

AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE Opioid & Drug Overdose



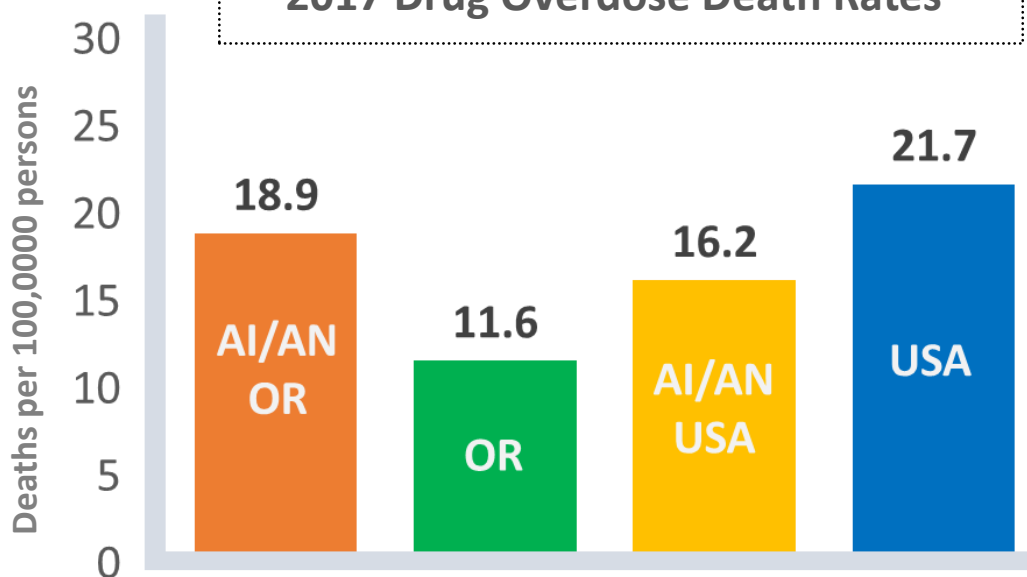
DATA BRIEF



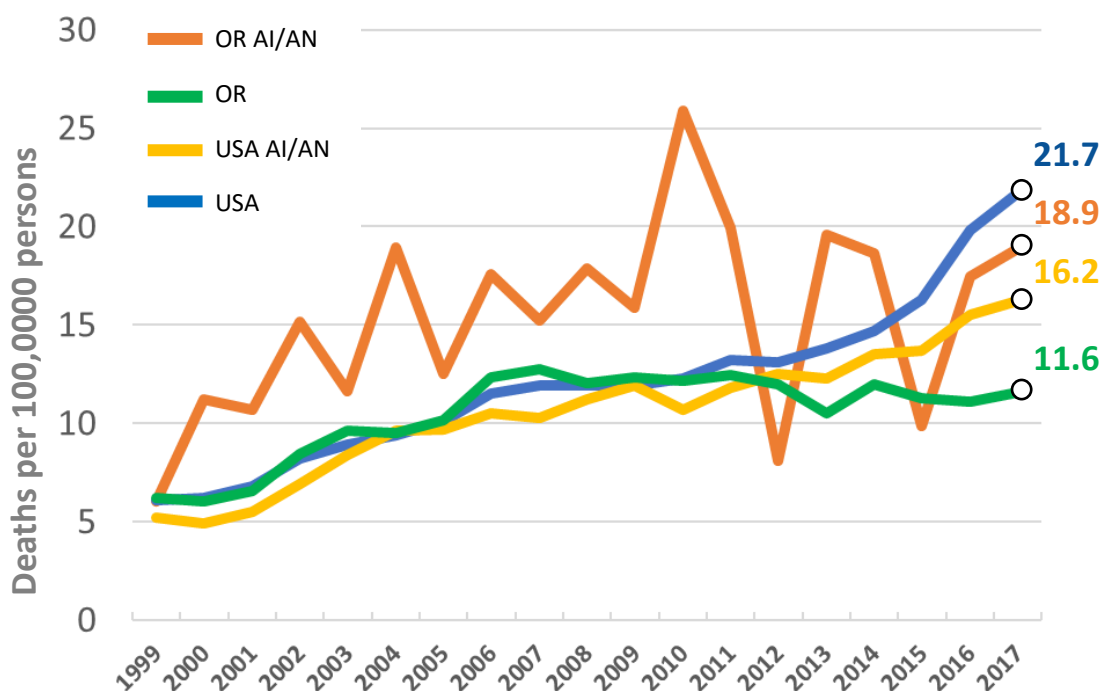
2017 Drug Overdose Death Rates

The death rate from drug overdose among American Indian & Alaska Natives (AI/AN) in Oregon was **18.9 per 100,000** people in 2017.

This rate is **higher than the national AI/AN rate and the Oregon State average**, but lower than the national average.



