

## FAST FACTS

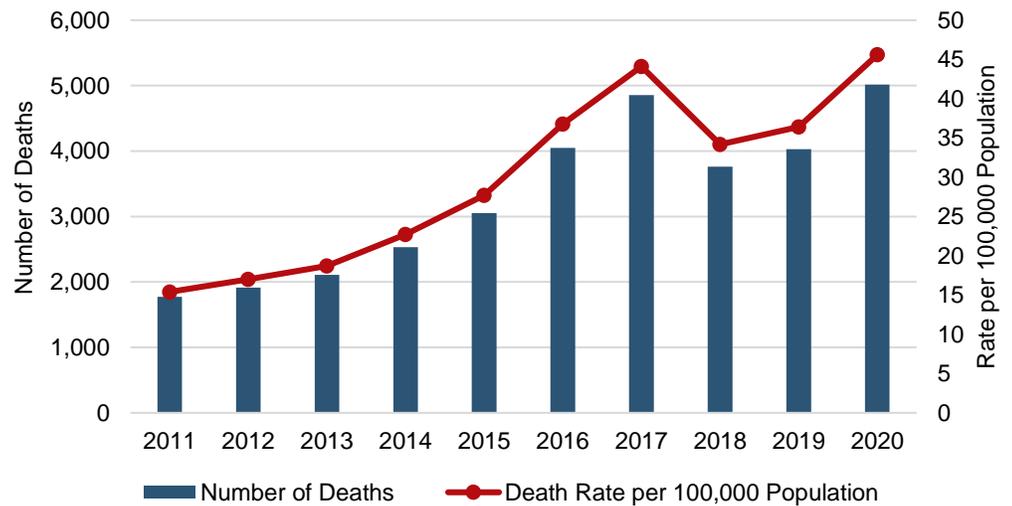
- In 2020, 5,017 Ohioans died from unintentional drug overdoses, which was a 25% increase over 2019, compared with a national increase of 35%.<sup>1</sup>
- Illicit fentanyl or fentanyl analogs were involved in 81% of 2020 overdose deaths in Ohio, often in combination with other drugs.
- In 2020, Ohio deaths related to fentanyl increased 32%, followed by deaths related to psychostimulants, which increased 28%.
- In 2020, Black non-Hispanic males had the highest drug overdose death rate in Ohio compared with other sex and race/ethnicity groups.

1. Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Provisional Multiple Cause of Death Data on CDC WONDER <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd.html> (Accessed Dec. 21, 2021)

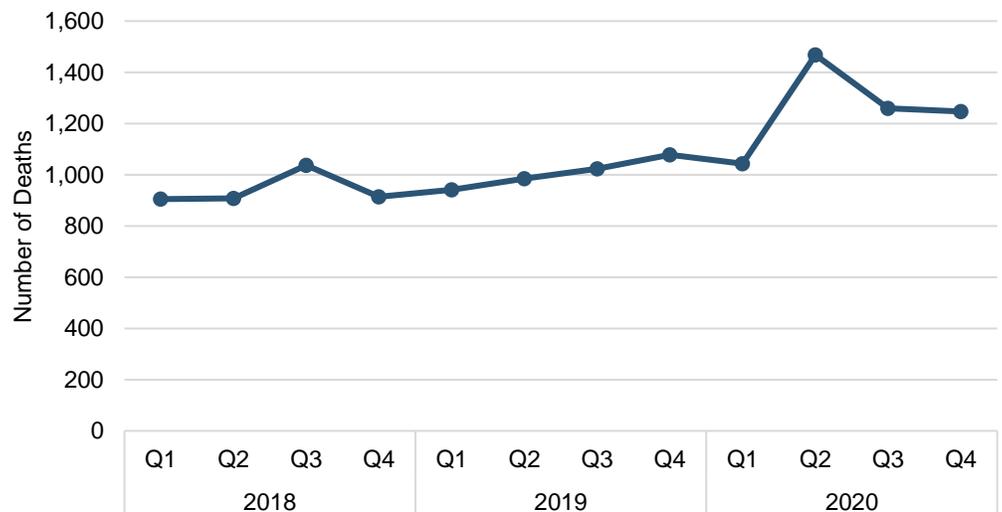
## Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths in Ohio

- 2020 surpassed 2017 as the highest year for unintentional drug overdose deaths in Ohio, with 5,017 deaths and an age-adjusted rate of 45.6 deaths per 100,000 population. This was a 3% increase over 2017 and a 25% increase over 2019.

**Figure 1. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio, 2011-2020**



**Figure 2. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Quarter, Ohio, 2018-2020**



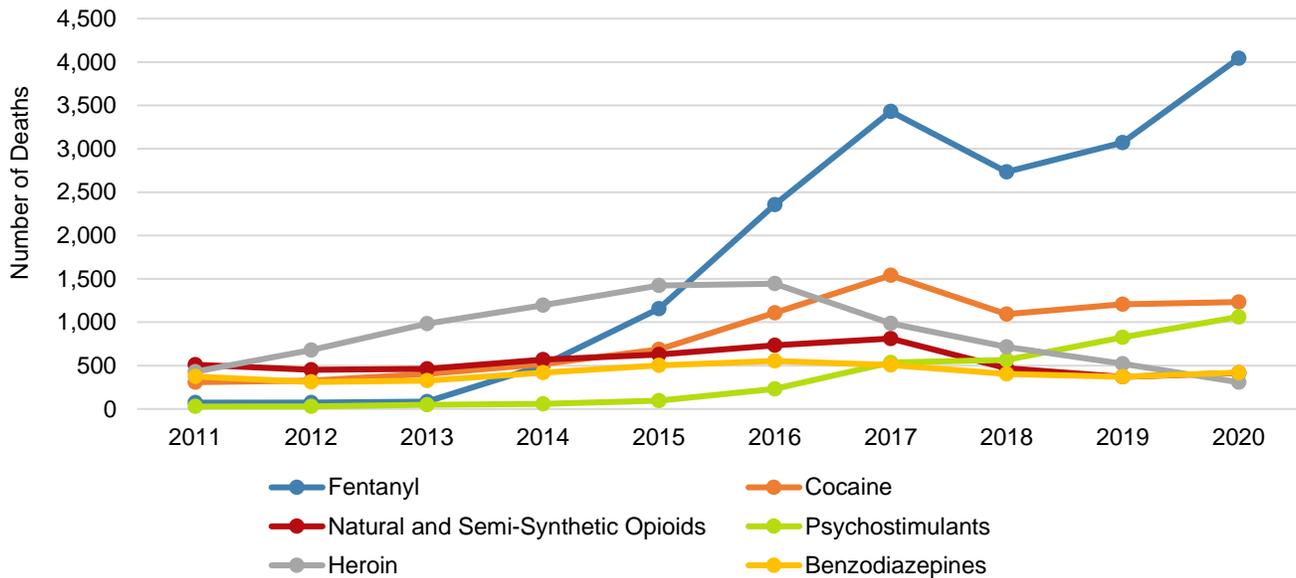
- After an overall decrease in 2018, unintentional drug overdose deaths increased each quarter in 2019. Following a slight decrease in the first quarter of 2020, there was a notable increase in the number of deaths in the second quarter. Within the second quarter of 2020, the month of May had the highest number of unintentional drug overdose deaths per month (574 deaths) ever recorded in Ohio.

