

Overdose Report

QUARTER 2

APR 1 – JUN 30

2025



CITY OF CLEVELAND

Mayor Justin M. Bibb

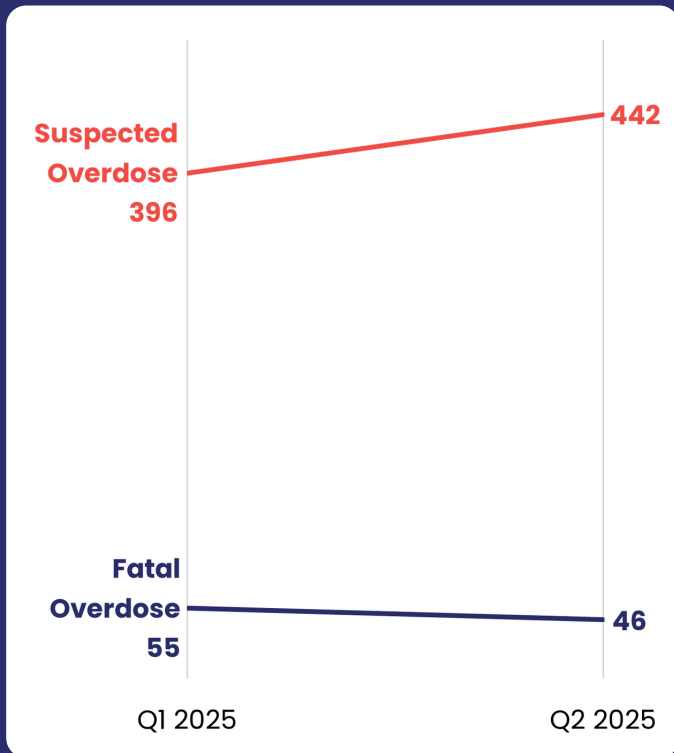
PUBLIC HEALTH

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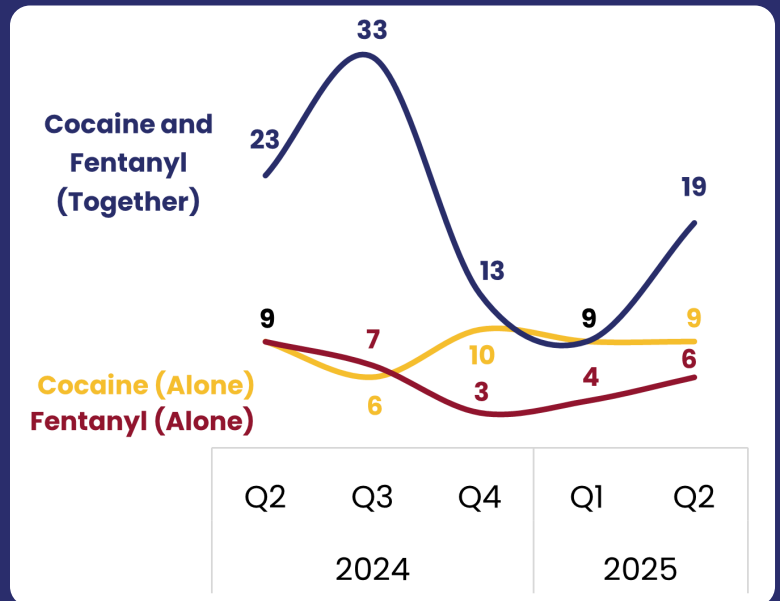
Overdose Overview

Quarter to Quarter Trends



While **fatal overdoses** decreased slightly, **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** declined in Q4 2024 and Q1 2025, the number increased in Q2. Meanwhile, deaths due to **cocaine** overdose have remained at the same level since Q4 2024. During this same time, fatal **fentanyl** overdoses have begun to trend upwards.

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

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 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

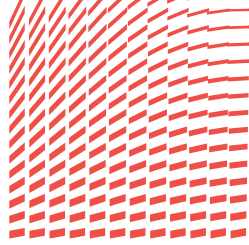
Data Requests

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 in Cleveland had fewer than 20 residents experience an overdose event in Q2.

