

Overdose Report

QUARTER 1

JAN 1 – MAR 31

2025



CITY OF CLEVELAND

Mayor Justin M. Bibb

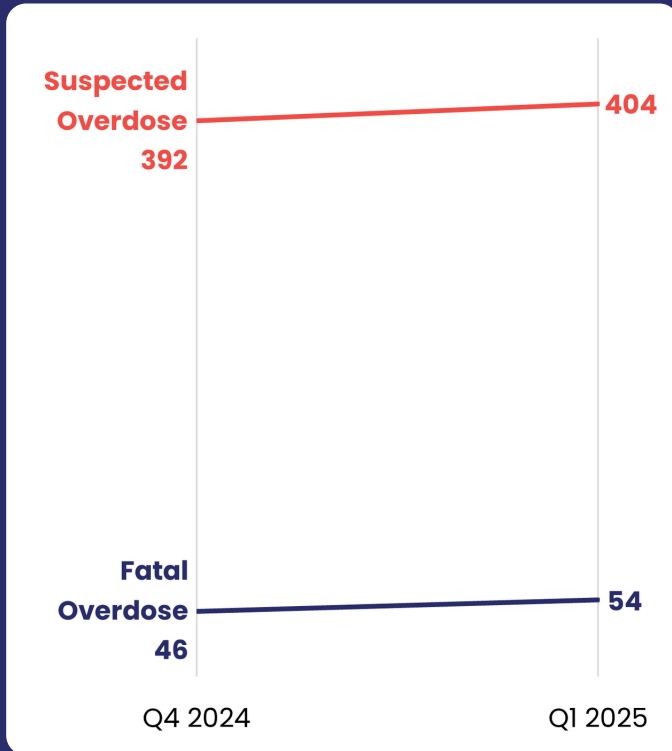
PUBLIC HEALTH

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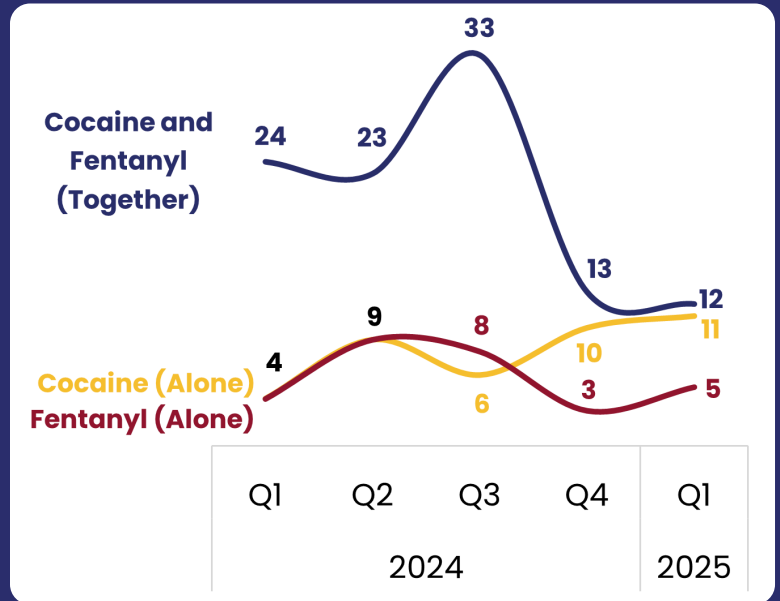
Overdose Overview

Quarter to Quarter Trends



Both **fatal overdoses** and **suspected overdoses** remained fairly steady, only seeing slight increases from last quarter.

Fatal Overdoses by Substance



Quarters 1-3 of 2024 were dominated by fatal overdoses due to combined use of both **cocaine and fentanyl**. Since then, there has been a significant decline in the number of these fatal overdoses, as well as those due to **fentanyl alone**. In this time, fatal overdoses due to **cocaine alone** have increased. Q1 had just one less fatal overdose than for cocaine and fentanyl together.

- **Cocaine** was involved with **61%** of all Q1 fatal overdoses
- Residents **ages 0-17** and **60+** had overdose rates above their 5-year averages

Report Notes

This report presents 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 Q1 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.

