Poisoning Death Review Report
Montgomery County, 2022

Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County
Prepared by Epidemiology Section
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Executive Summary

316

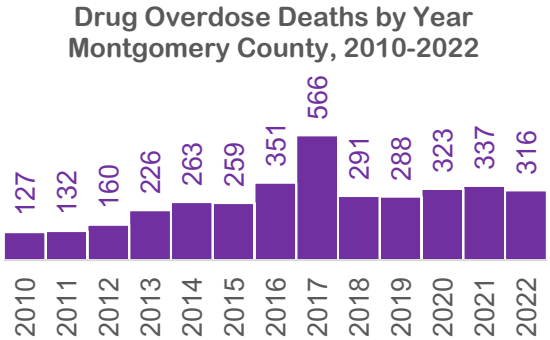
Number of Drug Overdose Deaths that Occurred in Montgomery County in 2022

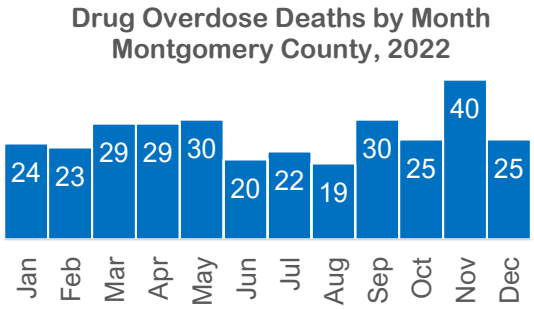
The Poisoning Death Review report provides an overview of accidental drug overdose deaths occurring in Montgomery County. The tables and charts that follow provide information on the number of deaths, the drugs involved, and information about individuals who died from a drug overdose.

This report is accompanied by an Overdose Fatality Review (OFR) addendum that summarizes information from interviews with friends and family members of individuals who died of an overdose. The OFR addendum also provides information on the Key Findings and Recommendations developed by the OFR Committee.

Number of Drug Overdose Deaths

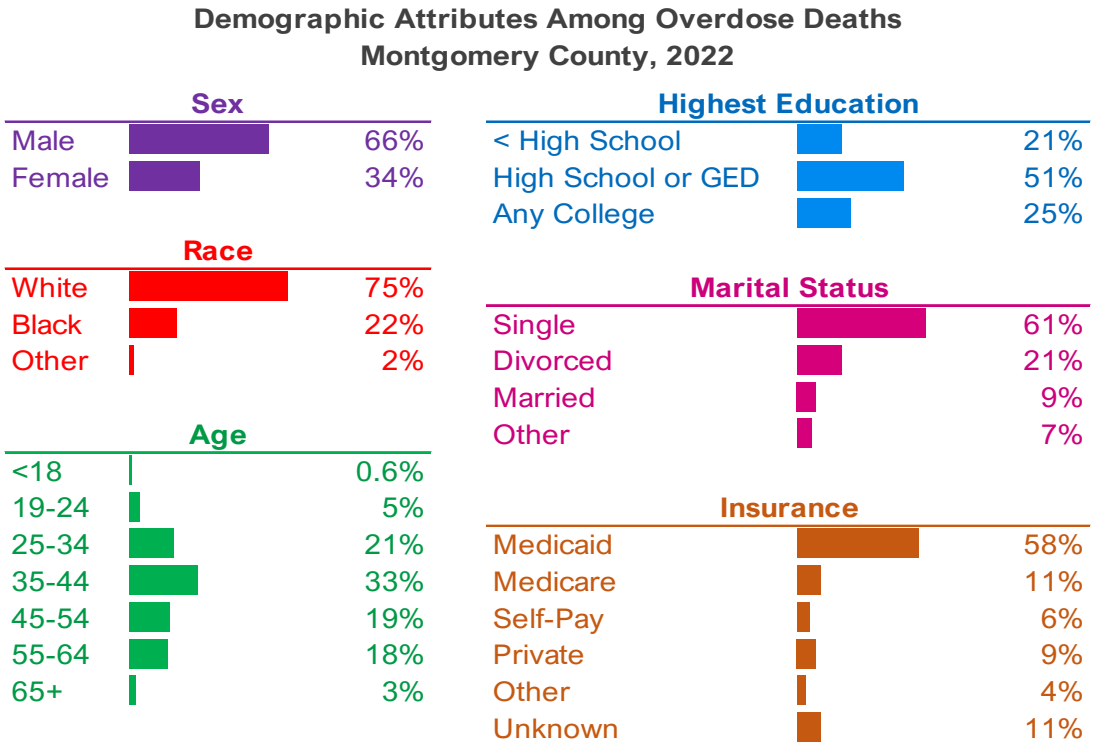
- In 2022, there were 316 drug overdose deaths in Montgomery County, a 6.2% decrease from 337 in 2021. November had the highest number of overdose deaths with a total of 40.





Demographics

Demographic attributes of the 316 individuals who died of an overdose are below. The most common demographic characteristics were male, White, between the ages of 35 and 44, a high school diploma or GED but no college, single, and receiving Medicaid.

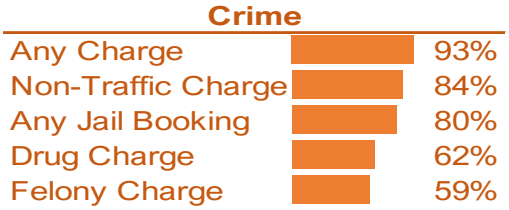


Black men accounted for 15% of overdose deaths but represent only 10% of the population.

Health

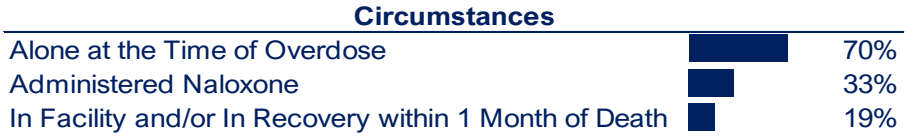
- 91% of individuals who died of a drug overdose in 2022 had a reported substance abuse history.
  - 41% had a prior hospital visit for an overdose.
- 88% of individuals had a reported physical illness.
- 62% had a reported history of mental health problems; this is an increase from prior years.

Criminal History



- 93% of individuals had a prior criminal charge in Montgomery County or a county nearby.
- 47% had an interaction with the criminal justice system within one year of death. This is a decrease from 57% in 2018.

Circumstances



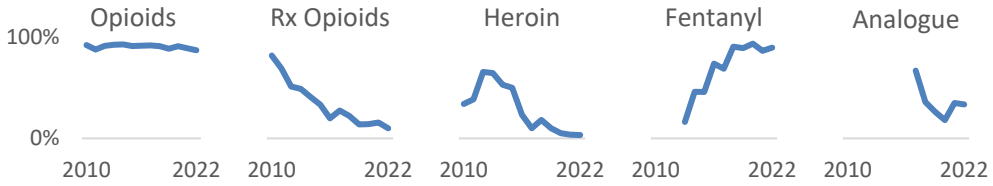
- 70% of individuals were alone when they overdosed.
- 33% of individuals received naloxone.

The percent of individuals with an indication of smoking drugs at the time of fatal overdose increased from 14% in 2021 to 23% in 2022.

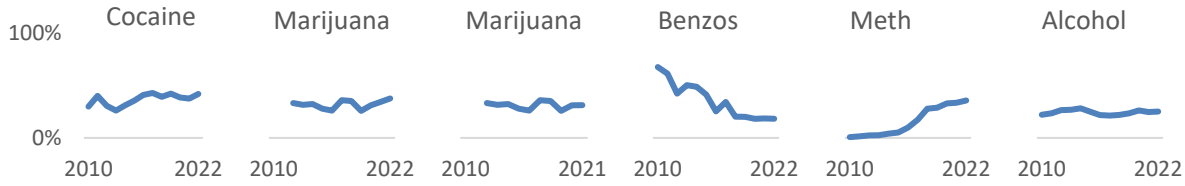
Drugs Present in Toxicology Screen

- 87% of overdose deaths had opioids present in the toxicology screen. Illicit fentanyl was the most common opioid.
- Cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine were the most common non-opioids in 2022.

- Between 2010 and 2022, the percent of deaths involving any opioid remained stable.
  - The percent involving a prescription opioid declined.
  - The percent involving heroin increased between 2010 and 2012 before declining.
  - The percent involving illicit fentanyl increased through 2020.
  - The percent involving illicit analogues declined between 2017 and 2020 before increasing in 2021.



- Between 2010 and 2022, the percent of deaths involving cocaine, marijuana, and alcohol remained relatively stable.
  - The percent involving benzodiazepines decreased.
  - The percent involving methamphetamine increased.



Introduction

Poisoning Death Review

The Poisoning Death Review report uses information from the Montgomery County Coroner's Office, the Ohio Department of Health, the local hospital system, and the criminal justice system to provide the community with an overview of data regarding the life and death of individuals who died of a drug overdose. This report provides demographic and health characteristics, as well as information on the circumstances of death and substances used for all individuals who died of a drug overdose that occurred in Montgomery County in 2022.

Methodology

The Montgomery County Coroner's Office collects data on suspected and confirmed accidental drug overdoses that occurred within Montgomery County and shares this data with Public Health on a weekly basis. When cases have been finalized, the Coroner's Office provides Public Health with a complete list of cases as well as autopsy findings, results from toxicology screens, and investigator's notes.

The drug overdose data from the Coroner's Office are linked with the most recent mortality data provided by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH), including a range of demographic information. Public Health staff then review the Coroner's report and investigator's notes to record physical and mental illness, circumstances of death, and substances found in the toxicology screen.

Data relating to hospital visits are provided by Ascend Innovations Inc., a partner of the Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association. Through a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Ascend provides de-identified hospital data to Public Health regarding insurance, mental and physical health, diagnoses of a substance use disorder, and prior overdose hospital visits.

Criminal history is collected from JusticeWeb, a portal that aggregates information from criminal justice agencies. Police incident reports are reviewed when available. Population data are obtained from the American Community Survey (2017-2021 5-year estimates), administered by the United States Census Bureau. Death rates are calculated per 100,000 residents; counts of Montgomery County residents dying from an overdose are derived from ICD-10 codes in death data from ODH. Because all death investigations in Ohio for 2022 have not yet been finalized, ODH classifies data for 2022 as partial and incomplete as of the writing of this report.

Overdose Fatality Review

Public Health formed an Overdose Fatality Review Committee, modeled after Child Fatality Review Committees already in existence, to better inform prevention efforts. Such teams are in practice in many counties in Ohio and across the country. They can identify and champion efforts to help decrease the number of overdose deaths in Montgomery County. Using aggregate data and deidentified case narratives, the committee develops recommendations to reduce the incidence of overdose deaths that are shared with the Community Overdose Action Team for implementation. More information is available in the 2022 Overdose Fatality Review addendum that accompanies this report.

Overdose Trends

Overdose Deaths by Year

Three hundred sixteen (316) accidental drug overdose deaths occurred in Montgomery County in 2022; this a 6.2% decrease from 2021 when there were 337 deaths.

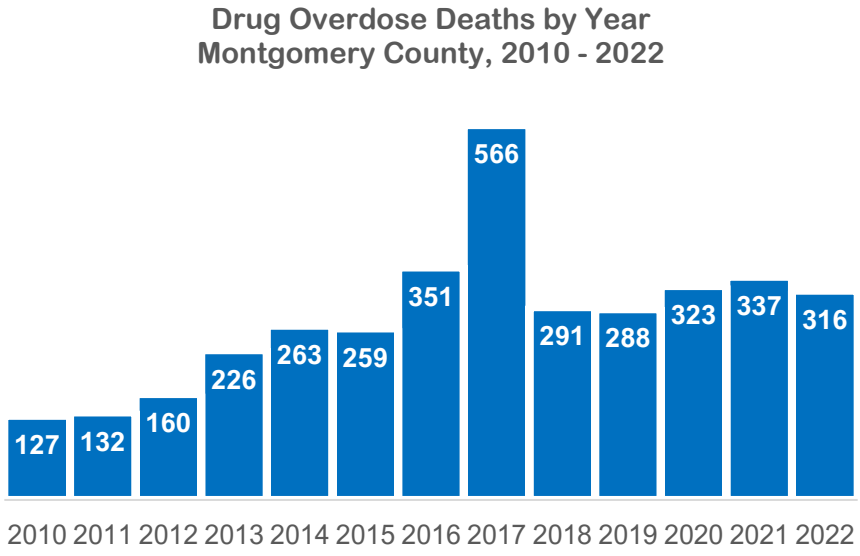


Figure 1: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2022

Overdose Deaths by Month

The number of overdose deaths in Montgomery County decreased beginning in June of 2017, reaching a low of 14 in March 2018. In 2022, the number of deaths per month ranged from 19 in August to 40 in November.

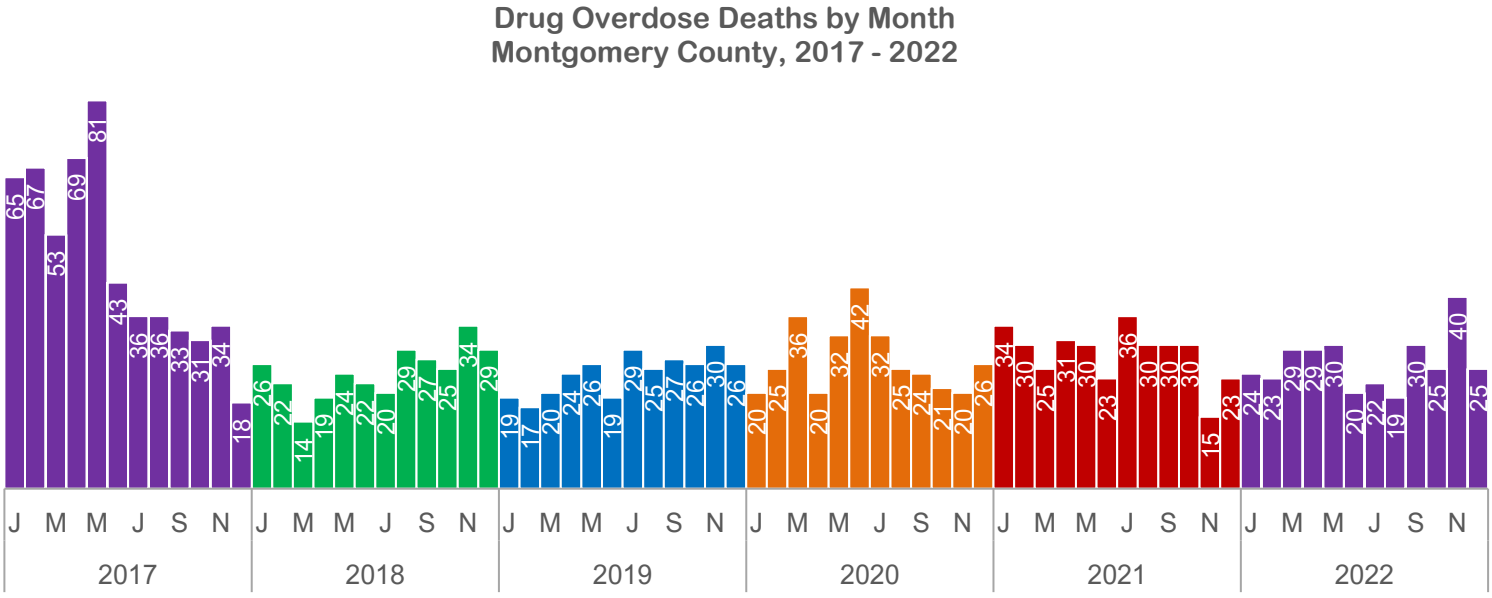


Figure 2: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Month, 2017-2022

Demographics

Sex

In 2022, 66% (209 of 316) of individuals who died of an overdose in Montgomery County were male; 34% (107) were female.

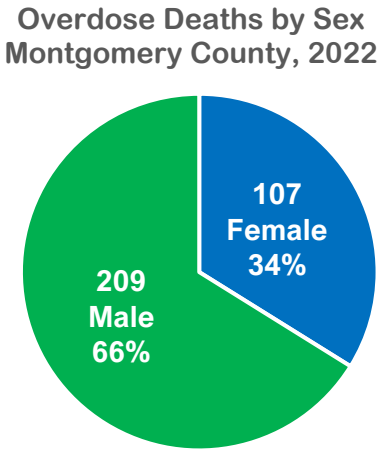


Figure 3: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Sex, 2022

The proportion of individuals who died from an overdose who were women declined 12% between 2021 and 2022 (from 39% to 34%).

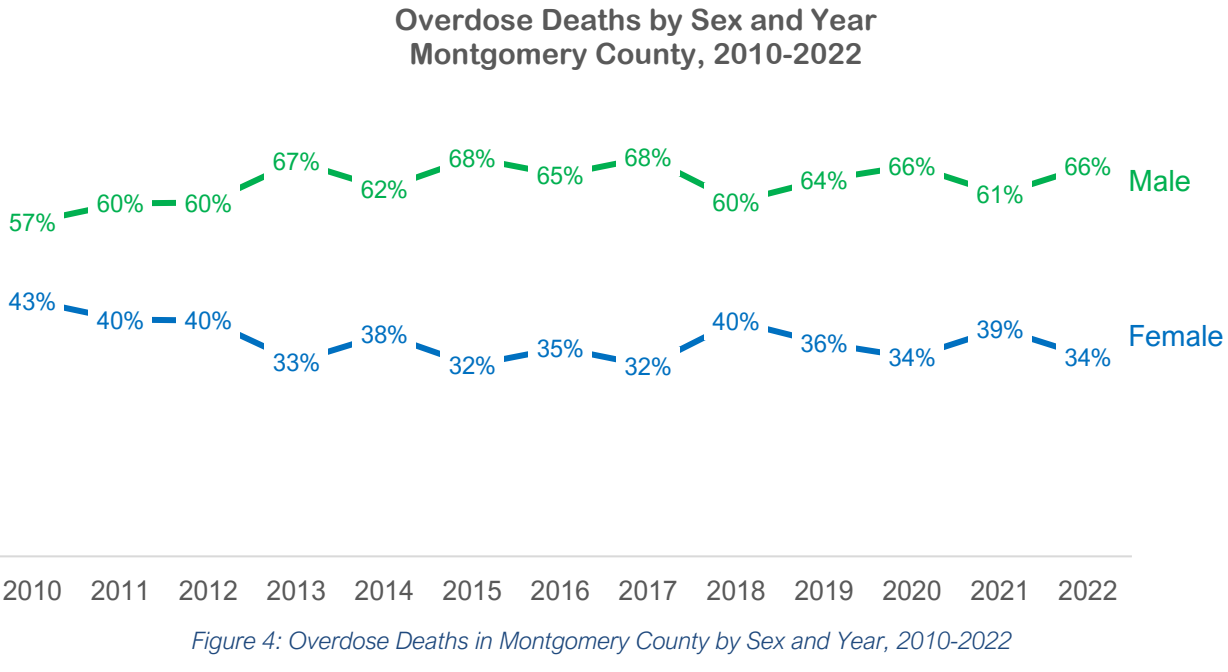


Figure 4: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Sex and Year, 2010-2022

Race

Whites accounted for 75% (238 of 316) of overdose deaths that occurred in Montgomery County in 2022; 22% of individuals were Black.

