

Overdose Report

QUARTER 3

JUL 1 – SEP 30

2025



CITY OF CLEVELAND

Mayor Justin M. Bibb

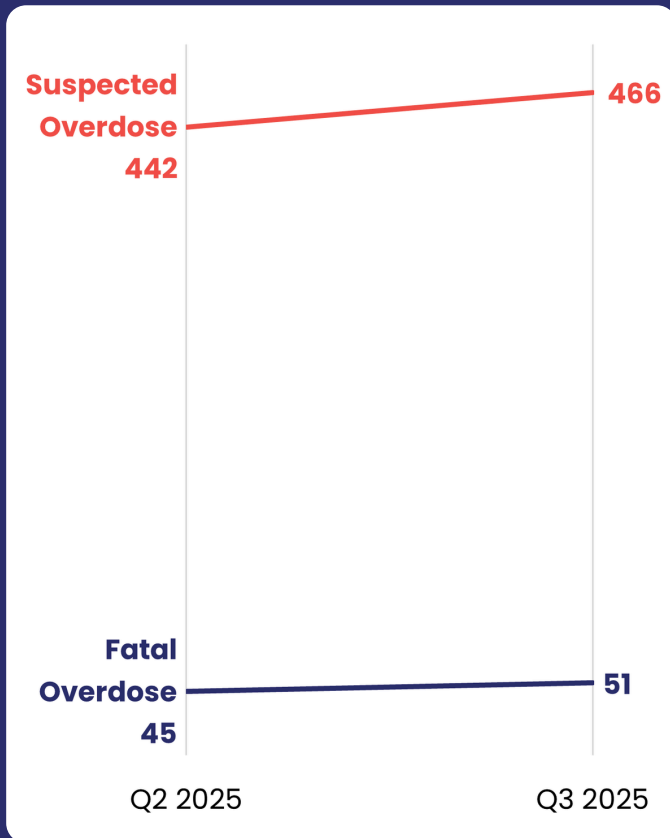
PUBLIC HEALTH

Prepared by
Office of Epidemiology and
Population Health

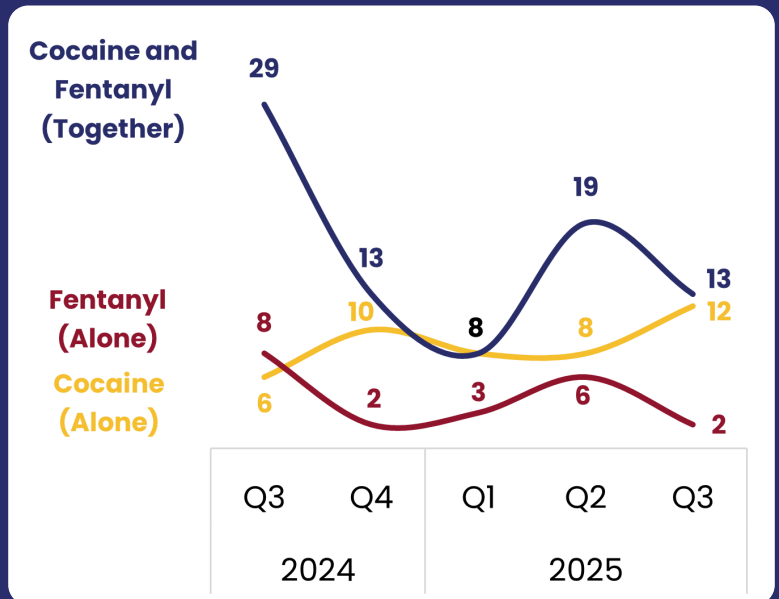
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Overdose Overview

Quarter to Quarter Trends



Fatal Overdoses by Substance



While fatal overdoses due to use of both **cocaine** and **fentanyl** had a 32% drop from Q2, fatal overdoses due to cocaine alone increased 50%. Meanwhile, **quarterly deaths from fentanyl alone totaled 2 for the second time since 2016.**

While both fatal and suspected overdoses increased in Q3, **suspected overdoses increased for a 3rd consecutive quarter.**

- Males accounted for $\frac{2}{3}$ of all fatal overdoses
- **Cocaine** was the leading cause of fatal overdose for the **4th 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 Q3 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

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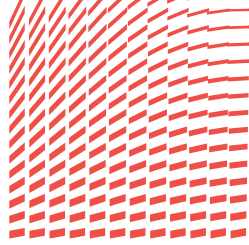
Data Requests