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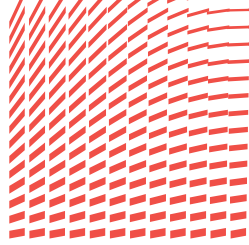
Data Requests

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



Overdose Events

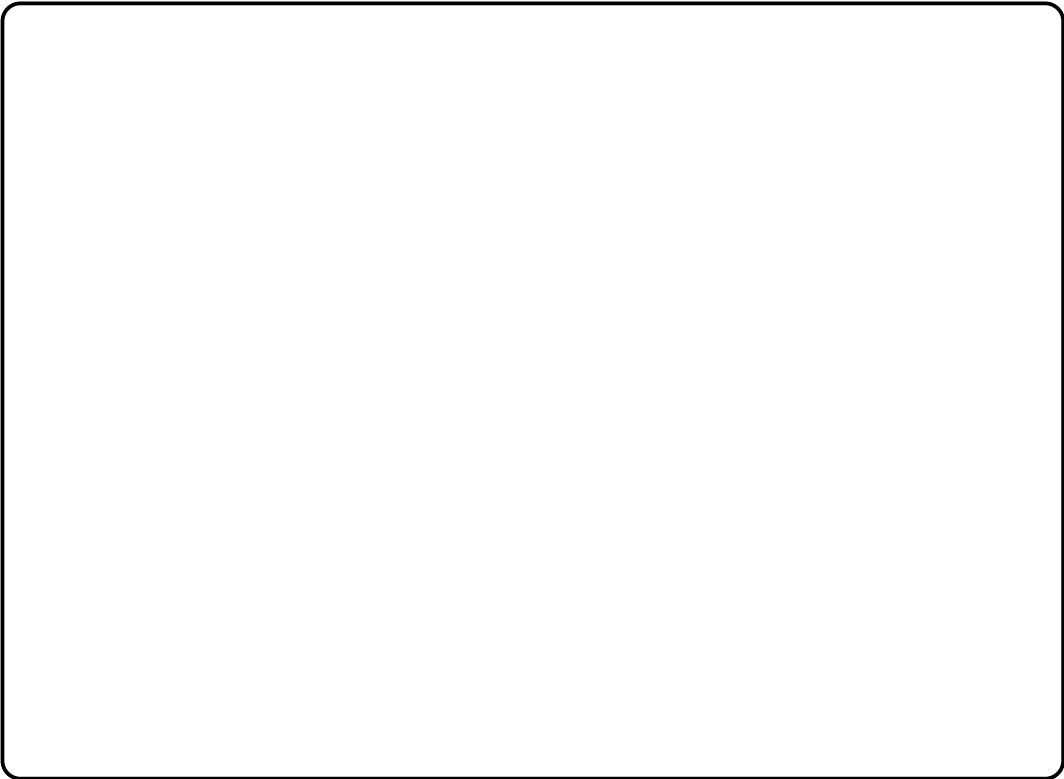
Includes fatal overdoses and suspected overdoses that visited an emergency department for Cleveland residents



