



2022 Ohio Unintentional Drug Overdose Report

Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths in Ohio

FAST FACTS

- From 2021 to 2022, there was a 5% decrease in the number of Ohio unintentional drug overdose deaths, compared with a national increase of 1%.* In 2022, 4,915 Ohioans died from unintentional drug overdoses.
- In 2022, illicit fentanyl or fentanyl analogs were involved in 81% of unintentional drug overdose deaths in Ohio, often in combination with other drugs.
- From 2021 to 2022, unintentional drug overdose deaths involving heroin had the largest decrease (-43%), followed by deaths involving benzodiazepines (-16%).
- From 2021 to 2022, unintentional drug overdose deaths involving stimulant drug categories had the largest increases.
- In 2022, Black non-Hispanic males continued to have the highest rate of unintentional drug overdose deaths in Ohio compared with other sex and race/ethnicity groups.

*Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Provisional Multiple Cause of Death Data on CDC WONDER <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd.html> (Accessed Dec. 4, 2023)

- In 2022, there were 4,915 unintentional drug overdose deaths with an age-adjusted rate of 43.6 deaths per 100,000 population. This was a 5% decrease in the number of deaths from 2021, Ohio's highest year for unintentional drug overdose deaths (5,174 deaths).

Figure 1. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio, 2013-2022**

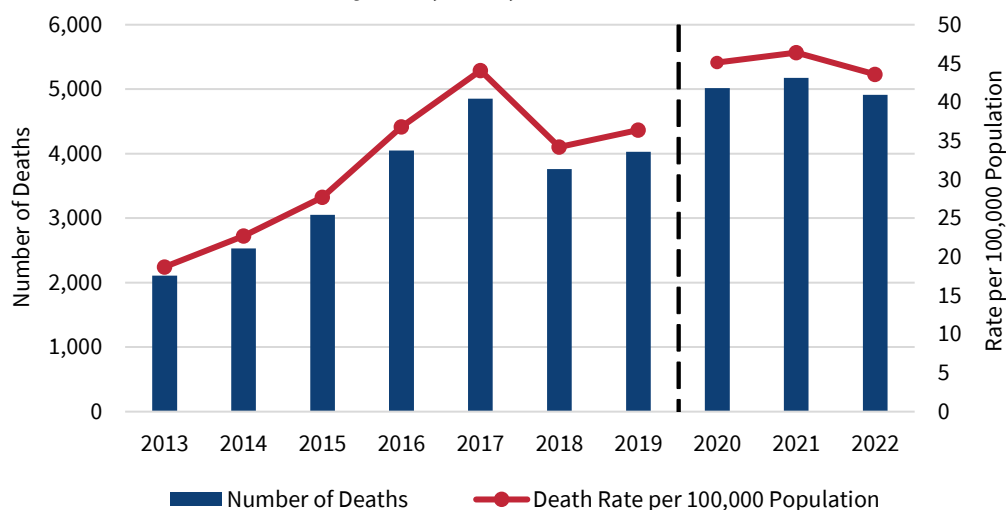
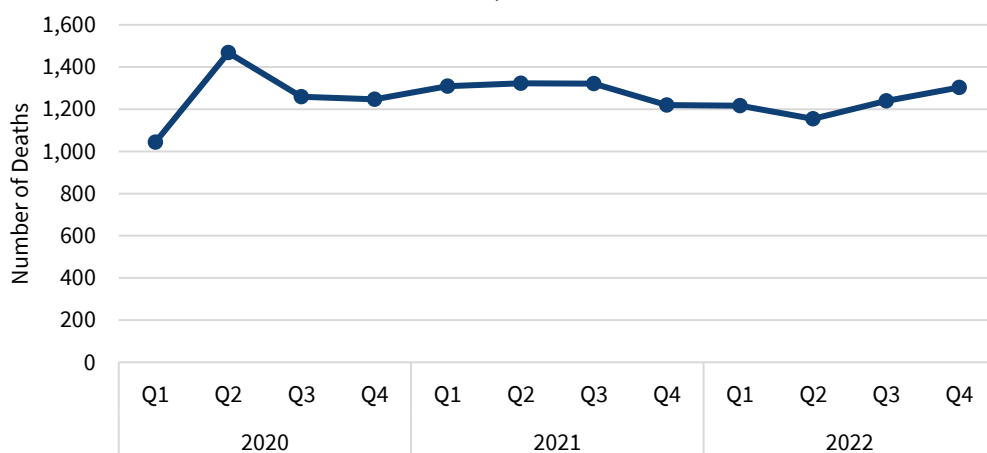


Figure 2. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Quarter, Ohio, 2020-2022



- In 2021, the number of drug overdose deaths remained steady through the first three quarters of the year, followed by a decrease in the fourth quarter.
- While overall numbers of overdose deaths were lower in 2022 compared with 2020 or 2021, the final quarter of 2022 had the highest number of Ohio drug overdose deaths ever reported for a fourth quarter.

****At the time of this report, population files from the federal government reflecting new national standards and methodologies were available for 2020 through 2022 only. Because of this change, the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) advises caution in comparing these rates to those from years prior to 2020, as indicated by the segmented line in the graphic.**

Source: ODH Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Section (VIESS). Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision [ICD-10], codes X40-X44).

Drug Involvement

- From 2021 to 2022, there were increases in the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths involving stimulant drug categories. The number of drug overdose deaths involving cocaine increased 8%, and deaths involving psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) increased 1%.
- In contrast, overall opioid-related unintentional drug overdose deaths decreased 5% from 2021 to 2022. Fentanyl-related deaths decreased 4%, while deaths involving natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone) and heroin decreased 7% and 43%, respectively.
- Benzodiazepine-related deaths decreased 16% from 2021 to 2022.

Figure 3. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2013-2022

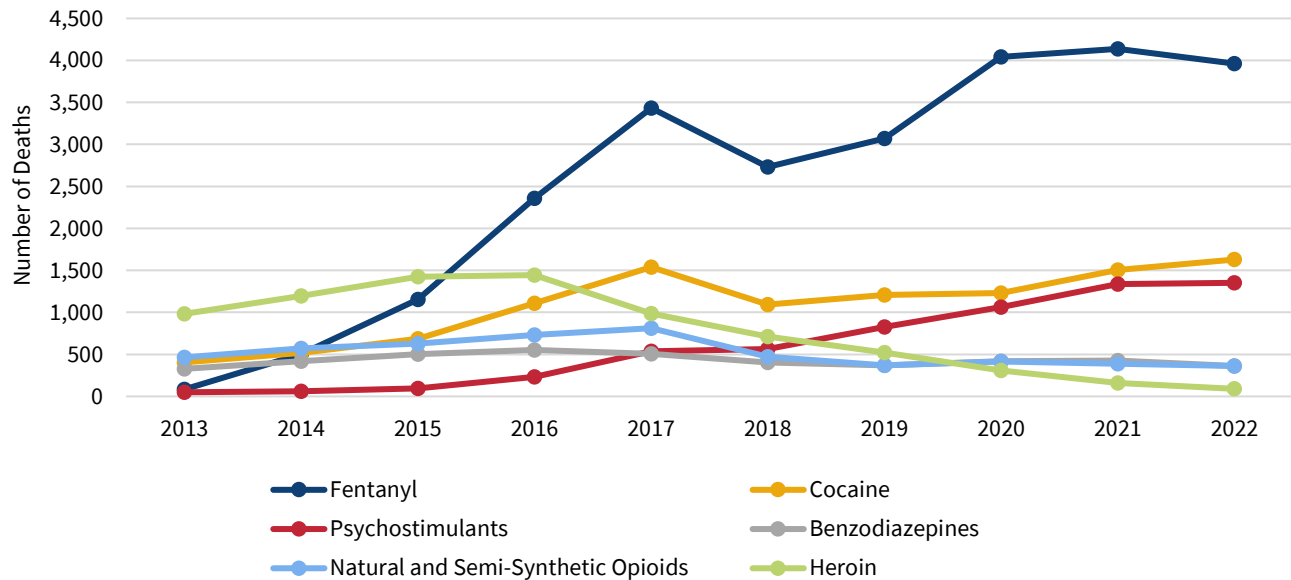
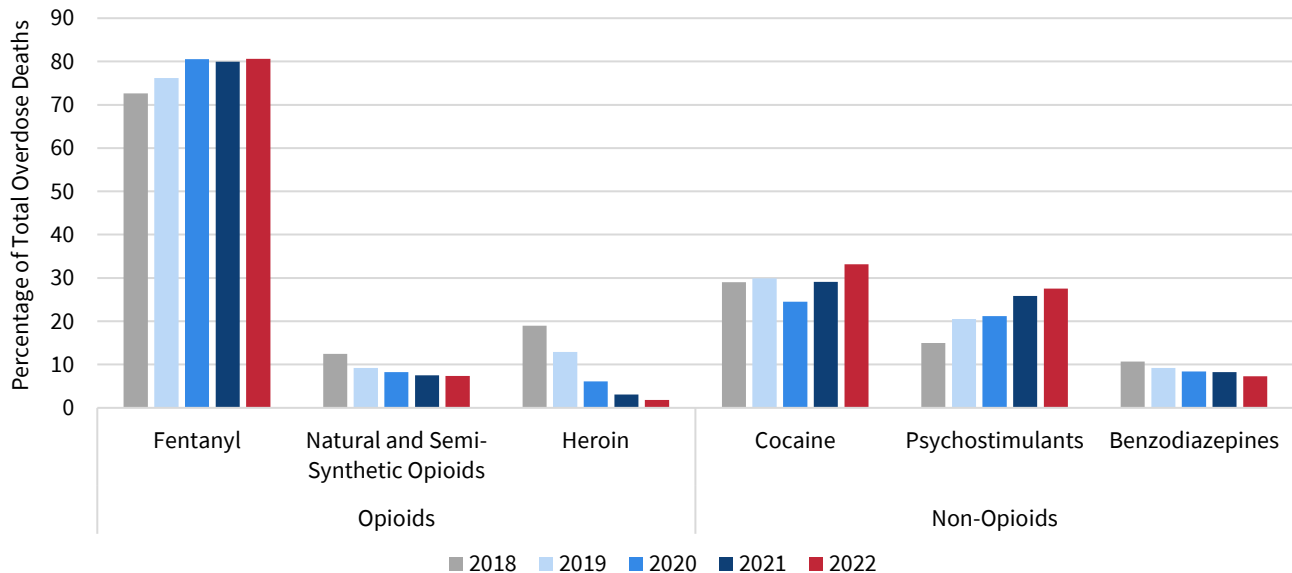


Figure 4. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2018-2022



- Fentanyl was involved in the majority of unintentional drug overdose deaths in 2022 (81%).
- Cocaine and psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) had the largest increases in the percentage of related overdose deaths from 2021 to 2022. Deaths involving cocaine increased from 29% in 2021 to 33% in 2022. Deaths involving psychostimulants increased from 26% in 2021 to 28% in 2022.

