Poisoning Death Review Report
Montgomery County, 2020

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

323

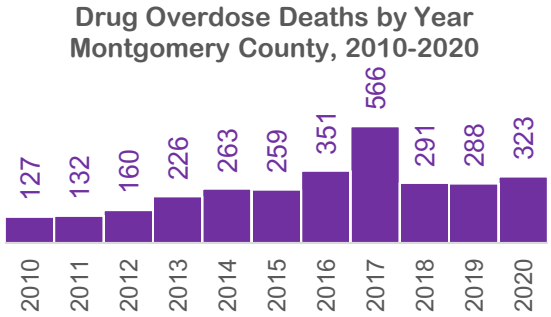
Number of Drug Overdose Deaths that Occurred in Montgomery County in 2020

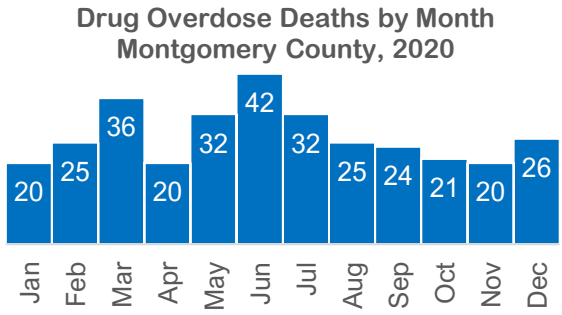
The Poisoning Death Review report provides an overview of accidental drug overdose deaths occurring in Montgomery County. The tables and charts that follow provide information on the number of deaths, the drugs involved, and information about individuals who died from a drug overdose.

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 2020, there were 323 drug overdose deaths in Montgomery County, a 12% increase from 288 in 2019. The number of deaths was highest in the first half of 2020, with a high of 42 in June.





Demographics

Demographic attributes of the 323 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.

Demographic Attributes Among Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2020

Sex

Male	66%
Female	34%

Race

White	71%
Black	28%
Other	2%

Age

<18	0.3%
19-24	7%
25-34	25%
35-44	27%
45-54	19%
55-64	18%
65+	5%

Highest Education

< High School	23%
High School or GED	51%
Any College	24%

Marital Status

Single	55%
Divorced	24%
Married	15%
Other	6%

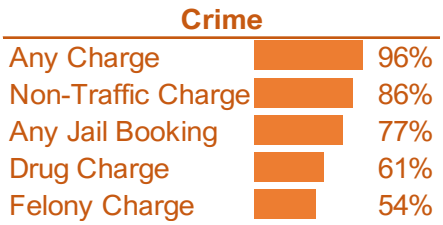
Insurance

Medicaid	59%
Self-Pay	16%
Medicare	14%
Private	7%
Other	4%

Health

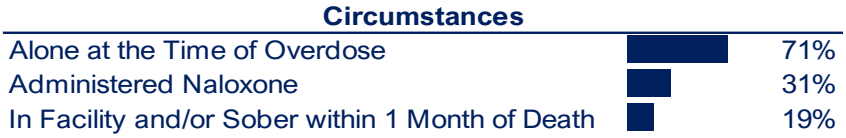
- 95% of individuals who died of a drug overdose in 2020 had a reported substance abuse history.
  - 19% had a hospital overdose visit within 1 year of death. This is a decrease from prior years.
- 79% of individuals had a reported physical illness. The three most common health problems were heart disease (37%), hypertension (36%) and obesity (35%).
- 56% had a reported history of mental health problems. The most common illnesses were anxiety (34%), depression (32%), and bipolar disorder (17%).

Criminal History



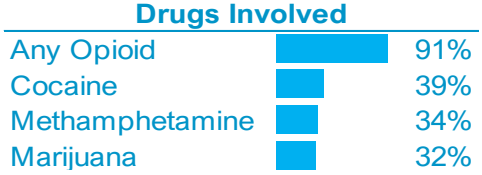
- 96% of individuals had a prior criminal charge in Montgomery County or a county nearby.
- 50% had an interaction with the criminal justice system within one year of death. This is a decrease from prior years.

Circumstances



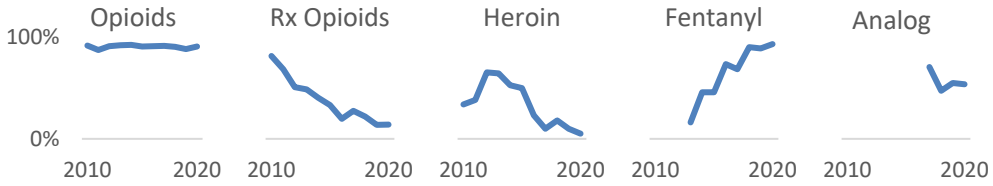
- 71% of individuals were alone when they overdosed.
- 31% of individuals received naloxone.
- 19% were reported to be either in a facility or sober/in recovery within one month of death.

Drugs Present in Toxicology Screen

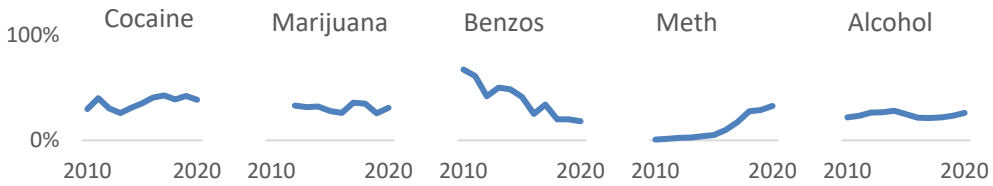


- 91% of overdose deaths had opioids present in the toxicology screen. Illicit fentanyl was the most common opioid.
- Cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana were the most common non-opioids in 2020.

- Between 2010 and 2020, the percent of deaths involving any opioid remained stable.
  - The percent involving a prescription opioid declined.
  - The percent involving heroin increased slightly toward the beginning of the decade before declining.
  - The percent involving illicit fentanyl increased.



- Between 2010 and 2020, 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 2020.

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 (2014-2018 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 2020 have not yet been finalized, ODH classifies data for 2020 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 2020 Overdose Fatality Review addendum that accompanies this report.

Overdose Trends

Overdose Deaths by Year

Three hundred twenty-three (323) accidental drug overdose deaths occurred in Montgomery County in 2020; this a 12% increase from 2019 when there were 288 deaths.

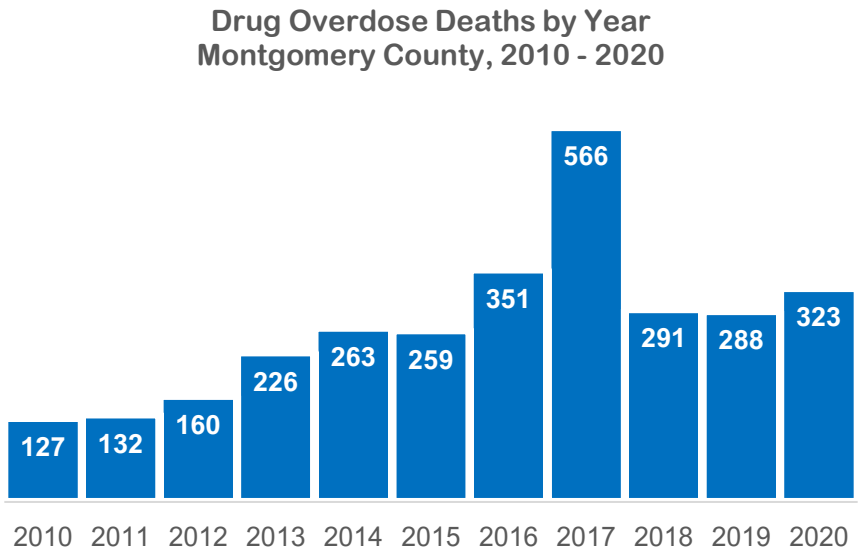


Figure 1: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2020

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. The number of overdose deaths was higher in the second half of the year in 2018 and 2019. In 2020, a higher number of deaths occurred in the first six months, including 42 in June.

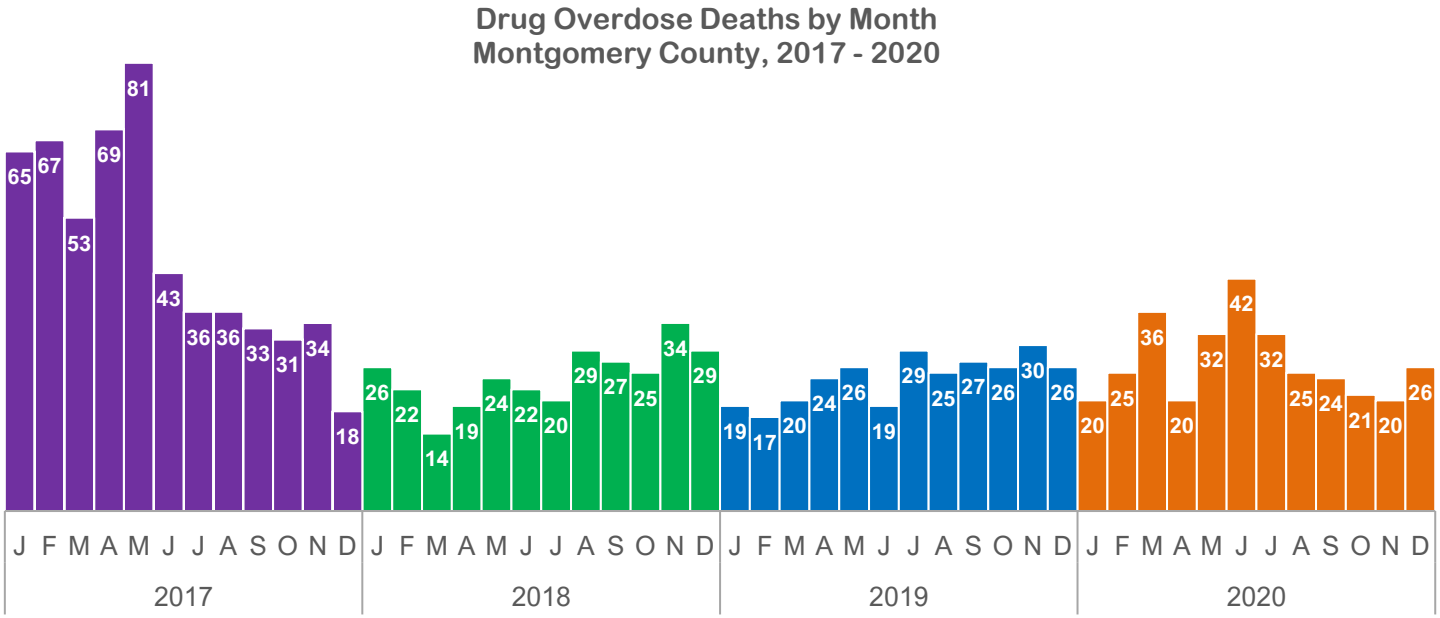


Figure 2: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Month, 2017-2020

Demographics

Sex

In 2020, 66% (214 of 323) of individuals who died of an overdose in Montgomery County were male; 34% (109) were female.

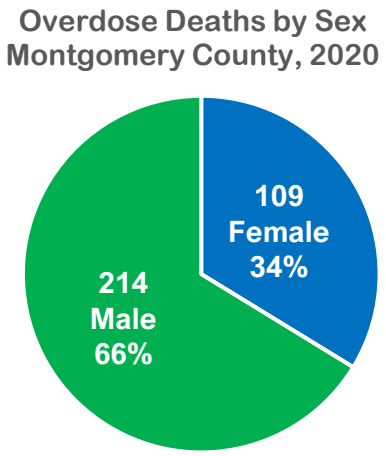


Figure 3: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Sex, 2020

The proportion of individuals who died from an overdose who were men increased by 16% between 2010 and 2020 (from 57% to 66%).

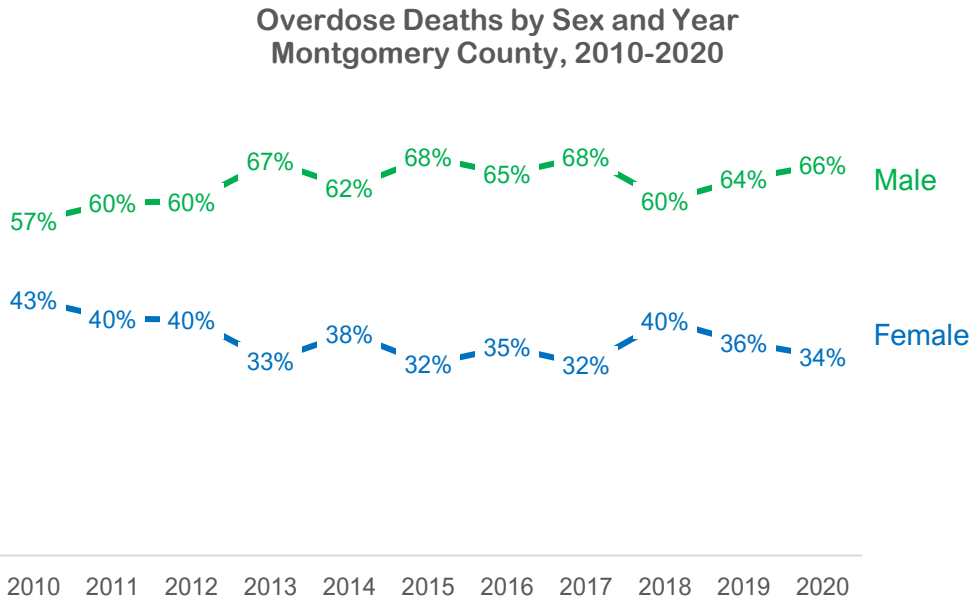


Figure 4: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Sex and Year, 2010-2020

Race

Whites accounted for 71% (229 of 323) of overdose deaths that occurred in Montgomery County in 2020; 28% of individuals were Black.

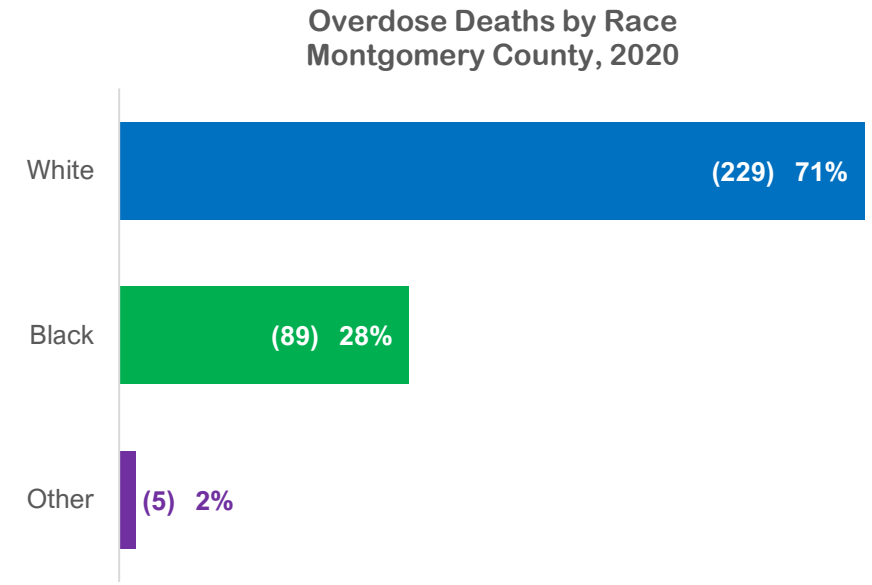


Figure 5: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Race, 2020

The proportion of individuals who died from an overdose who were Black increased 24% (from 22% to 28%) between 2019 and 2020.