Source: Ohio Department of Health (ODH), 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 International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision [ICD-10], codes X40-X44).

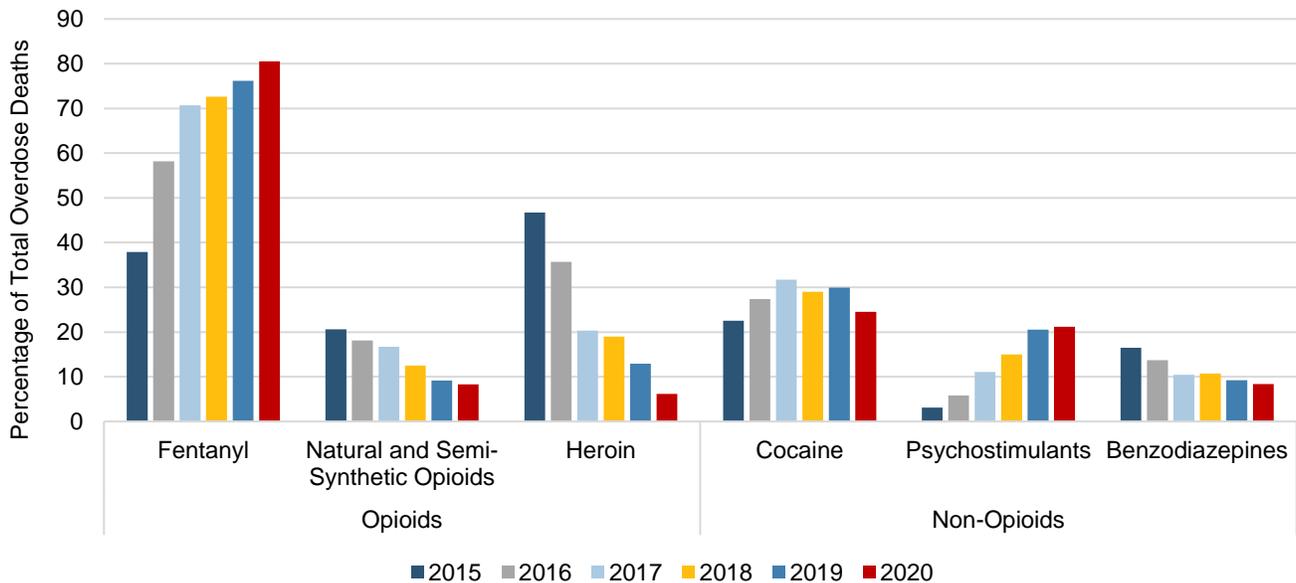
## Drug Involvement

- From 2019 to 2020, the number of fentanyl-related overdose deaths had the largest increase (32%), followed by deaths related to psychostimulants (28%).
- Heroin was the only drug category with decreases in the number of related deaths from 2019 to 2020. Heroin-related deaths decreased 41% during this time period and fell below both benzodiazepine-related deaths and deaths related to natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone).

**Figure 3. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2011-2020**



**Figure 4. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2015-2020**

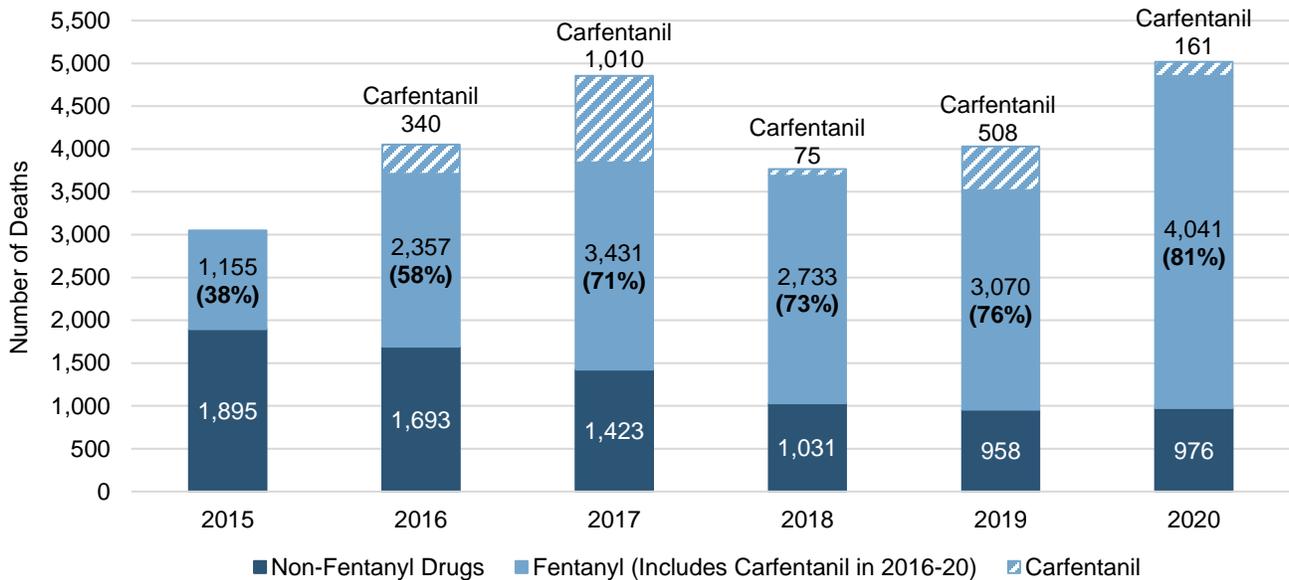


- The percentage of Ohio unintentional drug overdose deaths that involve fentanyl have continued to increase. In 2020, fentanyl was involved in 81% of unintentional drug overdose deaths in Ohio.
- Despite increases in the number of deaths related to cocaine, benzodiazepines, and natural and semi-synthetic opioids (Fig. 3), the percentage of overall overdose deaths that involved these substances decreased from 2019 to 2020. (The percentage of deaths related to psychostimulants remained the same from 2019 to 2020 at 21%.)

