

# California Opioid Overdose Surveillance Dashboard

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California Department of Public Health  
Safe & Active Communities Branch

Home

State Dashboard

County Dashboards

Data Definitions

Other Helpful Links:

CA Dept. of Public Health

CDPH EpiCenter

OSHPD - Health Data

DOJ - CURES 2.0

CDC WONDER

Contact the PDOP Program

Find a bug? Report it!

Developed in R-Shiny



## Welcome to the California Opioid Overdose Surveillance Dashboard

The dashboards and data available through this application are the result of ongoing collaboration between the California Department of Public Health, Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), Department of Justice, and the California Health Care Foundation. The goal was to launch a data tool that provides enhanced data visualization and integration of statewide and geographically-specific non-fatal and fatal opioid-involved overdose and opioid prescription data. The purpose is to provide surveillance of several short and long-term goals currently targeted by California's Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention program.

**Find out what California is doing to address the opioid epidemic at the following CDPH sites:**

- [Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention \(PDOP\) Program](#)
- [Prescription Opioid Misuse and Overdose Workgroup](#)

### Understanding the Data

The data used in this application was gathered from several sources:

- Multiple Cause of Death File provided by CDPH Vital Statistics
- Emergency Department Visit & Inpatient Discharge Data provided by OSHPD
- CURES Prescription Drug data compiled by [Brandeis University PDMP Center for Excellence](#)

For deaths, emergency department visits, and hospitalizations both crude and age-adjusted rates are available for each indicator. *Crude death rates* equal the total number of deaths during a specific year for a given cause of death (i.e. heroin overdose), divided by the population and multiplied by 100,000. For example, a crude death rate of 20 for heroin overdoses would mean that there were 20 resident deaths from heroin overdose per 100,000 population for a given year. The same approach was used to calculate *crude incidence rates* for emergency department visits and hospitalizations due to, for example, opioid overdoses. *Age-adjusting* the rates ensures that differences in incidence or deaths from one year to another, or between one geographic area and another (i.e. county-to-county), are not due to differences in the age distribution of the populations being compared.

Only crude rates are available for prescription drug data. All prescription drug measures are based on counts of either prescriptions or residents meeting some criteria (i.e. taking 100+ MMEs of prescription opioids), and divided by the population and multiplied by 1,000. Please note that prescription drug indicators are *per 1,000 residents*.

**Please visit the [Data Definitions page](#) for detailed descriptions of how each indicator was calculated, assumptions regarding the data, and any limitations.**

### Using this Application

There are two dashboards available for use. Both the State Dashboard and the County Dashboard (links available in the sidebar) display data with an emphasis on where the opioid overdose epidemic is most acute (i.e. by county and zip code), and how it has changed over time in these areas.

# Opioid Dashboard

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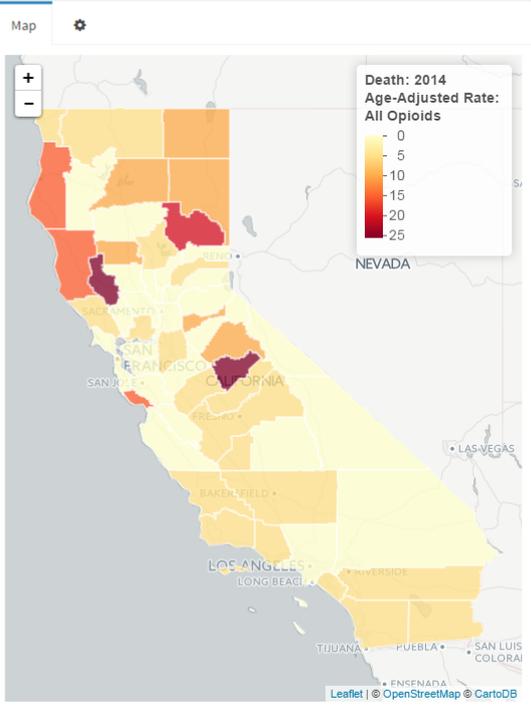
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## California Opioid Overdose Surveillance Dashboard

Please review the Data Definitions page for detailed information on how indicators are calculated.

