

# Opium Crisis Statistics

## [Data Overview of the Opioid Epidemic](#)

Drug overdose deaths and opioid-involved deaths continue to increase in the United States. Deaths from drug overdose are up among both men and women, all races, and adults of nearly all ages.

## [CDC One-Stop Location for Online Public Health Data](#)

Access statistical research data published by CDC, as well as reference materials, reports and guidelines on health-related topics

## [SAMHSA Data Collections](#)

SAMHSA publishes data and reports on populations and facilities related to Mental Health and Substance abuse. Data helps SAMHSA and the nation assess the impact of the changes to US health care systems and identify and address behavioral health disparities.

## [Vital Signs: Prescription Painkiller Overdoses](#)

A series of reports detailing various aspects of the health threat and what can be done to drive down the problem. Each issue includes a graphic fact sheet and website, a media release, and social media tools.

## [Monitoring the Future: 2017 Teen Survey Results on Drug and Alcohol Use and Attitudes](#)

Misuse of all prescription opioids among 12th graders has dropped dramatically in the past 15 years, from 9.6 percent in 2002 to 2.0 percent in 2017 despite high opioid overdose rates among adults.

## [Trends in Opioid-related Healthcare Research](#)

AHRQ is increasing the evidence base with data and research and provides a forum where communities can share their tools for combating the issue of opioid misuse.

## [Dramatic Increases in Maternal Opioid Use and Neonatal Abstinence](#)

## Syndrome

Use of opiates during pregnancy can result in a drug withdrawal syndrome in newborns called neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS). There was a five-fold increase in the proportion of babies born with NAS from 2000 to 2012

## OIG Report On Opioid Prescribing Within the Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Program. Key findings:

1. One in three Medicare Part D beneficiaries received a prescription opioid in 2016,
2. About 500,000 beneficiaries received high amounts of opioids,
3. Almost 90,000 beneficiaries are at serious risk, and
4. About 400 prescribers had questionable opioid prescribing patterns for beneficiaries at serious risk.