

2017 Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings

Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths Down Almost 28 Percent Since 2011, and to Eight-Year Low

The number of prescription opioid-related overdose deaths excluding involvement of fentanyl declined almost 28 percent since 2011 (Figure 1), and to an eight-year low. Prescription opioid-related overdose deaths also accounted for a substantially smaller percentage of all unintentional overdose deaths in 2017 (10.8 percent) than in 2011 (40.9 percent). (Figure 2) The decline in prescription opioid deaths corresponded with Ohio’s efforts to reduce the prescription opioid supply available for misuse and diversion, which has included shutting down pill mills, putting in place prescribing guidelines, strengthening prescription drug monitoring, stepping up enforcement efforts and developing new regulations for drug wholesalers.

Prescription opioid-related overdose deaths accounted for 523 of Ohio’s total 4,854 unintentional overdose deaths in 2017, compared to 564 of 4,050 total deaths in 2016.

Combating prescription opioid abuse continues to be critical to Ohio’s overall efforts to fight drug abuse, addiction and overdose because prescription opioids abuse is a key risk factor for the use of illicit drugs like fentanyl and related drugs, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The decline in prescription opioid-related deaths also corresponds with efforts to further enhance the features and functionality of the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS), Ohio’s prescription drug monitoring program. In 2017, opioid prescribers and pharmacists used OARRS to request nearly 89 million patient reports, an increase of 4,900 percent since 2011 (Figure 3). At the same time, opioid prescribing declined for a fifth consecutive year; between 2012 and 2017, the total number of opioids dispensed to Ohio patients declined by 225 million doses, or 28 percent (Figure 4). During that same timeframe, there was an 88 percent decrease in the number of people engaged in the practice of doctor-shopping for prescription opioids (Figure 5).

Figure 1. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Prescription Opioids, 2011-2017

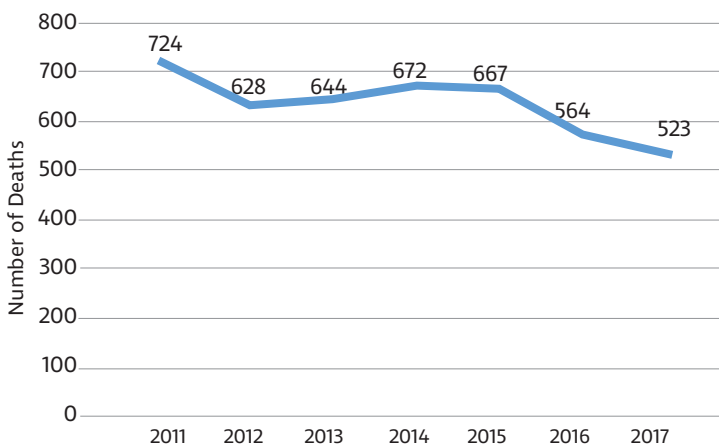
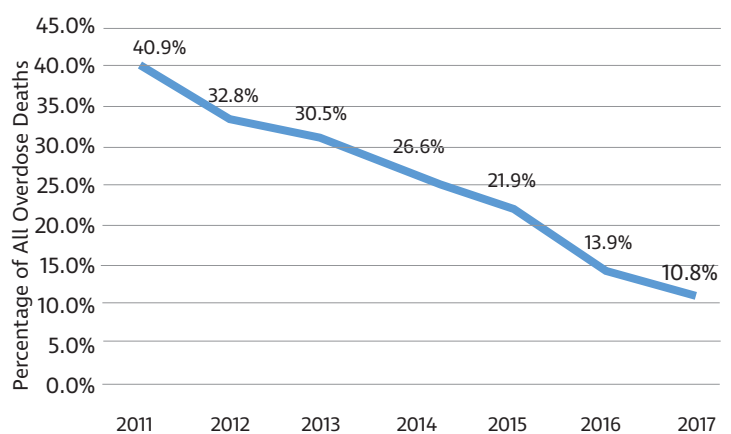


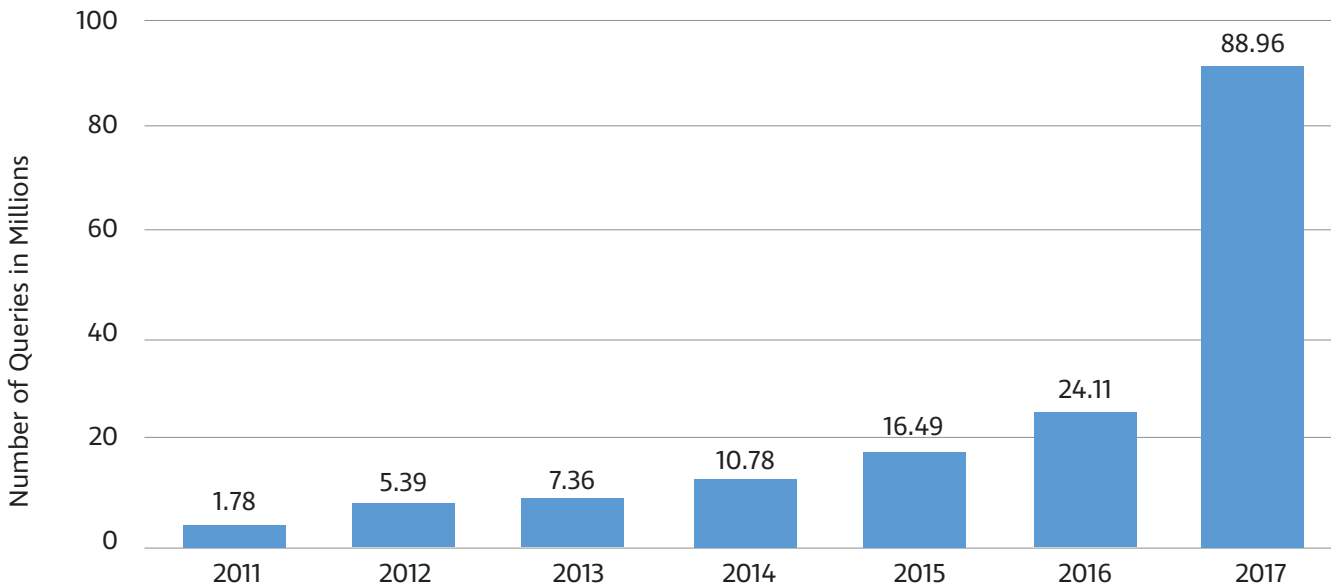
Figure 2. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Prescription Opioids, 2011-2017



*Prescription opioids reflect ICD-10 codes T40.2-T40.4, T40.6. Deaths are captured in this category only if there is no mention of fentanyl and related drugs (reflected in T40.4 and T40.6) on the death certificate, even if the death involved natural & semi-synthetic opioids (T40.2) or methadone (T40.3).

