WAUKESHA COUNTY
HEROIN TASK FORCE
WORKING TOGETHER
to break the cycle of substance use through community action & hope!

HTF Metrics and Measurements Data Presentation

June 2023

Presenter: Felicia

Meet the Team


Felicia Behnke Shaw


Frances Thomas


Bill King


Nicole Mattson

Lisa Roberts


Mike Halquist


Allison Ballogh


Amanda Wisth


Brandi Greeno

Adele Revoy

Jerry Braatz

Connect with us!

Presenter: Felicia

What problem are we trying to solve?

Lack of standardization of metrics and data literacy among the HTF community partners hinders the effective measurement of progress, identification of priority populations, and determination of outcomes.

This results in difficulty in allocating resources, targeting future strategies, and evaluating the effectiveness of current initiatives.

Target population includes the HTF, community partners, and the public.

HTF Metrics Team Project Charter.docx

Presenter: Frances

Our desired results...

RESULT 1

All HTF members have access to reliable and timely county level substance use data

RESULT 2

All HTF members have a proficient level of data literacy

RESULT 3

All HTF Action Teams have meaningful indicators attached to action plans

Shared Metrics

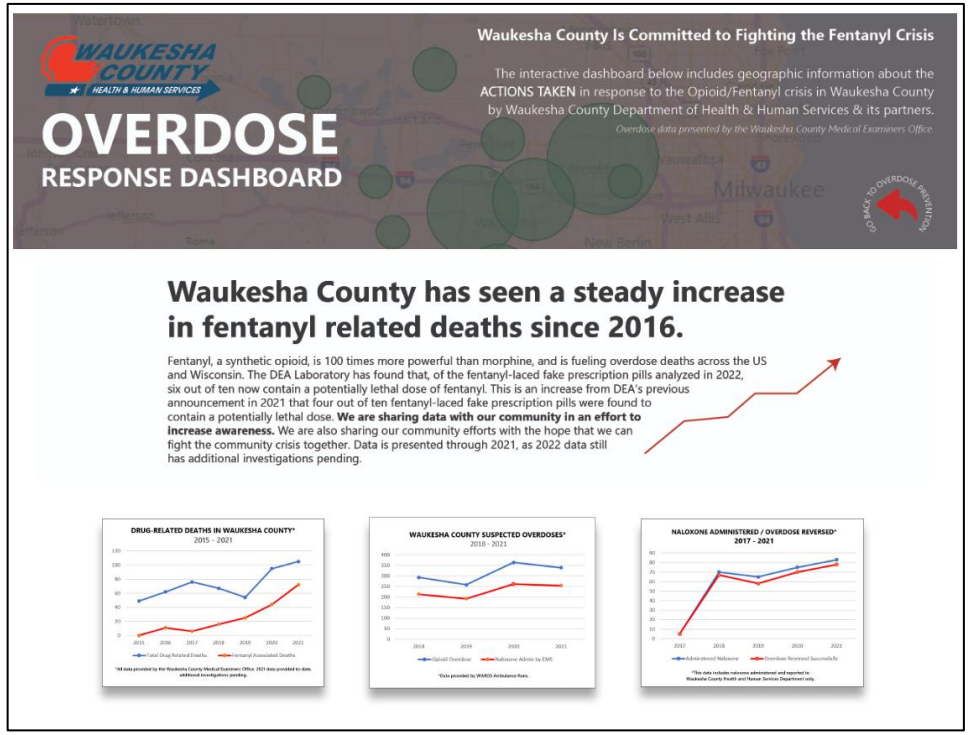
Presenter: Bill

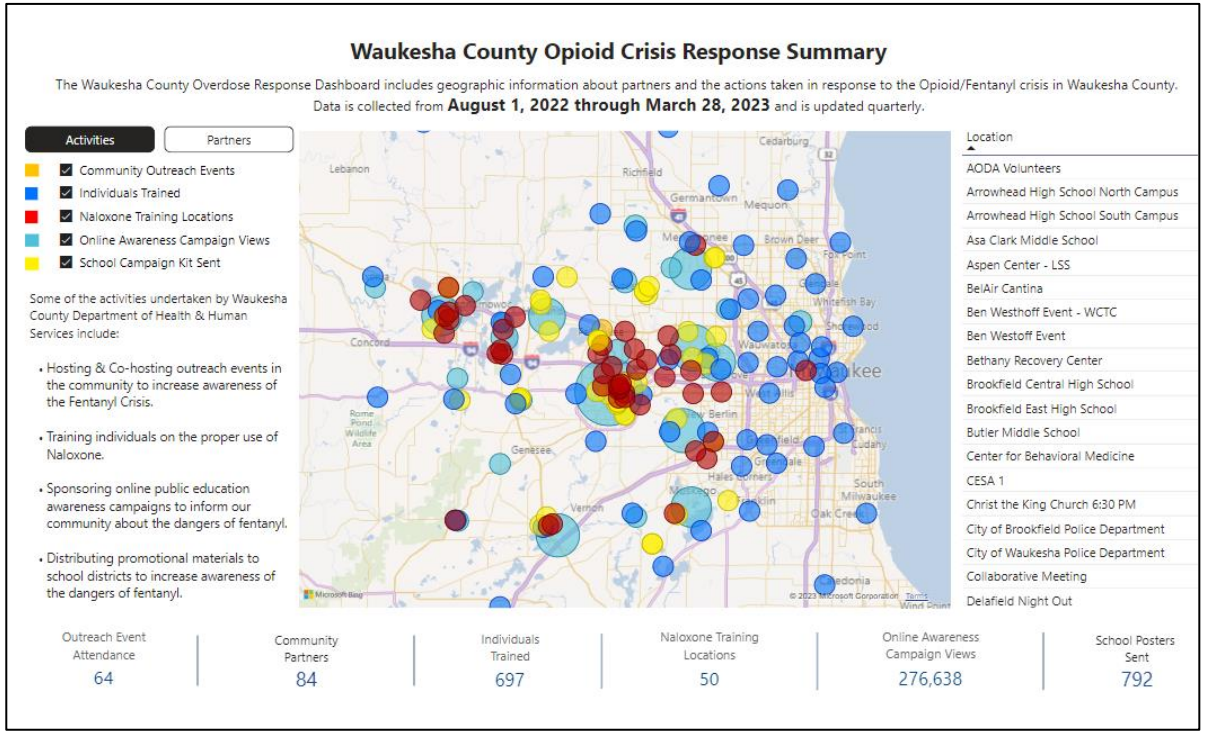
- Waukesha County Overdose Response Dashboard
- Overdose Trend Data
- Database List

Presenter: Bill & Lisa

Overdose Response Dashboard

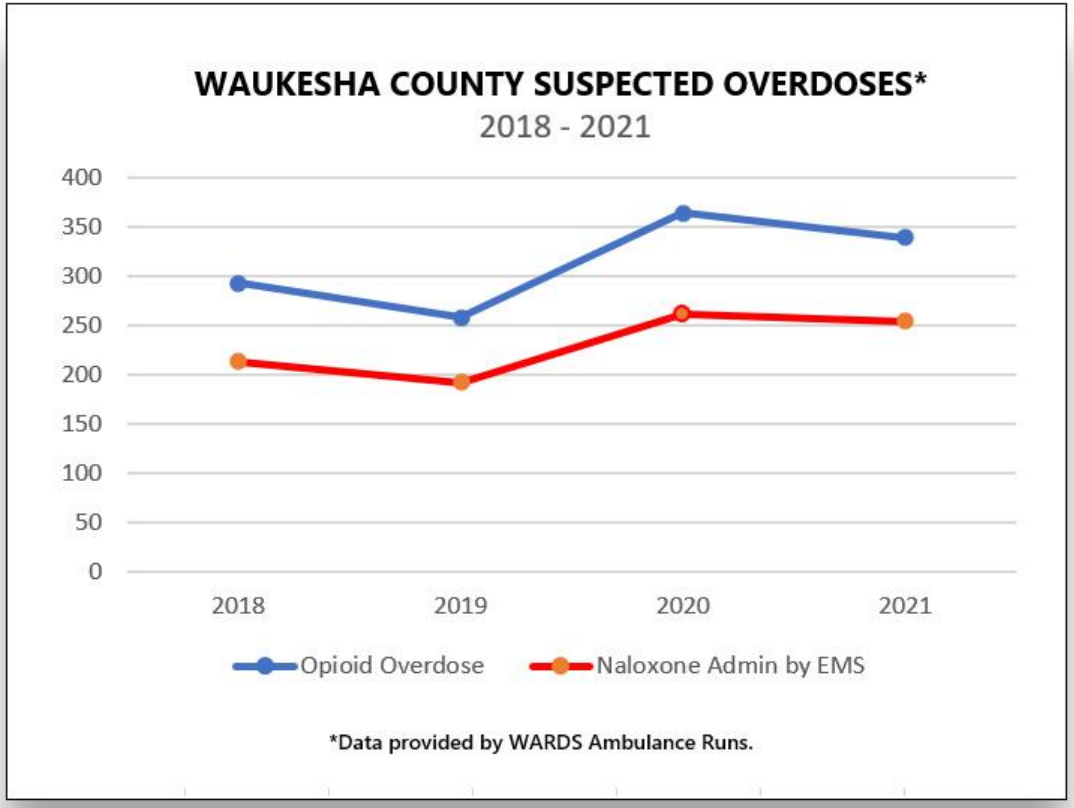
[Click here to find the Overdose Response Dashboard]