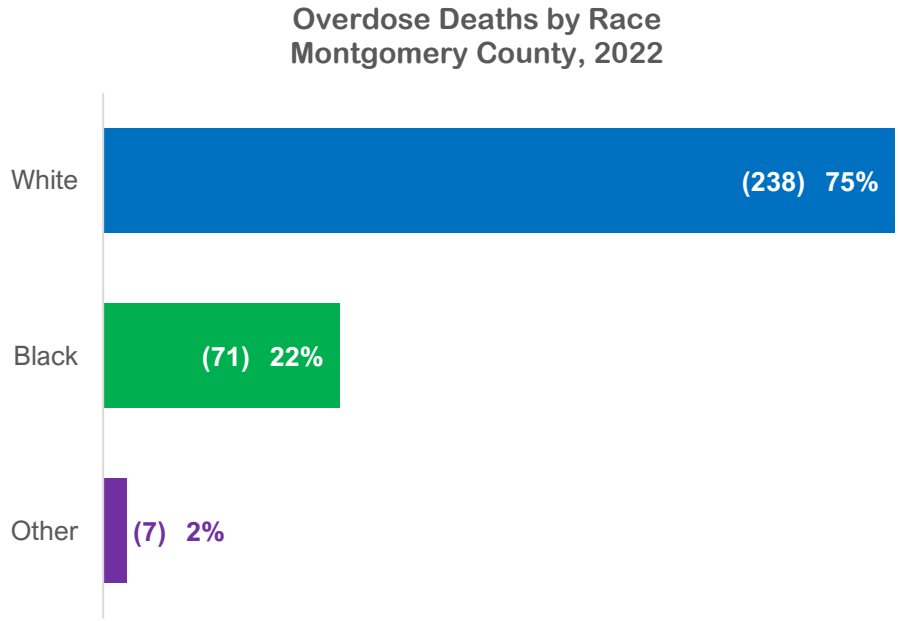


Figure 5: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Race, 2022

The racial breakdown of individuals who died of an overdose in 2022 was similar to 2021.

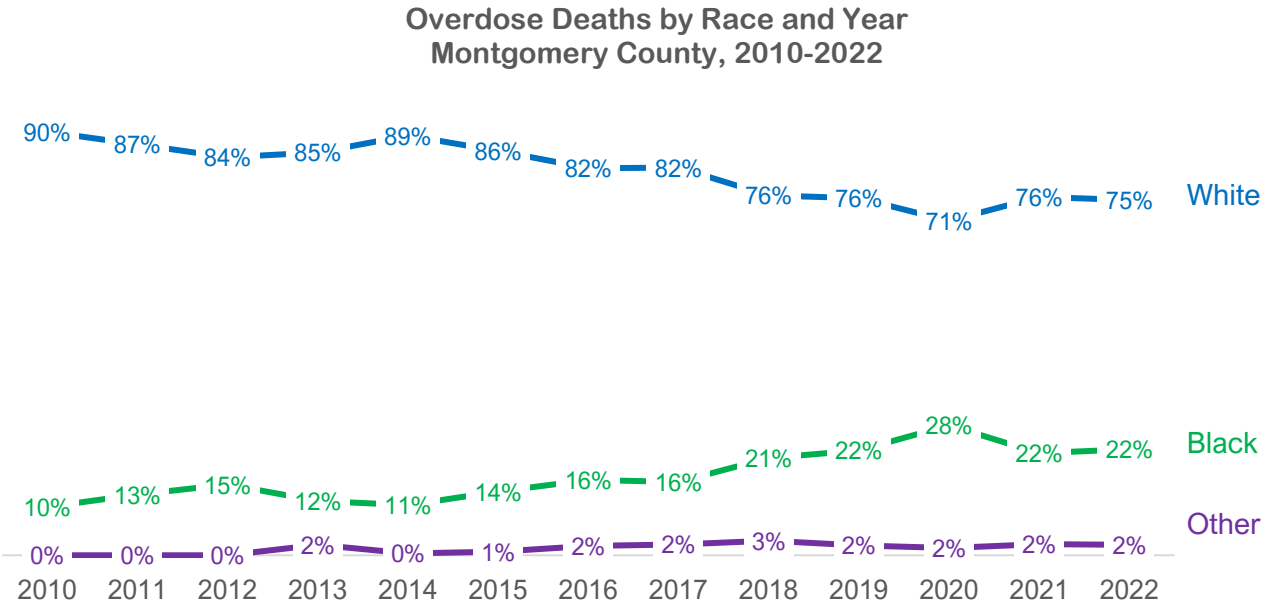
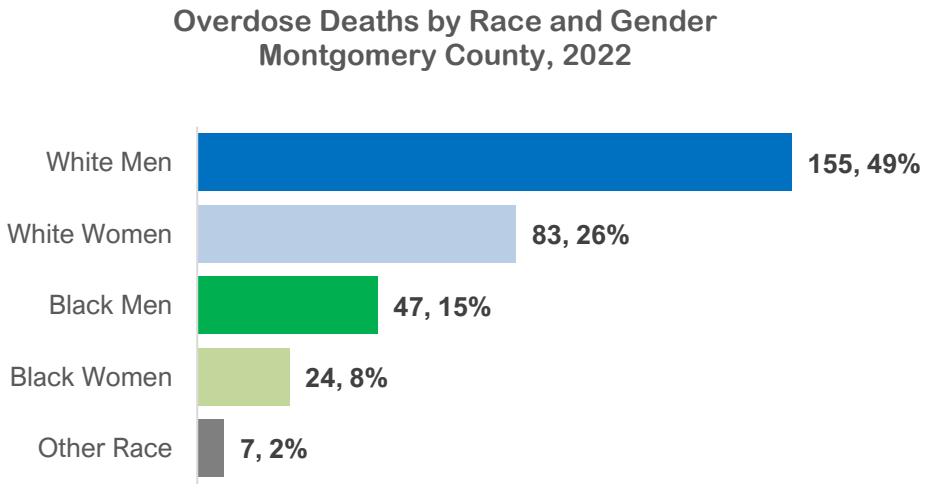


Figure 6: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Race and Year, 2010-2022

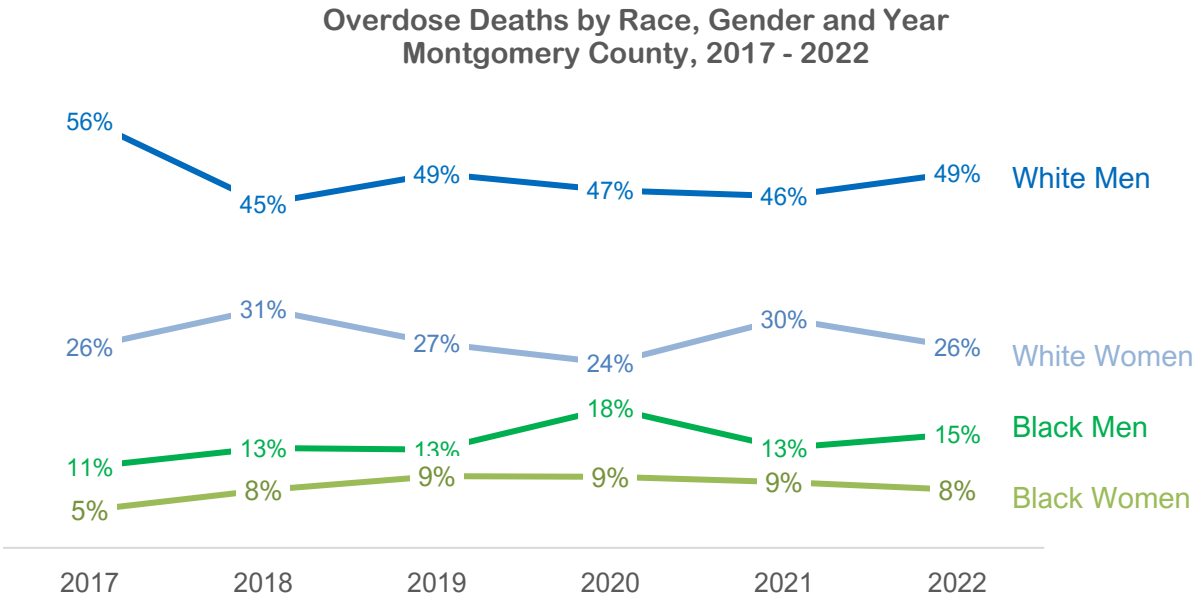
Race and Sex

White men accounted for 49% of overdose deaths in 2022, followed by White women who comprised 26% of overdose deaths.



Black Men

Black men accounted for 15% (47 of 316) of overdose deaths in 2022. This is an increase from 2021, when 13% of overdose deaths were among Black men. Black men represent approximately 10% of the population of Montgomery County.



Age

The most common age group among individuals who died of a drug overdose in 2022 was 35-44 years, accounting for 33% (104 of 316) of all overdose deaths. The next most common age group was 25-34 years, at 21% (67) of deaths. This is consistent with prior years. The median age was 41, which is consistent with recent years.

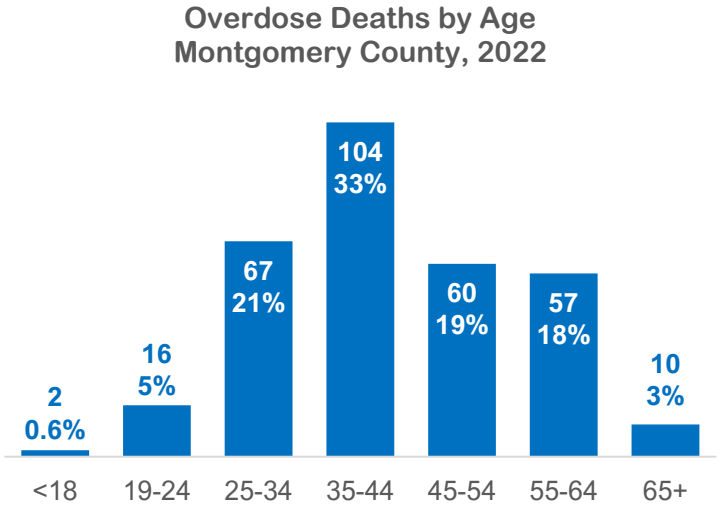


Figure 7: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Age, 2022

Education

Fifty-one percent (51%) of individuals who died of an overdose had a high school diploma or GED but no college education (162 of 316). Twenty-one percent (21%) had less than a high school education and 25% had any college education. This is consistent with prior years.

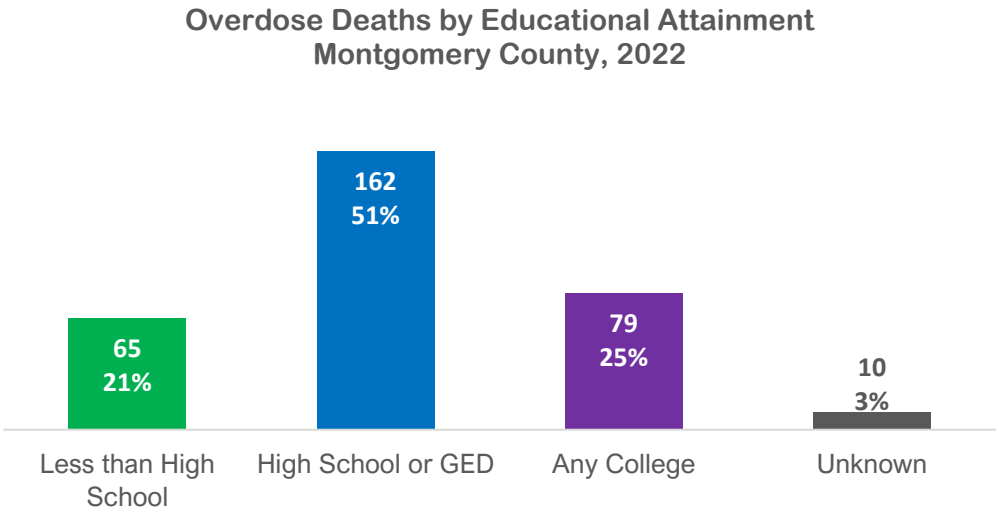


Figure 8: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Educational Attainment, 2022

Marital Status

Sixty-one percent (61%) of individuals who died of an overdose were single, 21% were divorced, and 9% were married. The percent of individuals who were single increased from 51% in 2021 to 61% in 2022.

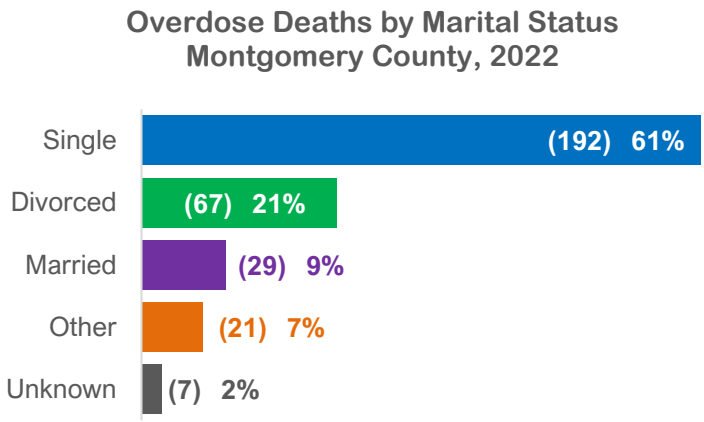


Figure 9: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Marital Status, 2022

Occupation

The most common occupation listed on a death certificate was labor (35%), followed by service. Seven percent (7%) were listed as unemployed; an additional 15% had no occupation listed on their death certificate and may also have been unemployed. Between 2019 and 2022, the percent of individuals who were unemployed or had no occupation listed increased from 16% to 22%.

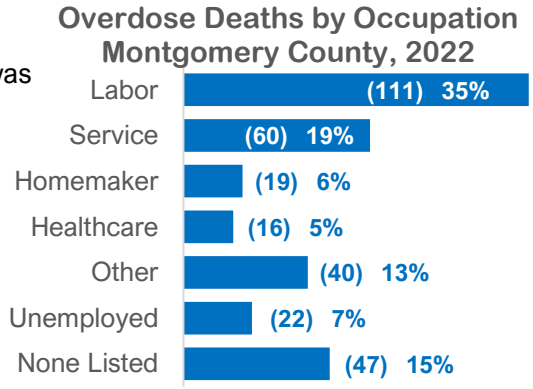


Figure 10: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Occupation, 2022

Insurance

Of the 316 individuals who died of an overdose, 58% paid for their most recent visit with Medicaid, 11% with Medicare, 9% with commercial insurance, and 6% were self-pay/uninsured. Eleven percent (11%) did not have a visit at an area hospital between 2016 and the date of death. This is similar to 2021.

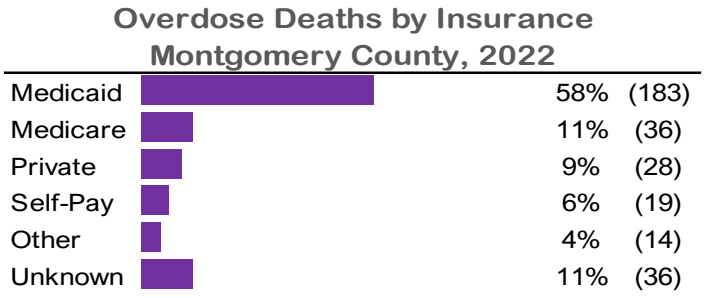


Figure 11: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Insurance, 2022

Health

Individuals with physical health problems may have an increased risk of opioid use and may also have an increased risk of overdose. Conditions associated with a higher risk of overdose among opioid users include HIV, Hepatitis C, liver disease, lung disease, and depression[1]. Information on physical illness, mental illness, and prior substance abuse are collected from autopsy findings and investigator notes from the Coroner's Office or provided by Ascend Innovations, Inc.

Physical Illness

In 2022, 88% of individuals who died of a drug overdose had a reported physical illness. The most common illnesses were hypertension, heart disease, and obesity. Seventy-five percent (75%) had a hospital visit of any kind during the year prior to their death; this is an increase from prior years. Data regarding prior COVID-19 diagnoses is incomplete and is not reported here.

Physical Illnesses Among Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2022

Physical Illness	#	%
Hypertension	133	42%
Heart Disease	119	38%
Obesity	107	34%
Chronic Pain	100	32%
Kidney Disease	78	25%
Hepatitis C	59	19%
Asthma	57	18%
COPD*	56	18%
Seizure Disorder	33	10%

*Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Table 1: Physical Illnesses Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Mental Illness

Sixty-two percent (62%, or 196 of 316) of individuals who died of a drug overdose had a reported mental health condition. The most common diagnoses were anxiety (45%) and depression (44%). The percent of individuals with a reported mental illness increased from prior years.

Substance Abuse and Prior Overdoses

- 91% (287) of individuals who died of an overdose had a reported history of substance abuse. This is similar to prior years.
    - 76% (240) had substance abuse reported to the Coroner
    - 62% (195) had a hospital diagnosis of substance use disorder
    - 62% (196) had a drug charge indicating illegal substance use
- 41% (128) had known prior hospital visit for an overdose. This is an increase from prior years.
    - 6% (19) had an overdose visit within one year of death

[1] World Health Organization. "Information sheet on opioid overdose." November 2014. http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/information-sheet/en/. Accessed April 10, 2018.

Criminal History

Criminal charges, court cases, and jail time reflect both an individual's behavior and contact they have with the criminal justice system. Officers and other personnel can use these interactions to provide resources and referrals to individuals at risk of overdose, especially those who have had an overdose before. This information was retrieved from JusticeWeb.

Lifetime Criminal History

Of the 316 individuals who died of an overdose:

- 93% (294) had any type of criminal charge
- 84% (264) had a non-traffic charge
- 80% (254) had any jail booking in their lifetime
- 62% (196) had a drug charge
- 59% (186) had a felony charge

The most common charges were drug/paraphernalia possession and robbery/theft.

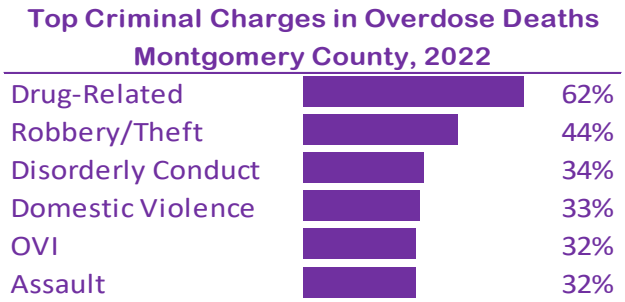


Figure 12: Criminal Charges Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

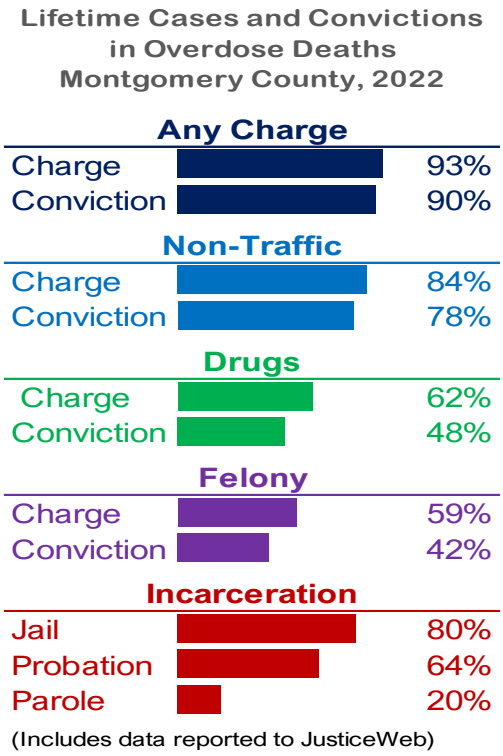


Figure 13: Criminal History Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Criminal Justice System Contact

Of the 316 individuals who died of a drug overdose, 47% had contact with the criminal justice system within 1 year of death, 36% had contact within 1 month of death, and 15% had contact within 1 week of death. The percent with a recent jail booking increased following a decline that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic due to social distancing policies.

