

FAST FACTS

- In 2019, 4,028 Ohioans died from unintentional drug overdoses, which was a 7.0% increase over 2018.
- Illicit fentanyl or fentanyl analogs were involved in 76.2% of 2019 overdose deaths, often in combination with other drugs.
- Deaths related to psychostimulants increased 46.6% and surpassed the number of deaths related to heroin.
- In 2019, Black non-Hispanic males had the highest drug overdose death rate in Ohio compared with other sex and race/ethnicity groups.

Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths in Ohio

- While the 2018 unintentional drug overdose death rate was the lowest since 2015, from 2018 to 2019, the overdose death rate increased by 6.4% to a rate of 36.4 deaths per 100,000 population, which is similar to the 2016 rate.
- Beginning in the second quarter of 2017, the number of unintentional overdose deaths began to decrease, and this trend continued into the first half of 2018. However, the number of deaths began to increase in the second half of 2018, and 2019 deaths saw steady increases each quarter.

Figure 1. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio, 2010-2019

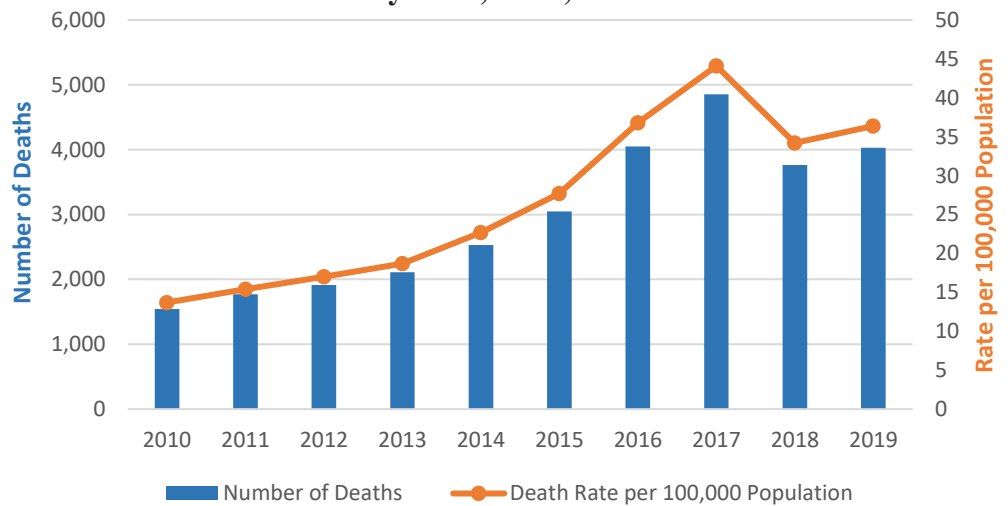
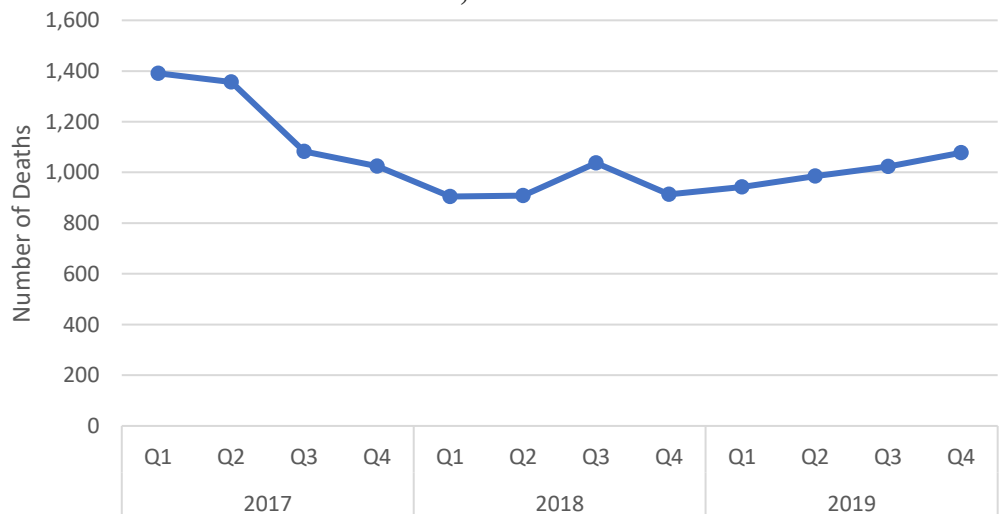


Figure 2. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Quarter, Ohio, 2017-2019



Demographics

- In 2019, the unintentional drug overdose death rate for Black non-Hispanics (42.9 deaths per 100,000 population) surpassed the rate for white non-Hispanics (37.8 deaths per 100,000 population).
- Since 2017, Black non-Hispanic males have had the highest overdose death rate in Ohio compared with other sex and race/ethnicity groups. Black non-Hispanic females have had the lowest unintentional overdose death rate; however, in 2019 the rate among Black non-Hispanic females (23.9 per 100,000 population) was nearly equal to that of white non-Hispanic females (24.3 per 100,000 population).
- From 2018 to 2019, Black non-Hispanic males and females had the largest increases in overdose death rates (30.0% and 21.9%, respectively). The rate among white non-Hispanic males increased 6.4%, while the rate among white non-Hispanic females decreased 2.4%.
- When examining the number of deaths by quarter, we see that deaths increased in the second half of 2019 among all sex and race/ethnicity groups, with the largest increases among white non-Hispanic males.