Drug Involvement

- Fentanyl and fentanyl analogs were involved in 3,963 unintentional drug overdose deaths in 2022, which represented 81% of total unintentional drug overdose deaths and 96% of all opioid-related overdose deaths.

Figure 5. Number and Percentage of Fentanyl-Related Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, Ohio, 2018-2022

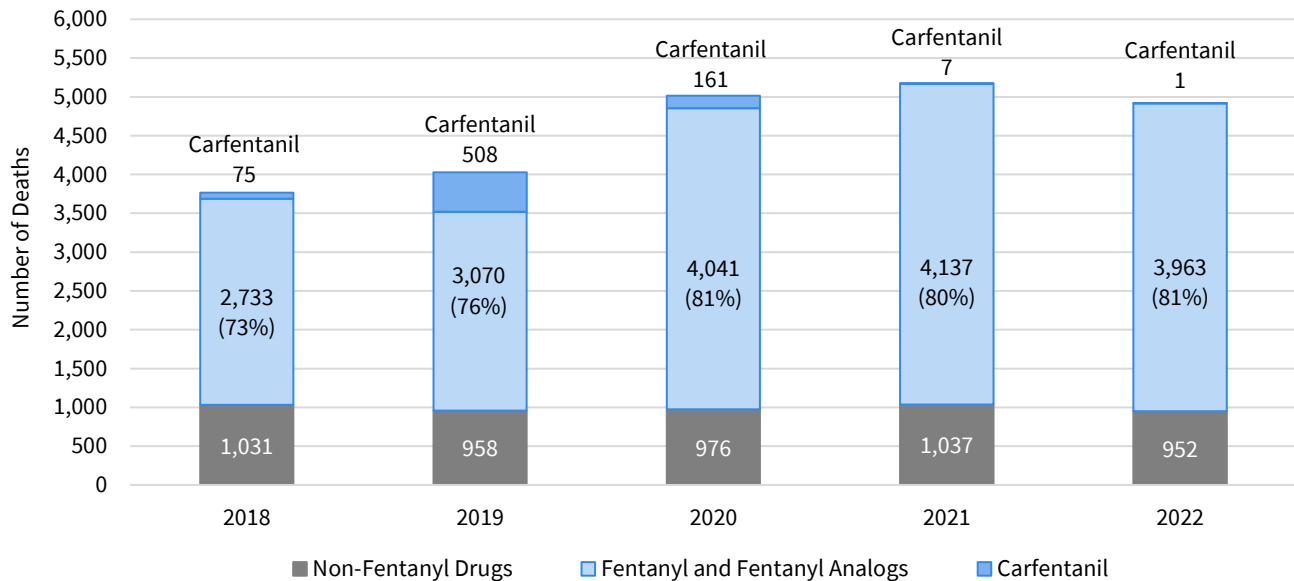
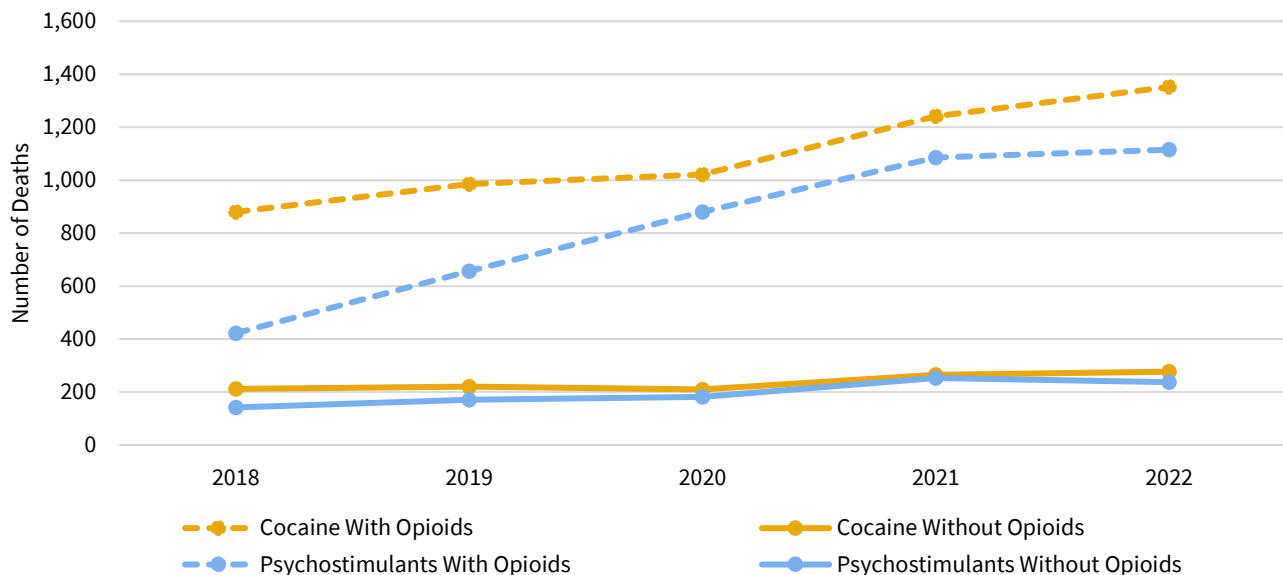


Figure 6. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drug Combinations, Ohio, 2018-2022



- In 2022, unintentional drug overdose deaths involving cocaine and psychostimulants continued to increase, with the majority of these deaths also involving an opioid such as fentanyl.
- From 2021 to 2022:
 - The number of cocaine-related deaths that also involved an opioid increased 9%, while those that did not involve an opioid increased 5%.
 - The number of psychostimulant-related deaths that also involved an opioid increased 3%, while those that did not involve an opioid decreased 6%.

Drug Involvement

Table 1. Number and Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2013-2022

Drug Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage of 2022 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Opioids											
Any Opioid	1,539	2,020	2,590	3,495	4,162	3,150	3,372	4,308	4,369	4,138	84%
Fentanyl ¹	84	503	1,155	2,357	3,431	2,733	3,070	4,041	4,137	3,963	81%
Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids ²	464	570	628	733	812	471	370	415	390	362	7%
Heroin	983	1,196	1,424	1,444	987	714	520	308	159	90	2%
Methadone	112	103	108	94	98	65	68	79	96	110	2%
Non-Opioids											
Cocaine	405	517	685	1,109	1,540	1,092	1,206	1,231	1,506	1,629	33%
Psychostimulants ³	49	59	96	233	537	564	827	1,062	1,338	1,352	28%
Benzodiazepines	328	420	504	553	506	403	371	420	428	360	7%
Hallucinogens	43	49	61	100	108	60	108	119	102	119	2%
Barbiturates	10	6	19	14	18	12	10	15	12	18	<1%
Alcohol ⁴	304	383	380	539	580	442	579	658	702	690	14%
Other/Unspecified Drugs Only ⁵	319	274	194	182	180	171	169	213	213	184	4%
Multiple Drug Involvement ⁶	1,014	1,321	1,747	2,451	2,957	2,266	2,484	2,922	3,174	3,132	64%
Total Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	5,017	5,174	4,915	

Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category.

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

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

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

4. Alcohol was present along with other drugs. Alcohol is considered a non-drug poisoning in ICD-10 coded mortality data (ICD-10 codes T51.1-T51.9) and is not included in total unintentional drug overdose deaths.

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

6. 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).

Drug Involvement: Fentanyl Combinations

- Illicit fentanyl or fentanyl analogs were involved in 81% of 2022 unintentional drug 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:
 - Cocaine, 82% also involved fentanyl.
 - Psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine), 81% also involved fentanyl.
 - Benzodiazepines, 74% also involved fentanyl.
 - Natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone), 67% also involved fentanyl.
 - Heroin, 87% also involved fentanyl.

