

Data Brief 166: Drug-poisoning Deaths Involving Opioid Analgesics: United States, 1999–2011

Data table for Figure 1. Age-adjusted drug-poisoning and opioid-analgesic poisoning death rates: United States, 1999–2011

Year	Drug-poisoning		Opioid-analgesic poisoning	
	Number	Deaths per 100,000 population	Number	Deaths per 100,000 population
1999	16,849	6.1	4,030	1.4
2000	17,415	6.2	4,400	1.5
2001	19,394	6.8	5,528	1.9
2002	23,518	8.2	7,456	2.6
2003	25,785	8.9	8,517	2.9
2004	27,424	9.4	9,857	3.4
2005	29,813	10.1	10,928	3.7
2006	34,425	11.5	13,723	4.6
2007	36,010	11.9	14,408	4.8
2008	36,450	11.9	14,800	4.8
2009	37,004	11.9	15,597	5.0
2010	38,329	12.3	16,651	5.4
2011	41,340	13.2	16,917	5.4

NOTES: Deaths are classified using the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10)*. Drug-poisoning deaths are identified using ICD-10 underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Opioid-analgesic poisoning deaths are drug-poisoning deaths with a multiple cause-of-death code of T40.2, T40.3, or T40.4. Approximately 25% of drug-poisoning deaths lack information on the specific drugs involved. Some of these deaths may involve opioid analgesics.
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality File.

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Data table for Figure 2. Number of opioid-analgesic poisoning deaths, by opioid-analgesic category: United States, 1999–2011

Year	Natural and semisynthetic opioid analgesics	Methadone	Synthetic opioid analgesics, excluding methadone
1999	2,749	784	730
2000	2,917	986	782
2001	3,479	1,456	957
2002	4,416	2,358	1,295
2003	4,867	2,972	1,400
2004	5,231	3,845	1,664
2005	5,774	4,460	1,742
2006	7,017	5,406	2,707
2007	8,158	5,518	2,213
2008	9,119	4,924	2,306
2009	9,735	4,696	2,946
2010	10,943	4,577	3,007
2011	11,693	4,418	2,666

NOTES: Opioid-analgesic categories are mutually exclusive. Deaths involving more than one opioid-analgesic category (e.g., a death involving both methadone and a natural and semisynthetic opioid analgesic such as oxycodone) are counted in both categories. Natural and semisynthetic opioid analgesics include morphine, oxycodone, and hydrocodone; and synthetic opioid analgesics include fentanyl. Deaths are classified using the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD–10). Drug-poisoning deaths are identified using ICD–10 underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Among deaths with drug poisoning as the underlying cause, the following multiple cause-of-death codes indicate the drug type(s) involved: natural and semisynthetic opioid analgesics (T40.2), methadone (T40.3), and synthetic opioid analgesics, excluding methadone (T40.4).

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality File.

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Data table for Figure 3. Number of opioid-analgesic poisoning deaths, by involvement of benzodiazepines: United States, 1999–2011

Year	Involving benzodiazepines	Not involving benzodiazepines
1999	527	3,503
2000	664	3,736
2001	934	4,594
2002	1,262	6,194
2003	1,420	7,097
2004	1,816	8,041
2005	2,111	8,817
2006	2,752	10,971
2007	3,276	11,132
2008	3,633	11,167
2009	4,127	11,470
2010	5,017	11,634
2011	5,188	11,729

NOTES: Drug categories are mutually exclusive. Deaths are classified using the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD–10). Drug-poisoning deaths are identified using ICD–10 underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Opioid-analgesic poisoning deaths are drug-poisoning deaths with a multiple cause-of-death code of T40.2, T40.3, or T40.4. Opioid-analgesic poisoning deaths that involve benzodiazepines have an additional multiple cause-of-death code of T42.4.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality File.

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Data table for Figure 4. Opioid-analgesic poisoning death rates, by age group: United States, 1999–2011

Year	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over
Deaths per 100,000 population						
1999	0.7	1.9	3.5	2.9	1.0	0.4
2000	0.8	1.9	3.7	3.2	1.1	0.3
2001	1.3	2.3	4.4	4.0	1.4	0.4
2002	1.7	3.3	5.7	5.5	1.8	0.6
2003	2.2	3.7	6.2	6.2	2.2	0.6
2004	2.7	4.4	6.8	7.1	2.6	0.7
2005	2.7	5.3	6.9	7.9	3.1	0.8
2006	3.8	6.9	8.3	9.6	3.9	0.9
2007	3.9	7.3	8.3	9.8	4.7	0.9
2008	3.7	7.2	8.4	10.4	4.9	1.1
2009	3.6	7.6	8.6	10.6	5.8	1.2
2010	3.9	8.5	9.1	10.9	6.2	1.2
2011	3.6	8.5	9.3	11.2	6.3	1.3

NOTES: Deaths are classified using the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD–10)*. Drug-poisoning deaths are identified using ICD–10 underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Opioid-analgesic poisoning deaths are drug-poisoning deaths with a multiple cause-of-death code of T40.2, T40.3, or T40.4.
 SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality File.

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Data table for Figure 5. Age-adjusted opioid-analgesic poisoning death rates, by race and ethnicity: United States, 1999–2011

Year	Non-Hispanic white		Non-Hispanic black		Hispanic	
	Number	Deaths per 100,000 population	Number	Deaths per 100,000 population	Number	Deaths per 100,000 population
1999	3,135	1.6	290	0.9	508	1.7
2000	3,655	1.8	291	0.9	360	1.2
2001	4,688	2.3	360	1.1	371	1.2
2002	6,344	3.2	443	1.3	520	1.5
2003	7,366	3.7	436	1.2	560	1.6
2004	8,558	4.3	545	1.5	564	1.5
2005	9,437	4.7	641	1.8	623	1.6
2006	11,691	5.9	982	2.7	805	2.0
2007	12,557	6.3	751	2.0	848	2.0
2008	12,858	6.4	742	1.9	886	2.0
2009	13,487	6.7	832	2.1	886	1.9
2010	14,557	7.3	872	2.2	865	1.8
2011	14,637	7.3	904	2.3	979	2.0

NOTES: Deaths are classified using the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD–10)*. Drug-poisoning deaths are identified using ICD–10 underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Opioid-analgesic poisoning deaths are drug-poisoning deaths with a multiple cause-of-death code of T40.2, T40.3, or T40.4. Deaths for Hispanic persons are underreported by about 5%. See “Deaths: Final Data for 2010.”
 SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality File.