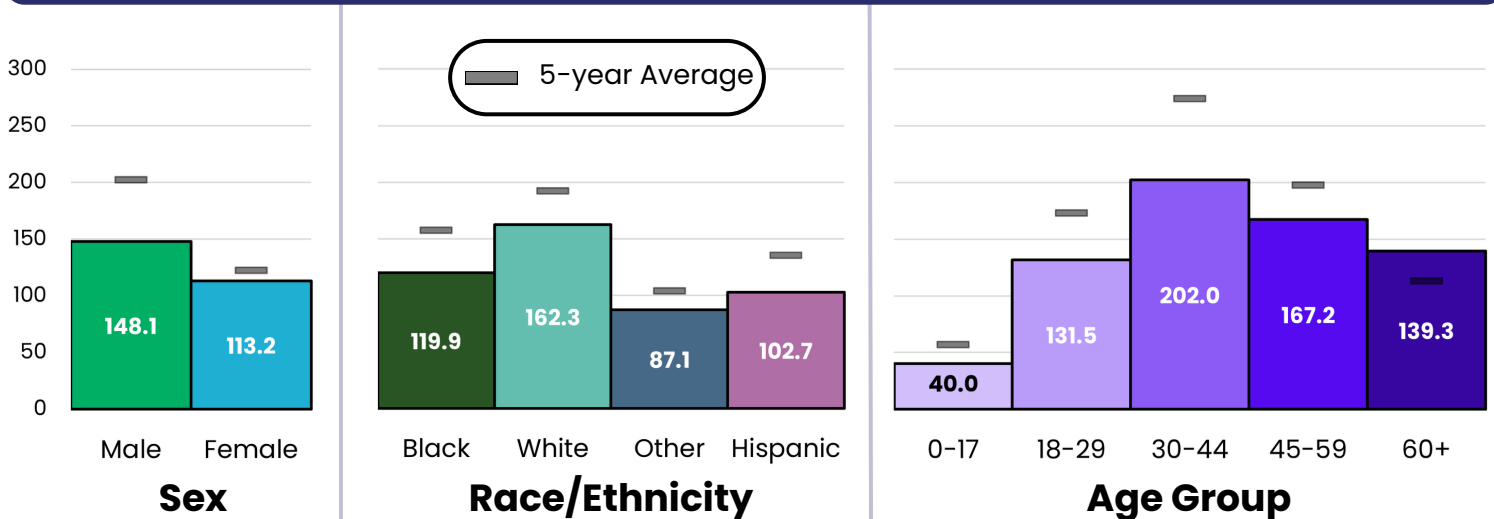
Meanwhile, ZIP codes 44102, 44105, 44109, and 44111 had a combined total of 230 overdose events, accounting for 47.4% of all overdose events this quarter. These ZIP codes are disproportionately affected by overdose as they only account for 37% of the the city population.

The rate of overdose events by sex, race/ethnicity, and age below highlight key observations for these demographics. There was only one group with overdose rates above the 5-year average; **ages 60+**. The **30-44** age group had the highest rate of overdose this quarter, though they have been consistently below their 5-year average for several previous quarters in a row.

Overdose Events by ZIP Code of Residence (Q2 2025)

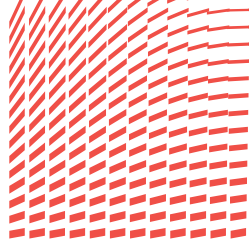


Overdose event incidence rates per 100k residents (Q2 2025)

