

Opioids Overdose Dashboard Data

UPDATED 8/6/2021

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	

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.

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

^{*}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.

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 substantially increased for all drug categories from 2019 to 2020, excluding heroin which remained stable.

Year	Opioid-involved	Heroin	Opioid (excluding heroin)
2016	1618	904	714
2017	2041	1201	840
2018	1949	1131	818
2019	2826	1518	1308
2020	3990	1596	2394

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

ER Visits by Age

In 2020, ages 15-34 years had the greatest number of ER visits for opioid-involved overdoses.

Age	# in 2020
1-14 years	29
15-24 years	1126
25-34 years	1522

Age	# in 2020
35-44 years	647
45-54 years	329
55-64 years	251
65+ years	82

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

ER Visits by Sex

Males had more ER visits for opioid-involved overdoses in 2020.

Females: 33.88% (1352 visits)

Males: 66.12% (2638 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		
2020	2,332,204		

For county-level prescribing rates, visit the Minnesota PMP 2020 Annual Report (PDF) [https://pmp.pharmacy.state.mn.us/assets/files/2020%20Reports/2020%20Annual%20Report.pdf]. Rates start on page 19.

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

Year	Grade 11	Grade 9	Grade 8
2016	4.8	2.9	2.3
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.

Type of Drug	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Cocaine (grams)	26844	16187	17112	5848	5239	6951	5835	21630
Marijuan a Concentr ates (grams)	72675	33778	15688	12468	3547	357	2061	202
Heroin (grams)	11345	19173	4950	8213	5584	8490	2793	3840
Marijuan a (ounces)	2114640	69236	35519	36302	21208	50185	24088	96608
Prescripti on Medicati ons (doses)	16513	214429	58603	17717	18398	91917	14180	7550
Metham phetamin e (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	231
2013	317
2014	375
2015	458
2016	396
2017	431
2018	320
2019	342
2020	381

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Rates by Region in Minnesota

From 2012 to 2020, the rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) was highest in the Northwest EMS region.

Region	Rate per 1,000 live births		
Northwest	20.9		
Northeast	14.4		
Central	6.8		
West Central	5.4		
Metro	4.6		

Region	Rate per 1,000 live births		
Southeast	3.2		
South Central	3.1		
Southwest	1.9		

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

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