

NCHS Response to Health Policy Data Requests 2021

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Table 1. COVID-19 deaths by selected Census occupations among United States resident decedents ages 18-64 in 46 states, 2020.

Census Occupation Title	2012 Census Occupation Code	COVID-19 deaths
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	0160	139
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	0205	325
Food service managers	0310	434
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists	2015	27
Chiropractors	3000	13
Dentists	3010	26
Dietitians and nutritionists	3030	45
Optometrists	3040	3
Pharmacists	3050	53
Physicians and surgeons	3060	142
Physician assistants	3110	14
Podiatrists	3120	2
Audiologists	3140	1
Occupational therapists	3150	12
Physical therapists	3160	33
Radiation therapists	3200	2
Recreational therapists	3210	7
Respiratory therapists	3220	39
Speech-language pathologists	3230	18
Exercise physiologists	3235	2
Therapists, all other	3245	19
Veterinarians	3250	7
Registered nurses	3255	877
Nurse anesthetists	3256	2
Nurse practitioners	3258	33
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	3300	72
Dental hygienists	3310	10
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	3320	63
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	3400	96
Health practitioner support technologists and technicians	3420	125
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	3500	238
Medical records and health information technicians	3510	20
Opticians, dispensing	3520	9
Miscellaneous health technologists and technicians	3535	57
Other healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3540	8
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	3600	1318
Occupational therapy assistants and aides	3610	7
Physical therapist assistants and aides	3620	13
Massage therapists	3630	15
Dental assistants	3640	49

Medical assistants	3645	107
Medical transcriptionists	3646	14
Pharmacy aides	3647	3
Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers	3648	8
Phlebotomists	3649	46
Healthcare support workers, all other, including medical equipment preparers	3655	39
First-line supervisors of correctional officers	3700	25
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	3800	302
Chefs and head cooks	4000	577
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	4010	155
Cooks	4020	1185
Food preparation workers	4030	150
Bartenders	4040	77
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	4050	88
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	4060	18
Waiters and waitresses	4110	305
Food servers, nonrestaurant	4120	41
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	4130	100
Dishwashers	4140	133
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	4150	13
Food preparation and serving related workers, all other	4160	17
First-line supervisors of farming, fishing, and forestry workers	6005	45
Agricultural inspectors	6010	7
Animal breeders	6020	2
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	6040	14
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	6050	559
Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers	7810	166

NOTES: COVID-19 deaths are identified using the ICD-10 underlying cause of death code U07.1. The US Standard Certificate of Death records usual occupation, or the occupation in which the decedent spent most of their working life. Usual occupation is not available for deaths that occurred in Arizona, Iowa, North Carolina, Rhode Island, or Washington, D.C. See [Industry-and-Occupation-data-mortality-2020.pdf \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/industry-and-occupation-data-mortality-2020.pdf) for more information.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, 2020 Final Mortality Data.

Table 2. COVID-19 deaths by selected Census industries among United States resident decedents ages 18-64 in 46 states, 2020.

Census Industry Title	2012 Census Industry Code	COVID-19 deaths
Crop production	0170	862
Animal production and aquaculture	0180	136
Animal slaughtering and processing	1180	348
Warehousing and storage	6390	538
Offices of physicians	7970	278
Offices of dentists	7980	105
Offices of chiropractors	7990	15
Offices of optometrists	8070	16
Offices of other health practitioners	8080	60
Outpatient care centers	8090	714
Home health care services	8170	735
Other health care services	8180	111
Hospitals	8190	2403
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	8270	983
Restaurants and other food services	8680	3102
Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	8690	74
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9470	1154

NOTES: COVID-19 deaths are identified using the ICD-10 underlying cause of death code U07.1. The US Standard Certificate of Death records usual industry, or the industry in which the decedent spent most of their working life. Usual industry is not available for deaths that occurred in Arizona, Iowa, North Carolina, Rhode Island, or Washington, D.C. See [Industry-and-Occupation-data-mortality-2020.pdf \(cdc.gov\)](#) for more information.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, 2020 Final Mortality Data.

Table 3. Census occupations with the highest proportions of deaths from COVID-19 among United States resident decedents ages 18-64 in 46 states, 2020.

Census Occupation Title	2012 Census Occupation Code	Total deaths	COVID-19 deaths	Deaths from COVID-19 as a percentage of total deaths
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	9140	2146	508	23.67%
Clergy	2040	1887	434	23.00%
Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers	8350	360	74	20.56%
Sewing machine operators	8320	992	195	19.66%
First-line supervisors of farming, fishing, and forestry workers	6005	240	45	18.75%
First-line supervisors of correctional officers	3700	136	25	18.38%
Shoe and leather workers and repairers	8330	83	15	18.07%
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants	9415	131	23	17.56%
Bridge and lock tenders	9340	29	5	17.24%
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians	9110	160	27	16.88%
First-line supervisors of police and detectives	3710	402	67	16.67%
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	8750	349	58	16.62%
Legislators	0030	57	9	15.79%
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	6040	89	14	15.73%
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	8800	1032	162	15.70%
Maintenance workers, machinery	7350	52	8	15.38%
Food processing workers, all other	7855	664	101	15.21%
Parking lot attendants	9350	199	30	15.08%
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	4530	531	79	14.88%
Directors, religious activities and education	2050	82	12	14.63%
Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders	7830	48	7	14.58%
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	6050	3893	559	14.36%
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	8300	592	85	14.36%
Recreational therapists	3210	49	7	14.29%
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	7920	21	3	14.29%
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8010	28	4	14.29%
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	4950	430	61	14.19%
Food cooking machine operators and tenders	7850	71	10	14.08%
Agricultural inspectors	6010	50	7	14.00%
Bus drivers	9120	2966	412	13.89%

Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators	6740	58	8	13.79%
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	4130	731	100	13.68%
Supervisors of transportation and material moving workers	9000	897	121	13.49%
Other transportation workers	9420	82	11	13.41%
Judicial law clerks	2105	30	4	13.33%
Helpers--production workers	8950	68	9	13.24%
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	3800	2298	302	13.14%
Dishwashers	4140	1014	133	13.12%
Bakers	7800	1138	149	13.09%
Compensation and benefits managers	0135	23	3	13.04%
Nuclear technicians	1940	23	3	13.04%
Upholsterers	8450	231	30	12.99%
Childcare workers	4600	3228	406	12.58%
Library technicians	2440	65	8	12.31%
Occupational therapy assistants and aides	3610	57	7	12.28%
Miscellaneous plant and system operators	8630	237	29	12.24%
Counter and rental clerks	4740	221	27	12.22%
Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers	7810	1361	166	12.20%
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	3930	6389	779	12.19%

NOTES: COVID-19 deaths are identified using the ICD-10 underlying cause of death code U07.1. The US Standard Certificate of Death records usual occupation, or the occupation in which the decedent spent most of their working life. Usual occupation is not available for deaths that occurred in Arizona, Iowa, North Carolina, Rhode Island, or Washington, D.C. See [Industry-and-Occupation-data-mortality-2020.pdf \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/industry-and-occupation-data-mortality-2020.pdf) for more information. Census occupations with <20 total deaths in 2020 were excluded from ranking of deaths from COVID-19 as a percentage of total deaths and the top 10% of Census occupations by rank are shown. Percentages of deaths from COVID-19 are not adjusted for the underlying age distributions of workers within each occupation.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, 2020 Final Mortality Data.

Table 4. Census industries with the highest proportions of deaths from COVID-19 among United States resident decedents ages 18-64 in 46 states, 2020.

Census Industry Title	2012 Census Industry Code	Total deaths	COVID-19 deaths	Deaths from COVID-19 as a percentage of total deaths
Taxi and limousine service	6190	2054	493	24.00%
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	1680	1235	238	19.27%
Footwear and leather goods repair	8890	32	6	18.75%
Religious organizations	9160	3018	549	18.19%
Animal slaughtering and processing	1180	1979	348	17.58%
Executive offices and legislative bodies	9370	354	60	16.95%
Leather tanning and finishing and other allied products manufacturing	1790	62	10	16.13%
Bus service and urban transit	6180	2699	432	16.01%
Vocational rehabilitation services	8390	454	67	14.76%
Specialty food stores	4980	832	121	14.54%
Retail bakeries	1190	640	93	14.53%
Knitting fabric mills, and apparel knitting mills	1670	49	7	14.29%
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing, except retail bakeries	1270	670	93	13.88%
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	5280	124	17	13.71%
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4080	95	13	13.68%
Not specified food industries	1290	2113	285	13.49%
Drycleaning and laundry services	9070	930	124	13.33%
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	5190	486	63	12.96%
Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	3670	48	6	12.50%
Community food and housing, and emergency services	8380	228	28	12.28%
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4470	1555	190	12.22%
Animal food, grain and oilseed milling	1070	262	32	12.21%
Child day care services	8470	3653	440	12.04%
Other consumer goods rental	7180	92	11	11.96%
Crop production	0170	7240	862	11.91%

NOTES: COVID-19 deaths are identified using the ICD-10 underlying cause of death code U07.1. The US Standard Certificate of Death records usual industry, or the industry in which the decedent spent most of their working life. Usual industry is not available for deaths that occurred in Arizona, Iowa, North Carolina, Rhode Island, or Washington, D.C. See [Industry-and-Occupation-data-mortality-2020.pdf \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/industry-and-occupation-data-mortality-2020.pdf) for more information. Census industries with <20 total deaths in 2020 were excluded from ranking of deaths from COVID-19 as a percentage of total deaths and the top 10% of Census industries by rank are shown. Percentages of deaths from COVID-19 are not adjusted for the underlying age distributions of workers within each industry.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, 2020 Final Mortality Data.



Estimates of Mental Health Symptomatology, by Month of Interview: United States, 2019

This table shows percentages and 95% confidence intervals for estimates of selected mental health indicators for the adult population aged 18 and over, disaggregated by month of interview, based on data from the 2019 National Health Interview Survey. The indicators are based on self-report of the frequency of anxiety and depression symptoms. They are derived from responses to the first two questions of the eight-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2) and the seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2) scale. Estimates for symptoms of anxiety disorder and/or depressive disorder represent the percentage of adults with either type of disorder or both. Please see additional notes at the end of the table.