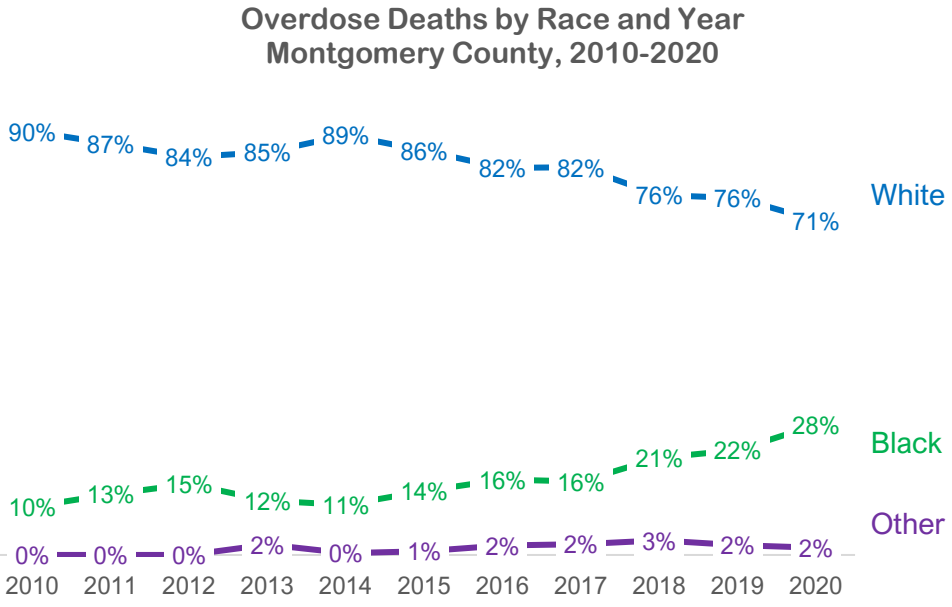


Figure 6: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Race and Year, 2010-2020

Black Men
Black men accounted for 18% (59 of 323) of overdose deaths in 2020. This is a 42% increase from 2019, when 13% of overdose deaths were among Black men.

Age

The most common age group among individuals who died of a drug overdose in 2020 was 35-44 years, accounting for 27% (87 of 323) of all overdose deaths. The next most common age group was 25-34 years, at 25% (80) of deaths. This is consistent with prior years.

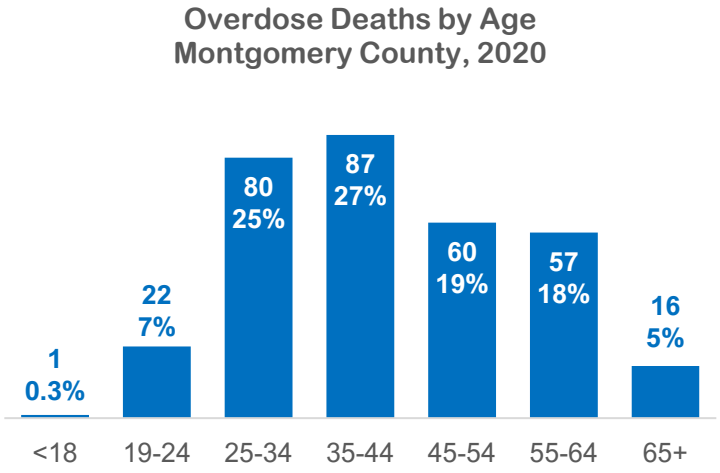


Figure 7: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Age, 2020

Education

Fifty-one percent (51%) of individuals who died of an overdose had a high school diploma or GED but no college education (166 of 323). Twenty-three percent (23%) had less than a high school education and 24% had any college education. This is consistent with prior years.

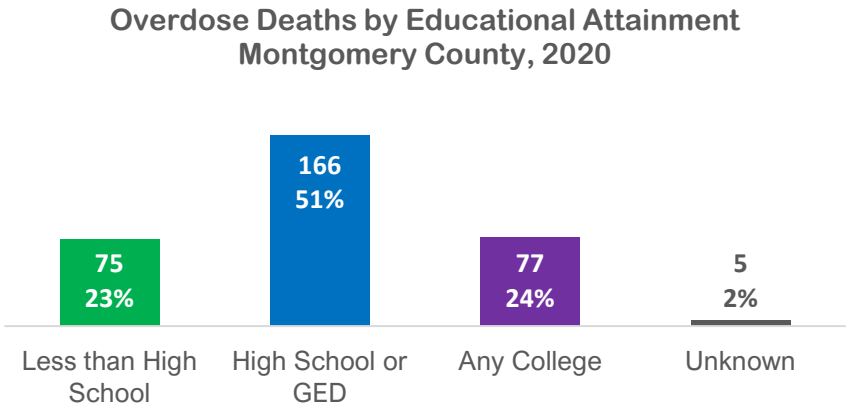


Figure 8: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Educational Attainment, 2020

Marital Status

Fifty-five percent (55%) of individuals who died of an overdose were single, 24% were divorced, and 15% were married. This is consistent with prior years.

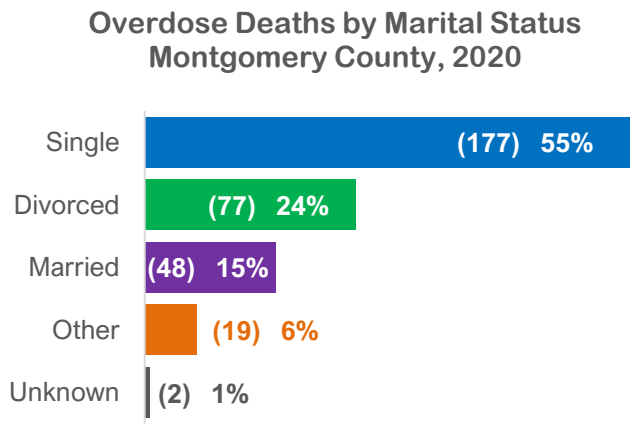


Figure 9: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Marital Status, 2020

Occupation

Of the 299 individuals who died of an overdose and had an occupation reported by family, 43% were employed in manual labor, 18% were service workers, and 11% were unemployed.

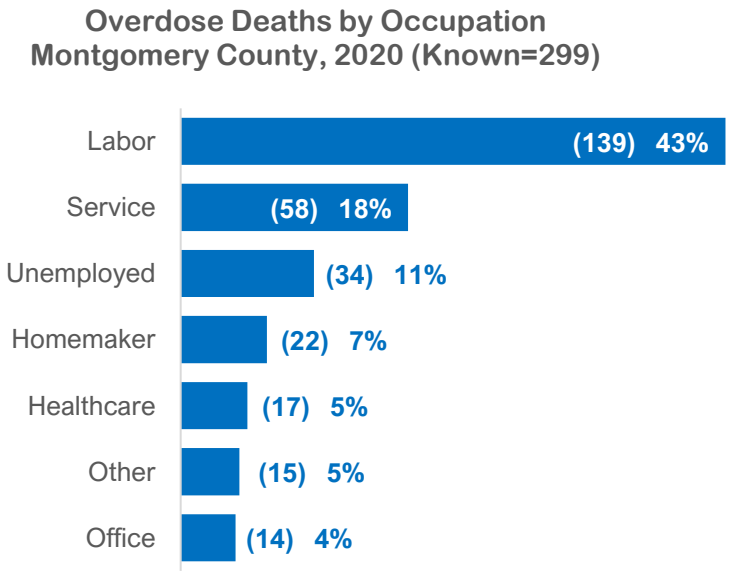


Figure 10: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Occupation, 2020

Insurance

Of the 297 individuals who died of an overdose and who had a visit at an area hospital between 2016 and the date of death, 59% paid for their most recent visit with Medicaid, 14% with Medicare, 7% with commercial insurance, and 16% were self-pay/uninsured.

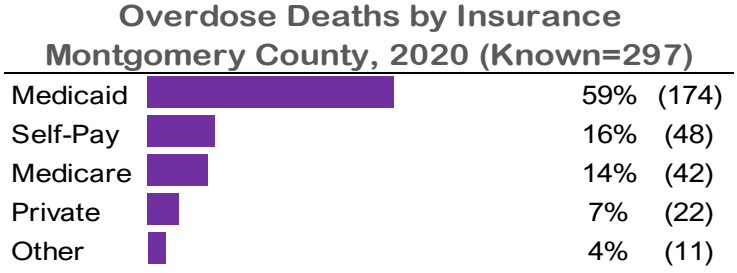


Figure 11: Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Insurance, 2020

Between 2019 and 2020, the percent of individuals who paid for their last visit with commercial insurance decreased from 10% to 7%, and the percent who were self-pay/uninsured increased from 12% to 16%.

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 2020, 79% of individuals who died of a drug overdose had a reported physical illness. The most common illnesses were heart disease, hypertension, and obesity. Sixty-nine percent (69%) had a hospital visit of any kind during the year prior to their death. This is similar to 2019 but a decrease from 74% in 2018.

Physical Illnesses Among Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2020

Physical Illness	#	%
Heart Disease	121	37%
Hypertension	116	36%
Obesity	113	35%
Chronic Pain	60	19%
COPD*	48	15%
Kidney Disease	48	15%
Asthma	47	15%
Diabetes	41	13%
Other Liver	41	13%
Hepatitis C	36	11%

*Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Table 1: Physical Illnesses Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Mental Illness

Fifty-six percent (56%, or 180 of 323) of individuals who died of a drug overdose had a reported mental health condition. The most common diagnoses were anxiety (34%) and depression (32%).

Substance Abuse and Prior Overdoses

- 95% (306) of individuals who died of an overdose had a reported history of substance abuse. This is similar to 2019.
    - 85% (274) had substance abuse reported to the coroner
    - 61% (197) had a drug charge indicating illegal substance use
    - 60% (193) had a hospital visit for substance abuse
- 37% (119) had a hospital visit for an overdose between 2016 and death. This is similar to 2019.
    - 19% (62) had an overdose visit within one year of death
    - 21% (68) had more than one visit

[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 323 individuals who died of an overdose:

- 96% (309) had any type of criminal charge
- 86% (277) had a non-traffic charge
- 77% (250) had any jail booking in their lifetime
- 61% (197) had a drug charge
  - The percent with a drug conviction increased from 41% in 2019 to 48% in 2020.
- 54% (175) had a felony charge

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

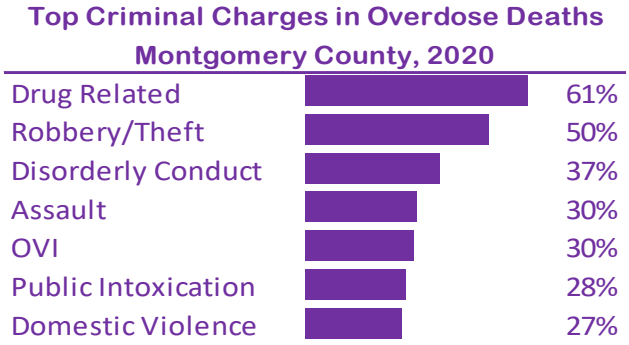


Figure 13: Criminal Charges Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

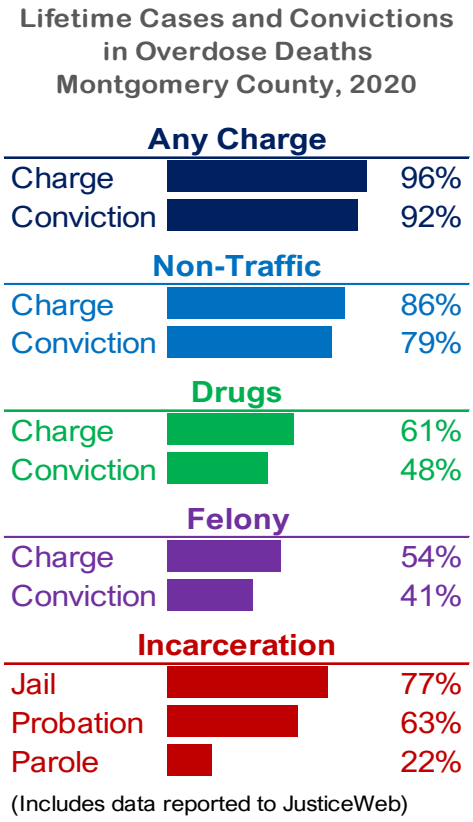


Figure 12: Criminal History Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Criminal Justice System Contact

Of the 323 individuals who died of a drug overdose, 50% had contact with the criminal justice system within 1 year of death, 11% had contact within 1 month of death, and 4% had contact within 1 week of death. The percent who had contact with the criminal justice system within one year prior to their death decreased from 57% in 2018; the percent who had a jail booking during this time decreased from 38% in 2019.

Time of Last Criminal Justice Contact by Type of Interaction
Montgomery County, 2020

	Any Contact	Release from Jail	Drug-Related
Ever	96%	77%	61%
Within 1 Year	50%	32%	22%
Within 1 Month	11%	7%	5%
Within 1 Week	4%	3%	2%

Table 2: Time Since Criminal Justice Contact Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Note: Additional criminal history information for overdose deaths in 2020 can be found in Appendix I.

Incident Information

Location of Overdose Death

In 2020, 75% percent of incidents occurred at the individual's home or that of a friend or family member. This is similar to 2019.

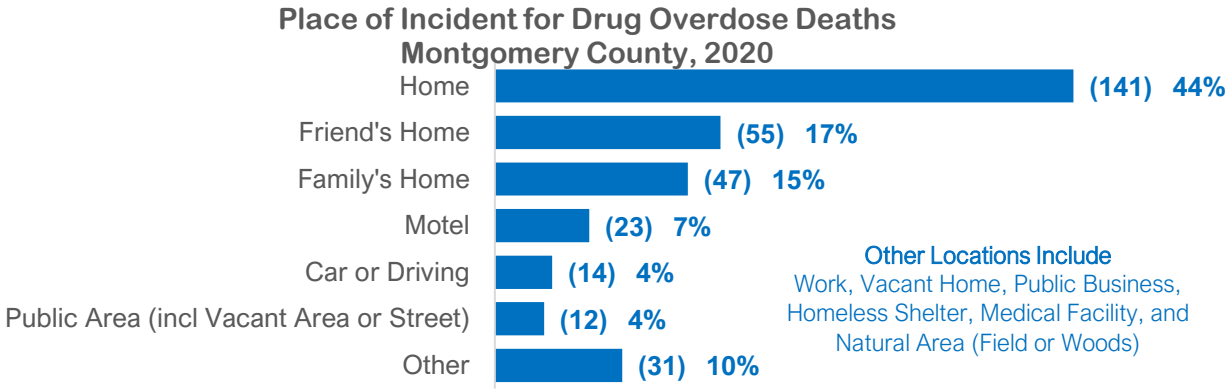


Figure 14: Place of Incident Among Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Alone at the Time of Overdose

Seventy-one percent (71%) of individuals who died of a drug overdose in 2020 were reported to be alone at the time of overdose. This is an increase from 61% in 2019.

Drug Overdose Deaths by Presence of Others at the Time of Overdose
Montgomery County, 2020

Alone	71%
With Others	25%
Unknown but found alone	9%
Unknown	5%

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

Route of Administration

The most common routes of administration were injecting and snorting; each was believed to have been the route in 25% of deaths. The route is unknown for 37% of deaths. The percent who are believed to have snorted their drugs increased from 19% in 2019.

Route of Administration
Montgomery County, 2020

Inject	25%
Snort	25%
Smoke	14%
Ingest	6%
Unknown	37%

Table 3: Route of Administration, Drug Overdose Deaths, Montgomery County, 2020

Recent Time Reported in a Facility and/or Sober

Fifteen percent (15%) of individuals were reported to have been in a facility (jail or treatment facility) and five percent were reported to be sober/in recovery within one month of death. This is similar to 2019.

Naloxone Administration

Thirty-one percent (31%) of individuals were given naloxone at the time of overdose according to the Coroner's notes and toxicology screens. This is a decrease from 38% in 2019. Two percent (2%) 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, one of its analogs, or both were present in 280 cases in 2020, 87% of all overdose deaths. This is similar to the percent of deaths in 2017, 2018, and 2019 involving one or both of these drugs.

Most Common Drugs in Toxicology Screens

Opioids were the most common substance found in toxicology screens, appearing in 91% of cases. This is 2.3 times as many overdose deaths as cocaine, the next most common drug mentioned.

