



AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE

Opioid & Drug Overdose

DATA BRIEF

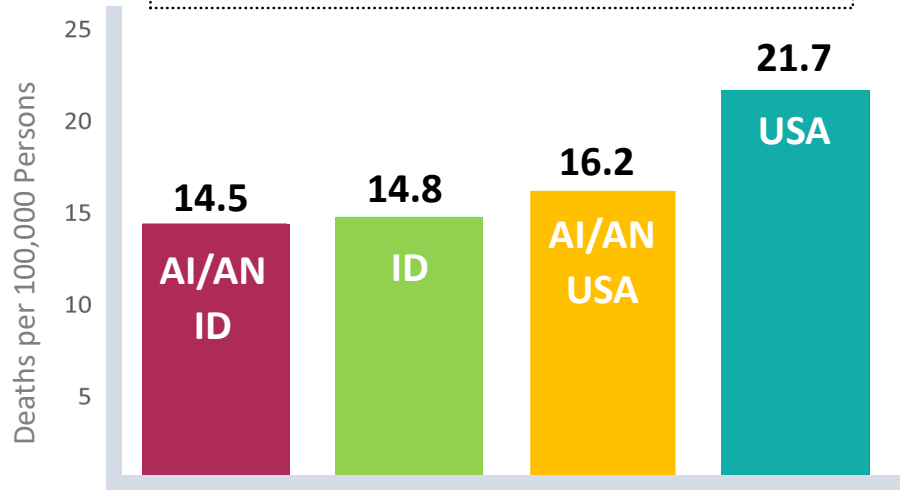
This report summarizes drug overdose mortality data for American Indian & Alaska Native (AI/AN) people in the state of Idaho. Comparisons are made to the Idaho State average, the USA average, and the AI/AN average in the USA.

2017 Drug Overdose Death Rates

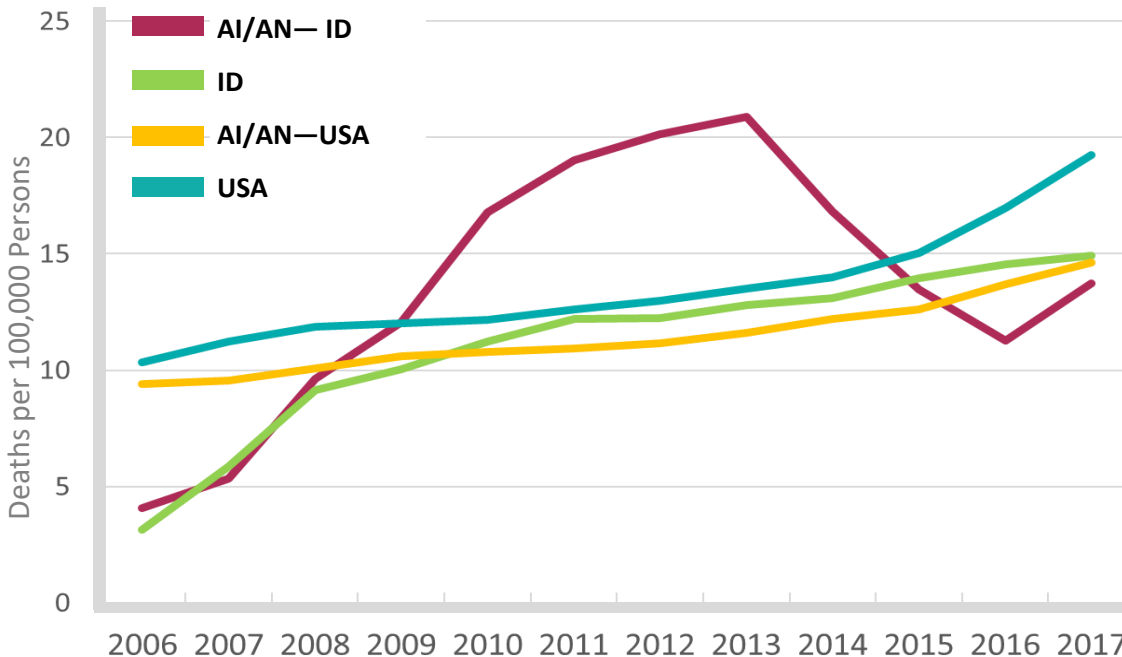
The death rate from drug overdose among American Indian & Alaska Natives (AI/AN) in the state of Idaho (ID) was **14.5 per 100,000** people in 2017.

The rate among AI/AN in Idaho is:

- **2.1% less** than the Idaho average
- **11.7% less** than the AI/AN USA average
- **33.2% less** than the USA average



Drug Overdose Deaths Over Time*



The overdose death rate among AI/AN in Idaho **increased by 300% from 2006 to 2013**. From 2009 to 2014, the rate was higher than state and national averages.

