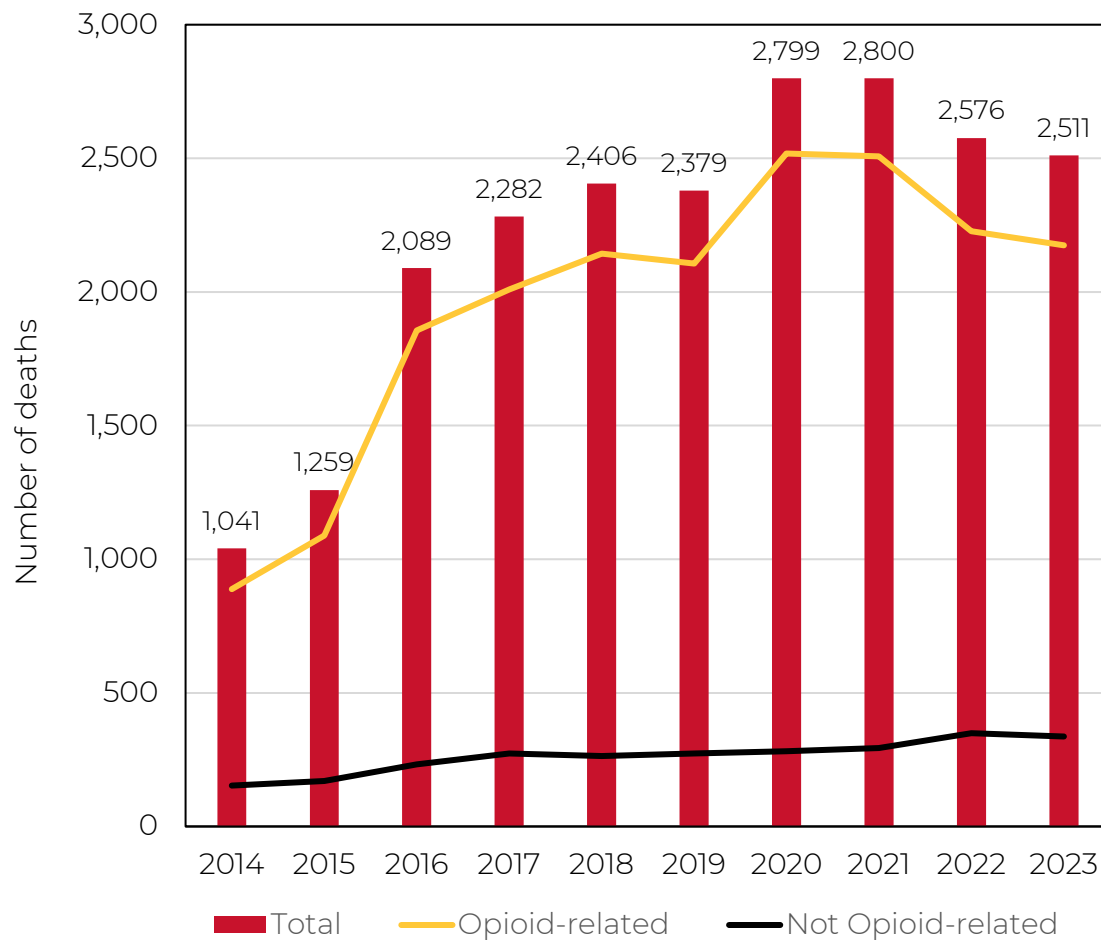


Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths in Maryland, 2023

Release Date: March 2025



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METHODS

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 2014-2023. 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 2014-2023 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 2023 estimates (released June 2024), which include population estimates for July 1, 2020, through July 1, 2023. 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 1,041 in 2014 to 2,800 in 2021. In 2022 and 2023 this trend reversed as the total number of deaths decreased. There were 2,511 deaths in 2023 [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, 2014-2023

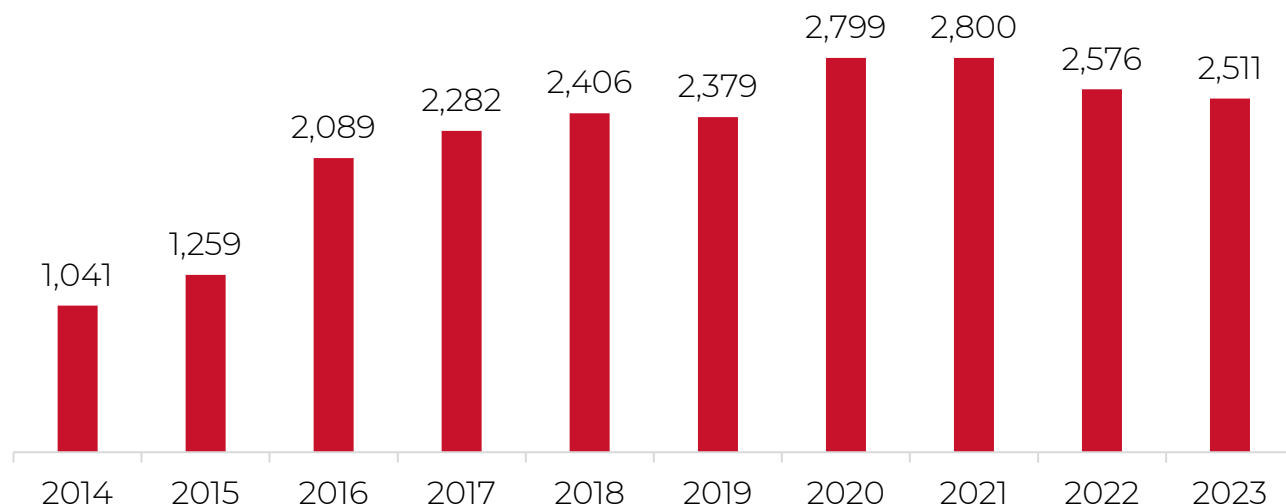
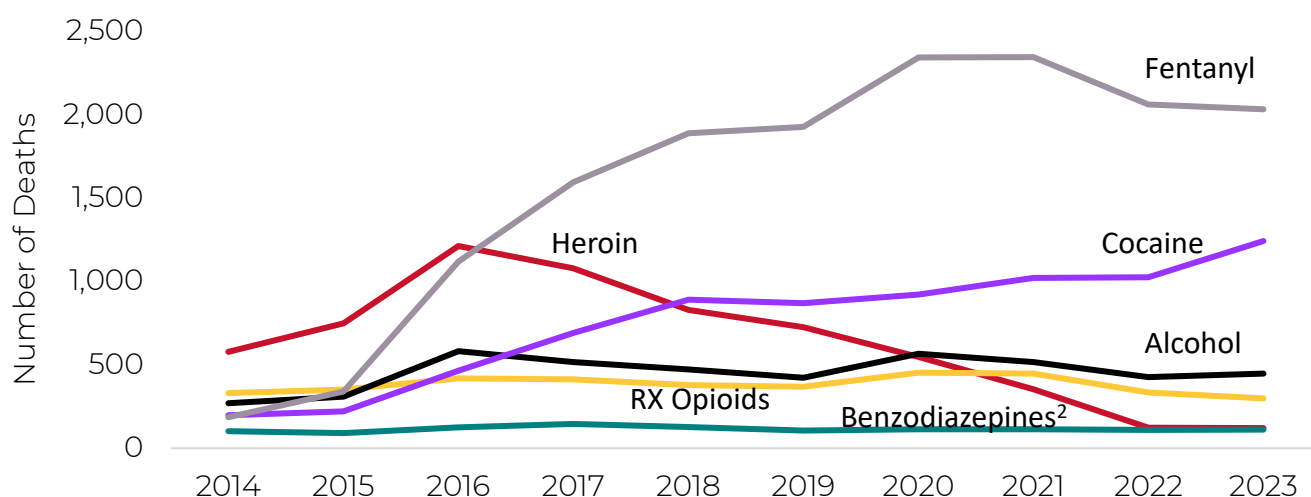


Figure 2. Total Number of Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths by Selected Substances¹, Maryland, 2014-2023



¹Since 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.

²Includes deaths caused by benzodiazepines and related drugs with similar sedative effects.

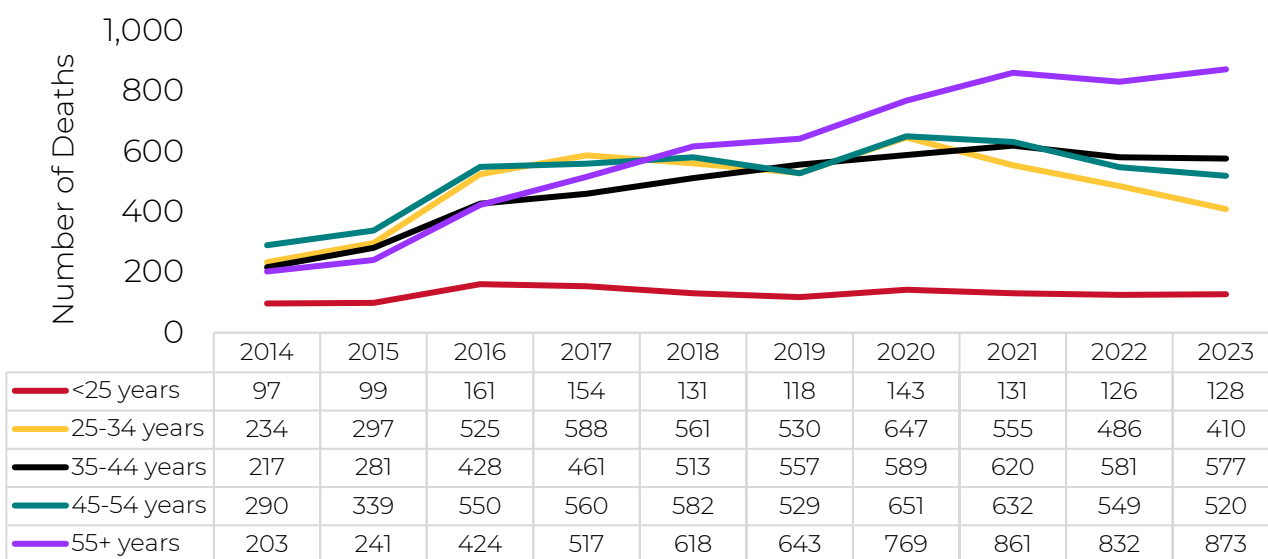
Population Characteristics: Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths

In 2023, 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. The number of deaths among those 25-34 years of age is at the lowest count since before 2016 (410). Individuals aged 55 years and over had the highest number of deaths among all age groups (873), accounting for approximately 35% of all intoxication deaths occurring in Maryland. Deaths in this older age group have been increasing over the last decade. [Figure 3]

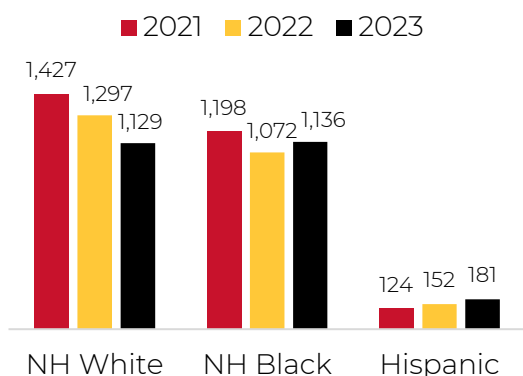
In 2023, there were 1,129 unintentional drug- and alcohol-related deaths occurring in Maryland among non-Hispanic white individuals, which accounted for approximately 45% of all deaths [Figure 3]. Compared to 2021 and 2022, the death rate among non-Hispanic white individuals significantly decreased to 38.6 per 100,000 in 2023 while the rate among Hispanics increased to 23.2.. There was no statistically significant change in the non-Hispanic black death rate [Figure 3A].

