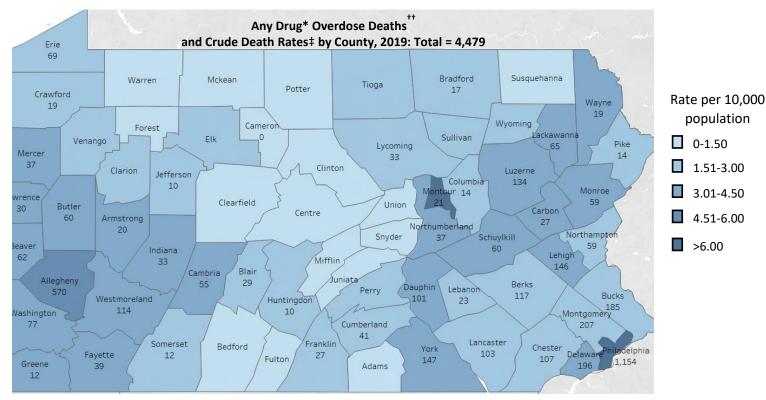
Fatal and Non-fatal Drug Overdoses in Pennsylvania, 2019

Through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-funded grants, the Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) has collected both fatal and non-fatal overdose data for the past few years from a variety of sources[†].

In 2019, the DOH identified 4,479 Unintentional Any Drug* overdose deaths in Pennsylvania. Key findings include:

- Of the 4,479 any drug overdose deaths identified in 2019, 84 percent (3,745) have been confirmed to be opioid-related, a 0.2 percent increase compared to 2018 (3,738).
 - Of the 3,745 confirmed opioid-related overdose deaths, 42 percent (1,569) also involved a stimulant such as cocaine and/or methamphetamine contributing to their cause of death, which is a 13 percent increase compared to 2018 (1,393).
 - In 2019, 10 percent (429) of overdose deaths involved a stimulant without an opioid. For comparison, eight percent (356) of overdose deaths involved a stimulant without an opioid in 2018.
 - Three percent (156) of overdose deaths are missing toxicology information; four percent (179) of 2018 overdose deaths were missing toxicology information.
- On average, approximately 12 Pennsylvanians died from drug overdose every day in 2019.
- There was a non-statistically significant increase in drug overdose deaths in Pennsylvania (less than one percent) compared to 2018, and a decrease of 17 percent compared to 2017 after the Opioid Command Center was established.
- Based on death record data, over half of drug overdose deaths occurred in the decedent's own home (56
 percent), highlighting the importance of getting naloxone into the hands of community members, particularly
 friends and family of people who use opioids.
- 27 percent of overdose deaths occurred among those 25-34 years of age, followed by 26 percent among those 35-44.
- 78 percent of drug overdose decedents were white, 16 percent were Black, and six percent were of all additional races, and less than one percent were of unknown race.
- 92 percent drug overdose decedents were non-Hispanic, eight percent were Hispanic, and less than one percent were of unknown ethnicity.

Additional detailed findings are available on the <u>Drug Overdose Surveillance Interactive Data Report.</u>



[†] Fatal overdose data includes death record data from the Bureau of Health Statistics and Registries at DOH, as well as toxicology and coroner/medical examiner records data through partnerships with individual county coroners/medical examiners and the Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs. Counts do not include suicides or homicides where someone intended to harm another person by poisoning.

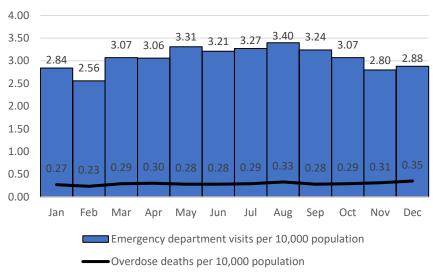
Non-fatal overdose data includes syndromic surveillance data through our partnerships with emergency departments. Death data for 2019 is current as of September 2021.



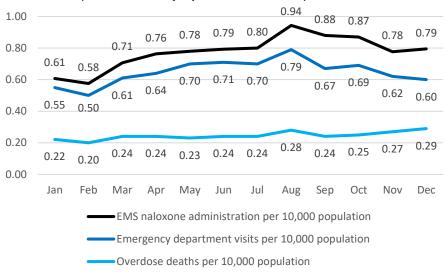
^{††} Counts for counties with overdose death counts between 1 and 9 are suppressed.

Fatal and Non-fatal Drug Overdoses in Pennsylvania, 2019

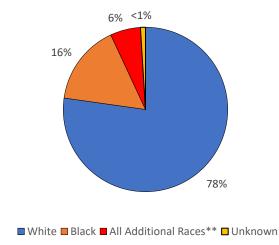
Rate of Fatal and Non-fatal Overdose Trends per 10,000 Population for **Any Drug*** Overdose, by Month, 2019



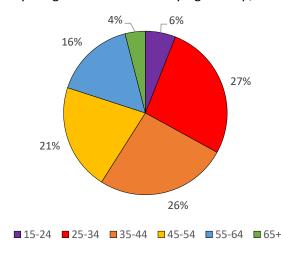
Rate of Fatal and Non-fatal Overdose Trends per 10,000 Population for **Any Opioid**§ Overdose, by Month, 2019



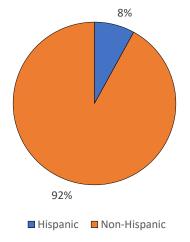
Any Drug Overdose Deaths by Race, 2019



Any Drug Overdose Deaths by Age Group, 2019



Any Drug Overdose Deaths by Ethnicity, 2019



^{* &}quot;Any Drug" Overdoses include overdoses from illicit, prescription or over-the-counter drugs, excluding alcohol-only related overdoses.



^{§ &}quot;Any Opioid" Overdoses include overdoses from illicit or prescription opioids, including heroin and fentanyl.

^{††}Counts do not include suicides or homicides where someone intended to harm another person by poisoning.

[‡]Rates were calculated using 2019 population estimates from the Pennsylvania State Data Center.

^{**}All Additional Races includes Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Other Race