

Drug and Opioid Overdose Data Interactive Dashboard in Racine County

What is overdose, or OD in short?

"An overdose is when a person consumes "over" the recommended or typical dose of a substance"¹. It can happen with prescription or any other kind of drug, and it can accidentally or intentional.

How does the Racine County follow up OD cases?

- After an increase of drug overdose since 2000 in Wisconsin, Racine County has closely followed up OD cases in hopes to strengthen support programs and reduce drug mortality in the county.
- Data sources:
 - OD cases from 2020 to 2023 obtained from ESSENCE (Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics) corresponding to emergency department (ED) visits²
 - [Racine County Census Profile](#)
 - [Racine spatial data](#)
 - [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)'s State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System \(SUDORS\)](#)

How to interact with the visualizations:

- Click on any data point of a graph
 - Choose any of the filters on top of each page
- These two actions will filter out the results of the other figures
- To filter more than one category of the same filter, hold Ctrl or Command + click on your selection
- Having no filters on means that you are going to see all data available at once.

To reset the filters:

- Click again on the same filter/data point
- Click on the black space of the graph you clicked before
- Click the button "Clear filters"

1. "What Is an Overdose?" Very Well Health. Accessed on 27 Oct 2025, <https://www.verywellhealth.com/what-is-an-overdose-5323692#citation-7>

2. This data is provisional and may change.



Table of contents

1. Overview

2. Who are affected by OD by race?

3. Who are affected by OD by age?

4. What kind of OD are patients being admitted for?

5. Where can you find harm reduction products for free?



When are OD hospital visits happening?

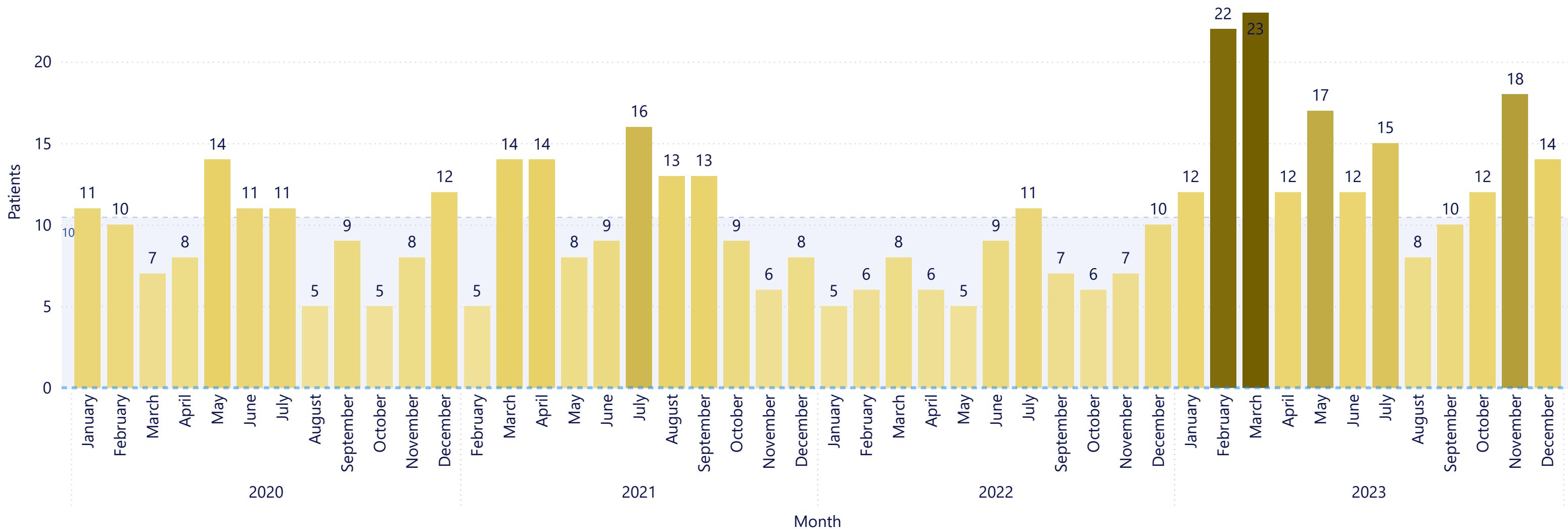
 Clear filters

Sex

Year

11

Emergency department cases of overdose per month in Racine County



"Emergency department cases of overdose per month" captures the amount of ED visits for suspected OD self-reported as currently living in Racine County each month. Some data might not be shown due to low count of cases per month (<5).