Drug Overdose Deaths Over Time

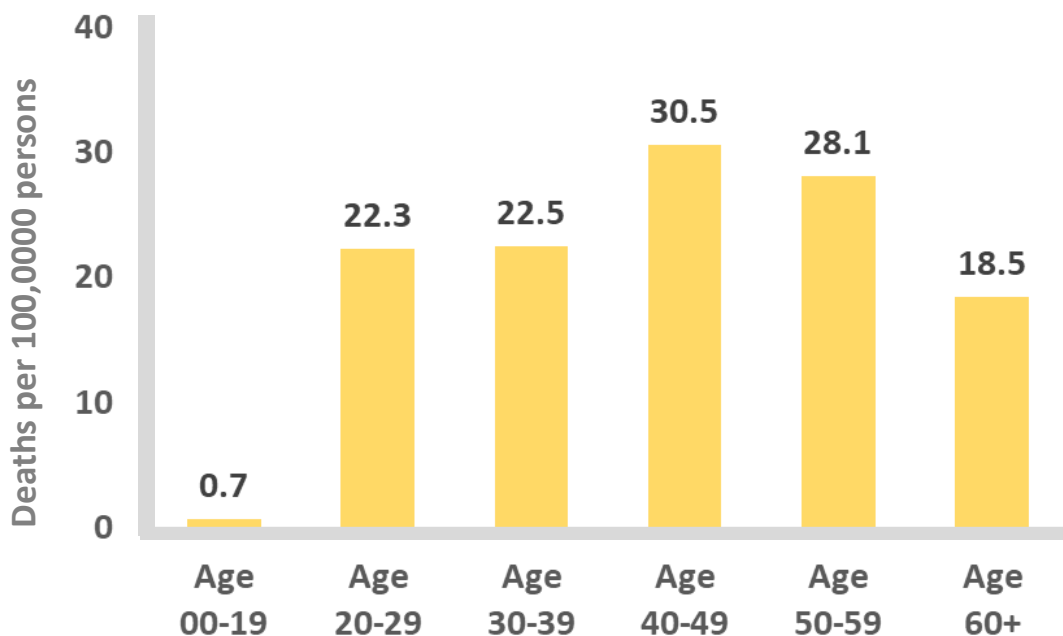


The overdose death rate among AI/AN in Oregon has **historically been higher than national, state, and US AI/AN averages.**

However, the national and US AI/AN rates have been increasing faster in the last 5 years while the **statewide Oregon and AI/AN rates have begun to slow.**