Presenter: Bill

Overdose Data Trends



- 321 drug related fatalities occurred from 2018-2021
- 273 overdoses were successfully reversed from 2018 to 2021

Presenter: Bill

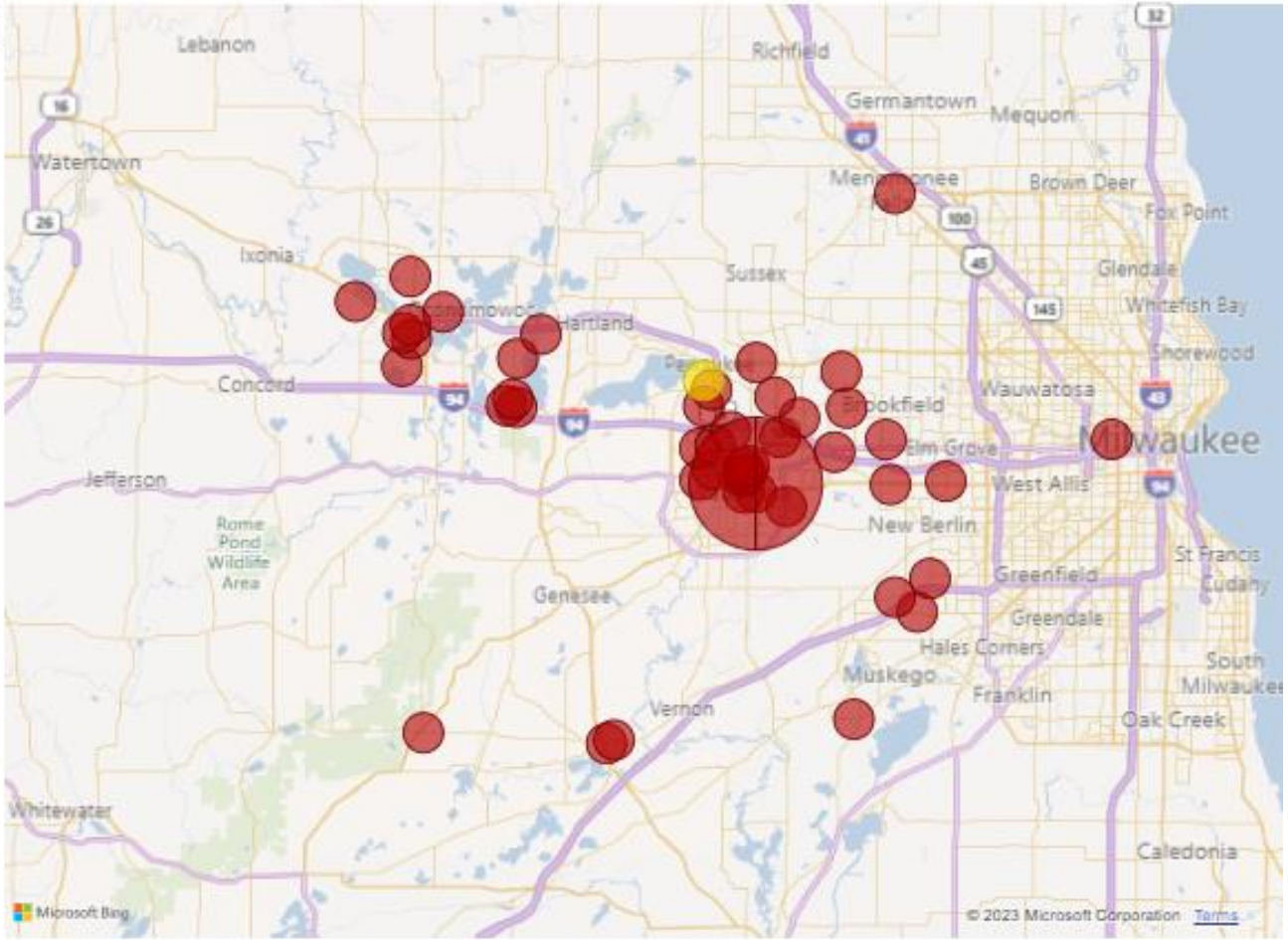
Naloxone Trainings

Activities | Partners

- Community Outreach Events
- Individuals Trained
- Naloxone Training Locations
- Online Awareness Campaign Views
- School Campaign Kit Sent

