Since 1999, overdose deaths involving opioids (Illicit and opioid pain relievers) have increased 18-fold, from 1.0 per 100,000 to 18.2 per 100,000 in 2016.

Until 2012, commonly prescribed opioids (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone, methadone) were involved in more overdose deaths than any other opioids.

The overdose deaths involving other synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl, tramadol) and heroin increased significantly from 2012 to 2016 (14.1-fold and 2.8-fold respectively).

The recent increase in deaths involving opioids in Michigan has been driven by other synthetic opioids as shown in the U.S. trends.
