Demographic Summary of Ohio Drug Overdoses

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Overview

• Data background
• Demographic breakdowns
  ➢ Age
  ➢ Sex
  ➢ Race/Ethnicity
• Impact of specific drugs and drug combinations
• Demographic summary report available online:
  ➢ https://odh.ohio.gov
Data

• Mortality data
  ➢ Pulled from Ohio death certificates
  ➢ Ohio residents
  ➢ Unintentional drug overdoses
  ➢ 2012-2017
  ➢ Available from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse:
    ○ http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog
Demographics
Age

- Rates have increased across all age groups from 2012-2017.
- 2017 highest rates: 35-44 year olds (92.9) followed by 25-34 year olds (87.3)

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

Sex

- Males have consistently higher rates of fatal overdose compared to females.
- 2012-2017: Rates for males increased 169% compared to 138% for females.

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

Sex and Race/Ethnicity

- In recent years, white non-Hispanic males had the highest rates of fatal overdose.
- In 2017, black non-Hispanic males had the highest rate for the first time since 2008.

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

Females: Race/Ethnicity and Age

- White non-Hispanic females of reproductive age (15-44) have the highest rates.
- 2016-2017: Rates among black non-Hispanic females (15-44) increased 53%.

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. Age-adjusted rates are used for total females; crude rates are used for reproductive-aged females.
Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age

Highest Rates Among Males:
- White non-Hispanic: 35-44 year olds
- Black non-Hispanic: 55-64 year olds

Highest Rates Among Females:
- White non-Hispanic: 25-34 year olds
- Black non-Hispanic: 45-54 year olds

Figure 5. Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2017

Drug Impact
Deaths Involving Specific Drugs

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category. Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanil). Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids (e.g. oxycodone, hydrocodone) correspond to code T40.2.
Fentanyl’s Role in Deaths Related to Psychostimulants or Cocaine

Figure 7. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drug Combinations, Ohio, 2012-2017

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category. Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanil).
Increases in Number of Deaths

• 2012-2017
  • Among all sex and race/ethnicity groups:
    ➢ Fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanil)
    ➢ Cocaine
    ➢ Natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone)
  • Among white non-Hispanics:
    ➢ Psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine)

Increases in Number of Deaths: Cocaine

Figure 8. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Cocaine by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2012-2017

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category. Other race and ethnicity groups not represented due to small numbers.
Increases in Number of Deaths: Psychostimulants

Figure 9. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Psychostimulants by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2012-2017

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category. Other race and ethnicity groups not represented due to small numbers.
2017: Deaths Involving Specific Drugs

- Fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanil)
- Cocaine

**Figure 10. 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. Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanil). 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.
2017: Deaths Involving Fentanyl Combinations

- Fentanyl + Cocaine
- Fentanyl + Heroin

Figure 11. 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. Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g., carfentanil). 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.
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