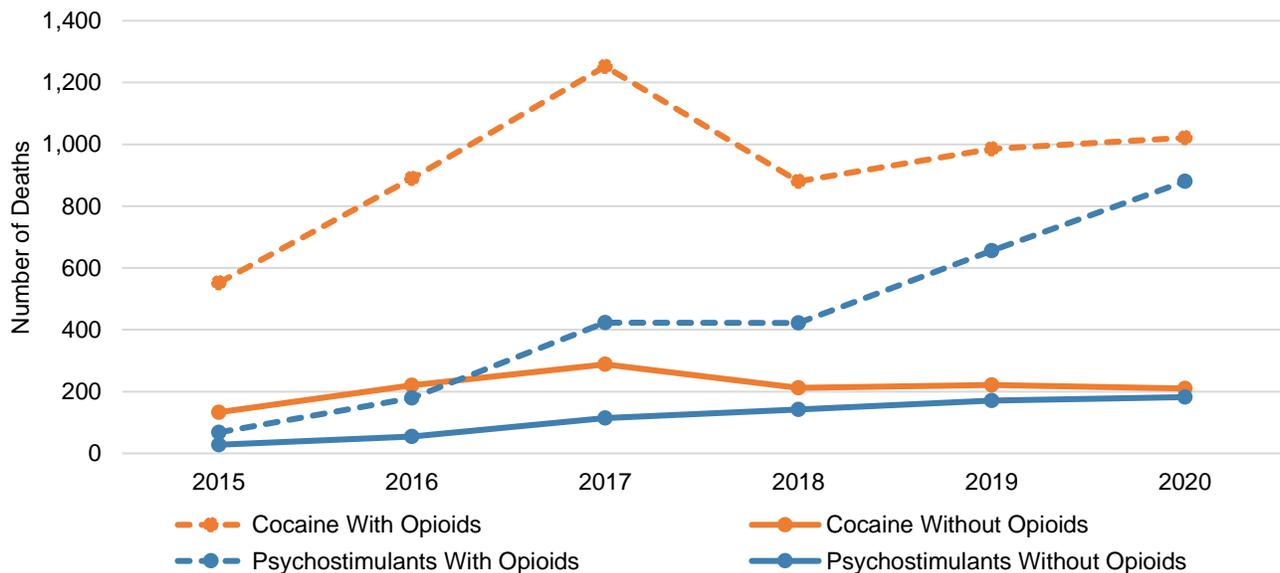
## Drug Involvement

- Fentanyl and fentanyl analogs were involved in 4,041 unintentional drug overdose deaths in 2020.
- The number of fentanyl deaths involving the analog carfentanil decreased 68% from 508 deaths in 2019 to 161 deaths in 2020.
- In 2020, carfentanil was involved in 4% of fentanyl-related deaths compared with 17% in 2019.

**Figure 5. Number and Percentage of Fentanyl-Related Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, Ohio, 2015-2020**



**Figure 6. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drug Combinations, Ohio, 2015-2020**



- From 2018 to 2020, deaths related to cocaine and psychostimulants continued to increase with the majority of these deaths also involving an opioid such as fentanyl.
- In 2020, the number of cocaine-related deaths that also involved an opioid increased 4%, while those that did not involve an opioid decreased 5%.
- Psychostimulant-related deaths that also involved an opioid increased 34%, while those that did not involve an opioid increased 6%.

## Drug Involvement

**Table 1. Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2011-2020**

Drug Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage of 2020 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
<b>Opioids</b>											
Total Opioids <sup>1</sup>	1,163	1,272	1,539	2,020	2,590	3,495	4,162	3,150	3,372	4,308	86%
Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>	73	75	84	503	1,155	2,357	3,431	2,733	3,070	4,041	81%
Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids <sup>3</sup>	509	451	464	570	628	733	812	471	370	415	8%
Heroin	431	680	983	1,196	1,424	1,444	987	714	520	308	6%
Methadone	156	123	112	103	108	94	98	65	68	79	2%
<b>Non-Opioids</b>											
Cocaine	309	326	405	517	685	1,109	1,540	1,092	1,206	1,231	25%
Psychostimulants <sup>4</sup>	28	30	49	59	96	233	537	564	827	1,062	21%
Benzodiazepines	376	311	328	420	504	553	506	403	371	420	8%
Hallucinogens	31	31	43	49	61	100	108	60	108	119	2%
Barbiturates	11	6	10	6	19	14	18	12	10	15	0.3%
<b>Additional Substance Categories</b>											
Alcohol <sup>5</sup>	226	282	304	383	380	539	580	442	579	658	13%
Other/Unspecified Drugs Only <sup>6</sup>	373	389	319	274	194	182	180	171	169	213	4%
Multiple Drug Involvement <sup>7</sup>	980	1,016	1,014	1,321	1,747	2,451	2,957	2,266	2,484	2,922	58%
Total Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	5,017	
Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population	15.4	17.0	18.7	22.7	27.7	36.8	44.1	34.2	36.4	45.6	

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). 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., carfentanil).

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

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

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.

