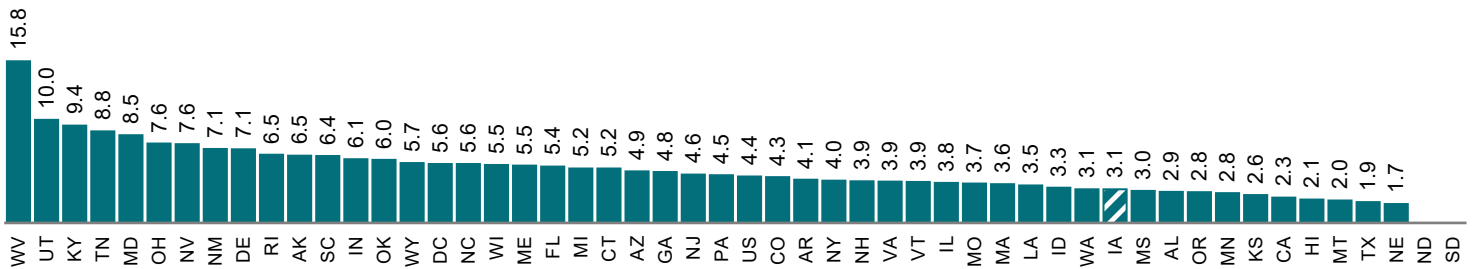


Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

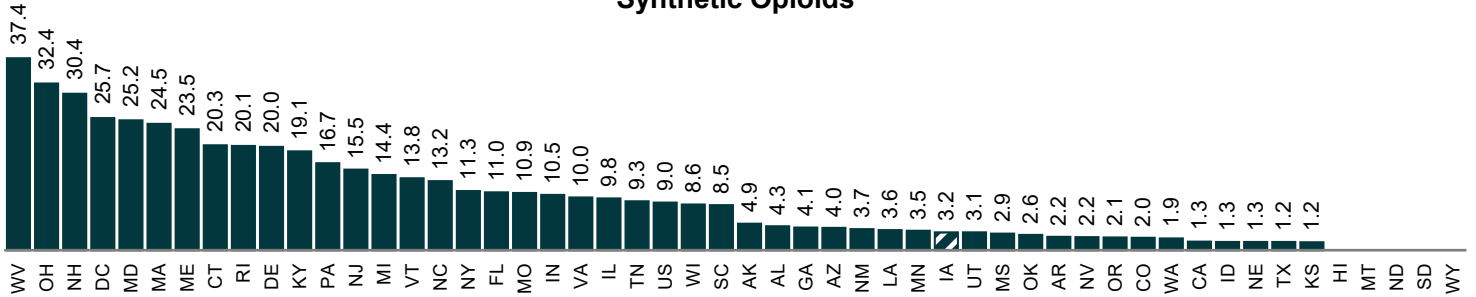
Heroin



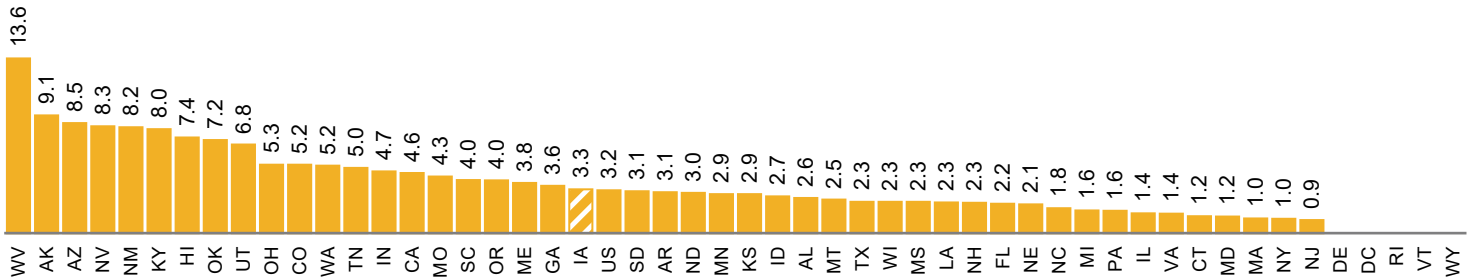
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



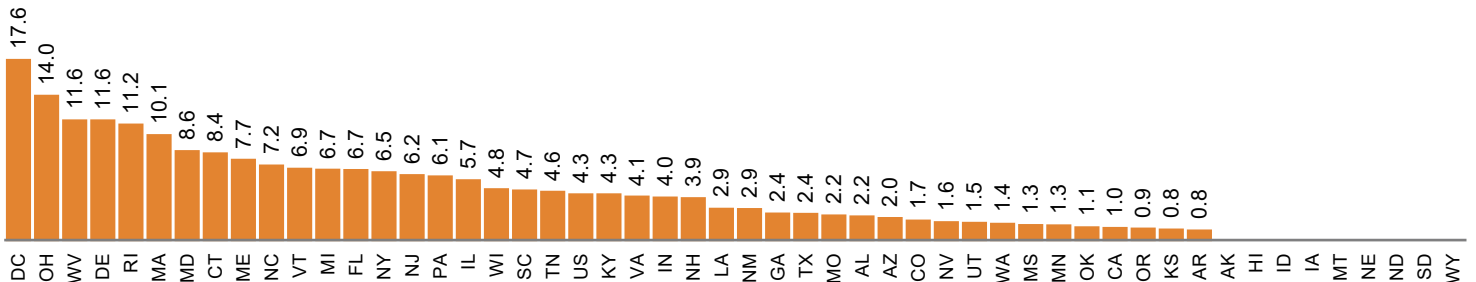
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



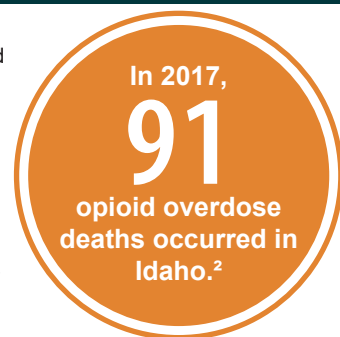
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

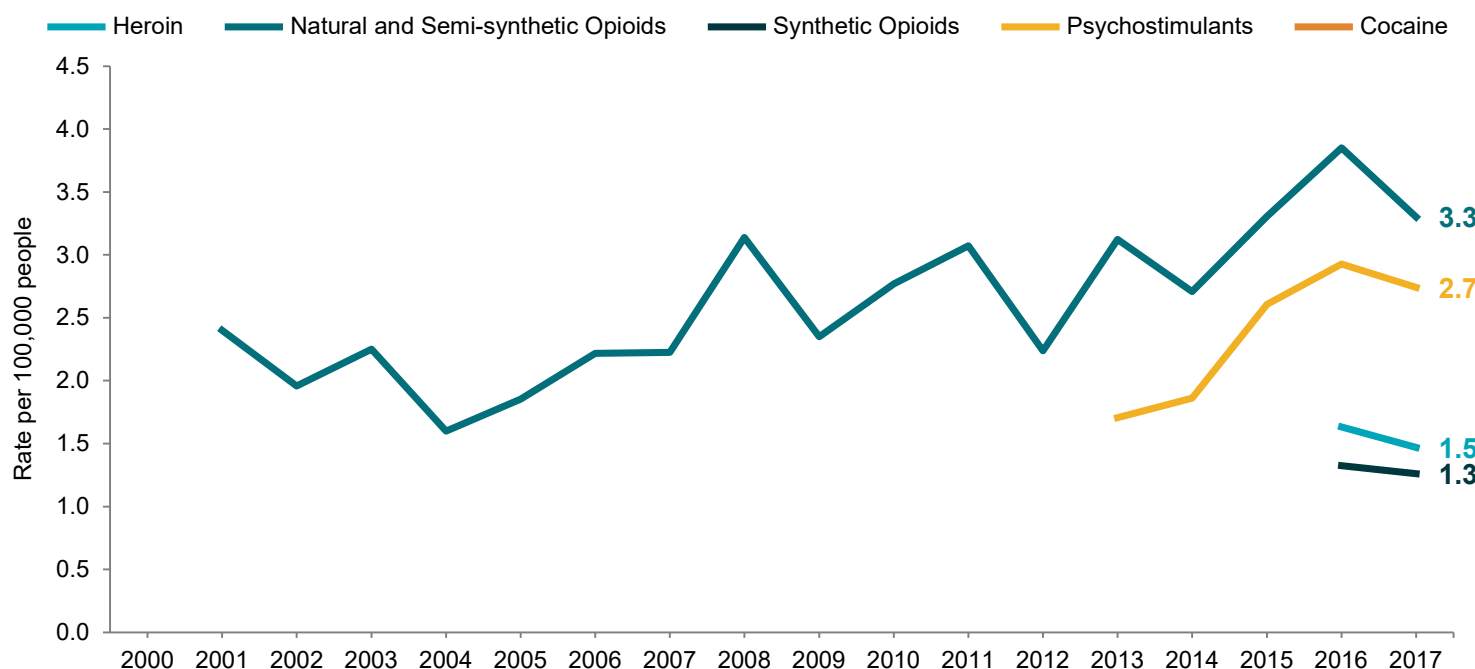
IDAHO

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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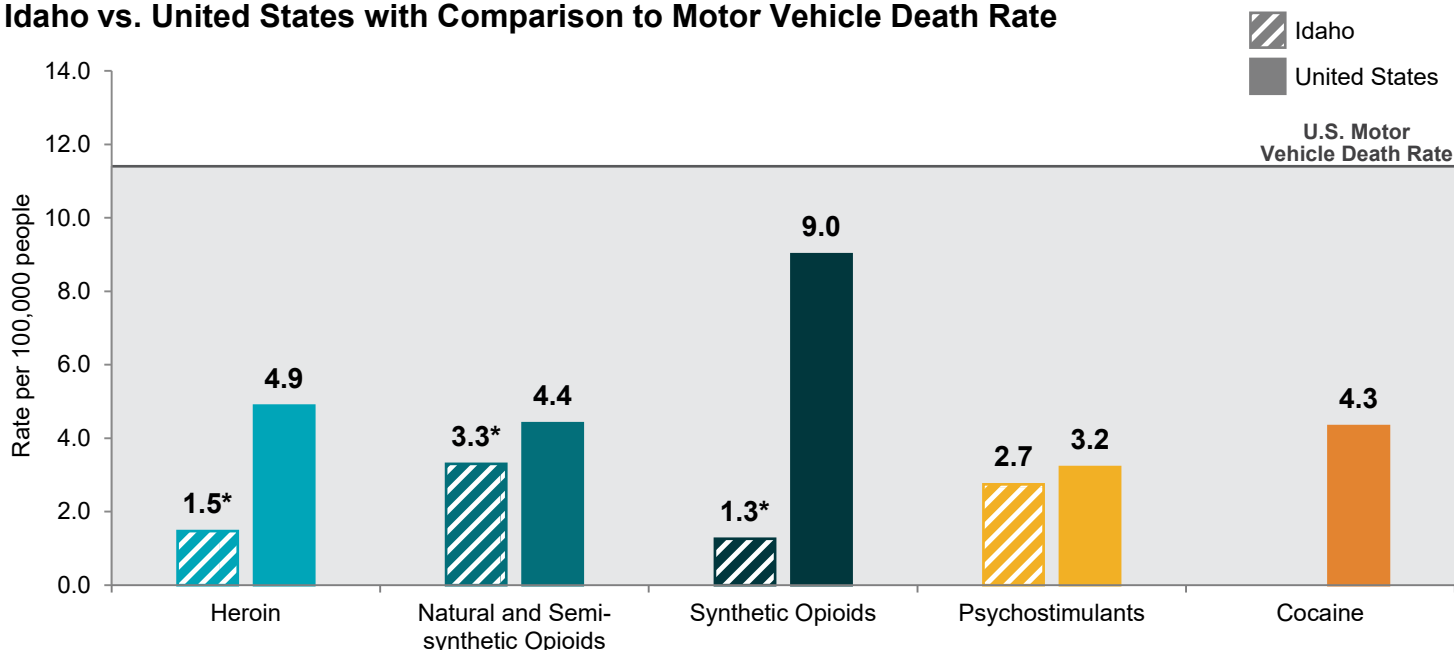


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

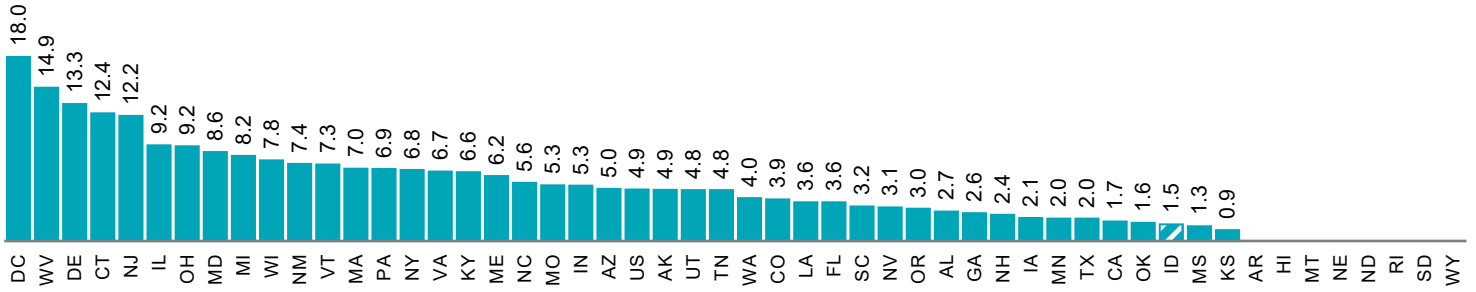
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



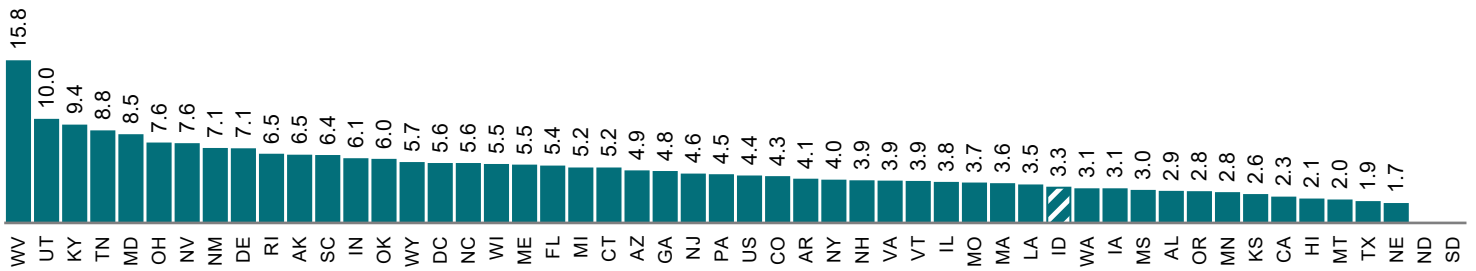
IDAHO

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

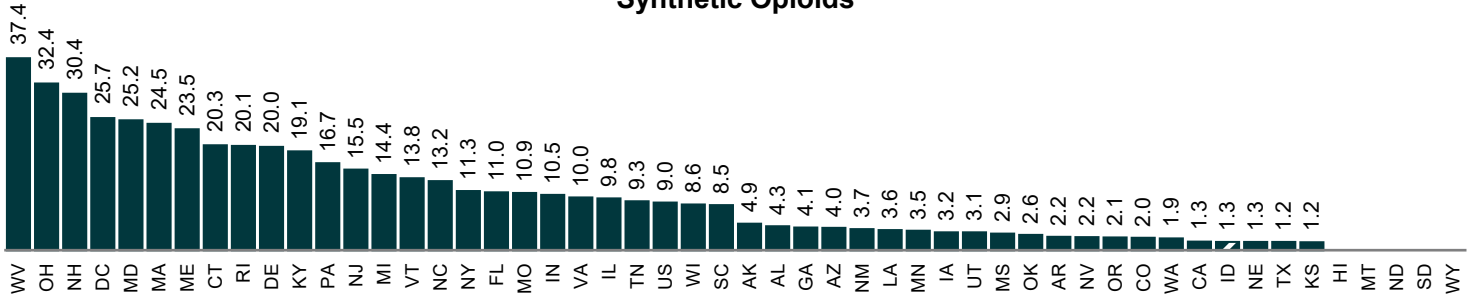
Heroin



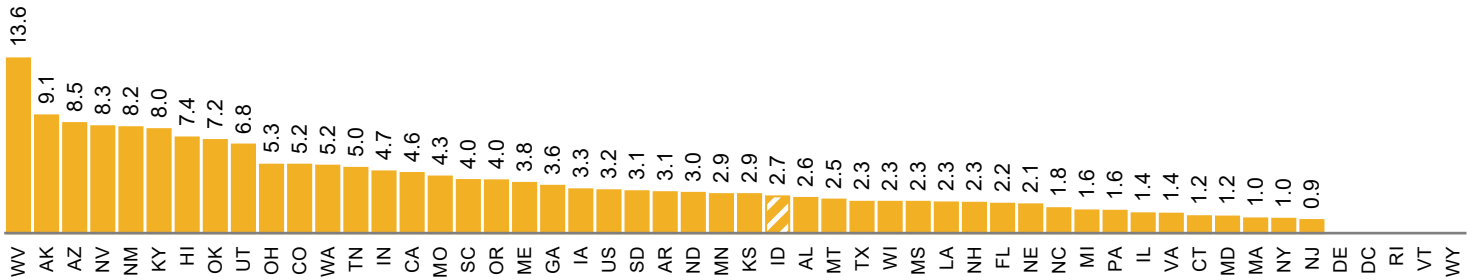
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



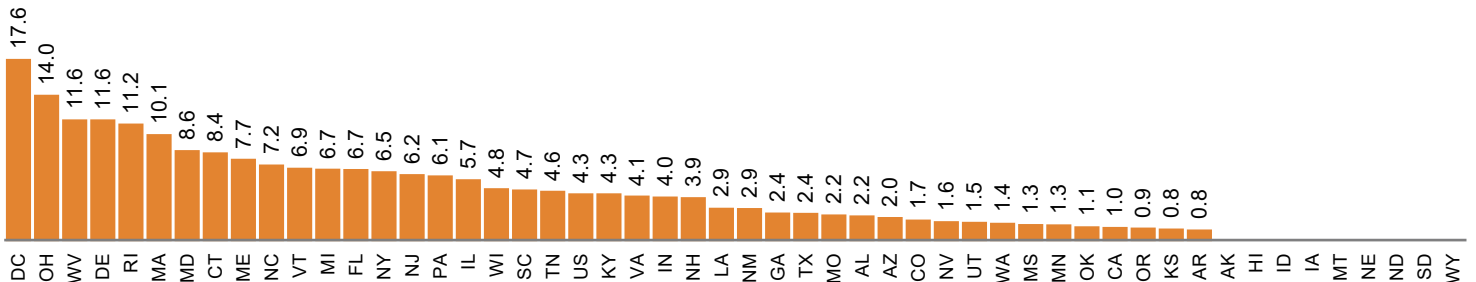
Synthetic Opioids



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

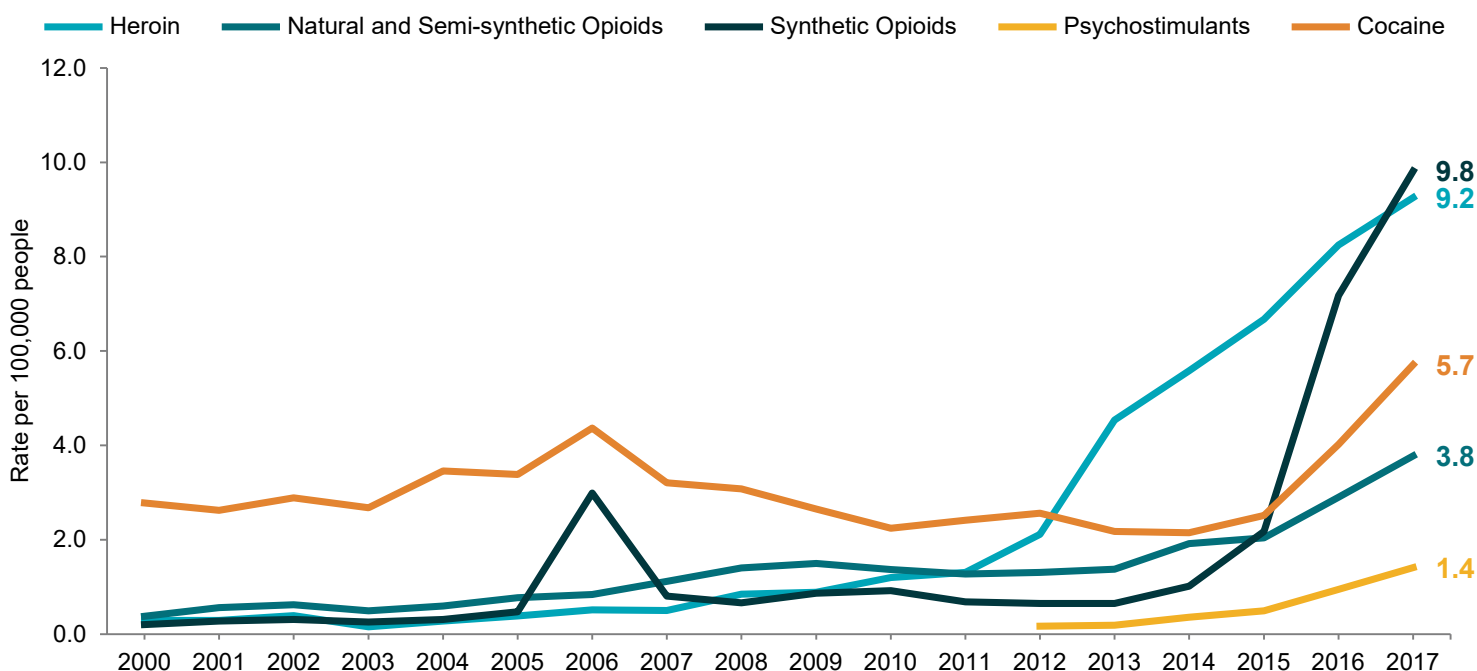
ILLINOIS

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

In 2017,
2,098
opioid overdose
deaths occurred in
Illinois.²

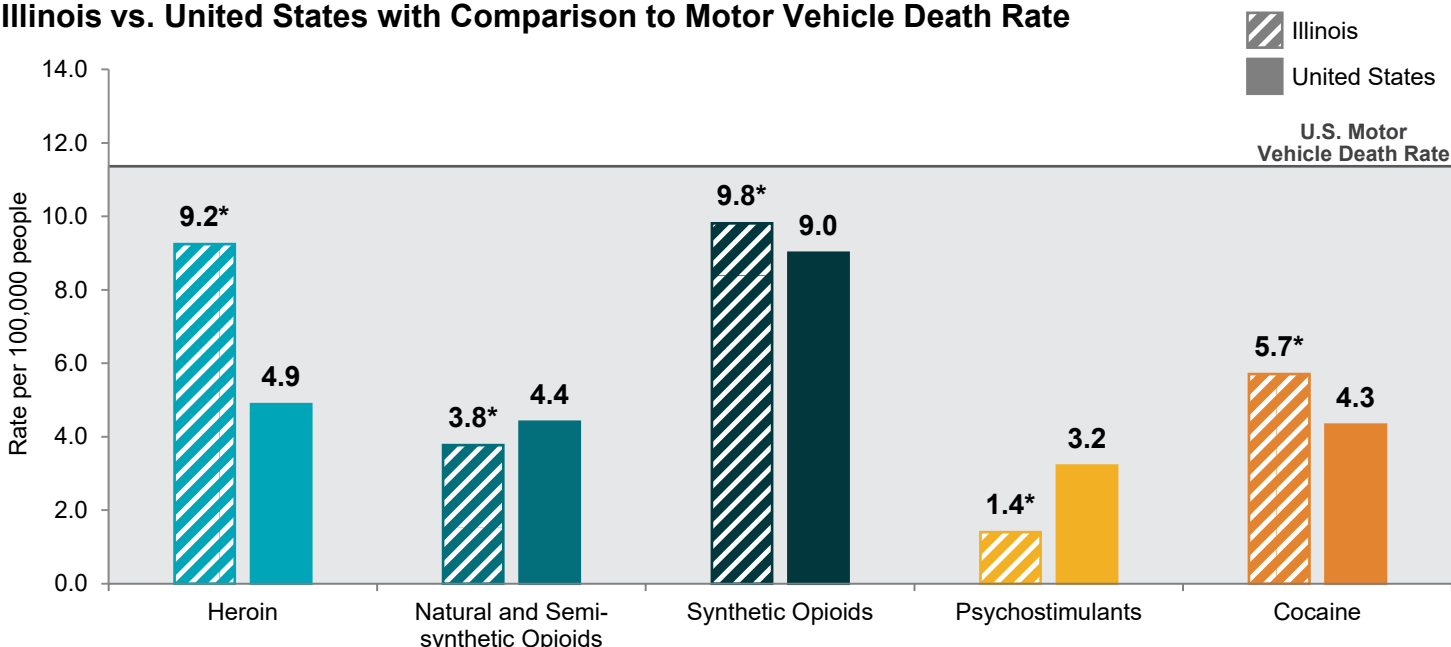
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

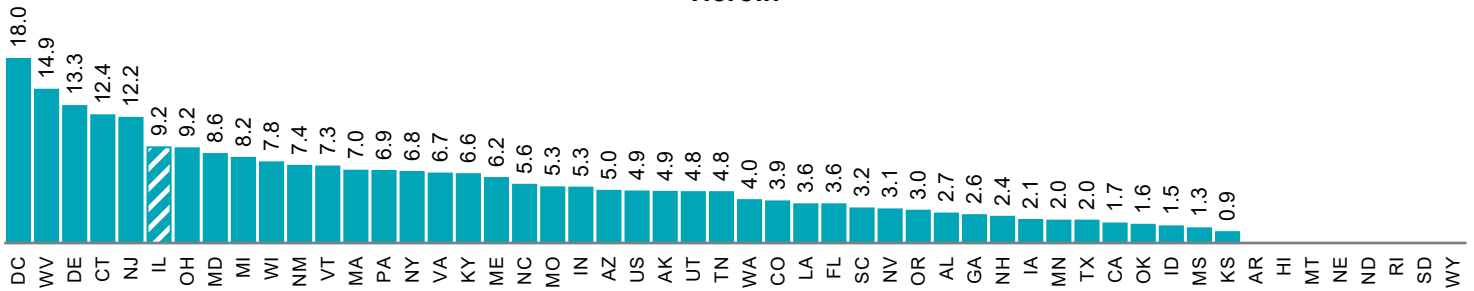
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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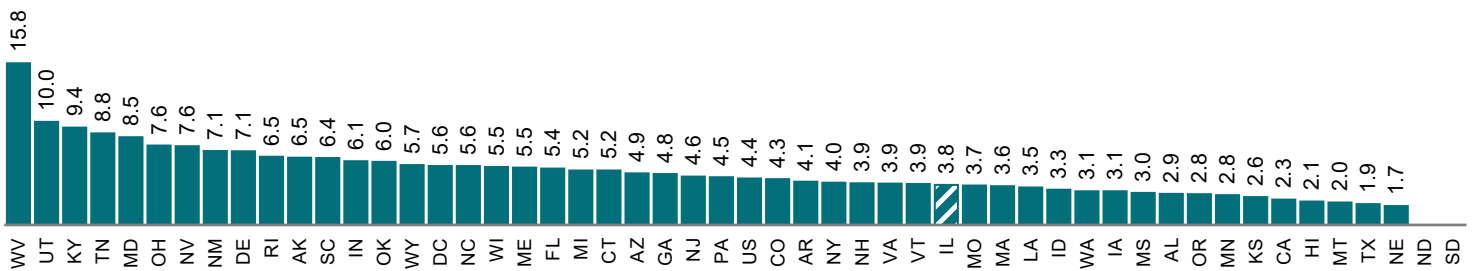
ILLINOIS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

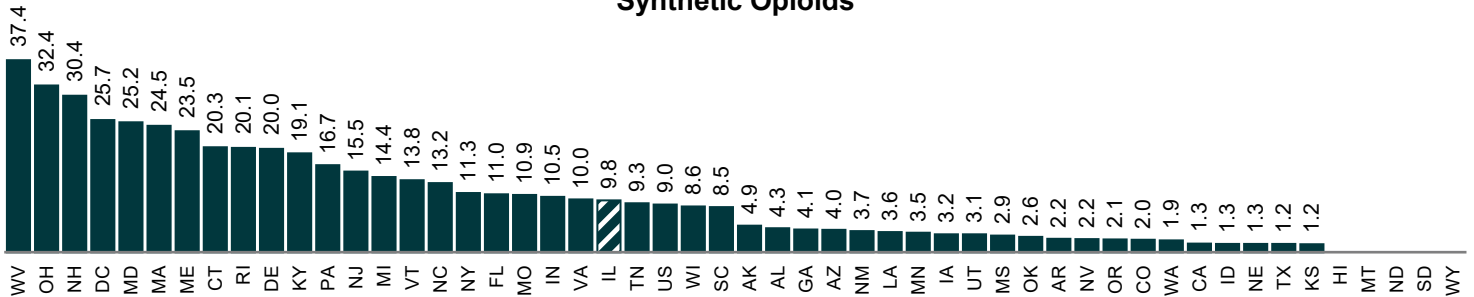
Heroin



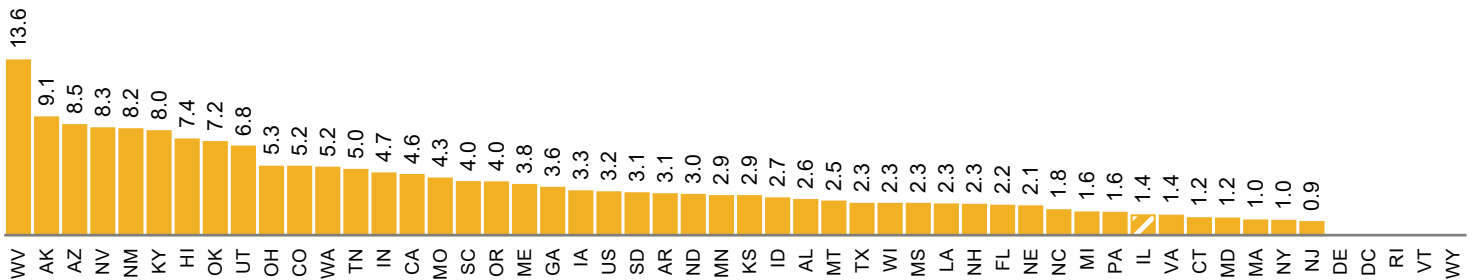
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



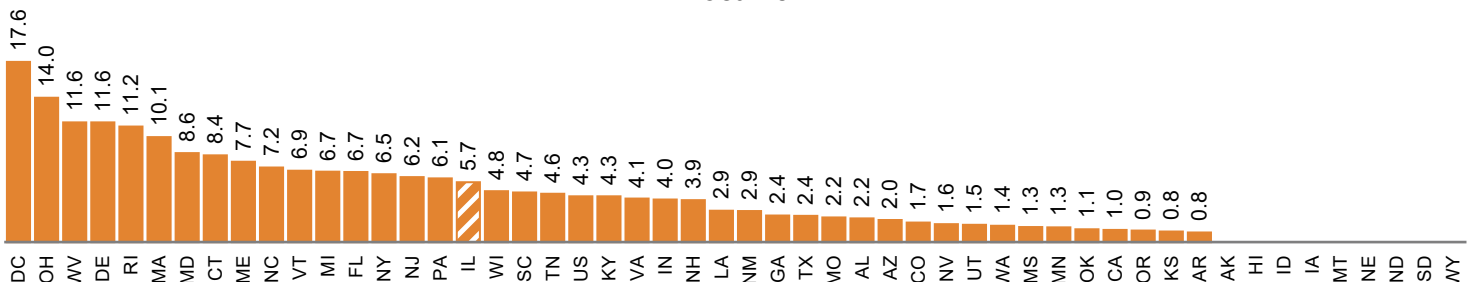
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



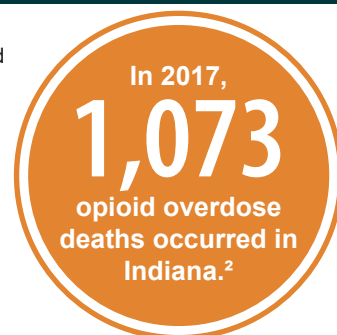
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

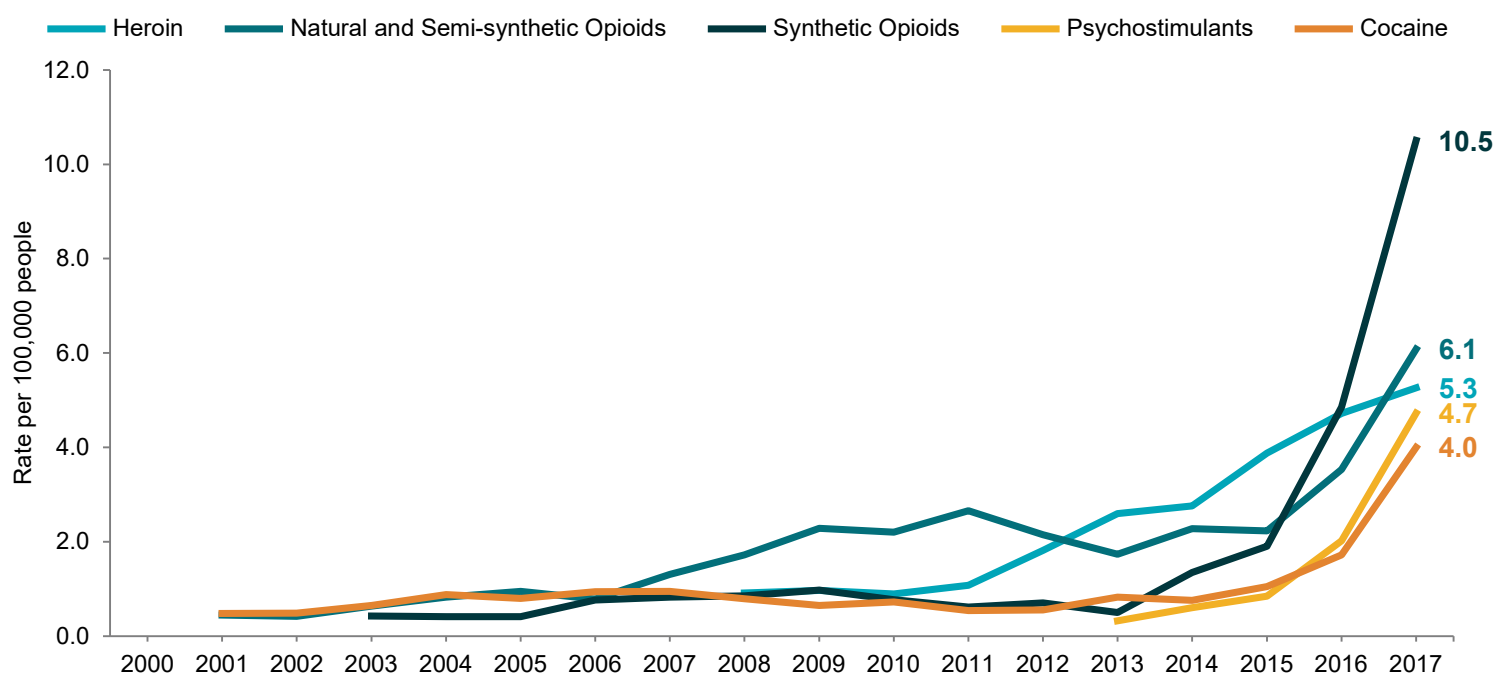
INDIANA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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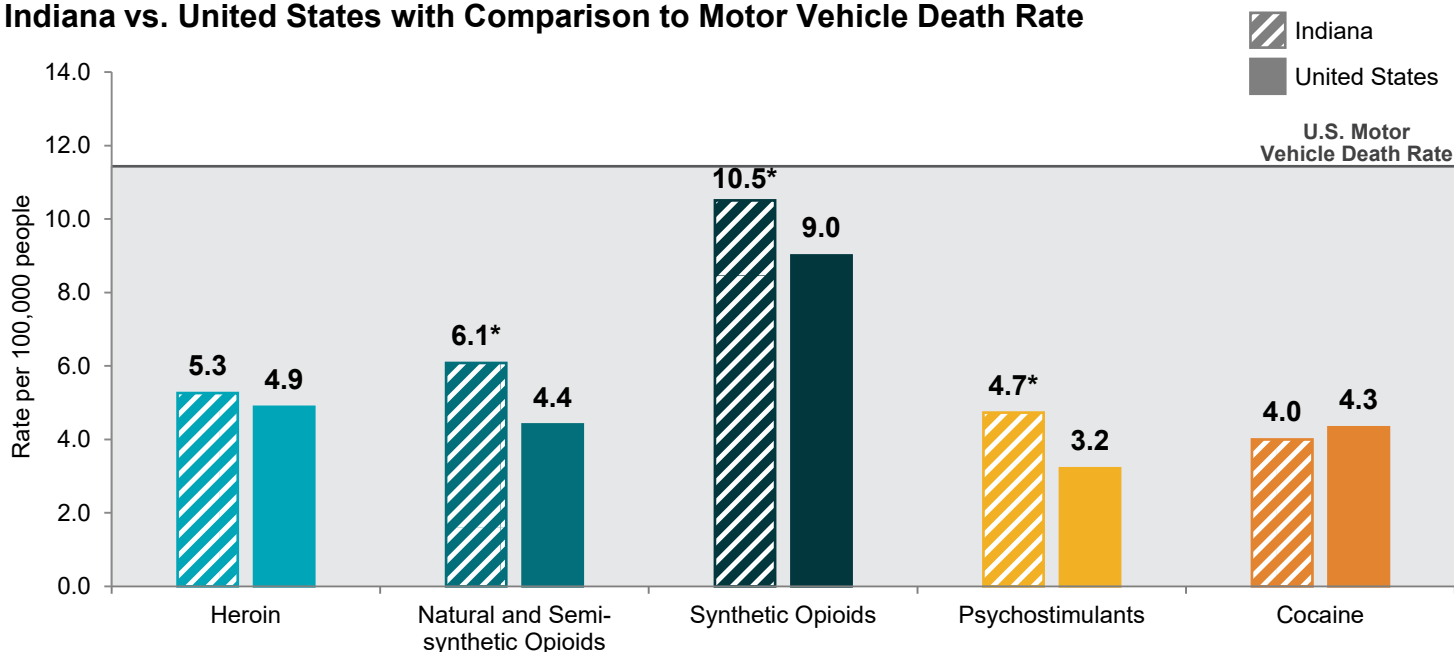


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

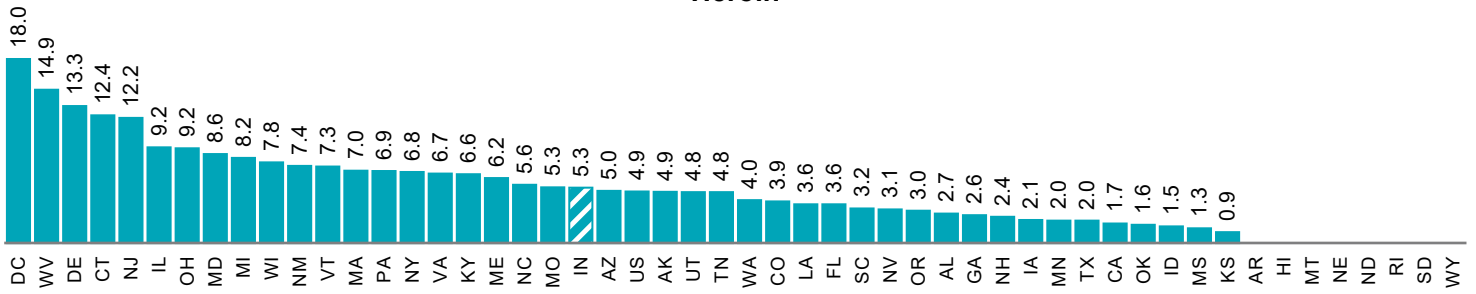
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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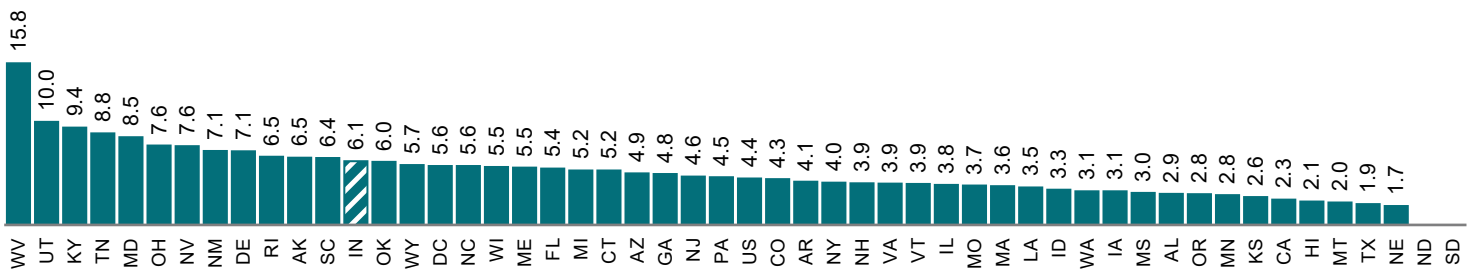
INDIANA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

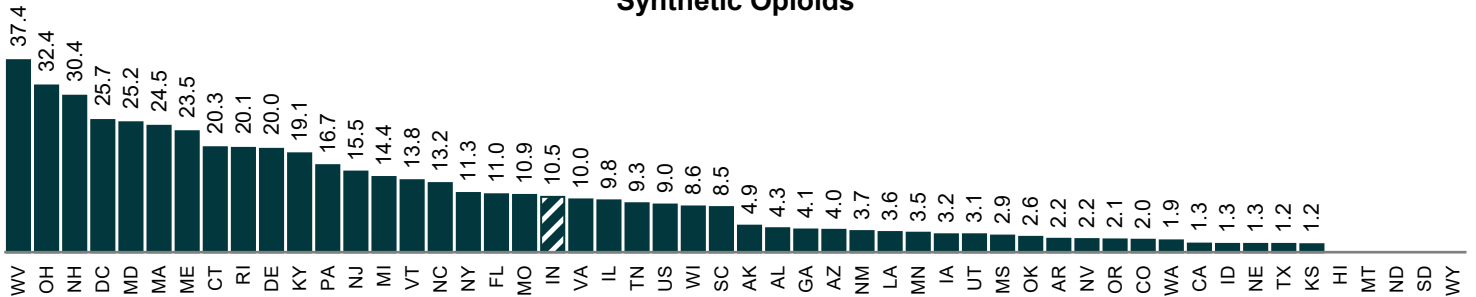
Heroin



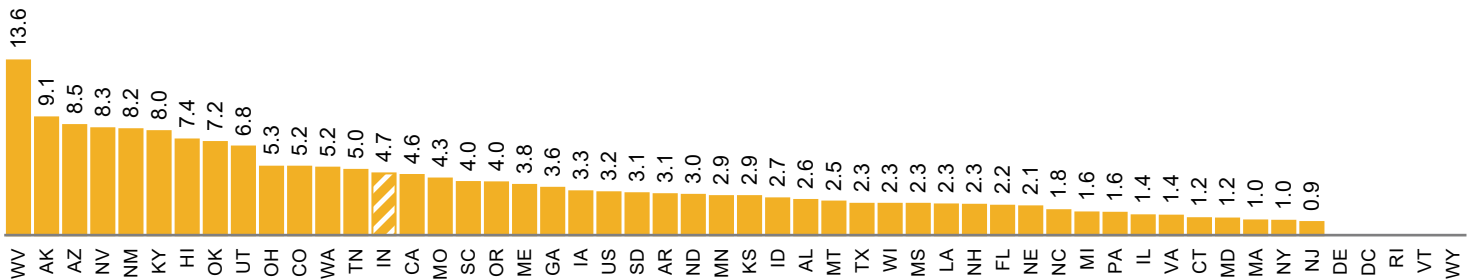
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



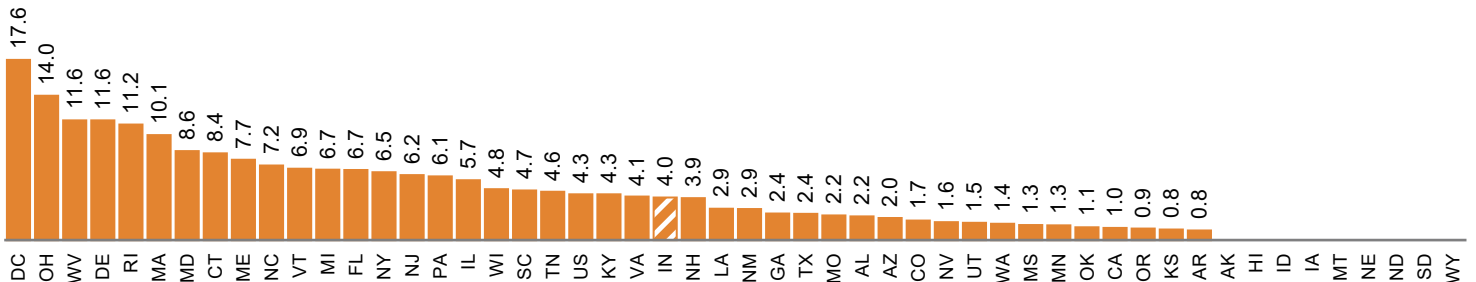
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



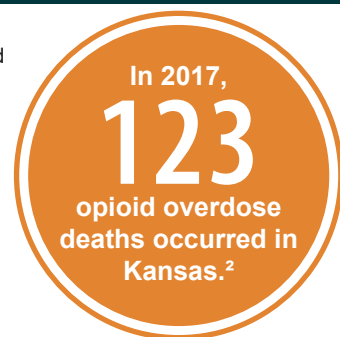
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

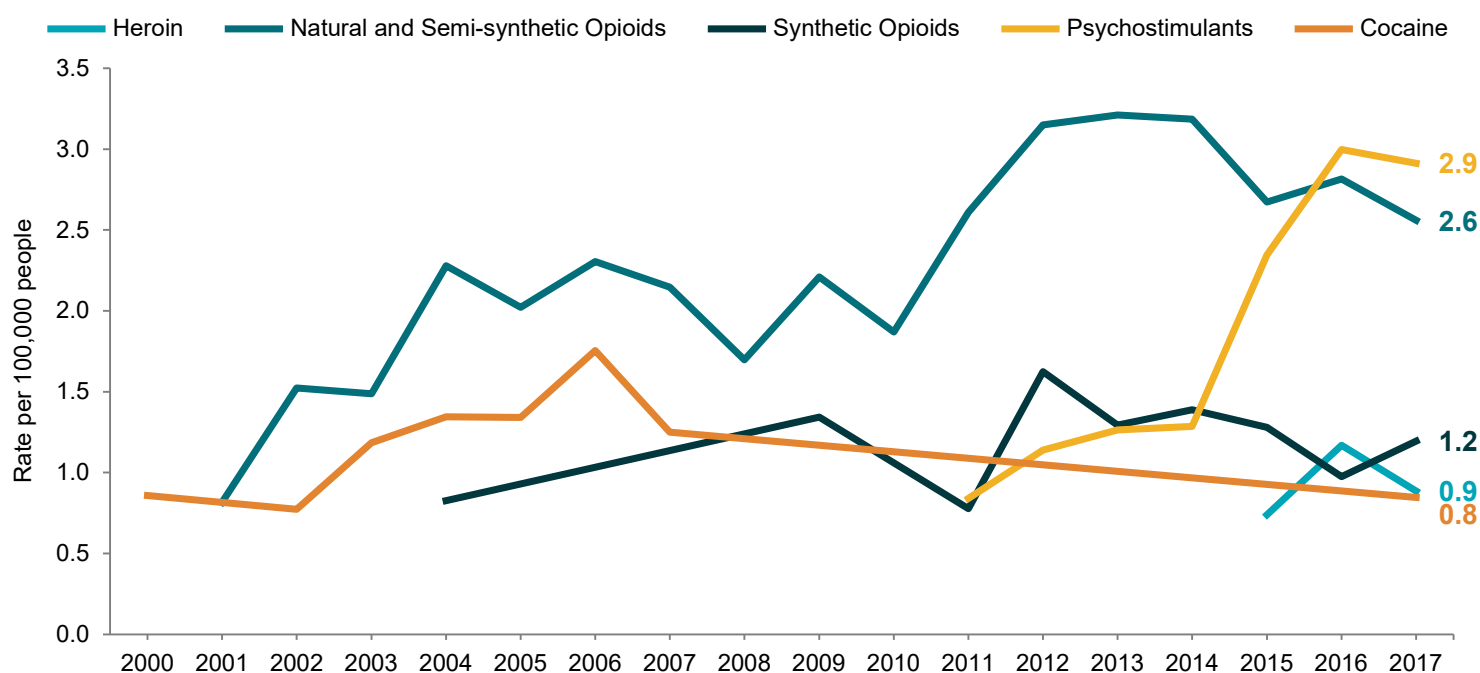
KANSAS

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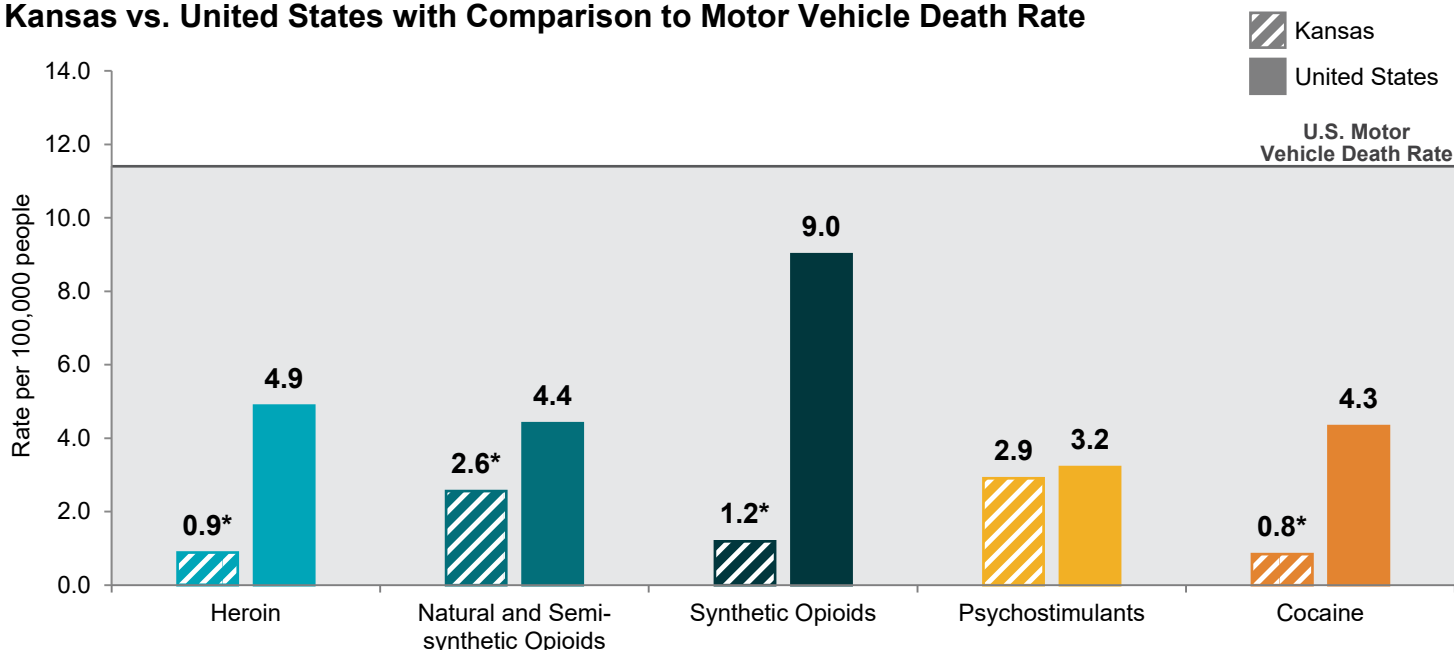


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

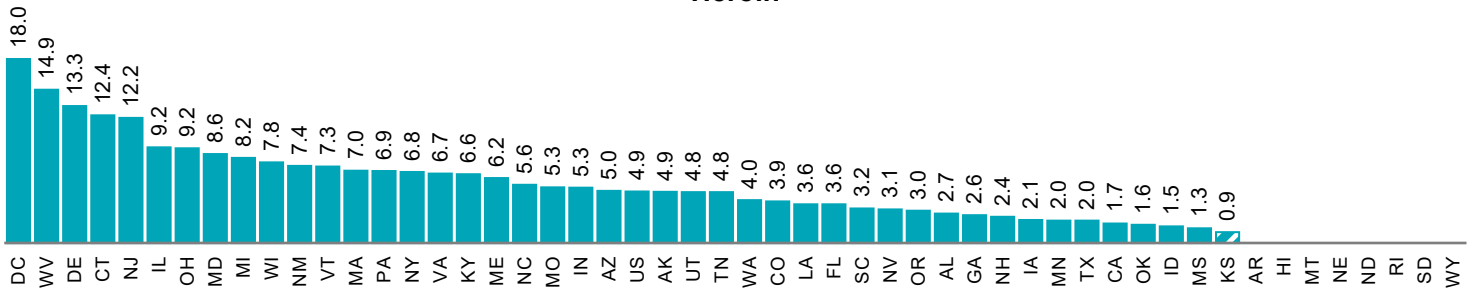
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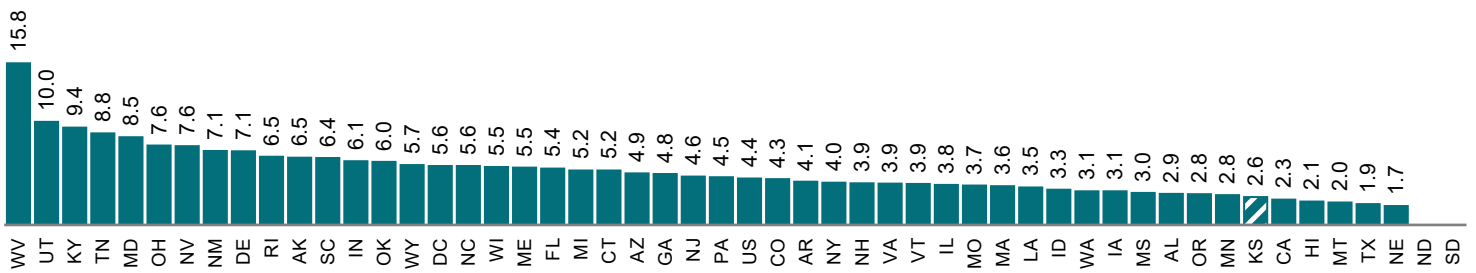
KANSAS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

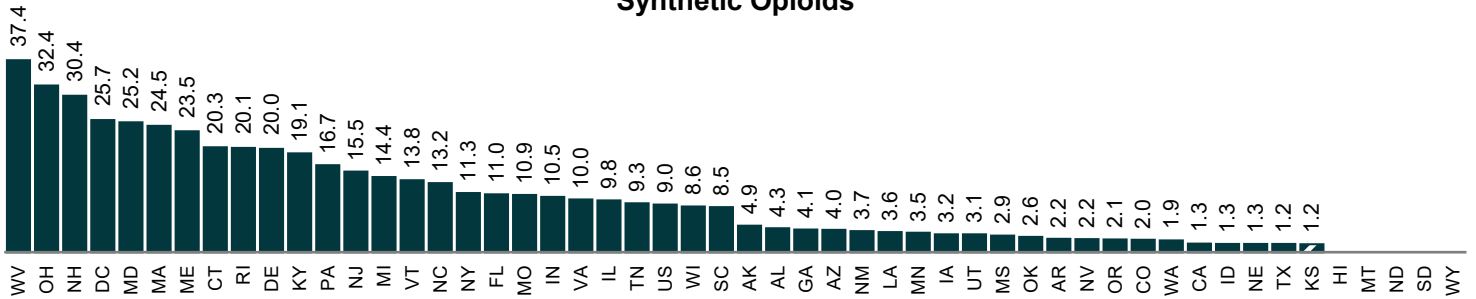
Heroin



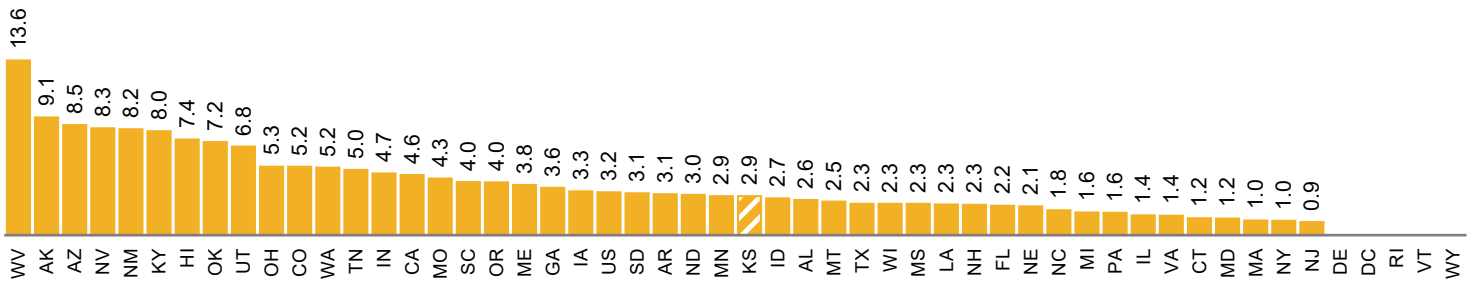
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



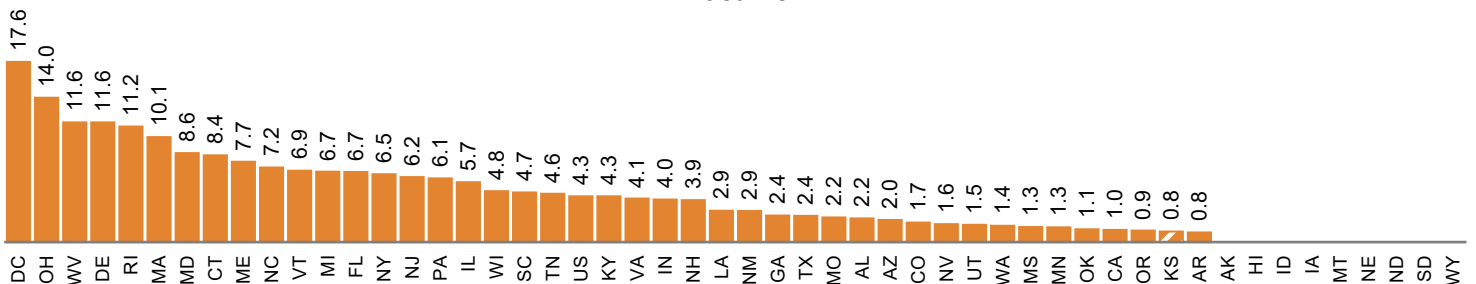
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



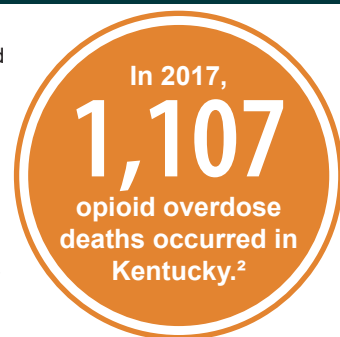
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

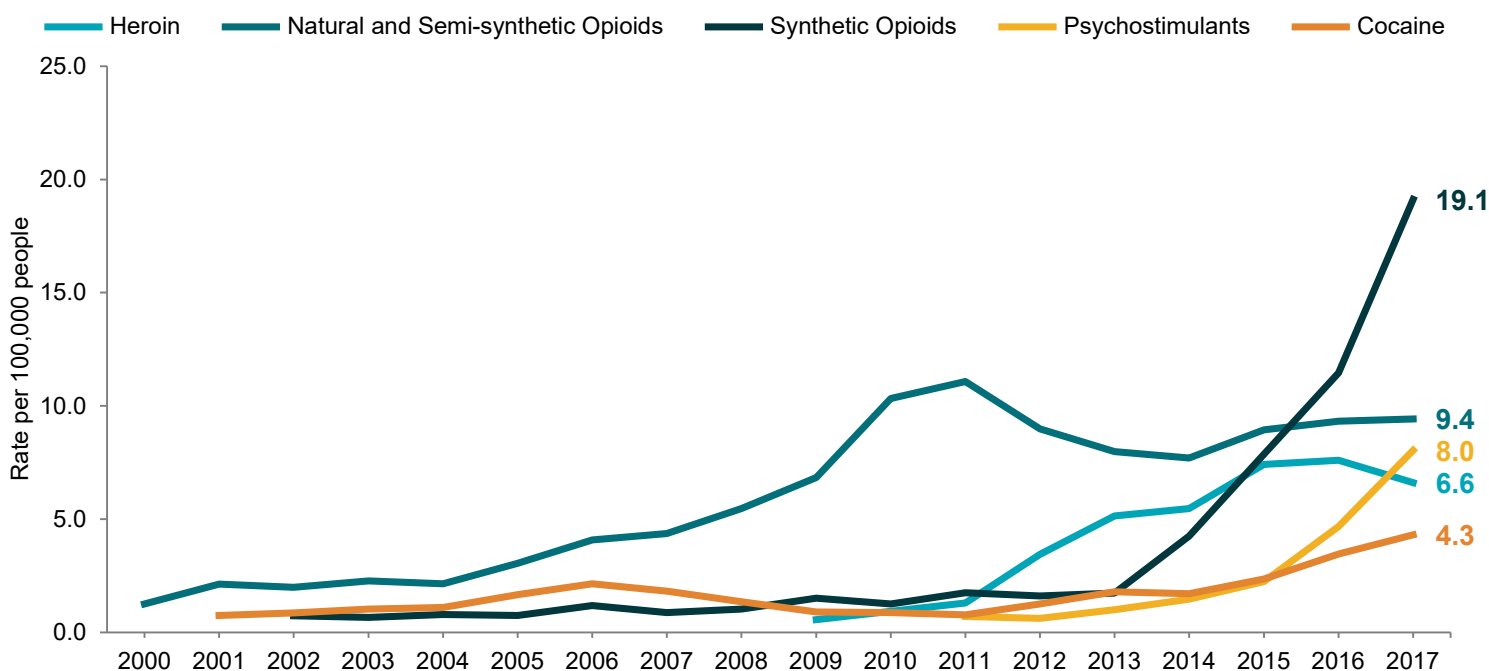
KENTUCKY

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, 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. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