Some of the activities undertaken by Waukesha County Department of Health & Human Services include:

- Hosting & Co-hosting outreach events in the community to increase awareness of the Fentanyl Crisis.
- Training individuals on the proper use of Naloxone.
- Sponsoring online public education awareness campaigns to inform our community about the dangers of fentanyl.
- Distributing promotional materials to school districts to increase awareness of the dangers of fentanyl.

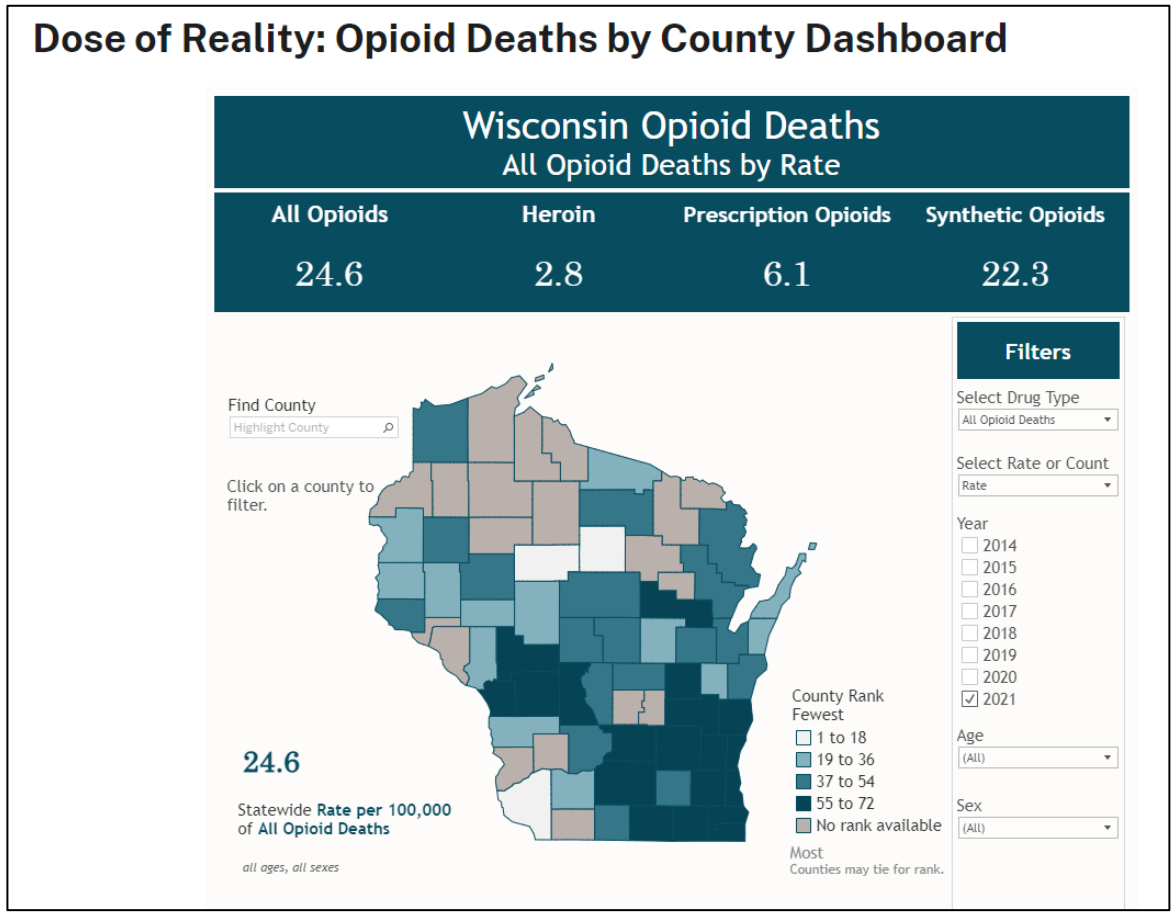


50 The Number of Naloxone training locations

Presenter: Bill

Database List

[Click here to visit the WI DHS Opioid Dashboard]



A working document of resources we use to get Substance Use data

Not an exhaustive list

[HTF Database List (A working document)]