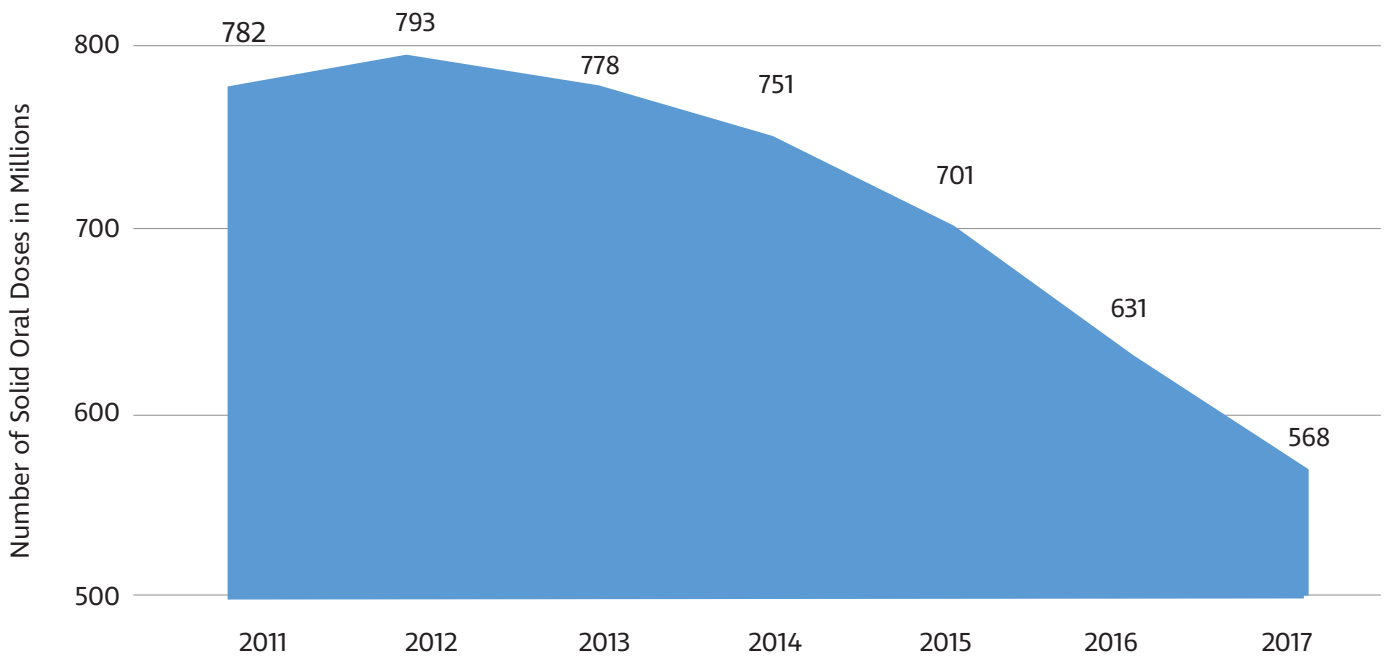
Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program.

Figure 3. Number of OARRS Queries, by Year, Ohio, 2011-2017



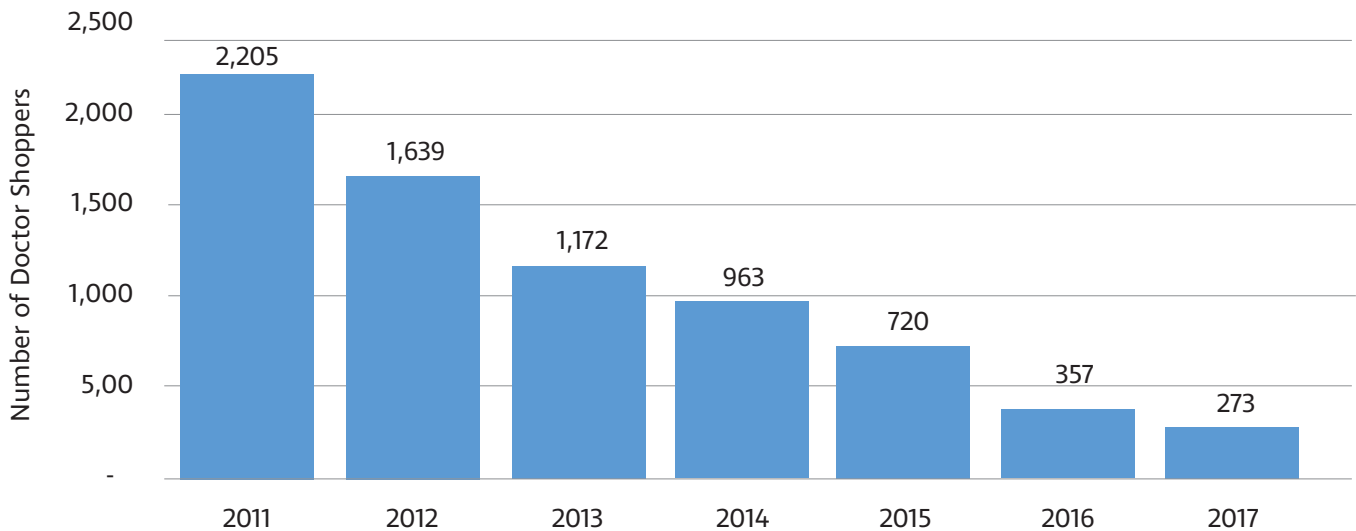
Source: State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy, Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System.

Figure 4. Number of Opioid Solid Doses Dispensed to Ohio Patients, by Year, Ohio, 2011-2017



Source: State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy, Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System.

