

All Drug Overdose Deaths by County of Residence, Black Indiana Residents, 2016

All Drug Overdose Deaths	
Allen	2
Bartholomew	1
Clark	1
Clinton	1
Delaware	2
Elkhart	1
Floyd	2
Grant	1
Hamilton	2
Harrison	1
Hendricks	3
Howard	1
Lake	22
Madison	3
Marion	70
Miami	1
Orange	1
St. Joseph	2
Tippecanoe	2
Vanderburgh	8
Vigo	1
Wayne	1
Whitley	1
Total	130

The United States and Indiana are in the midst of a drug overdose epidemic, and many of these drug overdose deaths involved opioids. In 2016, 1,518 Hoosiers died of a drug overdose, and 130 (9%) of these deaths were Blacks. The rate for Black drug overdose deaths was 20.27 per 100,000 in 2016 compared to 13.19 per 100,000 in 2015. Though these rates were lower than the rates experienced by whites, the overall rate *increase* of drug overdose deaths was higher among Blacks than Whites between 2015 and 2016. The Black population has seen an increase in opioid involved deaths in recent years. Opioids are a class of drugs used to treat pain, and they can be both illegally and legally obtained and manufactured. In 2016, 54% (70) of Black drug overdose deaths involved an opioid, and of these 57% (40) involved a synthetic opioid, such as fentanyl or tramadol. While opioids are the most frequently involved drug in Black overdoses, there has been increases across all drug categories including cocaine, psychostimulants, and benzodiazepines. The following information breaks down the types of drugs involved in 2016 Black drug overdose deaths and are displayed by the county of residence where the decedent lived.

2016	
Age Groups	Count
0-14	1
15-24	14
25-34	33
35-44	21
45-54	32
55-64	25
65-74	4
75-84	0
85+	0
Total	130

Data Notes:

** Deaths may be included in more than one category if multiple drugs were listed on the death certificate. To avoid over-counting the number of drug deaths, counts from the drug death categories should **NOT** be added together.

Data is based on county of residence of decedent, and includes Indiana residents only.

2016	
Gender	Count
Female	33
Male	97
Total	130

ICD-10 Codes used for analysis:

Total Drug Overdoses: Underlying cause of death code of X40-X44 (Accidental), X60-X64 (Intentional), X85 (Assault) or Y10-Y14 (Undetermined Intent).

Opioid involved Overdose Deaths by Drug Category and County of Residence, Black Indiana Residents, 2016

Opioid involved drug overdoses can be classified into various categories. The categories shown in the charts to the right are “Any Opioid” (inclusive of any type of opioid), “Prescription Opioid” (inclusive of natural, semi-synthetic, and fully synthetic opioids that can be obtained at a pharmacy), and “Heroin” (which is always illegally made and obtained). Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is 50-100x more potent than morphine and it can be either prescribed by a doctor or obtained illegally on the streets. The illegal manufacturing and use of fentanyl has been a large contributor to opioid overdoses in recent years. In 2016, 57% of Black deaths involved a synthetic opioid such as fentanyl, and while fentanyl can be included in the prescription opioid category, many times it is illegally made and obtained.

Data Notes:

** Deaths may be included in more than one category if multiple drugs were listed on the death certificate. To avoid over-counting the number of drug deaths, counts from the drug death categories should **NOT** be added together. Data is based on county of residence of decedent, and includes Indiana residents only.

ICD-10 Codes used for analysis:

Any Opioid: Underlying cause of death code of X40-X44, X60-X64, X85 or Y10-Y14 with contributing cause T40.0-T40.4; T40.6.

Opioid Pain Relievers: Underlying cause of death code of X40-X44, X60-X64, X85 or Y10-Y14 with contributing cause T40.2-T40.4.

Heroin: Underlying cause of death code X40-X44, X60-X64, X85 or Y10-Y14 with contributing cause T40.1.