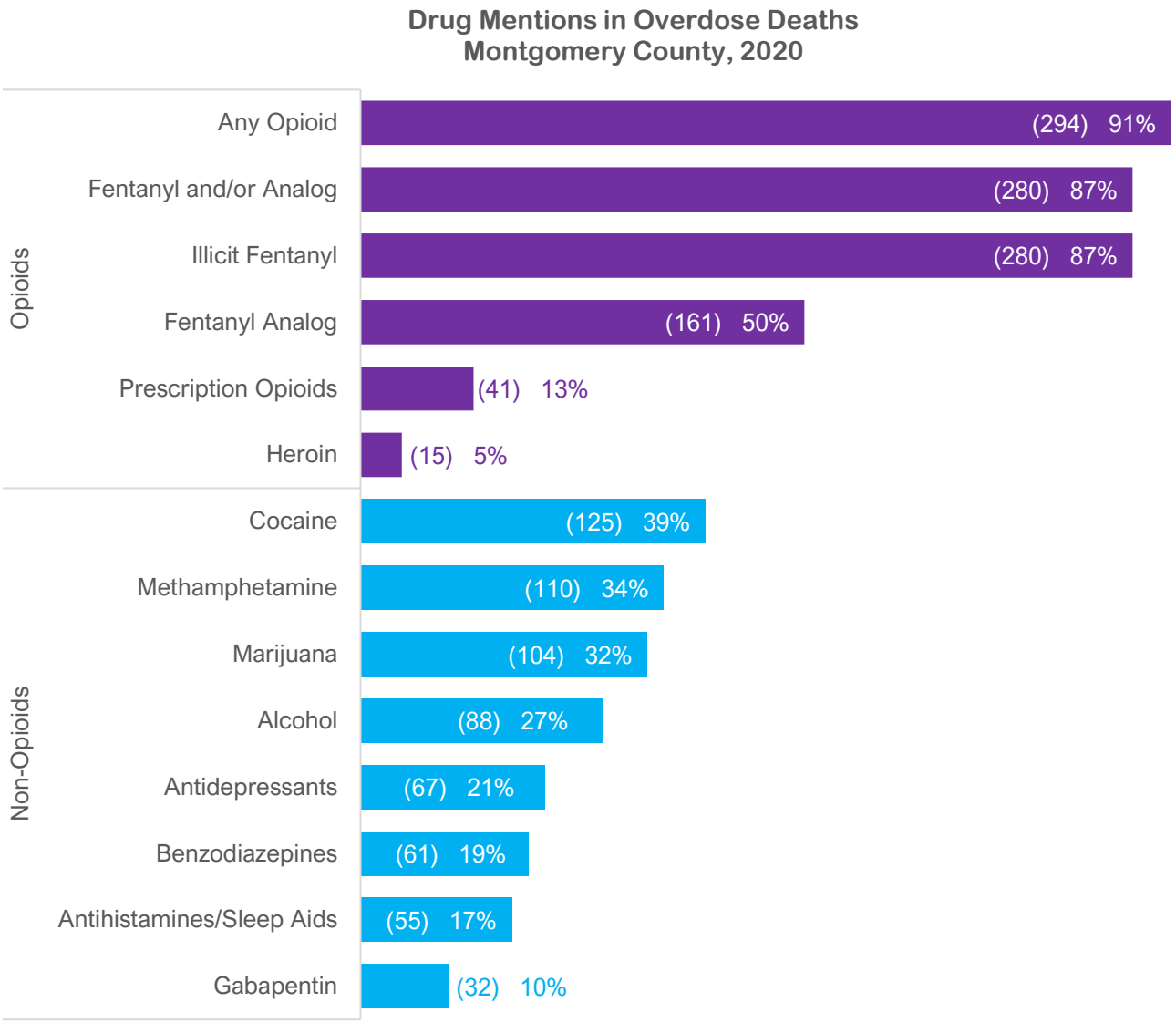


Figure 15: Drug Mentions Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

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 91% of overdose deaths in 2020, a proportion consistent with prior years.

91%

Percent of Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids

The figure below shows overdose deaths with opioid mentions between 2010 and 2020. 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 2020, the number of overall and opioid-related overdose deaths increased dramatically between 2010 and 2017 before declining in 2018. This number increased by 15% between 2019 and 2020. Despite this increase, the number of overdose deaths involving opioids was 43% lower in 2020 than in 2017 (294 vs. 520).

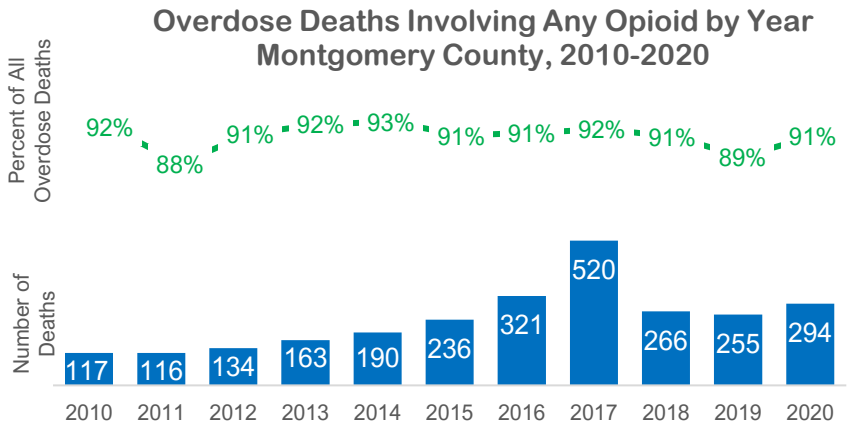
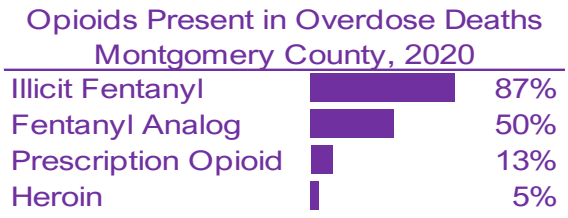


Figure 16: Opioid Overdose Deaths Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Opioids Present in Overdose Deaths

Illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogs were the most common opioids in 2020, appearing in 87% and 50% of opioid overdose deaths, respectively. These 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 in 2020 can be found in Appendix I.

Figure 17: Opioids Present Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Prescription Opioids

The percent of overdose deaths involving prescription opioids (excluding fentanyl) decreased by 83% between 2010 and 2020. These prescription drugs appeared in the individuals' toxicology screens. It is unknown if they received a prescription, obtained the drugs illicitly, or both.

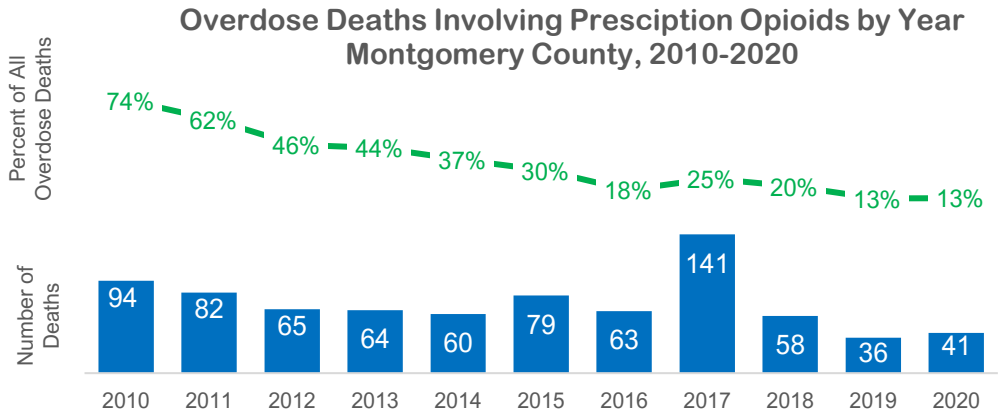


Figure 18: Prescription Opioids Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

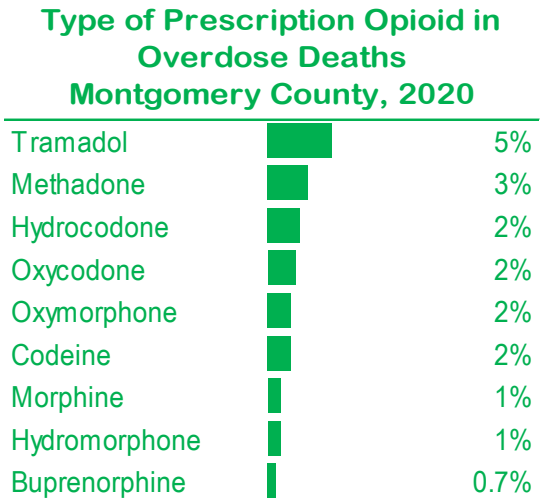


Figure 19: Prescription Opioids Present Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Buprenorphine, an opioid used to treat substance use disorder, was found in the toxicology screens for 2 overdose deaths in 2020. Naltrexone was found in the toxicology screen of 1 individual who died of a drug overdose.

Note:
Information on prescription opioids present in overdose deaths between 2010 and 2020 can be found in Appendix I.

Heroin

Heroin appeared in 59% of overdose deaths in 2012 and 5% in 2020. Between 2013 and 2020, the percent of deaths involving heroin declined by 92%.

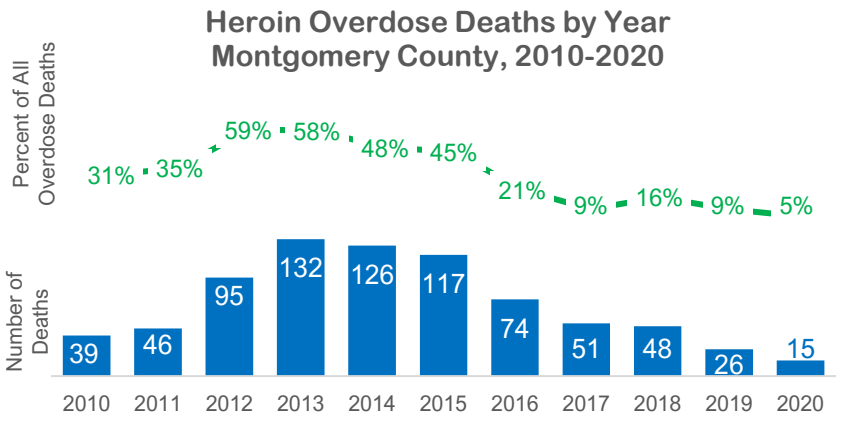


Figure 20: Heroin Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Illicit Fentanyl and/or Fentanyl Analogs

Overdose deaths with mentions of illicit fentanyl and/or fentanyl analogs accounted for approximately 85% of overdose deaths between 2017 and 2020. The number of deaths involving these synthetic opioids declined in 2018, and the percent of overdoses involving these drugs remained stable through 2020.

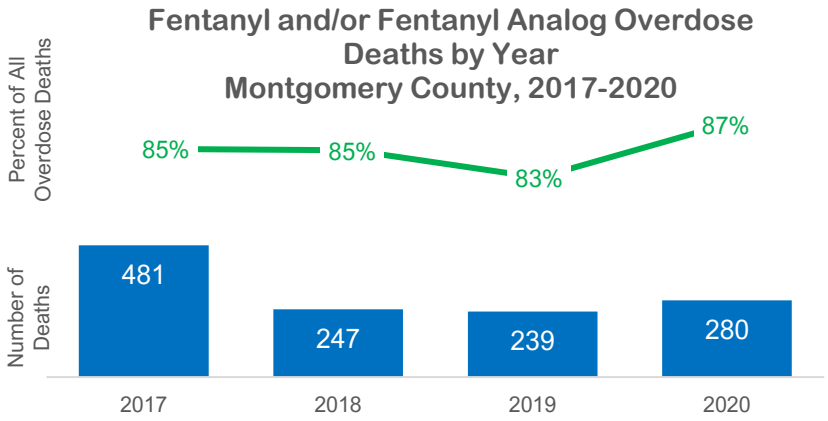


Figure 21: Fentanyl and/or Analogs Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017-2020

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 and remained stable through 2020.

In 2020, 87% of deaths involved illicit fentanyl. This is similar to 2019.

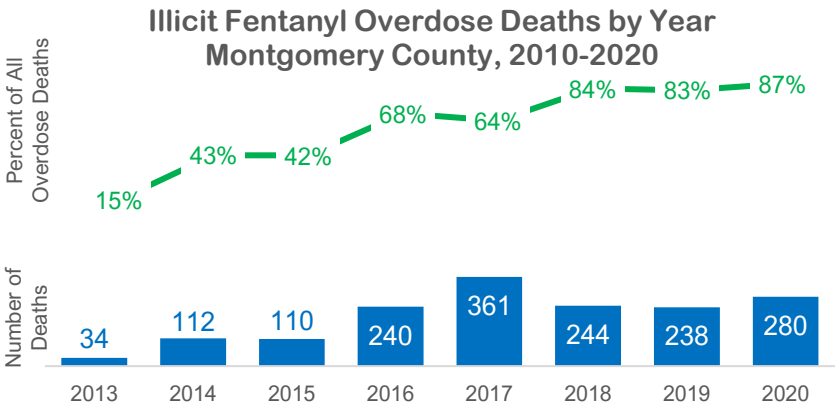


Figure 22: Illicit Fentanyl Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2013-2020

Fentanyl Analogs

Fentanyl analogs 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 analogs in late 2016.

The percent of deaths involving fentanyl analogs decreased by 33% between 2017 and 2018, then increased slightly in 2019 and remained stable in 2020.

In 2020, 50% of deaths involved fentanyl analogues. This is a decrease from 66% in 2017.

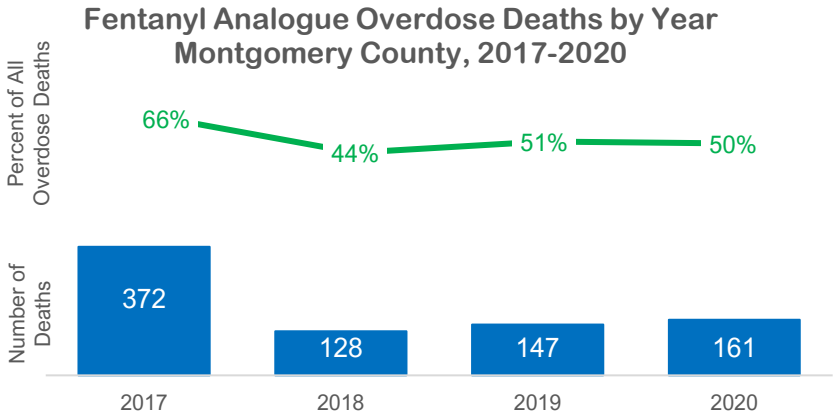


Figure 23: Fentanyl Analogs Among Overdose Deaths by Year, 2017 – 2020

Types of Fentanyl Analogs

Desproprionyl fentanyl was the most common fentanyl analog present in overdose deaths in 2018, 2019, and 2020. Carfentanil, which was present in 41% of all overdose deaths in 2017, was not present in any deaths in 2020.

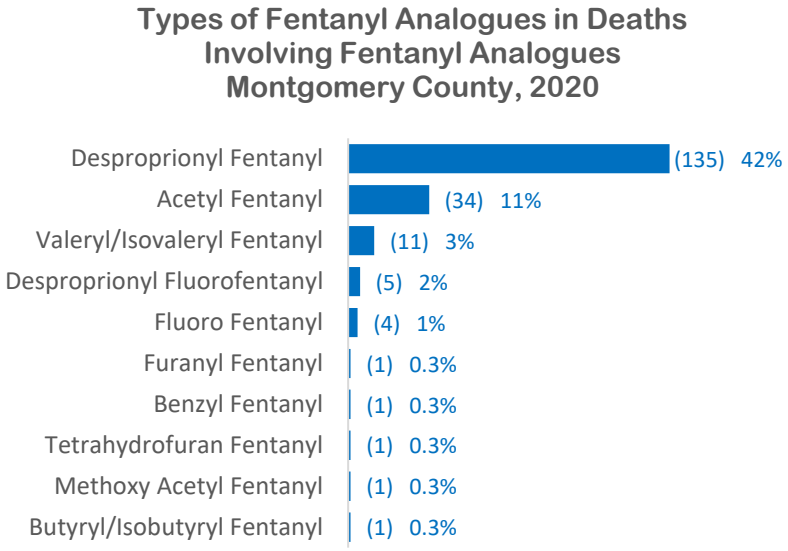


Figure 24: Fentanyl Analogs Present Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Note:
Additional information on fentanyl analogs 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 2020, 39% of drug overdose deaths involved cocaine. This is consistent with recent years; between 2016 and 2019, cocaine was involved in 42% of all overdose deaths.