Table of Contents



Who are affected by OD?

Clear filters

Age

All

Sex

All

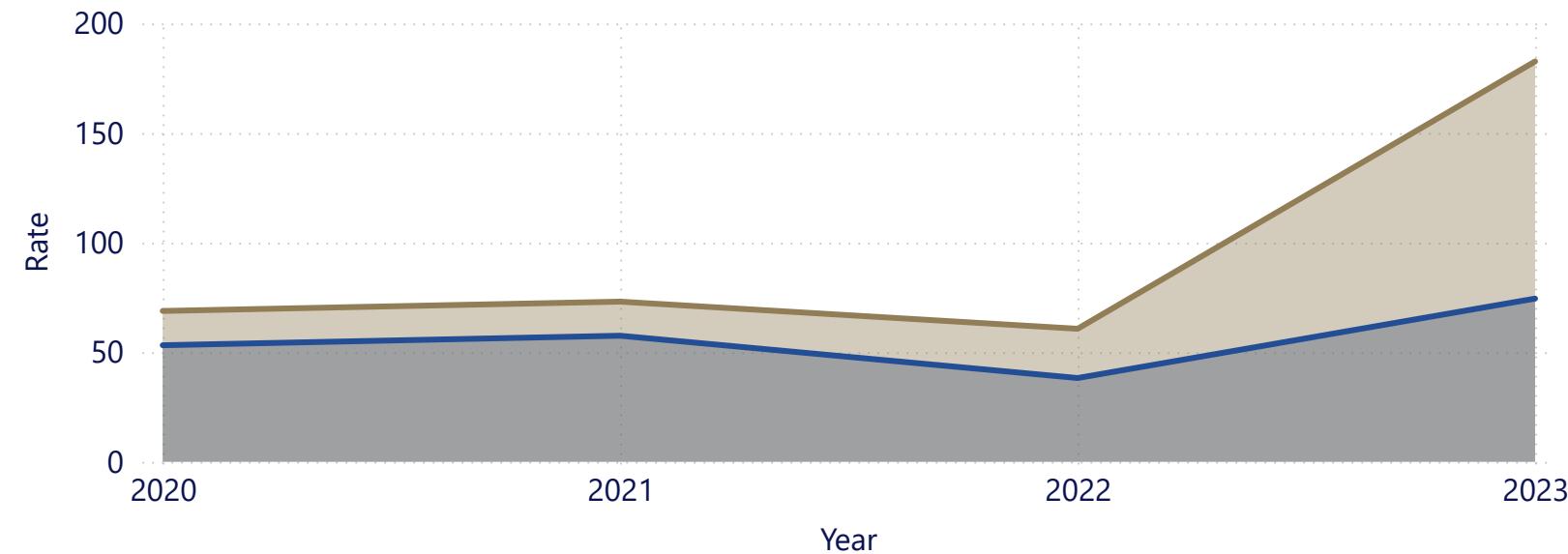
Year

All

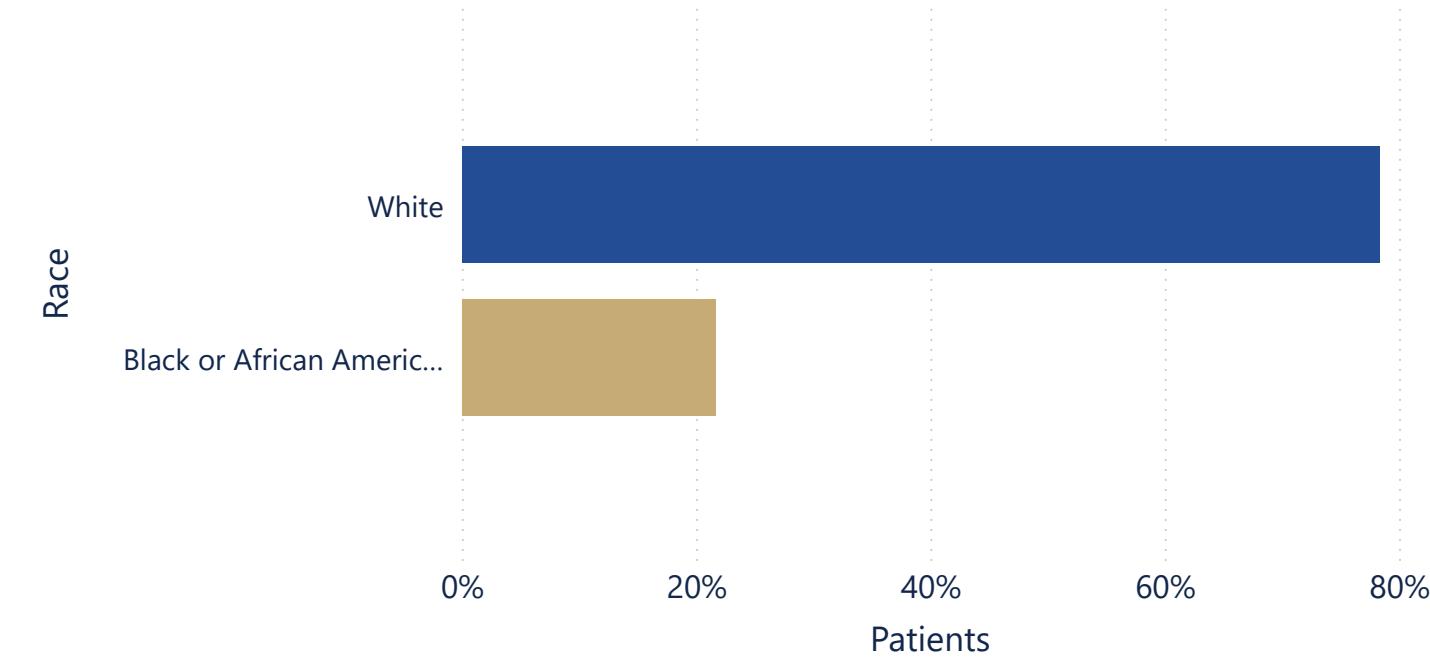
OD heavily impacts Racine County's communities in different ways. The total number, and the ratio of OD hospitalized cases in the county by race shows how the needs of each population differ when trying to reduce OD.

Rate per 100,000 of ED hospital visits by race and per year in Racine County

● White ● Black or African American



Race of ED patients as a percentage in Racine County



Black or African Americans had
2.45 times
higher risk of getting admitted into the hospital for suspected overdose than Whites in
2023

How do we calculate the ratio?

Ratios are calculated by dividing the total number of patients and their race by the total number of that race's population according to the Census for the same year, and multiplying it by 100,000.

- This means that per 100,000 Black residents in Racine County, there were 182 Black patients hospitalized for OD in 2023.
- The ratio of White and Black or African American patients show that while there are more White patients, Black patients are at a higher risk of OD.

