

Overdose Report

QUARTER 2

APR 1 – JUN 30

2025



CITY OF CLEVELAND

Mayor Justin M. Bibb

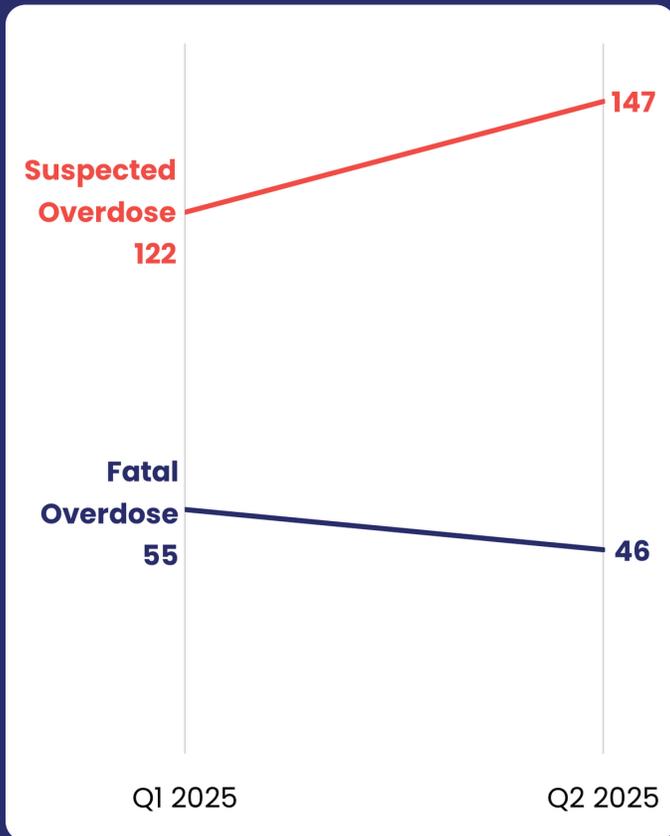
PUBLIC HEALTH

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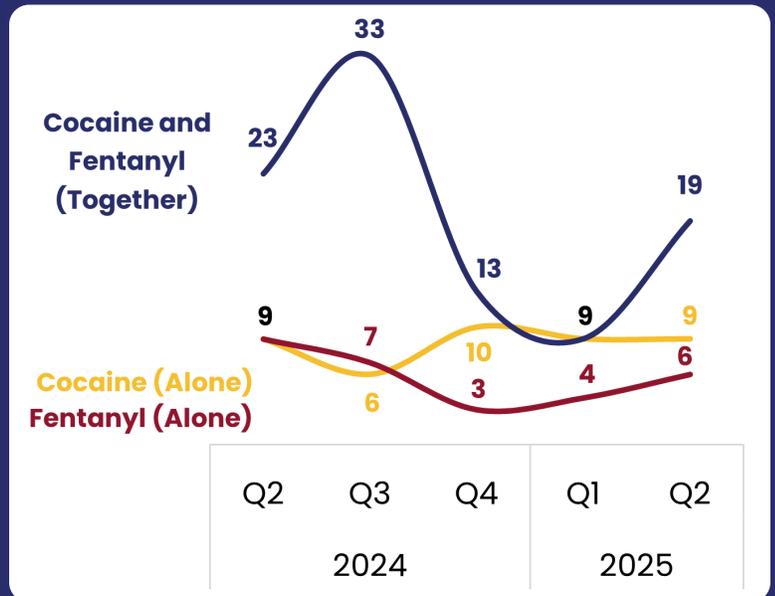
Overdose Overview

Quarter to Quarter Trends



While **fatal overdoses** had a slight decrease, **suspected overdoses** had a large increase for the 2nd quarter of 2025.

Fatal Overdoses by Substance



While fatal overdoses due to polysubstance use of both **cocaine and fentanyl** has had declines in Q4 2024 and Q1 2025 it did increase in Q2. Meanwhile, deaths due to **cocaine** overdose has remained at the same level since Q4 2024.

During this same time, fatal **fentanyl** overdoses have begun to trend upwards.

