With 908 deaths in 2016, Missouri ranked 19th in the nation for opioid overdose deaths. There was a 35% increase in deaths between 2015 and 2016 (672 vs 908 deaths). However, the increase in death was smaller from 2016 to 2017 (5% increase; 908 vs 951 deaths, respectively).

**Quarterly Missouri Resident Heroin vs Non-Heroin Opioid (e.g., Fentanyl) Deaths**

**Opioid Prescribing Rate (2006-2016)**

**Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Due to Opioid Overdose (2011-2016)**

**Total Years of Life Lost 2016**
- Missouri: 32,517
- Nationally: 1,437,269

YPLL involves estimating the average time a person would have lived had they not died prematurely.

Ethnicity is separate from race - these individuals are also included somewhere in the race counts. The number next to each race is the crude value of how many individuals died from an opioid overdose in 2017. There were 4 individuals who did not identify as one of the above categories in 2017.

While men experienced the most overdoses, women experienced a larger percent change in overdoses from 2005-2006 and 2015-2017.

Although the highest number of overdose deaths occurred amongst White males, when adjusted by population, Black males are twice as likely to die from an overdose than White males.

Data Source: Missouri DHSS Bureau of Vital Statistics & Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination, 2017
The majority of counties with high opioid-involved mortality rates are clustered in and to the south of the St. Louis metropolitan region, though some additional counties with high opioid-involved death rates can be found across the state. Missouri’s metropolitan areas consistently have high rates of opioid-involved overdose mortality. It should be noted that many counties' death rates are based on fewer than 20 deaths and should be interpreted cautiously as mortality rates based on low counts can be unstable. Opioid-involved emergency room discharge rates follow a similar statewide distribution with the greatest rates in the St. Louis area.
Total cost of the Opioid Epidemic in 2016 Alone: $12,600,000,000

“The cost listed above represents the impact of two economic indicators — fatality costs, which are associated with premature mortality, and nonfatality costs, which are associated with individuals with opioid use disorder and accrue from reduced productivity and increased consumption of health care and social services.” Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2016 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State and author’s replication of CEA, 2017 methods.

Helpful links:

DHSS Opioid Dashboard: https://health.mo.gov/data/opioids/
St. Louis County PDMP: https://www.stlouisco.com/pdmp
Missouri Opioid STR Website: https://missouriopioidstr.org/resources/
MO-HOPE Website: https://mohopeproject.org/

Data Sources: CDC, 2017; Missouri DHSS Bureau of Vital Statistics & Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination, 2017