

Opioids Overdose Dashboard Data

UPDATED 1/22/2021

Opioid Overdose Deaths by Year

YEAR	YEARLY DEATHS
2000	54
2001	90
2002	93
2003	106
2004	135
2005	145
2006	155
2007	180
2008	226
2009	277
2010	229
2011	291
2012	293
2013	306
2014	317
2015	336
2016	395

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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.

Type of Opioid	Number of Deaths
Commonly-prescribed opioids*	143
Heroin	106
Synthetic opioids^	309

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>)

^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.

Year	American Indian	African American	White
2015	47.3	20.8	10.1
2016	64.6	24.0	11.7

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Year	American Indian	African American	White
2017	76.2	27.6	12.1
2018	61.9	24.8	10.3
2019	93.7	29.0	12.6

Source: Minnesota death certificates

Nonfatal Overdose by Opioid

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

Year	Opioid-involved	Heroin	Opioid (excluding heroin)
2016	1618	904	714
2017	2041	1201	840
2018	1949	1131	818
2019	2823	1517	1306

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

ER Visits by Age

In 2019, ages 15-34 years had the greatest number of ER visits for opioid-involved overdoses.

Age	# in 2019
1-14 years	25
15-24 years	711
25-34 years	1122
35-44 years	420

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Age	# in 2019
45-54 years	270
55-64 years	176
65+ years	99

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.

Year	Number of Opioids Reported as Dispensed
2015	3,850,323
2016	3,528,948
2017	3,180,131
2018	2,804,918
2019	2,566,497

For county-level prescribing rates, visit the [Minnesota PMP 2018 Annual Report \(PDF\)](http://pmp.pharmacy.state.mn.us/assets/files/2019%20Files/2018%20Annual%20Report%20FINAL.pdf) [<http://pmp.pharmacy.state.mn.us/assets/files/2019%20Files/2018%20Annual%20Report%20FINAL.pdf>].

Rates start on page 15.

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.

Year	Grade 11	Grade 9	Grade 8
2013	2.8	1.8	0.8
2016	4.8	2.9	2.3

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Year	Grade 11	Grade 9	Grade 8
2019	3.1	3.5	4.2

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.

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

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.

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Type of Drug	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Cocaine (grams)	26844	16187	17112	5848	5239	6951	5835	21630
Marijuana Concentrates (grams)	72675	33778	15688	12468	3547	357	2061	202
Heroin (grams)	11345	19173	4950	8213	5584	8490	2793	3840
Marijuana (ounces)	2114640	69236	35519	36302	21208	50185	24088	96608
Prescription Medications (doses)	16513	214429	58603	17717	18398	91917	14180	7550
Methamphetamine (grams)	519895	283514	222032	104473	101374	64845	51088	45563
Fentanyl	127	643	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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.

Year	Frequency
2012	236

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Year	Frequency
2013	326
2014	396
2015	479
2016	402
2017	488
2018	360
2019	667

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.

Region	Rate
Northwest	349.5
Northeast	129.9
Central	86.6
West Central	84.5
Metro	46.4
Southeast	40.8
South Central	45.5

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Region	Rate
Southwest	19.8

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/opioiddashboard

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