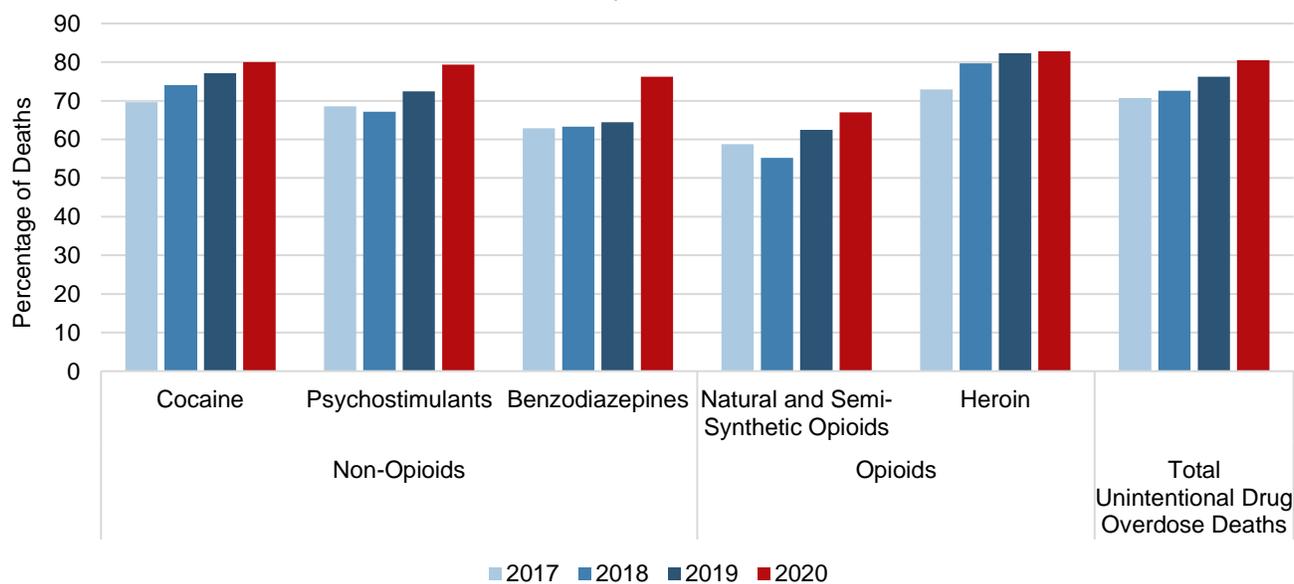
6. Other/unspecified drugs includes those instances where only ICD-10 code T50.9 (other/unspecified) is listed as the drug contributing to death.

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).

## Drug Involvement: Fentanyl Combinations

- Illicit fentanyl or fentanyl analogs were involved in 81% of 2020 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, 80% also involved fentanyl.
    - Psychostimulants (e.g., methamphetamine), 79% also involved fentanyl.
    - Benzodiazepines, 76% also involved fentanyl.
    - Natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone), 67% also involved fentanyl.
    - Heroin, 83% also involved fentanyl.

**Figure 7. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl by Drug Category, Ohio, 2017-2020**



**Table 2. Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drug Combinations, Ohio, 2011-2020**

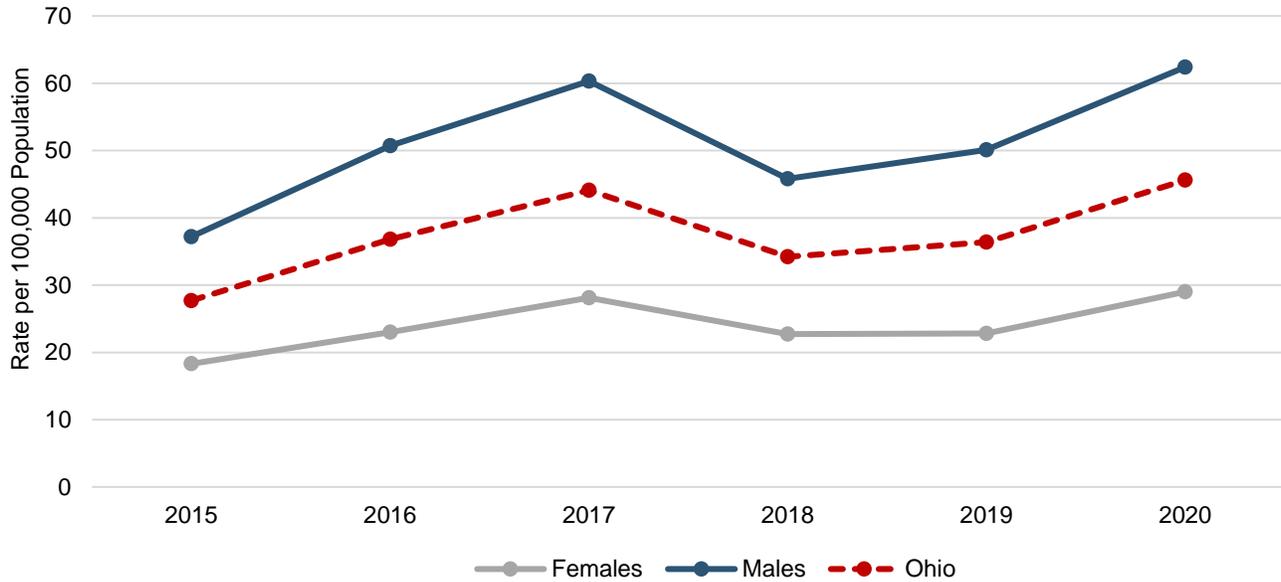
Drug Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage of 2020 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Fentanyl	73	75	84	503	1,155	2,357	3,431	2,733	3,070	4,041	81%
Fentanyl + Cocaine	10	9	8	101	239	619	1,072	808	930	985	20%
Fentanyl + Psychostimulants	1	1	0	12	34	117	368	379	599	843	17%
Fentanyl + Benzodiazepines	24	17	10	81	159	273	318	255	239	320	6%
Fentanyl + Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids	17	24	14	79	170	367	477	260	231	278	6%
Fentanyl + Heroin	0	1	15	170	490	750	720	569	428	255	5%
Total Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	5,017	

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.