Figure 7. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl by Drug Category, Ohio, 2018-2022

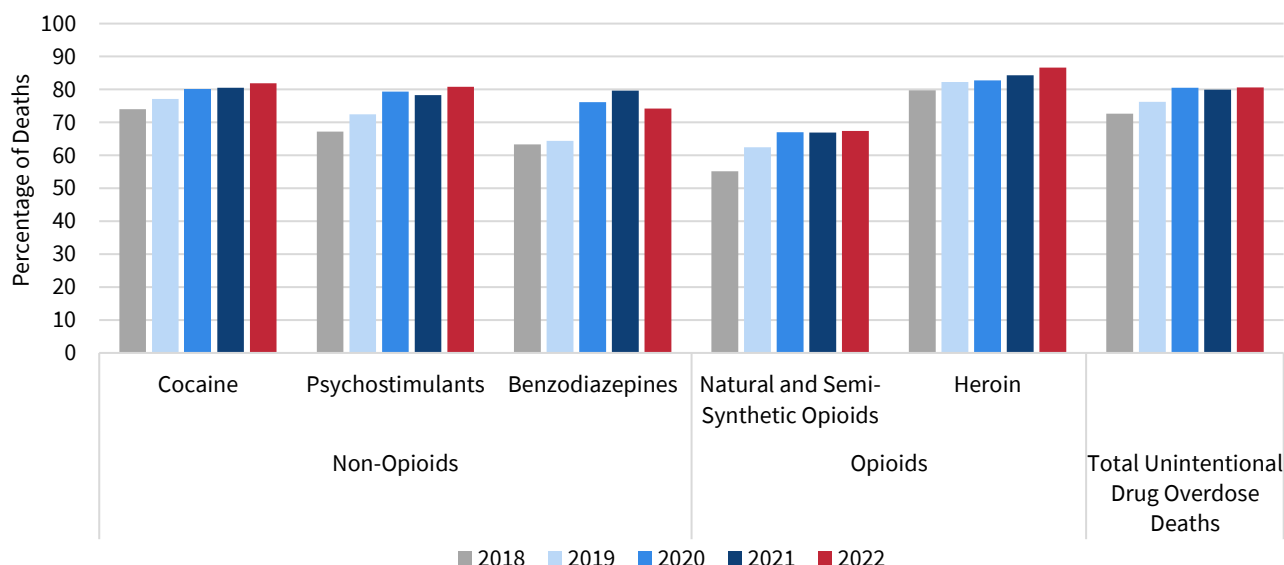


Table 2. Number and Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drug Combinations, Ohio, 2013-2022

Drug Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage of 2022 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Fentanyl	84	503	1,155	2,357	3,431	2,733	3,070	4,041	4,137	3,963	81%
Fentanyl + Cocaine	8	101	239	619	1,072	808	930	985	1,213	1,334	27%
Fentanyl + Psychostimulants	0	12	34	117	368	379	599	843	1,047	1,092	22%
Fentanyl + Benzodiazepines	10	81	159	273	318	255	239	320	341	267	5%
Fentanyl + Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids	14	79	170	367	477	260	231	278	261	244	5%
Fentanyl + Heroin	15	170	490	750	720	569	428	255	134	78	2%
Total Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	5,017	5,174	4,915	

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.

Demographics: Sex and Race/Ethnicity

- Males have consistently higher rates of fatal drug overdose compared with females. However, from 2021 to 2022, the unintentional drug overdose death rate for males had a larger decrease (-8%) compared with the rate for females (-1%).

Figure 8. Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex, Ohio, 2020-2022

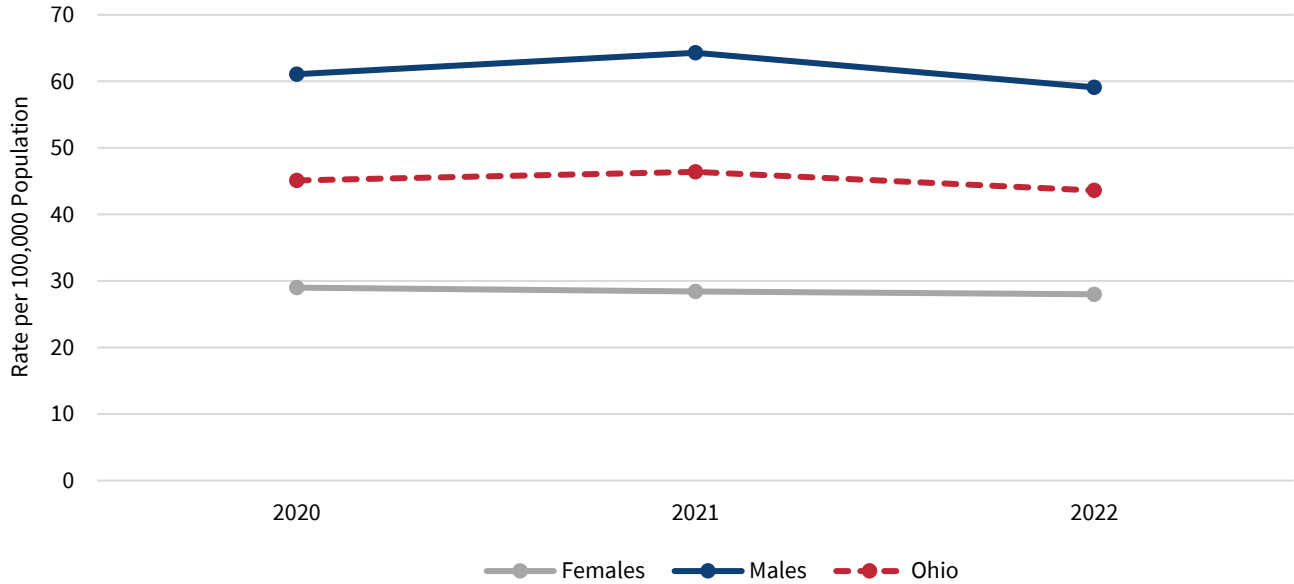
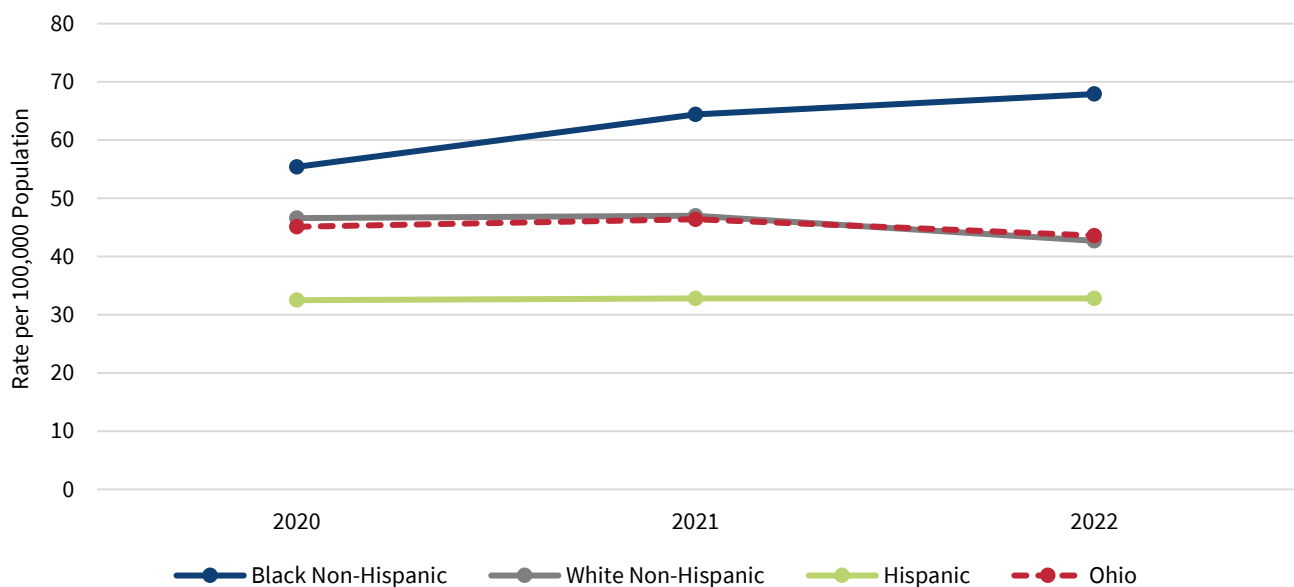


Figure 9. Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2020-2022**



- In 2022, the Black non-Hispanic population continued to have the highest rate of unintentional drug overdose deaths.
- From 2021 to 2022, the gap between the Black non-Hispanic and White non-Hispanic populations continued to widen. The death rate for the Black non-Hispanic population increased 5% to 67.9 deaths per 100,000 population compared with a 9% decrease among the White non-Hispanic population (42.7 deaths per 100,000 population).

Demographics: Sex and Race/Ethnicity

- In 2022, Black non-Hispanic males continued to have the highest rate of unintentional drug overdose deaths compared with other sex and race/ethnicity groups. From 2021 to 2022, the overdose death rate for Black non-Hispanic males increased 6% compared with a 12% decrease for White non-Hispanic males. The overdose death rates for Black non-Hispanic males and White non-Hispanic males were 102.7 and 56.2 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively.
- In 2022, Black non-Hispanic females continued to have higher rates of unintentional drug overdose deaths compared with White non-Hispanic females. From 2021 to 2022, the gap continued to widen, as the overdose death rate for Black non-Hispanic females increased 4% to 36.6 deaths per 100,000 population, while the rate for White non-Hispanic females decreased 3% to 28.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

Figure 10. Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2020-2022**

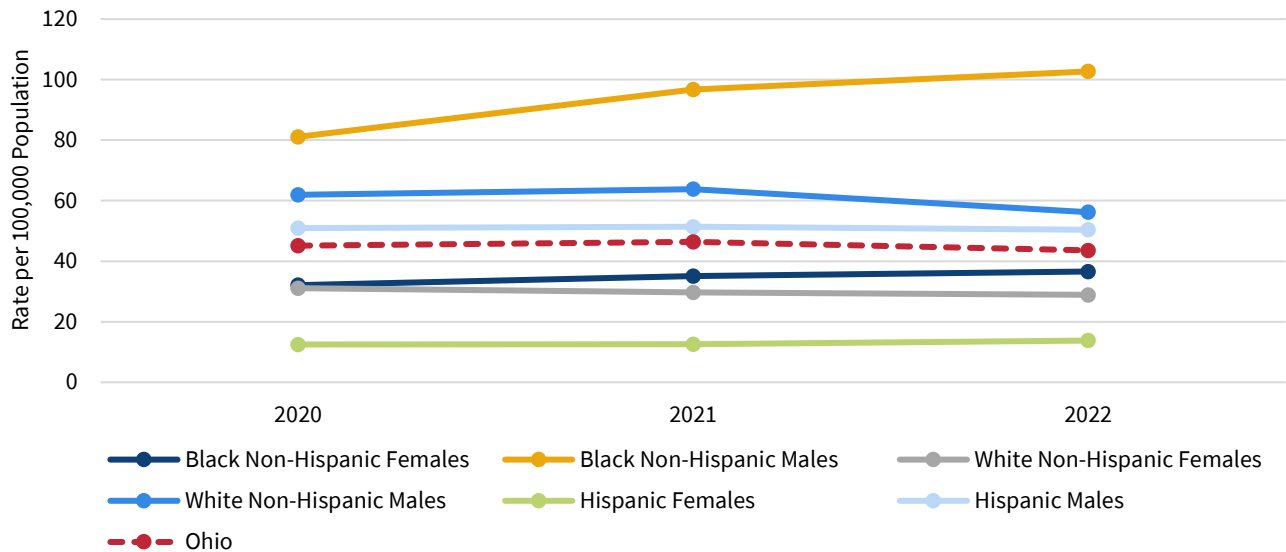


Figure 11. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Among the Black Non-Hispanic Population by Quarter, Ohio, 2021-2022

