NYC Health

Epi Data Brief

September 2023, No. 137

Unintentional Drug Poisoning (Overdose) Deaths in New York City in 2022

In 2022, 3,026 New Yorkers died of a drug overdose, a 12% increase from 2021 (2,696 deaths), and the highest number since reporting began in 2000. A combination of factors impact overdose risk, including social and structural conditions that affect overall health and well-being; access to quality healthcare, treatment, and services; the type of substances used; and, the setting of use. Mental health is also a driver of overdose risk; more information on the City's strategies to address New York City's (NYC) mental health and support people at risk of drug overdose can be found in Care, Community, Action: A Mental Health Plan for NYC.

To support efforts to prevent overdose deaths and ensure the equitable distribution of resources, data including location of overdose and demographics of the decedent are tracked. This report presents provisional data on unintentional drug poisoning deaths in NYC in 2022, also referred to as overdose deaths or overdose mortality.

Key findings

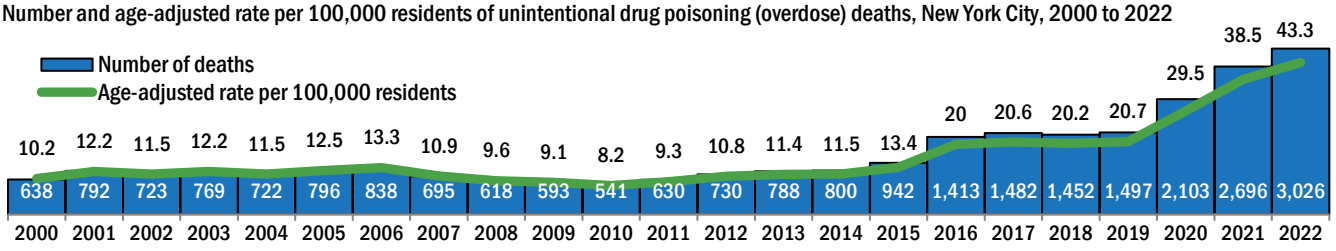
- In 2022, there were 3,026 overdose deaths in NYC, compared with 2,696 in 2021, an increase of 12% (330 deaths).
- The rate of overdose death increased to 43.3 per 100,000 NYC residents in 2022, from 38.5 per 100,000 in 2021.
- Black New Yorkers had the highest rate of overdose death, and the largest absolute increase in rate from 2021 to 2022 (52.0 to 62.0 per 100,000 residents).
- As in prior years, adults ages 55 to 64 had the highest rate of overdose, followed by adults ages 45 to 54 (in 2022, 78.7 and 65.0 per 100,000 residents, respectively).
- Residents of the Bronx had the highest rate of overdose death in 2022 (73.6 per 100,000 residents), an increase from 2021 (70.1 per 100,000). Staten Island had the second highest rate at 38.0 per 100,000 residents, a steady rate compared with 2021 (37.9 per 100,000).
- Fentanyl was the most common substance involved, present in 81% of overdose deaths in 2022. Cocaine was present in 53% of overdose deaths.
- Approximately seven out of ten overdoses occurred in the decedent's or someone else's home.

Definitions: **Unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths** exclude poisonings where the manner of death was classified as intentional (suicide or homicide) or undetermined. They are also referred to as "overdose deaths" or "overdose mortality."
Opioids include substances derived from opium, such as morphine or heroin, and synthetic drugs, such as methadone or fentanyl.
Opioid analgesics are commonly known as prescription pain relievers, such as oxycodone (Percocet®) and hydrocodone (Vicodin®). For this analysis, opioid analgesics exclude fentanyl and tramadol.
Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs. Fentanyl analogs, such as beta-hydroxyfentanyl and acetyl fentanyl, are similar in chemical structure to fentanyl. Fentanyl can be one of two types: a synthetic opioid analgesic pharmaceutically manufactured to manage severe pain or non-pharmaceutically manufactured.
Xylazine is a non-opioid veterinary sedative/tranquilizer drug.

Substances involved in overdose deaths describe only what has been identified during post-mortem toxicology testing and not how or why these substances were present. Findings are not mutually exclusive; percentages will not sum to 100%.

In New York City, rates of overdose death are the highest since reporting began in 2000

Number and age-adjusted rate per 100,000 residents of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths, New York City, 2000 to 2022



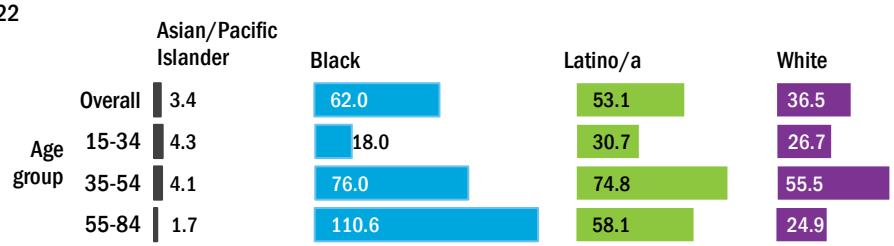
Sources: NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2000–2022; 2021 and 2022 data are provisional and subject to change.

Overdose death rates are higher for some groups and places

- In 2022, the rate of overdose death among male New Yorkers (70.7 per 100,000 males) was nearly four times as high as the rate among female New Yorkers (18.2 per 100,000 females).
- Rates of overdose death increased for Black, Latino/a, and White New Yorkers in 2022. Black New Yorkers had the highest rate in 2022 (62.0 per 100,000), followed by Latino/a New Yorkers (53.1 per 100,000), and White New Yorkers (36.5 per 100,000).
- The rate among Asian and Pacific Islander New Yorkers decreased from 5.2 per 100,000 in 2021 to 3.4 per 100,000 in 2022.
- Black New Yorkers ages 55 to 84 years had the highest rate of overdose (110.6 per 100,000 residents) compared with Black New Yorkers in other age groups and compared with Latino/a and White New Yorkers of any age.

In New York City, rates of overdose death differ by race-ethnicity^ and age, with Black adults ages 55 to 84 experiencing the highest rates of overdose.

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 residents of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths, New York City, 2022



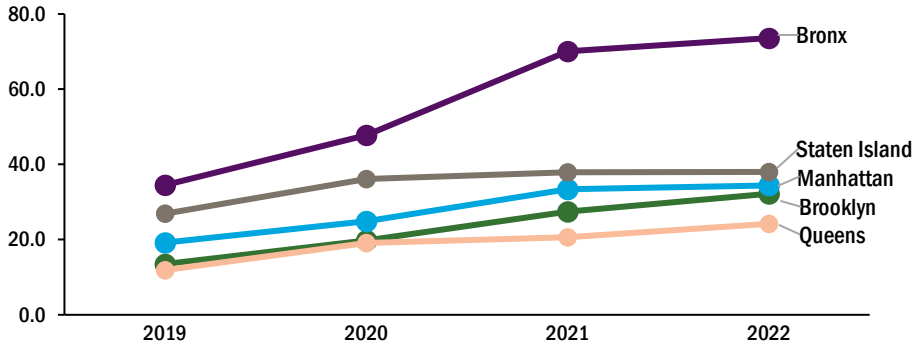
^Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, and White race categories exclude Latino/a ethnicity. Latino/a includes Hispanic or Latino/a of any race.