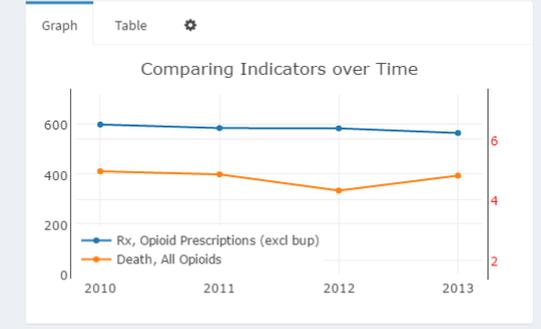
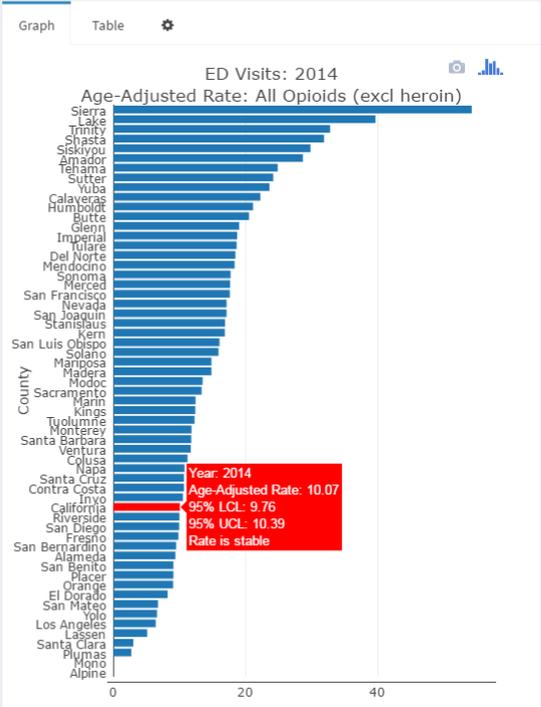


**2,024**  
Opioid involved Deaths in 2014

**4,106**  
Opioid ED Visits in 2014

**4,482**  
Opioid hospitalizations in 2014

**563.4**  
Opioid Rx's per 1k Residents in 2013



Indicator	1-Year Change	3-Year Change	Rate	Data Source
Buprenorphine Prescriptions	37.1%	37.3%	Crude Rate	Prescriptions
Waivered Buprenorphine Physicians	12.5%	40.8%	Crude Rate	Prescriptions
Active Buprenorphine Prescribers	9.5%	26.7%	Crude Rate	Prescriptions

Showing 1 to 11 of 11 entries



- Home
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- County Dashboards
- Data Definitions

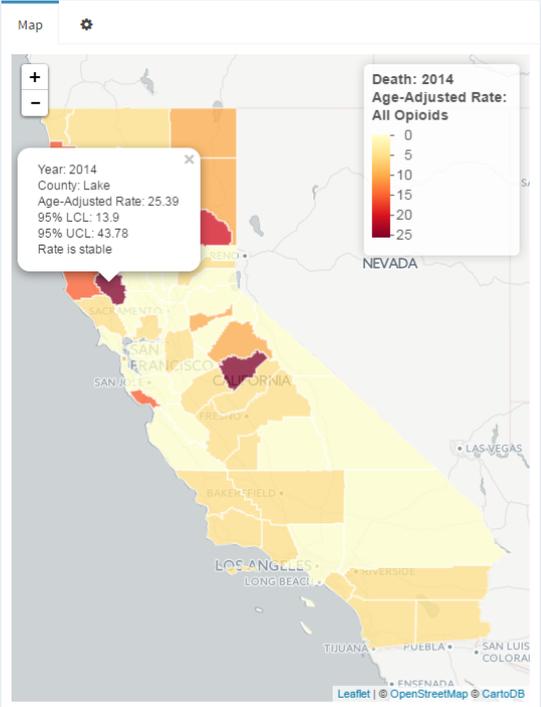
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Graph Table

