

Overdose-Related Deaths in the United States, 2000-2023

Key Findings

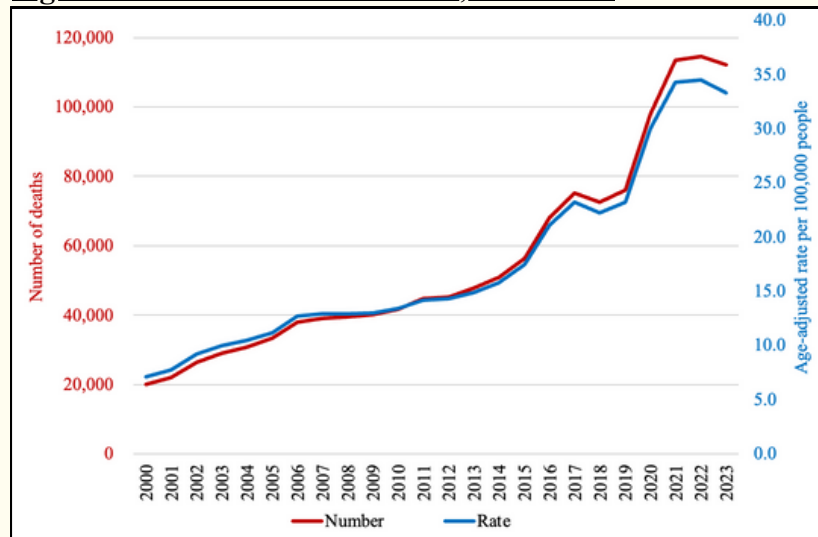
- In 2023, there were 112,106 overdose-related deaths, corresponding to an age-adjusted rate of 33.3 deaths per 100,000 people.
- In 2023, the age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths among males was 2.4 times higher than the rate among females.
- In 2023, the American Indian or Alaska Native demographic had the highest age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths, with 71.8 deaths per 100,000 people, while Asian people had the lowest, with 5.5 per 100,000 people.
- In 2023, the five states with the highest age-adjusted rates of overdose-related deaths were Delaware, Louisiana, New Mexico, Alaska, and West Virginia, while the five with the lowest rates were Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, North Dakota, and Montana.
- In 2023, 107,566 overdose-related deaths had an underlying cause of death that was classified as an injury (e.g., poisoning), while 4,540 were classified as a non-injury (e.g., heart disease).

Federal agencies underreport the overdose epidemic by referencing only the number of deaths that record drug overdose as the underlying cause of death, omitting thousands of deaths that record it as a contributing cause of death. In 2023, there were 112,106 overdose-related deaths, of which 105,007 cited drug overdose as the underlying cause of death and 7,099 cited it as a contributing cause, according to the CDC's WONDER database.¹ The recognition of these additional overdose-related deaths—which cite underlying causes that range from drowning to car crashes—provides a more complete understanding of the overdose epidemic.

Overdose-Related Deaths Since 2000

- In 2023, there were 112,106 overdose-related deaths, corresponding to an age-adjusted rate of 33.3 deaths per 100,000 people (Figure 1, Table 1).
- Between 2000 and 2023, the number of overdose-related deaths increased from 19,974 to 112,106, as the age-adjusted rate increased from 7.1 to 33.3 deaths per 100,000 people.
- The number of overdose-related deaths peaked in 2022 with 114,652.
- Between 2000 and 2023, there were 1,334,816 overdose-related deaths.

Figure 1. Overdose-related deaths, 2000-2023

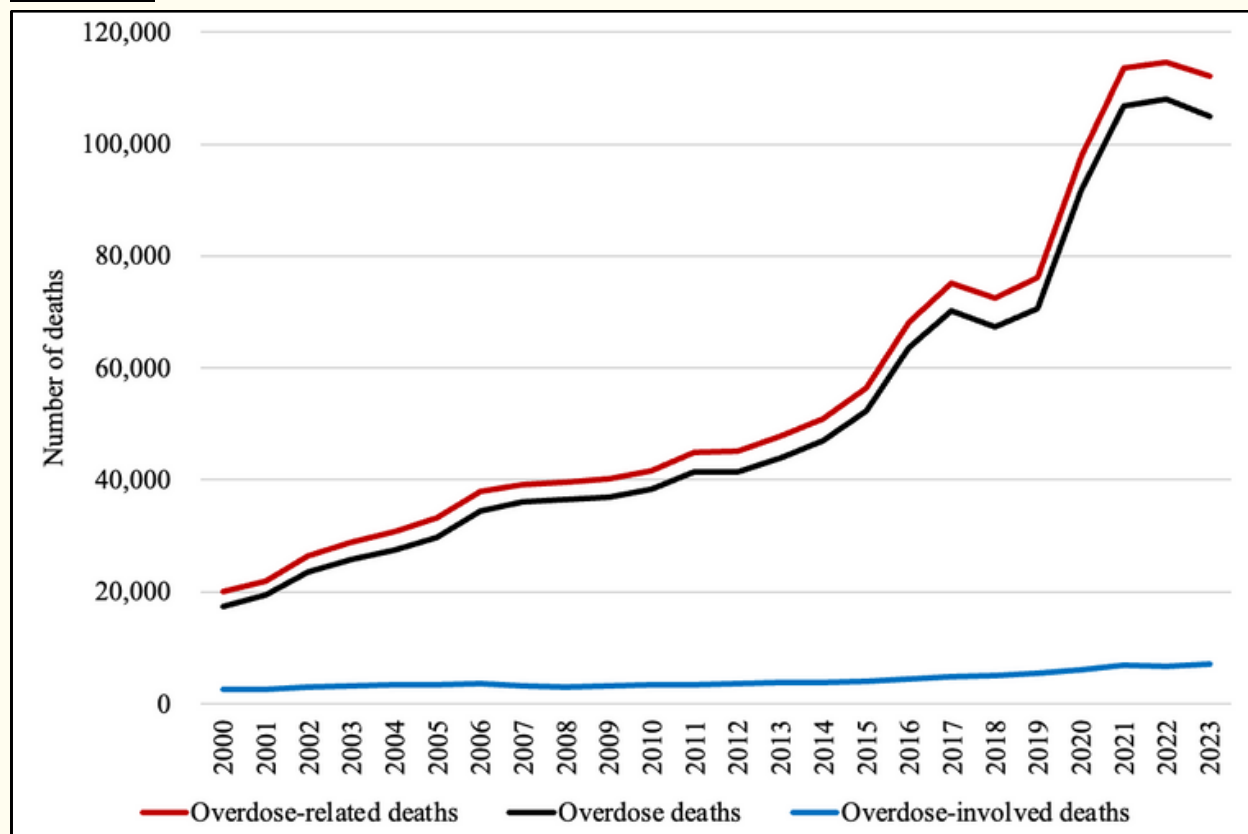


Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Overdose Deaths, Overdose-Involved Deaths, and Overdose-Related Deaths

