

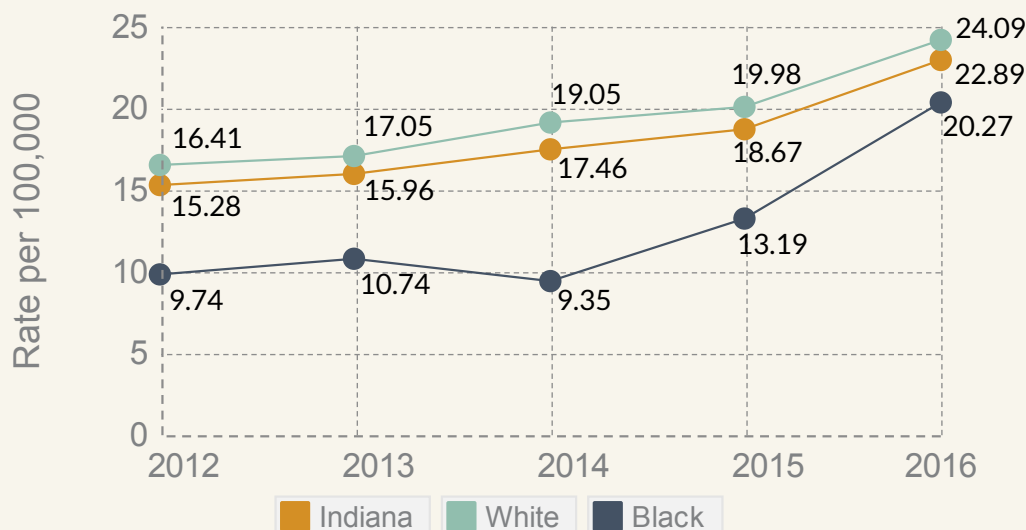
Overdoses by race

Indiana residents

2012-2016

The number of drug overdose deaths in Indiana has increased **52%** from 2012 to 2016 as heroin and fentanyl deaths began to climb, and it is an epidemic that has continued to spread regardless of race.

Drug overdose death rates for black Hoosiers reached an all-time high in Indiana in 2016. While the rate increased for both whites and blacks, the rate of increase was more than twice as high for blacks at 54% (up from 13.19 per 100,000 in 2015 to 20.27 per 100,000 in 2016) than whites at 20% (up from 19.98 in 2015 to 24.09 per 100,000 in 2016).

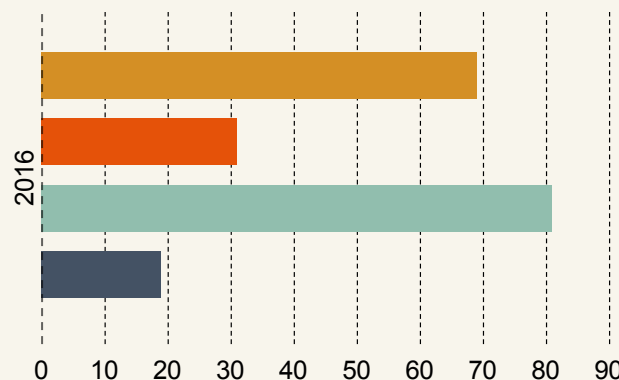


Drug overdose death rates by race, Indiana residents, 2012-2016

Fentanyl:

A common synthetic opioid pain reliever, that can be manufactured both legally and illicitly. It can be mixed in with heroin and cocaine either with or without the user's knowledge. It can be up to 50-100 times more potent than morphine.

31% of all black Hoosier drug overdose deaths in 2016 included a synthetic opioid, such as fentanyl or tramadol, compared to 19% of white Hoosiers.



Percentage of synthetic and non-synthetic opioid related deaths by race

- Black non-synthetic opioid-related overdoses
- Black synthetic opioid-related overdoses
- White non-synthetic opioid-related overdoses
- White synthetic opioid-related overdoses