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

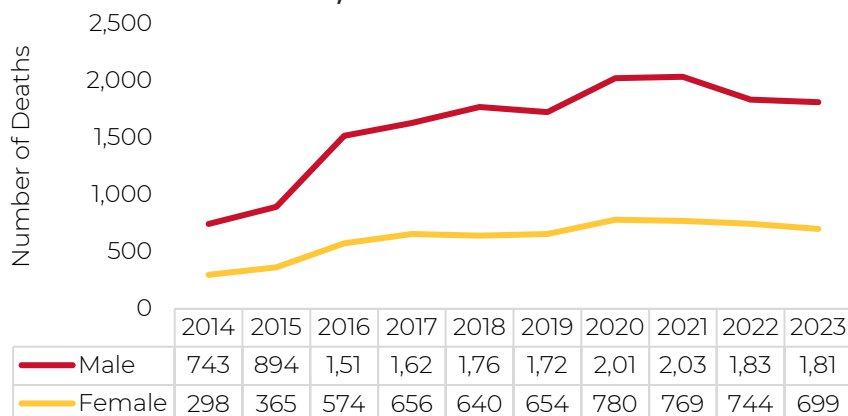
Age Group, 2014-2023



Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2023



Sex, 2014-2023

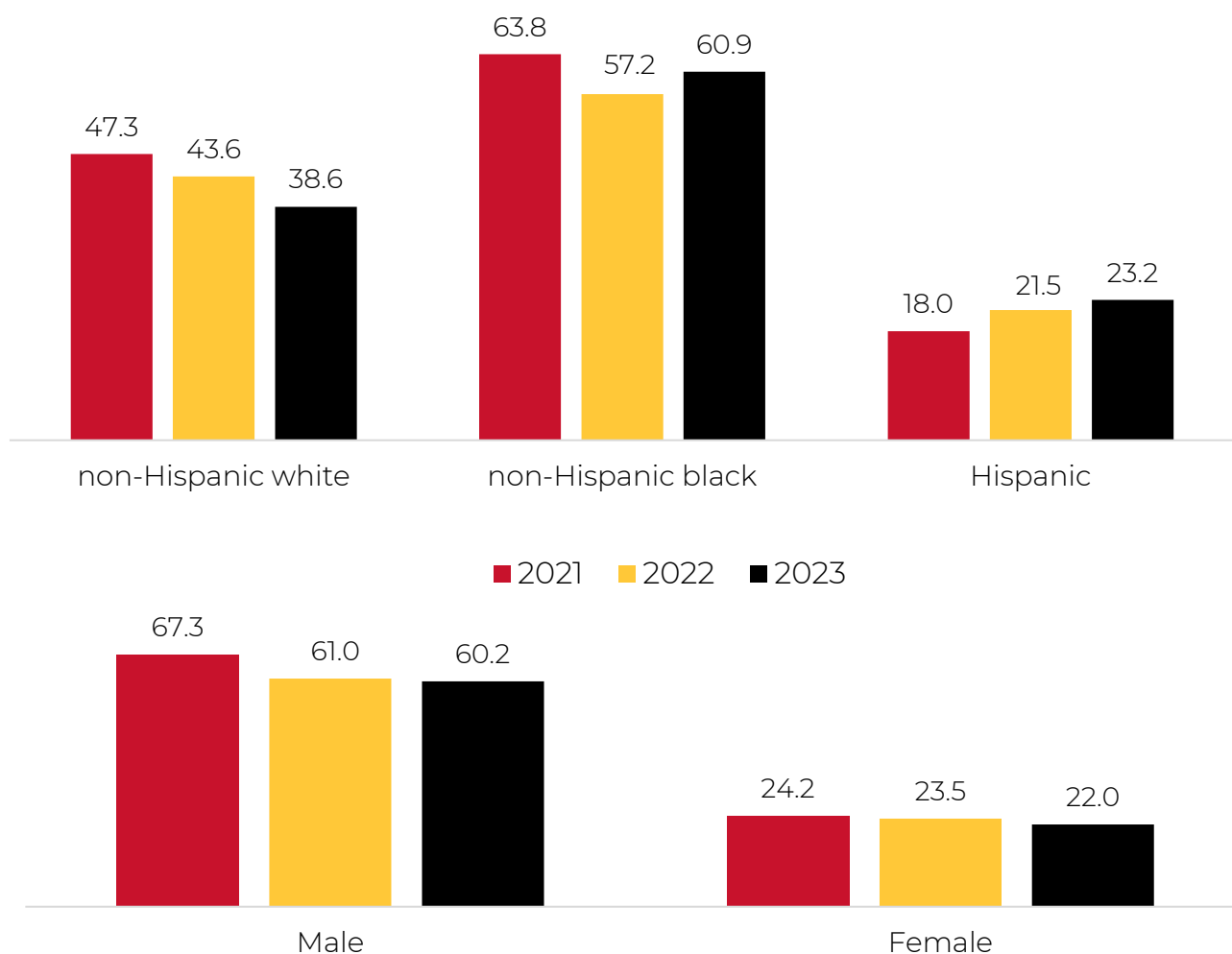


Population Characteristics: Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths

Disparities between race and ethnicity groups persist. In 2023 the overall death rate was 1.6 times higher for non-Hispanic black individuals (60.9 per 100,000) compared to non-Hispanic white individuals (38.6 per 100,000). The overall death rate was 23.2 per 100,000 for Hispanic individuals in 2023. [Figure 3A].

By age group, the death rate among non-Hispanic white individuals aged 35-44 (89.8) was 1.4 times that of the rate among non-Hispanic blacks (65.3) or 2.4 times that of Hispanics (37.3). 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 and Hispanic individuals. In the 55 and over age group, the death rate among non-Hispanic black individuals (104.7) was nearly 4 times the rate among non-Hispanic whites (26.8). Deaths rates among those under 25 years of age were highest in Hispanics (13.4). [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 2021-2023



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.

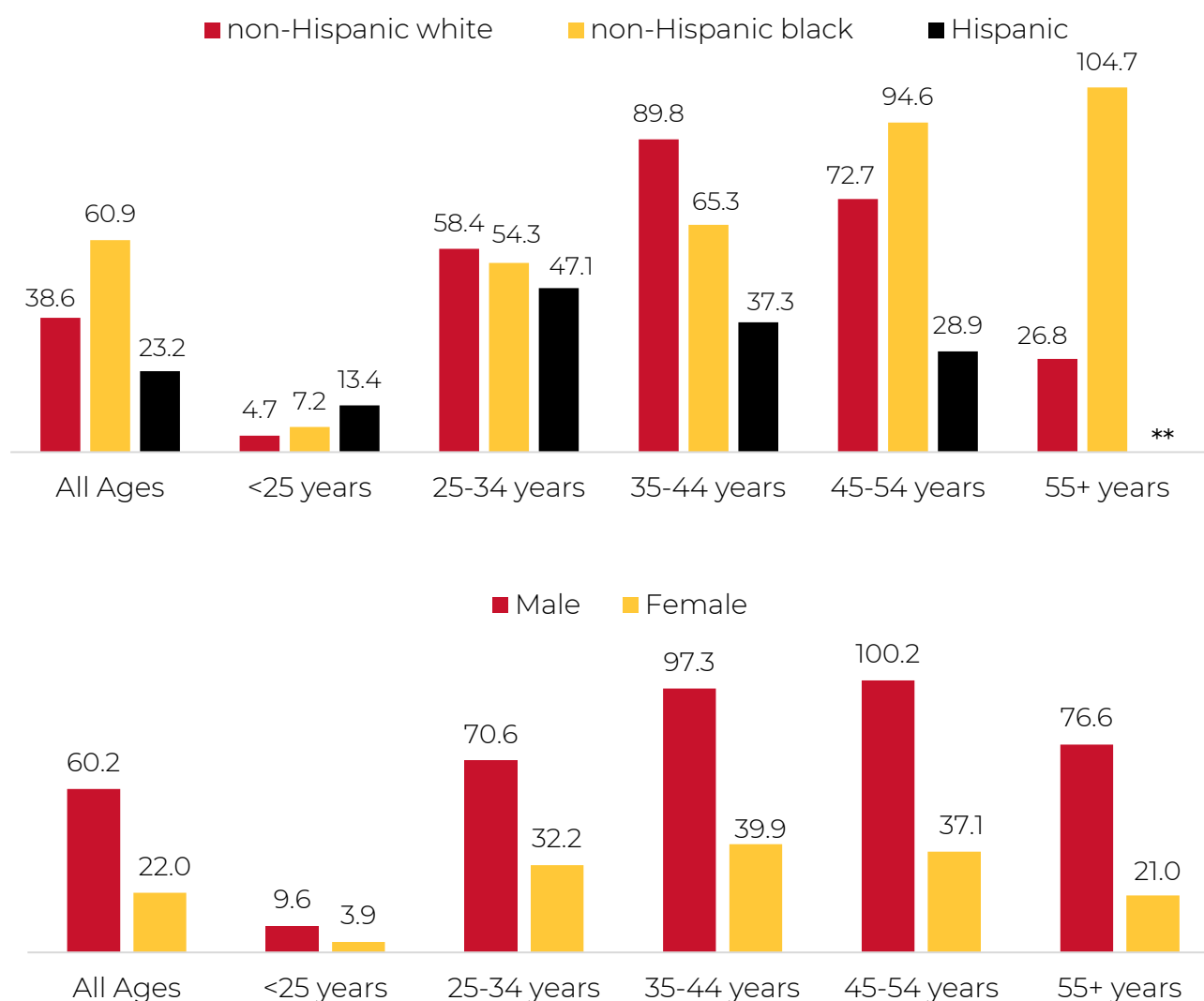
Population Characteristics: Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths

Over the last decade, more males than females died of an intoxication death in Maryland [Figure 3]. In 2023, intoxication death rates (per 100,000) were more than 2.7 times higher among males (60.2) than females (22.0) [Figure 3A].

From 2022 to 2023 there were no statistically significant changes in the death rate among females or males. Notably, in 2022 the death rate among males (61.0) was a statistically significant decrease from the 2021 rate (67.3). [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 [Figure 3B, Table 15].

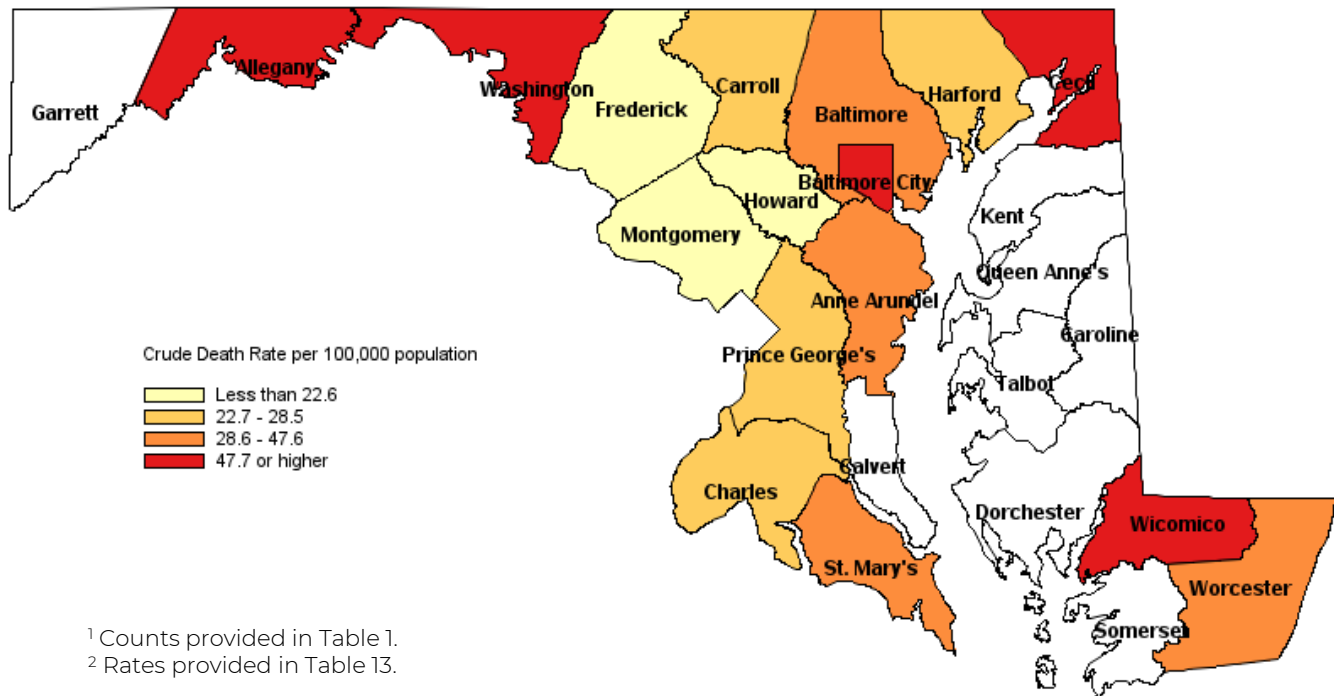
Figure 3B. Age-Specific Rates by Race/Ethnicity or Sex for Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Death Occurring in Maryland,¹ 2023



¹ Death occurred in Maryland; calculation of crude rates includes resident and non-resident data in numerator and 2023 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, 2023^{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 2023 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 2023, jurisdictions with the highest number of deaths were: Baltimore City (1043), Baltimore County (286), Prince George's (217), Anne Arundel (175), and Montgomery (138) [Table 1]. Accounting for population size, jurisdictions with highest crude death rates (per 100,000) were: Baltimore City (184.5), Allegany (71.4), Washington (59.7), Cecil (55.8) and Wicomico (47.7) [Figure 4, Table 13].