- In 2023, there were 112,106 overdose-related deaths, of which 105,007 were overdose deaths (i.e., overdose was the underlying cause of death) and 7,099 were overdose-involved deaths (i.e., overdose was a contributing cause of death) (Figure 2, Table 2).
- Between 2000 and 2023, overdose-related deaths increased from 19,974 to 112,106, as the age-adjusted rate increased from 7.1 to 33.3 deaths per 100,000 people.
- Between 2000 and 2023, overdose deaths increased from 17,415 to 105,007, as the age-adjusted rate increased from 6.2 to 31.3 deaths per 100,000 people.
- Between 2000 and 2023, overdose-involved deaths increased from 2,559 to 7,099, as the age-adjusted rate increased from 0.9 to 2.0 deaths per 100,000 people.

Figure 2. Overdose deaths, overdose-involved deaths, and overdose-related deaths, 2000–2023

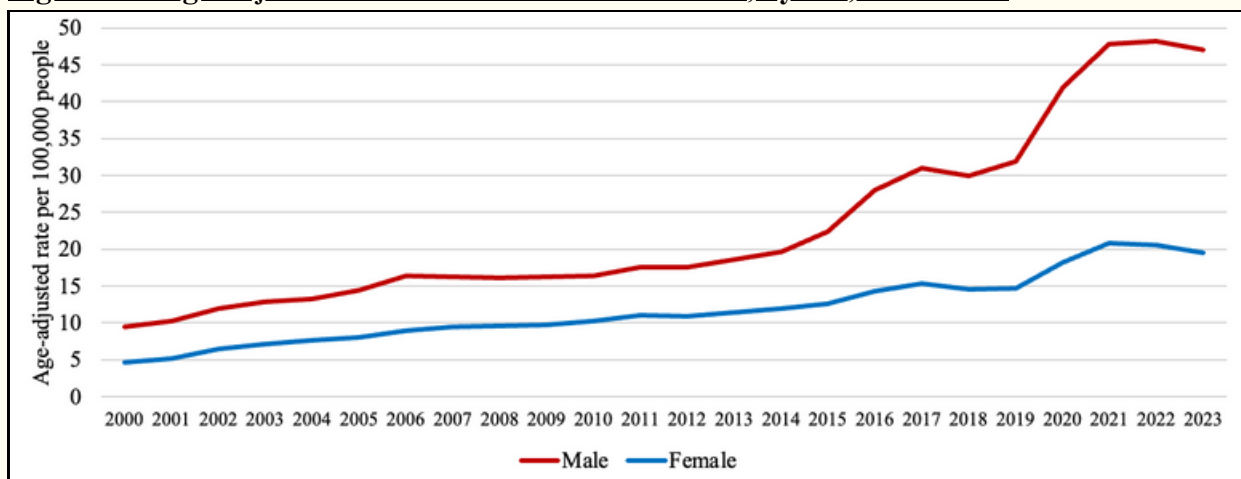


Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Overdose-Related Deaths By Sex

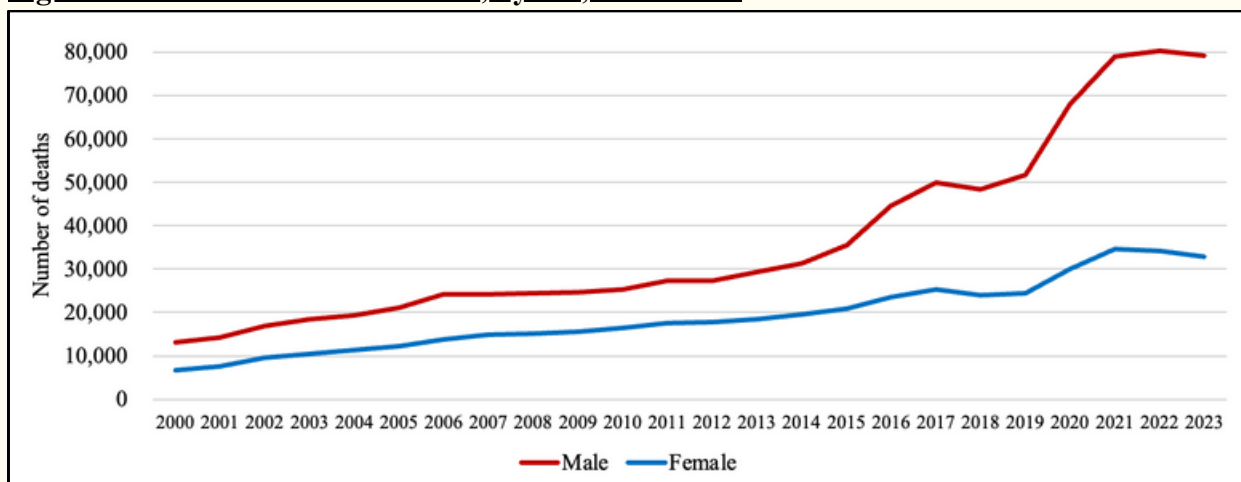
- In 2023, the age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths among males was 2.4 times higher than the rate among females, with 47.1 and 19.5 deaths per 100,000 people, respectively (Figure 3.1, Table 3).
- Among males, the number of overdose-related deaths increased from 13,204 in 2000 to 79,147 in 2023, as the age-adjusted rate increased from 9.5 to 47.1 deaths per 100,000 people (Figure 3.2).
- Among females, the number of overdose-related deaths increased from 6,770 in 2000 to 32,959 in 2023, as the age-adjusted rate increased from 4.7 to 19.5 deaths per 100,000 people.