Sources: NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2022. Data are provisional and subject to change.

- In 2022, Bronx residents had the highest rates of overdose in NYC (73.6 per 100,000).
- From 2021 to 2022, Brooklyn residents experienced the largest increase in the rate of overdose death (from 27.4 per 100,000 to 32.2 per 100,000), followed by residents of Queens (from 20.6 to 24.2 per 100,000), the Bronx (from 70.1 to 73.6 per 100,000), and Manhattan (from 33.4 to 34.4 per 100,000).
- The top five neighborhoods with the highest rates of overdose death were Crotona-Tremont, Hunts Point-Mott Haven, Highbridge-Morrisania, East Harlem, and Fordham-Bronx Park.
- Rates of overdose decreased for Crotona-Tremont (from 109.1 per 100,000 in 2021 to 105.3 per 100,000 in 2022) and Hunts Point-Mott Haven (from 119.6 per 100,000 in 2021 to 100.1 per 100,000 in 2022).

Since 2019, the rate of overdose has more than doubled in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 residents of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths, New York City, 2019 to 2022



Sources: NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019-2022. 2021 and 2022 data are provisional and subject to change.

Definitions

Race/ethnicity: For the purpose of this publication, Latino/a includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino/a excludes reported ancestry from non-Spanish speaking Central/South American countries, and non-Spanish speaking Caribbean islands. Black, White, and Asian/Pacific Islander race categories do not include people of Latino/a origin.

Neighborhood: The United Hospital Fund (UHF) classifies New York City into 42 neighborhoods, comprised of contiguous ZIP codes. For more information visit: www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/ah/zipcodetable.pdf

Neighborhood poverty: Based on ZIP code and defined as the percentage of residents with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL), per American Community Survey 2008–2012, in four groups: low (<10% FPL), medium (10% - <20% FPL), high (20% - <30% FPL), and very high (>=30% FPL).

High poverty neighborhoods had a larger increase in overdose rates

- The overdose rate among residents of high poverty neighborhoods increased by 21% from 32.4 per 100,000 in 2021 to 39.3 per 100,000 in 2022.
- Overdose rates in low poverty neighborhoods remained stable, with a rate of 21.5 per 100,000 residents in 2021 and 21.8 per 100,000 residents in 2022.
- In 2022, NYC residents of very high poverty neighborhoods had the highest rate of overdose death (72.8 per 100,000 residents) compared with 21.8 per 100,000 residents in low poverty neighborhoods.

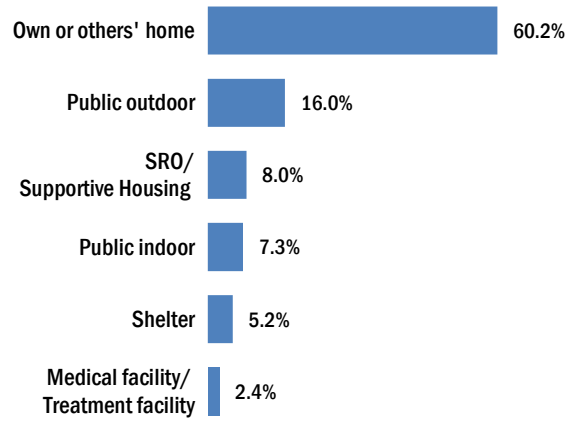
Opioids, primarily fentanyl, continue to drive overdose deaths

- In 2022, 85% of all overdose deaths involved an opioid; fentanyl was the most common, involved in 81% of overdose deaths.
- The percentage of overdose deaths involving heroin decreased from 53% in 2019 to 32% in 2022.
- Opioid analgesics and methadone each were involved in 12% of overdose deaths.
- In 2022, other substances commonly present in opioid overdose deaths included cocaine (55%), alcohol (44%), and benzodiazepines (15%).
- Opioid-involved overdoses also involving xylazine increased from 19% in 2021 to 22% in 2022.
- Rates of heroin/and or fentanyl-involved overdose more than tripled among Black New Yorkers from 15.7 per 100,000 in 2019 to 50.7 per 100,000 in 2022. In the same period, rates increased from 21.4 to 44.7 per 100,000 and 18.1 to 29.4 per 100,000 among Latino/a and White New Yorkers respectively.

Most overdoses occurred in indoor settings

- In 2022, the majority of fatal overdoses (60.2%) occurred in a private home.
- There have been notable shifts in settings of overdose over time. From 2019 to 2022, the percentage of overdose deaths that occurred in a decedent's or someone else's home decreased from 66.8% to 60.2%.
- During the same time period, the percentage of overdose deaths that occurred in a public outdoor setting increased from 10.6% to 16.0%.

In 2022, about seven out of ten overdoses occurred in a private indoor or SRO/ supportive housing setting.



Public outdoor includes settings such as parks, sidewalks, subway cars, and transit stations. Public indoor includes bars/restaurants/clubs, stores, bodegas/delis, and public bathrooms; other indoor space includes, hotel rooms, building common spaces (stairways, hallways, lobbies, elevators of apartment/restricted buildings). SRO: single-room occupancy

Sources: NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2022. Data are provisional and subject to change.

- The percentage of overdose deaths that occurred in an SRO or supported housing setting also increased from 4.8% in 2019 to 8.0% in 2022.
- Overdose deaths in a shelter remained stable (4.9% in 2019, 5.2% in 2022).

Setting of overdose: Information provided in scene investigation reports and grouped into categories based on private and public spaces.

Data Sources **NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics**: Mortality data for 2000–2022 were collected through an in-depth review of data from DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics and NYC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Data are limited to individuals ages 15 to 84. Data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional and subject to change.

Rate calculation: DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates 2000–2021, updated September 2022. Rates will differ from previously reported rates based on Census counts or previous versions of population estimates. Rates are age-adjusted to Census 2000 US standard population, except those for specific age groups.

Health equity is attainment of the highest level of health and well-being for all people. Not all New Yorkers have the same opportunities to live a healthy life. Achieving health equity requires focused and ongoing efforts to address historical and contemporary injustices such as discrimination based on social position (e.g., class, immigration status) or social identities (e.g., race, gender, sexual orientation). For more information, visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Health Equity page.