Table. Percentages (and 95% confidence intervals) of selected mental health indicators for adults aged 18 and over, by month of interview: National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2019

Month of Interview	Symptoms of anxiety disorder ¹	Symptoms of depressive disorder ²	Symptoms of anxiety disorder and/or depressive disorder
Full year 2019	8.1 (7.7–8.5)	6.5 (6.2–6.9)	10.8 (10.4–11.3)
January	8.2 (6.9–9.6)	6.5 (5.5–7.8)	10.8 (9.4–12.4)
February	8.2 (6.9–9.6)	5.9 (4.8–7.1)	10.5 (9.0–12.2)
March	8.6 (7.3–10.1)	7.5 (6.3–8.8)	11.7 (10.2–13.3)
April	8.3 (6.9–9.9)	6.7 (5.6–7.9)	11.0 (9.5–12.6)
May	8.1 (6.8–9.5)	6.8 (5.6–8.1)	11.0 (9.5–12.6)
June	7.8 (6.6–9.2)	6.0 (5.1–7.2)	10.9 (9.4–12.4)
July	7.5 (6.4–8.8)	5.9 (5.0–7.0)	9.5 (8.3–10.9)
August	8.1 (6.7–9.6)	7.0 (5.7–8.5)	11.0 (9.4–12.8)
September	7.4 (6.3–8.7)	6.4 (5.3–7.7)	9.9 (8.6–11.4)
October	7.8 (6.7–9.1)	6.8 (5.7–8.1)	10.8 (9.4–12.2)
November	8.3 (7.0–9.9)	6.3 (5.0–7.8)	11.7 (10.0–13.6)
December	8.6 (7.2–10.2)	6.7 (5.3–8.2)	11.3 (9.7–13.1)

¹ Estimates of symptoms of an anxiety disorder are based on the first two questions of the seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2) scale. In the GAD-2, survey respondents are asked about how often the respondent has been bothered by 1) feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge, and 2) not being able to stop or control worrying. Answers are assigned a numerical value: not at all = 0, several days = 1, more than half the days = 2, and nearly every day = 3. The two responses are added together. Estimates of symptoms of an anxiety disorder include adults who had reported symptoms of anxiety that resulted in scale scores equal to three or greater. These adults have symptoms that generally occur more than half the days or nearly every day. Adults with missing responses to one or both questions in the scale are not included in the calculation of the percentages.

² Estimates of symptoms of a depressive disorder are based on the first two questions of the eight-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2) scale. In the PHQ-2, survey respondents are asked about how often the respondent has been bothered by 1) having little interest or pleasure in doing things, and 2) feeling down, depressed, or hopeless. Answers are assigned a numerical value: not at all = 0, several days = 1, more than half the days = 2, and nearly every day = 3. The two responses are added together. Estimates of symptoms of a depressive disorder include adults who had reported symptoms of depression that resulted in scale scores equal to three or greater. These adults have symptoms that generally occur more than half the days or nearly every day. Adults with missing responses to one or both questions in the scale are not included in the calculation of the percentages.

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2019.

Suggested citation:

Terlizzi EP, Schiller JS. Estimates of mental health symptomatology, by month of interview: United States, 2019. National Center for Health Statistics. March 2021.

The tables below, from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) National Electronic Health Records Survey (NEHRS), present estimates of office-based physicians who see the most patients in community health centers that use electronic health records (EHRs).

NEHRS is a nationally representative survey of office-based physicians in the United States. NEHRS collects information about the adoption and use of EHRs and electronic exchange of health information in ambulatory care settings. More information on NEHRS can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nehrs/about.htm>

Table 1. Office-based physicians who see the most patients at community health centers with certified electronic health records: United States, 2019

Setting	Weighted percent of physicians with certified EHRs	N
Community Health Center	*66.7	56

*Estimate does not meet the [National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability](#).

NOTE: Having a certified system was defined by physicians answering “yes” to having a current system that “meets meaningful use criteria, also called promoting interoperability (certified EHR), as defined by the Department of Health and Human Services.”

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, [National Electronic Health Records Survey](#), 2019

Table 2. Electronic health record vendor market share across office-based physicians who see the most patients in community health centers: United States, 2019

EHR vendor	Weighted percent	N
Allscripts	0	0
Amazing Charts	0	0
athenahealth	*6.2	11
Cerner	*6.1	6
eClinicalworks	*1.8	7
e-MDs	0	0
Epic	*23.4	8
GE/Centricity	*2.6	8
Modernizing Medicine	0	0
NextGen	*24.4	8
Practice Fusion	0	0
Sage/Vitera/Greenway	*8.9	10
Other/Unknown	*26.6	19

*Estimates do not meet the [National Center for Health Statistics standards of reliability](#).

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, [National Electronic Health Records Survey](#), 2019

Table 1. Percent of drug overdose deaths by quarter, by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin: United States 2019-Q1 through 2020-Q3.

