

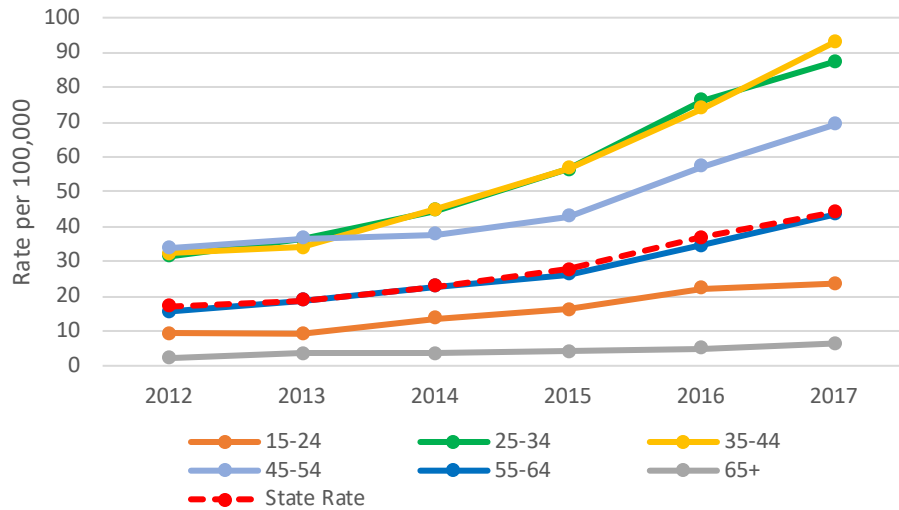
FAST FACTS

- In 2017, 4,854 Ohioans died from unintentional drug overdoses.
- Illicit fentanyl and related drugs were involved in 71% of 2017 overdose deaths, often in combination with other drugs.
- The number of overdose deaths involving fentanyl/related drugs, natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone), and cocaine are increasing across all groups regardless of sex or race.
- In 2017, black non-Hispanic males had the highest drug overdose death rate in Ohio compared to other race/sex groups.

Age and Sex

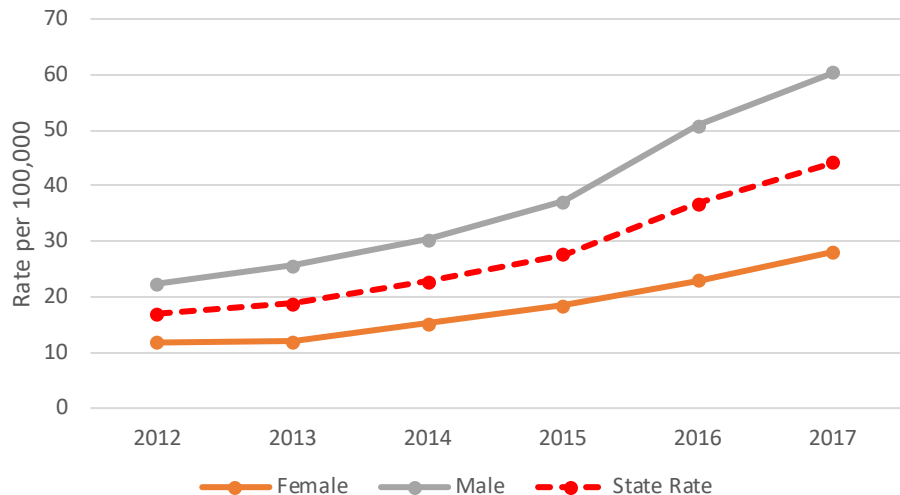
- In 2017, the highest rates of unintentional overdose deaths were observed among 35-44 year olds followed by 25-34 year olds.
- Rates have increased across all age groups from 2012 to 2017.
- Males have consistently higher rates of fatal overdose compared to females, and the rate for males increased 169% from 2012 to 2017 compared to a 138% increase among females.

