

Unintentional Drug Poisoning (Overdose) Deaths in New York City in 2023

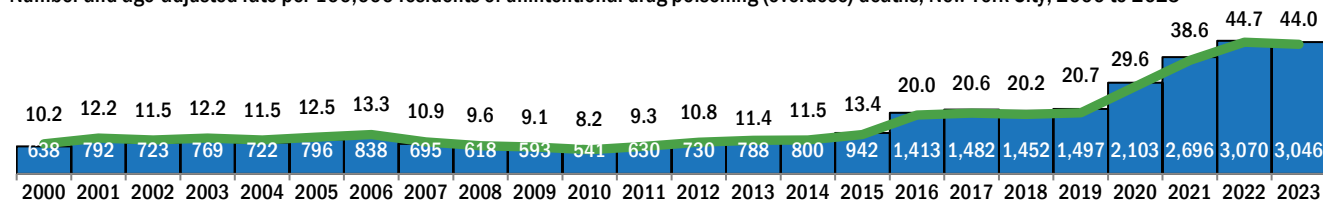
After four years of increases in overdose deaths among New Yorkers, the number of overdose deaths remained stable in 2023, decreasing by 1% from 3,070 deaths in 2022 to 3,046 deaths in 2023. Nevertheless, overdose remains a leading cause of premature death in New York City (NYC), and is a central focus of the NYC Health Department's [HealthyNYC](#) strategy to improve life expectancy and create a healthier city for all. The presence of fentanyl, a synthetic opioid that is 30 to 50 times stronger than heroin, in the unregulated opioid supply continues to drive the overdose crisis. Overdose risk is also a product of the structural conditions which impact health and well-being, as well as access to quality health care and services; underlying mental and physical health conditions; and the setting and conditions of use. The NYC Health Department measures and reports on overdose deaths by demographic group, geography, and setting of overdose. This report presents provisional data on unintentional drug poisoning deaths in NYC in 2023, also referred to as overdose deaths or overdose mortality. Results are used to guide community response efforts at the NYC Health Department and citywide.

Key findings

- In 2023, there were 3,046 overdose deaths in NYC, a 1% decrease from 3,070 deaths in 2022 (24 fewer deaths).
- The rate of overdose death was 44.0 per 100,000 NYC residents in 2023, a 2% reduction from 44.7 per 100,000 in 2022.
- Fentanyl was the most common substance involved, present in 80% of overdose deaths in 2023.
- Seven out of ten (69%) fatal overdoses occurred in a private home, supportive housing, or single-room occupancy (SRO) residence.
- Overdose deaths remained highest among:
 - Black New Yorkers (1,072 deaths, 64.9 per 100,000), followed by Latino New Yorkers (1,077 deaths; 56.5 per 100,000)
 - New Yorkers ages 55 to 64 (897 deaths; 87.9 per 100,000)
 - Bronx residents (858 deaths; 78.0 per 100,000), followed by Staten Island residents (157 deaths; 40.1 per 100,000)
 - Residents of very high poverty neighborhoods (696 deaths; 93.7 per 100,000)
- Compared with 2022, in 2023, overdose deaths increased notably among:
 - Female New Yorkers (increase of 75 deaths, totaling 729 deaths)
 - New Yorkers ages 55 to 64 (increase of 58 deaths, totaling 897 deaths)
 - Residents of very high poverty neighborhoods (increase of 39 deaths, totaling 696 deaths)
- Compared with 2022, in 2023 overdose deaths decreased notably among:
 - White New Yorkers (decrease of 101 deaths, totaling 691 deaths)
 - Male New Yorkers (decrease of 100 deaths, totaling 2,316 deaths)
 - New Yorkers ages 45 to 54 (decrease of 62 deaths, totaling 625 deaths)
 - Residents of low poverty neighborhoods (decrease of 19 deaths, totaling 297 deaths)

In New York City, rates of overdose death remain stable in 2023

Number and age-adjusted rate per 100,000 residents of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths, New York City, 2000 to 2023



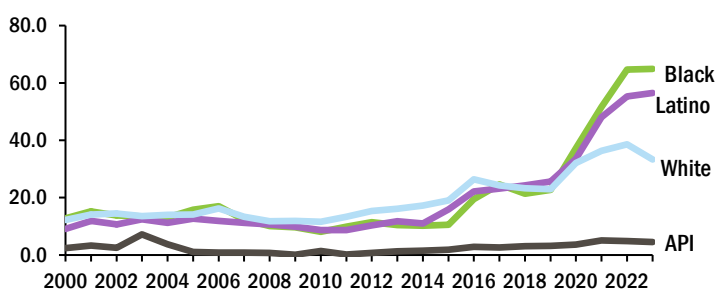
Sources: NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2000–2023; 2022 and 2023 data are provisional and subject to change.

Overdose death counts have flattened citywide, but disparities remain

- The overdose rate was three times higher among male versus female New Yorkers (69.4 vs. 20.6 per 100,000 residents, respectively).
- From 2022 to 2023, the rate of overdose death decreased by 5% among male New Yorkers (from 72.9 to 69.4 per 100,000) but increased by 10% among female New Yorkers (from 18.7 to 20.6 per 100,000).
- In 2023, for the fourth year in a row, Black New Yorkers continued to have the highest rate of fatal overdose (64.9 per 100,000 residents), followed by Latino New Yorkers (56.5 per 100,000 residents).
- From 2022 to 2023, the rates of overdose death remained relatively stable among Black New Yorkers (64.7 per 100,000 in 2022 and 64.9 per 100,000 in 2023) and Asian/Pacific Islander New Yorkers (4.9 per 100,000 in 2002 and 4.5 per 100,000 in 2023); the rates increased by 2% among Latino New Yorkers (55.3 per 100,000 in 2022 to 56.5 per 100,000 in 2023).
- By contrast, overdose deaths decreased by 101 deaths among white New Yorkers from 2022 to 2023, translating to a 14% reduction in the rate of overdose death (from 38.6 to 33.3 per 100,000).
- Black New Yorkers ages 55 to 84 years had the highest rate of overdose death (115.5 per 100,000 residents) compared with Black New Yorkers in other age groups and Latino, white, and Asian/Pacific Islander New Yorkers in any age group.