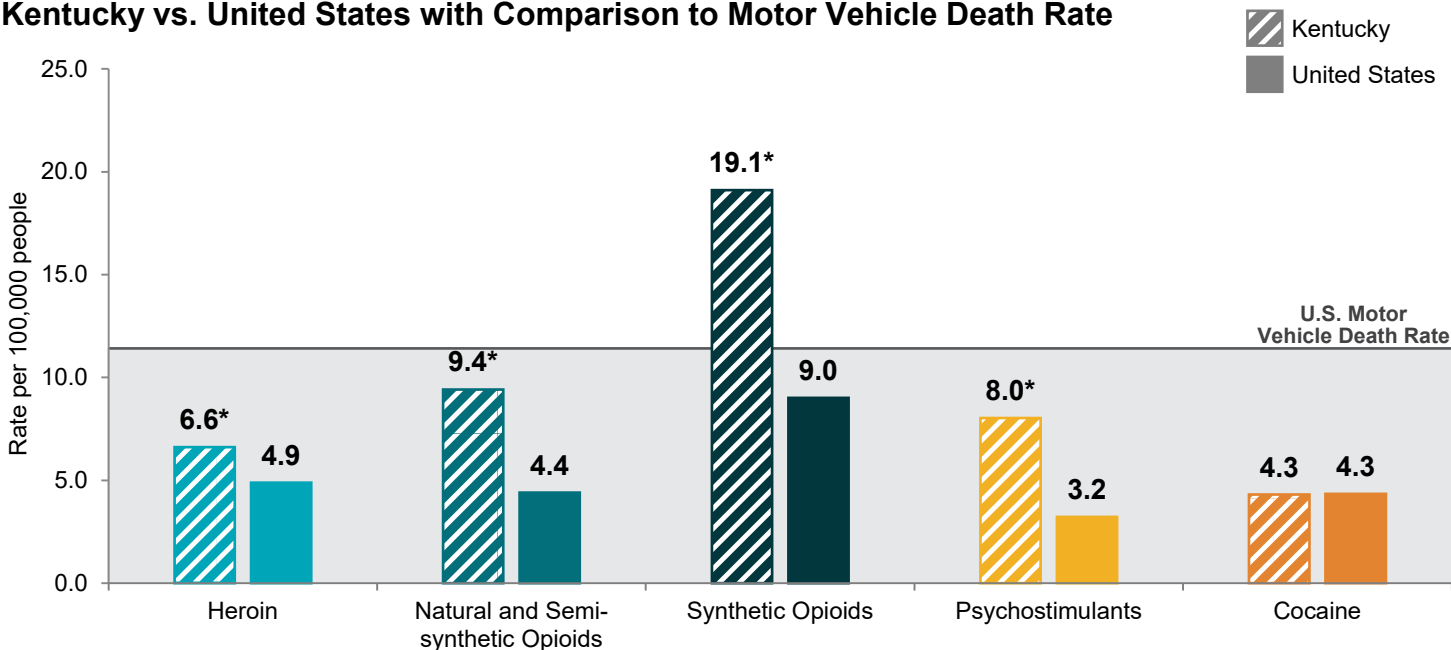


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

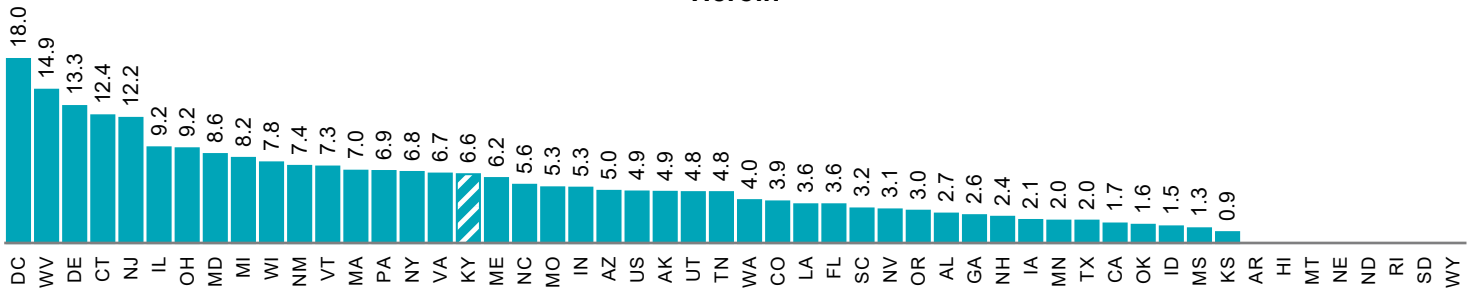
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



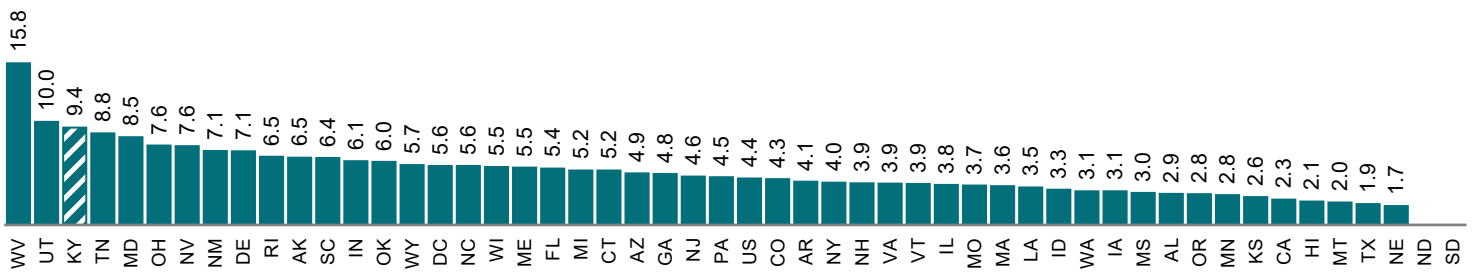
KENTUCKY

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

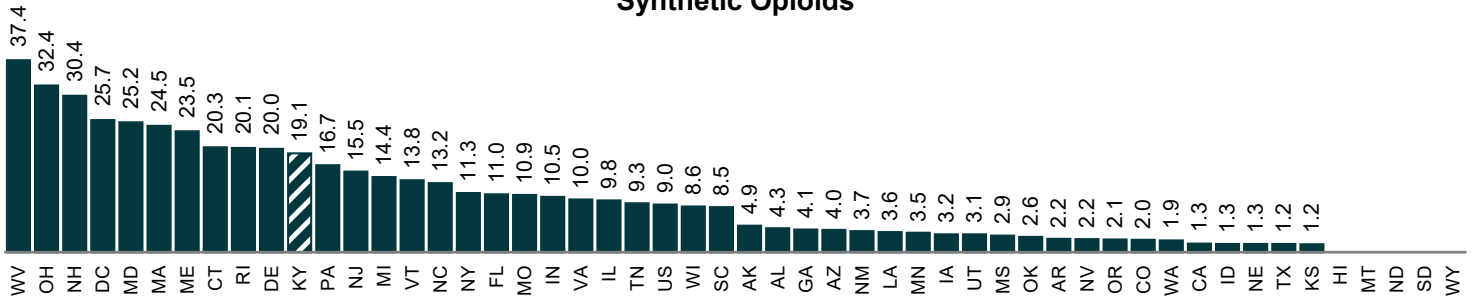
Heroin



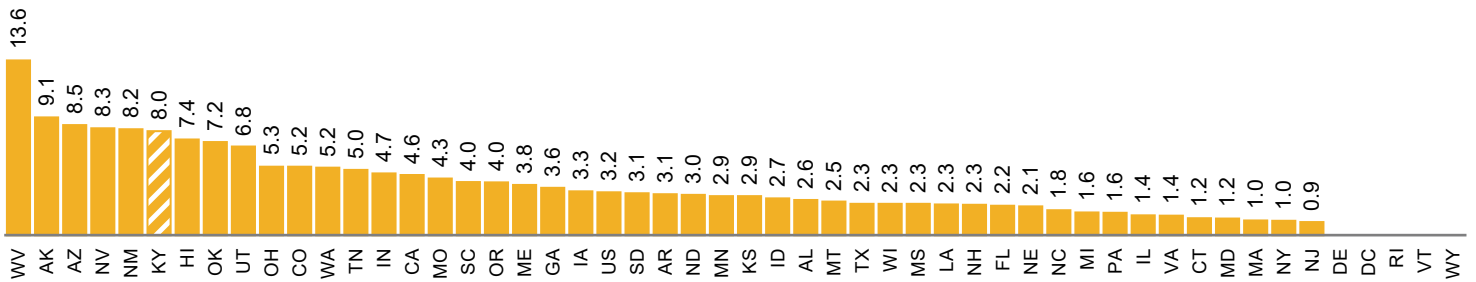
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



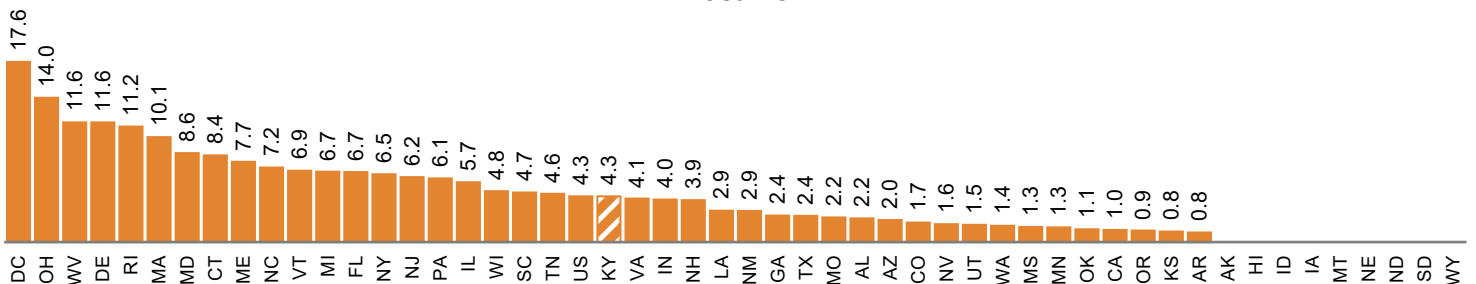
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



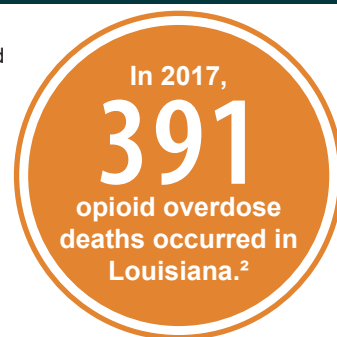
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

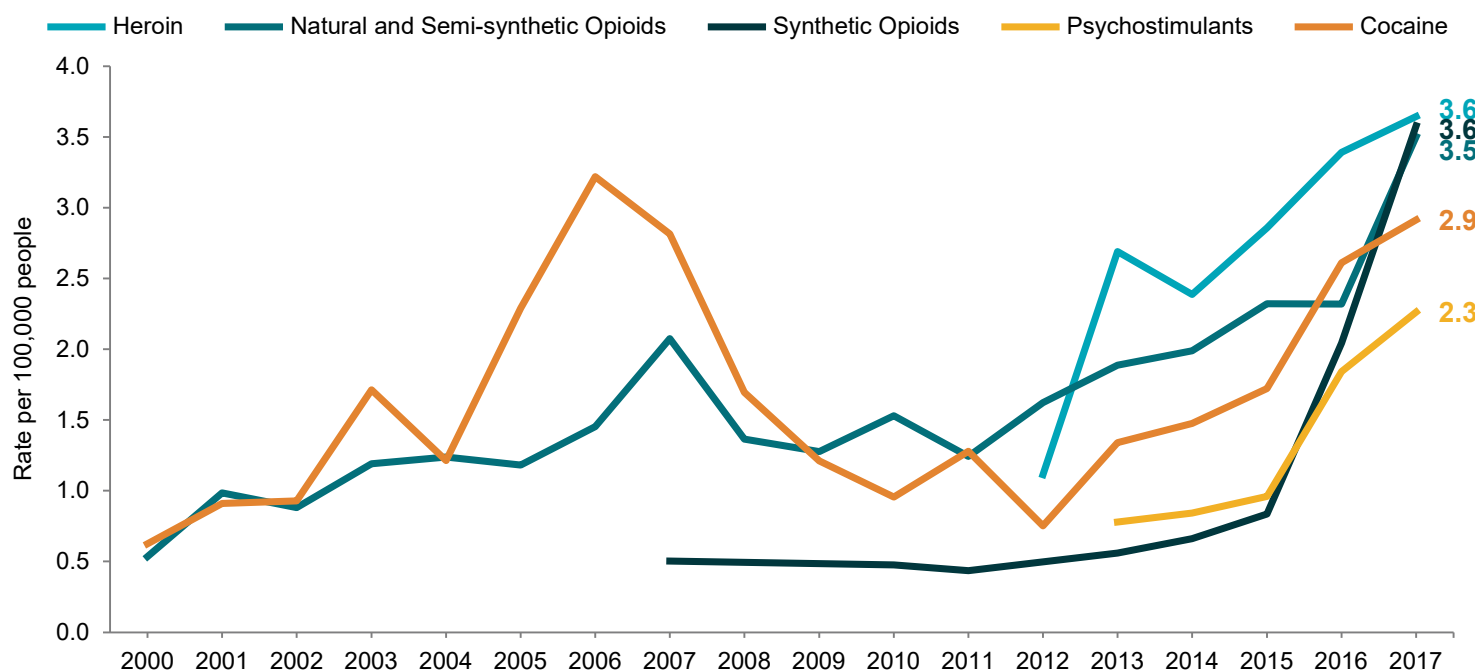
LOUISIANA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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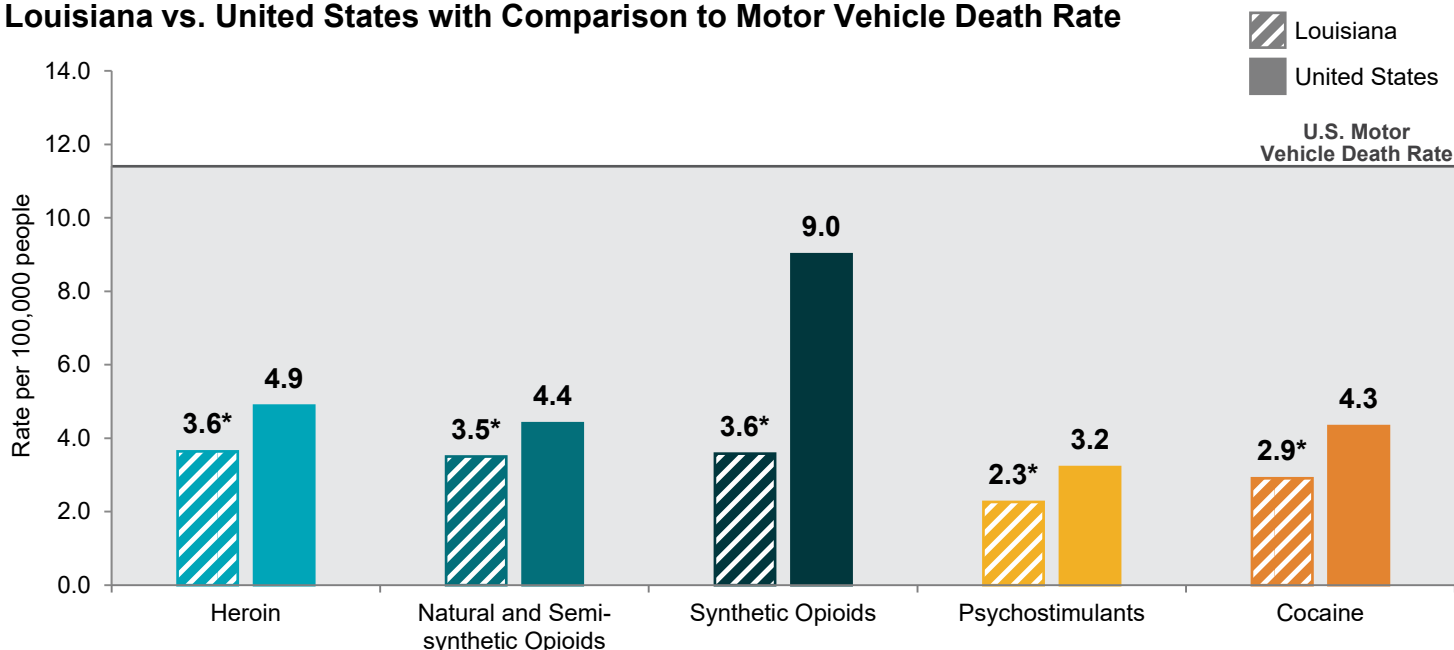


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

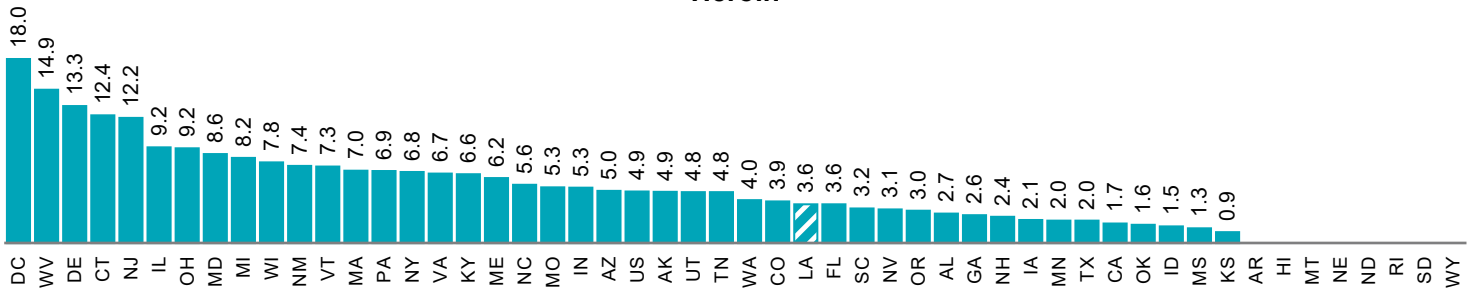
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



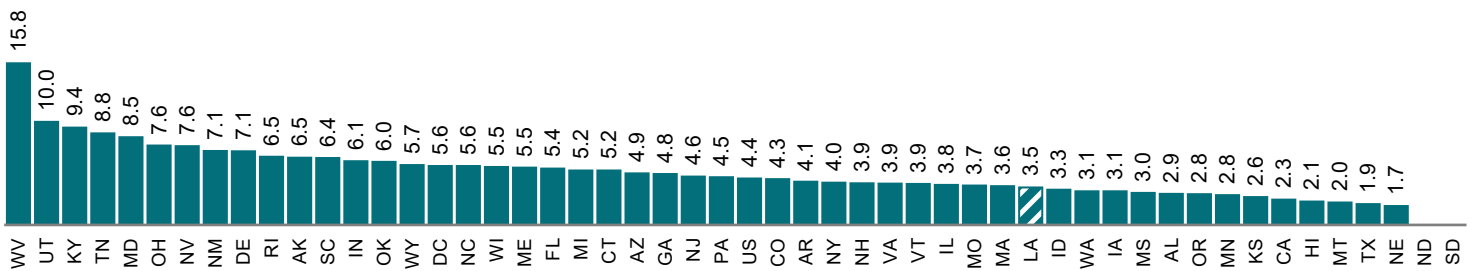
LOUISIANA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

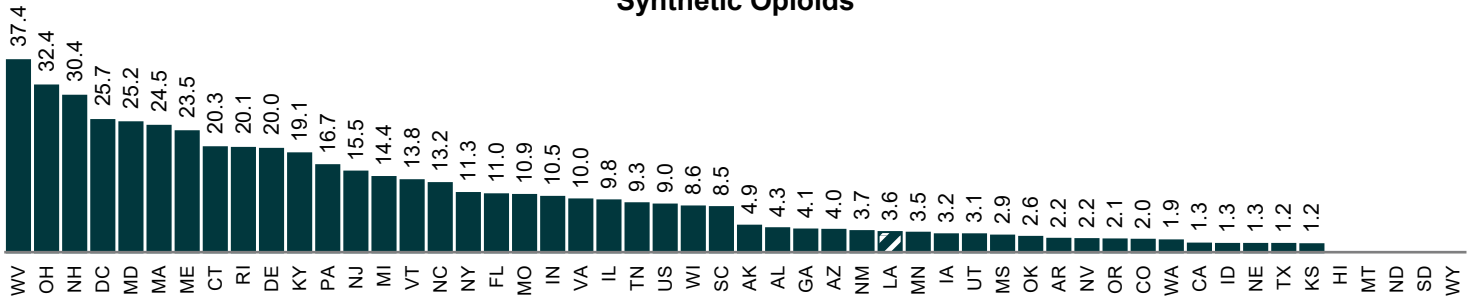
Heroin



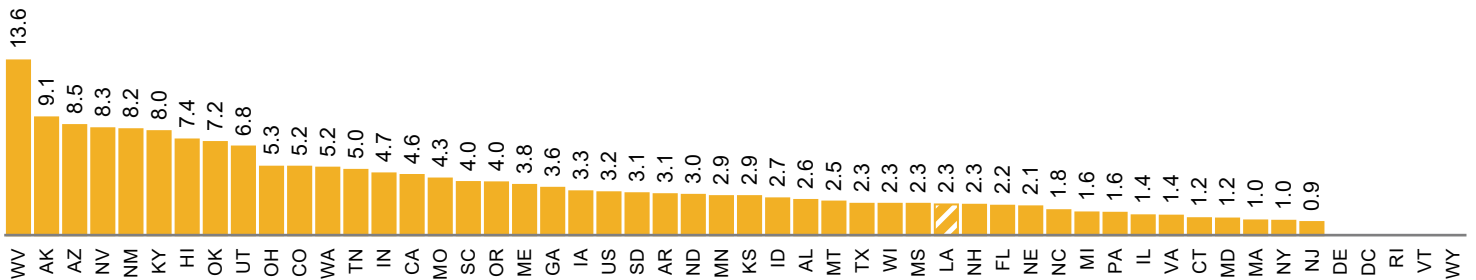
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



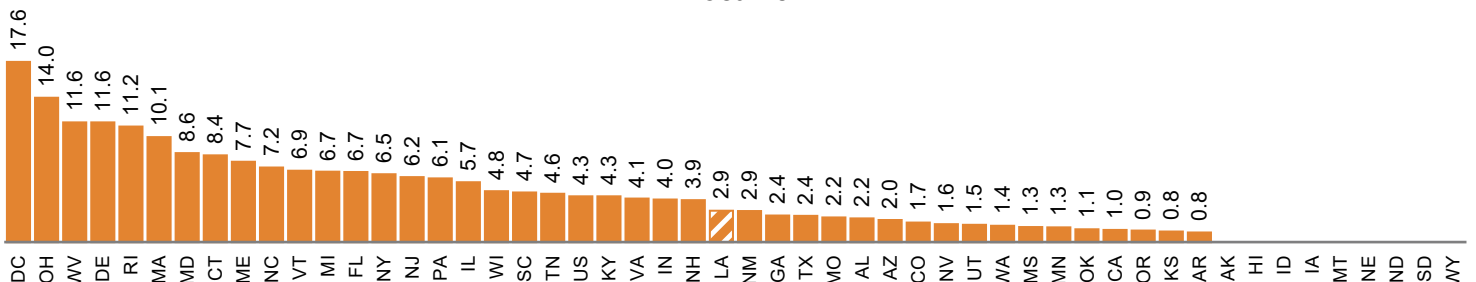
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



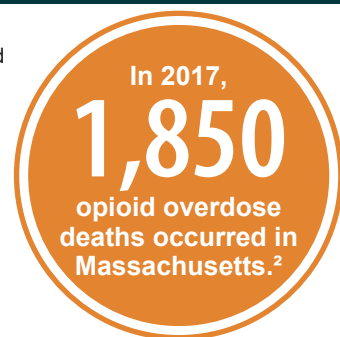
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

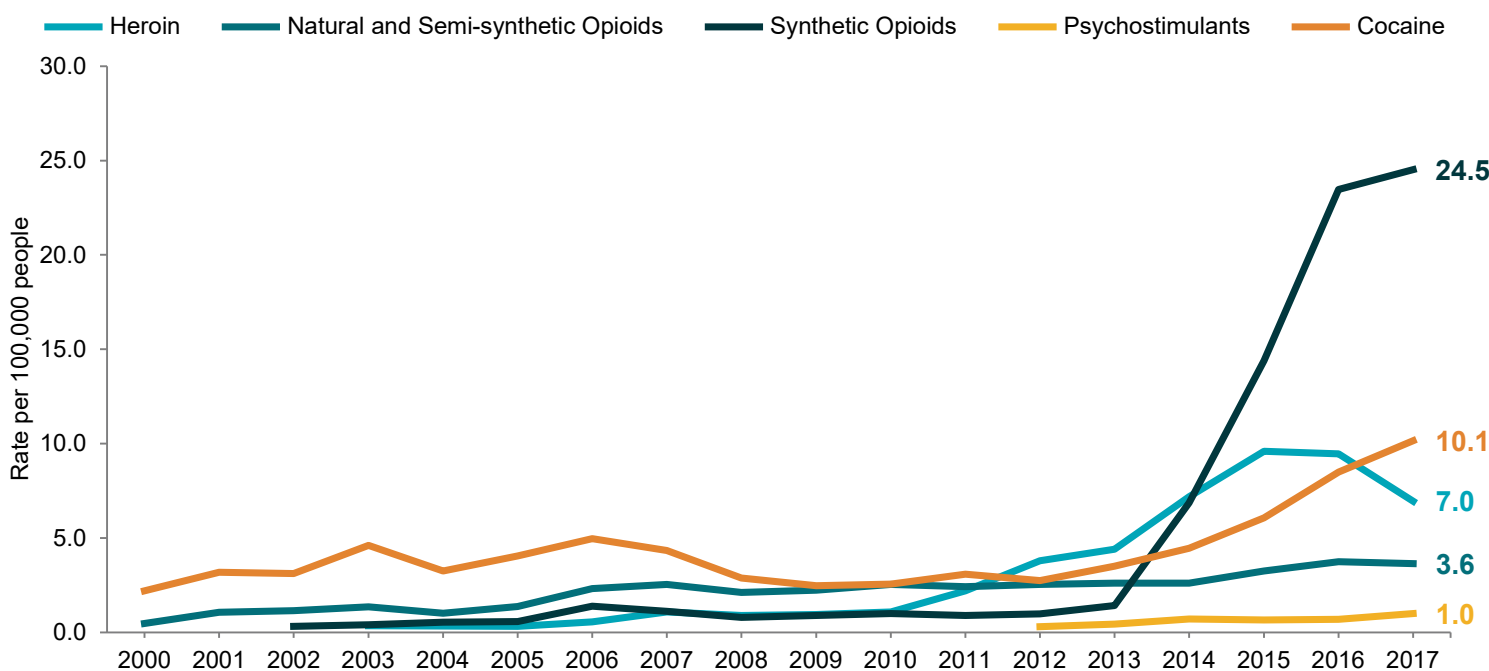
MASSACHUSETTS

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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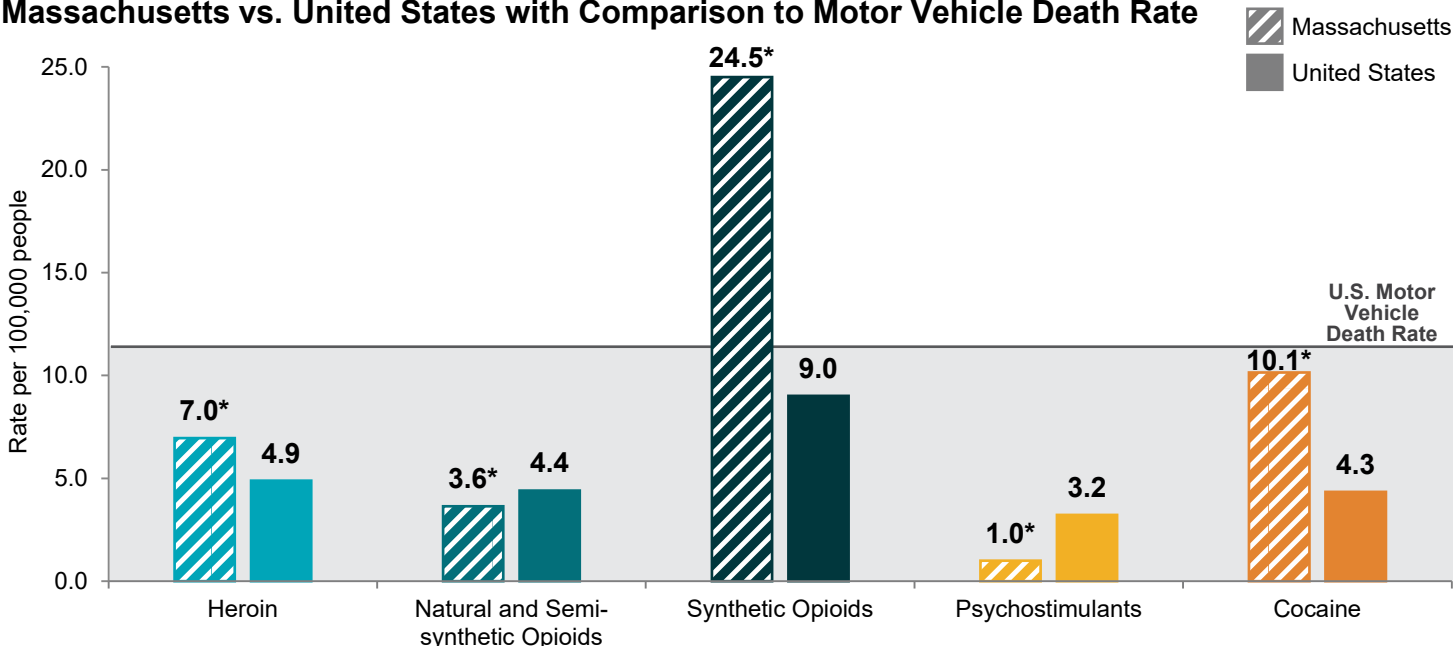


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

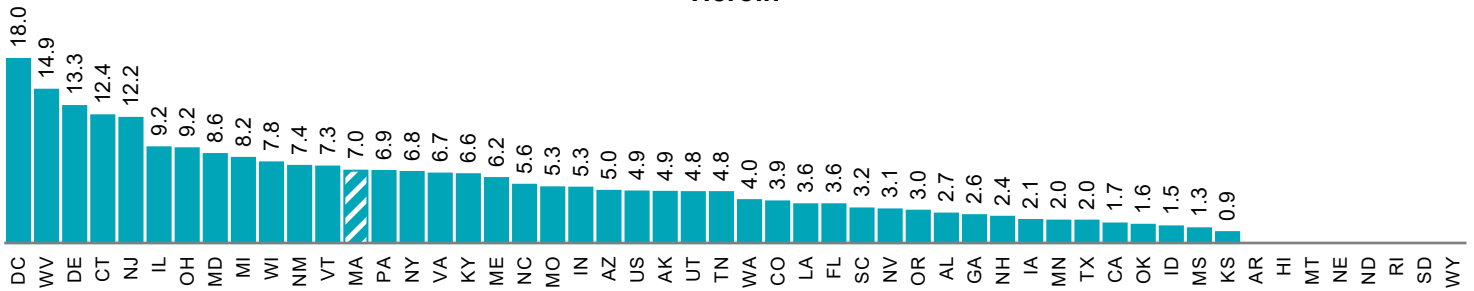
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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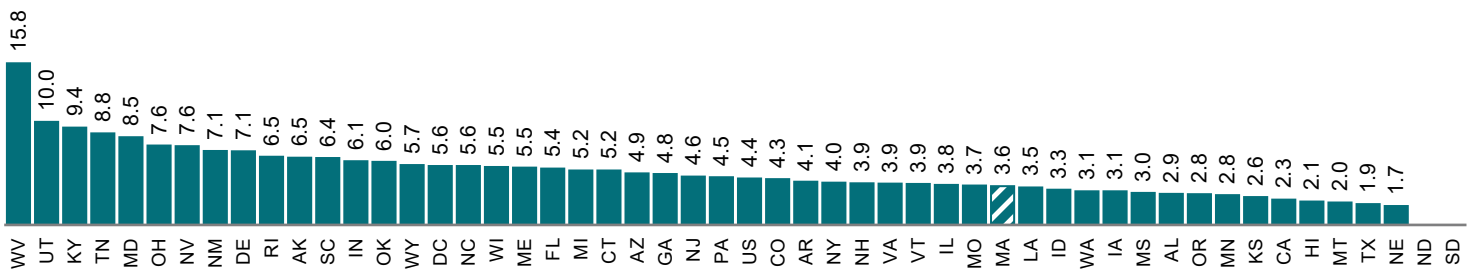
MASSACHUSETTS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

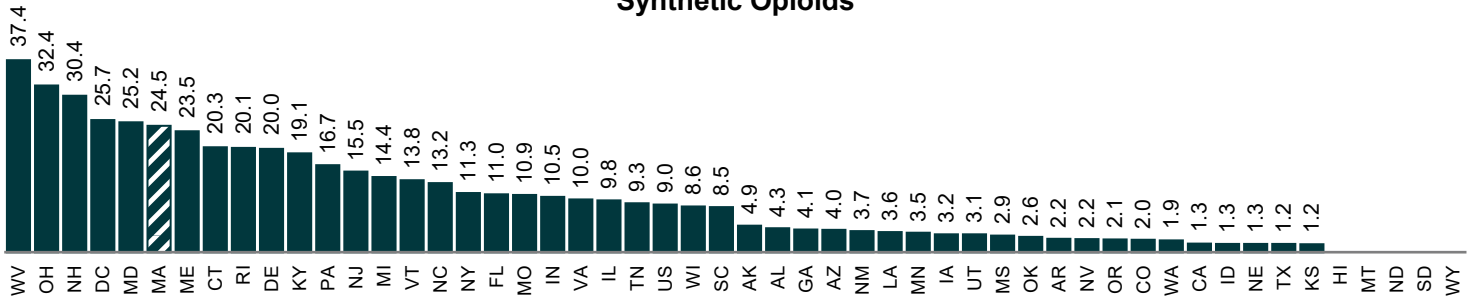
Heroin



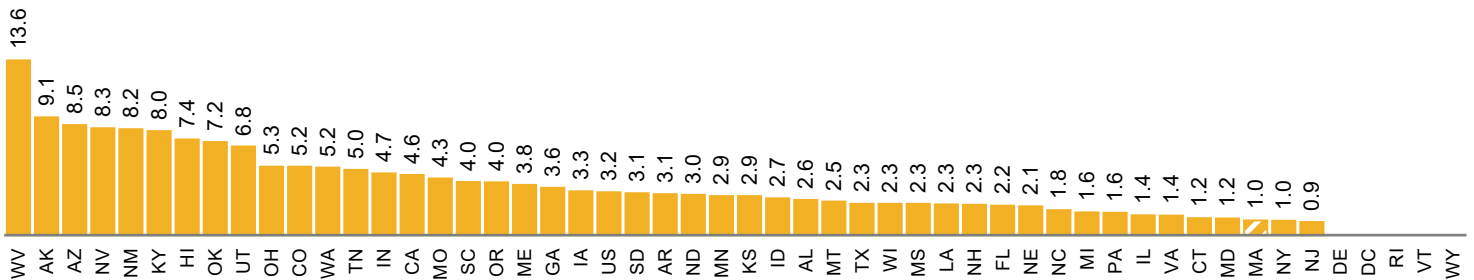
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



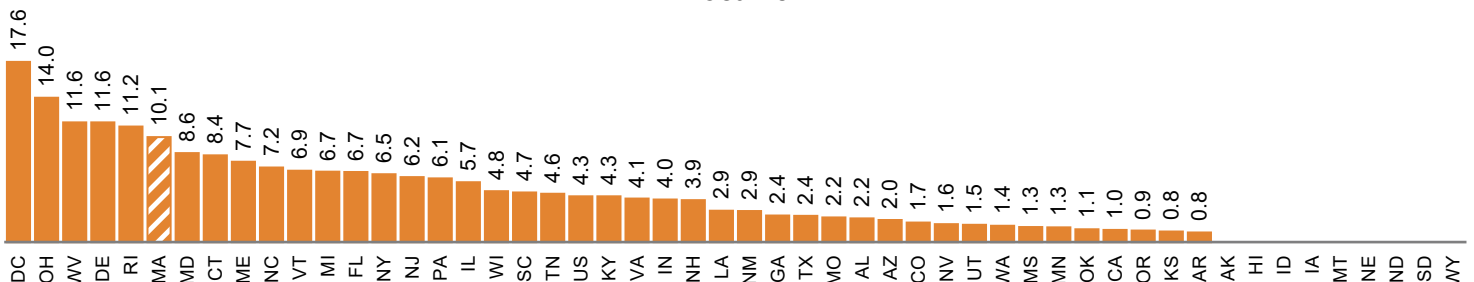
Synthetic Opioids



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

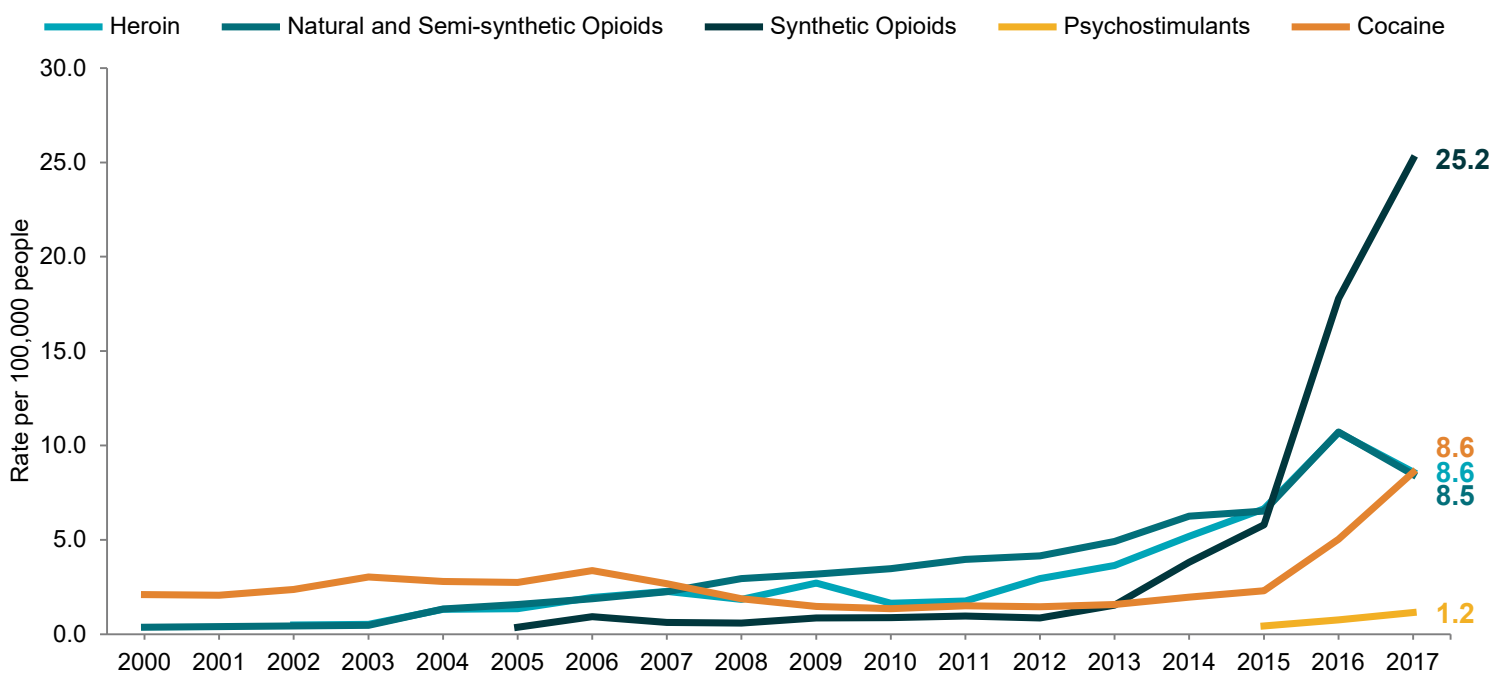
MARYLAND

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

In 2017,
1,869
opioid overdose
deaths occurred in
Maryland.²

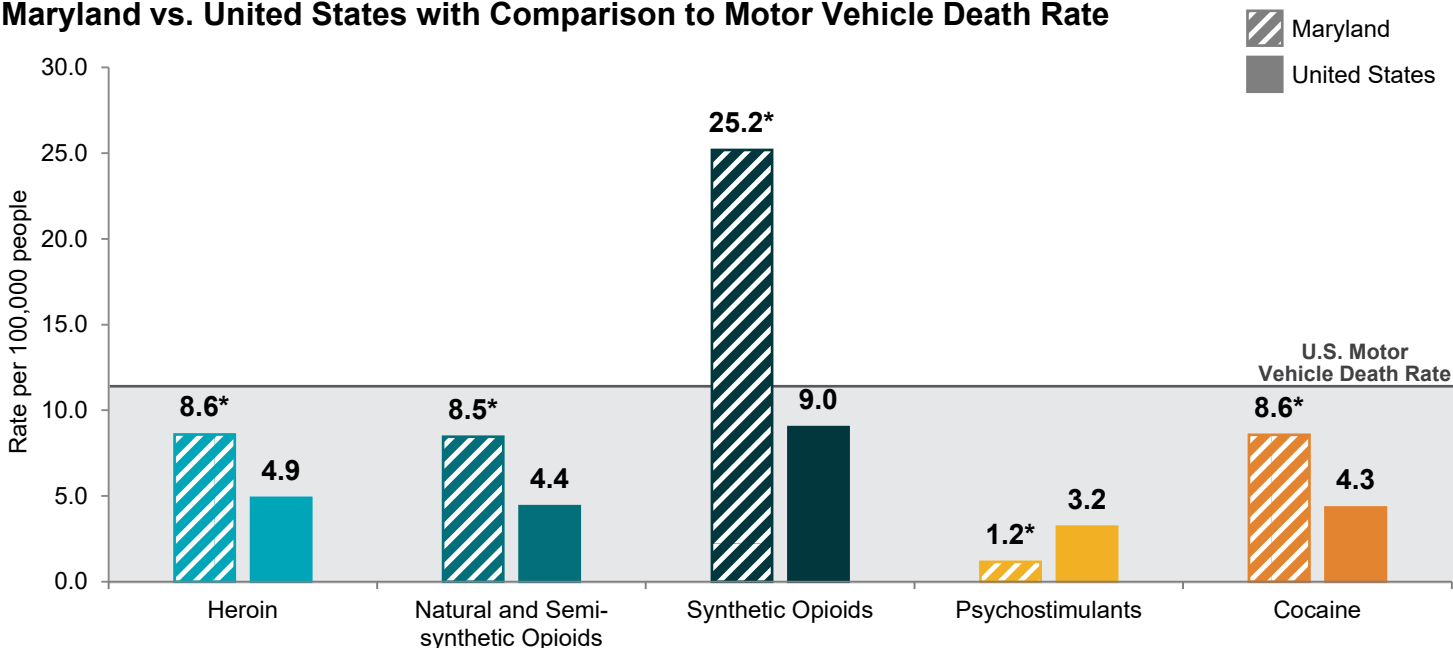
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

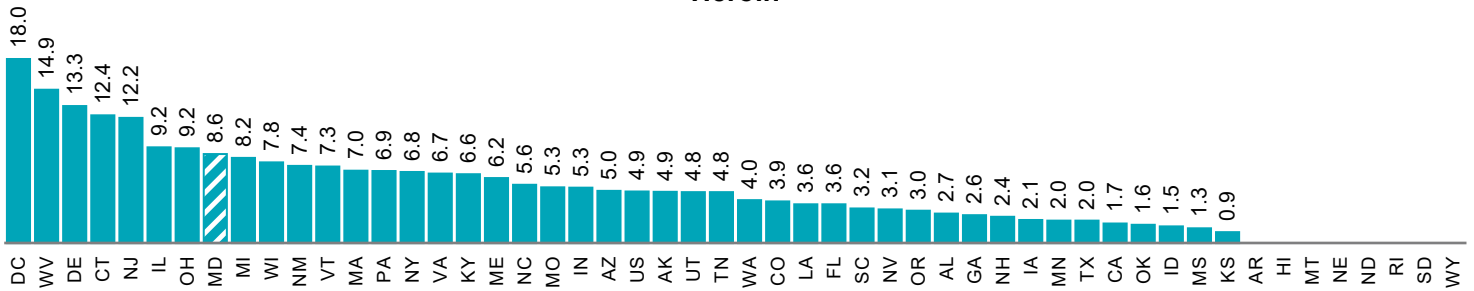
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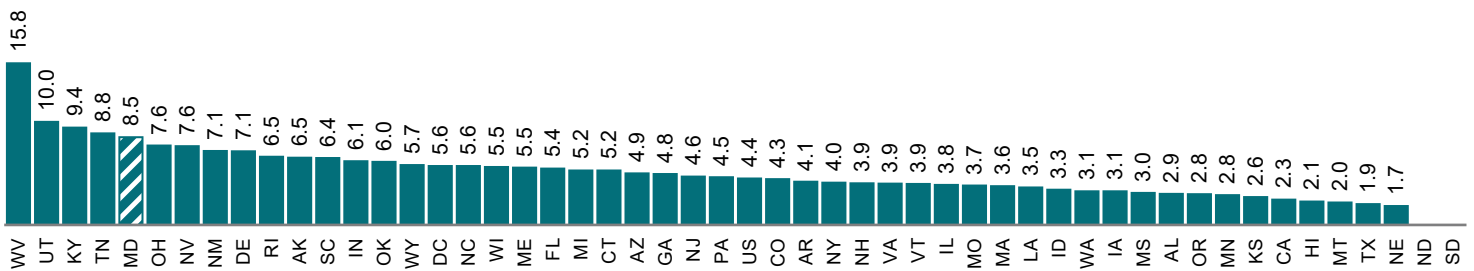
MARYLAND

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

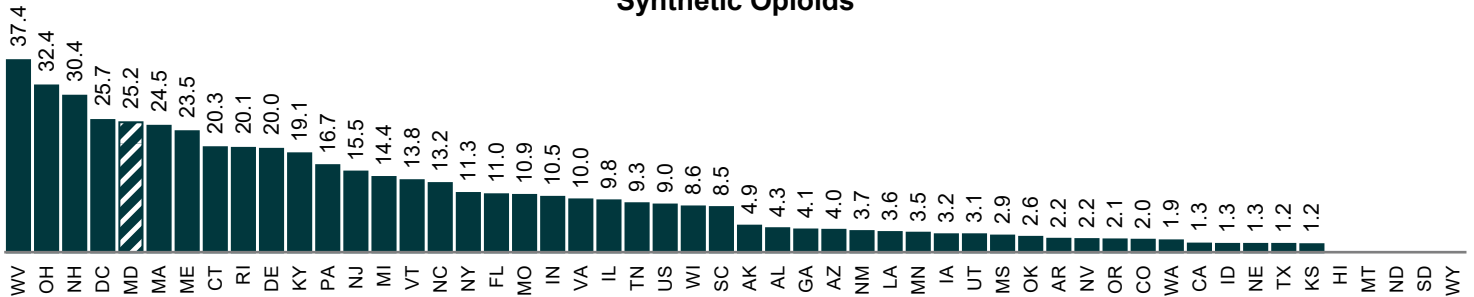
Heroin



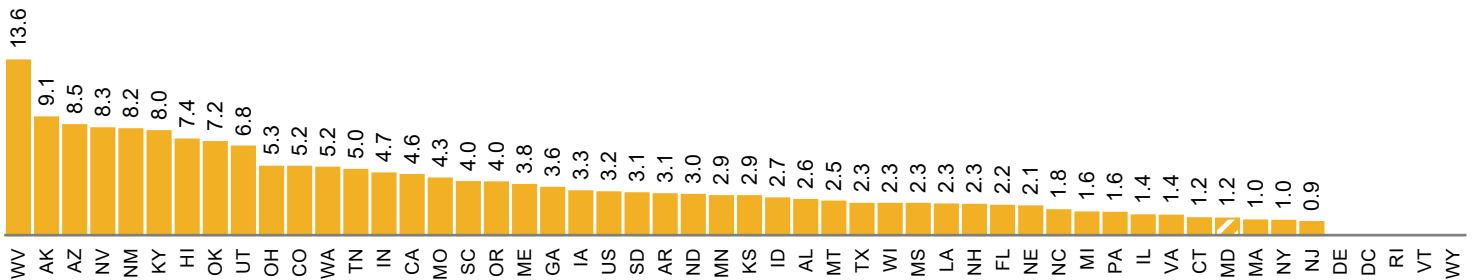
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



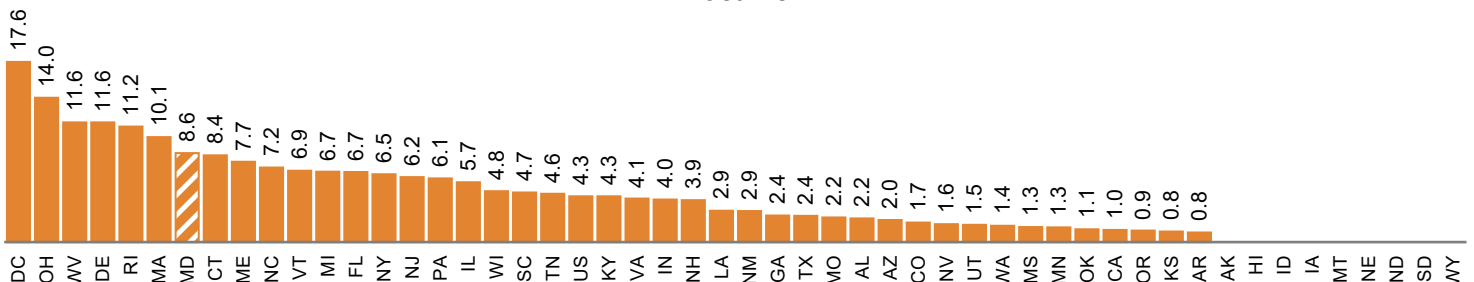
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

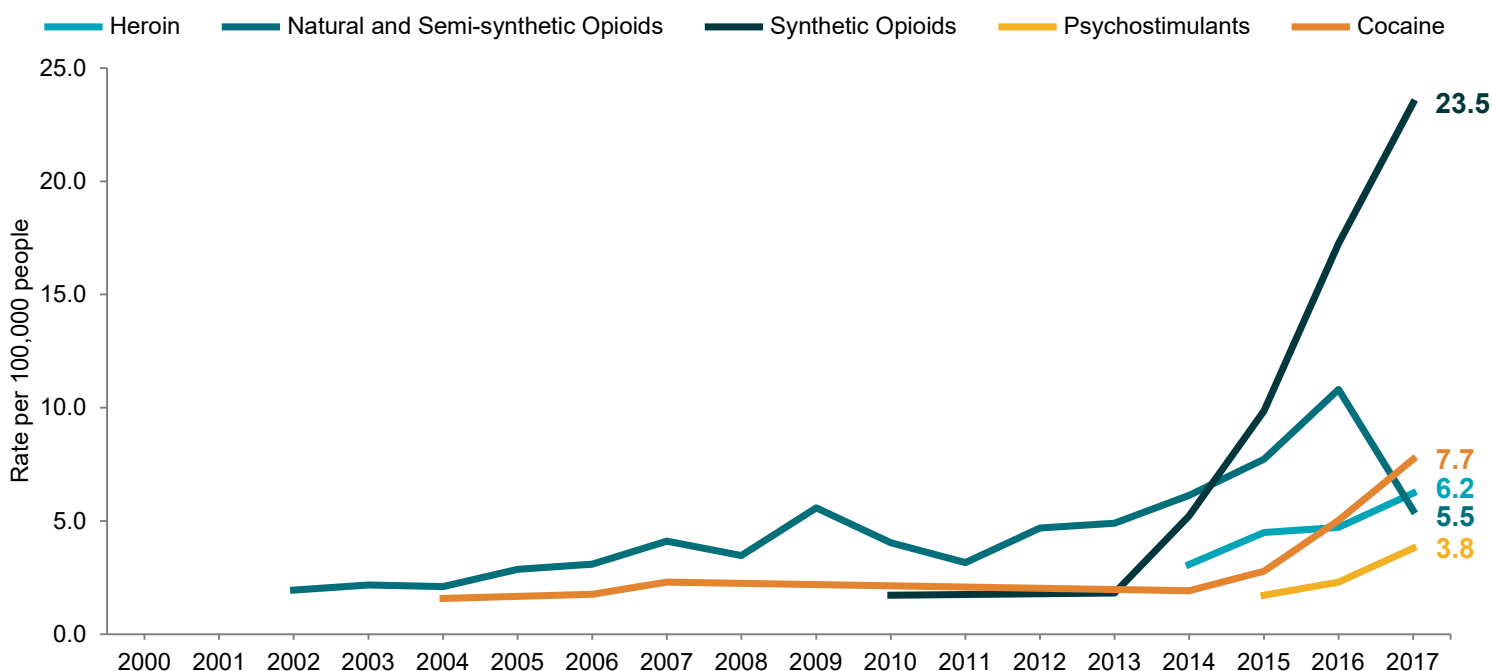
MAINE

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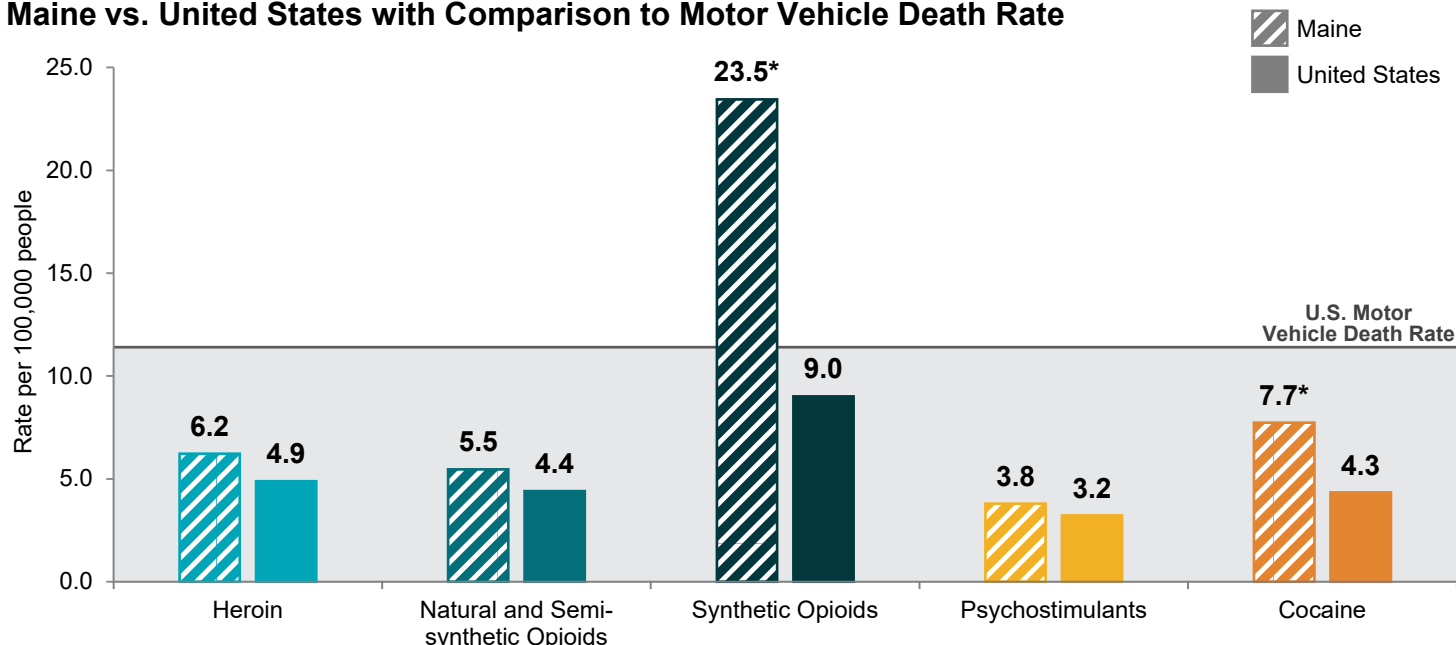


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

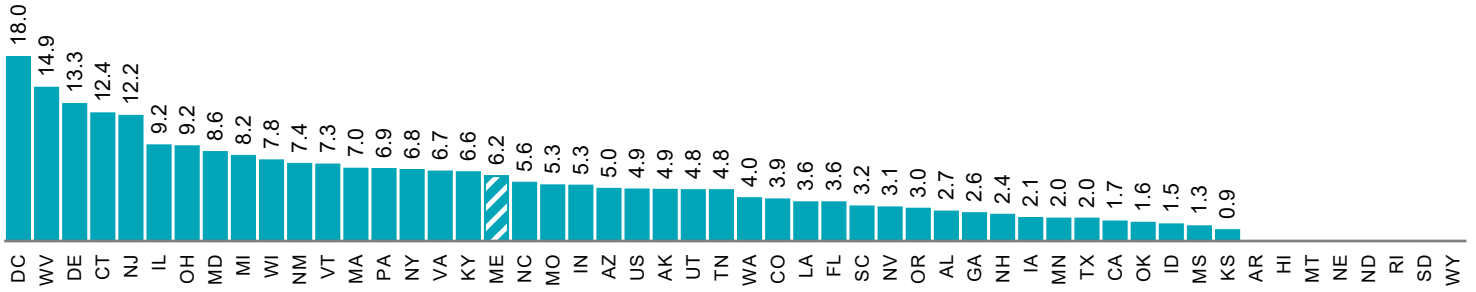
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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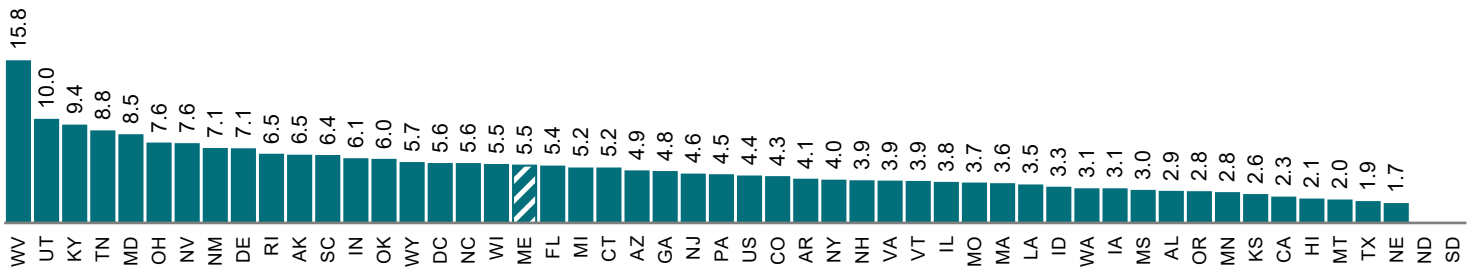
MAINE

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

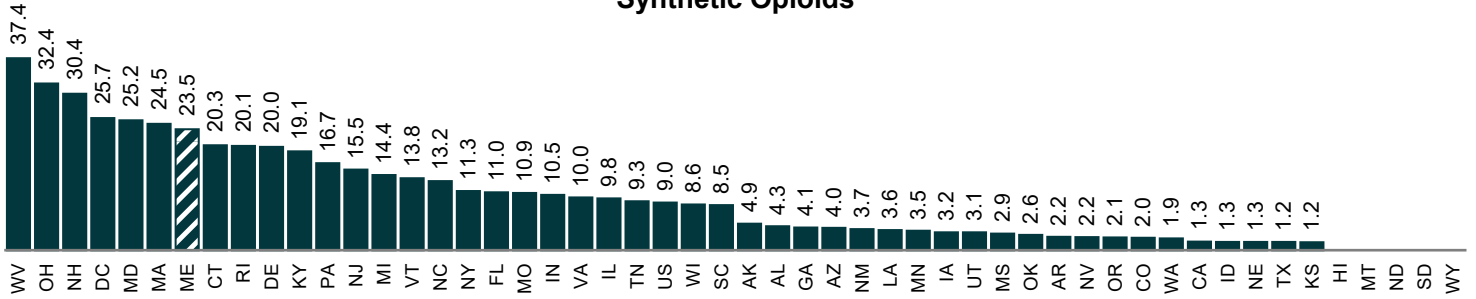
Heroin



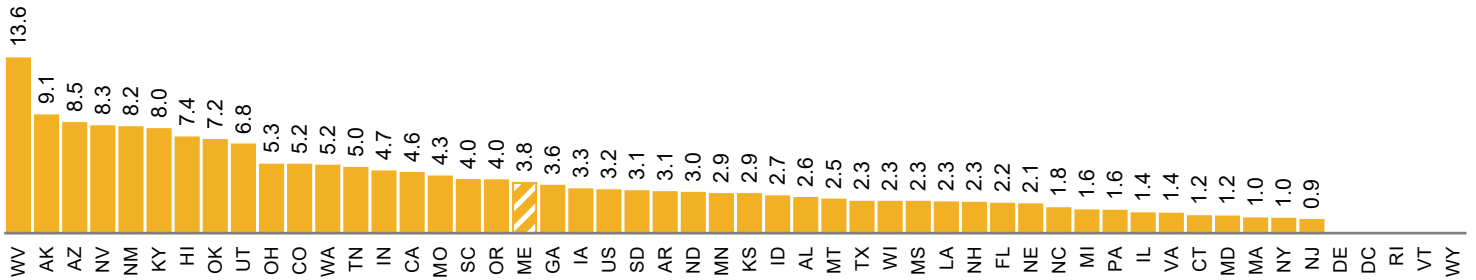
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



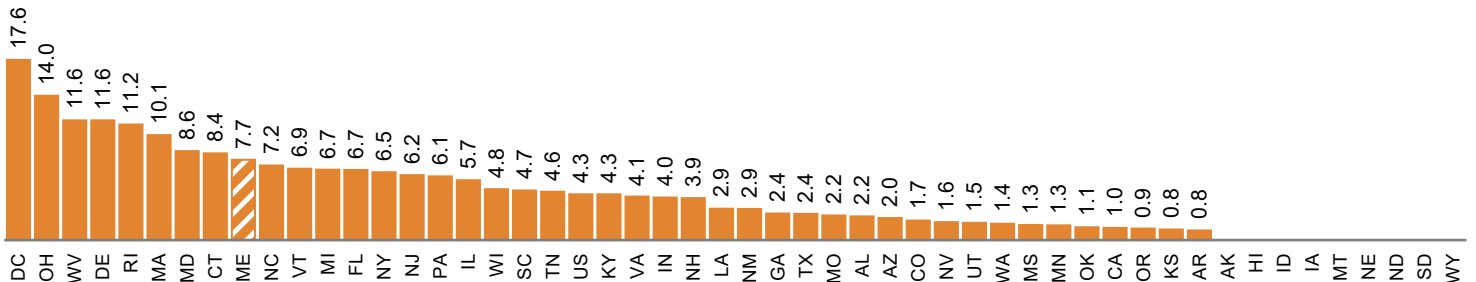
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



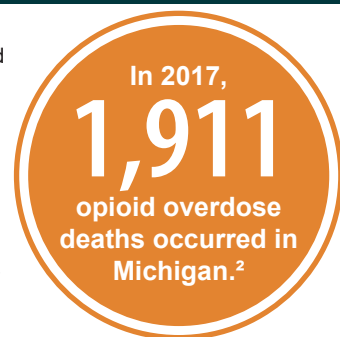
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