Implications

Overdose deaths reached unprecedented levels in New York City in 2022. Inequities in overdose death by race/ethnicity, age, income, and neighborhood of residence have widened as the magnitude of the overdose crisis has worsened. Approximately one in 1,000 Black New Yorkers between the ages of 55 and 84 died of a fatal overdose in 2022, a rate that is more than twice the citywide rate. Residents of the South Bronx, East Harlem, and Central Harlem continued to experience the highest rates of fatal overdose in 2022, while Bedford-Stuyvesant and Williamsburg-Bushwick emerged as new areas of concern. Overdose deaths remained highest among residents of very high poverty neighborhoods.

Geographic and racial inequities in the burden of overdose death reflect inequities in income, wealth, employment, education, criminal legal system involvement, and housing. Inequitable access to the resources necessary for health and well-being is a product of structural racism and long-term disinvestment in communities. These data underscore the need for a place-based approach that invests in the communities most impacted by the overdose epidemic.

Fentanyl—a very strong opioid—continues to drive the increase in overdose deaths citywide. For the sixth year in a row, in 2022, fentanyl was the most common substance involved in overdose deaths. In contrast, the proportion of overdose deaths involving heroin decreased from 53% of overdose deaths in 2019 to 32% of overdose deaths in 2022, suggesting a sustained shift away from heroin in the unregulated opioid supply. Drug-checking initiatives—including fentanyl and xylazine test strip distribution and real-time drug-checking services—allow people to test their drugs and take steps to reduce their risk of overdose. Expanding these services is important to address the increased risk of fatal overdose caused by the ongoing presence of fentanyl along with the emerging presence of xylazine in NYC.

New data on the setting of overdose deaths reveal that most overdose deaths occurred in a private home in 2022. Overdoses that occur in these settings are potentially less likely to be witnessed than overdoses in other settings, reducing opportunities for intervention. Further, fear of personal, social, legal, and other consequences can drive people to use drugs in isolation and discourage people from disclosing their substance use to others. Public health interventions which address the stigma and isolation experienced by people who use drugs are needed to support timely overdose responses and reduce the elevated risk of overdose death in private home settings.

While fewer overdose deaths overall occur in public settings, the proportion of overdose deaths that occurred in outdoor public spaces increased in recent years, from 11% in 2019 to 16% in 2022. Public drug use is driven by a lack of alternative places to use drugs and is associated with rushed injections, heightened anxiety, and other factors that increase the risk of overdose. Overdose Prevention Centers (OPC) directly impact public drug use and associated overdose risk by providing hygienic spaces where people can use drugs under the supervision of trained staff and receive critical health and social support services. During the first year of operation, the two OPCs in NYC were used more than 48,000 times by 2,800 people, and staff intervened over 600 times to prevent overdose-related injury and death. Expanding these services to neighborhoods with high rates of overdose is necessary to prevent overdose deaths, especially in public settings.

The Health Department is committed to addressing the key drivers of the overdose epidemic, including the unregulated and volatile drug supply; stigma and isolation faced by people who use drugs; and inadequate access to life-saving services and supports. This requires continued investment in a comprehensive spectrum of prevention, harm reduction, substance use disorder treatment, and recovery services, particularly in communities which continue to bear the greatest burden of overdose death.

Authors: Ellenie Tuazon, Myrela Bauman, Tracy Sun, Ava Weitz, Julia DeWalt, Shivani Mantha, and Alex Harocopos
Acknowledgements: Melanie Askari, Gerri Clarke-Crichton, Brooke Gasdaska, Jonathan Giftos, Lauren Shpiz
Suggested citation:. Tuazon E, Bauman M, Sun T, Weitz A, DeWalt J, Mantha S, Harocopos A. Unintentional Drug Poisoning (Overdose) Deaths in New York City in 2022. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene: Epi Data Brief (137); September 2023.

Epi Data Tables

September 2023, No. 137

Unintentional Drug Poisoning (Overdose) Deaths in New York City in 2022

Data Tables

Table 1.	Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths, New York City, 2019-2022
Map	Highest rates of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths by neighborhood of residence, 2022
Table 2.	Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving opioids New York City, 2019-2022
Table 3.	Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving fentanyl and/or heroin, New York City, 2019-2022
Table 4.	Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving cocaine, New York City, 2019-2022
Table 5.	Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving opioid analgesics, New York City, 2019-2022
Table 6.	Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving opioid combinations, New York City, 2022
Table 7.	Number and percent of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths by setting of overdose, New York City, 2022

Data Sources

NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics: Mortality data were collected through an in-depth review of data and charts from the Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for 2019-2022. Data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional and subject to change.
Rate Calculation: NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates 2000-2021, updated September 2022. These rates will differ from previously reported rates based on Census counts or previous versions of population estimates. Rates are age-adjusted to Census 2000, except those for specific age groups.

NYC Health

Table 1. Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths, New York City, 2019-2022*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates calculated using NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates 2000-2021, updated September 2022. Analysis by Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

Rates per 100,000 New Yorkers are age adjusted, except those for specific age groups.