In New York City, disparities in overdose death continue to widen among race-ethnicity groups[^]

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 residents of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths, New York City, 2000-2023

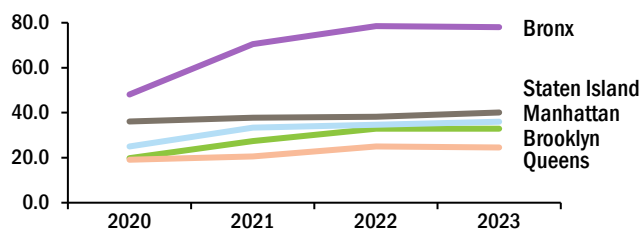


[^]Asian/Pacific Islander (API), Black, and white race categories exclude Latino ethnicity. Latino includes Hispanic or Latino of any race.

Sources: NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2000-2023. 2022 and 2023 data are provisional and subject to change.

Bronx and Staten Island residents continue to have the highest rates of overdose

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 residents of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths, New York City, 2020 to 2023



Sources: NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2020-2023. 2022 and 2023 data are provisional and subject to change.

- In 2023, Bronx residents had the highest rate of overdose death among NYC boroughs (78.0 per 100,000).
- From 2022 to 2023, the rates of overdose death increased among Manhattan residents (from 34.6 to 36.0 per 100,000) and Staten Island residents (from 38.2 to 40.1 per 100,000). The rates remained stable among residents of all other boroughs.
- Residents of Hunts Point-Mott Haven, Crotona-Tremont, Highbridge-Morrisania, East Harlem, and Fordham-Bronx Park had the highest rates of overdose in 2023, as was the case in 2021 and 2022.

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.

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.

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.

Xylazine is a non-opioid veterinary sedative/tranquilizer drug.

Setting of overdose is defined using information provided in scene investigation reports and grouped into categories based on private and public spaces.

Very high poverty neighborhoods had a larger increase in overdose death rate

- The overdose death rate among residents of very high poverty neighborhoods increased by 5%, from 89.4 per 100,000 in 2022 to 93.7 per 100,000 in 2023.
- The overdose death rate among residents of low poverty (wealthiest) neighborhoods decreased by 9%, from 21.8 per 100,000 in 2022 to 19.9 per 100,000 in 2023.

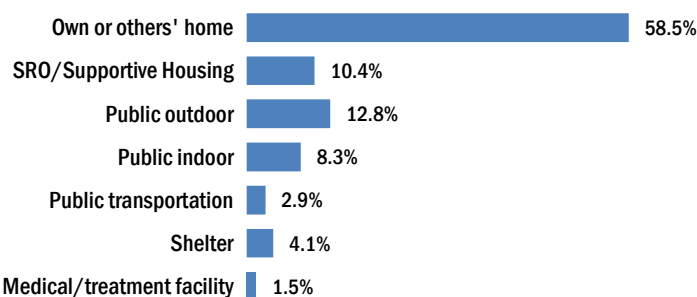
Opioids, primarily fentanyl, continue to drive overdose deaths

- In 2023, 83% of all overdose deaths involved an opioid; fentanyl was the most common, involved in 80% of all overdose deaths.
- In 2023, other substances commonly present in opioid-involved overdose deaths included cocaine (59%), alcohol (44%), and benzodiazepines (19%).
- Xylazine was involved in nearly one-third of opioid-involved overdose deaths in 2023 (31%), an increase from 22% in 2022.

Most fatal overdoses occurred in homes

- In 2023, approximately 70% of overdose deaths occurred in a residence.
- The percentage of overdose deaths that occurred in an SRO or supportive housing setting increased from 7.2% in 2020 to 10.4% in 2023.
- Nearly one-quarter (24.0%) of overdose deaths occurred in a public setting in 2023, an increase from 20.7% of overdose deaths in 2020.
- Most public overdose deaths occurred in outdoor settings (12.8% of all overdose deaths).

In 2023, about seven out of ten fatal overdoses in New York City occurred in a residence



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

Data Sources: NYC Office of Chief Medical Examiner and NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Bureau of Vital Statistics:

Mortality data for 2000–2023 were collected through an in-depth review of data from NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Bureau of Vital Statistics and NYC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Data are limited to individuals ages 15 to 84. Data for 2022 and 2023 are provisional and subject to change. 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%.

Rate calculation: Rates were calculated using the NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates, 2020–2022, updated November 2023. Rates were calculated with a base file from the 2020 Census and differ from previously reported rates based on previous versions of population estimate using a base file from the 2010 Census. Analysis by NYC Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

Definitions: Race/ethnicity: Latino includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino 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 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 2018–2022, in four groups: low (<10% FPL), medium (10% - <20% FPL), high (20% - <30% FPL), and very high (>=30% FPL).

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Implications

While the number of overdose deaths in NYC remained stable between 2022 and 2023 (1% decrease), disparities by race/ethnicity, age, income, and neighborhood of residence continued to widen. The rate of overdose death among white New Yorkers decreased 14% in 2023, while the rate increased 2% among Latino New Yorkers and remained high among Black New Yorkers. Residents of the South Bronx and East Harlem continued to bear a disproportionate burden of overdose death in 2023, as did Black New Yorkers between the ages of 55 and 84.

Geographic and racial/ethnic disparities 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 highlight the importance of the Health Department's place-based approach that invests in the communities most impacted by the overdose epidemic. Strategies include focused naloxone distribution; expanded services and supports; and targeted public education efforts.

Fentanyl continues to drive the overdose epidemic in New York City. As overdose deaths more than doubled in NYC from 1,497 deaths in 2019 to 3,070 deaths in 2022, the proportion of deaths involving fentanyl increased from 68% to 81%. While overdose deaths remained stable between 2022 and 2023, fentanyl remained the most common substance involved in overdose deaths in 2023. Recent data from NYC's drug-checking service also demonstrate the emergence of novel substances such as [carfentanil](#) (a potent synthetic opioid) and [medetomidine](#) (a non-opioid anesthetic). Expanding access to drug-checking services remains critical to addressing the increased overdose risk associated with the volatility of NYC's unregulated drug supply. As in prior years, most overdose deaths occurred in a residence in 2023, with the majority of these deaths occurring in a private home. Public health interventions which address the stigma and isolation

experienced by people who use drugs (PWUD) are needed to reduce both the elevated risk of overdose death in private home settings and the risk of overdose within supportive housing/SRO settings.

The proportion of overdose deaths that occurred in public spaces increased between 2020 and 2023. Public drug use is driven by a lack of alternative places to use drugs and is associated with rushed injections, heightened anxiety, and risk factors for overdose. Overdose Prevention Centers (OPCs) provide hygienic spaces where people can use drugs under the supervision of trained staff and receive critical health and social support services. Since their launch in November 2021, NYC's two OPCs have been used nearly 150,000 times by 5,330 people, and staff intervened over 1,500 times to prevent injury and death.