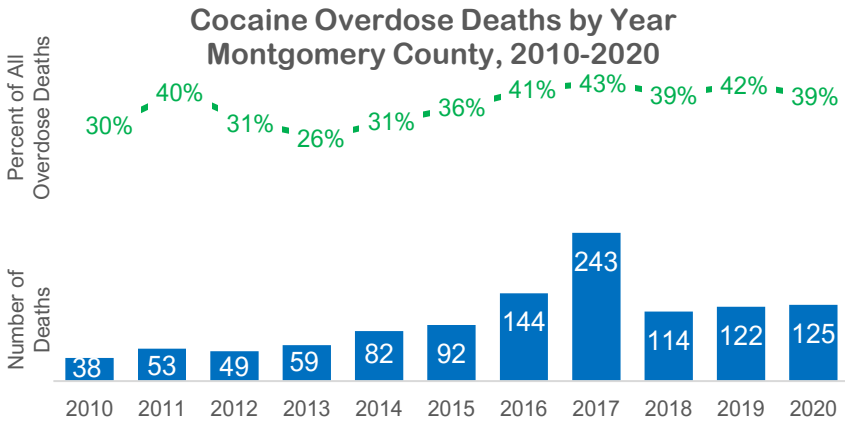


Figure 25: Cocaine Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Of the 125 overdose deaths involving cocaine, 110 (nearly 9 in 10) also involved opioids.

Methamphetamine

The percent of deaths involving methamphetamine increased from 5% in 2015 to 34% in 2020.

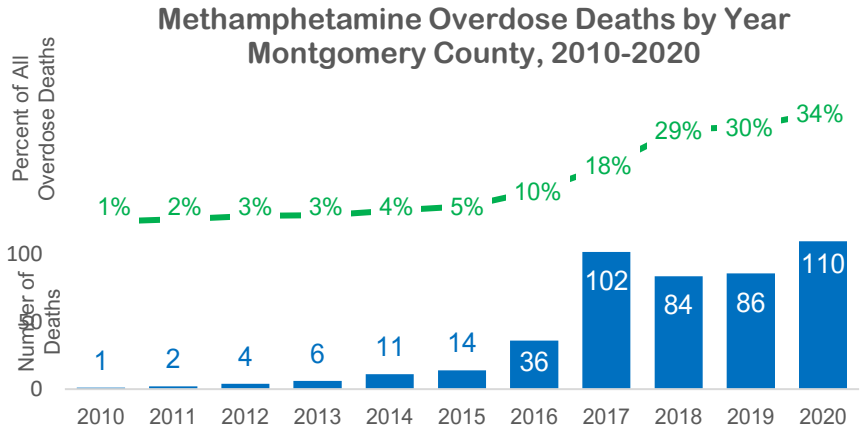


Figure 26: Methamphetamine Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2020

Methamphetamine was involved in one third of overdose deaths in 2020, an increase over prior years. Nearly nine in ten deaths involving methamphetamine also had opioids present.

Marijuana

In 2020, 32% of drug overdose deaths involved marijuana. This is consistent with prior years; marijuana was present in 32% of deaths between 2012 and 2019.

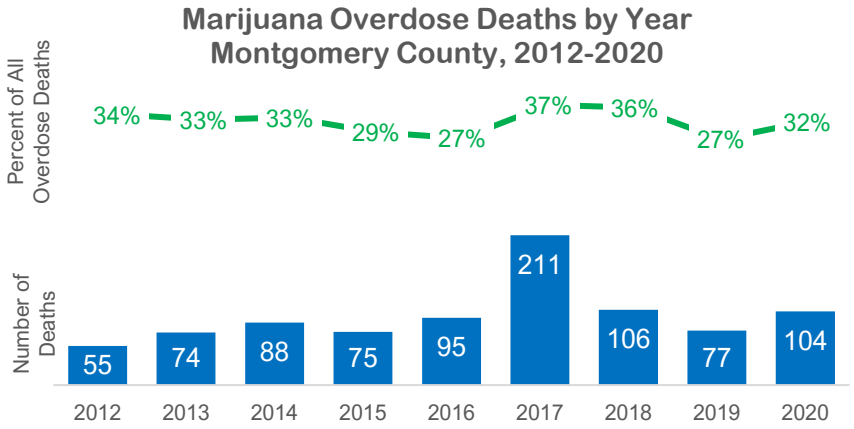


Figure 27: Marijuana Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2012-2020

Of the 104 overdose deaths involving marijuana, 95% (99) also involved opioids.

Antidepressants

In 2020, one or more antidepressants appeared in 21% 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 2020.

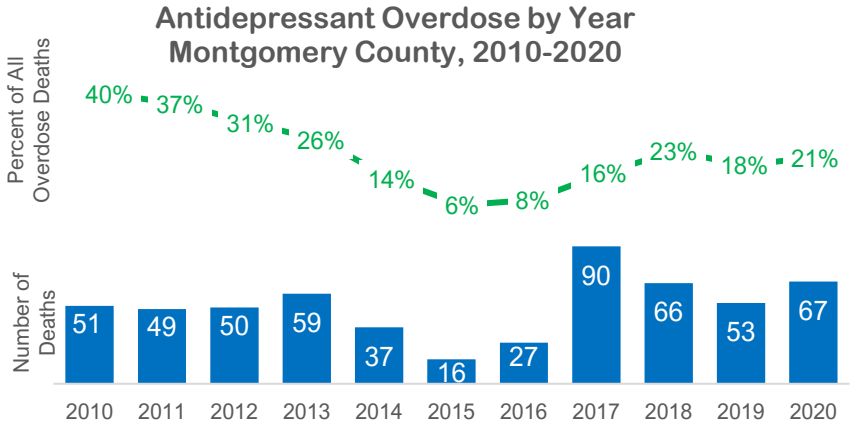


Figure 28: Antidepressant Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2020

Of the 67 overdose deaths involving antidepressants, 93% (62) also involved opioids.

Benzodiazepines

In 2020, 19% of overdose deaths mentioned benzodiazepines in the toxicology report. The percent of deaths with benzodiazepines present decreased by 73% between 2010 and 2020.

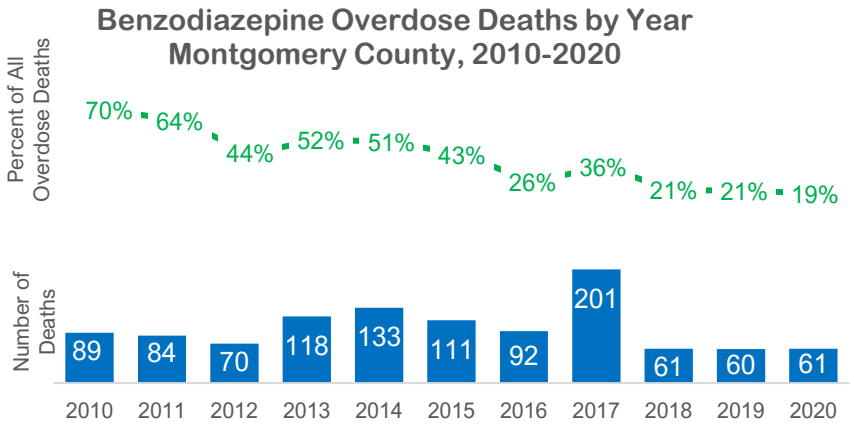


Figure 29: Benzodiazepine Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Klonopin (clonazepam) was the most common benzodiazepine, appearing in 25 of the 61 deaths involving benzodiazepines.

Type of Benzodiazepine in Overdose Deaths Montgomery County, 2020	
Clonazepam	8%
Alprazolam	7%
Diazepam	7%
Lorazepam	1%
Etizolam	1%
Temazepam	1%
Oxazepam	0.3%
Flualprazolam	0.3%
Chlordiazepoxide	0.0%

Table 5: Type of Benzodiazepine Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

All of the deaths involving benzodiazepines also had mentions of opioids.

Note:
Information on opioids present in overdose deaths involving benzodiazepines between 2010 and 2020 can be found in Appendix I.

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].

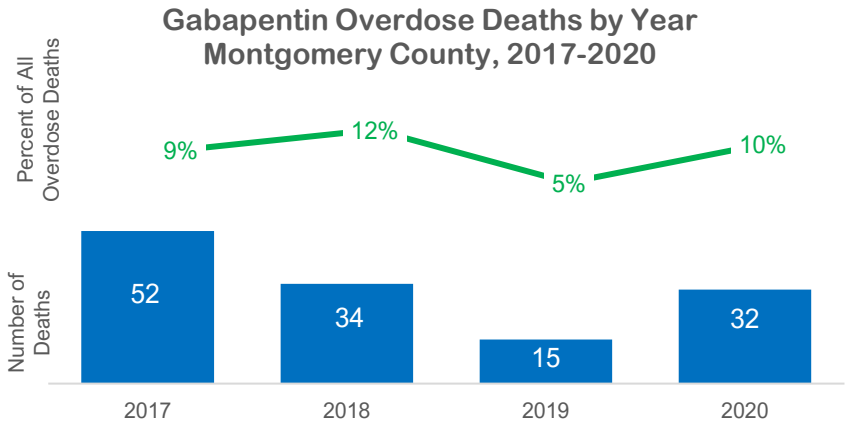


Figure 30: Gabapentin Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017-2020

Of the 32 overdose deaths that mentioned gabapentin, 97% also included opioids.

Ten percent (10%) of overdose deaths in 2020 involved gabapentin.

Alcohol

In 2020, 27% of overdose deaths mentioned alcohol in the toxicology report. The percent of deaths involving alcohol was consistent from 2010 through 2020.

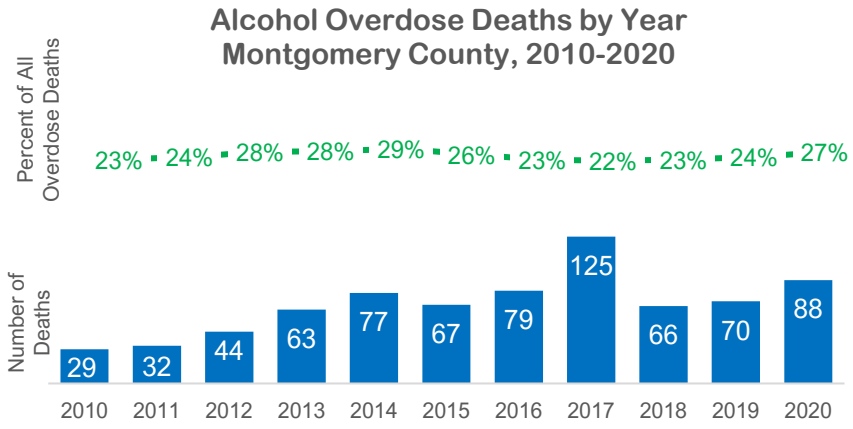


Figure 31: Alcohol Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

89% 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 **2.5 times** more likely than Blacks to have a mention of **methamphetamines** and **2 times** more likely to have a mention of **antihistamines/sleep aids**. They were also more likely to have a mention of **prescription opioids**, **benzodiazepines**, **antidepressants**, and **fentanyl analogs**.

Blacks were more likely than Whites to have a mention of **cocaine** and **alcohol**.

Opioids are labeled in blue.

Non-opioids are labeled in gray.

White

2.5 times ↑
Methamphetamine
(41% vs 16%)

2 times ↑
Antihistamines/Sleep Aids
(20% vs 9%)

83% ↑
Prescription Opioids
(14% vs 8%)

55% ↑
Benzodiazepines
(21% vs 13%)

35% ↑
Antidepressants
(23% vs 17%)

24% ↑
Fentanyl Analogs
(53% vs 43%)

Black

86% ↑
Cocaine
(58% vs 31%)

77% ↑
Alcohol
(39% vs 22%)

Age

Those **under the age of 35** were more likely than those who were older to have a mention of **marijuana** and **fentanyl analogs**.

Individuals **35 and over** were **4 times** more likely to have a mention of **gabapentin** and **3 times** more likely to have a mention of **heroin**. They were also more likely to have a mention of **alcohol, prescription opioids**, **benzodiazepines**, and **antidepressants**.

Under 35

90% ↑
Marijuana
(48% vs 25%)

24% ↑
Fentanyl Analogs
(57% vs 46%)

35 and Over

4 times ↑
Gabapentin
(13% vs 3%)

45% ↑
Prescription Opioids
(14% vs 9%)

3 times ↑
Heroin
(5.9% vs 1.9%)

32% ↑
Benzodiazepines
(20% vs 16%)

59% ↑
Alcohol
(31% vs 19%)

27% ↑
Antidepressants
(22% vs 17%)

Sex

Men were **2 times** more likely than women to have a mention of **alcohol**.

Women were **3 times** more likely to have a mention of **gabapentin** and **2 times** more likely to have a mention of **antidepressants** or **benzodiazepines**. They were also more likely to have a mention of **antidepressants**, **prescription opioids**, and **fentanyl analogs**.

Men

2 times ↑
Alcohol
(33% vs 16%)

Women

3 times ↑
Gabapentin
(18% vs 6%)

2 times ↑
Antihistamines/Sleep Aids
(27% vs 12%)

2 times ↑
Benzodiazepines
(29% vs 13%)

91% ↑
Antidepressants
(30% vs 16%)

70% ↑
Prescription Opioids
(17% vs 10%)

20% ↑
Fentanyl Analogs
(56% vs 47%)

Marital Status

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

Divorced individuals were **more likely** to have a mention of **methamphetamine.**

Married individuals were **more likely** than others to have a mention of prescription and over-the-counter drugs like **gabapentin**, **antidepressants**, **benzodiazepines**, or **antihistamines/sleep aids**.

Single

32% ↑
Marijuana
(36% vs 29%)

Divorced

43% ↑
Methamphetamine
(40% vs 32%)

Married

2.4 times ↑
Gabapentin
(19% vs 8%)

2 times ↑
Antidepressants
(38% vs 18%)

64% ↑
Benzodiazepines
(27% vs 17%)

46% ↑
Antihistamines/Sleep Aids
(23% vs 16%)

Education

Individuals who **did not complete high school** were **more likely** than those who did to have a mention of **marijuana**, **methamphetamines,** or **cocaine,** and **less likely** to have a mention of **benzodiazepines, prescription opioids,** or **antihistamines/sleep aids**.

Those who attended **any college** were **more likely** to have a mention of **antidepressants** and **fentanyl analogs**.

No HS Diploma

77% ↑
Marijuana
(48% vs 27%)

26% ↑
Methamphetamine
(40% vs 32%)

17% ↑
Cocaine
(44% vs 37%)

58% ↓
Benzodiazepines
(9% vs 22%)

55% ↓
Prescription Opioids
(7% vs 15%)

45% ↓
Antihistamines/Sleep Aids
(11% vs 19%)

Any College

24% ↑
Antidepressants
(25% vs 20%)

12% ↓
Fentanyl Analogs
(45% vs 51%)

Occupation

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

Individuals working in **manual labor** were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **methamphetamine** and **cocaine**.

Unemployed individuals were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **fentanyl analogs, illicit fentanyl,** and **any opioid,** and **less likely** to have a mention of **cocaine.**

Service
41% ↑
Alcohol
(34% vs 24%)

Labor
38% ↑
Methamphetamine
(39% vs 28%)

21% ↑
Cocaine
(43% vs 36%)

Unemployed
52% ↑
Fentanyl Analogs
(71% vs 46%)

14% ↑
Illicit Fentanyl
(97% vs 85%)

11% ↑
Any Opioid
(100% vs 90%)

27% ↓
Cocaine
(29% vs 41%)

Insurance

Individuals with **private insurance** were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **benzodiazepines** and **marijuana.**

Individuals covered by **Medicaid** were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **methamphetamine**.

Individuals covered by **Medicare** were **more likely** than others to have a mention of **gabapentin, antidepressants, antihistamines/sleep aids,** and **fentanyl analogs.** They were **less likely** to have a mention of **alcohol** and **marijuana**.

Individuals **without insurance** were **more likely** than others to have a mention of alcohol, **but less likely** to have a mention of prescription medications like **antidepressants, prescription opioids**, and **benzodiazepines.**

Private Insurance
83% ↑
Benzodiazepines
(32% vs 17%)

32% ↑
Marijuana
(41% vs 31%)

Medicare
4.4 times ↑
Gabapentin
(31% vs 7%)

64% ↑
Antihistamines/Sleep Aid
(26% vs 16%)

2 times ↑
Antidepressants
(36% vs 18%)

23% ↑
Fentanyl Analogs
(60% vs 48%)

44% ↓
Alcohol
(17% vs 30%)

44% ↓
Marijuana
(19% vs 34%)

Medicaid
43% ↑
Methamphetamine
(40% vs 28%)

46% ↑
Alcohol
(38% vs 26%)

Uninsured
82% ↓
Antidepressants
(4% vs 24%)

69% ↓
Prescription Opioids
(4.2% vs 13.4%)

48% ↓
Benzodiazepines
(10% vs 20%)

Note: Further information on substances present by demographic group in overdose deaths in 2020 can be found in Appendix I.