Several jurisdictions had rates among non-Hispanic black individuals that were higher than the state rate (60.9): Baltimore City (204.0) and Wicomico (77.3). Similarly, jurisdictions with the highest death rates among non-Hispanic white individuals included: Baltimore City (190.2), Allegany (70.6), Washington (59.9), Cecil (48.7), Charles (44.4), and Wicomico (43.5). Race-specific rates for all jurisdictions can be found in Table 13A.

Rates were highest among males in Baltimore City (284.7) followed by Allegany (90.8). Among females, Baltimore City (97.3) followed by Washington (28.7) saw the highest rates. Sex-specific rates for all jurisdictions can be found in Table 13A.

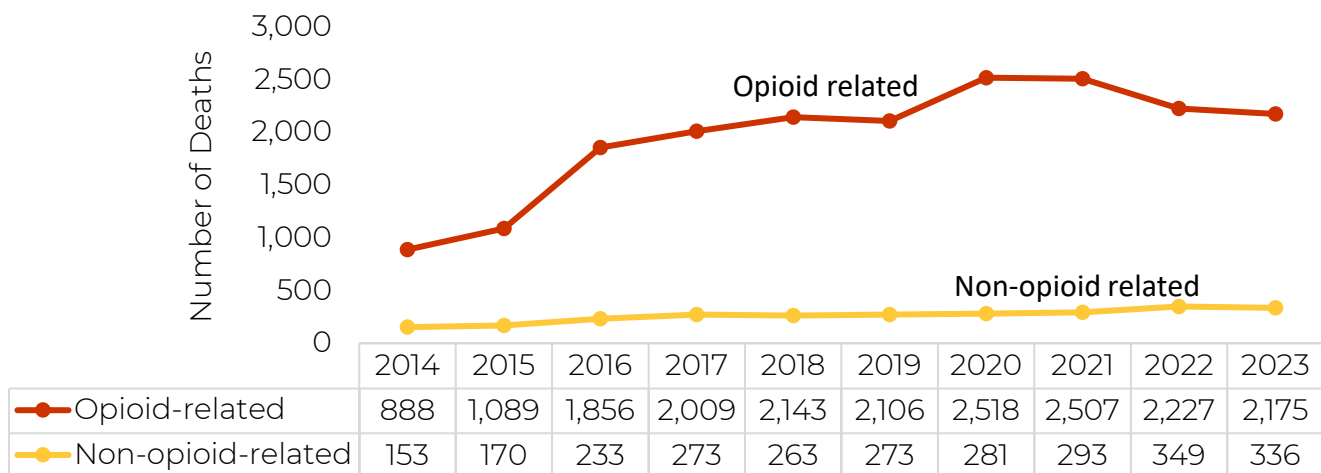
In Baltimore City, the highest death rates were among those aged 45-54 years (344.4), followed by those 55 and over (309.5) and those 35-44 years (247.7). Age-specific rates for all other jurisdictions can be found in Table 14A.

OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS

Approximately 87% of all intoxication deaths that occurred in Maryland in 2023 were opioid-related. This is a slight decrease from accounting for approximately 90% of death in 2021 but similar to the proportion in 2022 (86%) [Figure 5, Table 2].

Fentanyl-related deaths continued to drive opioid-related deaths in 2023 and were involved in about 8 out of 10 intoxication deaths [Figure 7, Table 7]. The number of heroin-related deaths have decreased by nearly 90% between 2016 and 2023. Though the counts between 2022 and 2023 were stable [Figure 7, Table 3].

Figure 5. Number of Unintentional Opioid¹ and non-Opioid Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2014-2023



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

Figure 6. Number of Unintentional Opioid-Related Intoxication Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2023¹

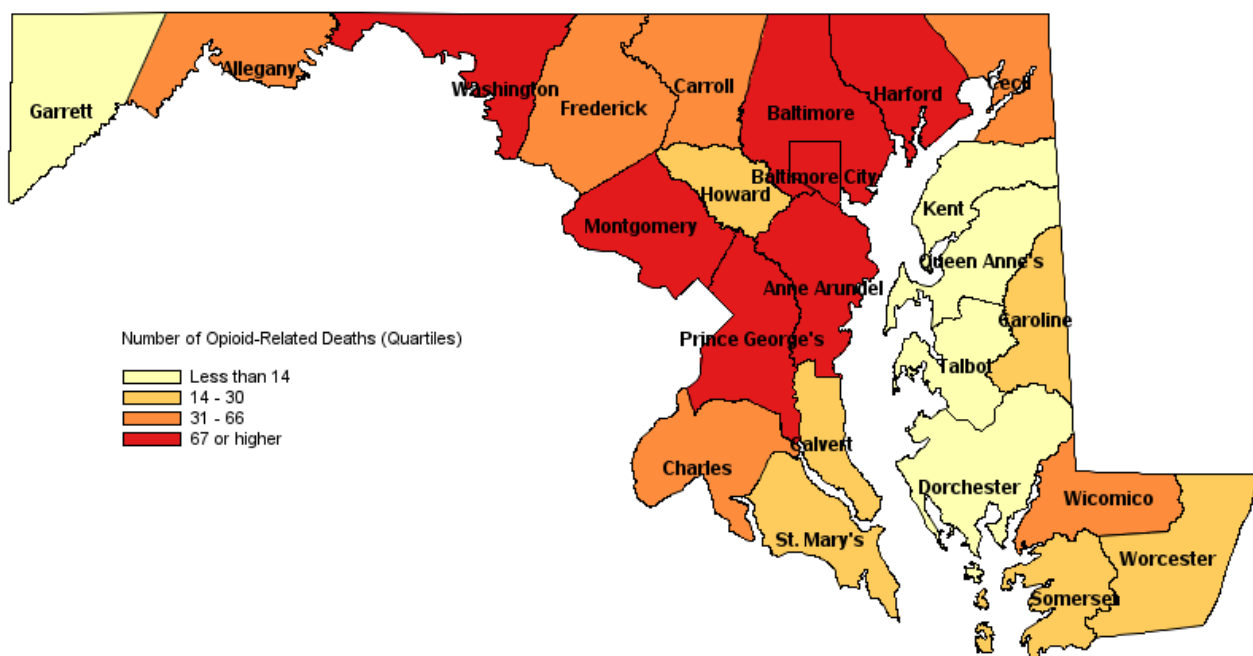


Figure 7. Number of Unintentional Opioid-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Substance, 2014-2023

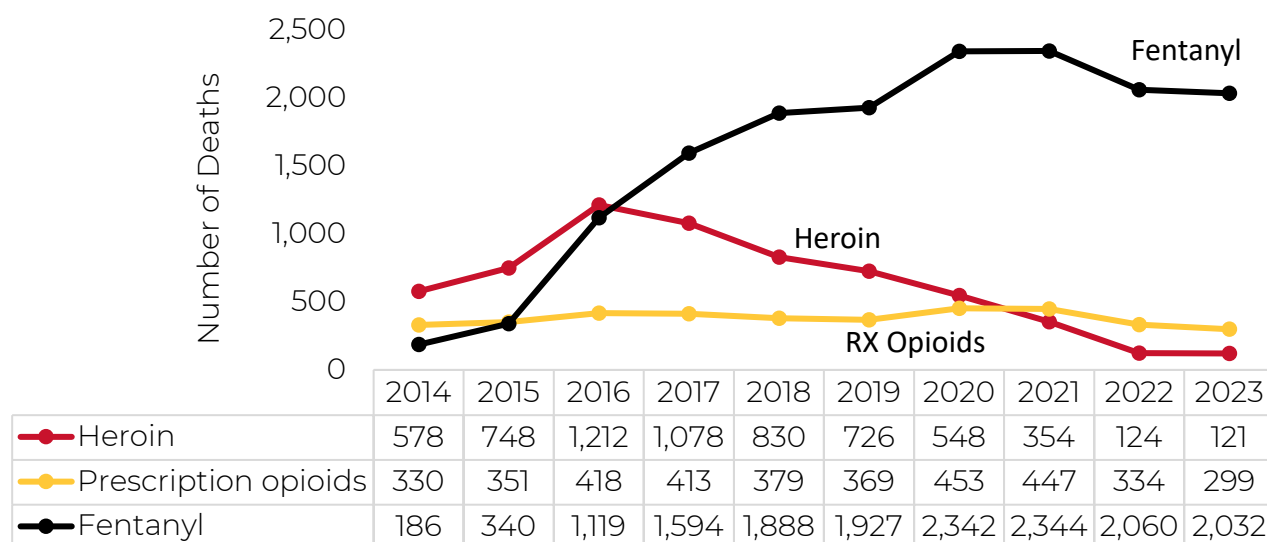
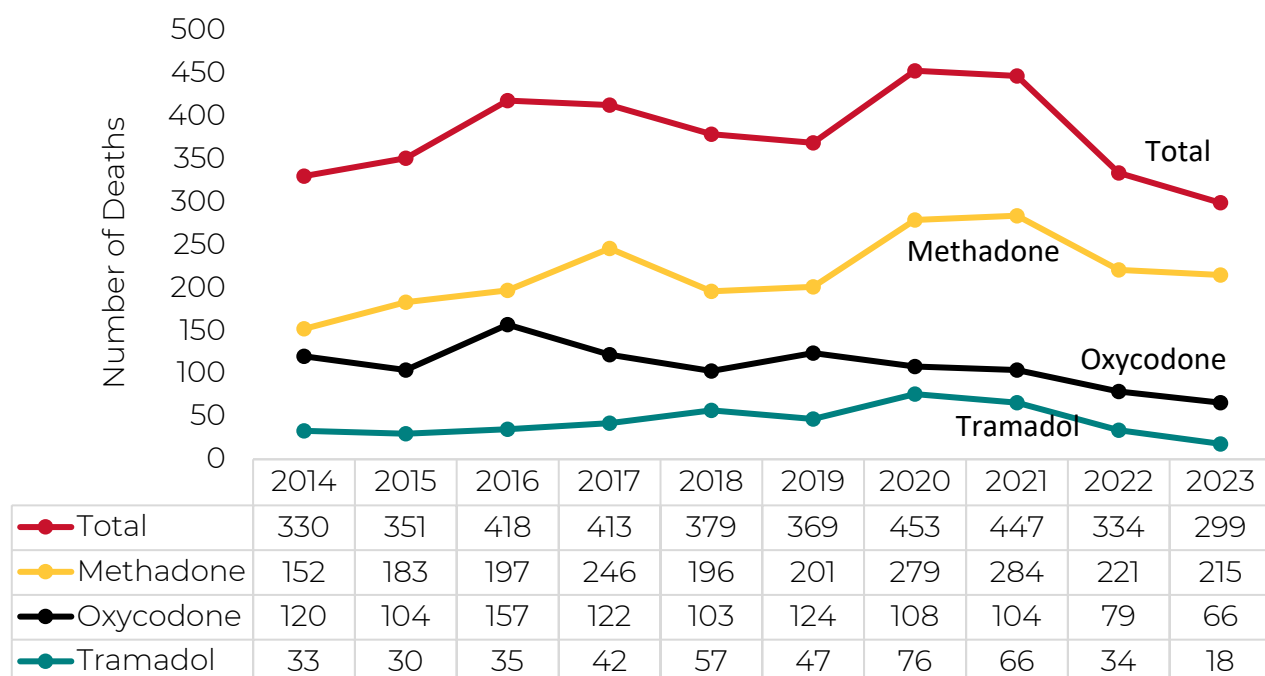