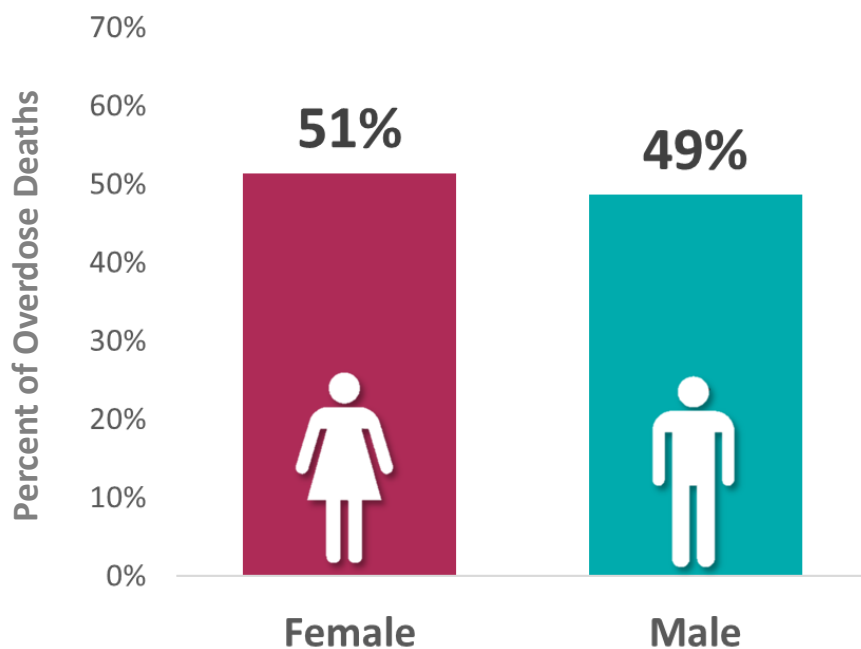
AI/AN Overdose Deaths by Age Oregon State, 2013-2017



Overdose deaths are most common among Oregon AI/AN **between the ages of 20 and 59.**

There are **more deaths in the 20-29** age range than seen nationally, but this is similar to the overall Oregon average. **Most deaths in this younger range are men.**

AI/AN Overdose Deaths by Sex Oregon State, 2013-2017

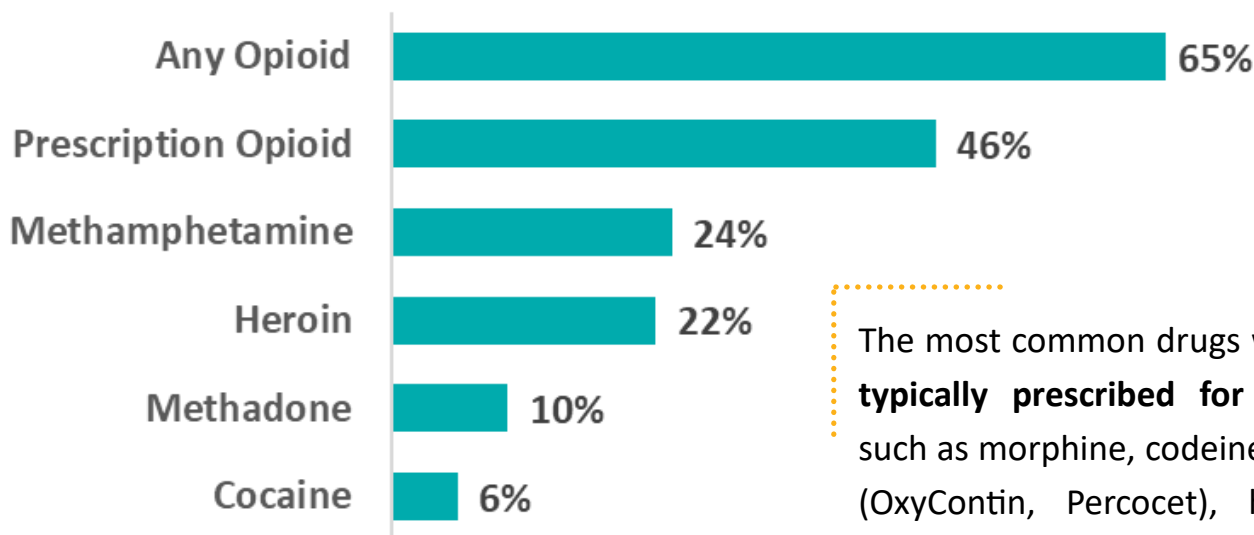


In Oregon, **male and female AI/AN have similar rates** of drug overdose.

This is **different than what is seen nationally and statewide** where the death rate among men is consistently higher than women.