Sustained high rates of opioid overdose death in NYC underscore the importance of increasing access to naloxone, a safe opioid overdose reversal medication. The NYC Health Department distributes naloxone via community-based Opioid Overdose Prevention Programs, a mail-based program, and public health vending machines, with focused distribution within neighborhoods and populations most impacted by overdose. Naloxone is also now FDA-approved for over-the-counter purchase at retail pharmacy locations. To address the rising number of fatal overdoses occurring in public spaces, [businesses and community spaces are encouraged to have naloxone kits on-site for communal use](#) in response to potential overdoses.

[The NYC Health Department is committed to addressing the key drivers of the overdose epidemic](#) including the unregulated drug supply, stigma and isolation faced by PWUD, and inadequate access to life-saving services and supports. This requires continued investment in comprehensive prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery services and supports, particularly in communities most impacted by overdose. Disparities across the city are identified to inform community and need-responsive programming, initiatives, and other efforts to save lives and improve care for those in need.

MORE New York City Health Data and Publications at nyc.gov/health/data

EpiQuery – the Health Department's interactive health data system at nyc.gov/health/EpiQuery

Community Health Profiles at nyc.gov/health/Profiles

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene





Epi Data Tables

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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 2020-2022. Data for 2022 and 2023 are provisional and subject to change.

Rate Calculation: Rates were calculated using the NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates, 2020-2022, updated November 2023. Rates were calculated with a base file from the 2020 Census and differ from previously reported rates based on previous versions of population estimate using a base file from the 2010 Census. Analysis by NYC Health Department's Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment.

Table 1. Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths, New York City, 2020-2023*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates were calculated using the NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates, 2020-2022, updated November 2023. Rates were calculated with a base file from the 2020 Census and differ from previously reported rates based on previous versions of population estimate using a base file from the 2010 Census. Analysis by NYC 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.

	2020			2021			2022*			2023*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths	2103	100%	29.6	2696	100%	38.6	3070	100%	44.7	3046	100%	44.0
Sex												
Male	1639	78%	47.5	2032	75%	60.4	2416	79%	72.9	2316	76%	69.4
Female	464	22%	12.8	664	25%	18.2	654	21%	18.7	729	24%	20.6
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	35	2%	3.6	50	2%	5.1	50	2%	4.9	45	1%	4.5
Black	628	30%	37.2	866	32%	51.6	1057	34%	64.7	1072	35%	64.9
Latino	667	32%	33.5	936	35%	48.1	1053	34%	55.3	1077	35%	56.5
White	708	34%	32.1	765	28%	36.3	792	26%	38.6	691	23%	33.3
Other/Missing	65	3%	-	79	3%	-	118	4%	-	161	5%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	107	5%	10.6	79	3%	8.1	92	3%	9.5	88	3%	9.1
25-34	380	18%	25.0	405	15%	28.8	469	15%	34.0	437	14%	31.7
35-44	433	21%	35.7	582	22%	49.7	652	21%	56.8	653	21%	56.8
45-54	512	24%	47.4	600	22%	57.4	687	22%	67.3	625	21%	61.3
55-64	531	25%	50.2	818	30%	78.7	839	27%	82.2	897	29%	87.9
65-84	140	7%	12.1	212	8%	17.9	331	11%	27.4	346	11%	28.6
Age group (years)												
15-34	487	23%	19.2	484	18%	20.3	561	18%	23.9	525	17%	22.4
35-54	945	45%	41.2	1182	44%	53.3	1339	44%	61.7	1278	42%	58.9
55-84	671	32%	30.3	1030	38%	46.3	1170	38%	52.5	1243	41%	55.8
Race/ethnicity by age group (years)												
Asian and Pacific Islander												
15-34	23	1%	6.2	25	1%	7.0	24	1%	6.8	15	0%	4.2
35-54	12	1%	3.2	23	1%	6.2	20	1%	5.4	25	1%	6.8
55-84	0	0%	0.0	2	0%	0.6	6	0%	1.7	5	0%	1.4
Black												
15-34	75	4%	13.9	113	4%	21.8	93	3%	18.7	116	4%	23.3
35-54	243	12%	49.2	296	11%	61.8	371	12%	80.0	352	12%	75.9
55-84	310	15%	59.5	457	17%	87.2	593	19%	113.4	604	20%	115.5
Latino												
15-34	156	7%	20.3	159	6%	21.6	226	7%	31.6	198	7%	27.7
35-54	318	15%	47.3	461	17%	70.4	501	16%	78.6	503	17%	78.9
55-84	193	9%	35.8	316	12%	57.7	326	11%	59.0	376	12%	68.0
White												
15-34	214	10%	27.1	173	6%	24.2	198	6%	27.4	167	5%	23.1
35-54	339	16%	47.6	371	14%	54.9	393	13%	59.3	333	11%	50.2
55-84	155	7%	19.7	221	8%	28.5	201	7%	26.2	191	6%	24.9
Other/Missing												
15-34	19	1%	-	14	1%	-	20	1%	-	29	1%	-
35-54	33	2%	-	31	1%	-	54	2%	-	65	2%	-
55-84	13	1%	-	34	1%	-	44	1%	-	67	2%	-
Borough of residence												
Bronx	555	26%	48.1	801	30%	70.5	855	28%	78.5	858	28%	78.0
Brooklyn	424	20%	19.8	585	22%	27.4	694	23%	32.9	692	23%	32.9
Manhattan	364	17%	25.0	455	17%	33.3	471	15%	34.6	501	16%	36.0
Queens	365	17%	19.1	389	14%	20.5	472	15%	25.0	463	15%	24.5
Staten Island	134	6%	36.1	146	5%	37.8	152	5%	38.2	157	5%	40.1
Non-New York City	208	10%	-	246	9%	-	308	10%	-	264	9%	-
Missing	53	3%	-	74	3%	-	118	4%	-	111	4%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	601	29%	52.7	843	31%	74.3	941	31%	86.5	926	30%	84.4
Brooklyn	478	23%	22.3	650	24%	30.5	793	26%	37.8	782	26%	37.2
Manhattan	515	24%	35.8	649	24%	48.1	685	22%	51.5	720	24%	52.4
Queens	376	18%	19.6	416	15%	22.0	493	16%	26.4	473	16%	25.2
Staten Island	133	6%	35.9	138	5%	35.7	158	5%	40.1	145	5%	37.5
Neighborhood poverty ^												
Low (wealthiest)	254	12%	17.1	307	11%	21.0	316	10%	21.8	297	10%	19.9
Medium	728	35%	21.3	840	31%	25.1	987	32%	29.6	989	32%	30.0
High	422	20%	31.2	615	23%	45.5	651	21%	49.3	661	22%	49.4
Very high	425	20%	54.5	602	22%	79.4	657	21%	89.4	696	23%	93.7
Non-New York City/Missing	274	13%	-	332	12%	-	459	15%	-	403	13%	-
Drug type**												
Alcohol	840	40%	11.9	1040	39%	14.8	1253	41%	18.3	1248	41%	18.1
Amphetamines	116	6%	1.6	212	8%	3.2	199	6%	3.1	220	7%	3.3
Benzodiazepines	407	19%	5.9	446	17%	6.5	410	13%	6.0	518	17%	7.6
Cocaine	1009	48%	14.2	1288	48%	18.4	1633	53%	23.7	1705	56%	24.6
Opioids	1795	85%	25.3	2288	85%	32.8	2612	85%	38.1	2537	83%	36.7
Fentanyl	1625	77%	22.8	2164	80%	31.0	2503	82%	36.6	2444	80%	35.3
Heroin	996	47%	13.9	1010	37%	14.3	989	32%	14.1	895	29%	12.6
Methadone	296	14%	4.0	357	13%	4.9	374	12%	5.2	349	11%	4.7
Opioid Analgesics††	337	16%	4.8	412	15%	5.8	377	12%	5.4	334	11%	4.7
Xylazine‡	52	2%	0.7	441	16%	6.2	583	19%	8.4	790	26%	11.4
Top 5 NYC neighborhoods^^				2022* rate						2023* rate		
Crotona-Tremont				111.0			Hunts Point-Mott Haven			138.9		
Hunts Point-Mott Haven				105.7			Crotona-Tremont			115.7		
Highbridge-Morrisania				105.5			Highbridge-Morrisania			106.4		
East Harlem				87.3			East Harlem			85.1		
Fordham-Bronx Park				79.3			Fordham-Bronx Park			78.3		