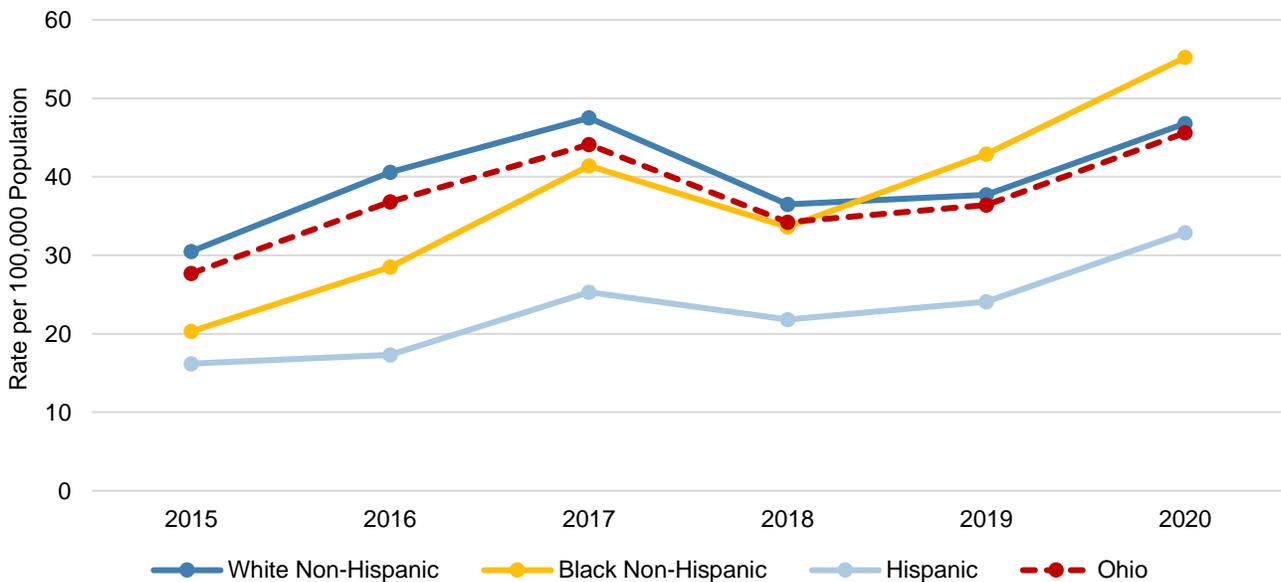
## Demographics

- Males have consistently higher rates of fatal drug overdose compared with females. From 2019 to 2020, the unintentional drug overdose death rate for males increased 25%, while the rate for females increased 27%.

**Figure 8: Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex, Ohio, 2015-2020**



**Figure 9: Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2015-2020**

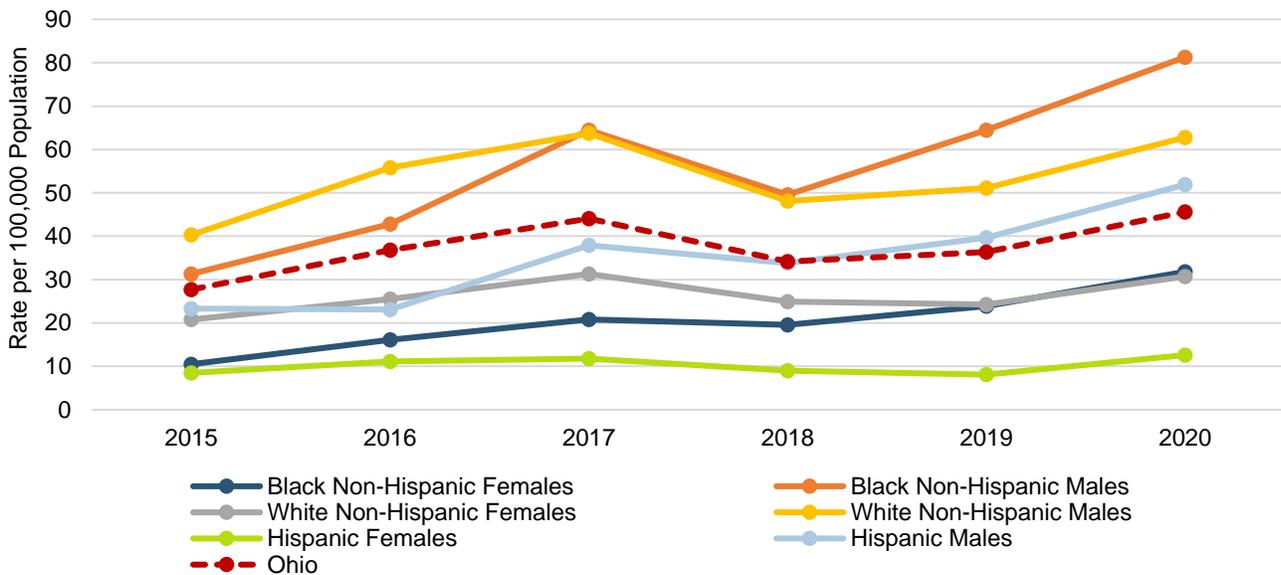


- In 2019, the unintentional drug overdose death rate for Ohio's Black non-Hispanic population surpassed the rate for the white non-Hispanic population. From 2019 to 2020, the gap continued to widen as the death rate for the Black non-Hispanic population increased 29% to 55.2 deaths per 100,000 compared with a 24% increase among the white non-Hispanic population (46.8 deaths per 100,000).

