Number and age-adjusted rates of drug-poisoning deaths involving opioid analgesics and heroin: United States, 1999–2014

	Drug poisoning					
	All		Opioid analgesics		Heroin	
Year	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000
1999	16849	6.1	4030	1.4	1960	0.7
2000	17415	6.2	4400	1.6	1842	0.7
2001	19394	6.8	5528	1.9	1779	0.6
2002	23518	8.2	7456	2.6	2089	0.7
2003	25785	8.9	8517	2.9	2080	0.7
2004	27424	9.4	9857	3.4	1878	0.6
2005	29813	10.1	10928	3.7	2009	0.7
2006	34425	11.5	13723	4.6	2088	0.7
2007	36010	11.9	14408	4.8	2399	0.8
2008	36450	11.9	14800	4.9	3041	1.0
2009	37004	11.9	15597	5.1	3278	1.1
2010	38329	12.3	16651	5.4	3036	1.0
2011	41340	13.2	16917	5.4	4397	1.4
2012	41502	13.1	16007	5.1	5925	1.9
2013	43982	13.8	16235	5.1	8257	2.7
2014	47055	14.7	18893	5.9	10574	3.4

NOTES: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10). Drug-poisoning deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Drug-poisoning deaths involving opioid analgesics are drug-poisoning deaths with a multiple cause code of T40.2, T40.3, or T40.4. Drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin are drug-poisoning deaths with a multiple cause code of T40.1. Each year a small subset of drug-poisoning deaths involved both opioid analgesics and heroin. For example, in 2014, 2,348 deaths involved both opioid analgesics and heroin. Deaths involving both opioid analgesics and heroin are included in both the rate of deaths involving opioid analgesics and the rate of deaths involving heroin. Approximately one-fifth of drug-poisoning deaths lack information on the specific drugs involved. Some of these deaths may involve opioid analgesics or heroin.
SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality File.