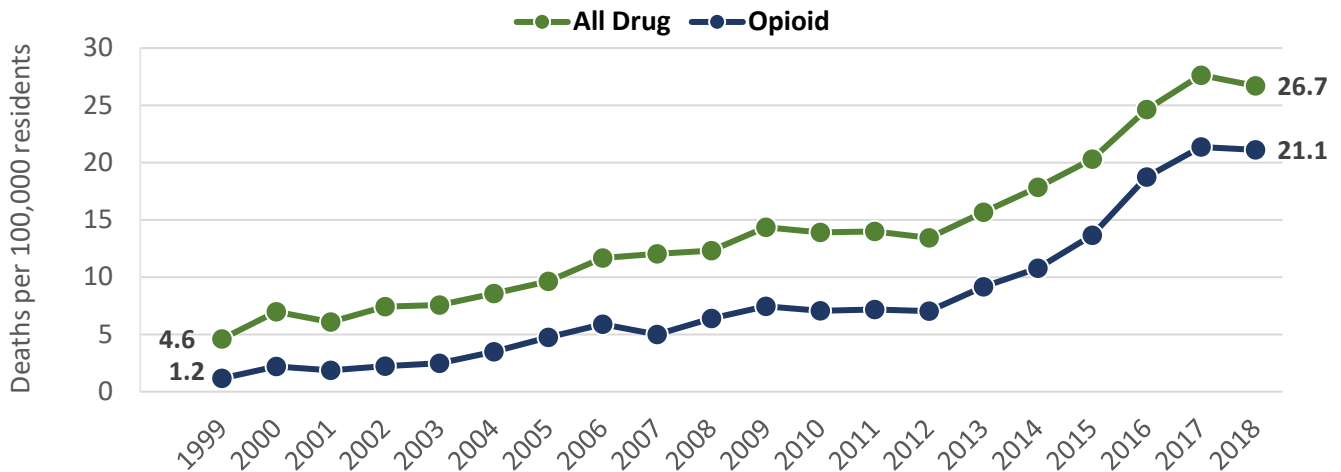


Drug Poisoning Deaths among Michigan Residents 1999-2018

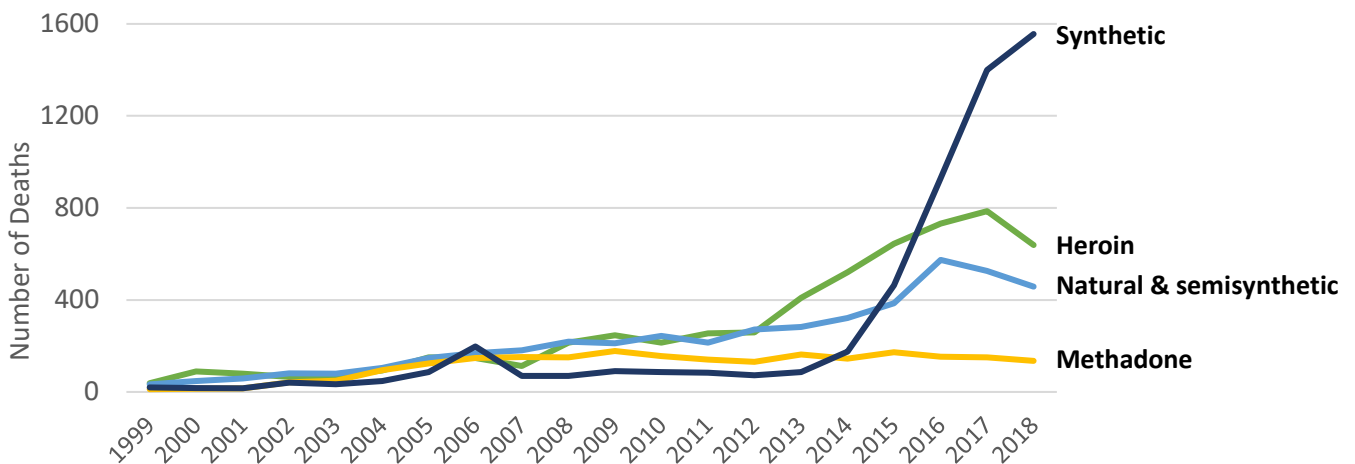
During 2018, there were 2,599 drug poisoning deaths, including 2,036 opioid poisoning deaths, among Michigan residents. The drug poisoning mortality rate decreased 3.3% and the opioid poisoning mortality rate decreased 1.2% compared to the previous year. The observed decrease in both all-drug and opioid poisoning mortality rates represented the first decrease in rates since 2012. Improvements in death certificate reporting of specific drugs that contributed to the death were observed as well. The percent of drug poisoning deaths without any specific drug listed on the death certificate fell from 47.0% in 1999 to only 8.4% in 2018.

Age-adjusted all-drug and opioid poisoning mortality rates among Michigan residents, 1999-2018



The decline in opioid poisoning mortality rates during 2018 was largely driven by decreases in the number of deaths due to poisoning by heroin and commonly prescribed natural and semisynthetic drugs such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, and oxymorphone. Drug poisoning deaths involving synthetic opioids such as fentanyl continue to climb.