Figure 3.1. Age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths, by sex, 2000–2023



Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Figure 3.2. Overdose-related deaths, by sex, 2000–2023



Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Overdose Deaths, Overdose-Involved Deaths, and Overdose-Related Deaths by Age Group

- In 2023, individuals aged 35–44 experienced the most overdose-related deaths, with 28,418, while those 85 or older experienced the fewest, with 331 (Figure 4.1, Table 4).
- In 2023, the crude rate of overdose deaths was highest for individuals aged 35–44, with 60.8 deaths per 100,000 people, and lowest for individuals aged 14 or younger, with 0.7 deaths per 100,000 people (Figure 4.2).
- In 2023, the crude rate of overdose-involved deaths was highest for individuals aged 55–64, with 4.5 deaths per 100,000 people, and lowest for individuals aged 14 or younger, with 0.1 deaths per 100,000 people (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.1. Overdose-related deaths, by age group, 2023

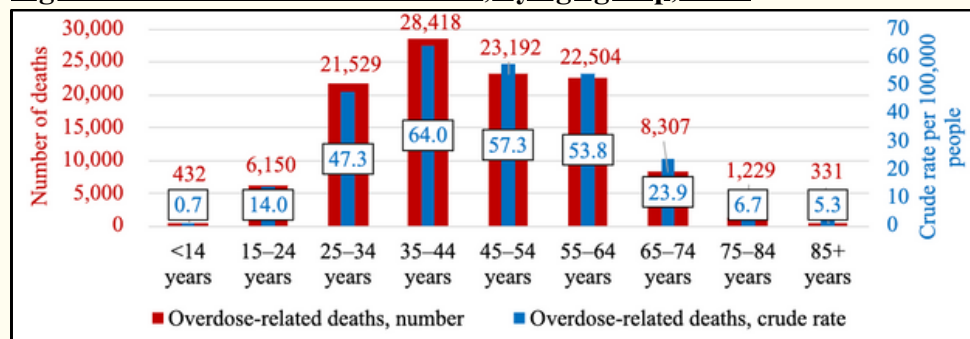


Figure 4.2. Overdose deaths, by age group, 2023

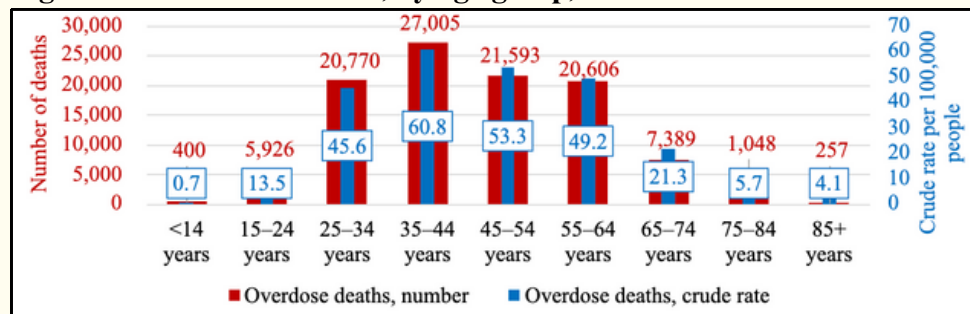
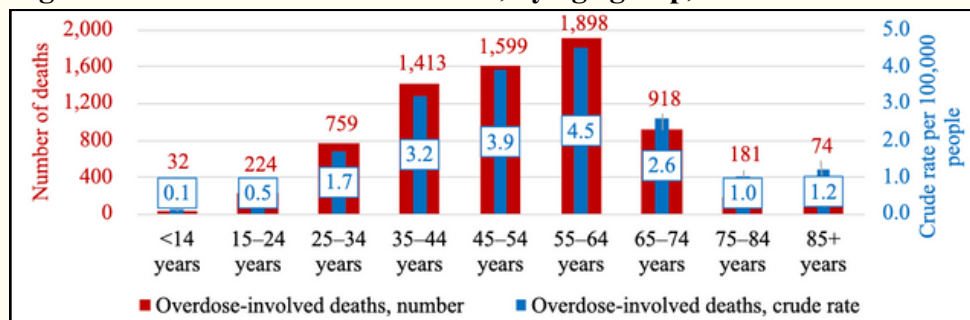