- Four ZIP Codes contained over **50%** of all overdose events
- **Cocaine** was the leading cause of fatal overdose for the **3rd straight quarter**

Report Notes

This report seeks to present the most current data for drug related overdoses for city of Cleveland residents.

Data

Ohio Department of Vital Statistics and Health Monitoring System's EpiCenter program.

Methods

Analysis of fatal and suspected overdose data for Q2 2025. Using comparison groups consisting of previous quarters, 5 year averages, and other demographic groups.

Limitations

Data contained in this report is preliminary and subject to change.

Contact

Trae Gulgin, MPH, REHS, a-IPC
 E: tgulgin@clevelandohio.gov
 P: (216) 664-6298

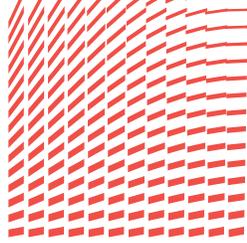
Data Requests

For more data/reports or to make a data request, scan the following QR code.



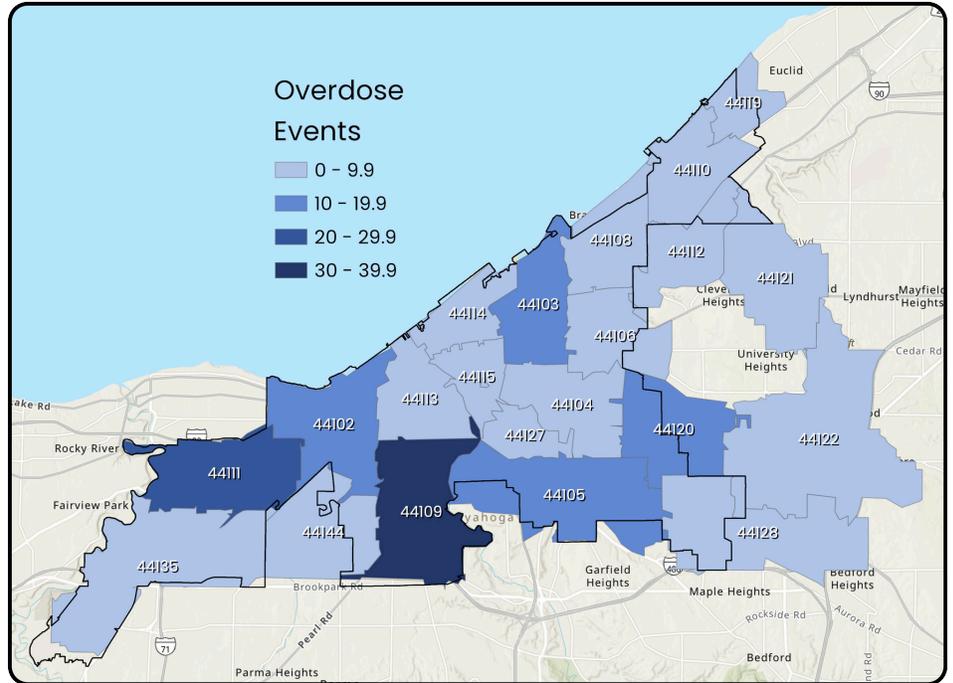
Overdose Events

Includes fatal overdoses and suspected overdoses that visited an emergency department for Cleveland residents