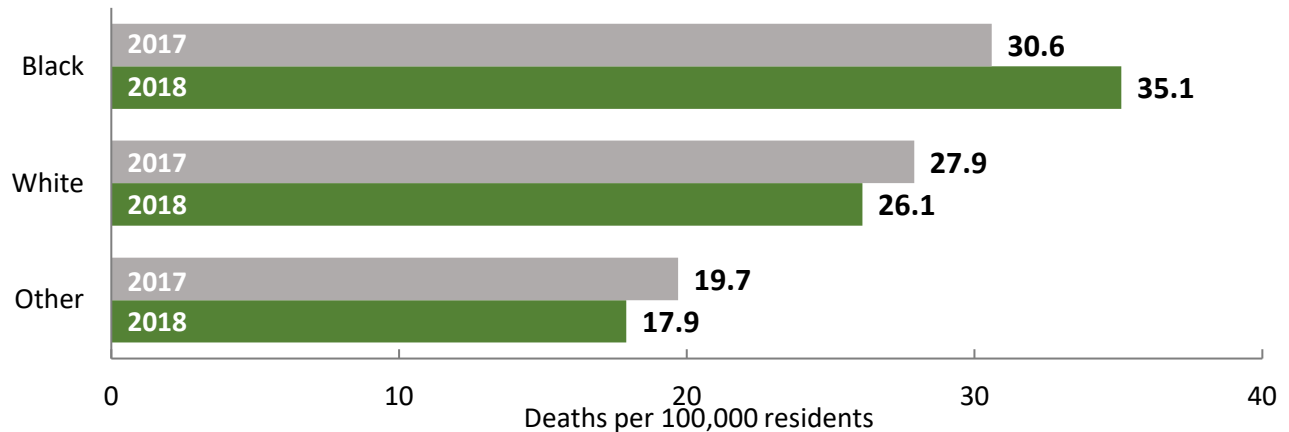
Number of opioid poisoning deaths by involved drugs* among Michigan residents, 1999-2018



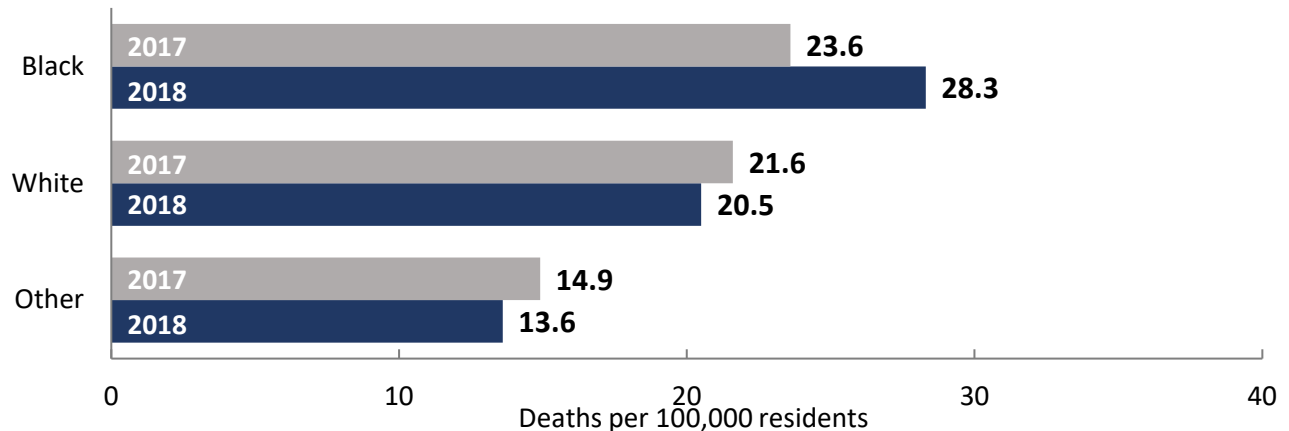
*An opioid poisoning death may involve more than one opioid; therefore, a single death can be represented in more than one opioid drug category. The number of opioid poisoning deaths by involved drugs presented in the graph above should not be summed.

The decline in all drug and opioid poisoning mortality rates from 2017 to 2018 was not consistent across racial groups. Although all drug poisoning mortality rates among white residents decreased by 6.5 percent between 2017 and 2018, rates among black residents increased by 14.7 percent. Similarly, opioid poisoning mortality rates among white residents decreased by 5.1 percent between 2017 and 2018, while rates among black residents increased by 19.9 percent. Michigan residents of other races experienced a 9.1 percent decrease in all-drug poisoning mortality and an 8.7 percent decrease in opioid poisoning mortality between 2017 and 2018.

Age-adjusted drug poisoning mortality rate by race among Michigan residents 2017-2018



Age-adjusted opioid poisoning mortality rate by race among Michigan residents 2017-2018



Data Sources

1999-2018 Michigan Resident Death File, Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.

Vintage 2018 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2018), by year, county, single-year of age, bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. National Center for Health Statistics. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of June 25, 2019.

Data Notes

Opioid poisoning deaths are deaths of Michigan residents, including deaths that occurred outside Michigan, with an underlying cause of death listed as a poisoning (ICD-10 codes X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14) and a contributing cause of death ICD-10 code of T40.0-T40.4 or T40.6.