Figure 1: Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Age, Ohio, 2012-2017



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).

Figure 2: Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex, Ohio, 2012-2017

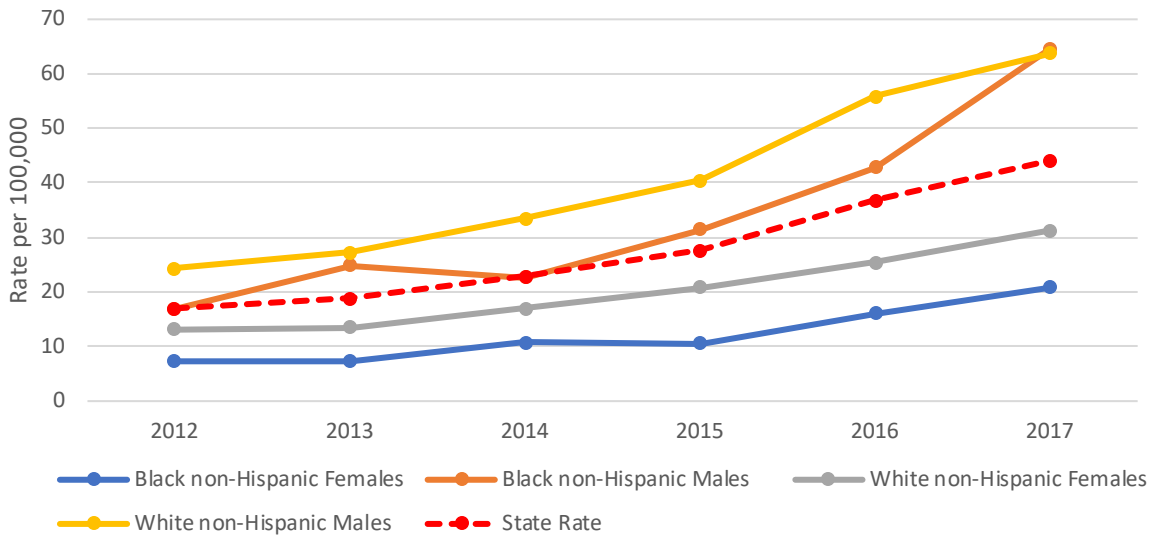


Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

Race and Ethnicity

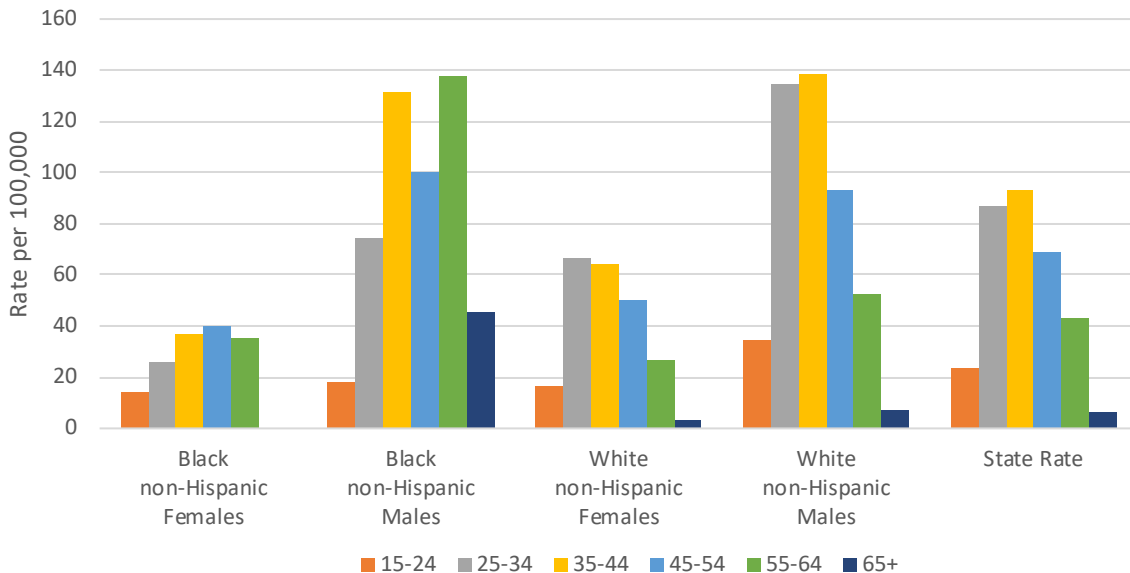
- In recent years, white non-Hispanic males have had the highest rates of unintentional overdose deaths in Ohio. However, rates among black non-Hispanic males have been rapidly increasing (282% since 2012). In 2017, black non-Hispanic males had the highest overdose death rate in Ohio. The last time this demographic group had the highest overdose death rate was in 2008.
- Currently, the highest rate among black non-Hispanic males is seen in 55-64 year olds compared to 35-44 year olds among white non-Hispanic males. Among black non-Hispanic females, 45-54 year olds had the highest rate compared to 25-34 year olds among white non-Hispanic females.