Figure 5. Number of Doctor Shoppers* by Year, Ohio, 2011-2017

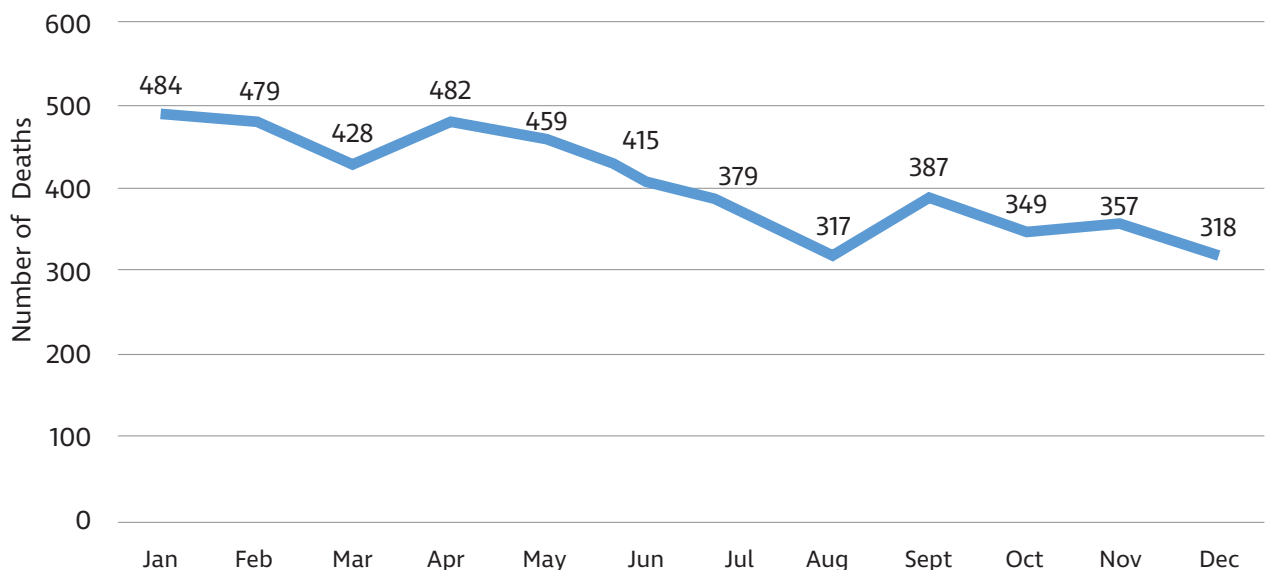


*In this chart, a doctor shopper is defined as an individual receiving a prescription for a controlled substance from five or more prescribers in one calendar month.
 Source: State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy, Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System.

Rate of Increase in Unintentional Overdose Deaths Declined; Deaths Declined During Second Half of 2017

The rate of increase in overdose deaths of 19.9 percent from 2016 to 2017 declined compared to the 32.8 percent increase from 2015 to 2016. The highest number of unintentional overdose deaths were observed in the first half of 2017. There were 2,747 overdose deaths from January through June, compared to 2,107 from July through December, a decrease of 640 deaths (23.3 percent). (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, by Month, Ohio, 2017



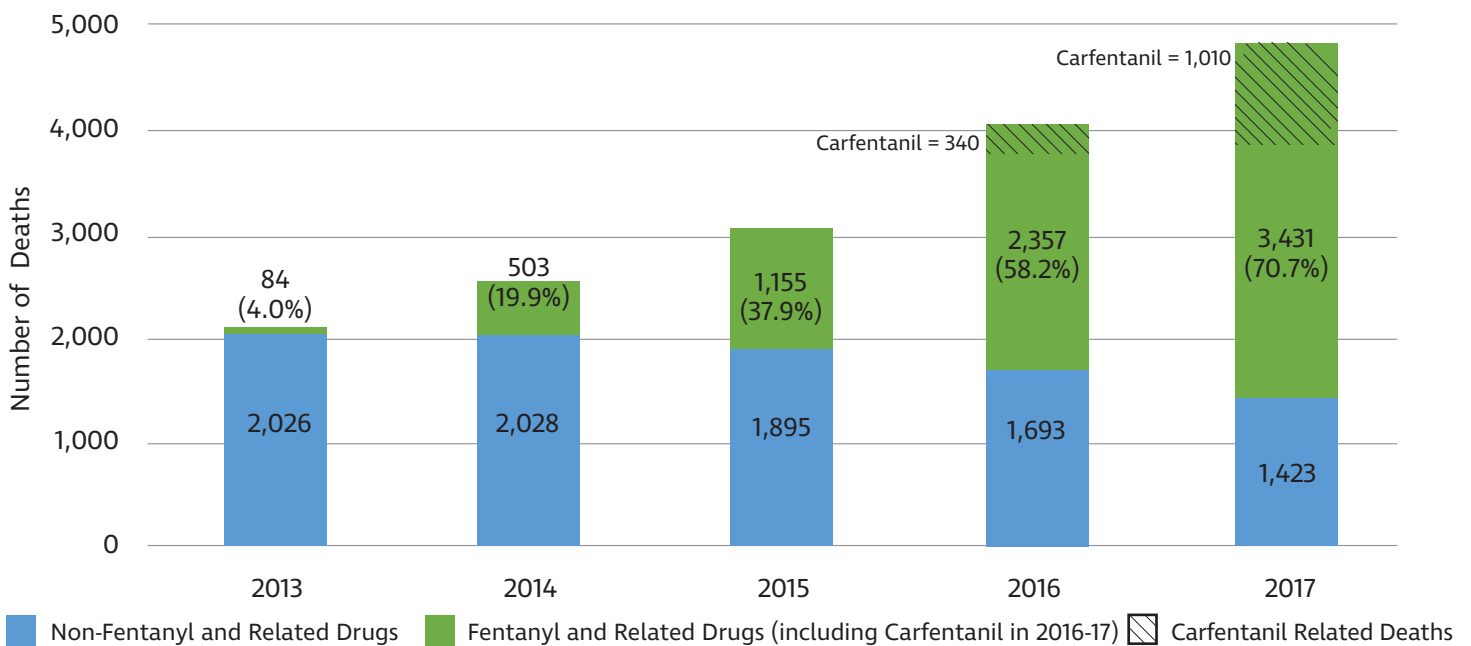
Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

Fentanyl and Related Drugs Drove Increase in Overdose Deaths Along With Rising Cocaine, Methamphetamine and Combination Drug Use

Illicit fentanyl and related drugs like carfentanil continued to drive an increase in Ohio's unintentional overdose deaths in 2017, with 70.7 percent involving these drugs compared to 58.2 percent in 2016, 37.9 percent in 2015, and 19.9 percent in 2014. Carfentanil was involved in 29.4 percent of deaths attributed to fentanyl and related drugs in 2017 (Figure 7).