Figure 4.3. Overdose-involved deaths, by age group, 2023



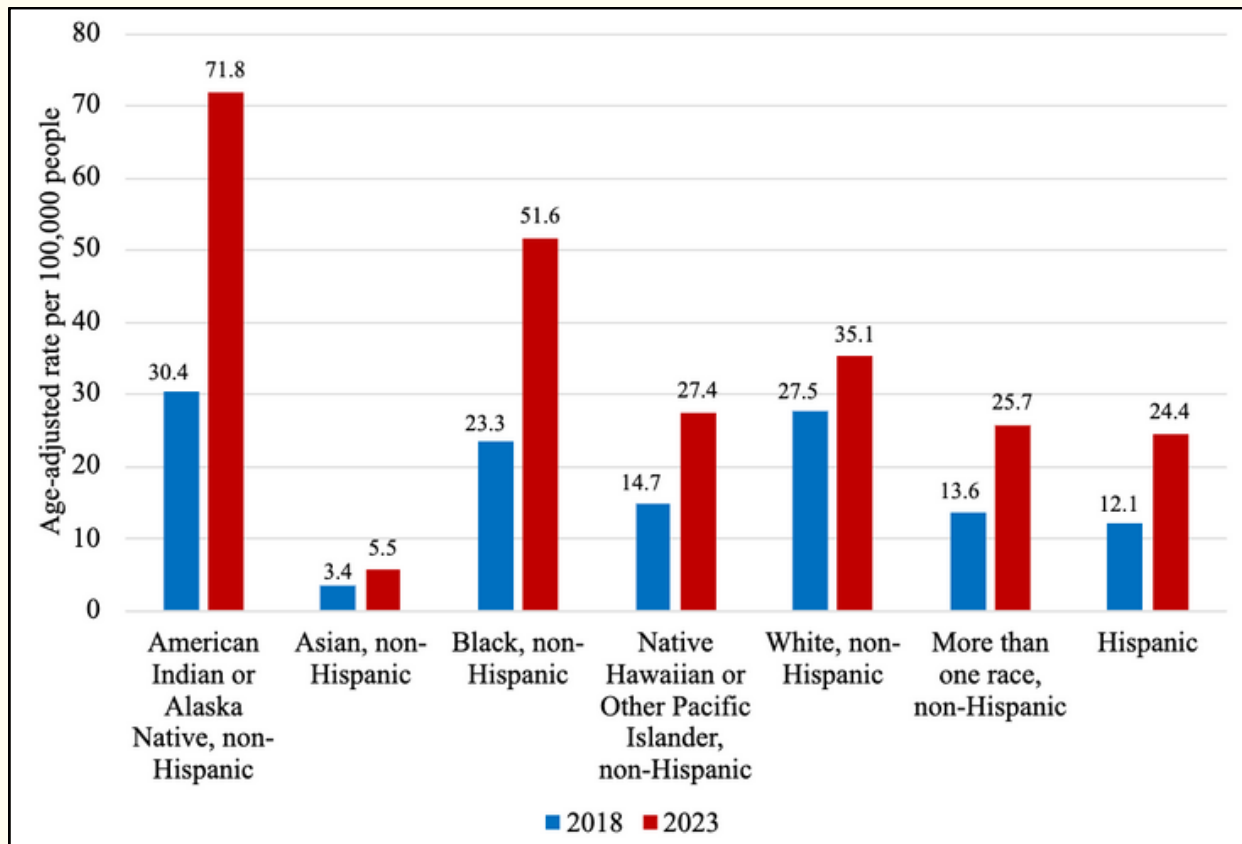
Note: 14 individuals in 2023 died from overdose-related causes but were excluded from this section because their age was not reported on their death certificate.

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Overdose-Related Deaths by Race & Hispanic Origin

- Between 2018 and 2023, the age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths increased among all racial demographics (Figure 5, Table 5).
- In 2023, the American Indian or Alaska Native demographic had the highest age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths, with 71.8 deaths per 100,000 people, while Asian people had the lowest, with 5.5 deaths per 100,000 people.

Figure 5. Age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths, by race and Hispanic origin, 2018 and 2023



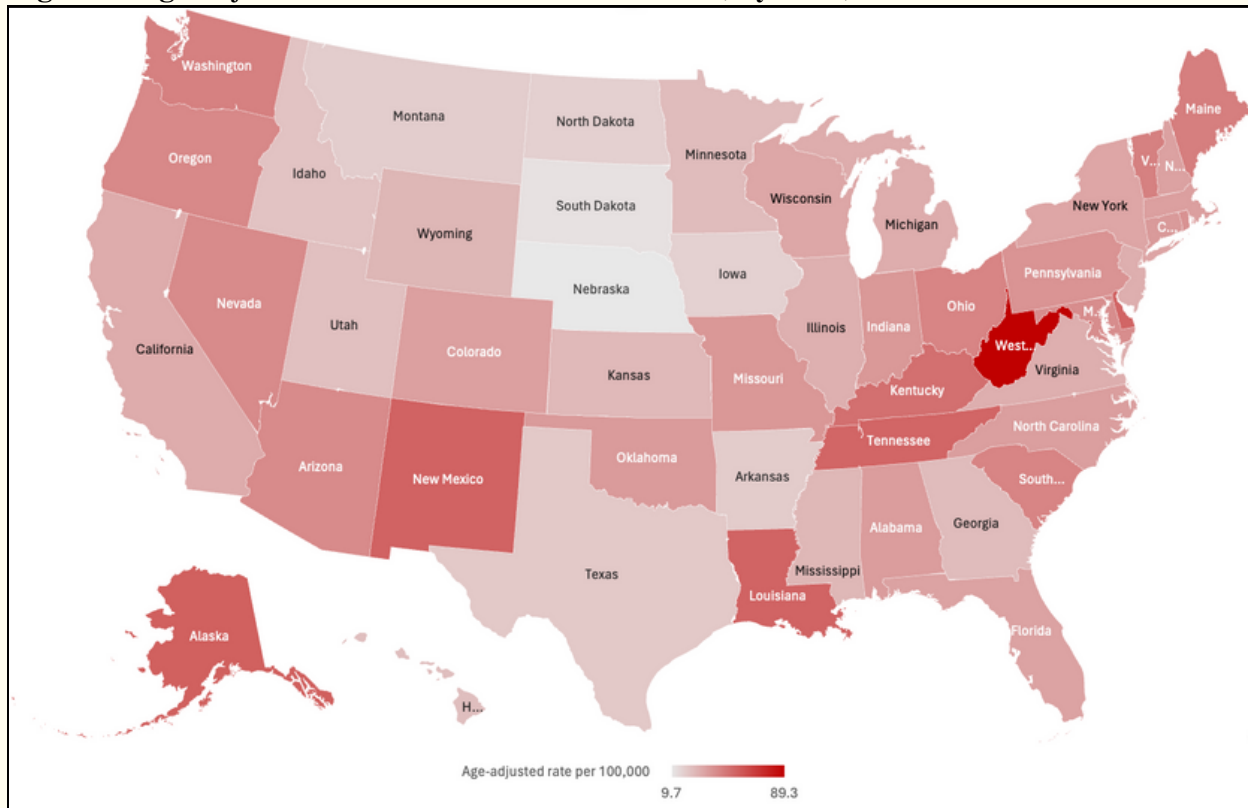
Notes: 455 individuals in 2018 and 1,084 individuals in 2023 died from overdose-related causes but were excluded from this section because their Hispanic-origin status was not reported on their death certificate. Race and ethnicity categories are not fully comparable between 2000 and 2023 because the CDC began reporting racial categories differently in 2018.

