lowa Overdose Deaths: Data to Inform Prevention

From the CDC's State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS) 2020-2023



WHO is most affected?

Populations that experienced the highest rate per 100,000 of overdose deaths.

Males died from overdose



more than Females.

Black, non-Hispanic individuals died from overdose

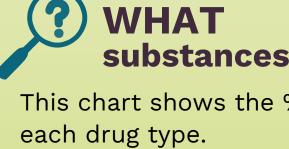


more than White, non-Hispanic individuals.

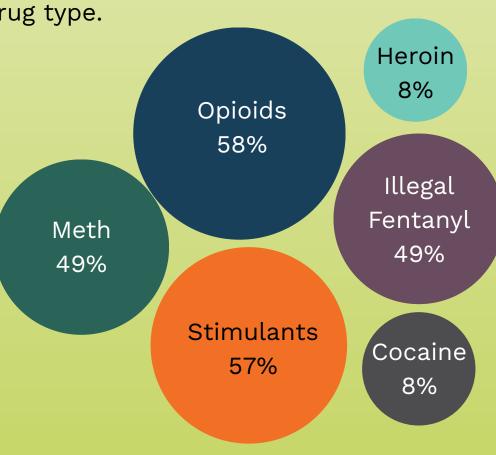
People **aged 25-34** had the highest rate of



per 100k, which is highest among all the other age groups.

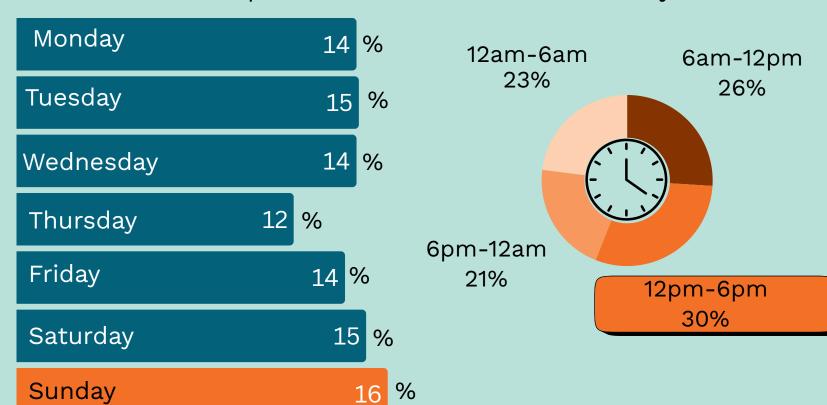


substances are involved? This chart shows the % of overdose deaths that involved

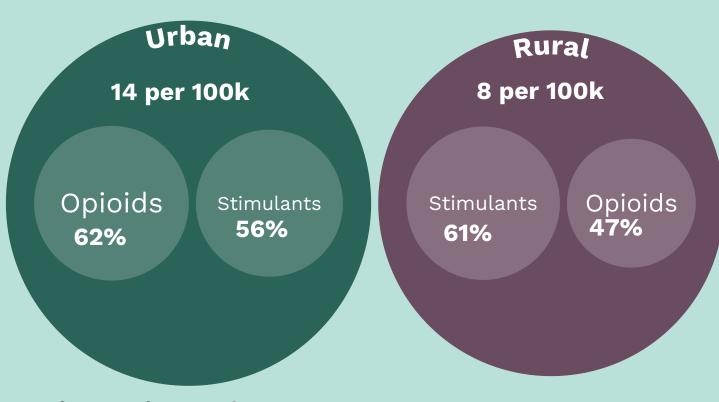


WHEN do overdoses happen?

Of the deaths with time and day information available, most deaths took place between 12-6am and Sundays.



WHERE are overdose deaths happening?



More than two-thirds of deaths occurred in a house or apartment setting.



WHY did overdose deaths occur?

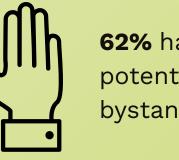
85% of deaths had an least one opportunity for intervention.



62% had a potential bystander present



Only **33%** of opioid involved deaths had naloxone administered.



25%

of deaths involved both opioids and stimulants.



of individuals had evidence of a mental health diagnosis.



14% had a prior overdose

HOW can you learn more?



Review the data

• CDC SUDORS Dashboard



Learn about overdose prevention

• CDC Overdose Prevention



Use Iowa resources

- CDC Overdose Prevention
- Your Life Iowa
- Naloxone Iowa
- Iowa HHS Save a Life

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