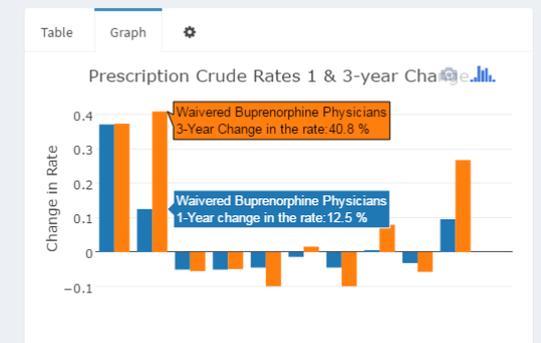
County	ED Visits, All Opioids (excl heroin), 2014	95% LCL	95% UCL
Sierra	54.23	1.37	366.35
Lake	39.67	25.58	60.15
Trinity	32.80	7.62	98.70
Shasta	31.87	24.13	41.71
Siskiyou	29.82	15.13	55.36
Amador	28.70	13.37	57.87
Tehama	24.86	14.27	41.63
Sutter	24.20	15.22	37.04
Yuba	23.61	13.24	39.59
Calaveras	22.24	10.05	45.85
Humboldt	21.12	14.06	30.96
Butte	20.54	14.69	28.21
Glenn	19.05	6.88	45.94
Imperial	18.73	12.83	26.68
Tulare	18.67	14.75	23.43

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Graph Table

Year	Prescriptions, Opioid Prescriptions (excl bup)	Death, All Opioids
2010	597.33	4.94
2011	583.14	4.83
2012	582.07	4.30
2013	563.40	4.79

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries





### California Opioid Overdose Surveillance Dashboard

Please review the Data Definitions page for detailed information on how indicators are calculated.

