

Drug Overdose Dashboard Data

UPDATED 7/24/2024

Opioid Overdose Deaths by Year

YEAR	YEARLY DEATHS
2010	229
2011	291
2012	293
2013	306
2014	317
2015	336
2016	395
2017	421
2018	342
2019	427
2020	678
2021	978
2022	1039
2023	1011

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. The numbers below are per 100,000 residents.

Year	American Indian	African American	White
2018	57	21	10
2019	81	26	13
2020	119	43	15
2021	157	58	18
2022	167	67	18
2023	155	73	15

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	1,686	967	719
2017	2,125	1,285	840
2018	1,911	1,130	781
2019	2,821	1,528	1,293

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Year	Opioid-involved	Heroin	Opioid (excluding heroin)
2020	4,025	1,596	2,429
2021	4,360	1,350	3,010
2022	4,229	706	3,523
2023	4,105	293	3,812

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

ER Visits by Age

In 2022, ages 25-34 years had the greatest number of ER visits for opioid-involved overdoses.

Age	# in 2022
1-14 years	20
15-24 years	650
25-34 years	1,489
35-44 years	963
45-54 years	452
55-64 years	378
65+ years	153

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

ER Visits by Sex

Males had more ER visits for opioid-involved overdoses in 2021.

Females: 32.25% (1324 visits)

Males: 67.75% (2781 visits)

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed

The number of opioids reported as dispensed in Minnesota has steadily decreased since 2017.

Year	Number of Opioids Reported as Dispensed
2017	3,180,131
2018	2,704,445
2019	2,472,684
2020	2,250,190
2021	2,208,461
2022	2,115,909

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) [<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
2016	4.8	2.9	2.3
2019	3.1	3.5	4.2
2022	3.1	4.4	5.2

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	25,115	4248	5103	3338	4572
2012	24,258	5300	6147	4529	4481
2013	22,819	7110	7369	5149	4393
2014	22,538	8727	8010	5520	3885
2015	22,203	9978	9245	6668	3910
2016	21,430	12,386	10,554	7378	3484
2017	22,104	14,524	11,831	8391	3399
2018	21,802	15,934	11,504	7282	2687
2019	23,292	17,207	13,998	7680	2502
2020	21,160	14,802	10,787	7008	2460
2021	22,594	16,358	11,255	7319	4128

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services, BHD, DAANES

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From 2020 to 2021, the number of admissions for Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) treatment increased after a period of relative stability. The increase was largely due to treatment for opioids other than heroin.

Year	All opioids	Heroin	Other Opioids
2015	10674	6734	3861
2016	10972	7443	3444
2017	11942	8477	3387
2018	10333	7547	2,735
2019	10233	7724	2451
2020	9583	7104	2439
2021	11466	7311	4123
2022	12205	5556	6614
2023	13206	3481	9698

The number of patients who have completed their Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) treatment at the time of their discharge has been decreasing.

Year	Completed OUD treatment (e.g., provider initiated or approved discharge)	Did not complete OUD treatment (e.g., left treatment without staff approval, transferred, or incarcerated)
2015	3304	6507
2016	3512	6646
2017	3579	7076
2018	3137	5905
2019	2947	5658

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Year	Completed OUD treatment (e.g., provider initiated or approved discharge)	Did not complete OUD treatment (e.g., left treatment without staff approval, transferred, or incarcerated)
2020	2498	5655
2021	2777	6644

In 2023, seven out of ten patients had not completed their Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) treatment at the time of discharge.

Year	Number of Medicaid recipients receiving MOUD
2016	13100
2017	15,227
2018	17,322
2019	19,375
2020	20,676
2021	24,084
2022	26318
2023	29382

The number of Primary Care Providers (PCPs) who can administer, dispense, and prescribe buprenorphine to treat Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) has continued to increase.

Year	30 patient limit	100 patient limit	275 patient limit
2017	366	72	28
2018	552	119	32

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Year	30 patient limit	100 patient limit	275 patient limit
2019	870	167	48
2020	1196	292	60
2021	1469	405	77
2022	1980	498	94

Drug Seizures

Methamphetamine continues to be the most common substance reported from drug seizures in Minnesota.

Year	Meth	Rx	Cocaine	Heroin	Year	Meth
2017	283,516	214,431	16,187	19,173	2017	283,516
2018	519,896	16,515	26,845	11,343	2018	519,896
2019	656,694	31,138	45,275	22,594	2019	656,694

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

NOTE: All amounts are listed in grams, except for prescriptions (Rx) which is listed in doses

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome and Other Impacts of Substance Use on Youth

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Cases

The number and rate (per 1,000 live births) of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) diagnoses has varied since 2016.

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Year	Rate of NAS diagnoses (per 1,000 live births)	Number of NAS diagnoses
2016	6.1	422
2017	6.7	450
2018	5.4	357
2019	5.7	373
2020	6.6	411
2021	6.1	389
2022	7.6	479
2023	6.6	400

Source: Minnesota hospital discharge data

The number of children in Out-of-Home (OOH) placements for caretaker drug misuse has been steadily decreasing.

Year	Number of OOH Placements
2016	2,144
2017	2,323
2018	2,203
2019	1,974
2020	1,652
2021	1,582

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Year	Number of OOH Placements
2022	1381
2023	1223

For the first time since 2016, less than half of children in Out-of-Home (OOH) placements due to caregiver substance misuse were reunited with their caretaker at the end of their placement in 2021.

	OOH Placement ended in reunification	OOH Placement did not end in reunification
2016	58%	42%
2017	59%	41%
2018	56%	44%
2019	52%	48%
2020	52%	48%
2021	49%	51%
2022	47%	53%
2023	44%	56%

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