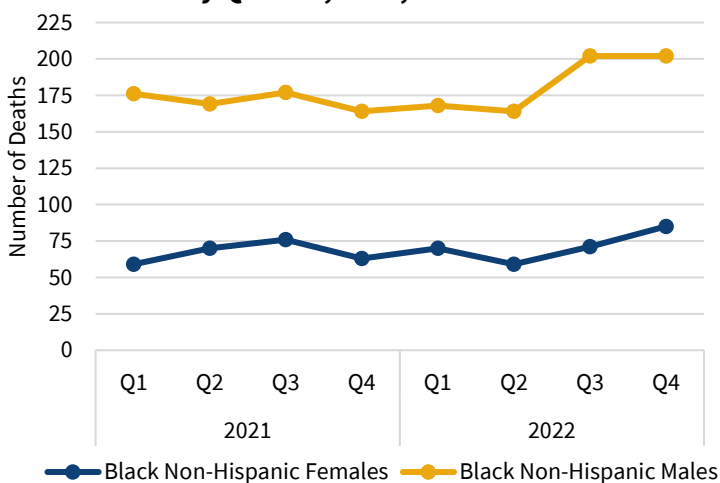
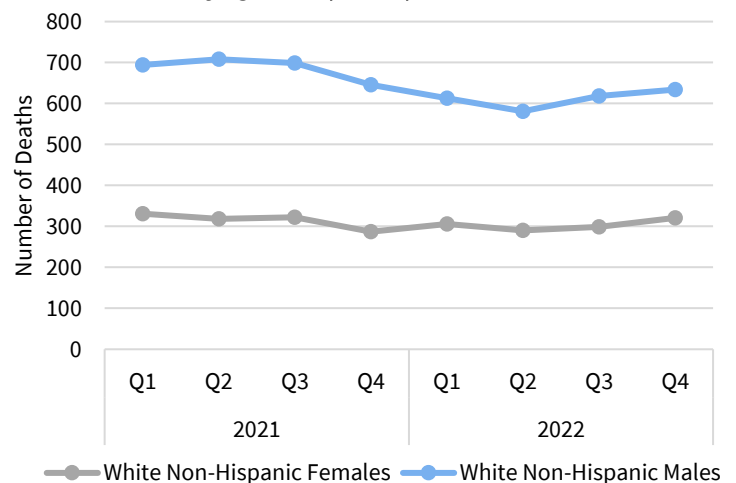


Figure 12. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Among the White Non-Hispanic Population by Quarter, Ohio, 2021-2022



- From the first quarter to the final quarter of 2022, the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths increased for both Black and White non-Hispanic females and males.
- During this time period, the largest increase in deaths was among Black non-Hispanic females followed by Black non-Hispanic males (21% and 20%, respectively). In contrast, deaths among White non-Hispanic females and males increased 5% and 3%, respectively.

Demographics: Sex and Race/Ethnicity

- Among Black non-Hispanic females and males, the 55-64 age group had the highest overdose death rate followed by the 35-44 age group.
- Among White non-Hispanic females and males, the 35-44 age group had the highest overdose death rate followed by the 25-34 age group.

Figure 13. Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2022

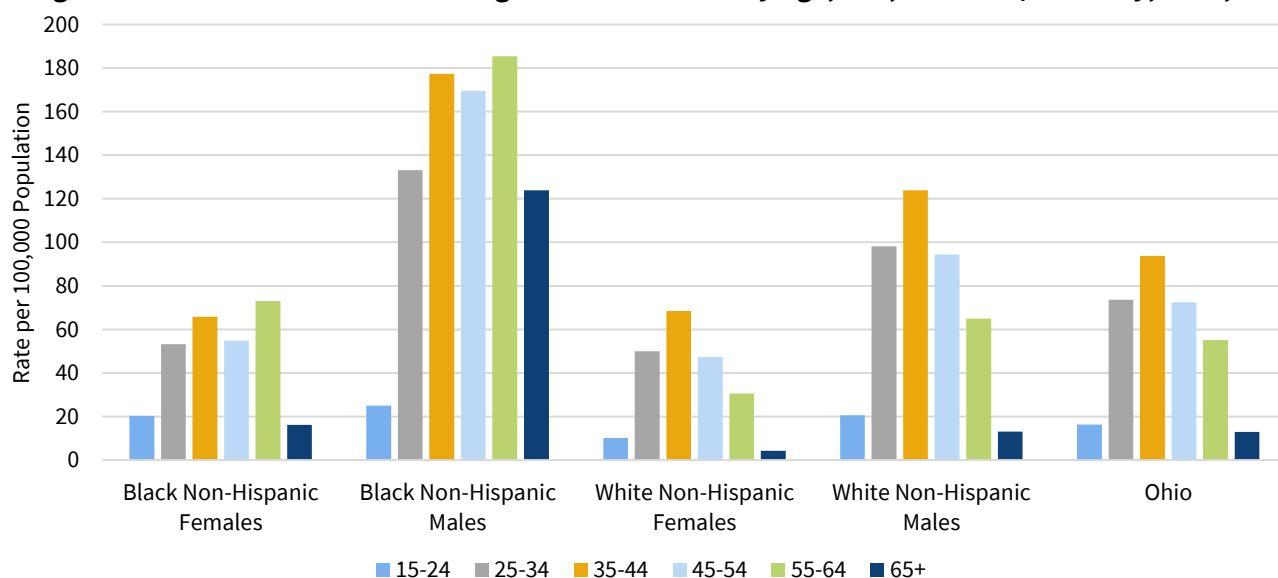
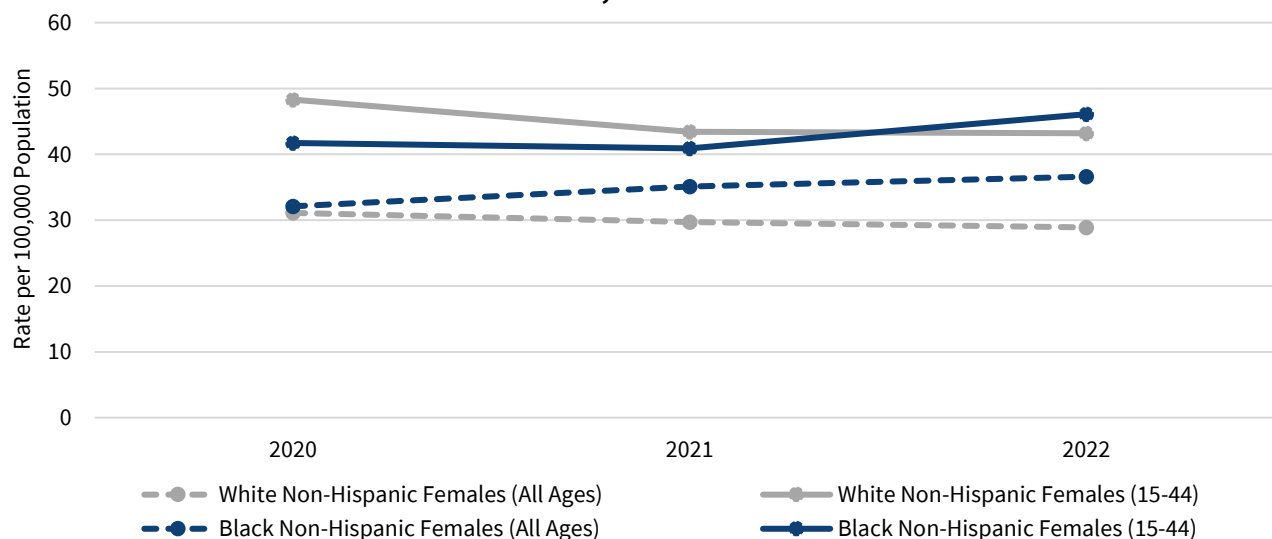


Figure 14. Rate¹ of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Among Females by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2020-2022**



- From 2021 to 2022, the overdose death rate for females of all ages decreased 1%, while the overdose death rate for females of reproductive age (15-44) increased 2%. However, key differences appear when race/ethnicity is considered.
- For females of all ages, the overdose death rates among Black non-Hispanic females increased 4%, while the rate among White non-Hispanic females decreased 3%.
- For females of reproductive age (15-44), the rate among Black non-Hispanic females increased 13%, while the rate among White non-Hispanic females decreased slightly (<1%).

****Substance use disorder among females of reproductive age 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.**

This data reflects new national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports. Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.

1. Death rates presented for females of reproductive age (ages 15-44) are age-specific; death rates presented for total females are age-adjusted.

Drug Involvement by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

- In 2022, illicit fentanyl was involved in the majority of unintentional drug overdose deaths among all the sex and race/ethnicity groups presented, ranging from 76% to 91% of deaths.
- The highest percentage of deaths involving cocaine was among Black non-Hispanic females and males.
- The highest percentage of deaths involving psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) was among White non-Hispanic females and males.