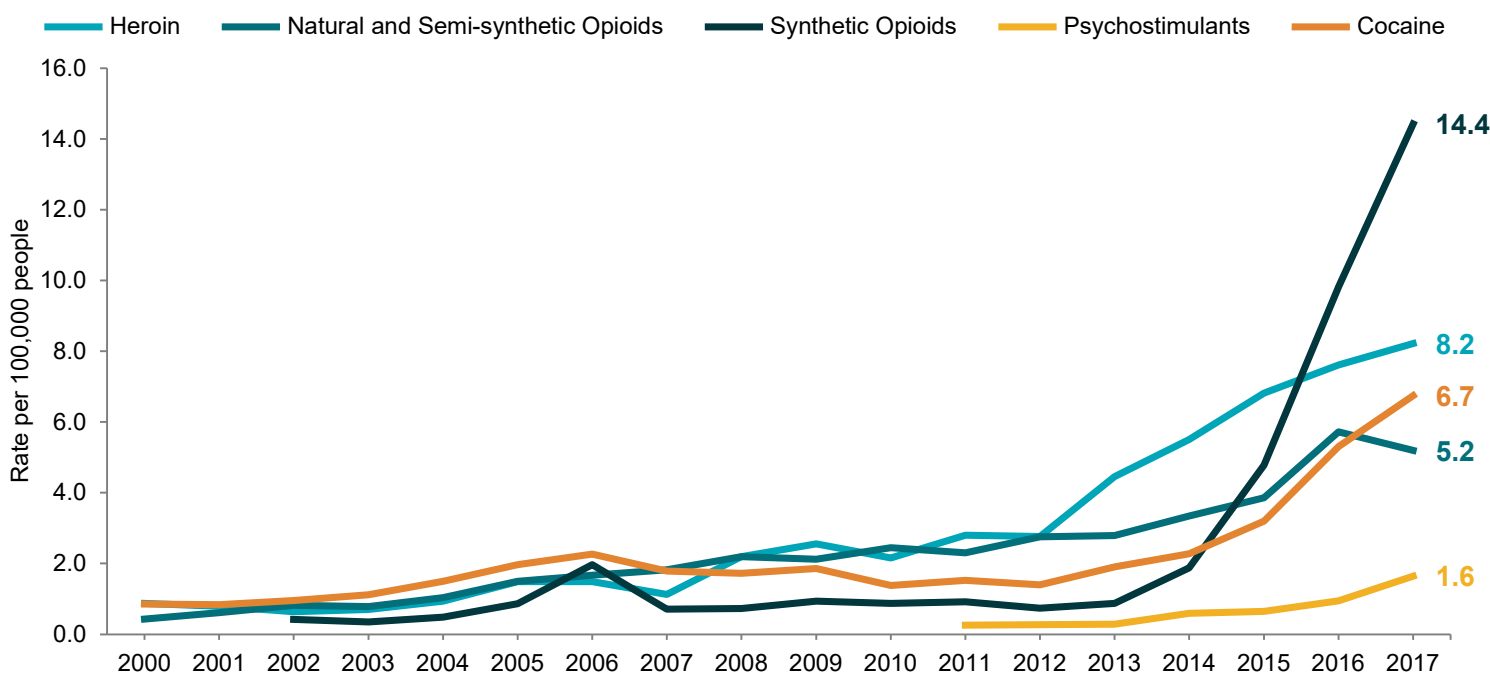
MICHIGAN

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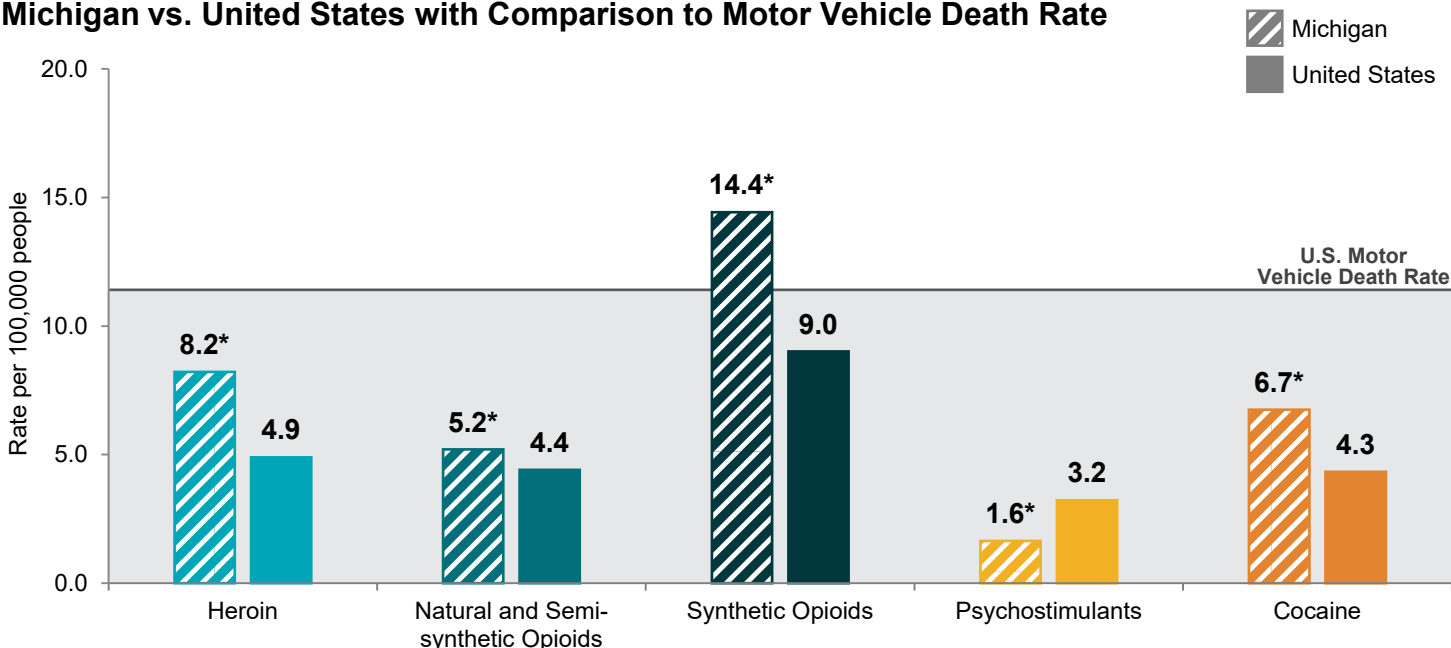


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

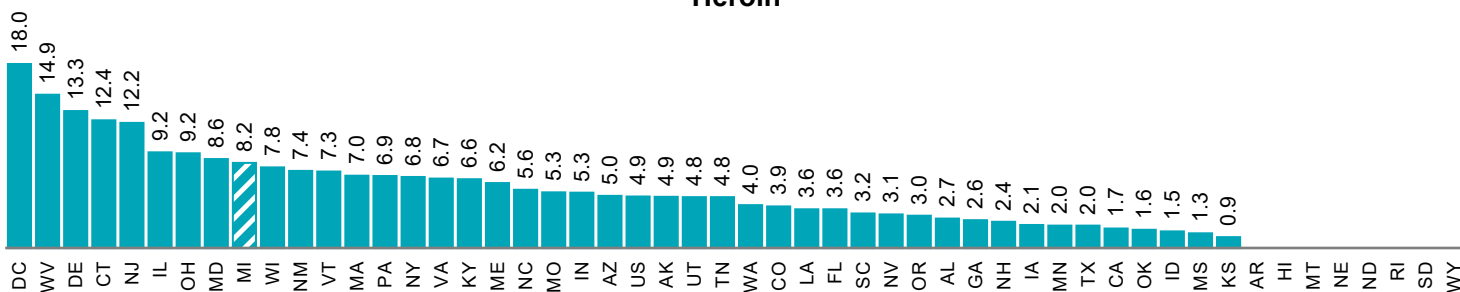
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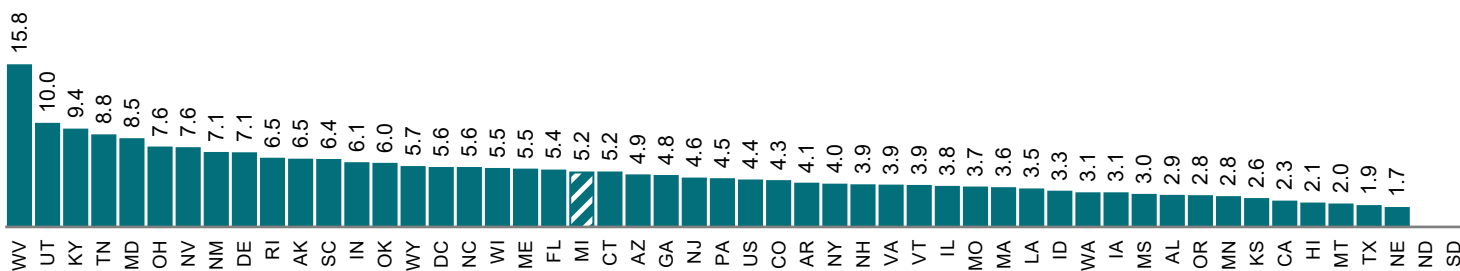
MICHIGAN

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

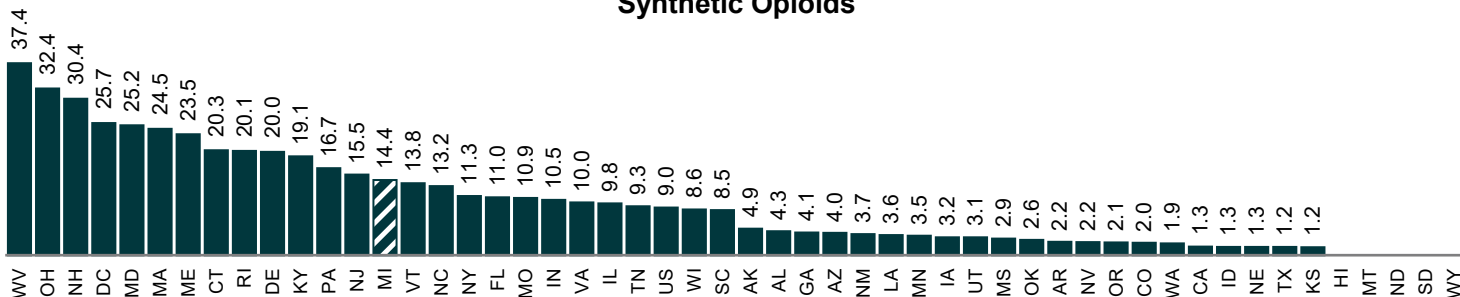
Heroin



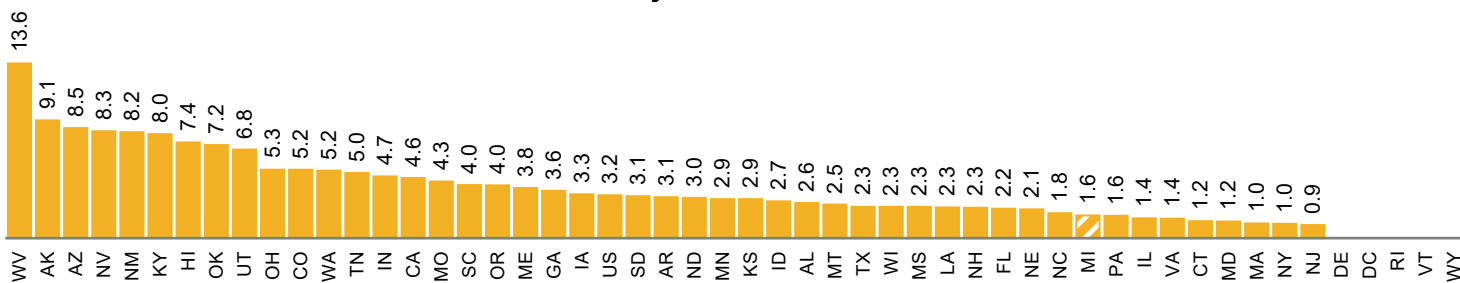
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



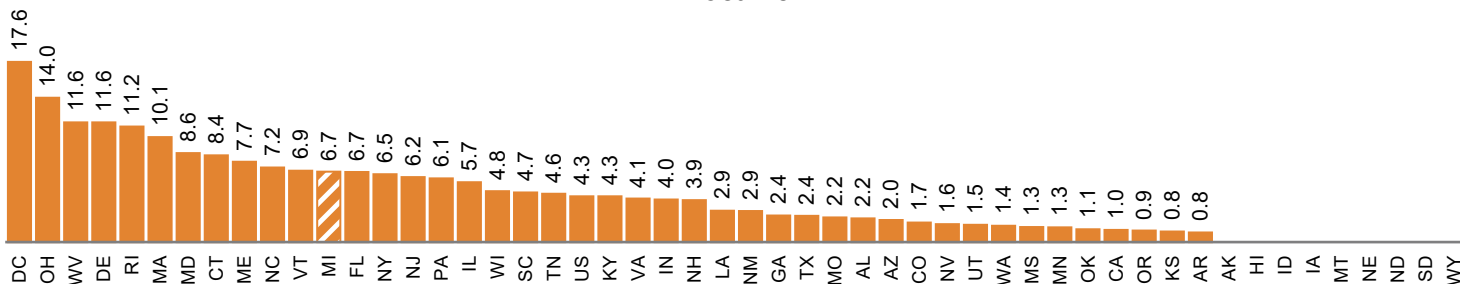
Synthetic Opioids



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

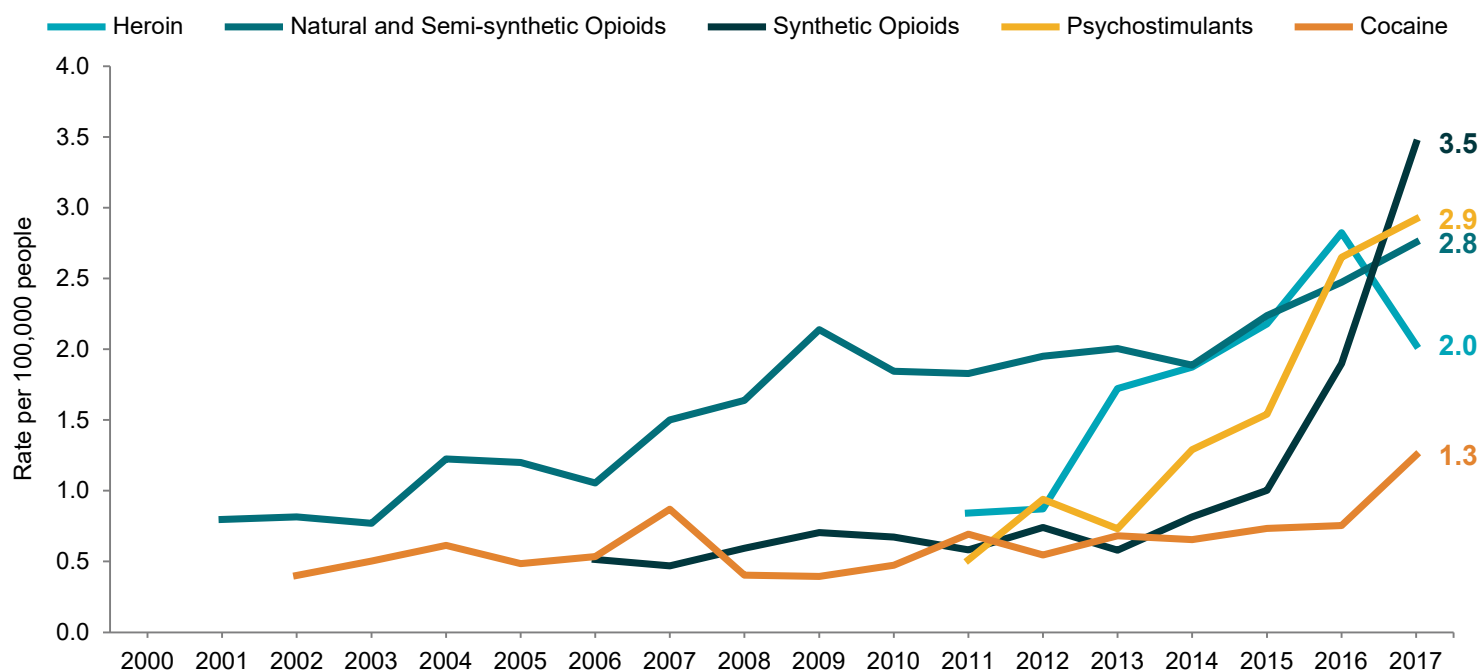
MINNESOTA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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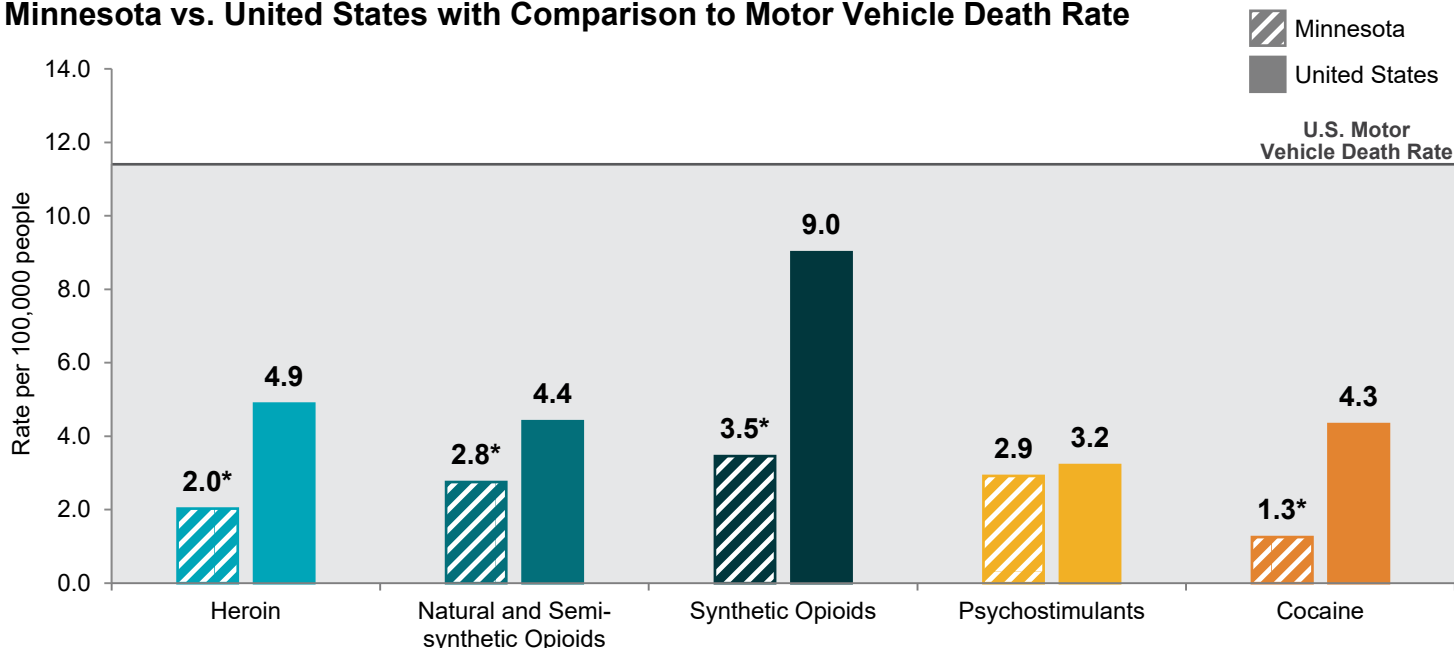


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

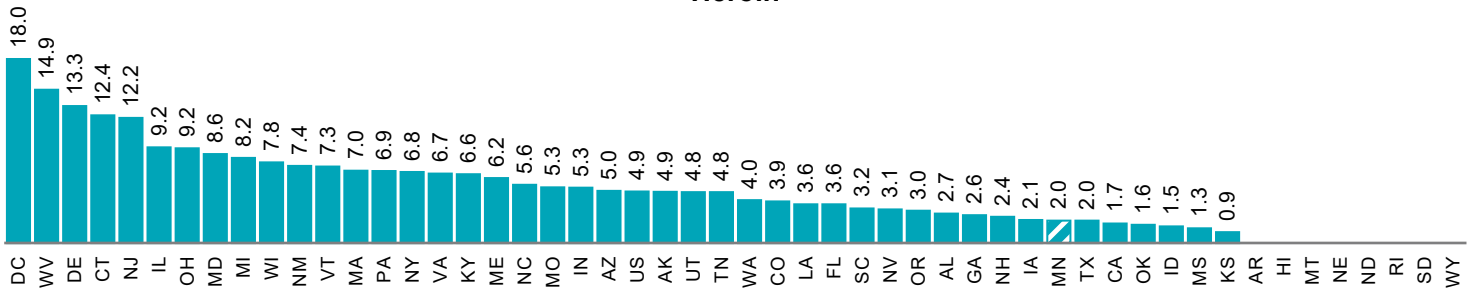
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



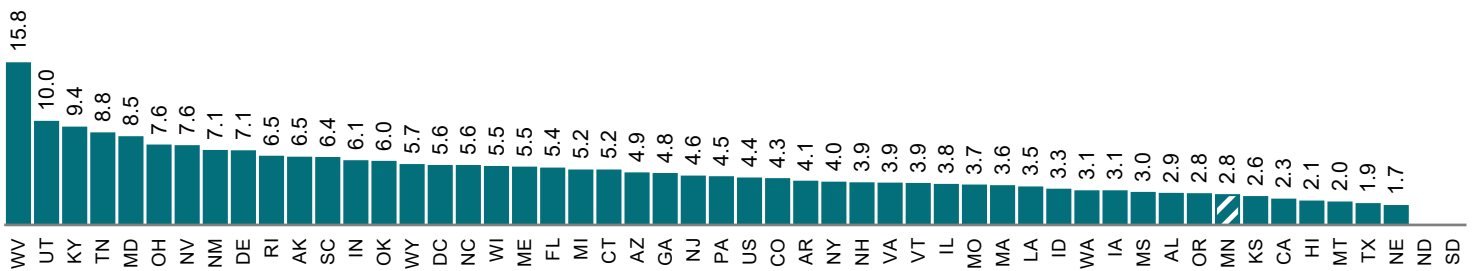
MINNESOTA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

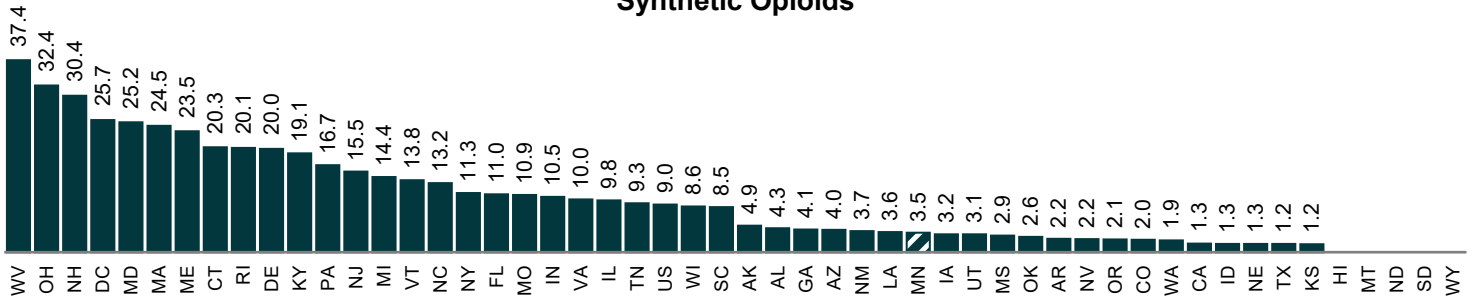
Heroin



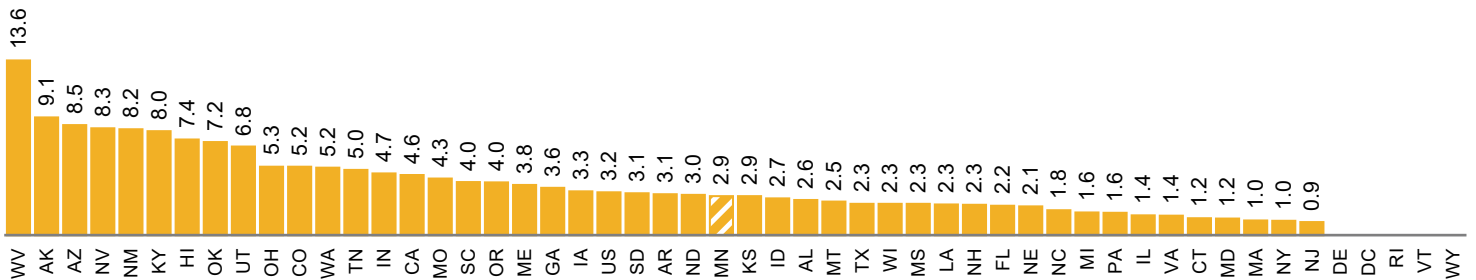
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



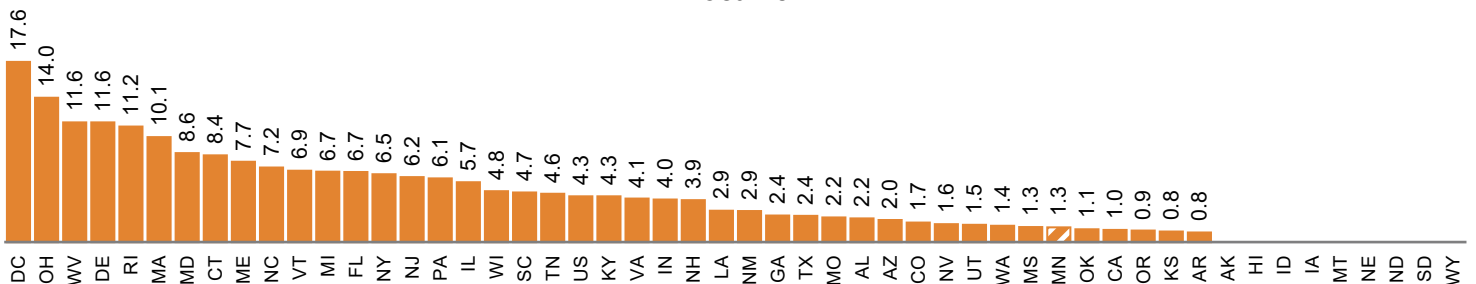
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



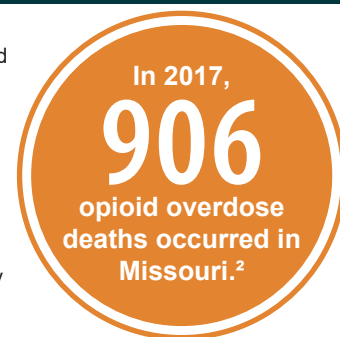
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

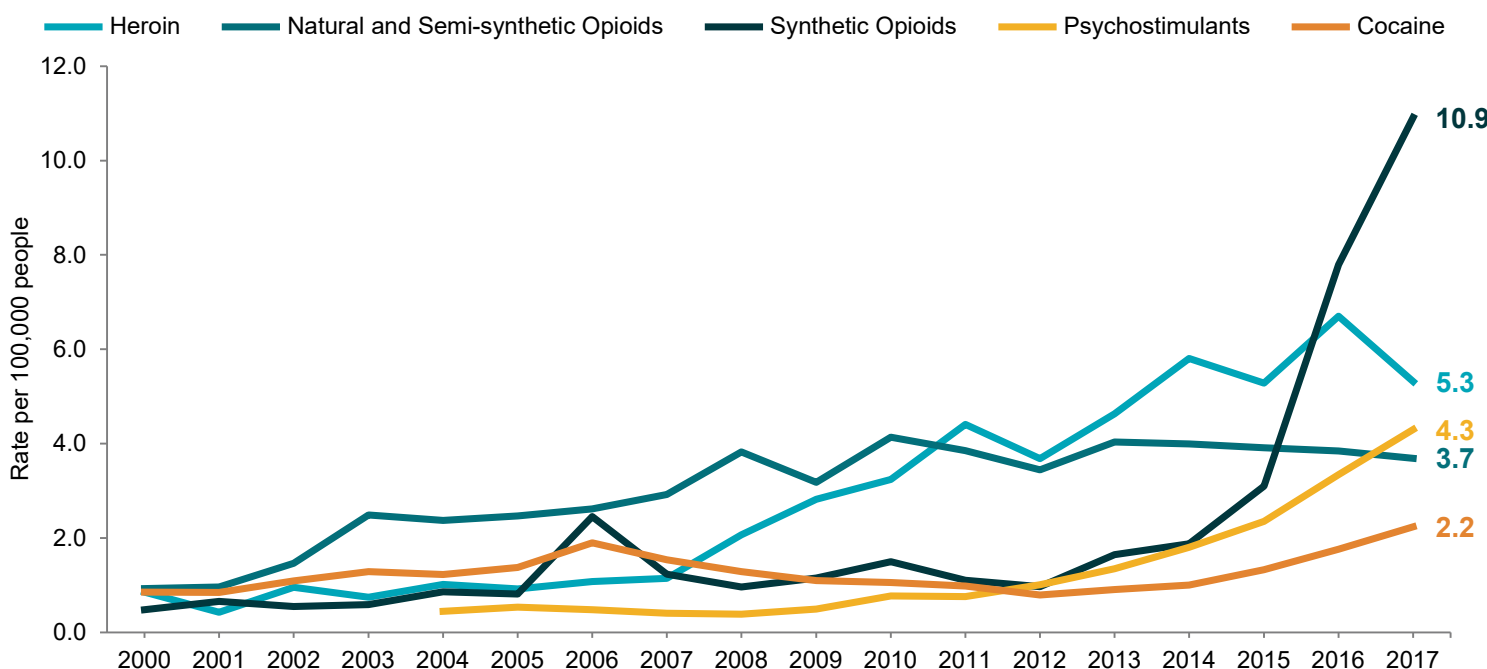
MISSOURI

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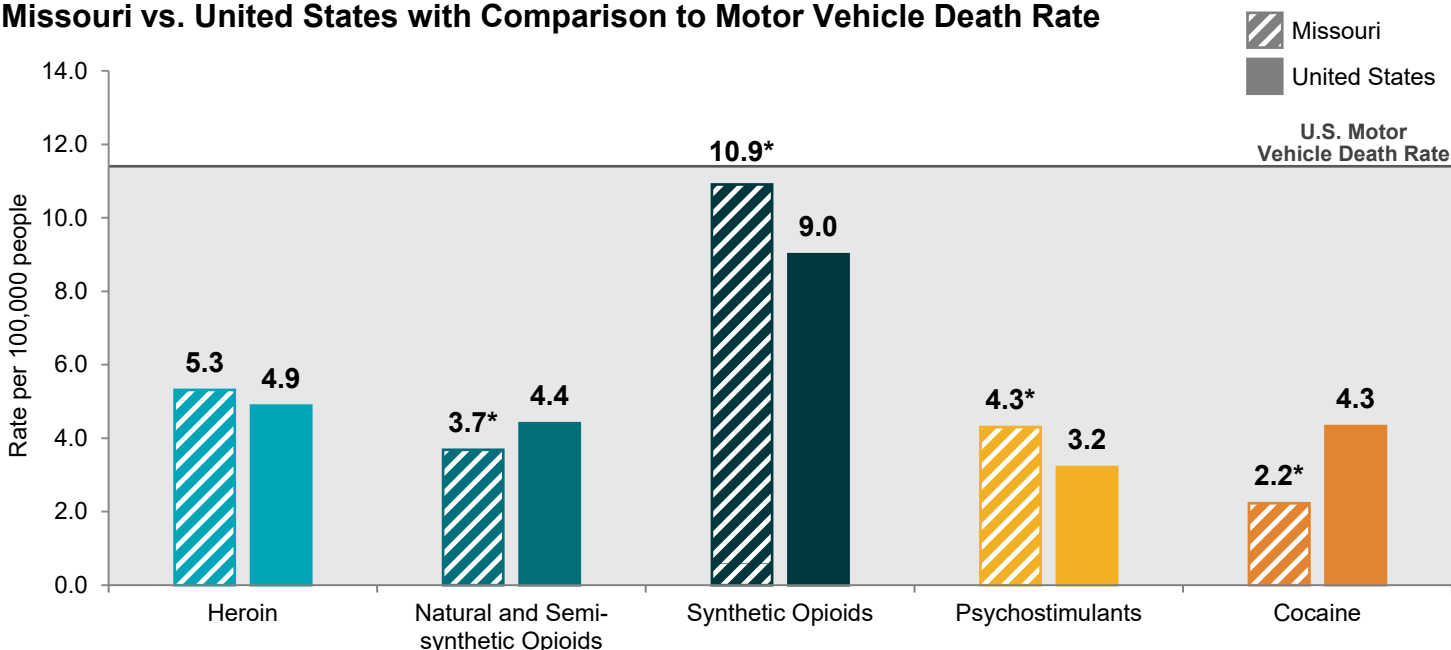


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

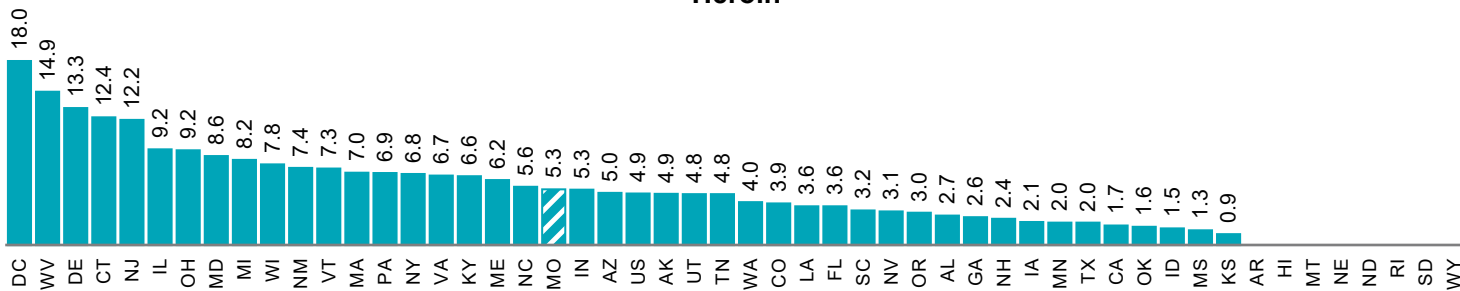
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



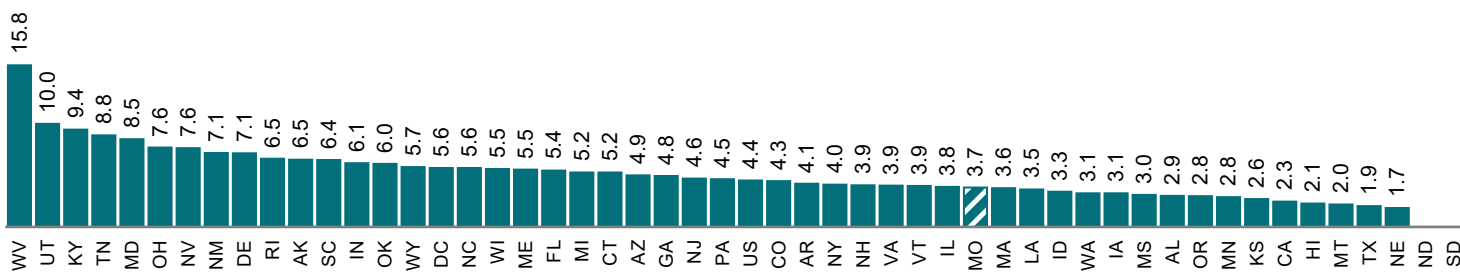
MISSOURI

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

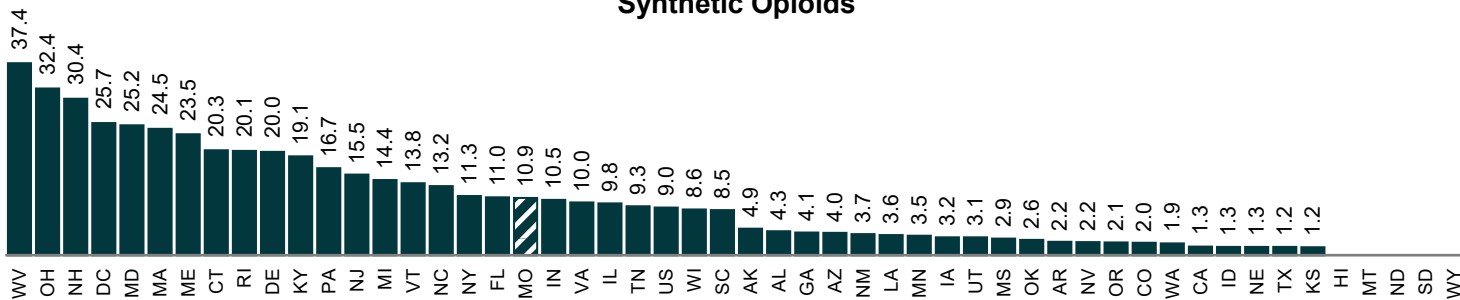
Heroin



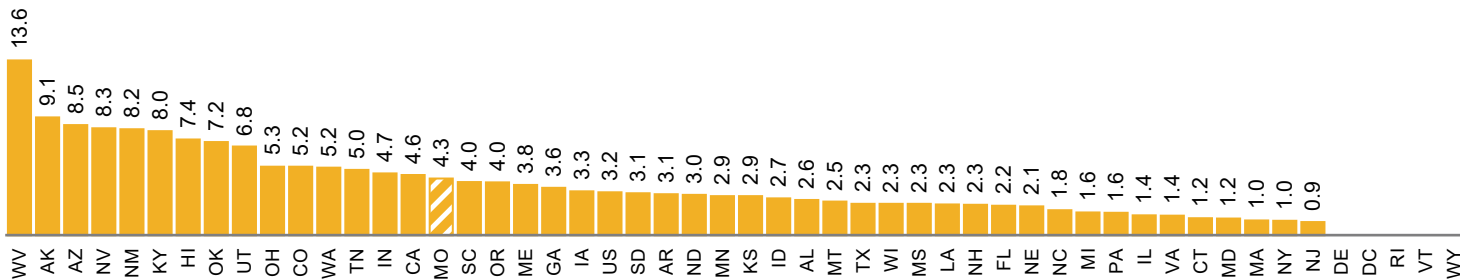
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



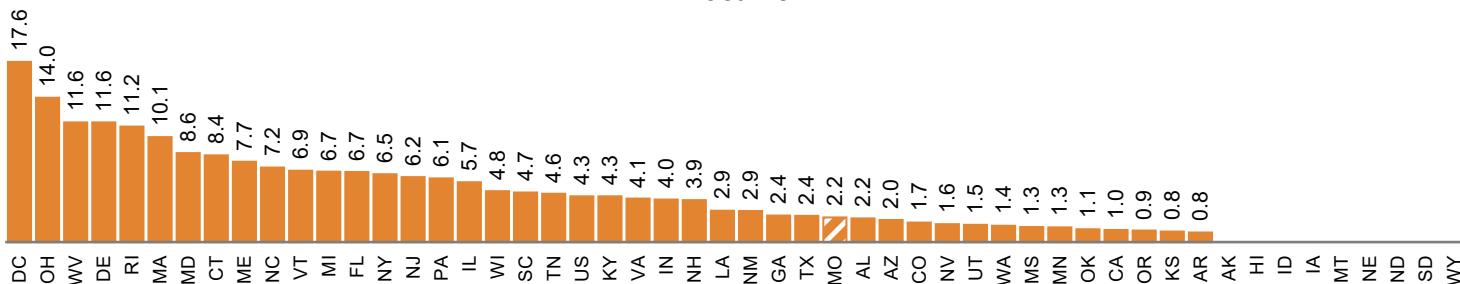
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



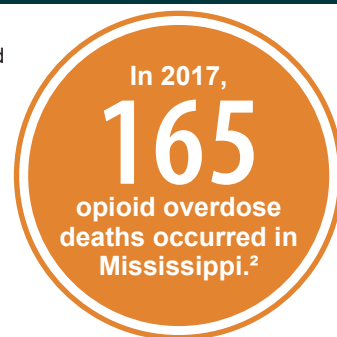
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

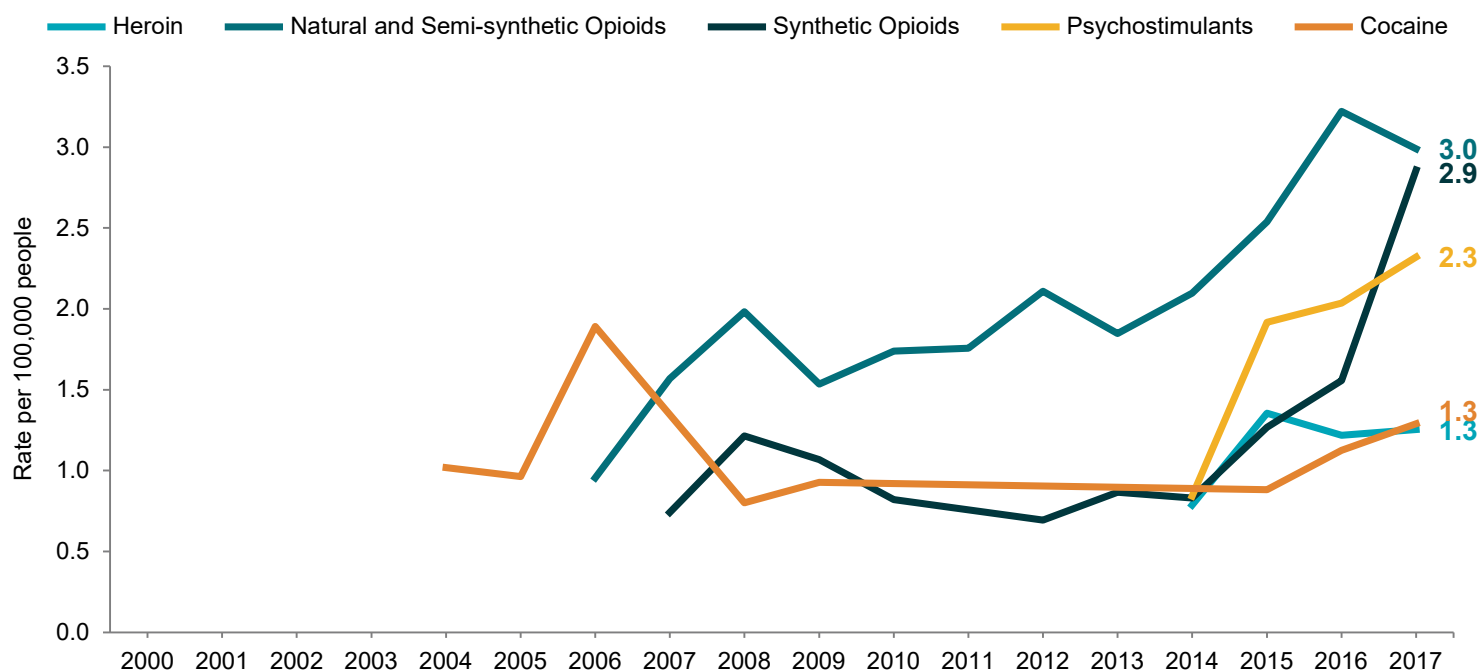
MISSISSIPPI

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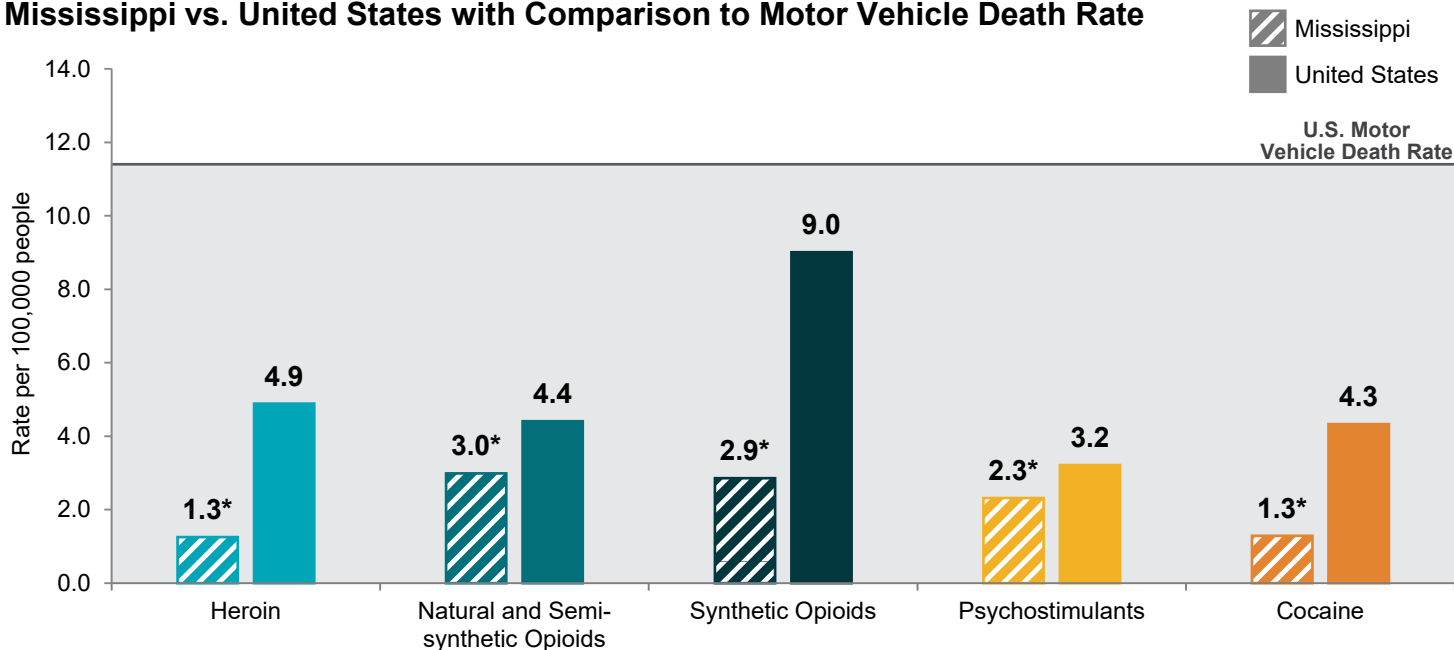


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

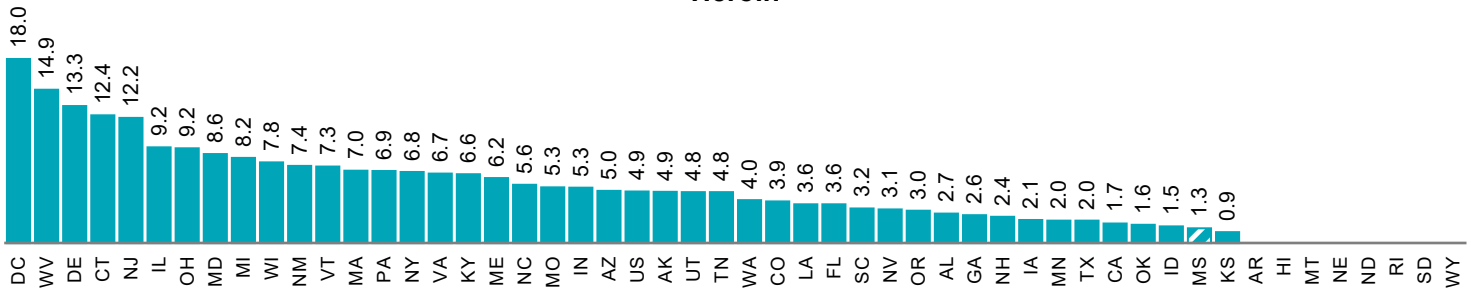
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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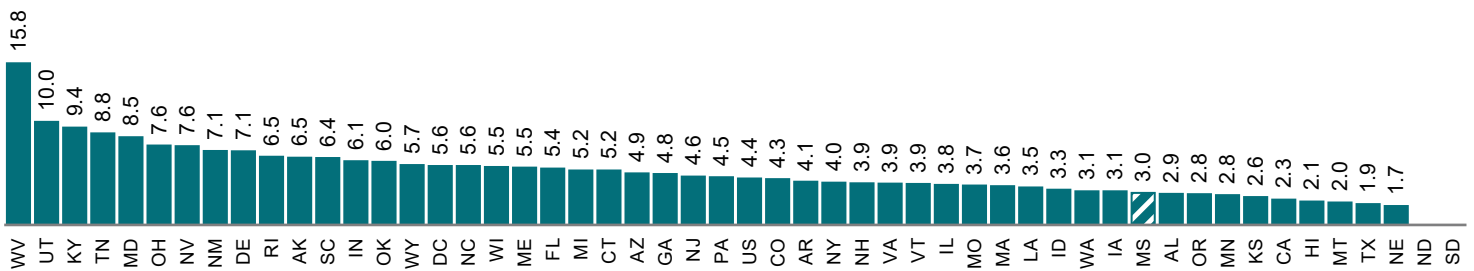
MISSISSIPPI

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

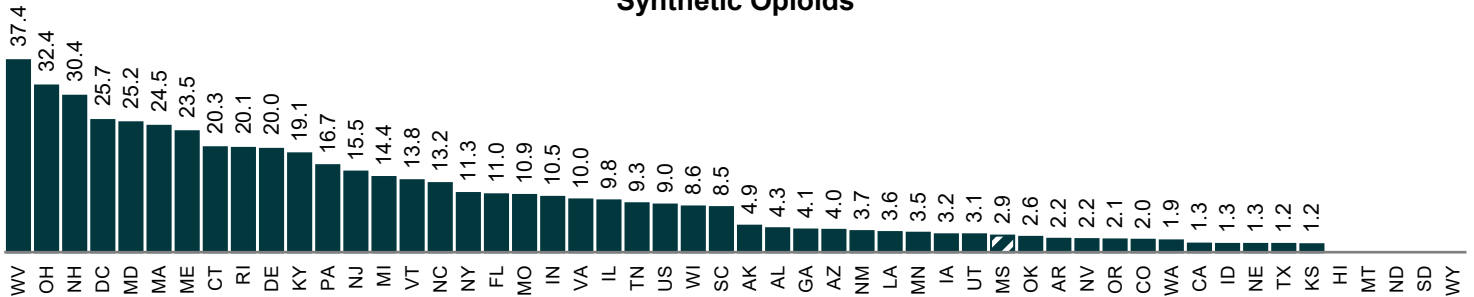
Heroin



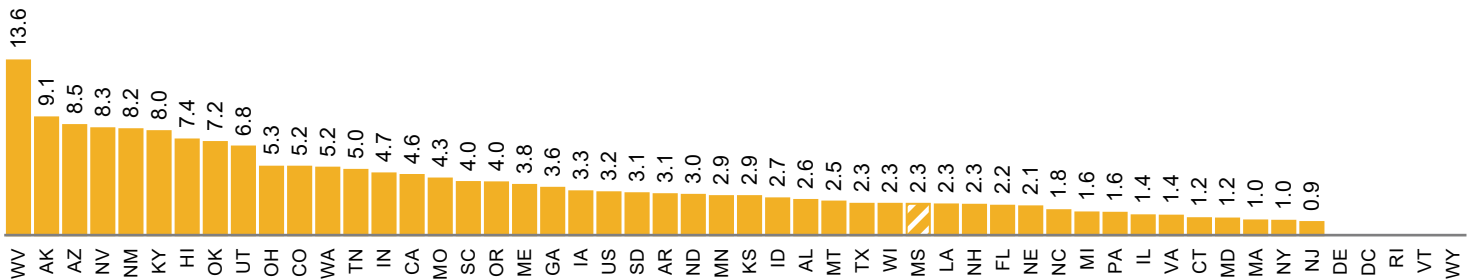
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



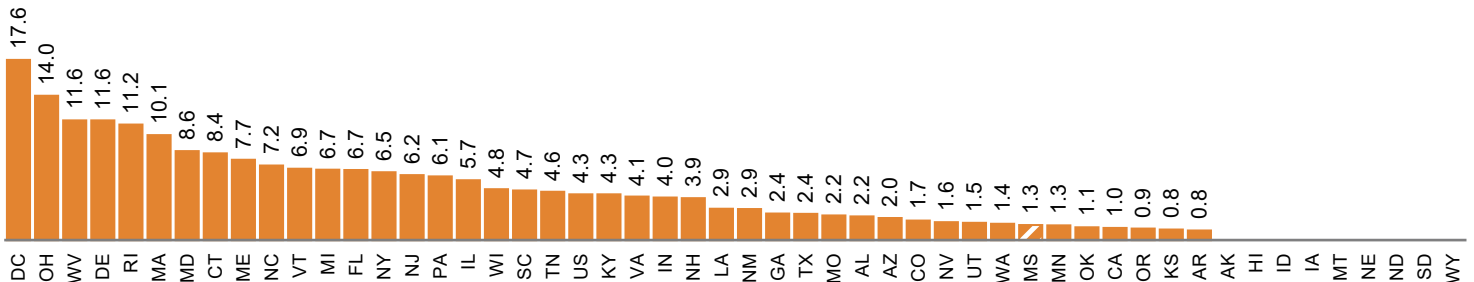
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



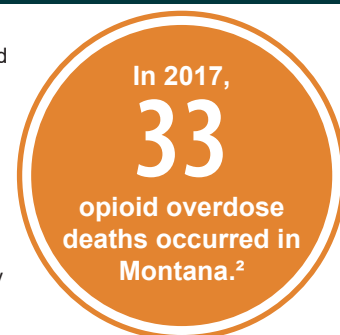
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

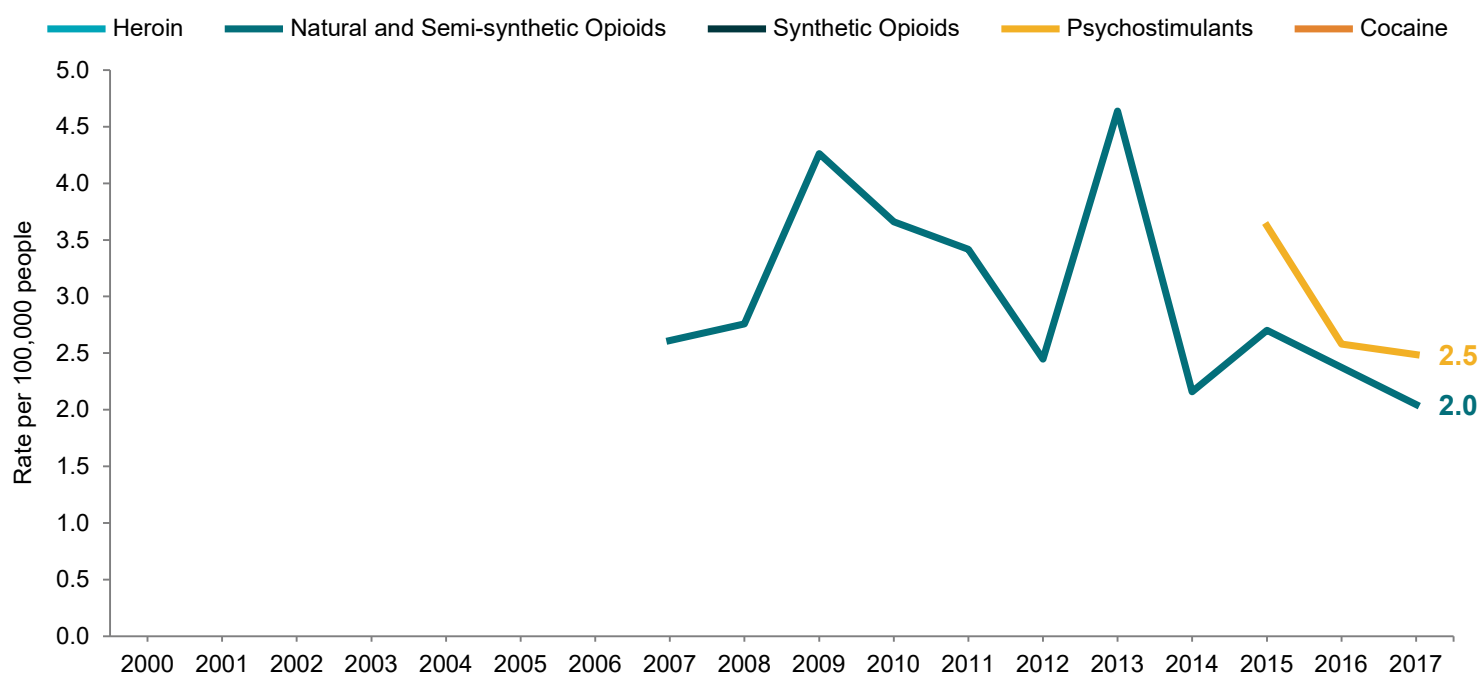
MONTANA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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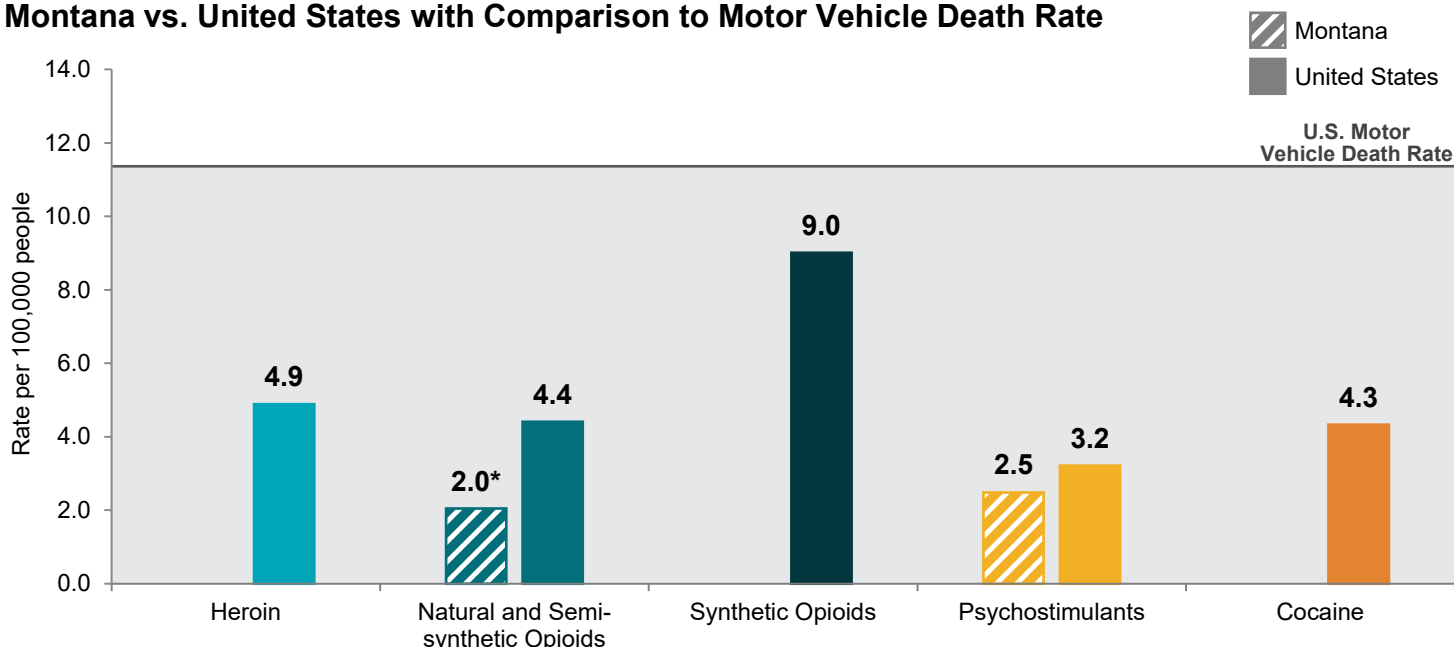


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

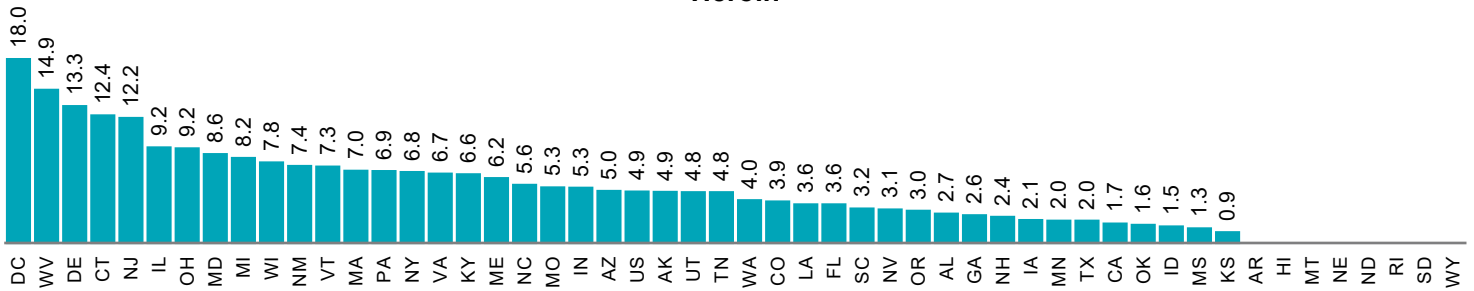
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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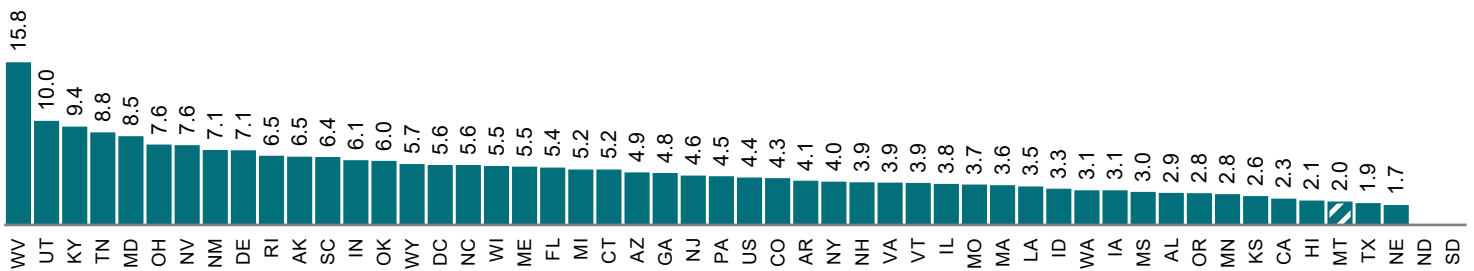
MONTANA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

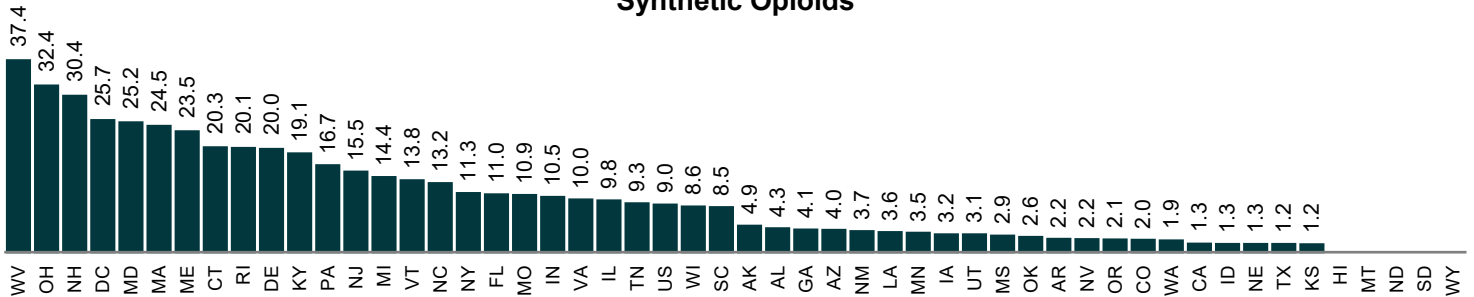
Heroin



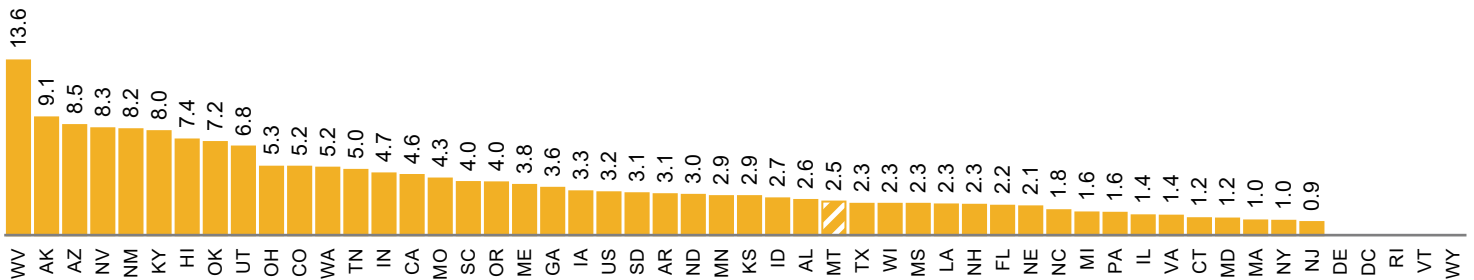
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



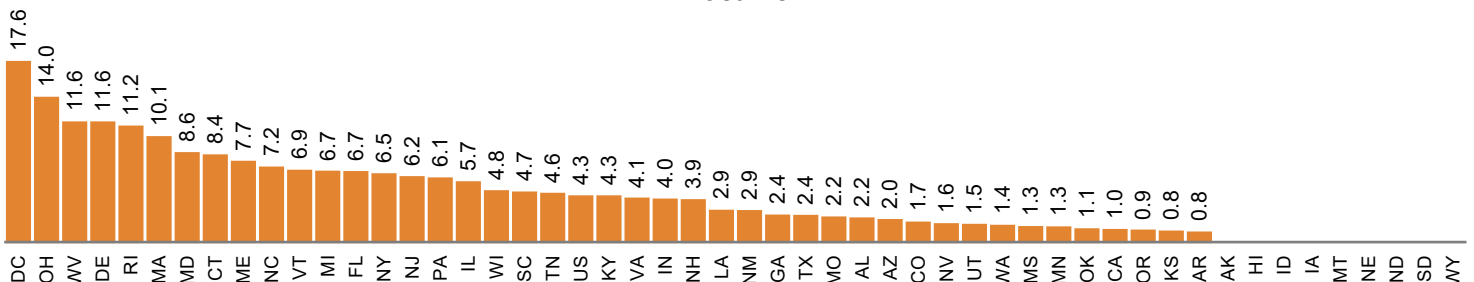
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



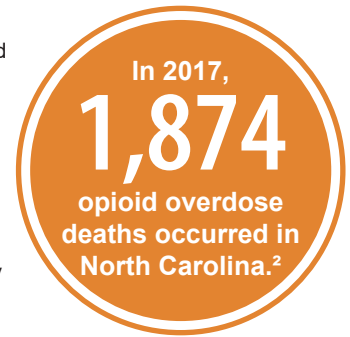
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

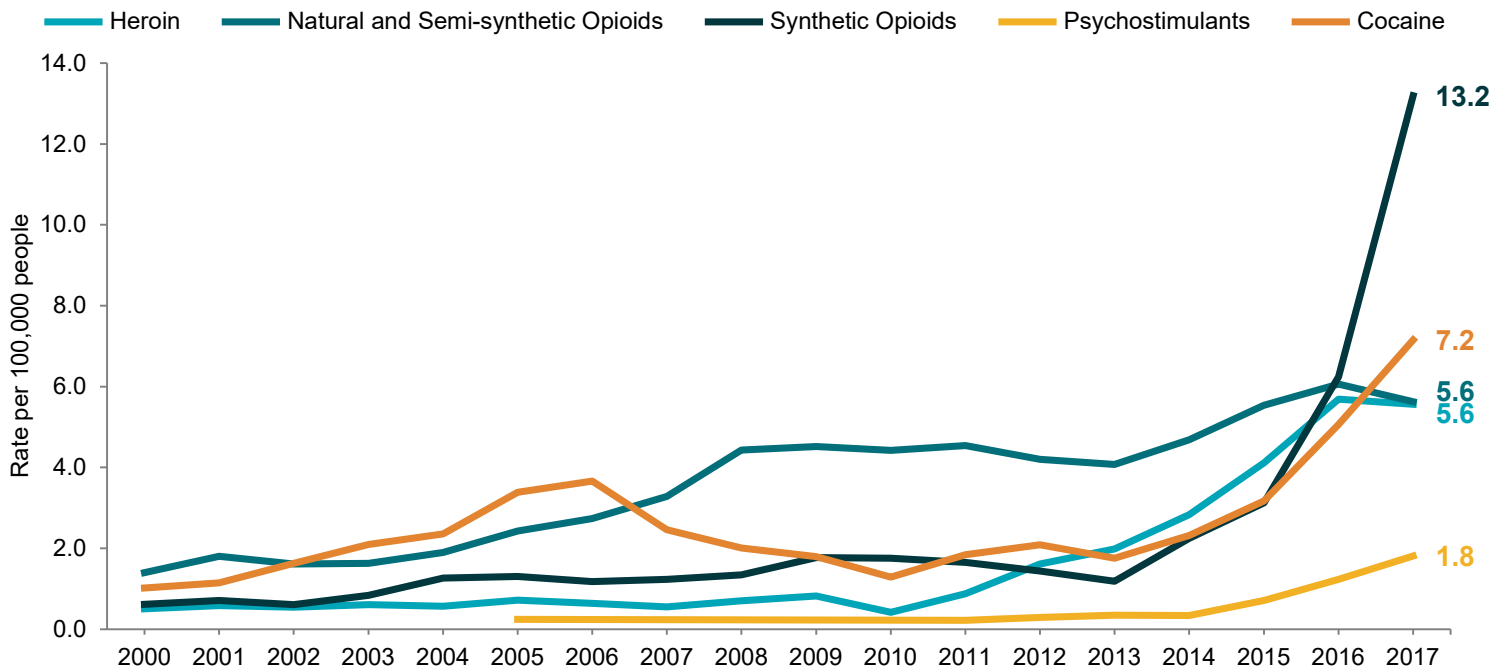
NORTH CAROLINA

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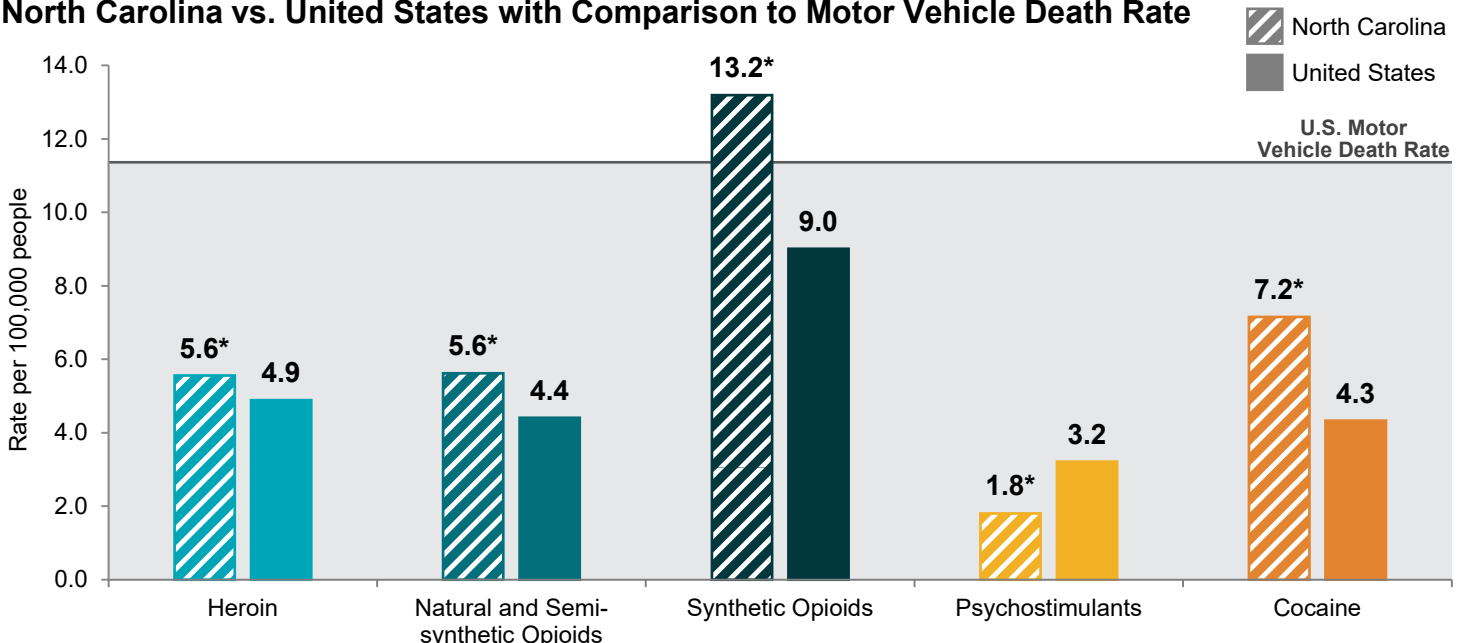


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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.

