In 2018, the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths in Ohio **decreased** for the first time since 2009.

In 2018, almost 3 in 4 overdose deaths involved Fentanyl, a type of opioid 50 to 100 times more powerful than morphine.

**Prescription opioids can also be abused. Ohio has implemented safe prescribing guidelines to reduce the number of opioids prescribed. Between 2012 and 2019, prescriptions fell from 12.6 million to 7.6 million.**

In 2018, black males had the **highest** drug overdose death rate compared to other sex and race/ethnicity groups. White males had the second highest, while Hispanic females had the lowest.

Data sources: Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Pharmacy Board, and the Kaiser Family Foundation.