Figure 8. Number of Unintentional Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Selected Prescription Opioids, 2013-2022 ¹



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

The number of prescription opioid-related deaths was 299 or about 12% of all intoxication deaths in 2023, similar to 2022 (13%) [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 and nearly cut in half again in 2023. [Figure 8]

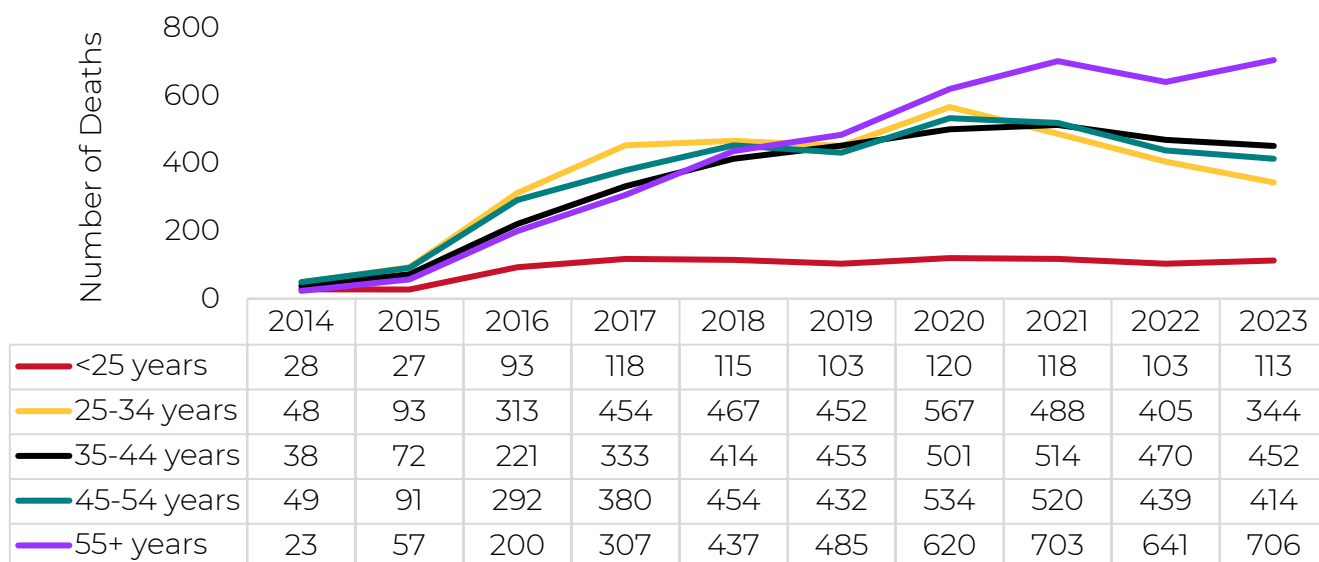
Population Characteristics: Fentanyl-Related Deaths

In 2023, the highest number of fentanyl-related deaths occurring in Maryland were among those aged 55 or over. This age demographic accounted for 35% of fentanyl-related deaths in 2023 compared to 23% of deaths in 2018. The number of deaths among those aged 25-34 has been decreasing since 2020. Individuals in this age group accounted for 17% fentanyl-related deaths in 2023 compared to 24% in 2020.

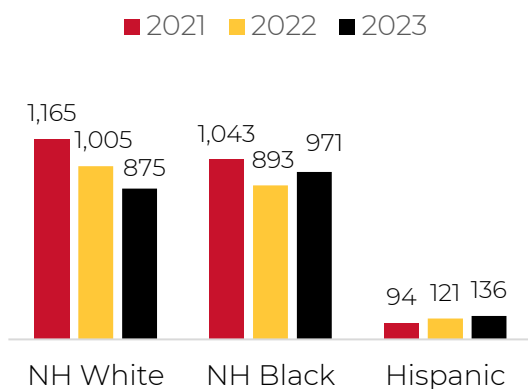
Approximately 48% of fentanyl-related deaths were among non-Hispanic black individuals and half of deaths were in non-Hispanic white individuals in 2023. From 2021 to 2023 fentanyl-related deaths increased nearly 45% among Hispanic individuals. Seven out of ten fentanyl-related deaths occurring in Maryland were among males in 2023. [Figure 9]

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

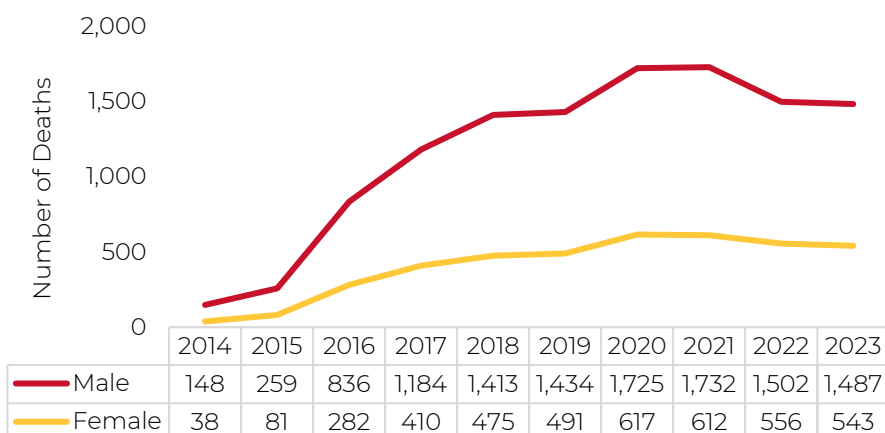
Age Group, 2014-2023



Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2023



Sex, 2014-2023



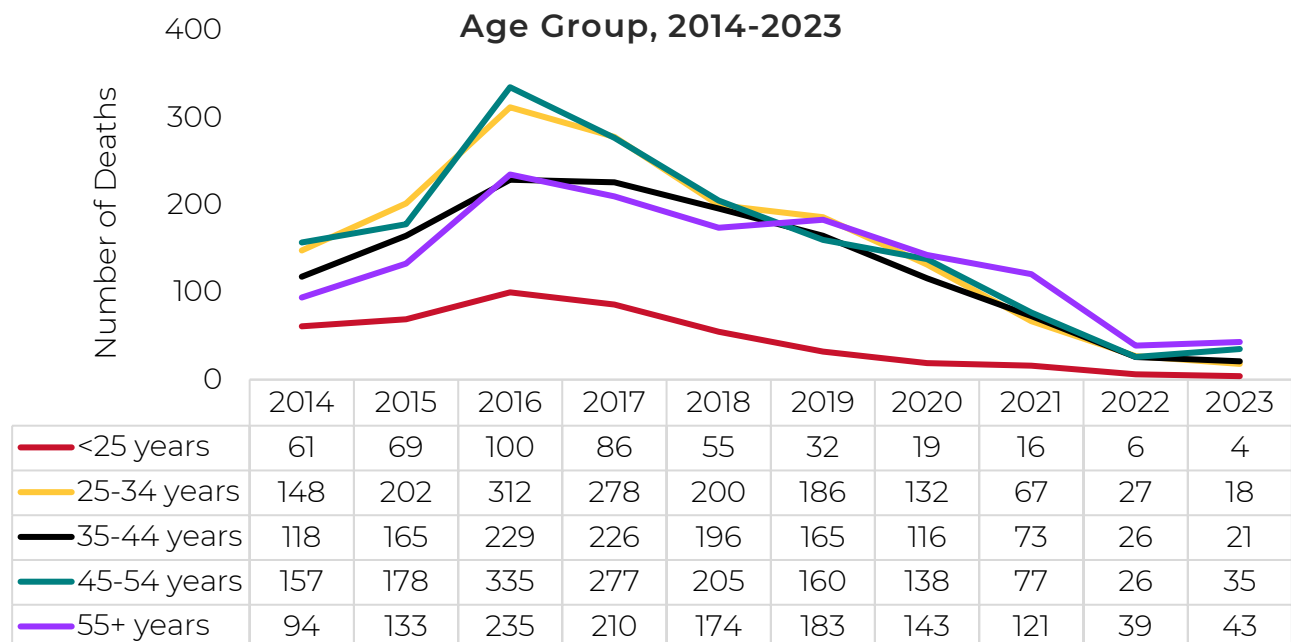
Population Characteristics: Heroin-Related Deaths

Since 2017, the overall number of heroin-related deaths has decreased with counts remaining stable between 2022 and 2023. In 2023, those 55 years and over experienced the most heroin-related deaths (35%) compared to the other age groups.

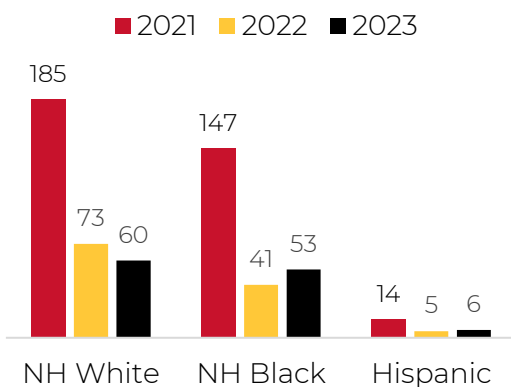
Nearly half of heroin-related deaths were among non-Hispanic white individuals, 44% were among non-Hispanic black individuals, and 5% among Hispanic individuals in 2023 [Figure 10]. The heroin-related death rate among non-Hispanic black individuals aged 55 and over was 4.9 per 100,000 [Table 15].

Males accounted for 73% of heroin-related deaths in 2023. The heroin-related death rate among males was 1.7 times the rate among females [Table 15].