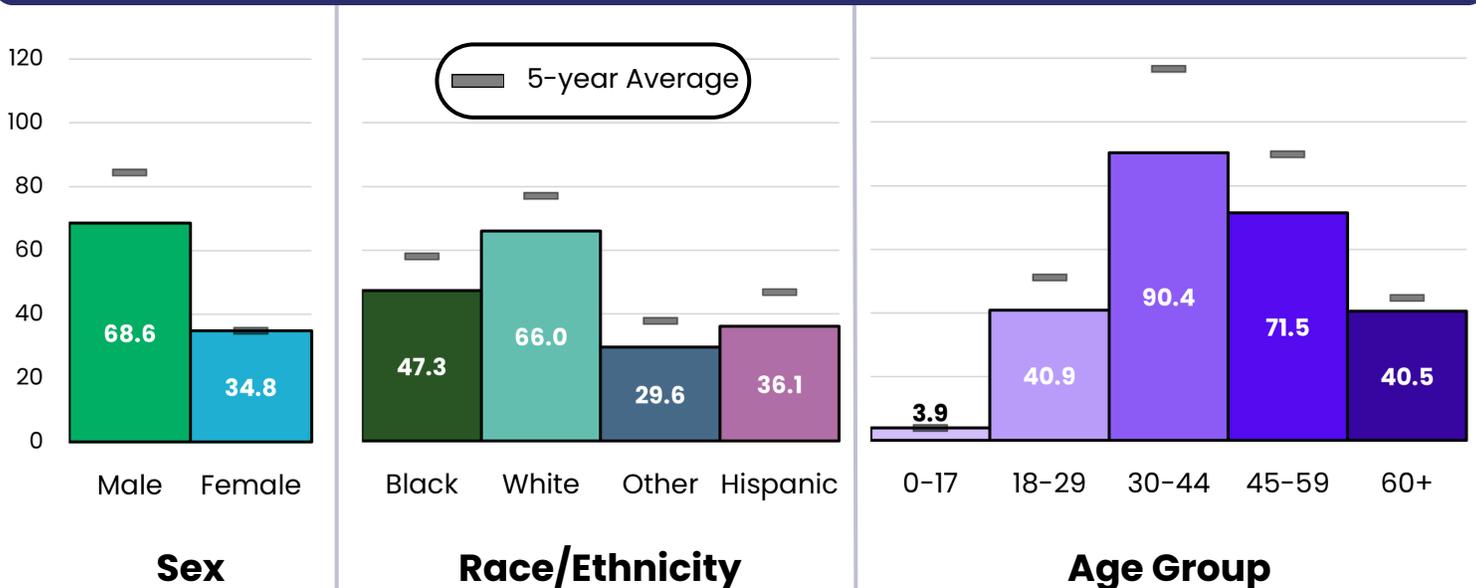
A majority of ZIP codes within Cleveland had 10 or less residents experience an overdose event in Q2. Meanwhile, ZIP codes 44102, 44103, 44109, and 44111 had a combined total of 95 overdose events, accounting for 50.2% of all overdose events this quarter. These ZIP codes are disproportionately affected by overdose as they only account for 36% of the the city population. The rate of overdose events by sex, race/ethnicity, and age below highlight unique observations for these demographics. Only two of these groups had rates at or just above their 5-year rates, **females** and **ages 0-17**. Compared to Q1 2025, it appears that across the board overdose rates were lower than their 5-year rates with no unexpected jumps within any of these demographic groups.

Overdose Events by ZIP Code of Residence (Q2 2025)



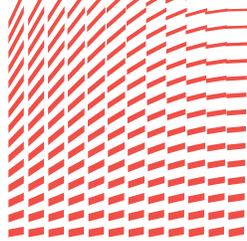
Note: All Cuyahoga County ZIP codes that have any area within the city limits of Cleveland are displayed

Overdose event incidence rates per 100k residents (Q2 2025)