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Overdose-Related Deaths by State

- In 2023, the age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths ranged from a low of 9.7 deaths per 100,000 people in Nebraska to a high of 89.3 deaths per 100,000 people in West Virginia (Figure 6, Table 6).
- The five states with the highest age-adjusted rates of overdose-related deaths in 2023 were Delaware (54.4 deaths per 100,000), Louisiana (54.9), New Mexico (55.2), Alaska (56.2), and West Virginia (89.3), in addition to Washington, DC (62.7).
- The five states with the lowest age-adjusted rates of overdose-related deaths in 2023 were Nebraska (9.7 deaths per 100,000), South Dakota (12.2), Iowa (17.7), North Dakota (17.8), and Montana (19.1).

Figure 6. Age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths, by state, 2023

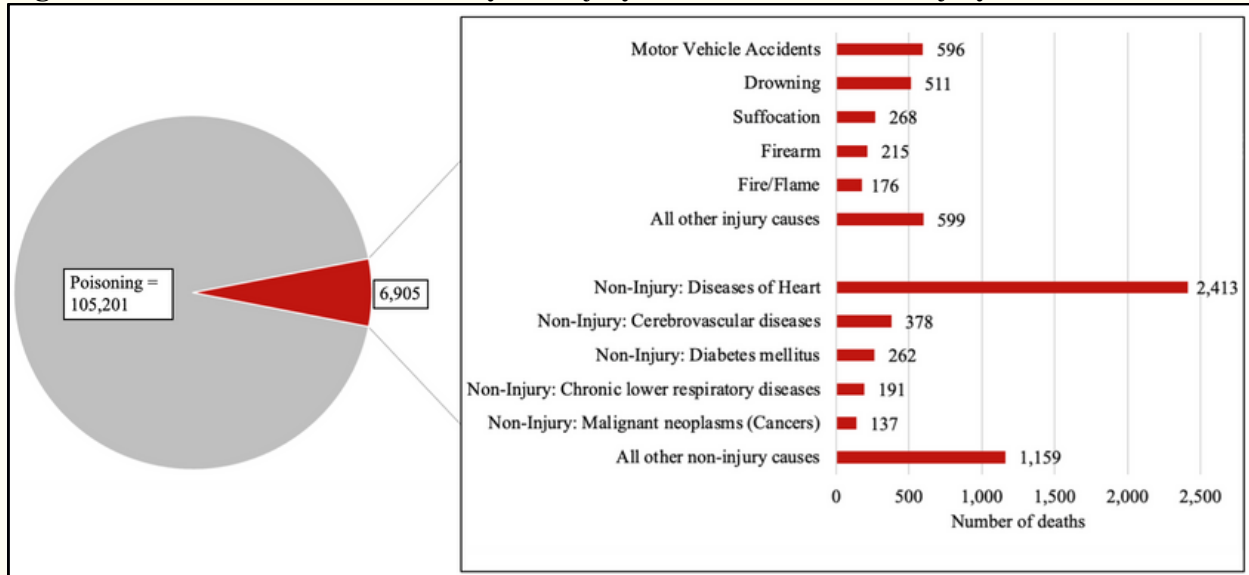


Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Overdose-Related Deaths by the Injury Mechanism and Non-Injury Causes

- In 2023, 107,566 overdose-related deaths had an underlying cause of death that was classified as an injury (e.g., poisoning or drowning) (Figure 7, Table 7).
- In 2023, 4,540 overdose-related deaths had an underlying cause of death that was classified as a non-injury (e.g., cancer or heart disease).
- In 2023, 105,201 overdose-related deaths had an underlying cause of death of poisoning (primarily from drugs but also from other substances, such as alcohol).

Figure 7. Overdose-related deaths, by the injury mechanism and non-injury causes, 2023

