Maryland Vital Statistics

Maryland DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths in Maryland, 2022

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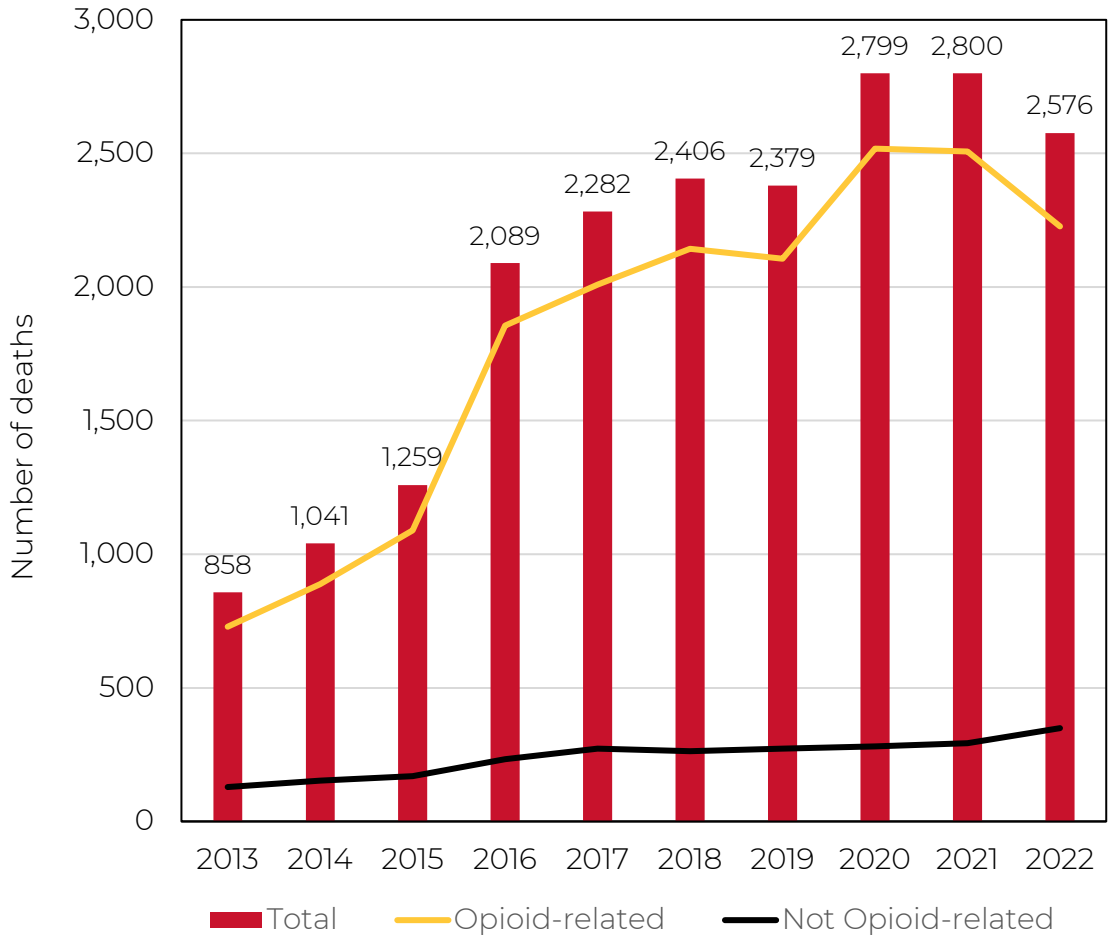

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to describe trends in the number of unintentional drug- and alcohol-related intoxication deaths occurring in Maryland during the period 2013-2022. Trends are examined by age at time of death, race/ethnicity, gender, place of death, and substances related to death.

This report was prepared using drug and alcohol intoxication data housed in a registry developed and maintained by the Vital Statistics Administration (VSA) of the Maryland Department of Health (MDH). The methodology for reporting on drug-related intoxication deaths in Maryland was developed by VSA with assistance from the MDH Behavioral Health Administration, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) and the Maryland Poison Control Center. Assistance was also provided by authors of a Baltimore City Health Department report on intoxication deaths.[1]

Sources of data

The data included in this report were obtained mainly from the OCME. Maryland law requires the OCME to investigate all drug deaths occurring in the State, as well as non-natural and unattended deaths. In these instances, information compiled during an investigation is used to determine the cause or causes of death. Depending on the circumstances, an investigation may involve a combination of scene examination, review of witness reports, review of medical and police reports, autopsy, and toxicological analysis of autopsy specimens. Toxicological analysis is routinely performed when there is suspicion that a death was the result of drug or alcohol intoxication. Information compiled during the investigation is used to complete the death certificate literal text fields for indicated cause of death, other significant conditions and circumstances of death.

A small number of death records involving intoxication deaths were filed by sources other than OCME and were identified through death records maintained by VSA. These included records filed by medical facilities rather than OCME, and records filed by federal investigators following deaths involving U.S. military personnel. Information available on these cases was included in the registry.

Information on place of death and race/ethnicity was missing for a small number of records provided by OCME and was obtained through death certificate data. Death

[1] Office of Epidemiology and Planning, Baltimore City Health Department. Intoxication Deaths Associated with Drugs of Abuse or Alcohol. Baltimore City, Maryland: Baltimore City Health Department. January 2007.

certificate data were also used to update demographic information on records that were amended after the records were filed with the Division of Vital Records.

Identification of drug-related intoxication deaths

For this report, an intoxication death was defined as a death that occurred in Maryland (resident or non-resident) that was the result of recent ingestion or exposure to alcohol or another type of drug, including heroin, fentanyl, prescription opioids, cocaine, methamphetamines, benzodiazepines, and other prescribed and unprescribed drugs. OCME provided all records to VSA for which the literal text of the cause of death included one or more of the following terms: poisoning, intoxication, toxicity, inhalation, ingestion, overdose, exposure, chemical, effects, or use. Any records provided by OCME that were not unintentional drug-related intoxication deaths, such as deaths due to smoke inhalation, carbon monoxide intoxication, cold exposure, and chronic use of alcohol or other drugs, were excluded in the registry. Also excluded from the registry were deaths for which the manner of death was determined to be natural, suicide, or homicide. It should be noted that this non-standardized definition limits comparisons of these data outside of Maryland.

Analyses

Trends in the number of unintentional drug- and alcohol-related intoxication deaths occurring in Maryland during the years 2013-2022 were analyzed by age group, gender, place of occurrence of death, and substances related to the death. Beginning with 2021, race was reported in accordance with the 1997 OMB standards based on 6 categories and should not be directly compared with previous years. Deaths related to the following substances were examined in this report:

1. Opioids
    a. Heroin
    b. Prescription opioids
    c. Fentanyl (prescribed and illicitly manufactured)
2. Cocaine
3. Methamphetamine
4. Benzodiazepines and related drugs
5. Phencyclidine (PCP)
6. Alcohol

As the drug supply continues to change, new trends in substances and drug combinations emerge. Xylazine, a non-opioid sedative not approved for human use, has been increasingly detected in the U.S. drug supply – particularly in illicitly manufactured fentanyl products. Beginning in 2021, drug combinations involving xylazine were added to this report (Figure 27).

The number of deaths by place of occurrence was computed by jurisdiction and by region, categorized as follows:

Northwest Area	Baltimore Metro Area	National Capital Area	Southern Area	Eastern Shore Area
Garrett Co. Allegany Co. Washington Co. Frederick Co.	Baltimore City Baltimore Co. Anne Arundel Co. Carroll Co. Howard Co. Harford Co.	Montgomery Co. Prince George's Co.	Calvert Co. Charles Co. St. Mary's Co.	Cecil Co. Kent Co. Queen Anne's Co. Caroline Co. Talbot Co. Dorchester Co. Wicomico Co. Somerset Co. Worcester Co.

Crude death rates

Beginning in 2021, crude death rates (not age-adjusted) by place of occurrence are provided for all drug- and alcohol intoxication deaths. It's important to note that rates are based on a resident only population estimates (denominator), yet non-resident deaths are included in the calculation (numerator). Therefore, death rate estimates may be less accurate. These rates should also not be compared with jurisdictions outside of Maryland due to the non-standardized case definition.

Population estimates are produced by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program. The population estimates in this report for Maryland are from the Vintage 2022 estimates (released June 2023), which include population estimates for July 1, 2020, through July 1, 2022. Further information on the preparation of population estimates may be found on the U.S. Census Bureau website at http://www.census.gov/popest/.

Age-adjusted death rates

Age-adjusted death rates by place of residence are shown in Figures 28 and 29. Unlike all other data included in this report, these rates are based on place of residence of the decedent rather than place where the drug-related incident occurred. Additionally, these rates are among all Maryland residents (i.e., do not include any out-of-state residents). This is different from other data in this report, both Maryland residents and non-residents are included if the death occurred in Maryland.

These age-adjusted rates use International Classification of Disease (ICD)-10 codes indicative of alcohol or drug intoxication or poisoning. Specifically, deaths for all unintentional alcohol and drug-related deaths were identified by underlying cause of

deaths ICD-10: X40-X45 and Y10-Y15. Drug category ICD-10 codes: T40.0-T40.4 and T40.6 were additionally used to identify opioid-related deaths.

The Vital Statistics Administration (VSA) compiles all death certificates from across Maryland and submits them to the National Center of Health Statistics to assign ICD-10 codes to the literal cause of death text fields. All literal cause of death text fields receive an ICD-10 code; however, only one cause of death and corresponding ICD-10 code is assigned as the underlying cause of death. The process for assigning ICD-10 codes is standardized in all states.

****Since an intoxication death may involve more than one substance, counts of deaths related to specific substances do not sum to the total number of deaths in this report. ****

Opioid-related deaths

Opioids include heroin and prescription opioid drugs such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, methadone, tramadol and codeine, and prescribed and illicit fentanyl. In this report, an opioid was associated with a death if a specific opioid was indicated in the cause of death. If the cause of death did not identify a specific drug (e.g., the cause of death indicated “Narcotic Intoxication”), OCME toxicology results were reviewed to determine whether the presence of any opioid drug was detected. If so, the cause of death was considered to be opioid-related, regardless of the level of the drug. Scene investigation notes were also reviewed in an attempt to better categorize death records with non-specific causes of death.

Since heroin is rapidly metabolized into morphine, the records of many deaths that are likely to be heroin-related do not list “heroin” as a cause of death, and therefore cannot be identified using only information listed in the cause of death. Therefore, a combination of information contained in the cause of death field, toxicology results, and scene investigation notes is used to identify heroin-related deaths. In this report, a death was heroin-related if:

1. “Heroin” was mentioned in the cause of death; or
2. The toxicology screen showed a positive result for 6-monacetylmorphine; or
3. The toxicology screen showed positive results for both morphine and quinine; or
4. The cause of death was nonspecific, and the scene investigation notes indicated that heroin was likely to have been involved in the death; or
5. The death was associated with morphine through either cause of death information or toxicology results unless information contained in the investigation notes did not support this assumption.

A record was not coded as heroin-related, despite the presence of morphine, if OCME determined that another substance caused the death.

Prescription opioid-related deaths were defined as deaths that involve one or more prescription opioids, as identified through cause of death information when a specific drug was indicated and through toxicology results when the cause of death was nonspecific. Prescription opioids include buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol and prescribed fentanyl. Prescribed fentanyl is an opioid analgesic approved for patient use to manage severe or chronic pain. There are also forms of fentanyl that are produced illicitly in clandestine laboratories and mixed with (or substituted for) heroin or other illicit drugs. Although in some cases it was difficult to determine whether a prescribed or illicit form of fentanyl was related to a death, the count of prescription opioid-related drugs in this report includes only fentanyl deaths in which a prescription form of the drug was clearly involved.

Fentanyl-related deaths began increasing in late 2013 as a result of overdoses involving illicitly manufactured fentanyl, that is, nonprescription fentanyl produced in clandestine laboratories and mixed with, or substituted for, heroin or other illicit substances. Nearly all fentanyl-related deaths have involved the use of illicitly manufactured fentanyl. Fentanyl is many times more potent than heroin, and greatly increases the risk of an overdose death.

Cocaine-related deaths

Cocaine is a highly addictive psychostimulant drug that is frequently mixed with other non-psychoactive substances, such as cornstarch or talcum powder, to dilute its potency. Cocaine has also been mixed with fentanyl.

Methamphetamine-related deaths

Methamphetamine is another highly addictive psychostimulant drug with abuse potential. Methamphetamine has also been found to be mixed with fentanyl or other opioids.

Benzodiazepine-related deaths

Benzodiazepines are a class of depressants that include drugs such as alprazolam, clonazepam, diazepam, and multiple related drugs. The category of benzodiazepine-related drugs in this report includes both benzodiazepines and related drugs, such as zolpidem, which have similar sedative effects.

Phencyclidine-related deaths

Phencyclidine, or phenylcyclohexyl piperidine (PCP), is an illicit hallucinogenic drug that can induce acute psychosis and aggressive behaviors. In the last few years, this substance has been mixed with fentanyl.

TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATHS

Unintentional drug- and alcohol-related intoxication deaths occurring in Maryland rose from 858 in 2013 to 2,800 in 2021. In 2022, the number of deaths decreased to 2,576 [Figure 1]. Opioids, particularly illicitly manufactured fentanyl, are the most involved substance in intoxication deaths [Figure 2]. In recent years, the number of heroin-related deaths has decreased while the number of cocaine-related deaths has increased.

Figure 1. Total Number of Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2013-2022

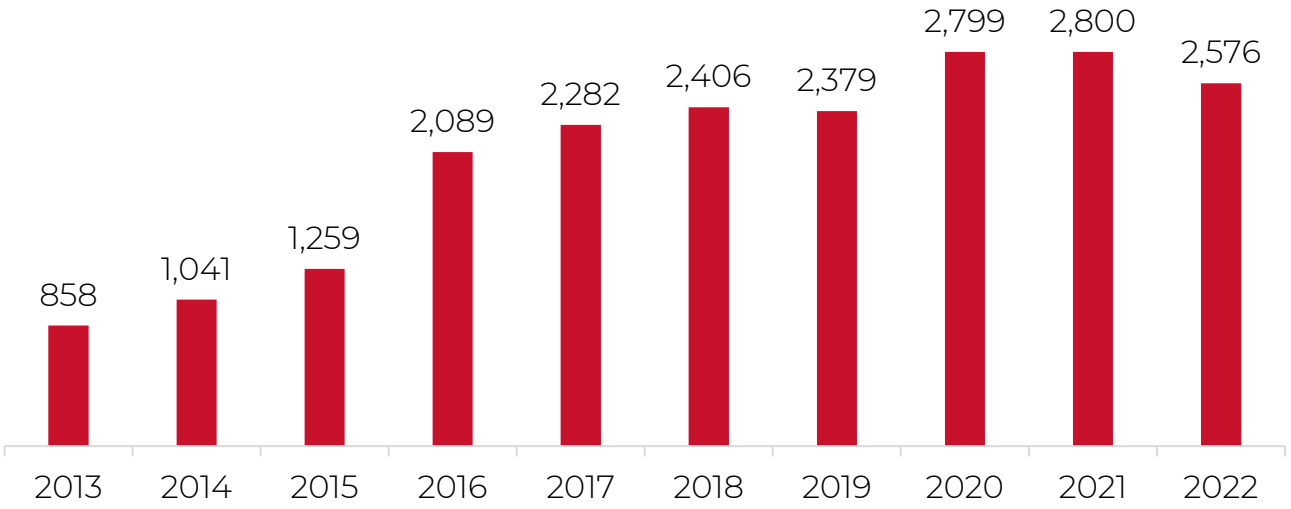
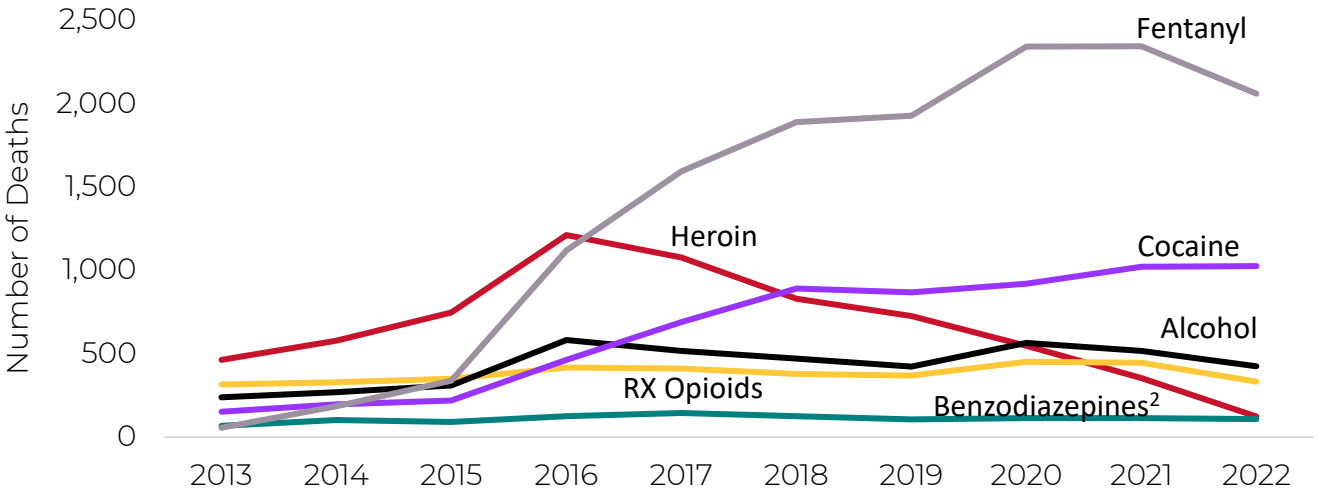


Figure 2. Total Number of Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths by Selected Substances[1], Maryland, 2013-2022



[1]Since an intoxication death may involve more than one substance, counts of deaths related to specific substances do not sum to the total number of deaths.
[2]Includes deaths caused by benzodiazepines and related drugs with similar sedative effects.

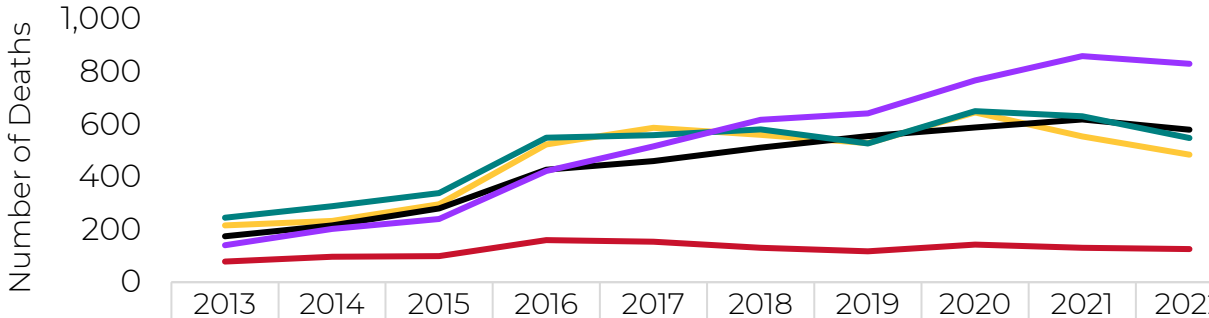
Population Characteristics: Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths

In 2022, approximately 5% of deaths were among those under 25 years of age and nearly two thirds of deaths were among those between 25 and 54 years of age. Individuals aged 55 years and over had the highest number of deaths among all age groups (832), accounting for approximately 32 percent of all intoxication deaths occurring in Maryland. Deaths in this older age group have been increasing over the last decade. [Figure 3]

In 2022, there were 1,297 unintentional drug- and alcohol-related deaths occurring in Maryland among non-Hispanic white individuals, which accounted for approximately half of all deaths [Figure 3]. From 2021 to 2022 there were no statistically significant changes in the death rate among non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black or Hispanic individuals [Figure 3A].