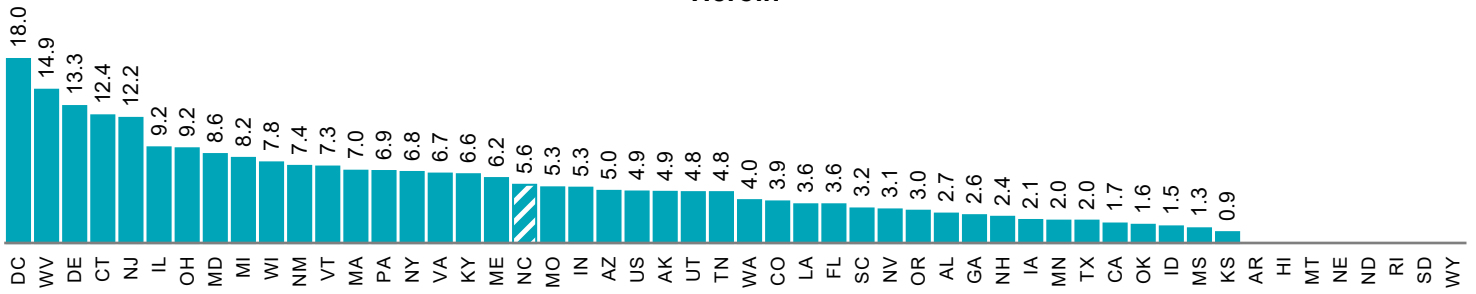
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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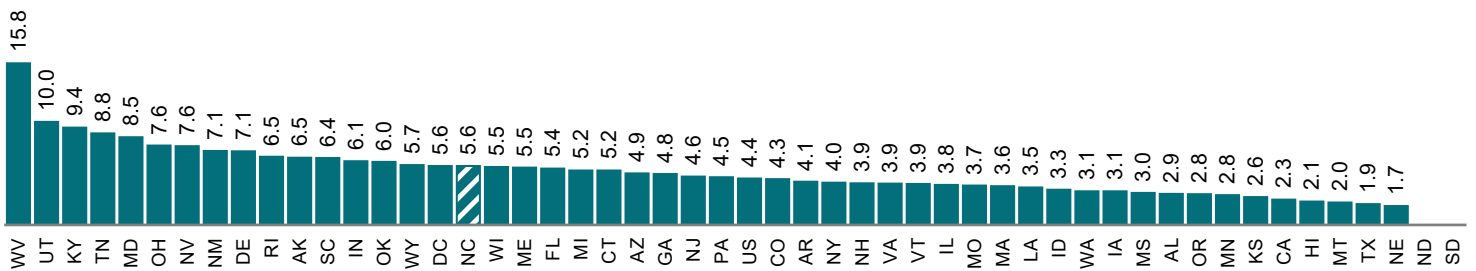
NORTH CAROLINA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

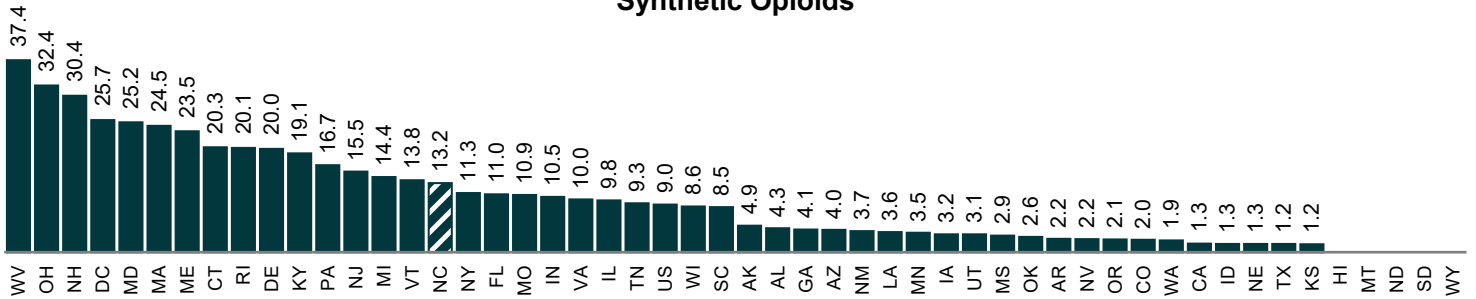
Heroin



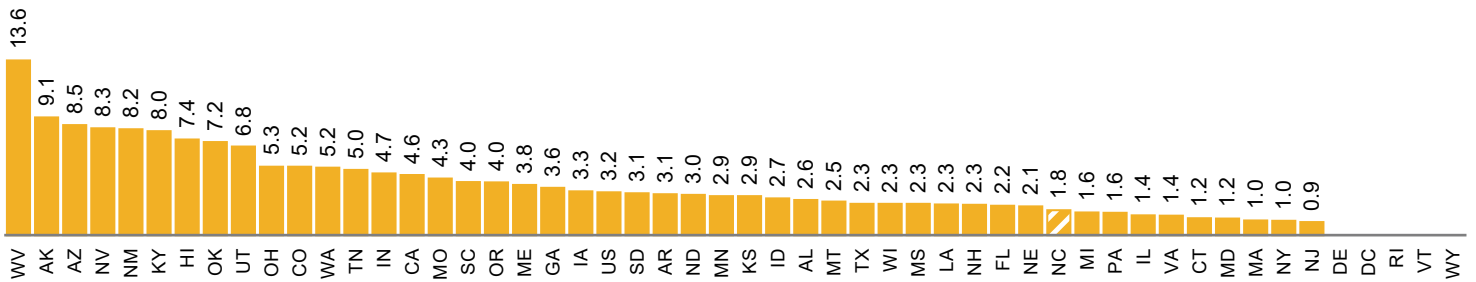
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



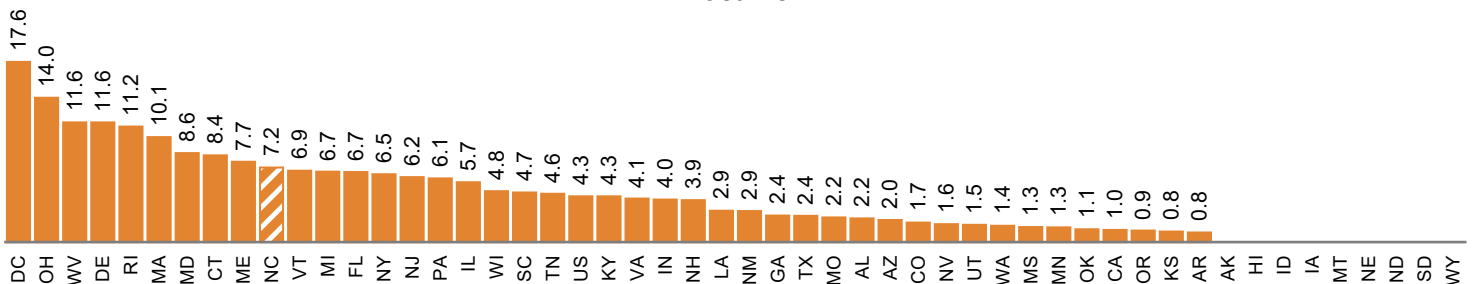
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



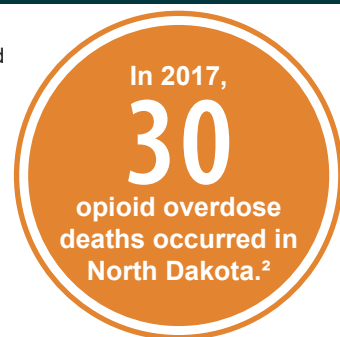
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

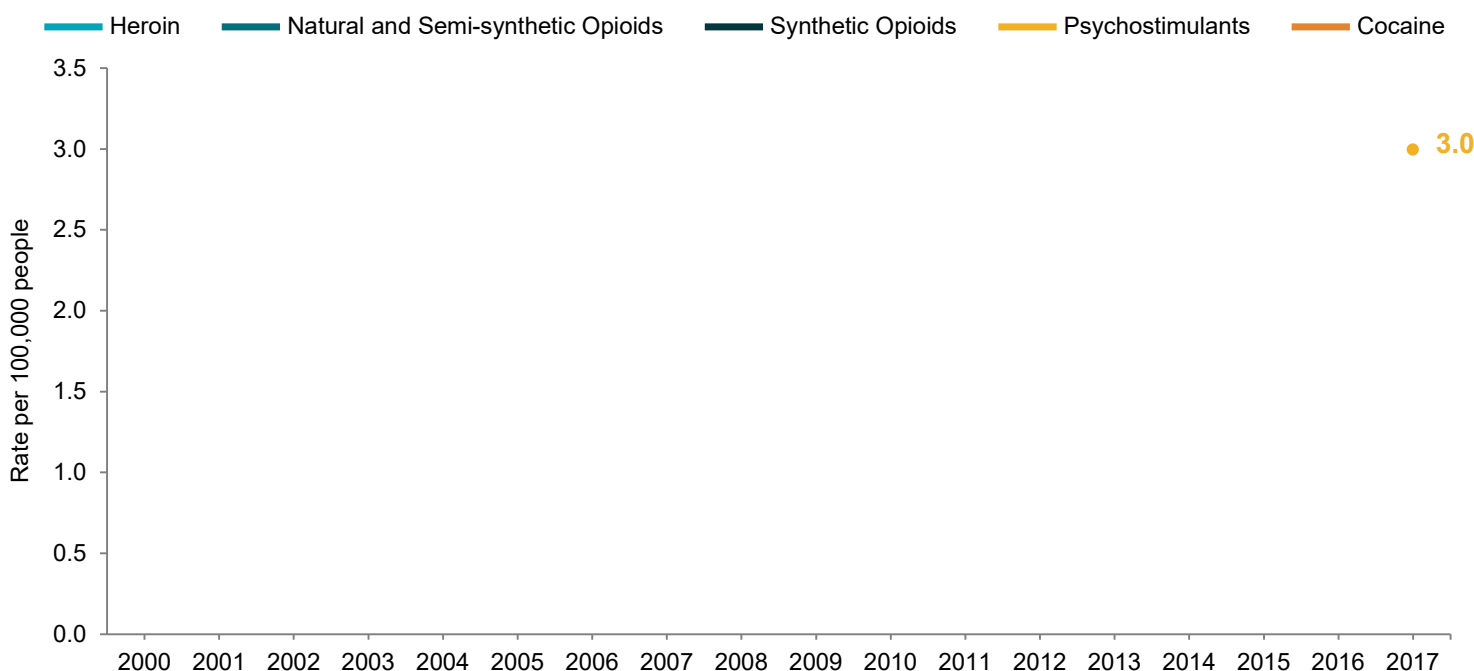
NORTH DAKOTA

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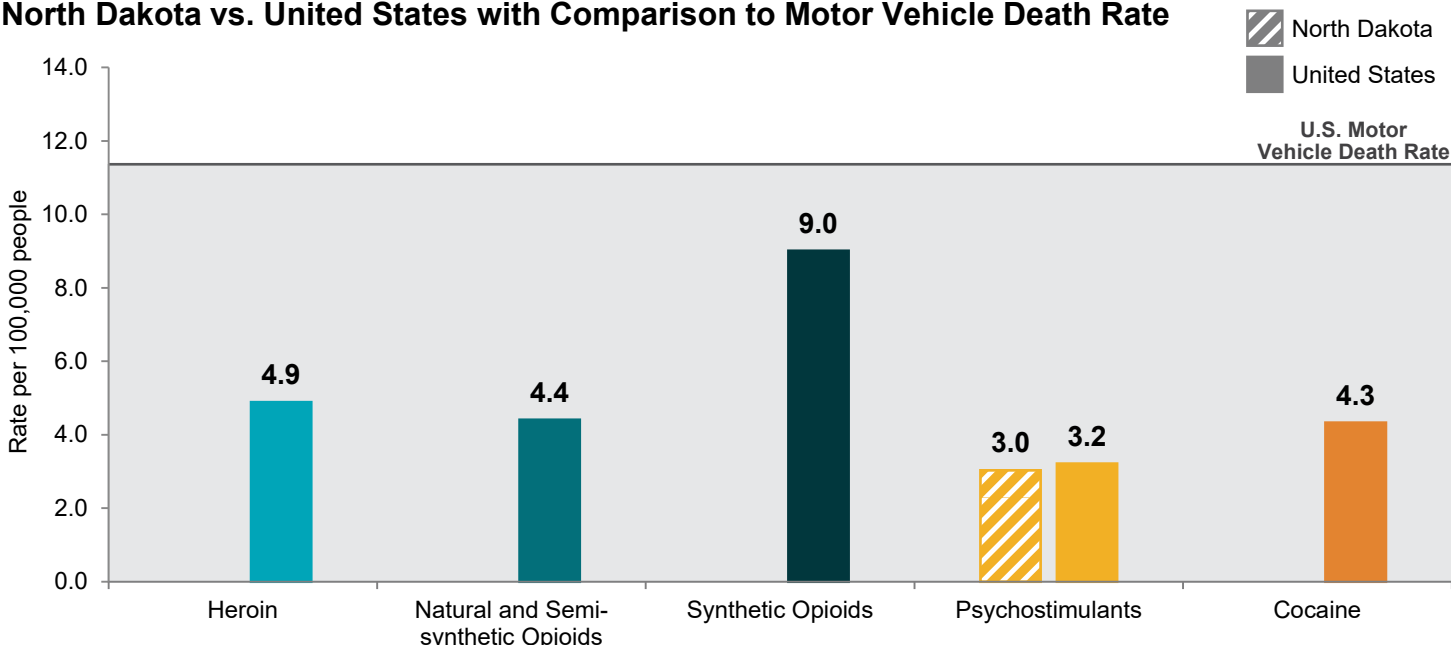


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

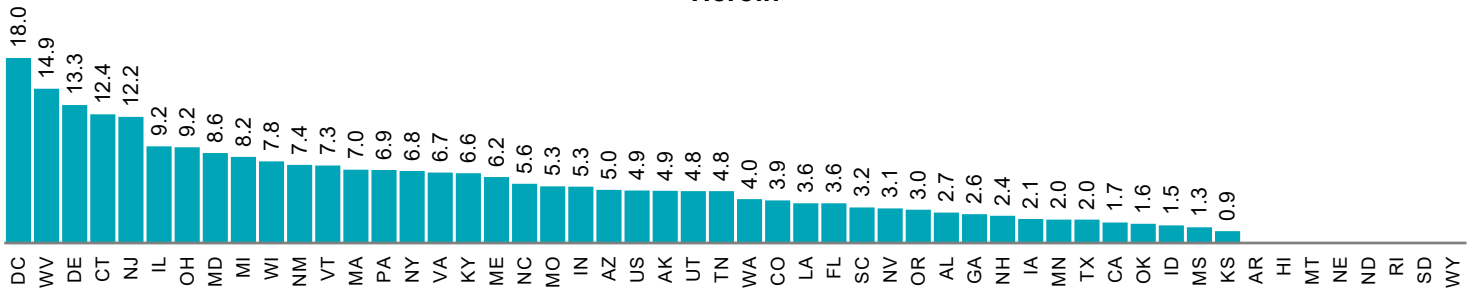
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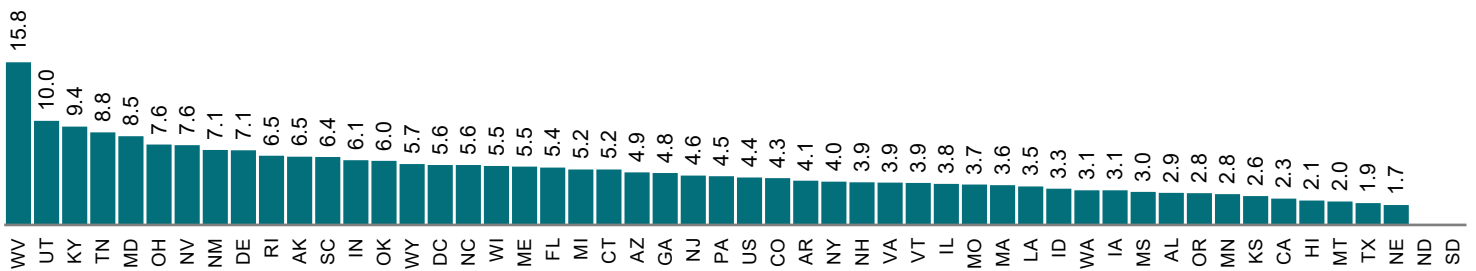
NORTH DAKOTA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

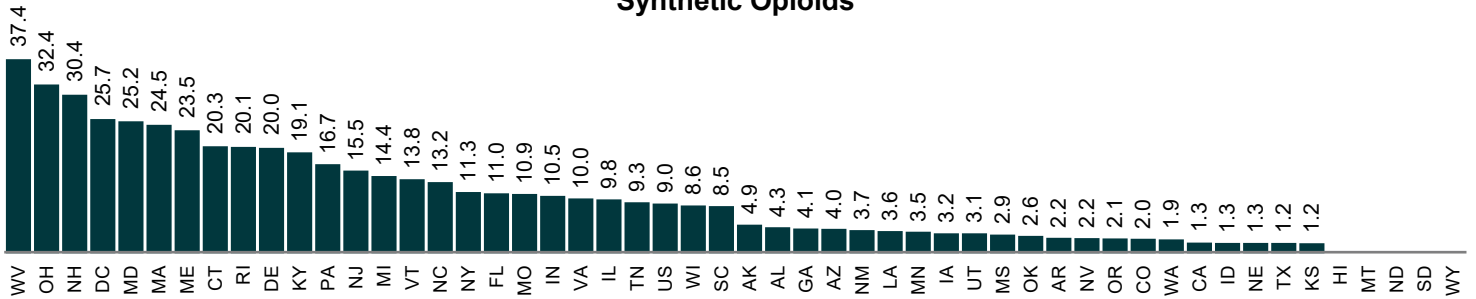
Heroin



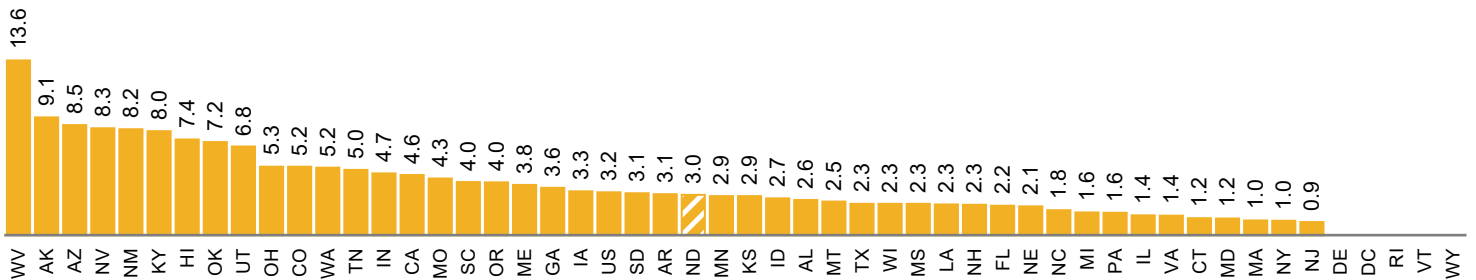
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



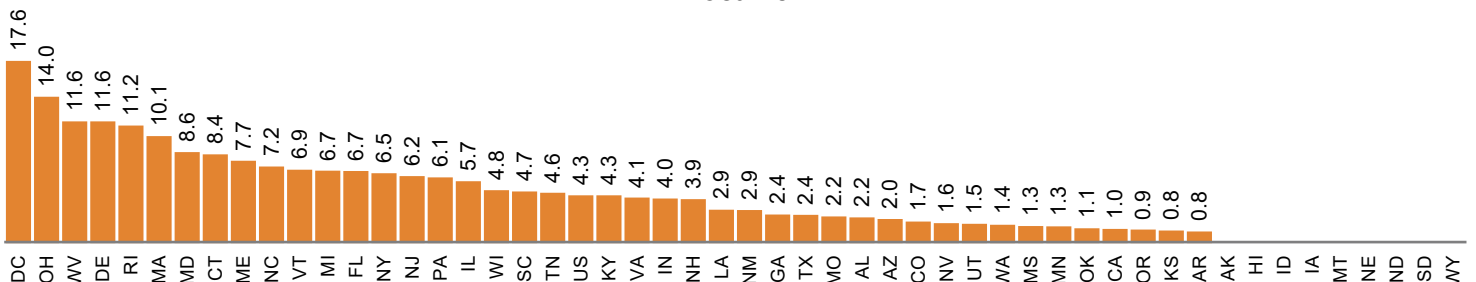
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



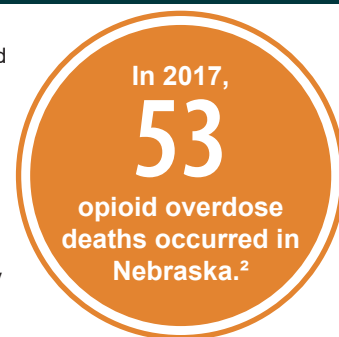
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

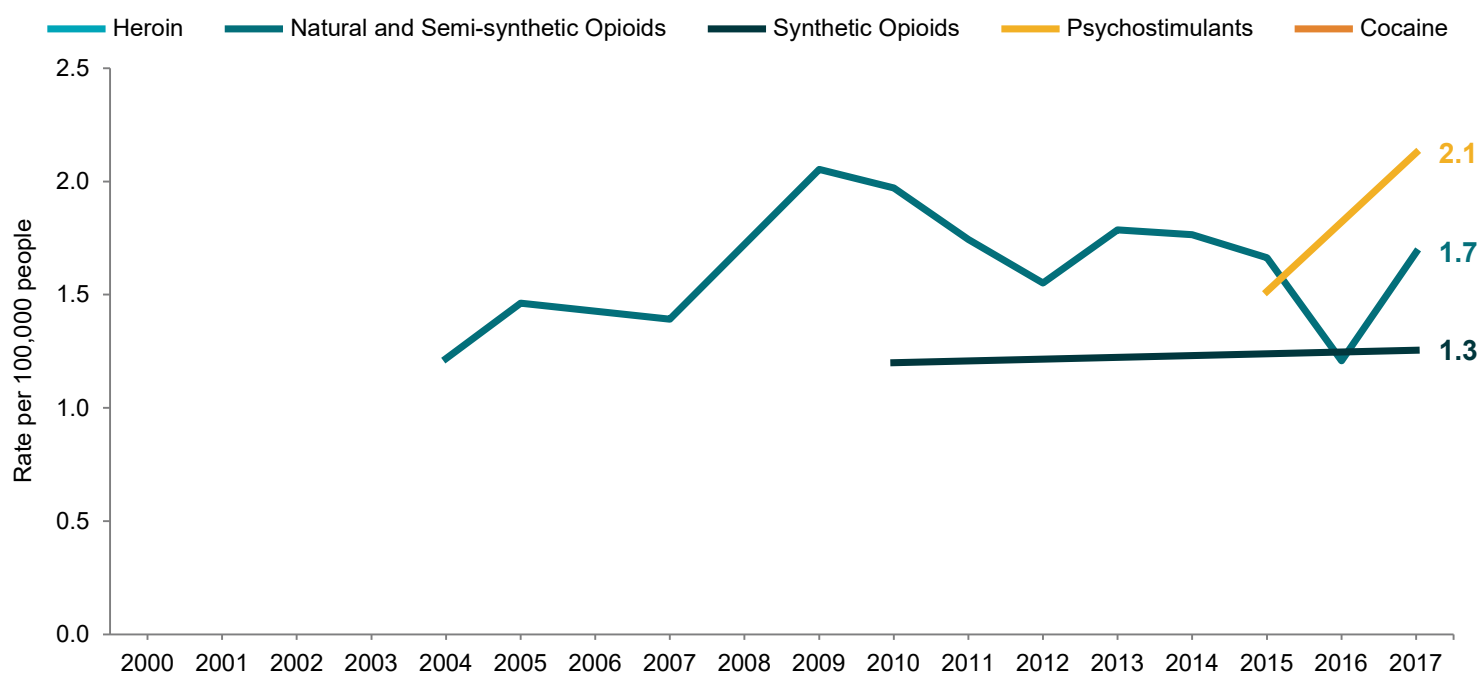
NEBRASKA

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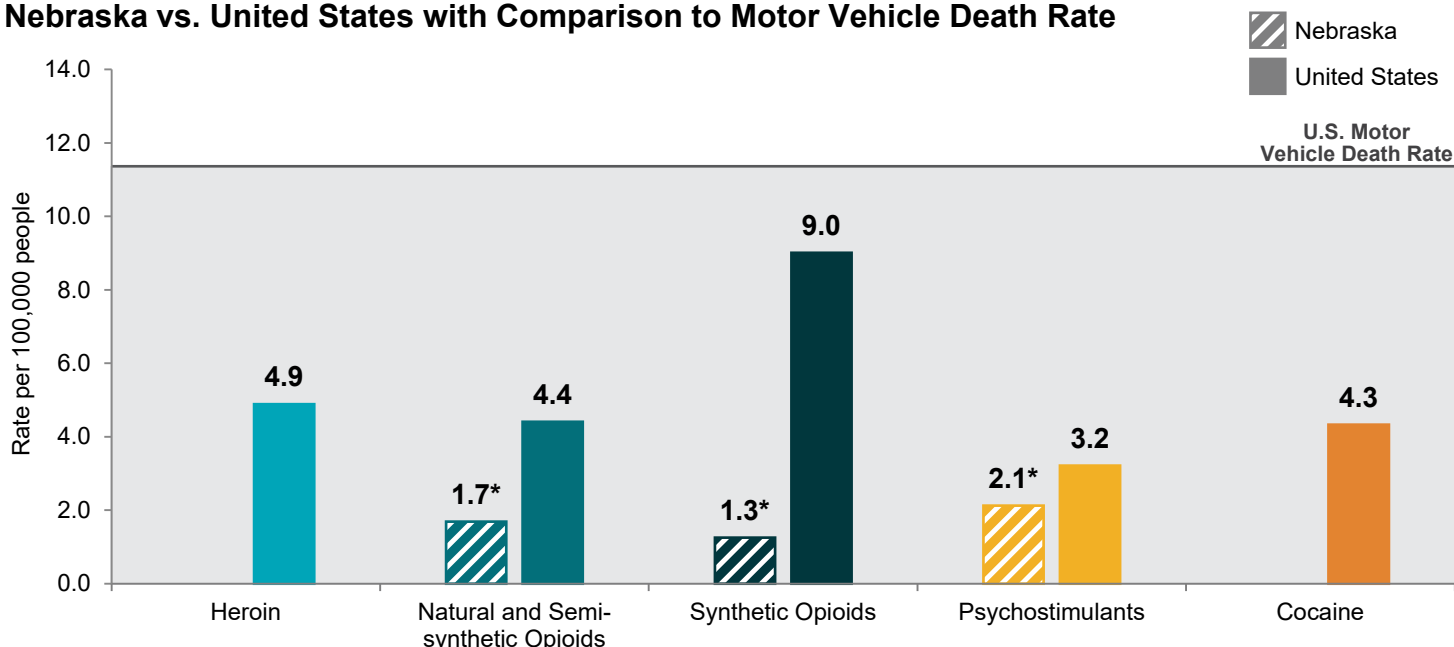


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

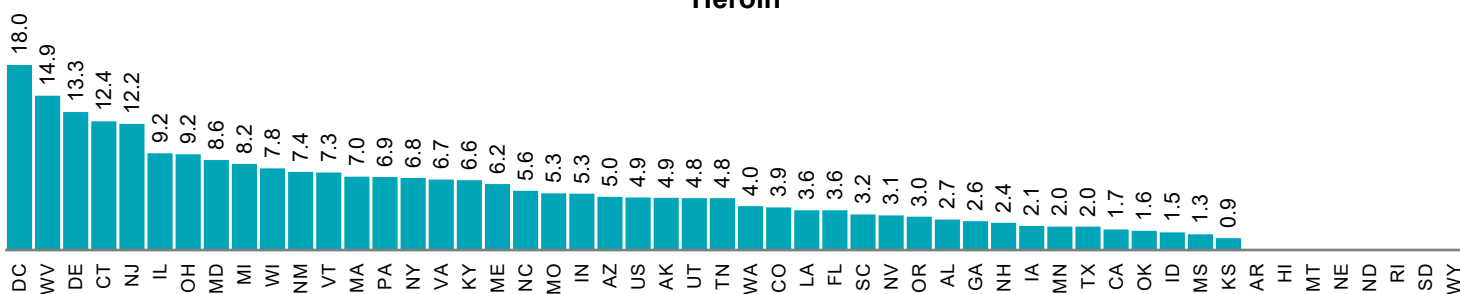
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



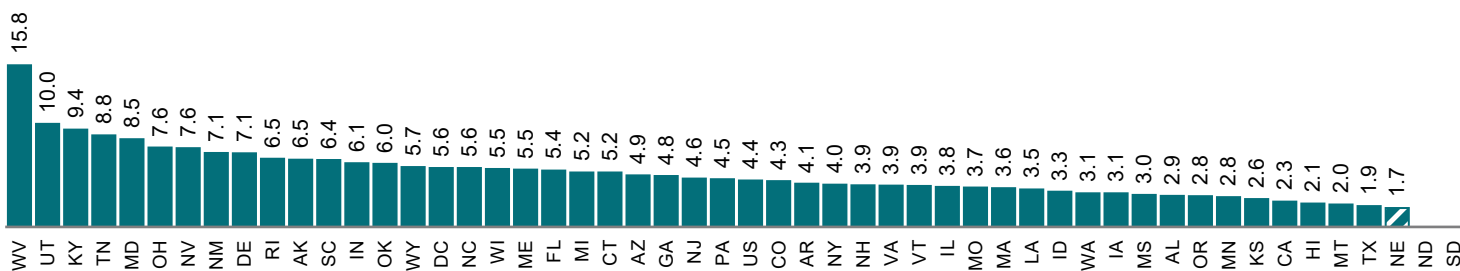
NEBRASKA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

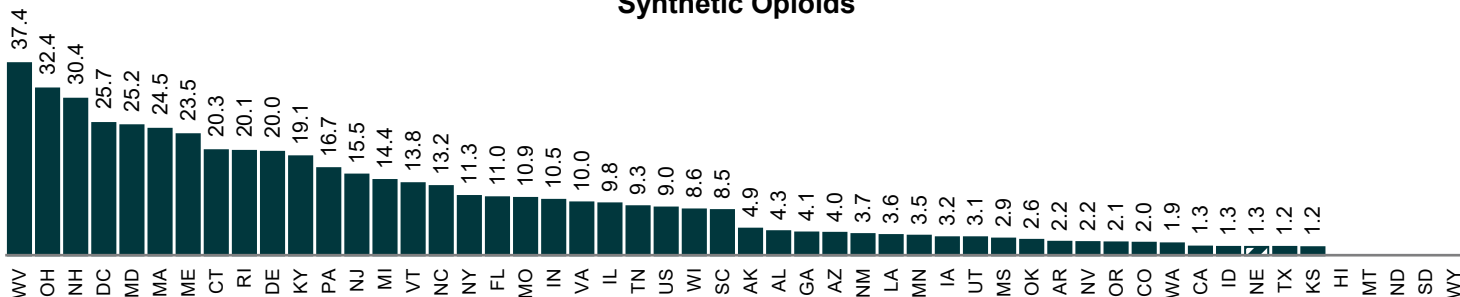
Heroin



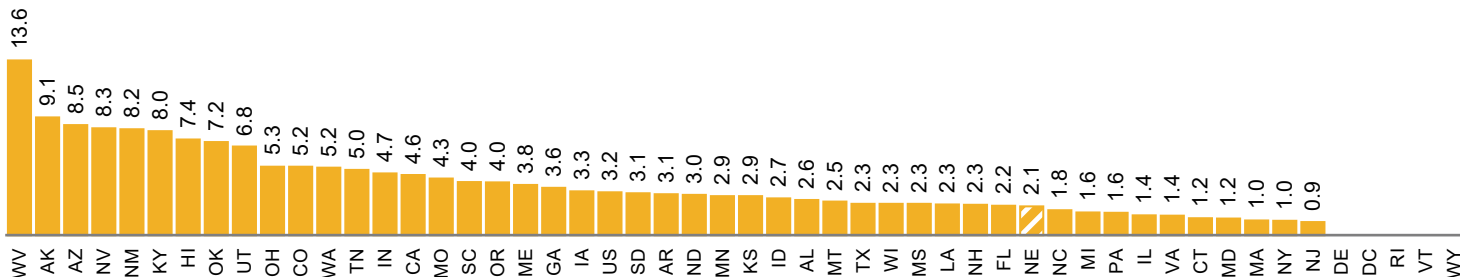
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



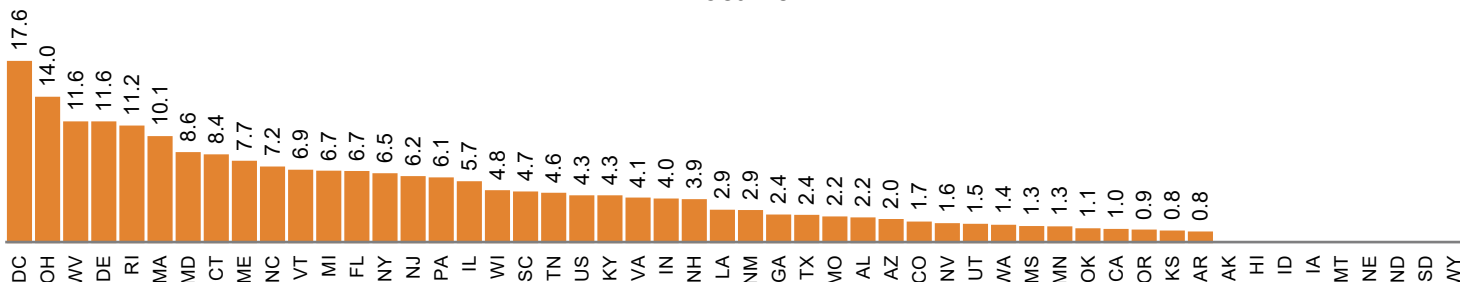
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



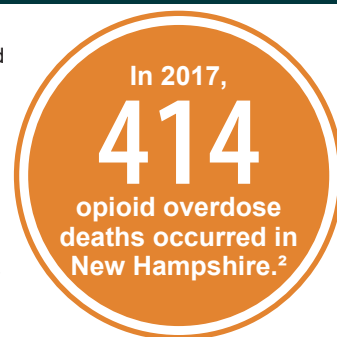
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

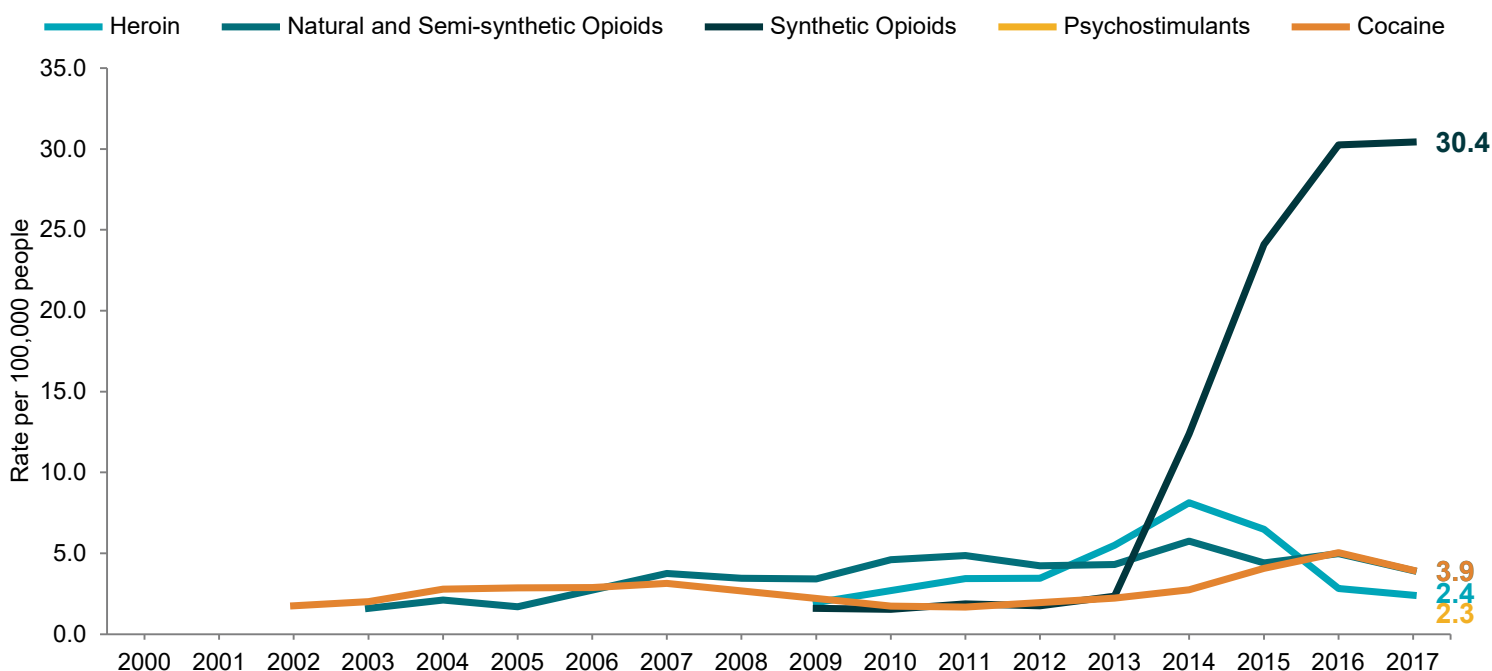
NEW HAMPSHIRE

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, 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. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

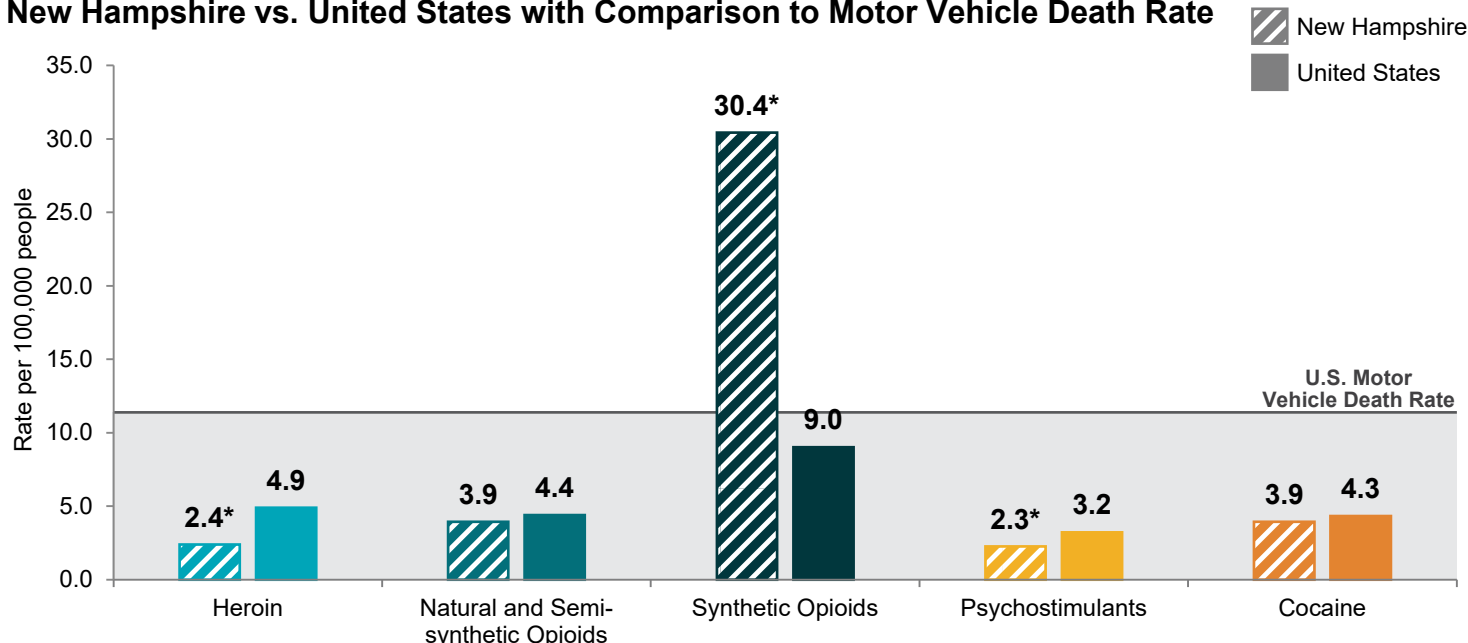


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

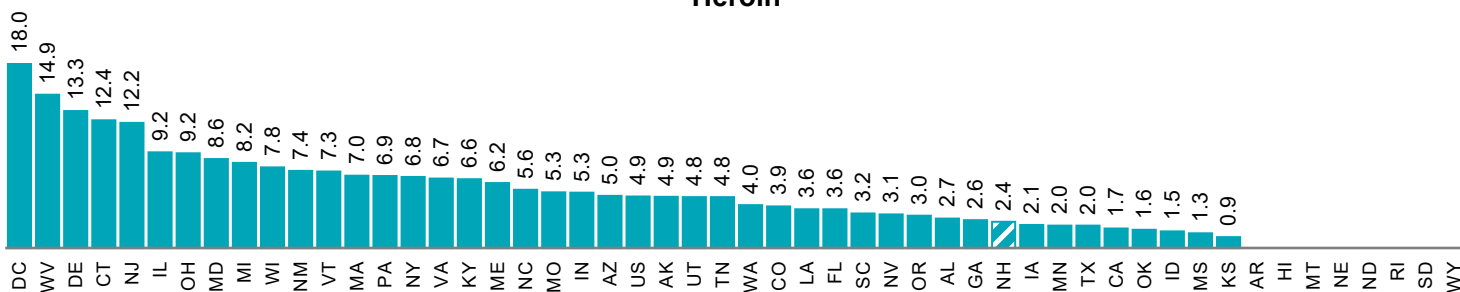
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



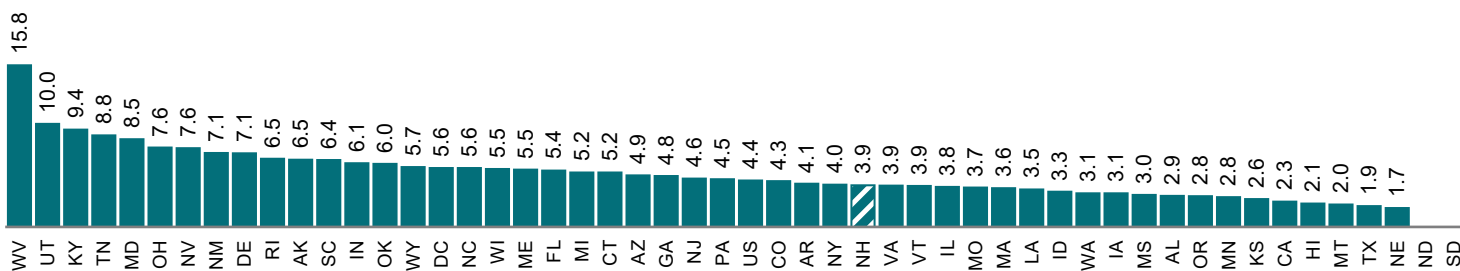
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

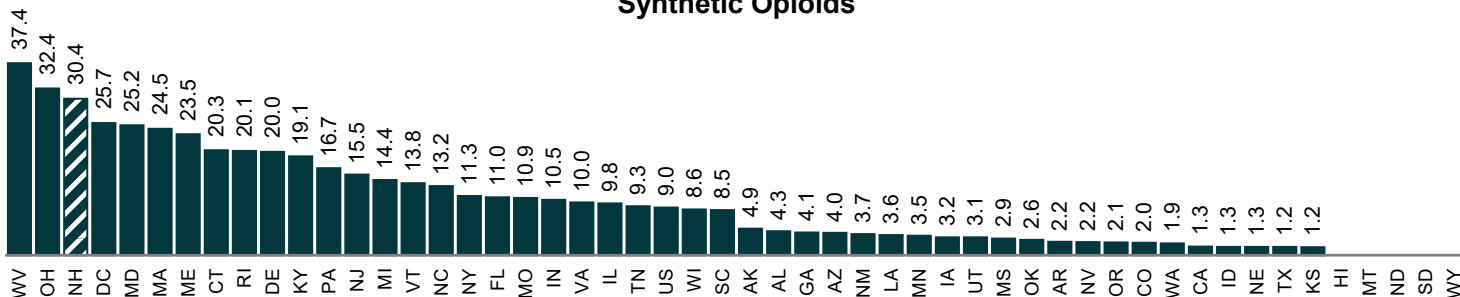
Heroin



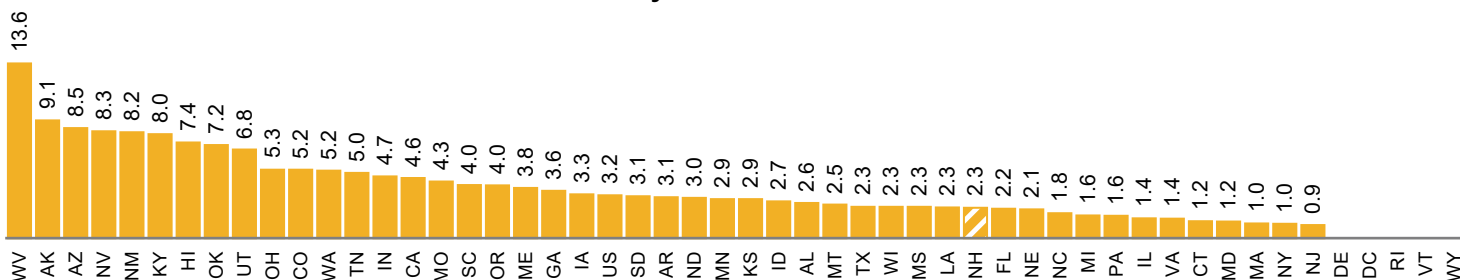
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



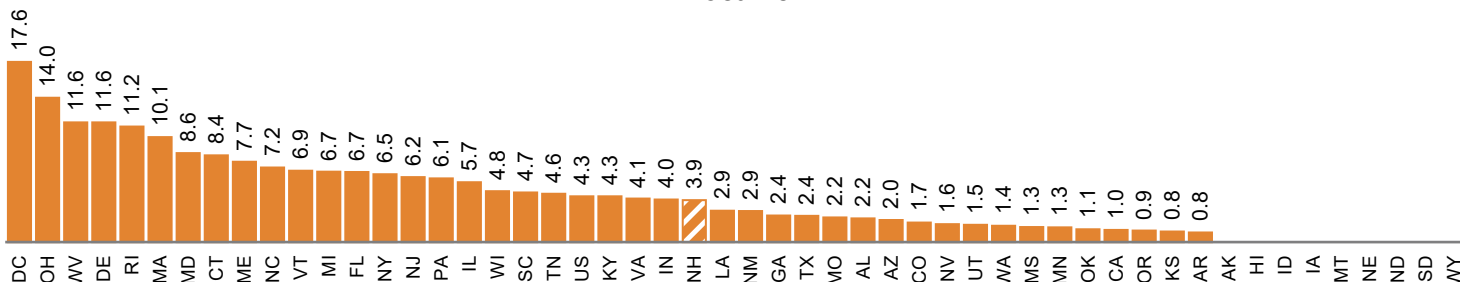
Synthetic Opioids



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

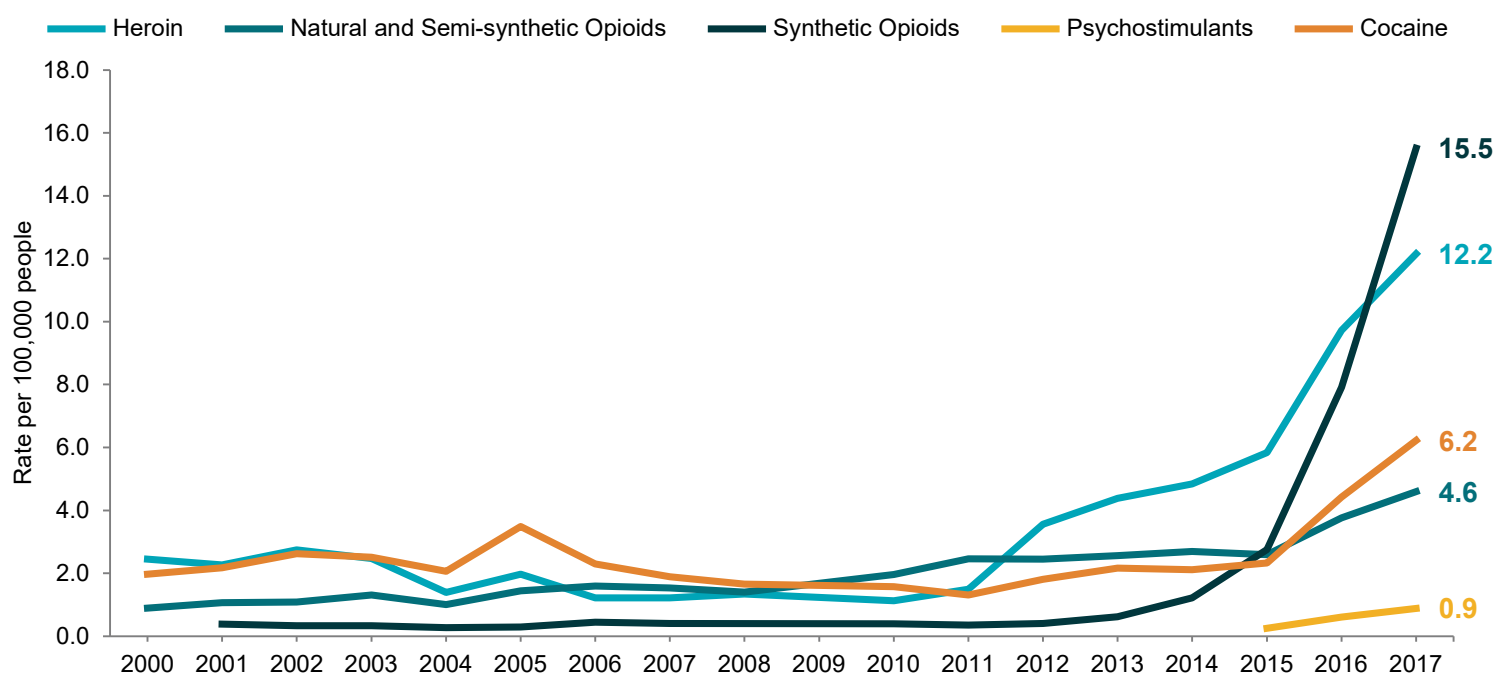
NEW JERSEY

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

In 2017,
1,910
opioid overdose deaths occurred in New Jersey.²

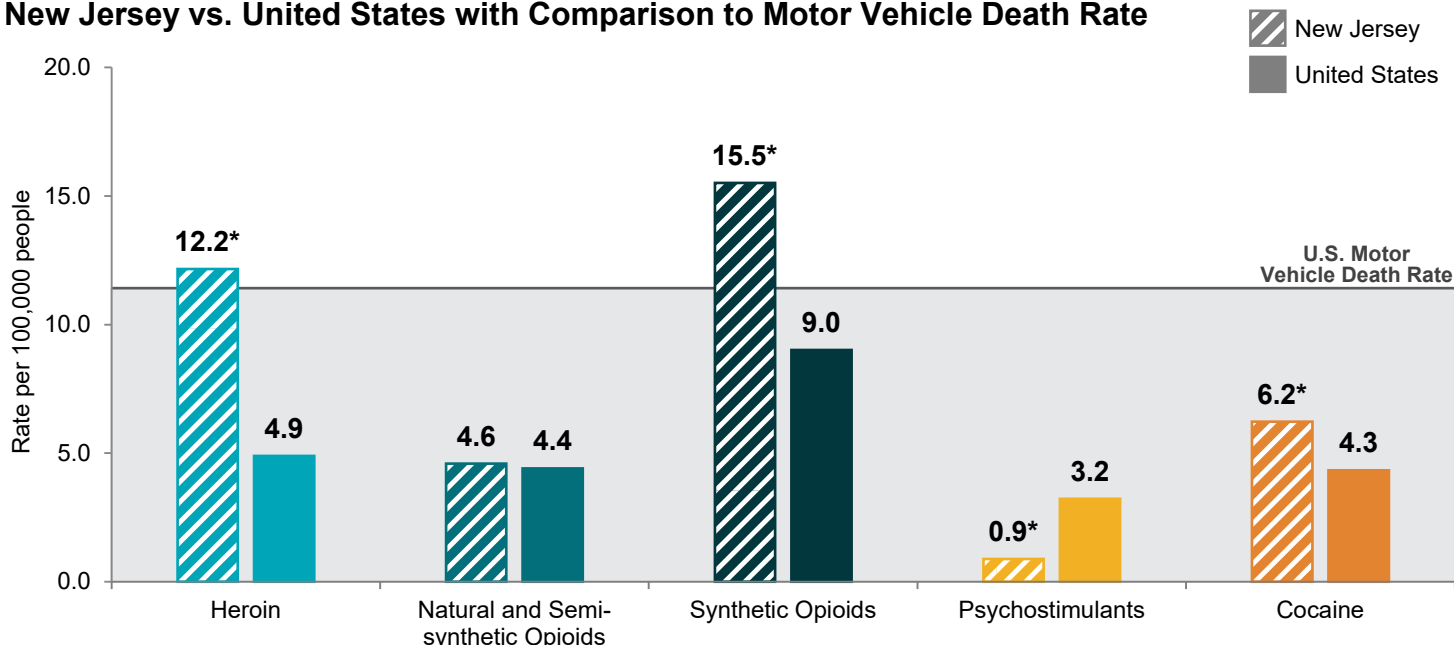
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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.