*Data for 2022 and 2023 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino 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 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 2018-2022, 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, xylazine was not systematically tested therefore findings cannot be compared over time.

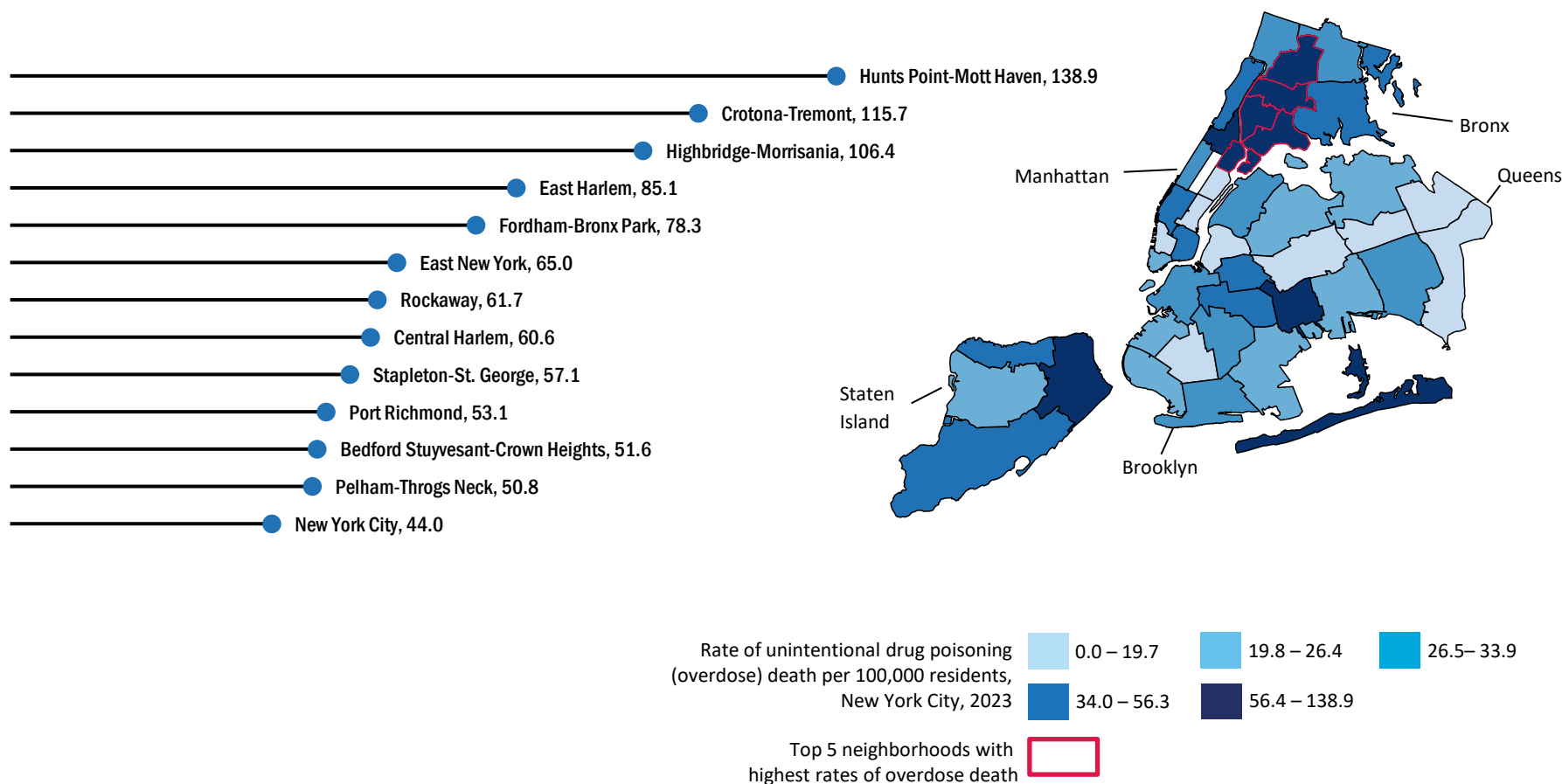
^^Top five of 42 NYC Neighborhoods. Neighborhood refers to residence of decedent.

Map. Highest rates of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths by neighborhood of residence[^], New York City, 2023*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates were calculated using the NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates, 2020-2022, updated November 2023. Rates were calculated with a base file from the 2020 Census and differ from previously reported rates based on previous versions of population estimate using a base file from the 2010 Census. Analysis by NYC 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, 2023

Rate per 100,000 residents are age-adjusted.