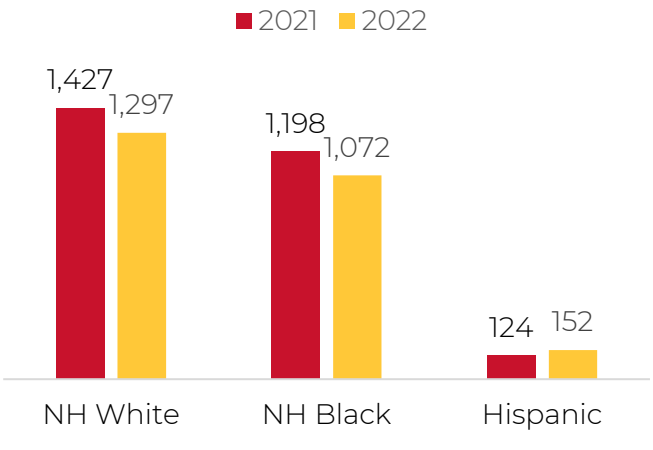
Figure 3. Number of Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:

Age Group, 2013-2022

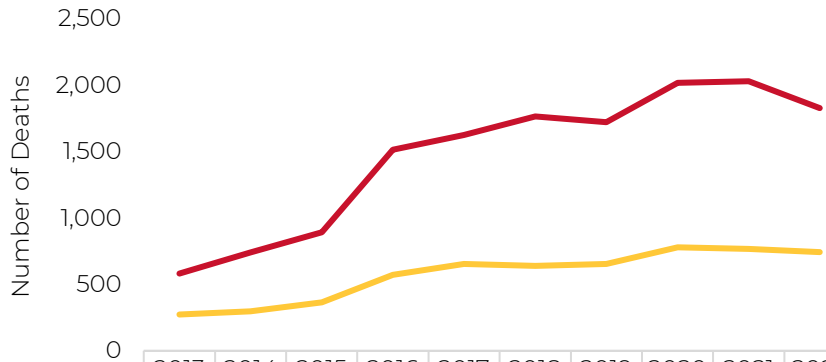


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<25 years	79	97	99	161	154	131	118	143	131	126
25-34 years	216	234	297	525	588	561	530	647	555	486
35-44 years	175	217	281	428	461	513	557	589	620	581
45-54 years	246	290	339	550	560	582	529	651	632	549
55+ years	141	203	241	424	517	618	643	769	861	832

Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2022



Sex, 2013-2022

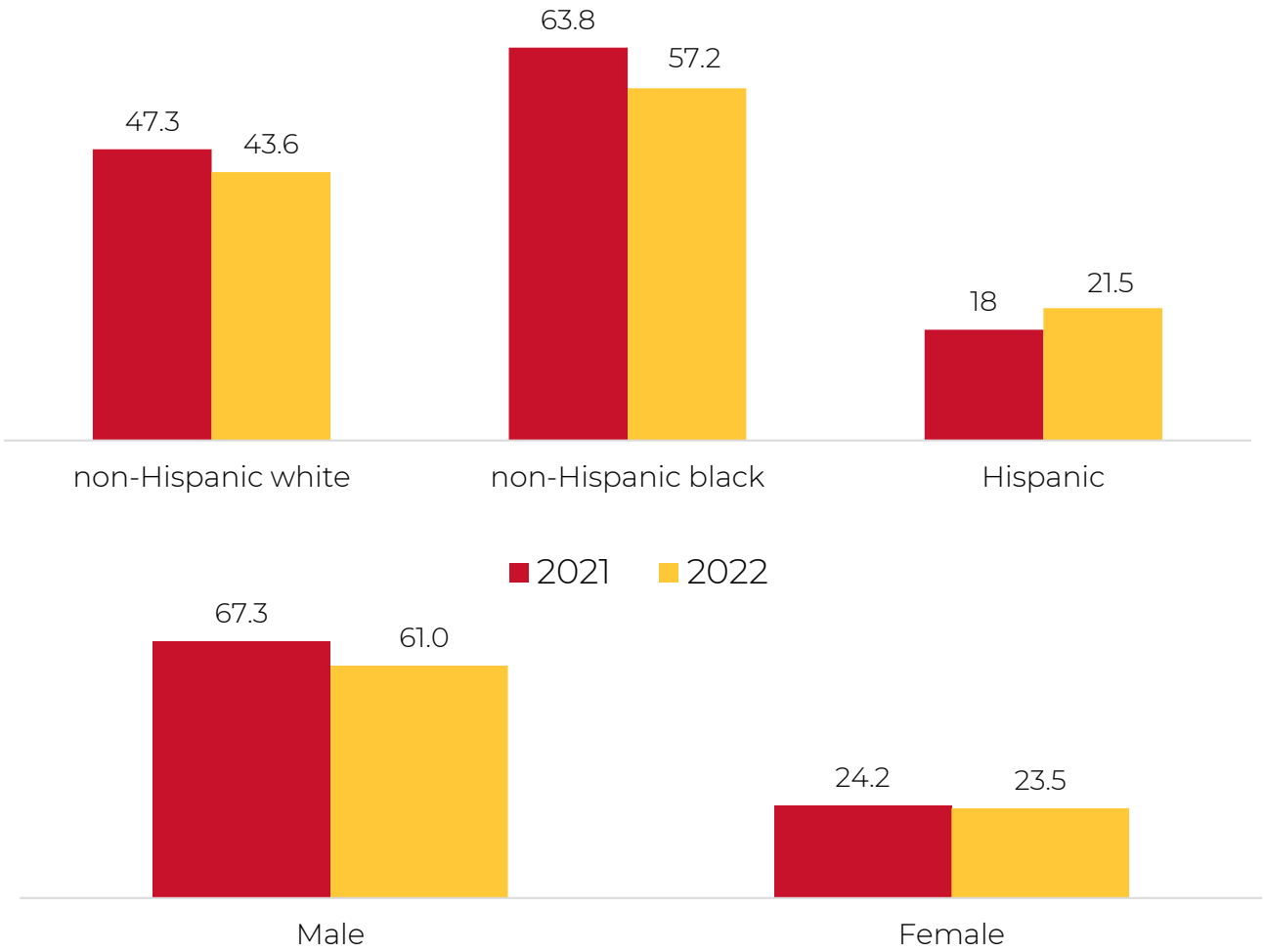


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	584	743	894	1,515	1,626	1,766	1,723	2,019	2,031	1,830
Female	274	298	365	574	656	640	654	780	769	744

Yet, disparities between race and ethnicity groups persist. In 2022 the overall death rate was 1.3 times higher for non-Hispanic black individuals (57.2 per 100,000) compared to non-Hispanic white individuals (43.6 per 100,000) The overall death rate was 21.5 per 100,000 for Hispanic individuals in 2022. [Figure 3A].

By age group, non-Hispanic white individuals aged 25-34 or 35-44 had higher rates of death compared to non-Hispanic black or Hispanic individuals. In the 25-34 age group, the death rate was 1.5 times as high among non-Hispanic white individuals (93.7) compared to non-Hispanic blacks (65.5). Conversely, non-Hispanic black individuals had higher rates of death in the 45-54 and 55 and over age groups compared to non-Hispanic white individuals. In the 55 and over age group, the death rate among non-Hispanic black individuals (89.2) was nearly 3 times the rate among non-Hispanic whites (31.8) [Figure 3B, Table 15].

Figure 3A. Crude Rates by Race/Ethnicity or Sex for Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Death Occurring in Maryland,[1] 2021-2022



[1] Death occurred in Maryland; calculation of crude rates includes resident and non-resident data in numerator and resident only population estimates from the U.S. Census in denominator for the corresponding year. This may result in less accurate rates compared to resident only data. Further, these rates are not comparable with rates from other jurisdictions outside of Maryland as these rates are based on data from the literal text in the cause of death field on the death certificate rather than standardized ICD-10 codes.

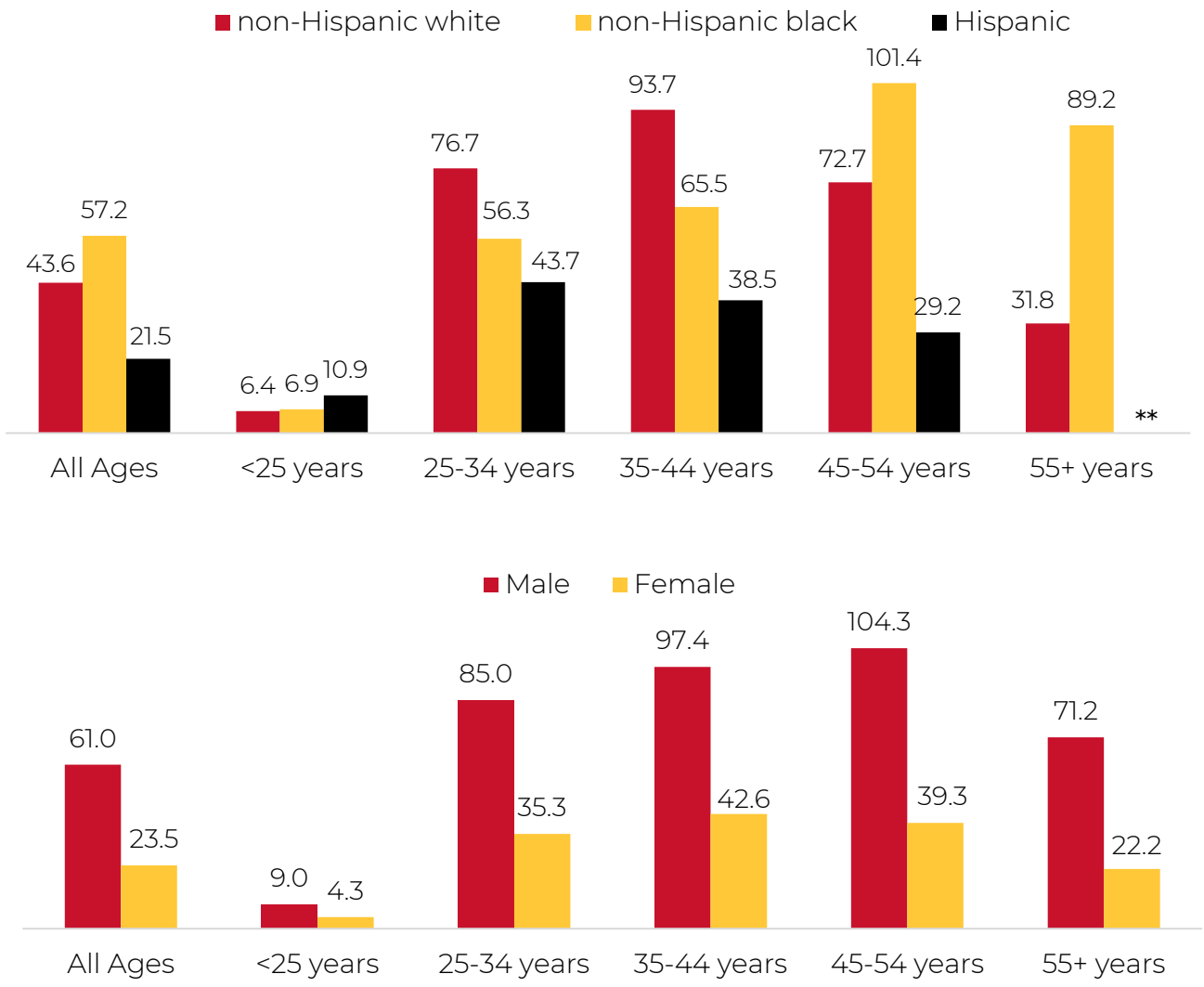
Population Characteristics: Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths

Over the last decade, more males than females died of an intoxication death in Maryland [Figure 3]. In 2022, intoxication death rates (per 100,000) were more than 2.5 times higher among males (61.0) than females (23.5) [Figure 3A].

Notably, in 2022 the death rate among males (61.0) was a statistically significant decrease from the 2021 rate (67.3). From 2021 to 2022 there were no statistically significant changes in the death rate among females [Figure 3A].

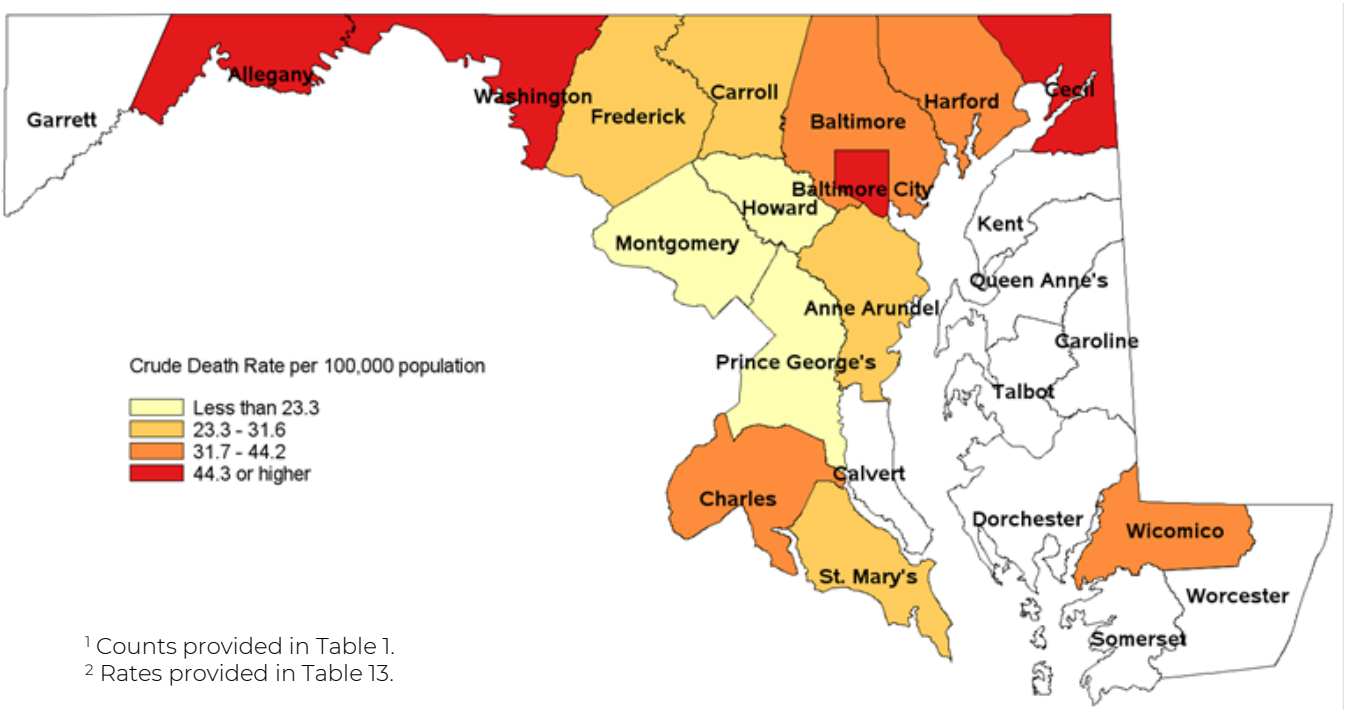
Among males, the highest rates were among those aged 45-54-years (104.3). Among females, the highest rates were among those aged 35-44-years, respectively [Figure 3B, Table 15].

Figure 3B. Age-Specific Rates by Race/Ethnicity or Sex for Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Death Occurring in Maryland,[1] 2022



[1] Death occurred in Maryland; calculation of crude rates includes resident and non-resident data in numerator and 2022 resident only population estimates from the U.S. Census in denominator. This may result in less accurate rates compared to resident only data. Further, these rates are not comparable with rates from other jurisdictions outside of Maryland as these rates are based on data from the literal text in the cause of death field on the death certificate rather than standardized ICD-10 codes.
** Rates with less than 20 deaths in the numerator are not calculated.

Figure 4. Crude Rate of Unintentional Drug and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2022[1,2,3]



[1] Counts provided in Table 1.
[2] Rates provided in Table 13.

[3] Death occurred in Maryland; calculation of crude rates includes resident and non-resident data in numerator and 2022 resident only population estimates from the U.S. Census in denominator. This may result in less accurate rates compared to resident only data. Further, these rates are not comparable with rates from other jurisdictions outside of Maryland as these rates are based on data from the literal text in the cause of death field on the death certificate rather than standardized ICD-10 codes.

Geographic Variation

In 2022, jurisdictions with the highest number of deaths were: Baltimore City (989), Baltimore County (336), Prince George's (210), Anne Arundel (184), and Washington (114) [Table 1]. Accounting for population size, jurisdictions with highest crude death rates (per 100,000) were: Baltimore City (173.5), Cecil (82.0), Washington (73.3), and Allegany (58.0) [Figure 4, Table 13].

Several jurisdictions had rates among non-Hispanic black individuals that were higher than the state rate: Baltimore City (186.9) and Washington (106.4). Similarly, the jurisdictions with the highest death rates among non-Hispanic white individuals included: Baltimore City (175.9) and Cecil (82.9), Washington (77.4), Charles (71.4), and Allegany (60.1). Race-specific rates for all jurisdictions can be found in Table 13A.

Rates were highest among males in Baltimore City (268.3) and Cecil (120.4). Among females, Baltimore City (90.5) and Washington (48.5) saw the highest rates. Sex-specific rates for all jurisdictions can be found in Table 13A.

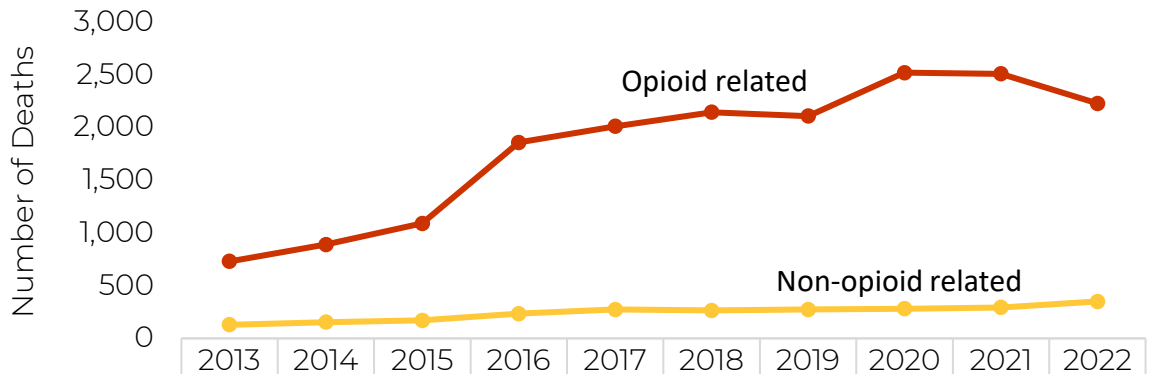
In Baltimore City, the highest death rates were among those aged 45-54 years (365.4), followed by those 55 and over (269.7) and those 35-44 years (229.3). Age-specific rates for all other jurisdictions can be found in Table 14A.

OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS

Approximately 86% of all intoxication deaths that occurred in Maryland in 2022 were opioid-related. This is a slight decrease from accounting for approximately 90% of death in 2021 [Figure 5, Table 2].

Fentanyl-related deaths continued to drive opioid-related deaths in 2022 and were involved in about 8 out 10 intoxication deaths [Figure 7, Table 7]. The number of heroin-related deaths declined for the sixth straight year, decreasing by nearly 90% between 2016 and 2022 [Figure 7, Table 3].

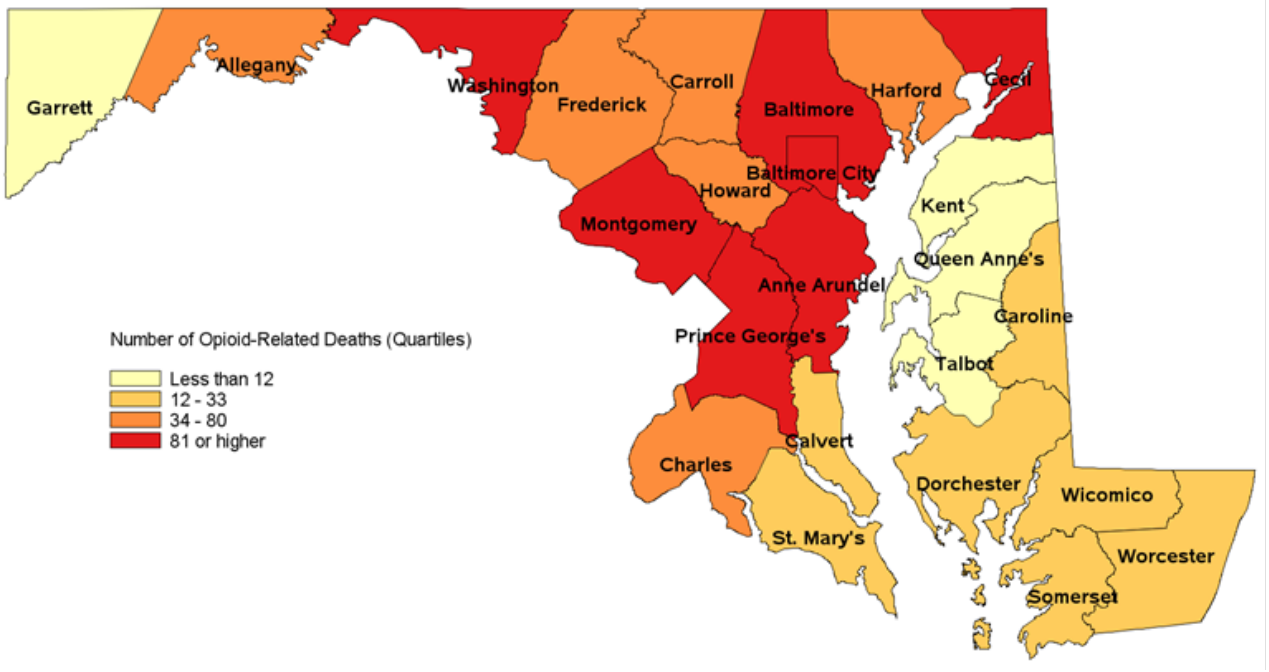
Figure 5. Number of Unintentional Opioid[1] and non-Opioid Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Opioid-related	729	888	1,089	1,856	2,009	2,143	2,106	2,518	2,507	2,227
Non-opioid-related	129	153	170	233	273	263	273	281	293	349

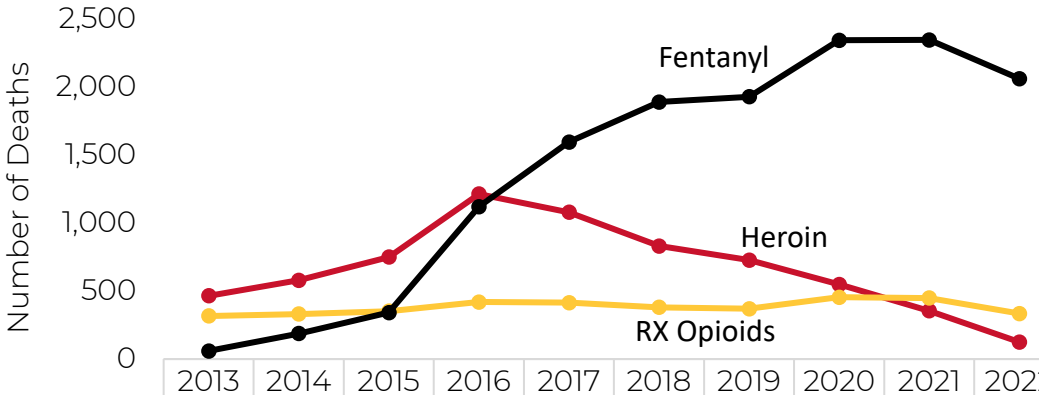
[1]Total opioids include heroin, prescription opioids, and illicit forms of fentanyl.

Figure 6. Number of Unintentional Opioid-Related Intoxication Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2022[1]



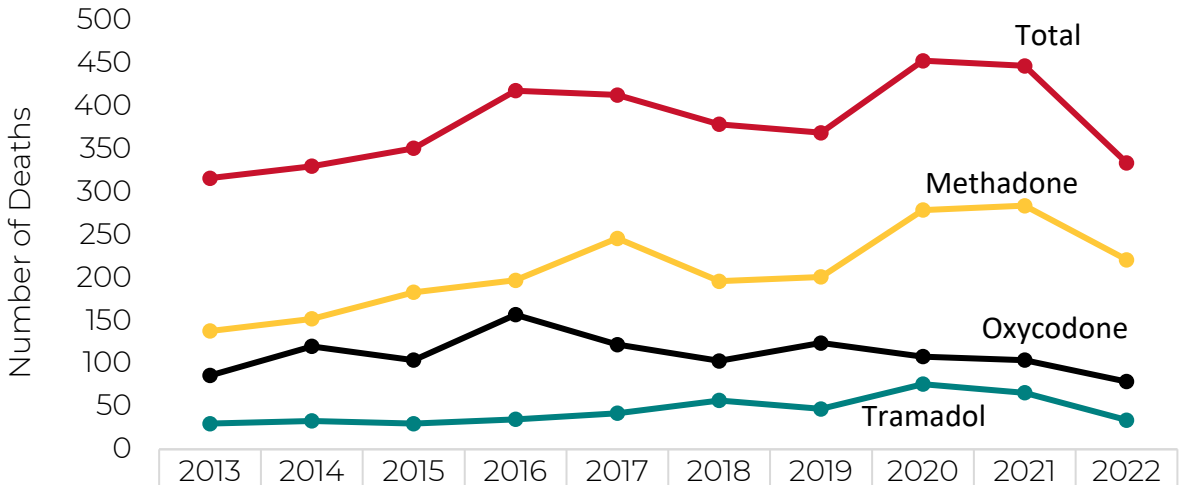
Intoxication Deaths - Opioids, 2022

Figure 7. Number of Unintentional Opioid-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Substance, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Heroin	464	578	748	1,212	1,078	830	726	548	354	124
Prescription opioids	316	330	351	418	413	379	369	453	447	334
Fentanyl	58	186	340	1,119	1,594	1,888	1,927	2,342	2,344	2,060

Figure 8. Number of Unintentional Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Selected Prescription Opioids, 2013-2022 [1]



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	316	330	351	418	413	379	369	453	447	334
Methadone	138	152	183	197	246	196	201	279	284	221
Oxycodone	86	120	104	157	122	103	124	108	104	79
Tramadol	30	33	30	35	42	57	47	76	66	34

[1] Counts by jurisdiction provided in provided in Tables 4, 5, and 6.

The number of prescription opioid-related deaths was 334 or 13% of all intoxication deaths in 2022 [Figure 7, Table 4]. Previously, the number of prescription opioid-related deaths had increased from 2013 to 2016. Then after a three-year decrease, deaths increased between 2019 and 2021, rising by 21%. The trends in the number of unintentional prescription opioid-related deaths continues to be driven by methadone, the substance most commonly involved. The number of deaths involving oxycodone have continued to decrease from an all-time high of 157 deaths in 2016. The number of deaths involving tramadol increased by nearly 57% from 2017 to 2021, though in 2022 deaths were cut nearly in half. [Figure 8]

Population Characteristics: Fentanyl-Related Deaths

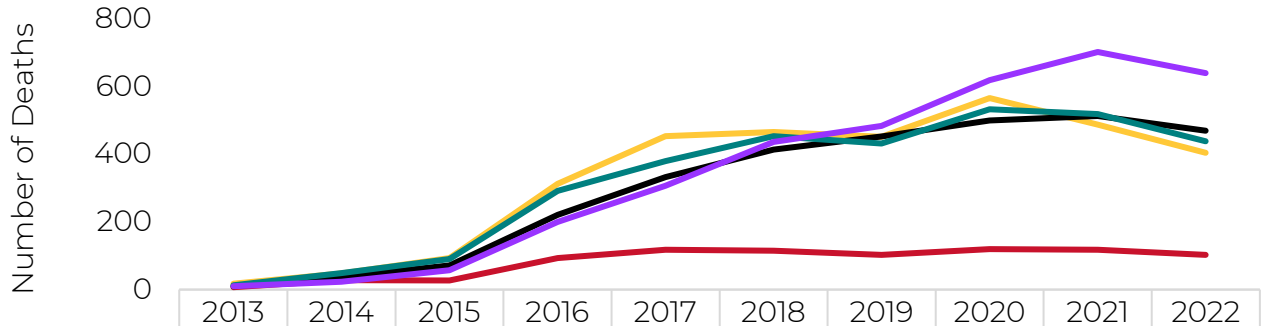
In 2022, the highest number of fentanyl-related deaths occurring in Maryland were among those aged 55 or over. This age demographic accounted for 31% of fentanyl-related deaths in 2022 compared to 13.5% of deaths in 2017.

Approximately 43% of fentanyl-related deaths were among non-Hispanic black individuals and half of deaths were in non-Hispanic white individuals in 2022. From 2021 to 2022 fentanyl-related deaths increased nearly 30% among Hispanic individuals.

Seven out of ten fentanyl-related deaths occurring in Maryland were among males in 2022. [Figure 9]

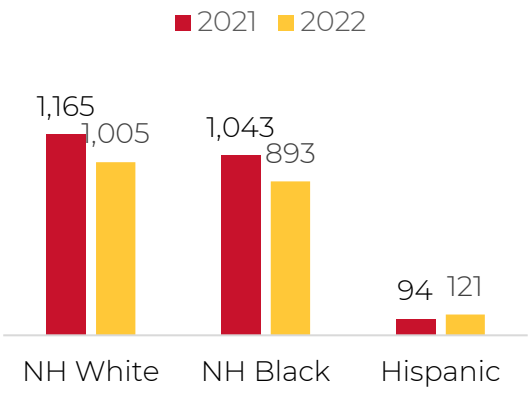
Figure 9. Number of Unintentional Fentanyl-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:

Age Group, 2013-2022

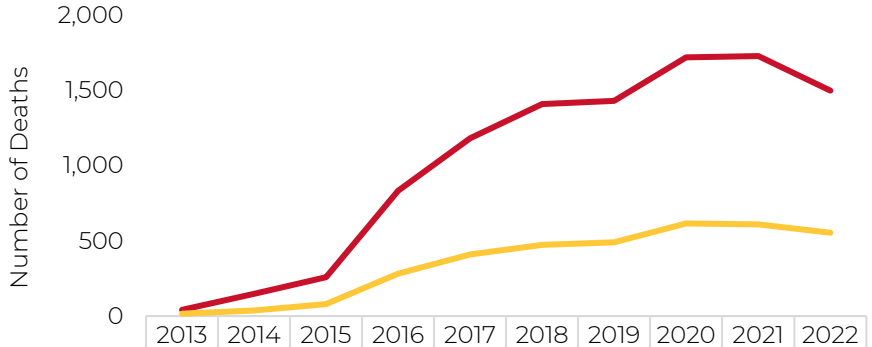


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<25 years	7	28	27	93	118	115	103	120	118	103
25-34 years	18	48	93	313	454	467	452	567	488	405
35-44 years	10	38	72	221	333	414	453	501	514	470
45-54 years	13	49	91	292	380	454	432	534	520	439
55+ years	10	23	57	200	307	437	485	620	703	641

Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2022



Sex, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	42	148	259	836	1,184	1,413	1,434	1,725	1,732	1,502
Female	16	38	81	282	410	475	491	617	612	556

Population Characteristics: Heroin-Related Deaths

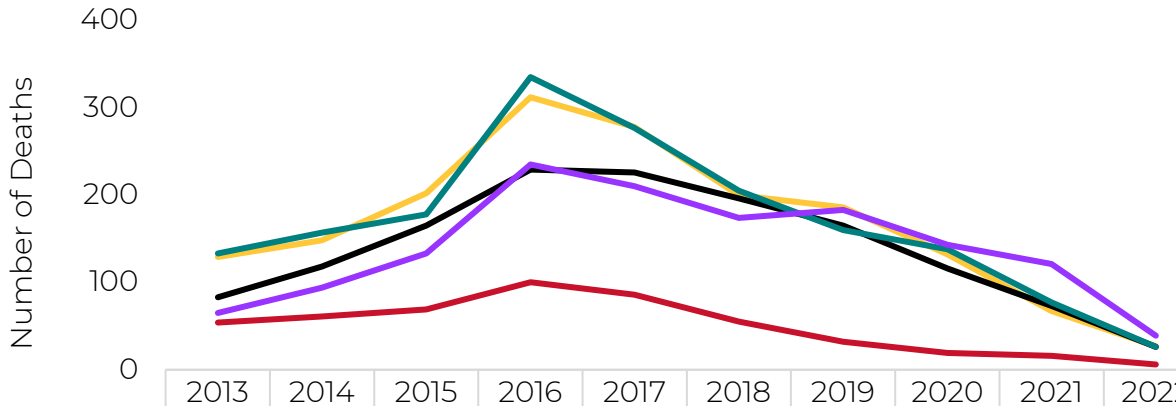
Since 2017, the overall number of heroin-related deaths across all age groups is decreasing. In 2022, those 55 years and over experienced the most heroin-related deaths.

Near 60% of heroin-related deaths were among non-Hispanic white individuals, 33% were among non-Hispanic black individuals, and 4% among Hispanic individuals [Figure 10]. The heroin-related death rate among non-Hispanic black individuals (2.2 per 100,000) was similar to the rate among non-Hispanic white individuals (2.5 per 100,000) [Table 15].

Males accounted for two thirds of heroin-related deaths in 2022. The heroin-related death rate among males was 1.9 times the rate among females [Table 15].

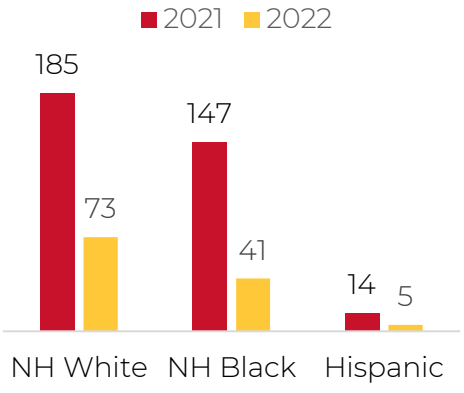
Figure 10. Number of Unintentional Heroin-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:

Age Group, 2013-2022

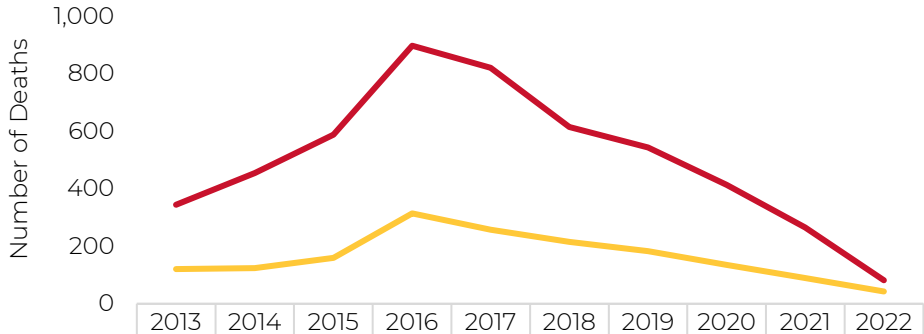


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<25 years	54	61	69	100	86	55	32	19	16	6
25-34 years	129	148	202	312	278	200	186	132	67	27
35-44 years	83	118	165	229	226	196	165	116	73	26
45-54 years	133	157	178	335	277	205	160	138	77	26
55+ years	65	94	133	235	210	174	183	143	121	39

Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2022



Sex, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	344	454	588	897	821	615	543	413	265	81
Female	120	124	159	314	257	215	183	135	89	43

Population Characteristics: Prescription Opioid-Related Deaths

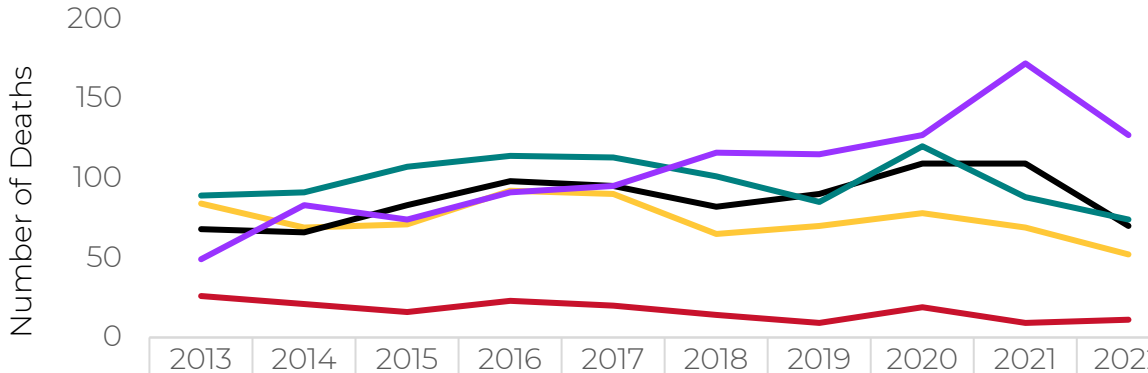
In 2022, the highest number of prescription opioid related deaths were among those aged 55 or over. This age demographic accounted for 38% of prescription opioid related deaths in 2022 compared to 22.3% of deaths in 2017.

Approximately 62% of prescription opioid-related deaths were among non-Hispanic white individuals and 35% were among non-Hispanic black individuals.