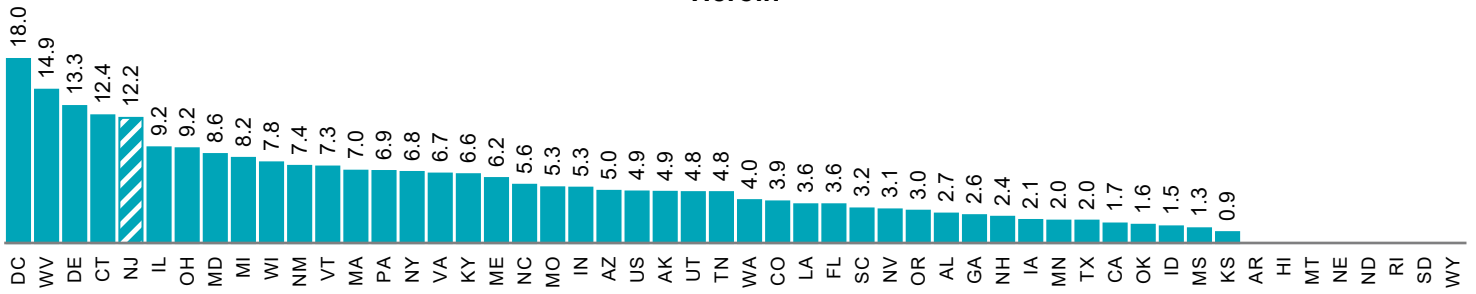
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

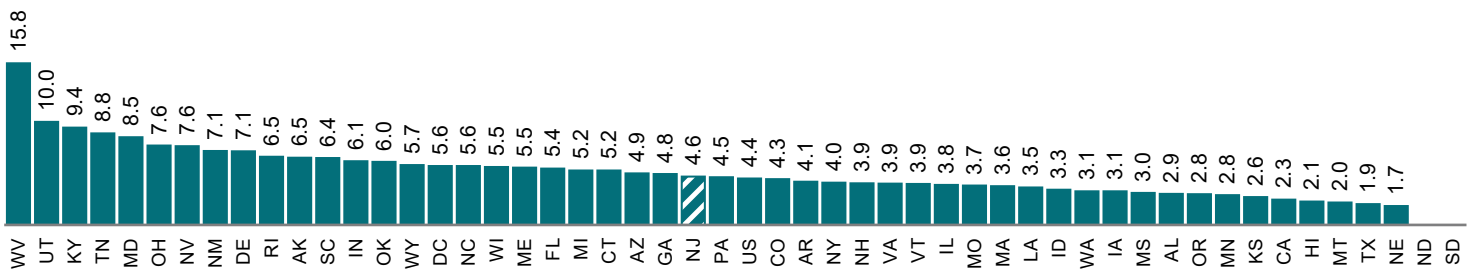
NEW JERSEY

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

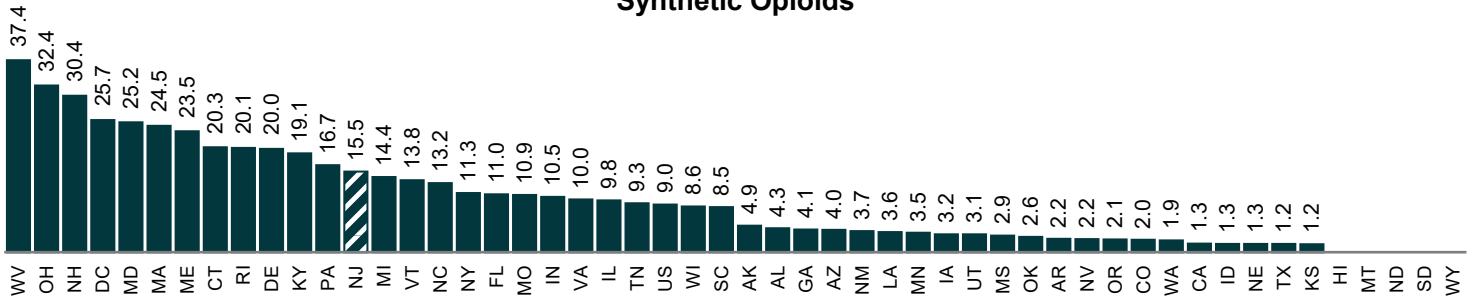
Heroin



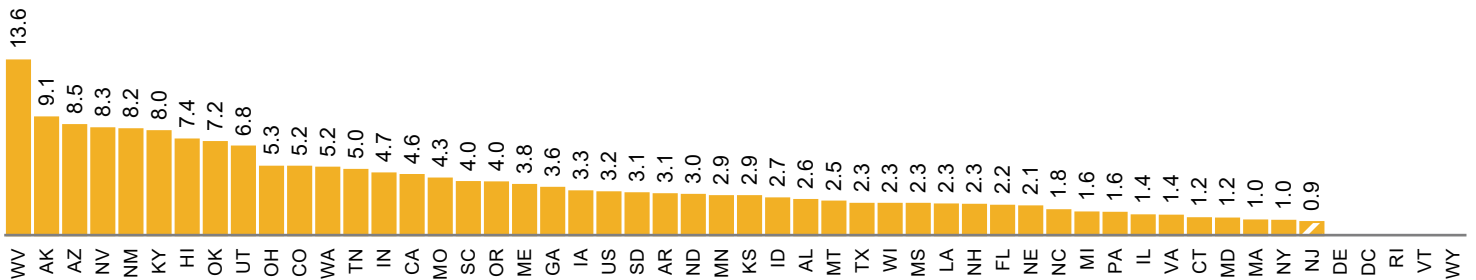
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



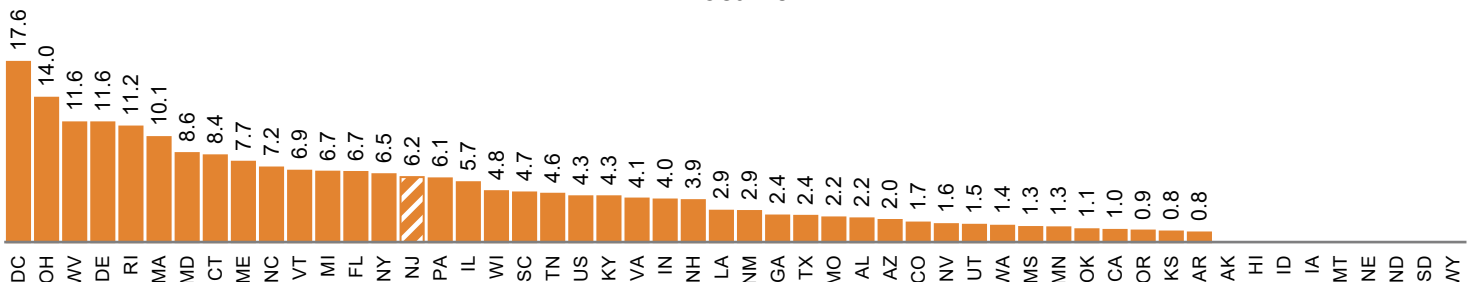
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



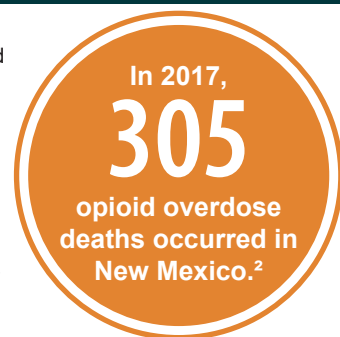
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

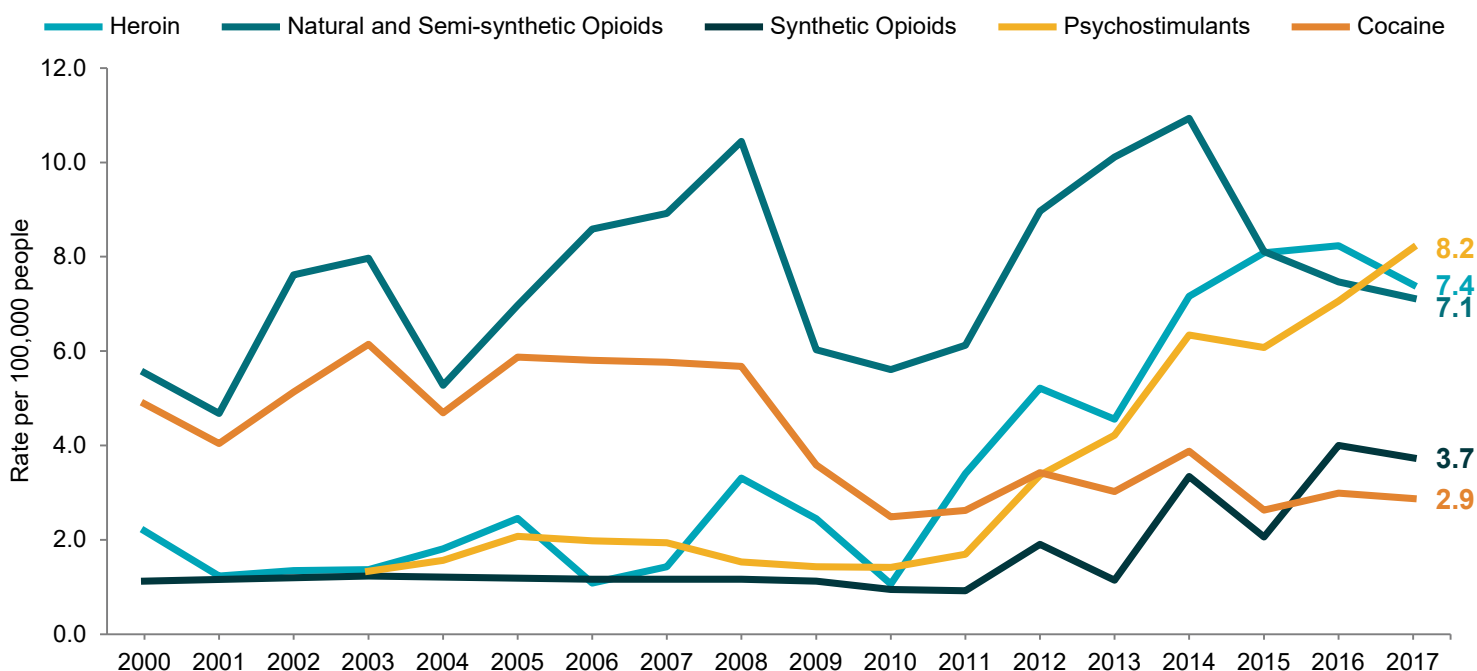
NEW MEXICO

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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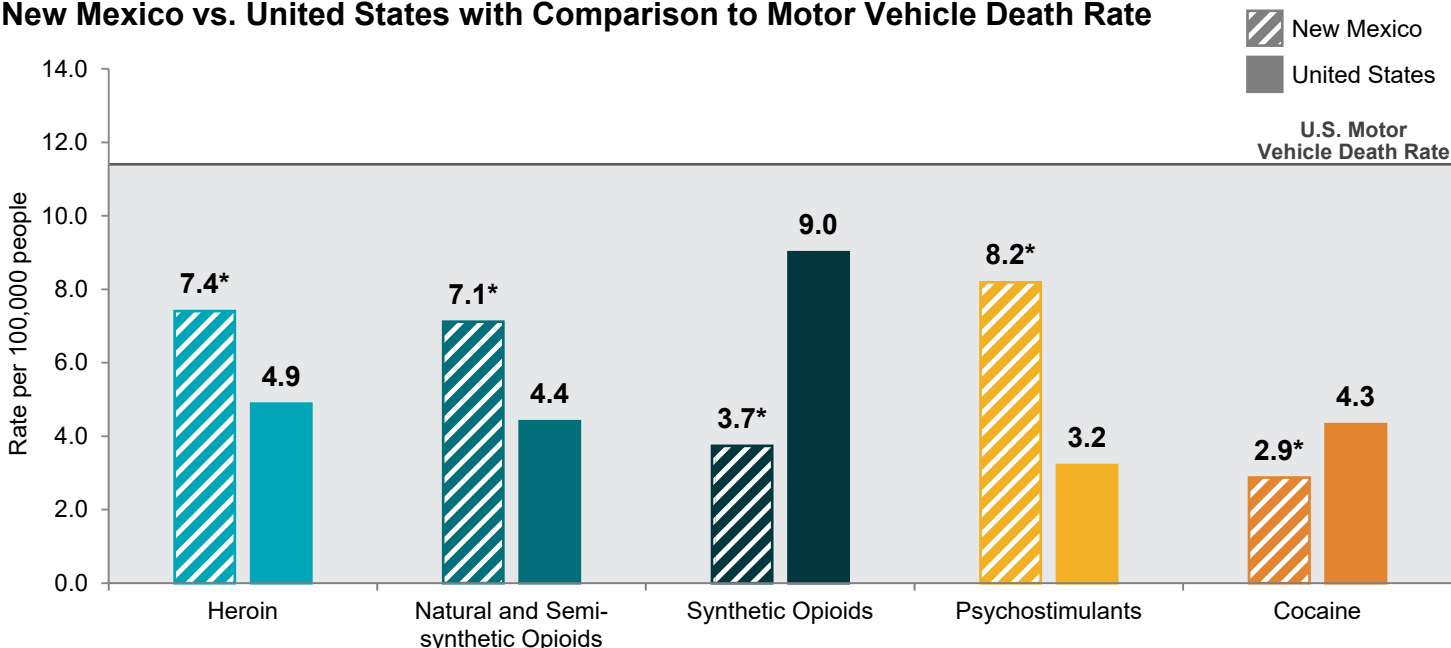


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

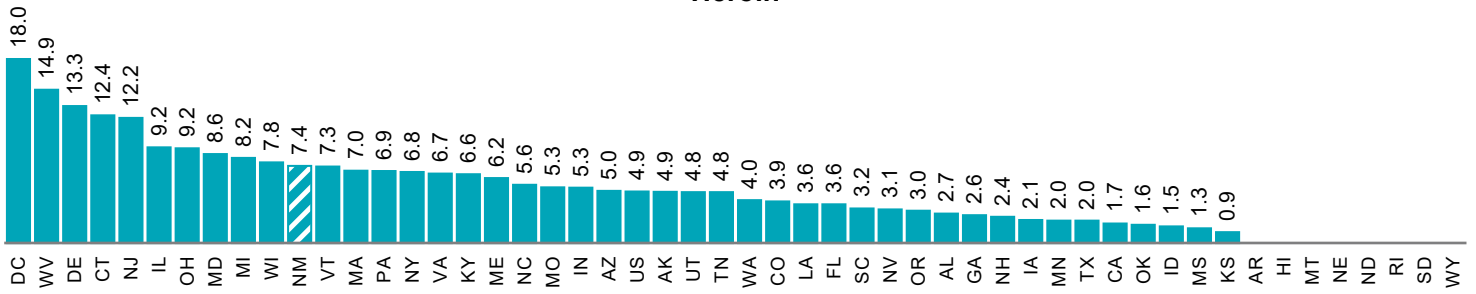
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



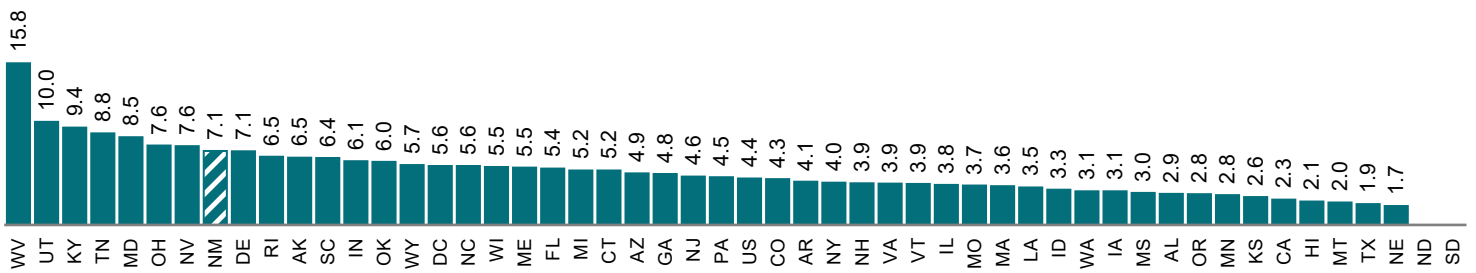
NEW MEXICO

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

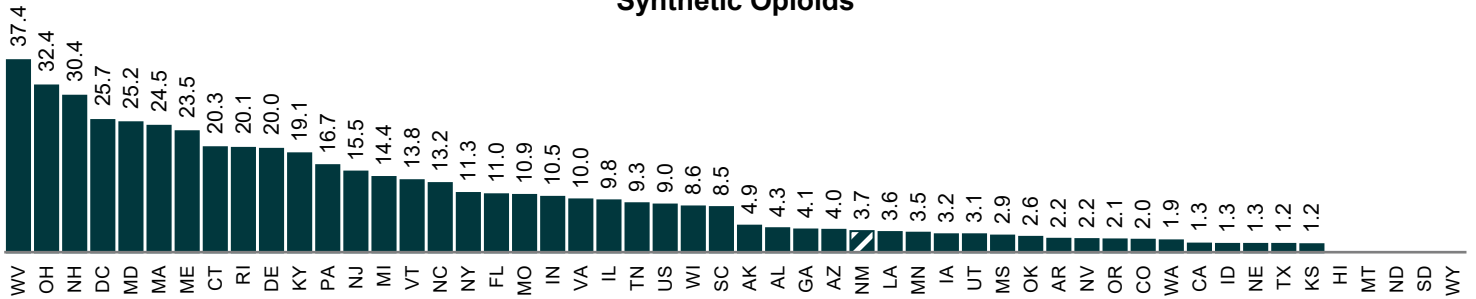
Heroin



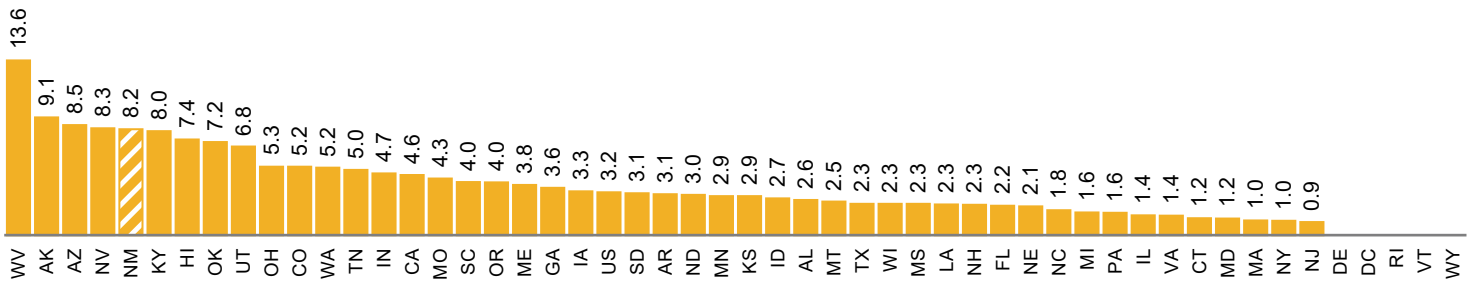
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



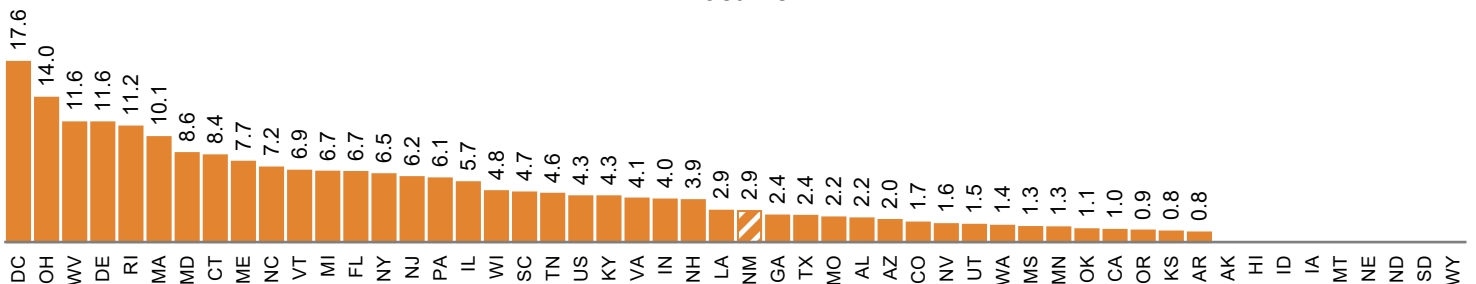
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



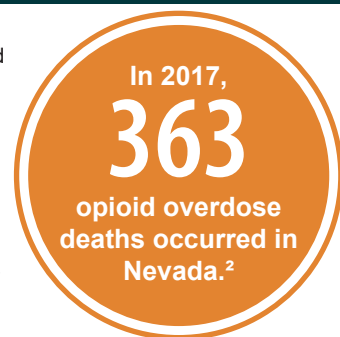
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

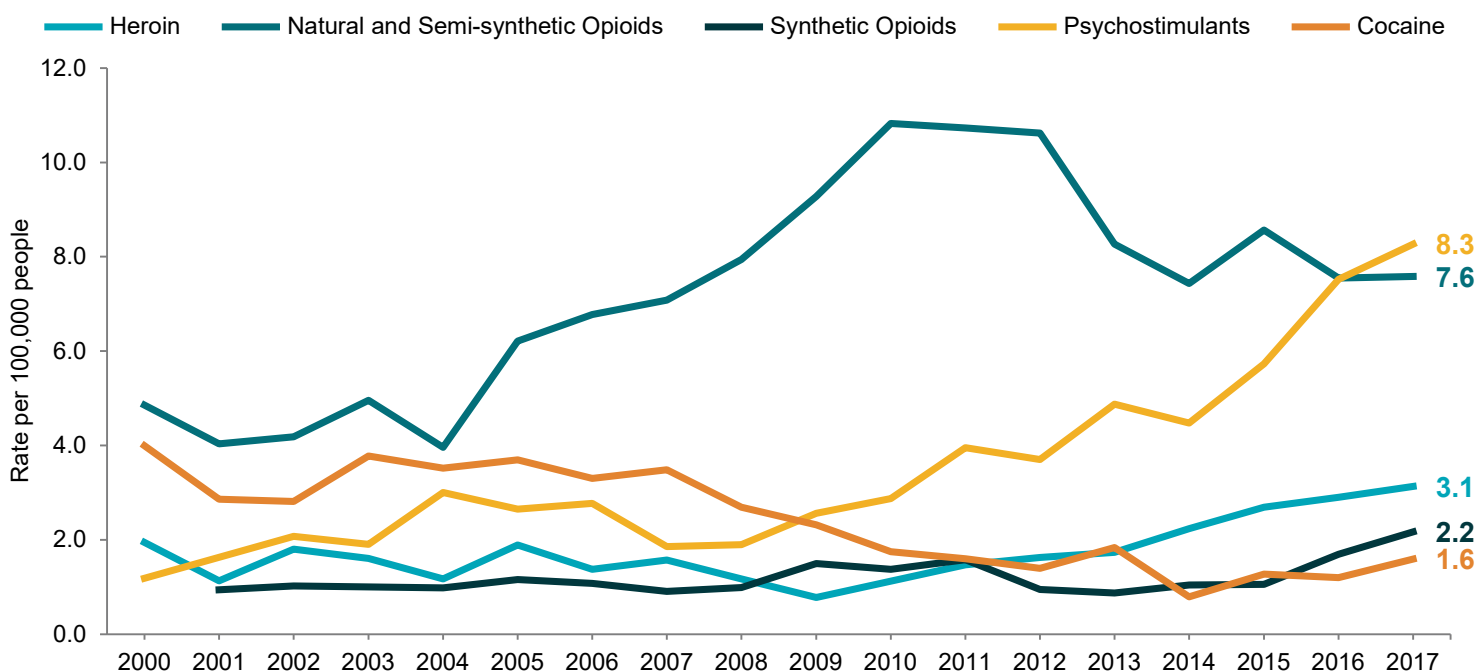
NEVADA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, 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. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

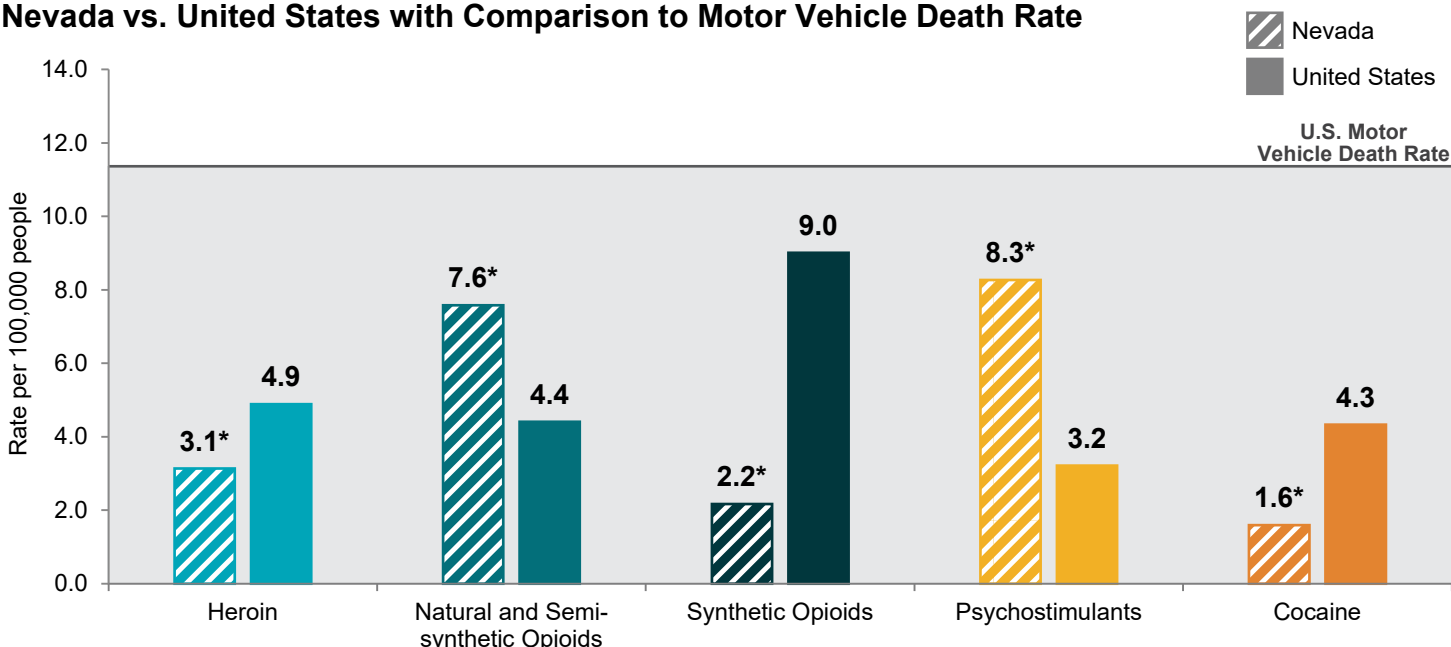


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

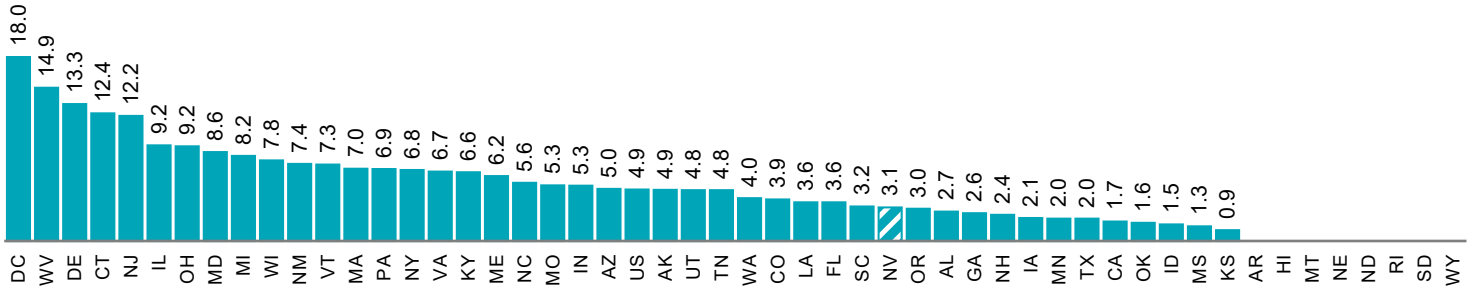
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

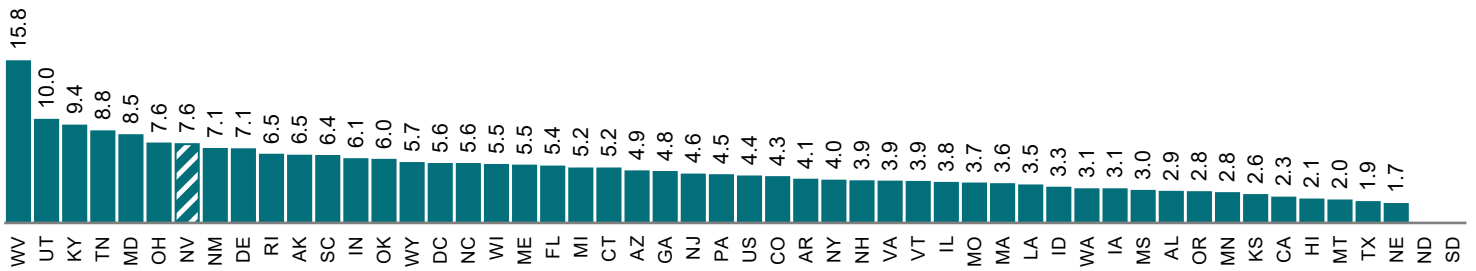
NEVADA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

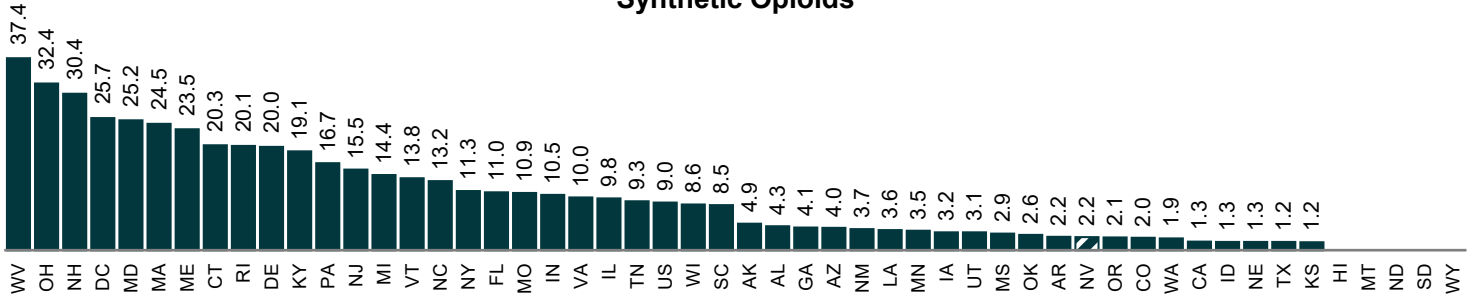
Heroin



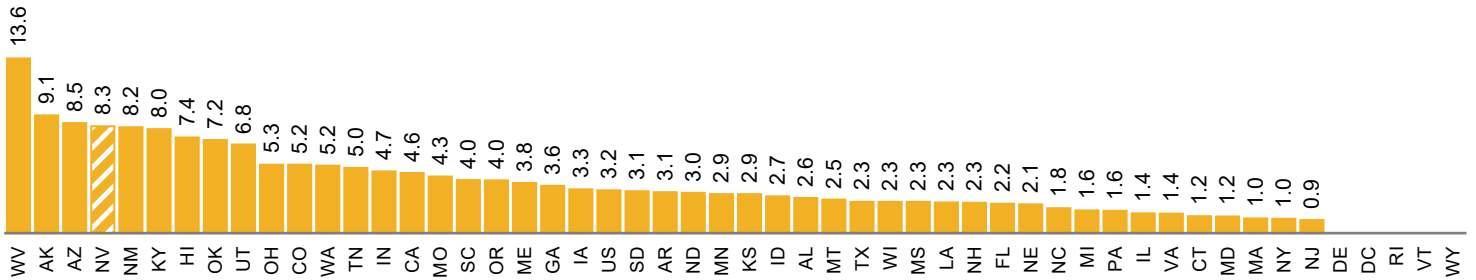
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



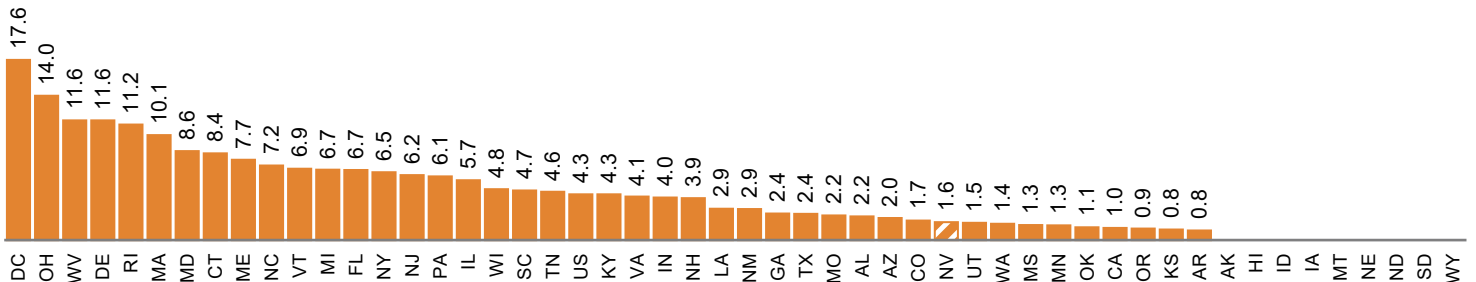
Synthetic Opioids



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

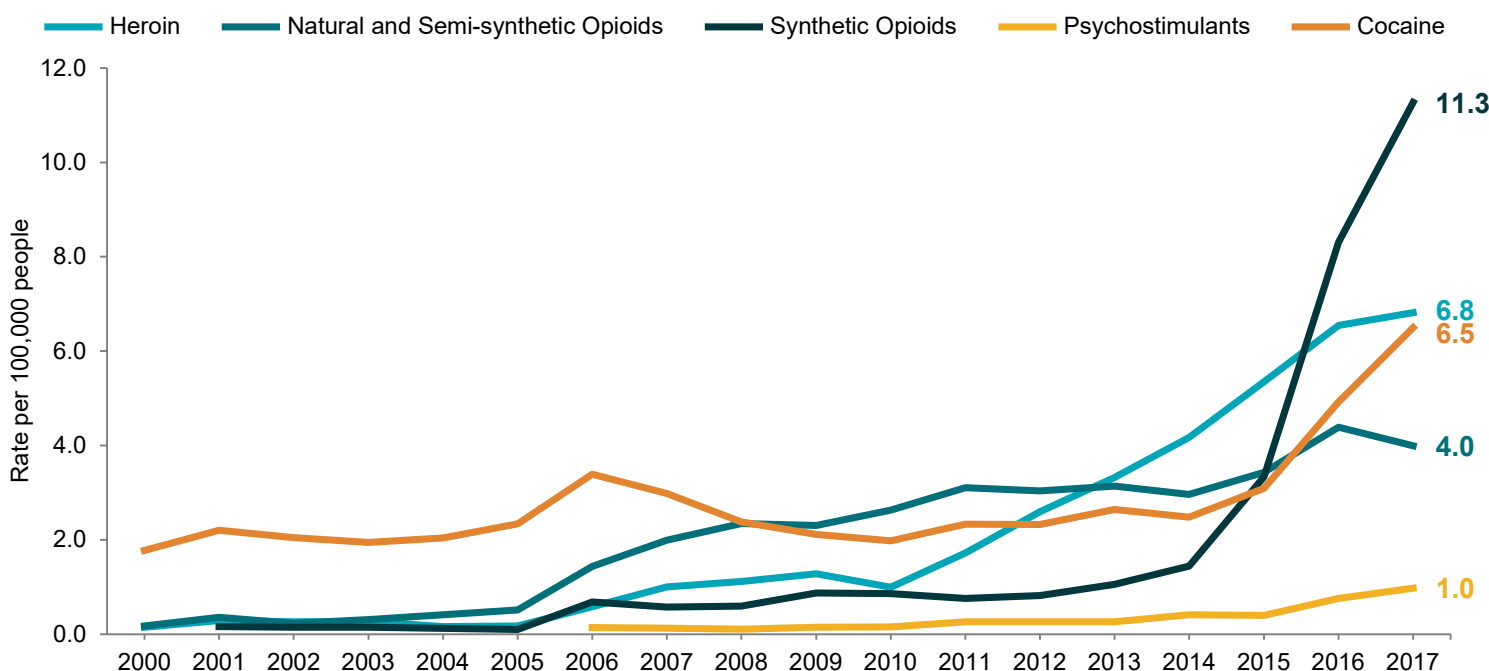
NEW YORK

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

In 2017,
3,068
opioid overdose
deaths occurred in
New York.²

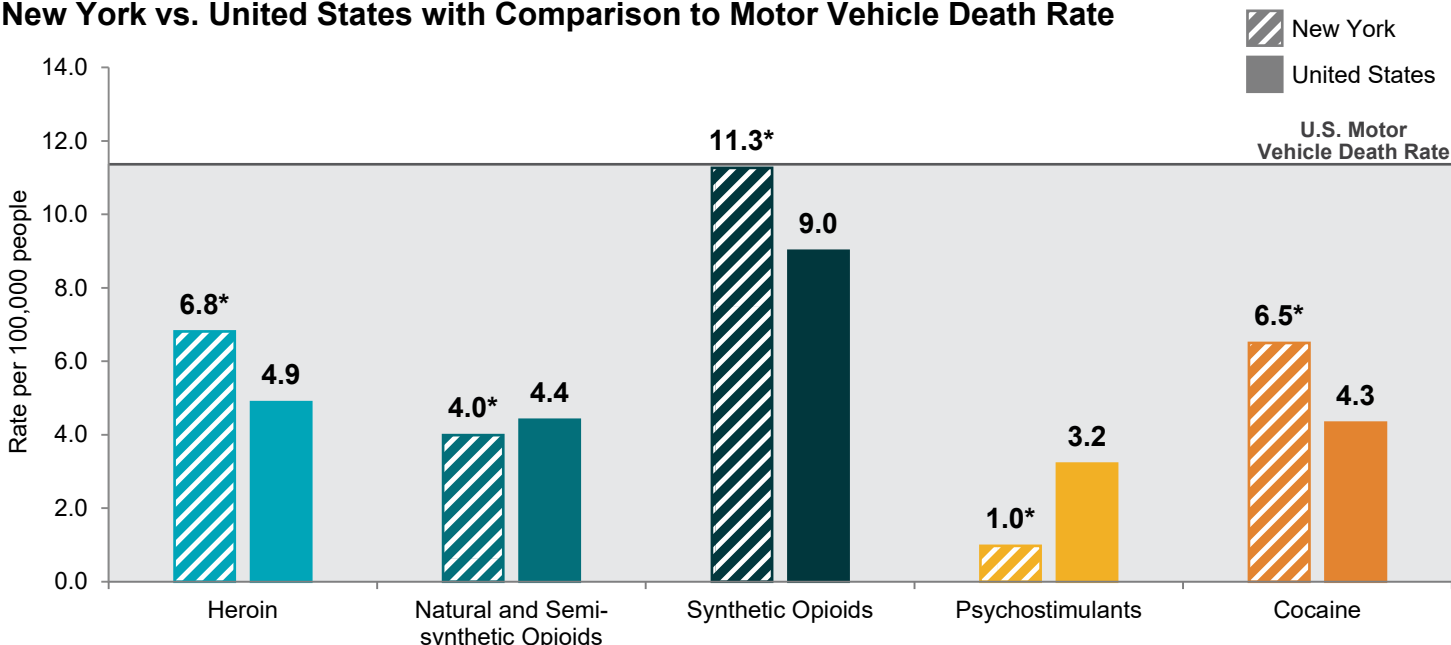
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

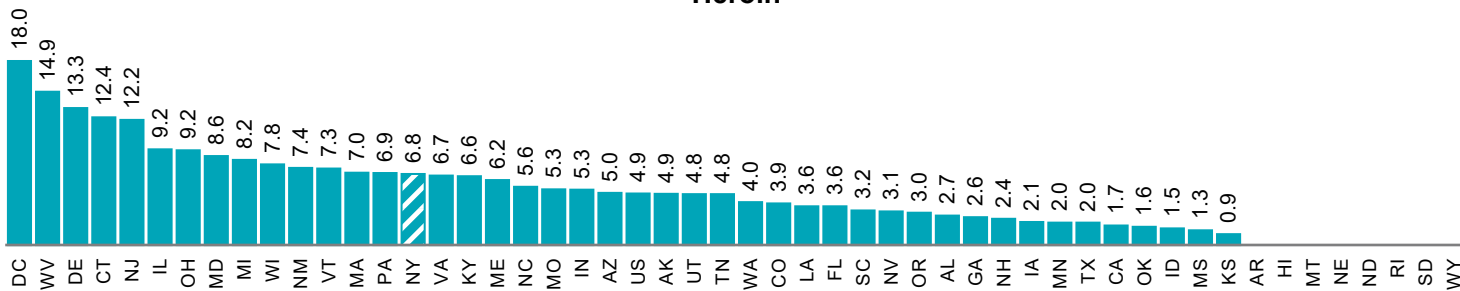
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

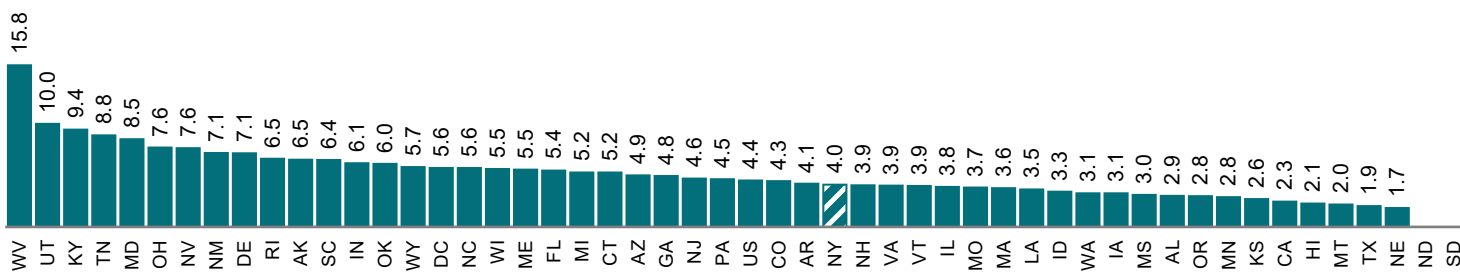
NEW YORK

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

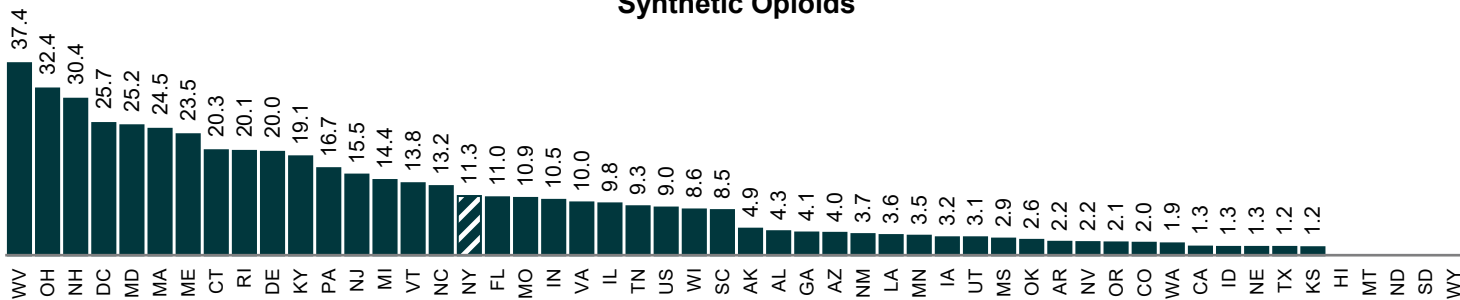
Heroin



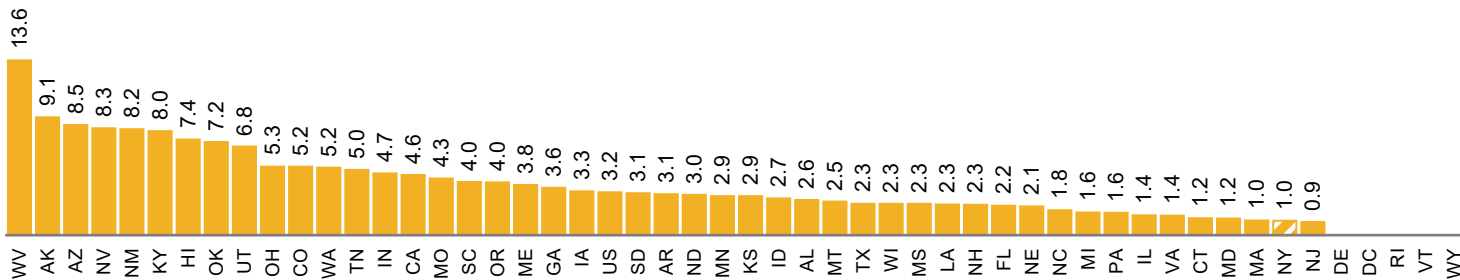
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



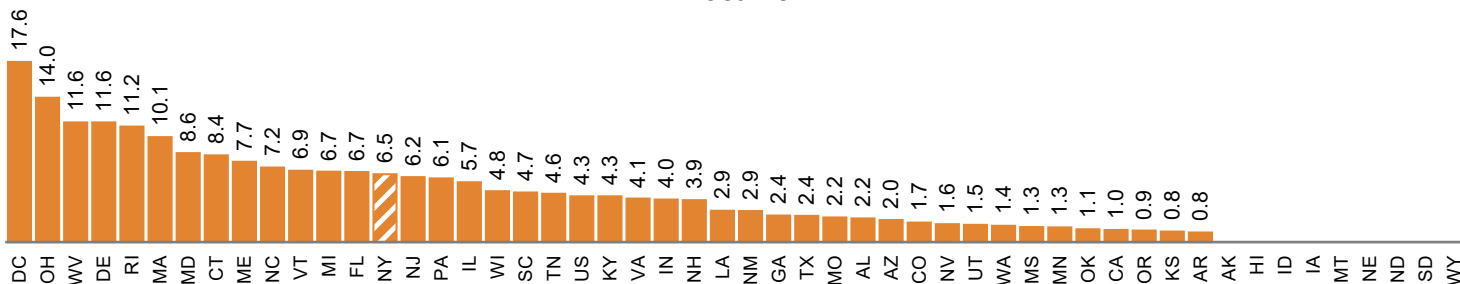
Synthetic Opioids



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

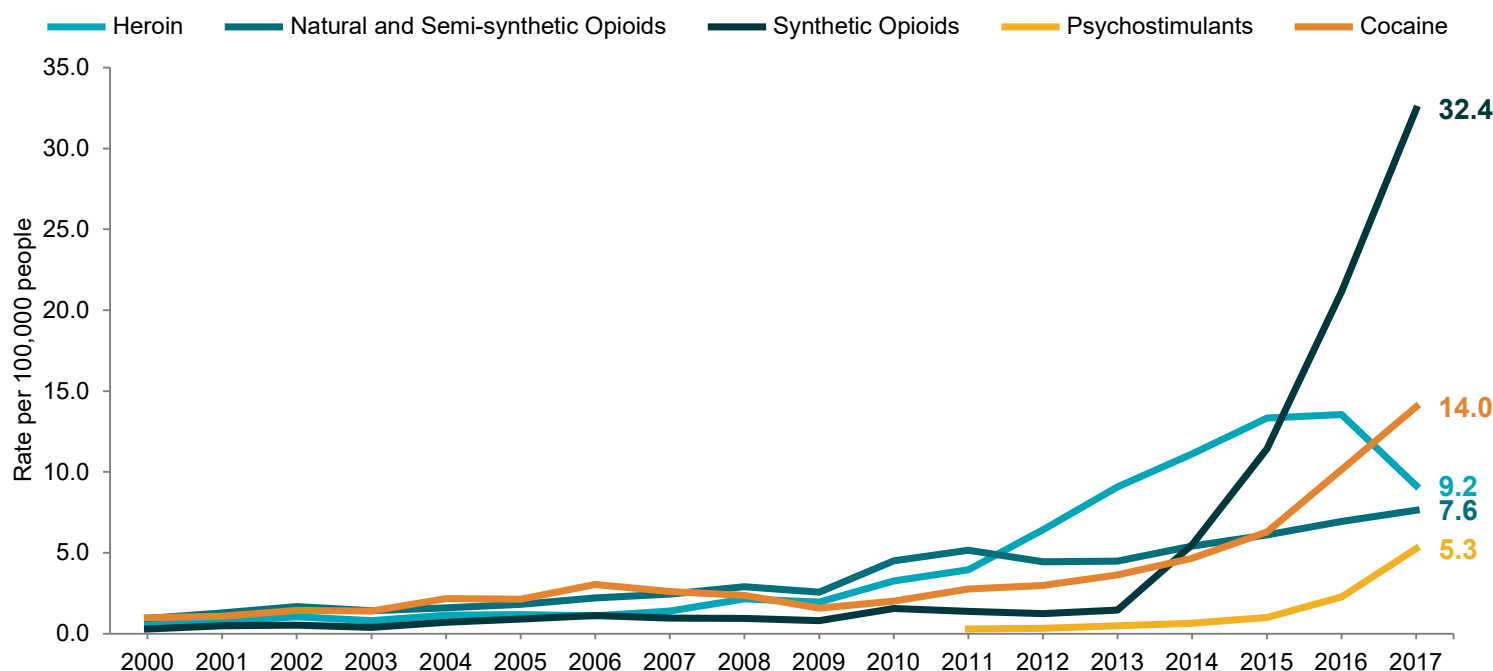
OHIO

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

In 2017,
4,157
opioid overdose
deaths occurred in
Ohio.²

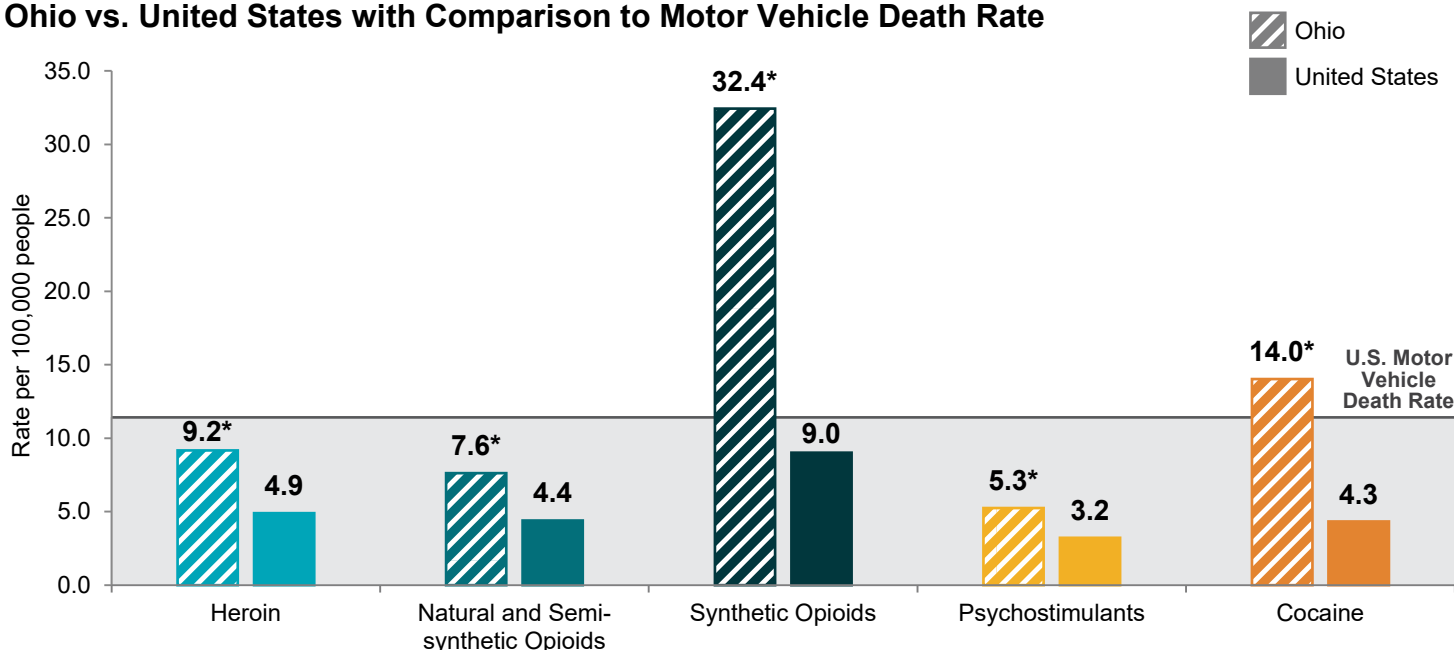
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Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

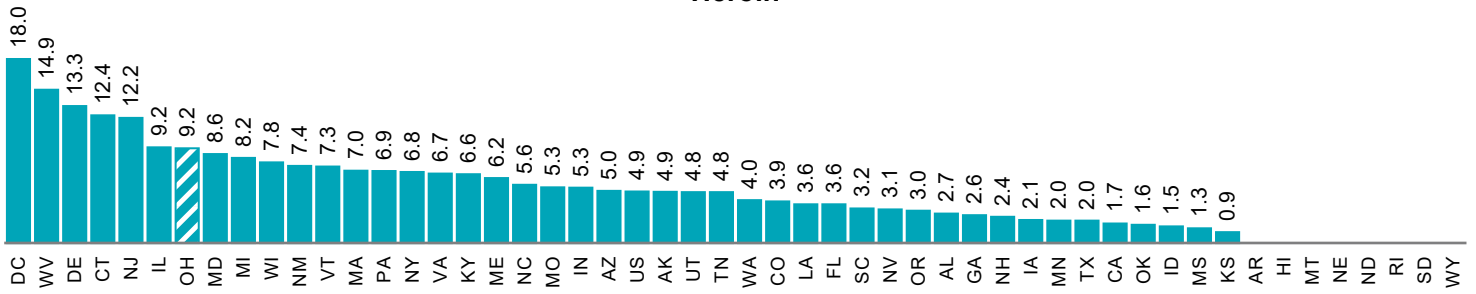
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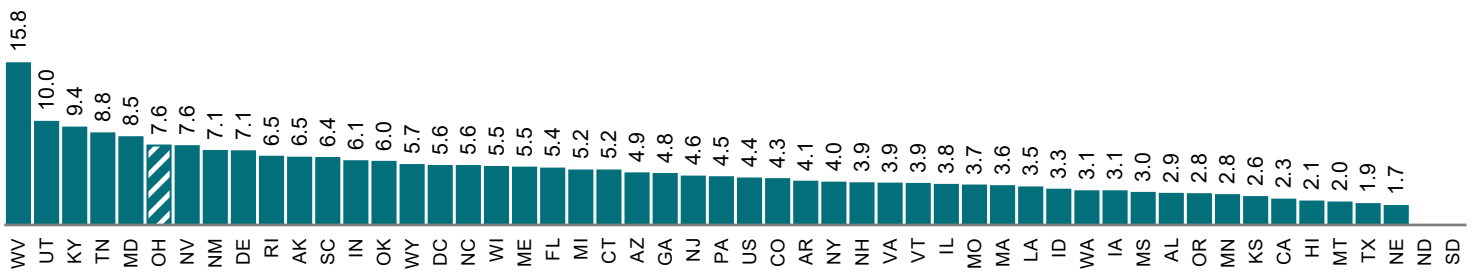


Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

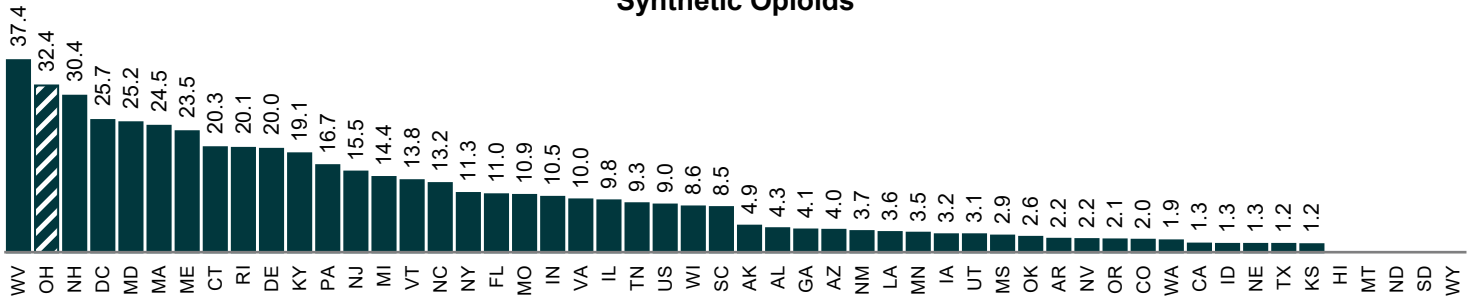
Heroin



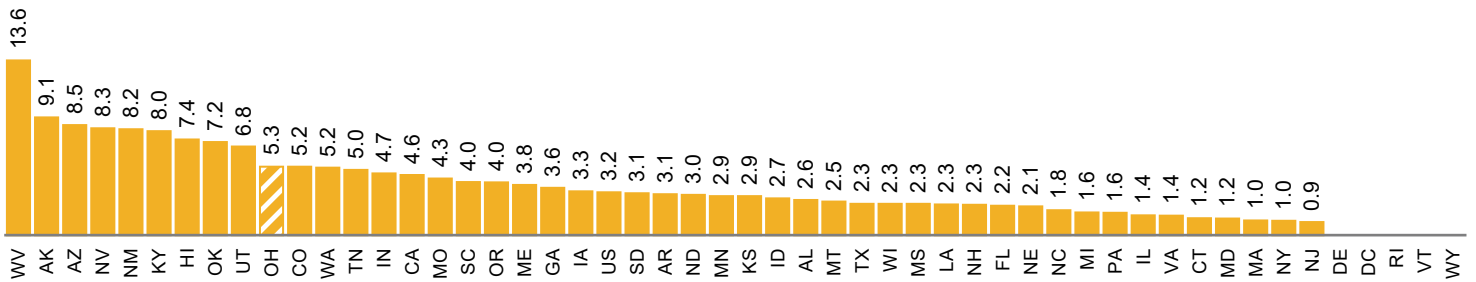
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



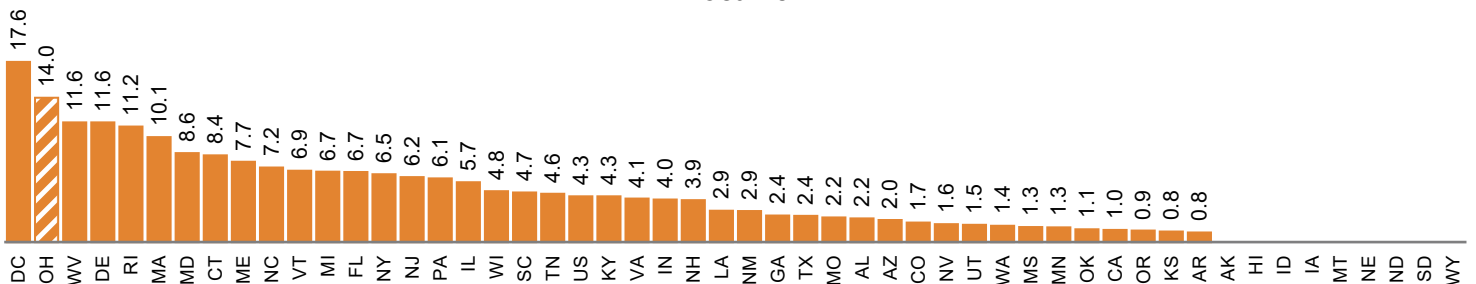
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



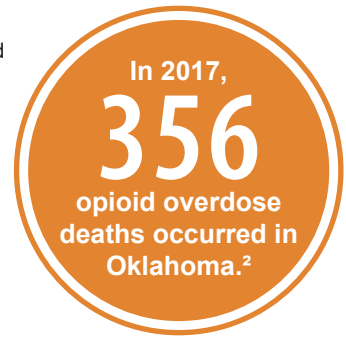
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

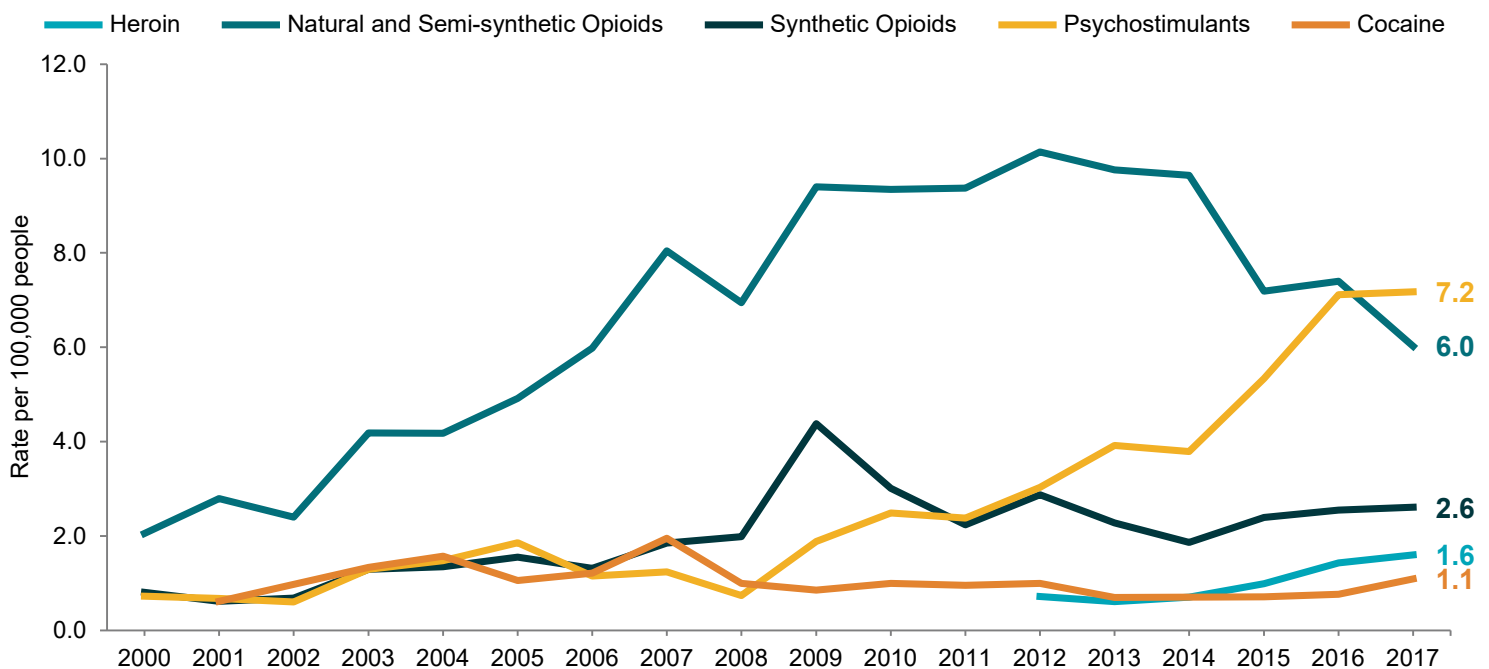
OKLAHOMA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, 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. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

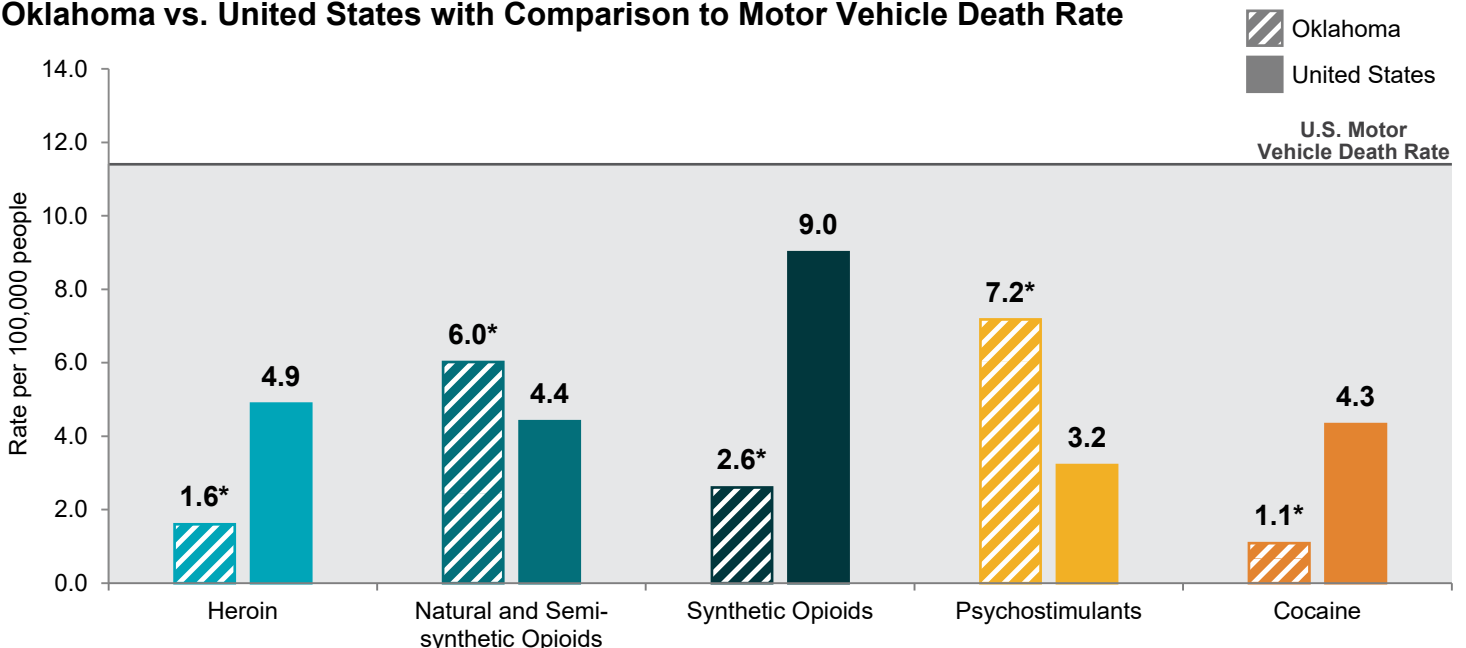


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

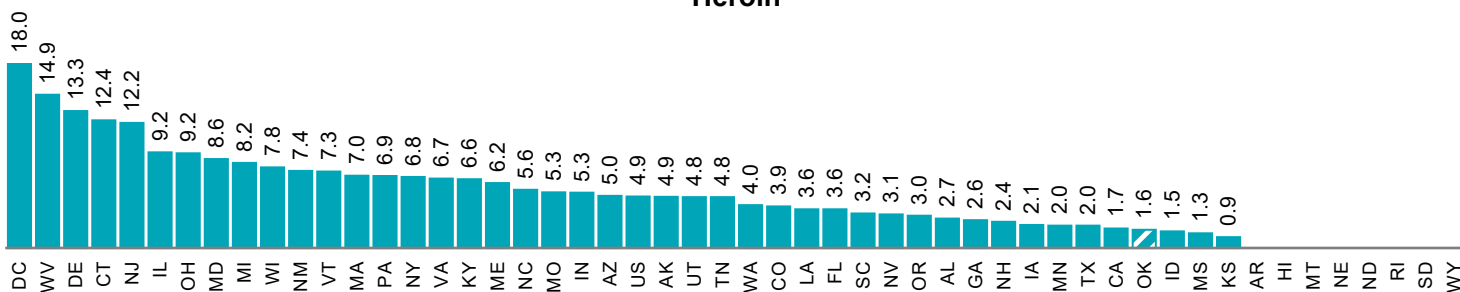
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



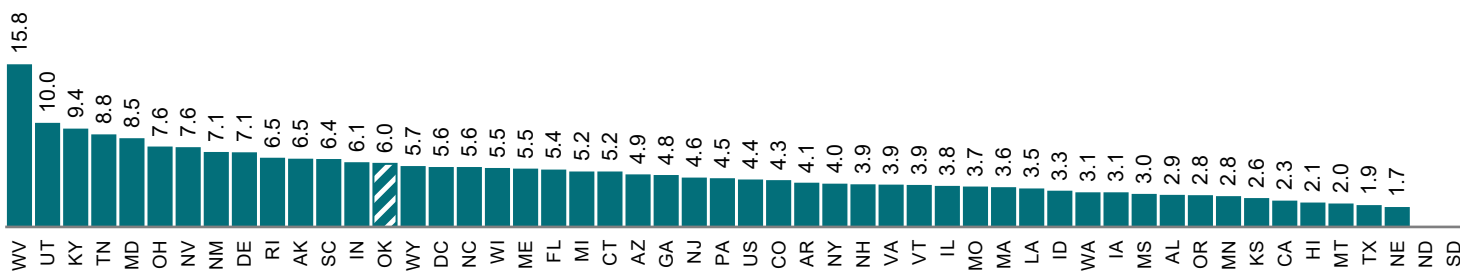
OKLAHOMA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