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



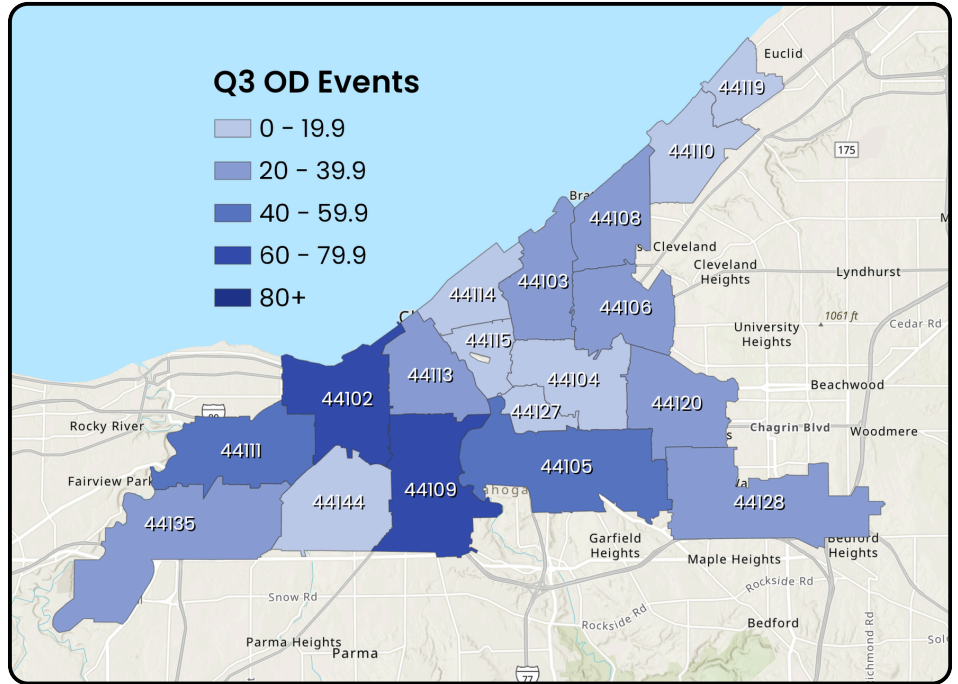
Overdose Events

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



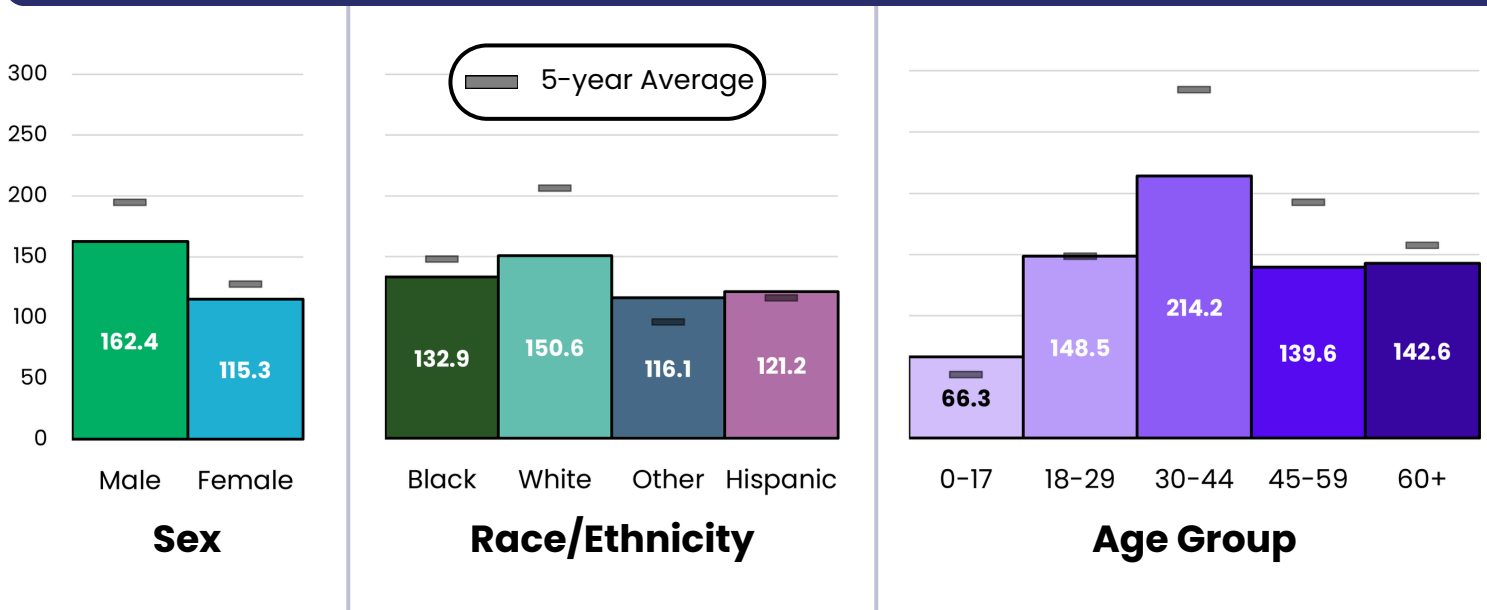
Overdose Events by ZIP Code of Residence (Q3 2025)