Males continue to account for about 60% of prescription opioid-related deaths. [Figure 11]

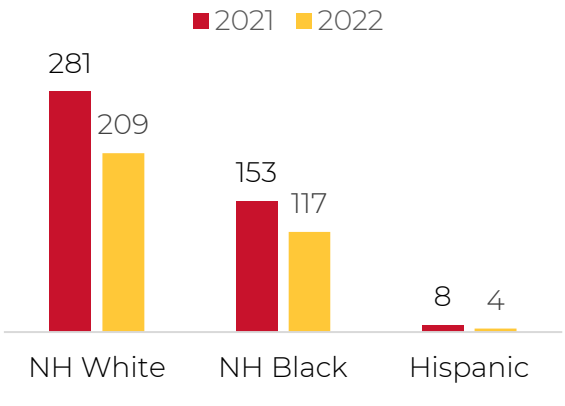
Figure 11. Number of Unintentional Prescription Opioid-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:

Age Group, 2013-2022

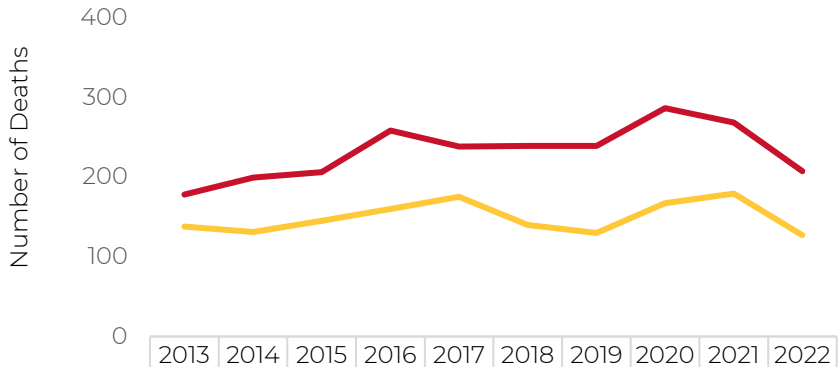


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<25 years	26	21	16	23	20	14	9	19	9	11
25-34 years	84	69	71	92	90	65	70	78	69	52
35-44 years	68	66	83	98	95	82	90	109	109	70
45-54 years	89	91	107	114	113	101	85	120	88	74
55+ years	49	83	74	91	95	116	115	127	172	127

Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2022



Sex, 2013-2022

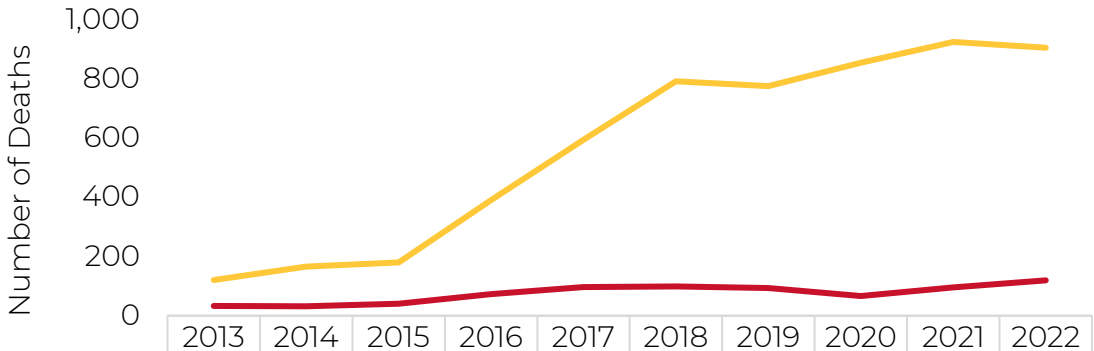


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	178	199	206	258	238	239	239	286	268	207
Female	138	131	145	160	175	140	130	167	179	127

COCAINE-RELATED DEATHS

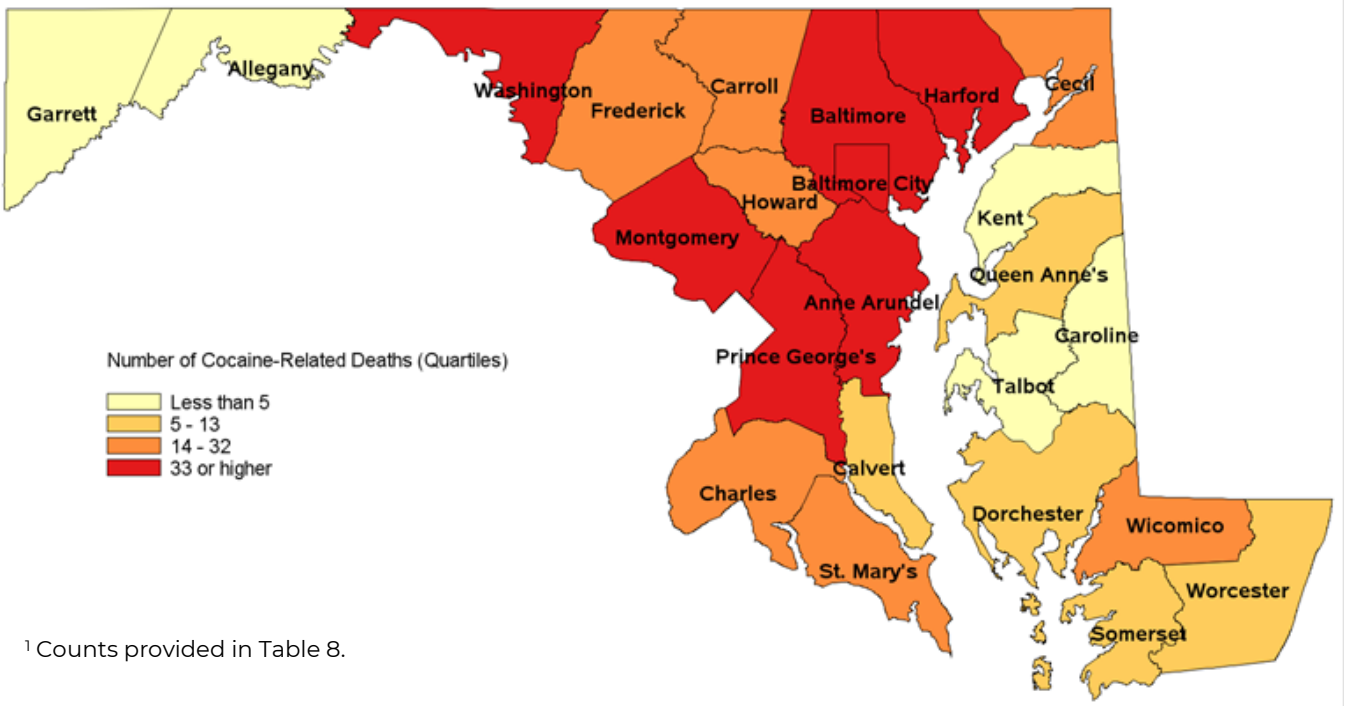
Over a 10-year period, the number of cocaine-related deaths is increasing in Maryland. In more than 8 out 10 decedents, cocaine-related deaths are occurring in combination with opioids. In 2022, cocaine-related deaths occur 88% of the time in combination with opioids. This is down slightly from about 92.7% in 2020 [Figure 12].

Figure 12. Number of Unintentional Cocaine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Not in combination with opioids	33	32	41	73	97	99	94	67	96	120
In combination with opioids	121	166	180	391	594	792	775	854	925	905

Figure 13. Number of Unintentional Cocaine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2022[1]



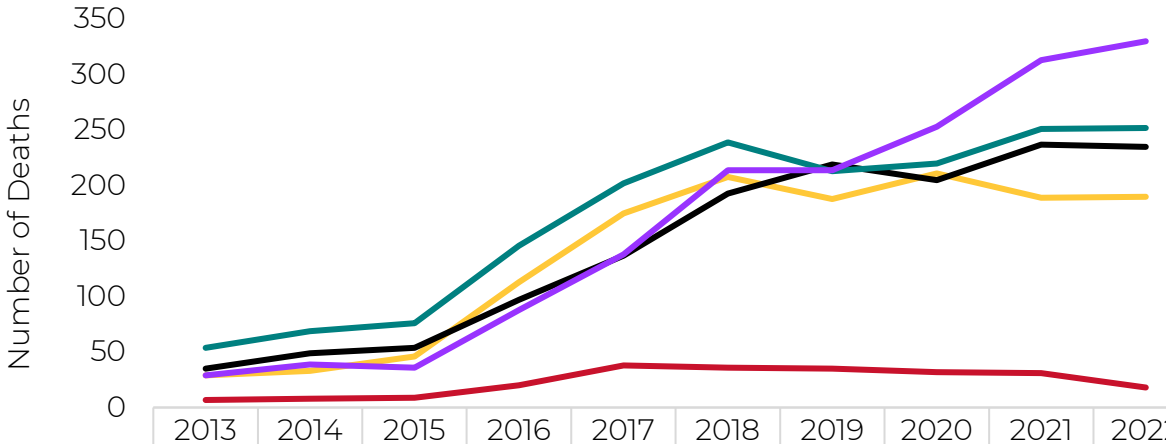
[1] Counts provided in Table 8.

Population Characteristics: Cocaine-Related Deaths

Those 55 years and over experienced the most cocaine-related deaths in 2022, a nearly 24% increase from 2020. Forty-eight percent of cocaine-related deaths were among non-Hispanic black individuals and 45% were among non-Hispanic white individuals. The cocaine-related death rate among non-Hispanic black individuals was 1.7 times the rate among non-Hispanic white individuals [Table 15]. In 2022, 7 out of 10 cocaine-related deaths were among males (727) compared to 298 deaths among females. The cocaine-related death rate among males was 1.5 the rate among females [Table 15].

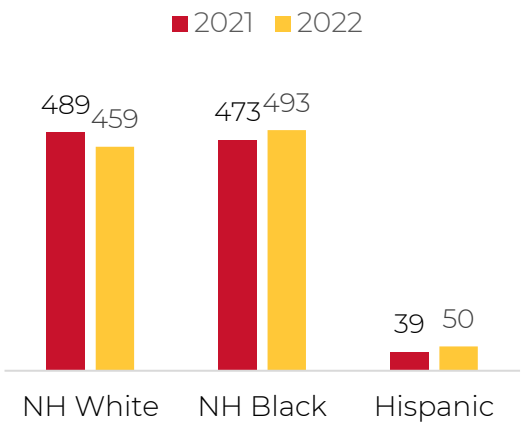
Figure 14. Number of Unintentional Cocaine-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:

Age Group, 2013-2022

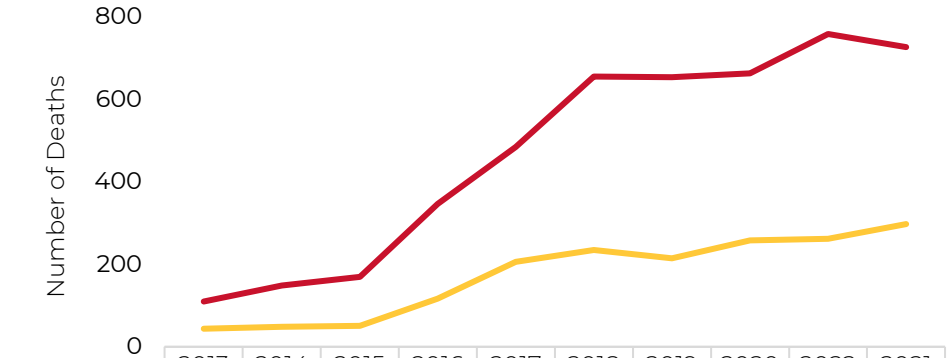


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<25 years	7	8	9	20	38	36	35	32	31	18
25-34 years	29	33	46	113	175	208	188	211	189	190
35-44 years	35	49	54	97	137	193	219	205	237	235
45-54 years	54	69	76	146	202	239	213	220	251	252
55+ years	29	39	36	88	138	214	214	253	313	330

Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2022



Sex, 2013-2022

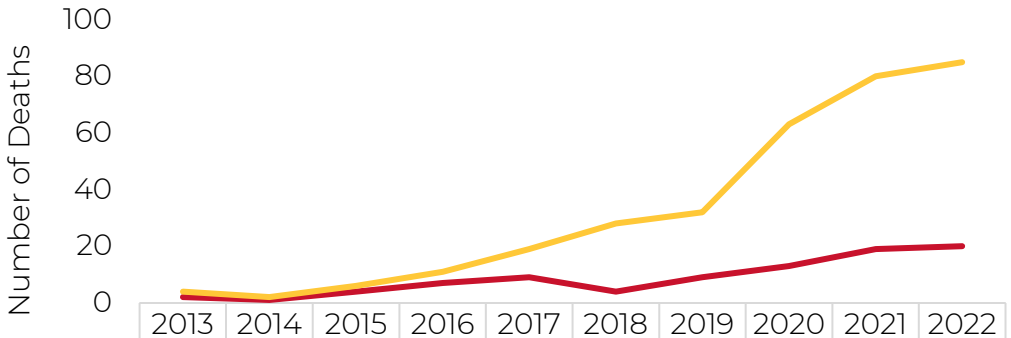


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2021
Male	110	149	170	347	485	656	654	663	759	727
Female	44	49	51	117	206	235	215	258	262	298

METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED DEATHS

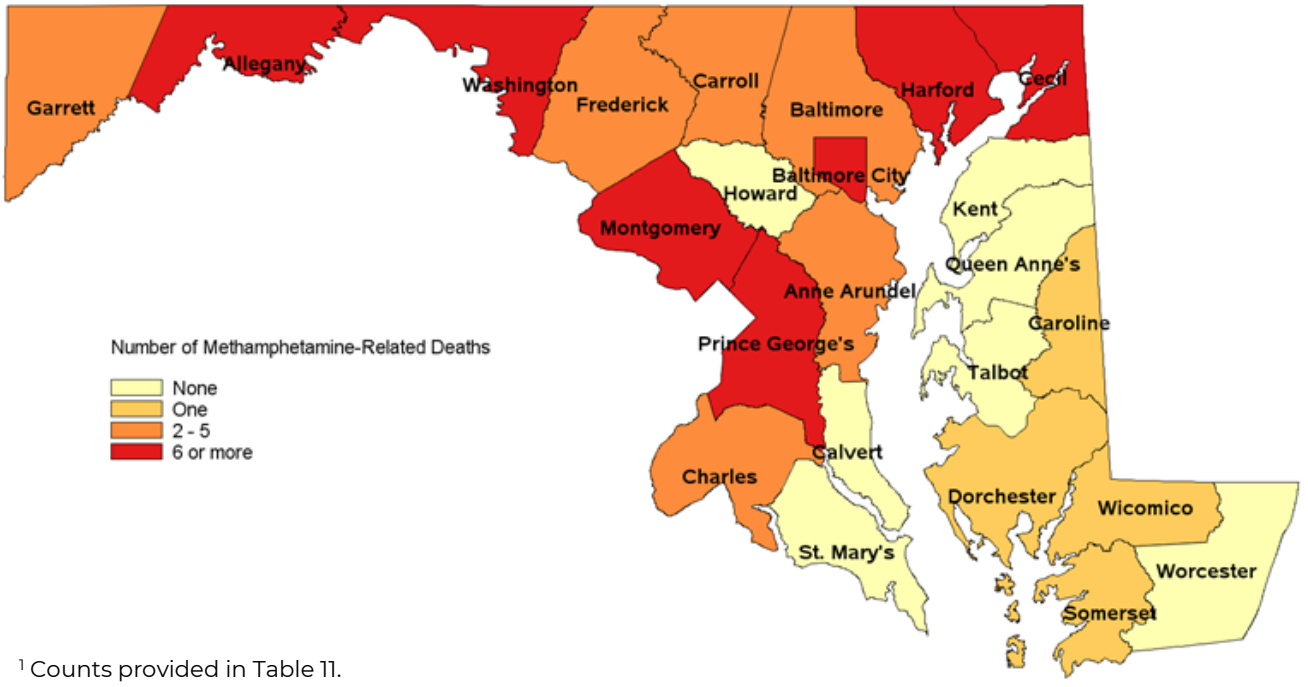
The number of methamphetamine-related deaths increased 6% in 2022 to 105 deaths, an all-time high. Since 2015, the number of methamphetamine-related deaths is increasing, particularly in combination with opioids. In 2022, methamphetamine-related deaths occur about 81% of the time in combination with opioids [Figure 15]. Though the number of deaths per county from this substance remains sparse, Cecil County had 30 deaths in 2022, which was more than twice as high as the next highest jurisdiction [Figure 16, Table 11].

Figure 15. Number of Unintentional Methamphetamine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Not in combination with opioids	2	1	4	7	9	4	9	13	19	20
In combination with opioids	4	2	6	11	19	28	32	63	80	85

Figure 16. Number of Unintentional Methamphetamine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2022[1]



[1] Counts provided in Table 11.

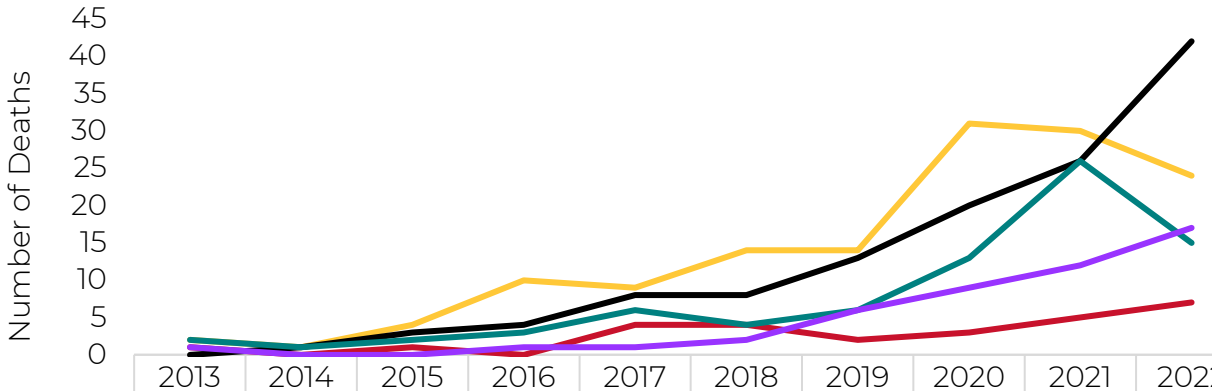
Population Characteristics: Methamphetamine-Related Deaths

Those aged 35-44 years experienced the most methamphetamine-related deaths in 2022, after more than doubling since 2020. This age demographic accounted for 40% of methamphetamine-related deaths.