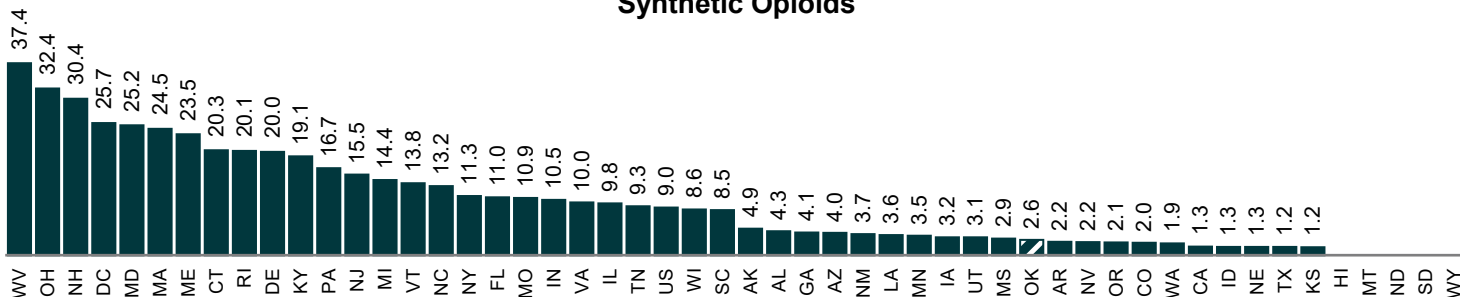
Heroin



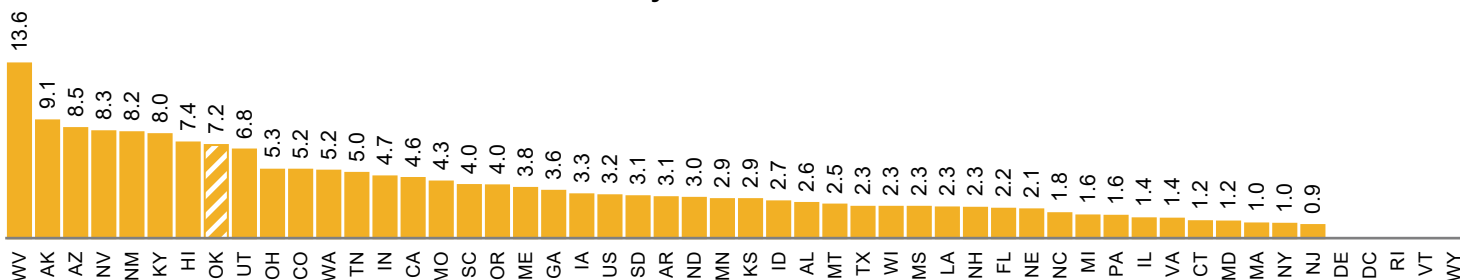
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



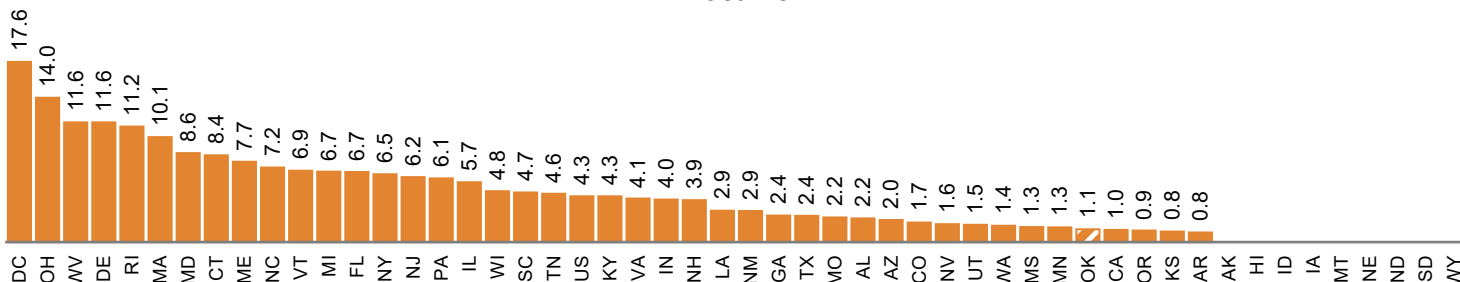
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



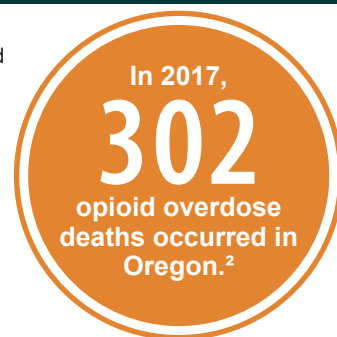
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

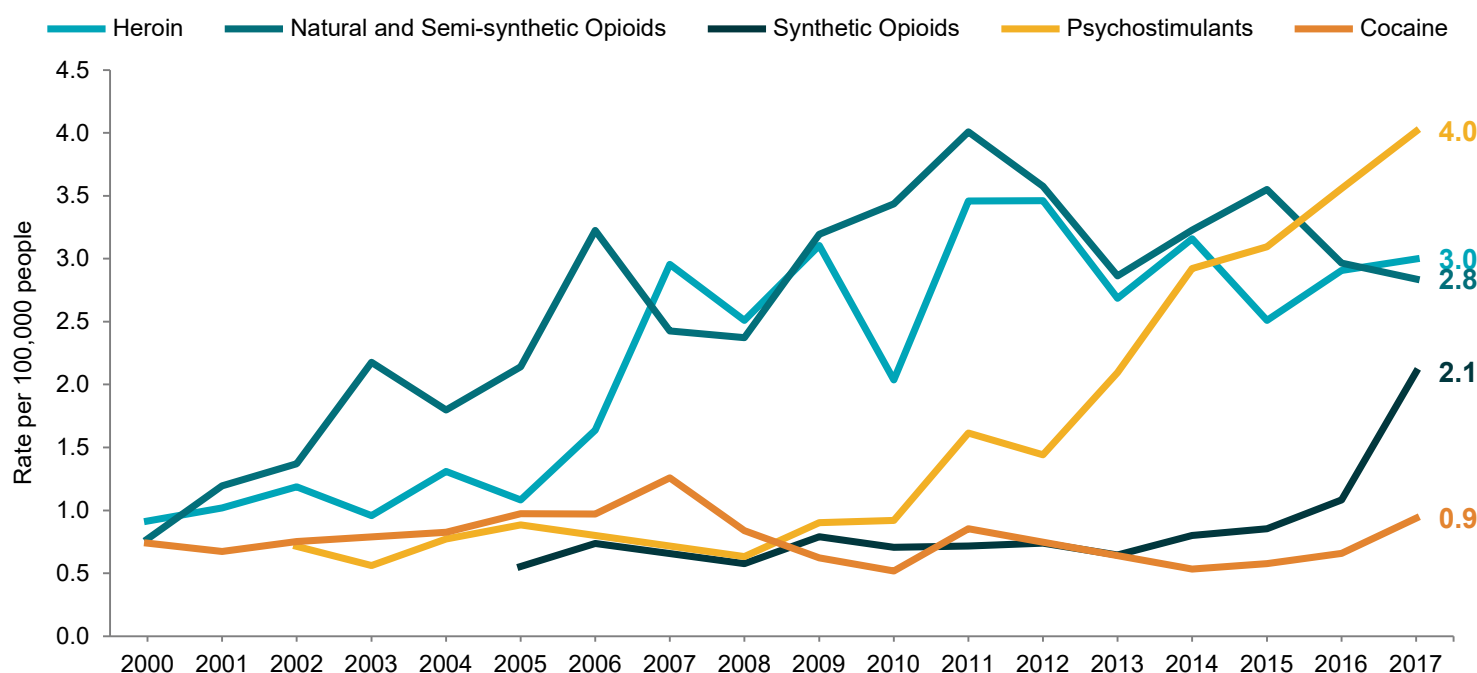
OREGON

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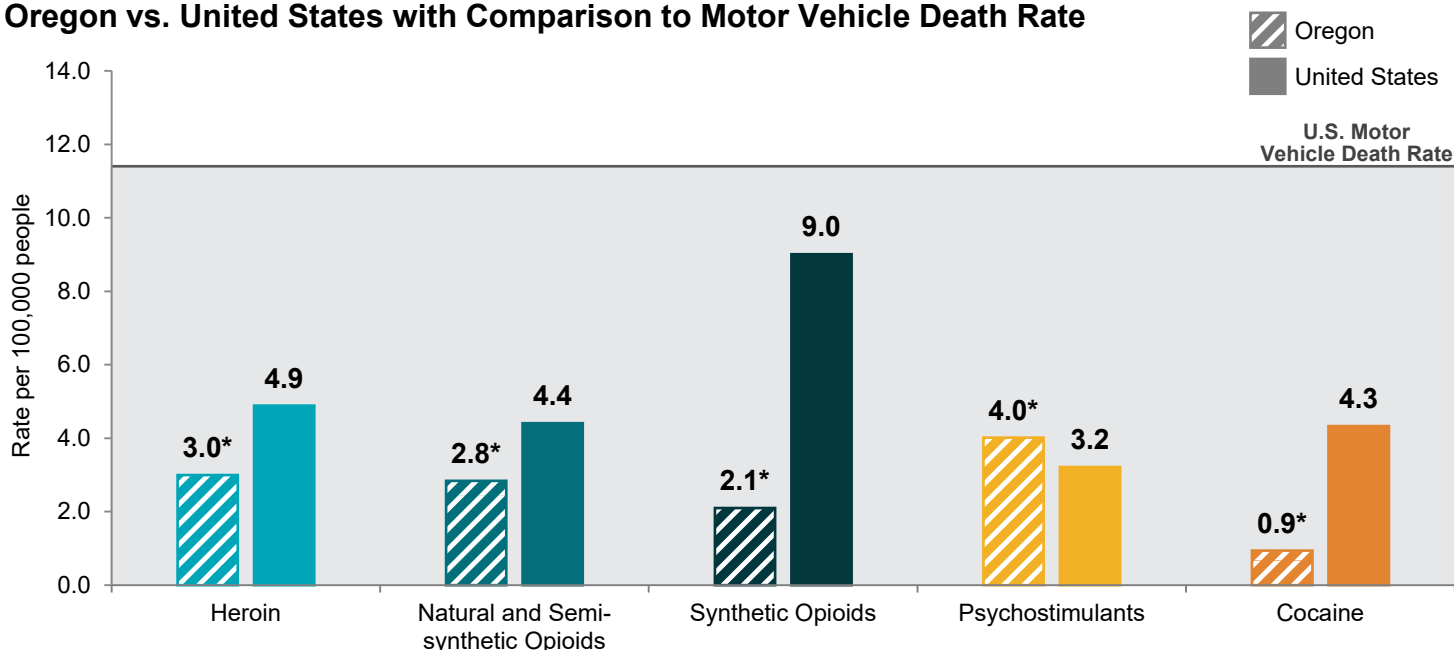


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

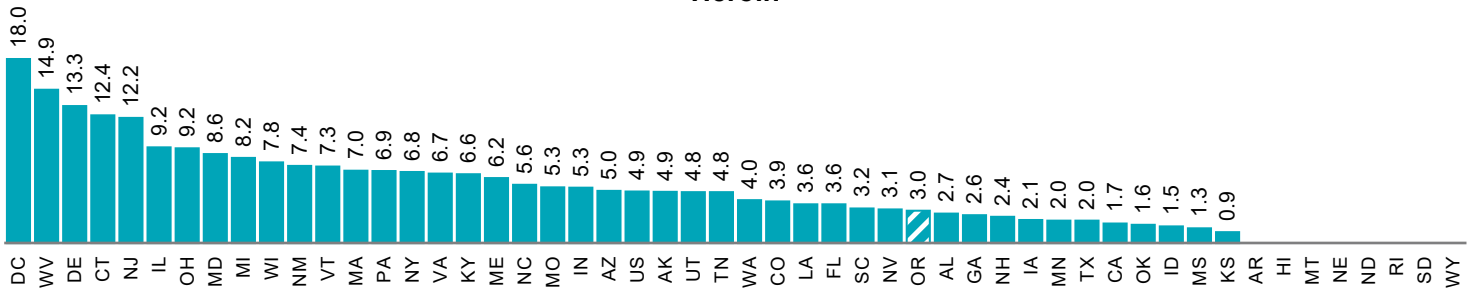
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



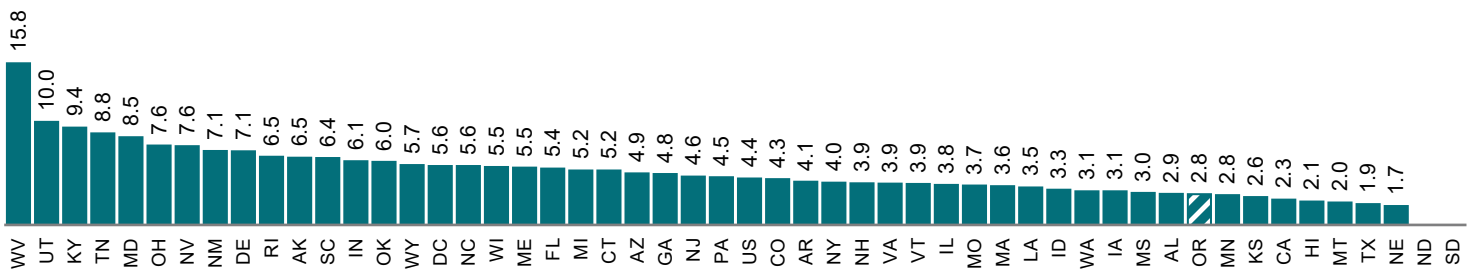
OREGON

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

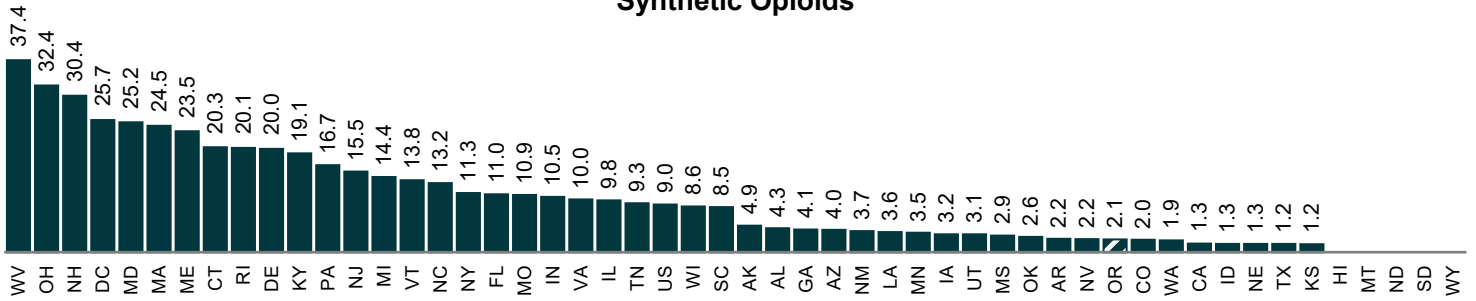
Heroin



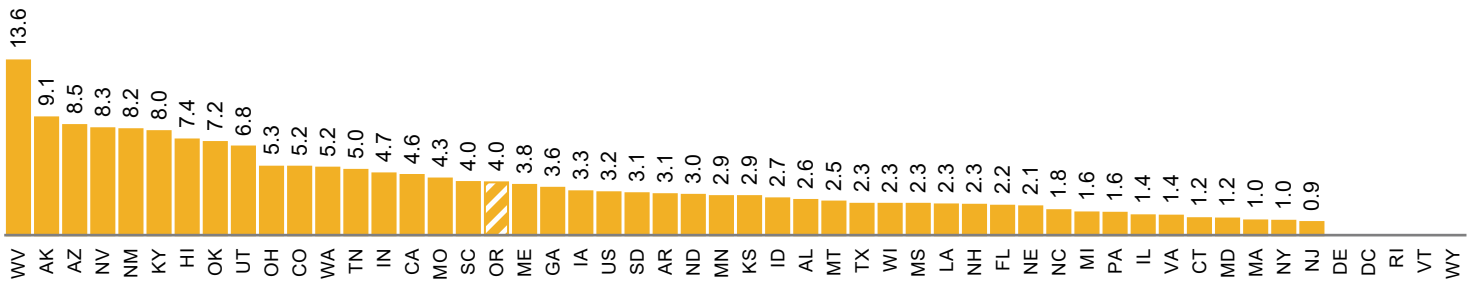
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



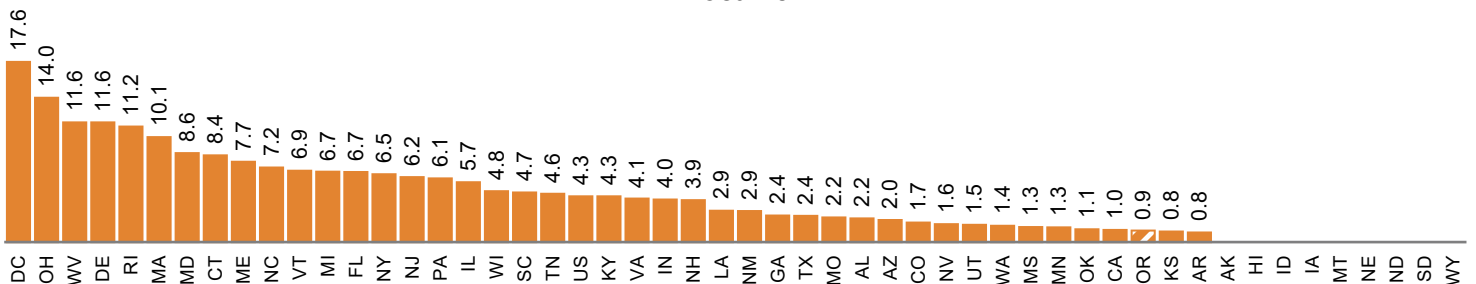
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



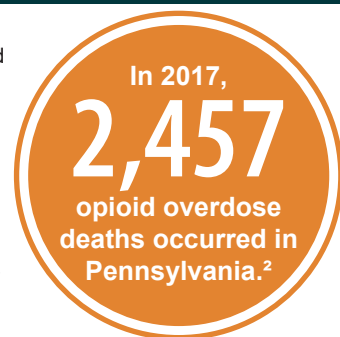
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

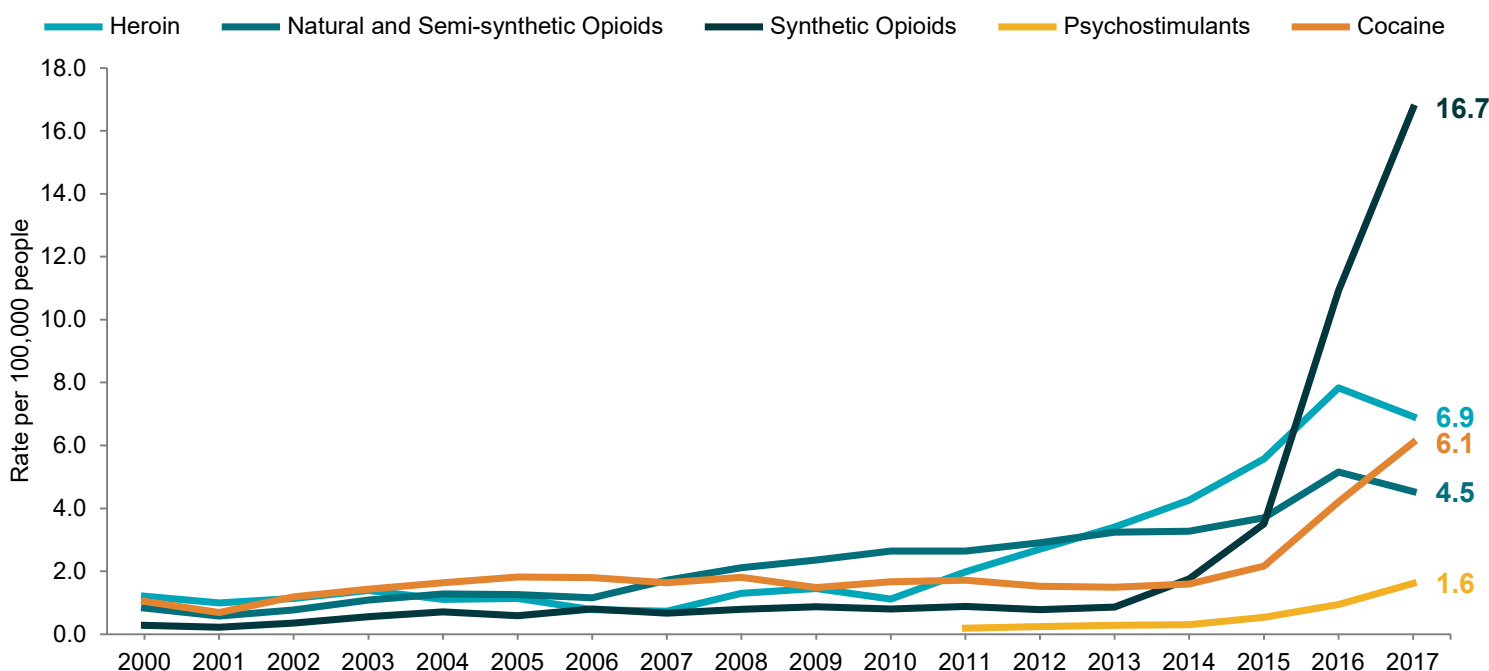
PENNSYLVANIA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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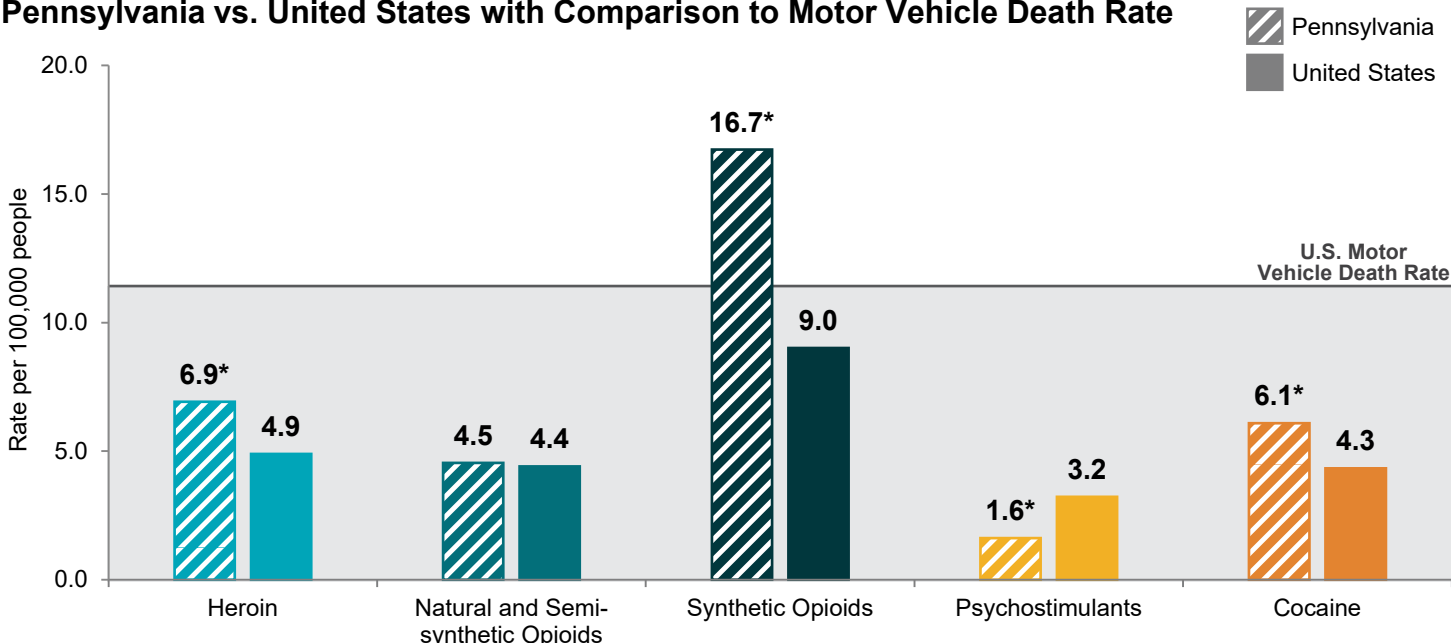


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

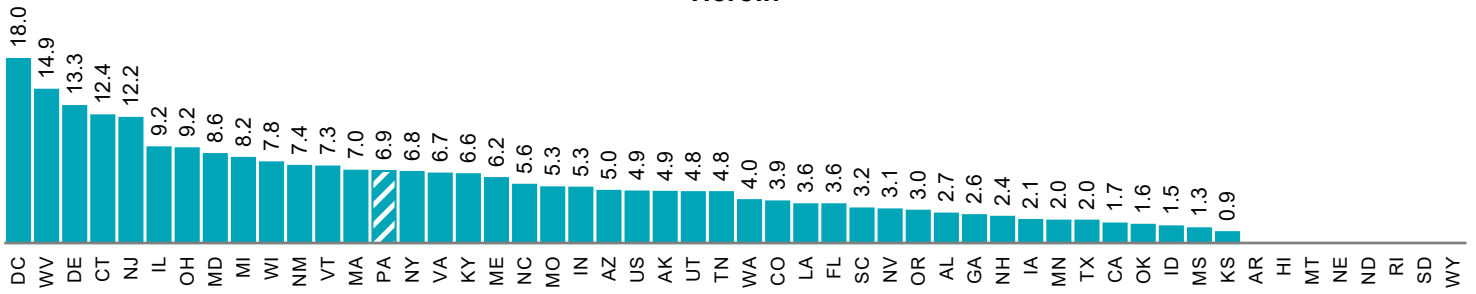
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



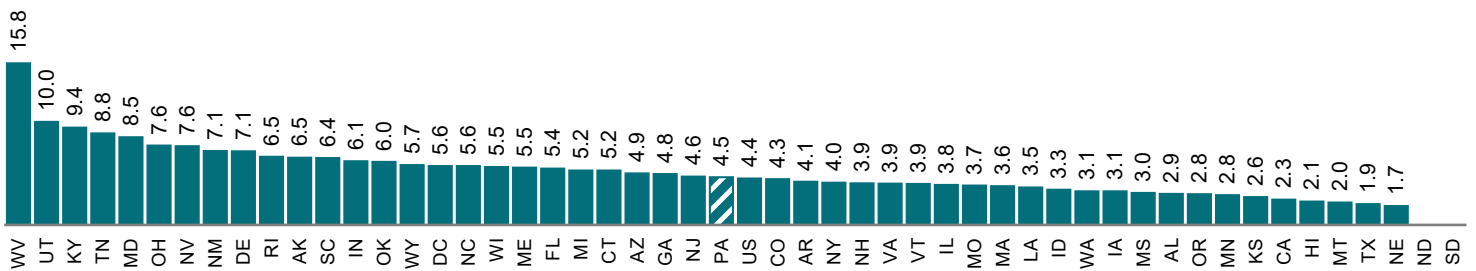
PENNSYLVANIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

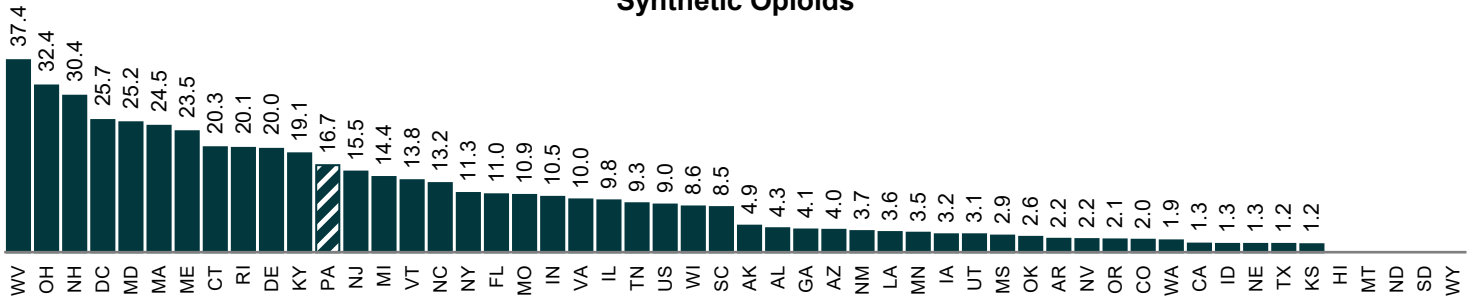
Heroin



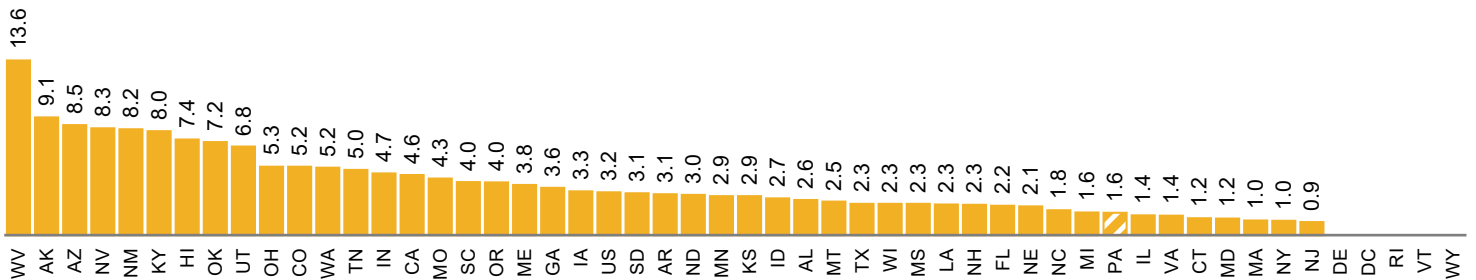
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



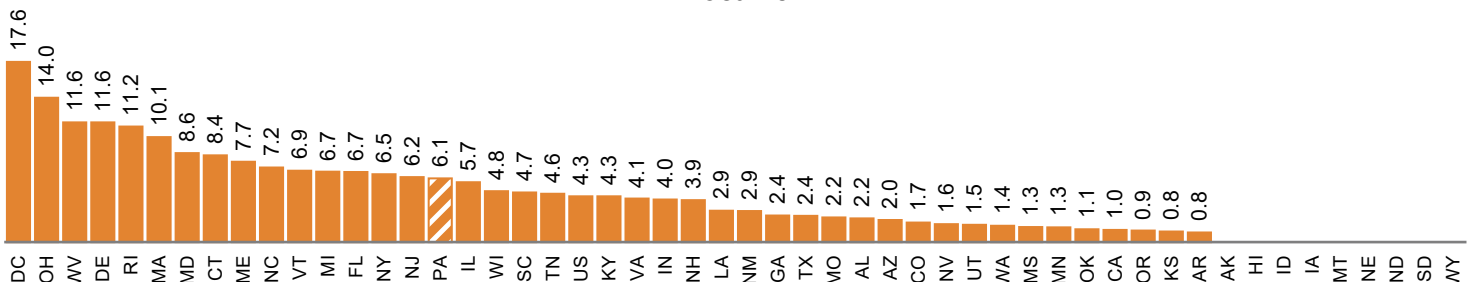
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



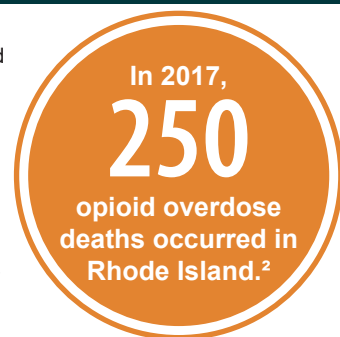
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

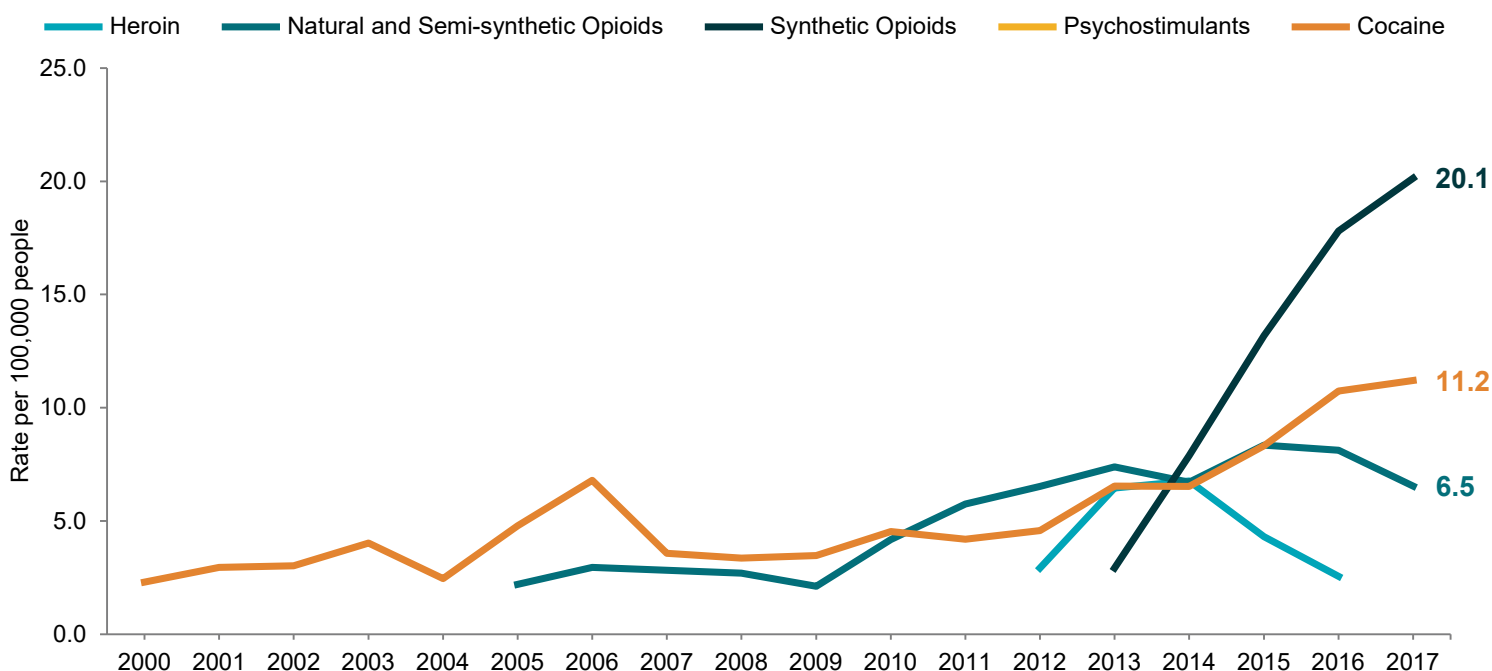
RHODE ISLAND

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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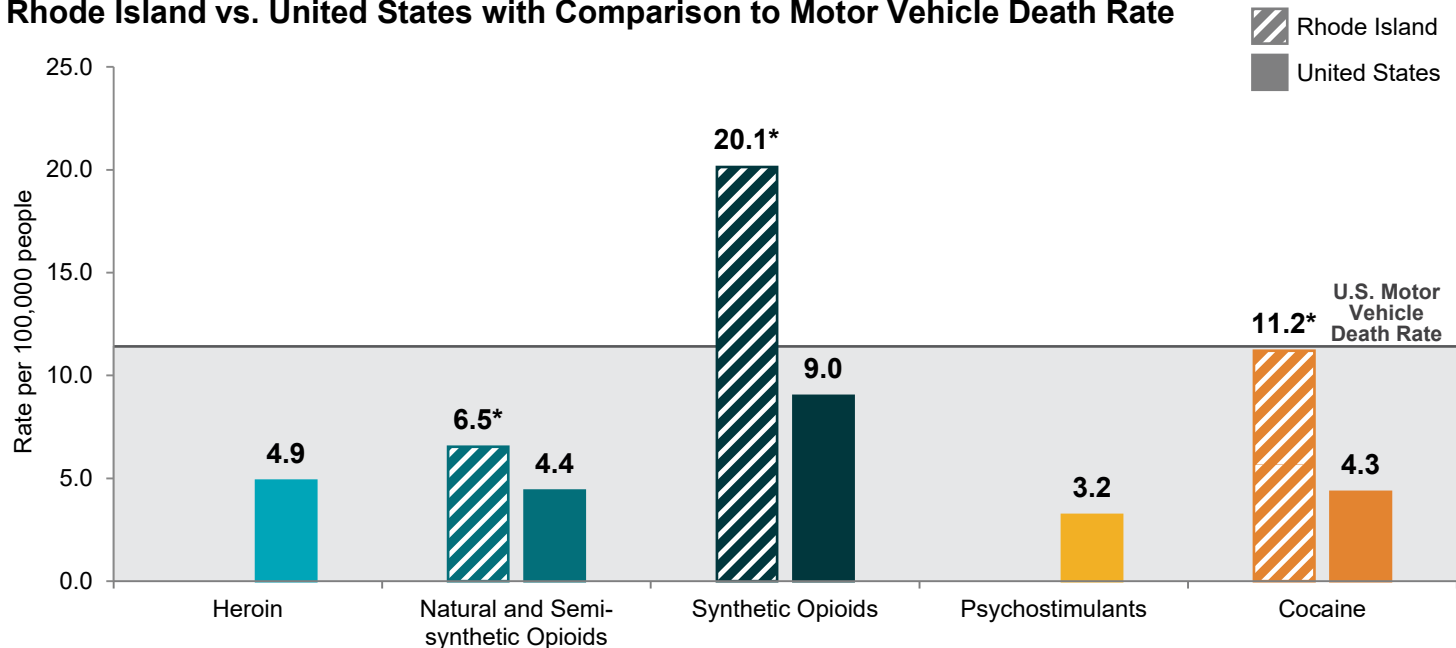


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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.

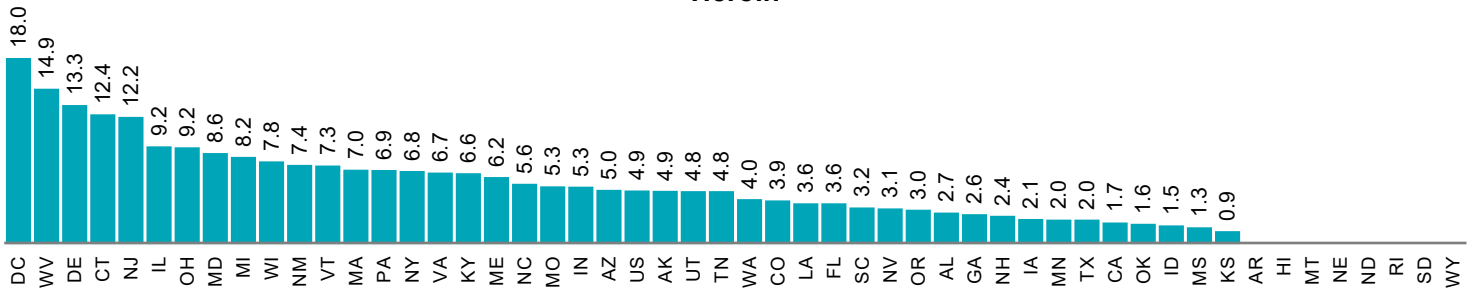
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

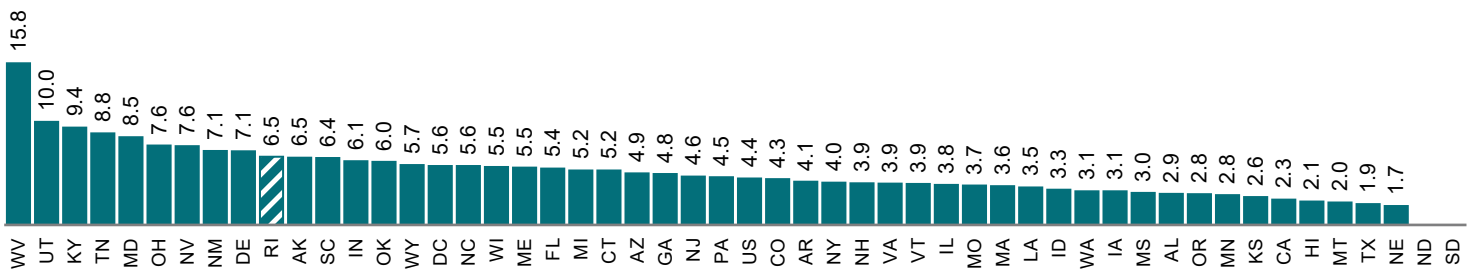
RHODE ISLAND

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

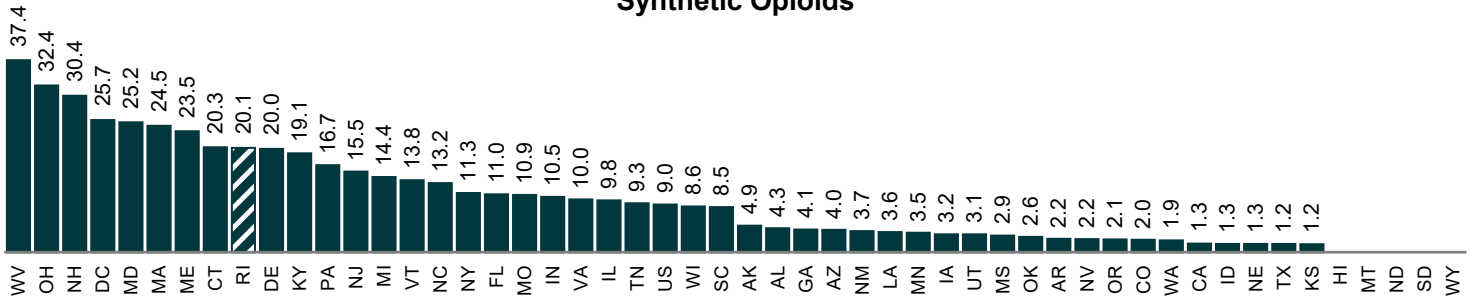
Heroin



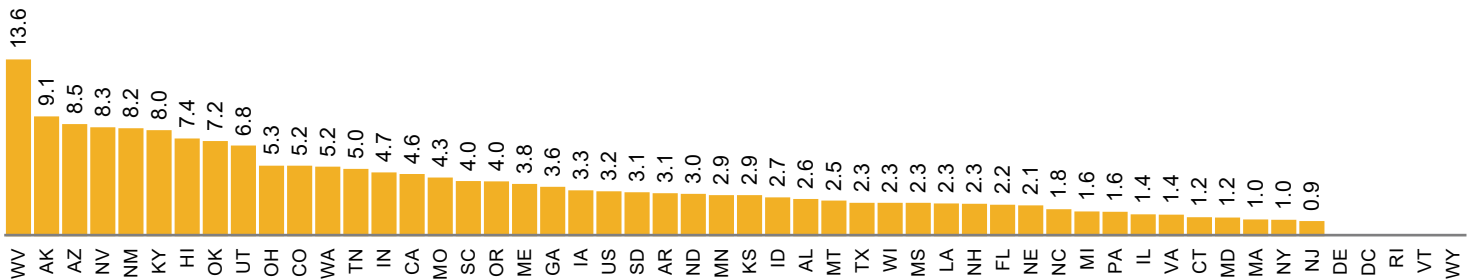
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



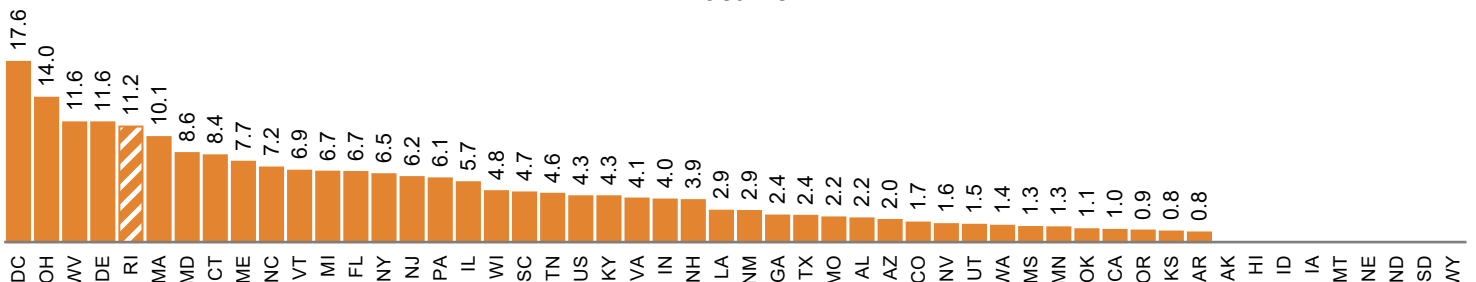
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



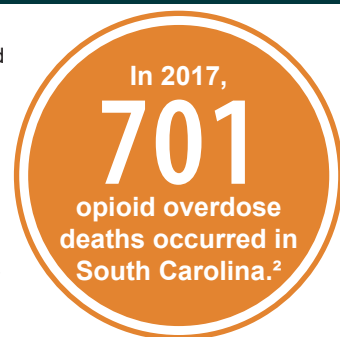
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

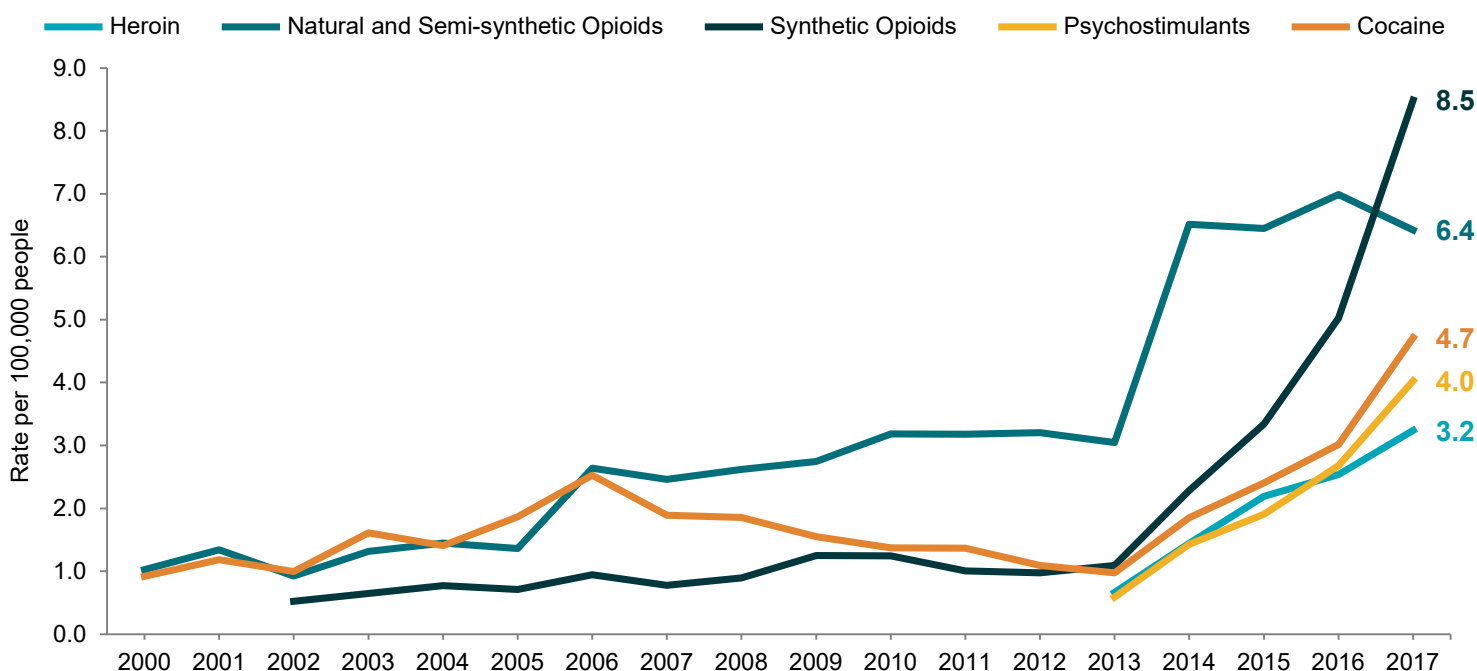
SOUTH CAROLINA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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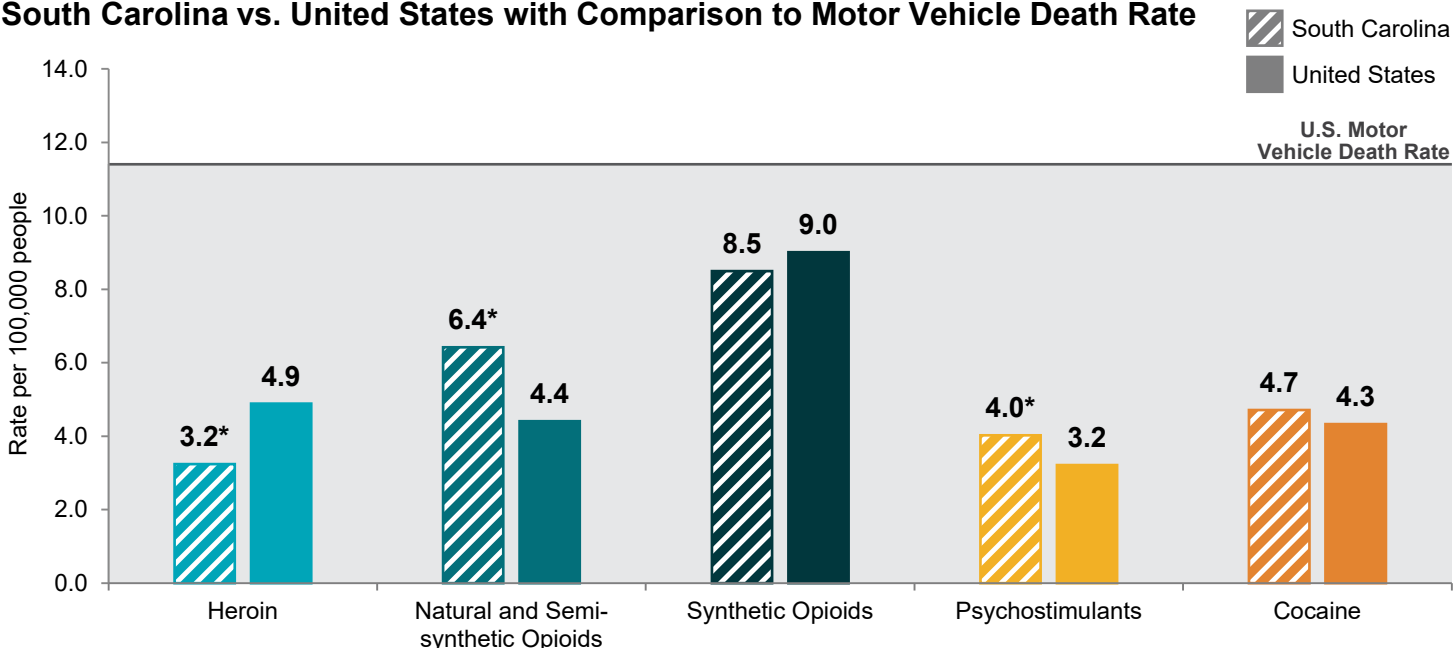


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

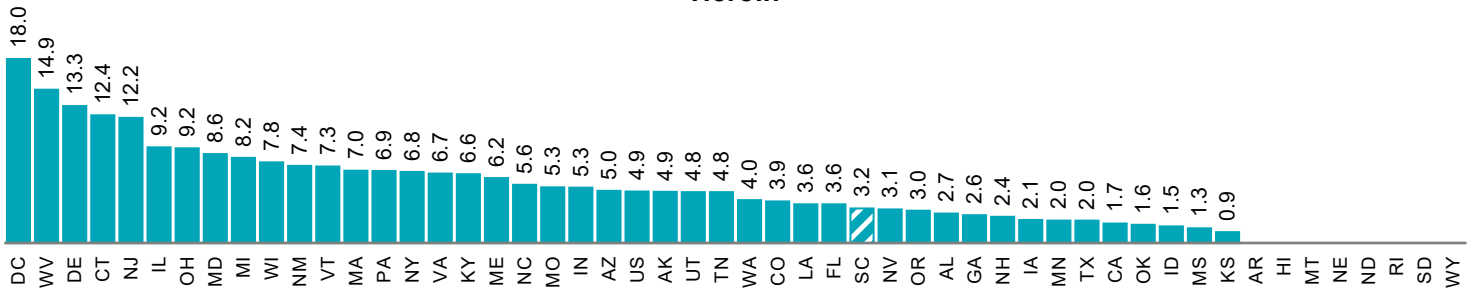
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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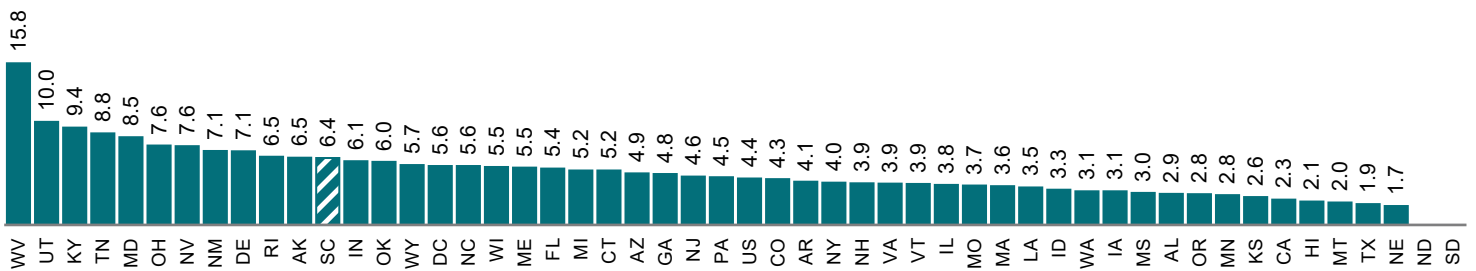
SOUTH CAROLINA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

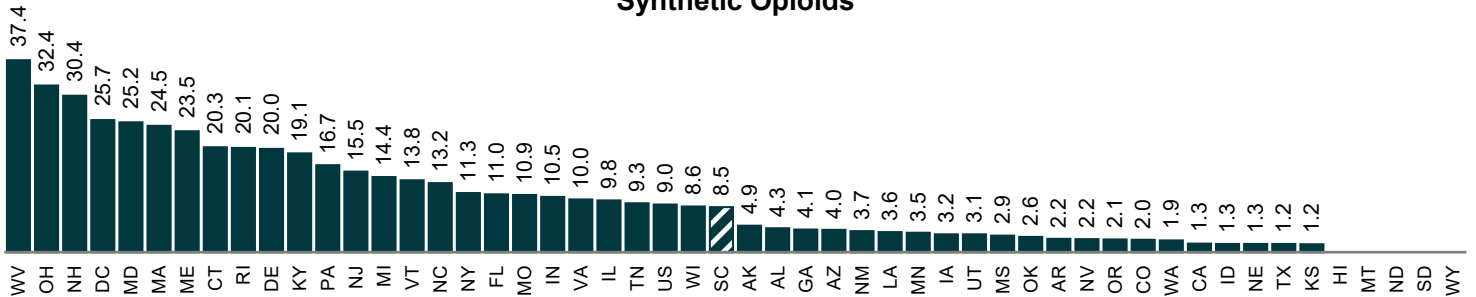
Heroin



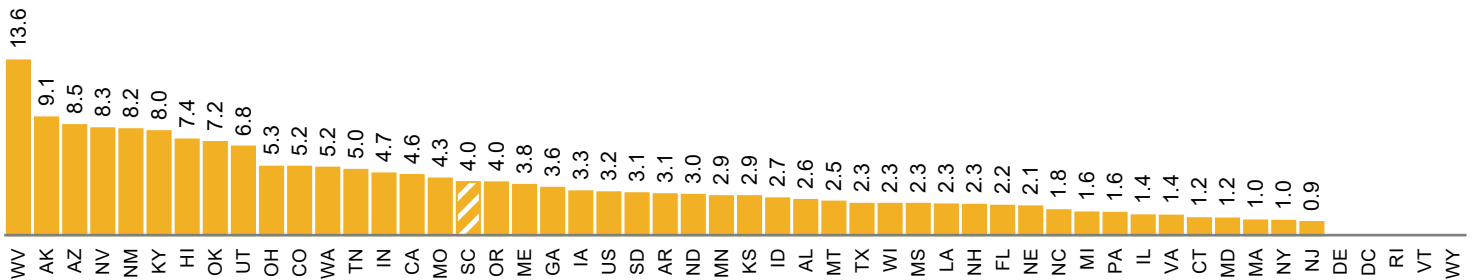
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



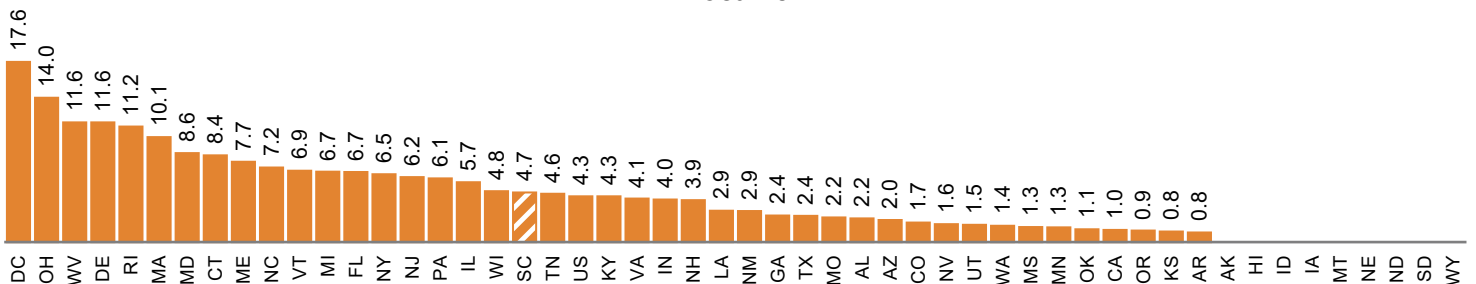
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



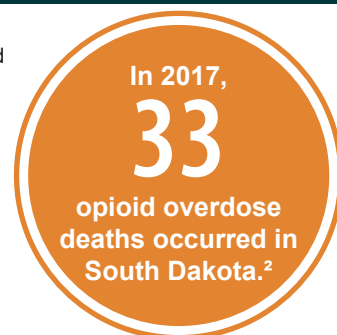
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

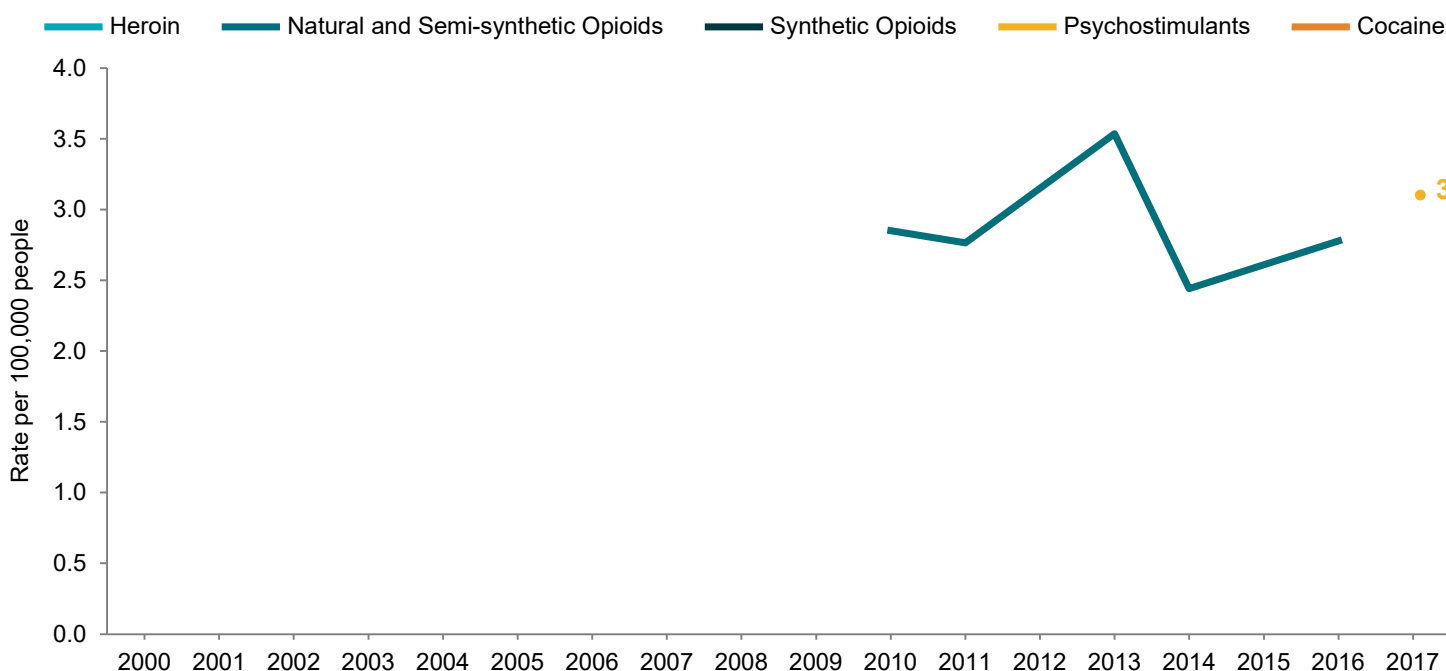
SOUTH DAKOTA

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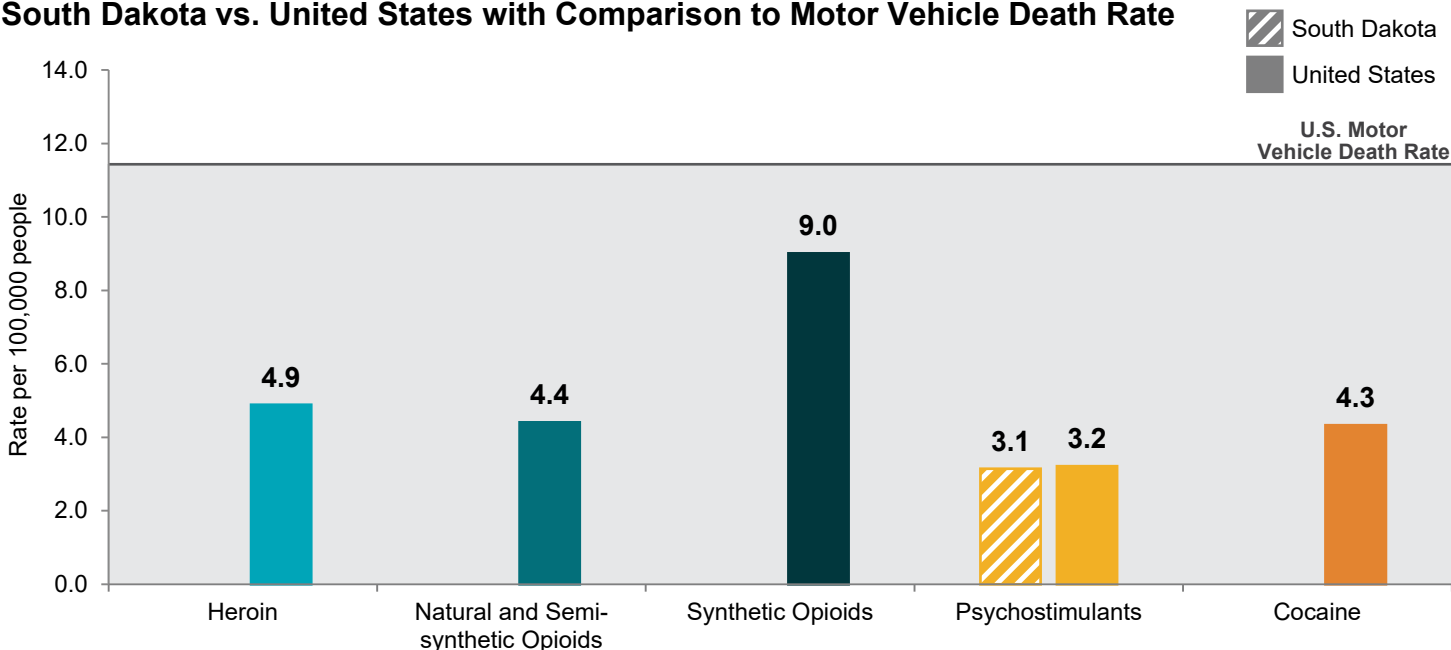