	2019 Q1		2019 Q2		2019 Q3		2019 Q4		2020 Q1		2020 Q2		2020 Q3	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total deaths	16,716		17,371		18,504		18,918		20,035		25,070		23,341	
Female	5,512	33.0	5,591	32.2	5,868	31.7	6,002	31.7	6,298	31.4	7,456	29.7	7,034	30.1
Male	11,204	67.0	11,780	67.8	12,636	68.3	12,916	68.3	13,737	68.6	17,614	70.3	16,307	69.9
0-14 years	40	0.2	28	0.2	50	0.3	47	0.2	57	0.3	56	0.2	54	0.2
15-24 years	1,064	6.4	1,148	6.6	1,265	6.8	1,339	7.1	1,442	7.2	1,945	7.8	1,845	7.9
25-34 years	3,798	22.7	3,981	22.9	4,395	23.8	4,370	23.1	4,613	23.0	6,265	25.0	5,515	23.6
35-44 years	3,935	23.5	4,162	24.0	4,413	23.8	4,541	24.0	4,845	24.2	6,188	24.7	5,816	24.9
45-54 years	3,708	22.2	3,680	21.2	3,944	21.3	3,984	21.1	4,194	20.9	5,181	20.7	4,786	20.5
55-64 years	3,101	18.6	3,264	18.8	3,299	17.8	3,427	18.1	3,629	18.1	4,169	16.6	3,997	17.1
65-74 years	865	5.2	871	5.0	905	4.9	972	5.1	1,027	5.1	1,055	4.2	1,094	4.7
75-84 years	140	0.8	182	1.0	173	0.9	178	0.9	153	0.8	146	0.6	174	0.7
85 years and over	65	0.4	55	0.3	60	0.3	60	0.3	75	0.4	65	0.3	60	0.3
Hispanic	1,646	9.8	1,817	10.5	2,090	11.3	2,061	10.9	2,171	10.8	2,854	11.4	2,904	12.4
American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	190	1.1	165	0.9	188	1.0	188	1.0	194	1.0	295	1.2	241	1.0
Asian, Non-Hispanic	158	0.9	152	0.9	191	1.0	188	1.0	200	1.0	240	1.0	281	1.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,407	14.4	2,531	14.6	2,734	14.8	2,943	15.6	3,212	16.0	4,173	16.6	3,937	16.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	17	0.1	13	0.1	15	0.1	15	0.1	16	0.1	21	0.1	31	0.1
White, Non-Hispanic	12,008	71.8	12,437	71.6	12,960	70.0	13,205	69.8	13,892	69.3	17,034	67.9	15,516	66.5
More than one race, Non-Hispanic	171	1.0	152	0.9	193	1.0	185	1.0	226	1.1	302	1.2	253	1.1
Unknown	119	0.7	104	0.6	133	0.7	133	0.7	124	0.6	151	0.6	178	0.8

NOTES: Provisional data may not include all deaths that occurred during a given time period. Therefore, they should not be considered comparable with final data and are subject to change. Drug overdose deaths are identified using ICD-10 underlying cause-of death codes: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14. Counts include deaths that occurred in the United States and may include non-US residents.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Table 1. Number, crude and age-adjusted rates of drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone and oxymorphone, by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services region: United States, Provisional analysis, 2018

Note: The numbers in this table were corrected on May 12, 2022.

		Fentanyl ¹		
	Public Health Region ²	Number	Crude rate	Age-adjusted rate ³
U.S. Total		30,230	9.25	9.59
Region 1	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	3,415	23.01	24.30
Region 2	NJ, NY, and NYC	4,429	15.58	15.81
Region 3	DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV	5,964	19.34	19.88
Region 4	AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	5,684	8.56	9.17
Region 5	IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI	7,189	13.69	14.43
Region 6	AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	690	1.63	1.67
Region 7	IA, KS, MO, NE	974	6.90	7.51
Region 8	CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	195	1.61	1.61
Region 9	AZ, CA, HI, NV	1,369	2.68	2.71
Region 10	AK, ID, OR, WA	321	2.26	2.31

		Hydrocodone		
	Public Health Region ²	Number	Crude rate	Age-adjusted rate ³
U.S. Total		2,516	0.77	0.74
Region 1	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	56	0.38	0.34
Region 2	NJ, NY, and NYC	92	0.32	0.30
Region 3	DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV	190	0.62	0.59
Region 4	AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	602	0.91	0.89
Region 5	IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI	531	1.01	0.97
Region 6	AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	367	0.87	0.86
Region 7	IA, KS, MO, NE	108	0.77	0.79
Region 8	CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	106	0.87	0.85
Region 9	AZ, CA, HI, NV	356	0.70	0.65
Region 10	AK, ID, OR, WA	108	0.76	0.73

		Hydromorphone		
	Public Health Region ²	Number	Crude rate	Age-adjusted rate ³
U.S. Total		681	0.21	0.20
Region 1	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	42	0.28	0.25
Region 2	NJ, NY, and NYC	57	0.20	0.19
Region 3	DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV	75	0.24	0.24
Region 4	AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	210	0.32	0.31
Region 5	IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI	81	0.15	0.15
Region 6	AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	56	0.13	0.13
Region 7	IA, KS, MO, NE	17	*	*
Region 8	CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	38	0.31	0.31
Region 9	AZ, CA, HI, NV	79	0.15	0.14
Region 10	AK, ID, OR, WA	26	0.18	0.17

