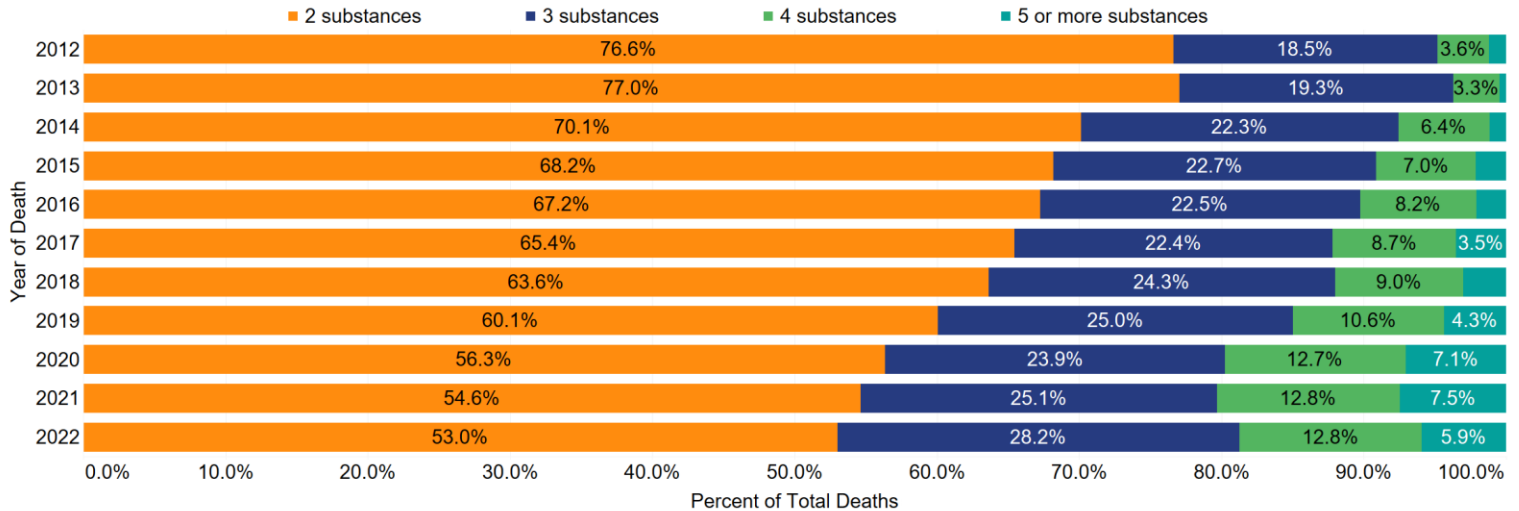


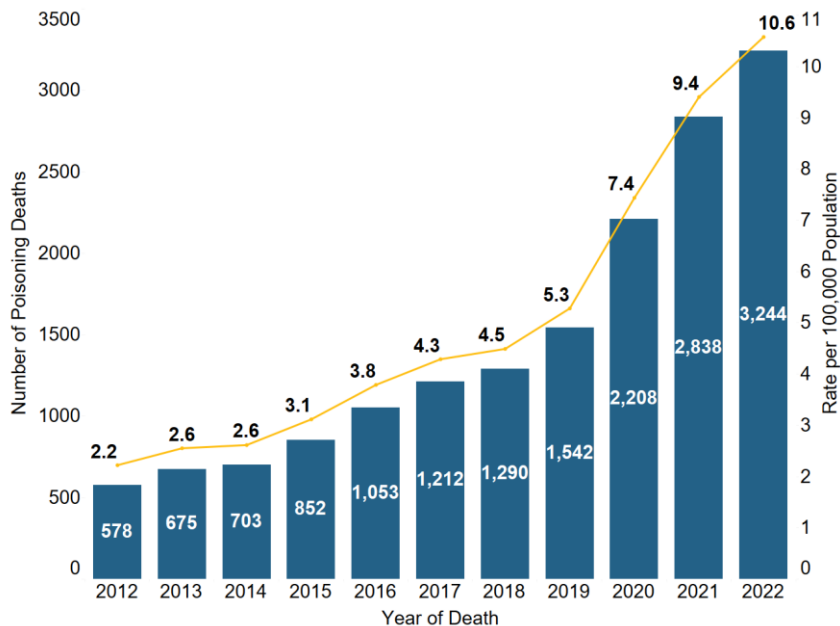
Polysubstance-Related Poisoning Deaths in Texas, 2012-2022

Trends of polysubstance-related poisoning deaths in Texas are presented using death certificate data from the Texas Department of State Health Services Vital Statistics Section.¹ The total number of substances listed on the death certificate of polysubstance poisonings has increased over time, with three or more substances becoming increasingly more common compared to previous years.