Figure 3: Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2012-2017



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.

Figure 4: Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2017

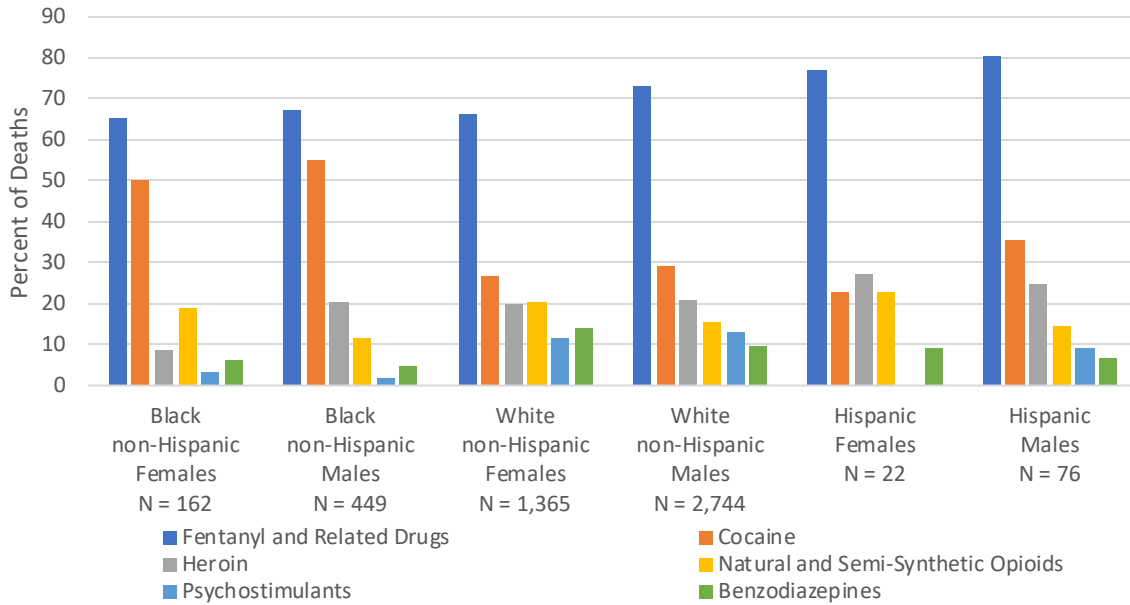


Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). Other race and ethnicity groups not represented due to small numbers.

Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Specific Drugs

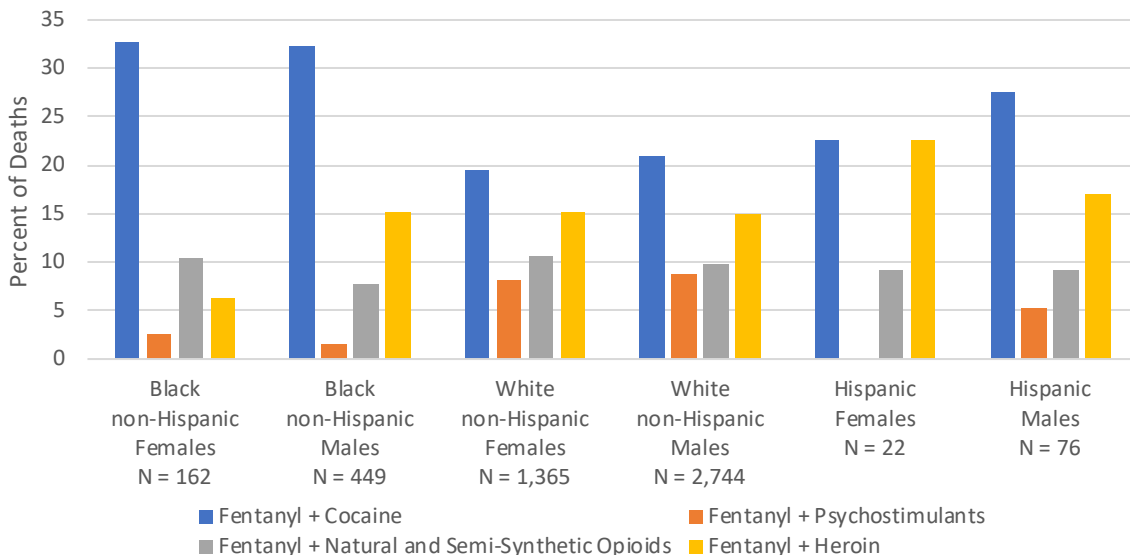
- Illicit fentanyl was involved in the majority of overdose deaths in 2017 among all race/sex groups, ranging from 65% among black non-Hispanic females to 80% among Hispanic males.
- In deaths involving a combination of fentanyl and other drug categories, the highest percentage were related to a combination of cocaine and fentanyl/related drugs.

Figure 5: Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2017



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). 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. Other race groups not represented due to small numbers.

Figure 6: Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drug Combinations by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2017

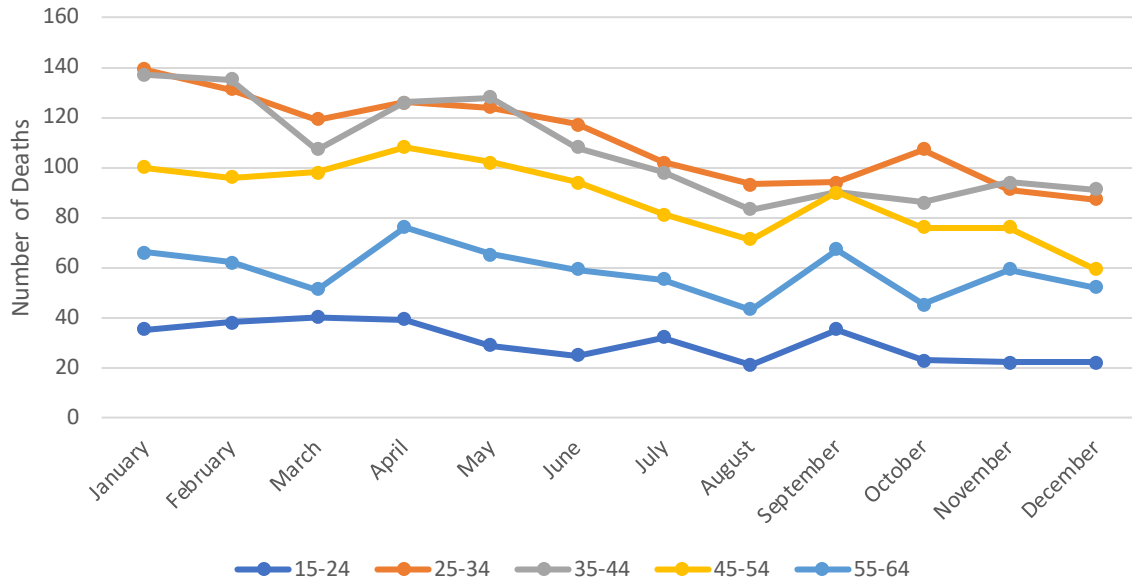


Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone) correspond to code T40.2. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category. Other race groups not represented due to small numbers.

Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Month

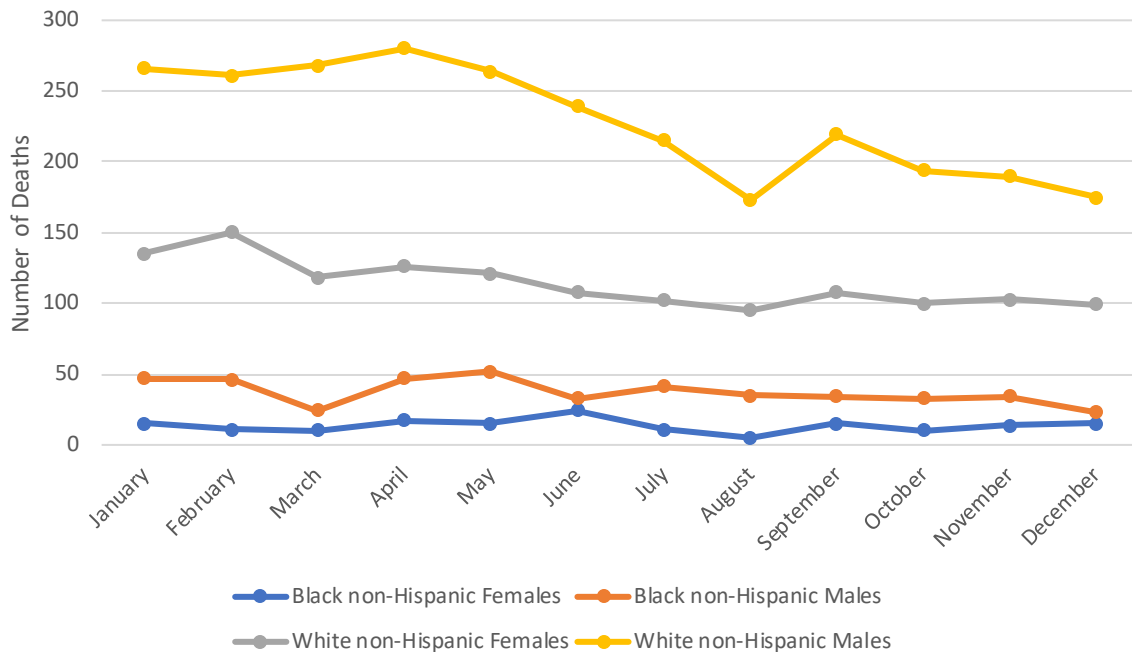
- The highest number of unintentional overdose deaths occurred in the first half of 2017 among each of the observed age and race/ethnicity groups.

Figure 7: Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths per Month by Select Age Groups, Ohio, 2017



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.

Figure 8: Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths per Month by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2017



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.

2016-2017 Drug Involvement Summary

- The number of overdose deaths involving fentanyl/related drugs, natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone), and cocaine continued to increase across all groups regardless of sex or race.
- From 2016 to 2017, there were substantial increases among psychostimulant (e.g., methamphetamine) and cocaine-involved deaths.
 - White non-Hispanic males and females saw increases in psychostimulant-related deaths of 141% and 123% respectively.
 - Black non-Hispanic males saw an increase of 56% in cocaine-related deaths.
- Many overdose deaths involved multiple drug combinations which is reflected in the number of deaths for an individual drug category, such as cocaine, psychostimulants, and fentanyl.
 - From 2016 to 2017, black non-Hispanic males saw an increase of 93% in deaths that involved a combination of fentanyl and cocaine.

