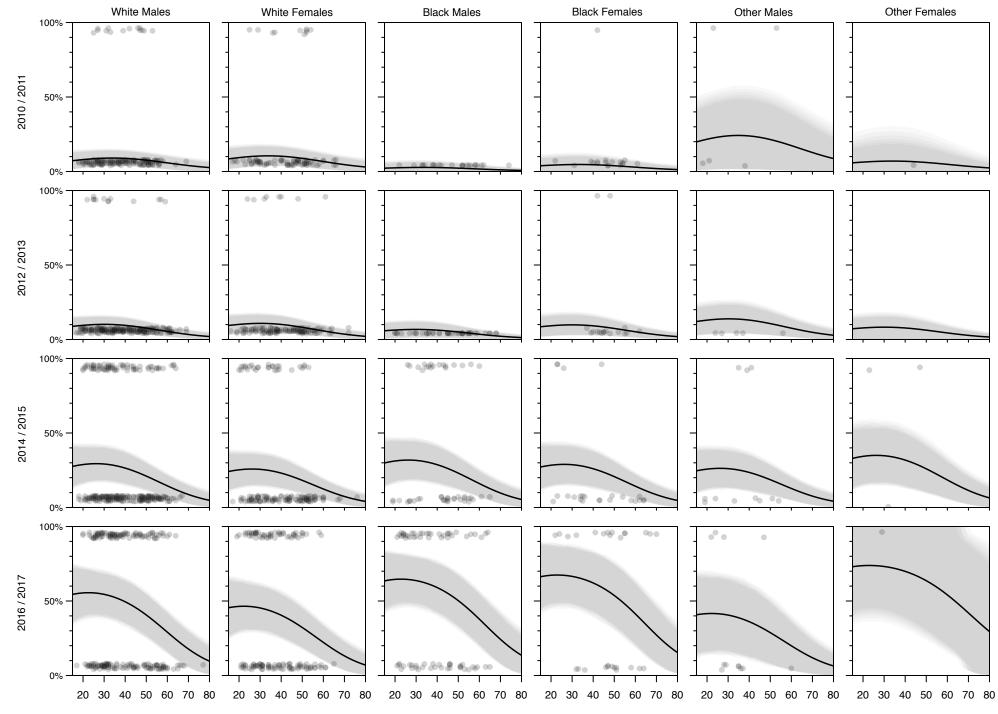
Figure 4. Rates of positive fentanyl toxicology screens at overdose by age at death, race, sex, and time. Observed data are plotted as vertically jittered points with model-based estimates (solid lines) and 95% credible intervals (shaded regions) for each plotted 2-year interval. Residual error due to geography was added to model estimates by simulating zip code-level variation from model parameters. In 2014, all demographic groups experienced dramatic increases in rates of lethal fentanyl-related overdose. Prior to 2014, black people were at particularly low risk of lethal fentanyl-related overdose. However, they experienced relatively fast rate increases and by 2017 their risk had surpassed that of white people.



Age