Figure 3: Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2014-2019

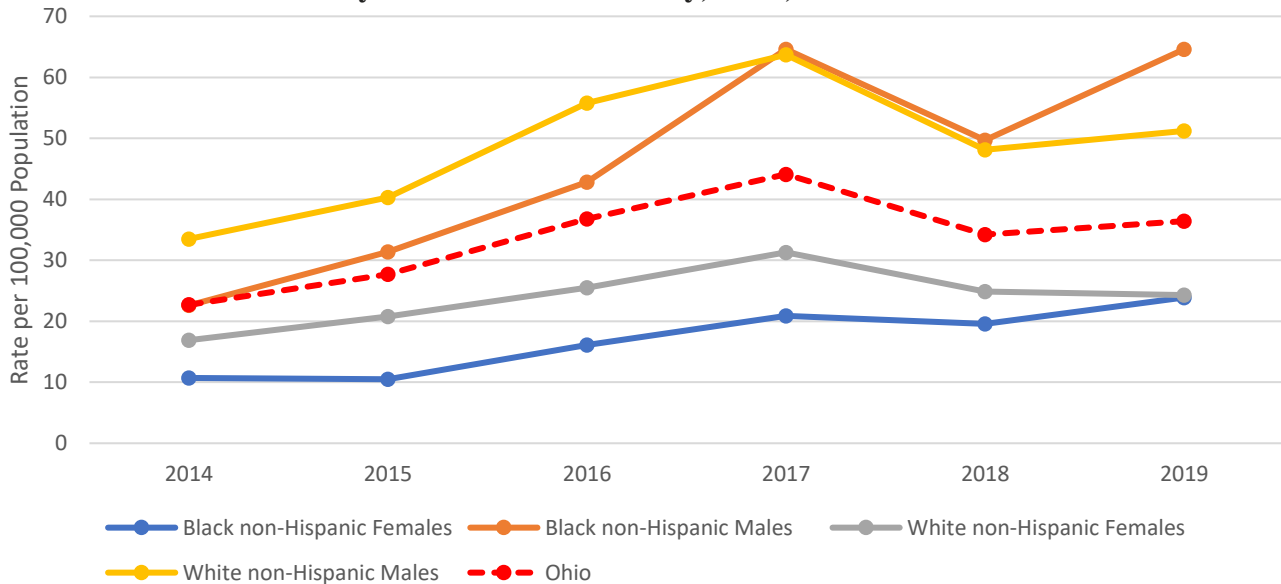


Figure 4. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Among White non-Hispanics, Ohio, 2018-2019

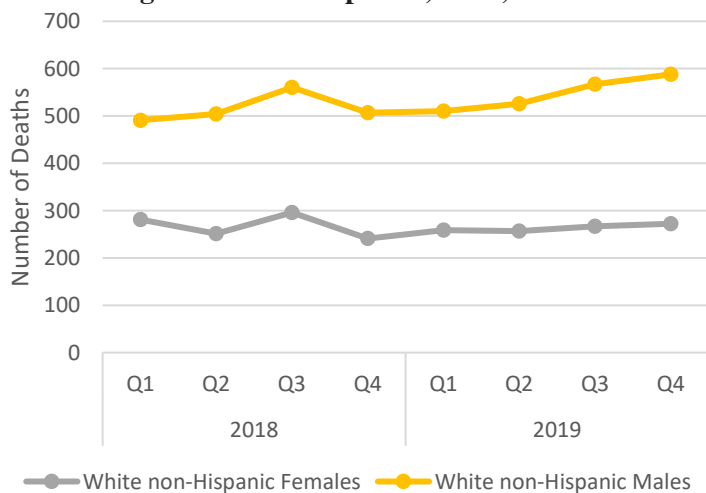
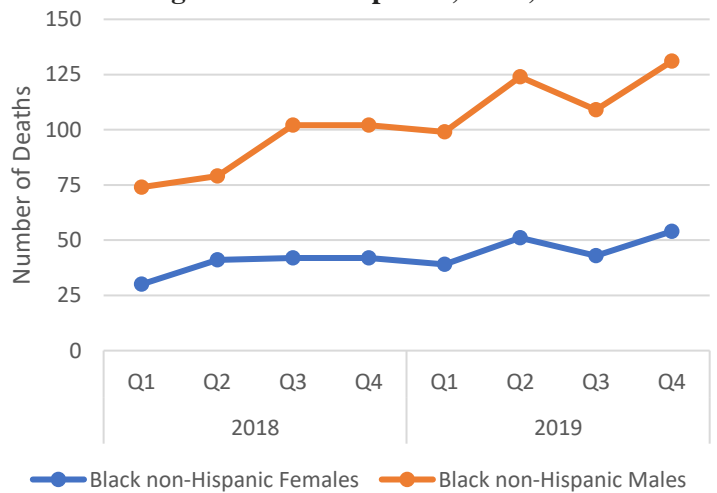