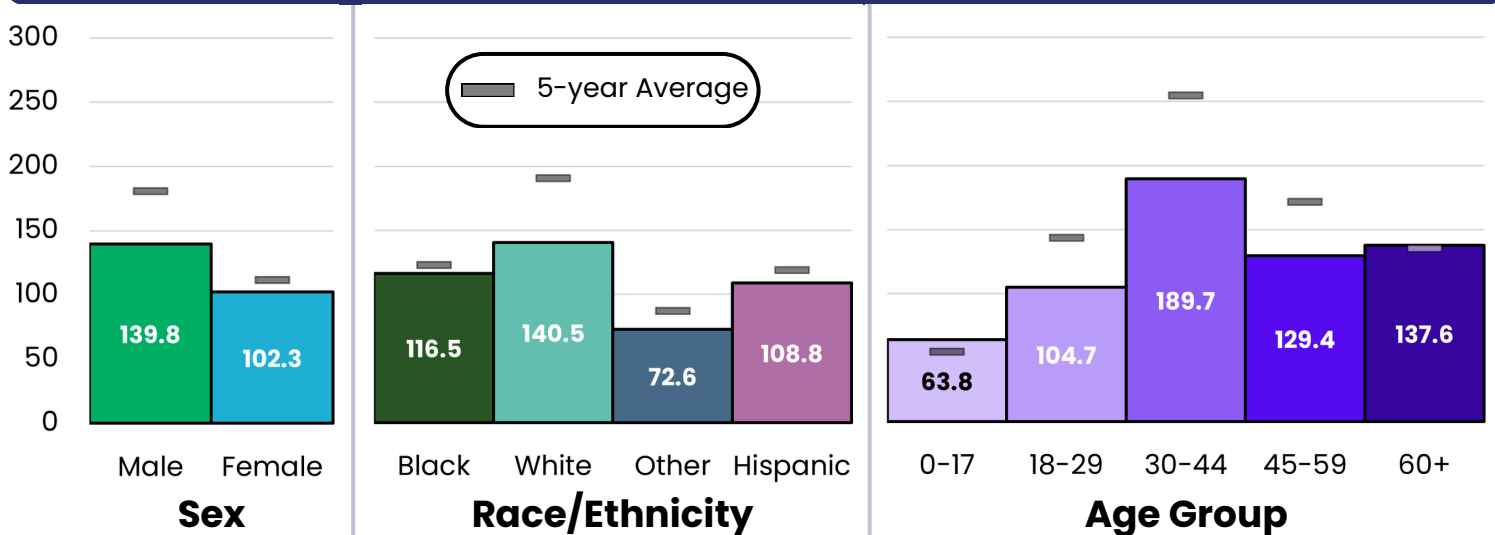
Overdose Events by ZIP Code (Q1 2025)

Most ZIP codes in Cleveland had 10 or fewer overdose events in Q1. Meanwhile, ZIP codes 44109 and 44102 had a combined total of 149 overdose events, accounting for 32.7% of all overdose events this quarter.

There are two key observations seen in the rate of overdose events by sex, race/ethnicity, and age. Only two groups had rates higher than the 5-year average; ages **0-17** and **60+**. Meanwhile, **males**, **White** residents, and residents ages **18-29**, **30-44**, and **45-59** had significantly lower rates than their 5-year average.

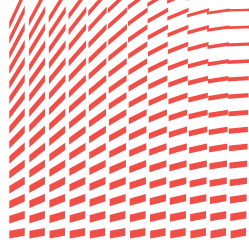


Overdose event incidence rates per 100k residents (Q1 2025)