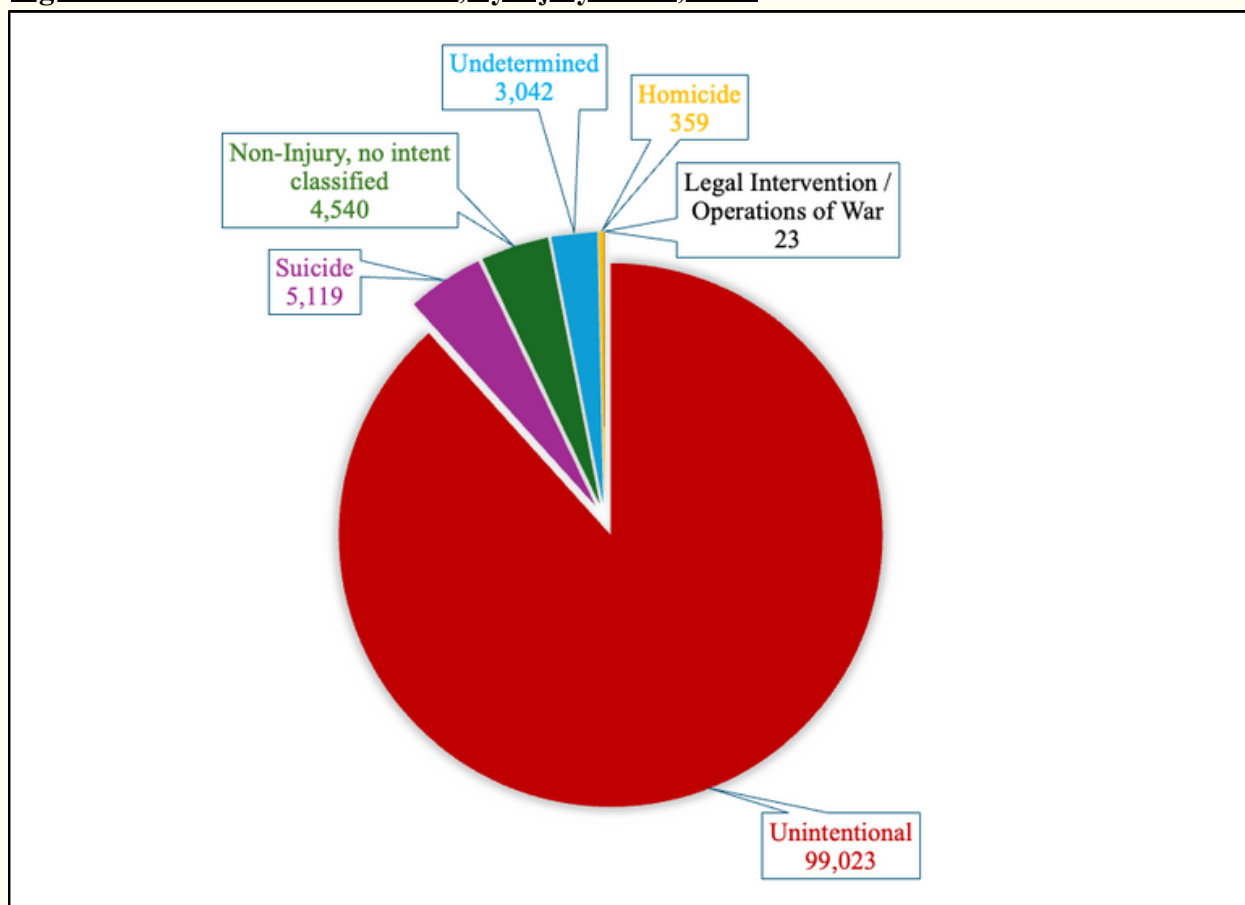


Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Overdose-Related Deaths by Injury Intent

- In 2023, 99,023 overdose-related deaths were classified as unintentional (Figure 8, Table 8).
- In 2023, 5,119 overdose-related deaths were classified as suicides.
- In 2023, 4,540 overdose-related deaths were classified as non-injuries with no intent (e.g., the underlying cause of death was a chronic illness).

Figure 8. Overdose-related deaths, by injury intent, 2023



Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Summary

Federal agencies underreport the overdose epidemic by referencing only the number of deaths that recorded drug overdose as the underlying cause of death, omitting thousands of deaths that record it as a contributing cause of death. In 2023, there were 112,106 overdose-related deaths, of which 105,007 cited drug overdose as the underlying cause of death and 7,099 cited it as a contributing cause, according to the CDC's WONDER database.² The rates of overdose-related deaths varied by sex, age, race, geography, intent, and mechanism. Overdose-related deaths increased from 19,974 in 2000 to 112,106 in 2023.

The underlying causes of the 7,099 overdose-involved deaths in 2023, which recorded a drug overdose as a contributing cause of death, ranged from heart disease (2,413) and motor vehicle accidents (596) to drowning (511). Notably, 194 of these deaths cited non-drug overdose as the underlying cause of death, such as from alcohol. Approximately 100,000 deaths cited drug overdose as a contributing cause of death between 2000 and 2023.

Despite this, federal policy goals, including in the White House's 2022 National Drug Control Strategy and the Department of Health and Human Services' Healthy People 2030, have focused on reducing the number of "overdose deaths" (i.e., deaths that cite drug overdose as the underlying cause of death).^{3,4} This narrow focus is also evident in the summaries about overdoses from the CDC and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.^{5,6} Overdose-involved deaths, which can occur alongside an injury or a chronic illness, have been seemingly overlooked by the government agencies tasked with solving the drug crisis.

One concerning implication is that traditional overdose prevention strategies will be less effective in reducing deaths with drug overdose as a contributing cause. While naloxone can reverse an opioid-induced overdose, the individual remains vulnerable to the broader chain of events. For example, even if naloxone is administered after an individual has overdosed and gotten into a car crash, the individual will have nevertheless been injured by—and may ultimately die from—the harms of the crash itself.

Novel interventions and awareness campaigns are needed to reduce overdose-related deaths. While the CDC's page for alcohol use notes that alcohol is a risk factor for "motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns," the agency does not appear to have a comparable page for drug use.⁷

Of note, this analysis undercounts the true number of overdose-related deaths, given that it includes only deaths that explicitly reported a drug overdose (i.e., it does not include deaths that involved an overdose but did not record an overdose on the death certificate).

A focus only on deaths with drug overdose as the underlying cause of death misses thousands of deaths that record an overdose as a contributing cause. The drug policy field has the opportunity to account for and work to reduce all overdose-related deaths, in addition to the fatal and non-fatal health loss associated with other drug-induced conditions (e.g., drug-induced mental disorders).^{8–10} A recognition of the range of overdose-related deaths will help policymakers to better understand and respond to the drug crisis.

Methods

Data were obtained from the National Vital Statistics System within the CDC's WONDER database at <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>, which includes information about deaths that occurred within the 50 states and Washington, DC. The most recent year for final data was 2023.

Overdose deaths were defined as having an *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD-10) underlying cause-of-death code of X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, or Y10–Y14.

Overdose-involved deaths were defined as having an ICD-10 contributing cause of death code of X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, or Y10–Y14.

Overdose-related deaths were defined as having an ICD-10 underlying or contributing cause-of-death code of X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, or Y10–Y14.

The **underlying cause of death** is defined by the World Health Organization as “the disease or injury that initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.”¹¹ Each death certificate includes only one underlying cause of death and up to 20 contributing causes of death.

While the CDC has focused on deaths that cite overdose as the underlying cause of death, the agency has a history of combining underlying and contributing causes to assess the mortality rates of other conditions:

- A 2015 report about heart failure explained that “heart failure-related deaths were identified as those with heart failure reported anywhere on the death certificate, either as an underlying or contributing cause of death.”¹²
- A 2015 report about hypertension explained that “about one out of six hypertension-related deaths had hypertension as the underlying cause of death, and the rest had hypertension as a contributing cause of death for other underlying causes. Using multiple cause-of-death data, this report provides a comprehensive picture of the burden of hypertension-related mortality in the United States from 2000 through 2013.”¹³
- A 2016 report about chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) explained that “using the multiple causes-of-death data, this report goes beyond the underlying cause and provides a more complete picture of mortality associated with COPD.”¹⁴
- A 2021 report about sepsis explained that “examining death rates calculated from deaths where sepsis is recorded anywhere on the death certificate better captures the burden of sepsis mortality than relying on underlying cause-of-death statistics alone.”¹⁵

Contributors

Connor Kubeisy, MPH, and Heather Soucy, MSN, MPH, contributed to the content of the data brief. Marcus Edelstein assisted with the design.