Figure 5. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Among Black non-Hispanics, Ohio, 2018-2019



Demographics

- In 2019, 35-44 year olds had the highest overdose death rate among all sex and race/ethnicity groups with the exception of Black non-Hispanic males. Among Black non-Hispanic males, 55-64 year olds had the highest rate.
- In both 2018 and 2019, the highest rate for Black non-Hispanic females was among those aged 35-44, a shift from previous years when the highest rate was among older age groups (45-54 and 55-64). Substance use disorder among reproductive-aged females (ages 15-44) is of particular concern because fetal exposure to opioids and other substances during pregnancy can result in infants born with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS), a set of symptoms associated with abrupt withdrawal.

Figure 6. Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Age, Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2019

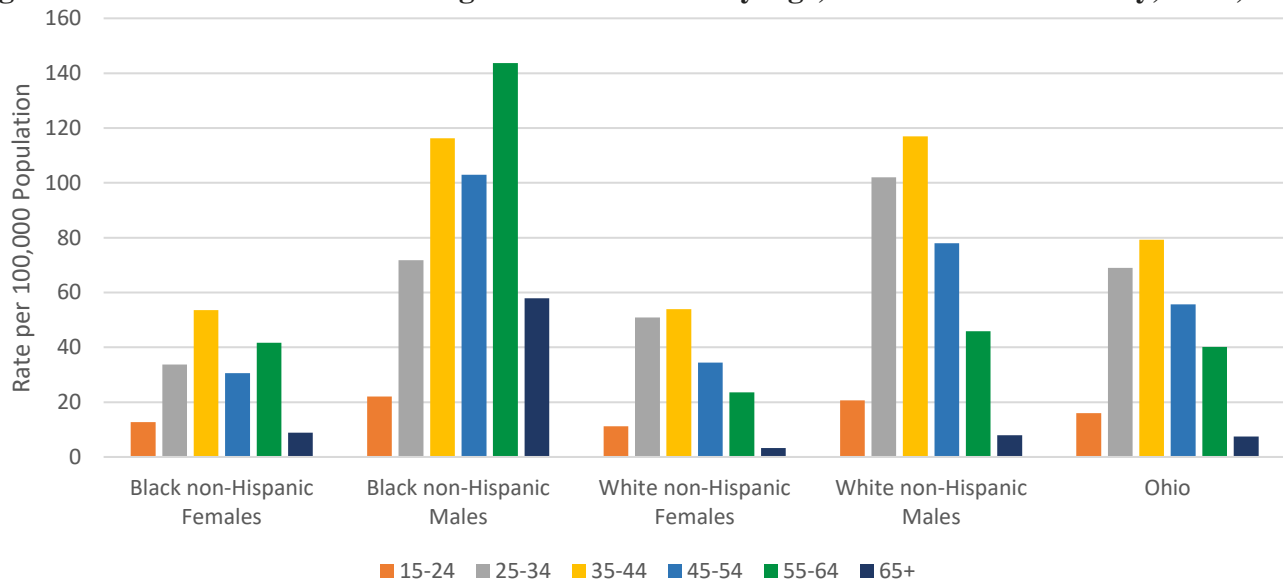
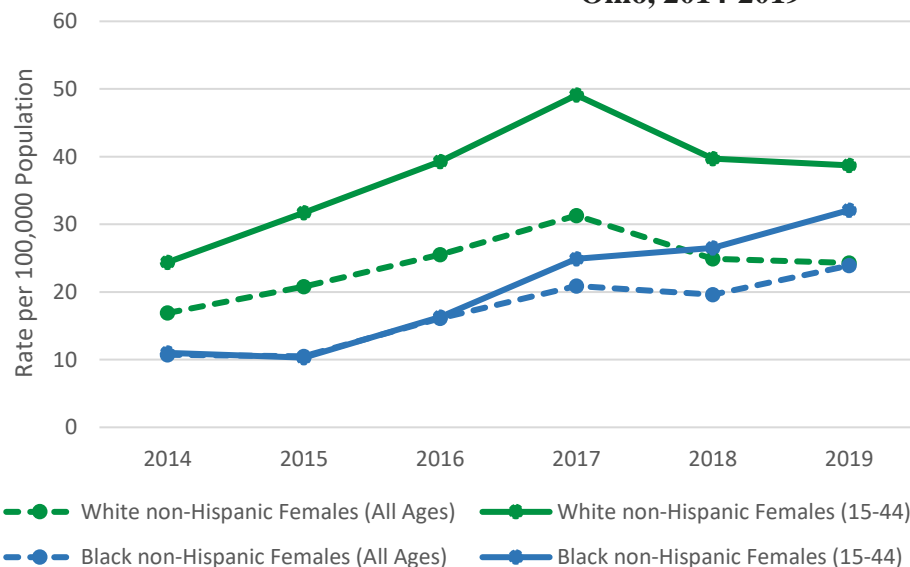


Figure 7. Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Among Females by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2014-2019



- Female overdose death rates increased less than 1% from 2018 to 2019. However, key differences appear when age and race/ethnicity are taken into account.
- Death rates among white non-Hispanic females of all ages decreased 2.4%, while rates among Black non-Hispanic females increased 21.9%.
- Among females of reproductive age (15-44), rates among white non-Hispanic females decreased 2.5%; however, rates among Black non-Hispanic females increased 21.1%.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). Other race and ethnicity groups not represented due to small numbers. Death rates presented for females of reproductive age (ages 15-44) are age-specific; death rates presented for total females are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations.