	2019			2020			2021*			2022*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths												
	1497	**100%**	**20.7**	**2103**	**100%**	**29.5**	**2696**	**100%**	**38.5**	**3026**	**100%**	**43.3**
Sex												
Male	1152	77%	33.5	1639	78%	47.6	2032	75%	60.7	2373	78%	70.7
Female	345	23%	9.0	464	22%	12.7	664	25%	18.1	652	22%	18.2
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	34	2%	3.2	35	2%	3.7	50	2%	5.2	36	1%	3.4
Black	392	26%	22.7	628	30%	37.4	866	32%	52.0	1032	34%	62.0
Latino/a	510	34%	25.6	667	32%	33.6	936	35%	48.2	1030	34%	53.1
White	527	35%	22.9	708	34%	31.4	765	28%	35.7	772	26%	36.5
Other/Missing	34	2%	-	65	3%	-	79	3%	-	156	5%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	52	3%	5.1	107	5%	10.7	79	3%	8.3	90	3%	9.4
25-34	268	18%	17.1	380	18%	25.0	405	15%	28.9	469	15%	33.4
35-44	298	20%	24.8	433	21%	35.6	582	22%	49.7	637	21%	54.4
45-54	348	23%	32.0	512	24%	47.4	600	22%	57.5	678	22%	65.0
55-64	397	27%	37.5	531	25%	49.8	818	30%	78.1	824	27%	78.7
65-84	134	9%	11.5	140	7%	11.9	212	8%	17.7	328	11%	27.3
Age group (years)												
15-34	320	21%	12.4	487	23%	19.3	484	18%	20.5	559	18%	23.7
35-54	646	43%	28.2	945	45%	41.1	1182	44%	53.4	1315	43%	59.4
55-84	531	35%	23.9	671	32%	29.9	1030	38%	45.8	1152	38%	51.3
Race/ethnicity by age group (years)												
Asian and Pacific Islander												
15-34	16	1%	4.2	23	1%	6.3	25	1%	7.2	15	0%	4.3
35-54	14	1%	3.8	12	1%	3.2	23	1%	6.3	15	0%	4.1
55-84	4	0%	1.2	0	0%	0.0	2	0%	0.6	6	0%	1.7
Black												
15-34	36	2%	6.6	75	4%	14.1	113	4%	22.3	91	3%	18.0
35-54	144	10%	29.1	243	12%	49.7	296	11%	62.7	359	12%	76.0
55-84	212	14%	40.6	310	15%	59.2	457	17%	86.9	582	19%	110.6
Latino/a												
15-34	108	7%	13.8	156	7%	20.6	159	6%	22.0	222	7%	30.7
35-54	242	16%	36.0	318	15%	47.4	461	17%	70.6	488	16%	74.8
55-84	160	11%	29.8	193	9%	35.6	316	12%	57.4	320	11%	58.1
White												
15-34	153	10%	18.7	214	10%	26.6	173	6%	23.9	193	6%	26.7
35-54	236	16%	33.1	339	16%	46.7	371	14%	54.0	381	13%	55.5
55-84	138	9%	17.2	155	7%	19.1	221	8%	27.8	198	7%	24.9
Other/Missing												
15-34	7	0%	-	19	1%	-	14	1%	-	38	1%	-
35-54	10	1%	-	33	2%	-	31	1%	-	72	2%	-
55-84	17	1%	-	13	1%	-	34	1%	-	46	2%	-
Borough of residence												
Bronx	405	27%	34.5	555	26%	47.8	801	30%	70.1	831	27%	73.6
Brooklyn	298	20%	13.5	424	20%	19.8	585	22%	27.4	692	23%	32.2
Manhattan	287	19%	19.2	364	17%	24.9	455	17%	33.4	466	15%	34.4
Queens	227	15%	11.9	365	17%	19.1	389	14%	20.6	469	15%	24.2
Staten Island	106	7%	26.9	134	6%	36.1	146	5%	37.9	152	5%	38.0
Non-New York City	140	9%	-	208	10%	-	246	9%	-	304	10%	-
Missing	34	2%	-	53	3%	-	74	3%	-	112	4%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	438	29%	37.2	601	29%	52.4	843	31%	73.9	917	30%	81.4
Brooklyn	336	22%	15.3	478	23%	22.2	650	24%	30.5	792	26%	37.1
Manhattan	389	26%	26.6	515	24%	35.8	649	24%	48.2	670	22%	50.6
Queens	240	16%	12.5	376	18%	19.6	416	15%	22.1	489	16%	25.4
Staten Island	94	6%	24.0	133	6%	35.9	138	5%	35.7	158	5%	39.9
Neighborhood poverty^												
Low (wealthiest)	197	13%	13.4	243	12%	17.4	299	11%	21.5	301	10%	21.8
Medium	364	24%	13.9	514	24%	20.0	623	23%	24.7	699	23%	27.3
High	337	23%	18.9	475	23%	26.8	562	21%	32.4	684	23%	39.3
Very high	419	28%	33.5	590	28%	47.2	874	32%	71.0	887	29%	72.8
Non-New York City/Missing	180	12%	-	281	13%	-	338	13%	-	455	15%	-
Drug type**												
Alcohol	593	40%	8.2	840	40%	11.8	1040	39%	14.8	1237	41%	17.7
Amphetamines	75	5%	1.1	116	6%	1.6	212	8%	3.3	196	6%	3.0
Benzodiazepines	413	28%	5.7	407	19%	5.9	446	17%	6.5	405	13%	5.8
Cocaine	768	51%	10.7	1009	48%	14.1	1288	48%	18.4	1604	53%	22.8
Opioids	1238	83%	17.1	1795	85%	25.2	2288	85%	32.8	2574	85%	36.9
Fentanyl	1016	68%	14.1	1625	77%	22.8	2164	80%	31.0	2464	81%	35.4
Heroin	789	53%	10.8	996	47%	13.9	1010	37%	14.3	977	32%	13.7
Methadone	196	13%	2.6	296	14%	4.0	357	13%	4.9	369	12%	5.0
Opioid Analgesics††	178	12%	2.4	337	16%	4.7	412	15%	5.8	373	12%	5.2
Xylazine#	0	0%	0.0	52	2%	0.7	441	16%	6.2	573	19%	8.1

Top 5 NYC neighborhoods^^		**2021* rate**		**2022* rate**
	Hunts Point-Mott Haven	119.6	Crotona-Tremont	105.3
	Crotona-Tremont	109.1	Hunts Point-Mott Haven	100.1
	Highbridge-Morrisania	86.0	Highbridge-Morrisania	99.5
	Fordham-Bronx Park	71.7	East Harlem	88.9
	East Harlem	65.7	Fordham-Bronx Park	73.4

*Data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino/a includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino/a excludes reported ancestry from non-Spanish speaking Central/South American countries, and non-Spanish speaking Caribbean islands. Black, White and Asian/Pacific Islander race categories do not include people of Latino/a origin.

^Neighborhood poverty (based on ZIP code) was defined as percent of residents with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) per American Community Survey 2008-2012, in four groups: low (<10%), medium (10% - < 20%), high (20% - < 30%), and very high poverty (>=30%).

**Drug type, not mutually exclusive; percent will not equal 100%. ††For this analysis, opioid analgesics exclude fentanyl and tramadol.

#During 2022, the New York City Office of Chief Medical Examiner began testing of xylazine. Prior to this date, xylzaine was not systematically tested therefore findings cannot be compared over time.

^^Top five of 42 NYC Neighborhoods. Neighborhood refers to residence of decedent.