← Table of Contents →

 Clear filters

Ethnicity

All

Age

All

Sex

All

Year

All

Distribution of ED visits by age and sex in Racine County

15 to 19 years

20 to 24 years

25 to 34 years

35 to 44 years

45 to 54 years

5 years and under

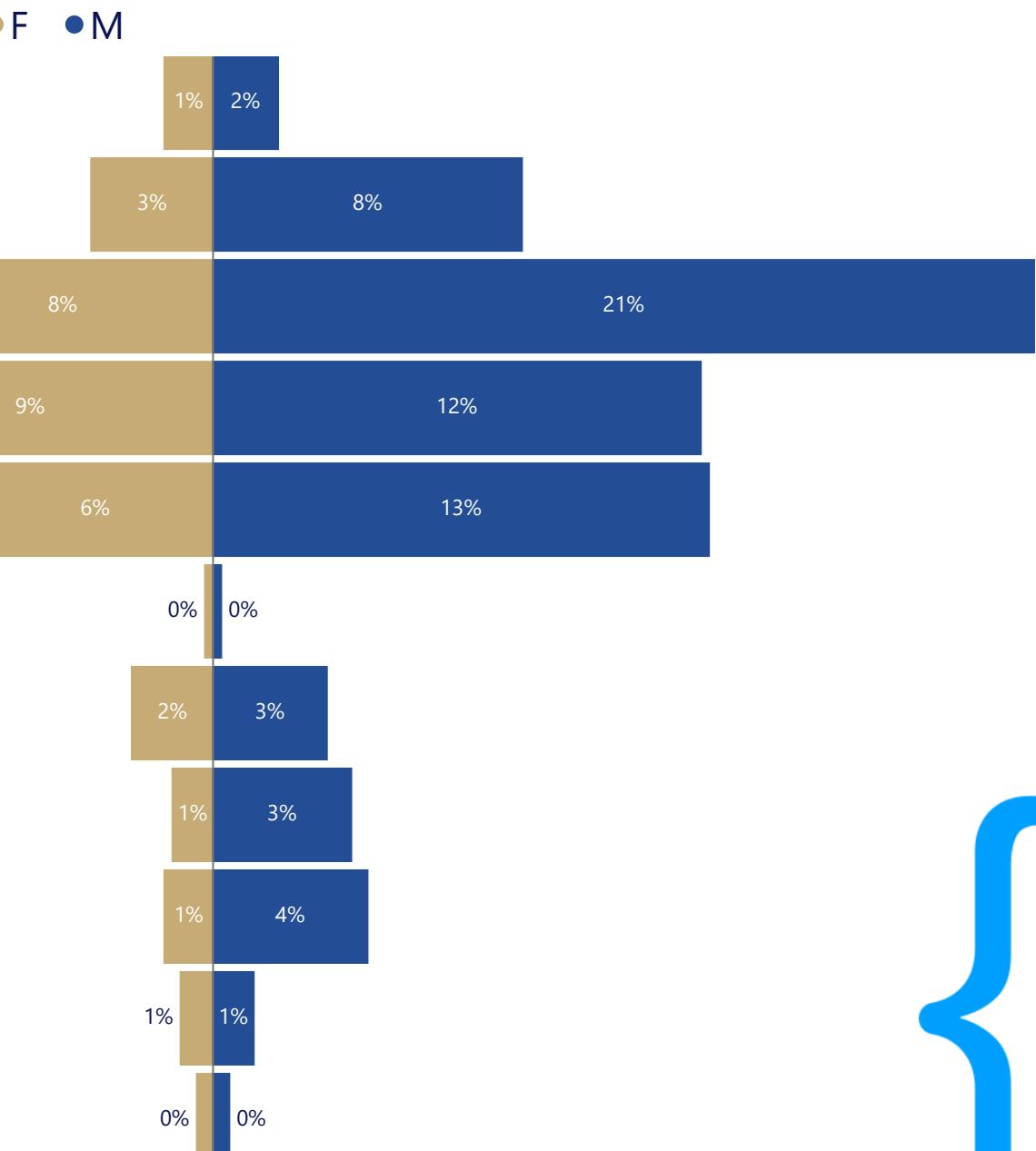
55 to 59 years

60 to 64 years

65 to 74 years

75 to 84 years

85 years and over



Youngest age

1

Oldest age

110

Average age

