Every 7½ minutes a life is lost to a drug overdose in the United States.¹

Of the more than 70,000 overdose deaths in 2017, one-third involved psychostimulants—which include cocaine, methamphetamine, amphetamines, and some prescription drugs, such as methylphenidate.²

From 2016 to 2017, death rates involving cocaine and psychostimulants each increased by approximately one-third across all demographic groups and census regions.³

Among racial/ethnic groups, the highest rate of cocaine-involved deaths in 2017 occurred in blacks (8.3 per 100,000), who also experienced the largest relative rate increase (36.1 percent) compared with 2016.⁴

In 2017, approximately half (50.4 percent) of psychostimulant-involved deaths and about three-fourths (72.7 percent) of cocaine-involved deaths also involved opioids.⁵
This infographic was updated on November 26, 2019 to reflect new data.

For further information, please visit:
pewtrusts.org/substancemisuse