Drug Involvement

- The number of fentanyl-related overdose deaths increased 12.3% from 2018 to 2019, and fentanyl was involved in 76.2% of unintentional drug overdose deaths in Ohio.
- The number of fentanyl deaths involving the analog carfentanil increased 577.3% from 75 deaths in 2018 to 508 deaths in 2019. In 2019, carfentanil was involved in 16.5% of fentanyl-related deaths compared with 2.7% in 2018.
- The percentage of unintentional overdose deaths related to psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) also continued to increase. In 2019, 20.5% of unintentional overdose deaths involved psychostimulants.
- Deaths involving natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone) continued to decrease and contributed to 9.2% of overdose deaths in 2019 compared with a high of 28.7% in 2011 (data not shown).

Figure 8. Number and Percentage of Fentanyl-Related Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, Ohio, 2014-2019

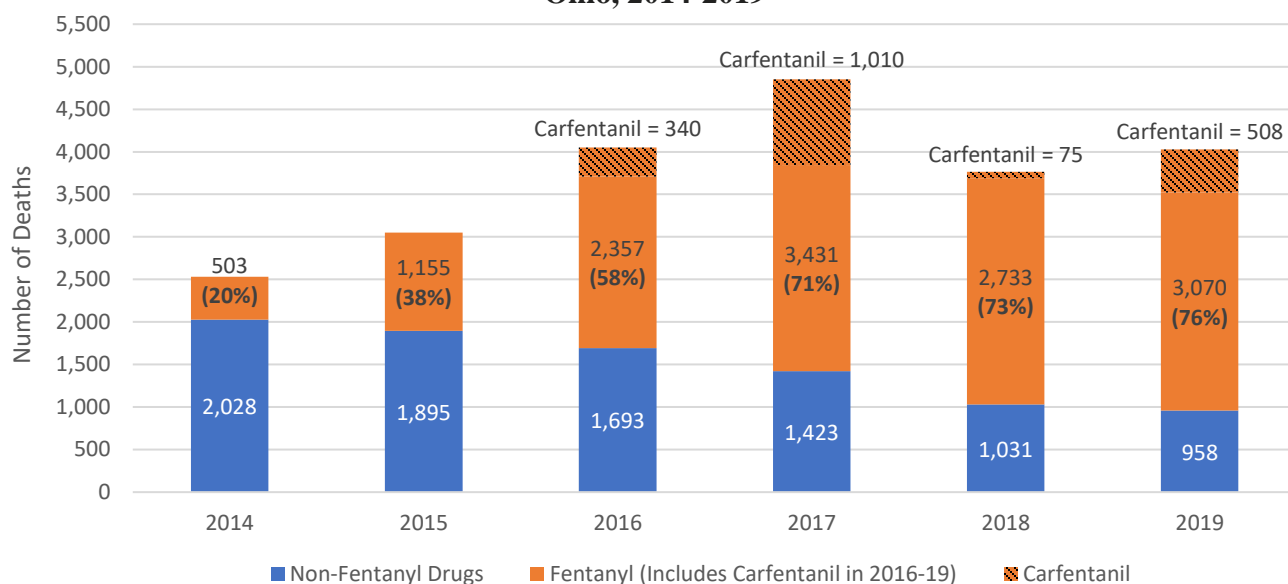
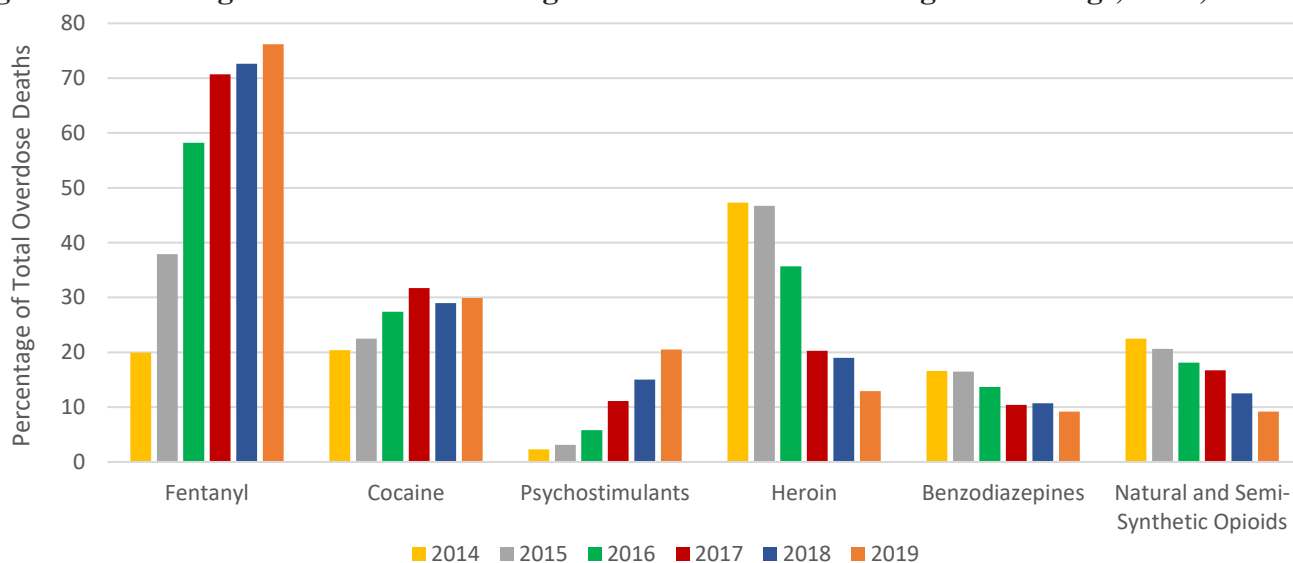