Nearly 76% percent of methamphetamine-related deaths were among non-Hispanic white individuals and 20% were among non-Hispanic black individuals. The methamphetamine-related death rate among non-Hispanic white individuals was nearly 2.5 times the rate among non-Hispanic black individuals [Table 15]. Eight out of 10 methamphetamine-related deaths were among males, 86 compared to 19 deaths among females in 2022. [Figure 17]

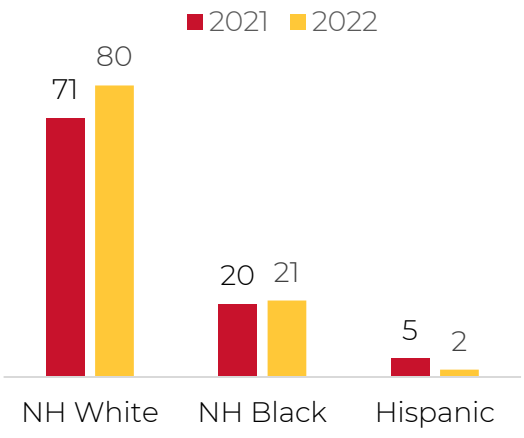
Figure 17. Number of Unintentional Methamphetamine-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:

Age Group, 2013-2022

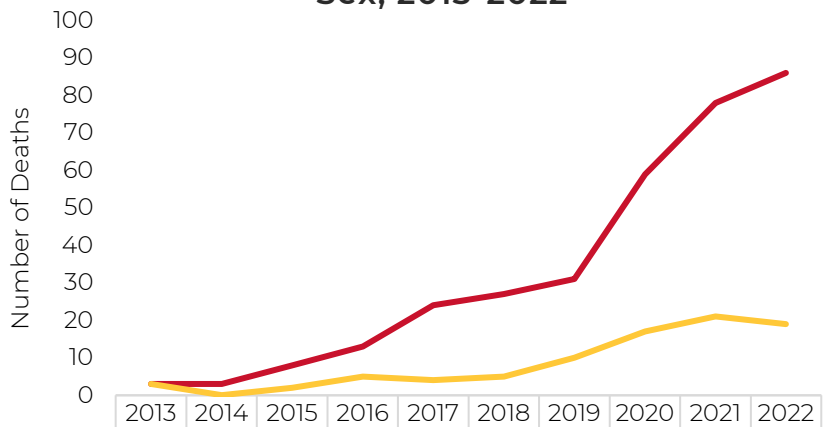


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<25 years	1	0	1	0	4	4	2	3	5	7
25-34 years	2	1	4	10	9	14	14	31	30	24
35-44 years	0	1	3	4	8	8	13	20	26	42
45-54 years	2	1	2	3	6	4	6	13	26	15
55+ years	1	0	0	1	1	2	6	9	12	17

Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2022



Sex, 2013-2022

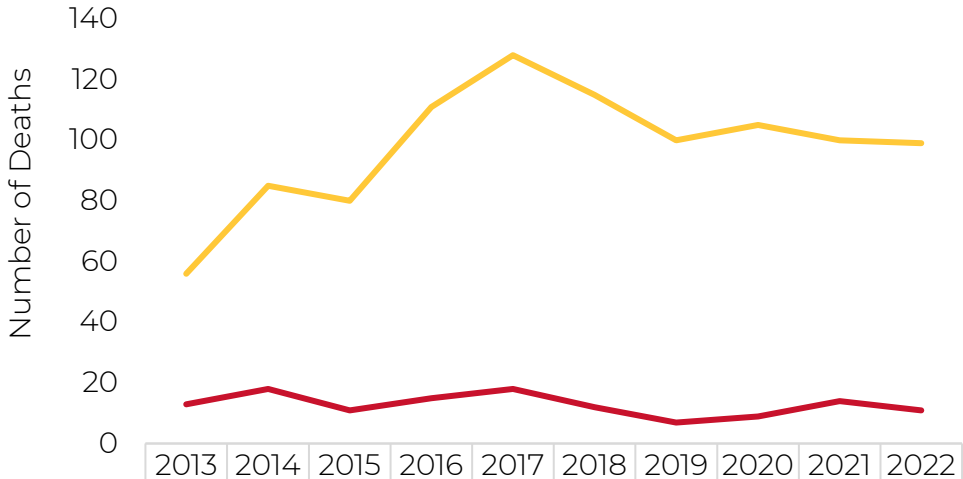


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	3	3	8	13	24	27	31	59	78	86
Female	3	0	2	5	4	5	10	17	21	19

BENZODIAZEPINE-RELATED DEATHS

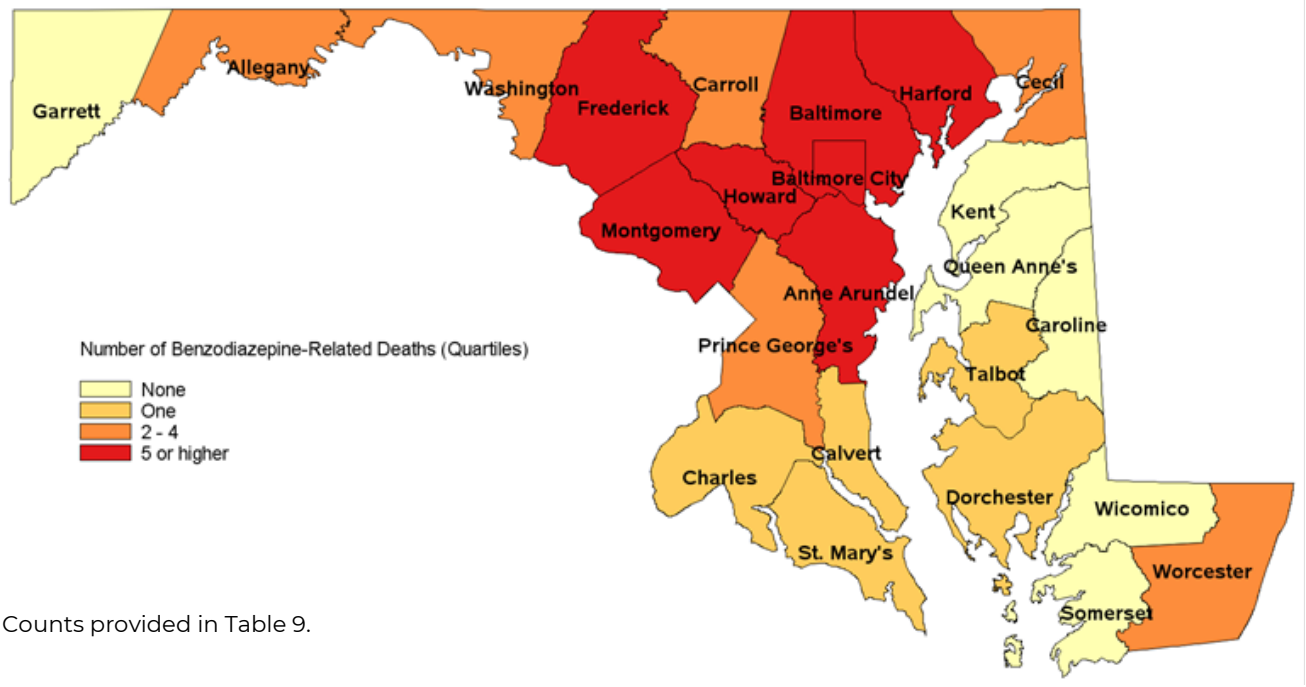
The number of benzodiazepine-related deaths remained the similar between 2021 and 2022 (114 vs 110 deaths) and remains below the all-time high of 146 deaths in 2017. The number of benzodiazepine-related deaths increased from 2015 to 2017, particularly in combination with opioids and began to decline since 2018. [Figure 18]

Figure 18. Number of Unintentional Benzodiazepine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Not in combination with opioids	13	18	11	15	18	12	7	9	14	11
In combination with opioids	56	85	80	111	128	115	100	105	100	99

Figure 19. Number of Unintentional Benzodiazepine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2022[1]



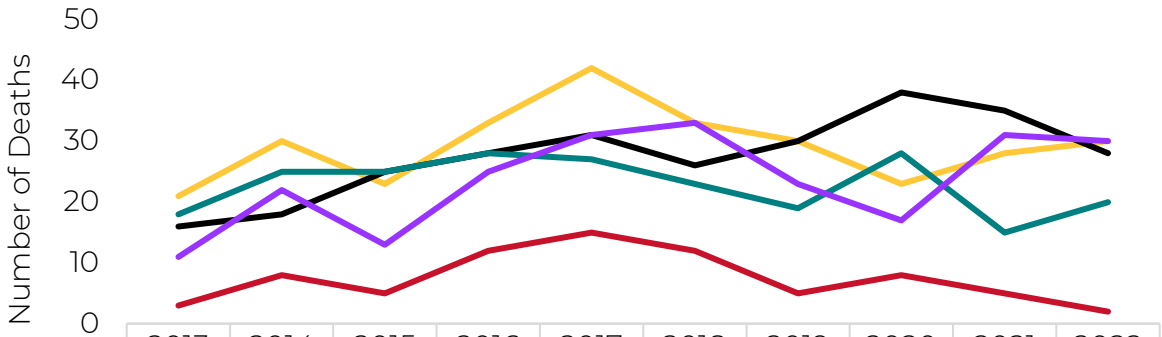
[1] Counts provided in Table 9.

Population Characteristics: Benzodiazepine-Related Deaths

Those aged 25-34 years and 55 years and over experienced the most benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2022. Benzodiazepine-related deaths increased from 20.1% in 2020 to 27.3% in 2022 among those aged 25-34 years and from 14.9% to 27.3% among those 55 years and over. Three quarters of benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2022 were among non-Hispanic white individuals and a fifth occurred among non-Hispanic black individuals. The benzodiazepine-related death rate among non-Hispanic white individuals was 2.3 times the rate among non-Hispanic black individuals [Table 15]. Men experienced the most benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2022 (60.9%). The benzodiazepine-related death rate was similar for men (2.2) and women (1.8) [Table 15].

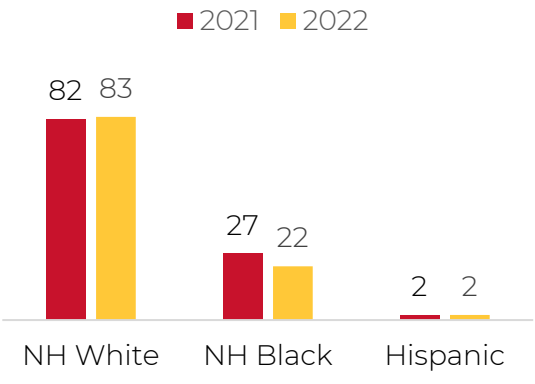
Figure 20. Number of Unintentional Benzodiazepine-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:

Age Group, 2013-2022

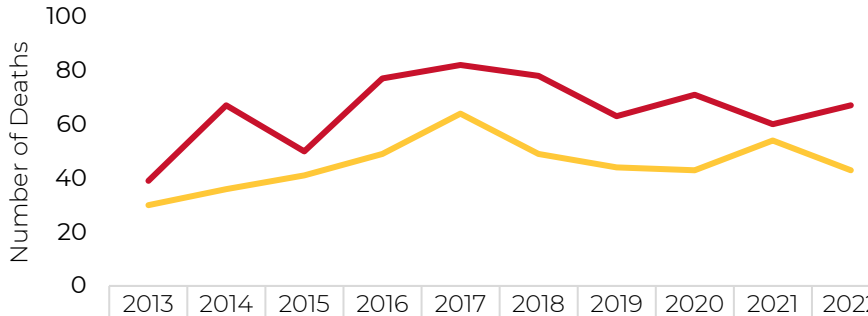


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<25 years	3	8	5	12	15	12	5	8	5	2
25-34 years	21	30	23	33	42	33	30	23	28	30
35-44 years	16	18	25	28	31	26	30	38	35	28
45-54 years	18	25	25	28	27	23	19	28	15	20
55+ years	11	22	13	25	31	33	23	17	31	30

Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2022



Sex, 2013-2022

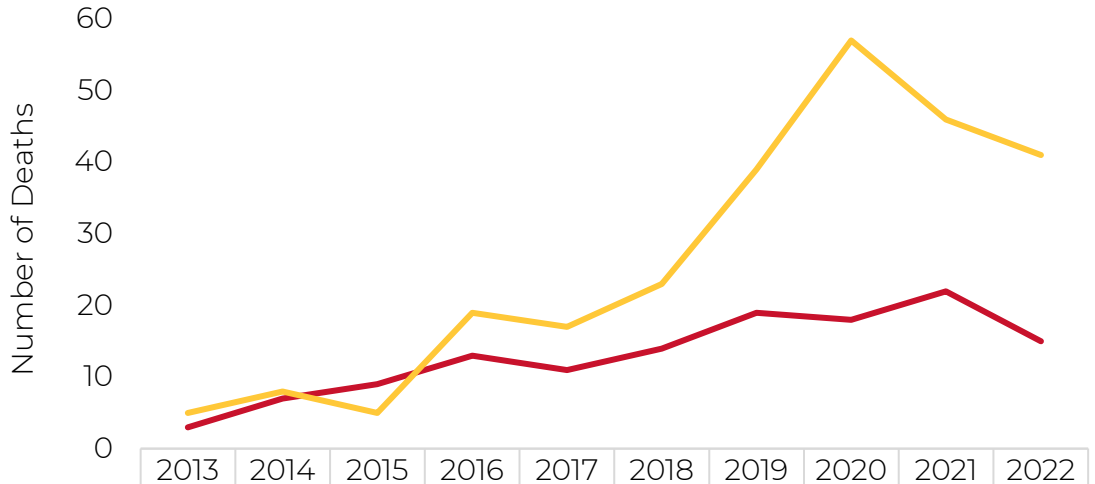


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	39	67	50	77	82	78	63	71	60	67
Female	30	36	41	49	64	49	44	43	54	43

PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED DEATHS

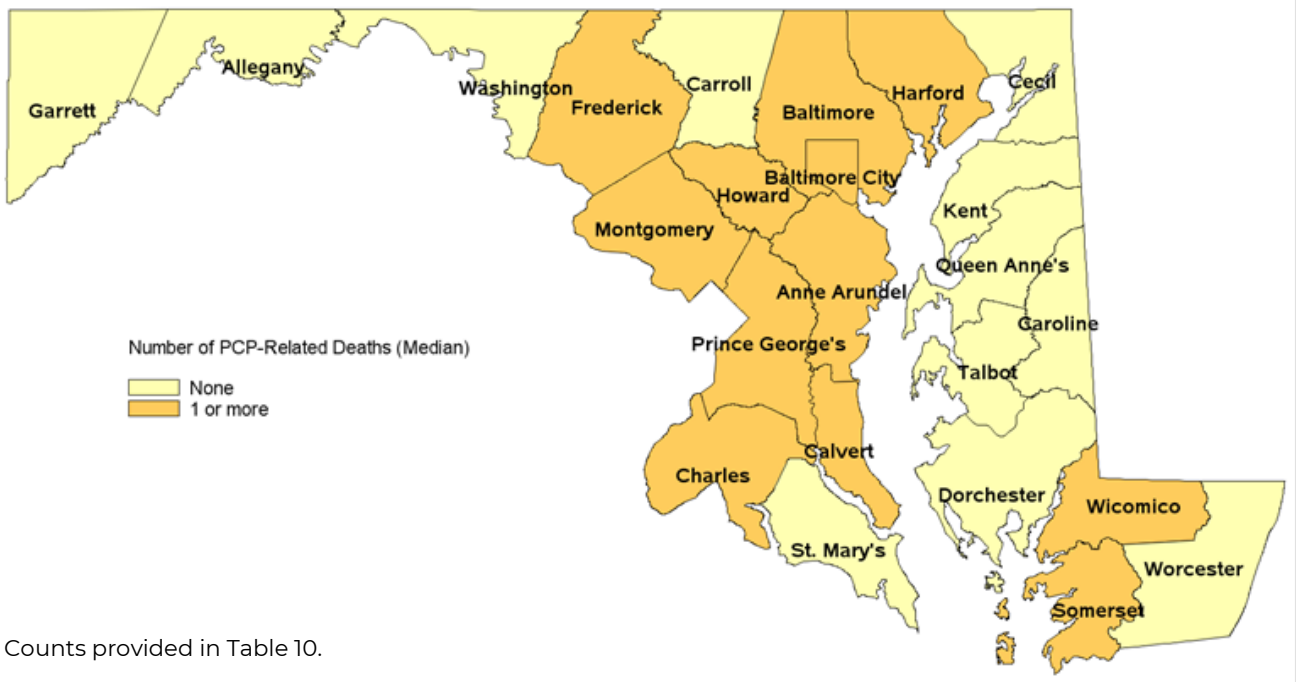
The number of phencyclidine-related deaths decreased to 56 deaths in 2022, down 25% from the all-time high of 75 deaths in 2020. The number of phencyclidine-related deaths has increased over the last decade, particularly in combination with opioids. [Figure 21]

Figure 21. Number of Unintentional Phencyclidine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Not in combination with opioids	3	7	9	13	11	14	19	18	22	15
In combination with opioids	5	8	5	19	17	23	39	57	46	41

Figure 22. Number of Unintentional Phencyclidine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2022[1]



[1] Counts provided in Table 10.

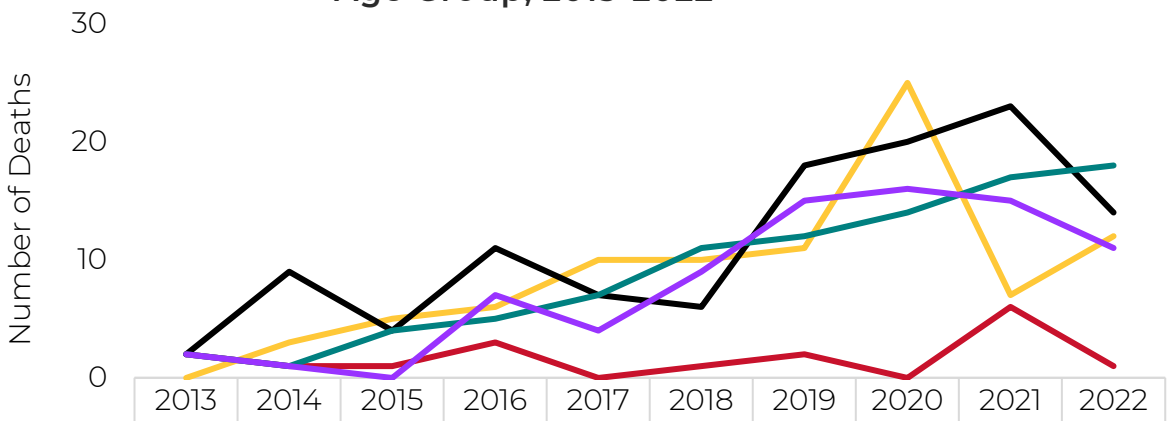
Population Characteristics: Phencyclidine-Related Deaths

Those aged 45-54 years experienced the most phencyclidine-related deaths in 2022. In this age demographic, phencyclidine-related deaths have increased from 18.7% in 2020 to 32.1% in 2022.