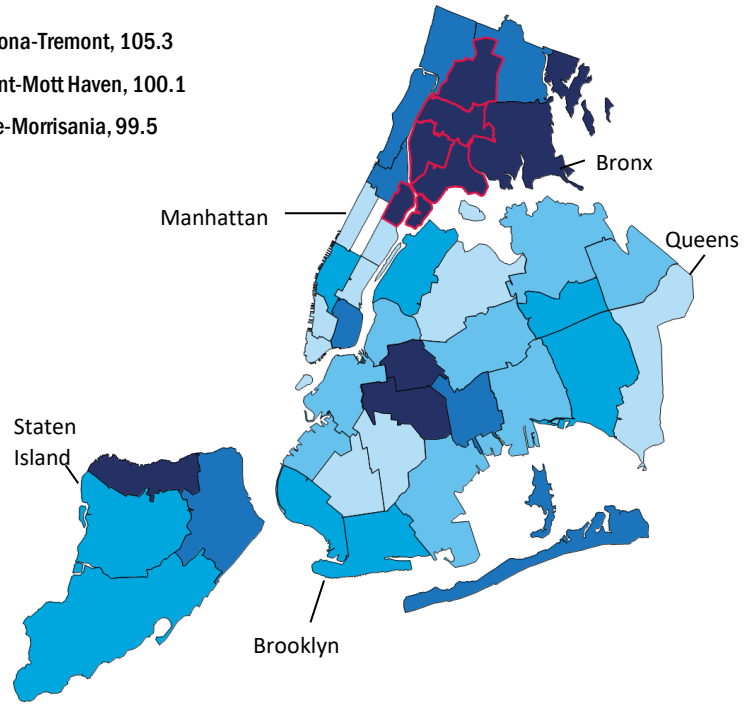
Map. Highest rates of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths by neighborhood of residence,^ New York City, 2022*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates calculated using NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates 2000-2021, updated September 2022. Analysis by Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

Neighborhoods with rates of overdose death among residents exceeding the New York City rate, 2022

Rate per 100,000 residents are age-adjusted.

- Crotona-Tremont, 105.3
- Hunts Point-Mott Haven, 100.1
- Highbridge-Morrisania, 99.5
- East Harlem, 88.9
- Fordham-Bronx Park, 73.4
- Port Richmond, 58.0
- Williamsburg-Bushwick, 57.5
- Pelham-Throgs Neck, 54.1
- Bedford Stuyvesant-Crown Heights, 53.6
- Central Harlem, 50.7
- East New York, 49.9
- Kingsbridge-Riverdale, 49.6
- Stapleton-St. George, 46.8
- Union Square, 43.8
- New York City, 43.3



Rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) death per 100,000 residents, New York City, 2022

- 0.0 – 20.3
- 20.4 – 26.2
- 26.3 – 37.3
- 37.4 – 53.0
- 53.1 – 105.3

Top 5 neighborhoods with highest rates of overdose death

*Data for 2022 are provisional and subject to change.

^The United Hospital Fund (UHF) classifies New York City into 42 neighborhoods, comprised of contiguous ZIP codes. Neighborhood refers to residence of decedent.

Table 2. Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving opioids, New York City, 2019-2022*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates calculated using NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates 2000-2021, updated September 2022. Analysis by Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

Rates per 100,000 New Yorkers are age adjusted, except those for specific age groups.

	2019			2020			2021*			2022*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths												
	1497	**100%**	**20.7**	**2103**	**100%**	**29.5**	**2696**	**100%**	**38.5**	**3026**	**100%**	**43.3**
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Opioids												
	1238	**100%**	**17.1**	**1795**	**100%**	**25.2**	**2288**	**100%**	**32.8**	**2574**	**100%**	**36.9**
Sex												
Male	947	76%	27.5	1405	78%	40.8	1734	76%	51.9	2014	78%	60.1
Female	291	24%	7.7	390	22%	10.7	554	24%	15.2	560	22%	15.6
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	20	2%	1.9	28	2%	3.0	37	2%	4.0	24	1%	2.3
Black	294	24%	17.0	508	28%	30.2	708	31%	42.7	865	34%	52.1
Latino/a	446	36%	22.4	583	32%	29.3	807	35%	41.5	892	35%	45.9
White	452	37%	19.7	622	35%	27.7	671	29%	31.4	653	25%	31.1
Other/Missing	26	2%	-	54	3%	-	65	3%	-	140	5%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	48	4%	4.7	94	5%	9.4	73	3%	7.7	87	3%	9.1
25-34	239	19%	15.2	337	19%	22.1	352	15%	25.1	420	16%	29.9
35-44	246	20%	20.4	373	21%	30.7	504	22%	43.0	536	21%	45.8
45-54	286	23%	26.3	431	24%	39.9	504	22%	48.3	581	23%	55.7
55-64	317	26%	30.0	445	25%	41.8	683	30%	65.2	695	27%	66.4
65-84	102	8%	8.7	115	6%	9.8	172	8%	14.3	255	10%	21.2
Age group (years)												
15-34	287	23%	11.1	431	24%	17.1	425	19%	18.0	507	20%	21.5
35-54	532	43%	23.2	804	45%	35.0	1008	44%	45.5	1117	43%	50.4
55-84	419	34%	18.8	560	31%	25.0	855	37%	38.0	950	37%	42.3
Borough of residence												
Bronx	336	27%	28.7	483	27%	41.7	670	29%	58.7	707	27%	62.7
Brooklyn	255	21%	11.6	371	21%	17.4	515	23%	24.2	593	23%	27.5
Manhattan	235	19%	15.7	305	17%	20.7	380	17%	28.1	381	15%	28.3
Queens	174	14%	9.0	302	17%	15.8	330	14%	17.4	404	16%	20.9
Staten Island	93	8%	23.7	115	6%	30.6	137	6%	35.7	133	5%	34.0
Non-New York City	116	9%	-	176	10%	-	198	9%	-	260	10%	-
Missing	29	2%	-	43	2%	-	58	3%	-	96	4%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	367	30%	31.2	523	29%	45.7	702	31%	61.7	775	30%	69.0
Brooklyn	285	23%	13.0	419	23%	19.5	575	25%	27.0	675	26%	31.6
Manhattan	317	26%	21.6	423	24%	29.2	526	23%	39.4	560	22%	42.4
Queens	185	15%	9.5	314	17%	16.5	354	15%	18.8	425	17%	22.1
Staten Island	84	7%	21.5	116	6%	31.0	131	6%	34.0	139	5%	35.7
Neighborhood poverty^												
Low (wealthiest)	169	14%	11.6	209	12%	14.8	261	11%	19.0	260	10%	19.0
Medium	290	23%	11.0	439	24%	17.2	515	23%	20.5	595	23%	23.4
High	273	22%	15.3	400	22%	22.4	498	22%	28.6	575	22%	33.1
Very High	355	29%	28.4	510	28%	40.8	744	33%	60.5	759	29%	62.1
Non-New York City/Missing	151	12%	-	237	13%	-	270	12%	-	385	15%	-
Drug type**												
Alcohol	491	40%	6.8	749	42%	10.6	941	41%	13.4	1132	44%	16.3
Amphetamines	43	3%	0.6	85	5%	1.2	164	7%	2.5	155	6%	2.3
Benzodiazepines	367	30%	5.0	385	21%	5.6	425	19%	6.2	379	15%	5.4
Cocaine	600	48%	8.4	878	49%	12.3	1141	50%	16.4	1423	55%	20.4
Fentanyl	1016	82%	14.1	1625	91%	22.8	2164	95%	31.0	2464	96%	35.4
Heroin	789	64%	10.8	996	55%	13.9	1010	44%	14.3	977	38%	13.7
Methadone	196	16%	2.6	296	16%	4.0	357	16%	4.9	369	14%	5.0
Opioid Analgesics††	178	14%	2.4	337	19%	4.7	412	18%	5.8	373	14%	5.2
Xylazine#	0	0%	0.0	52	3%	0.7	441	19%	6.2	572	22%	8.1

*Data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino/a includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino/a excludes reported ancestry from non-Spanish speaking Central/South American countries, and non-Spanish speaking Caribbean islands. Black, White and Asian/Pacific Islander race categories do not include people of Latino/a origin.