Health Status

Physical Health

Opioids

Individuals with a physical illness were:

- Twenty-eight percent (28%) **less likely** to have a mention of **fentanyl analogs** than those without a physical illness (46% vs. 64%).
- Sixty-seven percent (67%) **more likely** to have mention of **prescription opioids** (14% vs. 8%).

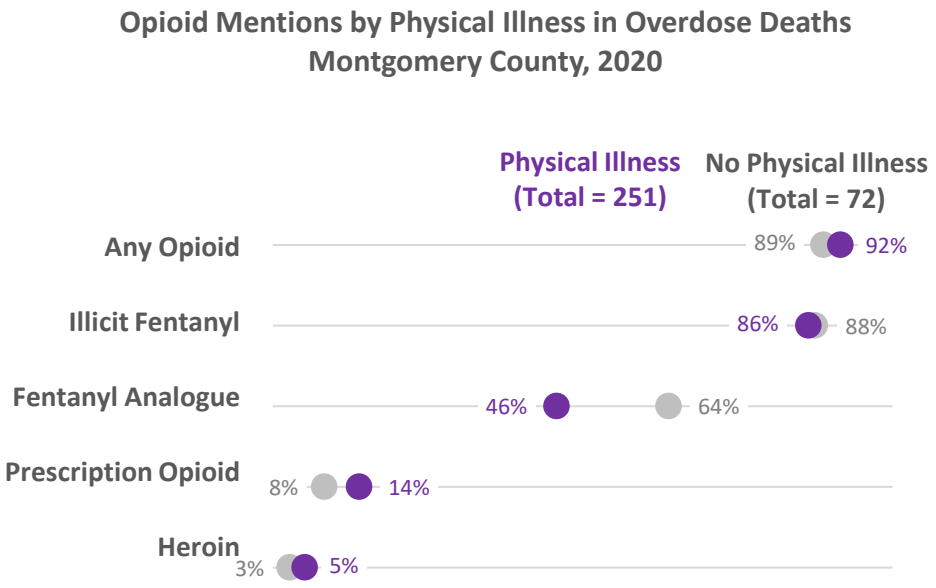


Figure 32: Opioid Mentions by Physical Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Non-Opioids

Individuals with a physical illness were:

- Forty-six percent (46%) **more likely** to have a mention of **benzodiazepines** than those without a physical illness (20% vs. 14%).
- **Twice as likely** (2X) to have a mention of **gabapentin** (11.2% vs. 5.6%).

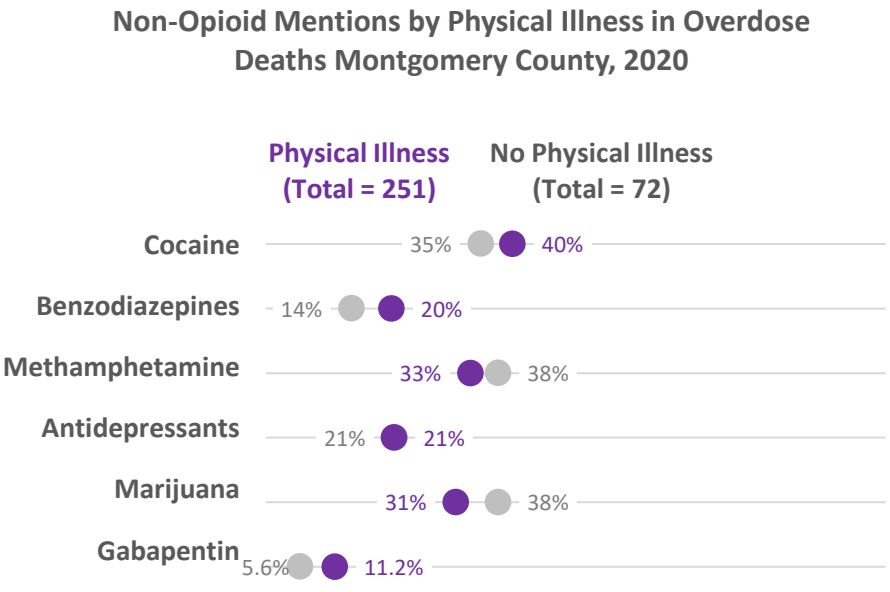


Figure 33: Non-Opioid Mentions by Physical Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Mental Health

Opioids

Individuals with a recorded mental illness were:

- Twenty percent (20%) **more likely** to have a mention of **fentanyl analogs** than those without a mental illness (54% vs. 45%).
- In 2019, individuals with a mental illness were **less likely** to have a mention of **fentanyl analogues**.

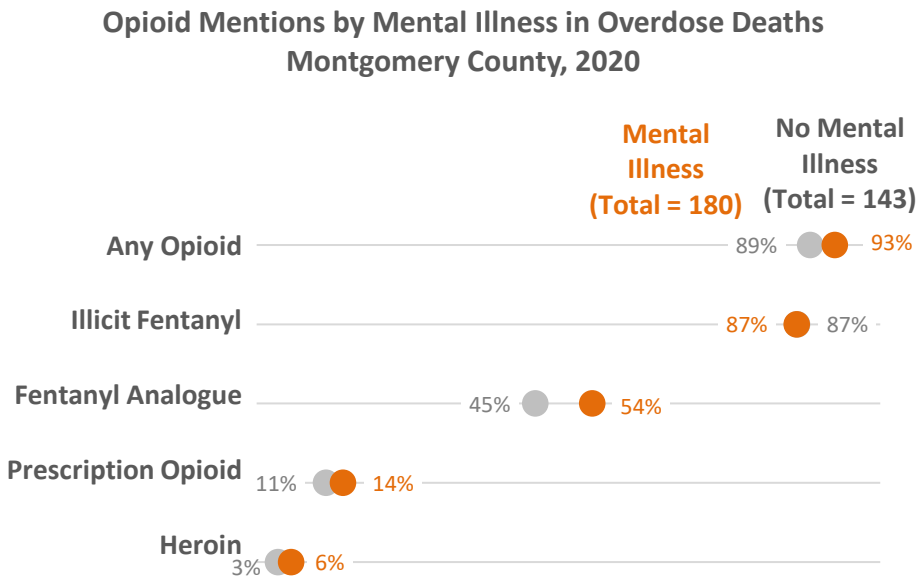


Figure 34: Opioid Mentions by Mental Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Non-Opioids

Individuals with a mental illness were:

- Two times (2X) **more likely** to have a mention of **benzodiazepines** (24% vs. 12%).
- Eighty-seven percent (87%) **more likely** to have a mention of **antidepressants** (26% vs. 14%).
- More than two times (2.8X) **more likely** to have a mention of **gabapentin** (14% vs. 5%)

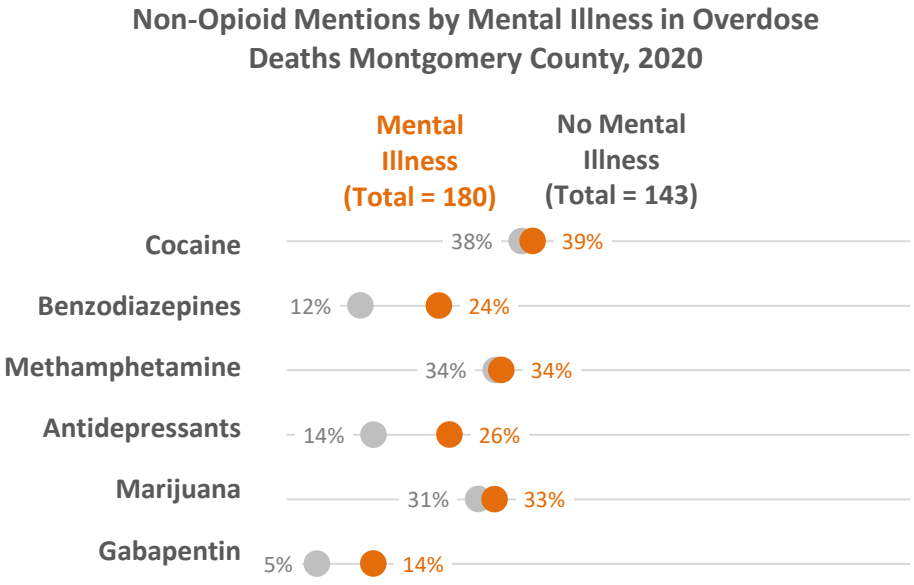


Figure 35: Non-Opioid Mentions by Mental Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Prior Overdose Hospital Visits

Opioids

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

- Thirty-seven percent (37%) **more likely** to have a mention of **fentanyl analogs** than were those without such a visit (60% vs. 44%).

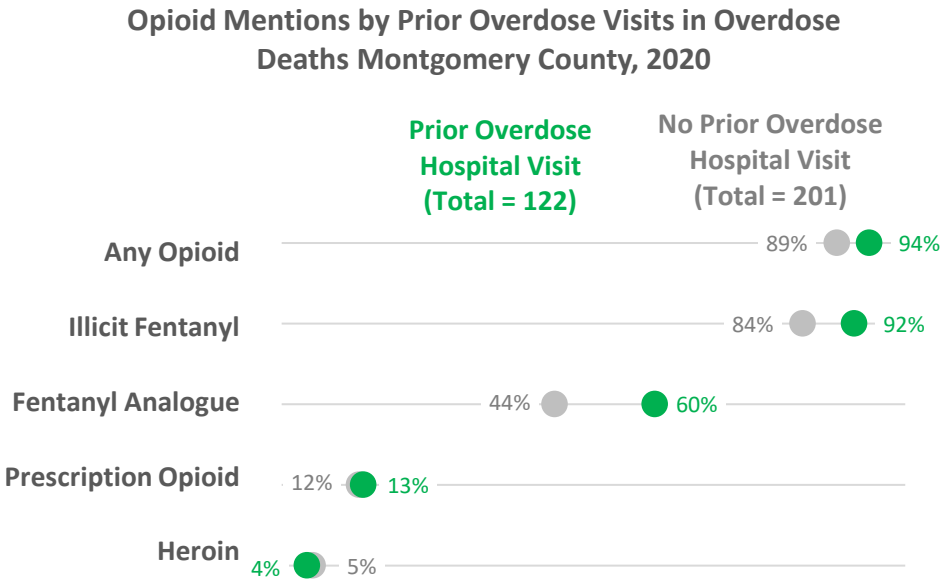


Figure 36: Opioid Mentions by Prior Overdose Hospital Visits Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Non-Opioids

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

- Twenty-five percent (25%) **less likely** to have a mention of **cocaine** than were those without (32% vs. 43%).
- Ninety-one percent (91%) **more likely** to have a mention of **methamphetamine** (48% vs. 25%).
- Twenty percent (20%) **less likely** to have a mention of **marijuana** (28% vs. 35%).

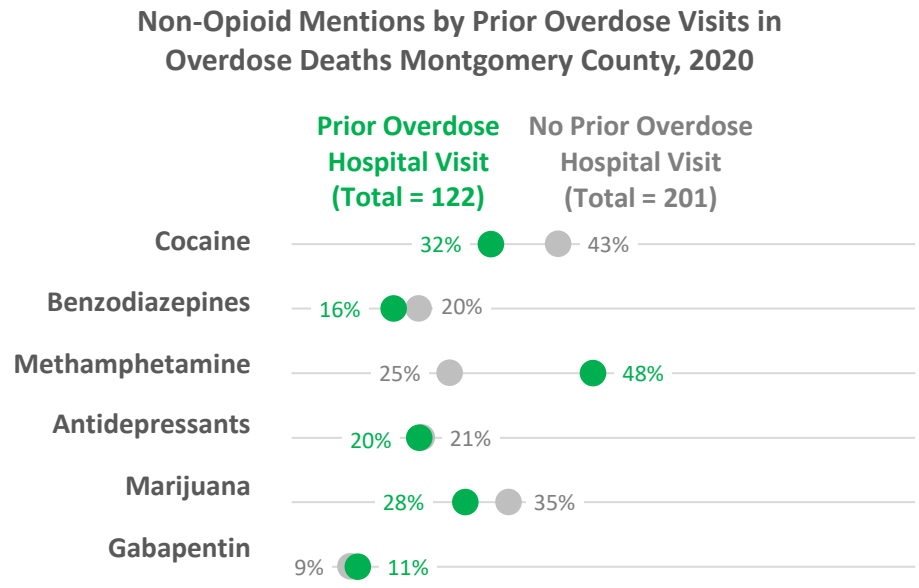


Figure 37: Non-Opioid Mentions by Prior Overdose Hospital Visits Among Overdose Deaths, 2020

Location
Incident of Overdose

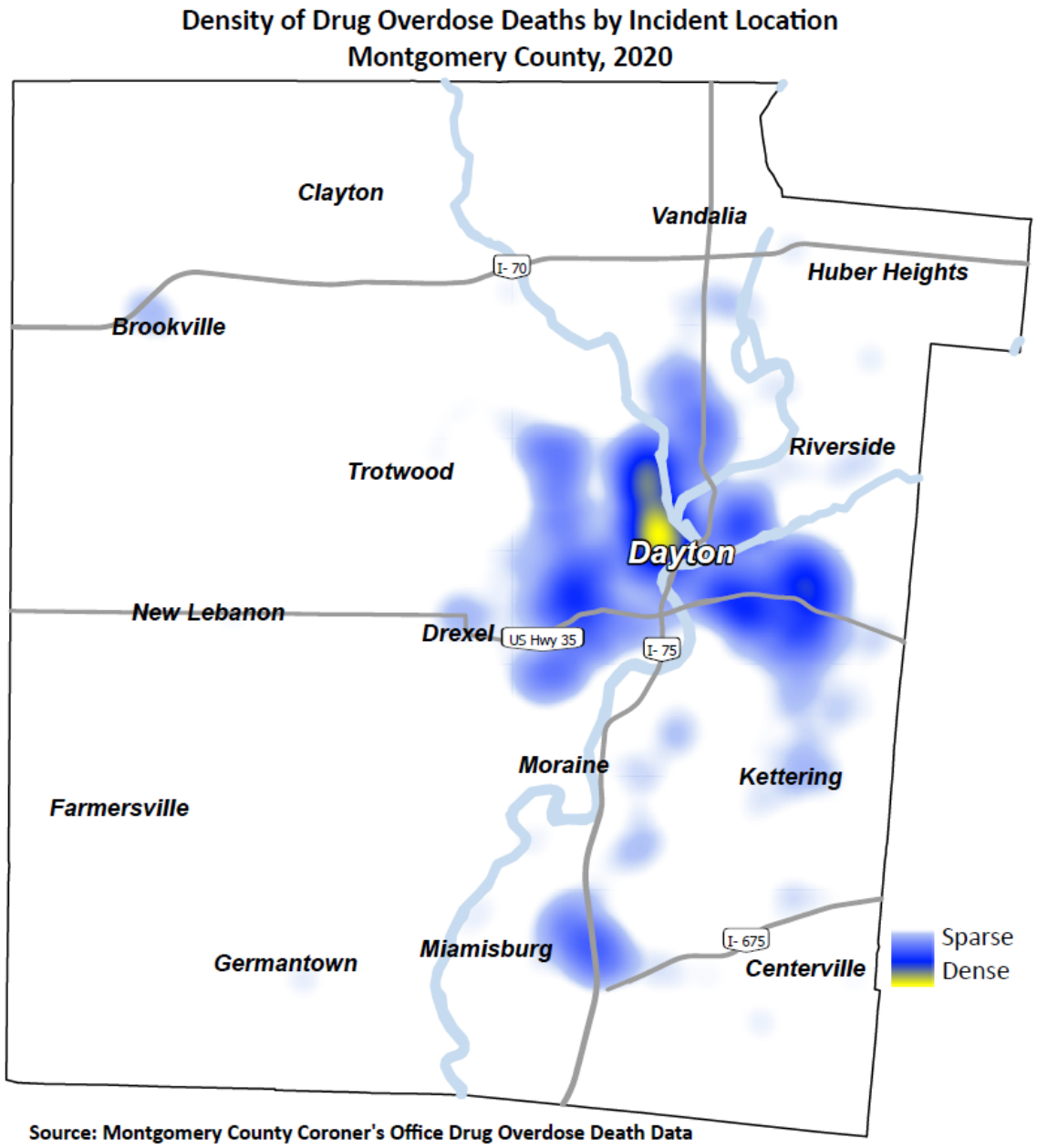


Figure 38: Density Map of Incident Location Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Hot Spots