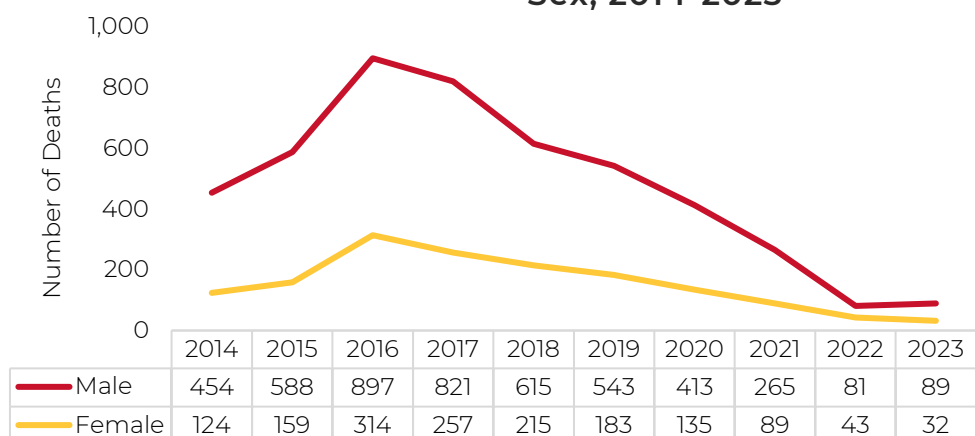
Figure 10. Number of Unintentional Heroin-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:



Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2023



Sex, 2014-2023



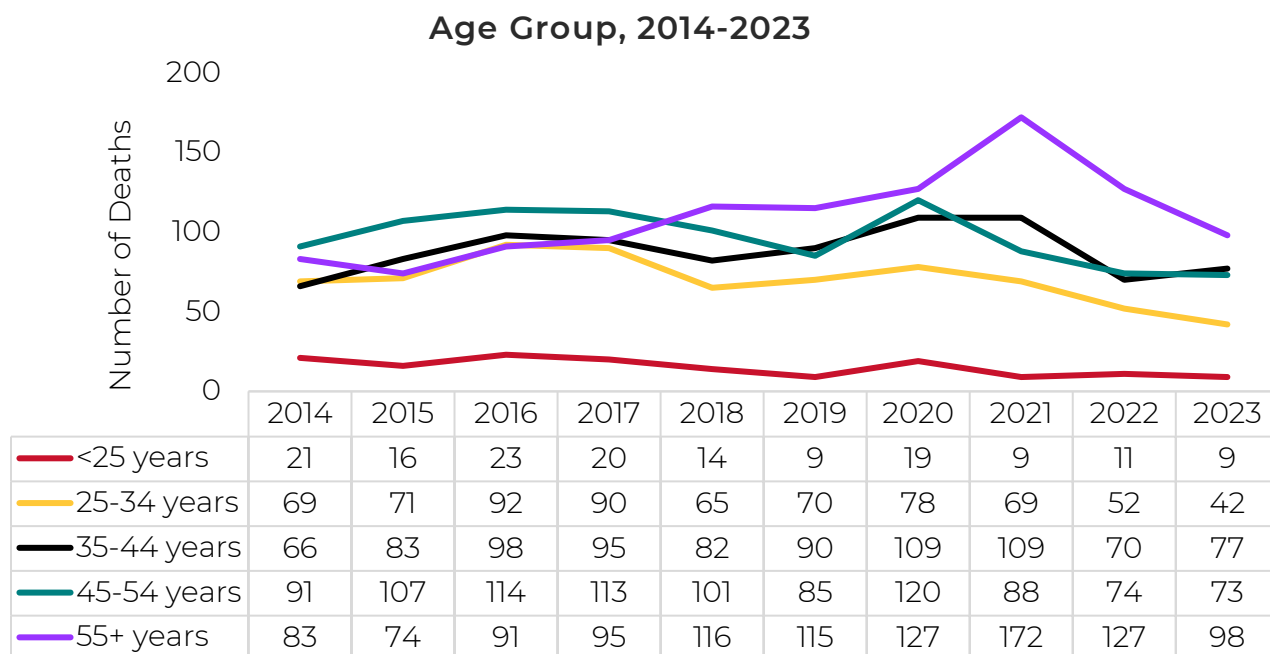
Population Characteristics: Prescription Opioid-Related Deaths

In 2023, the highest number of prescription opioid related deaths were among those aged 55 or over. This age demographic accounted for 32.8% of prescription opioid related deaths in 2023 compared to 38.4% of deaths in 2021.

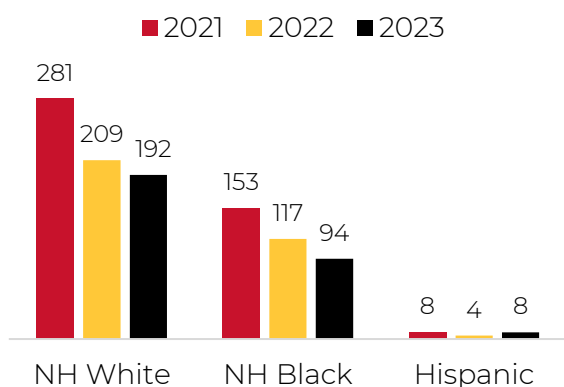
Approximately 64% of prescription opioid-related deaths were among non-Hispanic white individuals and 31% were among non-Hispanic black individuals.

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

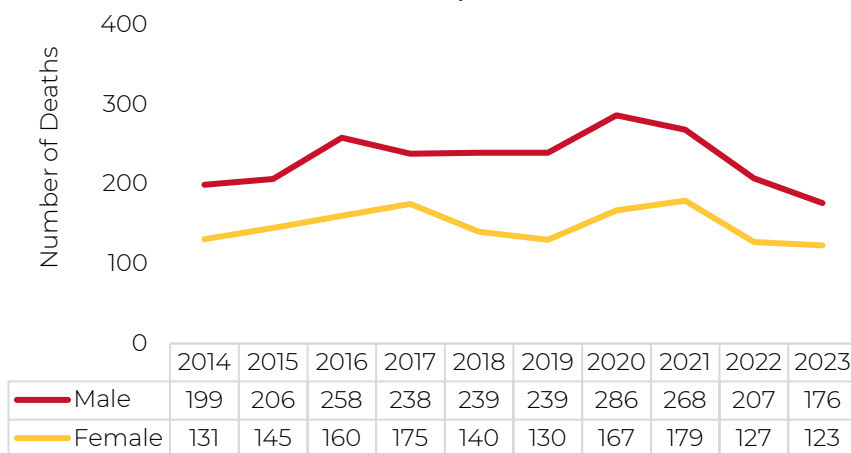
Figure 11. Number of Unintentional Prescription Opioid-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:



Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2023



Sex, 2014-2023



COCAINE-RELATED DEATHS

Over a 10-year period, the number of cocaine-related deaths has increased in Maryland. In 2023, cocaine-related deaths occurred 88.6% of the time in combination with opioids. This is down from about 92.7% in 2020 [Figure 12]. The highest numbers of cocaine-related deaths were concentrated in the Baltimore Metro and Capital Region [Figure 13].

Figure 12. Number of Unintentional Cocaine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2014-2023

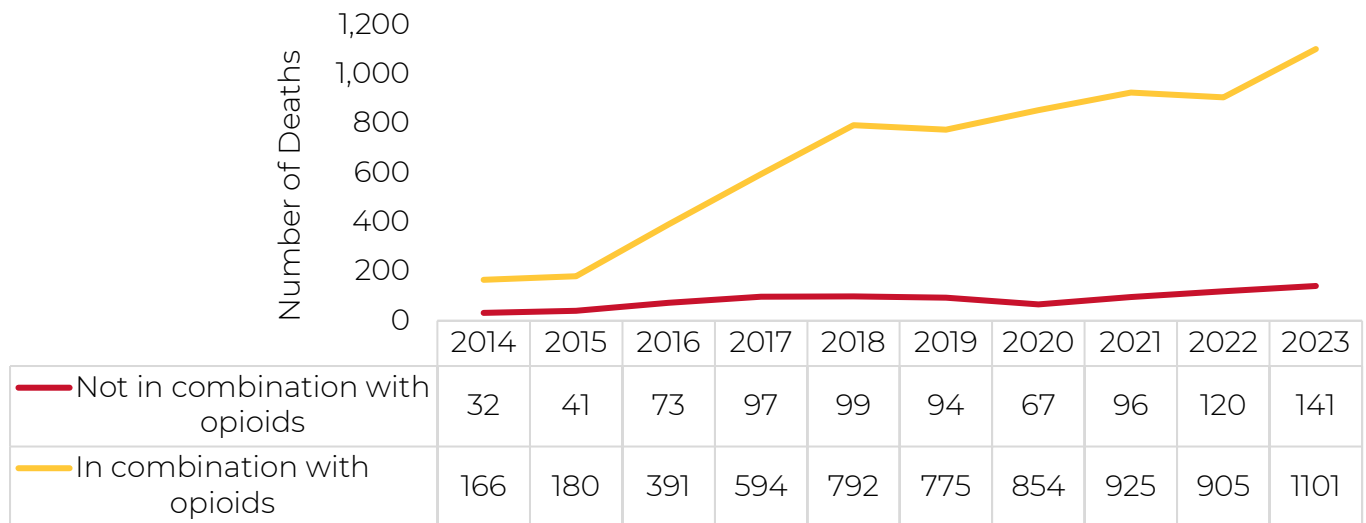
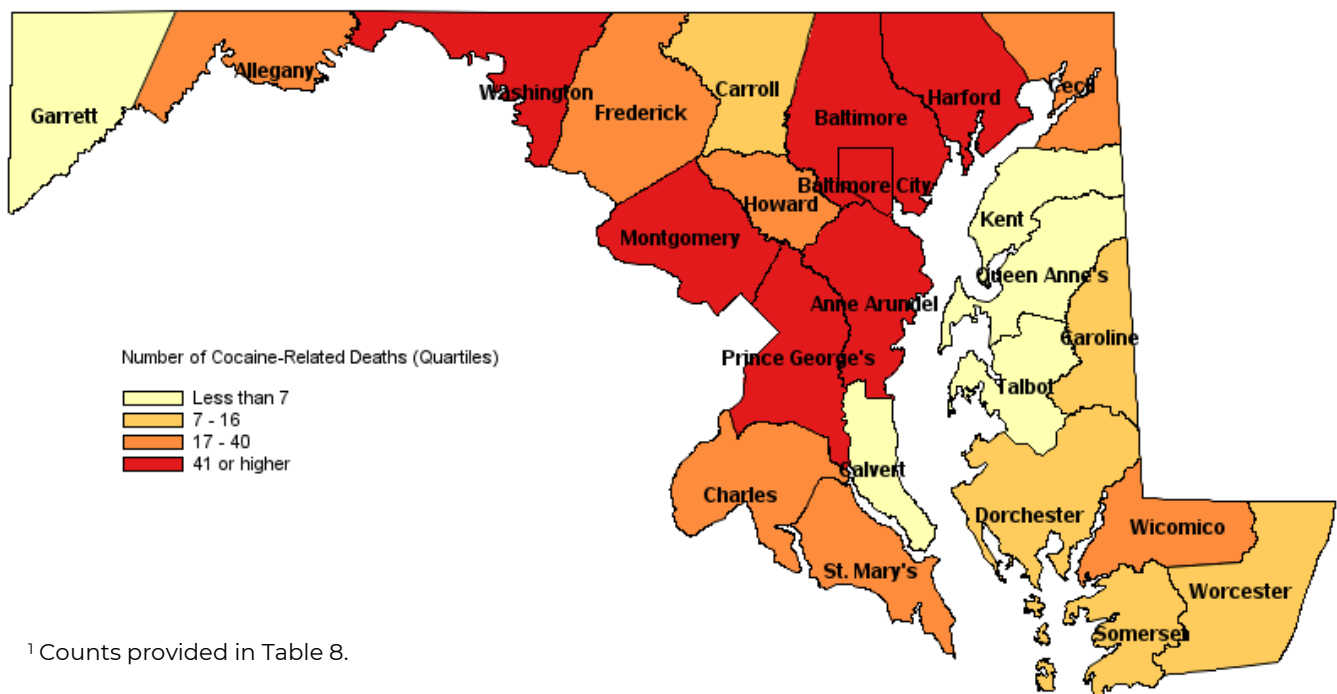


Figure 13. Number of Unintentional Cocaine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2023¹



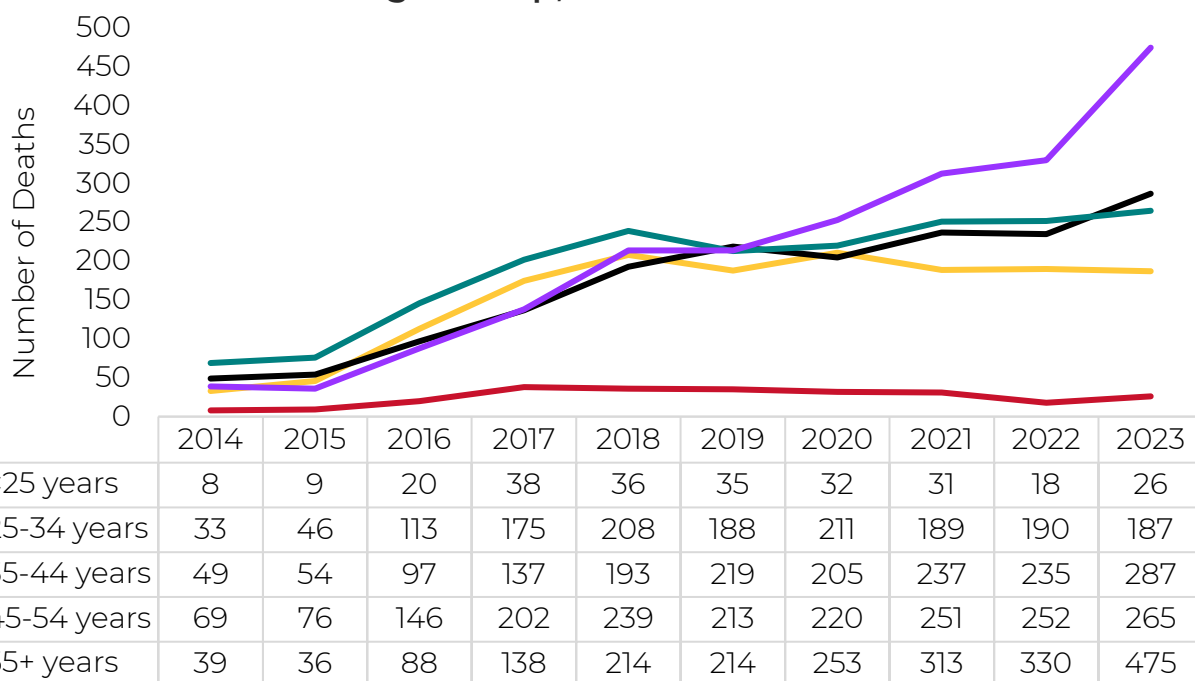
¹ Counts provided in Table 8.