40.54

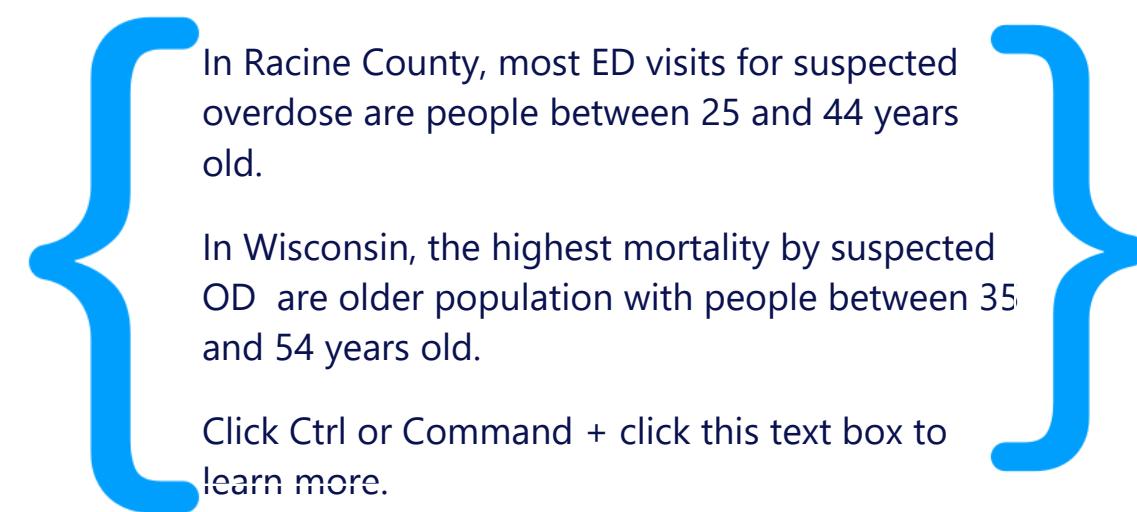
Median age

37.00

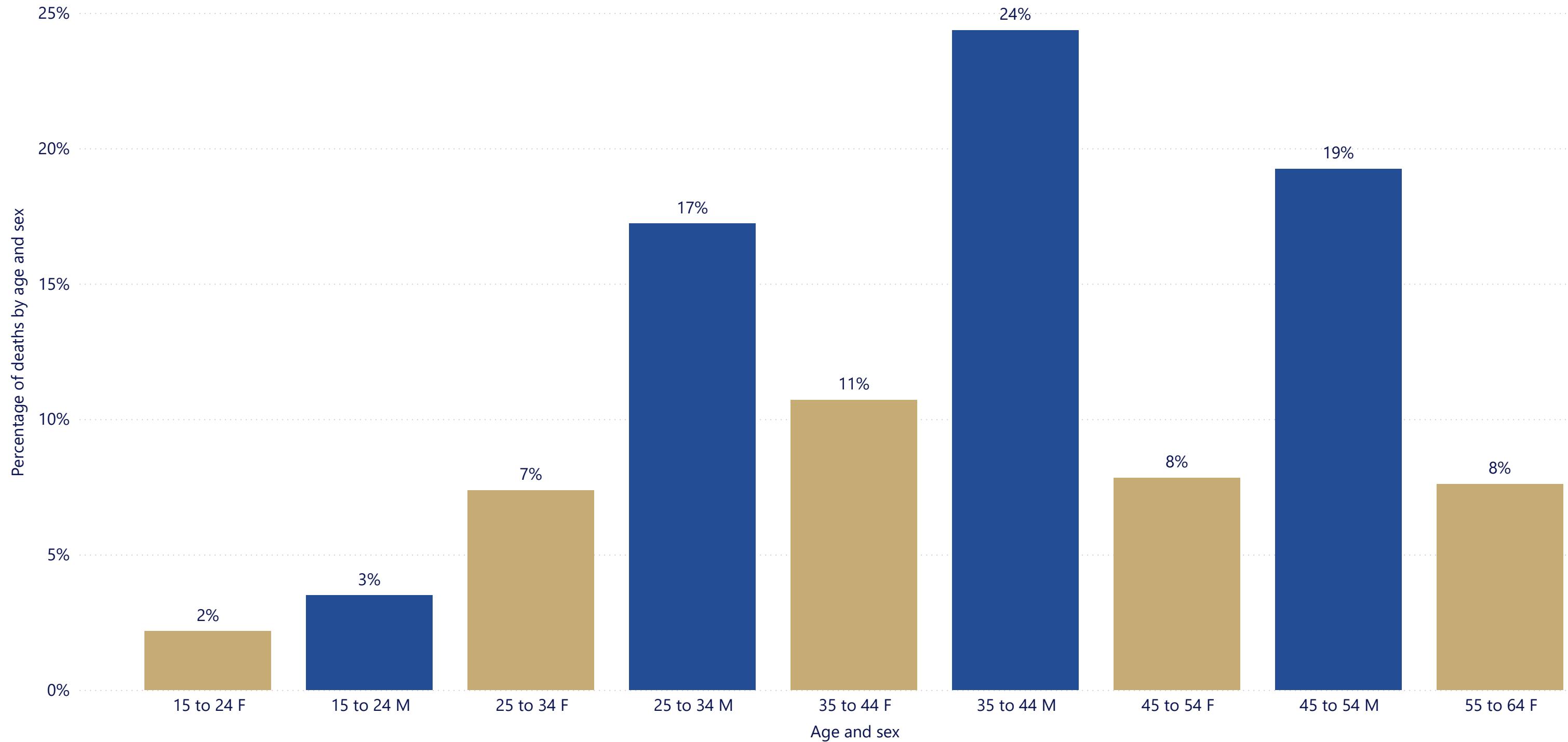
In Racine County, most ED visits for suspected overdose are people between 25 and 44 years old.

In Wisconsin, the highest mortality by suspected OD are older population with people between 35 and 54 years old.

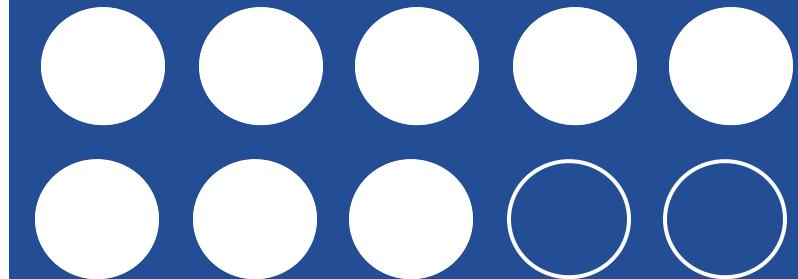
Click Ctrl or Command + click this text box to learn more.