Approximately 59% of phencyclidine-related deaths in 2022 were among non-Hispanic black individuals and about a third occurred among non-Hispanic white individuals. Males continue to experience the highest numbers of phencyclidine-related deaths, accounting for 76.7% of deaths. [Figure 23]

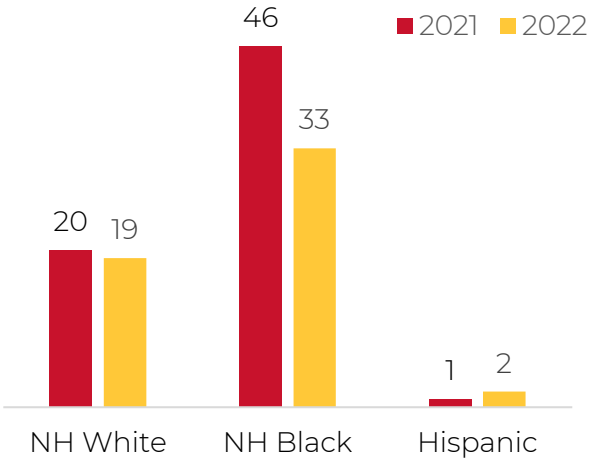
Figure 23. Number of Unintentional Phencyclidine-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:

Age Group, 2013-2022

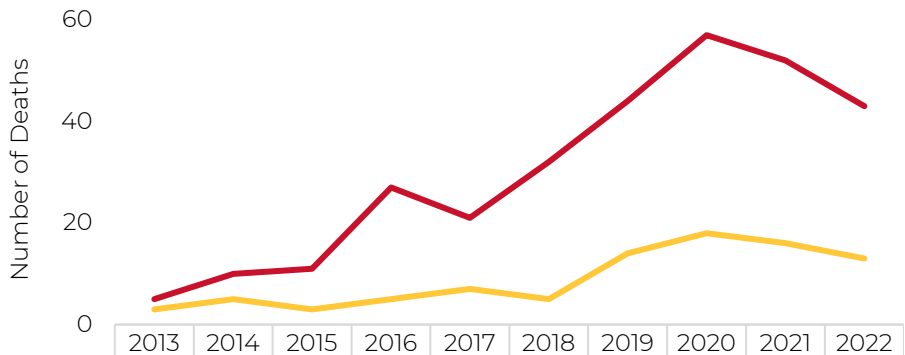


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<25 years	2	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	6	1
25-34 years	0	3	5	6	10	10	11	25	7	12
35-44 years	2	9	4	11	7	6	18	20	23	14
45-54 years	2	1	4	5	7	11	12	14	17	18
55+ years	2	1	0	7	4	9	15	16	15	11

Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2022



Sex, 2013-2022

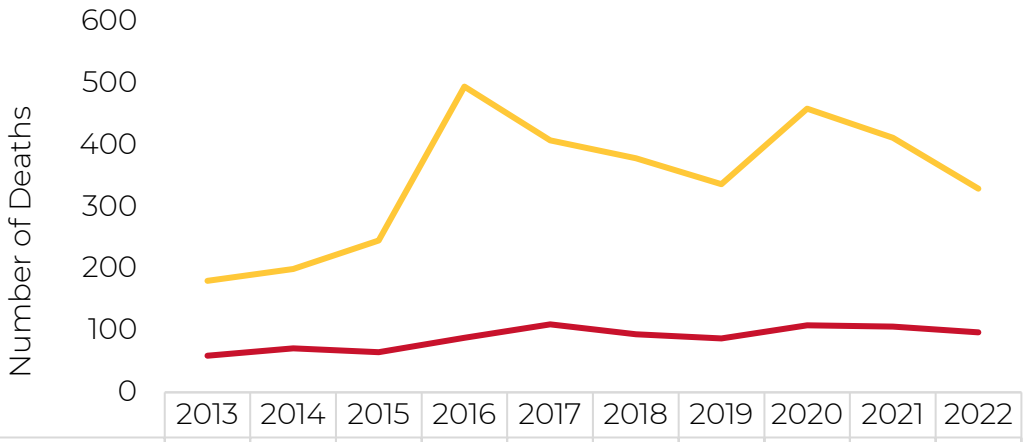


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Male	5	10	11	27	21	32	44	57	52	43
Female	3	5	3	5	7	5	14	18	16	13

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS

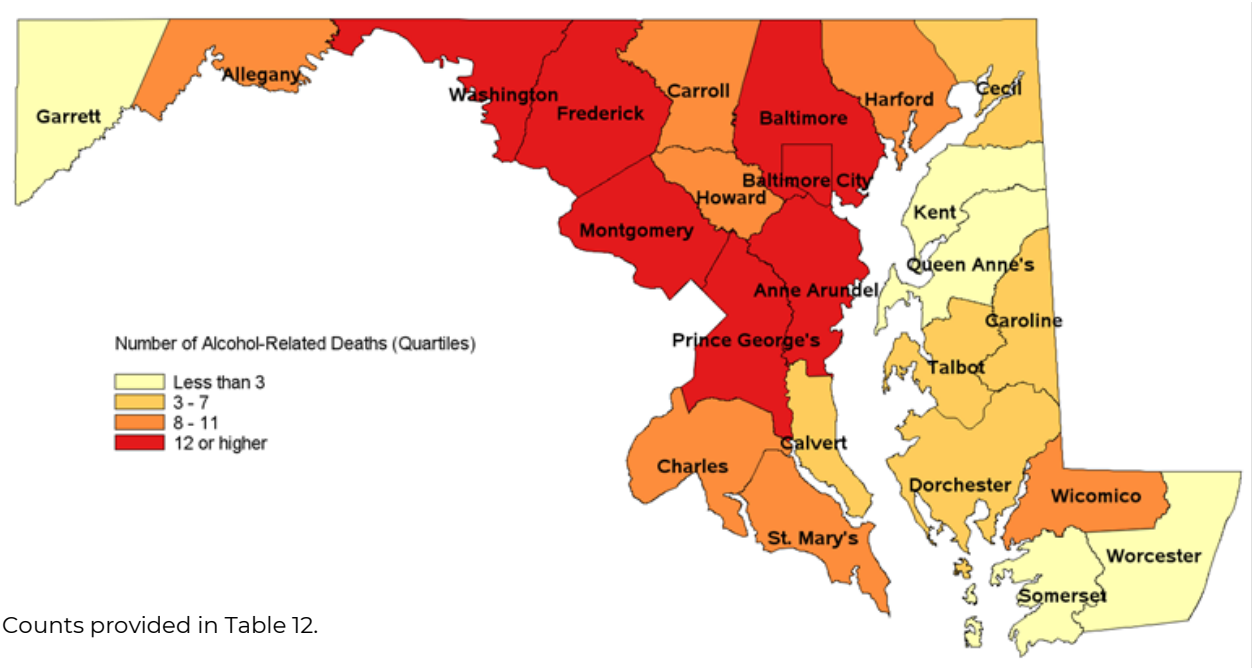
Since 2020, the number of alcohol-related deaths decreased about 25% to 426 deaths and remains below the all-time high of 582 deaths in 2017. Particularly in combination with opioids, the number of alcohol-related deaths increased sharply from 2015 to 2016, then began to decline until another 24% increase from 2019 to 2020. About 77% of alcohol-related deaths in 2022 occurred in combination with any opioid. [Figure 24]

Figure 24. Number of Unintentional Alcohol-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Not in combination with opioids	59	71	65	88	110	94	87	108	106	97
In combination with opioids	180	199	245	494	407	378	336	458	411	329

Figure 25. Number of Unintentional Alcohol-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2022[1]



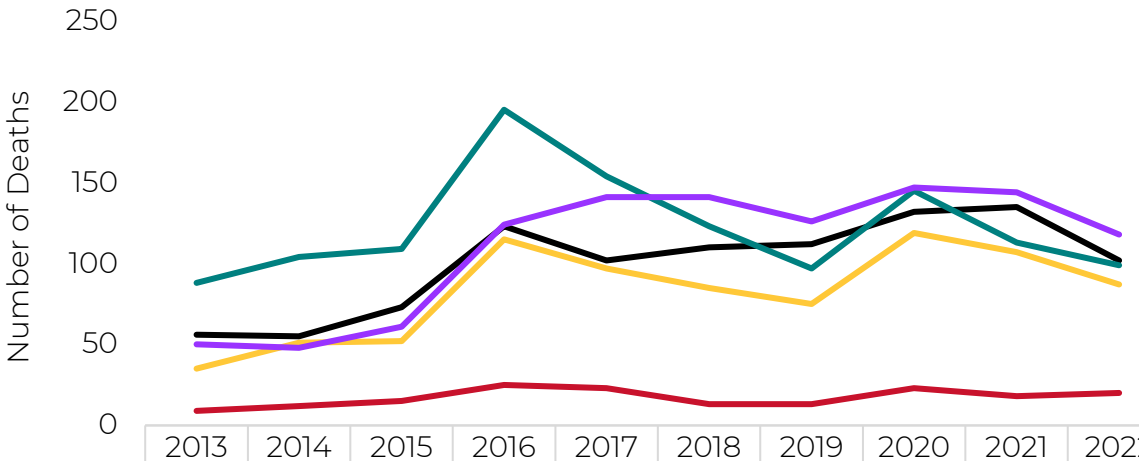
[1] Counts provided in Table 12.

Population Characteristics: Alcohol-Related Deaths

Those aged 55 years and over experienced the most alcohol-related deaths in 2022, followed by the 35–44-year age group. Alcohol-related deaths decreased between 2020 and 2022 among those aged 45-54 years. Approximately half of alcohol-related deaths in 2022 were among non-Hispanic white individuals, 31.2% occurred among non-Hispanic black individuals, and 17% among Hispanic individuals. In 2022, almost 8 out of 10 alcohol-related deaths were among males (329) compared to 97 deaths among females. [Figure 26]

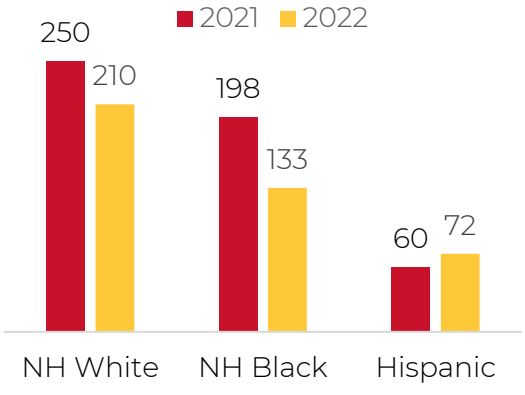
Figure 26. Number of Unintentional Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:

Age Group, 2013-2022

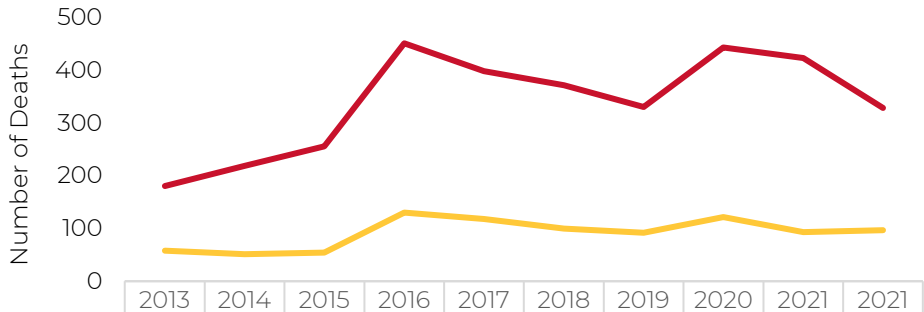


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<25 years	9	12	15	25	23	13	13	23	18	20
25-34 years	35	51	52	115	97	85	75	119	107	87
35-44 years	56	55	73	123	102	110	112	132	135	102
45-54 years	88	104	109	195	154	123	97	145	113	99
55+ years	50	48	61	124	141	141	126	147	144	118

Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2022



Sex, 2013-2022



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021
Male	181	219	256	452	399	372	331	444	424	329
Female	58	51	54	130	118	100	92	122	93	97

Intoxication Deaths - Alcohol, 2022

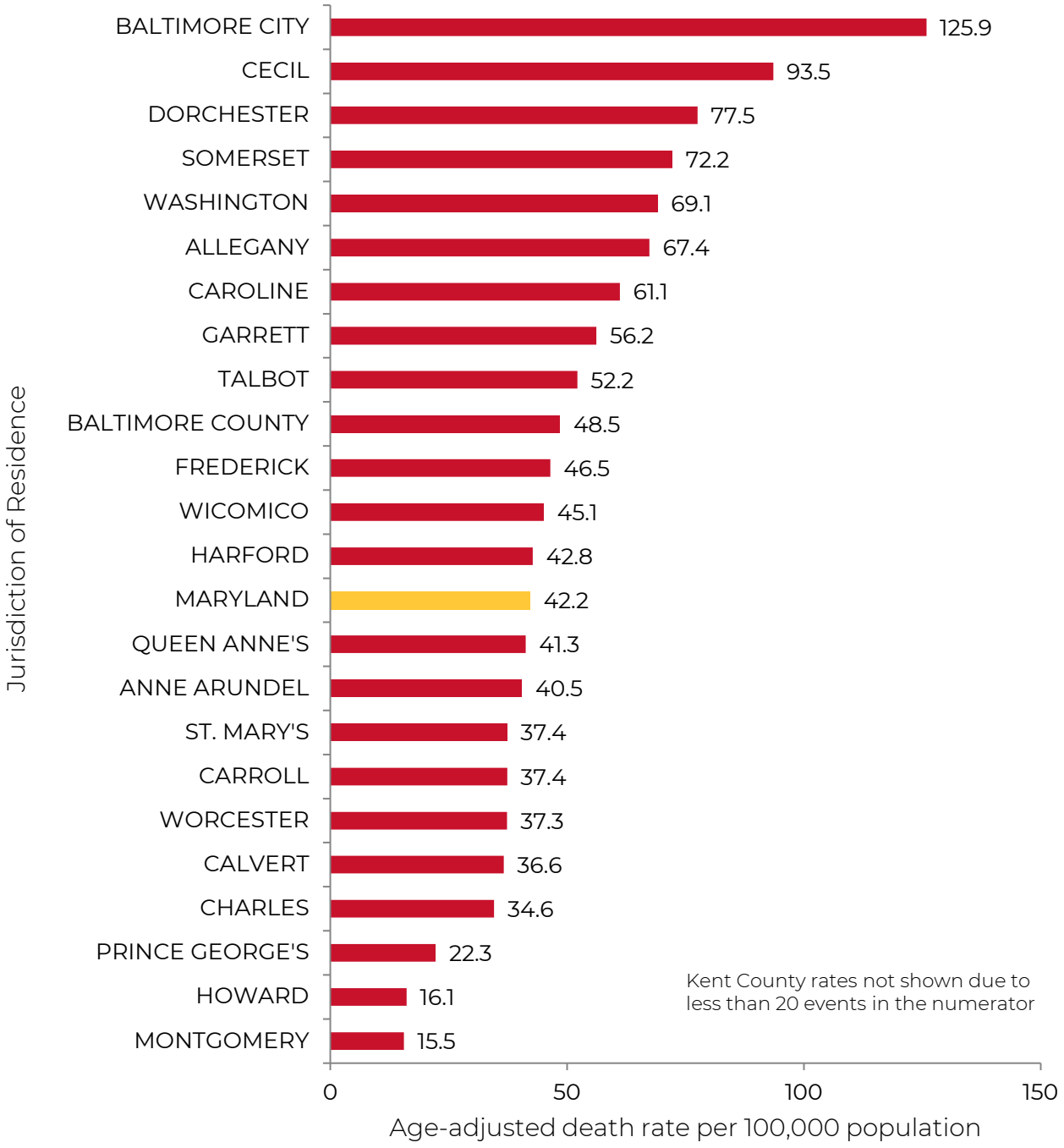
Figure 27. Combinations of Substances Related to Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxications Deaths, Maryland, 2022

		Number	Percent
Fentanyl			
	Total	2,060	
	In combination		
	With cocaine	885	43.0
	With xylazine	352	24.4
	With alcohol	312	15.1
	With prescription opioids	196	9.5
	With heroin	99	4.8
	With methamphetamine	82	4.0
	With benzodiazepines	79	3.8
	With phencyclidine	40	1.9
Cocaine			
	Total	1,025	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	885	86.3
	With alcohol	158	15.4
	With xylazine	139	22.0
	With prescription opioids	83	8.1
	With heroin	38	3.7
	With phencyclidine	24	2.3
	With benzodiazepines	23	2.2
	With methamphetamine	19	1.9
Heroin			
	Total	124	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	99	79.8
	With cocaine	38	30.6
	With xylazine	30	24.2
	With prescription opioids	21	16.9
	With alcohol	16	12.9
	With methamphetamine	9	7.3
	With benzodiazepines	5	4.0
	With phencyclidine	2	1.6
Prescription opioids			
	Total	334	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	196	58.7
	With cocaine	83	24.9
	With xylazine	47	20.3
	With benzodiazepines	43	12.9
	With alcohol	27	8.1
	With heroin	21	6.3
	With methamphetamine	12	3.6
	With phencyclidine	2	0.6

Figure 27. Combinations of Substances Related to Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxications Deaths, Maryland, 2022 (Continued)

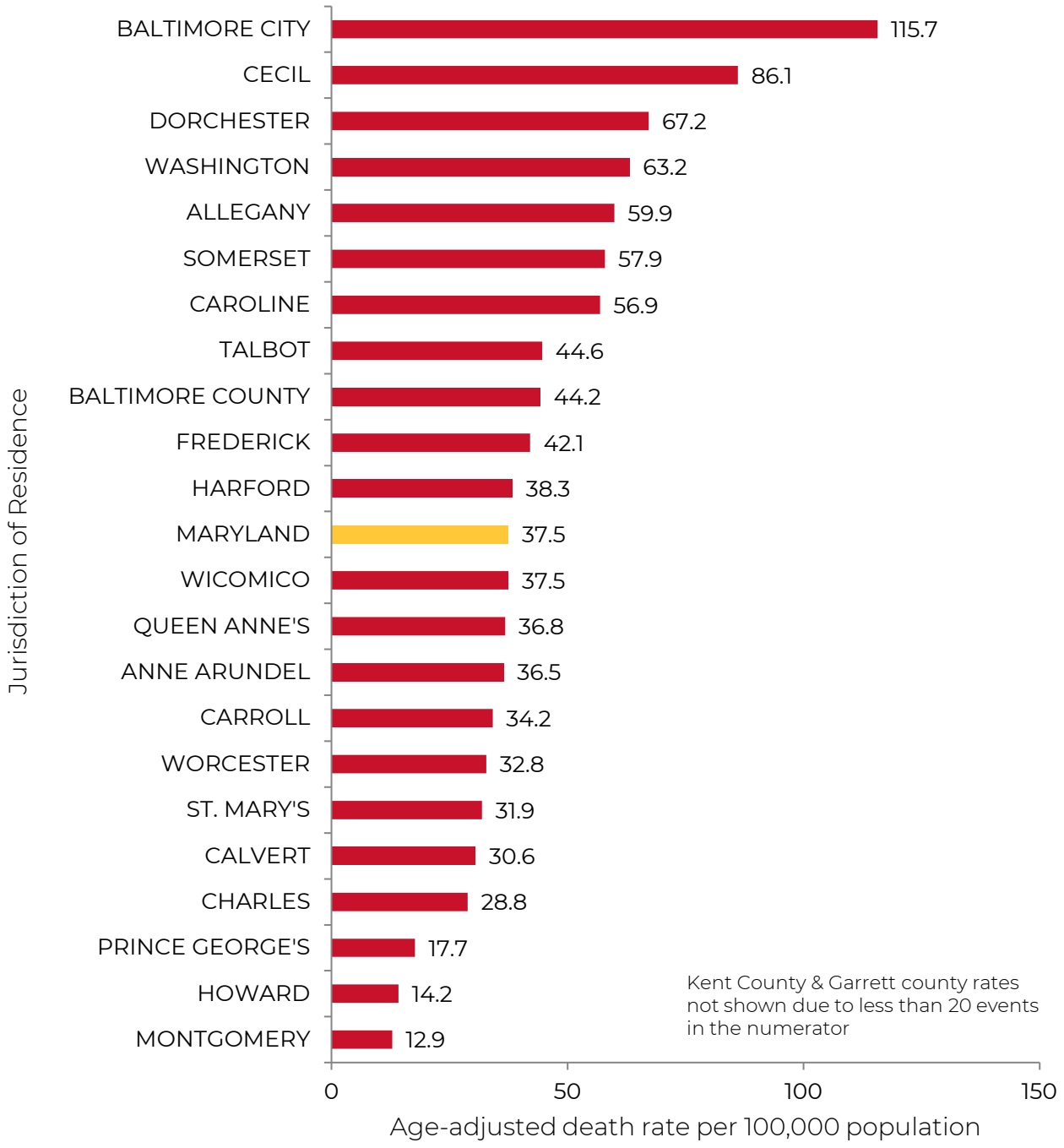
		Number	Percent
Alcohol			
	Total	426	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	312	73.2
	With cocaine	158	37.1
	With xylazine	53	12.1
	With prescription opioids	27	6.3
	With heroin	16	3.8
	With phencyclidine	13	3.1
	With benzodiazepines	12	2.8
	With methamphetamine	8	1.9
Benzodiazepines			
	Total	110	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	79	71.8
	With prescription opioids	43	39.1
	With cocaine	23	20.9
	With xylazine	19	17.3
	With alcohol	12	10.9
	With heroin	5	4.5
	With methamphetamine	3	2.7
	With phencyclidine	1	0.9
Phencyclidine			
	Total	56	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	40	71.4
	With cocaine	24	42.9
	With alcohol	13	23.2
	With methamphetamine	5	8.9
	With heroin	2	3.6
	With prescription opioids	2	3.6
	With xylazine	2	3.6
	With benzodiazepines	1	1.8
Methamphetamine			
	Total	105	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	82	78.1
	With xylazine	24	29.3
	With cocaine	19	18.1
	With prescription opioids	12	11.4
	With heroin	9	8.6
	With alcohol	8	7.6
	With phencyclidine	5	4.8
	With benzodiazepines	3	2.9
Xylazine			
	Total	352	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	352	100.0
	With cocaine	139	39.5
	With alcohol	53	15.1
	With prescription opioids	47	13.4
	With heroin	30	8.5
	With methamphetamine	24	6.8
	With benzodiazepines	19	5.4
	With phencyclidine	2	0.6