Population Characteristics: Cocaine-Related Deaths

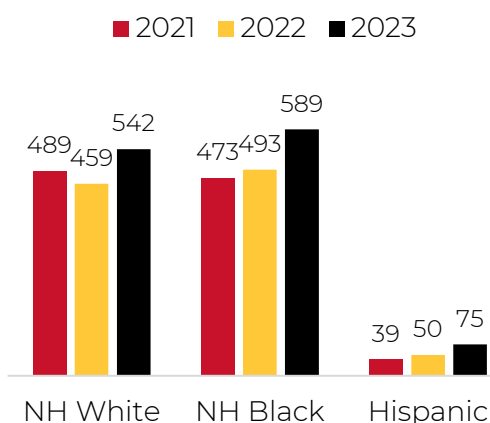
Those 55 years and over experienced the most cocaine-related deaths in 2023 with 475 deaths, a nearly 88% increase from 2020. Forty-seven percent of cocaine-related deaths were among non-Hispanic black individuals and 44% were among non-Hispanic white individuals. The cocaine-related death rate among non-Hispanic black individuals was 1.7 times the rate among non-Hispanic white individuals [Table 15]. In 2023, 7 out of 10 cocaine-related deaths were among males (900) compared to 341 deaths among females. The cocaine-related death rate among males nearly 3 times the rate among females [Table 15].

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

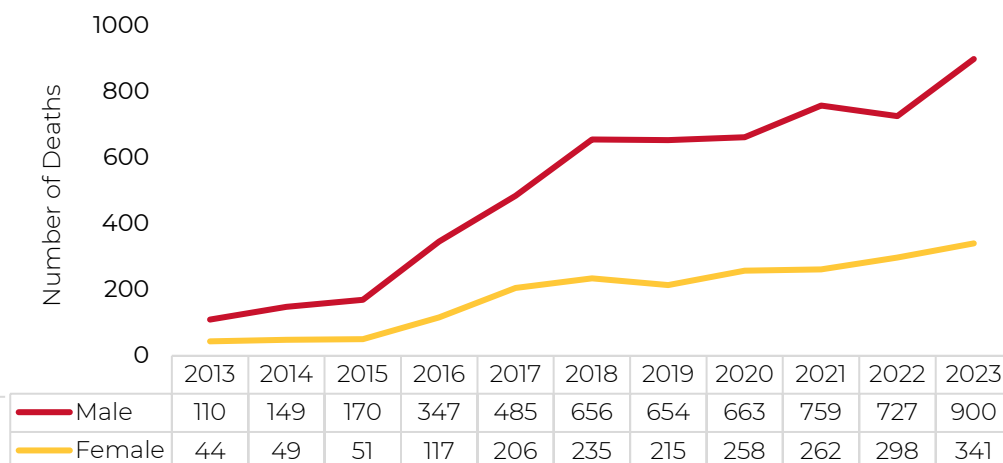
Age Group, 2014-2023



Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2023



Sex, 2014-2023



METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED DEATHS

The number of methamphetamine-related deaths decreased 24.8% in 2023 to 79 deaths, down from an all-time high of 105 deaths in 2022. In 2023, methamphetamine-related deaths occurred about 77% of the time in combination with opioids [Figure 15]. The number of deaths per county from this substance remains sparse. Cecil County saw a slight decrease in the proportion of deaths from this substance from 30 deaths or 28.5% in 2022 to 16 deaths or 20% in 2023 [Figure 16, Table 11].

Figure 15. Number of Unintentional Methamphetamine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2014-2023

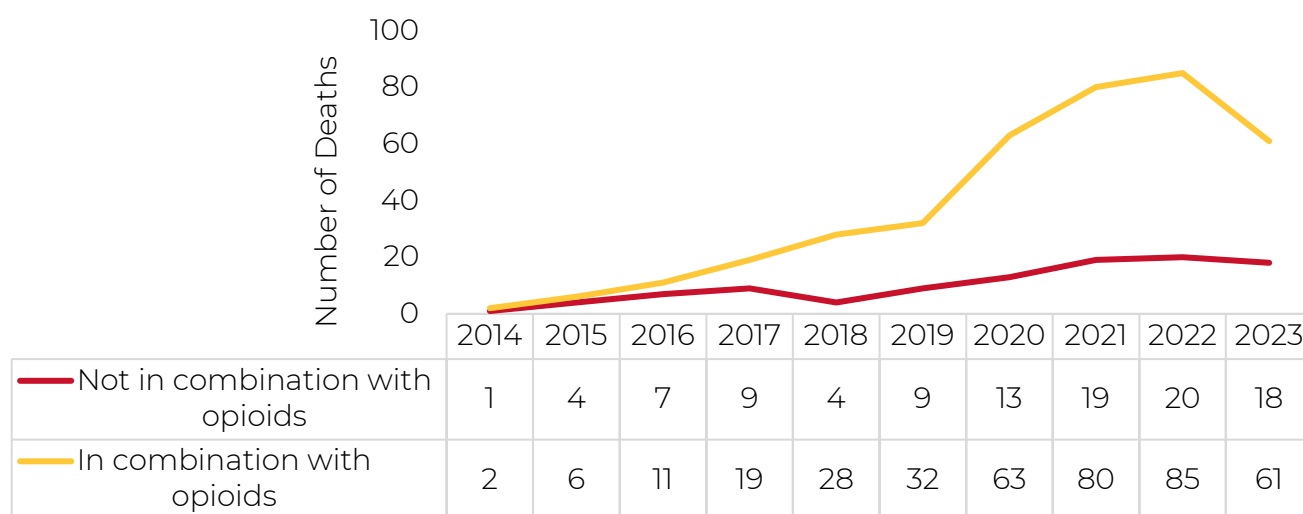
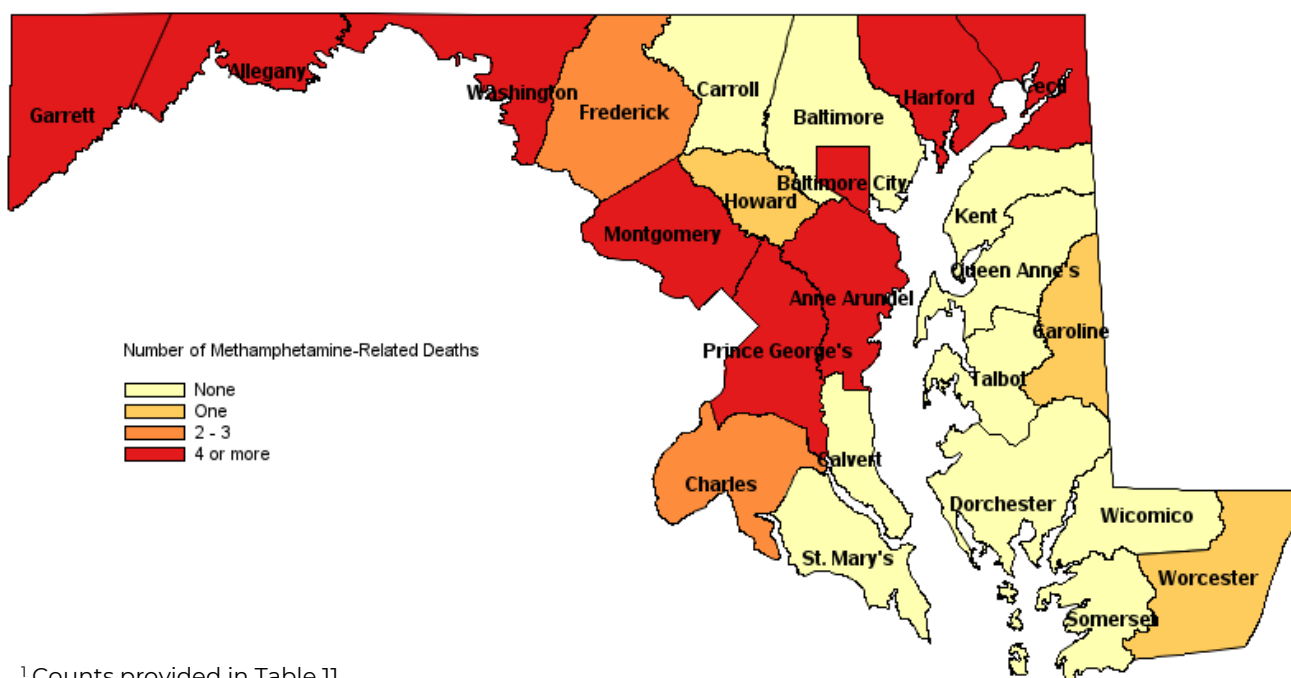


Figure 16. Number of Unintentional Methamphetamine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2023¹



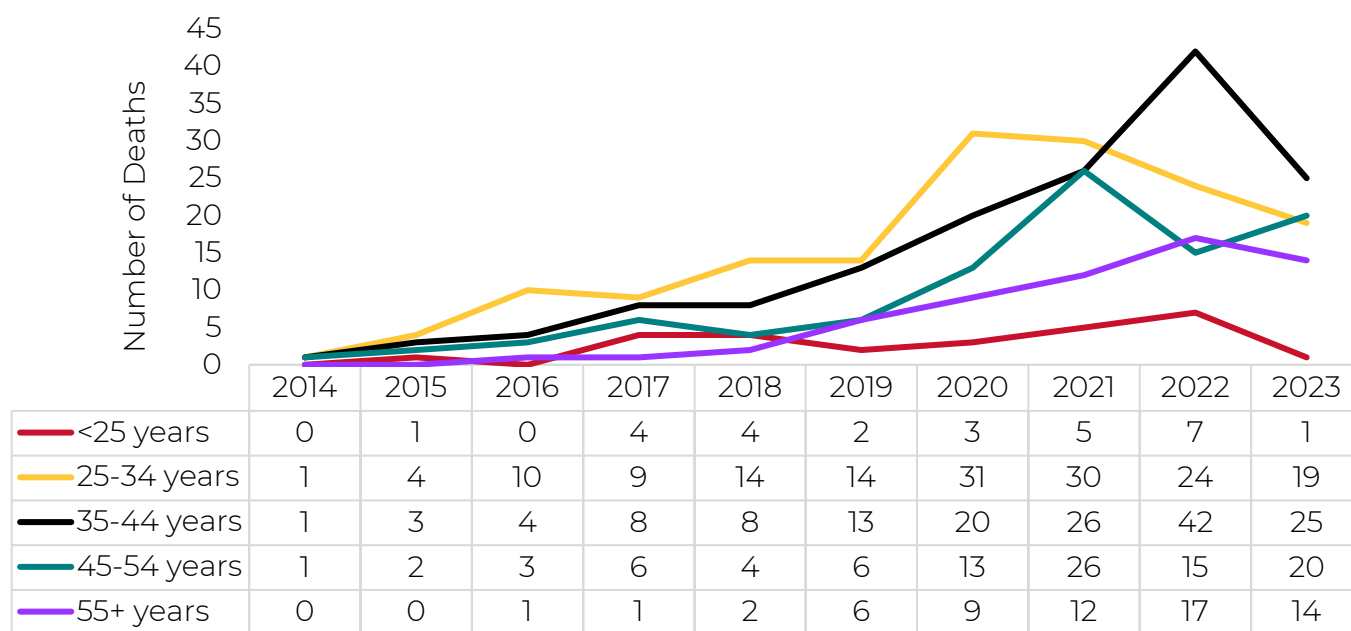
¹ Counts provided in Table 11.