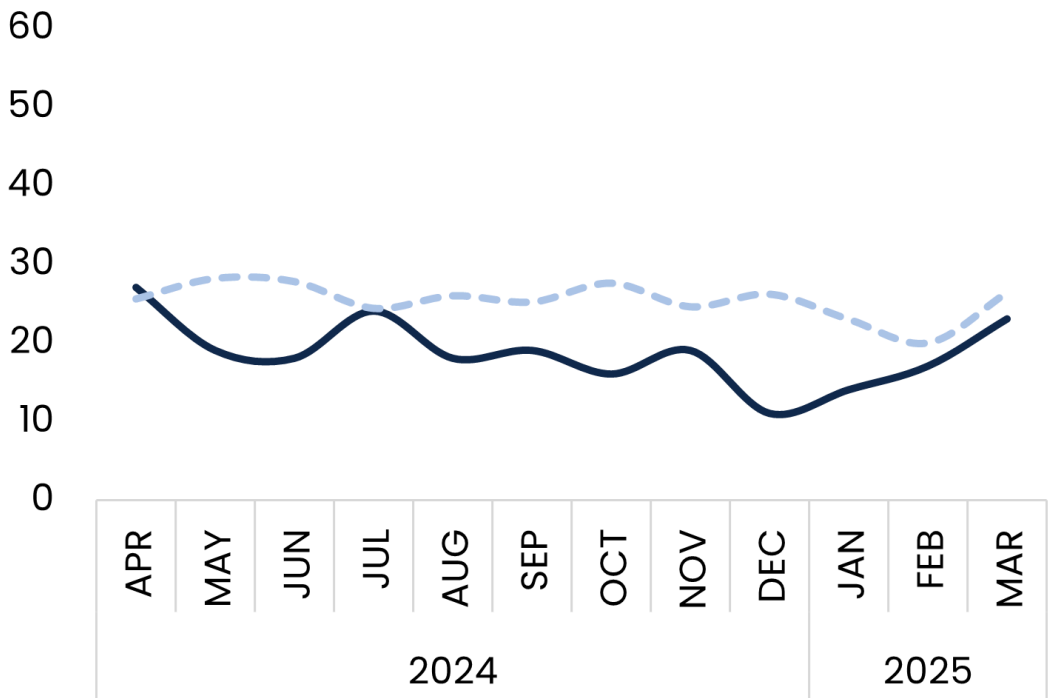
Fatal Overdose

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



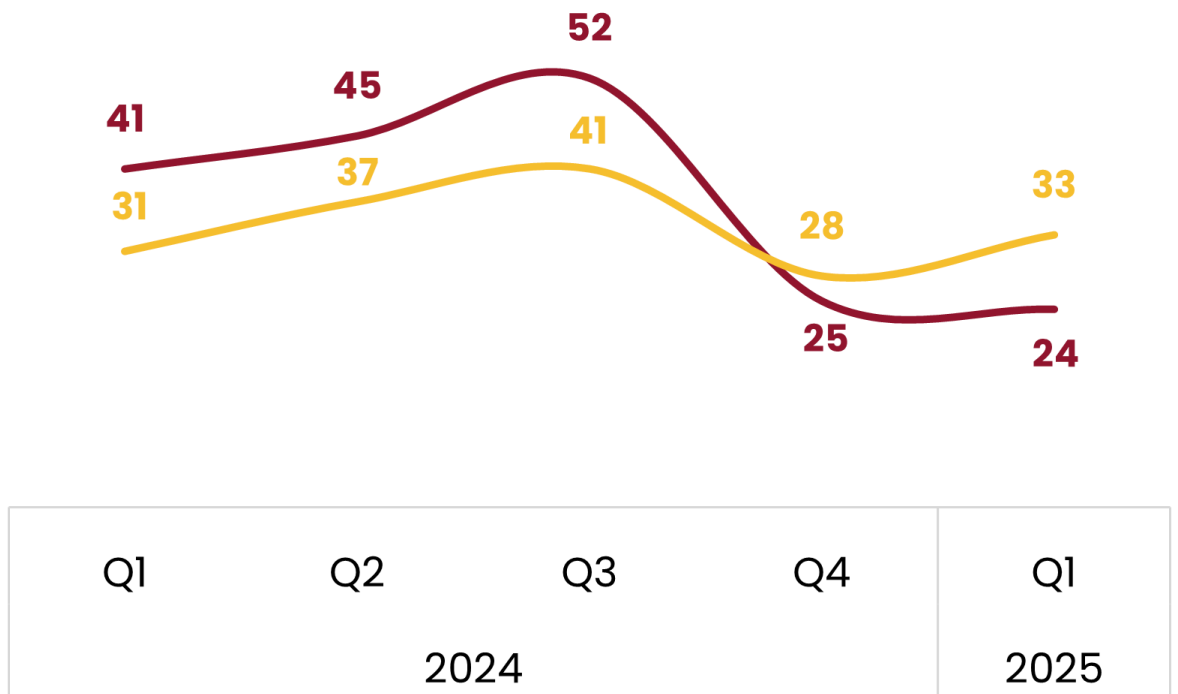
Fatal overdoses have mostly stayed under the **5-year average** over the last 12 months

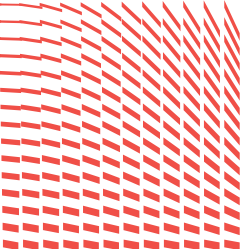
Fatal overdoses in Cleveland residents have mostly stayed under the **5-year average** over the past 12 months. The only exceptions to this are April and July 2024, which were on par with the 5-year average.



