

Texas Overdose Data to Action (TODA) Program

Drug poisoning is every Texan's problem.

Texas is experiencing a drug poisoning epidemic as **drug poisonings increased more than 75% between 2018 and 2022**. The drug poisoning death rate was 15.4 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2022. This is almost **double** the 2018 rate of 8.9 deaths per 100,000 residents.¹



"Overdose" and "drug poisoning" are sometimes used interchangeably. "Overdose" implies the intent to consume a potentially lethal amount of a drug. "Drug poisoning" includes other factors, such as unintended fentanyl consumption or lethal drug interactions, and combats stigma in the current crisis.

TODA's Mission

TODA* works to **help every Texan GAIN a better, safer future** by gathering and analyzing information to support data-informed care for people who are at risk of drug poisonings and reducing drug poisoning deaths, injuries, and related harms.

Gather • Analyze • Inform • Network

GATHER statewide morbidity and mortality data from sources such as death certificates, hospitals, emergency departments, syndromic surveillance, and medical examiner/ justice of the peace records.

ANALYZE drug poisoning data to identify distribution and determinants for drug poisonings and emerging drug threats.

INFORM prevention programming, decision makers, and the public about the nature of drug poisoning in Texas.

NETWORK with state and local organizations to support data-informed care and empower communities to fight against drug poisonings.

*TODA is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Overdose Data to Action in States grant.



The Cost to Texans

Economic Cost of Drug Poisoning

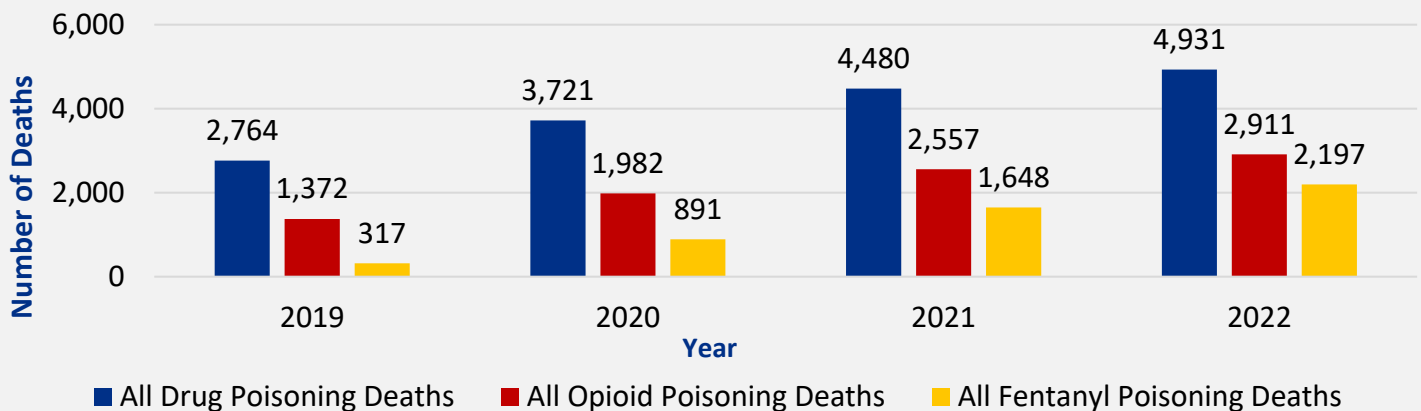
In 2022, CDC estimated **total economic costs** for unintentional and undetermined fatal drug poisoning to be **\$58.83 billion** for Texas. **Much of the economic burden is from the value of life lost due to fatal drug poisoning.**²

Number of Texans Suspected to be People Who Use Drugs

In 2021-2022, **1.76 million** Texans aged 12 or older – **7.2%** of the population – met the applicable diagnostic criteria for having a drug use disorder in the past year. 461,000 people were classified as having an opioid use disorder.³

Fatal Drug Poisonings by Drug Type

In 2019, **fentanyl poisoning deaths accounted for 11.5%** of all fatal drug poisonings. By 2022, the percentage of fentanyl poisoning deaths out of all drug poisoning deaths **increased to 44.6%.**⁴



Sources

¹ DSHS Texas Health Data: healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/drugs-and-alcohol/drug-related-deaths

² CDC Web-based Inquiry Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS): wisqars.cdc.gov/cost

³ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) State Data Releases: samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/state-reports

⁴ DSHS Texas Health Data: healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/drugs-and-alcohol/fentanyl-trends

Scan the QR code for additional provider and community resources.



Submit questions to TODA@dshs.texas.gov.