^Neighborhood poverty (based on ZIP code) was defined as percent of residents with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) per American Community Survey 2008-2012, in four groups: low (<10%), medium (10% - < 20%), high (20% - < 30%), and very high poverty (>=30%).

Table 3. Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving fentanyl and/or heroin, New York City, 2019-2022*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates calculated using NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates 2000-2021 updated September 2022. Analysis by Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

Rates per 100,000 New Yorkers are age adjusted, except those for specific age groups.

	2019			2020			2021*			2022*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths												
	1497	**100%**	**20.7**	**2103**	**100%**	**29.5**	**2696**	**100%**	**38.5**	**3026**	**100%**	**43.3**
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Fentanyl and/or heroin												
	1153	**100%**	**16.0**	**1699**	**100%**	**23.8**	**2190**	**100%**	**31.3**	**2487**	**100%**	**35.7**
Sex												
Male	900	78%	26.2	1340	79%	38.9	1678	77%	50.1	1958	79%	58.5
Female	253	22%	6.7	359	21%	9.9	512	23%	14.0	529	21%	14.8
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	19	2%	1.8	27	2%	2.9	36	2%	3.9	23	1%	2.2
Black	270	23%	15.7	489	29%	29.1	683	31%	40.9	843	34%	50.7
Latino/a	426	37%	21.4	562	33%	28.3	781	36%	40.1	869	35%	44.7
White	414	36%	18.1	570	34%	25.4	629	29%	29.5	614	25%	29.4
Other/Missing	24	2%	-	51	3%	-	61	3%	-	138	6%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	46	4%	4.6	91	5%	9.1	69	3%	7.2	84	3%	8.8
25-34	221	19%	14.1	325	19%	21.3	342	16%	24.4	409	16%	29.1
35-44	235	20%	19.5	350	21%	28.8	483	22%	41.2	522	21%	44.6
45-54	265	23%	24.4	404	24%	37.4	471	22%	45.2	560	23%	53.7
55-64	291	25%	27.5	422	25%	39.6	662	30%	63.2	665	27%	63.5
65-84	95	8%	8.1	107	6%	9.1	163	7%	13.6	247	10%	20.6
Age group (years)												
15-34	267	23%	10.3	416	24%	16.5	411	19%	17.4	493	20%	20.9
35-54	500	43%	21.8	754	44%	32.8	954	44%	43.1	1082	44%	48.9
55-84	386	33%	17.3	529	31%	23.6	825	38%	36.7	912	37%	40.6
Borough of residence												
Bronx	311	27%	26.7	464	27%	40.0	636	29%	55.5	684	28%	60.6
Brooklyn	242	21%	11.0	351	21%	16.3	499	23%	23.4	583	23%	27.1
Manhattan	216	19%	14.4	280	16%	19.1	364	17%	26.8	365	15%	27.2
Queens	159	14%	8.3	285	17%	14.9	314	14%	16.6	387	16%	20.1
Staten Island	85	7%	21.9	105	6%	28.1	127	6%	33.1	124	5%	32.2
Non-New York City	112	10%	-	172	10%	-	193	9%	-	249	10%	-
Missing	28	2%	-	42	2%	-	57	3%	-	95	4%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	342	30%	29.2	501	29%	43.8	668	31%	58.5	750	30%	66.7
Brooklyn	272	24%	12.4	400	24%	18.6	561	26%	26.3	659	26%	30.8
Manhattan	294	25%	20.1	397	23%	27.5	502	23%	37.4	542	22%	41.1
Queens	170	15%	8.8	296	17%	15.5	338	15%	18.0	407	16%	21.3
Staten Island	75	7%	19.4	105	6%	28.1	121	6%	31.4	129	5%	33.7
Neighborhood poverty^												
Low (wealthiest)	149	13%	10.2	183	11%	13.0	239	11%	17.5	243	10%	17.9
Medium	268	23%	10.2	413	24%	16.2	486	22%	19.3	573	23%	22.6
High	257	22%	14.4	381	22%	21.2	481	22%	27.6	555	22%	31.9
Very High	334	29%	26.8	490	29%	39.2	720	33%	58.3	745	30%	61.0
Non-New York City/Missing	145	13%	-	232	14%	-	264	12%	-	371	15%	-

*Data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino/a includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino/a excludes reported ancestry from non-Spanish speaking Central/South American countries, and non-Spanish speaking Caribbean islands. Black, White and Asian/Pacific Islander race categories do not include people of Latino/a origin.

^Neighborhood poverty (based on ZIP code) was defined as percent of residents with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) per American Community Survey 2008-2012, in four groups: low (<10%), medium (10% - < 20%), high (20% - < 30%), and very high poverty (>=30%).

Table 4. Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving cocaine, New York City, 2019-2022*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates calculated using NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates 2000-2021, updated September 2022. Analysis by Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

Rates per 100,000 New Yorkers are age adjusted, except those for specific age groups.