Figure 28. Age-adjusted Mortality Rates[1] for Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Deaths by Place of Residence[2,3], Maryland, 2020-2022



[1]Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by the direct method.
[2]Rates are based on place of residence, not place of occurrence.
[3]Deaths identified by underlying cause of death ICD-10: X40-X45 and Y10-Y15

Figure 29. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates[1,2] for Opioid-Related Deaths by Place of Residence[3,4], Maryland, 2020-2022



[1]Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by the direct method.
[2]Since age-adjusted rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are considered unreliable, rates are only shown for jurisdictions with 20 or more intoxication deaths.
[3]Rates are based on place of residence, not place of occurrence.
[4]Deaths identified by underlying cause of death ICD-10: X40-X45 and Y10-Y15 and drug category codes: T40.0-T40.4 and T40.6.

TABLE 1. TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	858	1,041	1,259	2,089	2,282	2,406	2,379	2,799	2,800	2,576	20,489
NORTHWEST AREA	86	96	131	214	183	211	189	234	207	228	1,779
GARRETT	6	2	5	1	8	3	9	8	6	7	55
ALLEGANY	15	12	22	59	38	39	28	52	45	39	349
WASHINGTON	28	40	64	66	59	91	88	110	103	114	763
FREDERICK	37	42	40	88	78	78	64	64	53	68	612
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	557	678	841	1,402	1,549	1,731	1,652	1,860	1,892	1,712	13,874
BALTIMORE CITY	246	305	393	694	761	888	914	1,028	1,079	989	7,297
BALTIMORE COUNTY	144	170	220	336	367	388	350	394	390	336	3,095
ANNE ARUNDEL	78	101	112	195	214	241	208	251	230	184	1,814
CARROLL	24	38	40	47	55	72	56	46	59	54	491
HOWARD	29	21	26	46	51	41	37	57	38	54	400
HARFORD	36	43	50	84	101	101	87	84	96	95	777
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	111	128	140	231	283	216	251	342	367	319	2,388
MONTGOMERY	52	65	70	102	116	89	105	139	142	109	989
PRINCE GEORGE'S	59	63	70	129	167	127	146	203	225	210	1,399
SOUTHERN AREA	25	47	59	88	103	86	95	111	101	107	822
CALVERT	6	17	20	28	32	28	31	25	25	18	230
CHARLES	9	21	22	45	37	27	31	53	35	55	335
ST MARY'S	10	9	17	15	34	31	33	33	41	34	257
EASTERN SHORE AREA	79	92	88	154	164	162	192	252	233	210	1,626
CECIL	26	29	32	30	59	59	62	92	87	86	562
KENT	4	6	3	6	5	2	10	6	10	3	55
QUEEN ANNE'S	8	10	4	8	8	17	13	14	15	9	106
CAROLINE	2	7	3	10	11	7	12	17	10	12	91
TALBOT	7	4	5	10	11	10	14	17	13	13	104
DORCHESTER	5	0	1	6	12	7	11	17	22	18	99
WICOMICO	17	20	18	48	35	36	41	47	47	38	347
SOMERSET	4	3	6	8	4	8	10	16	10	13	82
WORCESTER	6	13	16	28	19	16	19	26	19	18	180

1 Includes deaths that were the result of recent ingestion or exposure to alcohol or another type of drug, including heroin, cocaine, prescription opioids, benzodiazepines, and other prescribed and unprescribed drugs.
2 Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 2. TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OPIOID-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	729	888	1,089	1,856	2,009	2,143	2,106	2,518	2,507	2,227	18,072
NORTHWEST AREA	74	81	118	198	157	189	168	219	184	196	1,584
GARRETT	4	2	4	0	4	3	6	5	6	6	40
ALLEGANY	11	11	20	55	36	33	23	48	40	34	311
WASHINGTON	26	34	57	63	51	83	80	105	94	101	694
FREDERICK	33	34	37	80	66	70	59	61	44	55	539
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	485	591	742	1,262	1,404	1,578	1,508	1,715	1,747	1,527	12,559
BALTIMORE CITY	212	275	354	628	692	814	851	964	1,008	904	6,702
BALTIMORE COUNTY	125	146	195	305	323	352	316	356	361	295	2,774
ANNE ARUNDEL	67	85	89	169	198	218	183	226	209	158	1,602
CARROLL	21	29	34	44	51	68	51	43	52	48	441
HOWARD	26	18	25	40	47	36	34	52	32	42	352
HARFORD	34	38	45	76	93	90	73	74	85	80	688
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	78	101	104	190	215	158	188	268	289	243	1,834
MONTGOMERY	40	53	59	84	91	64	86	109	121	83	790
PRINCE GEORGE'S	38	48	45	106	124	94	102	159	168	160	1,044
SOUTHERN AREA	24	40	48	74	94	71	82	93	85	84	695
CALVERT	5	16	19	25	27	25	25	19	17	13	191
CHARLES	9	16	17	36	34	19	26	42	31	45	275
ST MARY'S	10	8	12	13	33	27	31	32	37	26	229
EASTERN SHORE AREA	68	75	77	132	139	147	160	223	202	177	1,400
CECIL	22	25	26	28	57	58	53	85	76	81	511
KENT	4	3	3	4	4	2	10	6	7	3	46
QUEEN ANNE'S	7	9	4	6	6	16	11	13	14	6	92
CAROLINE	2	7	3	9	8	7	11	15	8	12	82
TALBOT	6	4	5	10	8	10	13	13	12	8	89
DORCHESTER	5	0	1	5	10	6	10	15	20	12	84
WICOMICO	14	15	17	44	28	30	29	39	40	29	285
SOMERSET	4	2	4	6	3	8	9	13	9	12	70
WORCESTER	4	10	14	20	15	10	14	24	16	14	141

[1] Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent ingestion of opioids.
[2] Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 3. TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL HEROIN-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	HEROIN-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	464	578	748	1,212	1,078	830	726	548	354	124	6,662
NORTHWEST AREA	40	53	80	119	72	68	58	44	18	15	567
GARRETT	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11
ALLEGANY	3	5	13	34	14	15	9	14	4	1	112
WASHINGTON	14	21	38	39	22	29	25	20	9	7	224
FREDERICK	21	26	26	46	35	23	23	9	4	7	220
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	319	379	519	858	772	572	505	364	240	65	4,593
BALTIMORE CITY	150	192	260	454	380	286	279	205	128	36	2,370
BALTIMORE COUNTY	76	86	134	208	170	119	111	74	54	12	1,044
ANNE ARUNDEL	41	53	60	105	118	75	63	45	29	6	595
CARROLL	14	16	22	25	28	34	18	13	6	2	178
HOWARD	16	9	16	24	23	15	10	15	4	2	134
HARFORD	22	23	27	42	53	43	24	12	19	7	272
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	53	65	69	115	104	78	81	76	49	20	710
MONTGOMERY	28	33	37	48	52	34	39	32	15	6	324
PRINCE GEORGE'S	25	32	32	67	52	44	42	44	34	14	386
SOUTHERN AREA	13	28	29	48	45	31	30	24	8	7	263
CALVERT	2	13	15	17	17	8	10	3	2	2	89
CHARLES	5	10	8	22	16	11	12	15	5	3	107
ST MARY'S	6	5	6	9	12	12	8	6	1	2	67
EASTERN SHORE AREA	39	53	51	72	85	81	52	40	39	17	529
CECIL	11	15	16	19	37	40	16	12	10	6	182
KENT	0	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	11
QUEEN ANNE'S	5	7	1	4	5	8	3	4	0	1	38
CAROLINE	2	6	2	6	4	3	5	4	2	4	38
TALBOT	2	4	3	4	3	4	4	1	0	1	26
DORCHESTER	3	0	1	3	4	3	5	2	10	0	31
WICOMICO	11	12	13	21	20	12	9	8	11	3	120
SOMERSET	1	1	3	3	2	5	1	1	3	0	20
WORCESTER	4	6	11	11	9	6	6	6	2	2	63

[1] Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent heroin use.
[2] Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 4. TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL PRESCRIPTION OPIOID-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	PRESCRIPTION OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	316	330	351	418	413	379	369	453	447	334	3,810
NORTHWEST AREA	35	33	39	56	35	34	33	38	32	31	366
GARRETT	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	9
ALLEGANY	8	6	6	15	9	5	5	8	4	5	71
WASHINGTON	11	16	20	23	8	19	17	18	20	14	166
FREDERICK	14	9	12	18	17	9	10	11	8	12	120
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	207	217	233	265	298	272	258	325	323	239	2,637
BALTIMORE CITY	86	84	105	113	123	128	134	168	164	124	1,229
BALTIMORE COUNTY	54	59	62	67	87	71	60	71	69	48	648
ANNE ARUNDEL	28	32	27	48	43	36	27	40	45	32	358
CARROLL	12	15	14	15	13	16	13	16	18	7	139
HOWARD	13	7	9	6	13	2	9	11	7	5	82
HARFORD	14	20	16	16	19	19	15	19	20	23	181
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	30	35	36	42	33	27	28	37	30	19	317
MONTGOMERY	16	19	23	26	19	16	15	16	20	8	178
PRINCE GEORGE'S	14	16	13	16	14	11	13	21	10	11	139
SOUTHERN AREA	12	19	19	25	26	22	23	24	20	14	204
CALVERT	3	7	6	11	5	6	5	5	3	3	54
CHARLES	5	9	8	10	11	8	7	8	5	5	76
ST MARY'S	4	3	5	4	10	8	11	11	12	6	74
EASTERN SHORE AREA	32	26	24	30	21	24	27	29	42	31	286
CECIL	12	12	10	8	8	5	6	10	18	17	106
KENT	4	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	12
QUEEN ANNE'S	3	3	3	2	2	4	0	3	5	0	25
CAROLINE	0	1	0	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	15
TALBOT	4	0	2	3	4	2	5	2	2	3	27
DORCHESTER	3	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	3	2	17
WICOMICO	4	3	5	7	0	5	5	7	5	4	45
SOMERSET	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	13
WORCESTER	0	4	1	4	1	3	3	3	4	3	26

[1] Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent ingestion of one or more prescription opioids.
[2] Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 5. TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OXYCODONE-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	OXYCODONE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	86	120	104	157	122	103	124	108	104	79	1,107
NORTHWEST AREA	12	10	11	25	16	13	18	15	14	8	142
GARRETT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
ALLEGANY	3	3	2	7	3	2	2	5	3	1	31
WASHINGTON	5	5	6	11	2	7	9	2	7	5	59
FREDERICK	3	2	3	7	11	4	6	7	4	2	49
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	44	69	56	77	73	67	64	59	53	46	608
BALTIMORE CITY	11	20	18	22	23	21	22	21	13	18	189
BALTIMORE COUNTY	14	22	16	22	21	20	18	14	15	6	168
ANNE ARUNDEL	9	10	12	23	15	15	11	14	16	9	134
CARROLL	3	4	3	3	4	7	4	5	4	3	40
HOWARD	4	4	4	2	5	0	3	3	3	2	30
HARFORD	3	9	3	5	5	4	6	2	2	8	47
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	13	17	16	25	13	7	15	14	18	8	146
MONTGOMERY	7	11	8	16	8	4	6	7	12	2	81
PRINCE GEORGE'S	6	6	8	9	5	3	9	7	6	6	65
SOUTHERN AREA	6	11	13	13	14	10	16	13	9	10	115
CALVERT	3	3	3	7	3	1	4	4	2	2	32
CHARLES	1	5	8	4	7	5	4	3	1	3	41
ST MARY'S	2	3	2	2	4	4	8	6	6	5	42
EASTERN SHORE AREA	11	13	8	17	6	6	11	7	10	7	96
CECIL	6	6	3	2	2	0	2	2	4	2	29
KENT	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
CAROLINE	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	8
TALBOT	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	9
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	7
WICOMICO	1	2	1	5	0	2	3	0	2	3	19
SOMERSET	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
WORCESTER	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	9

[1] Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent ingestion of oxycodone.
[2] Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 6: TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL METHADONE-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	METHADONE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	138	152	183	197	246	196	201	279	284	221	2,097
NORTHWEST AREA	8	20	14	12	11	14	10	17	10	19	135
GARRETT	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ALLEGANY	1	3	2	4	3	2	2	1	0	3	21
WASHINGTON	3	10	6	5	4	10	6	14	8	9	75
FREDERICK	3	6	6	3	4	2	2	2	2	7	37
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	110	112	145	158	198	155	166	226	235	177	1,682
BALTIMORE CITY	57	54	78	82	87	85	98	131	136	100	908
BALTIMORE COUNTY	29	31	34	36	63	37	36	46	49	36	397
ANNE ARUNDEL	6	14	9	21	23	12	12	21	23	21	162
CARROLL	7	5	9	9	6	6	8	9	12	3	74
HOWARD	5	2	5	2	8	1	6	3	2	1	35
HARFORD	6	6	10	8	11	14	6	16	13	16	106
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	7	6	9	13	14	7	6	13	8	7	90
MONTGOMERY	3	5	6	7	6	4	4	5	5	3	48
PRINCE GEORGE'S	4	1	3	6	8	3	2	8	3	4	42
SOUTHERN AREA	2	7	6	6	9	7	6	11	7	2	63
CALVERT	0	2	3	2	3	4	0	1	0	1	16
CHARLES	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	22
ST MARY'S	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	6	0	25
EASTERN SHORE AREA	11	7	9	8	14	13	13	12	24	16	127
CECIL	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	6	11	10	54
KENT	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	7
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	4	0	12
CAROLINE	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	6
TALBOT	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	12
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	6
WICOMICO	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	13
SOMERSET	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	6
WORCESTER	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	11

[1] Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent ingestion of methadone.
[2] Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 7: TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL FENTANYL-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	FENTANYL-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	58	186	340	1,119	1,594	1,888	1,927	2,342	2,344	2,060	13,858
NORTHWEST AREA	7	8	32	109	119	166	146	200	172	174	1,133
GARRETT	0	0	2	0	2	2	5	5	6	6	28
ALLEGANY	1	1	5	29	29	29	19	44	38	32	227
WASHINGTON	4	1	14	31	39	70	70	95	87	89	500
FREDERICK	2	6	11	49	49	65	52	56	41	47	378
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	35	142	248	792	1,118	1,415	1,395	1,605	1,639	1,416	9,805
BALTIMORE CITY	12	72	120	419	573	758	810	920	973	860	5,517
BALTIMORE COUNTY	11	36	65	182	244	308	285	328	330	271	2,060
ANNE ARUNDEL	6	23	29	98	152	184	164	209	193	141	1,199
CARROLL	2	4	11	20	40	55	47	37	39	41	296
HOWARD	3	5	7	27	36	34	28	44	28	36	248
HARFORD	1	2	16	46	73	76	61	67	76	67	485
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	6	15	32	101	175	115	167	251	274	230	1,366
MONTGOMERY	0	8	17	43	72	40	76	102	112	78	548
PRINCE GEORGE'S	6	7	15	58	103	75	91	149	162	152	818
SOUTHERN AREA	4	9	9	32	74	60	74	79	76	78	495
CALVERT	0	5	2	11	22	23	23	16	16	12	130
CHARLES	3	1	4	17	26	14	24	37	29	43	198
ST MARY'S	1	3	3	4	26	23	27	26	31	23	167
EASTERN SHORE AREA	6	12	19	85	108	132	145	207	183	162	1,059
CECIL	0	1	7	9	44	52	49	81	71	75	389
KENT	0	1	0	3	3	2	10	6	5	3	33
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	1	0	4	5	16	10	12	11	5	65
CAROLINE	0	0	1	3	7	6	9	14	7	11	58
TALBOT	0	2	2	7	3	10	11	11	11	6	63
DORCHESTER	2	0	1	3	7	4	9	15	18	11	70
WICOMICO	1	7	1	34	24	24	26	34	37	26	214
SOMERSET	2	0	1	6	3	8	9	12	9	12	62
WORCESTER	0	0	6	16	12	10	12	22	14	13	105