Time of Last Criminal Justice Contact by Type of Interaction
Montgomery County, 2022

	Any Contact	Release from Jail	Drug-Related
Ever	93%	80%	62%
Within 1 Year	47%	33%	17%
Within 1 Month	36%	24%	13%
Within 1 Week	15%	10%	5%

Table 2: Time Since Criminal Justice Contact Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Note: Additional criminal history information for overdose deaths in 2022 can be found in Appendix I.

Incident Information

Location of Overdose Death

In 2022, 73% percent of incidents occurred at the individual's home or that of a friend or family member. This is similar to prior years.

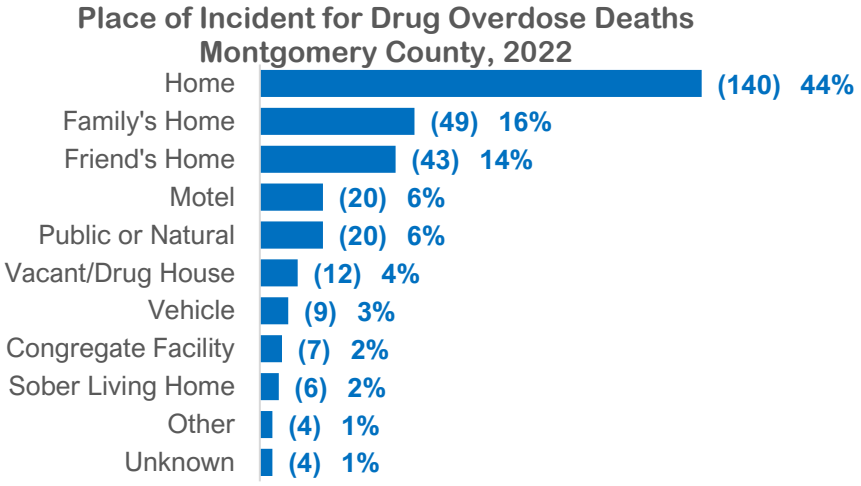


Figure 14: Place of Incident Among Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Alone at the Time of Overdose

Seventy percent (70%) of individuals who died of a drug overdose in 2022 were reported to be alone at the time of overdose. This is similar to 2020 and 2021 but an increase from 61% in 2019.

Drug Overdose Deaths by Presence of Others at the Time of Overdose
Montgomery County, 2022

Alone	70%
With Others	14%
Unknown but found alone	12%
Unknown	4%

Table 4: Drug Overdose Deaths by Presence of Others in Montgomery County, 2022

Route of Administration

The most common routes of administration were smoking (23%) and snorting (20%). The percent of individuals with an indication of smoking increased from 14% in 2021 to 23% in 2022. The route is unknown for 45% of deaths.

Route of Administration
Montgomery County, 2022

Smoke	23%
Snort	20%
Inject	17%
Ingest	3%
Unknown	45%

Table 3: Route of Administration, Drug Overdose Deaths, Montgomery County, 2022

Recent Time Reported in a Facility and/or In Recovery and Sober

Nineteen percent (19%) were reported to be either in a facility or otherwise abstinent from drug use within one month of their death, including 16% who were reported to have been jail or a treatment facility and four percent (4%) who were reported to be in recovery from Substance Use Disorder within one month of death. This is similar to prior years.

Naloxone Administration

Thirty-three percent (33%) of individuals were given naloxone at the time of overdose according to the Coroner's notes and toxicology screens. At least four percent (4%) of individuals are known to have received naloxone administered by bystanders.

Drugs Involved in Overdose Deaths

The increase in overdose deaths in 2017 was associated with the appearance of more lethal drugs in the local supply. Illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogs are extremely potent opioids that contributed to this increase. Fentanyl was present in 83% of all overdose deaths in 2022, and fentanyl analogues were present in 31% of overdose deaths.

Most Common Drugs in Toxicology Screens

Opioids were the most common substance found in toxicology screens, appearing in 87% of cases. This is twice as many overdose deaths as cocaine, the next most common drug mentioned.

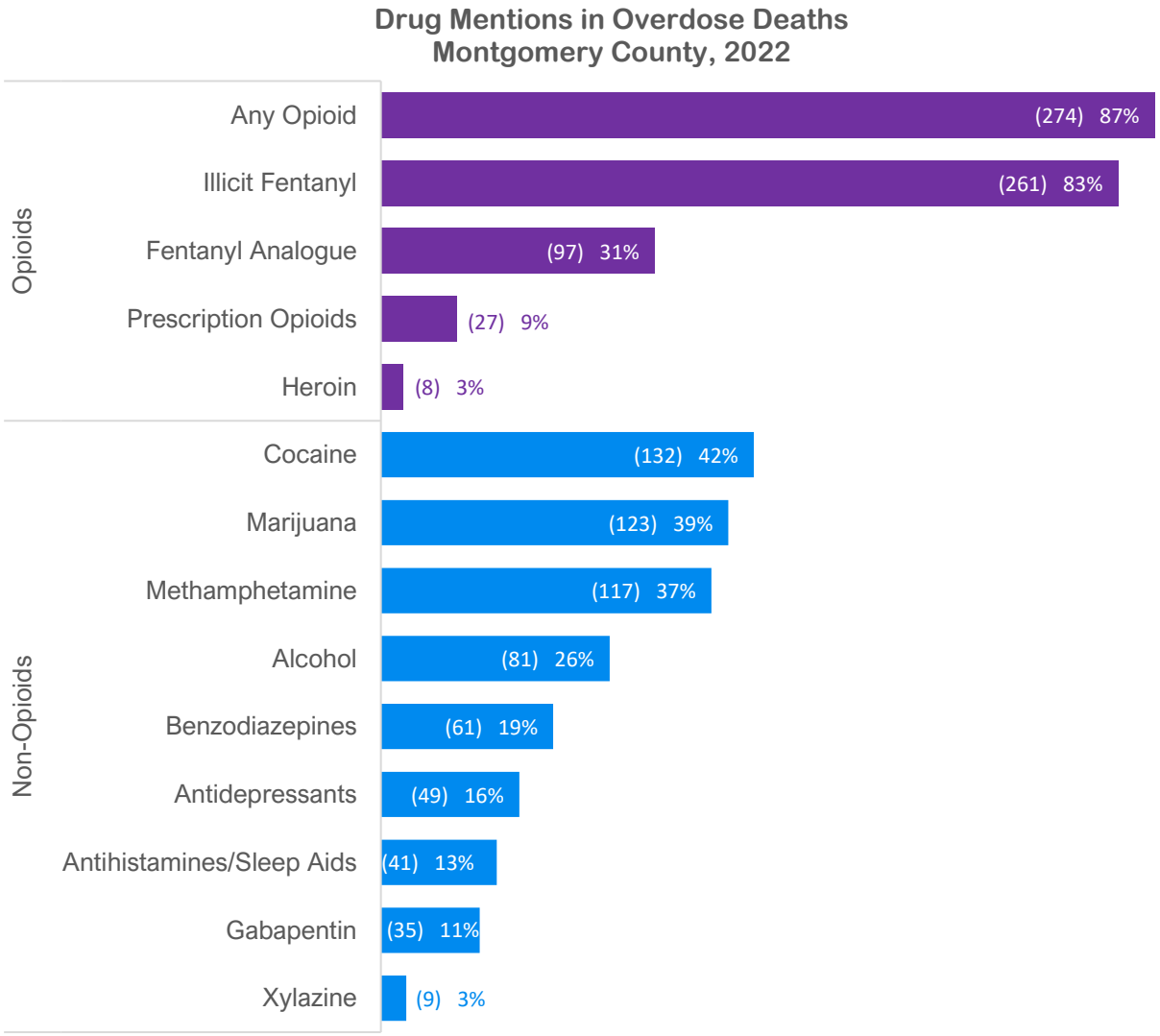


Figure 15: Drug Mentions Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Definition of a Drug Mention

A Drug Mention means that a substance was found in the individual's body at the time of hospital admission or after death, as reported in the Montgomery County Coroner's toxicology screen. The substance was not necessarily the cause of death and individuals may have multiple substances in their system at the time of death, so percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Opioids

Opioids appeared in 87% of overdose deaths in 2022, a proportion consistent with prior years.

87%

Percent of Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids

The figure below shows overdose deaths with opioid mentions between 2010 and 2022. The bar chart represents the total number of overdose deaths involving opioids, while the line chart shows the percent of all overdose deaths that involved opioids.

While the percent of cases with opioids remained stable between 2010 and 2022, the number of overall and opioid-related overdose deaths increased dramatically between 2010 and 2017 before declining in 2018. This number increased by 8% between 2019 and 2022. Despite this increase, the number of overdose deaths involving opioids was 47% lower in 2022 than in 2017 (274 vs. 520).

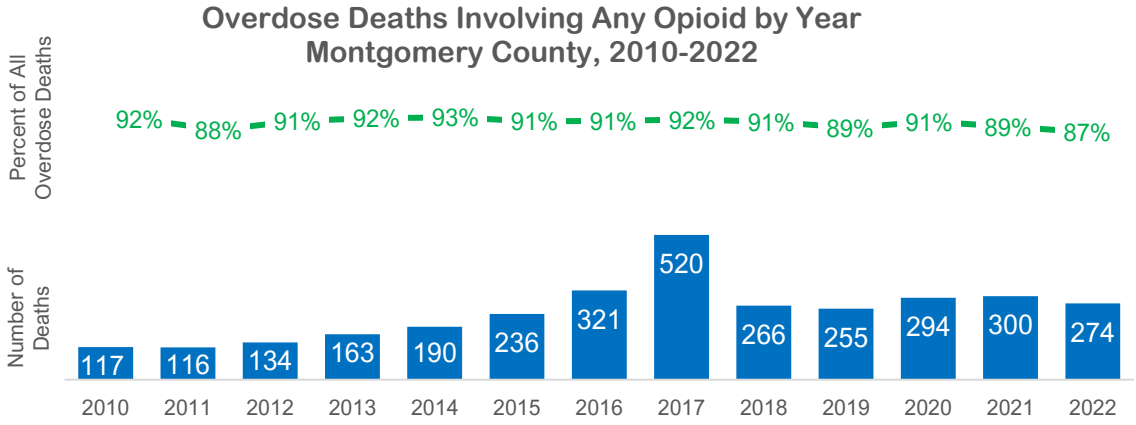
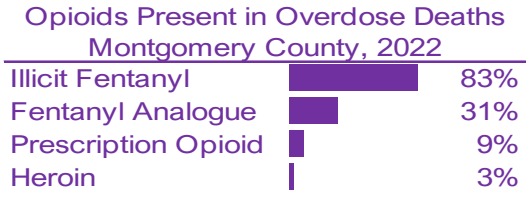


Figure 16: Opioid Overdose Deaths Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Opioids Present in Overdose Deaths

Illicit fentanyl was the most common opioid in 2022, appearing in 83% of overdose deaths. This drug and other opioids often appeared in combination with other substances.

The most common mentions of opioids are as follows:



Note: A full list of opioid combinations found in toxicology screens can be found in the Appendix.

Figure 17: Opioids Present Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Prescription Opioids

The percent of overdose deaths involving prescription opioids (excluding fentanyl) decreased by 89% between 2010 and 2022. These prescription drugs appeared in the individuals' toxicology screens. It is unknown if they received a prescription, obtained the drugs illicitly, or both.

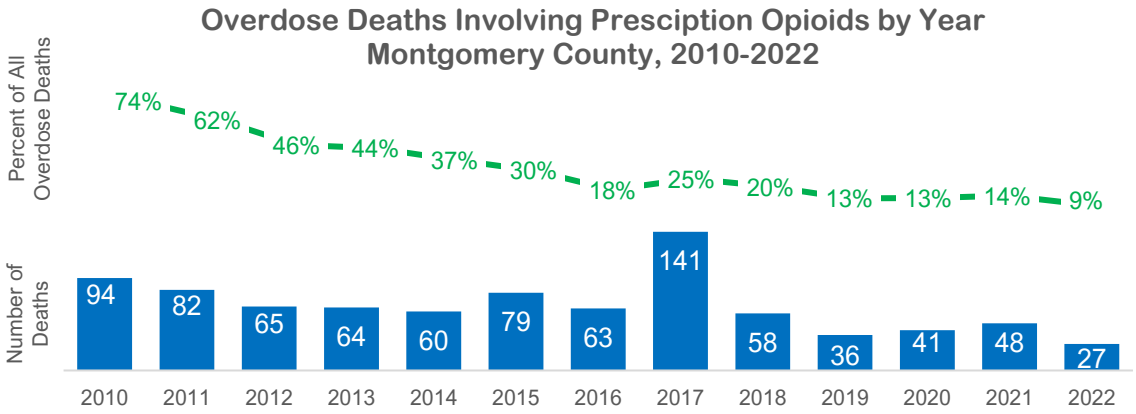


Figure 18: Prescription Opioids Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

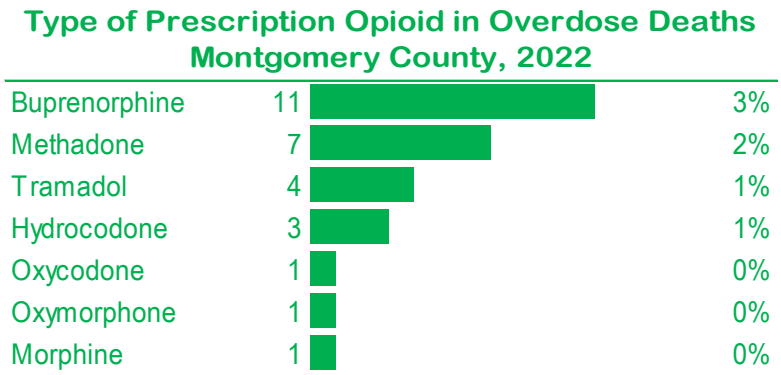


Figure 19: Prescription Opioids Present Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Naltrexone was found in the toxicology screen of 3 individuals who died of a drug overdose in 2022.

Note:
Information on prescription opioids present in overdose deaths can be found in the Appendix.

Heroin

Heroin appeared in 59% of overdose deaths in 2012 and 3% in 2022. Between 2013 and 2022, the percent of deaths involving heroin declined by 97%.

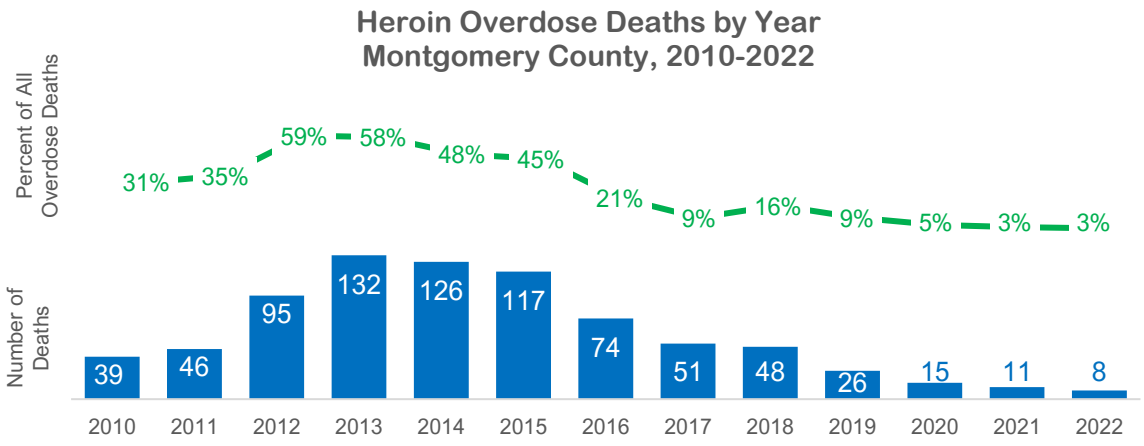


Figure 20: Heroin Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Illicit Fentanyl

Overdose deaths with mentions of illicit fentanyl increased in number between 2013 and 2017; the percent of all deaths involving illicit fentanyl continued to increase through 2018. This percent remained stable through 2020 and declined slightly in 2021.

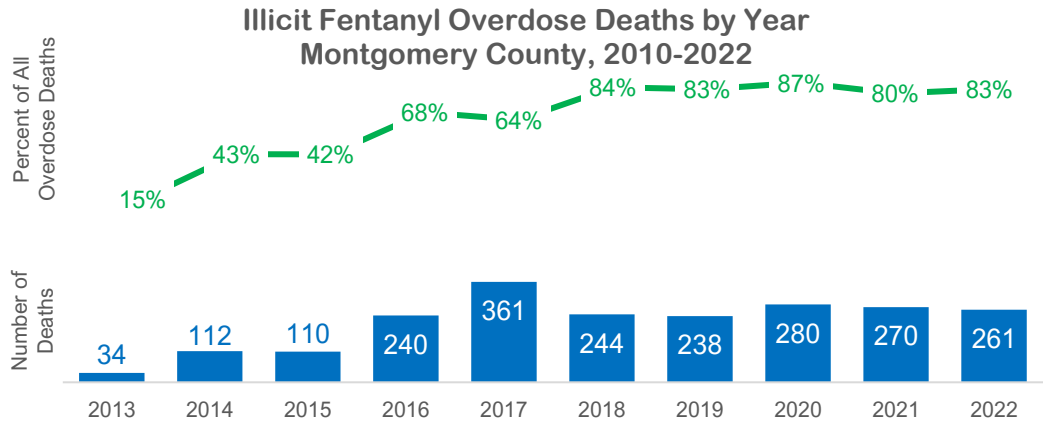


Figure 21: Illicit Fentanyl Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2013-2022

In 2022, 83% of deaths involved illicit fentanyl. This is similar to prior years.

Fentanyl Analogues

Fentanyl analogues are drugs that are similar in structure to fentanyl but can be far more potent. The Miami Valley Crime Laboratory began routinely testing for fentanyl analogues in late 2016.

The percent of deaths involving fentanyl analogues decreased by 46% between 2017 and 2018 and continued to decrease through 2020 before increasing by 93% in 2021.

In 2022, 31% of deaths involved fentanyl analogues. This is similar to 2021.

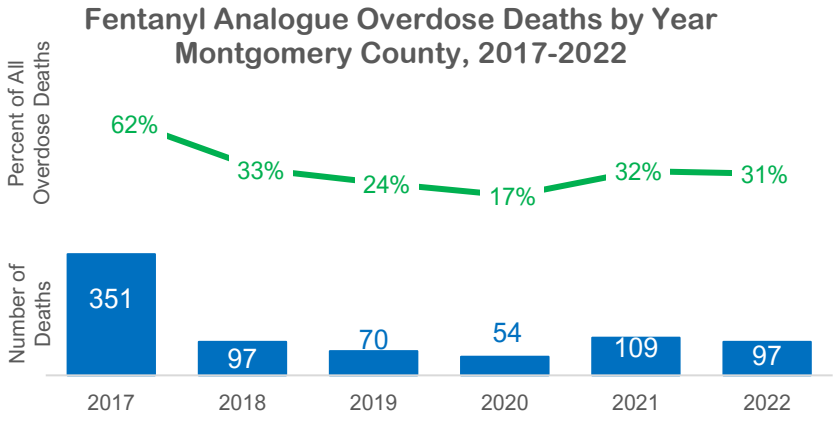


Figure 22: Fentanyl Analogs Among Overdose Deaths by Year, 2017 – 2022

Types of Fentanyl Analogs

Fluorofentanyl was the most common fentanyl analog present in overdose deaths in 2022. This substance was present in 25% of deaths in 2022; this is a drastic increase from 2020 when 1.2% of deaths involved this analogue.

Carfentanil, which was present in 41% of all overdose deaths in 2017, was not present in any deaths in 2022.