Data Literacy

Presenter: Nicole

- Data Literacy Assessment
- Main Takeaways from Article

Presenter: Nicole

Data Literacy Assessment

- Data team is currently creating assessments
- Results will help better position Data Team to meet current needs of HTF members

Presenter: Nicole

Main Takeaway of the Article

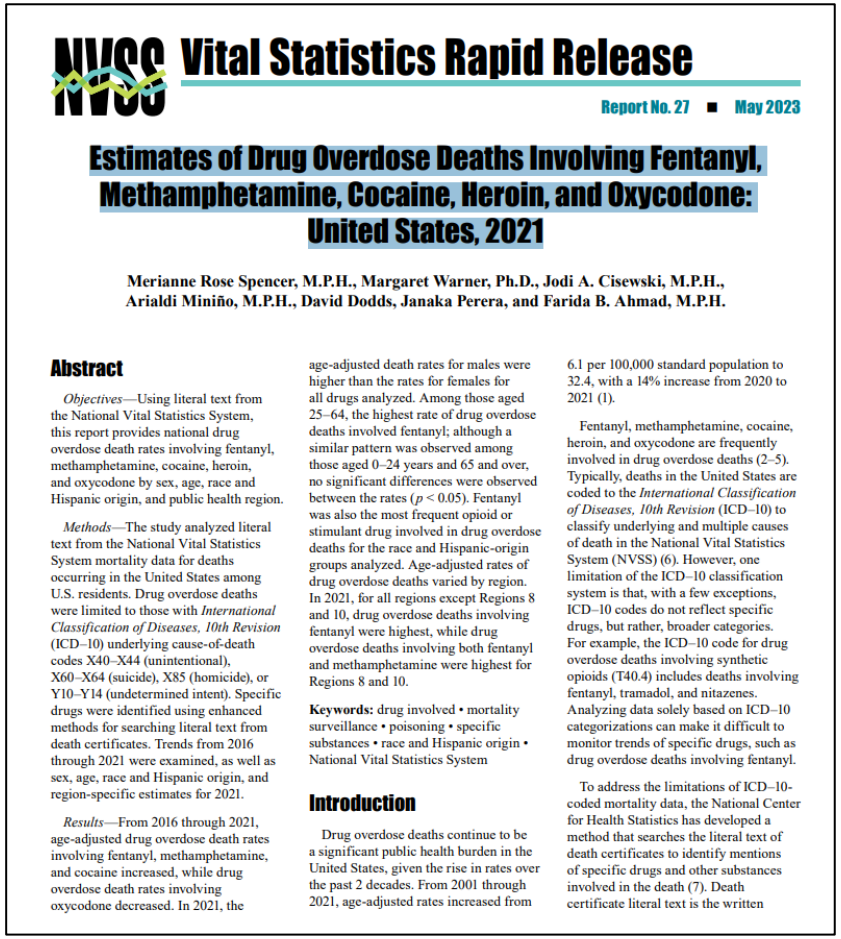
In the US from 2016-2021, age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths involving:

- **Fentanyl tripled (5.7 to 21.6)**
- **Methamphetamines quadrupled (2.1 to 9.6)**
- **Cocaine doubled (3.5 to 7.9)**
- **Heroin and oxycodone decreased**

Top 3 drugs in overdose deaths in Midwest (2021):

- **Fentanyl, Cocaine, Methamphetamine**

- How does this relate to your action team?



NVSS Vital Statistics Rapid Release

Report No. 27 ■ May 2023

Estimates of Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Heroin, and Oxycodone: United States, 2021

Merianne Rose Spencer, M.P.H., Margaret Warner, Ph.D., Jodi A. Cisewski, M.P.H., Arialdi Miniño, M.P.H., David Dodds, Janaka Perera, and Farida B. Ahmad, M.P.H.

Abstract

Objectives—Using literal text from the National Vital Statistics System, this report provides national drug overdose death rates involving fentanyl, methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, and oxycodone by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, and public health region.

Methods—The study analyzed literal text from the National Vital Statistics System mortality data for deaths occurring in the United States among U.S. residents. Drug overdose deaths were limited to those with *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD–10) underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44 (unintentional), X60–X64 (suicide), X85 (homicide), or Y10–Y14 (undetermined intent). Specific drugs were identified using enhanced methods for searching literal text from death certificates. Trends from 2016 through 2021 were examined, as well as sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, and region-specific estimates for 2021.