For the first time since 2015, **cocaine** has been identified in more fatal overdoses than **fentanyl** for two straight quarters. While there was a significant drop in fatal fentanyl overdoses, this drop was not as large for cocaine. The number of overdoses involving cocaine increased slightly in Q1. It is still unclear whether this increase is part of normal fluctuations in the number of overdoses or if it is the beginning of a larger trend.

Fatal **fentanyl** overdoses were lower than fatal **cocaine** overdoses for the 2nd quarter in a row.

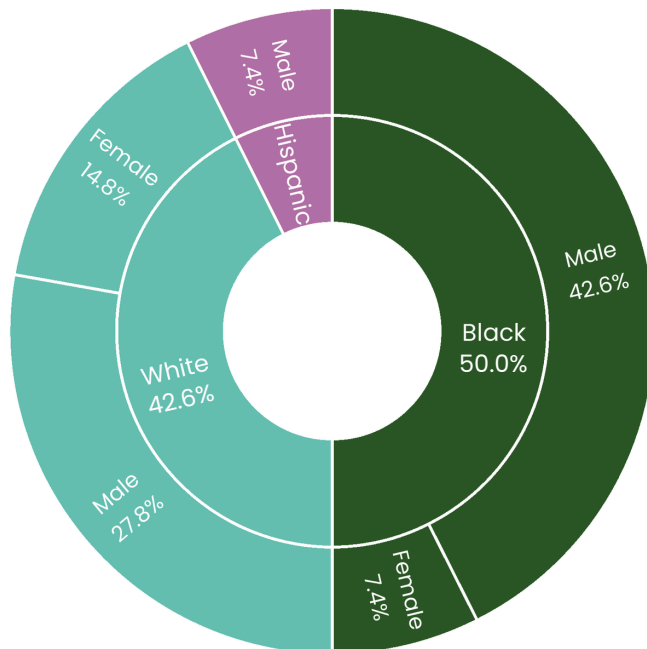




Fatal Overdose continued

Fatal overdoses by race, ethnicity, and sex (Q1 2025)

While overall fatal overdose numbers have been down over the past 12 months, some groups are seeing an increase. In Q1 2025, 77.8% of fatal overdoses were male. Over half of these were non-Hispanic **Black males**. Among females, 2 out of every 3 fatal overdoses were non-Hispanic and **White**. There were no recorded fatal overdoses for **Hispanic** females during Q1 2025.