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

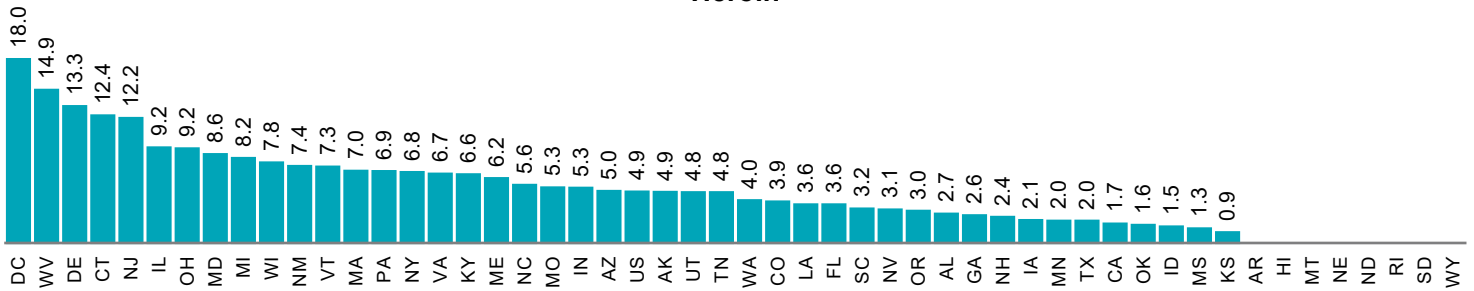
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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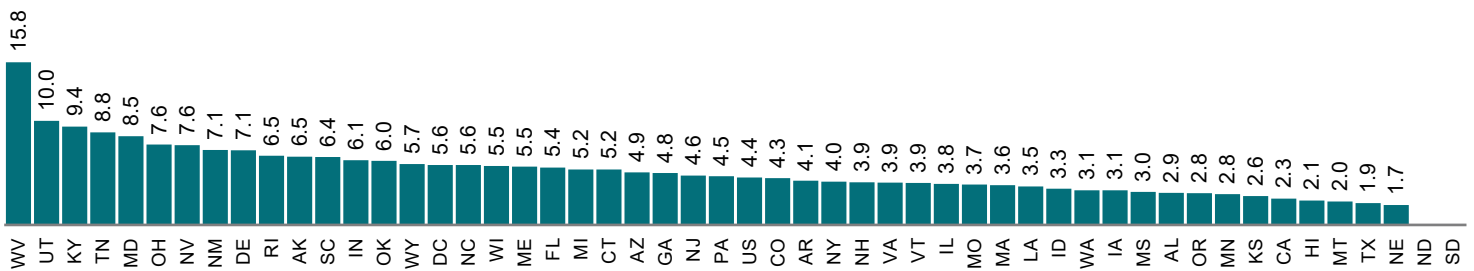
SOUTH DAKOTA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

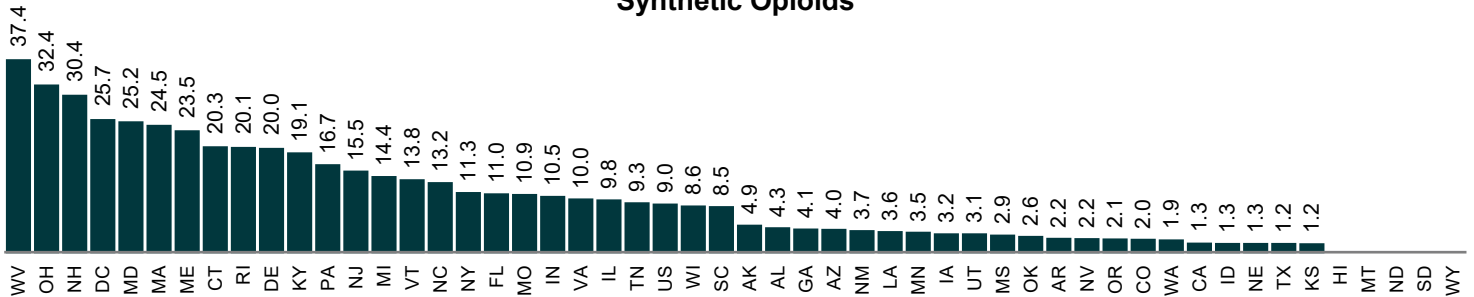
Heroin



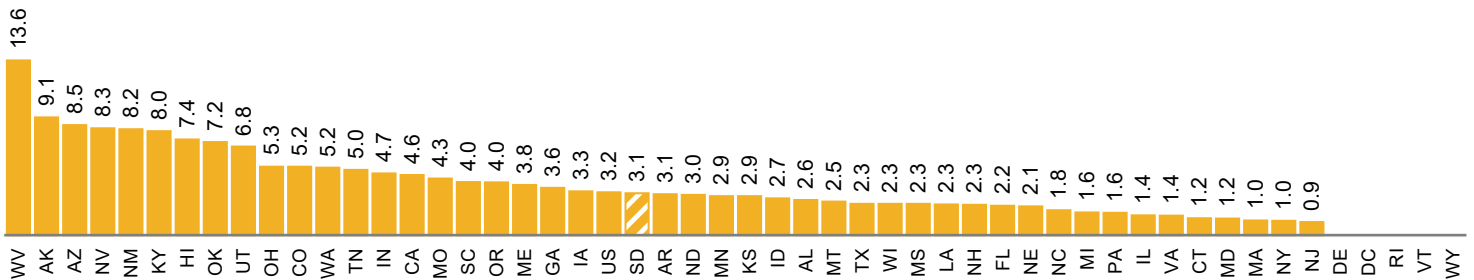
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



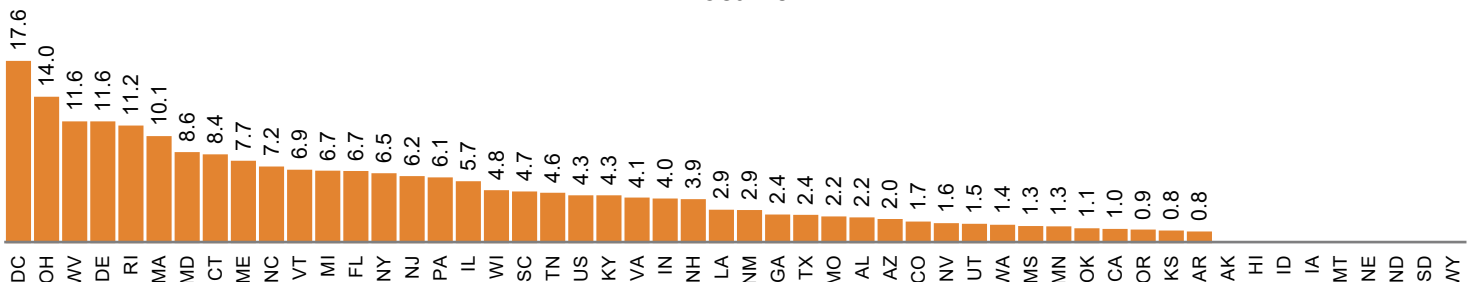
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



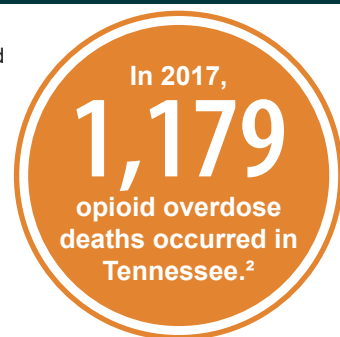
Definitions: Age-adjusted rates of deaths caused by drug poisoning (i.e., overdose), including those caused by natural and semi-synthetic opioids, synthetic opioids (non-methadone), the illegal opioid heroin, psychostimulants (including methamphetamine), and cocaine. For further definitions and source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

THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

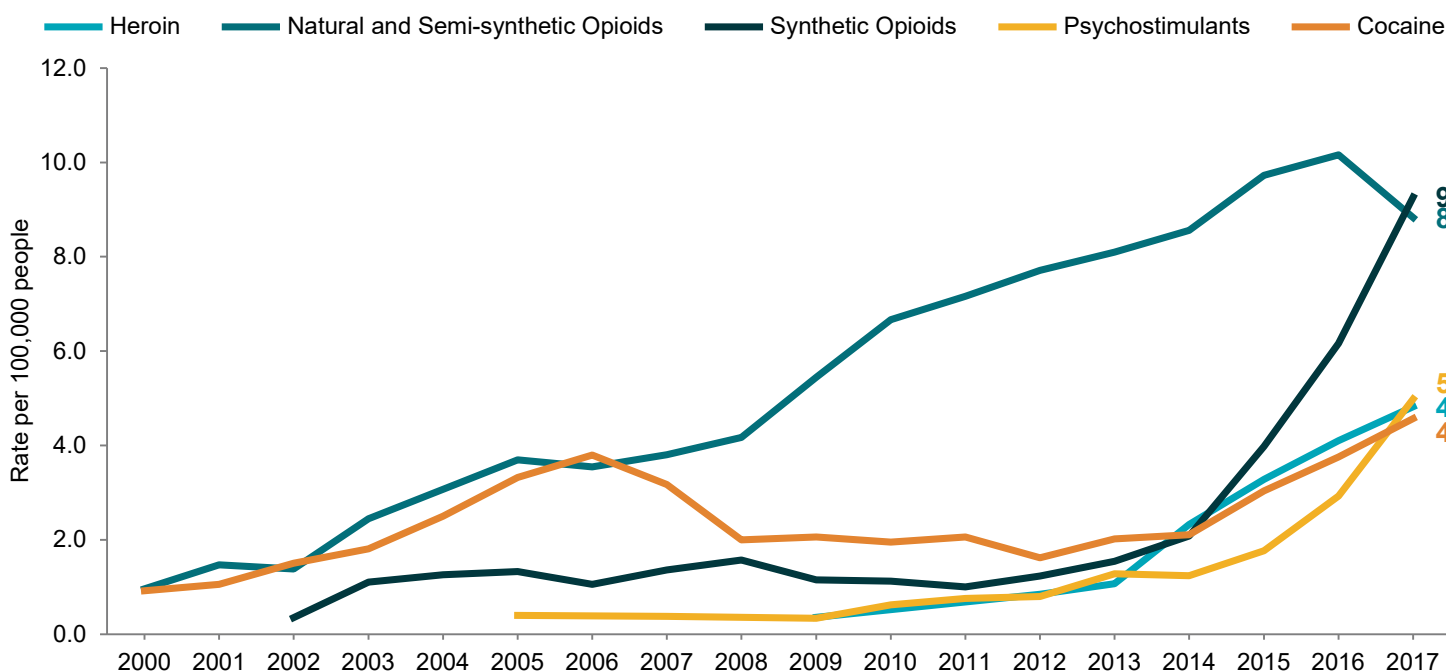
TENNESSEE

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, 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. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

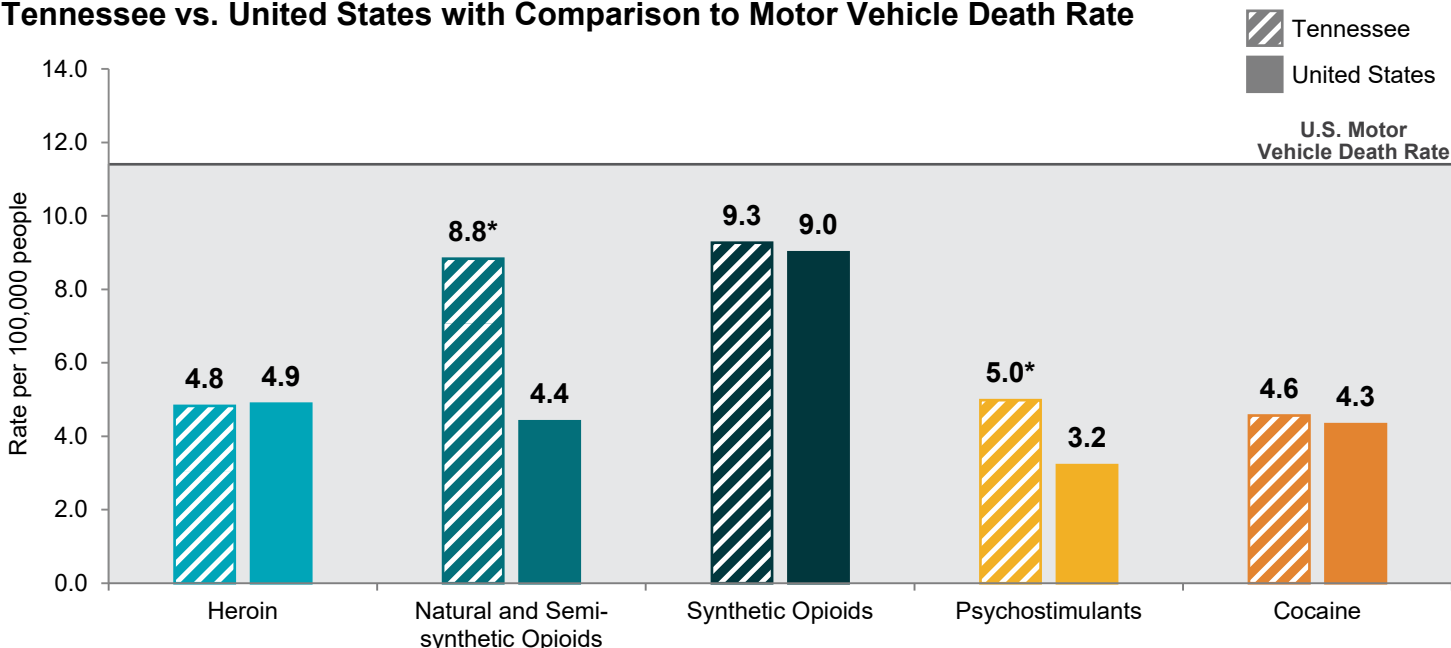


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

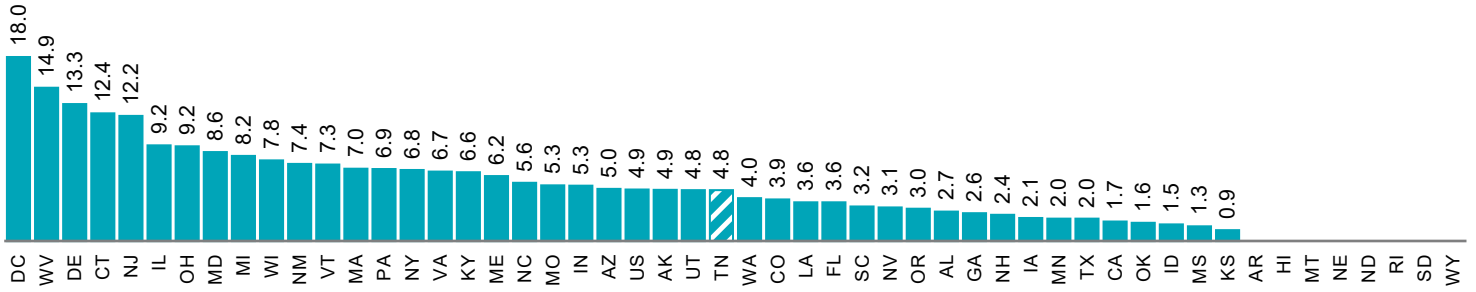
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



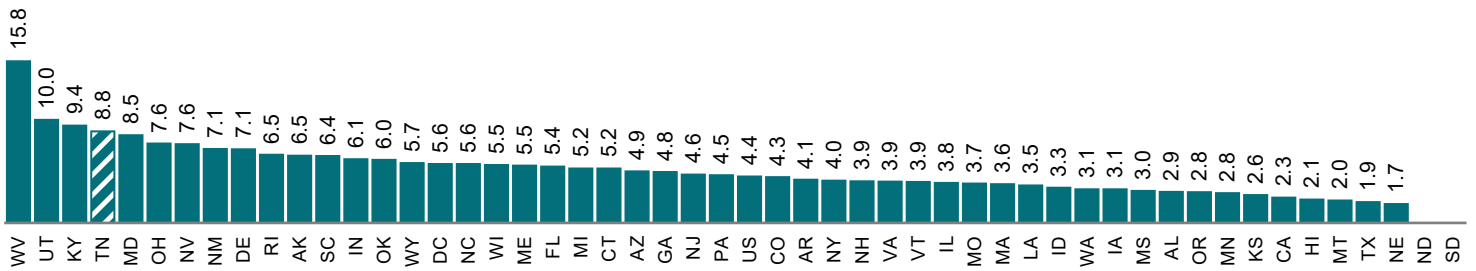
TENNESSEE

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

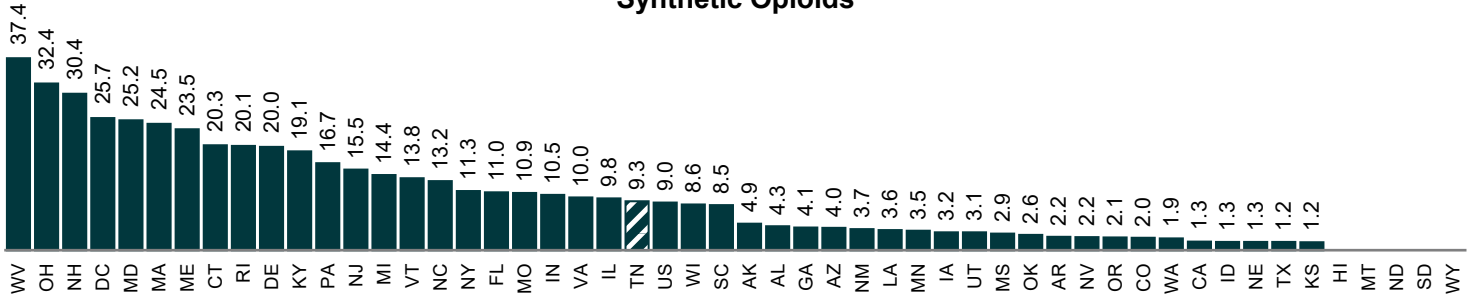
Heroin



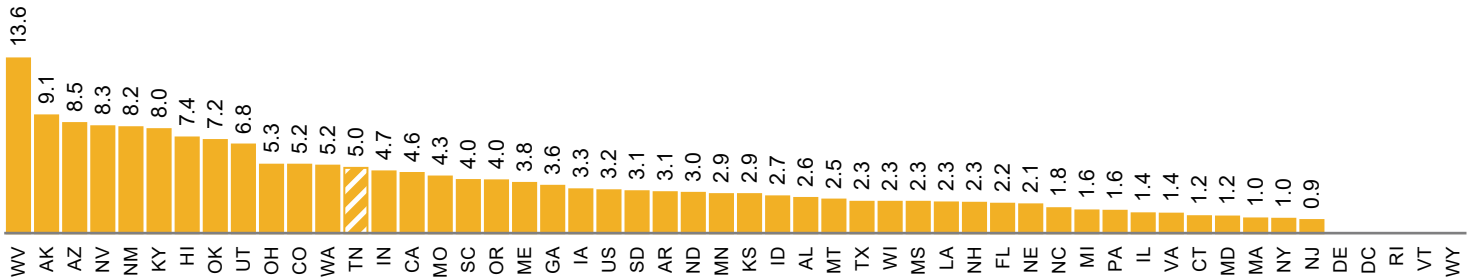
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



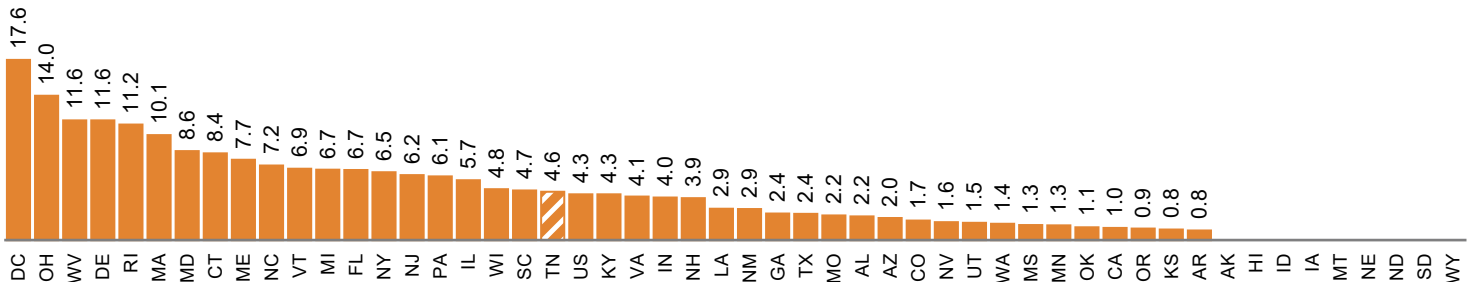
Synthetic Opioids



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

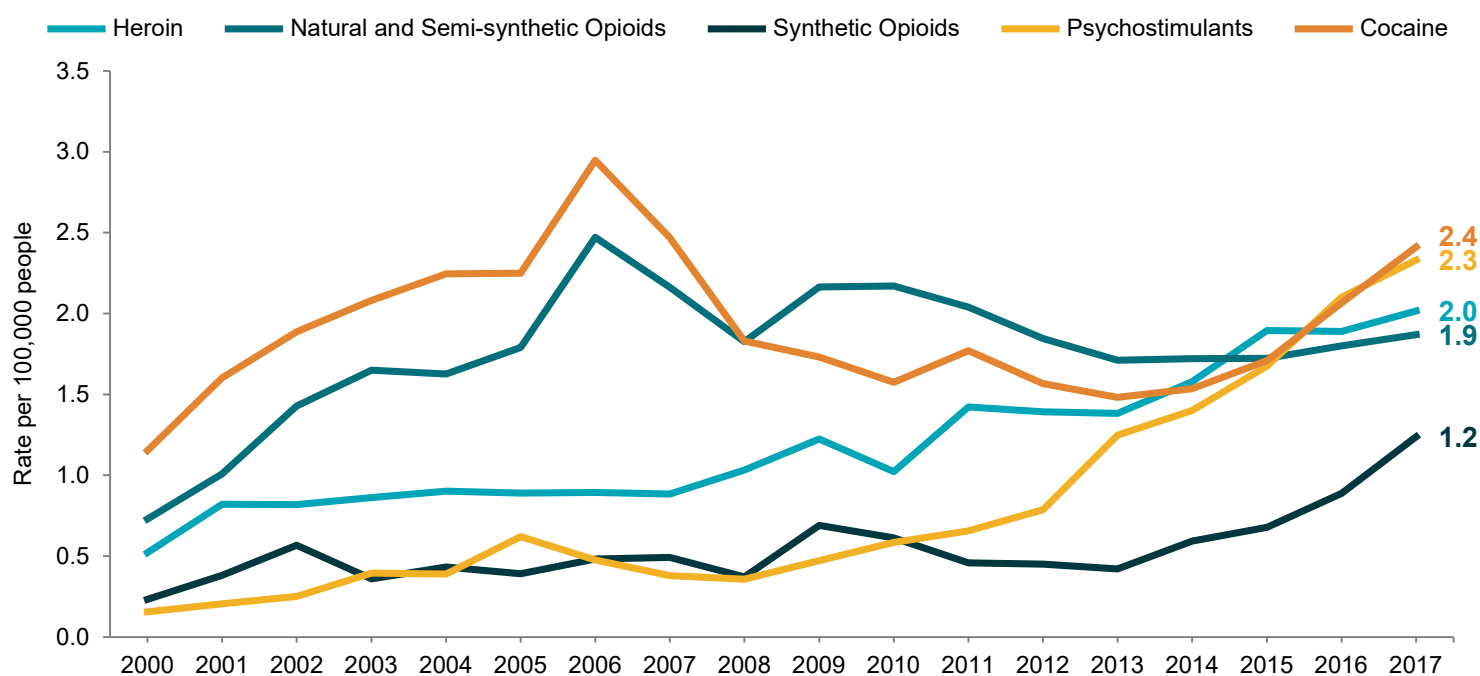
TEXAS

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

In 2017,
1,289
opioid overdose
deaths occurred in
Texas.²

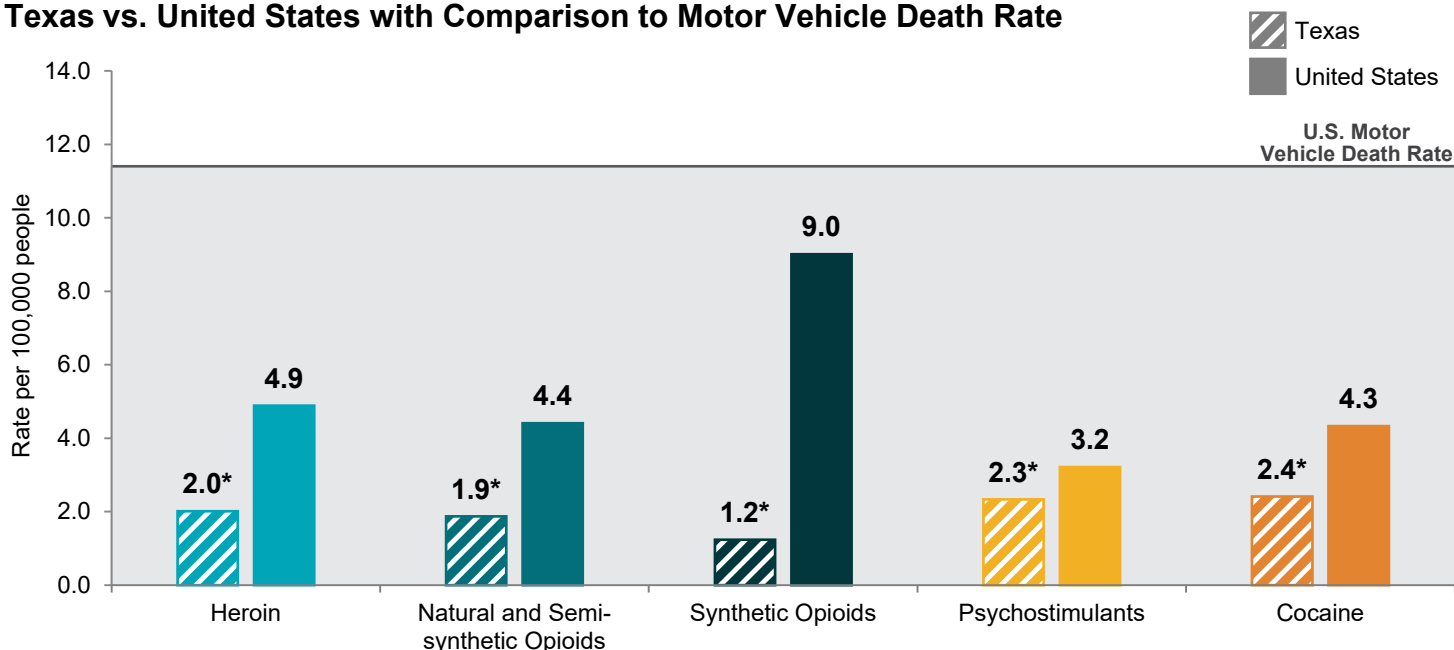
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

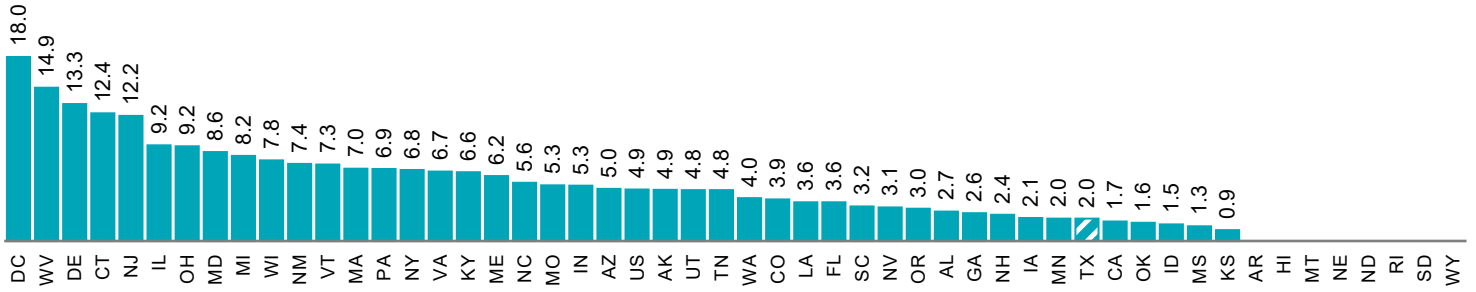
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



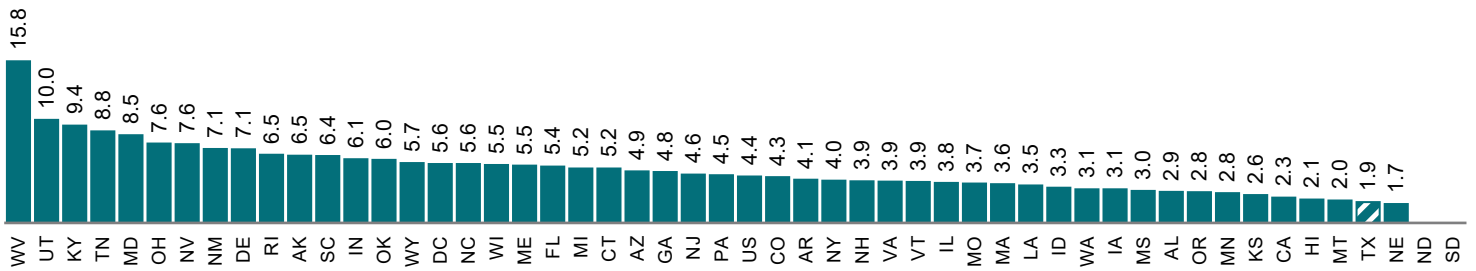
TEXAS

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

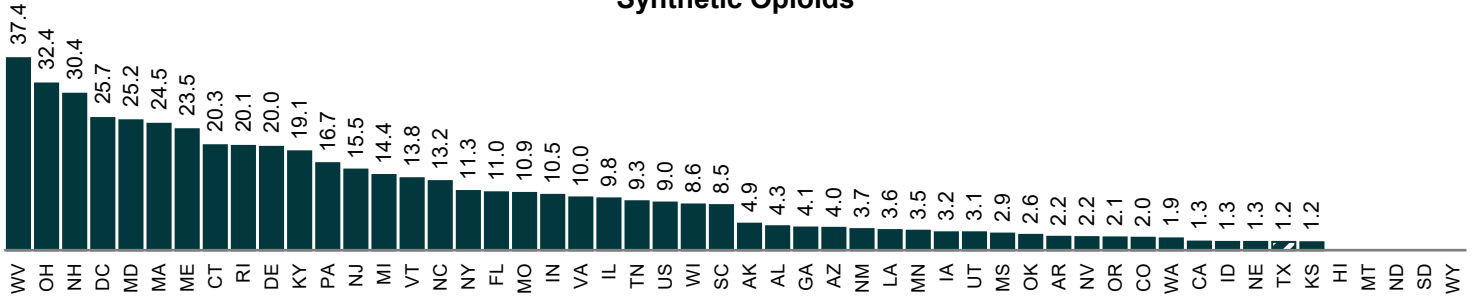
Heroin



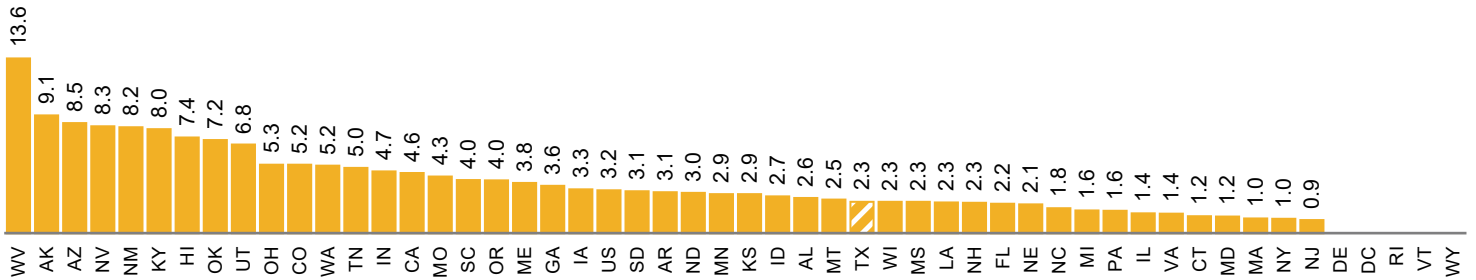
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



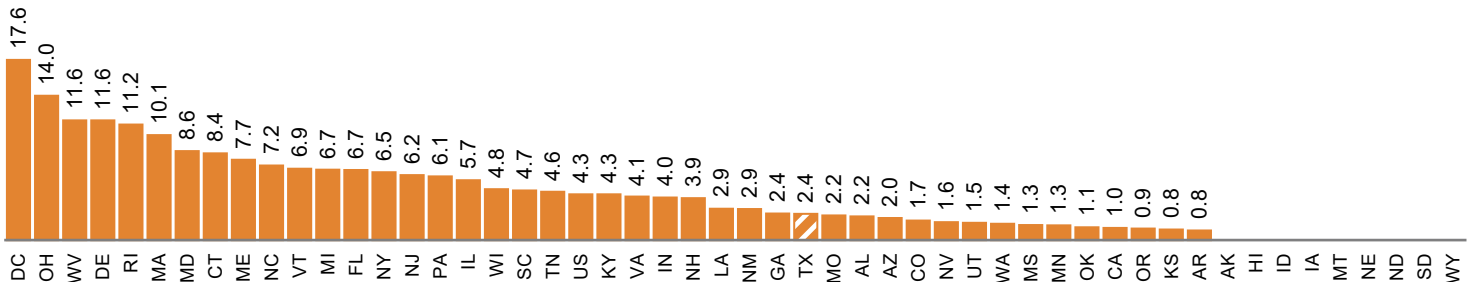
Synthetic Opioids



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

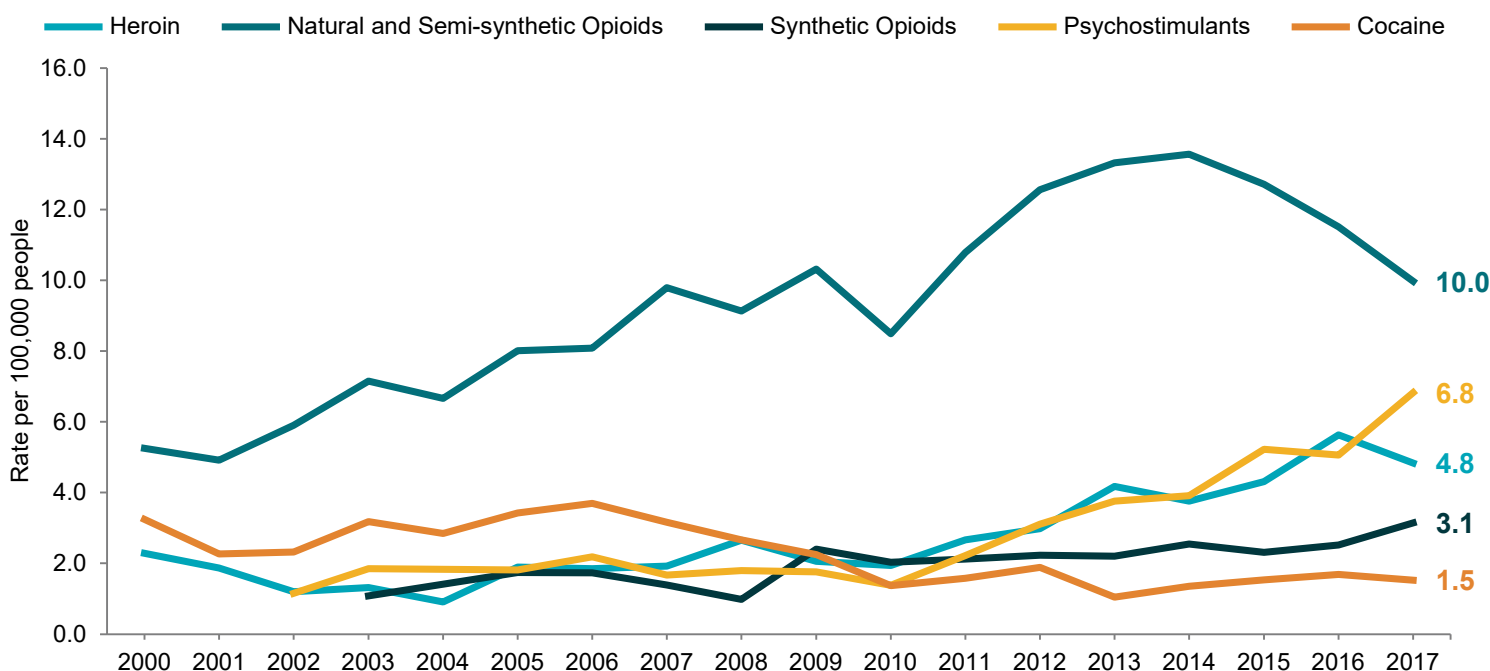
UTAH

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

In 2017,
430
opioid overdose
deaths occurred in
Utah.²

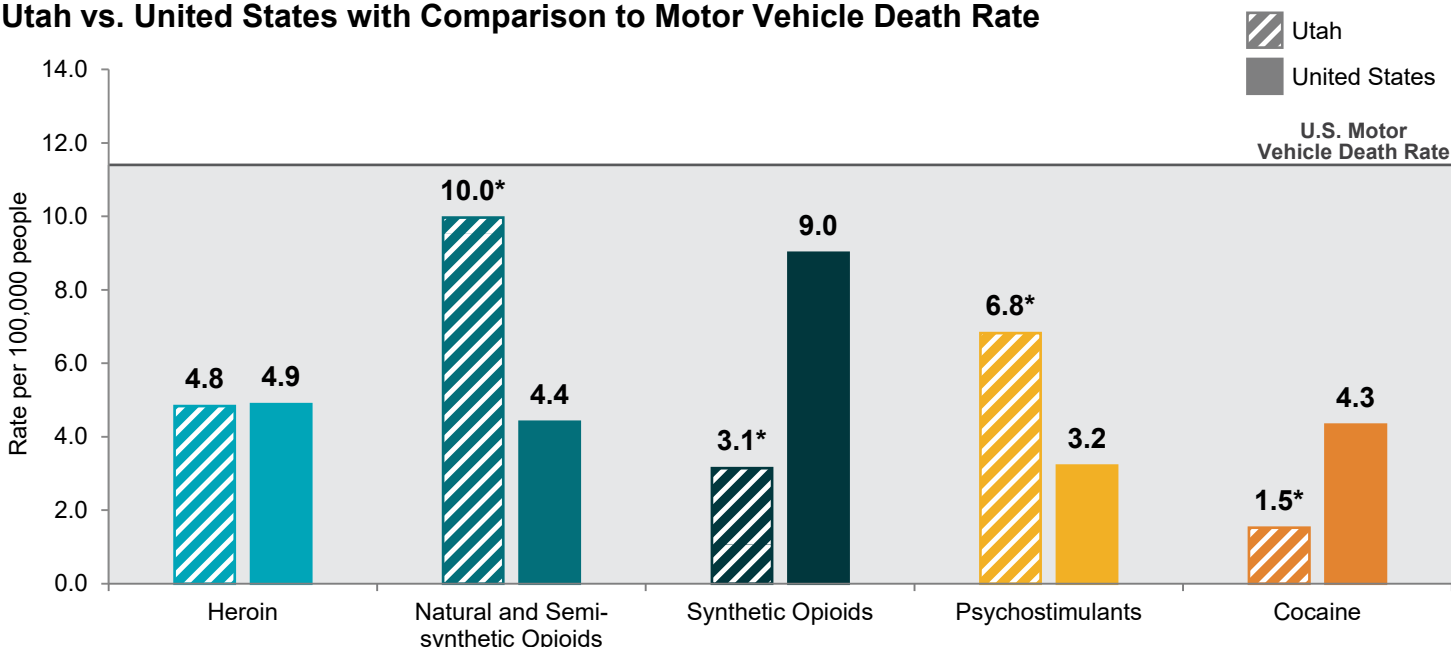
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

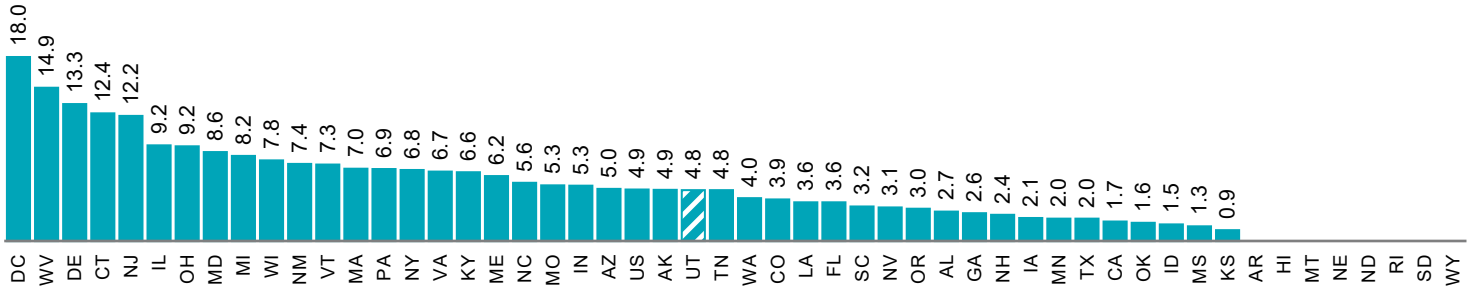
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.

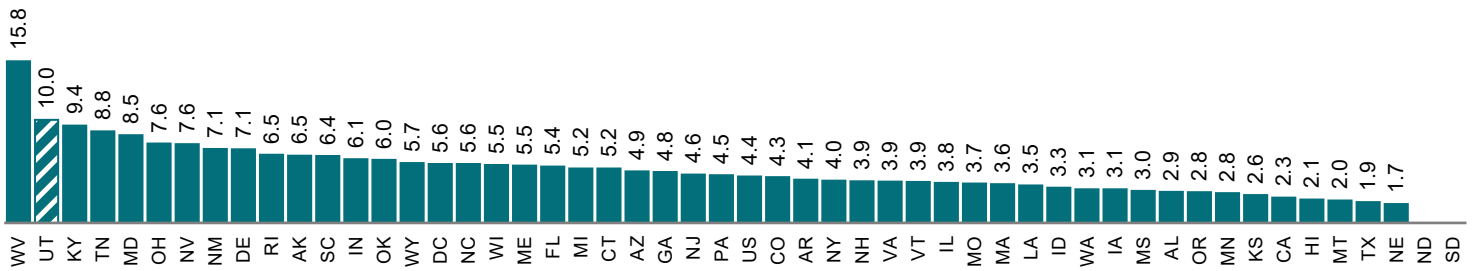


Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

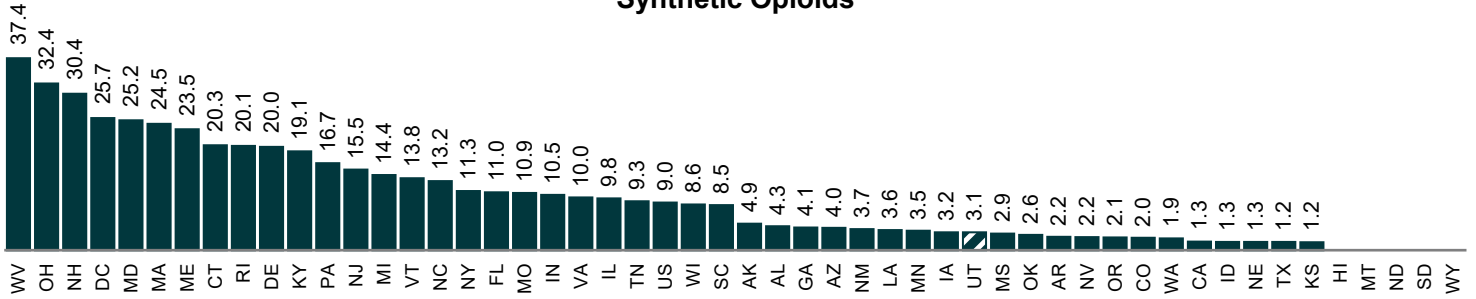
Heroin



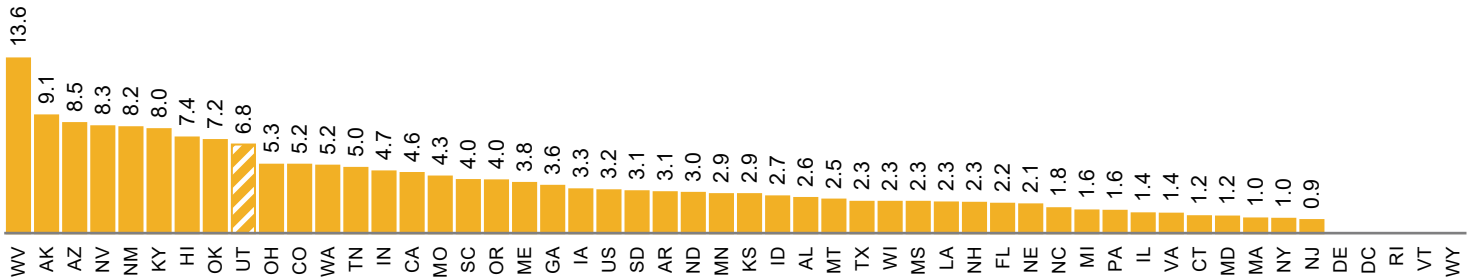
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



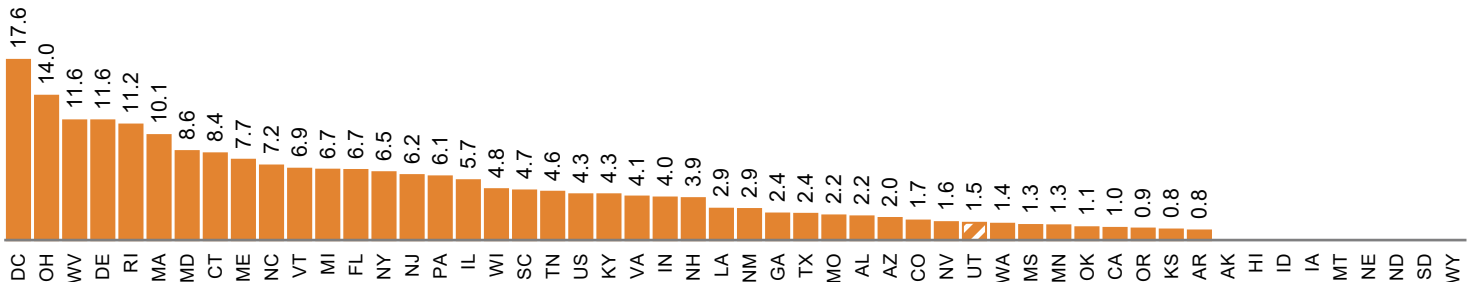
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



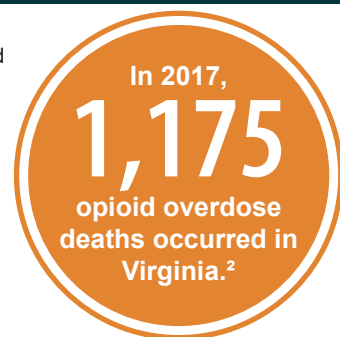
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

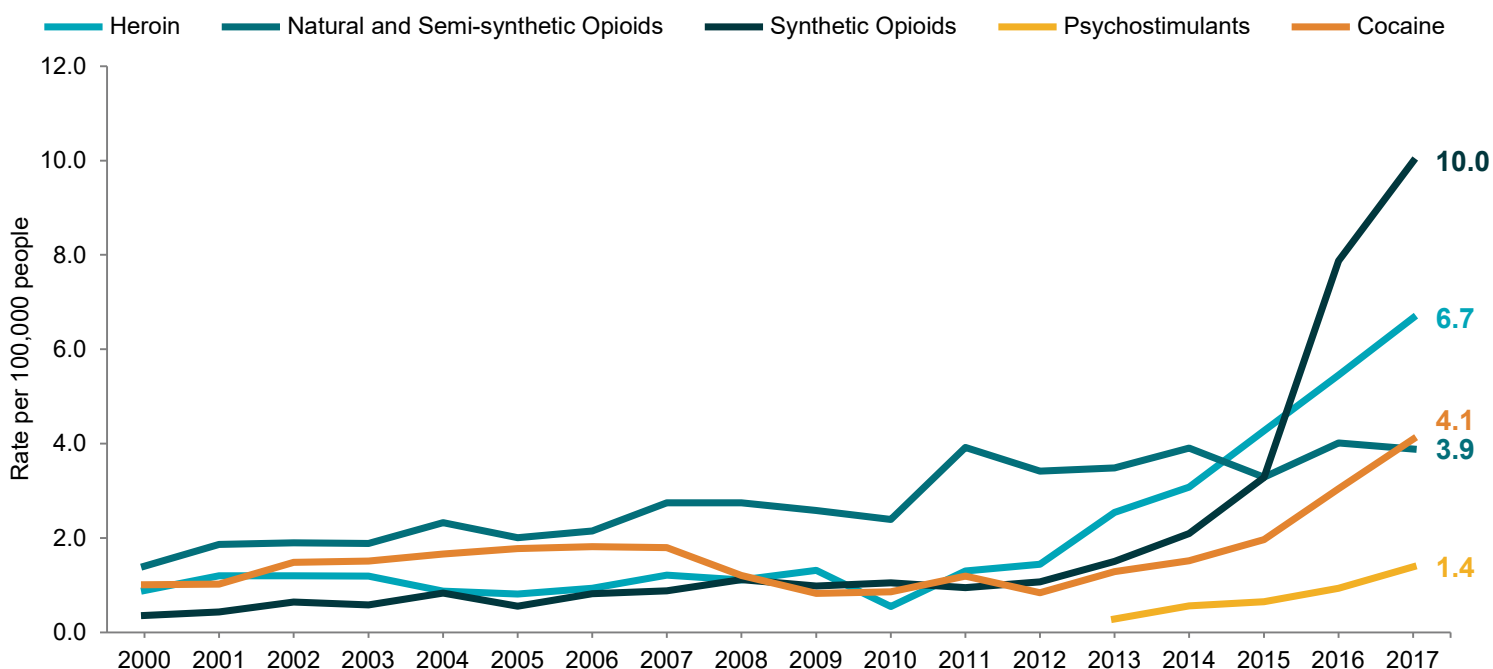
VIRGINIA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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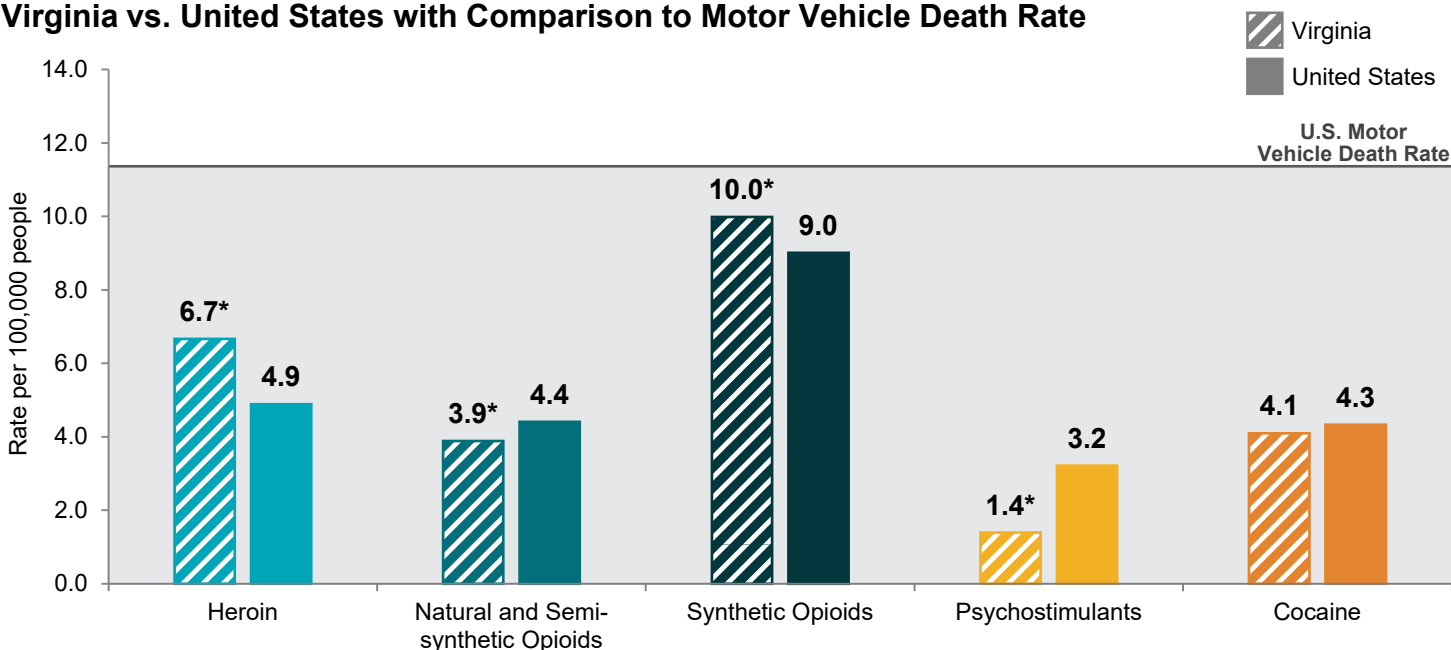


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

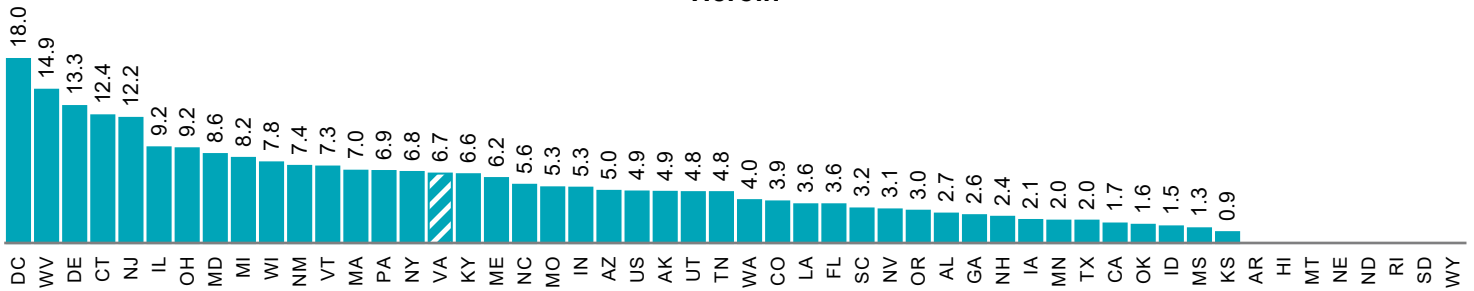
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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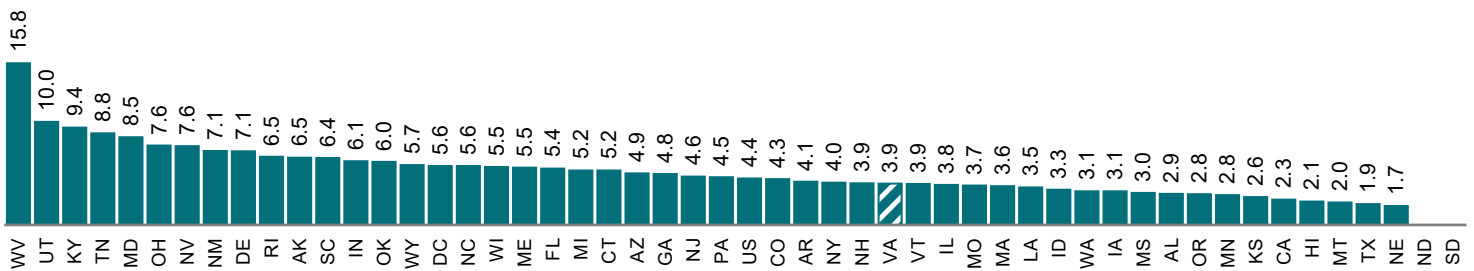
VIRGINIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

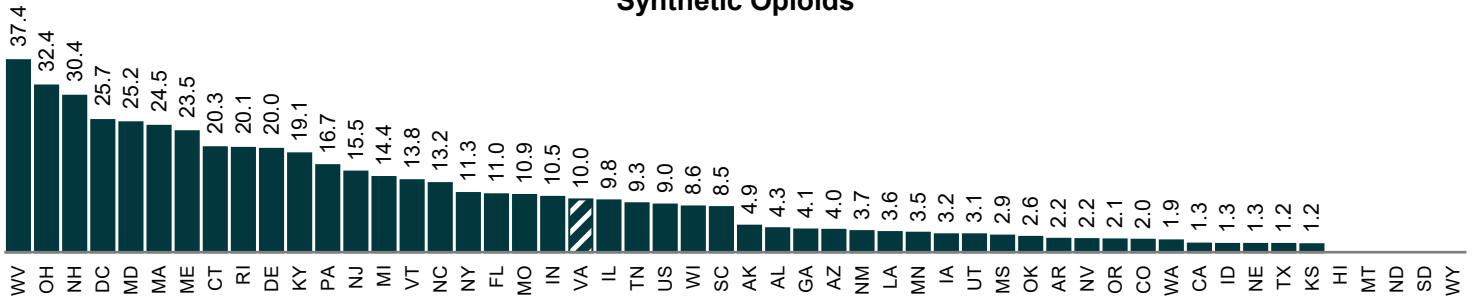
Heroin



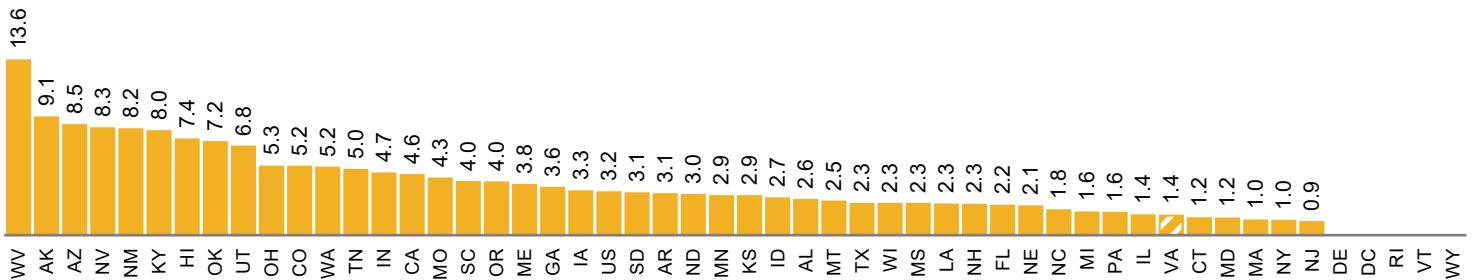
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



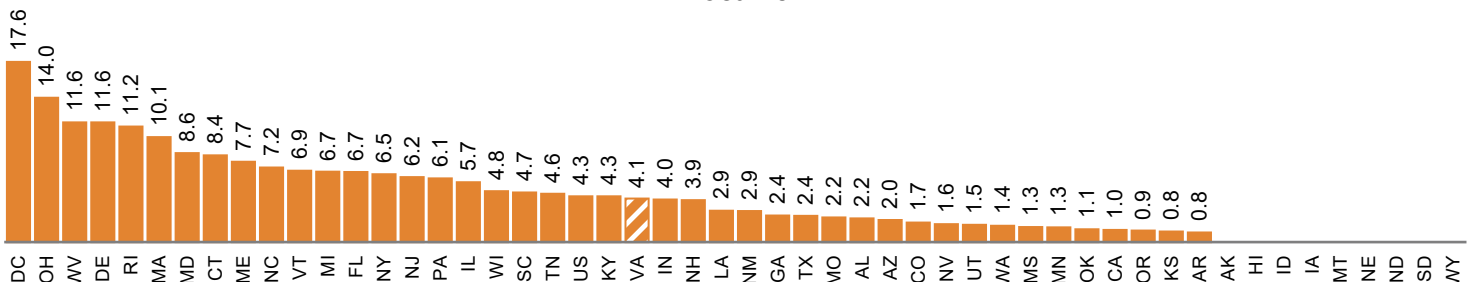
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

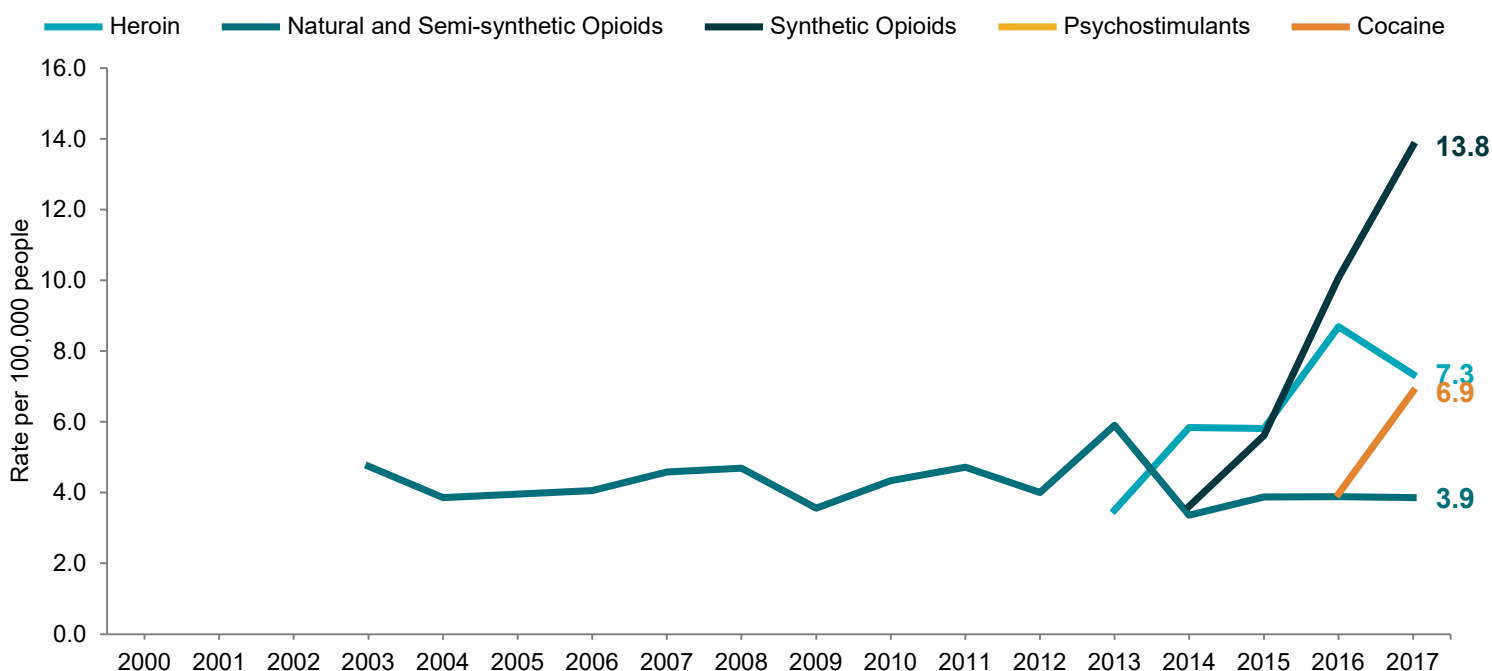
VERMONT

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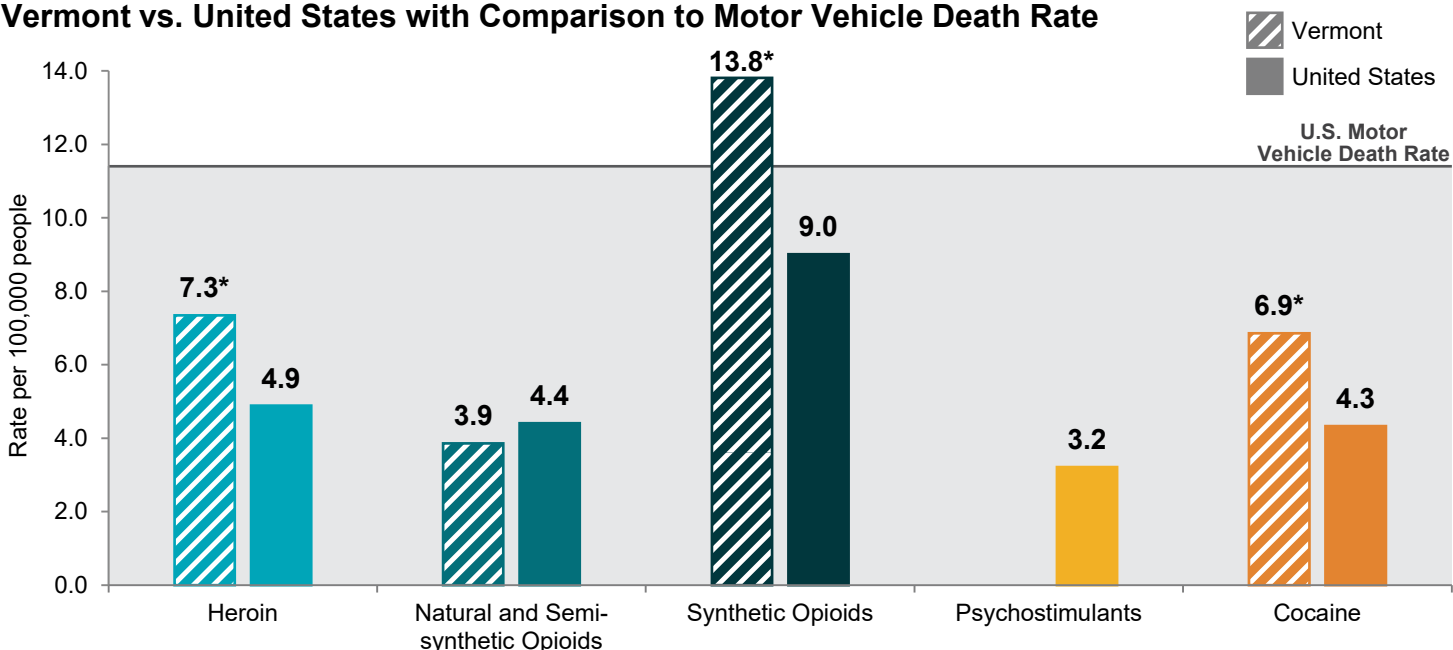