The density map to the left shows the concentration of fatal overdoses in and around **North Main Street** in zip code **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 - 2020

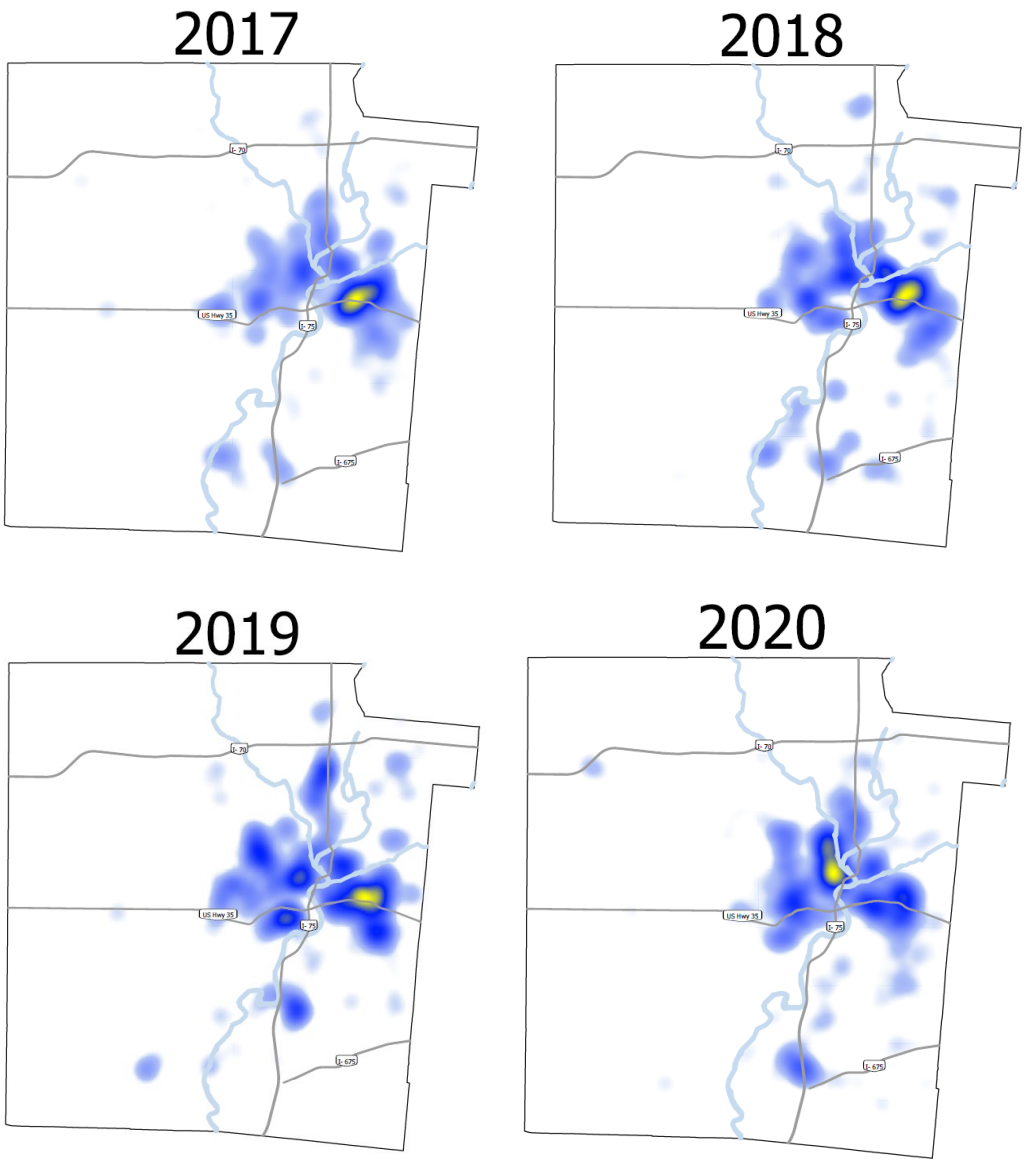
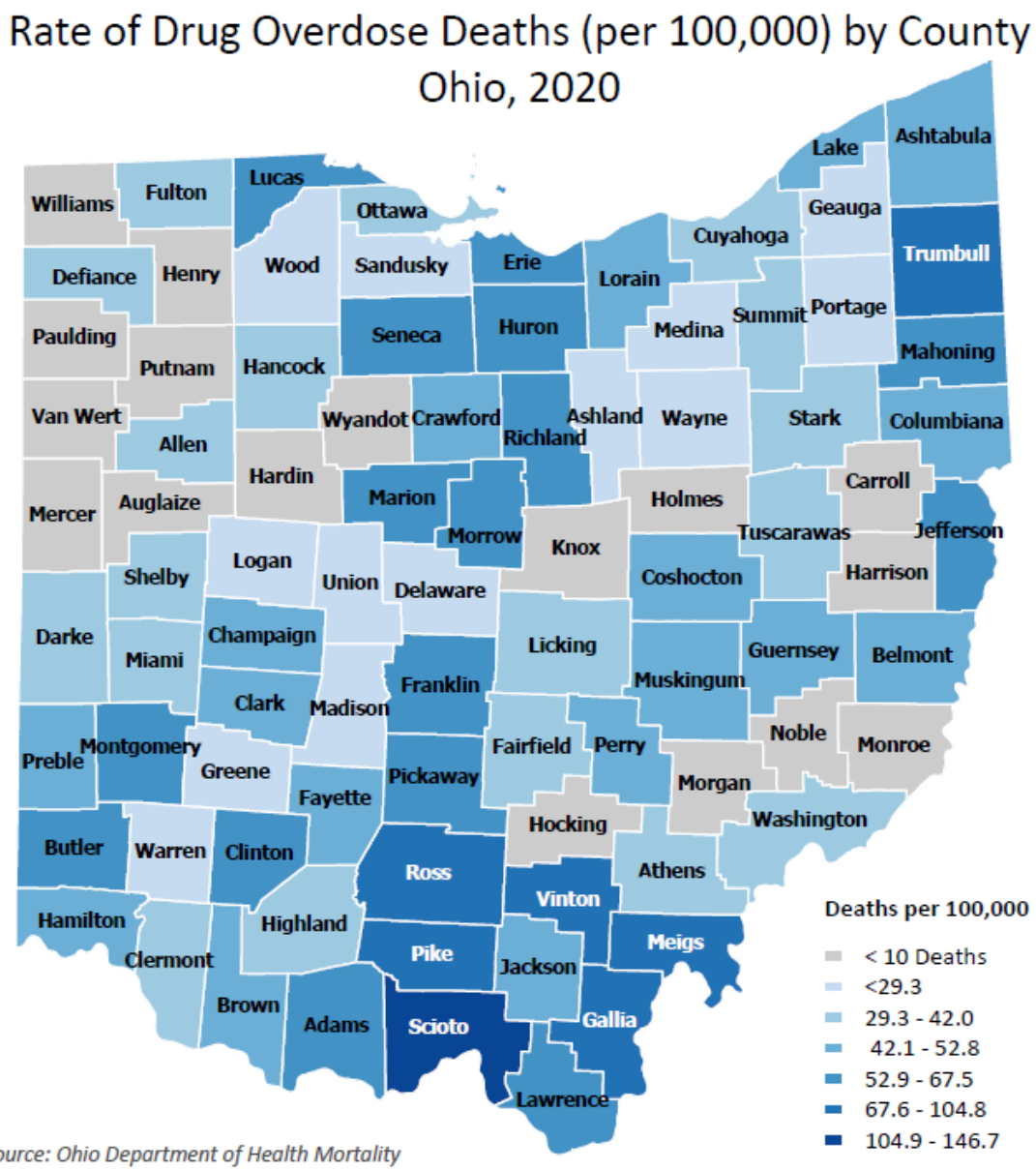


Figure 39: Density Map of Incident Location Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2017-2020

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**.

County of Residence



Source: Ohio Department of Health Mortality
**Note: 2020 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, 2020

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 2020, Page 33 shows these rates for 2011-2020.
- Montgomery County had the highest overdose death rate in 2017, the sixth highest in 2018, the fifth highest in 2019, and the 14th highest in 2020.
- Seventeen counties had fewer than ten deaths in 2020; 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, 2011-2020

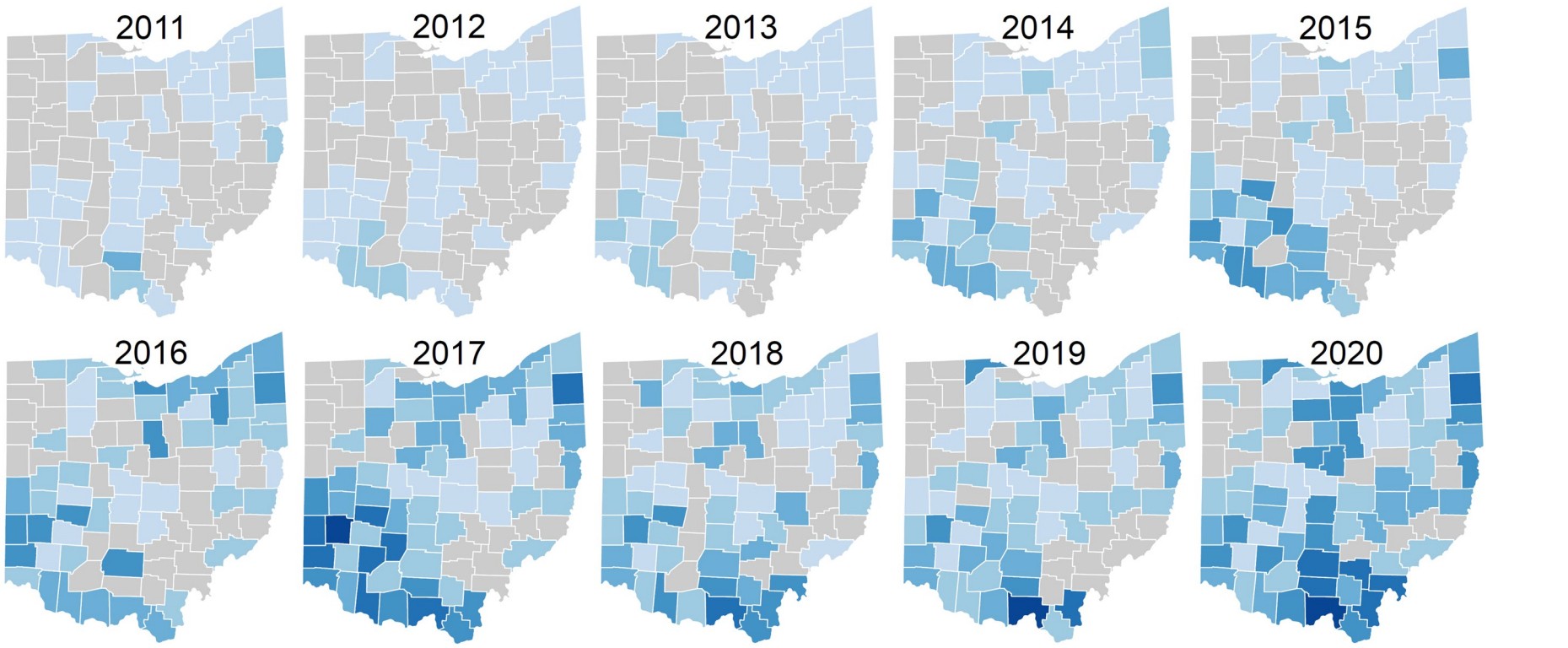
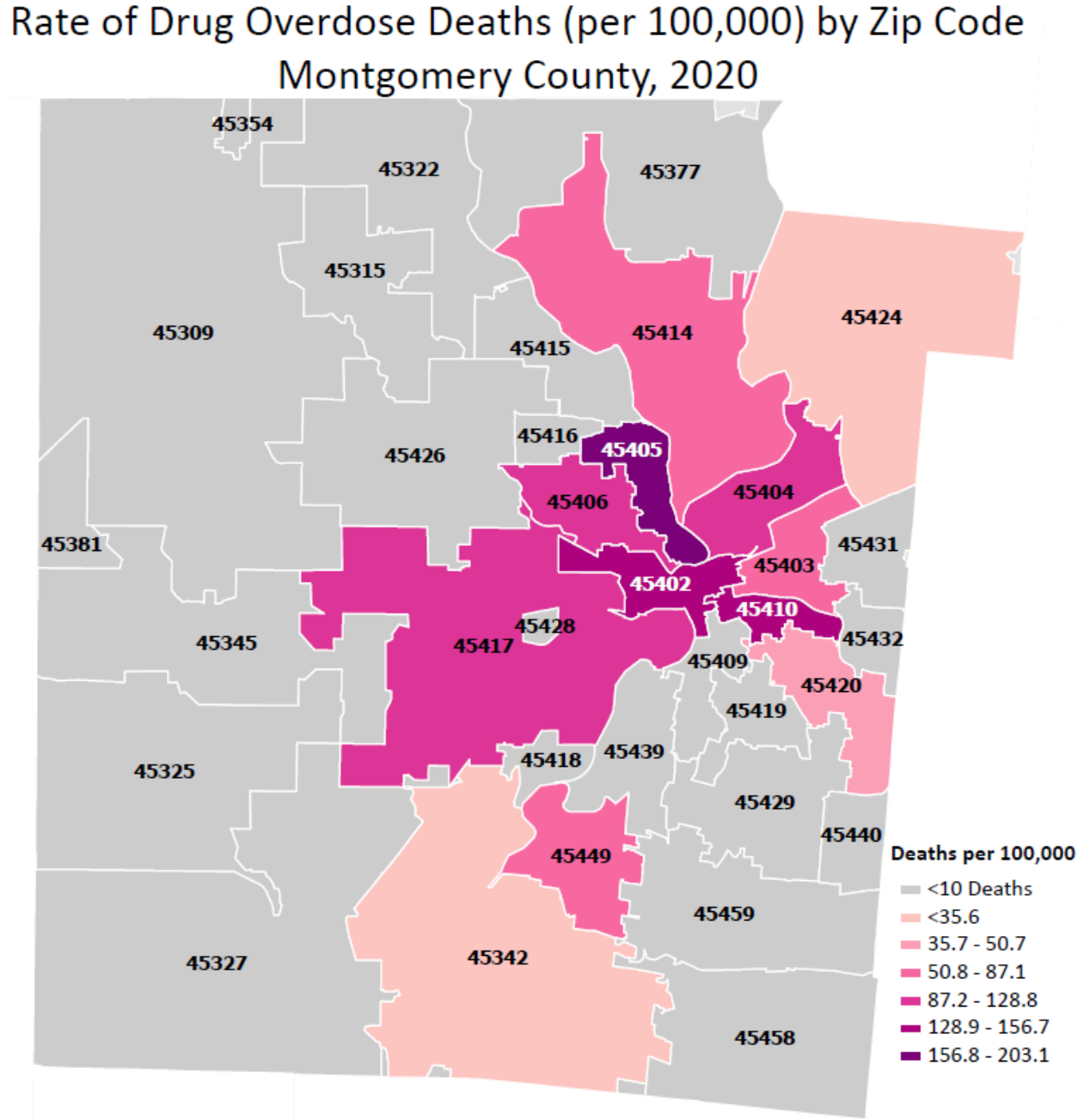


Figure 41: Map of Drug Overdose Death Rate by County, 2011-2020
Note: 2020 ODH Mortality Data are preliminary and subject to change

The rate of overdose deaths increased in counties across Ohio between 2010 and 2017 before declining in 2018. This rate again increased in 2020. While the **rate of overdose deaths increased 12% in Montgomery County** between 2019 and 2020, the **rate for Ohio increased 22%**. In 2017, Montgomery County had the highest rate of overdose deaths in Ohio; in 2020, Ohio ranked 14th.

Zip Code of Residence



Source: Ohio Department of Health Mortality; American Community Survey
**Note: 2020 data are preliminary and subject to change*
Rates for zip codes with fewer than ten overdose deaths have been suppressed.