Figure 15. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2022

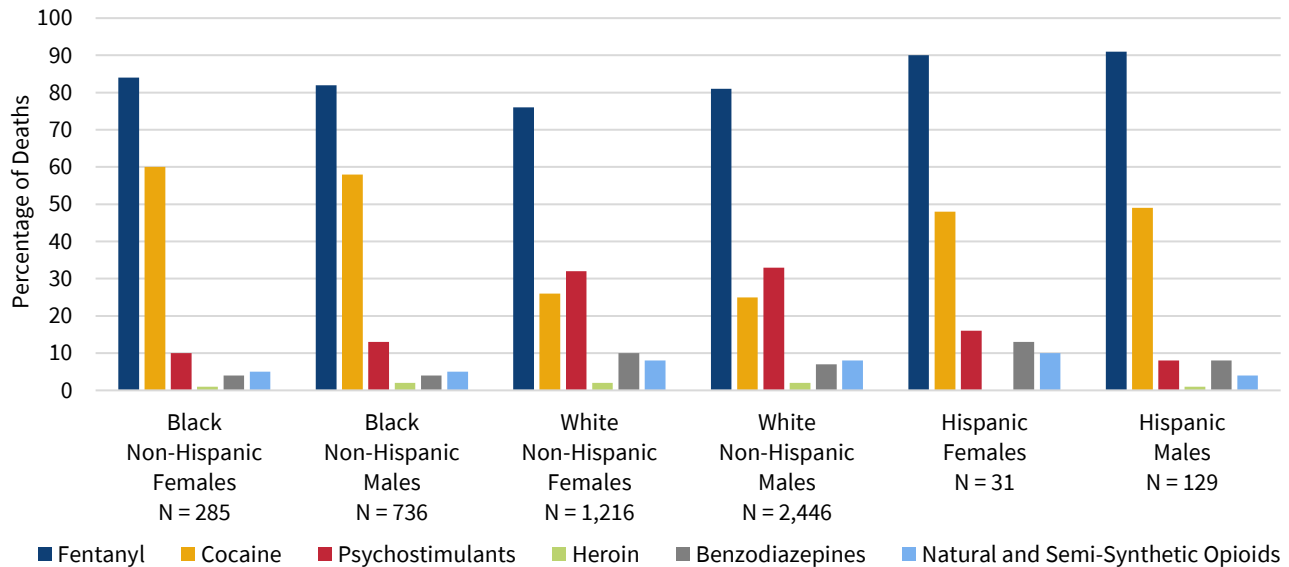
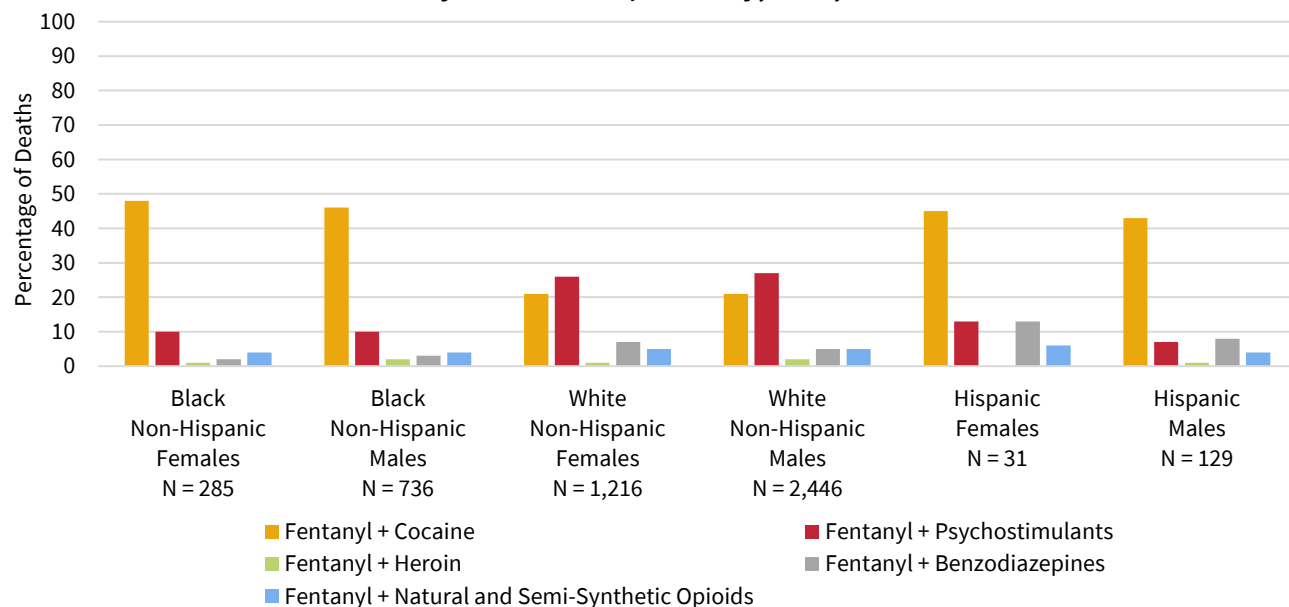


Figure 16. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl Combinations by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2022



- In deaths involving a combination of fentanyl and other drug categories, the combination of fentanyl and cocaine was involved in the highest percentage of deaths among Black non-Hispanic females and males and Hispanic males and females.
- The percentage of deaths involving a combination of fentanyl and psychostimulants was highest among White non-Hispanic females and males.

This data reflects new national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports. Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers. 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 ICD-10 code T40.2. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category.

Drug Involvement by Sex and Race/Ethnicity: Fentanyl, Cocaine, and Psychostimulant Trends

Figure 17. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl, Cocaine, and Psychostimulants by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2018-2022

Black Non-Hispanic Females Black Non-Hispanic Males White Non-Hispanic Females White Non-Hispanic Males

Fentanyl:

- From 2021 to 2022, fentanyl-related deaths increased among Black non-Hispanic females and males (15% and 9%, respectively). In contrast, among White non-Hispanic females and males, fentanyl-related deaths decreased 4% and 11%, respectively.

Cocaine:

- From 2021 to 2022, all sex and race/ethnicity groups experienced increases in the number of cocaine-related deaths, with the largest increases among Black non-Hispanic females and males (17% and 15%, respectively).
- From 2021 to 2022, cocaine-related deaths among White non-Hispanic females and males increased 4% and less than 1%, respectively.

Psychostimulants:

- In 2022, while the largest number of psychostimulant-related deaths were among White non-Hispanic females and males, the largest increases from 2021 to 2022 were among Black non-Hispanic females and males (32% and 18%, respectively).
- From 2021 to 2022, psychostimulant-related deaths among White non-Hispanic females increased 7%, while deaths among White non-Hispanic males decreased 3%.

Figure 17a. Fentanyl

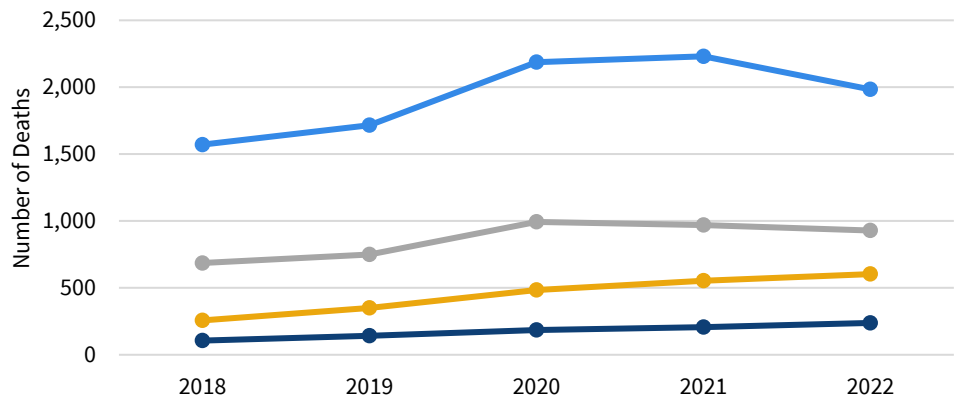


Figure 17b. Cocaine

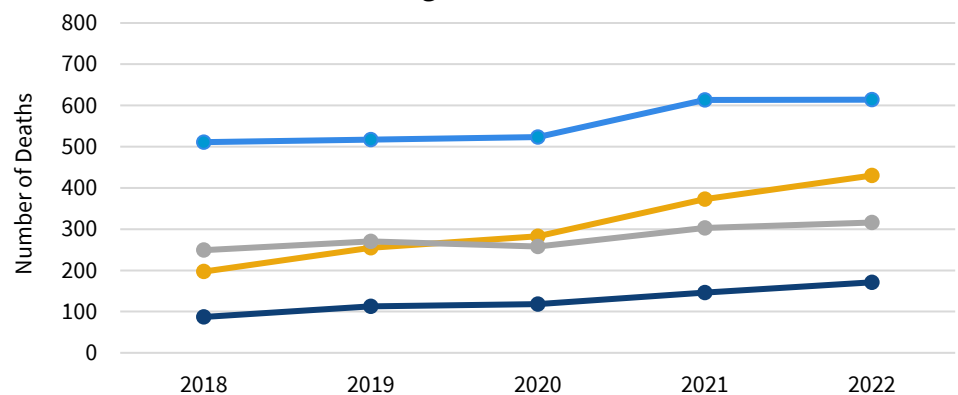
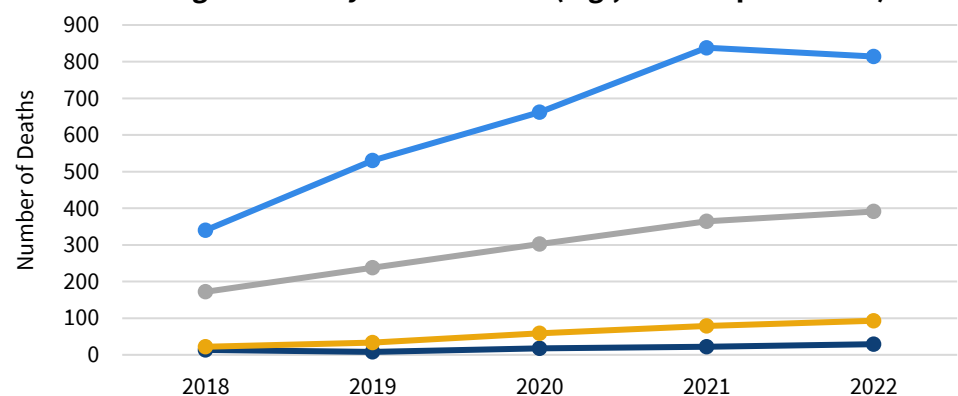