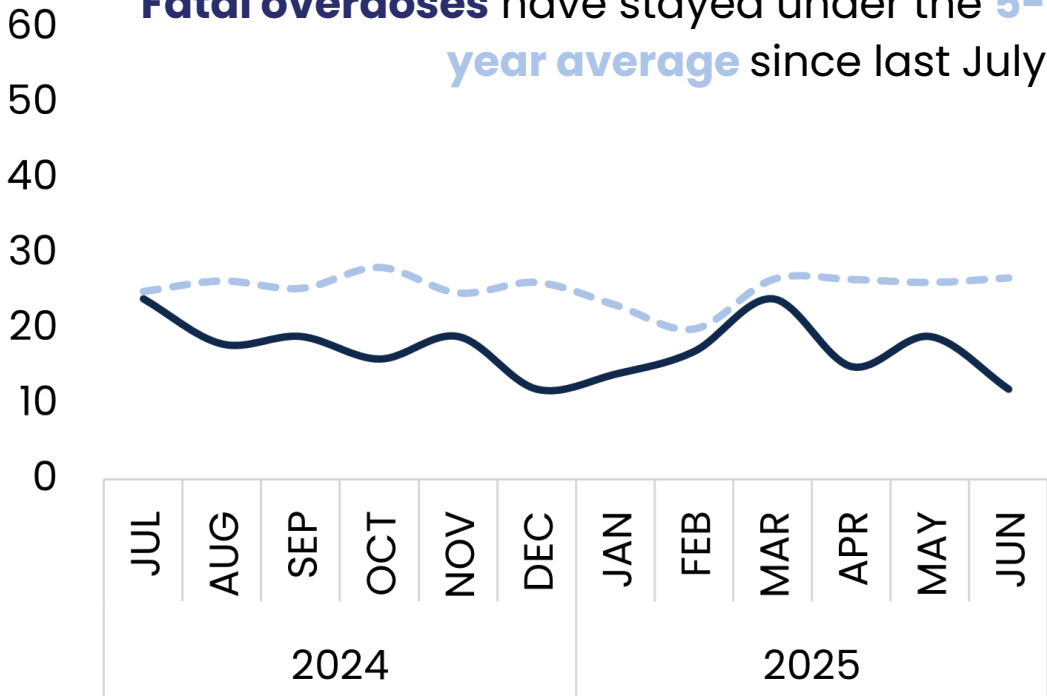


Fatal Overdose

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



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

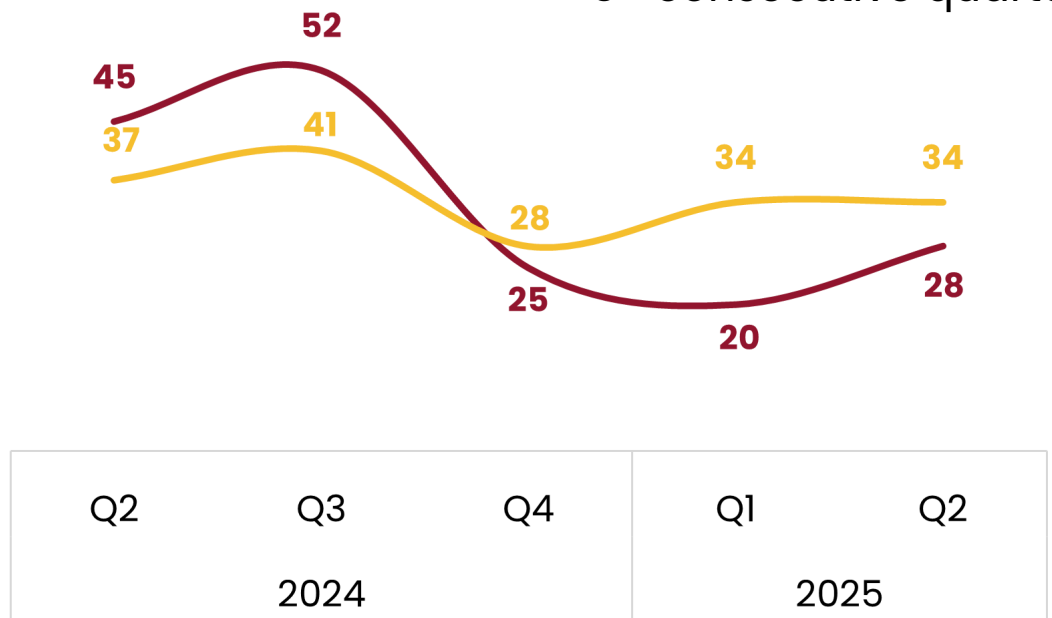


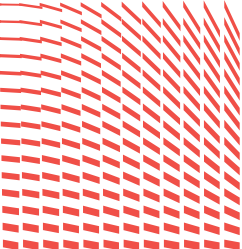
Fatal overdoses

Cleveland residents have 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 have remained stable over the past 3 quarters, while fatal fentanyl overdoses increased in Q2 2025. 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)

Fatal overdoses have decreased over the past 12 months, and 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. Males had a 35% decrease from the previous quarter.