Figure 42: Map of Drug Overdose Death Rates by Zip Code, 2020

Zip code 45405 in Dayton, Ohio had the highest rate of overdose deaths in Montgomery County in 2020; 45402 and 45410 also had high rates. In prior years, 45404 and 45403 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, 2011 – 2020

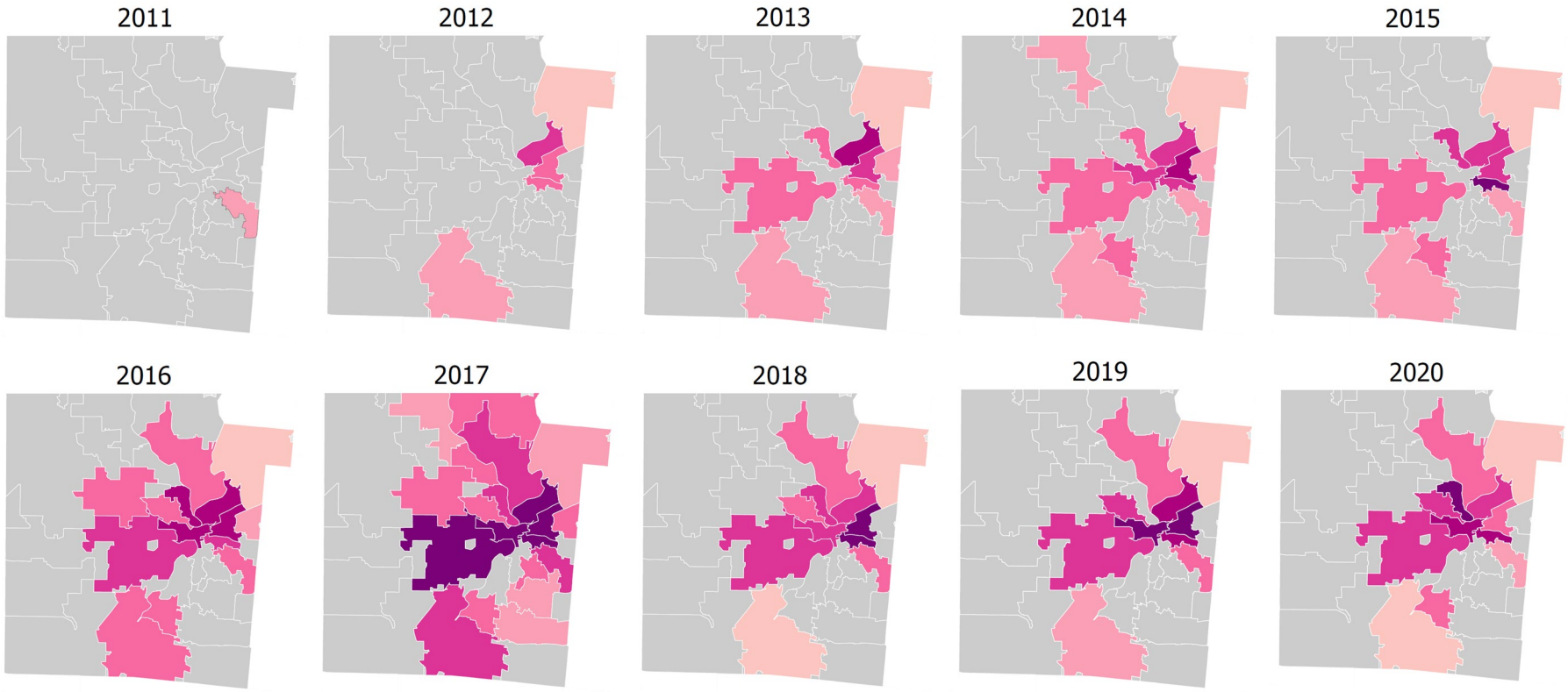


Figure 43: Map of Drug Overdose Death Rate by Zip Code, 2011-2020
Note: 2020 ODH Mortality Data are preliminary and subject to change

Between 2011 and 2017, zip codes throughout Montgomery County saw an increase in the rate of overdose deaths. While the **rate declined in most zip codes** through 2020, it **increased in 45405**.

Appendix I: Data Tables

Demographic Attributes

Demographic Information in Overdose Deaths, Montgomery County, 2010-2020

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 #	2020 %	2010-2020 #	2010-2020 %
Race	White	90%	87%	84%	85%	89%	86%	82%	82%	76%	76%	229	71%	2,435	82%
	Black	10%	13%	15%	12%	11%	14%	16%	16%	21%	22%	89	28%	500	17%
	Other	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	5	2%	48	2%
	Unknown	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	3	0%
Gender	Male	57%	60%	60%	66%	62%	68%	65%	68%	60%	64%	214	66%	1,919	64%
	Female	43%	40%	40%	33%	38%	32%	35%	32%	40%	36%	109	34%	1,065	36%
	Unknown	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Age	<18	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1	0%	10	0%
	18-24	13%	5%	4%	4%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%	22	7%	171	6%
	25-34	22%	22%	29%	26%	29%	26%	29%	27%	25%	24%	80	25%	785	26%
	35-44	28%	26%	19%	28%	26%	29%	28%	30%	29%	32%	87	27%	838	28%
	45-54	18%	32%	33%	27%	24%	22%	19%	21%	22%	20%	60	19%	665	22%
	55-64	16%	14%	13%	13%	14%	14%	16%	14%	16%	16%	57	18%	449	15%
	65+	2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	16	5%	68	2%
Education	<HS	26%	33%	29%	32%	26%	29%	30%	26%	24%	30%	75	23%	819	27%
	HS	52%	42%	53%	45%	50%	49%	51%	49%	51%	48%	166	51%	1,479	50%
	College	21%	25%	18%	20%	24%	21%	18%	22%	24%	22%	77	24%	647	22%
	Unknown	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	5	2%	41	1%
Marital Status	Single	41%	38%	48%	43%	44%	51%	52%	52%	53%	55%	177	55%	1,490	50%
	Divorced	26%	25%	29%	32%	31%	25%	27%	26%	27%	24%	77	24%	801	27%
	Married	29%	33%	18%	19%	22%	19%	16%	16%	16%	16%	48	15%	546	18%
	Widowed	2%	2%	6%	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	2%	3%	12	4%	97	3%
	Separated	2%	2%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	7	2%	31	1%
	Unknown	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2	1%	21	1%
Insurance	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	9%	9%	22	7%	118	8%
	Medicaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57%	60%	51%	174	54%	816	56%
	Medicare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	12%	11%	42	13%	165	11%
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	6%	11	3%	47	3%
	Self-Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%	9%	11%	48	15%	166	11%
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	9%	12%	26	8%	156	11%
Occupation	Labor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40%	41%	139	43%	373	41%
	Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%	20%	58	18%	173	19%
	Healthcare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	5%	17	5%	47	5%
	Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	5%	14	4%	37	4%
	Homemaker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	7%	22	7%	60	7%
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	6%	15	5%	60	7%
	Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	9%	34	11%	89	10%
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	7%	24	7%	62	7%
Total Deaths		**127**	**132**	**160**	**226**	**263**	**259**	**351**	**566**	**291**	**288**	**323**		**2,986**	

Table 6: Full Demographic Information in Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Health

Physical and Mental Illness in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2020

	Physical Illness		Mental Illness	
	2020		2020	
	#	%	#	%
Any Reported Illness	255	79%	180	56%
Reported to Coroner	217	67%	52	16%
Hospital Diagnosis	236	73%	168	52%
Last Hospital Visit	**Any Hospital Visit**		**Mental Health Visit**	
Less than 1 Week	33	10%	3	1%
1 Week, less than 1 Month	41	13%	23	7%
1 Month, less than 6 Months	105	33%	34	11%
6 Months, less than 1 year	43	13%	30	9%
1 or more years	74	23%	78	24%
Total Deaths	323	100%	323	100%

Table 9: Physical and Mental Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Types of Physical Illness in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2020

	2020	
	#	%
Heart Disease	121	37%
Hypertension	116	36%
Obesity	113	35%
Chronic Pain	60	19%
COPD	48	15%
Kidney Disease	48	15%
Asthma	47	15%
Other Liver	41	13%
Diabetes	41	13%
Hepatitis C	36	11%
Injury/Surgery	29	9%
Sleep Disorder	25	8%
Thyroid Disease	23	7%
Seizures	18	6%
Infections	18	6%
Other Resp Disease	14	4%
GI Disorder	13	4%
Fibromyalgia	13	4%
Headaches	10	3%
Arthritis	7	2%
Cancer	7	2%
Stroke	6	2%
Hepatitis B	2	1%

Table 8: Types of Physical Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Types of Mental Illness in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2020

	2020	
	#	%
Anxiety	111	34%
Depression	103	32%
Bipolar Disorder	54	17%
PTSD	39	12%
Delusions/Psychosis	33	10%
Other Mental Illness	31	10%
Unspecified	19	6%
Personality Disorder	15	5%
Conduct Disorder	7	2%
Phobia	3	1%
OCD	2	1%

Table 7: Types of Mental Illness Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2020

Substance Abuse and Drug Overdose

Substance Abuse and Overdose History Among Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2017-2020

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Reported Substance Use	**530**	**94%**	**270**	**93%**	**268**	**93%**	**306**	**95%**
Reported to Coroner	456	81%	232	80%	246	85%	274	85%
Hospital Diagnosis	303	54%	161	55%	166	58%	193	60%
Drug Charge	341	60%	179	62%	172	60%	197	61%
Time Since SUD Visit								
Less than 1 Week	27	5%	5	2%	7	2%	11	3%
1 Week, less than 1 Month	57	10%	26	9%	20	7%	27	8%
One Month, less than 6 Months	95	17%	42	14%	43	15%	45	14%
6 Months, less than 1 year	79	14%	31	11%	28	10%	27	8%
1 or more years	45	8%	57	20%	68	24%	83	26%
Prior Overdose Hospital Visit	**198**	**35%**	**111**	**38%**	**109**	**38%**	**119**	**37%**
Time Since OD								
Less than 1 Week	31	5%	7	2%	6	2%	5	2%
1 Week, less than 1 Month	35	6%	7	2%	6	2%	6	2%
One Month, less than 6 Months	60	11%	29	10%	25	9%	32	10%
6 Months, less than 1 year	47	8%	19	7%	13	5%	19	6%
1 or more years	25	4%	49	17%	59	20%	57	18%
Number of ODs								
1	93	16%	50	17%	57	20%	51	16%
2	50	9%	27	9%	25	9%	27	8%
3	32	6%	15	5%	16	6%	13	4%
4	8	1%	13	4%	2	1%	6	2%
>4	15	3%	6	2%	9	3%	22	7%
Total Overdose Deaths	**566**	**100%**	**291**	**100%**	**288**	**100%**	**323**	**100%**

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

Table 10: Substance Abuse Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017-2020

Criminal History

Decedents with Criminal History, 2017-2020

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Any Charge	541	96%	273	94%	265	92%	309	96%
Any Conviction	230	41%	258	89%	255	89%	297	92%
Non-Traffic Charge	-	-	246	85%	248	86%	277	86%
Non- Traffic Conviction	-	-	227	78%	222	77%	255	79%
Any Jail Booking	472	83%	223	77%	238	83%	250	77%
Drug Charge	341	60%	179	62%	172	60%	197	61%
Drug Conviction	255	45%	127	44%	118	41%	155	48%
Felony Charge	332	59%	155	53%	152	53%	175	54%
Felony Conviction	239	42%	112	38%	111	39%	134	41%
Total Deaths	**566**	**100%**	**291**	**100%**	**288**	**100%**	**323**	**100%**

Table 11: Criminal History Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017-2020

Time Since Contact with Criminal Justice System, 2017-2020

	All Contacts					Jail Booking					Drug-Related Contact				
	2017	2018	2019	2020		2017	2018	2019	2020		2017	2018	2019	2020	
	%	%	%	#	%	%	%	%	#	%	%	%	%	#	%
Ever	96%	94%	92%	309	96%	83%	77%	83%	250	77%	60%	62%	60%	197	61%
Within 1 Year	66%	57%	54%	163	50%	41%	37%	38%	103	32%	19%	24%	21%	72	22%
Within 1 Month	21%	18%	17%	36	11%	8%	12%	10%	21	7%	3%	8%	6%	16	5%
Within 1 Week	10%	10%	6%	13	4%	4%	5%	4%	10	3%	2%	5%	2%	8	2%

Table 12: Time Since Contact with the Criminal Justice System Among Overdose Deaths, 2017-2020

Prior Criminal Charges, 2018-2020

Charge	2018		2019		2020	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug Related	179	62%	172	60%	197	61%
Robbery/Theft	123	42%	132	46%	162	50%
Disorderly Conduct	100	34%	98	34%	120	37%
Assault	79	27%	85	30%	98	30%
OVI	86	30%	106	37%	97	30%
Public Intoxication	74	25%	79	27%	89	28%
Domestic Violence	73	25%	82	28%	86	27%
Obstructing Official Business	49	17%	54	19%	69	21%
Trespassing	49	17%	49	17%	69	21%
Fraud	29	10%	44	15%	69	21%
Open Container	44	15%	44	15%	56	17%
Criminal Damage	38	13%	42	15%	45	14%
Resisting Arrest	28	10%	33	11%	44	14%
Breaking Entering	22	8%	31	11%	43	13%
Menacing	32	11%	37	13%	40	12%
Receiving Stolen Property	31	11%	35	12%	40	12%
Weapons Charges	32	11%	27	9%	38	12%

Table 13: Prior Criminal Charges Among Overdose Deaths, 2018-2020

Incident

Circumstances of Fatal Overdose
Montgomery County, 2018-2020

	2018		2019		2020	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Location						
Home	122	42%	121	42%	141	44%
Friend's Home	47	16%	55	19%	55	17%
Family's Home	53	18%	42	15%	47	15%
Motel	16	5%	20	7%	23	7%
Public Area (incl Street)	15	5%	8	3%	12	4%
Car or Driving	6	2%	9	3%	14	4%
Sober Living Home	7	2%	4	1%	4	1%
Drug House	3	1%	6	2%	5	2%
Vacant Home	5	2%	3	1%	4	1%
Stranger's Home	3	1%	4	1%	4	1%
Public Business	3	1%	3	1%	0	0%
Work	3	1%	3	1%	0	0%
Unknown	2	0.7%	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Homeless Shelter	0	0%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%
Hospital	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%
Natural Area	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	5	2%
Other Medical Facility	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0%
Jail/Court	1	0.3%	0	0%	1	0.3%
Rehab Facility	0	0%	0	0%	1	0.3%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	2	0.6%
Alone at the Time of Overdose						
Alone	187	64%	176	61%	230	71%
Unknown but found alone	26	9%	26	9%	23	7%
With Others	63	22%	70	24%	60	19%
Unknown	13	4%	13	5%	10	3%
In Facility and/or Sober Within 1 Month of Death						
Yes	**51**	**18%**	**62**	**22%**	**62**	**19%**
In Facility	*41*	*14.1%*	*53*	*18.4%*	*47*	*14.6%*
Sober	*10*	*3%*	*10*	*3%*	*15*	*5%*
No	**240**	**82%**	**244**	**85%**	**259**	**80%**
Unknown	**0**	**0%**	**2**	**0.7%**	**0**	**0%**
Naloxone Administered						
Yes	**106**	**36%**	**108**	**38%**	**101**	**31%**
By Bystander	*3*	*1%*	*11*	*4%*	*7*	*2%*
No	**176**	**60%**	**175**	**61%**	**217**	**67%**
Unknown	**9**	**3%**	**5**	**2%**	**5**	**2%**
Total	**291**	**100%**	**288**	**100%**	**323**	**100%**

Table 14: Circumstances of Overdose Deaths, 2018-2020

Drug Mentions
Opioids

Presence of Opioids in Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Year	Total Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl/ Fentanyl Analogue		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%	-	-	47	35%
2012	160	134	91%	-	-	9	6%	65	46%	-	-	85	59%
2013	226	163	92%	-	-	34	15%	64	44%	-	-	87	58%
2014	263	190	93%	-	-	112	43%	60	37%	-	-	76	48%
2015	259	236	91%	-	-	110	42%	79	30%	-	-	117	45%
2016	351	321	91%	-	-	240	68%	63	18%	-	-	74	21%
2017	566	520	92%	481	85%	361	64%	141	25%	372	66%	51	9%
2018	291	266	91%	247	85%	244	84%	58	20%	128	44%	48	16%
2019	288	255	89%	239	83%	238	83%	36	13%	147	51%	26	9%
2020	323	294	91%	280	87%	280	87%	41	13%	161	50%	15	5%
2010-2020	**2,986**	**2,612**	**87%**	**1,247**	**85%**	**1,645**	**55%**	**783**	**26%**	**840**	**55%**	**665**	**22%**

Table 16: Opioid Mentions by Year Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Opioid Combinations in Opiate Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017-2020