Figure 17c. Psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine)



2021-2022 Drug Involvement Summary: Race/Ethnicity

Table 3. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2021-2022

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Opioids						Non-Opioids					
	Fentanyl		Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids		Heroin		Cocaine		Psychostimulants		Benzodiazepines	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Black Non-Hispanic Females	207	238	24	14	6	3	146	171	22	29	18	10
Black Non-Hispanic Males	553	603	32	40	22	14	373	430	79	93	18	27
White Non-Hispanic Females	969	930	117	99	36	21	303	316	364	391	151	123
White Non-Hispanic Males	2,231	1,984	206	195	89	49	613	614	838	814	226	182
Hispanic Females	20	28	4	3	2	0	9	15	7	5	0	4
Hispanic Males	104	118	4	5	2	1	43	63	14	10	9	10
Ohio Total*	4,137	3,963	390	362	159	90	1,506	1,629	1,338	1,352	428	360

Table 4. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl Combinations by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2021-2022

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Fentanyl + Other Opioids				Fentanyl + Non-Opioids					
	Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids		Heroin		Cocaine		Psychostimulants		Benzodiazepines	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Black Non-Hispanic Females	18	10	5	3	107	136	15	28	15	7
Black Non-Hispanic Males	26	31	19	13	288	342	58	72	18	22
White Non-Hispanic Females	64	57	34	17	250	261	278	311	113	88
White Non-Hispanic Males	143	134	72	42	505	507	671	659	180	133
Hispanic Females	3	2	1	0	7	14	5	4	0	4
Hispanic Males	4	5	2	1	39	55	12	9	9	10
Ohio Total*	261	244	134	78	1,213	1,334	1,047	1,092	341	267

This data reflects new national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports. Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers. 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 ICD-10 code T40.2. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category.

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

Demographics: Age

- In 2022, the 35-44 age group had the highest rate of unintentional drug overdose deaths (93.7 deaths per 100,000).
- From 2021 to 2022, unintentional drug overdose death rates increased among Ohioans ages 55 and older. For these individuals, the largest increase was among the 65+ age group (28%) compared with an increase of 2% for the 55-64 age group.
- Death rates among Ohioans under the age of 55 decreased during the same period, with the largest decrease among the 35-44 age group (-9%).

Figure 18. Rate¹ of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Age, Ohio, 2020-2022

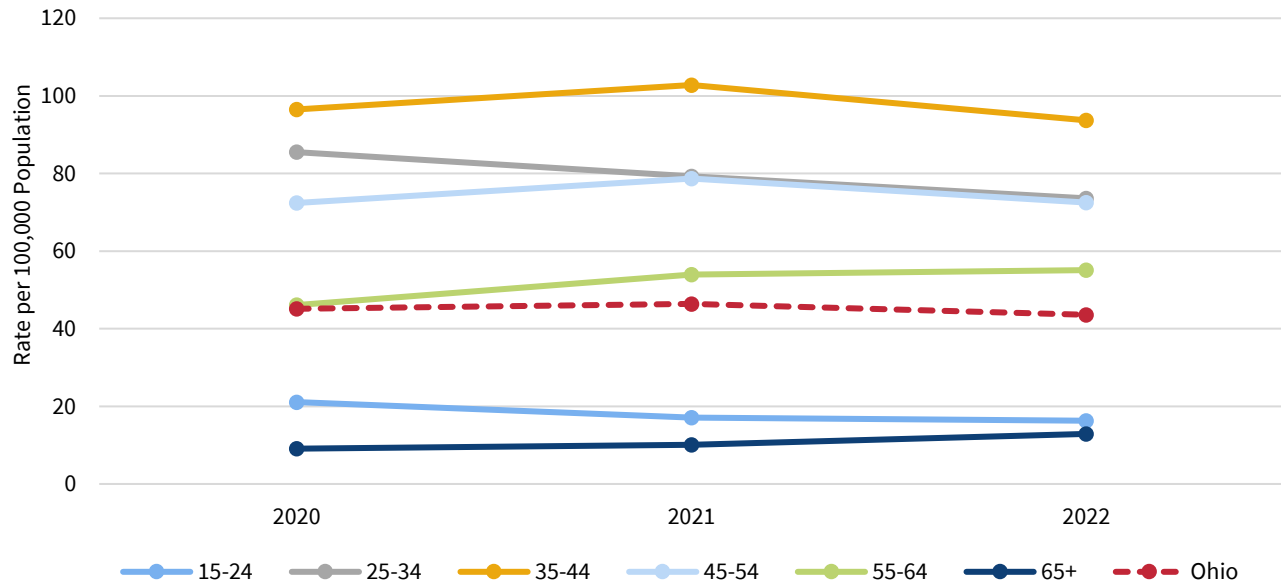
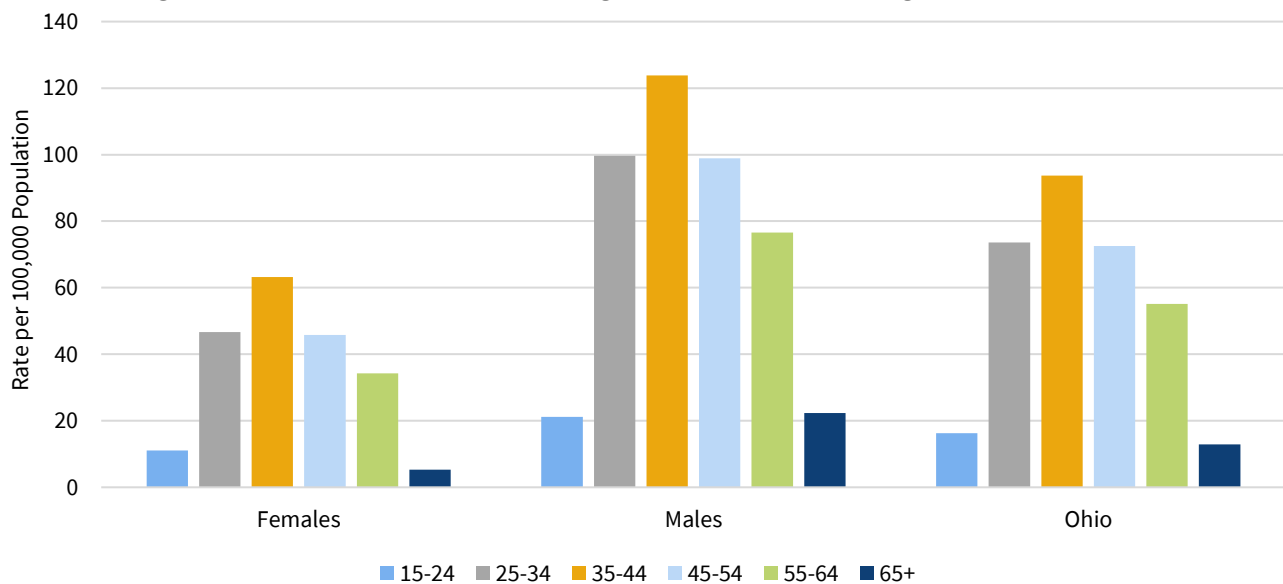


Figure 19. Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Age and Sex, Ohio, 2022



- Compared with Ohio overall, females and males followed similar patterns in rates of unintentional drug overdose by age group in 2022. Among both females and males, the 35-44 age group had the highest unintentional drug overdose death rate in 2022 (63.2 and 123.8 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively).

Other age groups are not presented due to small numbers.

1. Rates presented for age groups are age-specific. Overall Ohio rates 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 by Age

- In 2022, illicit fentanyl was involved in the majority of unintentional drug overdose deaths among all age groups; however, the percentage of deaths involving fentanyl decreased as age increased. Fentanyl involvement was highest among the 15-24 age group (89%) and lowest among those aged 65 and older (62%).
- In contrast to fentanyl, cocaine involvement increased with age. In 2022, the highest percentage of deaths involving cocaine was among those aged 55 and older (43%).