Heroin-involved Overdoses	
Elkhart	1
Floyd	1
Hamilton	1
Harrison	1
Howard	1
Lake	6
Marion	10
Vanderburgh	4
Wayne	1
Total	26

Prescription Opioid-involved Overdoses (includes but is not limited to: hydrocodone, oxycodone, and fentanyl. Does not specify whether drug involved was prescribed or illegally obtained.)	
Allen	1
Clark	1
Clinton	1
Delaware	1
Floyd	1
Harrison	1
Hendricks	3
Lake	6
Madison	1
Marion	28
Miami	1
Vanderburgh	5
Total	50

Any Opioid involved overdoses (this category includes any type of opioid including legal (such as prescription opioids) and illegal opioids (such as heroin))	
Allen	1
Clark	1
Clinton	1
Delaware	1
Elkhart	1
Floyd	1
Hamilton	1
Harrison	1
Hendricks	3
Howard	1
Lake	11
Madison	1
Marion	36
Miami	1
Orange	1
Vanderburgh	7
Wayne	1
Total	70

Cocaine-involved Overdoses	
Allen	1
Clark	1
Delaware	1
Elkhart	1
Floyd	1
Howard	1
Lake	5
Marion	10
St. Joseph	2
Wayne	1
Total	24

Psychostimulant-involved Overdoses (excluding cocaine)	
Clark	1
Lake	1
Marion	2
Vanderburgh	2
Vigo	1
Total	7

Stimulant involved Overdose Deaths by Drug Category and County of Residence, Black Indiana Residents, 2016

Opioids are not the only drugs that are increasingly involved in overdose deaths of blacks, as the number of drug overdoses involving cocaine and methamphetamines have continued to rise as well. Cocaine-involved drug overdose deaths for this population increased 33% from 2015-2016, and psychostimulant-involved drug overdose deaths for this population increased 600% from 2015-2016.

Data Notes:

** Deaths may be included in more than one category if multiple drugs were listed on the death certificate. To avoid over-counting the number of drug deaths, counts from the drug death categories should **NOT** be added together. Data is based on county of residence of decedent, and includes Indiana residents only.

ICD-10 Codes used for analysis:

Cocaine: Underlying cause of death code of X40-X44, X60-X64, X85 or Y10-Y14 with contributing cause T40.5.

Psychostimulants (excluding cocaine used to identify amphetamine-related deaths): Underlying cause of death code of X40-X44, X60-X64, X85 or Y10-Y14 with contributing cause T43.6.

Benzodiazepine and Other Unspecified Substances Involved Overdose Deaths by Drug Category and County of Residence, Black Indiana Residents, 2016

Benzodiazepines are a class of psychoactive drugs that are primarily used to treat anxiety disorders, alcohol withdrawal, seizure disorders, serve as a muscle relaxant, and to induce relaxation or sleep as an adjunct to anesthesia. Popular examples include alprazolam (Xanax), clonazepam (Klonopin), and diazepam (Valium). Drug overdose deaths involving benzodiazepines have increased 220% from 2015-2016.

The Other & Unspecified Drug category relates to drug overdoses that do not specifically state the type of drug involved in the overdose on the death certificate. The purpose of this category is to catch drug overdoses without drug specificity to help understand the overall burden of drug overdoses in the state. Indiana is currently bringing together coroners, legislators, and public health officials to increase the drug specificity on death certificates in order to ensure inclusion of a contributing cause of death code (T36.0-T50.9) for drug overdoses in the state.

Data Notes:

** Deaths may be included in more than one category if multiple drugs were listed on the death certificate. To avoid over-counting the number of drug deaths, counts from the drug death categories should **NOT** be added together. Data is based on county of residence of decedent, and includes Indiana residents only.

ICD-10 Codes used for analysis:

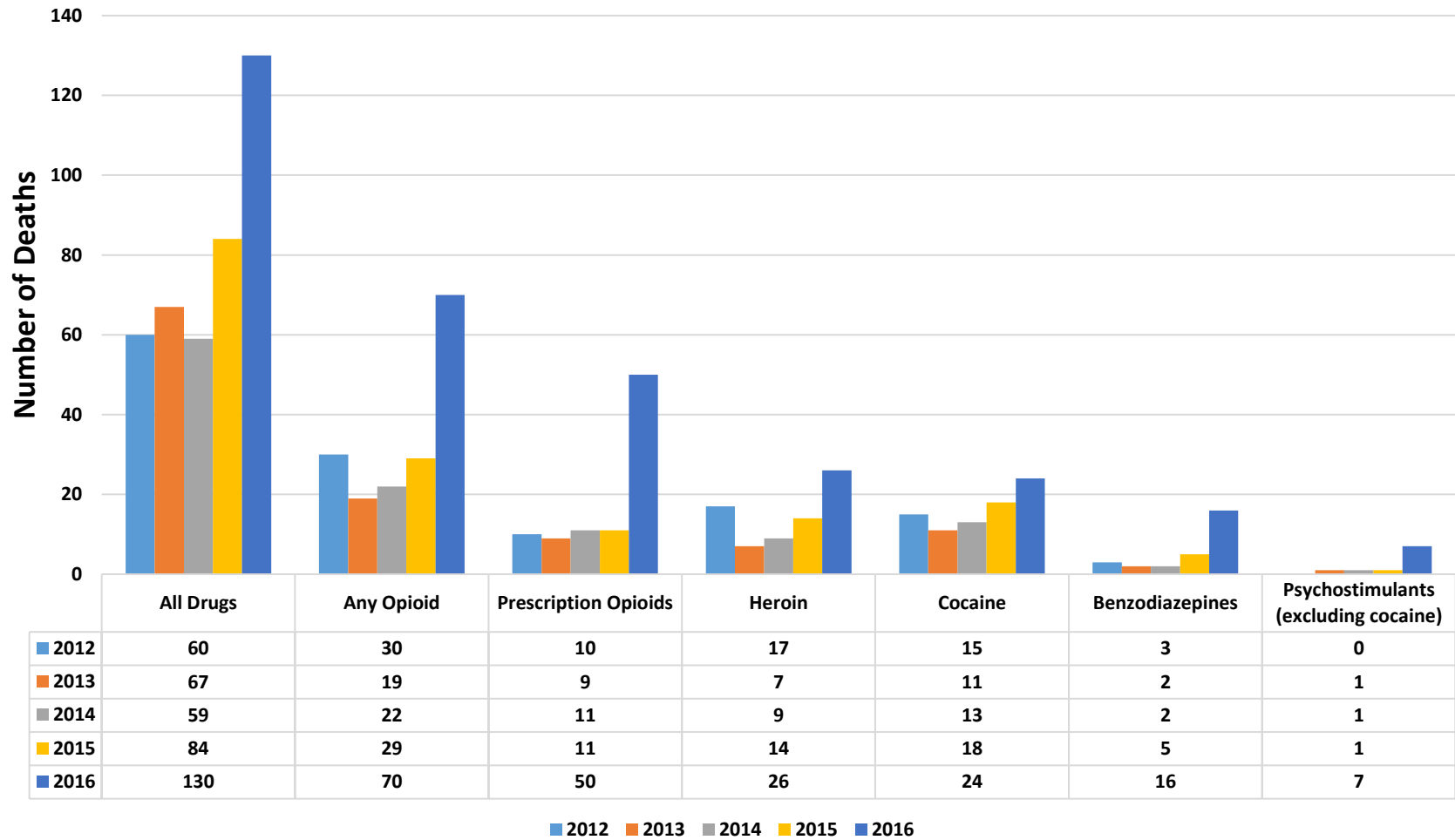
Benzodiazepine: Underlying cause of death code of X40-X44, X60-X64, X85 or Y10-Y14 with contributing cause T42.4.

Other & Unspecified drugs: Underlying cause of death code of X40-X44, X60-X64, X85 or Y10-Y14 and contributing cause T50.9 and potentially deaths without any codes in the T36-T50 range.

