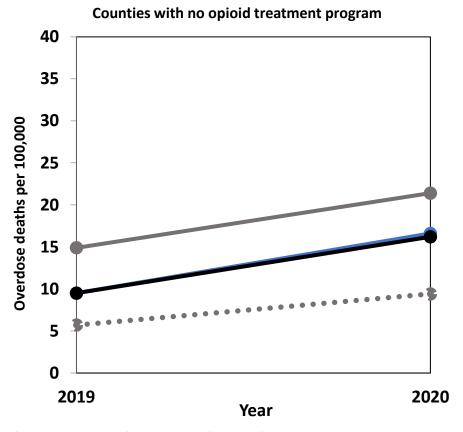
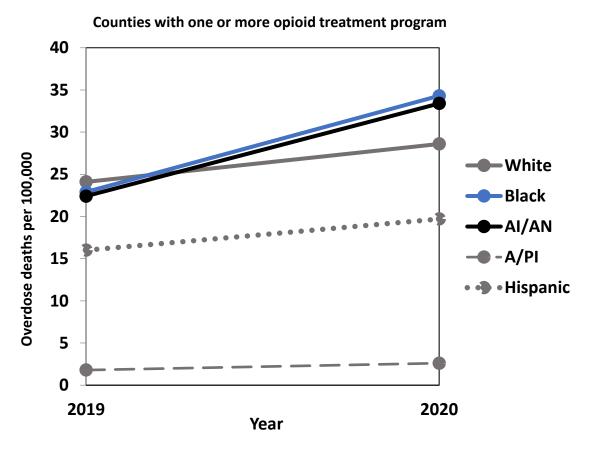
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 2. Changes in age-adjusted* rates[†] of opioid overdose deaths by race/ethnicity[§] and county opioid treatment program availability,[¶] 25 States and DC,** 2019–2020





Abbreviations: AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; A/PI = Asian/Pacific Islander

^{*} Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using the vintage year population of the data year.

[†] Rates (overdose deaths per 100,000 population) based on <20 deaths are not considered reliable and not reported. This suppression rule applied to A/PI persons in counties with no opioid treatment providers in both 2019 and 2020.

[§] Black, White, AI/AN, and A/PI persons are non-Hispanic; Hispanic persons could be of any race. Hispanic origin data should be interpreted with caution; studies comparing Hispanic origin on death certificates and on census surveys have shown inconsistent reporting on Hispanic ethnicity. Potential race misclassification might lead to underestimates for certain categories, primarily AI/AN NH and A/PI NH decedents. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr 02/sr02 172.pdf.

[¶] County-level opioid treatment program data were obtained from the 2019 Drug Enforcement Administration database. Counties were categorized as having either zero opioid treatment program or at least one opioid treatment program.

^{**} Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, DC, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia were funded to report cause of death data on all overdose deaths within the jurisdiction in both 2019 and 2020. Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Washington were funded to report cause of death data on at least 75% of all overdose deaths within a jurisdiction in both 2019 and 2020. Jurisdictions were included in rate calculations if they met data submission deadlines and addressed data entry errors in both 2019 and 2020.