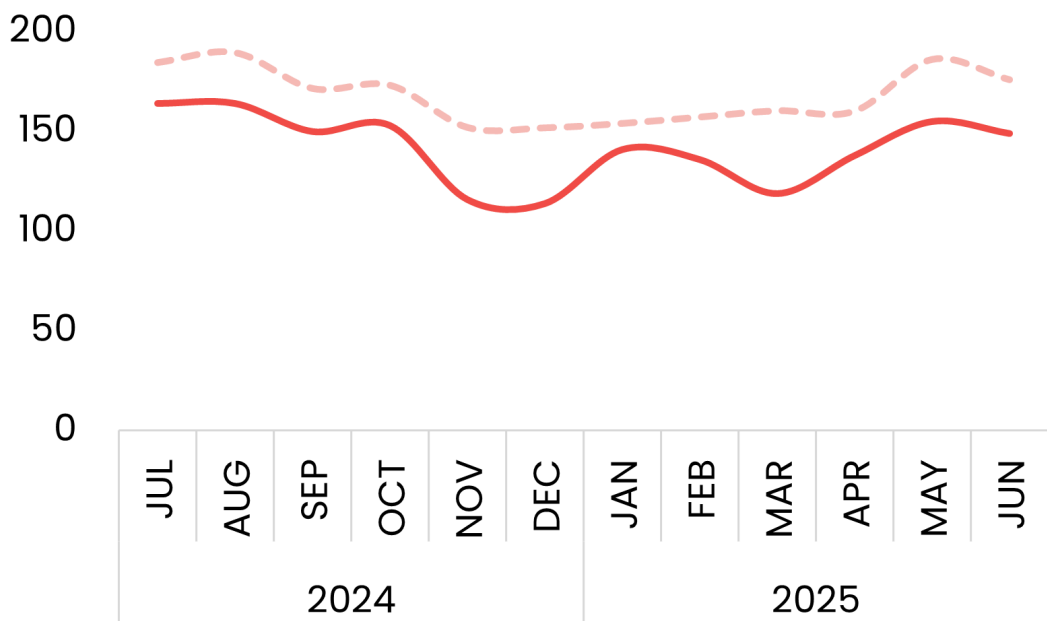


Suspected Overdose

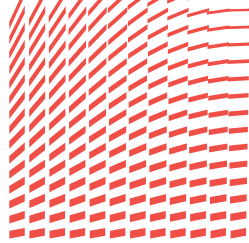
Defined as Cleveland residents who visited an emergency department due to a suspected overdose

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

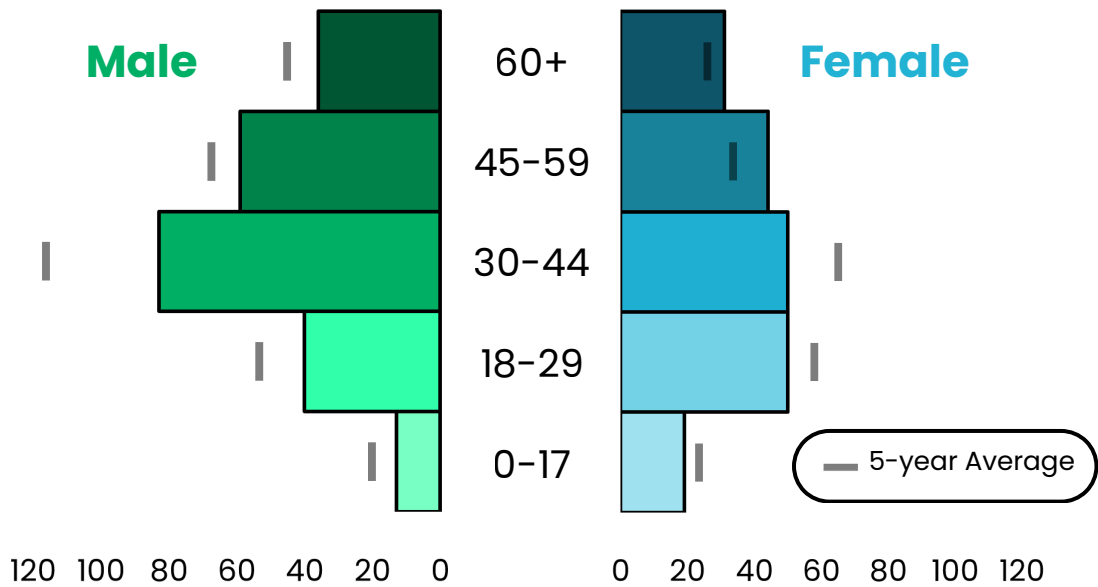
Suspected overdoses in Cleveland residents have stayed under the **5-year average** for the past 12 months. There is some seasonality with suspected overdoses increasing in the summer months and decreasing in the winter months. This seasonality is illustrated by the increase in suspected overdoses seen in May and June.



Suspected Overdose continued



Suspected overdoses by sex and age (Q2 2025)



In Q2, females ages **45-59** and **60+** had more suspected overdoses than the 5-year averages. Meanwhile, all other age groups for females and all age groups for males saw lower totals than the 5-year average. The biggest differences between the 5-year average and the Q2 2025 totals are in the **30-44** age group for both sexes.

For race and ethnicity, all three groups had Q2 rates lower than their 5-year average. Q2 historically sees a bump in suspected overdoses. For both the **Black** and **Hispanic/Latino** populations however, the Q2 2025 rates were comparable to those in Q4 2024 and Q1 2025.

Suspected overdose incidence rates per 100k residents

