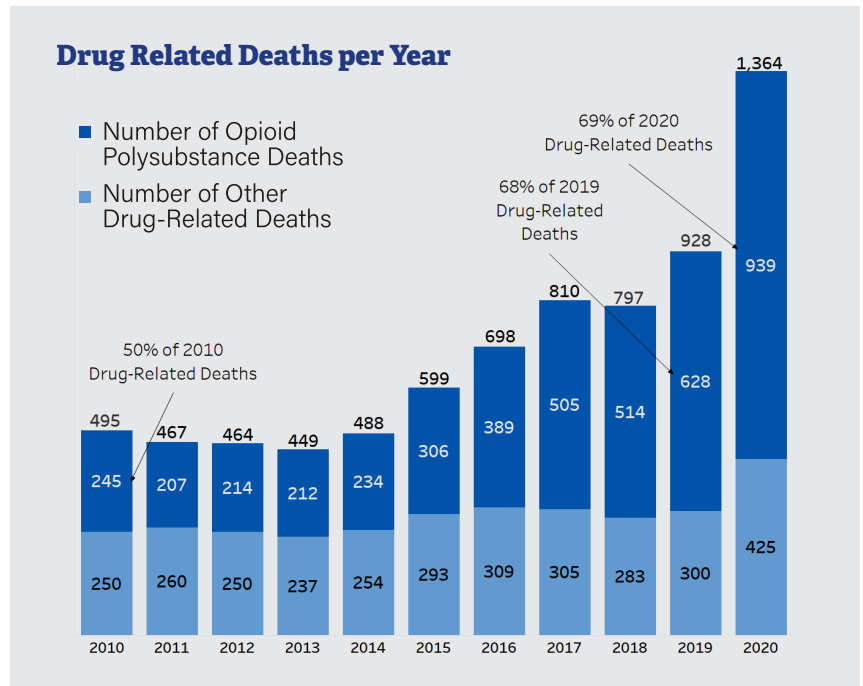


Opioid Polysubstance Trends in Texas

2011 – 2020 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Polysubstance use is the use of multiple substances taken together within a short time period. There have been recent trends indicating that a large portion of drug-related deaths occur during polysubstance use where at least one opioid is combined with either other types of opioids or non-opioids.

The data used in these charts are for accidental deaths where at least one opioid is present and excludes intentional or undetermined circumstances.

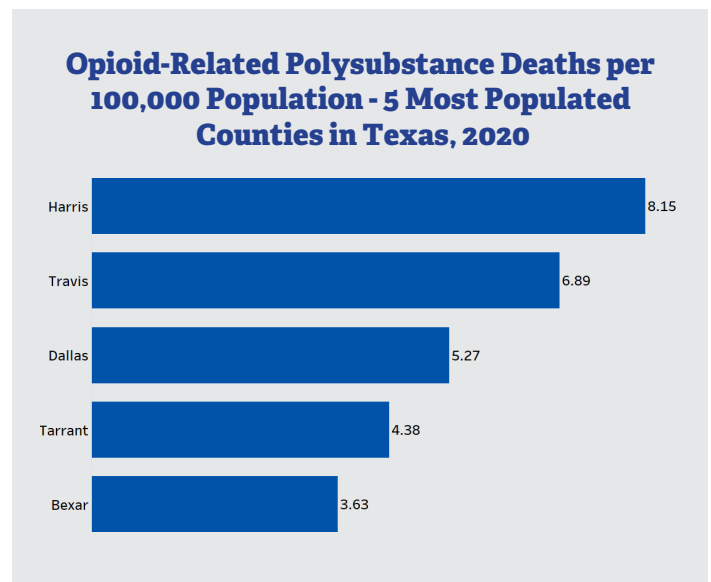
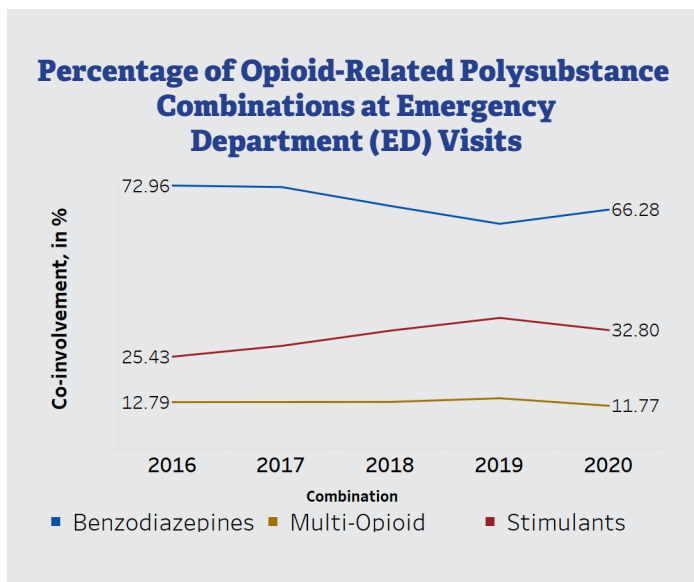