Opioid Combinations	2017	2018	2019	2020		Opiates Mentioned			
	% of Opioid Deaths	% of Opioid Deaths	% of Opioid Deaths	# of Deaths	% of Opioid Deaths	Fentanyl Analogs	Illicit Fentanyl	Prescription Opioids	Heroin
Fentanyl Analogues & Illicit Fentanyl	36%	34%	39%	135	42%	X	X		
Illicit Fentanyl	13%	31%	26%	103	32%		X		
Illicit Fentanyl & Heroin	1%	6%	2%	5	2%		X		X
Illicit Fentanyl & Rx Opioids	5%	5%	3%	10	3%		X	X	
Fentanyl Analogues, Illicit Fentanyl & Heroin	1%	5%	5%	7	2%	X	X		X
Fentanyl Analogues Illicit Fentanyl & Rx Opioids	8%	5%	3%	18	6%	X	X	X	
Prescription (Rx) Opioids	6%	5%	4%	10	3%			X	
Fentanyl Analogues, Illicit Fentanyl, Rx Opioids & Heroin	3%	3%	1%	1	0.3%	X	X	X	X
Illicit Fentanyl, Rx Opioids & Heroin	2%	3%	0%	0	0%		X	X	X
Fentanyl Analogues	20%	1%	0.3%	0	0%	X			
Heroin	1%	1%	0.3%	0	0%				X
Fentanyl Analogues & Rx Opioids	2%	0.4%	0%	0	0%	X		X	
Prescription Opioids & Heroin	1%	0.4%	0%	1	0.3%			X	X
Fentanyl Analogues, Rx Opioids & Heroin	1%	0%	0%	1	0.3%	X		X	X
Fentanyl Analogues & Heroin	0.4%	0%	0%	0	0%	X			X

Table 15: Opioid Combinations in Toxicology Screens Among Overdose Deaths, 2017-2020

Prescription Opioids

Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths by Type and Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

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

Table 17: Prescription Opioid Mentions by Year Among Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Fentanyl Analogs

Fentanyl Analogue Overdose Deaths by Substance and Year in Montgomery County, 2017-2020

	2017 % of Fentanyl Analogue Deaths	2018 %	2019 %	2020 #	2020 %
Desproprionyl Fentanyl	30%	41%	78%	135	84%
Carfentanil	63%	14%	3%	0	0%
Acetyl Fentanyl	4%	48%	33%	34	21%
Acryl Fentanyl	20%	0%	0%	0	0%
Furanyl Fentanyl	18%	2%	0%	1	1%
Valeryl/Isovaleryl Fentanyl	0%	10%	12%	11	7%
Fluorobutyryl/ Fluoroisobutyryl Fentanyl	3%	9%	1%	0	0%
Benzyl Fentanyl	1%	4%	1%	1	1%
Desproprionyl Fluorofentanyl	0%	0%	1%	5	3%
Tetrahydrofuran Fentanyl	0%	2%	1%	1	1%
Cyclopropyl/Crotonyl Fentanyl	2%	0%	0%	0	0%
Fluoro Fentanyl	0%	0%	0%	4	2%
Methoxy Acetyl Fentanyl	0%	2%	0%	1	1%
Butyryl/Isobutyryl Fentanyl	1%	1%	0%	1	1%
Cyclopropyl Fentanyl	1%	0%	0%	0	0%
Total Fentanyl Analogue Overdose Deaths	**372**	**128**	**147**	**161**	

Table 18: Fentanyl Overdose Deaths by Year and Type of Fentanyl Analog in Montgomery County, 2017-2020

Cocaine

Cocaine Overdoses
Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2020

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%
2010-2020	**2,986**	**1,121**	**38%**

Table 19: Cocaine Overdose Deaths by in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Cocaine Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2010-2020

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%	165	68%	47	19%	18	7%
2018	114	105	92%	99	87%	52	46%	22	19%	14	12%
2019	122	107	88%	102	84%	58	48%	15	12%	9	7%
2020	125	110	88%	103	82%	56	45%	14	11%	8	6%
2010-2020	**1,121**	**974**	**87%**	**652**	**58%**	**331**	**55%**	**212**	**19%**	**260**	**23%**

Table 20: Opioid Mentions in Cocaine Overdoses by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Marijuana

Marijuana Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2012-2020

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%
2012-2020	**2,727**	**885**	**32%**

Table 21: Marijuana Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2012-2020

Marijuana Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2012-2020

Year	Marijuana Overdose Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opiates		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%	147	70%	43	20%	23	11%
2018	106	103	97%	92	87%	47	44%	27	25%	19	18%
2019	77	73	95%	67	87%	44	57%	7	9%	7	9%
2020	104	99	95%	94	90%	56	54%	13	13%	3	3%
2012-2020	**885**	**803**	**91%**	**540**	**61%**	**294**	**59%**	**181**	**20%**	**184**	**21%**

Table 22: Opioid Mentions in Marijuana Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2012-2020

Antidepressants

Antidepressant Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2020

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%
2010-2020	**2,986**	**565**	**19%**

Table 23: Antidepressant Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Antidepressant Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2010-2020

Year	Antidepressant Overdose Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opiates		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%	49	54%	35	39%	9	10%
2018	66	60	91%	54	82%	32	48%	23	35%	16	24%
2019	53	49	92%	45	85%	29	55%	9	17%	5	9%
2020	67	62	93%	58	87%	37	55%	11	16%	3	4%
2010-2020	**565**	**508**	**90%**	**250**	**44%**	**147**	**53%**	**265**	**47%**	**124**	**22%**

Table 24: Opioid Mentions in Antidepressant Overdose Deaths by Year in, 2010-2020

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2020

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%
2010-2020	**2,986**	**456**	**15%**

Table 25: Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Methamphetamine Overdoses by Opiate Presence and Year, 2010-2020

Year	Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths	Any Opipod		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opiates		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%	78	76%	12	12%	3	3%
2018	84	76	90%	72	86%	31	37%	12	14%	12	14%
2019	86	76	88%	74	86%	49	57%	5	6%	11	13%
2020	110	97	88%	93	85%	57	52%	10	9%	5	5%
2010-2020	**456**	**404**	**89%**	**338**	**74%**	**215**	**56%**	**52**	**11%**	**58**	**13%**

Table 26: Opioid Mentions in Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2020

Benzodiazepines

Benzodiazepine Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2020

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%
2010-2020	**2,986**	**1,080**	**36%**

Table 27: Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Benzodiazepine Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2010-2020

Year	Benzodiazepine	Any Opiate		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogs		Prescription Opiates		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%	131	65%	74	37%	18	9%
2018	61	54	89%	45	74%	23	38%	21	34%	16	26%
2019	60	55	92%	45	75%	30	50%	17	28%	10	17%
2020	61	61	100%	56	92%	30	49%	19	31%	5	8%
2010-2020	**1,080**	**975**	**90%**	**459**	**43%**	**214**	**56%**	**471**	**44%**	**288**	**27%**

Table 29: Opioid Mentions in Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2020

Benzodiazepine Deaths by Type and Year, 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	%	#	%
Alprazolam	73%	70%	57%	64%	52%	48%	52%	40%	59%	42%	21	34%
Clonazepam	34%	26%	33%	39%	29%	38%	35%	21%	15%	35%	25	41%
Diazepam	25%	20%	31%	25%	32%	26%	25%	28%	20%	30%	21	34%
Lorazepam	4%	2%	6%	5%	11%	5%	4%	3%	0%	3%	3	5%
Chlordiazepoxide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.8%	0.9%	0%	1%	3%	2%	0	0%
Oxazepam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	1	2%
Etizolam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	2	3%
Temazepam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	2	3%
Flualprazolam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1	2%
Total Benzodiazepine Deaths	**89**	**84**	**70**	**118**	**133**	**111**	**92**	**201**	**61**	**60**	**61**	

Table 28: Type of Opioid in Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2020

Alcohol

Alcohol Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2020

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%
2010-2020	**2,986**	**740**	**25%**

Table 30: Alcohol Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2020

Alcohol Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2010-2020

Year	Alcohol Overdose Deaths	Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogues		Prescription Opiates		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%	78	62%	34	27%	9	7%
2018	66	62	94%	60	91%	30	45%	9	14%	8	12%
2019	70	61	87%	59	84%	33	47%	9	13%	7	10%
2020	88	78	89%	75	85%	37	42%	8	9%	7	8%
2010-2020	**740**	**639**	**86%**	**392**	**53%**	**178**	**51%**	**154**	**21%**	**201**	**27%**

Table 31: Opioid Mentions in Alcohol Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2020

Gabapentin

Gabapentin Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2017-2020

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%
2017-2020	**1,468**	**133**	**9%**

Table 32: Gabapentin Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2017-2020

Gabapentin Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2017-2020

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%	22	42%	30	58%	8	15%
2018	34	34	100%	27	79%	14	41%	13	38%	7	21%
2019	15	14	93%	11	73%	8	53%	7	47%	3	20%
2020	32	31	97%	27	84%	15	47%	13	41%	2	6%
2017-2020	**133**	**129**	**97%**	**92**	**69%**	**59**	**44%**	**63**	**47%**	**20**	**15%**

Table 33: Opioid Mentions in Gabapentin Overdose Deaths by Year, 2017-2020

Antihistamines/Sleep Aids

Antihistamines/Sleep Aids Overdoses in Montgomery County by Year, 2018-2020

Year	Total Overdose Deaths	Antihistamines/ Sleep Aids Overdoses	
		# of Deaths	% of Total
2018	291	65	22%
2019	288	44	15%
2020	323	55	17%
2018-2020	**902**	**164**	**18%**

Table 34: Antihistamine/Sleep Aid Overdose Deaths by Year in Montgomery County, 2018-2020

Antihistamines/Sleep Aids Overdoses by Opioid Presence and Year, 2018-2020

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%	32	49%	20	31%	16	25%
2019	44	42	95%	38	86%	28	64%	7	16%	5	11%
2020	55	53	96%	49	89%	36	65%	10	18%	2	4%
2018-2020	**164**	**155**	**95%**	**141**	**86%**	**96**	**59%**	**37**	**23%**	**23**	**14%**

Table 35: Opioid Mentions in Antihistamine/Sleep Aid Overdose Deaths by Year, 2018-2020

Opioid Mentions by Demographic Group, Montgomery County, 2020

		All Deaths		Any Opioid		Illicit Fentanyl		Fentanyl Analogue		Prescription Opioid		Heroin	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Race	White	229	71%	211	72%	199	71%	121	75%	33	80%	10	67%
	Black	89	28%	79	27%	77	28%	38	24%	7	17%	4	27%
Gender	Male	214	66%	192	65%	184	66%	100	62%	22	54%	9	60%
	Female	109	34%	102	35%	96	34%	61	38%	19	46%	6	40%
Age	Under 35	103	32%	99	34%	95	34%	59	37%	10	24%	2	13%
	35 and Over	220	68%	195	66%	185	66%	102	63%	31	76%	13	87%
Education	<HS	75	23%	69	23%	67	24%	40	25%	5	12%	4	27%
	HS	166	51%	153	52%	144	51%	84	52%	23	56%	8	53%
	College	77	24%	70	24%	67	24%	35	22%	13	32%	3	20%
Marital Status	Single	177	55%	162	55%	153	55%	92	57%	20	49%	9	60%
	Divorced	77	24%	72	24%	69	25%	40	25%	13	32%	3	20%
	Married	48	15%	43	15%	41	15%	19	12%	5	12%	2	13%
Insurance	Private	22	7%	21	8%	19	7%	9	6%	3	8%	1	7%
	Medicaid	174	59%	160	59%	152	59%	87	60%	21	53%	9	64%
	Self-Pay	48	16%	42	16%	41	16%	22	15%	2	5%	1	7%
	Medicare	42	14%	38	14%	38	15%	25	17%	8	20%	2	14%
Occupation	Labor	139	46%	123	45%	119	46%	63	43%	14	37%	4	27%
	Service	58	19%	54	20%	48	19%	27	18%	13	34%	6	40%
	Other	68	23%	61	22%	59	23%	33	22%	8	21%	2	13%
	Unemployed	34	11%	34	13%	33	13%	24	16%	3	8%	3	20%
Total Deaths		**323**		**294**		**280**		**161**		**41**		**15**	

Table 36: Opioid Mentions by Demographic Categories Among Overdose Deaths, 2020

Non-Opioid Mentions by Demographic Group, Montgomery County, 2020

		All Deaths		Cocaine		Marijuana		Metham-phetamine		Alcohol		Benzo-diazepines		Anti-depressants		Antihistamines/ Sleep Aids		Gabapentin	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Race	White	229	71%	72	58%	71	68%	93	85%	51	58%	48	79%	52	78%	45	82%	25	78%
	Black	89	28%	52	42%	32	31%	14	13%	35	40%	12	20%	15	22%	8	15%	7	22%
Gender	Male	214	66%	83	66%	69	66%	75	68%	71	81%	29	48%	34	51%	26	47%	12	38%
	Female	109	34%	42	34%	35	34%	35	32%	17	19%	32	52%	33	49%	29	53%	20	63%
Age	Under 35	103	32%	38	30%	49	47%	36	33%	20	23%	16	26%	18	27%	15	27%	3	9%
	35 and Over	220	68%	87	70%	55	53%	74	67%	68	77%	45	74%	49	73%	40	73%	29	91%
Education	<HS	75	23%	33	26%	36	35%	30	27%	19	22%	7	11%	14	21%	8	15%	7	22%
	HS	166	51%	62	50%	46	44%	56	51%	47	53%	38	62%	34	51%	31	56%	20	63%
	College	77	24%	29	23%	20	19%	21	19%	20	23%	16	26%	19	28%	16	29%	5	16%
Marital Status	Single	177	55%	68	54%	64	62%	57	52%	50	57%	26	43%	30	45%	27	49%	10	31%
	Divorced	77	24%	31	25%	23	22%	31	28%	21	24%	16	26%	15	22%	13	24%	10	31%
	Married	48	15%	16	13%	13	13%	15	14%	11	13%	13	21%	18	27%	11	20%	9	28%
Insurance	Private	22	7%	8	7%	9	10%	4	4%	6	8%	7	13%	5	8%	4	8%	0	0%
	Medicaid	174	59%	75	64%	59	64%	69	66%	48	61%	31	56%	36	59%	28	54%	17	55%
	Self-Pay	48	16%	14	12%	15	16%	18	17%	18	23%	5	9%	2	3%	7	13%	0	0%
	Medicare	42	14%	18	15%	8	9%	9	9%	7	9%	10	18%	15	25%	11	21%	13	42%
Occupation	Labor	139	46%	60	51%	46	47%	54	55%	35	44%	21	37%	24	38%	21	39%	14	47%
	Service	58	19%	19	16%	21	22%	18	18%	20	25%	11	19%	12	19%	13	24%	6	20%
	Other	68	23%	28	24%	19	20%	16	16%	14	18%	18	32%	22	34%	14	26%	7	23%
	Unemployed	34	11%	10	9%	11	11%	11	11%	10	13%	7	12%	6	9%	6	11%	3	10%
Total Deaths		**323**		**125**		**104**		**110**		**88**		**61**		**67**		**55**		**32**	

Table 37: Non-Opioid Drug Mentions by Demographic Categories Among Overdose Deaths, 2020

Drug Mentions by Health Status, 2020

	Physical Illness		No Physical Illness		Mental Illness		No Mental Illness		Prior Overdose Hospital Visit		No Prior Overdose Hospital Visit	
	Total = 251		**Total = 72**		**Total = 180**		**Total = 143**		**Total = 122**		**Total = 201**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Any Opioid	230	92%	64	89%	167	93%	127	89%	115	94%	179	89%
Illicit Fentanyl	217	86%	63	88%	156	87%	124	87%	112	92%	168	84%
Fentanyl Analog	115	46%	46	64%	97	54%	64	45%	73	60%	88	44%
Prescription Opioids	35	14%	6	8%	25	14%	16	11%	16	13%	25	12%
Heroin	13	5%	2	3%	10	6%	5	3%	5	4%	10	5%
Cocaine	100	40%	25	35%	71	39%	54	38%	39	32%	86	43%
Benzos	51	20%	10	14%	44	24%	17	12%	20	16%	41	20%
Methamphetamine	83	33%	27	38%	62	34%	48	34%	59	48%	51	25%
Antidepressants	52	21%	15	21%	47	26%	20	14%	25	20%	42	21%
Marijuana	77	31%	27	38%	60	33%	44	31%	34	28%	70	35%
Gabapentin	28	11%	4	6%	25	14%	7	5%	13	11%	19	9%

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