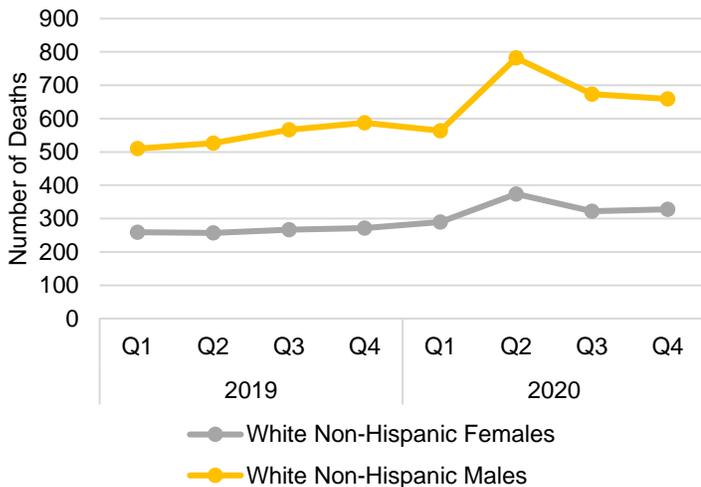
## Demographics

- Since 2017, Black non-Hispanic males have had the highest rate of unintentional drug overdose deaths compared with other sex and race/ethnicity groups. However, while the rate for Black non-Hispanic males was higher than white non-Hispanic males in 2017, their rates were nearly the same, with only a 1% difference. By 2020, this difference had widened to 26%. In 2020, the rates for Black non-Hispanic males and white non-Hispanic males were 81.3 and 62.8 deaths per 100,000, respectively.
- In 2019 the drug overdose death rate for Black non-Hispanic females was slightly lower than the rate for white non-Hispanic females. However, from 2019 to 2020, the overdose death rate for Black non-hispanic females increased 33% and surpassed that of white non-Hispanic females (31.8 and 30.7 deaths per 100,000, respectively).
- Hispanic females have had the lowest drug overdose death rates for the years presented. However, from 2019 to 2020, they had the largest increase in rate (56%) from 8.1 deaths to 12.6 deaths per 100,000.

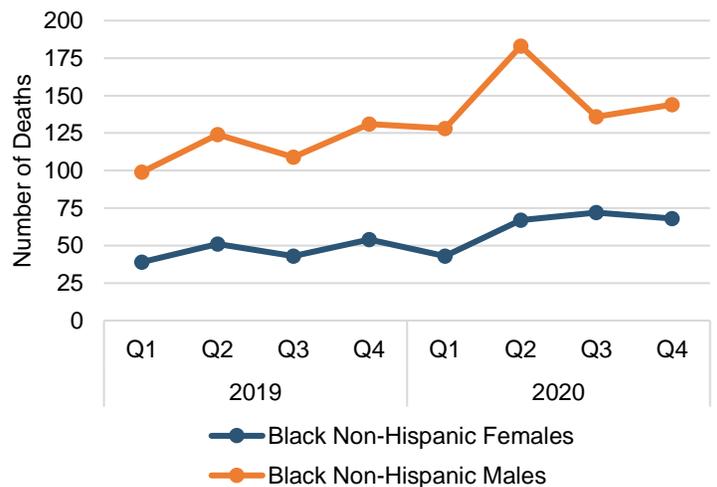
**Figure 10: Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2015-2020**



**Figure 11. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Among the White Non-Hispanic Population, Ohio, 2019-2020**



**Figure 12. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Among the Black non-Hispanic Population, Ohio, 2019-2020**

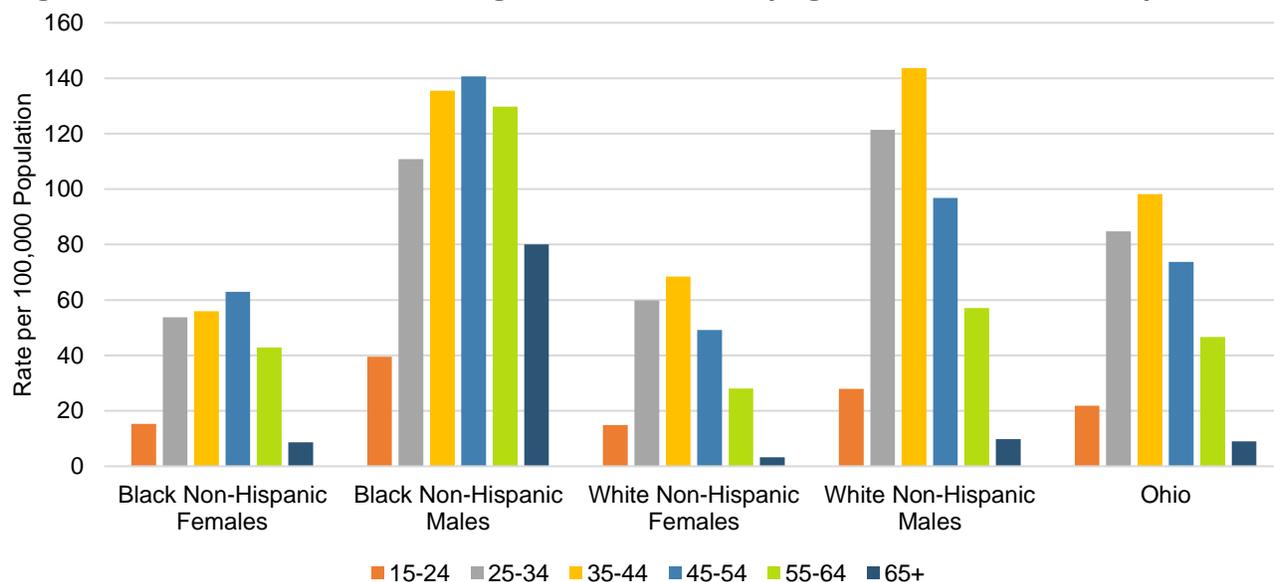


- Drug overdose deaths among white non-Hispanic males and females and Black non-Hispanic males peaked in the second quarter of 2020. For each of these groups, deaths decreased in the second half of the year compared with the first half of the year.
- Among Black non-Hispanic females, drug overdose deaths peaked in the third quarter of 2020, with an increase of 27% in the second half of the year compared with the first half of the year.

