New Jersey: Opioid-Involved Deaths and Related Harms

Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths

In the U.S., there were 67,367 drug overdose deaths reported in 2018, 4.1% fewer deaths than in 2017.

- The age-adjusted rate declined by 4.6% to 20.7 per 100,000 standard population.¹ The decline follows an increasing trend in the rate from 6.1 in 1999 to 21.7 in 2017.
- Opioids were involved in 46,802 (a rate of 14.6) overdose deaths in 2018—nearly 70% of all overdose deaths.
- Deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone (including fentanyl and fentanyl analogs) continued to rise with more than 28,400 (a rate of 9.9) overdose deaths in 2018.
- The number of deaths involving prescription opioids declined to 14,975 (a rate of 4.6) in 2018 and those involving heroin dropped to 14,996 (a rate of 4.7).²
Nearly 90% of the 2,900 reported drug overdose deaths in New Jersey involved opioids in 2018—a total of 2,583 fatalities (and a rate of 29.7).

- While most drug overdose deaths in 2018 involved an opioid, overdose deaths involving specific opioids are not included for the state because the data reported did not meet inclusion criteria.³

**Opioid Prescriptions**

In 2018, New Jersey providers wrote 38.9 opioid prescriptions for every 100 persons, compared to the average U.S. rate of 51.4 prescriptions. This is the lowest rate in the state since data became available in 2006.⁴

**Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)/Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome (NOWS)**

NAS or NOWS may occur when a woman uses opioids during pregnancy. To date, there is no standard in NAS/NOWS provider and hospital coding practices.⁵ As a result, there is variability in the rates reported by states.
The national incidence rate of NAS/NOWS in 2016 was 7 cases per 1,000 hospital births.\textsuperscript{6-7}

The highest rates were reported among American Indian/Alaska Native (15.9 per 1,000 births) and White Non-Hispanic (10.5 per 1,000 births) individuals.

In 2016, hospital costs for NAS/NOWS births totaled $572.7 million, after adjusting for inflation.\textsuperscript{8}

The incidence rate of NAS/NOWS in New Jersey in 2017 was 6.7 cases per 1,000 hospital births and is the most recent data available.\textsuperscript{6-7}

![Figure 2. New Jersey: Estimated percent of male vs. female with new HIV diagnoses, by transmission category, 2017. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Source: CDC NCHHSTP, AtlasPlus.](image)

New HIV Diagnoses\textsuperscript{9} and Prevalence Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

- **U.S. New Diagnoses:** In 2017, 9.7\% (3,690) of the 38,226 new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU. Among males, 8.6\% (2,655) of new diagnoses were transmitted via IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 14.2\% (1,035) of new diagnoses were transmitted via IDU.\textsuperscript{10}

- **U.S. Prevalence:** In 2017, more than 1 million Americans were living with a diagnosed HIV infection—a rate of 367.7. Among males, 16.4\% (125,274) contracted HIV from IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 20.8\% (49,288) were living with HIV attributed to IDU.\textsuperscript{10}

- **State New Diagnoses:** Of the new HIV diagnoses in 2017, 1,125 occurred in New Jersey—a rate
of 15.0. Among males, 10.7% of new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 17.4% of new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU (Figure 2).  

**State Prevalence:** In 2017, 34,891 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in New Jersey—a rate of 465.3. Of those, 26.4% of male cases were attributed to IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 29.4% were living with HIV attributed to IDU.  

---

**Hepatitis C (HCV) Incidence and Prevalence Attributed to IDU**

- **U.S. Incidence:** In 2017, there were an estimated 44,700 new cases of acute HCV. Among case reports that contained information about IDU, 86.6% indicated IDU prior to onset of acute, symptomatic HCV.  
- **U.S. Prevalence:** An estimated 2.4 million Americans are living with HCV (based on 2013-2016 annual average).  
- **State Incidence:** There were approximately 125 new cases of acute HCV (a rate of 1.4) reported in New Jersey in 2017.  
- **State Prevalence:** In New Jersey, there are an estimated 47,200 persons living with HCV (a rate of 680 based on 2013-2016 annual average).  

---

**References**

1. Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 standard population unless otherwise noted.

7. Comparisons with earlier estimates are difficult because of the ICD-10-CM transition in 2015.


9. The term refers to people diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of disease at diagnosis.


11. Not all states collect or report data on the incidence or prevalence of Hepatitis C or on how Hepatitis C is transmitted. When available, the data will be included.


April 3, 2020