Drugs Involved in AI/AN Overdose Deaths* Oregon State, 2013-2017

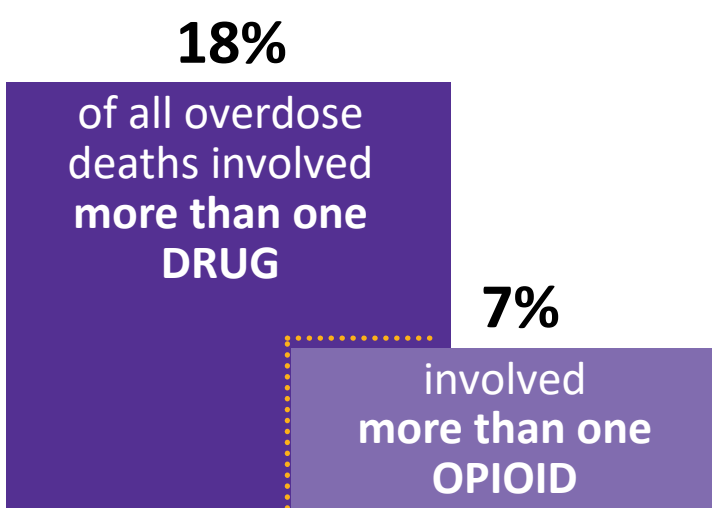


MOST overdose deaths involved an **OPIOID**

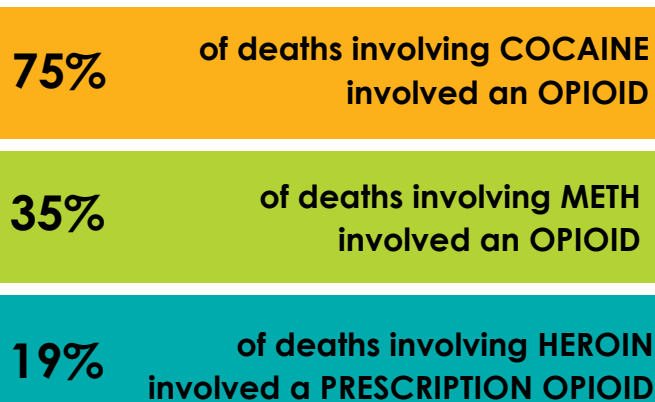
The most common drugs were **opioids typically prescribed for pain relief**, such as morphine, codeine, oxycodone (OxyContin, Percocet), hydrocodone (Vicodin), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), and oxymorphone (Opana). The individual **may or may not have had a valid prescription** for the drug.

*More than one drug may be involved in an overdose; therefore categories do not equal 100%

Polysubstance Deaths AI/AN, Oregon State, 2013-2017



COMMON COMBOS





Northwest Tribal Opioid and Overdose Resources

INDIAN COUNTRY ECHO Substance Use Disorders (SUD)

This program increases access to treatment and recovery services for persons with SUD in tribal communities by training providers on best practices and evidence-based treatments, including DATA Waiver certification, telehealth sessions, and more. Contact David Stephens at dstephens@npaihb.org for more information.

TRIBAL OPIOID RESPONSE Consortium (TOR)

This project assists NW Tribes in developing the capacity to implement a complex, comprehensive opioid response, including increasing awareness of and preventing SUD, as well as developing a Tribal Opioid Strategic Plan. Contact Colbie Caughlan at ccaughlan@npaihb.org for more information.

About the Data



AI/AN are often misclassified as another race in health data systems, making it difficult to accurately measure health outcomes. The Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board's **IDEA-NW PROJECT** works to reduce AI/AN misclassification in data systems and provide accurate health data for Northwest Tribes.

The **project corrects inaccurate race data for AI/AN** through record linkages with health data systems. Without this correction, the data in this publication would have under-counted AI/AN overdoses by **32** deaths and underestimated the age-adjusted rate by up to **46%**.

- **Oregon State Data Source:** Death certificates from the Oregon State Center for Health Statistics, corrected for AI/AN misclassification
- **National Data Source:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2017 on CDC Wonder Online Database
- Overdose deaths include records with the following ICD-10 codes for underlying cause of death: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14
- The data presented may not be comparable to information published by state or federal agencies due to differences in racial classification

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