		Oxycodone		
	Public Health Region ²	Number	Crude rate	Age-adjusted rate ³
U.S. Total		5,070	1.55	1.52
Region 1	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	284	1.91	1.84
Region 2	NJ, NY, and NYC	543	1.91	1.86
Region 3	DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV	616	2.00	1.94
Region 4	AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	1,389	2.09	2.05
Region 5	IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI	638	1.22	1.23
Region 6	AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	327	0.77	0.77
Region 7	IA, KS, MO, NE	190	1.35	1.38
Region 8	CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	319	2.63	2.65

Region 9	AZ, CA, HI, NV	575	1.13	1.07
Region 10	AK, ID, OR, WA	189	1.33	1.27

Public Health Region ²	Oxymorphone		
	Number	Crude rate	Age-adjusted rate ³
U.S. Total	686	0.21	0.21
Region 1 CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	31	0.21	0.19
Region 2 NJ, NY, and NYC	60	0.21	0.20
Region 3 DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV	111	0.36	0.36
Region 4 AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	250	0.38	0.38
Region 5 IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI	64	0.12	0.12
Region 6 AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	43	0.10	0.10
Region 7 IA, KS, MO, NE	14	*	*
Region 8 CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	30	0.25	0.24
Region 9 AZ, CA, HI, NV	69	0.14	0.12
Region 10 AK, ID, OR, WA	14	*	*

*Estimate does not meet NCHS confidentiality standards. Estimates based on counts less than 20 are suppressed in accordance with NCHS standards of reliability as specified in NCHS Data Presentation Standards for Proportions (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf.)

¹ Includes drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, and fentanyl metabolites.

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) regions by state of residence: Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont), Region 2 (New Jersey, New York, and New York City), Region 3 (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia), Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee), Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin), Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas), Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska), Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming), Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada), and Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington).

³ Age-adjusted death rates (deaths per 100,000 standard population) were calculated using the direct method and adjusted to the 2000 standard population.

NOTES: Drug overdose deaths were identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Specific drugs were identified from the death certificate literal text using the Drug Mentioned with Involvement (DMI) methods. Deaths may involve other drugs in addition to the referent drug group. Counts are provisional and subject to change as additional search terms for drugs are identified. Deaths involving more than one referent drug group (e.g., a death involving both heroin and cocaine) were counted in both totals. To avoid counting the same death multiple times, the numbers and percentages for drug-specific deaths should not be summed. Caution should be used when comparing numbers and rates across regions. In 2018, the reporting of at least one specific drug in the literal text varied by region (Region 1, 98.8%; Region 2, 97.7%; Region 3, 88.6%; Region 4, 91.7%; Region 5, 93.5%; Region 6, 84%; Region 7, 89.3%; Region 8, 93.3%; Region 9, 90.5%; Region 10, 95.2%).

SOURCE: NCHS National Vital Statistics System, 2018.

Table 2. Number of drug overdose deaths involving select drugs, by age group and sex: United States, Provisional analysis, 2018

	Total		Female		Male	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
Fentanyl¹						
All Ages	30,230	326,838,199	8,151	165,877,686	22,079	160,960,513
<15 years	24	60,879,327	12	29,778,037	12	31,101,290
15 - 24 years	2,584	42,902,176	786	20,966,953	1,798	21,935,223
25 - 34 years	9,485	45,679,060	2,600	22,481,386	6,885	23,197,674
35 - 44 years	7,838	41,232,094	2,034	20,668,611	5,804	20,563,483
45 - 54 years	5,820	41,571,660	1,582	21,059,449	4,238	20,512,211
55 - 64 years	3,725	42,219,277	1,004	21,843,372	2,721	20,375,905
65+ years	748	52,354,605	133	29,079,878	615	23,274,727
Hydrocodone						
All Ages	2,516	326,838,199	1,230	165,877,686	1,286	160,960,513
<15 years	7	60,879,327	4	29,778,037	3	31,101,290
15 - 24 years	101	42,902,176	27	20,966,953	74	21,935,223
25 - 34 years	301	45,679,060	103	22,481,386	198	23,197,674
35 - 44 years	494	41,232,094	237	20,668,611	257	20,563,483
45 - 54 years	628	41,571,660	344	21,059,449	284	20,512,211
55 - 64 years	672	42,219,277	349	21,843,372	323	20,375,905
65+ years	312	52,354,605	166	29,079,878	146	23,274,727
Hydromorphone						
All Ages	681	326,838,199	329	165,877,686	352	160,960,513
<15 years	-	60,879,327	-	29,778,037	-	31,101,290
15 - 24 years	22	42,902,176	4	20,966,953	18	21,935,223
25 - 34 years	103	45,679,060	45	22,481,386	58	23,197,674
35 - 44 years	141	41,232,094	72	20,668,611	69	20,563,483
45 - 54 years	174	41,571,660	94	21,059,449	80	20,512,211
55 - 64 years	166	42,219,277	82	21,843,372	84	20,375,905
65+ years	75	52,354,605	32	29,079,878	43	23,274,727
Oxycodone						
All Ages	5,070	326,838,199	2,231	165,877,686	2,839	160,960,513
<15 years	9	60,879,327	3	29,778,037	6	31,101,290
15 - 24 years	235	42,902,176	66	20,966,953	169	21,935,223
25 - 34 years	755	45,679,060	249	22,481,386	506	23,197,674
35 - 44 years	1,076	41,232,094	454	20,668,611	622	20,563,483
45 - 54 years	1,330	41,571,660	637	21,059,449	693	20,512,211
55 - 64 years	1,244	42,219,277	603	21,843,372	641	20,375,905
65+ years	420	52,354,605	219	29,079,878	201	23,274,727
Oxymorphone						
All Ages	686	326,838,199	264	165,877,686	422	160,960,513
<15 years	1	60,879,327	-	29,778,037	1	31,101,290
15 - 24 years	40	42,902,176	13	20,966,953	27	21,935,223
25 - 34 years	131	45,679,060	44	22,481,386	87	23,197,674
35 - 44 years	146	41,232,094	51	20,668,611	95	20,563,483