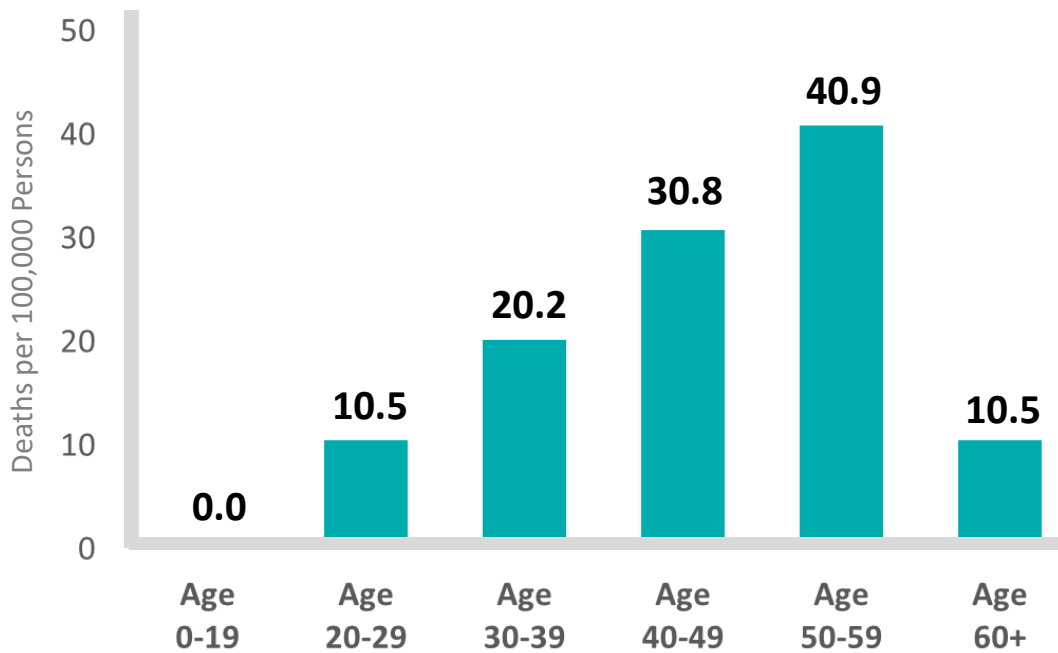
The rate among AI/AN began **sharply decreasing in 2013** and dropped below state and national averages in 2016.

State and national averages have increased each year since 2006.

*Three-year rolling averages, third year is listed on graph



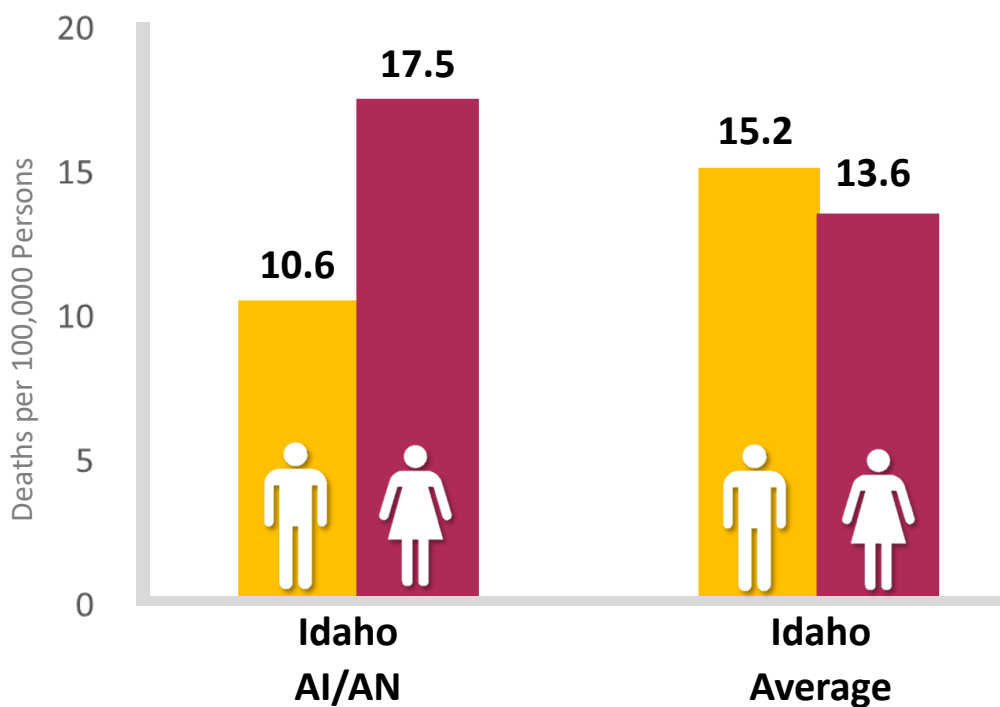
AI/AN Overdose Deaths by Age Idaho, 2006-2017



Drug overdose deaths are most common among Idaho AI/AN **between the ages of 50 and 59**, with a rate of 40.9 per 100,000. This rate is **over 1.5 times higher** than the Idaho State average for this age group.