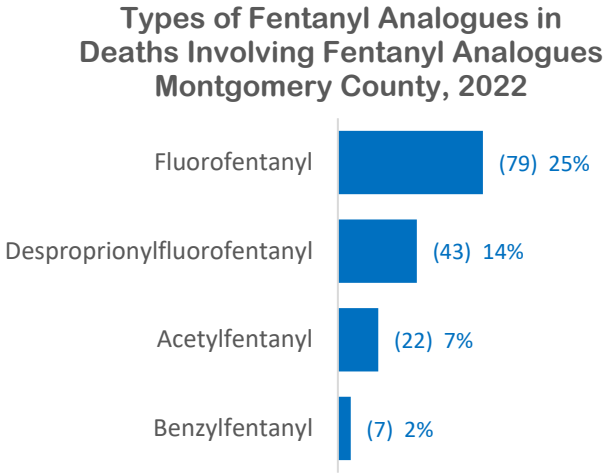


Figure 23: Fentanyl Analogs Present Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Note:
Additional information on fentanyl analogues can be found in the Appendix.

Individuals can have multiple fentanyl analogs in their system at the time of death, so percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Cocaine

In 2022, 42% of drug overdose deaths involved cocaine. This is consistent with recent years; between 2017 and 2021, cocaine was involved in 40% of all overdose deaths.

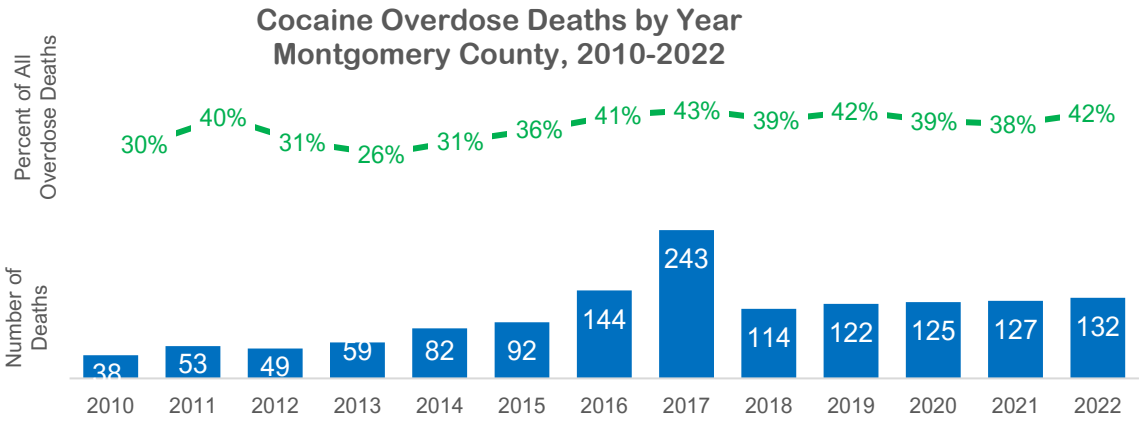


Figure 24: Cocaine Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Of the 132 overdose deaths involving cocaine, 89% (117) also involved opioids.

Methamphetamine

The percent of deaths involving methamphetamine increased from 5% in 2015 to 37% in 2022.

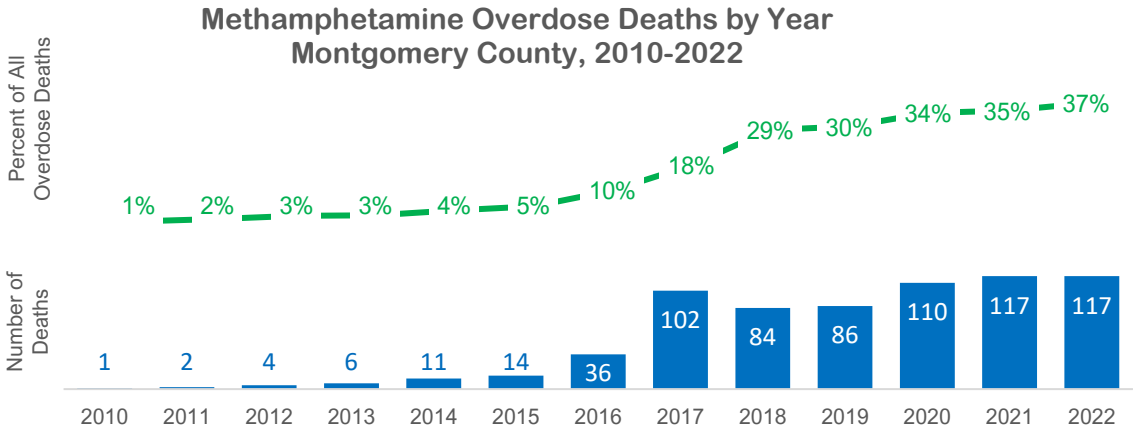


Figure 25: Methamphetamine Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2022

Methamphetamine was involved in more than one third of overdose deaths in 2022. Eighty-one percent (81%) of deaths involving methamphetamine also had opioids present. This is a decrease from 2017, when 92% of deaths involving methamphetamine also had opioids present.

Marijuana

In 2022, 39% of drug overdose deaths involved marijuana. This is a slight increase from prior years; marijuana was present in 34% of deaths between 2017 and 2021.

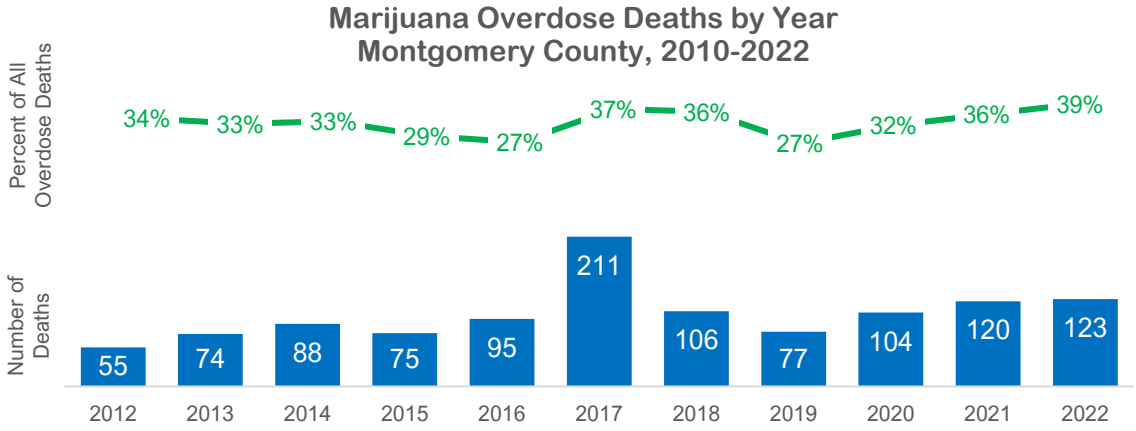


Figure 26: Marijuana Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2012-2022

Of the 123 overdose deaths involving marijuana, 89% (109) also involved opioids.

Antidepressants

In 2022, one or more antidepressants appeared in 16% of drug overdose deaths. The percent of deaths involving antidepressants decreased between 2010 and 2015, then increased from 2016 to 2018 and remained stable through 2022.

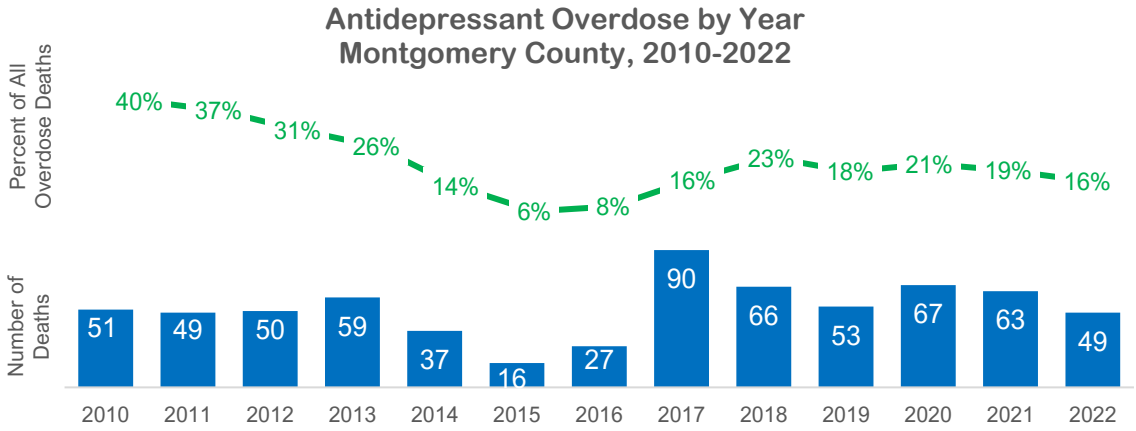


Figure 27: Antidepressant Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2022

Of the 49 overdose deaths involving antidepressants, 94% (46) also involved opioids.

Benzodiazepines

In 2022, 19% of overdose deaths mentioned benzodiazepines in the toxicology report. The percent of deaths with benzodiazepines present decreased by 73% between 2010 and 2022.

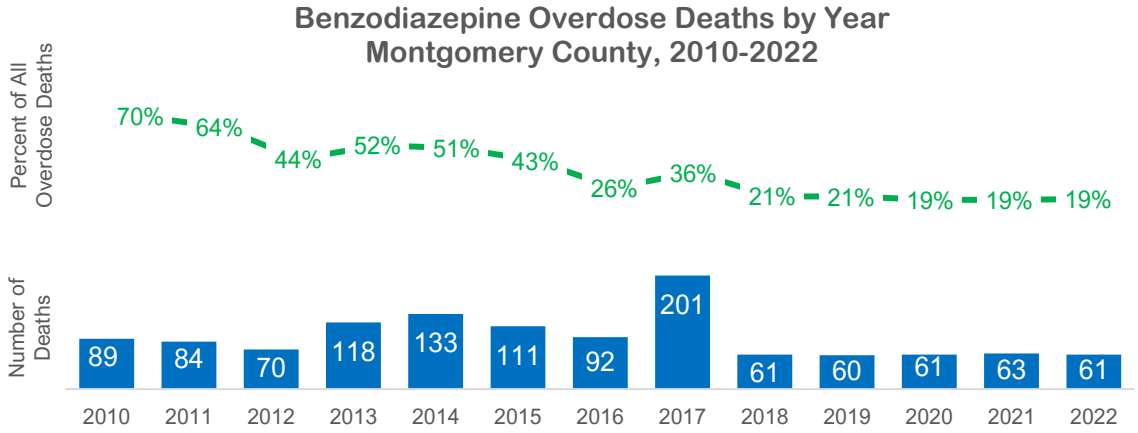


Figure 28: Benzodiazepine Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Klonopin (clonazepam) was the most common benzodiazepine, appearing in 23 of the 61 deaths involving benzodiazepines.

Ninety-three percent (57 of 61) of the deaths involving benzodiazepines also had a mention of an opioid.

Type of Benzodiazepine in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2022

Clonazepam	23	7%
Diazepam	19	6%
Alprazolam	11	3%
Clonazolam	7	2%
Oxazepam	4	1%
Temazepam	4	1%
Midazolam	3	0.9%
Lorazepam	2	0.6%

Table 5: Type of Benzodiazepine Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Note:
Information on opioids present in overdose deaths involving benzodiazepines can be found in the Appendix

Antihistamines

In 2022, 13% of overdose deaths had a mention of antihistamines. This is a decline from prior years.

Ninety-three percent (38 of 41) of the deaths involving benzodiazepines also had a mention of an opioid.

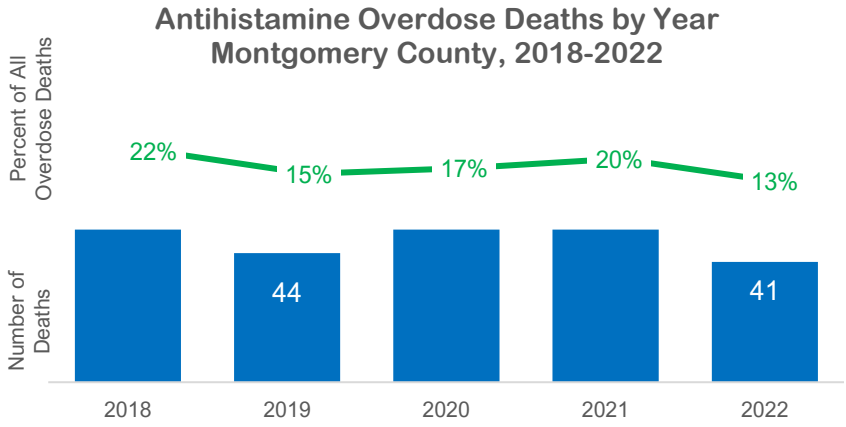


Figure 29: Antihistamines Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2018-2022

Gabapentin

Gabapentin is a non-opioid anti-convulsant used to treat nerve pain. Illicit use of gabapentin has increased over the past few years, including recreational use and self-treatment for symptoms of opioid withdrawal[2].

Studies have found gabapentin use to be associated with opioid deaths[3]. Ohio requires reporting of gabapentin prescriptions and sales to the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS),[4] and Kentucky classified gabapentin as a Schedule V controlled substance[5].

Eleven percent (11%) of overdose deaths in 2022 involved gabapentin.

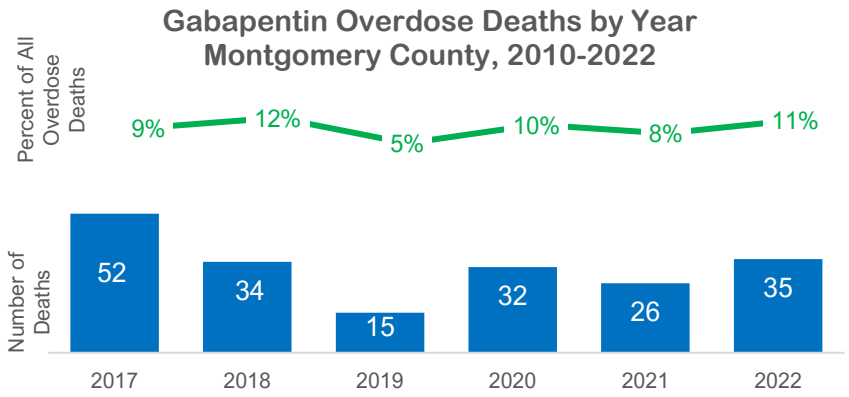


Figure 30: Gabapentin Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017-2022

Of the 35 overdose deaths that mentioned gabapentin, 91% also included opioids.

Alcohol

In 2022, 26% of overdose deaths mentioned alcohol in the toxicology report. The percent of deaths involving alcohol was consistent from 2010 through 2022.

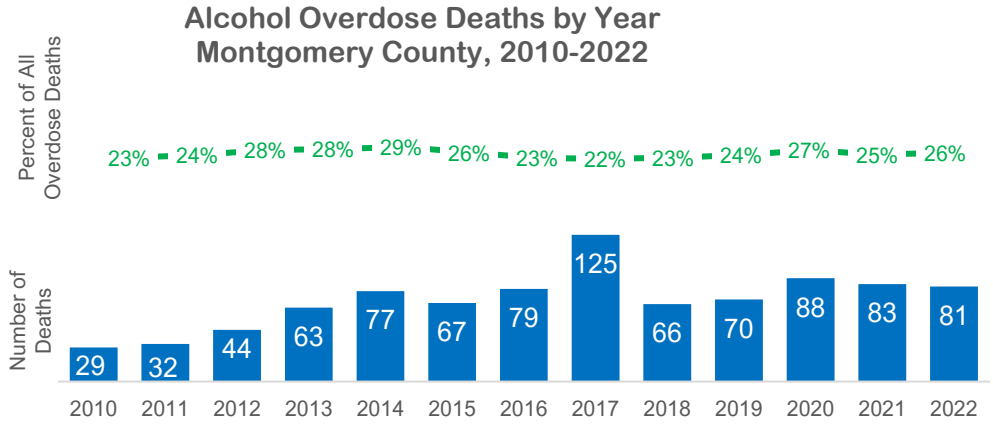


Figure 31: Alcohol Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Ninety-one percent (91%) of deaths involving alcohol also had a mention of opioids.

[2] Ohio Substance Abuse Monitoring Network. "Neurontin® Widely Sought for Illicit Use." February 2017.
[3] Gomes T, Juurlink DN, Antoniou T, Mamdani MM, Paterson JM, van den Brink W (2017) Gabapentin, opioids, and the risk of opioid-related death: A population-based nested case–control study. PLoS Med 14(10): e1002396. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002396.
[4] Ohio Administrative Code, 4729-37-12.
[5] 902 Kentucky Administrative Regulations, 55:035.

Drug Mentions by Demographics and Health Status

Drugs involved in overdose deaths differed by demographic attributes, including race, age, sex, marital status, occupation, and insurance type. Some drugs were also more common among individuals with a physical or mental illness, or among individuals who experienced prior drug overdoses.

Demographic Attributes

Race

Whites were **7.7 times** more likely than Black decedents to have a mention of prescription opioids and **2.6 times** more likely to have a mention of **antidepressants**. They were also more likely to have a mention of **methamphetamine** or **benzodiazepines**.

Black decedents were more likely than Whites to have a mention of **alcohol, cocaine,** or **marijuana**.

Opioids are labeled in blue.

Non-opioids are labeled in gray.

White		Black	
7.7 times ↑ Prescription Opioids *(11% vs 1.4%)*	2.6 times ↑ Antidepressants *(18% vs 7%)*	88% ↑ Alcohol *(39% vs 21%)*	72% ↑ Cocaine *(62% vs 36%)*
85% ↑ Methamphetamine *(42% vs 23%)*	52% ↑ Benzodiazepines *(21% vs 14%)*	50% ↑ Marijuana *(54% vs 36%)*	

Sex

Men were more likely than women to have a mention of **alcohol** or **methamphetamine**.

Women were **3 times** more likely to have a mention of **gabapentin**. They were also more likely to have a mention of **antidepressants** or **benzodiazepines.**

Men		Women	
37% ↑ Alcohol *(28% vs 21%)*		3 times ↑ Gabapentin *(20% vs 7%)*	73% ↑ Antidepressants *(21% vs 12%)*
20% ↑ Methamphetamine *(39% vs 33%)*		45% ↑ Benzodiazepines *(24% vs 17%)*	

Age

Individuals **under the age of 35** were more likely to have a mention of **marijuana** or **illicit fentanyl**.

Those **35 and over** were **7 times** more likely to have a mention of **gabapentin**. They were also more likely to have a mention of **antidepressants, antihistamines, cocaine, alcohol,** or **methamphetamine.**

Under 35		35 and Older	
21% ↑ Marijuana *(45% vs 37%)*	7 times ↑ Gabapentin *(14% vs 2%)*	89% ↑ Antidepressants *(18% vs 9%)*	52% ↑ Antihistamines *(14% vs 9%)*
13% ↑ Illicit Fentanyl *(91% vs 80%)*	50% ↑ Cocaine *(46% vs 31%)*	20% ↑ Alcohol *(27% vs 22%)*	17% ↑ Methamphetamine *(39% vs 33%)*

Marital Status

Singles were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **marijuana**.

Divorced individuals were **2.2 times more likely** to have a mention of **gabapentin.** They were also **more likely** to have a mention of **alcohol** or **cocaine.**

Married individuals were **2.3 times more likely** than others to have a mention of **prescription opioids**.

