

Missouri Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

2,180

FATAL

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ 1% from 2021

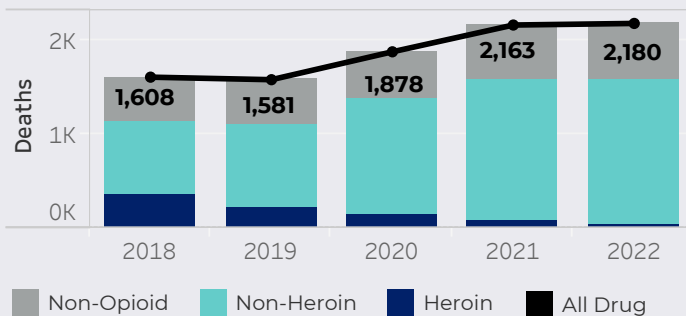
Fatal Trends

Figures 2 and 3: Lack of educational attainment appears to be a factor in overdose deaths with 21.0% of deaths occurring to residents with no high school diploma and only 5.5% occurring to residents with a 4 or more-year college degree. Black males had the highest rate of fatal drug overdoses, continuing to increase to the highest rate of 127.2 in 2022. Black females also experienced a sharp increase (54.8%) from 2019 to 2020. White male rates have experienced a slight incline over the years, while white female rates have remained steady.

Figures 4 and 5: Fatal overdoses have been increasing nearly every year, with a 36% increase taking place over the past five years. The primary driver for this increase was non-Heroin opioids, such as Fentanyl, which increased by 97% over this time period. Most overdoses occurred within the 35 to 54 age group, with the second largest being the 15 to 34 age group. While total percents fluctuate, all age groups have seen increases in counts over the past five years.

Figure 4: Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type

For Missouri (2018-2022)



Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Inpatient visits due to drug overdose have decreased over the past five years by 21%. The largest decrease in total visits occurred from 2019 to 2020. ER visits have fluctuated throughout this time period, with an overall slight increase from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 1: Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization

For Missouri (2018-2022)*



Figure 2: Fatal Drug Overdoses by Educational Attainment

For Missouri (2018-2022)

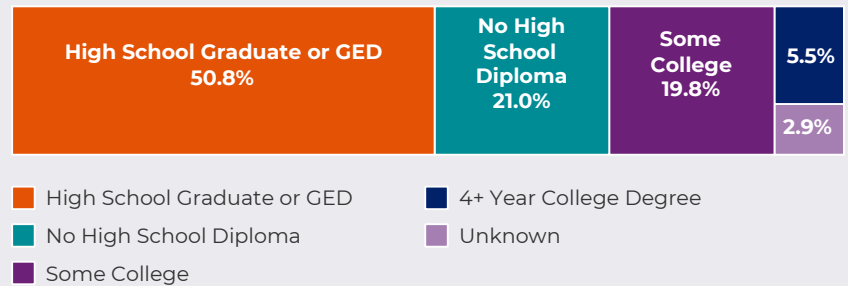


Figure 3: Fatal Drug Overdose Rates by Sex and Race

For Missouri (2018-2022)

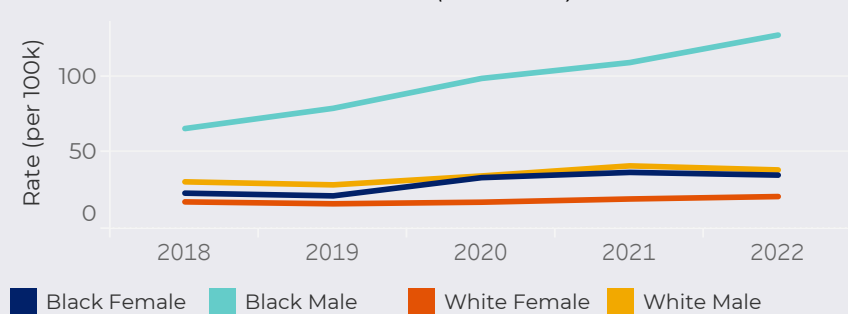


Figure 5: Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age

For Missouri (2018-2022)