Figure 20. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs by Age, Ohio, 2022

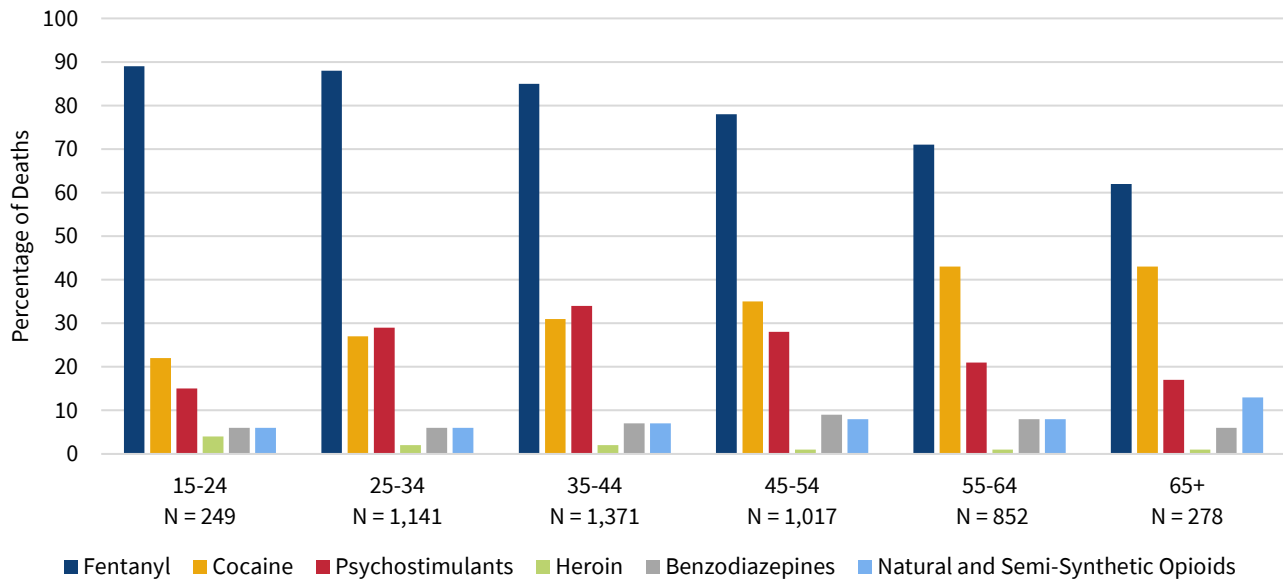
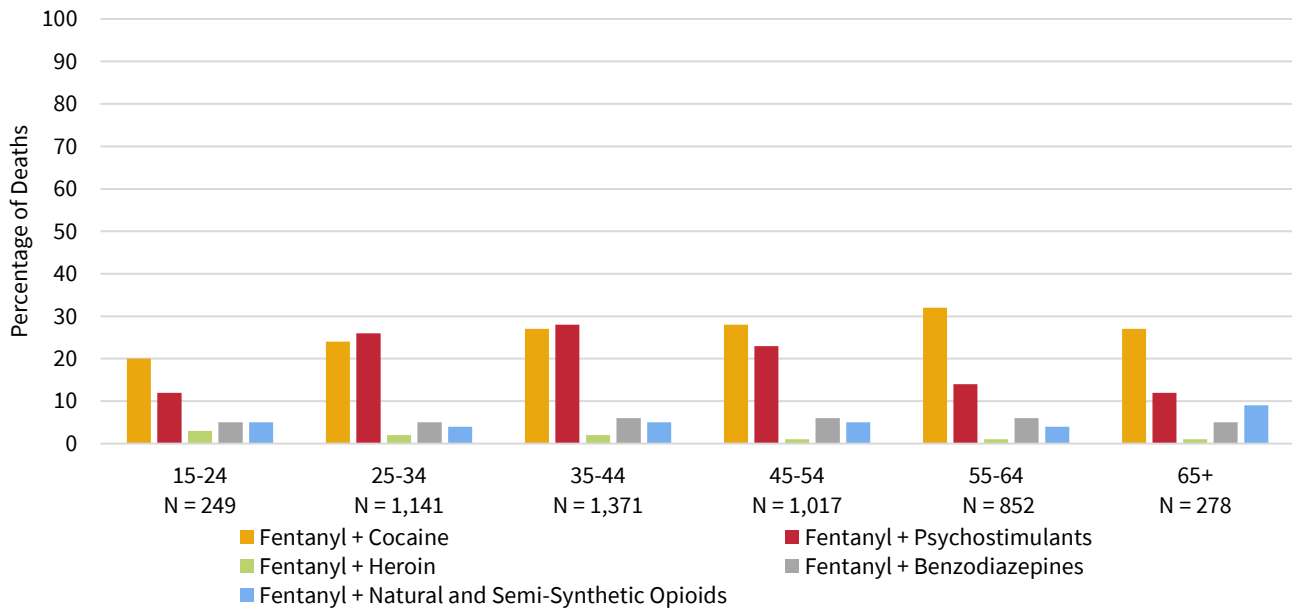


Figure 21. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl Combinations by Age, Ohio, 2022



- In deaths involving a combination of fentanyl and other drug categories, the combination of fentanyl and psychostimulants was involved in the highest percentage of deaths among those between the ages of 25 and 44. For all remaining age groups, the combination of fentanyl and cocaine was involved in the highest percentage of deaths.

2021-2022 Drug Involvement Summary: Age

Table 5. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs by Age, Ohio, 2021-2022

	Opioids						Non-Opioids					
	Fentanyl		Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids		Heroin		Cocaine		Psychostimulants		Benzodiazepines	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Age Groups												
15-24	234	221	10	15	7	9	48	55	53	38	27	16
25-34	1,054	1,003	85	66	28	23	282	306	325	334	111	72
35-44	1,225	1,160	103	94	52	31	376	427	448	461	140	95
45-54	869	794	79	80	39	15	392	358	317	289	68	89
55-64	615	606	92	72	25	9	327	363	171	182	70	70
65+	136	173	21	35	8	3	80	119	23	47	12	18
Ohio Total*	4,137	3,963	390	362	159	90	1,506	1,629	1,338	1,352	428	360

Table 6. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl Combinations by Age, Ohio, 2021-2022

	Fentanyl + Other Opioids				Fentanyl + Non-Opioids					
	Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids		Heroin		Cocaine		Psychostimulants		Benzodiazepines	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Age Groups										
15-24	10	13	6	8	45	49	42	30	26	12
25-34	63	48	23	20	252	278	268	294	96	55
35-44	72	73	42	26	325	375	370	388	113	76
45-54	53	47	32	14	307	287	231	229	53	62
55-64	54	38	24	7	232	269	124	119	45	48
65+	9	25	7	3	52	75	12	32	8	14
Ohio Total*	261	244	134	78	1,213	1,334	1,047	1,092	341	267

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 ICD-10 code T40.2. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category. Other age groups are not presented due to small numbers.

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

Demographic Summary

Table 7. Number and Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Demographics, Ohio, 2018-2022**

	2018	2019	2020		2021		2022		2020-2022	
Demographics	Number	Number	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
Age										
<15	4	4	5	.	7	.	7	.	19	0.3
15-24	247	241	327	21.1	260	17.1	249	16.3	836	18.2
25-34	1,063	1,072	1,325	85.5	1,230	79.3	1,141	73.6	3,696	79.5
35-44	1,054	1,108	1,385	96.5	1,492	102.8	1,371	93.7	4,248	97.7
45-54	703	807	1,046	72.4	1,118	78.7	1,017	72.5	3,181	74.5
55-64	571	643	740	46.1	854	54.0	852	55.1	2,446	51.7
65+	122	153	189	9.1	213	10.1	278	12.9	680	10.7
Sex										
Female	1,250	1,269	1,599	29.0	1,572	28.4	1,554	28.0	4,725	28.5
Male	2,514	2,758	3,418	61.1	3,602	64.3	3,361	59.1	10,381	61.5
Race/Ethnicity**										
American Indian, Non-Hispanic	5	3	5	.	2	.	12	39.8	19	23.0
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	8	10	19	5.4	19	5.6	16	4.3	54	5.1
Black, Non-Hispanic	507	642	820	55.4	954	64.4	1,021	67.9	2,795	62.6
White, Non-Hispanic	3,120	3,241	3,980	46.6	4,005	47.0	3,662	42.7	11,647	45.4
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	28	26	44	20.6	43	22.0	34	13.9	121	18.8
Hispanic	93	102	144	32.5	147	32.8	160	32.8	451	32.7
Race/Ethnicity and Sex**										
Black Non-Hispanic Females	153	184	242	32.1	268	35.1	285	36.6	795	34.6
Black Non-Hispanic Males	354	458	578	81.1	686	96.7	736	102.7	2,000	93.5
White Non-Hispanic Females	1,063	1,051	1,313	31.1	1,258	29.7	1,216	28.9	3,787	29.9
White Non-Hispanic Males	2,057	2,189	2,667	61.9	2,747	63.8	2,446	56.2	7,860	60.6
Hispanic Females	20	17	28	12.5	27	12.6	31	13.8	86	13.0
Hispanic Males	73	85	116	51.0	120	51.4	129	50.4	365	50.9
Total Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths²	3,764	4,028	5,017	45.1	5,174	46.4	4,915	43.6	15,106	45.0

