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Fatal Overdoses 2022 Snapshot



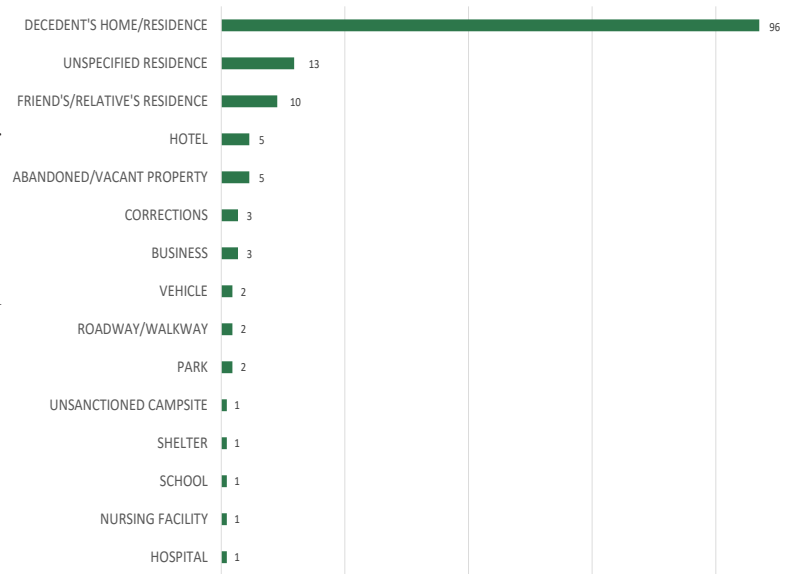
PRELIMINARY OVERDOSE DEATHS BY LOCATION OF INCIDENT



Preliminary 2022 Overdose Deaths

- The overdose event location is defined as the place the injury occurred that led to death. This can be different from the location of death if the decedent was transported after the overdose event began. The majority of overdose events occurred at a home or residence (36%). The decedent's own home or residence was listed for 29% of all cases. The overdose event location was unknown for 56% (183) of decedents. Of the 183 cases, the decedent's residence was listed as the location of death for 49%.
- A residence other than the decedent's own residence can refer to the home of a friend, relative, spouse, or acquaintance.
- Using alone or in a private residence increases the risk of fatally overdosing as there is less opportunity for outside intervention. These trends highlight the need to have *Narcan* in the household and resources like *Never Use Alone* shared with the community.

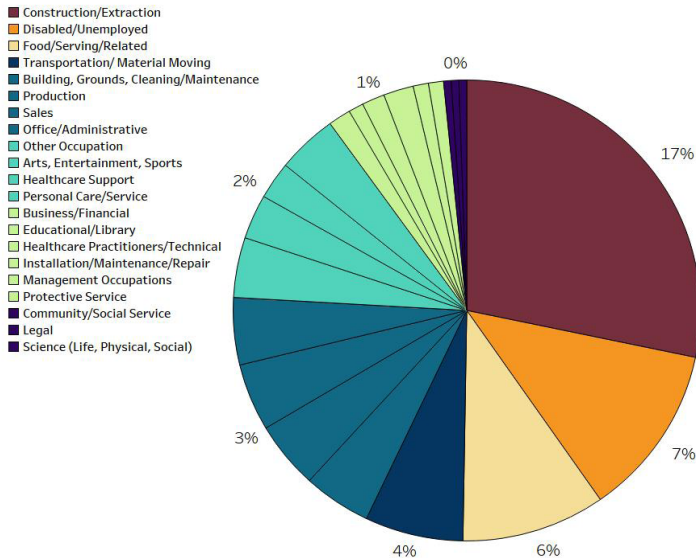
Figure 1. Fatal Overdoses by Location of Overdose Event



*Death data are reported by the ODH Bureau of Vital Statistics. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions. Data from ODH are not finalized and considered incomplete for 2022.

FATAL OVERDOSES BY DECEDENT OCCUPATION

Figure 2. Decedent Occupations for Fatal Overdoses



- The top decedent occupation was construction or extraction, representing 17% of fatal overdose cases (54). Disability or unemployment was the second highest with 7% of decedents (23). An occupation in the food industry was the third highest with a total of 19 decedents holding a food related job at the time of death.
- The top three occupations among decedents that died of an overdose has remained the same over the past five years.
- Only 2% or less of decedents were represented in the following fields: Personal Care Services, Arts/Entertainment/Sports, Healthcare Support, Installation/Maintenance/Repair, Healthcare Practitioners, Business, Protective Services, Management, Education, Legal, Science, and Community/Social Services.

The percentages above reflect the percent of decedents with a listed occupation. There were 42% of decedents that did not have a listed occupation.

RECOVERY FRIENDLY EMPLOYMENT & RESOURCES

Recovery Friendly Hamilton County (RFHC) enables Hamilton County workplaces to promote advantageous recovery friendly practices through a collaborative partnership with Hamilton County Public Health (HCPH). The results noted above are illustrative of the need to address substance use disorder in the workplace. It is estimated that over 70% of Americans with a substance use disorder are a part of the workforce (Goplerud et al., 2017). Whether they realize it or not, employers are incurring the cost of substance use through decreased productivity, absenteeism, turnover, workers' compensation, etc. In adopting this initiative, Hamilton County employers can help mitigate the impact of substance use in the workplace, champion individuals in recovery, and improve the lives of their employees by adding additional avenues of support.

For additional resources specific to the field of construction, use the link below:

[RESOURCES TO PREVENT OVERDOSE DEATHS IN CONSTRUCTION](#)



Visit [this link](#) to learn more about RFHC