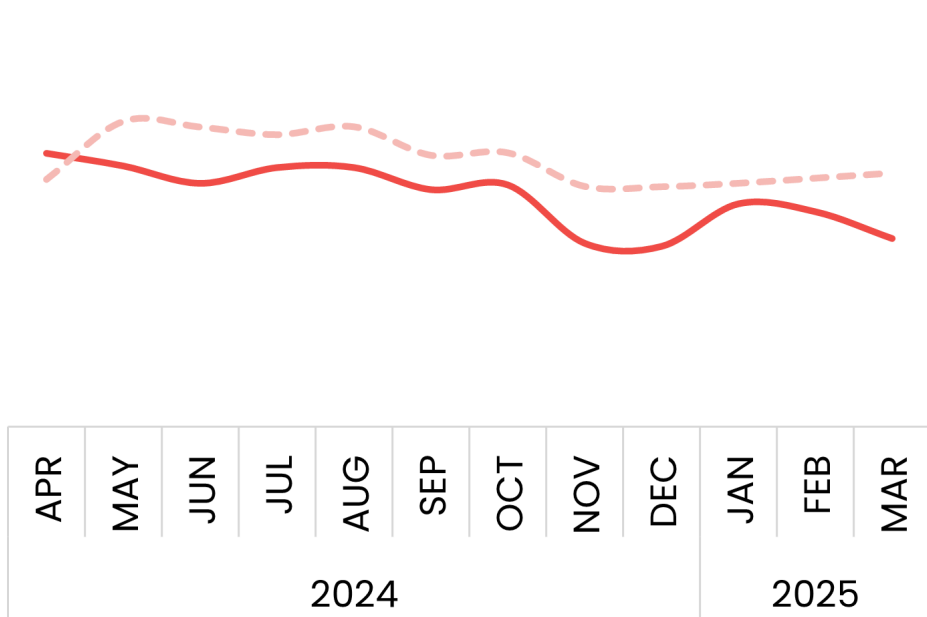


Suspected Overdose

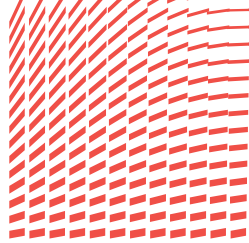
Defined as Cleveland residents who visited an emergency department due to a suspected overdose

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

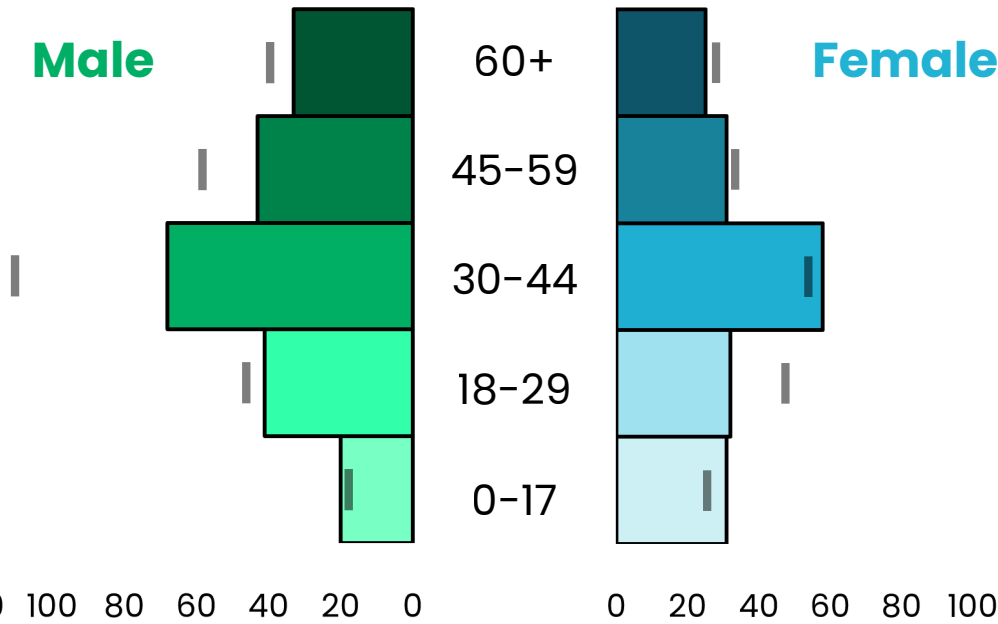
Similar to fatal overdoses, **suspected overdoses** in Cleveland residents have mostly remained below the **5-year average** over the past 12 months. The only exception to this was in April 2024. In addition to staying below the 5-year average, suspected overdoses have also maintained some of the expected fluctuations seen in the 5-year average. Q1 2025 has seen downward trend since January.



Suspected Overdose continued



Total suspected overdoses by sex and age (Q1 2025)



The two graphs on this page compare suspected overdoses by sex/age (left) and race (below) against the 5-year average (represented by the gray bar).

— 5-year Average

Q1 rates were significantly lower than the historical averages for **males 30-44** and **females 18-29**. Notably, the only age groups that saw a higher-than-expected number of suspected overdoses in Q1 were **males** and **females** ages 0-17.

Over the past two quarters, **Black**, **White**, and **Hispanic/Latino** residents all had a lower rate of suspected overdose than the 5-year average. The **non-Hispanic White** population had the largest difference with its 5-year average. This rate was higher than both the **non-Hispanic Black** and **Hispanic/Latino** populations.

Suspected overdose incidence rates per 100k residents