Single	Divorced			Married
41% ↑ Marijuana *(41% vs 32%)*	2.2 times ↑ Gabapentin *(18% vs 8%)*	78% ↑ Alcohol *(40% vs 23%)*	45% ↑ Cocaine *(55% vs 38%)*	2.3 times ↑ Prescription Opioid *(17% vs 7%)*

Education

Individuals who **did not complete high school** were **2.2 times more likely** than those who did to have a mention of **gabapentin.** They were also more likely to have a mention of **methamphetamine** or **prescription opioids.**

No HS Diploma		
2.2 times ↑ Gabapentin *(18% vs 8%)*	57% ↑ Methamphetamine *(51% vs 32%)*	56% ↑ Prescription Opioid *(12% vs 8%)*

Occupation

Individuals in **service** occupations were **more likely** to have a mention of **marijuana.**

Individuals working in **manual or skilled labor** were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **alcohol** or **prescription opioids.**

Unemployed individuals were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **methamphetamine.**

Service	Labor		Unemployed
70% ↑	72% ↑	24% ↑	70% ↑
Marijuana	Alcohol	Prescription Opioids	Methamphetamine
(48% vs 37%)	*(35% vs 20%)*	*(10% vs 8%)*	*(55% vs 32%)*

Insurance

Individuals with **either Medicare or Medicaid** were **2.6 times more likely** than others to have a mention of **antidepressants.** They were also **more likely** to have a mention of **any opioid** or **illicit fentanyl.**

Individuals covered by **Medicare** were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **prescription opioids, alcohol,** or **benzodiazepines.**

Individuals **without insurance** were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **cocaine** or **marijuana.**

Medicare or Medicaid		Medicare		Uninsured
2.6 times ↑	13% ↑	52% ↑	35% ↑	49% ↑
Antidepressants	Any Opioid	Prescription Opioids	Alcohol	Cocaine
(17% vs 6%)	*(89% vs 79%)*	*(14% vs 9%)*	*(31% vs 23%)*	*(63% vs 43%)*
10% ↑		31% ↑		22% ↑
Illicit Fentanyl		Benzodiazepines		Marijuana
(84% vs 76%)		*(25% vs 19%)*		*(47% vs 39%)*

Note: Further information on substances present by demographic group in overdose deaths in 2022 can be found in Appendix I.

Health Status
Physical Health
Opioids

Individuals with a physical illness were:

- Sixteen percent (16%) **less likely** to have a mention of **illicit fentanyl** than those without a physical illness (81% vs. 97%).

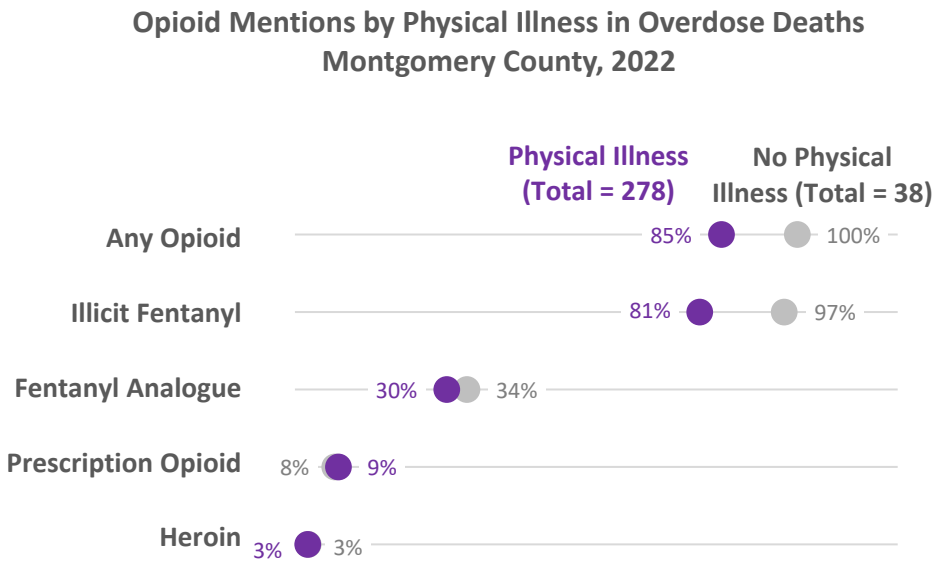


Figure 32: Opioid Mentions by Physical Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Non-Opioids

Individuals with a physical illness were:

- **Four times as likely** (4.2X) to have a mention of **benzodiazepines** than those without a physical illness (21% vs. 5%).
- Forty-six percent (46%) **more likely** to have a mention of **methamphetamine** (38% vs. 26%).
- **More likely** to have a mention of **gabapentin** (13% vs. 0%).

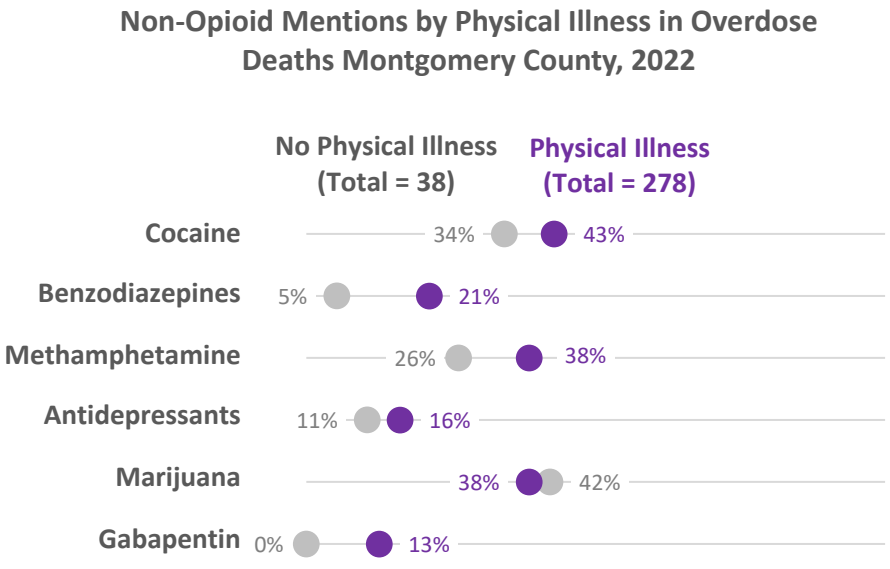


Figure 33: Non-Opioid Mentions by Physical Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Mental Health

Opioids

Individuals with a recorded mental illness were:

- Forty percent (40%) **more likely** to have a mention of **prescription opioids** than those without a mental illness (10% vs. 6%).

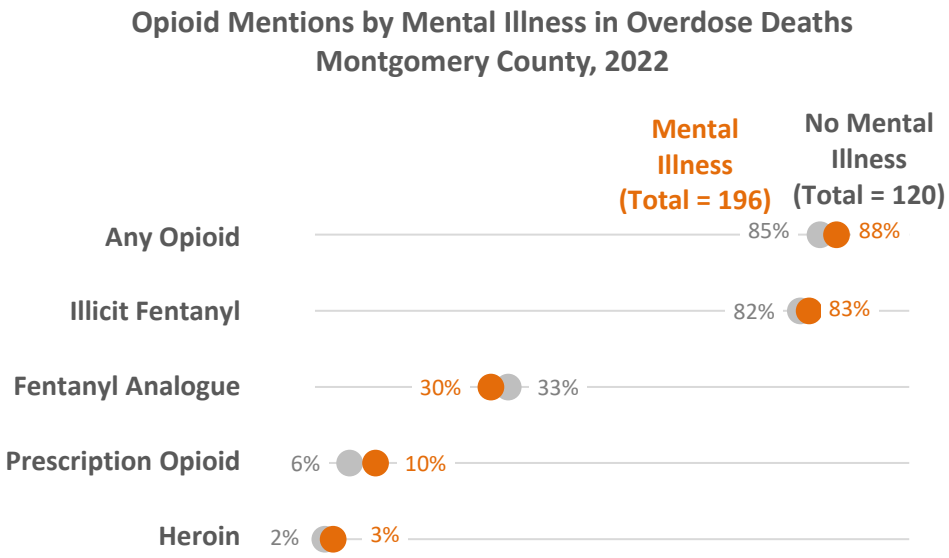


Figure 34: Opioid Mentions by Mental Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Non-Opioids

Individuals with a recorded mental illness were:

- Two times (2X) **more likely** to have a mention of **benzodiazepines** (24% vs. 12%).
- Forty-six percent (46%) **more likely** to have a mention of **methamphetamine** (42% vs. 29%).
- Four times (4.4X) **more likely** to have a mention of **antidepressants** (22% vs. 5%).
- Sixty-three percent (63%) **more likely** to have a mention of **gabapentin** (13% vs. 8%)

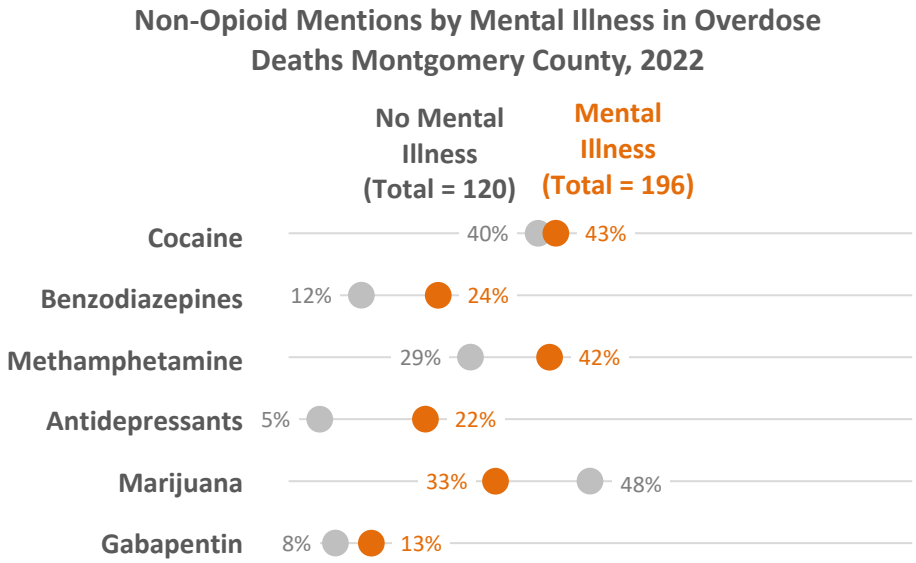


Figure 35: Non-Opioid Mentions by Mental Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Prior Overdose Hospital Visits

Opioids

Individuals with a prior overdose visit to an area emergency department were:

- Nine percent (9%) **more likely** to have a mention of **illicit fentanyl** than were those without such a visit (87% vs. 80%).

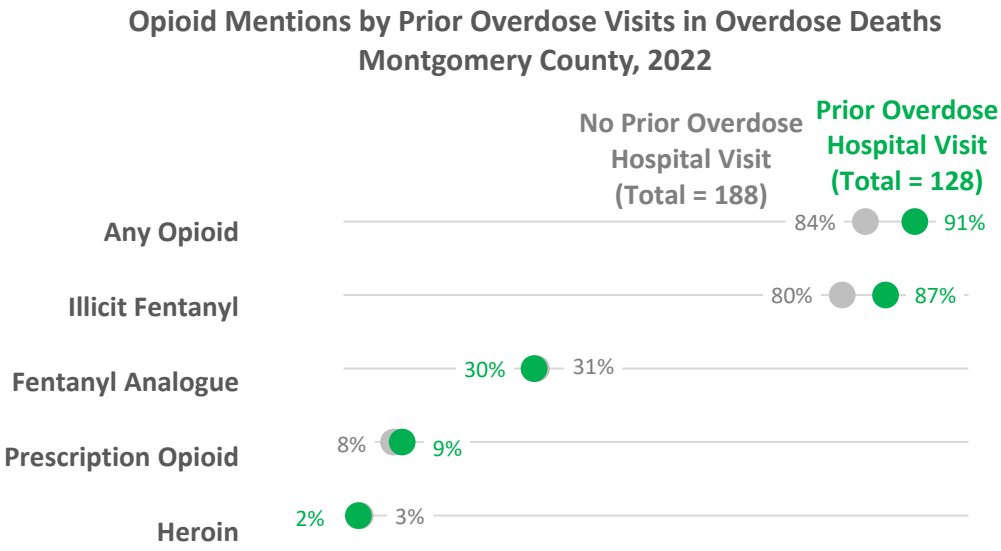


Figure 36: Opioid Mentions by Prior Overdose Hospital Visits Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Non-Opioids

Individuals with a prior overdose visit to an area emergency department were:

- Sixty-seven percent (67%) **more likely** to have a mention of **benzodiazepines** than were those without (25% vs. 15%).
- Fourteen percent (14%) **more likely** to have a mention of **methamphetamine** (40% vs. 35%).

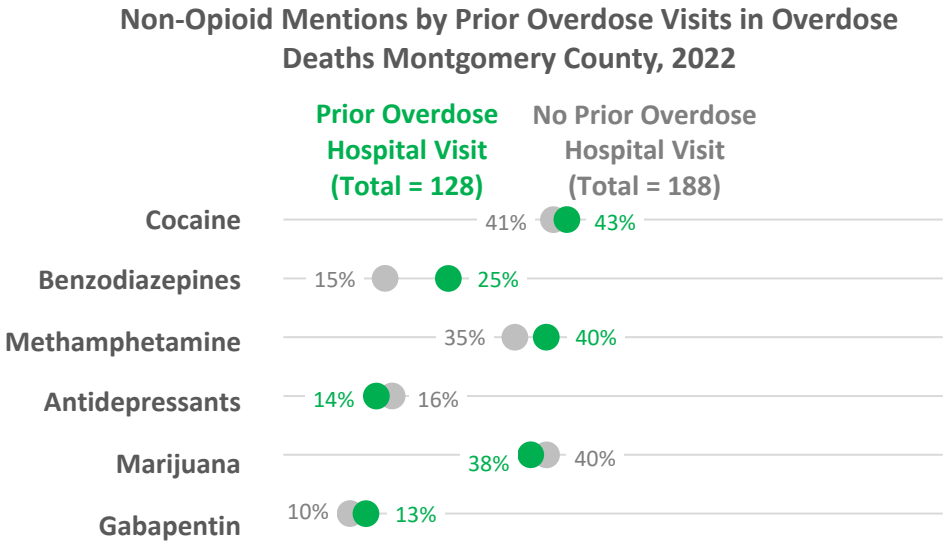


Figure 37: Non-Opioid Mentions by Prior Overdose Hospital Visits Among Overdose Deaths, 2022

Location
Incident of Overdose

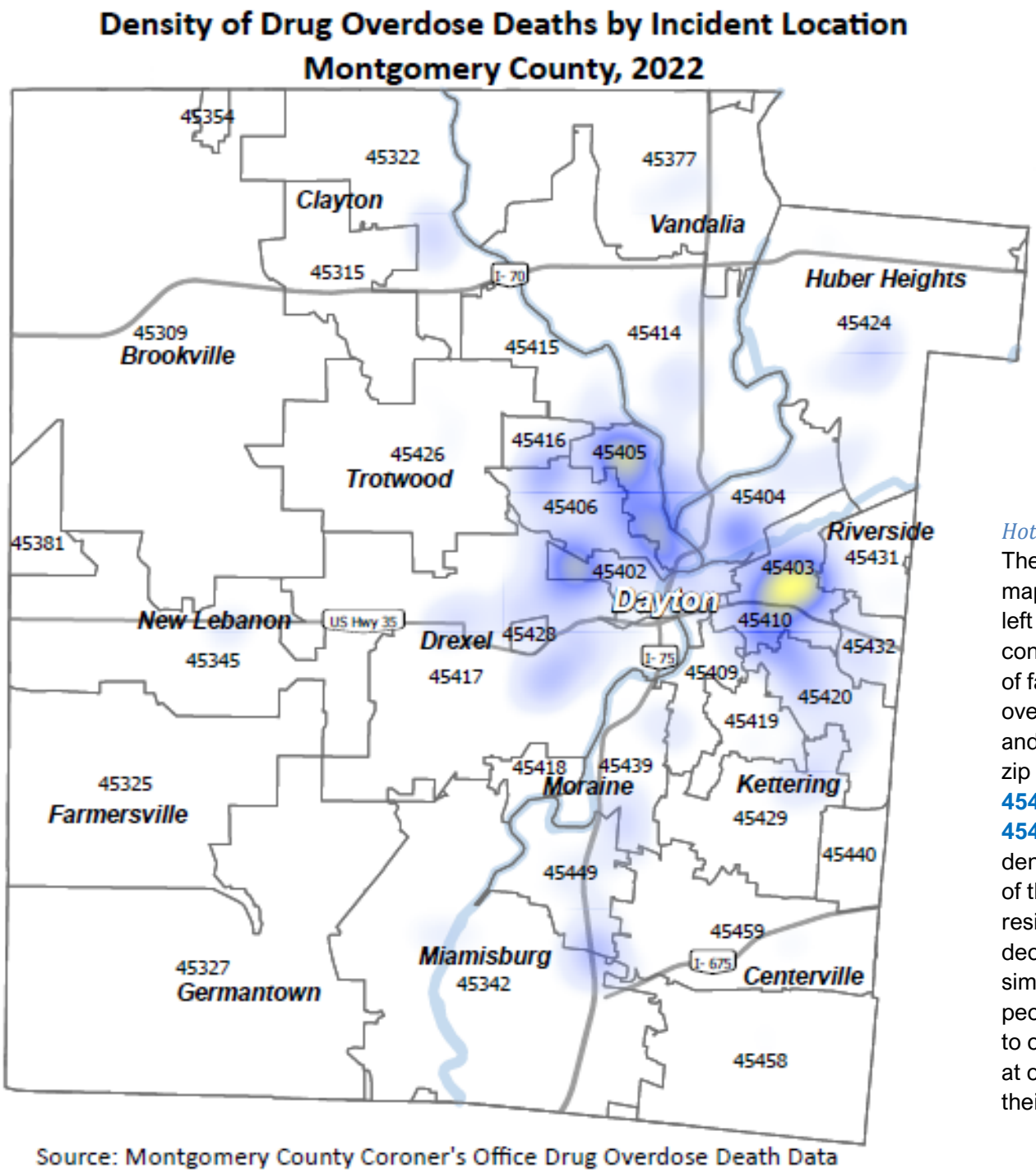


Figure 38: Density Map of Incident Location Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Hot Spots

The density map to the left shows the concentration of fatal overdoses in and around in zip codes **45403** and **45405**. A density map of the residence of decedents is similar; people tend to overdose at or near their home.