Opioid Polysubstance Use by the Numbers

2011 – 2020 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

In 2020, there was a large increase in opioid polysubstance deaths as a proportion of all deaths from any cause. Across Texas, opioid polysubstance death rates per 100,000 population increased to 4.60 in 2020, up from 3.20 in 2019 and 2.78 in 2018.

Out of all opioid-related polysubstance emergency department (ED) visits, the highest combinations with opioids were with benzodiazepines and stimulants.



Opioid Polysubstance Deaths in Texas

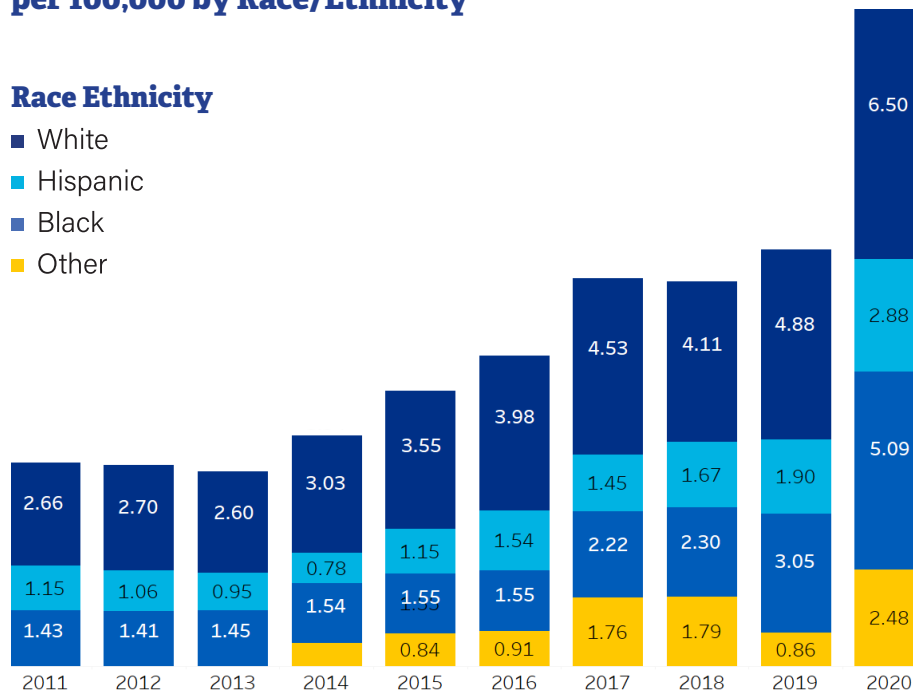
2011 – 2020 DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

In 2020, the demographic groups most impacted for polysubstance-related deaths per capita were those in the 18-44 age group, males, and White populations.