The rates among AI/AN between the ages of 30-49 are similar to the state averages for these age groups, and the rates among AI/AN in their **20s and older than 60 are lower** than the state averages.

Drug Overdose Deaths by Sex Idaho, 2013-2017



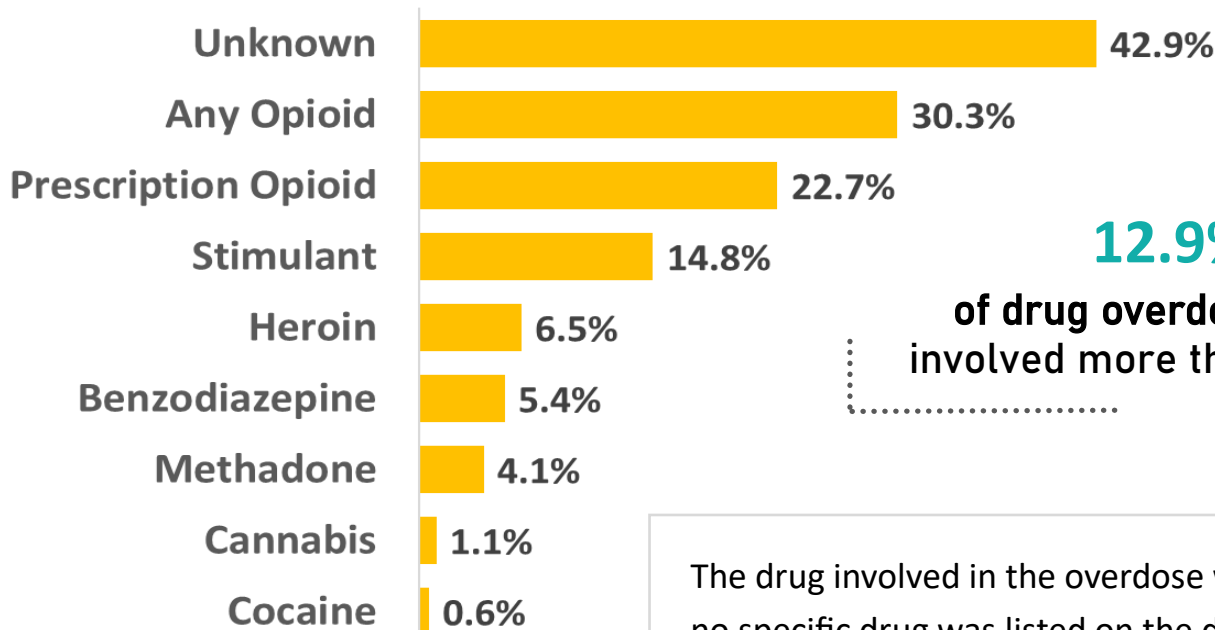
The death rate from drug overdose in Idaho is **1.7 times higher among female AI/AN** than male AI/AN.

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

The rate among male AI/AN in Idaho is lower than the Idaho average for men.



Drugs Involved in Overdose Deaths* Idaho, 2013-2017



12.9%
of drug overdose deaths
involved more than one drug

Unknown
The drug involved in the overdose was not known or no specific drug was listed on the death certificate.

Prescription Opioids

Prescription opioids are typically prescribed for pain relief. Examples include:

- ◇ Morphine
- ◇ Codeine
- ◇ Oxycodone (OxyContin, Percocet)
- ◇ Hydrocodone (Vicodin)
- ◇ Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
- ◇ Oxymorphone (Opana)

Benzodiazepines

Benzodiazepines are typically prescribed for anxiety, insomnia, and seizures. Examples include:

- ◇ Alprazolam (Xanax)
- ◇ Clonazepam (Klonopin)
- ◇ Diazepam (Valium)
- ◇ Lorazepam (Ativan)
- ◇ Midazolam (Versed)

Stimulants

Stimulants are typically prescribed for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or narcolepsy. Some stimulants are illegal. Examples include:

- ◇ Methamphetamine
- ◇ MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly)
- ◇ Amphetamines (Adderall, Dexidrine)
- ◇ Methylphenidates (Ritalin, Concerta)
- ◇ Ephedrine (Found in some cold medicines)

The individual **may or may not have had a valid prescription** for the drug. It could have been obtained illegally.

*More than one drug may be involved in an overdose, therefore categories do not total to 100%.



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. For example, an AI/AN person might be listed as “White” in their hospital or doctor’s office records, or on their death certificate. This causes an under-counting of AI/AN people and makes it difficult to accurately measure health outcomes.

The Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board’s **IDEA-NW Project corrects inaccurate race data for AI/AN** in health data systems. Without this correction, the data in this publication would have under-counted AI/AN overdoses by **6** deaths and underestimated the drug overdose mortality rate by up to **23%**.



- **Idaho State Data Source:** Death certificates from the Idaho Bureau of Vital Records and 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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