45 - 54 years	167	41,571,660	71	21,059,449	96	20,512,211
55 - 64 years	153	42,219,277	64	21,843,372	89	20,375,905
65+ years	47	52,354,605	21	29,079,878	26	23,274,727

* Estimates based on counts less than 20 are suppressed in accordance with NCHS standards of reliability as specified in NCHS Data Presentation Standards for Proportions (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf.)
 1 Includes drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, and fentanyl metabolites.

NOTES: Drug overdose deaths were identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Specific drugs were identified from the death certificate literal text using the Drug Mentioned with Involvement (DMI) methods. Counts are provisional and subject to change as additional search terms are identified. Deaths may involve other drugs in addition to the referent drug group. Deaths involving more than one referent drug group (e.g., a death involving both heroin and cocaine) were counted in both totals. To avoid counting the same death multiple times, the numbers and percentages for drug-specific deaths should not be summed. Counts of death for unknown age are not included in table.

SOURCE: NCHS National Vital Statistics System, 2018.

This table compares the average number of deaths occurring during the months March–May, 2015-2019 with the provisional number of deaths observed during March–May, 2020 for each of the counties comprising New York City.

Table. Excess deaths during months March–May, 2020 in New York City counties

Borough (County) of Residence	March–May 2015	March–May 2016	March–May 2017	March–May 2018	March–May 2019	Average March–May 2015-2019	March–May 2020*	Excess deaths, March–May 2020**
Bronx County (Bronx)	2,338	2,368	2,340	2,434	2,404	2,376.8	8,069	5,692.2
Kings County (Brooklyn)	3,903	4,087	4,048	3,847	3,907	3,958.4	12,378	8,419.6
New York County (Manhattan)	2,595	2,562	2,448	2,535	2,571	2,542.2	6,138	3,595.8
Queens County (Queens)	3,718	3,674	3,663	3,613	3,646	3,662.8	11,823	8,160.2
Richmond County (Staten Island)	977	945	932	958	940	950.4	2,131	1,180.6

*Data for 2020 are provisional.

**Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the average number of deaths occurring during the months March–May for years 2015-2019 from the number occurring during March–May in 2020.

NOTES: Provisional data may not include all deaths that occurred in the given time period and are subject to change.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System. Data for 2015–2019 are final. Data for 2020 are provisional.

Table 1. Percent of drug overdose deaths by quarter, by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin: United States 2019-Q1 through 2020-Q4.

