JACKSON COUNTY
Drug Overdose Facts

DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS*
Jackson County Data (2014-2018)

- There were 20 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Jackson County.
- Jackson County had the 43rd highest death rate in the state.
- Males and females had similar overdose death rates.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- One out of three (35%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- More than two out of three (70%) people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose — 55% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.

* Rates per 100,000 population. Some rates are based on a small number of cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Most common substances in Jackson County overdose deaths:
- Methamphetamine
- Hydrocodone
- Morphine
- Alcohol
- Heroin

12 Oklahomans die every week from an unintentional drug overdose

STATE FACTS:
- From 2014-2018, more than 3,300 Oklahomans died of an unintentional drug overdose.
- From 2013-2018, the rate of unintentional prescription opioid-related overdose death decreased by 61% (475 deaths in 2013; 191 deaths in 2018).
- From 2007-2018, the unintentional methamphetamine-related overdose death rate increased nearly 700%. In 2018, methamphetamine was involved in more than half of drug overdose deaths.
- From 2016-2018, nearly nine out of ten (87%) drug overdose deaths were unintentional and 8% were due to suicide.

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Substance</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All unintentional drug overdoses</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription drugs</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription opioids</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicit opioids</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEARN MORE: poison.health.ok.gov | 405.271.3430
Jackson County had the 67th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.

- 57% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 41% due to self harm.
- Females were 43% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 75-84 had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
  - Opioids (32% of hospitalizations)
  - Benzodiazepines (19%)
  - Non-opioid pain medications (13%)