	2019			2020			2021*			2022*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths												
	1497	**100%**	**20.7**	**2103**	**100%**	**29.5**	**2696**	**100%**	**38.5**	**3026**	**100%**	**43.3**
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Cocaine												
	768	**100%**	**10.7**	**1009**	**100%**	**14.1**	**1288**	**100%**	**18.4**	**1604**	**100%**	**22.8**
Sex												
Male	573	75%	16.8	765	76%	22.2	940	73%	28.1	1230	77%	36.4
Female	195	25%	5.1	244	24%	6.6	348	27%	9.5	374	23%	10.4
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	16	2%	1.5	13	1%	1.3	19	1%	2.0	8	0%	0.7
Black	259	34%	15.0	365	36%	21.8	528	41%	31.2	641	40%	38.5
Latino/a	262	34%	13.2	326	32%	16.4	428	33%	22.5	553	34%	28.7
White	213	28%	9.5	273	27%	12.1	284	22%	13.4	310	19%	14.4
Other/Missing	18	2%	-	32	3%	-	29	2%	-	92	6%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	20	3%	2.0	30	3%	3.0	20	2%	2.1	30	2%	3.1
25-34	124	16%	7.9	172	17%	11.3	172	13%	12.3	227	14%	16.2
35-44	145	19%	12.1	215	21%	17.7	291	23%	24.8	328	20%	28.0
45-54	211	27%	19.4	266	26%	24.6	306	24%	29.3	387	24%	37.1
55-64	210	27%	19.9	267	26%	25.1	426	33%	40.7	483	30%	46.1
65-84	58	8%	5.0	59	6%	5.0	73	6%	6.1	149	9%	12.4
Age group (years)												
15-34	144	19%	5.6	202	20%	8.0	192	15%	8.1	257	16%	10.9
35-54	356	46%	15.5	481	48%	20.9	597	46%	27.0	715	45%	32.3
55-84	268	35%	12.0	326	32%	14.5	499	39%	22.2	632	39%	28.1
Borough of residence												
Bronx	236	31%	20.2	297	29%	25.4	416	32%	36.6	473	29%	42.1
Brooklyn	147	19%	6.7	200	20%	9.3	267	21%	12.5	357	22%	16.4
Manhattan	148	19%	9.9	163	16%	11.1	217	17%	16.0	245	15%	18.1
Queens	102	13%	5.2	165	16%	8.6	181	14%	9.6	233	15%	11.8
Staten Island	50	7%	13.1	60	6%	16.1	57	4%	14.4	79	5%	19.4
Non-New York City	64	8%	-	93	9%	-	113	9%	-	147	9%	-
Missing	21	3%	-	31	3%	-	37	3%	-	70	4%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	255	33%	21.7	321	32%	27.9	442	34%	39.2	525	33%	46.8
Brooklyn	157	20%	7.2	226	22%	10.5	303	24%	14.2	411	26%	19.1
Manhattan	192	25%	13.2	230	23%	16.2	303	24%	22.3	341	21%	25.8
Queens	119	15%	6.1	171	17%	8.9	189	15%	10.0	244	15%	12.5
Staten Island	45	6%	11.9	61	6%	16.4	51	4%	12.8	83	5%	20.3
Neighborhood poverty^												
Low (wealthiest)	82	11%	5.7	103	10%	7.4	111	9%	8.1	141	9%	10.3
Medium	161	21%	6.0	225	22%	8.6	268	21%	10.6	343	21%	13.0
High	183	24%	10.4	235	23%	13.3	289	22%	16.7	369	23%	21.1
Very High	253	33%	20.5	315	31%	25.1	458	36%	37.3	514	32%	42.4
Non-New York City/Missing	89	12%	-	131	13%	-	162	13%	-	237	15%	-

*Data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino/a includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino/a excludes reported ancestry from non-Spanish speaking Central/South American countries, and non-Spanish speaking Caribbean islands. Black, White and Asian/Pacific Islander race categories do not include people of Latino/a origin.

^Neighborhood poverty (based on ZIP code) was defined as percent of residents with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) per American Community Survey 2008-2012, in four groups: low (<10%), medium (10% - < 20%), high (20% - < 30%), and very high poverty (>=30%).

Table 5. Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving opioid analgesics,†† New York City, 2019-2022*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates calculated using NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates 2000-2021, updated September 2022. Analysis by Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

Rates per 100,000 New Yorkers are age adjusted, except those for specific age groups.

	2019			2020			2021*			2022*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths												
	1497	**100%**	**20.7**	**2103**	**100%**	**29.5**	**2696**	**100%**	**38.5**	**3026**	**100%**	**43.3**
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Opioid Analgesics												
	178	**100%**	**2.4**	**337**	**100%**	**4.7**	**412**	**100%**	**5.8**	**373**	**100%**	**5.2**
Sex												
Male	108	61%	3.1	243	72%	7.0	283	69%	8.4	272	73%	8.0
Female	70	39%	1.7	94	28%	2.6	129	31%	3.5	101	27%	2.7
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	1	1%	0.1	4	1%	0.4	3	1%	0.3	5	1%	0.4
Black	32	18%	1.9	70	21%	4.2	100	24%	6.1	97	26%	5.8
Latino/a	51	29%	2.4	91	27%	4.5	139	34%	7.0	110	29%	5.6
White	93	52%	3.9	165	49%	7.4	163	40%	7.5	141	38%	6.3
Other/Missing	1	1%	-	7	2%	-	7	2%	-	20	5%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	5	3%	0.5	13	4%	1.3	13	3%	1.4	16	4%	1.7
25-34	48	27%	3.1	62	18%	4.1	61	15%	4.3	59	16%	4.2
35-44	31	17%	2.6	73	22%	6.0	88	21%	7.5	60	16%	5.1
45-54	35	20%	3.2	84	25%	7.8	84	20%	8.1	78	21%	7.5
55-64	47	26%	4.4	77	23%	7.2	133	32%	12.7	109	29%	10.4
65-84	12	7%	1.0	28	8%	2.4	33	8%	2.7	51	14%	4.2
Age group (years)												
15-34	53	30%	2.1	75	22%	3.0	74	18%	3.1	75	20%	3.2
35-54	66	37%	2.9	157	47%	6.8	172	42%	7.8	138	37%	6.2
55-84	59	33%	2.7	105	31%	4.7	166	40%	7.4	160	43%	7.1
Borough of residence												
Bronx	43	24%	3.6	78	23%	6.9	114	28%	9.9	88	24%	7.4
Brooklyn	39	22%	1.7	75	22%	3.5	97	24%	4.4	80	21%	3.7
Manhattan	27	15%	1.8	48	14%	3.2	61	15%	4.5	66	18%	4.8
Queens	28	16%	1.4	61	18%	3.2	64	16%	3.3	69	18%	3.5
Staten Island	22	12%	5.6	41	12%	10.7	43	10%	11.1	32	9%	7.7
Non-New York City	16	9%	-	30	9%	-	27	7%	-	31	8%	-
Missing	3	2%	-	4	1%	-	6	1%	-	7	2%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	45	25%	3.6	85	25%	7.6	121	29%	10.5	94	25%	8.1
Brooklyn	43	24%	1.9	81	24%	3.8	105	25%	4.8	83	22%	3.9
Manhattan	35	20%	2.4	66	20%	4.5	80	19%	6.0	87	23%	6.5
Queens	32	18%	1.6	62	18%	3.3	64	16%	3.3	75	20%	3.8
Staten Island	23	13%	5.7	43	13%	11.3	42	10%	10.9	34	9%	8.2
Neighborhood poverty^												
Low (wealthiest)	41	23%	2.9	70	21%	4.8	79	19%	5.7	57	15%	3.8
Medium	49	28%	1.8	87	26%	3.5	90	22%	3.6	99	27%	3.9
High	26	15%	1.4	64	19%	3.6	86	21%	5.0	90	24%	4.9
Very High	42	24%	3.2	80	24%	6.4	121	29%	9.5	86	23%	7.0
Non-New York City/Missing	20	11%	-	36	11%	-	36	9%	-	41	11%	-

*Data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino/a includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino/a excludes reported ancestry from non-Spanish speaking Central/South American countries, and non-Spanish speaking Caribbean islands. Black, White and Asian/Pacific Islander race categories do not include people of Latino/a origin.