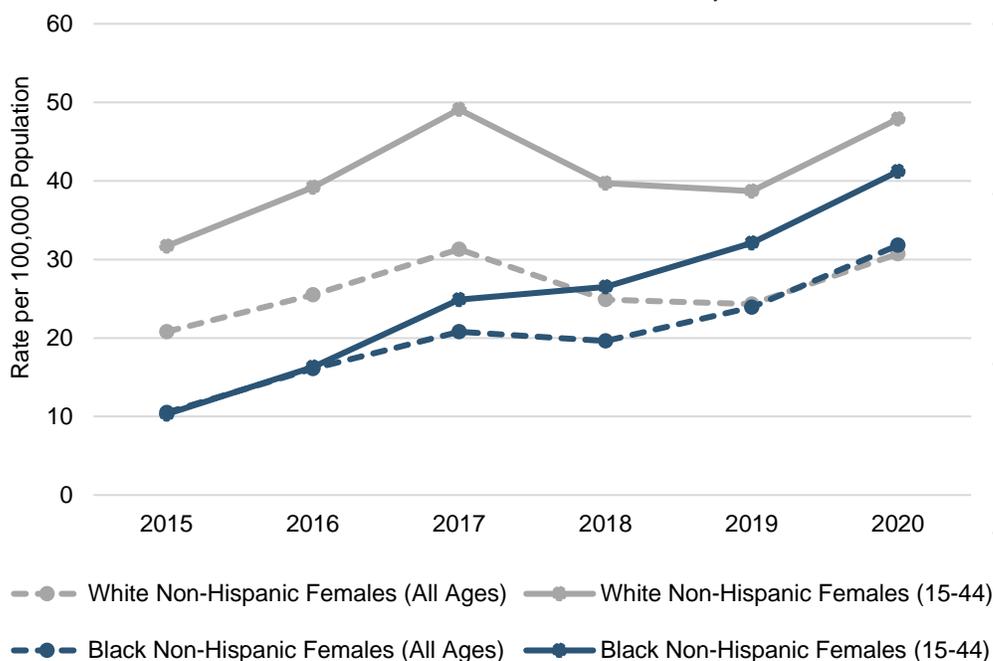
## Demographics

- In 2020, the age group of 35-44 had the highest overdose death rate in Ohio overall.
- Among white non-Hispanic males and females, the age group of 35-44 had the highest overdose death rate, followed by the age group of 25-34.
- Among Black non-Hispanic males and females, the age group of 45-54 had the highest overdose death rate, followed by the age group of 35-44.

**Figure 13. Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Age, Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2020**



**Figure 14. Rate<sup>1</sup> of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Among Females by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2015-2020**



- Female overdose death rates increased 27% from 2019 to 2020. However, key differences appear when age and race/ethnicity are taken into account.
- The overdose death rates among white non-Hispanic females of all ages increased 26%, while the rate among Black non-Hispanic females increased 33%.
- For females of reproductive age (15-44), the rate among white non-Hispanic females increased 24%, while the rate among Black non-Hispanic females increased 28%.
- Substance use disorder among reproductive-aged females 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.

## Demographics

**Table 3. Demographic Summary of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, Ohio, 2015-2020**

Demographics	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		2015-2020	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Age</b>									
<15	2	4	5	4	4	5	*	24	0.5
15-24	253	345	361	247	241	327	21.9	1,774	19.4
25-34	835	1,143	1,330	1,063	1,072	1,325	84.8	6,768	73.7
35-44	792	1,022	1,283	1,054	1,108	1,385	98.2	6,644	79.5
45-54	676	886	1,051	703	807	1,046	73.7	5,169	57.5
55-64	417	557	700	571	643	740	46.6	3,628	37.7
65+	75	93	124	122	153	189	9.0	756	6.4
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	1,017	1,284	1,560	1,250	1,269	1,599	29.0	7,979	24.0
Male	2,033	2,766	3,294	2,514	2,758	3,418	62.4	16,783	51.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
American Indian, Non-Hispanic	4	4	16	6	4	6	*	40	21.3
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4	8	14	11	14	21	5.7	72	3.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	298	426	611	512	650	841	55.2	3,338	37.1
White, Non-Hispanic	2,674	3,538	4,109	3,131	3,247	3,992	46.8	20,691	39.9
Hispanic	61	69	98	93	102	144	32.9	567	23.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity and Sex<sup>2</sup></b>									
Black Non-Hispanic Females	81	126	162	155	187	250	31.8	961	20.6
Black Non-Hispanic Males	217	300	449	357	463	591	81.3	2,377	55.9
White Non-Hispanic Females	915	1,127	1,365	1,069	1,055	1,314	30.7	6,845	26.2
White Non-Hispanic Males	1,759	2,411	2,744	2,062	2,191	2,678	62.8	13,845	53.6
Hispanic Females	15	22	22	20	17	28	12.6	124	10.2
Hispanic Males	46	47	76	73	85	116	51.9	443	35.6
<b>Total Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>24,763</b>	<b>37.4</b>

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 and ethnicity groups not presented due to small numbers.

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



## Demographics: County

**Table 4. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2011-2020**

County <sup>1</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2015-2020 Rate <sup>2</sup>	Order <sup>3</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	
Adams	6	10	6	10	12	12	14	11	12	15	64.5	50.6	12/13
Allen	9	14	15	12	18	31	39	15	12	31	36.5	26.5	56
Ashland	4	0	1	3	6	3	3	4	3	11	25.1	11.3	85
Ashtabula	18	26	15	27	21	39	26	22	32	41	49.3	33.8	34
Athens	12	10	8	8	8	6	6	5	9	17	30.2	15.8	79
Auglaize	3	5	3	2	9	4	6	1	5	3	--	11.6	83
Belmont	5	10	8	14	18	20	18	18	18	28	47.3	33.3	35/36
Brown	11	14	17	17	23	18	31	26	14	20	49.5	54.9	7
Butler	80	92	120	151	195	211	260	176	169	204	56.0	58.1	6
Carroll	0	4	2	3	5	3	6	4	3	8	--	21.1	71
Champaign	6	6	4	11	6	10	17	10	8	16	46.1	31.9	41
Clark	34	36	28	38	71	73	96	72	56	55	48.8	58.9	5
Clermont	49	56	65	80	105	96	91	78	81	76	39.7	45.6	20
Clinton	6	13	16	13	20	12	30	13	18	23	62.8	50.6	12/13
Columbiana	18	17	27	19	30	39	48	35	40	46	49.8	41.7	24
Coshocton	4	3	4	2	3	4	6	7	6	15	51.5	23.0	66
Crawford	5	5	2	9	10	8	17	14	11	16	49.0	37.5	31
Cuyahoga	212	230	255	255	275	547	598	443	477	484	39.8	37.7	30
Darke	5	9	9	11	13	19	28	18	10	19	40.5	40.1	27
Defiance	5	3	5	7	7	6	3	6	7	10	32.5	19.3	75
Delaware	10	16	15	12	12	11	28	28	26	29	15.1	11.9	82
Erie	12	12	16	17	23	37	32	25	16	34	56.3	44.6	22
Fairfield	12	19	17	15	16	23	43	25	28	54	37.1	22.1	68
Fayette	5	5	4	12	16	7	26	8	11	12	49.9	53.4	9
Franklin	209	191	196	196	279	314	431	476	547	803	59.8	35.7	32
Fulton	5	9	3	5	6	10	3	7	4	14	39.8	21.6	70
Gallia	6	3	7	6	9	11	18	17	19	29	105.4	62.6	3
Geauga	11	8	11	11	15	24	25	12	20	10	13.3	23.7	63/64
Greene	23	23	21	40	43	44	63	49	40	43	28.7	31.1	42
Guernsey	3	3	7	9	9	13	10	8	10	15	46.8	32.9	37
Hamilton	150	159	212	248	335	318	444	357	353	366	46.5	45.7	19
Hancock	10	5	4	11	13	19	32	23	15	21	30.4	29.4	46/47/48
Hardin	6	1	10	1	8	7	9	5	9	9	--	28.9	50
Harrison	4	0	3	2	4	1	5	4	0	3	--	20.3	72
Henry	0	2	1	2	6	5	3	10	5	5	--	23.3	65