*Data for 2023 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, 2020-2023*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates were calculated using the NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates, 2020-2022, updated November 2023. Rates were calculated with a base file from the 2020 Census and differ from previously reported rates based on previous versions of population estimate using a base file from the 2010 Census. Analysis by NYC 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.

	2020			2021			2022*			2023*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths	2103	100%	29.6	2696	100%	38.6	3070	100%	44.7	3046	100%	44.0
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Opioids	1795	100%	25.3	2288	100%	32.8	2612	100%	38.1	2537	100%	36.7
Sex												
Male	1405	78%	40.7	1734	76%	51.7	2051	79%	62.0	1931	76%	57.8
Female	390	22%	10.8	554	24%	15.3	561	21%	16.0	605	24%	17.1
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	28	2%	2.9	37	2%	3.9	37	1%	3.6	30	1%	3.1
Black	508	28%	30.0	708	31%	42.4	886	34%	54.4	895	35%	54.1
Latino	583	32%	29.3	807	35%	41.4	912	35%	47.8	907	36%	47.5
White	622	35%	28.2	671	29%	32.0	672	26%	33.0	579	23%	28.0
Other/Missing	54	3%	-	65	3%	-	105	4%	-	126	5%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	94	5%	9.3	73	3%	7.5	89	3%	9.2	78	3%	8.1
25-34	337	19%	22.2	352	15%	25.0	420	16%	30.4	372	15%	26.9
35-44	373	21%	30.7	504	22%	43.0	549	21%	47.8	550	22%	47.9
45-54	431	24%	39.9	504	22%	48.2	589	23%	57.7	503	20%	49.3
55-64	445	25%	42.1	683	30%	65.7	709	27%	69.5	751	30%	73.6
65-84	115	6%	9.9	172	8%	14.5	256	10%	21.2	283	11%	23.4
Age group (years)												
15-34	431	24%	17.0	425	19%	17.8	509	19%	21.7	450	18%	19.2
35-54	804	45%	35.0	1008	44%	45.5	1138	44%	52.5	1053	42%	48.5
55-84	560	31%	25.3	855	37%	38.4	965	37%	43.3	1034	41%	46.4
Borough of residence												
Bronx	483	27%	41.9	670	29%	59.0	728	28%	66.8	730	29%	66.3
Brooklyn	371	21%	17.4	515	23%	24.2	595	23%	28.2	591	23%	28.0
Manhattan	305	17%	20.8	380	17%	28.0	385	15%	28.5	404	16%	28.9
Queens	302	17%	15.8	330	14%	17.4	407	16%	21.6	366	14%	19.6
Staten Island	115	6%	30.6	137	6%	35.7	133	5%	34.2	136	5%	34.7
Non-New York City	176	10%	-	198	9%	-	263	10%	-	214	8%	-
Missing	43	2%	-	58	3%	-	101	4%	-	96	4%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	523	29%	46.0	702	31%	62.0	795	30%	73.3	798	31%	72.6
Brooklyn	419	23%	19.6	575	25%	27.0	676	26%	32.2	661	26%	31.5
Manhattan	423	24%	29.3	526	23%	39.2	573	22%	43.2	578	23%	41.8
Queens	314	17%	16.4	354	15%	18.8	429	16%	23.0	374	15%	20.1
Staten Island	116	6%	31.0	131	6%	34.0	139	5%	35.9	126	5%	32.8
Neighborhood poverty^												
Low (wealthiest)	222	12%	14.8	269	12%	18.6	276	11%	19.2	246	10%	16.6
Medium	623	35%	18.2	721	32%	21.6	827	32%	24.9	808	32%	24.5
High	361	20%	26.7	531	23%	39.2	567	22%	42.8	553	22%	41.2
Very High	358	20%	45.8	501	22%	66.1	552	21%	75.0	597	24%	80.3
Non-New York City/Missing	231	13%	-	266	12%	-	390	15%	-	333	13%	-
Drug type**												
Alcohol	749	42%	10.6	941	41%	13.4	1146	44%	16.8	1104	44%	16.0
Amphetamines	85	5%	1.2	164	7%	2.5	158	6%	2.4	162	6%	2.5
Benzodiazepines	385	21%	5.6	425	19%	6.2	382	15%	5.6	478	19%	7.0
Cocaine	878	49%	12.4	1141	50%	16.4	1448	55%	21.2	1506	59%	21.8
Fentanyl	1625	91%	22.8	2164	95%	31.0	2503	96%	36.6	2444	96%	35.3
Heroin	996	55%	13.9	1010	44%	14.3	989	38%	14.1	895	35%	12.6
Methadone	296	16%	4.0	357	16%	4.9	374	14%	5.2	349	14%	4.7
Opioid Analgesics††	337	19%	4.8	412	18%	5.8	377	14%	5.4	334	13%	4.7
Xylazine#	52	3%	0.7	441	19%	6.2	582	22%	8.4	787	31%	11.4

*Data for 2022 and 2023 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino 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 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 2018-2022, 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, 2020-2023*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates were calculated using the NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates, 2020-2022, updated November 2023. Rates were calculated with a base file from the 2020 Census and differ from previously reported rates based on previous versions of population estimate using a base file from the 2010 Census. Analysis by NYC 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.