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Data Tables

Table 1. Overdose-related deaths, 2000–2023

Year	Total	
	Number	Deaths per 100,000
2000.	19,974	7.1
2001.	21,886	7.7
2002.	26,455	9.2
2003.	28,959	10.0
2004.	30,733	10.5
2005.	33,298	11.2
2006.	37,979	12.7
2007.	39,117	12.9
2008.	39,544	12.9
2009.	40,251	13.0
2010.	41,725	13.4
2011.	44,825	14.2
2012.	45,131	14.3
2013.	47,716	14.9
2014.	50,845	15.8
2015.	56,428	17.5
2016.	68,133	21.1
2017.	75,136	23.2
2018.	72,444	22.2
2019.	76,083	23.2
2020.	97,841	30.0
2021.	113,555	34.3
2022.	114,652	34.5
2023.	112,106	33.3

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 2. Age-adjusted rate of overdose deaths, overdose-involved deaths, and overdose-related deaths, 2000–2023

Year	Overdose-involved deaths		Overdose deaths		Overdose-related deaths	
	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000
2000.....	2,559	0.9	17,415	6.2	19,974	7.1
2001.....	2,492	0.9	19,394	6.8	21,886	7.7
2002.....	2,938	1.0	23,518	8.2	26,455	9.2
2003.....	3,173	1.1	25,785	8.9	28,959	10.0
2004.....	3,309	1.1	27,424	9.4	30,733	10.5
2005.....	3,486	1.2	29,813	10.1	33,298	11.2
2006.....	3,554	1.2	34,425	11.5	37,979	12.7
2007.....	3,106	1.0	36,010	11.9	39,117	12.9
2008.....	3,094	1.0	36,450	11.9	39,544	12.9
2009.....	3,247	1.0	37,004	11.9	40,251	13.0
2010.....	3,396	1.1	38,329	12.3	41,725	13.4
2011.....	3,485	1.1	41,340	13.2	44,825	14.2
2012.....	3,629	1.1	41,502	13.1	45,131	14.3
2013.....	3,734	1.1	43,982	13.8	47,716	14.9
2014.....	3,790	1.1	47,055	14.7	50,845	15.8
2015.....	4,024	1.2	52,404	16.3	56,428	17.5
2016.....	4,501	1.3	63,632	19.8	68,133	21.1
2017.....	4,899	1.4	70,237	21.7	75,136	23.2
2018.....	5,077	1.5	67,367	20.7	72,444	22.2
2019.....	5,453	1.6	70,630	21.6	76,083	23.2
2020.....	6,042	1.8	91,799	28.3	97,841	30.0
2021.....	6,856	2.0	106,699	32.4	113,555	34.3
2022.....	6,711	1.9	107,941	32.6	114,652	34.5
2023.....	7,099	2.0	105,007	31.3	112,106	33.3

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 3. Age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths, by sex, 2000–2023

Year	Male		Female	
	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000
2000.	13,204	9.5	6,770	4.7
2001.	14,335	10.2	7,551	5.2
2002.	16,895	11.9	9,560	6.5
2003.	18,469	12.9	10,490	7.1
2004.	19,290	13.3	11,443	7.6
2005.	21,075	14.4	12,223	8.1
2006.	24,224	16.4	13,755	9.0
2007.	24,305	16.2	14,812	9.5
2008.	24,376	16.1	15,168	9.6
2009.	24,656	16.2	15,595	9.8
2010.	25,208	16.4	16,517	10.3
2011.	27,207	17.5	17,618	11.0
2012.	27,411	17.6	17,720	10.9
2013.	29,210	18.6	18,506	11.4
2014.	31,252	19.7	19,593	11.9
2015.	35,599	22.4	20,829	12.6
2016.	44,568	28.0	23,565	14.3
2017.	49,826	31.0	25,310	15.3
2018.	48,398	30.0	24,046	14.5
2019.	51,645	31.9	24,438	14.7
2020.	67,914	42.0	29,927	18.2
2021.	78,996	47.8	34,559	20.8
2022.	80,407	48.2	34,245	20.6
2023.	79,147	47.1	32,959	19.5

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 4. Crude rate of overdose deaths, overdose-involved deaths, and overdose-related deaths, by age group, 2023

Age Group	Overdose-involved deaths		Overdose deaths		Overdose-related deaths	
	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000
14 or younger.	32	0.1	400	0.7	432	0.7
15–24.	224	0.5	5,926	13.5	6,150	14.0
25–34 years.	759	1.7	20,770	45.6	21,529	47.3
35–44.	1,413	3.2	27,005	60.8	28,418	64.0
45–54.	1,599	3.9	21,593	53.3	23,192	57.3
55–64.	1,898	4.5	20,606	49.2	22,504	53.8
65–74.	918	2.6	7,389	21.3	8,307	23.9
75–84.	181	1.0	1,048	5.7	1,229	6.7
85 or older.	74	1.2	257	4.1	331	5.3
Age not stated.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	N/A

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 5. Age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths, by race and Hispanic origin, 2018 and 2023

Race and Hispanic Origin	2018		2023	
	Number	Deaths per 100,000	Number	Deaths per 100,000
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	713	30.4	1,710	71.8
Asian, non-Hispanic	683	3.4	1,204	5.5
Black, non-Hispanic	9,883	23.3	22,804	51.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	85	14.7	183	27.4
White, non-Hispanic.	52,999	27.5	68,044	35.1
More than one race, non-Hispanic	701	13.6	1,557	25.7
Hispanic.	6,925	12.1	15,520	24.4

Notes: 455 individuals in 2018 and 1,084 individuals in 2023 died from overdose-related causes but were excluded from this section because their Hispanic-origin status was not reported on their death certificate. Race and ethnicity categories are not fully comparable between 2000 and 2023 because the CDC began reporting racial categories differently in 2018.