Figure 9. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2014-2019



Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanil). Psychostimulants include methamphetamine and other psychostimulants with potential for abuse (ICD-10 code T43.6). Natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone) correspond to code T40.2. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category.

Drug Involvement

- From 2018 to 2019, the number of psychostimulant-related deaths had the largest increase (46.6%), while heroin-related deaths had the largest decrease (-27.2%).
- In 2019, deaths involving psychostimulants (827) surpassed those involving heroin (520).
- Deaths related to the prescription drug classes of benzodiazepines and natural and semi-synthetic opioids decreased 7.9% and 21.4%, respectively. (It should be noted that, while these drugs are available through prescription, decedents may have obtained them illicitly.)

Figure 10. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2010-2019

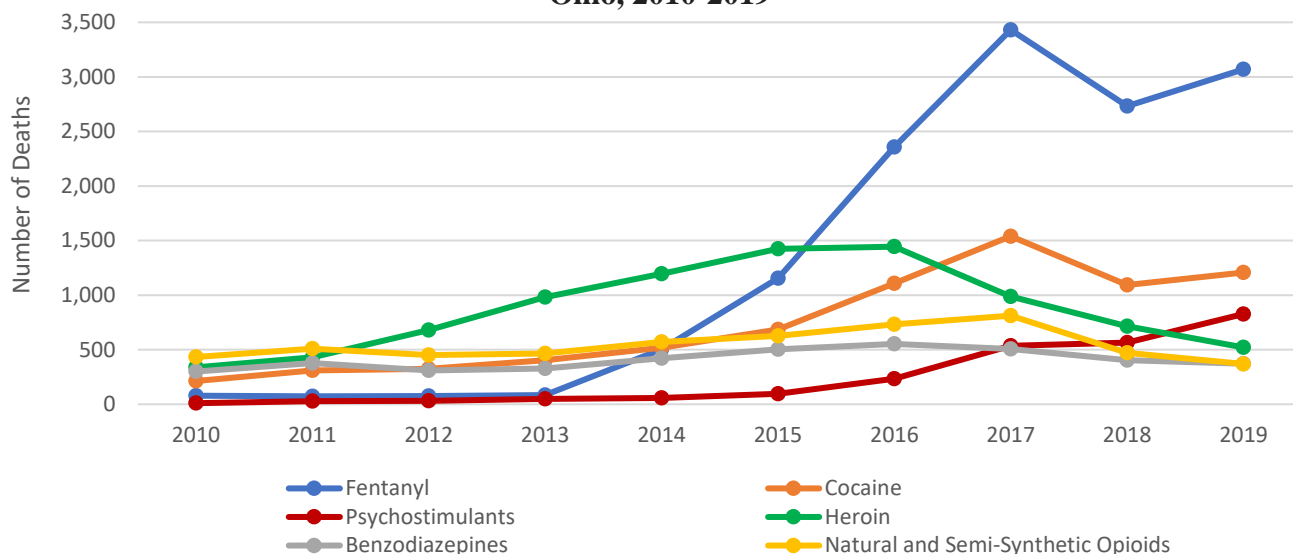
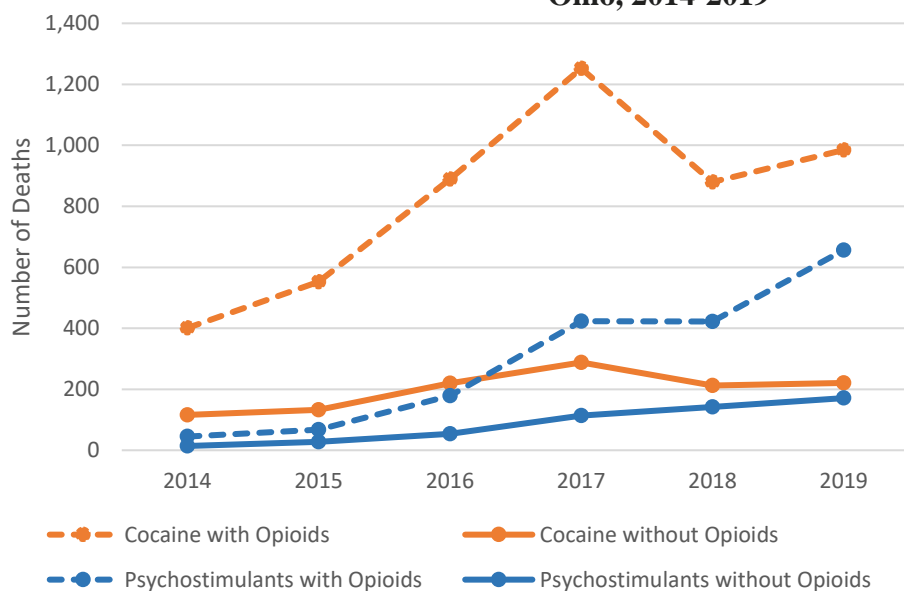