Deaths by overdose in Wisconsin in 2023



What kind of OD are patients being admitted for?



According to the NCDAS

8 out of 10

overdose deaths in the USA
are related to opioids¹

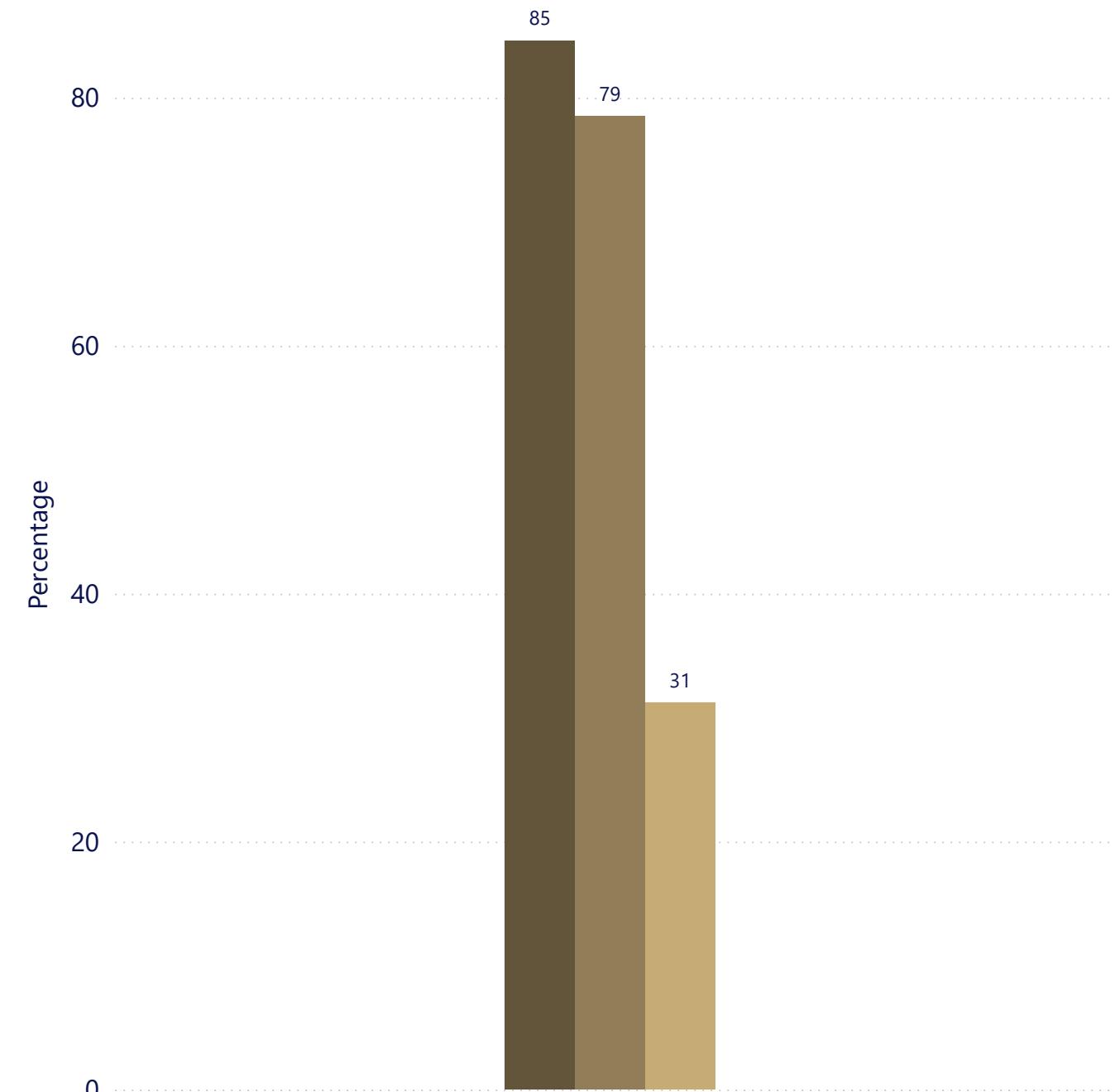
Naloxone (Narcan) saves lives

- "Naloxone (Narcan) can quickly restore normal breathing to a person whose breathing has slowed or stopped as a result of overdosing⁵ with opioids.
- Even though the effects of nonopioid sedatives are similar, naloxone does not work on them.
- Most of the times nonopioid sedatives are laced with opioids, so naloxone still should be administered in case of a suspected overdose.