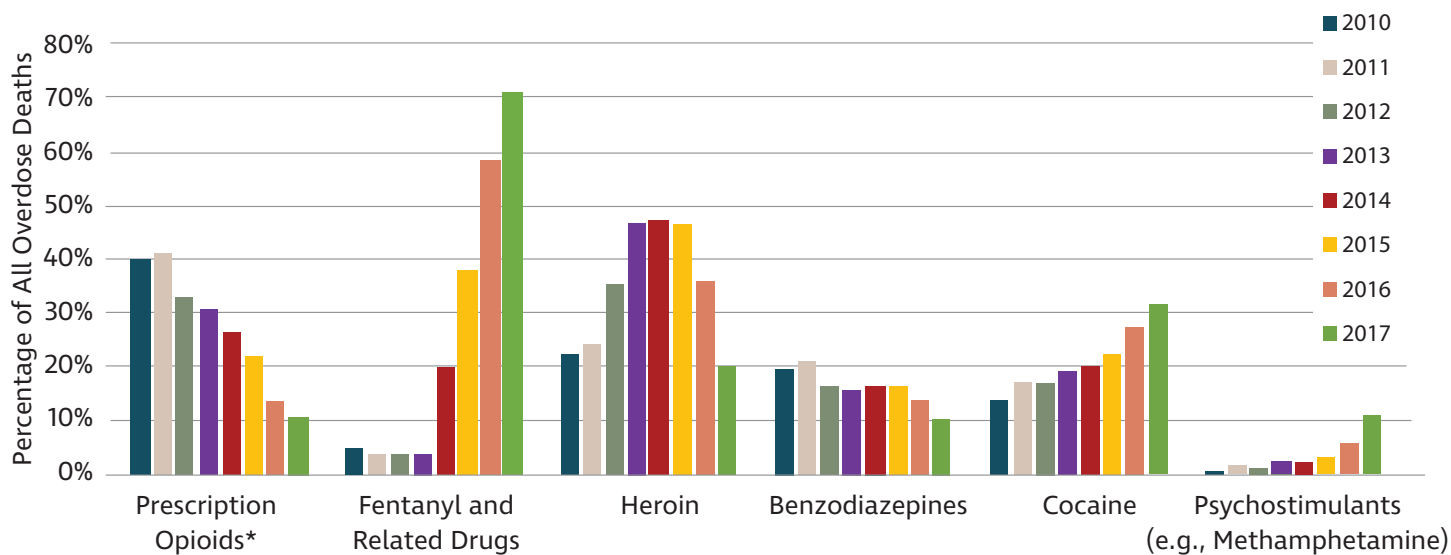
Cocaine-related overdose deaths as well as deaths involving methamphetamine/other psychostimulants increased substantially in 2017, and many of these deaths also involved an opioid like fentanyl and related drugs (Table 1). There was a 31.6 percent decrease in the number of deaths that involved heroin, and a slight decrease in the number of deaths involving benzodiazepines.

Figure 7. Number of Fentanyl and Related Drug Deaths and Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, by Year, Ohio, 2013-2017



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

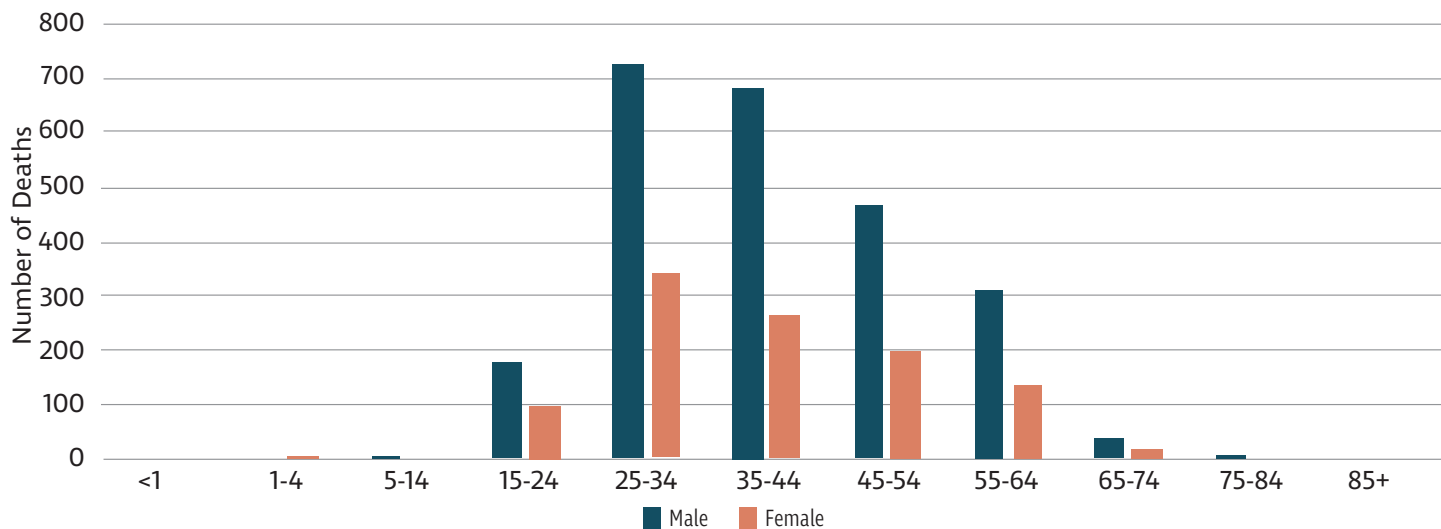
Figure 8. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Selected Drugs, by Year, Ohio, 2010-2017



*Prescription opioids reflect ICD-10 codes T40.2-T40.4, T40.6. Deaths are captured in this category only if there is no mention of fentanyl and related drugs (reflected in T40.4 and T40.6) on the death certificate, even if the death involved natural & semi-synthetic opioids (T40.2) or methadone (T40.3).

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program.