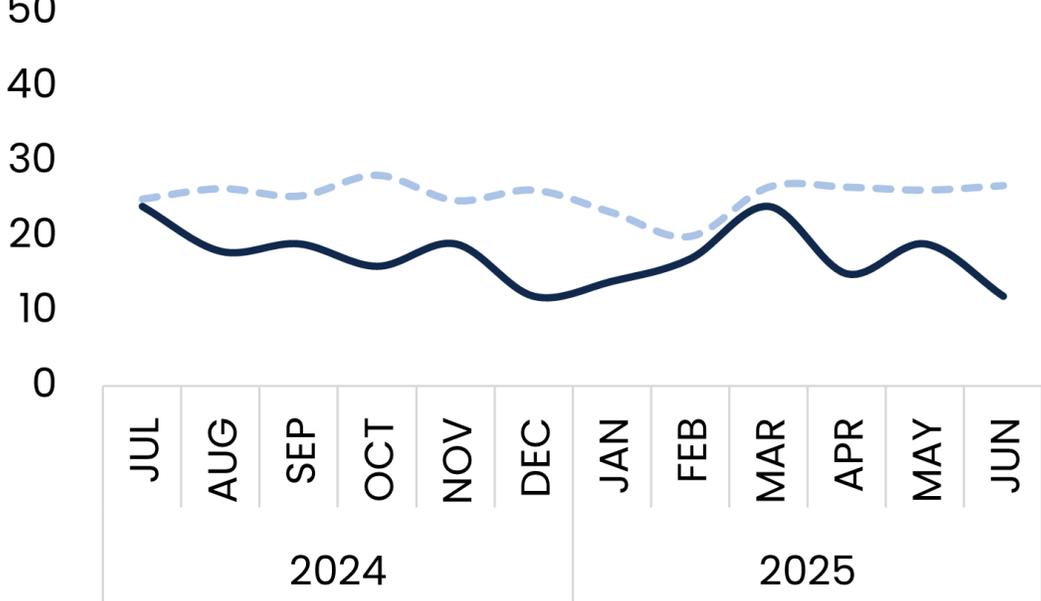


Fatal Overdose

Identified as Cleveland resident deaths where drug poisoning was provided as a cause of death



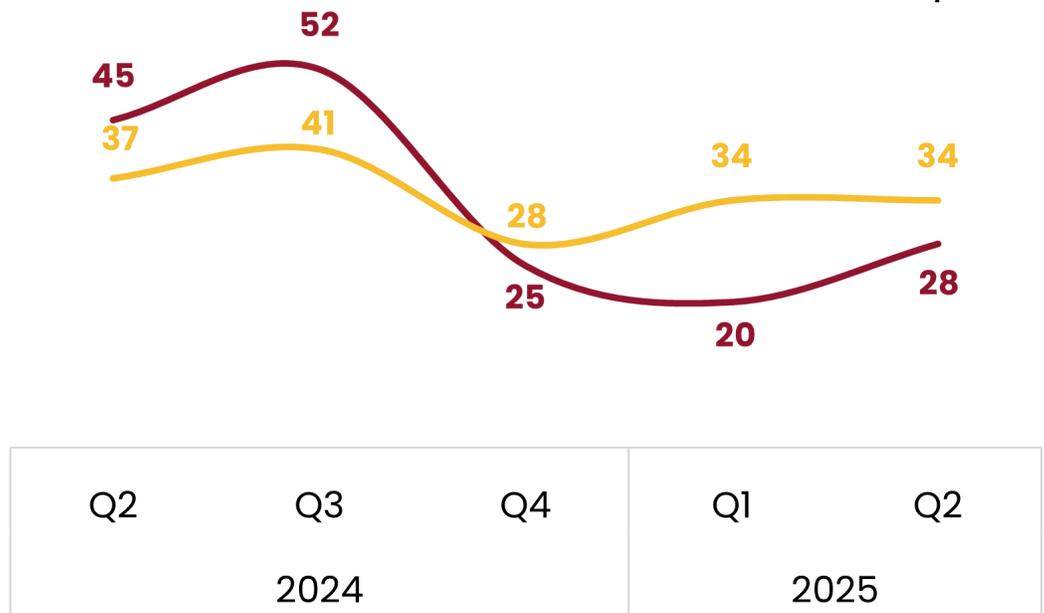
Fatal overdoses have stayed under the **5-year average** since last July

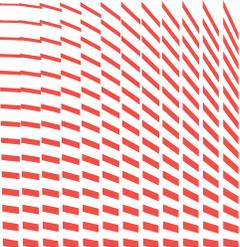


Fatal overdoses in Cleveland residents has stayed under the **5-year average** over the past 12 months. In addition to this trend, July 2025 was the lowest monthly total for fatal overdoses in over 12 months.

Fatal **fentanyl** overdoses were lower than fatal **cocaine** overdoses for a 3rd consecutive quarter

For the third straight quarter, **cocaine** has been identified in more fatal overdoses than **fentanyl**. Fatal cocaine overdoses has remained stable over the past 3 quarters, meanwhile fatal fentanyl overdoses has had an uptick in Q2 2025. While this uptick is something to monitor, overall fatal fentanyl overdoses are far lower than they were for Q2 2024.