	2020			2021			2022*			2023*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths	2103	100%	29.6	2696	100%	38.6	3070	100%	44.7	3046	100%	44.0
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Fentanyl and/or Heroin	1699	100%	23.9	2190	100%	31.4	2526	100%	36.9	2466	100%	35.6
Sex												
Male	1340	79%	38.8	1678	77%	49.9	1996	79%	60.4	1887	77%	56.5
Female	359	21%	9.9	512	23%	14.0	530	21%	15.2	578	23%	16.4
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	27	2%	2.8	36	2%	3.8	36	1%	3.5	30	1%	3.1
Black	489	29%	28.9	683	31%	40.6	864	34%	53.0	877	36%	53.0
Latino	562	33%	28.2	781	36%	40.0	889	35%	46.6	881	36%	46.1
White	570	34%	25.9	629	29%	30.0	633	25%	31.2	552	22%	26.7
Other/Missing	51	3%	-	61	3%	-	104	4%	-	126	5%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	91	5%	9.0	69	3%	7.1	86	3%	8.9	75	3%	7.7
25-34	325	19%	21.4	342	16%	24.3	410	16%	29.7	366	15%	26.5
35-44	350	21%	28.8	483	22%	41.2	535	21%	46.6	533	22%	46.4
45-54	404	24%	37.4	471	22%	45.1	568	22%	55.7	491	20%	48.1
55-64	422	25%	39.9	662	30%	63.7	679	27%	66.5	729	30%	71.4
65-84	107	6%	9.2	163	7%	13.7	248	10%	20.5	272	11%	22.5
Age group (years)												
15-34	416	24%	16.4	411	19%	17.3	496	20%	21.1	441	18%	18.8
35-54	754	44%	32.9	954	44%	43.0	1103	44%	50.9	1024	42%	47.2
55-84	529	31%	23.9	825	38%	37.1	927	37%	41.6	1001	41%	44.9
Borough of residence												
Bronx	464	27%	40.3	636	29%	55.8	705	28%	64.7	715	29%	64.9
Brooklyn	351	21%	16.3	499	23%	23.4	586	23%	27.7	579	23%	27.4
Manhattan	280	16%	19.1	364	17%	26.7	369	15%	27.4	391	16%	28.0
Queens	285	17%	14.9	314	14%	16.6	390	15%	20.8	350	14%	18.8
Staten Island	105	6%	28.1	127	6%	33.1	124	5%	32.4	128	5%	32.7
Non-New York City	172	10%	-	193	9%	-	252	10%	-	207	8%	-
Missing	42	2%	-	57	3%	-	100	4%	-	96	4%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	501	29%	44.0	668	31%	58.8	770	30%	71.0	783	32%	71.1
Brooklyn	400	24%	18.6	561	26%	26.3	661	26%	31.5	646	26%	30.8
Manhattan	397	23%	27.6	502	23%	37.3	555	22%	41.8	562	23%	40.8
Queens	296	17%	15.5	338	15%	18.0	411	16%	22.1	358	15%	19.2
Staten Island	105	6%	28.1	121	6%	31.4	129	5%	33.9	117	5%	30.5
Neighborhood poverty^												
Low (wealthiest)	197	12%	13.2	249	11%	17.3	257	10%	18.0	227	9%	15.4
Medium	585	34%	17.1	682	31%	20.3	800	32%	24.2	791	32%	24.0
High	351	21%	26.0	514	23%	37.9	551	22%	41.6	537	22%	40.1
Very High	340	20%	43.5	485	22%	63.8	542	21%	73.7	585	24%	78.6
Non-New York City/Missing	226	13%	-	260	12%	-	376	15%	-	326	13%	-

*Data for 2022 and 2023 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino 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 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 2018-2022, 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, 2020-2023*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates were calculated using the NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates, 2020-2022, updated November 2023. Rates were calculated with a base file from the 2020 Census and differ from previously reported rates based on previous versions of population estimate using a base file from the 2010 Census. Analysis by NYC 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.

	2020			2021			2022*			2023*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths	2103	100%	29.6	2696	100%	38.6	3070	100%	44.7	3046	100%	44.0
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Cocaine	1009	100%	14.2	1288	100%	18.4	1633	100%	23.7	1705	100%	24.6
Sex												
Male	765	76%	22.2	940	73%	28.0	1254	77%	37.7	1279	75%	38.3
Female	244	24%	6.7	348	27%	9.5	379	23%	10.8	426	25%	12.1
Race/ethnicity†												
Asian and Pacific Islander	13	1%	1.3	19	1%	2.0	14	1%	1.2	12	1%	1.3
Black	365	36%	21.7	528	41%	30.9	661	40%	40.4	718	42%	43.1
Latino	326	32%	16.4	428	33%	22.4	567	35%	29.9	571	33%	30.3
White	273	27%	12.3	284	22%	13.6	319	20%	15.4	316	19%	15.4
Other/Missing	32	3%	-	29	2%	-	72	4%	-	88	5%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	30	3%	3.0	20	2%	2.1	31	2%	3.2	29	2%	3.0
25-34	172	17%	11.3	172	13%	12.2	225	14%	16.3	207	12%	15.0
35-44	215	21%	17.7	291	23%	24.8	337	21%	29.3	382	22%	33.2
45-54	266	26%	24.6	306	24%	29.3	394	24%	38.6	362	21%	35.5
55-64	267	26%	25.3	426	33%	41.0	494	30%	48.4	549	32%	53.8
65-84	59	6%	5.1	73	6%	6.2	152	9%	12.6	176	10%	14.6
Age group (years)												
15-34	202	20%	8.0	192	15%	8.1	256	16%	10.9	236	14%	10.1
35-54	481	48%	21.0	597	46%	26.9	731	45%	33.7	744	44%	34.3
55-84	326	32%	14.7	499	39%	22.4	646	40%	29.0	725	43%	32.5
Borough of residence												
Bronx	297	29%	25.6	416	32%	36.7	490	30%	45.2	512	30%	46.5
Brooklyn	200	20%	9.3	267	21%	12.5	359	22%	16.8	396	23%	18.9
Manhattan	163	16%	11.1	217	17%	15.9	248	15%	18.3	259	15%	18.6
Queens	165	16%	8.6	181	14%	9.6	235	14%	12.3	265	16%	13.9
Staten Island	60	6%	16.1	57	4%	14.4	79	5%	19.5	72	4%	17.9
Non-New York City	93	9%	-	113	9%	-	148	9%	-	131	8%	-
Missing	31	3%	-	37	3%	-	74	5%	-	70	4%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	321	32%	28.1	442	34%	39.4	542	33%	50.1	563	33%	51.4
Brooklyn	226	22%	10.5	303	24%	14.2	412	25%	19.5	436	26%	20.8
Manhattan	230	23%	16.2	303	24%	22.3	349	21%	26.3	378	22%	27.6
Queens	171	17%	8.9	189	15%	10.0	247	15%	13.1	264	15%	13.9
Staten Island	61	6%	16.4	51	4%	12.8	83	5%	20.4	64	4%	16.2
Neighborhood poverty^												
Low (wealthiest)	111	11%	7.6	119	9%	8.2	141	9%	9.9	138	8%	9.1
Medium	332	33%	9.7	377	29%	11.2	504	31%	14.8	542	32%	16.4
High	219	22%	15.9	326	25%	24.5	370	23%	27.9	384	23%	28.9
Very High	221	22%	28.4	307	24%	40.5	379	23%	51.9	423	25%	56.9
Non-New York City/Missing	126	12%	-	159	12%	-	239	15%	-	218	13%	-

*Data for 2022 and 2023 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino 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 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 2018-2022, 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, 2020-2023*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates were calculated using the NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates, 2020-2022, updated November 2023. Rates were calculated with a base file from the 2020 Census and differ from previously reported rates based on previous versions of population estimate using a base file from the 2010 Census. Analysis by NYC 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.