Population Characteristics: Methamphetamine-Related Deaths

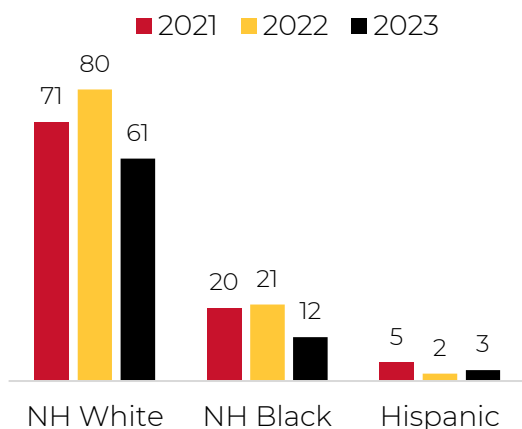
Those aged 35-44 years experienced the most methamphetamine-related deaths in 2023, a 40% decrease from 2022. This age demographic accounted for 31.6% of methamphetamine-related deaths.

Seventy-seven percent of methamphetamine-related deaths were among non-Hispanic white individuals and 15% were among non-Hispanic black individuals. The number of methamphetamine-related deaths among males decreased from 86 in 2022 to 55 in 2023 [Figure 17]. Though the methamphetamine-related death rate among males was 2.25 times the rate among females [Table 15].

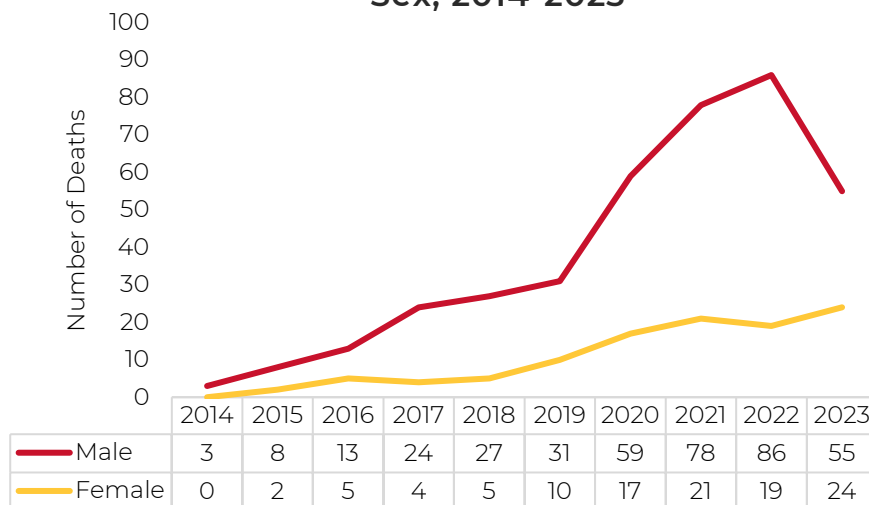
Figure 17. Number of Unintentional Methamphetamine-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:
Age Group, 2014-2023



Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2023



Sex, 2014-2023



BENZODIAZEPINE-RELATED DEATHS

The number of benzodiazepine-related deaths remained the similar between 2022 and 2023 (112 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]. The number of deaths per jurisdiction from this substance remains sparse [Figure 19].

Figure 18. Number of Unintentional Benzodiazepine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2014-2023

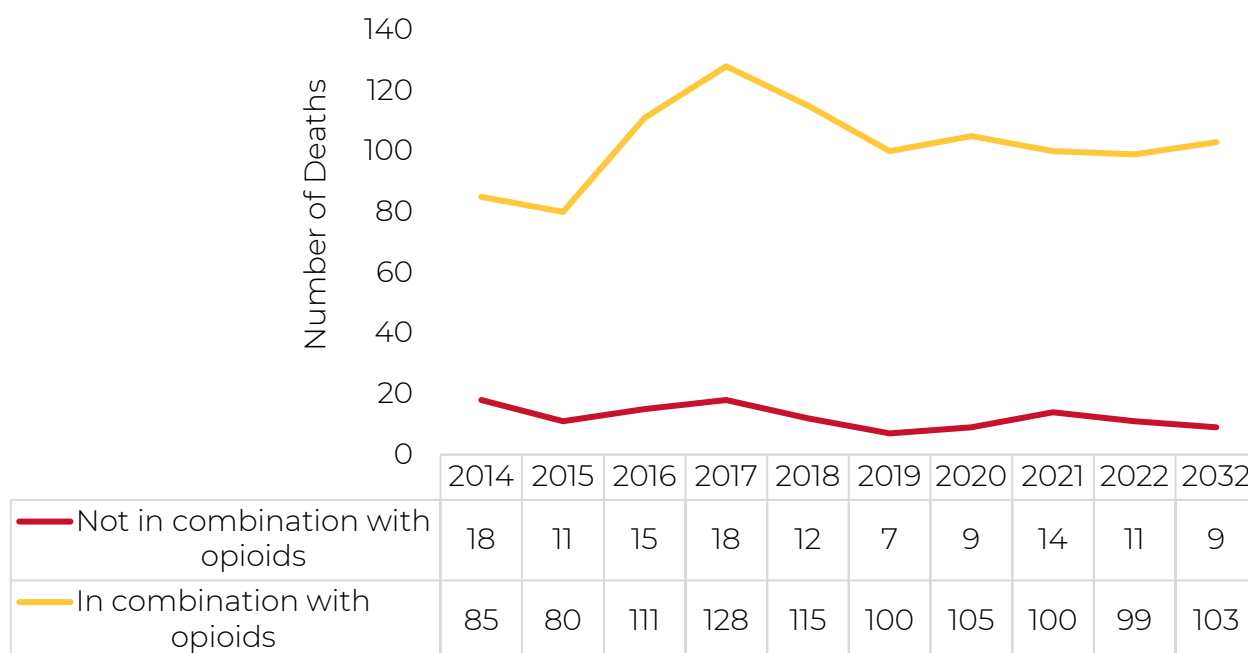
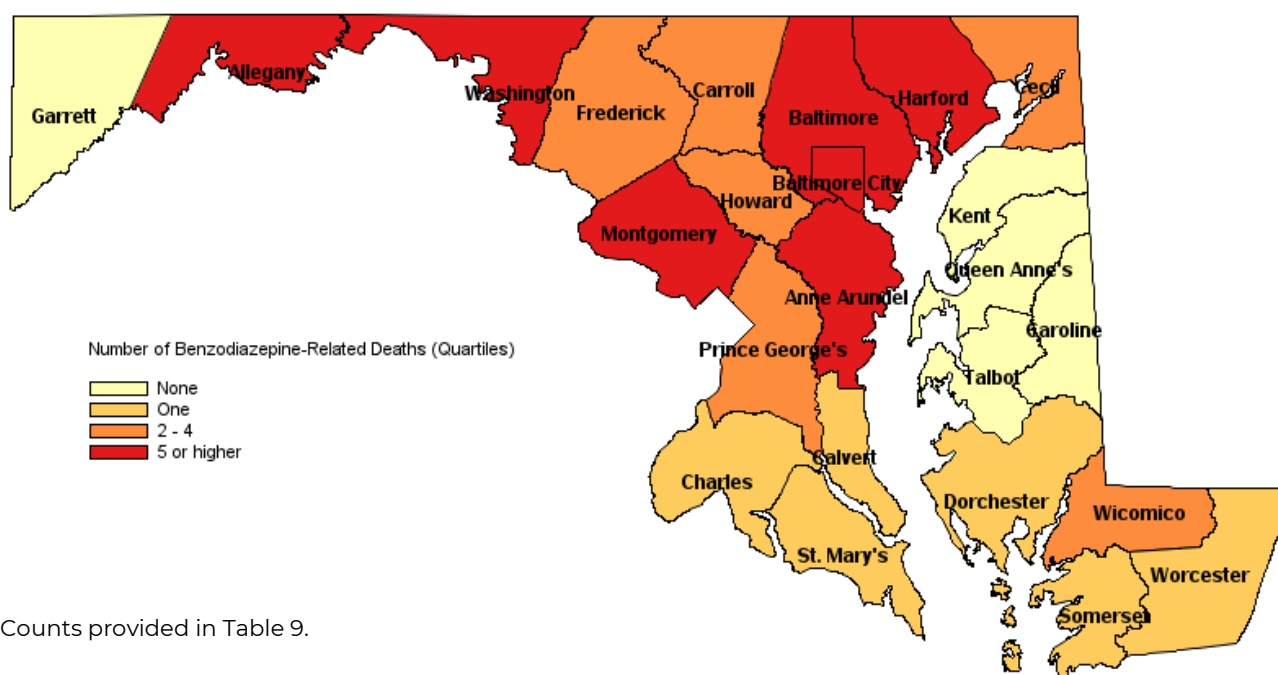


Figure 19. Number of Unintentional Benzodiazepine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2023¹

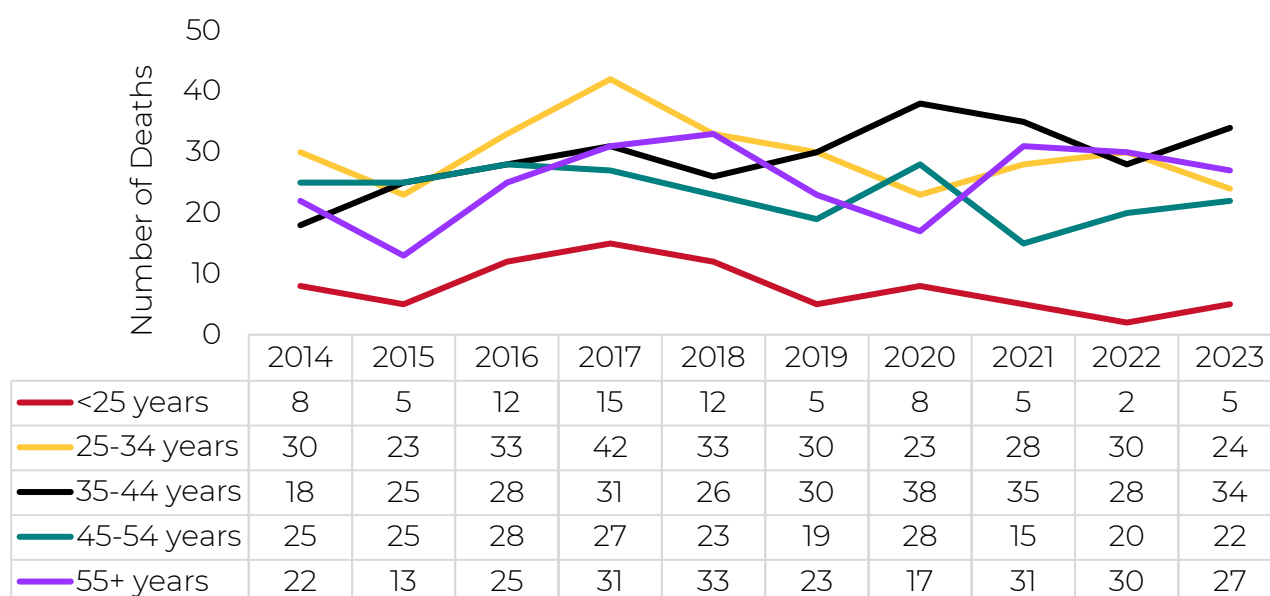


¹ Counts provided in Table 9.