Figure 9. Fentanyl and Related Drugs Unintentional Overdose Deaths, by Age and Sex, Ohio, 2017

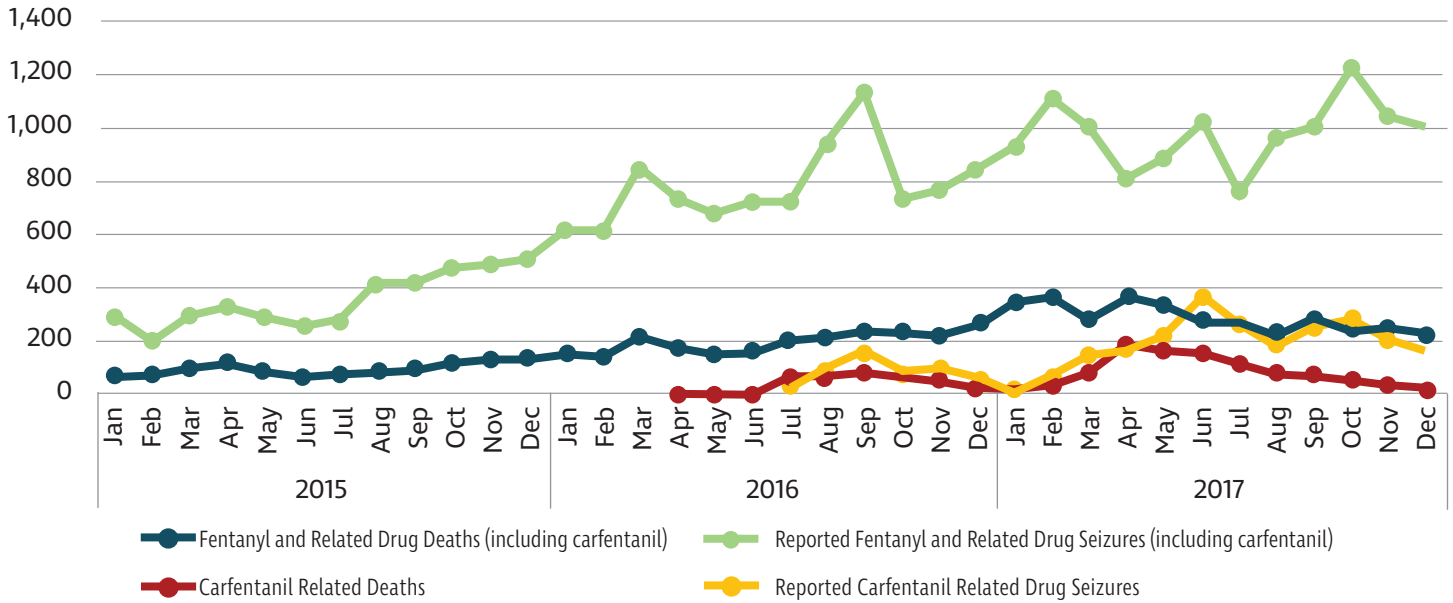


Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program.

Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

Carfentanil-related deaths and carfentanil law enforcement submissions increased in 2017 compared to 2016. Carfentanil-related deaths peaked at 182 in April 2017, while carfentanil law enforcement submissions peaked in June 2017.

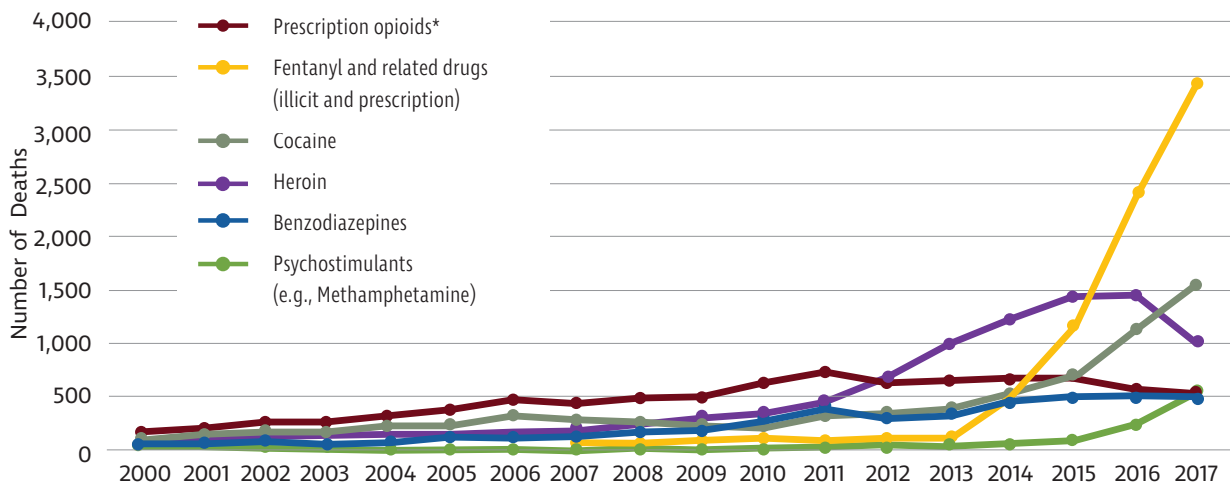
Figure 10. Number of Fentanyl-Related Deaths and Drug Seizures*, Ohio 2015-2017



*Drug Seizures are defined as the reports of substances submitted by law enforcement testing positive for fentanyl reported by laboratories participating in the National Forensic Laboratory Information System.

Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Selected Drugs and Age-Adjusted Death Rate

Figure 11. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Selected Drugs, by Year, Ohio, 2000-2017

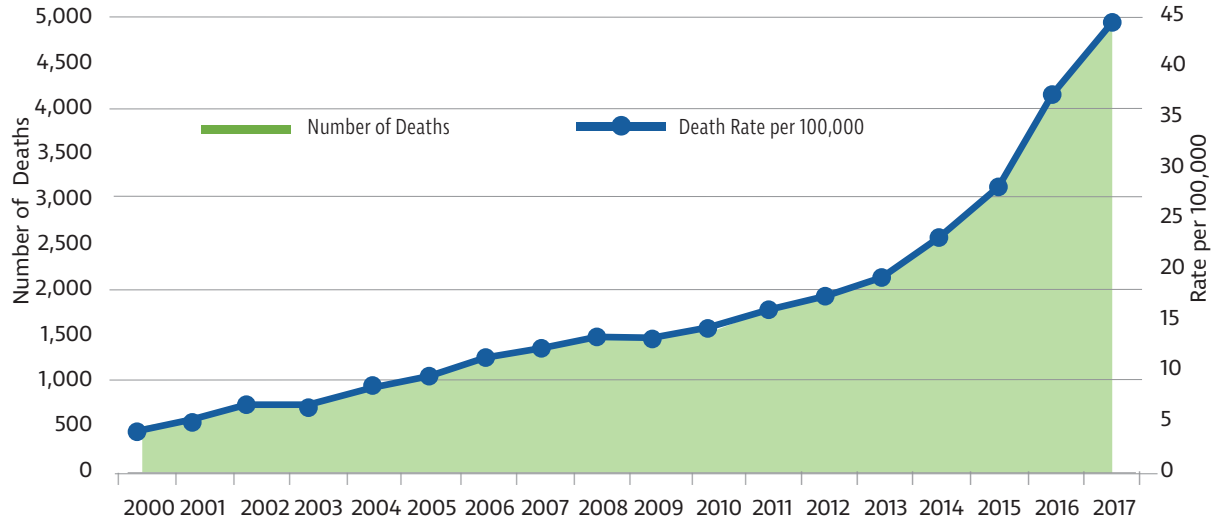


*Prescription opioids reflect ICD-10 codes T40.2-T40.4, T40.6. Deaths are captured in this category only if there is no mention of fentanyl and related drugs (reflected in T40.4 and T40.6) on the death certificate, even if the death involved natural & semi-synthetic opioids (T40.2) or methadone (T40.3).