	2019 Q1		2019 Q2		2019 Q3		2019 Q4		2020 Q1		2020 Q2		2020 Q3		2020 Q4	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total deaths	16,586		17,198		18,238		18,608		20,077		25,390		24,139		22,167	
Female	5,475	33.0	5,552	32.3	5,806	31.8	5,916	31.8	6,344	31.6	7,569	29.8	7,301	30.2	6,844	30.9
Male	11,111	67.0	11,646	67.7	12,432	68.2	12,692	68.2	13,733	68.4	17,821	70.2	16,838	69.8	15,323	69.1
0-14 years	39	0.2	28	0.2	50	0.3	46	0.2	57	0.3	57	0.2	62	0.3	70	0.3
15-24 years	1,062	6.4	1,141	6.6	1,251	6.9	1,323	7.1	1,447	7.2	1,985	7.8	1,919	8.0	1,740	7.9
25-34 years	3,778	22.8	3,955	23.0	4,341	23.8	4,301	23.1	4,628	23.1	6,353	25.0	5,700	23.6	5,099	23.0
35-44 years	3,904	23.5	4,119	24.0	4,359	23.9	4,477	24.1	4,866	24.2	6,279	24.7	6,005	24.9	5,557	25.1
45-54 years	3,676	22.2	3,630	21.1	3,869	21.2	3,908	21.0	4,195	20.9	5,240	20.6	4,953	20.5	4,528	20.4
55-64 years	3,068	18.5	3,227	18.8	3,244	17.8	3,357	18.0	3,628	18.1	4,196	16.5	4,121	17.1	3,866	17.4
65-74 years	854	5.1	859	5.0	887	4.9	957	5.1	1,025	5.1	1,060	4.2	1,135	4.7	1,068	4.8
75-84 years	140	0.8	182	1.1	173	0.9	177	1.0	155	0.8	148	0.6	177	0.7	174	0.8
85 years and over	65	0.4	55	0.3	60	0.3	60	0.3	73	0.4	69	0.3	63	0.3	62	0.3
Not stated	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0
Hispanic	1,631	9.8	1,793	10.4	2,043	11.2	2,006	10.8	2,169	10.8	2,877	11.3	2,996	12.4	2,559	11.5
American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	190	1.1	165	1.0	186	1.0	182	1.0	198	1.0	303	1.2	258	1.1	248	1.1
Asian, Non-Hispanic	157	0.9	149	0.9	187	1.0	186	1.0	198	1.0	243	1.0	290	1.2	202	0.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,388	14.4	2,515	14.6	2,708	14.8	2,906	15.6	3,217	16.0	4,228	16.7	4,055	16.8	3,752	16.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	17	0.1	12	0.1	14	0.1	15	0.1	16	0.1	22	0.1	31	0.1	18	0.1
White, Non-Hispanic	11,920	71.9	12,322	71.6	12,793	70.1	13,009	69.9	13,944	69.5	17,265	68.0	16,101	66.7	14,988	67.6
More than one race, Non-Hispanic	170	1.0	149	0.9	192	1.1	182	1.0	225	1.1	309	1.2	258	1.1	280	1.3
Unknown	113	0.7	93	0.5	115	0.6	122	0.7	110	0.5	143	0.6	150	0.6	120	0.5

NOTES: Data for 2019 is based on final data. Data for 2020 are provisional. Provisional data may not include all deaths that occurred during a given time period. Therefore, they should not be considered comparable with final data and are subject to change. Drug overdose deaths are identified using ICD-10 underlying cause-of death codes: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14. Counts include deaths that occurred in the United States among U.S. residents.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program assistance, visits, and activities in residential care communities

Christine Caffrey, PhD and Manisha Sengupta, PhD

Introduction

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program is an advocacy program that serves people living in long-term care facilities, such as nursing homes and residential care communities. The program works to resolve resident problems, and provides information to residents, their families and facility staff about resident rights, care, and quality of life. This report provides findings on how often a Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program representative assisted or visited residential care communities. It also presents the activities of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program representative among residential care communities that had a visit or assistance from a representative.

Findings

Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program assistance or visits from a representative

- Nearly two-thirds of residential care communities (65%) had assistance or visits from a representative; 26% at least once every three months; 14% less than once every three months; and 25% who responded yes but were unsure how often (Figure 1).
- About one-quarter of residential care communities (24%) did not have assistance or visits from a representative.
- Ten percent of residential care communities did not know if they had assistance or visits from a representative.

Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program activities among residential care communities that had assistance or visits from a representative

- About two-thirds (65%) of residential care communities had a representative visit residents in-person and more than one-half (53%) of them had a representative interact or contact residents remotely (Figure 2).
- Approximately one-half of residential care communities had a representative that provided information or education to staff on resident issues (59%), responded to resident complaints (55%), responded to staff requests for help with resident issues or resident advocacy (52%), and recommended processes to improve resident rights, care, or quality of life (51%).
- One-quarter of residential care communities had a representative that worked with resident or family councils.
- Almost one-quarter of residential care communities (23%) had a representative that engaged in some other activity.

Data source and methods

The National Post-acute and Long-term Care Study (NPALS) collects data on assisted living and similar residential care communities every two years for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The goal is to monitor the diverse post-acute and long-term care sectors. The data shown in these figures are based on preliminary data collected for the 2020 NPALS beginning in November 2020 through March 2021. The latest response date in the preliminary data is March 25, 2021. The results are based on survey responses from 3,295 eligible RCCs from a sample of 11,618 RCCs and are weighted to be nationally representative. The data used in these figures are considered preliminary and the results may change after the release of the final 2020 NPALS data file, which will be updated in 2022. Data represent RCCs and not individuals. For more details about the RCC preliminary data

see Technical Notes and for more information about NPALS, please visit https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/npals/about_npals.htm.

The two LTC Ombudsman questions ask about the 12 months prior to the survey which extends November 2019 through March 2021, depending on when the questionnaire was completed.