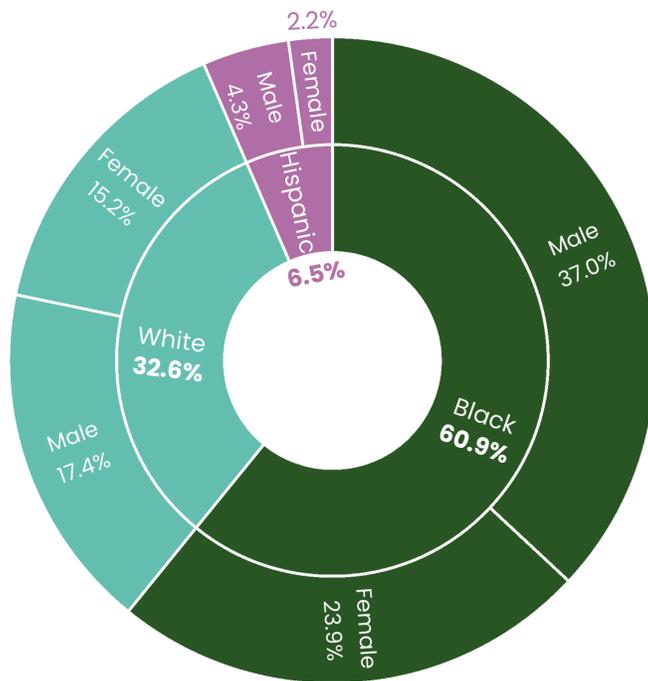




Fatal Overdose continued

Fatal overdoses by race, ethnicity, and sex (Q2 2025)

While fatal overdose numbers have been down over the past 12 months, a look at who these overdoses are impacting shows that **Black** residents account for 60.9% of all Q2 2025 fatal overdoses. Specifically, Black males had over **2x** as many fatal overdoses than any other group of males. Compared to Q1 2025, the percentage of female fatal overdoses nearly doubled going from 22.2% to 41.3%. This was 58% higher than the previous quarter, meanwhile males had a 35% decrease from the previous quarter. This shift has brought both populations closer to being more representative of the population of Cleveland.