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program.

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

Figure 12. Number of Deaths and Annual Age-Adjusted Death Rate* per 100,000 Population from Unintentional Drug Overdose, by Year, Ohio Residents, 2001-2017



Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program.

Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

*The death rate is presented as age-adjusted which allows a comparison of death rates between populations (e.g. counties and states).

The rates are adjusted to the U.S. 2000 standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations.

Table 1. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Specific Drugs, As Mentioned on Death Certificate, by Year, Ohio, 2005-2017^{1,2,3}

Drug Category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent of 2017 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
All opioids*	489	551	631	733	783	980	1,163	1,272	1,539	2,020	2,590	3,495	4,162	85.7%
Fentanyl and related drugs			75	65	72	77	73	75	84	503	1,155	2,357	3,431	70.7%
Heroin	131	117	146	233	283	338	431	680	983	1,196	1,424	1,444	987	20.3%
Cocaine	223	317	287	252	220	213	309	326	405	517	685	1,109	1,540	31.7%
Prescription opioids**	388	462	435	480	482	622	724	628	644	672	667	564	523	10.8%
Benzodiazepines	90	121	133	154	211	300	376	311	328	420	504	553	506	10.4%
Alcohol***	58	89	135	181	173	195	226	282	304	383	380	539	580	11.9%
Psychostimulants **** (e.g., Methamphetamine)	9	4	7	7	9	10	28	30	49	59	96	233	537	11.1%
Hallucinogens	8	10	13	14	9	26	31	31	43	49	61	100	108	2.2%
Methadone	144	161	176	168	169	155	156	123	112	103	108	94	98	2.0%
Barbiturates	5	3	7	3	5	13	11	6	10	6	19	14	18	0.4%
Other/unspecified drugs only*****	289	378	453	475	396	343	373	389	319	274	194	182	180	3.7%
Multiple Drug Involvement*****						888	980	1,016	1,014	1,321	1,747	2,451	2,957	60.9%
Total unintentional drug overdose deaths	1,020	1,261	1,351	1,473	1,423	1,544	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	
Age-adjusted annual death rate per 100,000	8.9	11	11.8	12.9	12.7	13.7	15.4	17	18.7	22.7	27.7	36.8	44.1	

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; Analysis by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program.

Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

1. Total includes out of state deaths of Ohio residents for all years.

2. Individual drugs do not add up to totals as more than one drug may be listed on the death certificate for one death.

3. Data completeness varies from year to year for residents who died out of state; approximately 2 percent of the fatal overdoses on average each year.

^ Data restated to incorporate coroner supplemental records not previously reflected in OH Public Health Data Warehouse data for indicated years.

* Includes prescription opioids, fentanyl and heroin.

** Prescription opioids reflect ICD-10 codes T40.2-T40.4, T40.6. Deaths are captured in this category only if there is no mention of fentanyl and related drugs (reflected in T40.4 and T40.6) on the death certificate, even if the death involved natural & semi-synthetic opioids (T40.2) or methadone (T40.3). Fentanyl and related drugs were not captured in data prior to 2007.

*** 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.

**** Includes methamphetamine and other psychostimulants with potential for abuse (ICD-10 code T43.6)

***** Includes only those instances where no other drug than T50.9 (other/unspecified) is included as contributing to death.

***** 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 Overdoses Involving Specific Drug Combinations

There were 1,540 cocaine-related overdose deaths in 2017, compared to 1,109 in 2016 — a 39 percent increase. Cocaine and fentanyl/related drugs were both mentioned on a decedent’s death certificate in 22 percent of all overdose deaths in 2017, compared to 15 percent in 2016. There were 537 overdose deaths involving methamphetamine/other psychostimulants in 2017, compared to 233 in 2016 — a 130 percent increase. Methamphetamine/other psychostimulants and fentanyl/related drugs were both mentioned on the death certificate in 8 percent of overdose deaths in 2017, compared to 3 percent in 2016 (Table 2). Additional analysis shows that in 2017, 13.9 percent of fatalities involving fentanyl and related drugs also involved a natural or semi-synthetic opioid such as oxycodone or hydrocodone.

These findings are consistent with a recent report by the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services on drug abuse trends in Ohio based surveillance data from June 2017 to January 2018, which noted a marked increase in the availability and use of both cocaine and methamphetamine. The report noted that cocaine and methamphetamine are used at times knowingly as well as unknowingly in combination with opiates like fentanyl and related drugs.¹

Table 2. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Specific Drug Combinations, As Mentioned on Death Certificate, by Year, Ohio, 2007-2017

Drug Category Combinations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent of 2017 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Fentanyl* and Heroin	1	2	1	2	0	1	15	170	490	750	720	14.8%
Fentanyl* and Cocaine	11	8	5	7	10	9	8	101	239	619	1,072	22.1%
Fentanyl* and Psychostimulants (e.g., Methamphetamine)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	34	117	368	7.6%
Fentanyl* and natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone)	12	12	15	22	17	24	14	79	170	367	477	9.8%
Fentanyl and related drugs	75	65	72	77	73	75	84	503	1,155	2,357	3,431	70.7%
Unintentional overdose deaths	1,351	1,473	1,423	1,544	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	