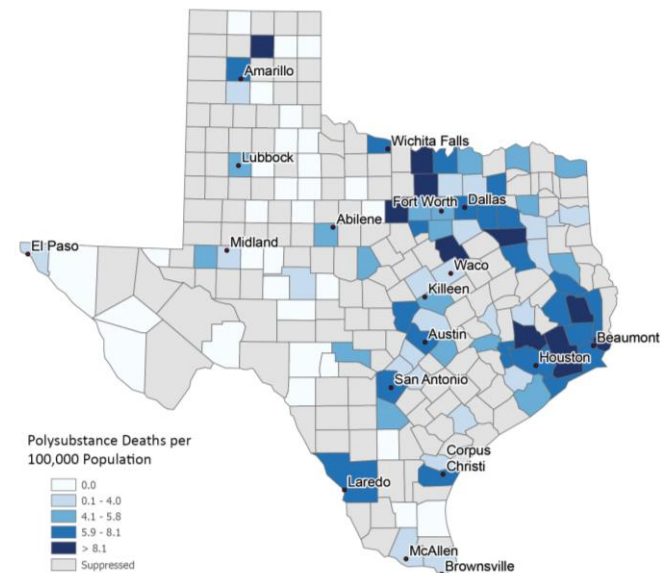
Percent of Total Polysubstance Poisoning Deaths by Number of Substances, 2012-2022



Number and Rate of Polysubstance Poisoning Deaths by Year of Death in Texas, 2012-2022



Rate of Polysubstance Poisoning Deaths per 100,000 Population by County in Texas, 2012-2022



Data Note: Polysubstance county rates were calculated using all deaths with at least two substances indicated in the death record, divided by population estimates provided by the Texas Demographic Center² times 100,000. Rates for counties with less than 21 deaths are suppressed. Natural breaks classification was used to group the data.

The number and rate of polysubstance poisoning deaths involving two or more substances have increased, with the most notable increase occurring from 5.3 per 100,000 in 2019 to 10.6 per 100,000 in 2022. Additionally, the rate of polysubstance poisonings deaths are highest in many of the greater metropolitan areas in Texas.

Data Note: Drug-related poisoning deaths were determined based on the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10)³ cause of death codes listed in the death certificate of the cause of death free text field. Poisoning deaths of accidental and undetermined are included.