Most ZIP codes in Cleveland had 40 or fewer residents experience an overdose event in Q3. ZIP codes 44102, 44105, 44109, and 44111 had a combined total of 238 overdose events, which is 46.3% of all overdose events this quarter. These ZIP codes are disproportionately affected by overdose as they only account for 37% of the the city population.



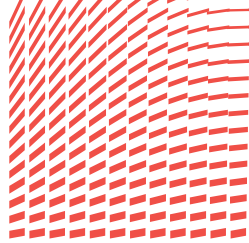
The rate of overdose events by sex, race/ethnicity, and age below highlight key observations. Four groups had rates at or just above the 5-year averages; **non-Hispanic other**, **Hispanic/Latino**, **ages 0-17**, and **ages 18-29**. While these groups saw slightly elevated rates of overdose in Q3, the **non-Hispanic White**, **ages 30-44**, and **ages 45-59** demographics had rates much lower than the 5-year averages.

Overdose event incidence rates per 100k residents (Q3 2025)

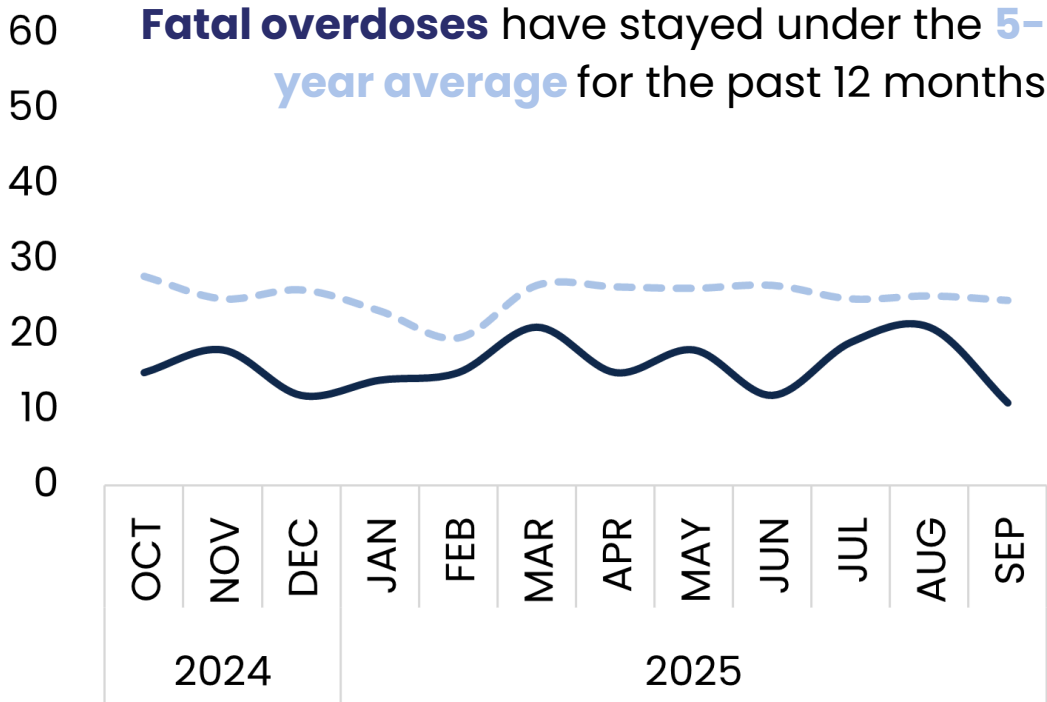


Fatal Overdose

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



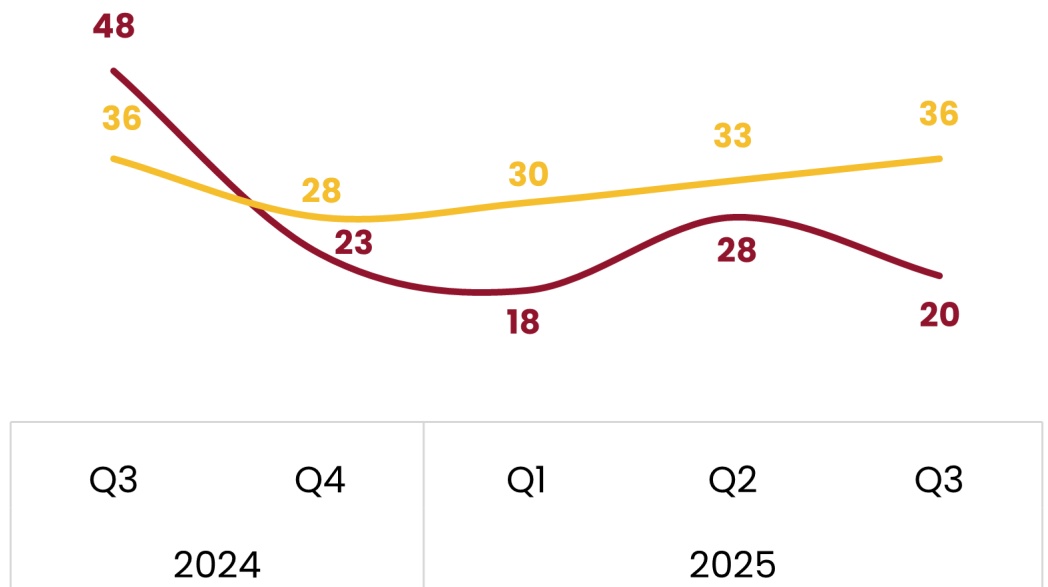