Results—From 2016 through 2021, age-adjusted drug overdose death rates involving fentanyl, methamphetamine, and cocaine increased, while drug overdose death rates involving oxycodone decreased. In 2021, the age-adjusted death rates for males were higher than the rates for females for all drugs analyzed. Among those aged 25–64, the highest rate of drug overdose deaths involved fentanyl; although a similar pattern was observed among those aged 0–24 years and 65 and over, no significant differences were observed between the rates ($p < 0.05$). Fentanyl was also the most frequent opioid or stimulant drug involved in drug overdose deaths for the race and Hispanic-origin groups analyzed. Age-adjusted rates of drug overdose deaths varied by region. In 2021, for all regions except Regions 8 and 10, drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl were highest, while drug overdose deaths involving both fentanyl and methamphetamine were highest for Regions 8 and 10.

Keywords: drug involved • mortality surveillance • poisoning • specific substances • race and Hispanic origin • National Vital Statistics System

Introduction

Drug overdose deaths continue to be a significant public health burden in the United States, given the rise in rates over the past 2 decades. From 2001 through 2021, age-adjusted rates increased from 6.1 per 100,000 standard population to 32.4, with a 14% increase from 2020 to 2021 (1).

Fentanyl, methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, and oxycodone are frequently involved in drug overdose deaths (2–5). Typically, deaths in the United States are coded to the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD–10) to classify underlying and multiple causes of death in the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) (6). However, one limitation of the ICD–10 classification system is that, with a few exceptions, ICD–10 codes do not reflect specific drugs, but rather, broader categories. For example, the ICD–10 code for drug overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids (T40.4) includes deaths involving fentanyl, tramadol, and nitazenes. Analyzing data solely based on ICD–10 categorizations can make it difficult to monitor trends of specific drugs, such as drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl.

To address the limitations of ICD–10-coded mortality data, the National Center for Health Statistics has developed a method that searches the literal text of death certificates to identify mentions of specific drugs and other substances involved in the death (7). Death certificate literal text is the written

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsrr/vsrr027.pdf

Presenter: Nicole

Read our summary!

- Summary of each section
- How we pulled out important information
- How to cite this article
- How to find more about this topic

Summary | Estimates of Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Heroin, and Oxycodone: United States, 2021

Introduction:

Drug overdose deaths have become a significant public health burden in the United States, with a 14% increase in age-adjusted rates from 2020 to 2021 alone. This report analyzes drug overdose deaths involving five commonly implicated opioid or stimulant drugs, including fentanyl, methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, and oxycodone, using literal text data to describe patterns in age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, and public health region.

Methods:

The study analyzed drug overdose deaths in the United States from 2016 to 2021 using the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) death certificate records. The data source was searched using the Drugs Mentioned with Involvement (DMI) methodology, which identifies mentions of drugs and other substances using search terms. The literal text of death certificates was used to identify specific drugs involved in the death.

Results:

The report provides information on drug overdose deaths in the US from 2016 to 2021. The age-adjusted death rates of drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl have more than tripled from 5.7 per 100,000 standard population in 2016 to 21.6 in 2021. Similarly, the death rates for methamphetamine and cocaine have increased substantially, while the death rates for heroin and oxycodone have decreased.