Map ⚙️

Please review the Data Definitions page for how metrics are defined.

Deaths
  ED Visits
  Hospitalizations
  Prescriptions

**Only crude rates available for prescription data**

Crude Rate
  Age-Adjusted

Year: 2006 2014

Death (per 100,000 residents) from:

- Any Opioid
- Prescription Opioids
- Prescription Opioids w/o Synthetics
- Heroin
- Natural or Semi-synthetics
- Methodone
- Synthetics (excl methadone)
- Benzodiazepines

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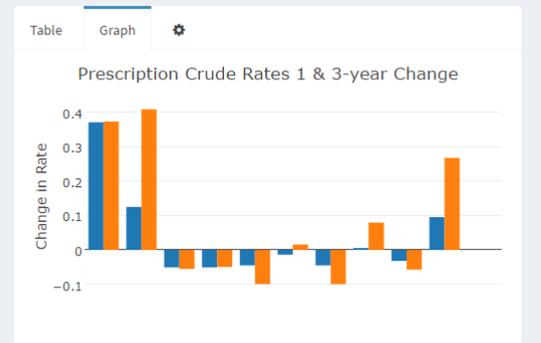
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**2.96**  
Opioid Overdose Deaths per 100,000 in 2014

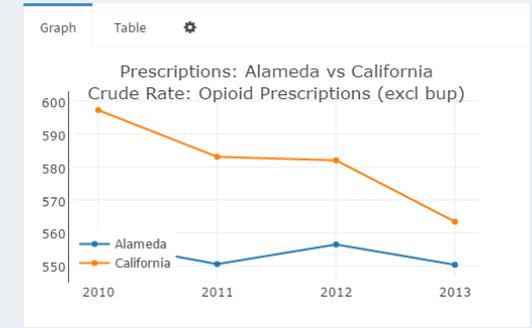
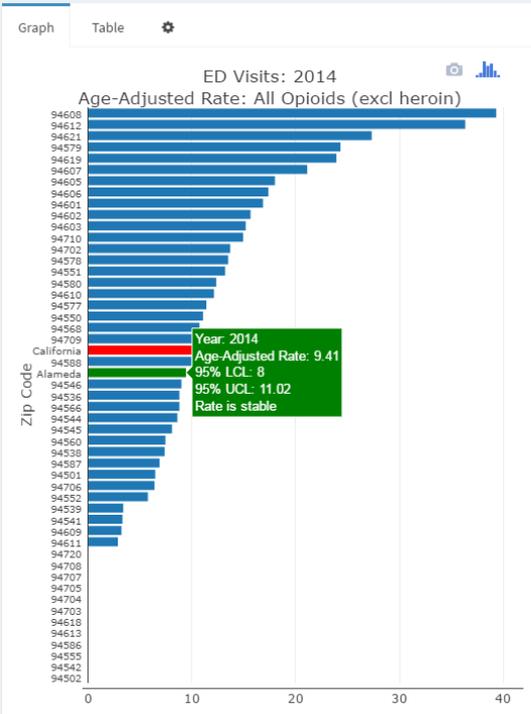
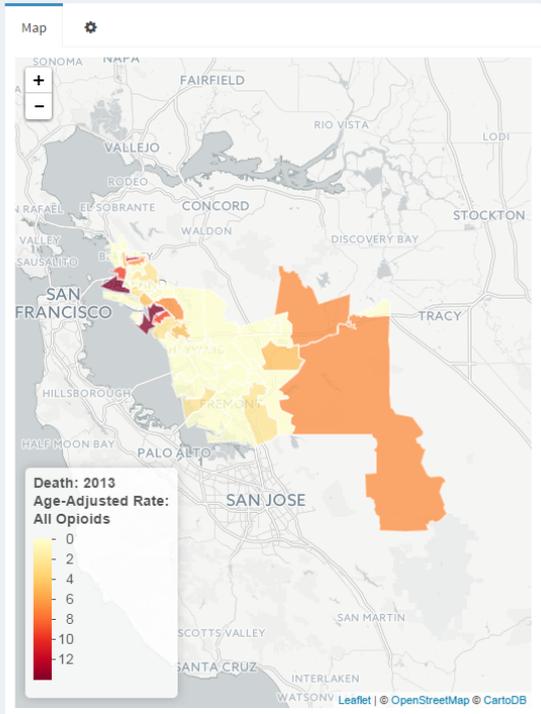
**9.41**  
Visits to the Emergency Dept. per 100,000 due to Opioid Overdose in 2014