Fatal overdoses have stayed under the **5-year average** for the past 12 months

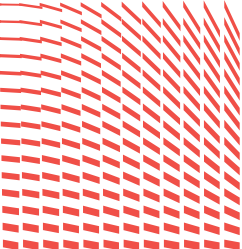


Fatal overdoses in Cleveland residents have stayed under the **5-year average** over the past 12 months. A seasonal bump was observed in July and August but dropped down to well below the 5-year average in September.

Fatal **fentanyl** overdoses have been lower than fatal **cocaine** overdoses for a full year

For the fourth straight quarter, **cocaine** has been identified in more fatal overdoses than **fentanyl**. Fatal cocaine overdoses have seen some minor increases over the past 3 quarters. Fatal fentanyl overdoses have fluctuated between 20-30 fatal overdoses per quarter.

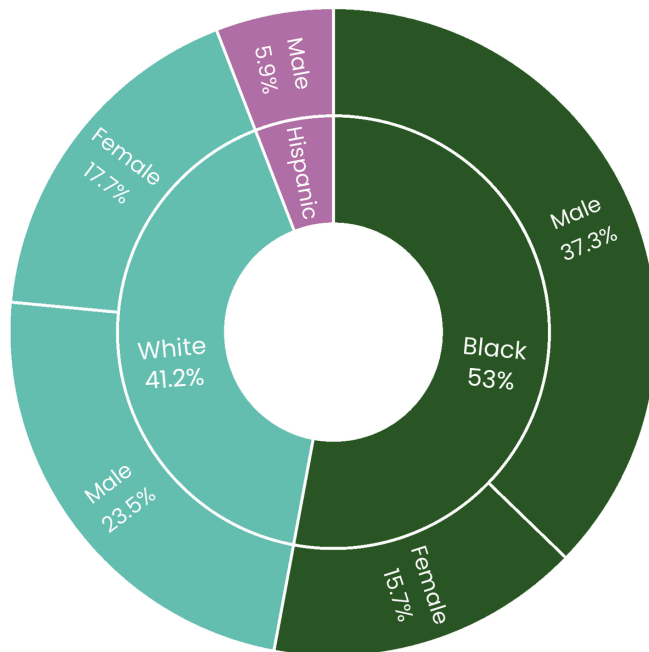




Fatal Overdose continued

Fatal overdoses by race, ethnicity, and sex (Q3 2025)

Male residents account for 66.7% of all fatal overdoses in Q3 2025. In Cleveland, males account for only 48.6% of the population. When looking at race/ethnicity, most groups were relatively representative of their population distribution in Cleveland.

