## **LATIMER COUNTY**

DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS1 (2017-2021)

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL **DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS** BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE\*

total number of unintentional drug overdose deaths

Methamphetamine

**Other Opioids** (excluding fentanyl)

**Fentanyl** 

Cocaine

Alcohol

**Benzodiazepines** 

\* Categories are not mutually exclusive. Deaths may involve more than one substance.

From 2017 to 2021, Latimer County had the 27th highest drug overdose death rate in the state.

Adults aged 35-54 years had the highest rate of death.

80% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.



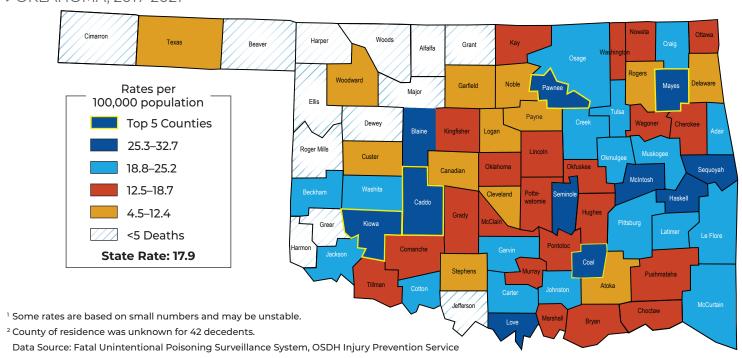
### **NON-HISPANIC WHITE Latimer County residents**

had the highest rate of death.

- Males were **46% more likely** to die than females.
- Drug overdose **death rates decreased 23%** from 26 per 100,000 (2012-2016) to 20 per 100,000 (2017-2021).
- Seven out of ten people who died had a history of substance use.

#### UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH RATES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE<sup>2</sup>

▶OKLAHOMA. 2017-2021



## **LATIMER COUNTY**

DRUG OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATIONS† (2019-2021)

**Latimer County had the 52**nd **highest** nonfatal
drug overdose
hospitalization
rate in the state.



TEENS AND ADULTS AGED

15-24
had the highest hospitalization rate.



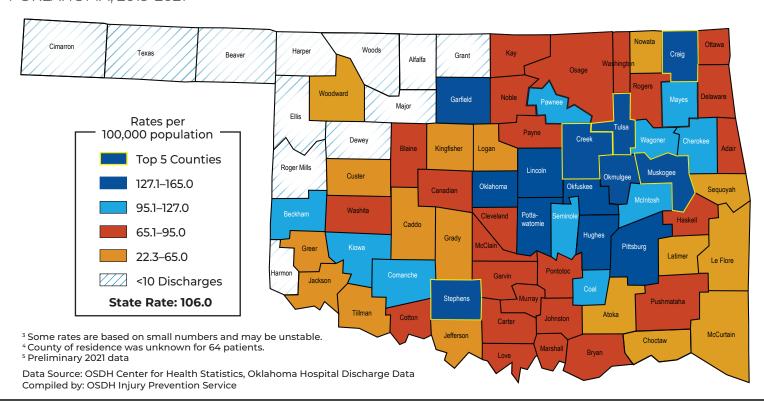
Latimer County Residents

hospitalized for a nonfatal drug overdose from 2019-2021.

- 32% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 58% due to self harm.
- Drug overdose **hospitalization rates decreased 31**% from 93.5 per 100,000 (2016-2018) to 64.2 per 100,000 (2019-2021).
- Non-Hispanic White Latimer County residents had the **highest rate** of hospitalizations.

# NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATION RATES<sup>3</sup> BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE<sup>4</sup>

▶OKLAHOMA, 2019-2021<sup>5</sup>





<sup>†</sup>Includes all intents of nonfatal drug overdose – unintentional, self harm, undetermined, and assault