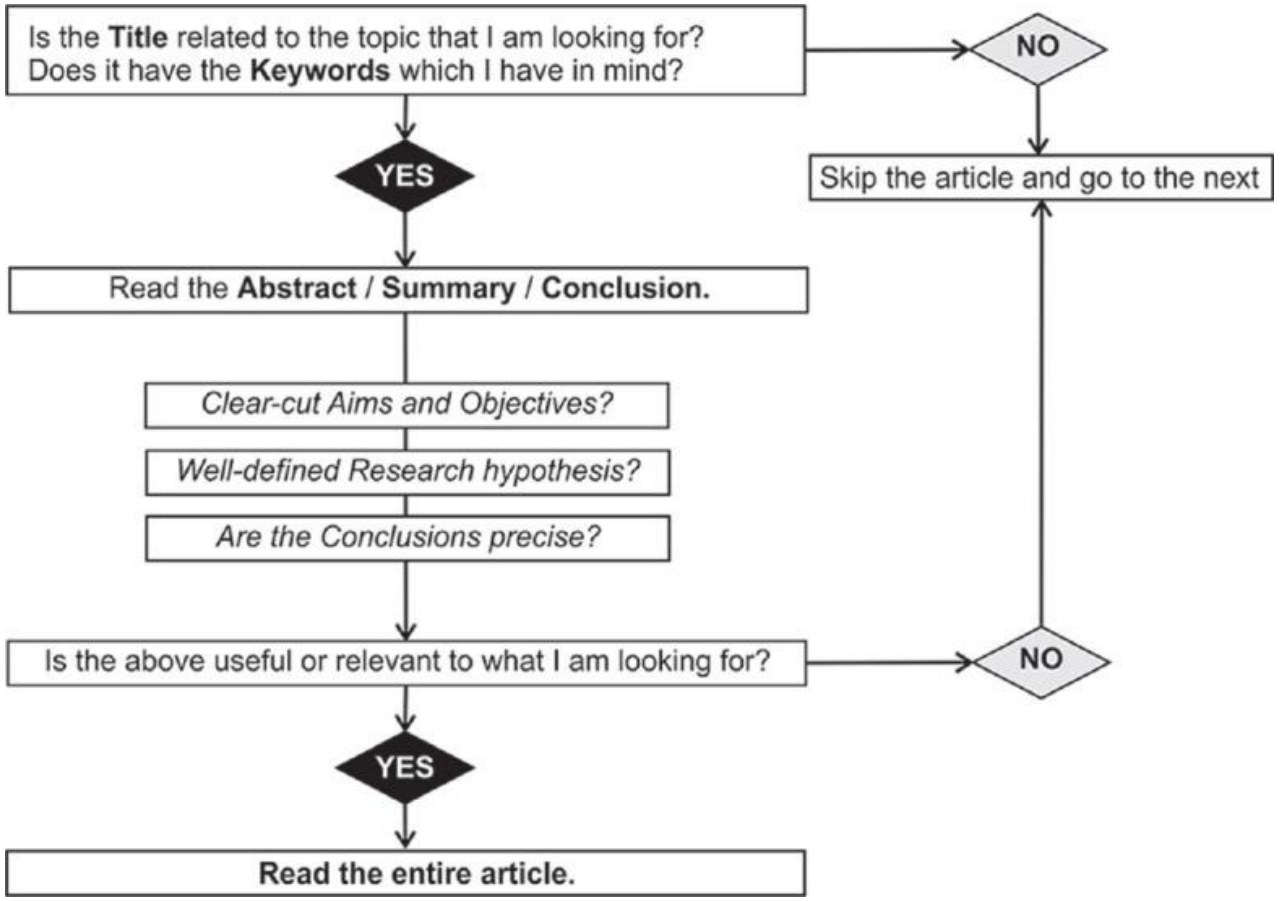
Males had higher rates of drug overdose deaths for all drugs analyzed, and the highest rates of drug overdose deaths were observed in people aged 25-44 years, with fentanyl being the leading cause of death. Fentanyl was also the leading cause of drug overdose death among non-Hispanic Black people and American Indian or Alaska Native people. Non-Hispanic White people had the highest drug overdose death rates involving fentanyl, methamphetamine, and cocaine.

Discussion:

The report discusses the trends in drug overdose deaths in the US from 2016 to 2021, focusing on the five most frequent opioids and stimulant drugs involved in deaths. The rate of drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl increased by 279%, while the rates involving heroin and oxycodone decreased. Variations in drug overdose death rates were observed by sex, age group, and geographic region. However, the quality and completeness of information provided may vary, and variations in the way drug overdose deaths are reported can impact comparability. The report provides only observed rates and should be interpreted considering improvements in the quality of data over the study period.

Presenter: Nicole

Art of reading a journal article



The cardinal rule is:

Never start reading an article from the beginning to the end. It is better to begin by identifying the conclusions of the study by reading the title and the abstract. If the article does not have an abstract, read the conclusions or the summary at the end of the article first.

Learn more

HTF Support

Presenter: Felicia

- Technical Assistance
- Implementing Results Based Accountability

Presenter: Felicia

Technical Assistance: 2 Ways

From the HTF Metrics & Measurements Team

Scheduled quarterly check ins with each team

As needed

- Email Felicia @ fbehnkeshaw@waukeshacounty.gov
- With Subject Title: HTF Data Assistance

What can we help with...