Density of Drug Overdose Deaths by Incident Location and Year
Montgomery County, 2017 - 2022

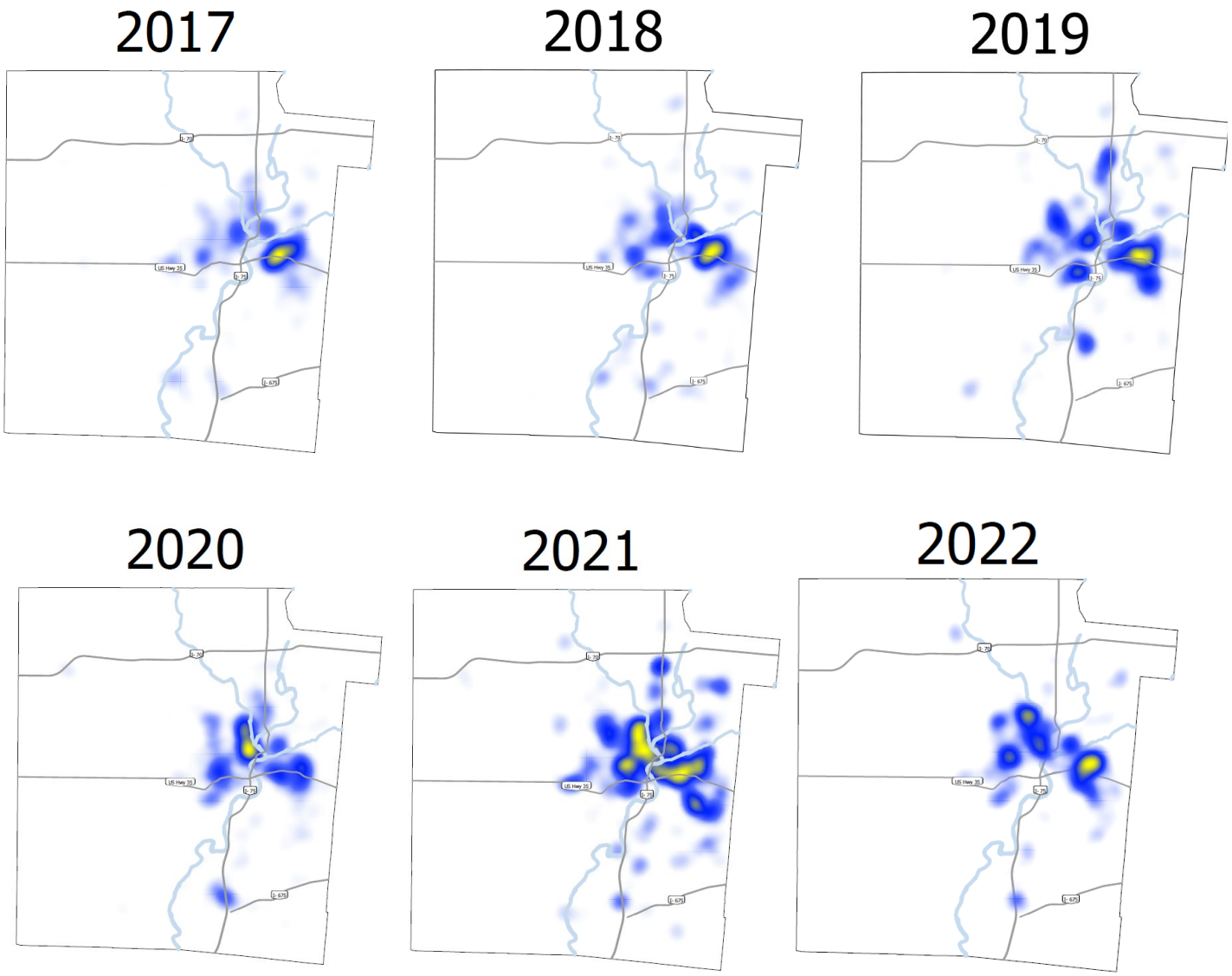
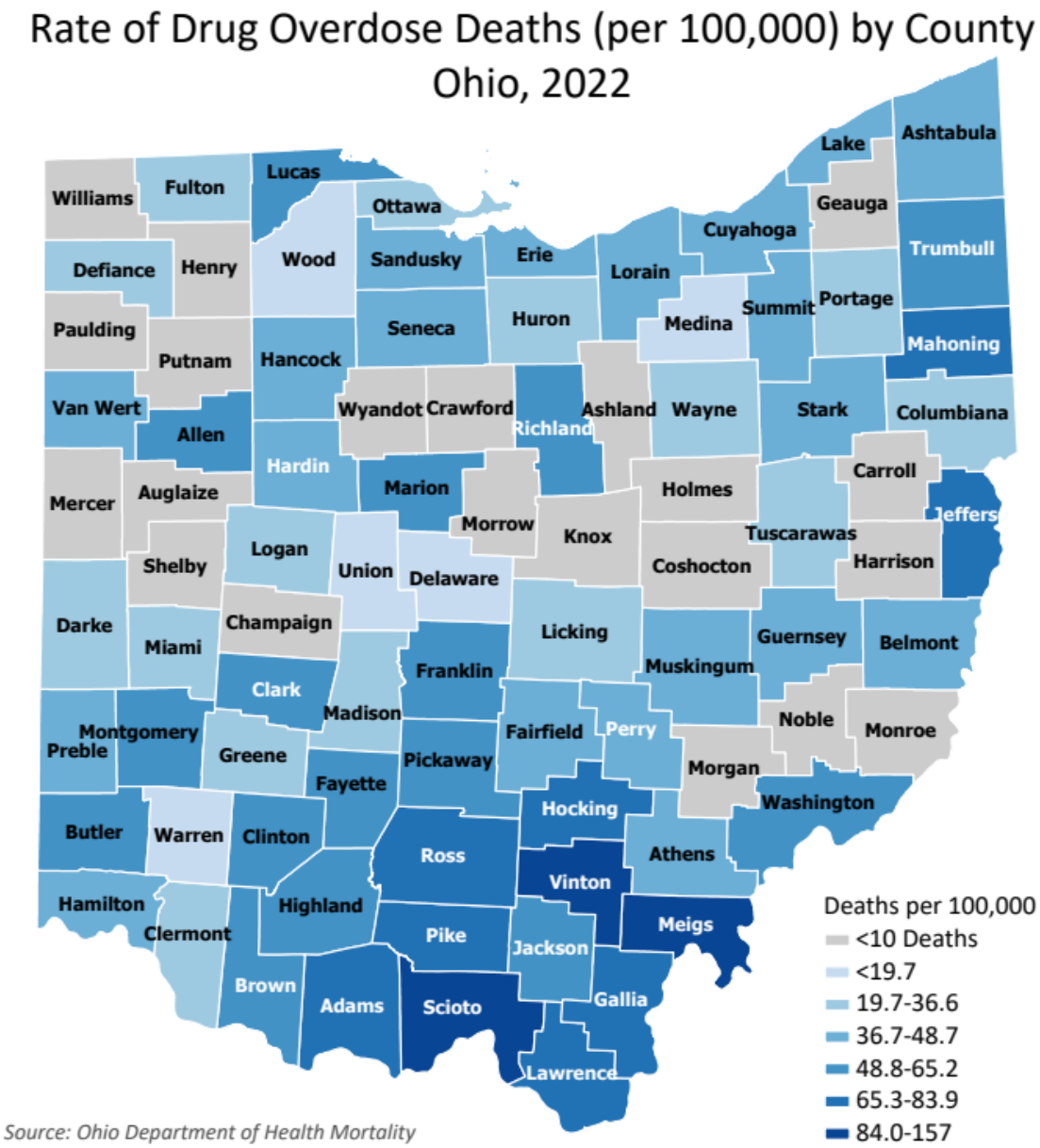


Figure 39: Density Map of Incident Location Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2017-2022

Between 2017 and 2019, there was a consistent hot spot in East Dayton, with areas of concentration throughout the Dayton area. In 2020, a new hot spot appeared along North Main Street in zip code 45405. In 2021, the hot spots were less concentrated that in prior years and appear in zip codes 45405, 45410, 45403, and 45402. In 2022, overdose deaths were again concentrated in **45403 and 45405.**

County of Residence



Source: Ohio Department of Health Mortality
**Note: 2022 data are preliminary and subject to change*
Rates for counties with fewer than ten overdose deaths have been suppressed.

Figure 40: Map of Drug Overdose Rates by County, 2022

DRUG OVERODSE RATE BY COUNTY

The maps on the next four pages show rates of drug overdose deaths by residence.

- This page shows rates of drug overdose deaths by county in 2022, Page 33 shows these rates for 2013-2022.
- Montgomery County had the highest overdose death rate in 2017, the seventh highest in 2018, and the 17th highest in 2022.
- Twenty-three counties had fewer than ten deaths in 2022; their data were suppressed.
- Pages 34 and 35 show rates of overdose death by zip code and year.

Age-Adjusted Drug Overdose Death Rates (Deaths per 100,000 Residents) by County and Year
Ohio, 2013-2022

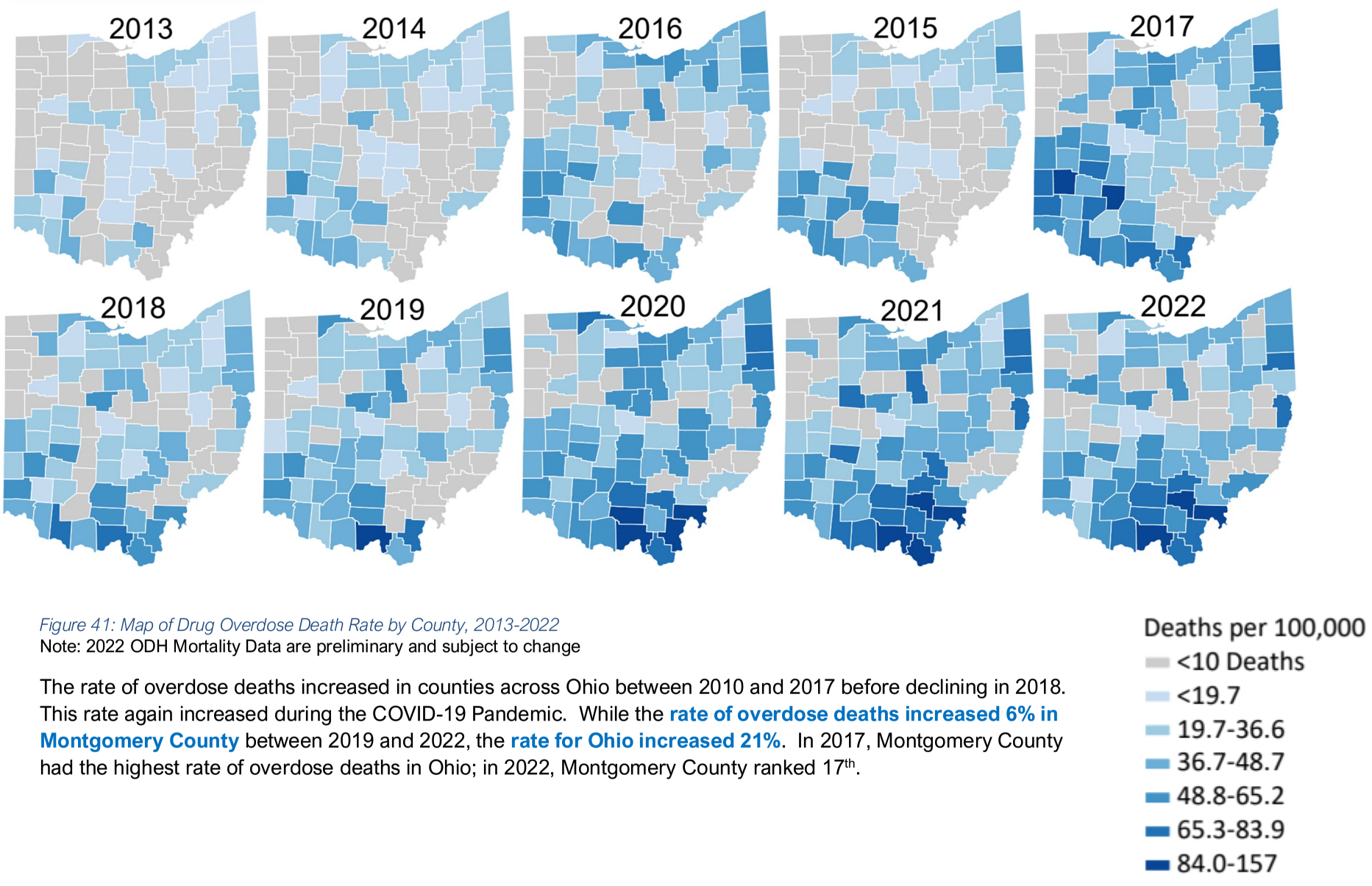
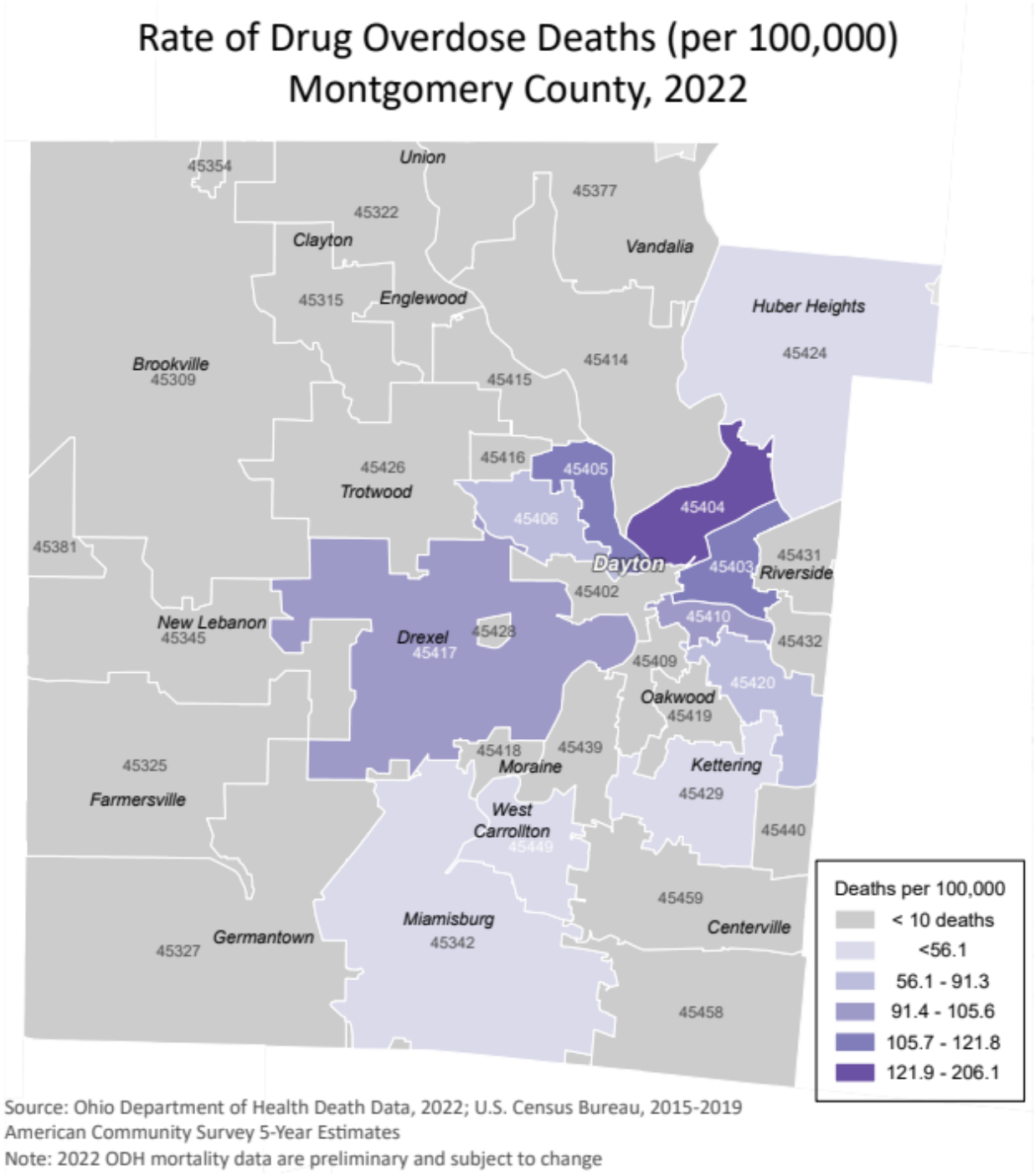


Figure 41: Map of Drug Overdose Death Rate by County, 2013-2022
Note: 2022 ODH Mortality Data are preliminary and subject to change

The rate of overdose deaths increased in counties across Ohio between 2010 and 2017 before declining in 2018. This rate again increased during the COVID-19 Pandemic. While the **rate of overdose deaths increased 6% in Montgomery County** between 2019 and 2022, the **rate for Ohio increased 21%**. In 2017, Montgomery County had the highest rate of overdose deaths in Ohio; in 2022, Montgomery County ranked 17th.

Zip Code of Residence



Source: Ohio Department of Health Death Data, 2022; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Note: 2022 ODH mortality data are preliminary and subject to change

Figure 42: Map of Drug Overdose Death Rates by Zip Code, 2022

Zip code 45404 in Dayton, Ohio had the highest rates of overdose deaths in Montgomery County in 2021; 45405 and 45403 also had a high rate. In 2022, 45402 had the highest rates of overdose deaths. Zip codes that include hot spots of overdose incidents may not be included in this map because they have fewer than ten total deaths, because individuals overdosed at a place other than home, or because several zip codes converge in an area with a high number of deaths.

Drug Overdose Death Rates (Deaths per 100,000 Residents) by Zip Code and Year
Montgomery County, 2013 – 2022

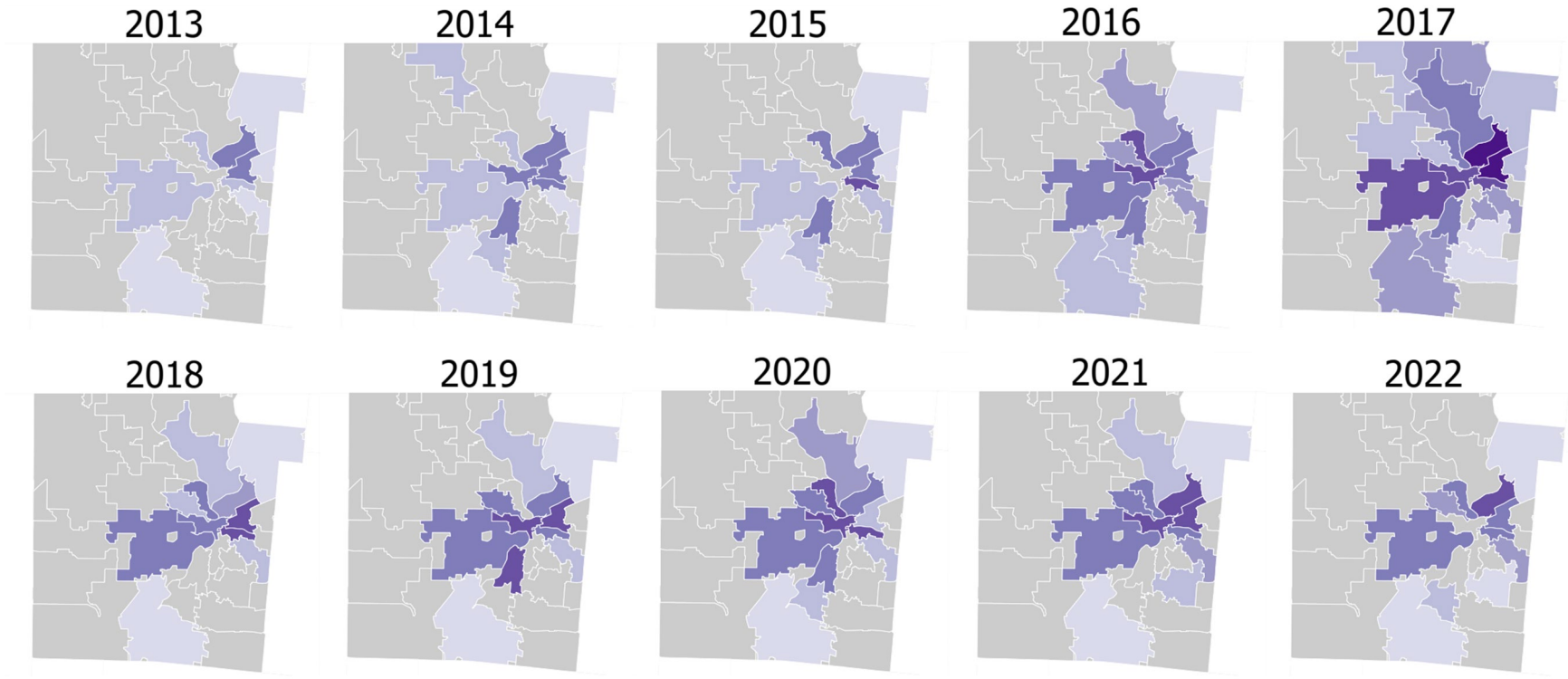


Figure 43: Map of Drug Overdose Death Rate by Zip Code, 2013-2022
Note: 2021 ODH Mortality Data are preliminary and subject to change

Montgomery County zip codes saw a spike in the rate of overdoses in 2017 and a decline in 2018 followed by moderate increases between 2019 and 2021. While the **rate declined in most zip codes** between 2021 and 2022, it **increased in 45404**.