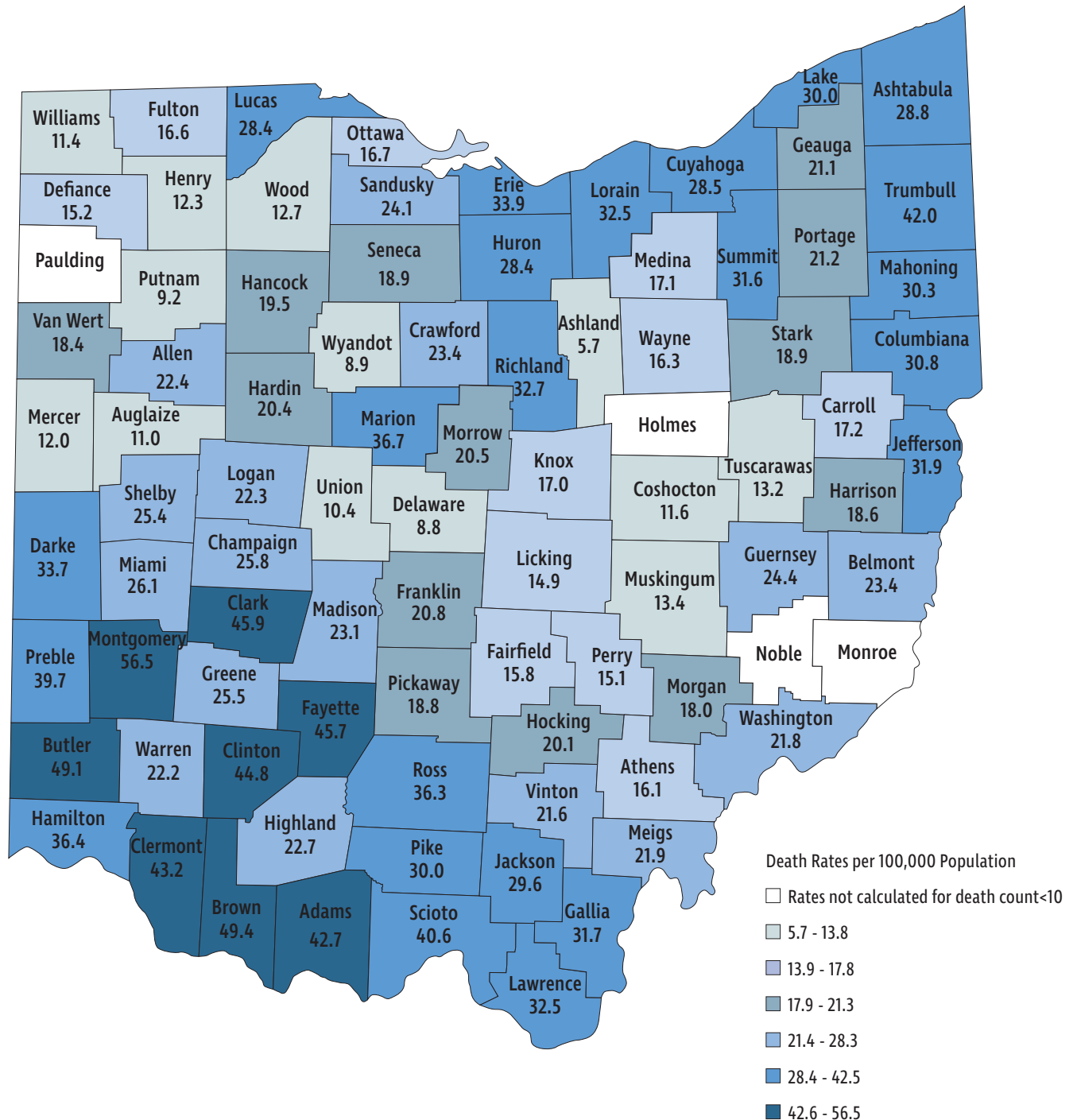
Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program.

Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

*Includes fentanyl and related drugs.

¹Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services [OhioMHAS] (2018). *Ohio Substance Abuse Monitoring Network: Surveillance of Drug Abuse Trends in the State of Ohio: June 2017 - January 2018*. Columbus, OH: State of Ohio.

Figure 13. Average Age-Adjusted Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rate Per 100,000 Population, by County, 2012-2017 ^{1,2}



¹ Sources: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; Analysis by ODH Injury Prevention Program; U.S. Census Bureau (Vintage 2016 population estimates).

² Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

Rate suppressed if < 10 total deaths for 2012-2017.

Table 3. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths and Average Crude and Age-Adjusted Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population, by County, 2005-2017 ^{1,2,3}

County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012-2017 Total	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
Montgomery	116	125	130	145	121	113	119	150	199	251	239	320	521	1,680	52.6	56.5
Brown	5	5	10	12	13	17	11	14	17	17	23	18	31	120	45.6	49.4
Butler	31	47	45	55	68	59	80	92	120	151	195	211	260	1,029	45.8	49.1
Clark	15	18	20	19	19	19	34	36	28	38	71	73	96	342	42	45.9
Fayette	3	5	5	2	4	3	5	5	4	12	16	7	26	70	40.7	45.7
Clinton	4	6	8	10	11	3	6	13	16	13	20	12	30	104	41.4	44.8
Clermont	22	31	36	38	32	49	49	56	65	80	105	96	91	493	40.7	43.2
Adams	6	6	5	6	10	6	6	10	6	10	12	12	14	64	38.1	42.7
Trumbull	29	30	58	41	43	43	57	34	37	54	89	111	135	460	37.6	42.0
Scioto	17	15	19	20	24	22	25	17	18	23	30	35	51	174	37.6	40.6
Preble	4	3	7	11	9	7	5	11	6	8	15	21	29	90	36.2	39.7
Marion	7	3	8	9	9	8	13	19	18	27	22	24	30	140	35.6	36.7
Hamilton	86	98	96	113	101	110	150	159	212	248	335	318	444	1,716	35.4	36.4
Ross	14	11	19	20	24	17	18	12	15	29	38	40	29	163	35.2	36.3
Erie	3	4	5	6	6	18	12	12	16	17	23	37	32	137	30.2	33.9
Darke	4	1	7	9	3	5	5	9	9	11	13	19	28	89	28.5	33.7
Richland	13	16	10	12	18	14	15	11	22	31	36	68	49	217	29.7	32.7
Lawrence	5	7	8	13	11	9	17	10	9	8	23	27	32	109	29.7	32.5
Lorain	13	18	16	18	25	21	25	70	69	71	63	146	133	552	30.2	32.5
Jefferson	12	12	9	15	23	13	25	14	17	21	16	14	28	110	27.1	31.9
Gallia	4	6	2	4	5	3	6	3	7	6	9	11	18	54	29.7	31.7
Summit	50	53	66	46	54	66	56	91	76	118	173	298	239	995	30.6	31.6
Columbiana	1	7	7	8	9	8	18	17	27	19	30	39	48	180	28.6	30.8
Mahoning	29	25	25	42	38	48	47	48	41	48	60	83	112	392	28.1	30.3
Lake	18	29	26	15	20	39	42	48	43	53	50	94	91	379	27.5	30.0
Pike	3	2	6	4	9	4	13	3	6	5	11	7	13	45	26.5	30.0
Jackson	4	14	7	8	5	7	8	9	12	8	9	7	10	55	28.1	29.6
Ashtabula	6	5	7	10	11	18	18	26	15	27	21	39	26	154	26	28.8
Cuyahoga	115	168	134	144	144	159	212	230	255	255	275	547	598	2,160	28.6	28.5
Huron	5	5	6	5	8	4	8	8	14	17	10	16	27	92	26.2	28.4
Lucas	49	44	75	73	49	54	57	88	72	115	118	157	153	703	27	28.4
Ohio total	1,020	1,261	1,351	1,473	1,423	1,544	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	18,509	26.6	27.9