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 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.

3. Order is based on the 2015-2020 average age-adjusted rate.

## Demographics: County

**Table 4. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2011-2020**

County <sup>1</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2015-2020 Rate <sup>2</sup>	Order <sup>3</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	
Highland	7	3	8	12	9	6	13	5	13	14	36.7	27.3	52/53
Hocking	7	4	8	4	3	5	8	11	5	4	--	25.4	58
Holmes	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	4	1	3	--	6.4	87
Huron	8	8	14	17	10	16	27	16	23	34	64.6	40.0	28
Jackson	8	9	12	8	9	7	10	13	8	15	48.7	34.8	33
Jefferson	25	14	17	21	16	14	28	27	24	28	55.1	42.7	23
Knox	9	7	12	8	7	8	15	4	9	8	--	15.5	80
Lake	42	48	43	53	50	94	91	71	75	89	44.1	38.0	29
Lawrence	17	10	9	8	23	27	32	30	23	37	68.1	52.4	11
Licking	22	13	23	23	29	18	41	40	40	55	33.2	22.0	69
Logan	0	5	9	4	8	14	15	10	12	11	27.0	29.4	46/47/48
Lorain	25	70	69	71	63	146	133	101	106	140	49.0	40.4	26
Lucas	57	88	72	115	118	157	153	166	224	259	65.5	44.7	21
Madison	3	7	7	7	7	15	20	6	18	10	19.8	27.3	52/53
Mahoning	47	48	41	48	60	83	112	98	101	131	66.9	47.4	18
Marion	13	19	18	27	22	24	30	29	30	39	60.6	47.5	17
Medina	13	17	14	17	27	41	42	35	21	38	23.7	22.2	67
Meigs	5	2	4	4	3	9	4	14	9	19	97.8	48.7	15
Mercer	4	1	5	5	3	5	7	2	1	6	--	11.5	84
Miami	12	16	12	19	17	39	41	28	23	37	39.6	33.3	35/36
Monroe	0	1	0	4	1	1	2	5	1	2	--	14.2	81
Montgomery	119	150	199	251	239	320	521	275	266	309	61.1	65.1	2
Morgan	1	0	4	4	0	4	2	4	1	7	--	24.1	61
Morrow	5	2	9	6	3	6	11	7	13	16	54.8	30.4	44/45
Muskingum	2	7	10	5	13	7	21	35	33	41	53.0	32.4	39
Noble	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	4	1	2	--	26.7	55
Ottawa	4	3	4	3	5	14	7	13	7	11	40.1	29.4	46/47/48
Paulding	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	3	1	2	--	--	
Perry	4	7	0	4	7	6	6	13	11	17	52.7	30.4	44/45
Pickaway	14	12	10	8	10	6	17	20	21	31	54.8	31.0	43
Pike	13	3	6	5	11	7	13	14	14	21	86.2	54.7	8
Portage	6	16	22	30	36	46	39	28	32	35	23.0	24.7	60
Preble	5	11	6	8	15	21	29	11	13	17	44.6	48.1	16
Putnam	0	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	2	--	10.1	86
Richland	15	11	22	31	36	68	49	51	54	62	58.6	49.0	14

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 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.

3. Order is based on the 2015-2020 average age-adjusted rate.

## Demographics: County

**Table 4. Number and Age-Adjusted Rate of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by County, Ohio, 2011-2020**

County <sup>1</sup>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2015-2020 Rate <sup>2</sup>	Order <sup>3</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	
Ross	18	12	15	29	38	40	29	37	37	55	74.4	52.8	10
Sandusky	11	4	5	13	12	22	23	17	17	11	19.3	32.1	40
Scioto	25	17	18	23	30	35	51	47	81	106	148.9	83.4	1
Seneca	8	6	7	11	9	5	19	13	10	26	56.4	28.6	51
Shelby	8	5	9	7	8	15	21	10	14	17	37.8	32.8	38
Stark	40	35	42	59	59	97	91	74	101	119	35.5	27.0	54
Summit	56	91	76	118	173	298	239	128	201	217	42.4	40.8	25
Trumbull	57	34	37	54	89	111	135	79	99	126	77.5	61.4	4
Tuscarawas	13	8	11	6	8	14	22	10	14	28	35.6	19.9	74
Union	3	3	3	6	5	7	10	9	13	12	20.1	16.6	78
Van Wert	6	1	4	4	1	8	8	4	5	7	--	23.8	62
Vinton	1	5	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	10	80.0	29.1	49
Warren	26	32	27	40	42	58	81	40	45	56	24.6	24.9	59
Washington	6	7	7	12	8	20	14	13	8	16	31.7	25.9	57
Wayne	13	7	4	13	24	36	20	18	20	29	29.2	23.7	63/64
Williams	1	1	5	2	1	9	4	8	5	8	--	18.7	76
Wood	7	10	4	16	22	21	17	14	25	28	24.0	18.1	77
Wyandot	2	1	1	0	2	4	3	7	2	5	--	20.2	73

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 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.

3. Order is based on the 2015-2020 average age-adjusted rate.