Figures

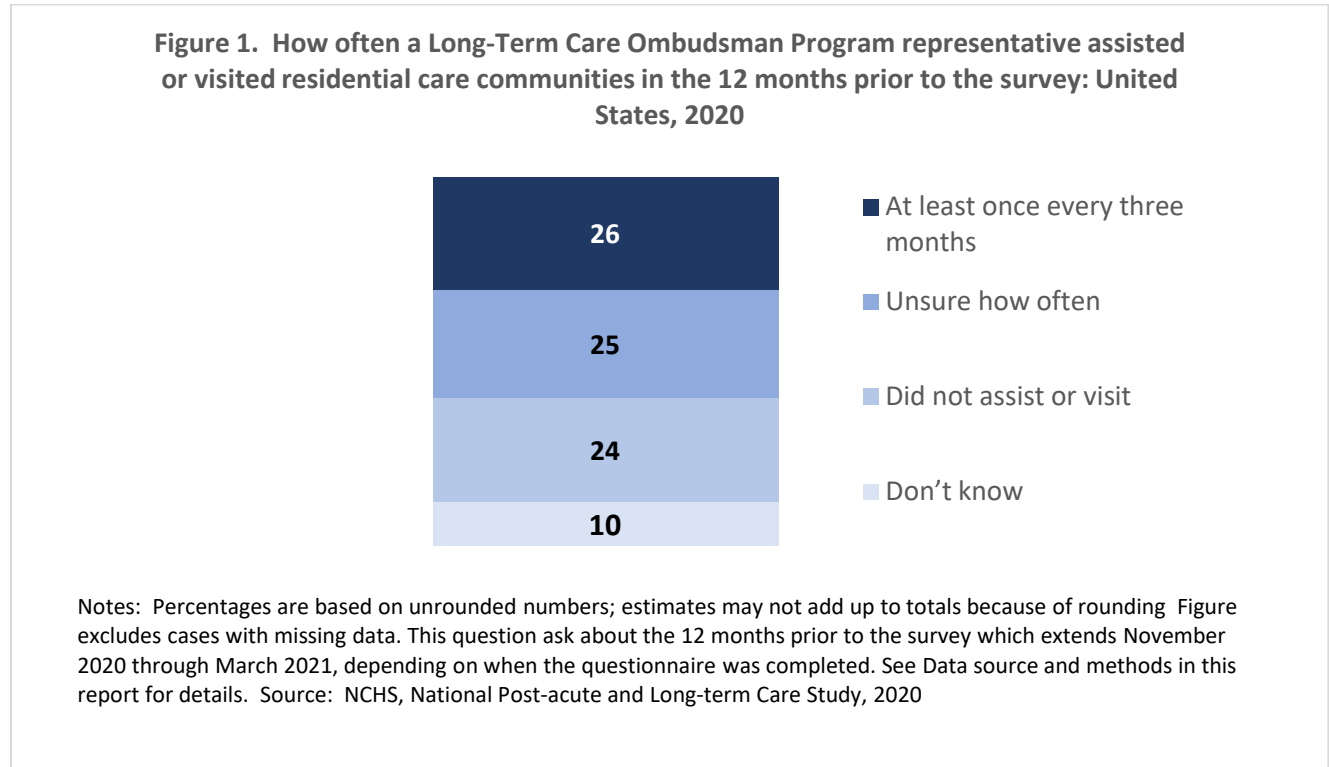
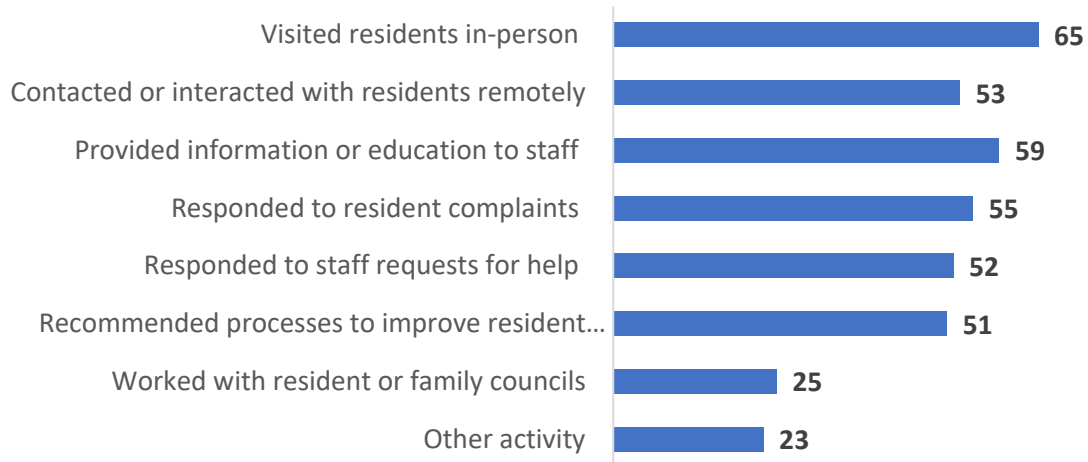


Figure 2. Activities of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program representative among residential care communities that had a visit or assistance from a representative in the 12 months prior to the survey: United States, 2020



Notes: Figure excludes cases with missing data. This question ask about the 12 months prior to the survey which extends November 2020 through March 2021, depending on when the questionnaire was completed. Individual activities are not mutually exclusive; a residential care community can be counted for more than one activity. See Data source and methods in this report for details. Source: NCHS, National Post-acute and Long-term Care Study, 2020

Suggested citation – Caffrey, C. and Sengupta, M.. Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program assistance, visits, and activities in residential care communities. NCHS Health E-Stat. National Center for Health Statistics. December, 2021. Available at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/health_policy/responses.htm.