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

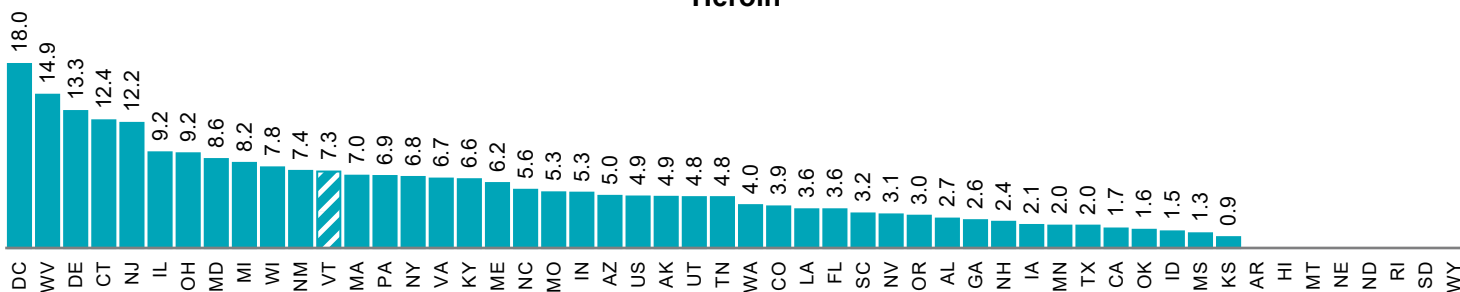
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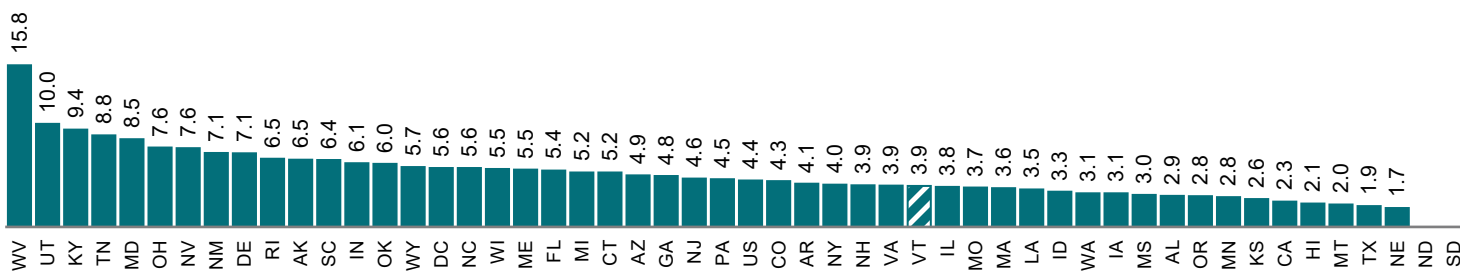
VERMONT

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

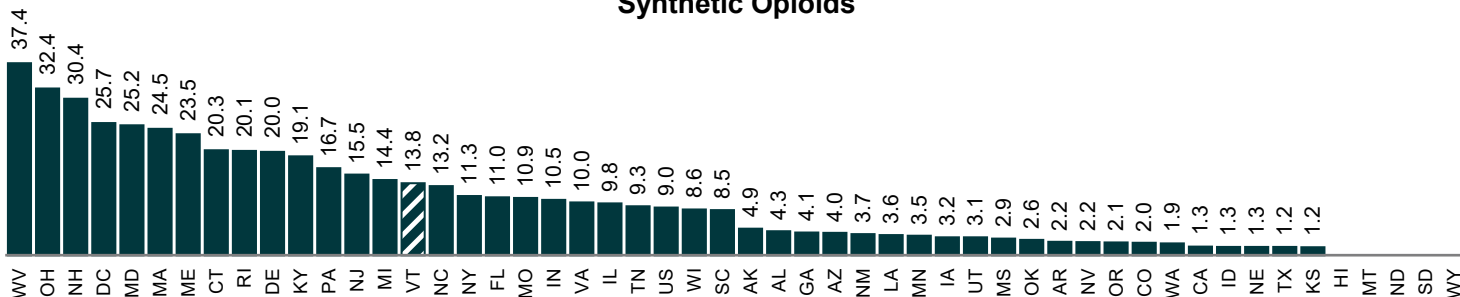
Heroin



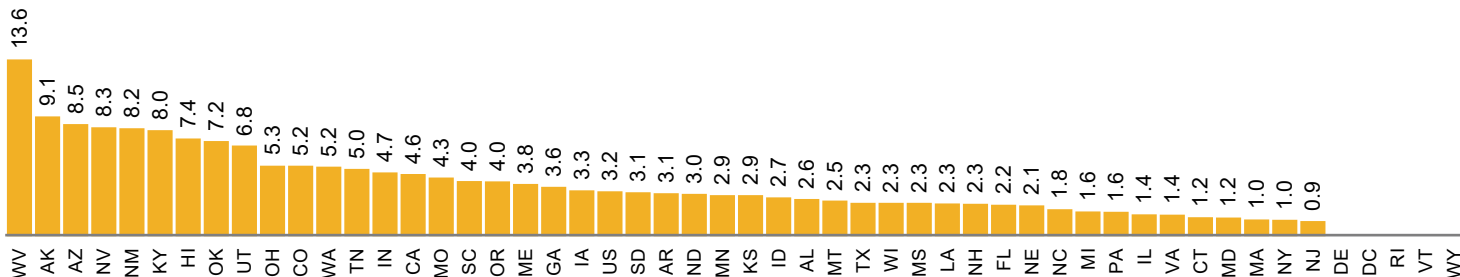
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



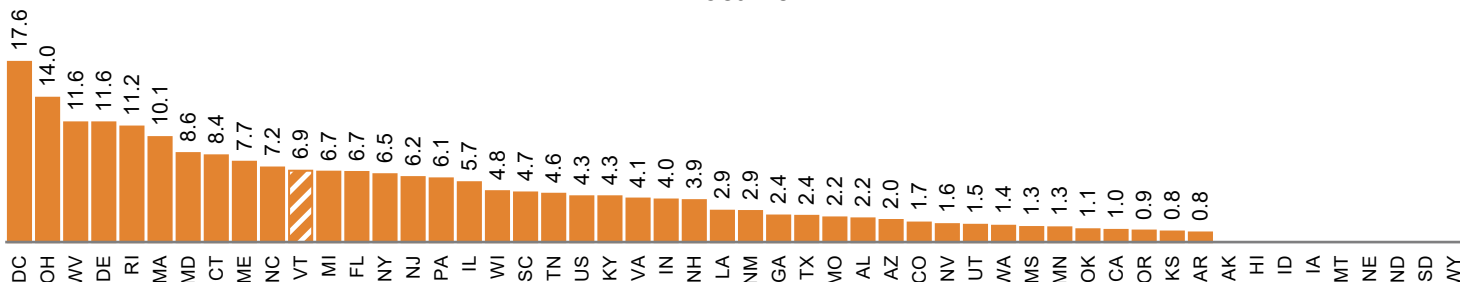
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



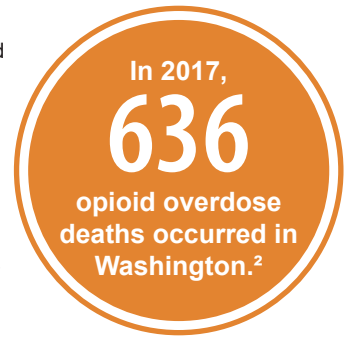
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

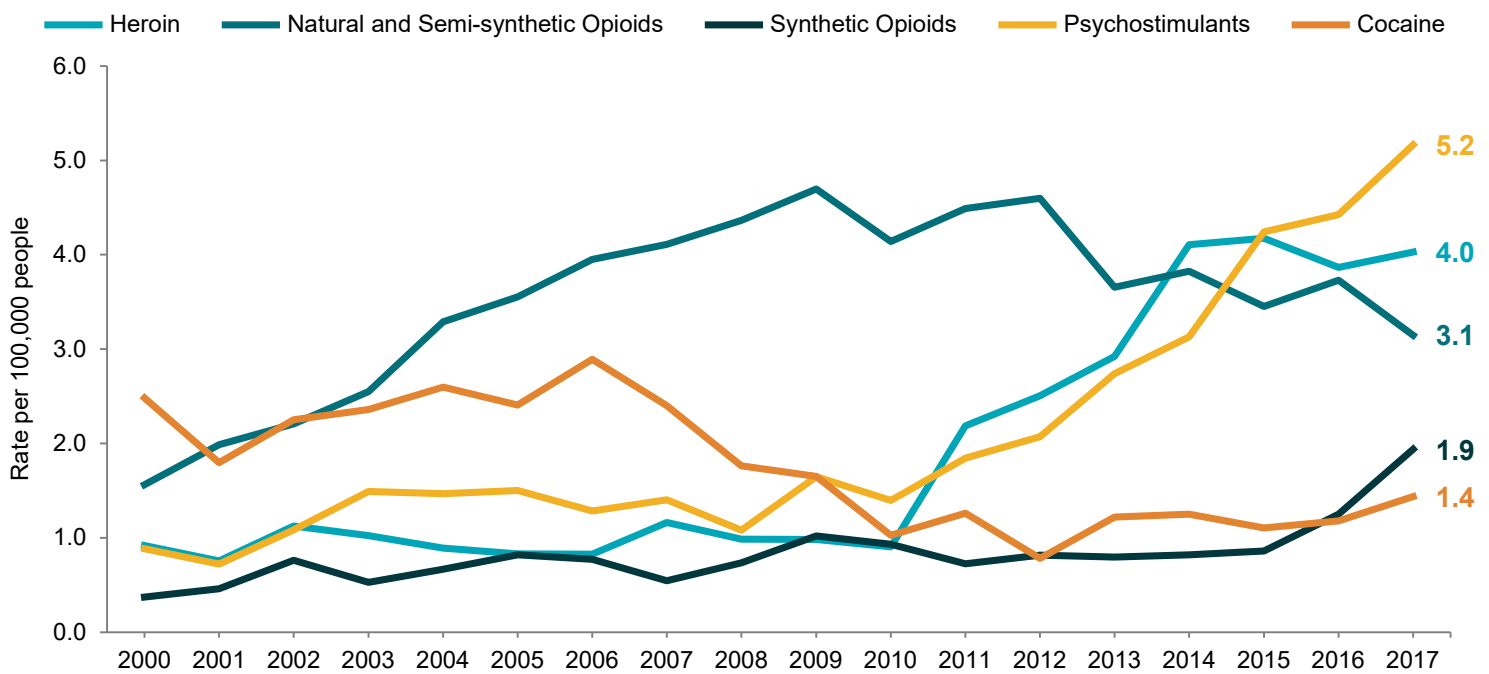
WASHINGTON

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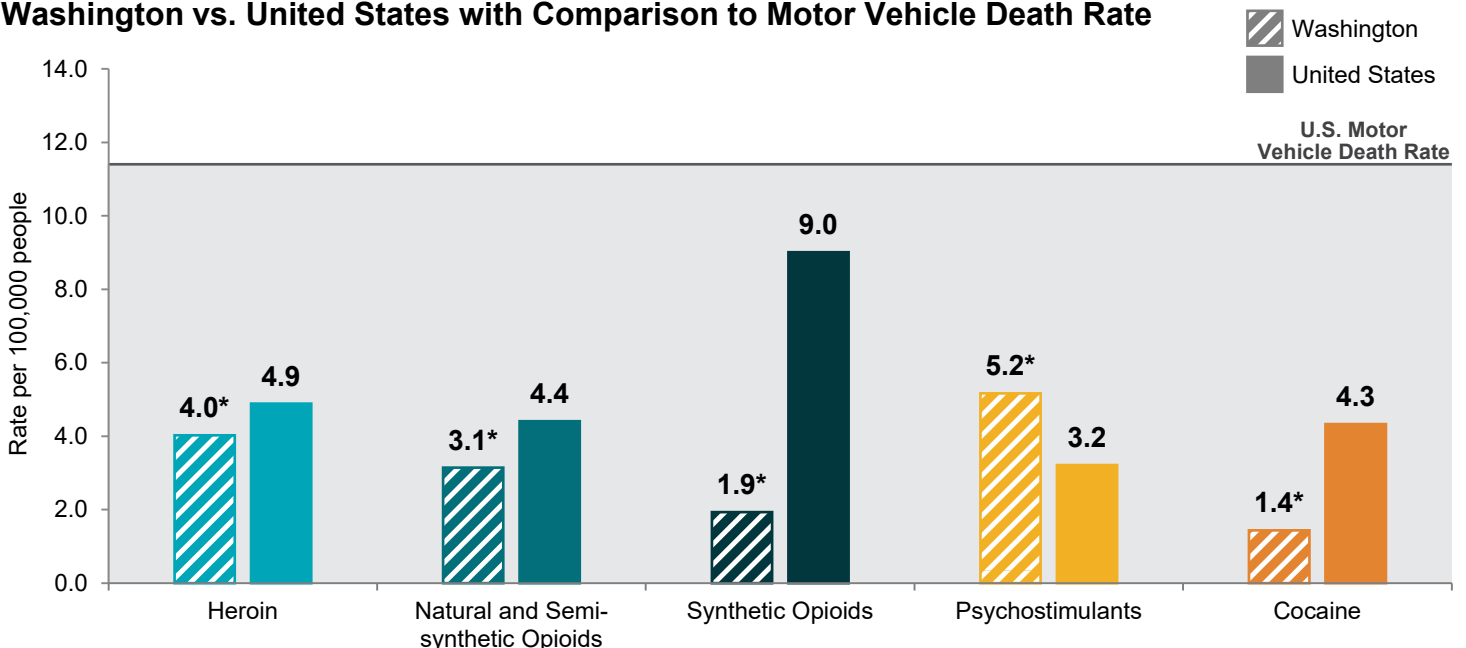


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

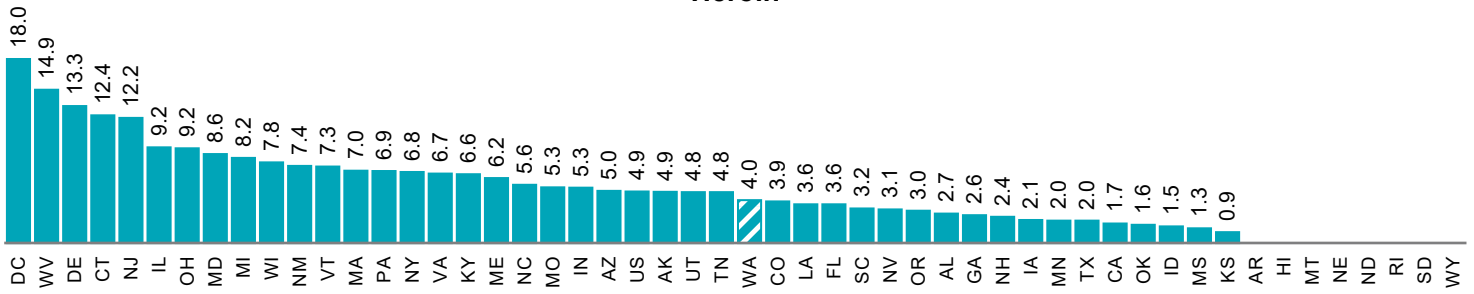
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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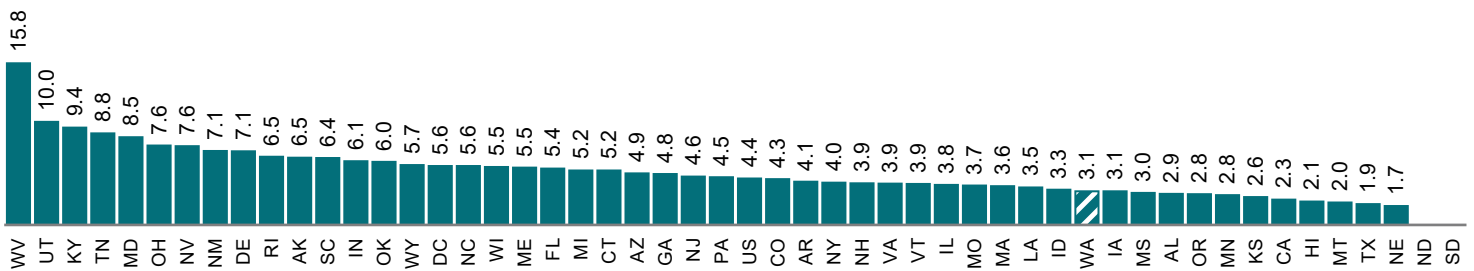
WASHINGTON

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

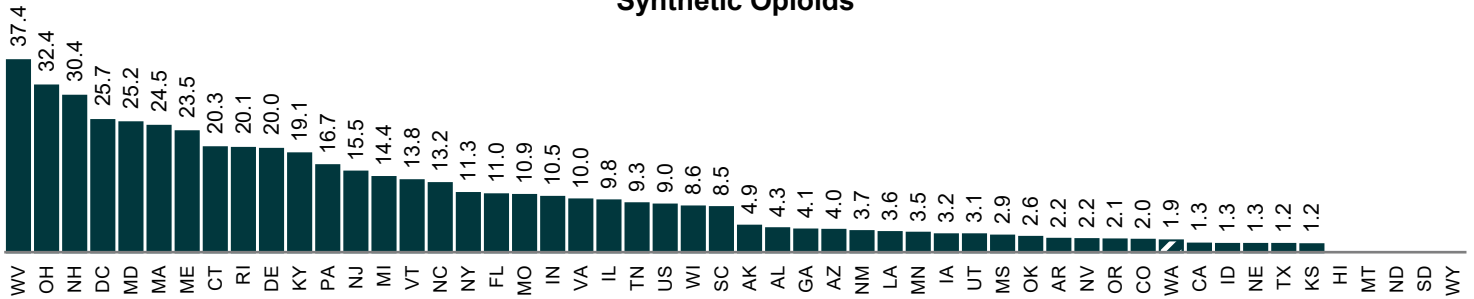
Heroin



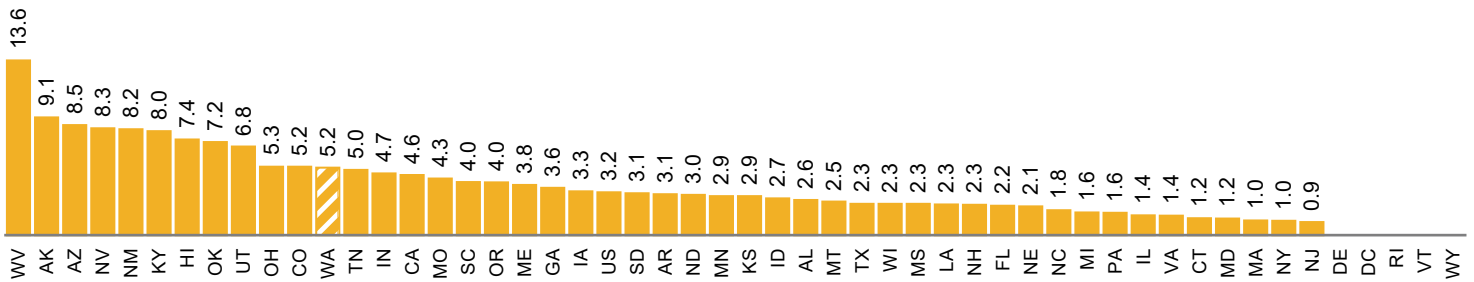
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



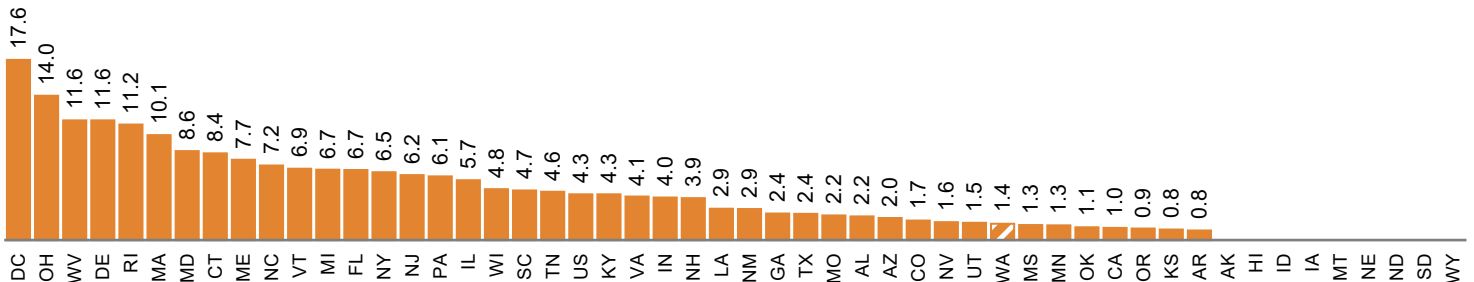
Synthetic Opioids



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

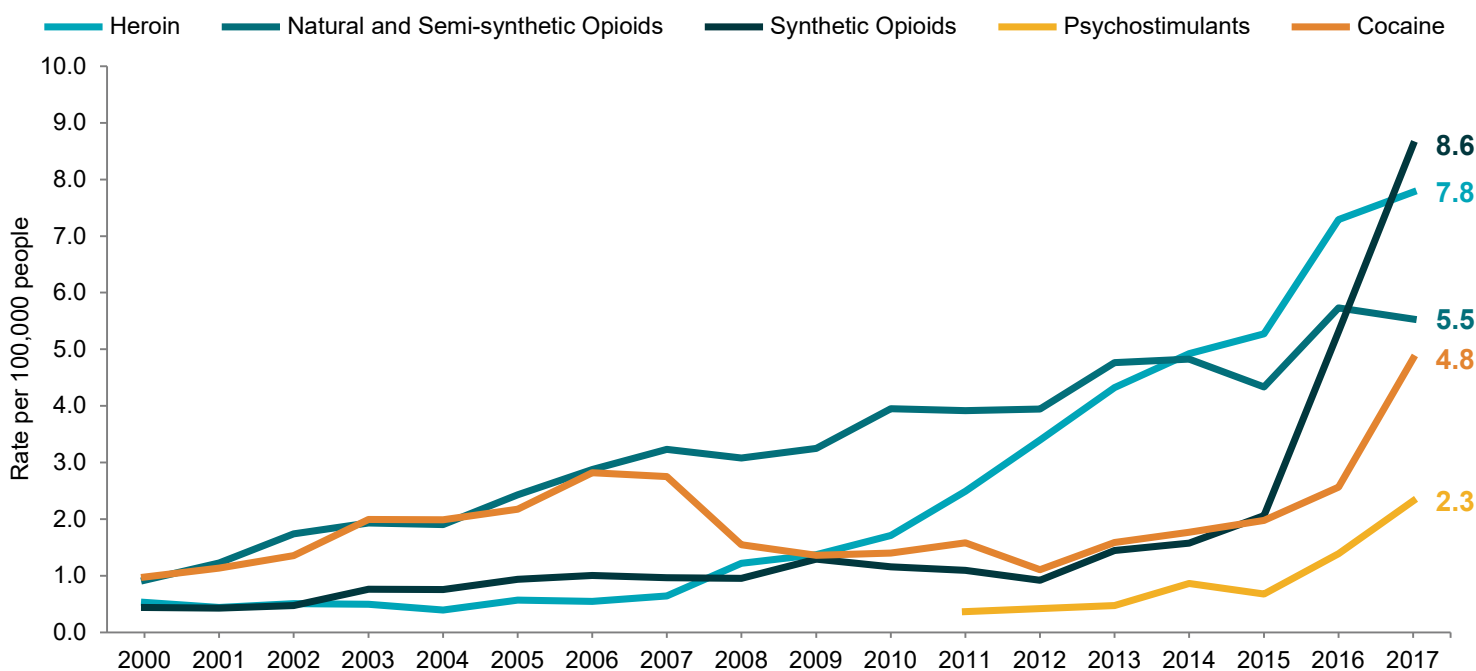
WISCONSIN

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, 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. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

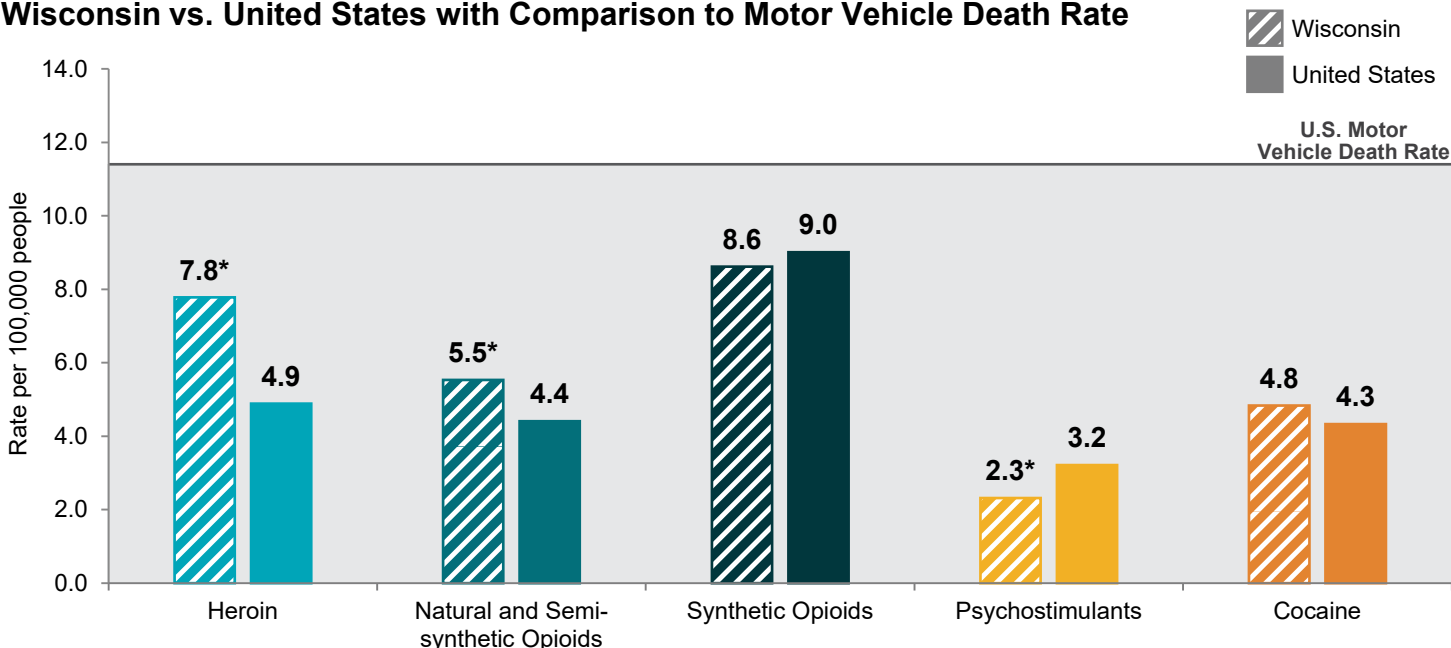


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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

1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

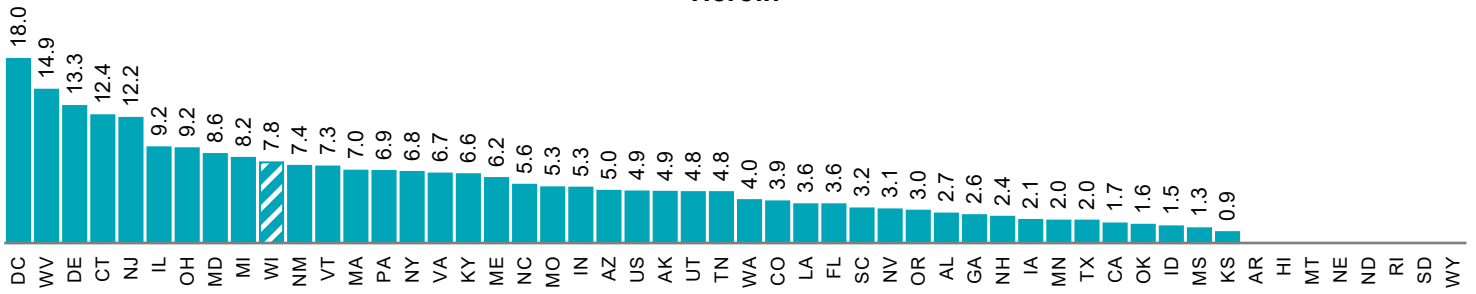
2. Includes drug poisoning deaths associated with natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone), synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl), and heroin.



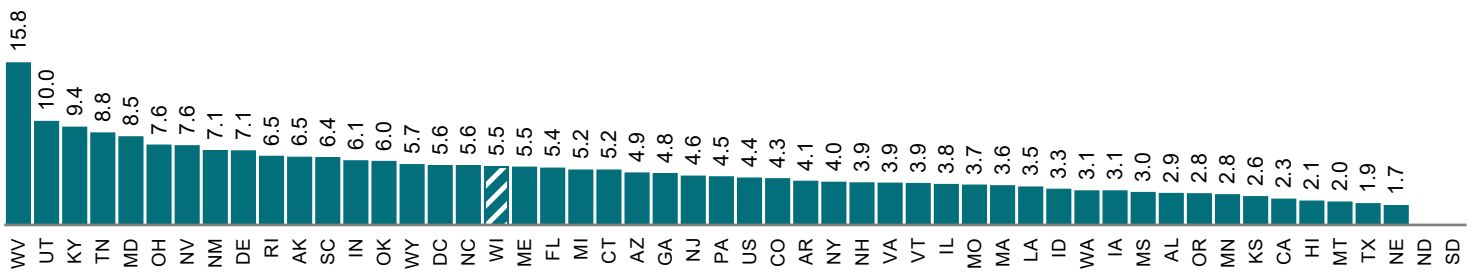
WISCONSIN

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

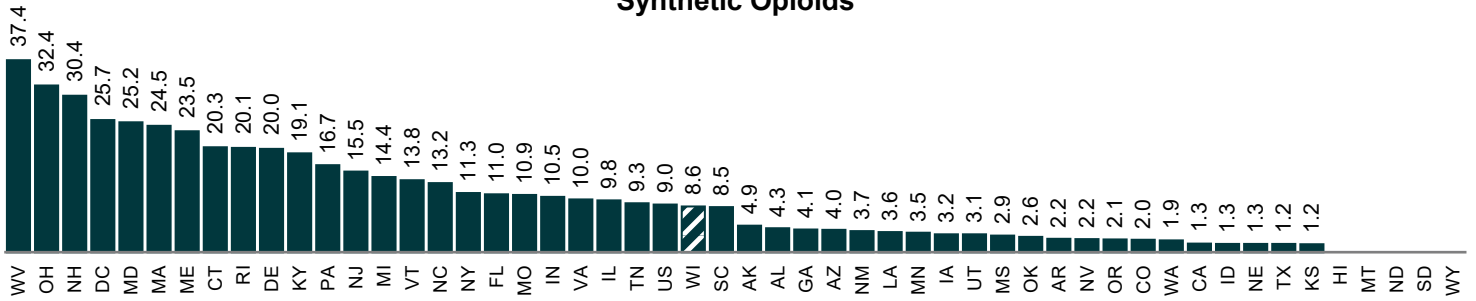
Heroin



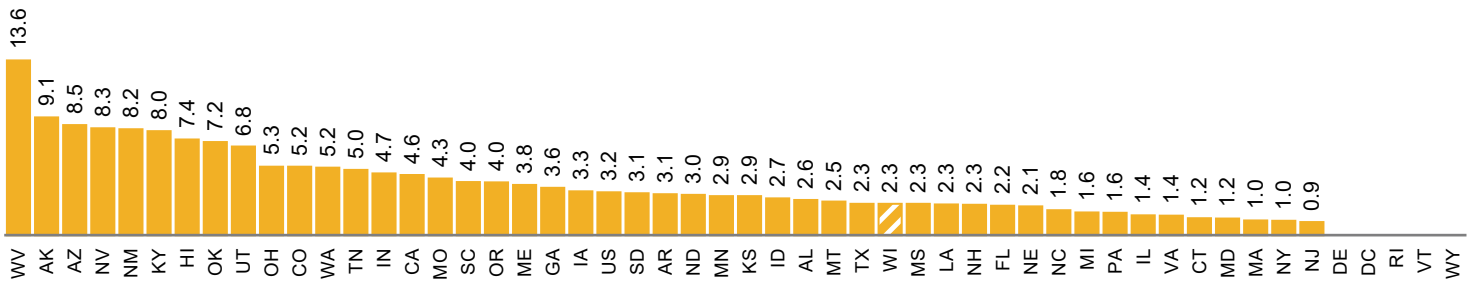
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



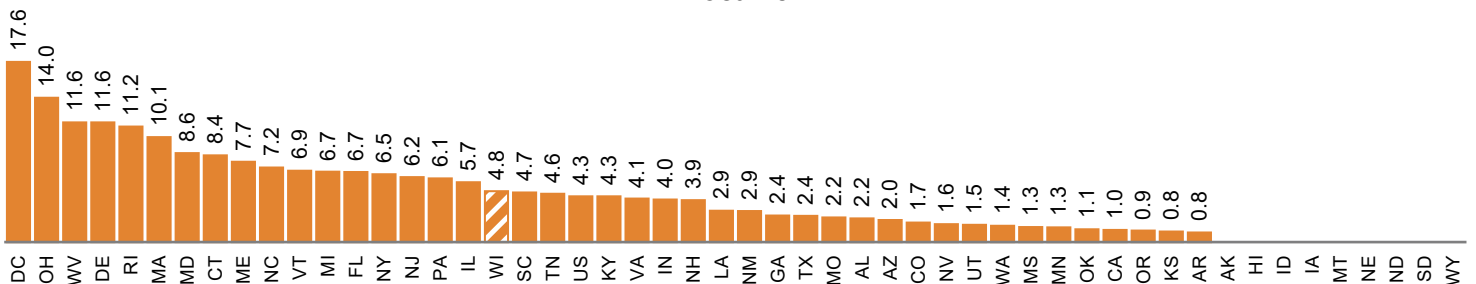
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



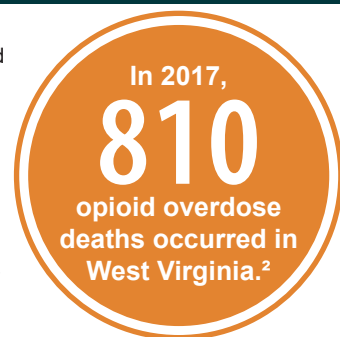
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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

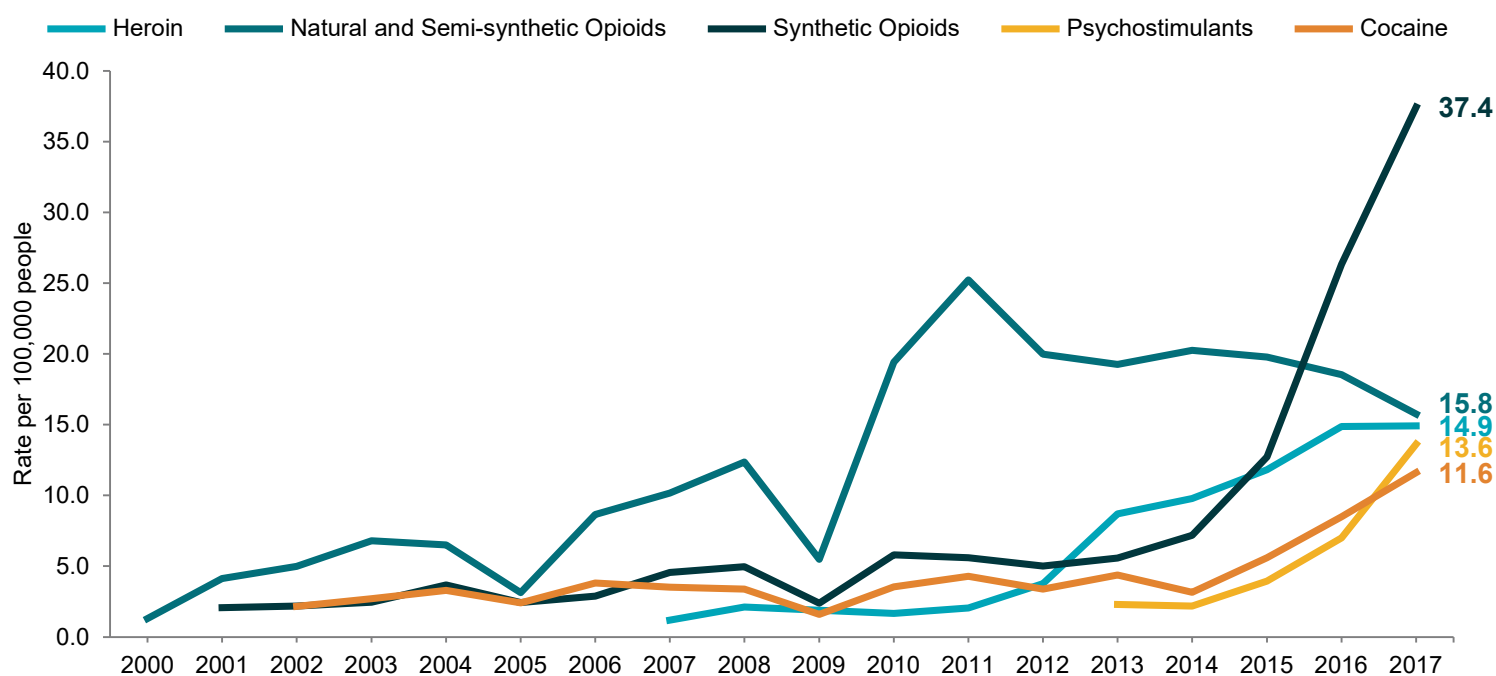
WEST VIRGINIA

For nearly two decades, the United States has experienced a trend of increasing drug overdose deaths. At the national level, the growth in overdose deaths since 2000 was initially driven by natural and semi-synthetic opioids—largely, prescription opioid painkillers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone. However, the crisis has evolved in recent years. Since 2010, rapid increases in deaths from illicit opioids—including heroin and illegally manufactured and trafficked synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)—have outpaced deaths from natural and semi-synthetic opioids. Additional data suggest that the overdose crisis may now be expanding beyond opioids. In recent years, deaths from other illegal drugs such as cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) have also grown sharply, which may be due to traffickers often selling illicit drugs alongside each other, sometimes even mixing drugs together.¹

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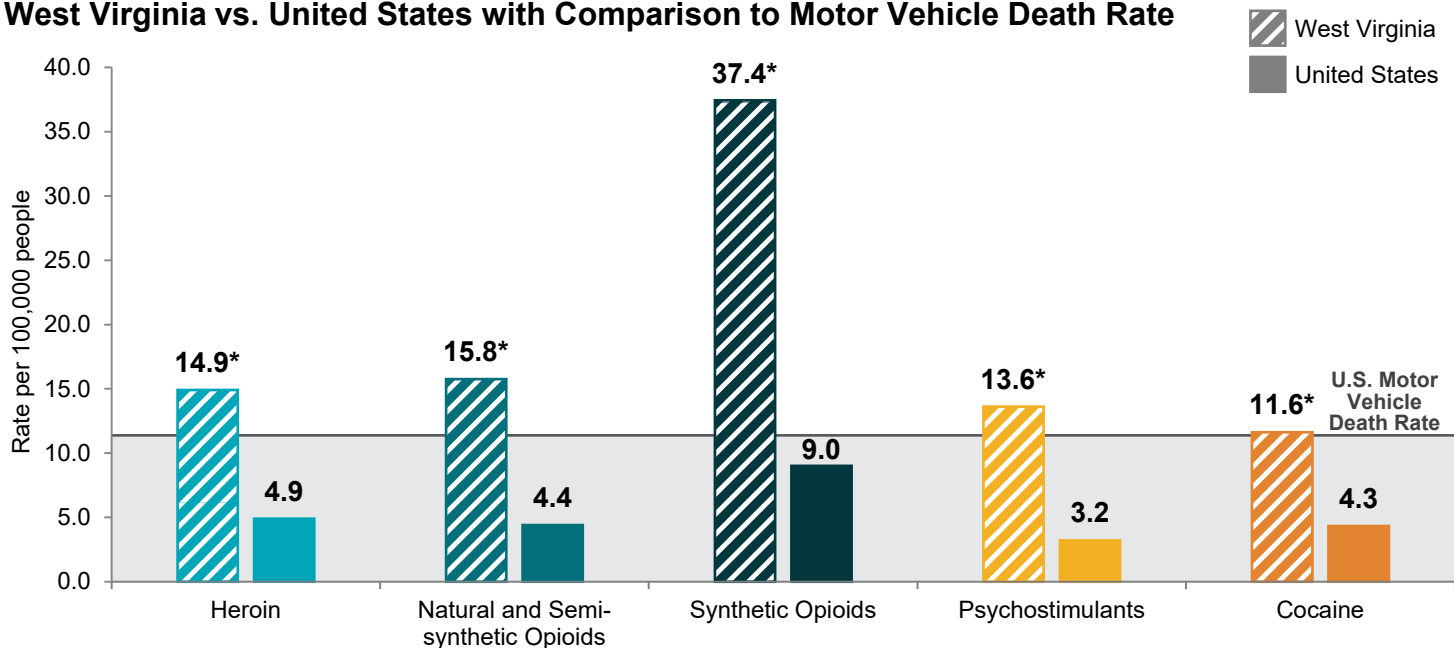


Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, 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.

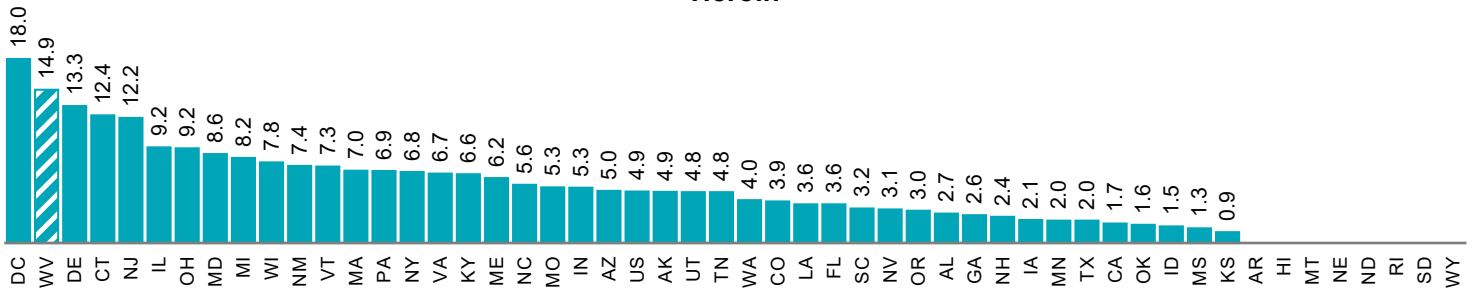
1. Hedegaard H, Bastian BA, Trinidad JP, Spencer M, Warner M. Drugs most frequently involved in drug overdose deaths: United States, 2011–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 9. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr67/nvsr67_09-508.pdf

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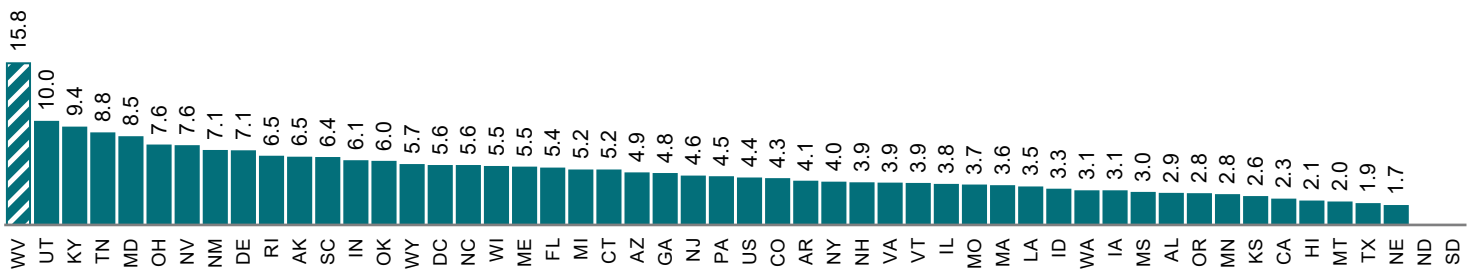
WEST VIRGINIA

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

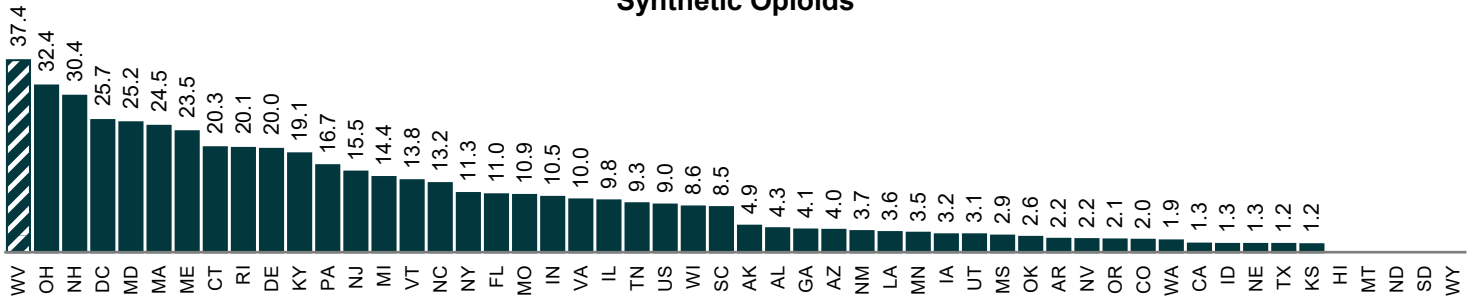
Heroin



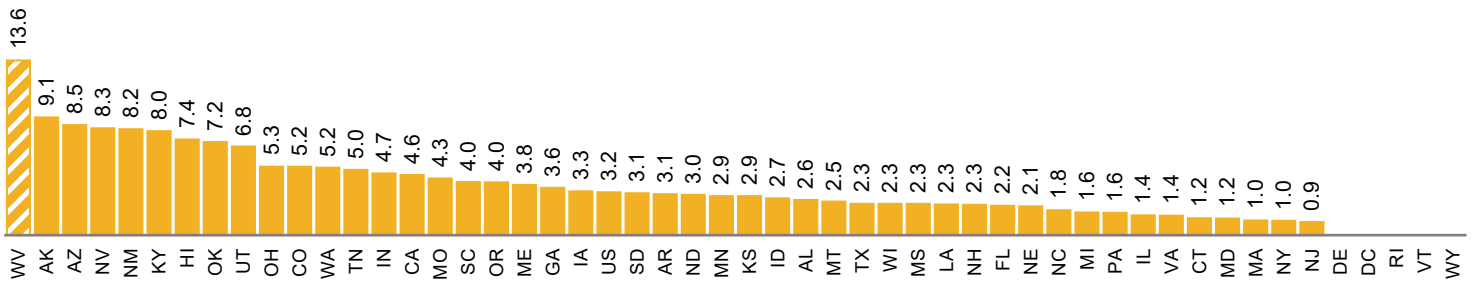
Natural and Semi-synthetic Opioids



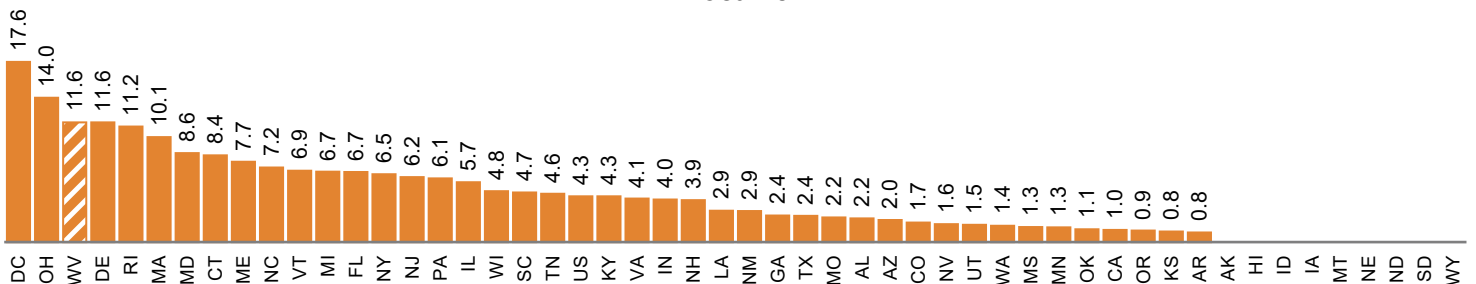
Synthetic Opioids



Psychostimulants



Cocaine



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THE EVOLVING OPIOID CRISIS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

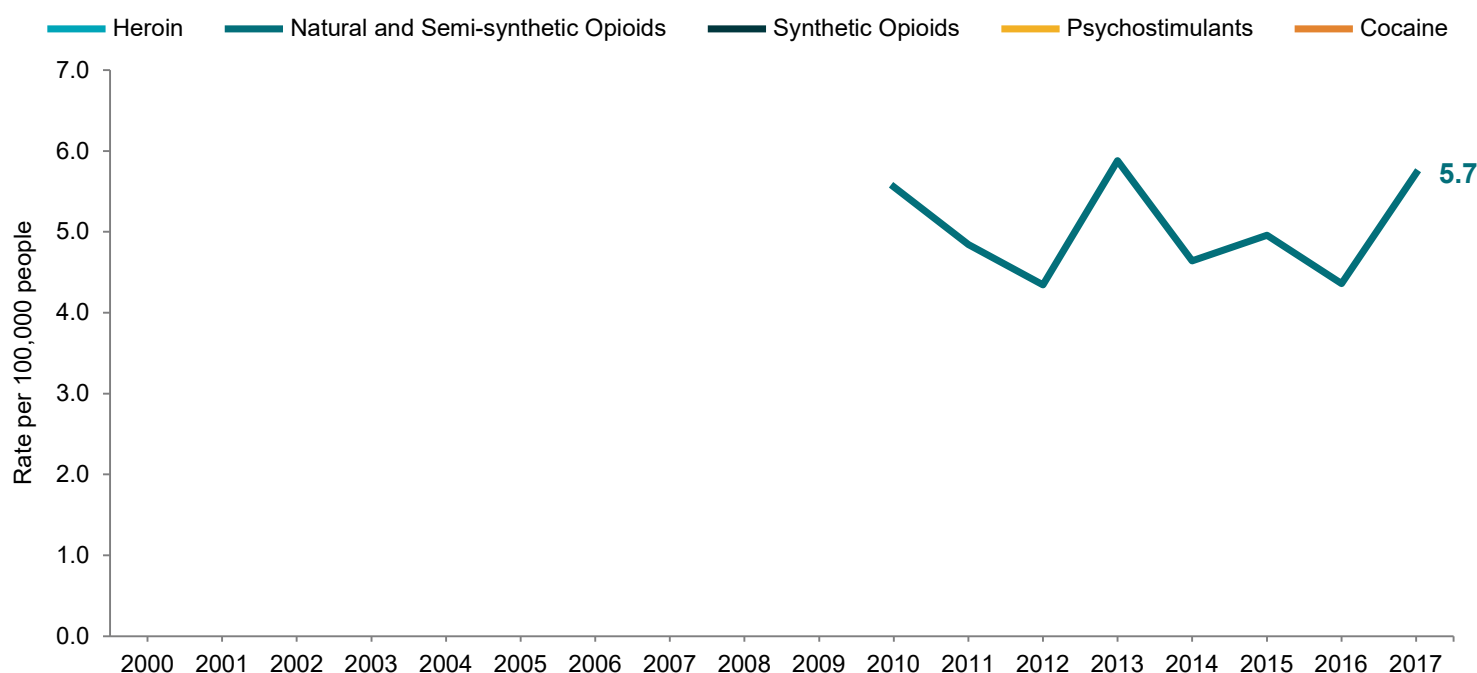
WYOMING

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In 2017,
44
opioid overdose
deaths occurred in
Wyoming.²

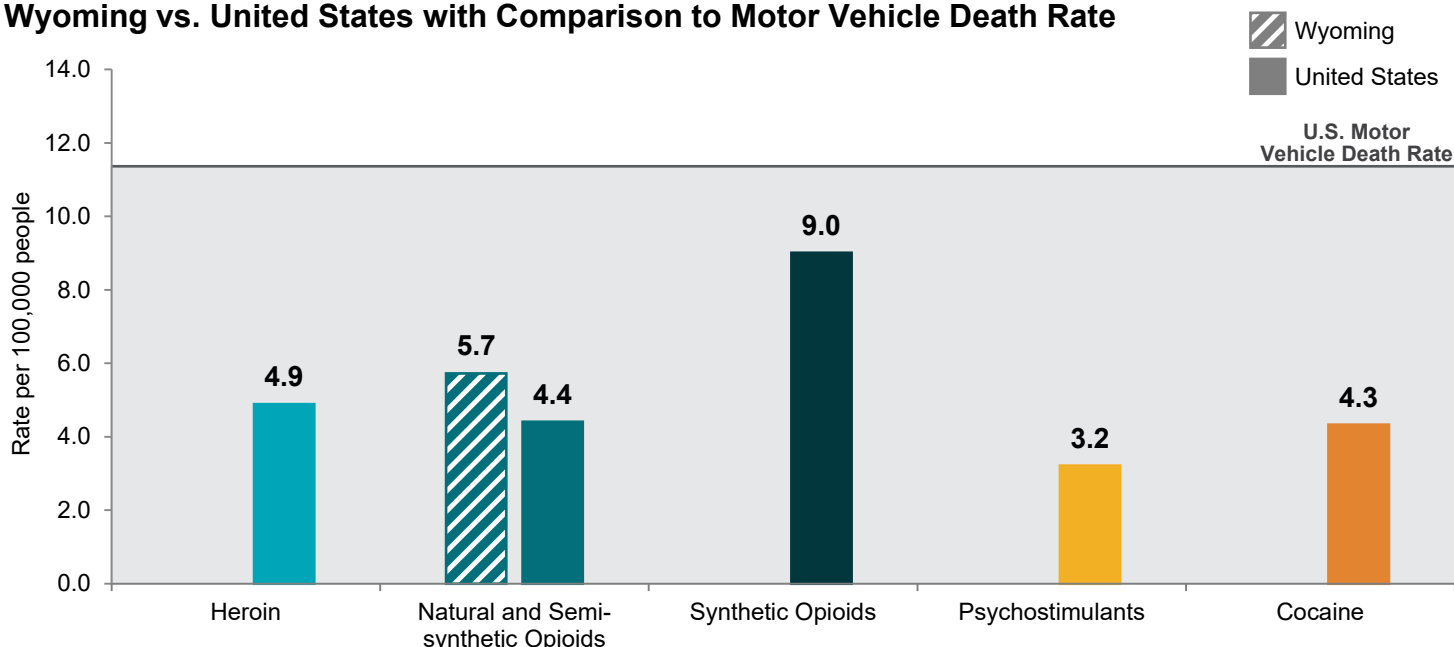
The data also show that the impact of the overdose crisis varies across states. To that end, SHADAC has developed these state-level snapshots of data on overdose deaths as a resource for people to better understand the crisis in their states—a key step in developing and deploying effective policy solutions. **The data presented here come from SHADAC's State Health Compare web tool. Visit State Health Compare to explore these data in more detail.**

Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people, by Drug Type (2000-2017)



Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017, by Drug Type

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



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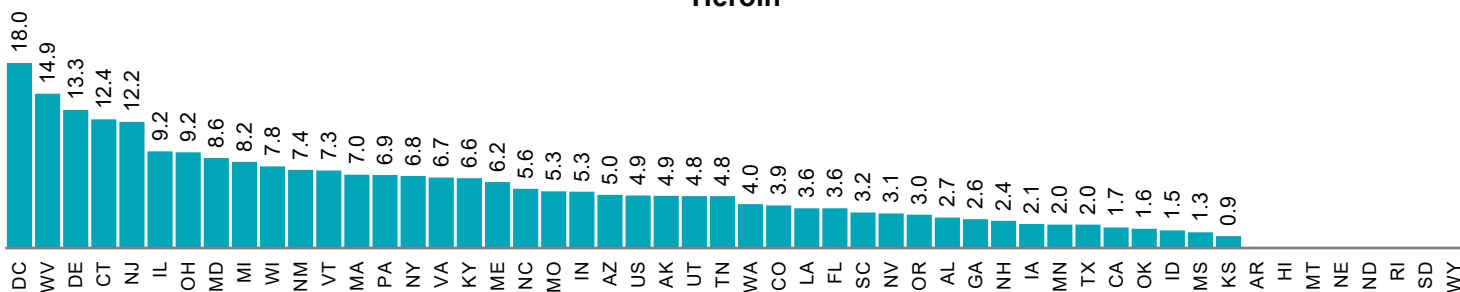
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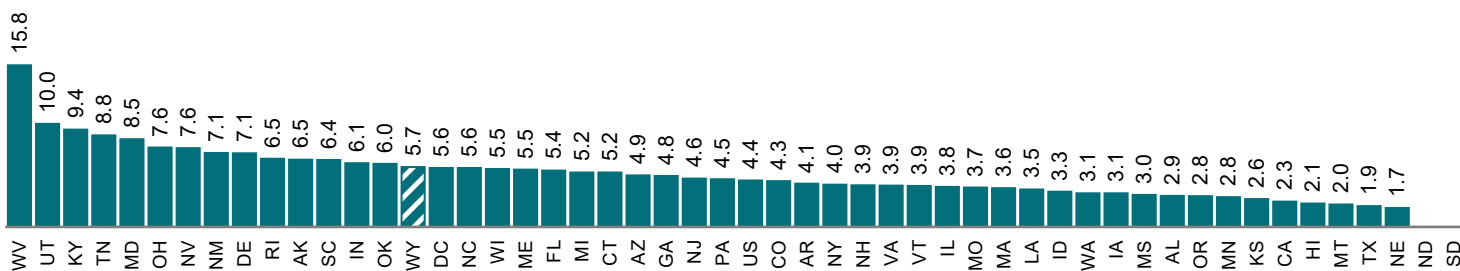
WYOMING

Exploring State Variation: Drug Overdose Deaths per 100,000 people in 2017

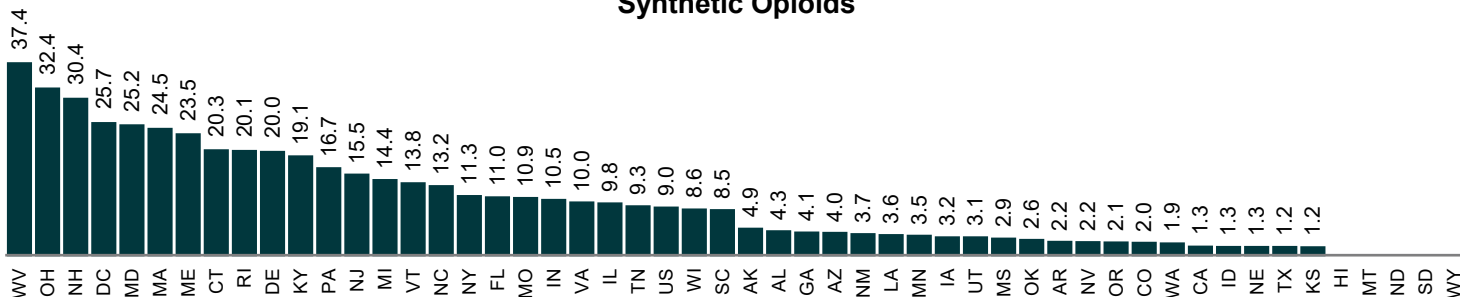
Heroin



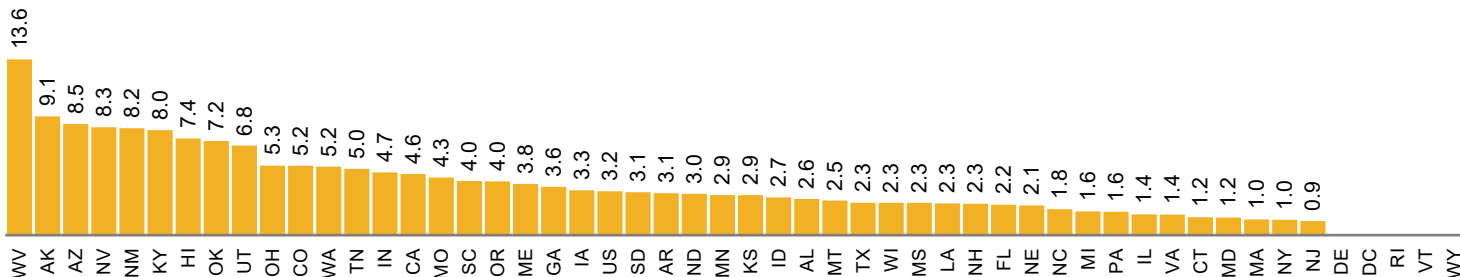
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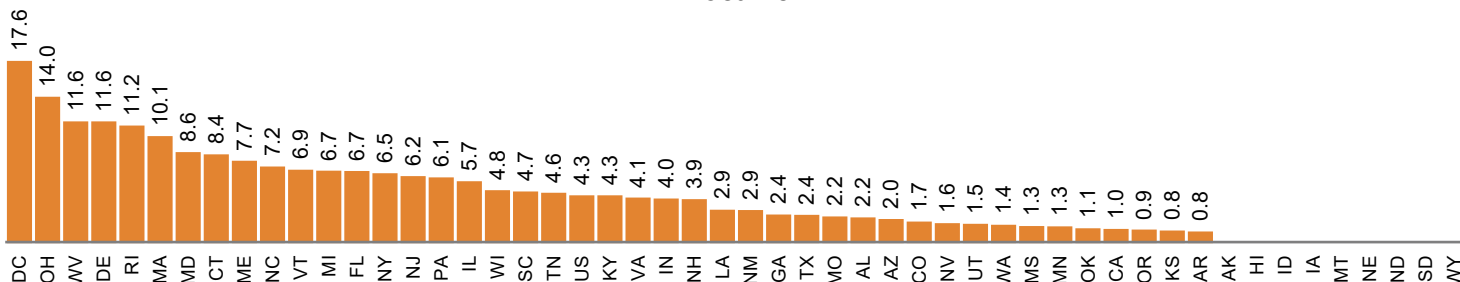
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