Appendix I: Data Tables

Demographic Attributes

Demographic Information in Overdose Deaths, Montgomery County, 2010-2022

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2010-2022	
														#	%	#	%
Race	White	90%	87%	84%	85%	89%	86%	82%	82%	76%	76%	71%	76%	238	75%	2,929	80%
	Black	10%	13%	15%	12%	11%	14%	16%	16%	21%	22%	28%	22%	71	22%	644	18%
	Other	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	7	2%	63	2%
	Unknown	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	3	0%
Gender	Male	57%	60%	60%	67%	62%	68%	65%	68%	60%	64%	66%	61%	209	66%	2,335	64%
	Female	43%	40%	40%	33%	38%	32%	35%	32%	40%	36%	34%	39%	107	34%	1,302	36%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Age	<18	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.8%	2	0.6%	18	0%
	18-24	13%	5%	4%	4%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%	7%	3%	16	5%	196	5%
	25-34	22%	22%	29%	26%	29%	26%	29%	27%	25%	24%	25%	22%	67	21%	927	25%
	35-44	28%	26%	19%	28%	26%	29%	28%	30%	29%	32%	27%	30%	104	33%	1,043	29%
	45-54	18%	32%	33%	27%	24%	22%	19%	21%	22%	20%	19%	21%	60	19%	796	22%
	55-64	16%	14%	13%	13%	14%	14%	16%	14%	16%	16%	18%	17%	57	18%	562	15%
	65+	2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	5%	6%	10	3%	97	3%
Education	<HS	26%	33%	29%	32%	26%	29%	30%	26%	24%	30%	23%	27%	65	21%	974	27%
	HS	52%	42%	53%	45%	50%	49%	51%	49%	51%	48%	51%	47%	162	51%	1,799	49%
	College	21%	25%	18%	20%	24%	21%	18%	22%	24%	22%	24%	25%	79	25%	811	22%
	Unknown	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	10	3%	55	2%
Marital Status	Single	41%	38%	48%	43%	44%	51%	52%	52%	53%	55%	55%	51%	192	61%	1,855	51%
	Divorced	26%	25%	29%	32%	31%	25%	27%	26%	27%	24%	24%	31%	67	21%	974	27%
	Married	29%	33%	18%	19%	22%	19%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	14%	29	9%	621	17%
	Widowed	2%	2%	6%	3%	2%	2%	4%	5%	3%	5%	4%	3%	21	7%	159	4%
	Unknown	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	7	2%	30	1%
Insurance	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	9%	9%	7%	12%	28	9%	186	9%
	Medicaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57%	60%	51%	54%	59%	183	58%	1,198	56%
	Medicare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	12%	11%	13%	12%	36	11%	242	11%
	Self Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%	9%	11%	15%	5%	19	6%	202	10%
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	6%	3%	4%	14	4%	74	3%
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	9%	12%	8%	8%	36	11%	219	10%
Occupation	Labor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40%	41%	43%	35%	111	35%	604	39%
	Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%	20%	18%	20%	60	19%	300	19%
	Healthcare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	5%	5%	7%	16	5%	88	6%
	Homemaker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	7%	7%	4%	19	6%	92	6%
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	11%	9%	13%	40	13%	180	12%
	Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	9%	11%	9%	22	7%	141	9%
	None Listed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	7%	7%	12%	47	15%	148	10%
Total Deaths		**127**	**132**	**160**	**226**	**263**	**259**	**351**	**566**	**291**	**288**	**323**	**337**	**316**		**3,639**	

Table 6: Full Demographic Information in Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Health

Physical and Mental Illness in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2018-2022

	Physical Illness						Mental Illness					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	%	%	%	%	#	%	%	%	%	%	#	%
Any Reported Illness	**92%**	**89%**	**84%**	**89%**	**278**	**88%**	**55%**	**48%**	**56%**	**58%**	**196**	**62%**
Reported to Coroner	74%	76%	67%	69%	208	66%	16%	19%	16%	17%	48	15%
Hospital Diagnosis	69%	68%	65%	75%	225	71%	49%	43%	52%	55%	185	59%
Last Hospital Visit	**Any Hospital Visit**						**Mental Health Hospital Visit**					
Last Month	30%	26%	23%	27%	89	28%	9%	8%	8%	9%	32	10%
Last 6 Months	61%	55%	55%	58%	192	61%	26%	21%	19%	25%	79	25%
Last Year	74%	69%	69%	72%	238	75%	34%	28%	28%	33%	109	34%
One or more years	17%	18%	23%	20%	66	20%	15%	15%	24%	22%	76	22%
Total Deaths	**291**	**288**	**323**	**337**	**316**	**100%**	**291**	**288**	**323**	337	**316**	**100%**

Table 7: Physical and Mental Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2018-2022

Types of Physical Illness in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2022

	2022	
	#	%
Hypertension	133	42%
Heart Disease	119	38%
Obesity	107	34%
Chronic Pain	100	32%
Kidney Disease	78	25%
Hepatitis C	59	19%
Asthma	57	18%
COPD	56	18%
Seizure Disorder	33	10%
Headaches	30	9%
Diabetes	29	9%
Injury and/or Surgery	27	9%
Cancer	14	4%
Fibromyalgia	2	1%
Hepatitis A	3	1%

*Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Table 9: Types of Physical Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Types of Mental Illness in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2022

	2022	
	#	%
Anxiety	141	45%
Depression	139	44%
Bipoloar Disorder	54	17%
Stress Reaction/PTSD	51	16%
Delusions/Psychosis	50	16%
ADHD	28	9%
Personality Disorder	15	5%
Other	26	8%
Unknown	33	10%

* Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

⁺Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

Table 8: Types of Mental Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

Substance Abuse and Drug Overdose

Substance Abuse and Overdose History Among Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2017-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	%	%	%	%	#	%
Reported Substance Use	**92%**	**93%**	**94%**	**93%**	**287**	**91%**
Reported to Coroner	80%	85%	85%	82%	240	76%
Hospital Diagnosis	51%	55%	56%	64%	195	62%
Drug Charge	62%	60%	61%	58%	196	62%
Time Since Substance Use Disorder Visit						
Last Month	9%	9%	11%	9%	41	13%
Last 6 Months	24%	23%	25%	25%	84	27%
Last Year	34%	32%	32%	34%	108	34%
One or more years	17%	23%	24%	29%	87	28%
Prior Overdose Hospital Visit	**38%**	**40%**	**36%**	45%	**128**	**41%**
Time Since Overdose Visit						
Last Month	2%	6%	3%	4%	8	3%
Last 6 Months	4%	11%	9%	6%	12	4%
Last Year	6%	14%	12%	6%	19	6%
One or more years	33%	26%	24%	38%	109	34%
Total Overdose Deaths	**291**	**288**	**323**	**337**	**316**	**100%**

Source: Montgomery County Coroner's Office, GDAHA Healthcare Database, JusticeWeb

Table 10: Substance Abuse Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017-2022

Decedents with Criminal History, 2017-2022

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	%	%	%	%	%	#	%
Any Charge	96%	94%	92%	96%	93%	294	93%
Any Conviction	41%	89%	89%	92%	91%	285	90%
Non-Traffic Charge	-	85%	86%	86%	85%	264	84%
Non- Traffic Conviction	-	78%	77%	79%	78%	247	78%
Any Jail Booking	83%	77%	83%	77%	79%	254	80%
Prior Probation	-	61%	63%	63%	64%	201	64%
Prior Parole	-	20%	17%	22%	23%	62	20%
Drug Charge	60%	62%	60%	61%	58%	196	62%
Drug Conviction	45%	44%	41%	48%	46%	153	48%
Felony Charge	59%	53%	53%	54%	58%	186	59%
Felony Conviction	42%	38%	39%	41%	46%	134	42%
Total Deaths	**566**	**291**	**288**	**323**	**337**	**316**	**100%**

Table 12: Criminal History Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017-2022

Time Since Contact with Criminal Justice System, 2017-2022

	All Contacts							Jail Booking							Drug-Related Contact						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	%	%	%	%	%	#	%	%	%	%	%	%	#	%	%	%	%	%	%	#	%
Ever	96%	94%	92%	96%	93%	294	93%	83%	77%	83%	77%	79%	254	80%	60%	62%	60%	61%	58%	196	62%
Within 1 Year	66%	57%	54%	50%	47%	150	47%	42%	37%	38%	32%	26%	103	33%	19%	24%	21%	22%	18%	54	17%
Within 6 Months	52%	45%	40%	36%	34%	113	36%	29%	30%	28%	22%	18%	75	24%	13%	20%	15%	16%	12%	41	13%
Within 1 Month	22%	18%	17%	11%	14%	46	15%	8%	12%	10%	7%	7%	33	10%	3%	8%	6%	5%	3%	15	5%

Table 11: Time Since Contact with the Criminal Justice System Among Overdose Deaths, 2017-2022

Prior Criminal Charges, 2018-2022

Charge	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	%	%	%	%	#	%
Drug Related	57%	54%	62%	62%	196	62%
Robbery/Theft	39%	42%	51%	50%	138	44%
Disorderly Conduct	32%	31%	38%	41%	107	34%
Domestic Violence	23%	26%	27%	33%	104	33%
OVI	27%	34%	31%	40%	100	32%
Assault	25%	27%	31%	36%	100	32%
Obstruction of Official Business	16%	17%	22%	27%	82	26%
Public Intoxication	23%	25%	28%	26%	77	24%
Receiving Stolen Property	10%	11%	13%	18%	63	20%
Trespassing	16%	16%	22%	22%	63	20%
Fraud	9%	14%	22%	25%	61	19%
Menacing	10%	12%	13%	16%	54	17%
Criminal Damage	12%	13%	14%	15%	51	16%
Open Container	14%	14%	18%	14%	51	16%
Breaking and Entering	7%	10%	14%	16%	48	15%
Unauthorized Use of Property	7%	7%	11%	16%	42	13%
Resisting Arrest	9%	10%	14%	15%	42	13%
Weapons Charges	10%	9%	12%	20%	39	12%

Table 13: Prior Criminal Charges Among Overdose Deaths, 2018-2022

Incident

Circumstances of Fatal Overdose
Montgomery County, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	%	%	%	%	#	%
Location						
Home	44%	43%	45%	44%	140	44%
Friend's Home	16%	19%	17%	18%	43	14%
Family's Home	18%	15%	15%	13%	49	16%
Motel	5%	7%	7%	8%	20	6%
Public Area (incl Street)	5%	3%	5%	5%	20	6%
Car or Driving	2%	3%	4%	2%	9	3%
Sober Living Home	2%	1%	1%	1%	6	2%
Drug House	3%	3%	2%	4%	12	4%
Stranger's Home	1%	2%	1%	1%	1	0.003%
Congregate Facility	1%	1%	2%	1%	7	2%
Other	2%	2%	0%	2%	4	1%
Unknown	1%	1%	1%	3%	4	1.3%
Route of Administration						
Inject	30%	26%	25%	20%	54	17%
Snort	18%	19%	25%	19%	62	20%
Smoke	9%	13%	14%	13%	74	23%
Ingest	10%	8%	6%	3%	8	3%
Unknown	40%	43%	37%	48%	143	45%
Alone at the Time of Overdose						
Yes	64%	61%	71%	70%	220	70%
Unknown but found alone	9%	9%	7%	8%	39	12%
No	22%	25%	19%	19%	44	14%
Unknown	5%	5%	3%	3%	13	4%
Abstinence Within 1 Month of Death						
Yes	**17%**	**22%**	**19%**	**21%**	**61**	**19%**
In Facility	*14%*	*19%*	*15%*	*15%*	*52*	*16%*
Sober	*3%*	*3%*	*5%*	*7%*	*13*	*4%*
No	**83%**	**78%**	**81%**	**79%**	**255**	**81%**
Naloxone Administered						
Yes	**36%**	**38%**	**31%**	**36%**	**105**	**33%**
By Bystander	*1%*	*4%*	*2%*	*6%*	*14*	*4%*
No	**64%**	**63%**	**69%**	**64%**	**211**	**67%**
Total	**291**	**288**	**323**	**337**	**316**	**100%**

Table 14: Circumstances of Overdose Deaths, 2018-2022

Drug Mentions
Opioids

Presence of Opioids in Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Year	Total Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Prescription Opioids		Fentanyl Analogue		Heroin	
		# of Deaths	% of All Deaths	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010	127	117	92%	9	7%	94	74%	-	-	39	31%
2011	132	116	88%	8	6%	82	62%	-	-	46	35%
2012	160	134	91%	9	6%	65	46%	-	-	95	59%
2013	226	163	92%	34	15%	64	44%	-	-	132	58%
2014	263	190	93%	112	43%	60	37%	-	-	126	48%
2015	259	236	91%	110	44%	79	30%	-	-	117	45%
2016	351	321	91%	240	68%	63	18%	-	-	74	21%
2017	566	520	92%	361	64%	141	25%	351	62%	51	9%
2018	291	266	91%	244	84%	58	20%	97	33%	48	16%
2019	288	255	89%	238	83%	36	13%	70	24%	26	9%
2020	323	294	91%	280	87%	41	13%	54	17%	15	5%
2021	337	300	89%	270	80%	48	14%	109	32%	11	3%
2022	316	274	87%	261	83%	27	9%	97	31%	8	3%
2010-2022	**3,639**	**3,186**	**88%**	**2,176**	**60%**	**858**	**24%**	**778**	**37%**	**788**	**22%**

Table 16: Opioid Mentions by Year Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Opioid Combinations in Opiate Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017-2022

Opioid Combinations	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		Opiates Mentioned			
	% of Opioid Deaths	% of Opioid Deaths	% of Opioid Deaths	% of Opioid Deaths	% of Opioid Deaths	% of Opioid Deaths	# of Deaths	Fentanyl Analogues	Illicit Fentanyl	Prescription Opioids	Heroin
Illicit Fentanyl	16%	39%	55%	66%	47%	152	56%		X		
Illicit Fentanyl & Fentanyl Analogues	34%	25%	22%	15%	30%	81	30%	X	X		
Illicit Fentanyl & Rx Opioids	6%	6%	5%	7%	8%	9	3%		X	X	
Illicit Fentanyl, Fentanyl Analogues & Rx Opioids	7%	4%	2%	2%	2%	9	3%	X	X	X	
Prescription (Rx) Opioids	6%	5%	5%	3%	5%	8	3%			X	
Illicit Fentanyl, Fentanyl Analogues & Heroin	1%	4%	2%	1%	1%	4	1%	X	X		X
Unspecified Opioid	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	4	1%				
Illicit Fentanyl & Heroin	1%	7%	6%	3%	1%	3	1%		X		X
Fentanyl Analogues	20%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1	0%	X			
Illicit Fentanyl, Fentanyl Analogues, Rx Opioids & Heroin	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1	0%	X	X	X	X
Fentanyl Analogues & Heroin	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	X			X
Fentanyl Analogues & Rx Opioids	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	X		X	
Fentanyl Analogues, Rx Opioids & Heroin	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	X		X	X
Heroin	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%				X
Illicit Fentanyl, Rx Opioids & Heroin	2%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0	0%		X	X	X
Rx Opioids & Heroin	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%			X	X

Table 15: Opioid Combinations in Toxicology Screens Among Overdose Deaths, 2017-2022

Prescription Opioids

Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths by Type and Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Prescription (Rx) Opioid Deaths	2010 %	2011 %	2012 %	2013 %	2014 %	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %	2018 %	2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 #	2022 %
Oxycodone	31%	31%	33%	24%	29%	28%	35%	35%	22%	17%	15%	17%	1	4%
Methadone	44%	53%	27%	31%	13%	14%	13%	16%	19%	31%	22%	21%	7	26%
Hydrocodone	33%	23%	20%	22%	43%	26%	24%	13%	22%	6%	17%	13%	3	11%
Morphine	12%	12%	15%	16%	29%	37%	27%	24%	29%	11%	7%	6%	1	4%
Tramadol	9%	6%	12%	15%	5%	6%	6%	11%	21%	22%	34%	25%	4	15%
Codeine	4%	4%	1%	4%	3%	4%	2%	4%	12%	8%	12%	8%	0	0%
Oxymorphone	2%	0%	8%	0%	4%	5%	2%	1%	9%	14%	12%	15%	1	4%
Hydromorphone	1%	0%	0%	1%	4%	6%	2%	1%	17%	3%	7%	8%	0	0%
U-47700	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%
Buprenorphine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	14%	5%	15%	11	41%
Dextropropoxyphene	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0	0%
Total Deaths	**94**	**81**	**75**	**100**	**97**	**78**	**63**	**141**	**58**	**36**	**41**	**48**	**27**	**100%**

Table 17: Prescription Opioid Mentions by Year Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Fentanyl Analogs

Fentanyl Analogue Overdose Deaths by Substance and Year in Montgomery County, 2017-2022

	2017 % of Fentanyl Analogue Deaths	2018 %	2019 %	2020 %	2021 %	2022 #	2022 %
Acetylfentanyl	0%	63%	69%	61%	20%	22	23%
Acryl Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%
Benzylfentanyl	0%	5%	3%	2%	3%	7	7%
Butyryl/Isobutyrylfentanyl	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0	0%
Carfentanil	67%	19%	6%	0%	0%	0	0%
Cyclopropyl/Crotonylfentanyl	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0	0%
Cyclopropylfentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%
Desproprionylfluorofentanyl	0%	0%	0%	2%	47%	43	44%
Fluorofentanyl	0%	0%	0%	7%	83%	79	81%
Fluorobutyryl/Fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl	0%	11%	1%	0%	0%	0	0%
Furanylfentanyl	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0	0%
Methoxy Acetylfentanyl	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0	0%
N Methyl Norfentanyl	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%
Tetrahydrofuranfentanyl	0%	3%	3%	2%	0%	0	0%
Valeryl/Isovalerylfentanyl	0	13%	26%	20%	0%	0	0%
Total Fentanyl Analogue Overdose Deaths	**351**	**97**	**70**	**54**	**109**	**97**	

Table 18: Fentanyl Overdose Deaths by Year and Type of Fentanyl Analog in Montgomery County, 2017-2022

Cocaine

Cocaine Overdoses
Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2022

Year	Total Overdose Deaths	Cocaine Overdoses	
		# of Deaths	% of Total
2010	127	38	30%
2011	132	53	40%
2012	160	49	31%
2013	226	59	26%
2014	263	82	31%
2015	259	92	36%
2016	351	144	41%
2017	566	243	43%
2018	291	114	39%
2019	288	122	42%
2020	323	125	39%
2021	337	127	38%
2022	316	132	42%
2010-2022	3,639	1,380	38%

Table 19: Cocaine Overdose Deaths by in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Cocaine Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2010-2022