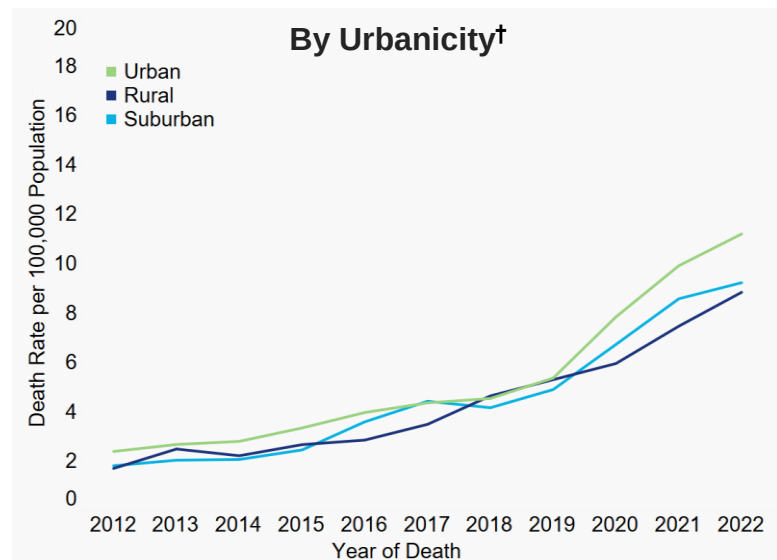
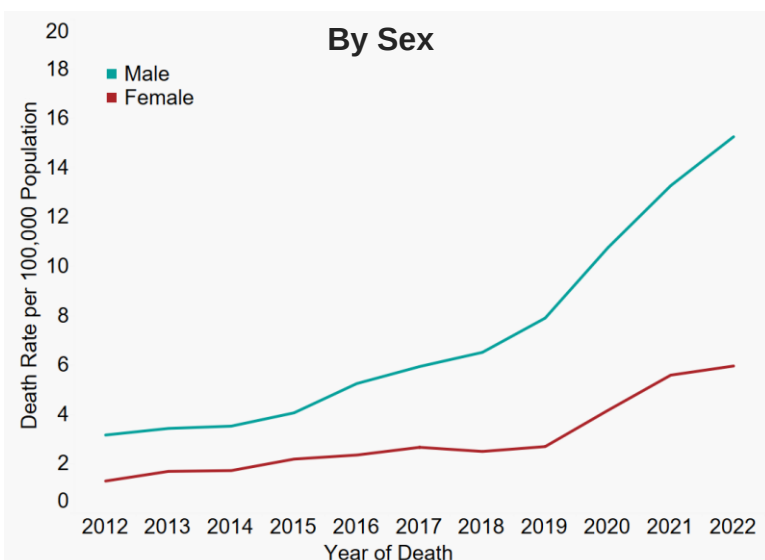
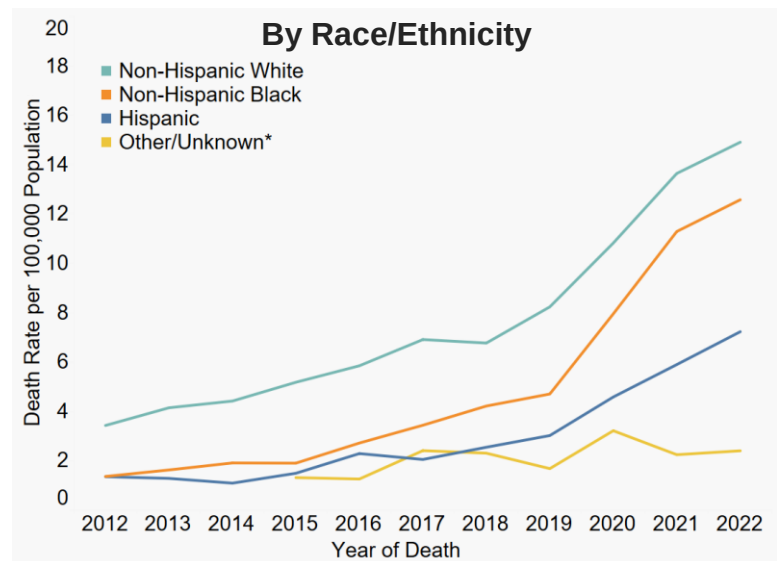
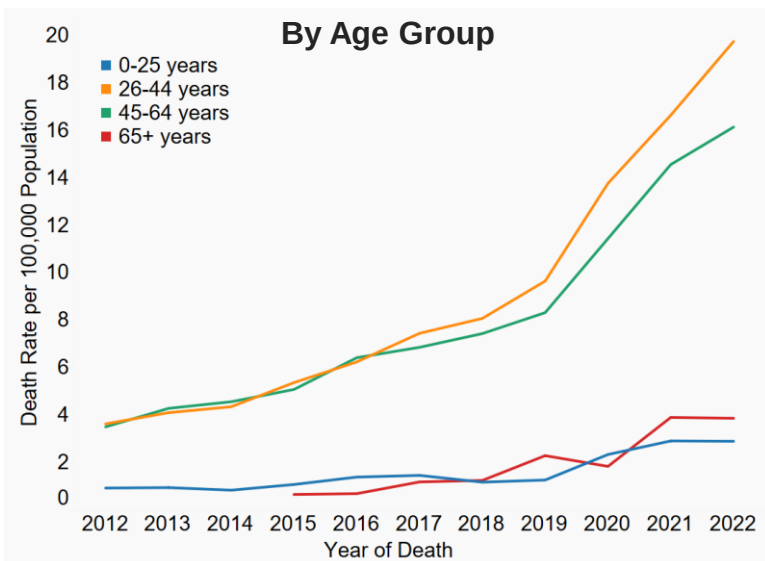
1. Texas Vital Event Data, 2012-2022. Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, Texas. 2025.

2. Texas Demographic Center (2023). Estimates of the Total Populations of Counties in Texas for July 1, 2012 and January 1, 2022. Retrieved February 17, 2024, from https://demographics.texas.gov/Resources/TPEPP/Estimates/2022/2022_txpoest_county.csv.

3. CDC. ICD-10. Classification of Diseases, Functioning, and Disability. June 7, 2024. Accessed April 17, 2025. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd-10/index.html#cdc_generic_section_4-resources

Polysubstance-Related Poisoning Deaths by Demographic in Texas, 2012-2022

In 2022, polysubstance poisoning death rates were highest among adults aged 26 to 44 years old (19.7 per 100,000) and 45 to 64 years old (16.1 per 100,000), while rates remained lower for those less than 25 years and older than 65 years. Non-Hispanic White individuals had the highest rate across race and ethnicity groups, followed by non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic individuals, with fluctuating rates among the Other/Unknown* group. Rates of polysubstance drug poisoning deaths have increased for males and females, with a high in 2022 of 15.3 per 100,000 population in males compared to 6.0 per 100,000 population in females. In 2022, urban populations had the highest rates (11.2 per 100,000), followed by suburban (9.2 per 100,000) and rural (8.8 per 100,000).



Data Notes: Death rates are suppressed for years with counts less than 21.

*Other/unknown race and ethnicity category includes records with Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Pacific Islander, Native Hawaiian, unknown race/ethnicity and multiple race responses.

†Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. Retrieved December 11, 2024 from NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties | National Center for Health Statistics | CDC