[1] Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent ingestion or exposure to pharmaceutical or nonpharmaceutical fentanyl.
[2] Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 8: TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL COCAINE-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	COCAINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	154	198	221	464	691	891	869	921	1,021	1,025	6,455
NORTHWEST AREA	13	16	20	27	43	67	51	65	68	54	424
GARRETT	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	8
ALLEGANY	2	2	5	9	13	12	6	10	12	3	74
WASHINGTON	6	6	10	9	10	31	24	31	40	36	203
FREDERICK	5	8	4	9	19	24	18	23	15	14	139
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	102	138	167	348	522	693	647	666	749	746	4,778
BALTIMORE CITY	47	82	93	202	285	388	380	393	453	466	2,789
BALTIMORE COUNTY	27	28	38	80	123	132	138	135	150	134	985
ANNE ARUNDEL	12	19	19	31	66	91	72	89	82	77	558
CARROLL	7	2	6	8	14	23	24	8	19	17	128
HOWARD	5	3	6	7	16	19	9	16	8	17	106
HARFORD	4	4	5	20	18	40	24	25	37	35	212
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	25	29	16	44	62	49	74	86	117	111	613
MONTGOMERY	13	10	5	11	17	18	29	26	36	33	198
PRINCE GEORGE'S	12	19	11	33	45	31	45	60	81	78	415
SOUTHERN AREA	1	3	6	8	19	33	39	33	28	42	212
CALVERT	0	2	0	2	3	3	9	8	6	5	38
CHARLES	0	0	2	4	10	13	12	16	8	21	86
ST MARY'S	1	1	4	2	6	17	18	9	14	16	88
EASTERN SHORE AREA	13	12	12	37	45	49	58	71	59	72	428
CECIL	5	4	3	3	15	14	12	13	12	14	95
KENT	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	3	3	16
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	0	1	2	5	6	4	4	6	28
CAROLINE	0	1	0	5	2	1	2	2	0	3	16
TALBOT	3	0	1	2	2	3	6	5	2	4	28
DORCHESTER	1	0	0	1	7	2	5	6	5	8	35
WICOMICO	3	4	7	13	7	13	21	21	22	19	130
SOMERSET	0	0	0	4	2	6	2	7	5	10	36
WORCESTER	1	2	0	8	7	4	0	11	6	5	44

1 Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent use of cocaine.
2 Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 9: TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL BENZODIAZEPINE-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	BENZODIAZEPINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	69	103	91	126	146	127	107	114	114	110	1,107
NORTHWEST AREA	6	13	8	21	19	10	9	15	6	12	119
GARRETT	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	7
ALLEGANY	1	3	1	6	5	1	1	3	1	2	24
WASHINGTON	2	5	3	6	2	4	2	4	3	4	35
FREDERICK	2	5	3	9	10	5	5	6	2	6	53
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	44	66	56	78	98	90	64	69	80	78	723
BALTIMORE CITY	14	22	15	24	28	28	27	26	33	35	252
BALTIMORE COUNTY	16	24	18	29	25	32	17	21	21	19	222
ANNE ARUNDEL	3	9	11	9	27	16	11	10	10	8	114
CARROLL	3	3	4	1	4	4	3	2	10	2	36
HOWARD	5	0	6	8	5	1	1	4	2	5	37
HARFORD	3	8	2	7	9	9	5	6	4	9	62
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	7	12	8	12	15	15	17	17	18	9	130
MONTGOMERY	4	10	7	7	8	9	10	8	12	6	81
PRINCE GEORGE'S	3	2	1	5	7	6	7	9	6	3	49
SOUTHERN AREA	4	6	7	7	8	4	7	6	4	3	56
CALVERT	1	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	12
CHARLES	1	2	4	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	24
ST MARY'S	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	20
EASTERN SHORE AREA	8	6	12	8	6	8	10	7	6	8	79
CECIL	3	3	5	2	1	2	4	2	4	4	30
KENT	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	6
CAROLINE	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
TALBOT	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	8
DORCHESTER	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
WICOMICO	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	10
SOMERSET	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WORCESTER	0	2	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	13

[1] Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent ingestion of a benzodiazepine or related drug with sedative effects.
[2] Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 10: TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	8	15	14	32	28	37	58	75	68	56	391
NORTHWEST AREA	0	1	2	4	1	4	3	5	6	2	28
GARRETT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALLEGANY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	7
FREDERICK	0	1	1	4	0	4	3	3	3	2	21
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	4	3	2	11	8	9	23	19	11	15	105
BALTIMORE CITY	1	1	1	2	2	3	8	5	2	5	30
BALTIMORE COUNTY	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	11
ANNE ARUNDEL	1	1	1	6	5	5	11	10	6	7	53
CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOWARD	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	8
HARFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	3	10	8	13	16	20	25	41	38	33	207
MONTGOMERY	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	10	6	4	32
PRINCE GEORGE'S	3	9	7	11	14	16	23	31	32	29	175
SOUTHERN AREA	1	1	2	3	2	4	6	8	12	4	43
CALVERT	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	3	3	2	14
CHARLES	1	1	0	3	0	3	4	4	8	2	26
ST MARY'S	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
EASTERN SHORE AREA	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	8
CECIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
KENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAROLINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TALBOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WICOMICO	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	4
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
WORCESTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent ingestion of phencyclidine.
2 Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 11: TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	6	3	10	18	28	32	41	76	99	105	418
NORTHWEST AREA	1	0	1	2	5	6	11	7	20	23	76
GARRETT	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3	3	13
ALLEGANY	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	5	8	20
WASHINGTON	0	0	1	1	1	3	7	2	10	10	35
FREDERICK	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	8
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	3	1	4	12	12	13	13	28	33	31	150
BALTIMORE CITY	2	1	1	8	5	5	7	13	16	13	71
BALTIMORE COUNTY	1	0	0	1	1	4	4	7	7	5	30
ANNE ARUNDEL	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	4	14
CARROLL	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	8
HOWARD	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	8
HARFORD	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	5	7	19
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	2	0	4	3	4	4	6	9	12	13	57
MONTGOMERY	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	7	6	22
PRINCE GEORGE'S	2	0	4	2	2	3	3	7	5	7	35
SOUTHERN AREA	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	4	13
CALVERT	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
CHARLES	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	4	10
ST MARY'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTERN SHORE AREA	0	2	0	0	4	8	10	30	34	34	122
CECIL	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	26	28	30	102
KENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
CAROLINE	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
TALBOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
WICOMICO	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	6
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
WORCESTER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3

[1] Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent ingestion of methamphetamine.
[2] Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 12: TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL ALCOHOL-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2013-2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
MARYLAND	239	270	310	582	517	472	423	566	517	426	4,322
NORTHWEST AREA	21	27	30	47	31	34	37	37	56	44	364
GARRETT	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	12
ALLEGANY	2	3	6	14	4	7	3	7	15	8	69
WASHINGTON	6	11	10	17	14	15	20	17	24	23	157
FREDERICK	11	12	13	15	11	11	12	12	17	12	126
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	154	166	215	403	334	339	273	343	286	252	2,765
BALTIMORE CITY	86	86	114	222	198	187	165	169	158	135	1,520
BALTIMORE COUNTY	32	39	52	81	71	80	53	91	56	59	614
ANNE ARUNDEL	22	18	27	56	37	44	34	49	45	31	363
CARROLL	4	9	6	12	9	10	6	7	8	8	79
HOWARD	6	6	5	14	7	5	4	11	7	10	75
HARFORD	4	8	11	18	12	13	11	16	12	9	114
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	35	36	32	67	86	51	58	102	101	73	641
MONTGOMERY	13	18	15	22	35	19	19	43	37	26	247
PRINCE GEORGE'S	22	18	17	45	51	32	39	59	64	47	394
SOUTHERN AREA	7	12	11	22	24	17	18	28	22	22	183
CALVERT	1	4	3	7	4	9	5	10	6	4	53
CHARLES	4	5	4	12	9	3	10	14	7	10	78
ST MARY'S	2	3	4	3	11	5	3	4	9	8	52
EASTERN SHORE AREA	22	29	22	43	42	31	37	56	52	35	369
CECIL	9	5	8	8	12	10	5	16	13	7	93
KENT	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	10
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	7	0	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	22
CAROLINE	1	2	0	5	4	1	2	3	2	4	24
TALBOT	2	0	0	0	5	4	5	6	3	6	31
DORCHESTER	0	0	1	1	2	1	5	5	3	3	21
WICOMICO	6	7	3	12	9	8	12	8	12	9	86
SOMERSET	1	2	2	3	1	0	1	4	5	2	21
WORCESTER	1	5	8	11	4	4	5	11	10	2	61

[1] Includes deaths confirmed or suspected to be related to recent ingestion of alcohol.
[2] Includes only deaths for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 13. TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, SEX, AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATH COUNTS					
	TOTAL	NON-HISPANIC WHITE	NON-HISPANIC BLACK	HISPANIC*	MALE	FEMALE
MARYLAND	2,576	1,297	1,072	152	1,830	744
NORTHWEST AREA	228	183	34	7	154	74
GARRETT	7	7	0	0	6	1
ALLEGANY	39	35	4	0	28	11
WASHINGTON	114	90	21	2	77	37
FREDERICK	68	51	9	5	43	25
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	1,712	791	817	70	1,218	492
BALTIMORE CITY	989	273	652	42	711	276
BALTIMORE COUNTY	336	228	91	12	228	108
ANNE ARUNDEL	184	131	40	9	128	56
CARROLL	54	51	1	1	34	20
HOWARD	54	32	19	2	38	16
HARFORD	95	76	14	4	79	16
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	319	93	149	66	249	70
MONTGOMERY	109	57	20	27	83	26
PRINCE GEORGE'S	210	36	129	39	166	44
SOUTHERN AREA	107	72	33	1	68	39
CALVERT	18	14	4	0	12	6
CHARLES	55	40	14	0	32	23
ST MARY'S	34	18	15	1	24	10
EASTERN SHORE AREA	210	158	39	8	141	69
CECIL	86	72	8	3	63	23
KENT	3	0	2	1	2	1
QUEEN ANNE'S	9	7	2	0	8	1
CAROLINE	12	9	3	0	5	7
TALBOT	13	11	0	2	10	3
DORCHESTER	18	12	6	0	11	7
WICOMICO	38	23	12	1	21	17
SOMERSET	13	9	4	0	9	4
WORCESTER	18	15	2	1	12	6

1 Includes deaths that occurred in Maryland that were the result of recent ingestion or exposure to alcohol or another type of drug, including heroin, cocaine, prescription opioids, benzodiazepines, and other prescribed and unprescribed drugs.
2 Includes only deaths that occurred in Maryland for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.
*Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

TABLE 13A. CRUDE DEATH RATES FOR UNINTENTIONAL DRUG AND ALCOHOL-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, SEX, AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2022.[1,2,3]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATH RATES					
	TOTAL	NON-HISPANIC WHITE	NON-HISPANIC BLACK	HISPANIC*	MALE	FEMALE
MARYLAND	41.8	43.6	57.2	21.5	61.0	23.5
NORTHWEST AREA	42.3	46.2	59.4	**	56.8	27.7
GARRETT	**	**	**	**	**	**
ALLEGANY	58.0	60.1	**	**	79.3	**
WASHINGTON	73.3	77.4	106.4	**	97.1	48.5
FREDERICK	23.7	26.3	**	**	30.2	17.3
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	61.5	53.2	97.3	35.7	90.6	34.2
BALTIMORE CITY	173.5	175.9	186.9	116.3	268.3	90.5
BALTIMORE COUNTY	39.7	50.8	34.7	**	56.6	24.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	31.0	34.6	35.7	**	43.5	18.7
CARROLL	30.8	33.6	**	**	38.8	22.8
HOWARD	16.1	20.1	**	**	22.9	**
HARFORD	36.0	39.4	**	**	60.7	**
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	16.0	17.1	19.1	16.0	25.6	6.8
MONTGOMERY	10.4	13.1	9.9	12.6	16.2	4.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	22.2	33.4	22.3	19.7	36.3	9.0
SOUTHERN AREA	28.2	34.2	27.8	**	36.3	20.3
CALVERT	**	**	**	**	**	**
CHARLES	32.3	71.4	**	**	38.8	26.2
ST MARY'S	29.6	**	**	**	41.4	**
EASTERN SHORE AREA	45.3	46.6	50.8	**	62.1	29.2
CECIL	82.0	82.9	**	**	120.4	43.7
KENT	**	**	**	**	**	**
QUEEN ANNE'S	**	**	**	**	**	**
CAROLINE	**	**	**	**	**	**
TALBOT	**	**	**	**	**	**
DORCHESTER	**	**	**	**	**	**
WICOMICO	36.3	36.4	**	**	42.2	**
SOMERSET	**	**	**	**	**	**
WORCESTER	**	**	**	**	**	**

1 Includes deaths that occurred in Maryland that were the result of recent ingestion or exposure to alcohol or another type of drug, including heroin, cocaine, prescription opioids, benzodiazepines, and other prescribed and unprescribed drugs.

2 Includes only deaths that occurred in Maryland for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

3 Crude rate per 100,000 population. Calculation of crude rates includes resident and non-resident data in the numerator and 2022 resident population estimates from the U.S. Census in the denominator. This may result in less accurate rates compared to resident only data. Further, these rates are not comparable with rates from other jurisdictions outside of Maryland as these rates are based on data from the literal text in the cause of death field on the death certificate rather than standardized ICD-10 codes.

*Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

**Rates based on <20 events in the numerator are not presented since such rates are subject to instability.

TABLE 14. TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2022.[1,2]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATH COUNTS				
	LESS THAN 25 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55 YEARS OR MORE
MARYLAND	126	486	581	549	834
NORTHWEST AREA	16	57	64	44	47
GARRETT	0	2	2	1	2
ALLEGANY	5	5	12	7	10
WASHINGTON	6	31	32	22	23
FREDERICK	5	19	18	14	12
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	55	286	366	373	632
BALTIMORE CITY	24	135	183	217	430
BALTIMORE COUNTY	10	64	82	76	104
ANNE ARUNDEL	8	35	56	41	44
CARROLL	3	13	13	9	16
HOWARD	6	16	11	11	10
HARFORD	4	23	21	19	28
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	44	75	70	58	72
MONTGOMERY	17	29	32	15	16
PRINCE GEORGE'S	27	46	38	43	56
SOUTHERN AREA	4	21	20	27	35
CALVERT	1	4	0	4	9
CHARLES	3	9	9	15	19
ST MARY'S	0	8	11	8	7
EASTERN SHORE AREA	7	47	61	47	48
CECIL	2	19	29	20	16
KENT	0	0	1	2	0
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	2	3	1	3
CAROLINE	0	2	6	2	2
TALBOT	1	6	1	4	1
DORCHESTER	1	6	7	0	4
WICOMICO	2	5	9	12	10
SOMERSET	1	4	3	2	3
WORCESTER	0	3	2	4	9

[1] Includes deaths that occurred in Maryland that were the result of recent ingestion or exposure to alcohol or another type of drug, including heroin, cocaine, prescription opioids, benzodiazepines, and other prescribed and unprescribed drugs.
[2] Includes only deaths that occurred in Maryland for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

TABLE 14A. CRUDE DEATH RATES FOR UNINTENTIONAL DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2022.[1,2,3]

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATH RATES				
	LESS THAN 25 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55 YEARS OR MORE
MARYLAND	6.7	60.1	69.7	71.1	44.6
NORTHWEST AREA	**	84.6	87.5	64.3	28.3
GARRETT	**	**	**	**	**
ALLEGANY	**	**	**	**	**
WASHINGTON	**	155.1	161.8	110.8	46.5
FREDERICK	**	**	**	**	**
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	6.5	74.4	95.8	111.4	75.4
BALTIMORE CITY	14.2	132.1	229.3	365.4	269.7
BALTIMORE COUNTY	**	58.4	75.1	75.5	38.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	**	43.0	65.5	55.8	25.2
CARROLL	**	**	**	**	**
HOWARD	**	**	**	**	**
HARFORD	**	71.4	**	**	33.4
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	7.2	29.4	25.5	21.9	12.2
MONTGOMERY	**	23.2	21.9	**	**
PRINCE GEORGE'S	9.2	35.4	29.6	34.8	20.6
SOUTHERN AREA	**	43.5	**	54.6	32.1
CALVERT	**	**	**	**	**
CHARLES	**	**	**	**	**
ST MARY'S	**	**	**	**	**
EASTERN SHORE AREA	**	87.1	116.6	87.6	29.1
CECIL	**	**	226.0	149.4	**
KENT	**	**	**	**	**
QUEEN ANNE'S	**	**	**	**	**
CAROLINE	**	**	**	**	**
TALBOT	**	**	**	**	**
DORCHESTER	**	**	**	**	**
WICOMICO	**	**	**	**	**
SOMERSET	**	**	**	**	**
WORCESTER	**	**	**	**	**

1 Includes deaths that occurred in Maryland that were the result of recent ingestion or exposure to alcohol or another type of drug, including heroin, cocaine, prescription opioids, benzodiazepines, and other prescribed and unprescribed drugs.
2 Includes only deaths that occurred in Maryland for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.
3 Crude rate per 100,000 population. Calculation of crude rates includes resident and non-resident data in the numerator and 2022 resident population estimates from the U.S. Census in the denominator. This may result in less accurate rates compared to resident only data. Further, these rates are not comparable with rates from other jurisdictions outside of Maryland as these rates are based on data from the literal text in the cause of death field on the death certificate rather than standardized ICD-10 codes.
**Rates based on <20 events in the numerator are not presented since such rates are subject to instability.

TABLE 15. AGE-SPECIFIC CRUDE DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX, MARYLAND, 2022 [1,2]

SUBSTANCE	ALL AGES	< 25 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-44 YEARS	45-54 YEARS	55+ YEARS
ALL DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	41.8	6.7	60.1	69.7	71.1	44.5
MALE	61.0	9.0	85.0	97.4	104.3	71.1
FEMALE	23.5	4.3	35.3	42.6	39.3	22.2
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	43.6	6.4	76.7	93.7	72.7	31.8
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	57.2	6.9	56.3	65.5	101.4	89.2
HISPANIC	21.5	10.9	43.7	38.5	29.2	*
OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	36.1	6.0	53.6	60.8	60.6	37.6
MALE	53.0	8.0	75.8	85.8	89.4	60.5
FEMALE	20.1	3.9	31.6	36.5	32.9	18.4
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	37.6	5.9	68.9	85.8	61.1	25.1
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	50.3	6.0	50.8	53.5	89.5	79.6
HISPANIC	17.4	9.9	36.4	29.5	*	*
COCAINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	16.6	*	23.5	28.2	32.7	17.7
MALE	24.2	*	31.7	37.7	48.0	29.5
FEMALE	9.4	*	15.3	19.0	18.0	7.8
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	15.4	*	28.8	35.4	30.1	9.4
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	26.3	*	22.2	30.0	51.9	42.7
HISPANIC	7.1	*	*	*	*	*
HEROIN-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	2.0	*	3.3	3.1	3.4	2.1
MALE	2.7	*	5.0	*	*	2.9
FEMALE	1.4	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	2.5	*	*	*	*	1.8
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	2.2	*	*	*	*	*
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*
BENZODIAZAPINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	1.8	*	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.6
MALE	2.2	*	*	4.9	*	2.3
FEMALE	1.4	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	2.8	*	5.8	5.8	*	2.0
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	1.2	*	*	*	*	*
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*
PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	0.9	*	*	*	*	*
MALE	1.4	*	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	*	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	*	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	1.8	*	*	*	*	*
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*
METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	1.7	*	3.0	5.0	*	*
MALE	2.9	*	5.0	8.0	*	*
FEMALE	*	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	2.7	*	*	9.0	*	*
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	1.1	*	*	*	*	*
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*

[1] Includes only deaths that occurred in Maryland for which the manner of death was classified as accidental or undetermined.

[2] Crude rate per 100,000 population. Calculation of crude rates includes resident and non-resident data in the numerator and 2022 Maryland resident population estimates from the U.S. Census in the denominator.

* Rates based on <20 events in the numerator are not presented since such rates are subject to instability.