Year	Cocaine	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opioids		Heroin	
		# of Deaths	% of all Cocaine Deaths	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010	38	33	87%	3	8%	-	-	26	68%	15	39%
2011	53	45	85%	0	0%	-	-	23	43%	29	55%
2012	49	36	73%	1	2%	-	-	15	31%	26	53%
2013	59	41	69%	4	7%	-	-	10	17%	32	54%
2014	82	60	73%	39	48%	-	-	15	18%	29	35%
2015	92	79	86%	38	41%	-	-	15	16%	47	51%
2016	144	133	92%	107	74%	-	-	10	7%	33	23%
2017	243	225	93%	156	64%	152	63%	47	19%	18	7%
2018	114	105	92%	99	87%	34	30%	22	19%	14	12%
2019	122	107	88%	102	84%	23	19%	15	12%	9	7%
2020	125	110	88%	103	82%	20	16%	14	11%	8	6%
2021	127	114	90%	104	82%	44	35%	13	10%	7	6%
2022	132	117	89%	113	86%	35	27%	9	7%	3	2%
2010-2022	**1,380**	**1,205**	**87%**	**869**	**63%**	**308**	**22%**	**234**	**17%**	**270**	**20%**

Table 20: Opioid Mentions in Cocaine Overdoses by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Marijuana

Marijuana Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2012-2022

Year	Total Overdose Deaths	Marijuana Overdoses	
		# of Deaths	% of Total
2012	160	55	34%
2013	226	74	33%
2014	263	88	33%
2015	259	75	29%
2016	351	95	27%
2017	566	211	37%
2018	291	106	36%
2019	288	77	27%
2020	323	104	32%
2021	337	120	36%
2022	316	123	39%
2010-2022	3,380	1,128	33%

Table 21: Marijuana Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2012-2022

Marijuana Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2012-2022

Year	Marijuana Overdose Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opioids		Heroin	
		# of Deaths	% of all Marijuana Deaths	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2012	55	43	78%	1	2%	-	-	16	29%	22	40%
2013	74	55	74%	10	14%	-	-	20	27%	22	30%
2014	88	66	75%	43	49%	-	-	17	19%	25	28%
2015	75	71	95%	28	37%	-	-	22	29%	41	55%
2016	95	93	98%	69	73%	-	-	16	17%	22	23%
2017	211	200	95%	136	64%	142	67%	43	20%	23	11%
2018	106	103	97%	92	87%	35	33%	27	25%	19	18%
2019	77	73	95%	67	87%	22	29%	7	9%	7	9%
2020	104	99	95%	94	90%	19	18%	13	13%	3	3%
2021	120	111	93%	101	84%	46	38%	12	10%	8	7%
2022	123	109	89%	106	86%	33	27%	7	6%	2	2%
2010-2022	**1,128**	**1,023**	**91%**	**747**	**66%**	**218**	**19%**	**200**	**18%**	**194**	**17%**

Table 22: Opioid Mentions in Marijuana Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2012-2022

Antidepressants

Antidepressant Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2022

Year	Total Overdose Deaths	Antidepressant Overdoses	
		# of Deaths	% of Total
2010	127	51	40%
2011	132	49	37%
2012	160	50	31%
2013	226	59	26%
2014	263	37	14%
2015	259	16	6%
2016	351	27	8%
2017	566	90	16%
2018	291	66	23%
2019	288	53	18%
2020	323	67	21%
2021	337	63	19%
2022	316	49	16%
2010-2022	**3,639**	**677**	**19%**

Table 23: Antidepressant Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Antidepressant Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2010-2022

Year	Antidepressant Overdose Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opioids		Heroin	
		# of Deaths	% of all Antidepressant Deaths	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010	51	48	94%	3	6%	-	-	40	78%	13	25%
2011	49	44	90%	6	12%	-	-	35	71%	15	31%
2012	50	43	86%	3	6%	-	-	28	56%	20	40%
2013	59	49	83%	3	5%	-	-	32	54%	24	41%
2014	37	32	86%	15	41%	-	-	22	59%	14	38%
2015	16	14	88%	2	13%	-	-	13	81%	1	6%
2016	27	24	89%	6	22%	-	-	17	63%	4	15%
2017	90	83	92%	55	61%	47	52%	35	39%	9	10%
2018	66	60	91%	54	82%	24	36%	23	35%	16	24%
2019	53	49	92%	45	85%	14	26%	9	17%	5	9%
2020	67	62	93%	58	87%	13	19%	11	16%	3	4%
2021	63	59	94%	49	78%	19	30%	17	27%	0	0%
2022	49	46	94%	41	84%	17	35%	9	18%	3	6%
2010-2022	**677**	**613**	**91%**	**340**	**50%**	**98**	**14%**	**291**	**43%**	**127**	**19%**

Table 24: Opioid Mentions in Antidepressant Overdose Deaths by Year in, 2010-2022

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2022

Year	Total Overdose Deaths	Methamphetamine Overdoses	
		# of Deaths	% of Total
2010	127	1	1%
2011	132	2	2%
2012	160	4	3%
2013	226	6	3%
2014	263	11	4%
2015	259	14	5%
2016	351	36	10%
2017	566	102	18%
2018	291	84	29%
2019	288	86	30%
2020	323	110	34%
2021	337	117	35%
2022	316	117	37%
2010-2022	**3,639**	**690**	**19%**

Table 25: Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Methamphetamine Overdoses by Opiate Presence and Year, 2010-2022

Year	Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opioids		Heroin	
		# of Deaths	% of all Meth Deaths	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010	1	1	100%	0	0%	-	-	1	100%	0	0%
2011	2	1	50%	0	0%	-	-	0	0%	1	50%
2012	4	3	75%	1	25%	-	-	1	25%	2	50%
2013	6	3	50%	2	33%	-	-	1	17%	1	17%
2014	11	8	73%	3	27%	-	-	1	9%	6	55%
2015	14	12	86%	6	43%	-	-	3	21%	5	36%
2016	36	33	92%	22	61%	-	-	6	17%	12	33%
2017	102	94	92%	65	64%	75	74%	12	12%	3	3%
2018	84	76	90%	72	86%	27	32%	12	14%	12	14%
2019	86	76	88%	74	86%	25	29%	5	6%	11	13%
2020	110	97	88%	93	85%	20	18%	10	9%	5	5%
2021	117	95	81%	91	78%	38	32%	10	9%	2	2%
2022	117	95	81%	93	79%	38	32%	7	6%	4	3%
2010-2022	**690**	**594**	**86%**	**522**	**76%**	**147**	**21%**	**69**	**10%**	**64**	**9%**

Table 26: Opioid Mentions in Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2022

Benzodiazepines

Benzodiazepine Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2022

Year	Total Overdose Deaths	Benzodiazepine Overdoses	
		# of Deaths	% of Total
2010	127	89	70%
2011	132	84	64%
2012	160	70	44%
2013	226	118	52%
2014	263	133	51%
2015	259	111	43%
2016	351	92	26%
2017	566	201	36%
2018	291	61	21%
2019	288	60	21%
2020	323	61	19%
2021	337	63	19%
2022	316	61	19%
2010-2022	**3,639**	**1,204**	**33%**

Table 27: Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Benzodiazepine Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2010-2022

Year	Benzodiazepine	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opioids		Heroin	
		# of Deaths	% of all Benzo Deaths	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010	89	84	94%	5	6%	-	-	73	82%	24	27%
2011	84	80	95%	5	6%	-	-	64	76%	28	33%
2012	70	57	81%	5	7%	-	-	38	54%	30	43%
2013	118	89	75%	16	14%	-	-	44	37%	44	37%
2014	133	107	80%	58	44%	-	-	41	31%	42	32%
2015	111	109	98%	40	36%	-	-	48	43%	53	48%
2016	92	89	97%	59	64%	-	-	32	35%	18	20%
2017	201	190	95%	125	62%	120	60%	74	37%	18	9%
2018	61	54	89%	45	74%	15	25%	21	34%	16	26%
2019	60	55	92%	45	75%	19	32%	17	28%	10	17%
2020	61	61	100%	56	92%	10	16%	19	31%	5	8%
2021	63	54	86%	44	70%	13	21%	18	29%	2	3%
2022	61	57	93%	53	87%	23	38%	11	18%	2	3%
2010-2022	**1,204**	**1,086**	**90%**	**556**	**46%**	**200**	**17%**	**500**	**42%**	**292**	**24%**

Table 28: Opioid Mentions in Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2022

Benzodiazepine Deaths by Type and Year, 2010-2022

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	#	%
Clonazepam	34%	26%	33%	39%	29%	38%	35%	21%	15%	35%	41%	38%	23	38%
Diazepam	25%	20%	31%	25%	32%	26%	25%	28%	20%	30%	34%	25%	19	31%
Alprazolam	73%	70%	57%	64%	52%	48%	52%	40%	59%	42%	34%	11%	11	18%
Clonazolam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	7	11%
Oxazepam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	2%	8%	4	7%
Temazepam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%	8%	4	7%
Midazolam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3	5%
Lorazepam	4%	2%	6%	5%	11%	5%	4%	3%	0%	3%	5%	6%	2	3%
Chlordiazepoxide	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0	0%
Etizolam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%	0%	0	0%
Flualprazolam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0	0%
Total Benzodiazepines	**89**	**84**	**70**	**118**	**133**	**111**	**92**	**201**	**61**	**60**	**61**	**63**	**61**	

Table 29: Type of Opioid in Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2022

Alcohol

Alcohol Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2022

Year	Total Overdose Deaths	Alcohol Overdoses	
		# of Deaths	% of Total
2010	127	29	23%
2011	132	32	24%
2012	160	44	28%
2013	226	63	28%
2014	263	77	29%
2015	259	67	26%
2016	351	79	23%
2017	566	125	22%
2018	291	66	23%
2019	288	70	24%
2020	323	88	27%
2021	337	83	25%
2022	316	81	26%
2010-2022	3,639	904	25%

Table 30: Alcohol Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2022

Alcohol Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2010-2022

Year	Alcohol Overdose Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogues		Prescription Opioids		Heroin	
		# of Deaths	% of all Meth Deaths	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010	29	25	86%	1	3%	-	-	15	52%	11	38%
2011	32	23	72%	1	3%	-	-	10	31%	14	44%
2012	44	37	84%	2	5%	-	-	15	34%	27	61%
2013	63	47	75%	7	11%	-	-	10	16%	36	57%
2014	77	54	70%	30	39%	-	-	18	23%	26	34%
2015	67	61	91%	24	36%	-	-	19	28%	39	58%
2016	79	75	95%	56	71%	-	-	7	9%	17	22%
2017	125	116	93%	77	62%	76	61%	34	27%	9	7%
2018	66	62	94%	60	91%	21	32%	9	14%	8	12%
2019	70	61	87%	59	84%	13	19%	9	13%	7	10%
2020	88	78	89%	75	85%	12	14%	8	9%	7	8%
2021	83	73	88%	71	86%	22	27%	5	6%	2	2%
2022	81	74	91%	72	89%	23	28%	5	6%	5	6%
2010-2022	**904**	**786**	**87%**	**535**	**59%**	**122**	**13%**	**164**	**18%**	**208**	**23%**

Table 31: Opioid Mentions in Alcohol Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2022

Gabapentin

Gabapentin Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2017-2022

Year	Total Overdose Deaths	Gabapentin Overdoses	
		# of Deaths	% of Total
2017	566	52	9%
2018	291	34	12%
2019	288	15	5%
2020	323	32	10%
2021	337	26	8%
2022	316	35	11%
2010-2022	**2,121**	**194**	**9%**

Table 32: Gabapentin Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2017-2022

Gabapentin Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2017-2022

Year	Gabapentin Overdose Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opioids		Heroin	
		# of Deaths	% of all Gabapentin Deaths	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2017	52	50	96%	27	52%	20	38%	30	58%	8	15%
2018	34	34	100%	27	79%	9	26%	13	38%	7	21%
2019	15	14	93%	11	73%	6	40%	7	47%	3	20%
2020	32	31	97%	27	84%	6	19%	13	41%	2	6%
2021	26	25	96%	20	77%	9	35%	14	54%	0	0%
2022	35	32	91%	28	80%	15	43%	7	20%	0	0%
2010-2022	**194**	**186**	**96%**	**140**	**72%**	**65**	**34%**	**84**	**43%**	**20**	**10%**

Table 33: Opioid Mentions in Gabapentin Overdose Deaths by Year, 2017-2022

Antihistamines/Sleep Aids

Antihistamines/Sleep Aids Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2018-2022

Year	Total Overdose Deaths	Antihistamines/ Sleep Aids Overdoses	
		# of Deaths	% of Total
2018	291	65	22%
2019	288	44	15%
2020	323	55	17%
2021	337	67	20%
2022	316	41	13%
2010-2022	**1,555**	**272**	**17%**

Table 34: Antihistamine/Sleep Aid Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2018-2022

Antihistamines/Sleep Aids Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2018-2022

Year	Antihistamines/ Sleep Aids Overdose Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opiates		Heroin	
		# of Deaths	% of Antihistamine Deaths	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2018	65	60	92%	54	83%	25	38%	20	31%	16	25%
2019	44	42	95%	38	86%	17	39%	7	16%	5	11%
2020	55	53	96%	49	89%	14	25%	10	18%	2	4%
2021	67	62	93%	59	88%	21	31%	10	15%	2	3%
2022	41	38	93%	36	88%	17	41%	4	10%	1	2%
2018-2022	**272**	**255**	**94%**	**236**	**87%**	**94**	**35%**	**51**	**19%**	**26**	**10%**

Table 35: Opioid Mentions in Antihistamine/Sleep Aid Overdose Deaths by Year, 2018-2022

Drug Mentions by Demographic Attributes

Opioids

Opioid Mentions by Demographic Group, Montgomery County, 2022

		All Deaths		Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogue		Prescription Opioid		Heroin	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Race	White	238	75%	209	76%	198	76%	76	78%	26	96%	7	88%
	Black	71	22%	59	22%	58	22%	20	21%	1	4%	1	13%
Gender	Male	209	66%	182	66%	173	66%	64	66%	17	63%	5	63%
	Female	107	34%	92	34%	88	34%	33	34%	10	37%	3	38%
Age	Under 35	85	27%	80	29%	77	30%	25	26%	7	26%	3	38%
	35 and Over	231	73%	194	71%	184	70%	72	74%	20	74%	5	63%
Education	<HS	65	21%	56	20%	53	20%	20	21%	8	30%	1	13%
	HS	162	51%	139	51%	132	51%	47	48%	14	52%	5	63%
	College	79	25%	72	26%	69	26%	27	28%	5	19%	2	25%
Marital Status	Single	192	61%	168	61%	162	62%	64	66%	15	56%	6	75%
	Divorced	67	21%	60	22%	58	22%	21	22%	4	15%	1	13%
	Married	29	9%	25	9%	20	8%	8	8%	5	19%	0	0%
Insurance	Private	28	9%	22	8%	22	8%	6	6%	2	7%	0	0%
	Medicaid	183	58%	162	59%	154	59%	59	61%	17	63%	4	50%
	Self-Pay	19	6%	15	5%	14	5%	6	6%	2	7%	0	0%
	Medicare	36	11%	32	12%	30	11%	9	9%	5	19%	3	38%
Occupation	Labor	111	35%	98	36%	93	36%	41	42%	11	41%	5	63%
	Service	60	19%	54	20%	51	20%	13	13%	4	15%	0	0%
	Other	75	24%	65	24%	63	24%	25	26%	7	26%	2	25%
	Unemployed/None Listed	66	21%	55	20%	52	20%	18	19%	5	19%	1	13%
Total Deaths		**316**		**274**		**261**		**97**		**27**		**8**	

Table 36: Opioid Mentions by Demographic Categories Among Overdose Deaths, 2022

Non-Opioid Mentions by Demographic Group, Montgomery County, 2022

		All Deaths		Cocaine		Marijuana		Metham-phetamine		Alcohol		Benzo-diazepines		Anti-depressants		Antihistamines/ Sleep Aids		Gabapentin	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Race	White	238	75%	86	65%	85	69%	99	85%	50	62%	51	84%	44	90%	32	78%	27	77%
	Black	71	22%	44	33%	38	31%	16	14%	28	35%	10	16%	5	10%	9	22%	8	23%
Gender	Male	209	66%	87	66%	82	67%	82	70%	59	73%	35	57%	26	53%	22	54%	14	40%
	Female	107	34%	45	34%	41	33%	35	30%	22	27%	26	43%	23	47%	19	46%	21	60%
Age	Under 35	85	27%	26	20%	38	31%	28	24%	19	23%	16	26%	8	16%	8	20%	2	6%
	35 and Over	231	73%	106	80%	85	69%	89	76%	62	77%	45	74%	41	84%	33	80%	33	94%
Education	<HS	65	21%	24	18%	30	24%	33	28%	15	19%	12	20%	9	18%	9	22%	12	34%
	HS	162	51%	70	53%	70	57%	52	44%	47	58%	29	48%	24	49%	18	44%	12	34%
	College	79	25%	33	25%	21	17%	26	22%	17	21%	18	30%	15	31%	13	32%	8	23%
Marital Status	Single	192	61%	69	52%	79	64%	71	61%	45	56%	35	57%	28	57%	28	68%	15	43%
	Divorced	67	21%	37	28%	23	19%	23	20%	27	33%	12	20%	12	24%	8	20%	12	34%
	Married	29	9%	15	11%	8	7%	10	9%	5	6%	5	8%	5	10%	4	10%	3	9%
Insurance	Private	28	9%	14	11%	9	7%	8	7%	7	9%	5	8%	3	6%	1	2%	0	0%
	Medicaid	183	58%	74	56%	75	61%	77	66%	40	49%	37	61%	31	63%	28	68%	23	66%
	Self-Pay	19	6%	12	9%	9	7%	5	4%	5	6%	2	3%	0	0%	2	5%	0	0%
	Medicare	36	11%	17	13%	12	10%	11	9%	11	14%	9	15%	6	12%	5	12%	4	11%
Occupation	Labor	111	35%	46	35%	48	39%	38	32%	39	48%	16	26%	12	24%	9	22%	6	17%
	Service	60	19%	27	20%	29	24%	18	15%	15	19%	13	21%	8	16%	9	22%	8	23%
	Other	75	24%	30	23%	26	21%	23	20%	13	16%	19	31%	18	37%	13	32%	11	31%
	Unemployed/ None Listed	66	21%	28	21%	18	15%	36	31%	13	16%	13	21%	10	20%	10	24%	9	26%
Total Deaths		**316**		**132**		**123**		**117**		**81**		**61**		**49**		**41**		**35**	

Table 37: Non-Opioid Drug Mentions by Demographic Categories Among Overdose Deaths, 2022

Drug Mentions by Health Status, 2022

	Physical Illness		No Physical Illness		Mental Illness		No Mental Illness		Prior Overdose Hospital Visit		No Prior Overdose Hospital Visit	
	Total = 278		**Total = 38**		**Total = 196**		**Total = 120**		**Total = 128**		**Total = 188**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Any Opioid	236	85%	38	100%	172	88%	102	85%	117	91%	157	84%
Illicit Fentanyl	224	81%	37	97%	163	83%	98	82%	111	87%	150	80%
Fentanyl Analog	84	30%	13	34%	58	30%	39	33%	39	30%	58	31%
Prescription Opioids	24	9%	3	8%	20	10%	7	6%	12	9%	15	8%
Heroin	7	3%	1	3%	6	3%	2	2%	3	2%	5	3%
Cocaine	119	43%	13	34%	84	43%	48	40%	55	43%	77	41%
Benzos	59	21%	2	5%	47	24%	14	12%	32	25%	29	15%
Methamphetamine	107	38%	10	26%	82	42%	35	29%	51	40%	66	35%
Antidepressants	45	16%	4	11%	43	22%	6	5%	18	14%	31	16%
Marijuana	107	38%	16	42%	65	33%	58	48%	48	38%	75	40%
Gabapentin	35	13%	0	0%	26	13%	9	8%	16	13%	19	10%

Table 38: Drug Mentions by Health Status Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2022

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