****This data reflects new national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports.**

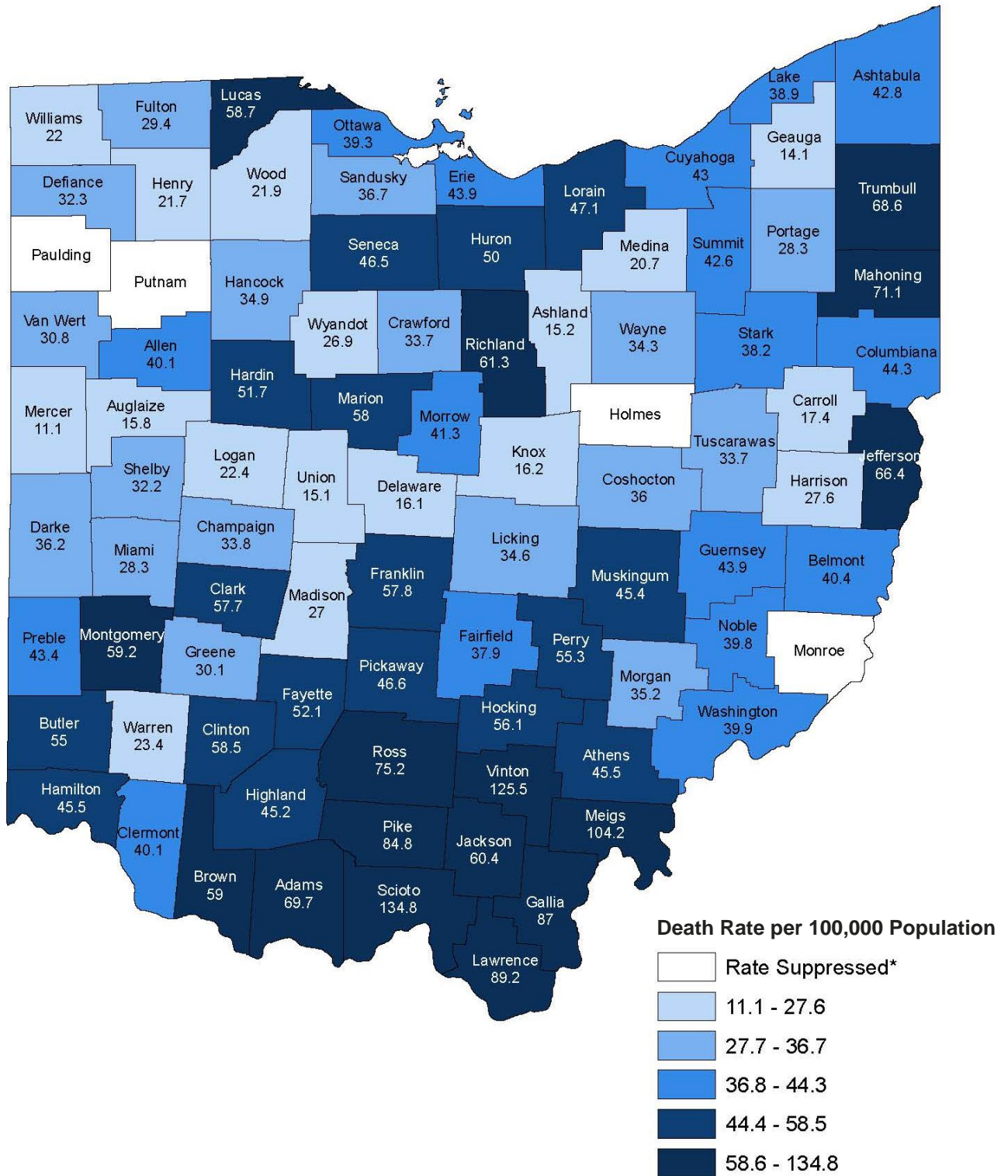
Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.

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

Demographics: County

Figure 22. Average Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2020-2022



Demographics: County

Table 8. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2013-2022

County ¹	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate ²	2020-2022 Rate ²
Ohio	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	5,017	5,174	4,915	43.6	45.0
Adams	6	10	12	12	14	11	12	15	16	17	72.4	69.7
Allen	15	12	18	31	39	15	12	31	31	47	51.1	40.1
Ashland	1	3	6	3	3	4	3	11	5	4	.	15.2
Ashtabula	15	27	21	39	26	22	32	41	37	35	39.2	42.8
Athens	8	8	8	6	6	5	9	17	28	26	51.8	45.5
Auglaize	3	2	9	4	6	1	5	3	8	7	.	15.8
Belmont	8	14	18	20	18	18	18	28	19	27	44.2	40.4
Brown	17	17	23	18	31	26	14	20	30	23	56.1	59.0
Butler	120	151	195	211	260	176	169	204	190	199	56.2	55.0
Carroll	2	3	5	3	6	4	3	8	0	4	.	17.4
Champaign	4	11	6	10	17	10	8	16	12	6	.	33.8
Clark	28	38	71	73	96	72	56	55	81	69	56.9	57.7
Clermont	65	80	105	96	91	78	81	76	89	72	36.2	40.1
Clinton	16	13	20	12	30	13	18	23	22	20	51.1	58.5
Columbiana	27	19	30	39	48	35	40	46	45	31	32.2	44.3
Coshocton	4	2	3	4	6	7	6	15	12	7	.	36.0
Crawford	2	9	10	8	17	14	11	16	9	9	.	33.7
Cuyahoga	255	255	275	547	598	443	477	484	574	554	44.2	43.0
Darke	9	11	13	19	28	18	10	19	16	16	33.7	36.2
Defiance	5	7	7	6	3	6	7	10	12	10	28.8	32.3
Delaware	15	12	12	11	28	28	26	29	39	30	14.6	16.1
Erie	16	17	23	37	32	25	16	34	21	27	43.3	43.9
Fairfield	17	15	16	23	43	25	28	54	60	58	36.6	37.9
Fayette	4	12	16	7	26	8	11	12	12	16	58.2	52.1
Franklin	196	196	279	314	431	476	547	803	786	753	55.4	57.8
Fulton	3	5	6	10	3	7	4	14	8	10	25.6	29.4
Gallia	7	6	9	11	18	17	19	29	19	20	79.6	87.0
Geauga	11	11	15	24	25	12	20	10	15	9	.	14.1
Greene	21	40	43	44	63	49	40	43	51	47	29.5	30.1
Guernsey	7	9	9	13	10	8	10	15	16	14	38.2	43.9
Hamilton	212	248	335	318	444	357	353	366	394	333	41.3	45.5
Hancock	4	11	13	19	32	23	15	21	23	29	41.9	34.9
Hardin	10	1	8	7	9	5	9	9	19	11	45.0	51.7
Harrison	3	2	4	1	5	4	0	3	3	4	.	27.6
Henry	1	2	6	5	3	10	5	5	6	4	.	21.7

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

1. County is determined by county of residence.

2. Death rates 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.

Demographics: County

Table 8. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2013-2022

County ¹	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate ²	2020-2022 Rate ²
Ohio	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	5,017	5,174	4,915	43.6	45.0
Highland	8	12	9	6	13	5	13	14	18	20	51.8	45.2
Hocking	8	4	3	5	8	11	5	4	18	17	76.8	56.1
Holmes	1	0	0	4	2	4	1	3	2	2	.	.
Huron	14	17	10	16	27	16	23	34	24	17	34.9	50.0
Jackson	12	8	9	7	10	13	8	15	22	19	57.4	60.4
Jefferson	17	21	16	14	28	27	24	28	35	43	76.3	66.4
Knox	12	8	7	8	15	4	9	8	13	6	.	16.2
Lake	43	53	50	94	91	71	75	89	73	87	39.1	38.9
Lawrence	9	8	23	27	32	30	23	37	64	39	76.9	89.2
Licking	23	23	29	18	41	40	40	55	63	58	33.3	34.6
Logan	9	4	8	14	15	10	12	11	4	13	31.0	22.4
Lorain	69	71	63	146	133	101	106	140	144	126	42.8	47.1
Lucas	72	115	118	157	153	166	224	259	230	225	54.3	58.7
Madison	7	7	7	15	20	6	18	10	15	12	28.0	27.0
Mahoning	41	48	60	83	112	98	101	131	149	149	70.1	71.1
Marion	18	27	22	24	30	29	30	39	32	38	61.4	58.0
Medina	14	17	27	41	42	35	21	38	38	25	15.8	20.7
Meigs	4	4	3	9	4	14	9	19	19	22	111.8	104.2
Mercer	5	5	3	5	7	2	1	6	3	4	.	11.1
Miami	12	19	17	39	41	28	23	37	22	23	24.8	28.3
Monroe	0	4	1	1	2	5	1	2	4	1	.	.
Montgomery	199	251	239	320	521	275	266	309	304	284	56.7	59.2
Morgan	4	4	0	4	2	4	1	7	1	4	.	35.2
Morrow	9	6	3	6	11	7	13	16	12	10	34.2	41.3
Muskingum	10	5	13	7	21	35	33	41	35	30	38.3	45.4
Noble	1	0	5	1	1	4	1	2	4	5	.	39.8
Ottawa	4	3	5	14	7	13	7	11	12	13	35.9	39.3
Paulding	0	3	0	0	3	3	1	2	2	4	.	.
Perry	0	4	7	6	6	13	11	17	22	13	40.8	55.3
Pickaway	10	8	10	6	17	20	21	31	20	31	51.7	46.6
Pike	6	5	11	7	13	14	14	21	18	21	86.3	84.8
Portage	22	30	36	46	39	28	32	35	45	38	28.0	28.3
Preble	6	8	15	21	29	11	13	17	13	17	47.4	43.4
Putnam	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	2	2	2	.	.
Richland	22	31	36	68	49	51	54	62	82	64	54.0	61.3

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

1. County is determined by county of residence.

2. Death rates 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.

Demographics: County

Table 8. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2013-2022

County ¹	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate ²	2020-2022 Rate ²
Ohio	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	5,017	5,174	4,915	43.6	45.0
Ross	15	29	38	40	29	37	37	55	55	61	82.1	75.2
Sandusky	5	13	12	22	23	17	17	11	24	23	44.9	36.7
Scioto	18	23	30	35	51	47	81	106	80	87	131.9	134.8
Seneca	7	11	9	5	19	13	10	26	20	18	40.2	46.5
Shelby	9	7	8	15	21	10	14	17	13	9	.	32.2
Stark	42	59	59	97	91	74	101	119	142	143	40.3	38.2
Summit	76	118	173	298	239	128	201	217	213	230	44.2	42.6
Trumbull	37	54	89	111	135	79	99	126	120	119	63.9	68.6
Tuscarawas	11	6	8	14	22	10	14	28	29	23	28.6	33.7
Union	3	6	5	7	10	9	13	12	8	10	14.5	15.1
Van Wert	4	4	1	8	8	4	5	7	5	11	45.4	30.8
Vinton	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	10	14	18	162.7	125.5
Warren	27	40	42	58	81	40	45	56	64	45	18.8	23.4
Washington	7	12	8	20	14	13	8	16	18	26	53.7	39.9
Wayne	4	13	24	36	20	18	20	29	40	33	33.2	34.3
Williams	5	2	1	9	4	8	5	8	9	5	.	22.0
Wood	4	16	22	21	17	14	25	28	31	16	14.2	21.9
Wyandot	1	0	2	4	3	7	2	5	8	1	.	26.9

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

1. County is determined by county of residence.

2. Death rates 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.