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 6. Age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths, by state, 2023

State	Number	Deaths per 100,000
Alabama.....	1,686	35.4
Alaska.....	411	56.2
Arizona.....	3,048	41.5
Arkansas.....	566	19.2
California.....	12,398	30.3
Colorado.....	2,112	34.4
Connecticut.....	1,355	36.1
Delaware.....	540	54.4
District of Columbia.....	441	62.7
Florida.....	7,436	33.5
Georgia.....	2,715	24.8
Hawaii.....	360	23.8
Idaho.....	426	22.5
Illinois.....	3,753	29.0
Indiana.....	2,422	36.8
Iowa.....	553	17.7
Kansas.....	736	25.7
Kentucky.....	2,210	50.8
Louisiana.....	2,419	54.9
Maine.....	614	45.9
Maryland.....	2,648	40.7
Massachusetts.....	2,451	34.4
Michigan.....	2,994	30.1
Minnesota.....	1,407	24.9
Mississippi.....	732	26.4
Missouri.....	2,232	37.3

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 6. Age-adjusted rate of overdose-related deaths, by state, 2023 (Cont.)

State	Number	Deaths per 100,000
Montana.	210	19.1
Nebraska	186	9.7
Nevada.	1,404	41.7
New Hampshire.	452	33.7
New Jersey.	2,784	29.2
New Mexico.	1,129	55.2
New York.	6,590	32.2
North Carolina	3,636	34.7
North Dakota	133	17.8
Ohio	4,992	43.7
Oklahoma.	1,426	36.0
Oregon	1,857	42.4
Pennsylvania	4,941	38.4
Rhode Island	428	39.0
South Carolina.	2,319	43.7
South Dakota.	103	12.2
Tennessee.	3,766	54.3
Texas	6,283	20.4
Utah.	757	23.4
Vermont.	275	44.9
Virginia.	2,547	29.2
Washington	3,708	45.1
West Virginia.	1,509	89.3
Wisconsin.	1,851	31.9
Wyoming	155	27.0

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 7. Overdose-related deaths, by the injury mechanism and non-injury causes, 2023

Injury mechanism and leading non-injury causes	Number	Deaths per 100,000
Cut/Pierce.	47	0.0
Drowning	511	0.2
Fall	166	0.0
Fire/Flame	176	0.0
Hot object/Substance.	*	*
Firearm.	215	0.1
Machinery.	*	*
Motor vehicle accidents	596	0.2
Other pedal cyclist	*	*
Other pedestrian.	29	0.0
Other land transport.	24	0.0
Other transport.	11	*
Natural/Environmental	146	0.1
Overexertion.	0	N/A
Poisoning	105,201	31.4
Struck by or against.	21	0.0
Suffocation.	268	0.1
Other specified, classifiable injury.	34	0.0
Other specified, not elsewhere classified injury.	34	0.0
Unspecified injury	70	0.0
Non-Injury: Intestinal infections.	*	*
Non-Injury: Tuberculosis.	*	*
Non-Injury: Whooping cough.	0	N/A
Non-Injury: Scarlet fever and erysipelas	0	N/A
Non-Injury: Meningococcal infection.	*	*
Non-Injury: Septicemia	52	0.0

* = data were suppressed or unreliable. The number of deaths was suppressed when it was between 1–9, and the rate was unreliable when it included fewer than 20 deaths.

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 7. Overdose-related deaths, by the injury mechanism and non-injury causes, 2023 (Cont.)

Injury mechanism and non-injury causes	Number	Deaths per 100,000
Non-Injury: Syphilis	*	*
Non-Injury: Acute poliomyelitis.	0	N/A
Non-Injury: Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis	0	N/A
Non-Injury: Measles	0	N/A
Non-Injury: Viral hepatitis	12	*
Non-Injury: Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease.	22	0.0
Non-Injury: Malaria	0	N/A
Non-Injury: Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae	67	0.0
Non-Injury: Malignant neoplasms (cancers)	137	0.0
Non-Injury: In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior.	*	*
Non-Injury: Anemias.	12	*
Non-Injury: Diabetes mellitus.	262	0.1
Non-Injury: Nutritional deficiencies.	*	*
Non-Injury: Meningitis	*	*
Non-Injury: Parkinson's disease	*	*
Non-Injury: Alzheimers disease	0	N/A
Non-Injury: Diseases of heart	2,413	0.6
Non-Injury: Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease.	39	0.0
Non-Injury: Cerebrovascular diseases, including stroke	378	0.1
Non-Injury: Atherosclerosis	*	*
Non-Injury: Other diseases of the circulatory system.	233	0.1
Non-Injury: Other disorders of circulatory system.	52	0.0
Non-Injury: Influenza and pneumonia.	45	0.0

* = data were suppressed or unreliable. The number of deaths was suppressed when it was between 1–9, and the rate was unreliable when it included fewer than 20 deaths.

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 7. Overdose-related deaths, by the injury mechanism and non-injury causes, 2023 (Cont.)

Injury mechanism and non-injury causes	Number	Deaths per 100,000
Non-Injury: Other acute lower respiratory infections.	*	*
Non-Injury: Chronic lower respiratory diseases	191	0.0
Non-Injury: Pneumoconioses and chemical effects.	*	*
Non-Injury: Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids.	19	*
Non-Injury: Other diseases of respiratory system.	43	0.0
Non-Injury: Peptic ulcer.	40	0.0
Non-Injury: Diseases of appendix.	*	*
Non-Injury: Hernia	*	*
Non-Injury: Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.	96	0.0
Non-Injury: Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder.	*	*
Non-Injury: Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis. .	21	0.0
Non-Injury: Infections of kidney.	*	*
Non-Injury: Hyperplasia of prostate.	*	*
Non-Injury: Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs. .	0	N/A
Non-Injury: Pregnancy with abortive outcome.	*	*
Non-Injury: Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	19	*
Non-Injury: Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period.	*	*
Non-Injury: Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	19	*
Non-Injury: Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	*	*
Non-Injury: All other diseases (residual).	310	0.1
Non-Injury: Complications of medical and surgical care . . .	*	*

* = data were suppressed or unreliable. The number of deaths was suppressed when it was between 1–9, and the rate was unreliable when it included fewer than 20 deaths.

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.

Table 8. Overdose-related deaths, by injury intent, 2023

Injury intent	Number	Deaths per 100,000
Unintentional	99,023	29.6
Suicide.	5,119	1.4
Undetermined	3,042	0.9
Homicide.	359	0.1
Legal Intervention/Operations of War.	23	0.0
Non-Injury, no intent classified	4,540	1.2

Source: CDCP analysis of the National Vital Statistics System on CDC WONDER.