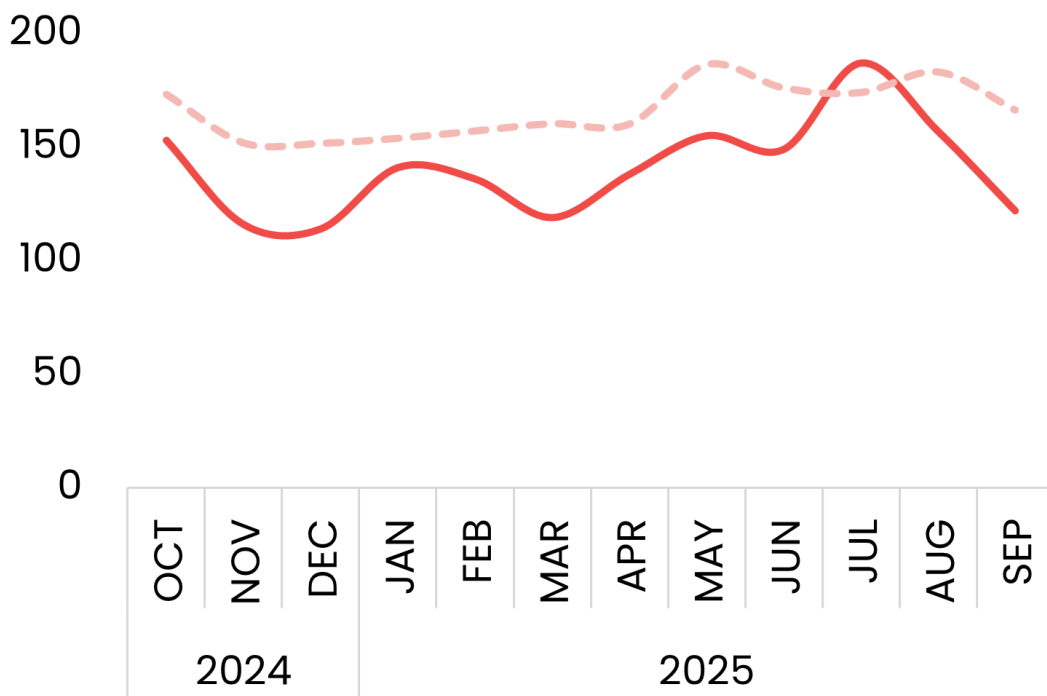


Suspected Overdose

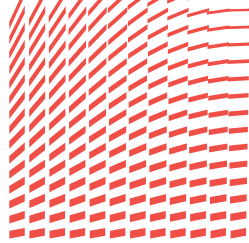
Defined as Cleveland residents who visited an emergency department due to a suspected overdose

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

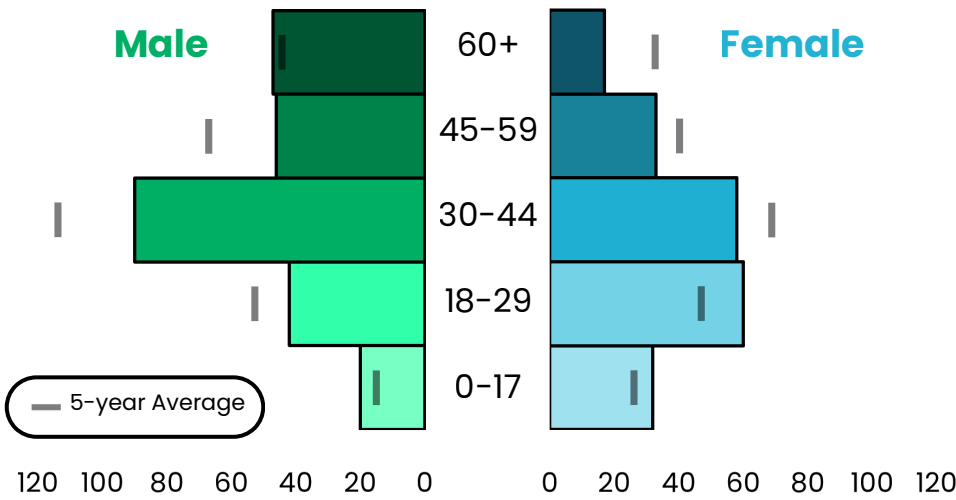
Similar to fatal overdoses, **suspected overdoses** of Cleveland residents have mostly stayed under the **5-year average** over the past 12 months. The only exception to this was in July, where there were 13 more suspected overdoses than the 5-year average. The summer months tend to see more suspected overdoses, so this jump is not out of the ordinary.



Suspected Overdose continued



Total suspected overdoses by sex and age (Q3 2025)



The median age of females who experience a suspected overdose is 32, compared to 39 for males. Young people, specifically females ages 0-17 and 18-29 and males ages 0-17, saw Q3 totals greater than their 5-year average.

Both the **non-Hispanic other** and **Hispanic/Latino** populations saw Q3 2025 rates of suspected overdose greater than their 5-year average. Meanwhile, both non-Hispanic **Black** and **White** residents fell below their 5-year average for the 4th straight quarter in a row.

Suspected overdose incidence rates per 100k residents

