

NEW JERSEY



OPIOID Summaries by State

Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths

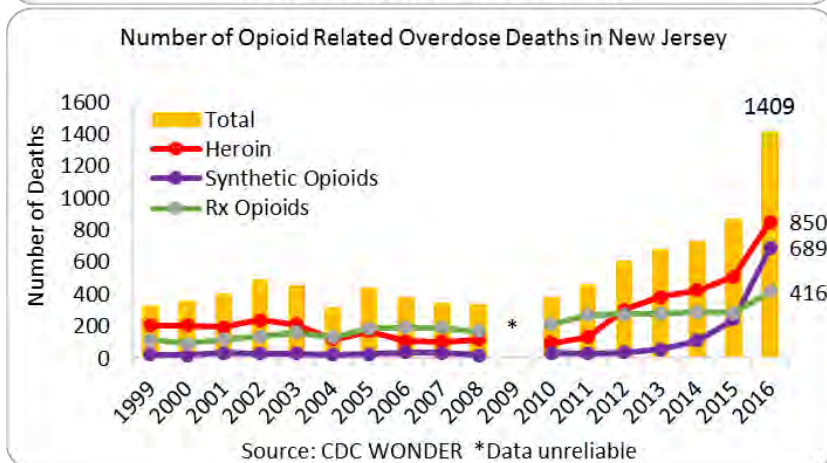
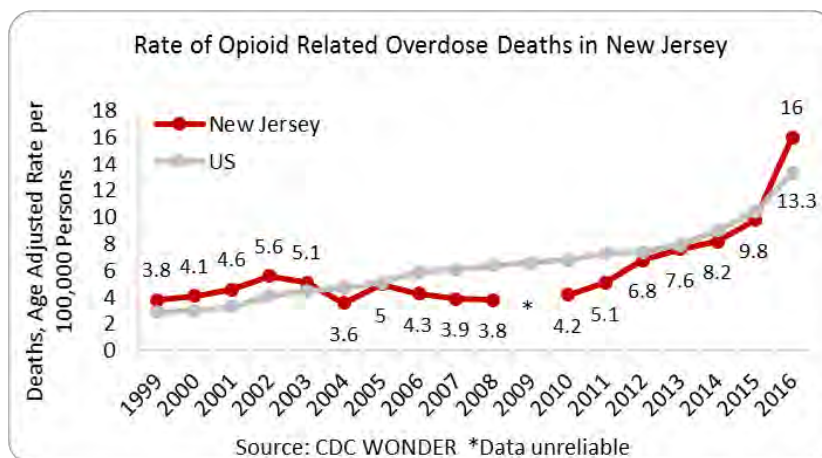
In 2016, there were 1409 opioid-related overdose deaths in New Jersey—a rate of 16 deaths per 100,000 persons—compared with the national rate of 13.3 deaths per 100,000. The largest increase occurred in heroin-related deaths from 97 deaths in 2010 to 850 deaths in 2016. Further, deaths from synthetic opioids rose from 35 to 689 deaths in the same period.

Opioid Pain Reliever Prescriptions

In 2015, New Jersey providers wrote 55.0 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons (4.9 million prescriptions). In the same year, the average U.S. rate was 70 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons ([IMS Health, 2016](#)).

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

The incidence of NAS in New Jersey increased from 3.3 cases per 1,000 births in 1999 to 5.2 cases per 1,000 in 2013. The average across the 28 states included in the 2013 analysis was 6.0 per 1,000 births ([CDC, MMWR, 2014](#)).



HIV Prevalence and HIV Diagnoses Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

U.S. Incidence: In 2015, 9.1 percent (3,594¹) of the 39,513 new diagnoses of HIV in the United States were attributed to IDU. Among new cases, 8.2 percent (2,614¹) of cases among men and 13.2 percent (980) of cases among women were transmitted via IDU ([CDC](#)).

U.S. Prevalence: In 2014, 955,081 Americans were living with a diagnosed HIV infection—a rate of 299.5 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 18.1 percent (131,056¹) of males and 22.6 percent (52,013) of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([CDC](#)).

State Incidence: Of the new HIV cases in 2015, 1,190 occurred in New Jersey, with 15.6 percent¹ of new cases in males and 20.6 percent of new cases in females attributed to IDU ([AIDSvu](#)).

¹ Includes transmission to individuals with injection drug use as a risk factor.



National Institute
on Drug Abuse

State Prevalence: In 2014, an estimated 35,682 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in New Jersey—a rate of 475 cases per 100,000 persons. Of these, 29.7 percent¹ of males and 31.9 percent of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

Hepatitis C (HCV) Prevalence and HCV Diagnoses Attributed to Injection Drug Use

U.S. Incidence: In 2015, there were 181,871 reported cases of chronic HCV and 33,900 estimated cases of acute HCV² ([CDC](#)). Where data were available, 64.2 percent of acute cases reported IDU ([CDC](#)).

U.S. Prevalence: An estimated 3.5 million Americans are living with HCV, including approximately 2.7 million living with chronic infections ([CDC](#)).

State Incidence: In 2015, New Jersey reported 7,928 cases of chronic HCV and 130 cases of acute HCV (1.5 cases per 100,000 persons) ([CDC](#)).

State Prevalence: An estimated 160,000 persons are living with HCV in New Jersey ([NJ.gov](#)).

Additional Resources

- State of New Jersey Office of the Governor, [What Are Opioids?](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Opioid Overdose](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Annual Surveillance Report of Drug-Related Risks and Outcomes](#) (2017)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, [Behavioral Health Barometer New Jersey, Volume 4](#) (2017)

² 2015 estimate after adjusting for under-ascertainment and under-reporting. Data for 2015 were unavailable for Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.