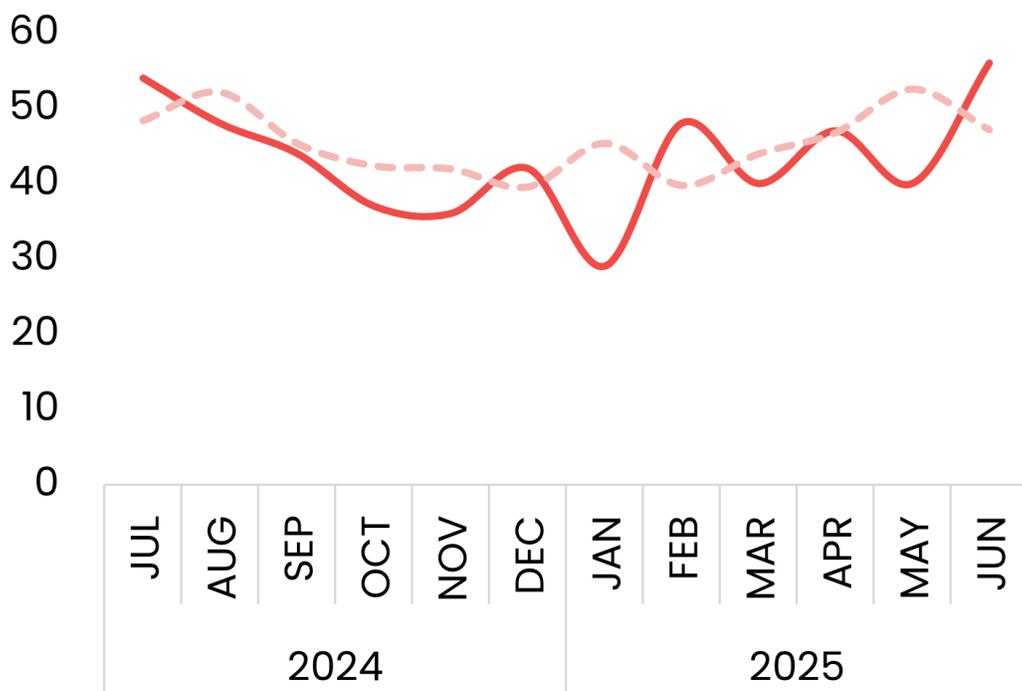


Suspected Overdose

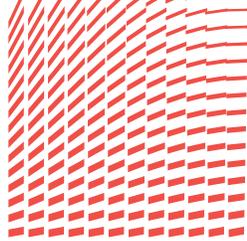
Identified as Cleveland residents who visited an emergency department due to a suspected overdose

Unlike fatal overdoses, **suspected overdoses** in Cleveland residents have fluctuated above and below the **5-year average** throughout the past 12 months. There is some seasonality with suspected overdoses increasing in the summer months and decreasing in the winter months. This seasonality is illustrated by the increase in suspected overdoses in June 2025.

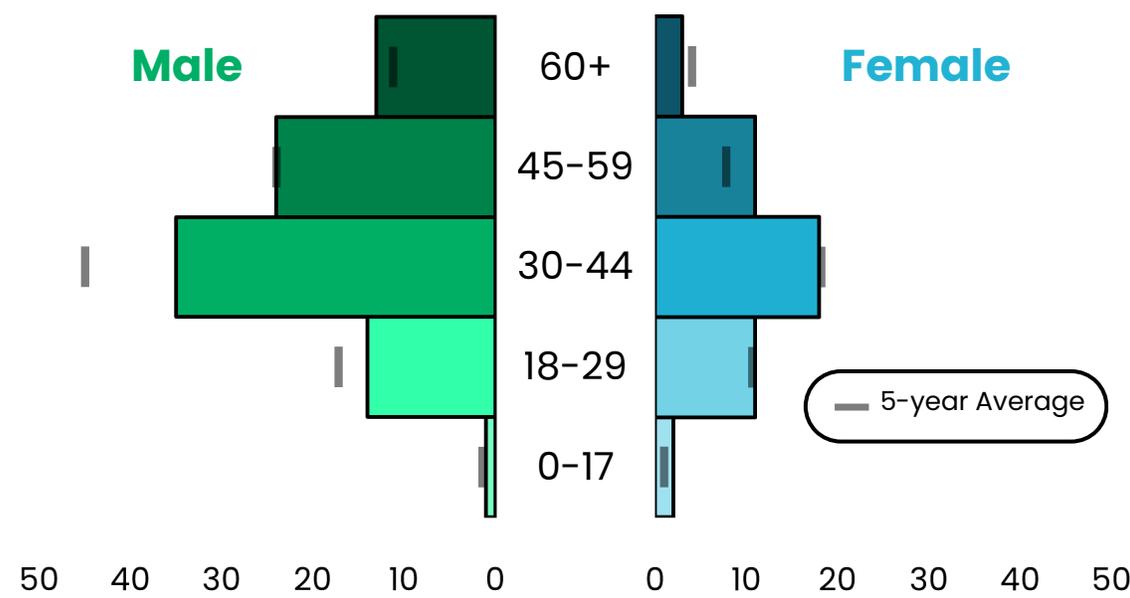
Suspected overdoses and the 5-year average over the last 12 months



Suspected Overdose continued



Total suspected overdoses by sex and age (Q2 2025)



For females, Q2 suspected overdoses were on par with the 5-year average across all age groups. The only exception to this was **45-59 females** with a Q2 total 41% higher than their 5-year average. Meanwhile for males there were two age groups that had Q2 totals quite a bit lower than their 5-

year average, these groups being **30-44** and **18-29**. These age groups had respective Q2 totals 22.2% and 18.6% lower than their 5-year average.

For race and ethnicity, both **Black** and **Hispanic** populations saw Q2 2025 rates of suspected overdose lower than their 5-year average. While this was the first quarter Hispanic populations have been lower, this was the second consecutive quarter for Black residents. Meanwhile, **White** residents had the highest rate of suspected overdose out of all demographic groups over the past year.

Suspected overdose incidence rates per 100k residents

