## Opioids Overdose Dashboard Data

**UPDATED 1/22/2021**

### Opioid Overdose Deaths by Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>YEARLY DEATHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OPIOID OVERDOSE DASHBOARD DATA

2017 422
2018 343
2019 428
Source: Minnesota death certificates

**Opioid Overdose Deaths by Drug Type**

In 2019, synthetic opioids were involved in the greatest proportion of opioid overdose deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Opioid</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commonly-prescribed opioids*</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic opioids^</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: overdose deaths may involve more than one drug. They also include unintentional overdoses, suicide, and homicide.

*Commonly-prescribed opioids refers to opioids that may or may not have been legally prescribed to the person. With deaths related to commonly-prescribed opioids, it can be difficult to determine whether the pills were being used as prescribed or used inappropriately. Read more at Opioid Overdose Death Reporting ([https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/opioids/data/deathreporting.html](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/opioids/data/deathreporting.html))

^Synthetic opioids include fentanyl and fentanyl analogs like carfentanyl, tramadol, etc.

Source: Minnesota death certificates

**Deaths by Race**

In Minnesota, American Indians are seven times as likely to die from a drug overdose as Whites, and African Americans are twice as likely to die from a drug overdose as Whites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nonfatal Overdose by Opioid

Emergency room visits for opioid-involved overdose increased for all drug categories from 2018 to 2019.

ER Visits by Age
In 2019, ages 15-34 years had the greatest number of ER visits for opioid-involved overdoses.
### Chart: Age Distribution of Opioid Overdose in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th># in 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45-54 years</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64 years</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data
ER Visits by Sex

Males had more ER visits for opioid-involved overdoses in 2019.

Females: 38.40% (1084 visits)
Males: 61.60% (1739 visits)

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed

The number of opioids reported as dispensed in Minnesota has steadily decreased since 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Opioids Reported as Dispensed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,850,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3,528,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,180,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,804,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2,566,497</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Source: Minnesota Board of Pharmacy Prescription Monitoring Program

Use and Misuse Among Youth

The percentage of Minnesota students using prescription pain medications without a prescription or differently than a doctor instructed was higher in 2019 than in 2013. Inappropriate use by eighth grade students has increased steadily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Grade 11</th>
<th>Grade 9</th>
<th>Grade 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**OPIOIDS OVERDOSE DASHBOARD DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Grade 11</th>
<th>Grade 9</th>
<th>Grade 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

**Substance Use Disorder Treatment**

Only 1 in 10 people with a substance use disorder receive treatment in the U.S.

**Substance Use at Admission to Treatment by Substance**

Alcohol remains the primary substance used at admission to substance use disorder treatment for adults in Minnesota. In 2019, methamphetamine was the second leading substance used at admission to treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Alcohol</th>
<th>Methamphetamine</th>
<th>Injection Drug Use</th>
<th>Heroin</th>
<th>Other Opiates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25115</td>
<td>4248</td>
<td>5103</td>
<td>3338</td>
<td>4572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>24258</td>
<td>5300</td>
<td>6147</td>
<td>4529</td>
<td>4481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>22819</td>
<td>7110</td>
<td>7369</td>
<td>5149</td>
<td>4393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>22538</td>
<td>8727</td>
<td>8010</td>
<td>5520</td>
<td>3885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22203</td>
<td>9978</td>
<td>9245</td>
<td>6668</td>
<td>3910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>21430</td>
<td>12386</td>
<td>10554</td>
<td>7378</td>
<td>3484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>22104</td>
<td>14524</td>
<td>11831</td>
<td>8391</td>
<td>3399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>21802</td>
<td>15934</td>
<td>11504</td>
<td>7282</td>
<td>2687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>23292</td>
<td>17207</td>
<td>13998</td>
<td>7680</td>
<td>2502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services, BHD, DAANES

**Drug Seizures**

The amount of methamphetamine seized has increased since 2011, indicating that the supply of methamphetamine has increased in the state.
### OPIOIDS OVERDOSE DASHBOARD DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine (grams)</td>
<td>26844</td>
<td>16187</td>
<td>17112</td>
<td>5848</td>
<td>5239</td>
<td>6951</td>
<td>5835</td>
<td>21630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana Concentrates (grams)</td>
<td>72675</td>
<td>33778</td>
<td>15688</td>
<td>12468</td>
<td>3547</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>2061</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin (grams)</td>
<td>11345</td>
<td>19173</td>
<td>4950</td>
<td>8213</td>
<td>5584</td>
<td>8490</td>
<td>2793</td>
<td>3840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (ounces)</td>
<td>2114640</td>
<td>69236</td>
<td>35519</td>
<td>36302</td>
<td>21208</td>
<td>50185</td>
<td>24088</td>
<td>96608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Medications (doses)</td>
<td>16513</td>
<td>214429</td>
<td>58603</td>
<td>17717</td>
<td>18398</td>
<td>91917</td>
<td>14180</td>
<td>7550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine (grams)</td>
<td>519895</td>
<td>283514</td>
<td>222032</td>
<td>104473</td>
<td>101374</td>
<td>64845</td>
<td>51088</td>
<td>45563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety Violent Crime Enforcement Team (VCET)

### Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Cases

The number of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) diagnoses increased from 2012-2015, has varied since, and remains higher than in 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OPIOIDS OVERDOSE DASHBOARD DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Rates by Region in Minnesota

From 2012 to 2019, the rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) was highest in the Northwest EMS region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>349.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>129.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>86.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Central</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

Minnesota Department of Health
Drug Overdose Prevention – Injury and Violence Prevention Section
PO Box 64882
St. Paul, MN 55164-0882
651-201-5484
health.injuryprevention@state.mn.us
www.health.state.mn.us/opiiddashboard

01/22/21

To obtain this information in a different format, call: 651-201-5484.