Table 1: Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2016-2017

	Fentanyl and Related Drugs		Cocaine		Heroin		Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids		Psychostimulants		Benzodiazepines	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Race/Ethnicity and Sex*	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Black non-Hispanic Females	67	106	64	81	28	14	23	31	3	5	14	10
Black non-Hispanic Males	172	302	159	248	88	92	38	52	7	9	29	21
White non-Hispanic Females	608	907	273	367	376	273	233	280	70	156	193	190
White non-Hispanic Males	1,458	2,011	593	800	925	575	418	429	149	359	304	273
Hispanic Females	13	17	4	5	7	6	5	5	2	0	5	2
Hispanic Males	31	61	14	27	18	19	10	11	0	7	6	5
Total**	2,357	3,431	1,109	1,540	1,444	987	733	812	233	537	553	506

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). 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.

*Other race groups not represented due to small numbers.

**T total includes all sex/race/ethnicity categories.

Table 2: Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drug Combinations* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2016-2017

	Fentanyl + Cocaine		Fentanyl + Psychostimulants		Fentanyl + Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids		Fentanyl + Heroin	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Race/Ethnicity and Sex**	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Black non-Hispanic Females	36	53	1	4	9	17	17	10
Black non-Hispanic Males	75	145	4	7	26	35	52	68
White non-Hispanic Females	161	266	32	112	96	146	199	207
White non-Hispanic Males	333	573	78	240	227	268	466	411
Hispanic Females	2	5	1	0	2	2	4	5
Hispanic Males	10	21	0	4	5	7	11	13
Total***	619	1,072	117	368	367	477	750	720

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). 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.

*Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl related drugs.

**Other race groups not represented due to small numbers.

***T total includes all sex/race/ethnicity categories.

2012-2017 Demographic Summary

Table 3: Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, Ohio, 2012-2017

Demographics	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2012-2017	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Age									
<15	3	2	0	2	4	5	*	16	*
15-24	147	145	215	253	345	361	23.6	1,466	15.6
25-34	449	525	656	835	1,143	1,330	87.3	4,938	55.8
35-44	462	483	632	792	1,022	1,283	92.9	4,674	55.6
45-54	565	597	601	676	886	1,051	69.2	4,376	45.9
55-64	239	292	361	417	557	700	43.4	2,566	27.1
65+	37	60	61	75	93	124	6.4	450	4.1
Sex									
Female	679	696	860	1,017	1,284	1,560	28.1	6,096	18.1
Male	1,223	1,408	1,666	2,033	2,766	3,294	60.3	12,390	37.8
Race/Ethnicity									
American Indian, non-Hispanic	2	1	2	4	4	16	53.4	29	16.7
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	7	1	6	4	8	14	4.4	40	2.3
Black, non-Hispanic	170	227	239	298	426	611	41.4	1,971	22.5
White, non-Hispanic	1,687	1,838	2,235	2,674	3,538	4,109	47.5	16,081	30.4
Hispanic	34	33	38	61	69	98	25.5	333	15.3
Race/Ethnicity and Sex**									
Black non-Hispanic Females	55	58	81	81	126	162	20.8	563	12.2
Black non-Hispanic Males	115	169	158	217	300	449	64.6	1,408	34.2
White non-Hispanic Females	611	629	768	915	1,127	1,365	31.3	5,415	20.1
White non-Hispanic Males	1,076	1,209	1,467	1,759	2,411	2,744	63.7	10,666	40.7
Hispanic Females	8	8	4	15	22	22	12.0	79	7.6
Hispanic Males	26	25	34	46	47	76	38.1	254	22.4
Total***	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	44.1	18,509	27.9

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).

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

**Other race groups not represented due to small numbers.

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