Table 3. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths and Average Crude and Age-Adjusted Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population, by County, 2005-2017^{1,2,3}

County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012-2017 Total	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
Miami	11	8	10	20	15	14	12	16	12	19	17	39	41	144	23.1	26.1
Champaign	0	4	1	4	1	7	6	6	4	11	6	10	17	54	23	25.8
Greene	19	21	16	31	21	27	23	23	21	40	43	44	63	234	23.7	25.5
Shelby	2	3	7	12	8	5	8	5	9	7	8	15	21	65	22.1	25.4
Guernsey	2	0	3	2	4	12	3	3	7	9	9	13	10	51	21.5	24.4
Sandusky	1	7	8	9	2	4	11	4	5	13	12	22	23	79	22.1	24.1
Belmont	6	5	3	8	8	5	5	10	8	14	18	20	18	88	21.2	23.4
Crawford	10	9	12	10	7	7	5	5	2	9	10	8	17	51	20.1	23.4
Madison	1	2	5	4	5	10	3	7	7	7	7	15	20	63	24.1	23.1
Highland	6	4	4	4	5	6	7	3	8	12	9	6	13	51	19.8	22.7
Allen	4	6	6	9	5	5	9	14	15	12	18	31	39	129	20.6	22.4
Logan	3	6	6	5	5	6	0	5	9	4	8	14	15	55	20.2	22.3
Warren	21	17	17	33	34	25	26	32	27	40	42	58	81	280	20.9	22.2
Meigs	2	5	3	1	2	3	5	2	4	4	3	9	4	26	18.6	21.9
Washington	5	9	4	5	8	4	6	7	7	12	8	20	14	68	18.6	21.8
Vinton	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	5	2	3	1	2	2	15	19	21.6
Portage	7	12	8	5	16	14	6	16	22	30	36	46	39	189	19.4	21.2
Geauga	3	5	2	5	2	7	11	8	11	11	15	24	25	94	16.7	21.1
Franklin	102	154	187	179	139	192	209	191	196	196	279	314	431	1,607	21.5	20.8
Morrow	3	5	2	2	5	8	5	2	9	6	3	6	11	37	17.7	20.5
Hardin	2	10	6	6	3	6	6	1	10	1	8	7	9	36	19	20.4
Hocking	1	1	9	8	4	4	7	4	8	4	3	5	8	32	18.6	20.1
Hancock	3	1	2	4	8	7	10	5	4	11	13	19	32	84	18.5	19.5
Seneca	3	3	2	1	7	0	8	6	7	11	9	5	19	57	17.1	18.9
Stark	16	25	25	30	21	39	40	35	42	59	59	97	91	383	17.1	18.9
Pickaway	3	5	5	5	9	9	14	12	10	8	10	6	17	63	18.4	18.8
Harrison	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	3	2	4	1	5	15	16.2	18.6
Van Wert	1	4	1	4	1	3	6	1	4	4	1	8	8	26	15.3	18.4
Morgan	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	2	14	15.8	18.0
Carroll	2	2	1	3	2	3	0	4	2	3	5	3	6	23	13.7	17.2
Medina	8	7	8	9	13	7	13	17	14	17	27	41	42	158	15	17.1
Knox	3	4	5	7	10	7	9	7	12	8	7	8	15	57	15.6	17.0
Ottawa	2	2	5	2	6	2	4	3	4	3	5	14	7	36	14.7	16.7
Fulton	1	1	2	1	2	6	5	9	3	5	6	10	3	36	14.2	16.6
Wayne	6	7	0	11	7	6	13	7	4	13	24	36	20	104	15	16.3
Athens	7	9	13	8	10	6	12	10	8	8	8	6	6	46	11.7	16.1

Table 3. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths and Average Crude and Age-Adjusted Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population, by County, 2005-2017 ^{1,2,3}

County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012-2017 Total	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
Fairfield	8	7	13	7	17	15	12	19	17	15	16	23	43	133	14.7	15.8
Defiance	2	1	5	1	2	3	5	3	5	7	7	6	3	31	13.5	15.2
Perry	2	2	4	3	2	4	4	7	0	4	7	6	6	30	13.9	15.1
Licking	10	13	15	27	20	24	22	13	23	23	29	18	41	147	14.4	14.9
Muskingum	1	6	4	5	4	5	2	7	10	5	13	7	21	63	12.2	13.4
Tuscarawas	3	8	1	3	4	7	13	8	11	6	8	14	22	69	12.4	13.2
Wood	4	10	5	9	14	9	7	10	4	16	22	21	17	90	11.6	12.7
Henry	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	6	5	3	19	11.5	12.3
Mercer	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	1	5	5	3	5	7	26	10.6	12.0
Coshocton	5	2	2	4	1	2	4	3	4	2	3	4	6	22	10.0	11.6
Williams	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	5	2	1	9	4	22	9.9	11.4
Auglaize	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	2	9	4	6	29	10.6	11.0
Union	4	5	1	6	4	10	3	3	3	6	5	7	10	34	10.4	10.4
Putnam	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	4	3	17	8.3	9.2
Wyandot	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	4	3	11	8.2	8.9
Delaware	5	7	13	11	12	12	10	16	15	12	12	11	28	94	8.2	8.8
Ashland	3	4	1	1	1	2	4	0	1	3	6	3	3	16	5	5.7
Holmes*	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	7	*	*
Monroe*	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	2	9	*	*
Noble*	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	8	*	*
Paulding*	2	1	0	3	2	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	8	*	*

¹ Table includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

² Sources: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program; U.S. Census Bureau (Vintage 2017 population estimates).

³ 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.

* Rate suppressed when fewer than 10 total deaths for 2012-2017.