SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE. Annual number and age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths* by sex, race and Hispanic origin, and age — 25 States and the District of Columbia, 2019–2020

	Females					Male	es .	
Race and ethnicity/	2019	2020	Absolute	Relative	2019	2020	Absolute	Relative
age group (yrs)	No. (Rate)	No. (Rate)	Change [¶]	Change (%) [¶]	No. (Rate)	No. (Rate)	Change [¶]	Change (%) [¶]
White								
All ages	7,011 (15.9)	8,413 (19.2)	3.3 ^{††}	21 ^{††}	14,910 (34.5)	18,212 (42.1)	7.6	22
15–24	407 (7.8)	560 (10.8)	3.0 ^{††}	38 ^{††}	908 (16.6)	1,189 (22.0)	5.4 ^{††}	33 ^{††}
25–44	3,486 (31.6)	4,209 (38.0)	6.4 ^{††}	20 ^{††}	8,155 (72.7)	9,807 (87.0)	14.3 ^{††}	20 ^{††}
45–64	2,844 (22.5)	3,333 (26.8)	4.3 ^{††}	19 ^{††}	5,343 (43.7)	6,568 (54.6)	10.9 ^{††}	25 ^{††}
≥65	265 (2.7)	300 (3.0)	0.3	11	496 (6.2)	632 (7.7)	1.5 ^{††}	24 ^{††}
Black								
All ages	1,428 (14.1)	2,015 (19.9)	5.8 ^{††}	41**	3,718 (42.0)	5,452 (61.0)	19	45
15–24	68 (4.8)	119 (8.5)	3.7 ^{††}	77 ^{††}	153 (10.7)	292 (20.5)	9.8 ^{††}	92 ^{††}
25–44	586 (21.2)	885 (31.6)	10.4**	49 ^{††}	1,305 (50.6)	2,087 (79.3)	28.7 ^{††}	57 ^{††}
45–64	690 (28.5)	900 (37.2)	8.7 ^{††}	31 ^{††}	1,936 (93.7)	2,577 (124.9)	31.2**	33 ^{††}
≥65	76 (5.8)	105 (7.7)	1.9	33	314 (35.7)	482 (52.6)	16.9 ^{††}	47 ^{††}
AI/AN								
All ages	123 (19.1)	192 (30)	10.9 ^{††}	57 ^{††}	204 (33.5)	264 (43.0)	9.5	28
15–24	12 (—)	14 (—)	_	_	16 (—)	17 (—)	_	_
25–44	60 (33.6)	114 (63.1)	29.5 ^{††}	88 ^{††}	119 (67.5)	156 (87.2)	19.7	29
45–64	45 (28.9)	62 (40.1)	11.2	39	62 (44.1)	83 (59.4)	15.3	35
≥65	**	**	_	_	**	**	_	_
A/PI								
All ages	44 (1.1)	42 (1.1)	0	0	159 (4.3)	210 (5.7)	1.4	33
15–24	**	**	_	_	23 (4.9)	25 (5.3)	0.4	8
25–44	27 (2.2)	27 (2.2)	0	0	109 (9.5)	133 (11.4)	1.9	20
45–64	12 (—)	**	_	_	25 (3.4)	49 (6.4)	3	88
≥65	**	**	_	_	**	**	_	_
Hispanic								
All ages	471 (6.7)	601 (8.4)	1.7 ^{††}	25 ^{††}	2,002 (27.3)	2,480 (33.2)	5.9	22
15–24	42 (3.4)	73 (5.8)	2.4	71	167 (12.9)	250 (18.9)	6.0 ^{††}	47 ^{††}
25–44	264 (12.1)	334 (15.1)	3	25	1,135 (47.6)	1,382 (57.3)	9.7 ^{††}	20 ^{††}
45–64	154 (10.9)	178 (12.2)	1.3	12	658 (45.8)	787 (52.9)	7.1	16
≥65	10 **	15 **	_	_	39 (9.2)	61 (13.6)	4.4	48

SOURCE: State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System

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

^{*}Rates are age-adjusted using the direct method and the 2000 U.S. standard population, except for age-specific crude rates. All rates are deaths per 100,000 population.

[†]Data for Hispanic origin 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 American Indian/Alaska Native non-Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic decedents. Additional information available at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr-02/sr02-172.pdf. Of 69,131 decedents, there were a total of 220 persons (0.3%) with missing race, 449 persons (0.6%) of an unknown race, and 511 non-Hispanic multi-race persons (0.7%). Missing values were excluded from calculations of percentages. Percentages might not sum to 100% because of rounding.

[§]Includes 26 jurisdictions with complete data in 2019 and 2020 (Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

Absolute rate change is the difference between 2019 and 2020 rates. Relative change is the absolute rate change divided by the 2019 rate, multiplied by 100.

- **Cells with ≤9 deaths are not reported. Rates based on <20 deaths are not considered reliable and not reported.
- ^{††} Statistically significant (p-value <0.05). Nonoverlapping confidence intervals were used to assess statistical significance between 2019 and 2020. Note that the method of comparing confidence intervals is a conservative method for statistical significance; caution should be observed when interpreting a nonsignificant difference when the lower and upper limits being compared overlap only slightly.