Opioid Polysubstance Deaths per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity

Race Ethnicity

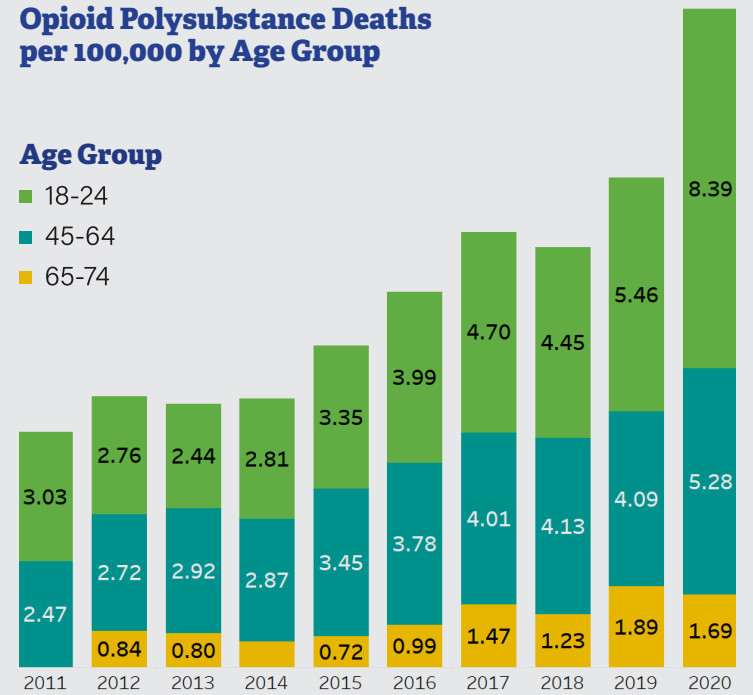
- White
- Hispanic
- Black
- Other



Opioid Polysubstance Deaths per 100,000 by Age Group

Age Group

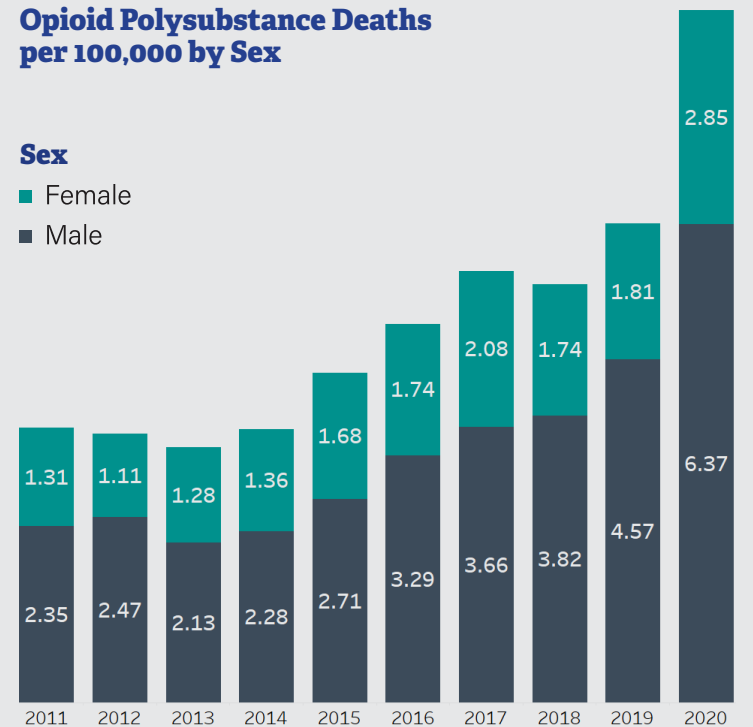
- 18-24
- 45-64
- 65-74



Opioid Polysubstance Deaths per 100,000 by Sex

Sex

- Female
- Male



Texas Department of State Health Services



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