[Learn more about Naloxone \(Narcan\), why you should get one, and how to use it.](#)

Percentage of deaths related with the following drugs in Wisconsin in 2023²

Opioids Fentanyl Non-opioid sedatives



1. "Drug Overdose Death Rates". National Center for Drug Abuse Statistics. Accessed 27 Oct 2025, <https://drugabusestatistics.org/drug-overdose-deaths/>

2. "SUDORS Dashboard: Fatal Drug Overdose Data". CDC Overdose Prevention, Accessed 15 Nov 2025, <https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/data-research/facts-stats/sudors-dashboard-fatal-overdose-data.html>

3. "Opioids | Johns Hopkins Medicine". Johns Hopkins Medicine. Accessed 3 Nov 2025, <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/treatment-tests-and-therapies/opioids>

4. "Tranq' (Xylazine): Effects, Risks, and Treatment Options". WebMD, Accessed 3 Nov 2025, <https://www.webmd.com/mental-health/addiction/what-is-tranq-xylazine>

5. "One Year Mortality of Patients Treated with Naloxone for Opioid Overdose by Emergency Medical Services". National Library of Medicine. Accessed 17 Nov 2025, <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7541791/>



Table of Contents



Opioids, like fentanyl, are a class of natural, semi-synthetic, and synthetic drugs derived from the poppy plant used to treat moderate to severe pain.³

Non-opioid sedatives like Xylazine and Medetomidine are used by "veterinarians use to tranquilize (sedate), relieve pain, and relax muscles in animals".

They are usually found in combination with opioids to boost/extend its effects, but does not respond to naloxone.⁴

Where can you find harm reduction products for free?

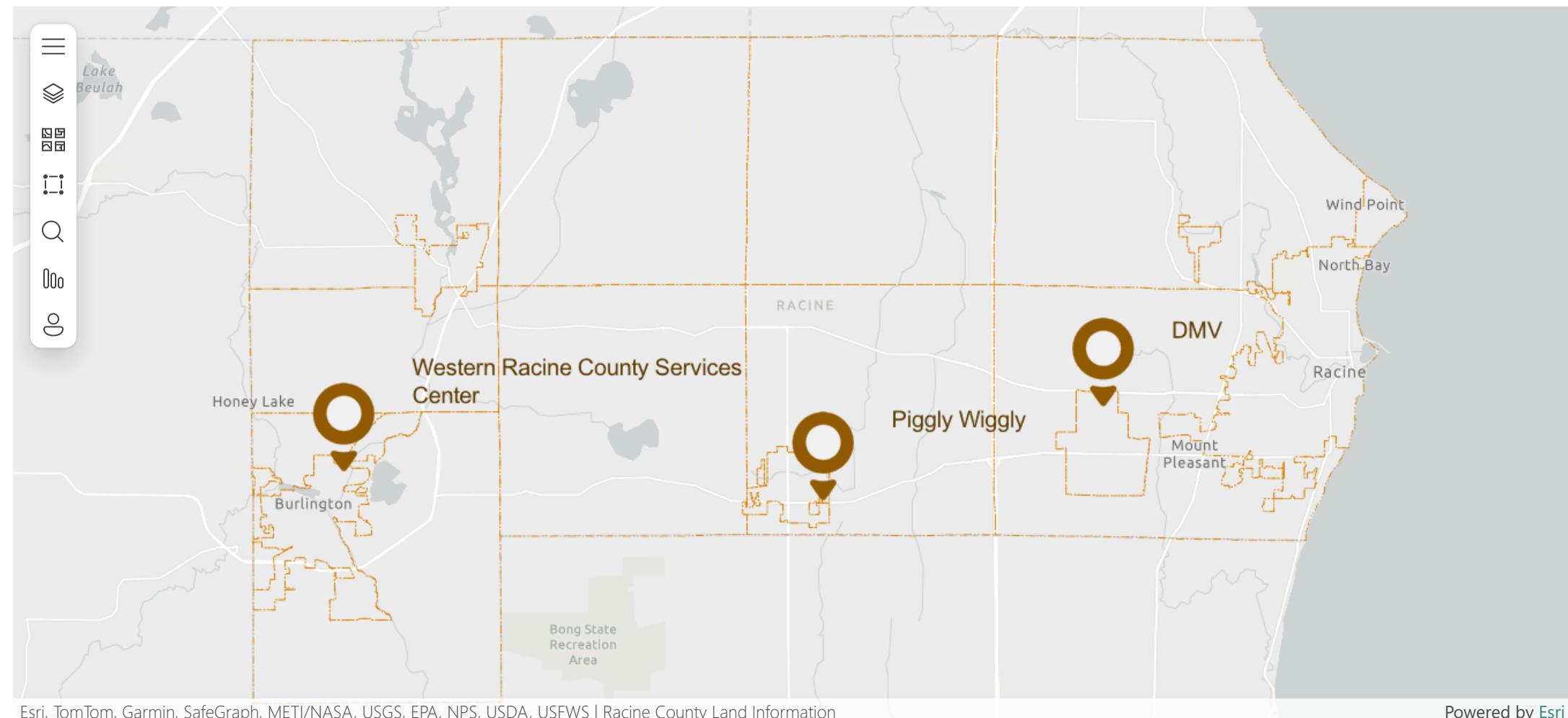
Since April 2024, the County has installed 3 Public Health Vending Machines with free harm-reducing products:

- Nasal Narcan (naloxone)
- Fentanyl test strips bundles (of 5 strips per bundle)
- Xylazine test strips bundles (of 5 strips per bundle)

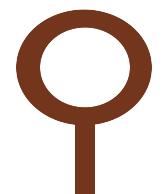
[Click here](#) to get more information on how to reduce harm when using.

Below, you will find where these machines are located in Racine County. [Click here](#) to find the location of other harm reduction vending machines in the state of Wisconsin.

Location of Vending Machines



DMV
9531 Rayne Road
Sturtevant, 53177
M-F 7.30am to 5pm -> Indoors



Western Racine County
Services Center 1072
Milwaukee Ave
Burlington, WI 53105
24/7 -> Outdoors



Piggly Wiggly-Union Grove
4400 67th Dr
Union Grove, WI 53182
24/7 -> Outdoors

National studies have found that a decrease in unintentional opioid overdose could be attributed to harm reducing vending machines, where almost one overdose is reversed out of ten naloxone kits distributed to drug users.¹

Products dispensed through Racine County's vending machines since their inauguration

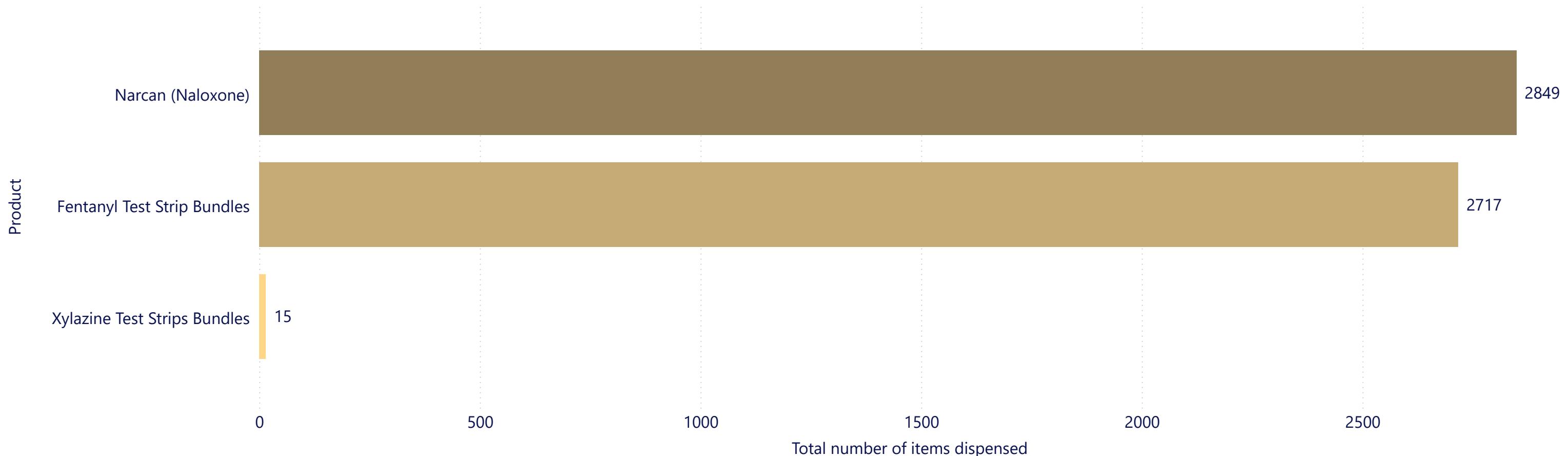


Table of Contents