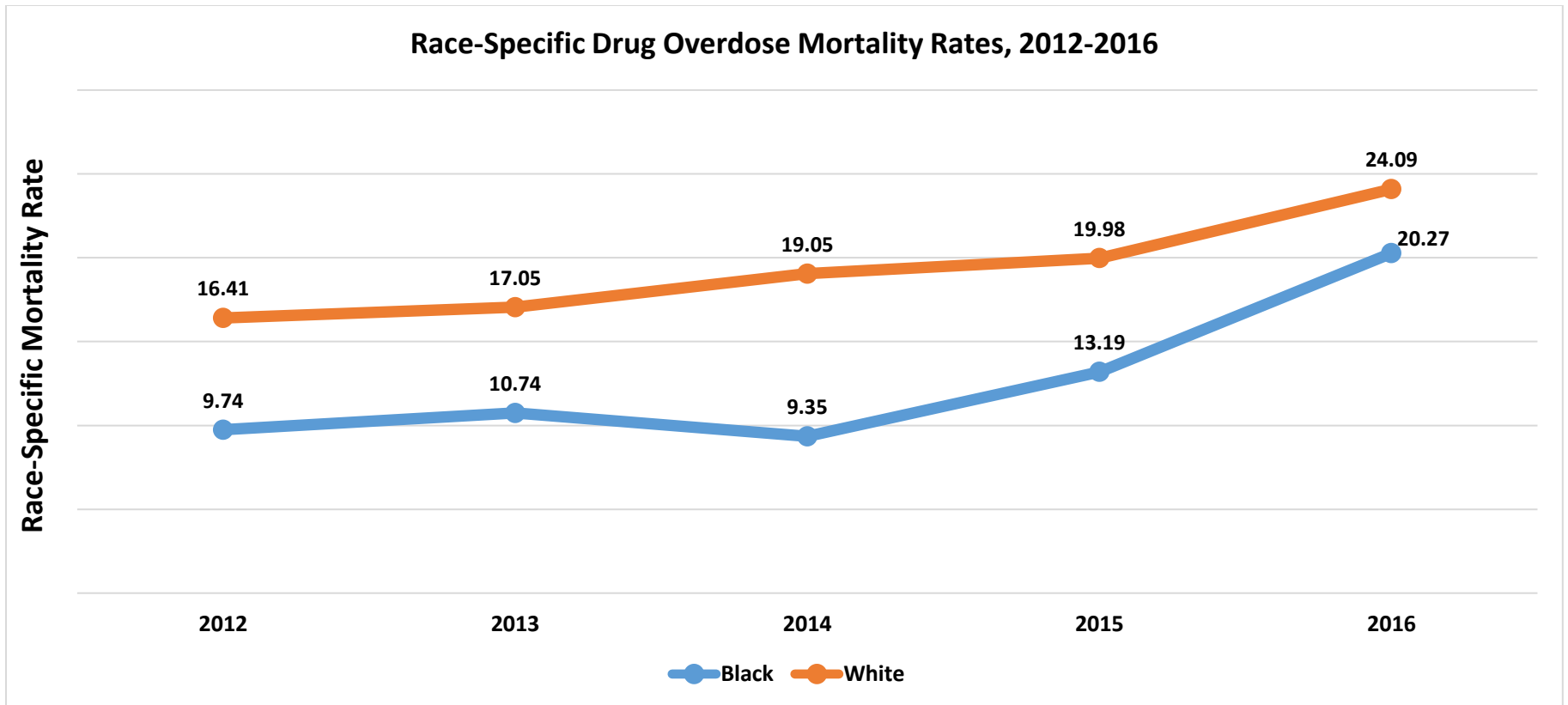
Benzodiazepine-involved Overdoses	
Floyd	1
Lake	4
Madison	1
Marion	7
Miami	1
Vanderburgh	2
Total	16

Other & Unspecified Substance-involved Overdoses	
Bartholomew	1
Delaware	2
Elkhart	1
Floyd	2
Grant	1
Hamilton	2
Lake	11
Madison	2
Marion	26
Miami	1
Tippecanoe	2
Vanderburgh	4
Wayne	1
Whitley	1
Total	57

Drug Overdose Deaths by Drug Category, Black Indiana Residents 2012-2016



Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Epidemiology Resource Center, Data Analysis Team; Vital Records.
 Report prepared by Indiana State Department of Health, Division of Trauma and Injury Prevention.



Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Epidemiology Resource Center, Data Analysis Team; Vital Records.

Report prepared by Indiana State Department of Health, Division of Trauma and Injury Prevention.

Other data notes:

Blacks or African-Americans are the largest minority group in Indiana. Much of the data available is limited to this racial group. There is limited published data on American Indians, Asians, and Hispanics due to their smaller numbers. Data on these minority groups are often suppressed and referred to as “statistically insignificant” because the rates are so low. Therefore, much of the data in this report focuses on the disparities between whites and blacks or African-Americans. The rates reported in this report are race-specific mortality rates. A race-specific mortality rate is limited to a specified racial group. Both numerator and denominator are limited to the specified group. Rates are used to provide a comparison between racial groups where counts alone may be misleading.