	2020			2021			2022*			2023*		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths	2103	100%	29.6	2696	100%	38.6	3070	100%	44.7	3046	100%	44.0
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Opioid Analgesics	337	100%	4.8	412	100%	5.8	377	100%	5.4	334	100%	4.7
Sex												
Male	243	72%	7.0	283	69%	8.4	279	74%	8.3	239	72%	7.0
Female	94	28%	2.6	129	31%	3.5	98	26%	2.7	95	28%	2.6
Race/ethnicity[†]												
Asian and Pacific Islander	4	1%	0.4	3	1%	0.3	9	2%	0.8	2	1%	0.2
Black	70	21%	4.1	100	24%	6.0	97	26%	5.9	88	26%	5.1
Latino	91	27%	4.5	139	34%	7.0	113	30%	5.8	129	39%	6.6
White	165	49%	7.5	163	40%	7.7	146	39%	6.7	106	32%	5.0
Other/Missing	7	2%	-	7	2%	-	12	3%	-	9	3%	-
Age group (years)												
15-24	13	4%	1.3	13	3%	1.3	16	4%	1.7	12	4%	1.2
25-34	62	18%	4.1	61	15%	4.3	60	16%	4.3	44	13%	3.2
35-44	73	22%	6.0	88	21%	7.5	61	16%	5.3	53	16%	4.6
45-54	84	25%	7.8	84	20%	8.0	79	21%	7.7	66	20%	6.5
55-64	77	23%	7.3	133	32%	12.8	110	29%	10.8	111	33%	10.9
65-84	28	8%	2.4	33	8%	2.8	51	14%	4.2	48	14%	4.0
Age group (years)												
15-34	75	22%	3.0	74	18%	3.1	76	20%	3.2	56	17%	2.4
35-54	157	47%	6.8	172	42%	7.8	140	37%	6.5	119	36%	5.5
55-84	105	31%	4.7	166	40%	7.5	161	43%	7.2	159	48%	7.1
Borough of residence												
Bronx	78	23%	6.9	114	28%	9.9	91	24%	7.9	95	28%	8.4
Brooklyn	75	22%	3.6	97	24%	4.4	80	21%	3.8	70	21%	3.2
Manhattan	48	14%	3.2	61	15%	4.5	66	18%	4.8	65	19%	4.5
Queens	61	18%	3.2	64	16%	3.3	69	18%	3.6	47	14%	2.5
Staten Island	41	12%	10.7	43	10%	11.1	32	8%	7.7	23	7%	5.4
Non-New York City	30	9%	-	27	7%	-	31	8%	-	23	7%	-
Missing	4	1%	-	6	1%	-	8	2%	-	11	3%	-
Borough of death												
Bronx	85	25%	7.6	121	29%	10.6	96	25%	8.5	98	29%	8.7
Brooklyn	81	24%	3.8	105	25%	4.8	83	22%	3.9	73	22%	3.4
Manhattan	66	20%	4.5	80	19%	6.0	89	24%	6.6	85	25%	6.0
Queens	62	18%	3.3	64	16%	3.3	75	20%	3.9	57	17%	3.1
Staten Island	43	13%	11.3	42	10%	10.9	34	9%	8.2	21	6%	5.0
Neighborhood poverty[^]												
Low (wealthiest)	76	23%	5.0	75	18%	5.1	60	16%	3.8	52	16%	3.5
Medium	114	34%	3.4	137	33%	4.1	131	35%	3.9	97	29%	2.9
High	52	15%	3.9	78	19%	5.6	77	20%	5.5	69	21%	4.8
Very High	60	18%	7.6	87	21%	11.3	68	18%	9.1	82	25%	10.9
Non-New York City/Missing	35	10%	-	35	8%	-	41	11%	-	34	10%	-

*Data for 2022 and 2023 are provisional and subject to change.

[†]For the purpose of this publication, Latino includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino 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 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 2018-2022, 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 7. Number and rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose) deaths involving opioid combinations, New York City, 2022-2023*