Figure 11: Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drug Combinations, Ohio, 2014-2019



- From 2018 to 2019, deaths related to cocaine and psychostimulants continued to increase with many of these deaths also involving an opioid such as fentanyl.
- In 2019, the number of cocaine-related deaths that also involved an opioid increased 11.9%, while those that did not involve an opioid increased 4.2%.
- Psychostimulant-related deaths that also involved an opioid increased 55.5%, while those that did not involve an opioid increased by 20.4%.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanyl). Psychostimulants include methamphetamine and other psychostimulants with potential for abuse (ICD-10 code T43.6). Natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone) correspond to code T40.2. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category.

Table 1. Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2010-2019

Drug Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Percentage of 2019 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
All Opioids ¹	980	1,163	1,272	1,539	2,020	2,590	3,495	4,162	3,150	3,372	83.7%
Fentanyl ²	77	73	75	84	503	1,155	2,357	3,431	2,733	3,070	76.2%
Cocaine	213	309	326	405	517	685	1,109	1,540	1,092	1,206	29.9%
Psychostimulants ³	10	28	30	49	59	96	233	537	564	827	20.5%
Heroin	338	431	680	983	1,196	1,424	1,444	987	714	520	12.9%
Benzodiazepines	300	376	311	328	420	504	553	506	403	371	9.2%
Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids ⁴	432	509	451	464	570	628	733	812	471	370	9.2%
Hallucinogens	26	31	31	43	49	61	100	108	60	108	2.7%
Methadone	155	156	123	112	103	108	94	98	65	68	1.7%
Barbiturates	13	11	6	10	6	19	14	18	12	10	0.2%
Alcohol ⁵	195	226	282	304	383	380	539	580	442	579	14.4%
Other/Unspecified Drugs Only ⁶	343	373	389	319	274	194	182	180	171	169	4.2%
Multiple Drug Involvement ⁷	888	980	1,016	1,014	1,321	1,747	2,451	2,957	2,266	2,484	61.7%
Total Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths	1,544	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	
Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population	13.7	15.4	17.0	18.7	22.7	27.7	36.8	44.1	34.2	36.4	

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category.

1. All opioids includes natural and semi-synthetic opioids, illicit fentanyl, and heroin.

2. Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanyl).

3. Psychostimulants include methamphetamine and other psychostimulants with potential for abuse (ICD-10 code T43.6).

4. Natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone) correspond to ICD-10 code T40.2.

5. Alcohol was present along with other drugs. Alcohol is considered a non-drug poisoning in ICD-10 coded mortality data and is not included in total unintentional drug overdose deaths.

6. Other/unspecified drugs includes those instances where only ICD-10 code T50.9 (other/unspecified) is listed as the drug contributing to death.

7. Multiple drug involvement is calculated from the number of multiple cause of death codes used to identify specific drug types (T36.0-T50.8, T51.1-T51.9).

Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Specific Drug Combinations

- Illicit fentanyl or fentanyl analogs were involved in 76.2% of 2019 unintentional overdose deaths, often in combination with other drugs.
- The percentage of fentanyl involvement with other substances varies by drug category.
 - Of all deaths related to:
 - Heroin: 82.3% also involved fentanyl.
 - Cocaine: 77.1% also involved fentanyl.
 - Psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine): 72.4% also involved fentanyl.
 - Natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone): 62.4% also involved fentanyl.

Table 2. Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drug Combinations, Ohio, 2010-2019

Drug Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Percentage of 2019 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Fentanyl	77	73	75	84	503	1,155	2,357	3,431	2,733	3,070	76.2%
Fentanyl + Cocaine	7	10	9	8	101	239	619	1,072	808	930	23.1%
Fentanyl + Psychostimulants	0	1	1	0	12	34	117	368	379	599	14.9%
Fentanyl + Heroin	2	0	1	15	170	490	750	720	569	428	10.6%
Fentanyl + Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids	22	17	24	14	79	170	367	477	260	231	5.7%
Total Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths	1,544	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanyl). Psychostimulants include methamphetamine and other psychostimulants with potential for abuse (ICD-10 code T43.6). Natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone) correspond to code T40.2. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category.