Please select your County

Alameda

**10.8**  
Inpatient Hospitalizations per 100,000 due to Opioid Overdose in 2014

**550.32**  
Opioid Prescriptions per 1,000 Residents in 2013



Table

Alameda

Indicator	1-Year Change	3-Year Change	Rate	Data Source
Buprenorphine Prescriptions	33.5%	61.7%	Crude Rate	Prescriptions
Waivered Buprenorphine Physicians	17.5%	46.2%	Crude Rate	Prescriptions
Residents w/ 6+ Prescribers or Pharmacies	7.0%	6.4%	Crude Rate	Prescriptions

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**3.85**  
Opioid Overdose Deaths per 100,000 in 2014

**13.4**  
Visits to the Emergency Dept. per 100,000 due to Opioid Overdose in 2014

**18.5**  
Inpatient Hospitalizations per 100,000 due to Opioid Overdose in 2014

**804.62**  
Opioid Prescriptions per 1,000 Residents in 2013

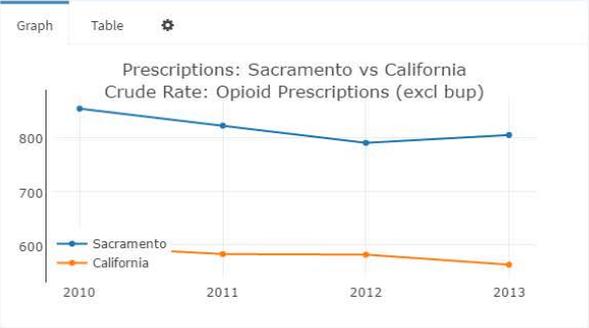
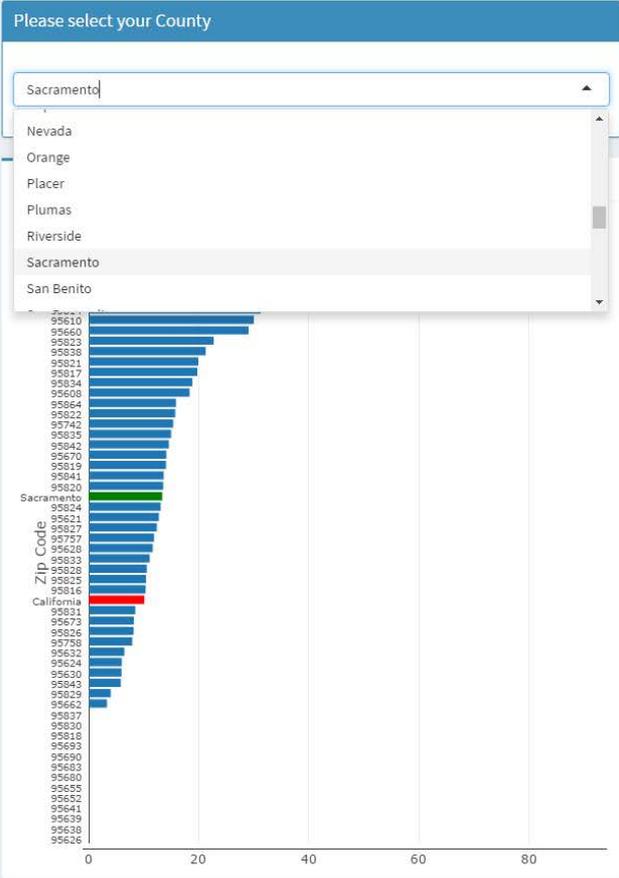
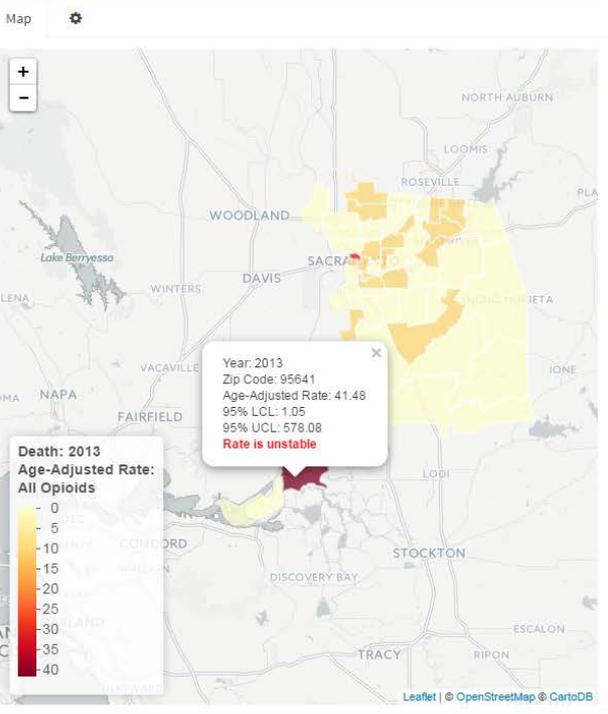


Table Graph

Sacramento

Indicator	1-Year Change	3-Year Change	Rate	Data Source
Buprenorphine Prescriptions	57.3%	93.3%	Crude Rate	Prescriptions
Active Buprenorphine Prescribers	17.8%	43.2%	Crude Rate	Prescriptions
Waivered Buprenorphine Physicians	15.3%	53.1%	Crude Rate	Prescriptions

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**3.85**  
Opioid Overdose Deaths per 100,000 in 2014