1. Your team doesn't know where to start
2. Defining a Result & Indicators
3. Finding Data
4. Collecting Data
5. Analyzing data
6. Presenting Data

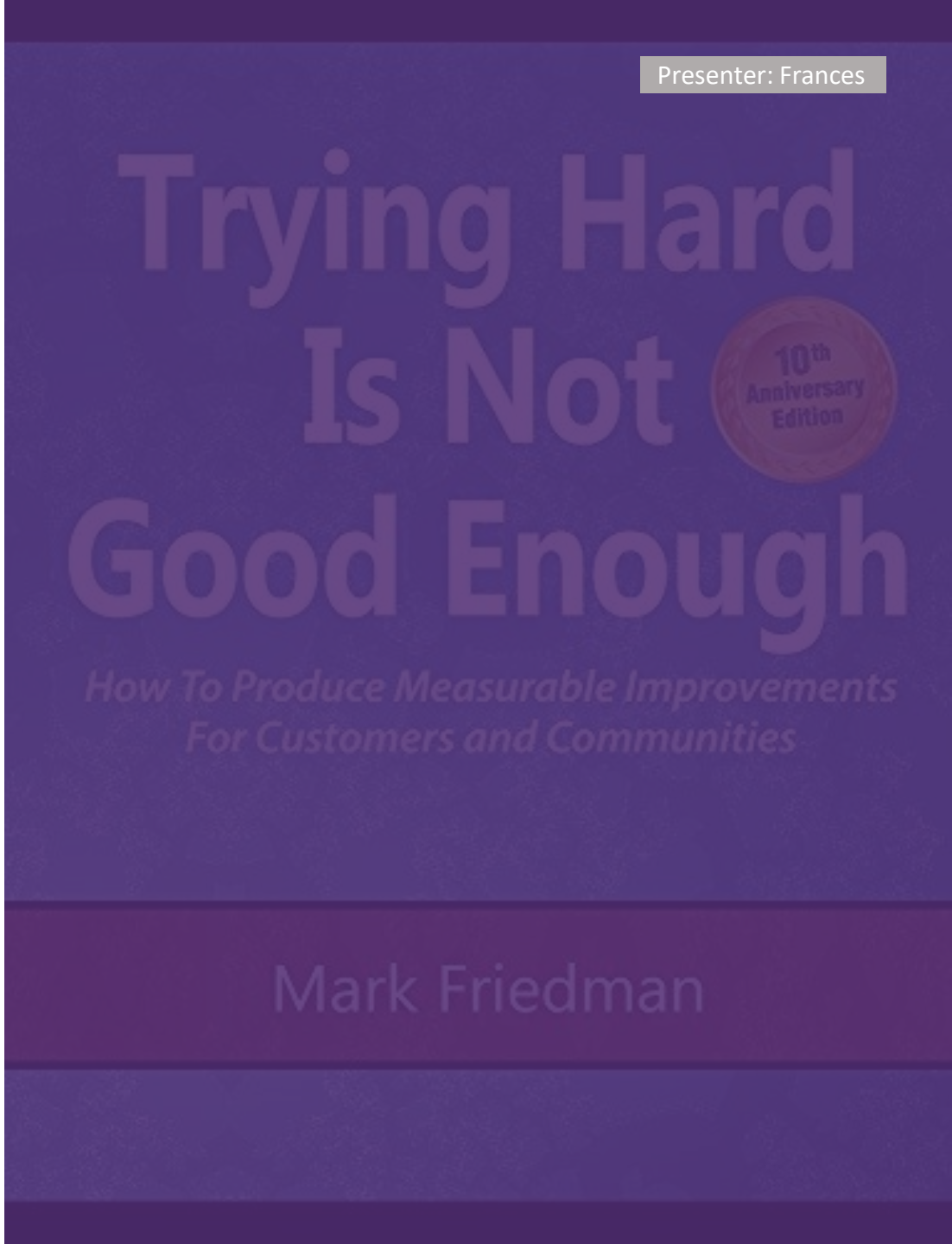
Presenter: Frances

Implementing Results Based Accountability (RBA)

See RBA in Action @ Brown County!

Equitable Access: All residents have equitable access to the resources					
R CHIP All Brown County community members live in economic security.	Time Period	Current Actual Value	Current Trend	Baseline % Change	
I CHIP Percent of Households Living At or Above the ALICE Threshold - All	2018	67%	↗ 1	-3% ↘	
R CHIP All Brown County community members have safe, high quality physical environments.	Time Period	Current Actual Value	Current Trend	Baseline % Change	
I CHIP Number of Children Under 6 Years of Age Who Were Lead Poisoned	2021	41	↗ 2	-38% ↘	
R CHIP All Brown County community members have access to high quality healthcare.	Time Period	Current Actual Value	Current Trend	Baseline % Change	
I CHIP Percent of Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes	2019	8.0%	↘ 2	-11% ↘	
I CHIP Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days (Over the Last 30 Days)	2022	4.2	↗ 3	31% ↗	

Click HERE



Presenter: Felicia

Questions?