^Neighborhood poverty (based on ZIP code) was defined as percent of residents with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) per American Community Survey 2008-2012, in four groups: low (<10%), medium (10% - < 20%), high (20% - < 30%), and very high poverty (>=30%).

††For this analysis, opioid analgesics exclude fentanyl and tramadol.

Table 6. Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving opioid combinations, New York City, 2022*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates calculated using NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau intercensal population estimates 2000-2021, updated September 2022. Analysis by Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

Rates per 100,000 New Yorkers are age adjusted, except those for specific age groups.

	Opioids and Alcohol			Opioids and Benzodiazepines			Opioids and Cocaine			Opioids and Xylazine		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths												
	3026	**100%**	**43.3**	**3026**	**100%**	**43.3**	**3026**	**100%**	**43.3**	**3026**	**100%**	**43.3**
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Opioids and Other Drugs												
	1132	**100%**	**16.3**	**379**	**100%**	**5.4**	**1423**	**100%**	**20.4**	**572**	**100%**	**8.1**
Sex												
Male	906	80%	27.0	263	69%	7.8	1080	76%	32.2	447	78%	13.2
Female	226	20%	6.4	116	31%	3.2	343	24%	9.6	125	22%	3.5
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	10	1%	1.0	4	1%	0.4	7	0%	0.6	4	1%	0.4
Black	412	36%	25.1	47	12%	3.1	552	39%	33.6	179	31%	10.1
Latino/a	414	37%	21.4	120	32%	6.0	505	35%	26.2	190	33%	9.9
White	238	21%	11.4	186	49%	8.6	272	19%	12.9	165	29%	7.7
Other/Missing	58	5%	-	22	6%	-	87	6%	-	34	6%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	24	2%	2.5	19	5%	2.0	30	2%	3.1	15	3%	1.6
25-34	177	16%	12.6	80	21%	5.7	222	16%	15.8	96	17%	6.8
35-44	249	22%	21.3	74	20%	6.3	301	21%	25.7	103	18%	8.8
45-54	267	24%	25.6	82	22%	7.9	356	25%	34.1	135	24%	12.9
55-64	311	27%	29.7	100	26%	9.6	410	29%	39.2	153	27%	14.6
65-84	104	9%	8.7	24	6%	2.0	104	7%	8.7	70	12%	5.8
Age group (years)												
15-34	201	18%	8.5	99	26%	4.2	252	18%	10.7	111	19%	4.7
35-54	516	46%	23.3	156	41%	7.0	657	46%	29.7	238	42%	10.7
55-84	415	37%	18.5	124	33%	5.5	514	36%	22.9	223	39%	9.9
Borough of residence												
Bronx	356	31%	31.8	93	25%	8.2	414	29%	37.1	149	26%	13.2
Brooklyn	255	23%	11.9	77	20%	3.5	321	23%	14.8	130	23%	6.0
Manhattan	169	15%	12.6	56	15%	4.3	212	15%	16.0	81	14%	5.7
Queens	171	15%	8.7	72	19%	3.9	207	15%	10.5	83	15%	4.1
Staten Island	42	4%	10.7	33	9%	7.9	66	5%	16.8	36	6%	9.5
Non-New York City	107	9%	-	44	12%	-	138	10%	-	71	12%	-
Missing	32	3%	-	4	1%	-	65	5%	-	22	4%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	383	34%	34.2	103	27%	9.1	462	32%	41.6	171	30%	15.4
Brooklyn	295	26%	13.8	86	23%	3.9	369	26%	17.2	153	27%	7.1
Manhattan	231	20%	17.6	76	20%	5.8	306	22%	23.4	118	21%	8.5
Queens	182	16%	9.4	80	21%	4.2	216	15%	11.2	92	16%	4.7
Staten Island	41	4%	10.5	34	9%	8.4	70	5%	17.6	38	7%	10.1
Neighborhood poverty^												
Low (wealthiest)	89	8%	6.3	72	19%	5.4	121	9%	9.0	63	11%	4.6
Medium	251	22%	9.9	104	27%	4.1	297	21%	11.4	126	22%	4.8
High	264	23%	15.4	71	19%	4.0	330	23%	19.1	122	21%	6.9
Very High	380	34%	31.1	79	21%	6.5	457	32%	37.7	164	29%	13.4
Non-New York City/Missing	148	13%	-	53	14%	-	218	15%	-	97	17%	-

*Data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino/a includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino/a excludes reported ancestry from non-Spanish speaking Central/South American countries, and non-Spanish speaking Caribbean islands. Black, White and Asian/Pacific Islander race categories do not include people of Latino/a origin.

^Neighborhood poverty (based on ZIP code) was defined as percent of residents with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) per American Community Survey 2008-2012, in four groups: low (<10%), medium (10% - < 20%), high (20% - < 30%), and very high poverty (>=30%).

Table 7. Number and percent of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths by setting of overdose, New York City, 2019 - 2022*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Analysis by Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

	2019		2020		2021*		2022*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths								
	1497	**100%**	**2103**	**100%**	**2696**	**100%**	**3026**	**100%**
Setting of overdose								
Own or others' home	1000	66.8%	1331	63.3%	1664	61.7%	1823	60.2%
Public outdoor[1]	158	10.6%	271	12.9%	364	13.5%	485	16.0%
SRO/supportive housing	72	4.8%	152	7.2%	220	8.2%	243	8.0%
Shelter	74	4.9%	115	5.5%	187	6.9%	156	5.2%
Public indoor[2]	123	8.2%	166	7.9%	182	6.8%	222	7.3%
Medical facility/Treatment facility	29	1.9%	33	1.6%	48	1.8%	73	2.4%
In custody	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	6	0.2%	8	0.3%
Unknown/missing	40	2.7%	34	1.6%	25	0.9%	16	0.5%

*Data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional and subject to change.

1. Includes outside settings such as parks, sidewalk, subway cars, transit stations.

2. Includes bars/restaurants/clubs, stores, bodegas, delis, public bathrooms, hotels, building common spaces (stairway, hallway, lobby, elevators of apartment/restricted building).

SRO=single room occupancy