**13.4**  
Visits to the Emergency Dept. per 100,000 due to Opioid Overdose in 2014

Please select your County

Sacramento ▾

**18.5**  
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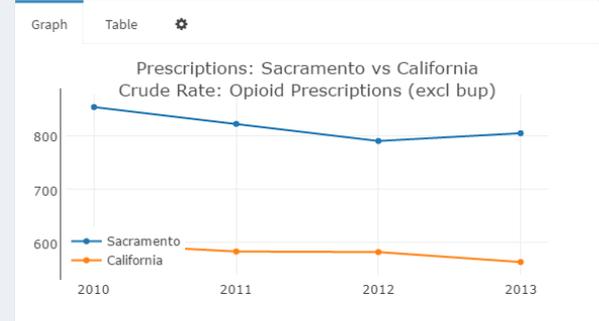
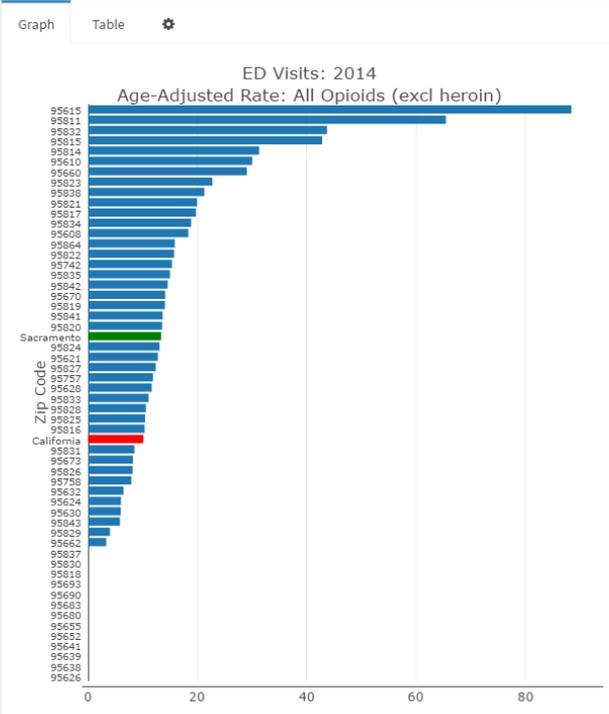
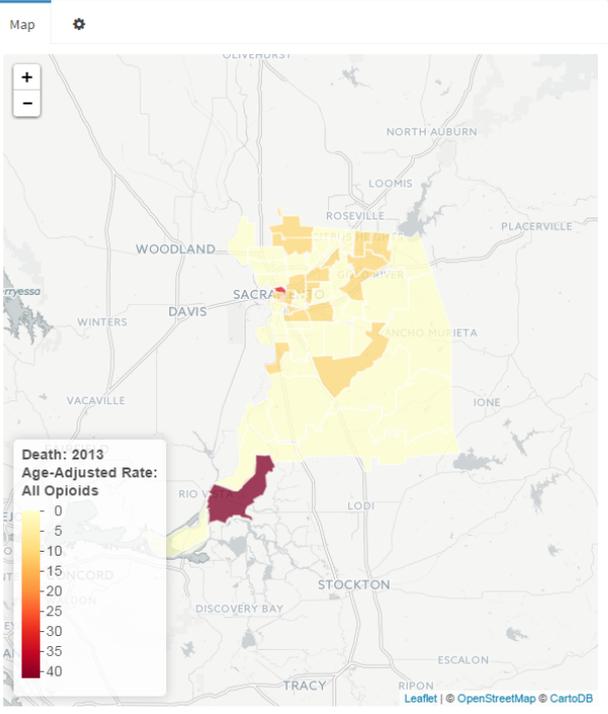


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Deaths | **Emergency Dept. (ED) Visits** | Hospitalizations | Prescription Data (CURES data)

Data Sources

**All Drug Overdoses** | All Opioids | Heroin

Indicators

### Definition of the Indicator:

All drug overdose emergency department visits caused by non-fatal acute poisonings due to the effects of drugs, regardless of intent (e.g., suicide, unintentional, or undetermined). Emergency department visits related to late effects, adverse effects, and chronic poisonings due to the effects of drugs (e.g., damage to organs from long-term drug use), are excluded from this indicator.

#### Numerator

Each indicator includes visits with any of the following ICD-9-CM codes:

- **Principle Diagnosis:** 960-979
- OR**
- **First-listed External Cause of Injury:** E850-E858, E950.0-E950.5, E962.0, E980.0-E980.5

#### Denominator

**State & County:** Midyear population for the calendar year under surveillance. Midyear county populations were based upon [CDC WONDER Bridge-Race Population Estimates](#), and are produced by the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

**Zip Code:** Population estimates for Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) were based on two different data sources; American Community Survey five-year estimates & 2010 Census. Estimates were obtained by using the Census Bureau's [American FactFinder](#).

#### Measure of Frequency

Annual incidence rate-crude and age-adjusted (standardized by the direct method to the year 2000 standard U.S. population).

#### Data Source

California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Emergency Department Data (numerator) and population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau or CDC WONDER (denominator).

#### Period for Case Definition

Calendar year based on date of ED visit. Include records that have an ED visit between January 1st and December 31st for a given year.

#### Limitations

Injuries that result in emergency department visits represent only a portion of the overall burden of opioid overdoses. Cases are selected based on the principal diagnosis code or first-listed valid external cause code only, not on any mention of an opioid overdose code. The sensitivity and specificity of these indicators may vary by year, hospital location, and drug type.

The accuracy of indicators based on ICD-9-CM codes found in emergency department data is limited by the completeness and quality of reporting and coding. The overall completeness of external cause

Questions?