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics/Office of Chief Medical Examiner, New York City; Rates were calculated using the NYC DOHMH population estimates, modified from US Census Bureau interpolated intercensal population estimates, 2020-2022, updated November 2023. Rates were calculated with a base file from the 2020 Census and differ from previously reported rates based on previous versions of population estimate using a base file from the 2010 Census. Analysis by NYC 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					
	2022			2023			2022			2023			2022			2023			2022			2023		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Opioids and Other Drugs	1146	100%	16.8	1104	100%	16.0	382	100%	5.6	478	100%	7.0	1448	100%	21.2	1506	100%	21.8	582	100%	8.4	787	100%	11.4
Sex																								
Male	920	80%	27.8	880	80%	26.6	267	70%	8.0	340	71%	10.2	1100	76%	33.3	1129	75%	33.9	459	79%	13.7	618	79%	18.6
Female	226	20%	6.6	224	20%	6.2	115	30%	3.3	138	29%	3.9	348	24%	10.0	377	25%	10.8	123	21%	3.5	169	21%	4.8
Race/ethnicity†																								
Asian and Pacific Islander	14	1%	1.3	13	1%	1.3	9	2%	0.9	8	2%	0.8	13	1%	1.1	10	1%	1.0	6	1%	0.6	6	1%	0.6
Black	422	37%	26.3	399	36%	24.1	47	12%	3.2	71	15%	4.1	570	39%	35.4	624	41%	37.7	182	31%	10.4	241	31%	14.4
Latino	423	37%	22.3	427	39%	22.6	123	32%	6.3	158	33%	8.0	517	36%	27.3	516	34%	27.4	193	33%	10.2	302	38%	15.8
White	240	21%	11.9	206	19%	10.1	192	50%	9.1	224	47%	10.9	281	19%	13.7	277	18%	13.6	169	29%	8.2	197	25%	9.5
Other/Missing	47	4%	-	59	5%	-	11	3%	-	17	4%	-	67	5%	-	79	5%	-	32	5%	-	41	5%	-
Age group (years)																								
15-24	25	2%	2.6	24	2%	2.5	20	5%	2.1	20	4%	2.1	31	2%	3.2	28	2%	2.9	15	3%	1.5	18	2%	1.9
25-34	176	15%	12.8	148	13%	10.7	80	21%	5.8	87	18%	6.3	220	15%	15.9	188	12%	13.6	97	17%	7.0	114	14%	8.3
35-44	255	22%	22.2	260	24%	22.6	75	20%	6.5	101	21%	8.8	310	21%	27.0	351	23%	30.6	106	18%	9.2	165	21%	14.4
45-54	270	24%	26.5	221	20%	21.7	82	21%	8.0	98	21%	9.6	362	25%	35.5	317	21%	31.1	137	24%	13.4	172	22%	16.9
55-64	316	28%	31.0	326	30%	31.9	101	26%	9.9	134	28%	13.1	420	29%	41.2	477	32%	46.7	157	27%	15.4	234	30%	22.9
65-84	104	9%	8.6	125	11%	10.3	24	6%	2.0	38	8%	3.1	105	7%	8.7	145	10%	12.0	70	12%	5.8	84	11%	6.9
Age group (years)																								
15-34	201	18%	8.6	172	16%	7.3	100	26%	4.3	107	22%	4.6	251	17%	10.7	216	14%	9.2	112	19%	4.8	132	17%	5.6
35-54	525	46%	24.2	481	44%	22.2	157	41%	7.2	199	42%	9.2	672	46%	31.0	668	44%	30.8	243	42%	11.2	337	43%	15.5
55-84	420	37%	18.8	451	41%	20.2	125	33%	5.6	172	36%	7.7	525	36%	23.5	622	41%	27.9	227	39%	10.2	318	40%	14.3
Borough of residence																								
Bronx	364	32%	33.7	335	30%	30.6	94	25%	8.6	102	21%	9.2	429	30%	40.0	453	30%	41.2	154	26%	14.1	241	31%	21.7
Brooklyn	256	22%	12.2	257	23%	12.3	77	20%	3.6	105	22%	5.0	323	22%	15.2	352	23%	16.8	131	23%	6.1	173	22%	8.1
Manhattan	171	15%	12.7	172	16%	12.3	57	15%	4.3	81	17%	6.0	214	15%	16.1	229	15%	16.6	81	14%	5.6	126	16%	9.3
Queens	172	15%	9.0	166	15%	9.1	72	19%	4.0	85	18%	4.7	209	14%	11.0	214	14%	11.4	83	14%	4.3	96	12%	5.1
Staten Island	42	4%	10.8	50	5%	12.3	33	9%	7.9	39	8%	10.0	66	5%	16.9	65	4%	16.4	36	6%	9.5	53	7%	14.1
Non-New York City	108	9%	-	82	7%	-	45	12%	-	48	10%	-	138	10%	-	123	8%	-	71	12%	-	66	8%	-
Missing	33	3%	-	42	4%	-	4	1%	-	18	4%	-	69	5%	-	70	5%	-	26	4%	-	32	4%	-
Borough of death																								
Bronx	390	34%	36.2	363	33%	33.2	104	27%	9.6	112	23%	10.0	476	33%	44.5	502	33%	45.9	176	30%	16.4	269	34%	24.4
Brooklyn	294	26%	14.1	285	26%	13.7	87	23%	4.1	119	25%	5.7	370	26%	17.6	391	26%	18.8	154	26%	7.3	180	23%	8.4
Manhattan	236	21%	17.9	233	21%	16.8	77	20%	5.9	116	24%	8.4	313	22%	23.8	345	23%	25.4	122	21%	8.8	184	23%	13.7
Queens	185	16%	9.9	175	16%	9.5	80	21%	4.3	93	19%	5.1	219	15%	11.8	212	14%	11.3	92	16%	4.8	107	14%	5.8
Staten Island	41	4%	10.6	48	4%	12.1	34	9%	8.5	38	8%	10.0	70	5%	17.7	56	4%	14.5	38	7%	10.2	47	6%	12.6
Neighborhood poverty^																								
Low (wealthiest)	90	8%	6.1	86	8%	5.7	78	20%	5.5	76	16%	5.3	122	8%	8.7	115	8%	7.7	62	11%	4.2	72	9%	5.1
Medium	369	32%	11.1	358	32%	10.9	129	34%	3.9	180	38%	5.5	433	30%	12.9	466	31%	14.2	187	32%	5.5	249	32%	7.5
High	282	25%	21.6	239	22%	17.9	64	17%	5.0	75	16%	5.7	342	24%	25.8	333	22%	25.1	104	18%	7.7	164	21%	12.2
Very High	256	22%	34.8	288	26%	39.2	59	15%	7.9	75	16%	9.9	330	23%	45.4	383	25%	51.6	130	22%	17.6	198	25%	26.6
Non-New York City/Missing	149	13%	-	133	12%	-	52	14%	-	72	15%	-	221	15%	-	209	14%	-	99	17%	-	104	13%	-

*Data for 2022 and 2023 are provisional and subject to change.

†For the purpose of this publication, Latino includes people of Hispanic origin based on ancestry reported on the death certificate, regardless of reported race; Latino 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 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 2018-2022, 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, 2020 - 2023*

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

	2020		2021		2022*		2023*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths	2103	100%	2696	100%	3070	100%	3046	100%
Setting of overdose								
Residence	1483	70.5%	1884	69.9%	2090	68.1%	2097	68.8%
Own or others' private home	1331	63.3%	1664	61.7%	1850	60.3%	1781	58.5%
SRO/supportive housing	152	7.2%	220	8.2%	240	7.8%	316	10.4%
Public	436	20.7%	546	20.3%	720	23.5%	732	24.0%
Public outdoor ¹	228	10.8%	303	11.2%	378	12.3%	391	12.8%
Public indoor ²	166	7.9%	182	6.8%	227	7.4%	254	8.3%
Public transportation ³	42	2.0%	61	2.3%	115	3.8%	87	2.9%
Facilities	149	7.1%	241	8.9%	243	7.9%	175	5.7%
Shelter	115	5.5%	187	6.9%	162	5.3%	126	4.1%
Medical facility/Treatment facility	33	1.6%	48	1.8%	73	2.4%	45	1.5%
In custody	1	0.1%	6	0.2%	8	0.3%	4	0.1%
Unknown/missing	34	1.6%	25	0.9%	17	0.6%	42	1.4%

*Data for 2022 and 2023 are provisional and subject to change.

1. Includes outside settings such as parks, streets, sidewalks, and non-public transportation (personal vehicles, airport, airplane).

2. Includes bars/restaurants/clubs, bakeries/cafes, stores, bodegas, delis, public bathrooms, hotels, building common spaces (stairways, hallways, lobbies, elevators, basements, or rooftops of apartment/restricted building), movie theaters, concert halls, unlicensed gambling centers, religious spaces, construction sites, abandoned/vacant buildings or units, and office spaces in commercial buildings.

3. Includes MTA subway trains/stations, MTA bus and bus stations, NYC ferries, airtrains, ride-share app cars, taxis, NJ Transit, Amtrak, and Port Authority.