Table 3. Demographic Summary of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, Ohio, 2014-2019

Demographics	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		2014-2019	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
Age									
<15	0	2	4	5	4	4	*	19	0.1
15-24	215	253	345	361	247	241	16.0	1,662	18.0
25-34	656	835	1,143	1,330	1,063	1,072	69.0	6,099	67.1
35-44	632	792	1,022	1,283	1,054	1,108	79.3	5,891	70.5
45-54	601	676	886	1,051	703	807	55.7	4,724	51.5
55-64	361	417	557	700	571	643	40.1	3,249	33.8
65+	61	75	93	124	122	153	7.5	628	5.5
Sex									
Female	860	1,017	1,284	1,560	1,250	1,269	22.8	7,240	21.7
Male	1,666	2,033	2,766	3,294	2,514	2,758	50.1	15,031	45.8
Race/Ethnicity									
American Indian, non-Hispanic	2	4	4	16	6	4	*	36	19.3
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	6	4	8	14	11	14	4.0	57	3.0
Black, non-Hispanic	239	298	426	611	512	650	42.9	2,736	30.7
White, non-Hispanic	2,235	2,674	3,538	4,109	3,131	3,247	37.8	18,934	36.3
Hispanic	38	61	69	98	93	102	24.3	461	19.5
Race/Ethnicity and Sex²									
Black non-Hispanic Females	81	81	126	162	155	187	23.9	792	17.0
Black non-Hispanic Males	158	217	300	449	357	463	64.6	1,944	46.2
White non-Hispanic Females	768	915	1,127	1,365	1,069	1,055	24.3	6,299	23.9
White non-Hispanic Males	1,467	1,759	2,411	2,744	2,062	2,191	51.2	12,634	48.7
Hispanic Females	4	15	22	22	20	17	8.1	100	8.6
Hispanic Males	34	46	47	76	73	85	39.7	361	29.8
Total³	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	36.4	22,277	33.6

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

1. The death rates presented for age groups are age-specific. The death rates presented for sex and race/ethnicity are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

2. Other race groups are not represented due to small numbers.

3. Total includes all unintentional drug overdose deaths among Ohio residents.

Table 4. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2010-2019

County ¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 Rate ²	2014-2019 Rate ²	Order ³
Ohio Total	1,544	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	36.4	33.6	
Adams	6	6	10	6	10	12	12	14	11	12	46.8	47.1	9
Allen	5	9	14	15	12	18	31	39	15	12	13.1	22.5	59
Ashland	2	4	0	1	3	6	3	3	4	3	*	8.2	87
Ashtabula	18	18	26	15	27	21	39	26	22	32	35.4	31.0	33
Athens	6	12	10	8	8	8	6	6	5	9	*	13.6	81
Auglaize	3	3	5	3	2	9	4	6	1	5	*	11.2	82
Belmont	5	5	10	8	14	18	20	18	18	18	30.6	29.2	38
Brown	17	11	14	17	17	23	18	31	26	14	35.9	54.6	5
Butler	59	80	92	120	151	195	211	260	176	169	50.1	56.1	3
Carroll	3	0	4	2	3	5	3	6	4	3	*	17.6	71
Champaign	7	6	6	4	11	6	10	17	10	8	*	29.5	37
Clark	19	34	36	28	38	71	73	96	72	56	46.2	55.8	4
Clermont	49	49	56	65	80	105	96	91	78	81	41.9	46.1	11
Clinton	3	6	13	16	13	20	12	30	13	18	48.8	45.9	12
Columbiana	8	18	17	27	19	30	39	48	35	40	41.3	36.7	25
Coshocton	2	4	3	4	2	3	4	6	7	6	*	15.7	75
Crawford	7	5	5	2	9	10	8	17	14	11	32.7	33.0	31
Cuyahoga	159	212	230	255	255	275	547	598	443	477	37.4	34.5	30
Darke	5	5	9	9	11	13	19	28	18	10	19.6	37.0	24
Defiance	3	5	3	5	7	7	6	3	6	7	*	17.3	72
Delaware	12	10	16	15	12	12	11	28	28	26	14.5	10.6	85
Erie	18	12	12	16	17	23	37	32	25	16	26.1	39.4	21
Fairfield	15	12	19	17	15	16	23	43	25	28	19.7	17.7	70
Fayette	3	5	5	4	12	16	7	26	8	11	45.2	53.2	7
Franklin	192	209	191	196	196	279	314	431	476	547	40.6	28.3	41
Fulton	6	5	9	3	5	6	10	3	7	4	*	17.0	73
Gallia	3	6	3	7	6	9	11	18	17	19	72.4	48.8	8
Geauga	7	11	8	11	11	15	24	25	12	20	25.2	23.9	55
Greene	27	23	23	21	40	43	44	63	49	40	26.1	30.5	35
Guernsey	12	3	3	7	9	9	13	10	8	10	30.1	29.1	39/40
Hamilton	110	150	159	212	248	335	318	444	357	353	43.6	43.4	17/18
Hancock	7	10	5	4	11	13	19	32	23	15	20.5	27.0	42
Hardin	6	6	1	10	1	8	7	9	5	9	*	23.4	57
Harrison	1	4	0	3	2	4	1	5	4	0	*	19.8	67
Henry	1	0	2	1	2	6	5	3	10	5	*	20.8	63

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

1. County is based on county of residence. Beginning in 2015, the residence county value was derived from the geocoded county value based on the decedent's residence street address when the geocode was considered of high quality.

2. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

3. Order is based on the 2014-2019 average age-adjusted rate.

Table 4. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2010-2019

County ¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 Rate ²	2014-2019 Rate ²	Order ³
Ohio Total	1,544	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	36.4	33.6	
Highland	6	7	3	8	12	9	6	13	5	13	38.0	26.3	45
Hocking	4	7	4	8	4	3	5	8	11	5	*	24.4	48/49
Holmes	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	4	1	*	4.9	88
Huron	4	8	8	14	17	10	16	27	16	23	43.9	34.8	28
Jackson	7	8	9	12	8	9	7	10	13	8	*	30.7	34
Jefferson	13	25	14	17	21	16	14	28	27	24	47.8	39.6	20
Knox	7	9	7	12	8	7	8	15	4	9	*	15.2	78
Lake	39	42	48	43	53	50	94	91	71	75	34.1	34.7	29
Lawrence	9	17	10	9	8	23	27	32	30	23	42.0	43.5	16
Licking	24	22	13	23	23	29	18	41	40	40	23.8	18.7	68
Logan	6	0	5	9	4	8	14	15	10	12	31.0	26.6	43
Lorain	21	25	70	69	71	63	146	133	101	106	37.8	36.5	26
Lucas	54	57	88	72	115	118	157	153	166	224	56.3	38.3	22
Madison	10	3	7	7	7	7	15	20	6	18	38.7	26.4	44
Mahoning	48	47	48	41	48	60	83	112	98	101	49.7	39.8	19
Marion	8	13	19	18	27	22	24	30	29	30	49.3	44.4	13
Medina	7	13	17	14	17	27	41	42	35	21	13.9	19.9	66
Meigs	3	5	2	4	4	3	9	4	14	9	*	35.5	27
Mercer	2	4	1	5	5	3	5	7	2	1	*	10.9	83
Miami	14	12	16	12	19	17	39	41	28	23	24.2	30.1	36
Monroe	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	2	5	1	*	17.8	69
Montgomery	113	119	150	199	251	239	320	521	275	266	54.3	63.5	2
Morgan	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	2	4	1	*	20.5	65
Morrow	8	5	2	9	6	3	6	11	7	13	37.5	24.4	48/49
Muskingum	5	2	7	10	5	13	7	21	35	33	41.3	24.6	47
Noble	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	4	1	*	22.4	60
Ottawa	2	4	3	4	3	5	14	7	13	7	*	24.2	51
Paulding	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	3	1	*	10.8	84
Perry	4	4	7	0	4	7	6	6	13	11	34.2	23.7	56
Pickaway	9	14	12	10	8	10	6	17	20	21	35.6	24.3	50
Pike	4	13	3	6	5	11	7	13	14	14	58.4	43.4	17/18
Portage	14	6	16	22	30	36	46	39	28	32	23.5	24.1	52/53
Preble	7	5	11	6	8	15	21	29	11	13	37.6	43.9	14
Putnam	1	0	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	*	10.2	86
Richland	14	15	11	22	31	36	68	49	51	54	49.3	43.7	15

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

1. County is based on county of residence. Beginning in 2015, the residence county value was derived from the geocoded county value based on the decedent's residence street address when the geocode was considered of high quality.

2. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

3. Order is based on the 2014-2019 average age-adjusted rate.

Table 4. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2010-2019

County ¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 Rate ²	2014-2019 Rate ²	Order ³
Ohio Total	1,544	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	36.4	33.6	
Ross	17	18	12	15	29	38	40	29	37	37	49.4	47.0	10
Sandusky	4	11	4	5	13	12	22	23	17	17	35.1	32.9	32
Scioto	22	25	17	18	23	30	35	51	47	81	121.9	63.9	1
Seneca	0	8	6	7	11	9	5	19	13	10	20.9	22.9	58
Shelby	5	8	5	9	7	8	15	21	10	14	31.9	29.1	39/40
Stark	39	40	35	42	59	59	97	91	74	101	29.8	24.0	54
Summit	66	56	91	76	118	173	298	239	128	201	40.0	37.3	23
Trumbull	43	57	34	37	54	89	111	135	79	99	56.9	53.3	6
Tuscarawas	7	13	8	11	6	8	14	22	10	14	16.6	15.0	79/80
Union	10	3	3	3	6	5	7	10	9	13	22.7	15.0	79/80
Van Wert	3	6	1	4	4	1	8	8	4	5	*	21.9	61
Vinton	1	1	5	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	*	20.6	64
Warren	25	26	32	27	40	42	58	81	40	45	21.2	24.1	52/53
Washington	4	6	7	7	12	8	20	14	13	8	*	24.7	46
Wayne	6	13	7	4	13	24	36	20	18	20	19.9	20.9	62
Williams	3	1	1	5	2	1	9	4	8	5	*	15.4	76/77
Wood	9	7	10	4	16	22	21	17	14	25	20.3	16.2	74
Wyandot	2	2	1	1	0	2	4	3	7	2	*	15.4	76/77

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

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