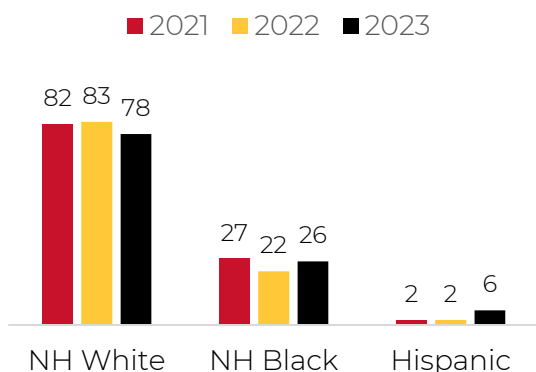
Population Characteristics: Benzodiazepine-Related Deaths

Those aged 35-44 years experienced the most benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2023 [Figure 20]. The benzodiazepine-related death rate in this age group was 4.0 per 100,000, exceeding the rate of other age groups [Table 15]. Nearly 70% of benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2023 were among non-Hispanic white individuals and 23.2% occurred among non-Hispanic black individuals. The benzodiazepine-related death rate among non-Hispanic white individuals was nearly double the rate among non-Hispanic black individuals [Table 15]. Males experienced the most benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2023 (63.4%). The benzodiazepine-related death rate among males (2.4) was 1.8 times that of females (1.3) [Table 15].

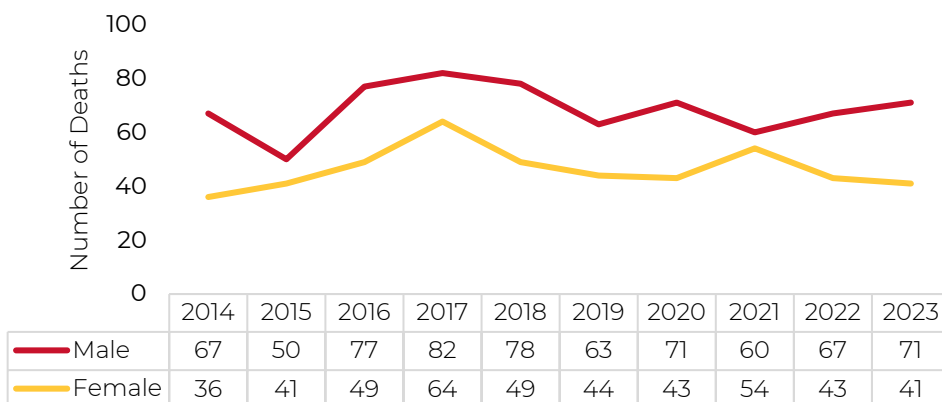
Figure 20. Number of Unintentional Benzodiazepine-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by: Age Group, 2014-2023



Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2023



Sex, 2014-2023



PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED DEATHS

The number of phencyclidine-related deaths in 2023 remained similar to 2022 levels (56 vs 58). Deaths are down 22.7% 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]. The number of deaths from this substance remains sparse across the state; however, Prince George's continues to account for a significant proportion of deaths in 2023 (44.8%) [Figure 22].

Figure 21. Number of Unintentional Phencyclidine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2014-2023

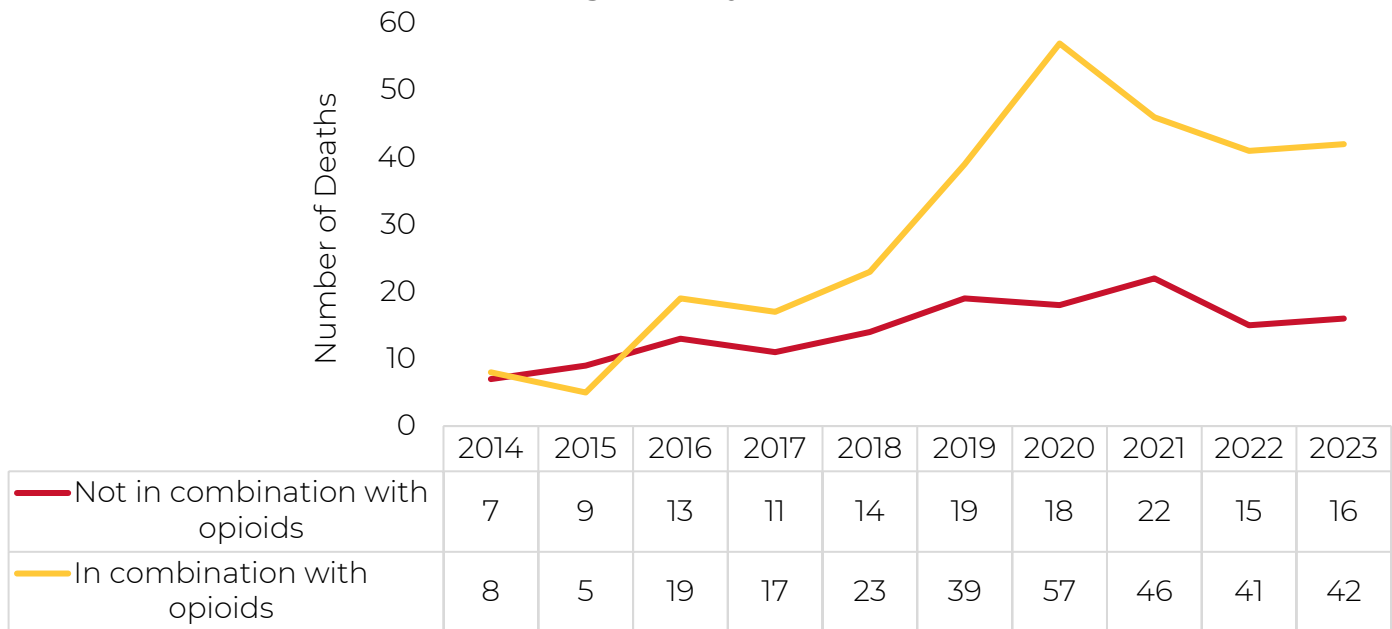
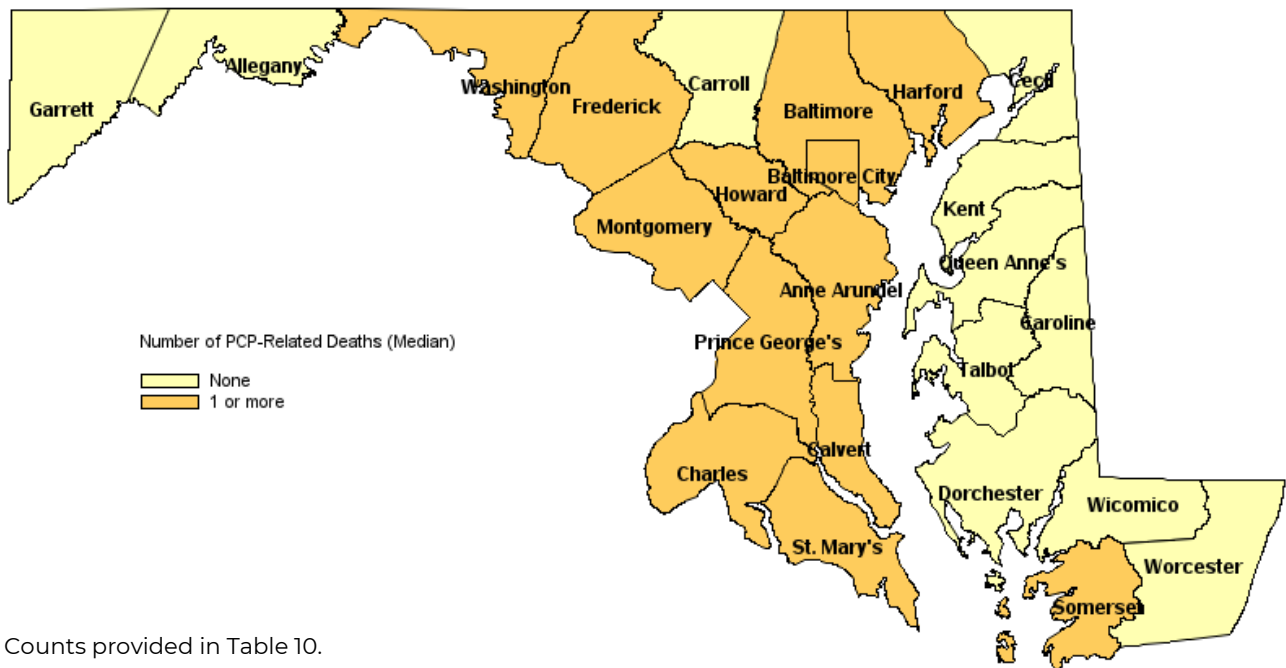


Figure 22. Number of Unintentional Phencyclidine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2023¹



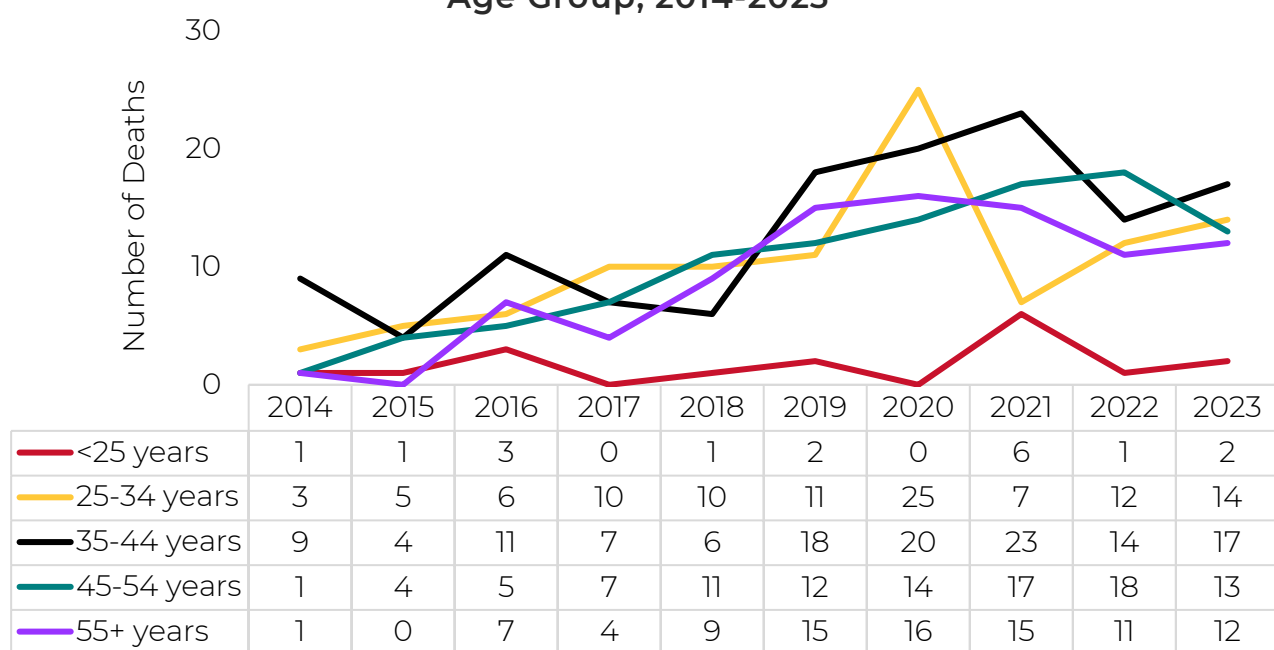
¹ Counts provided in Table 10.

Population Characteristics: Phencyclidine-Related Deaths

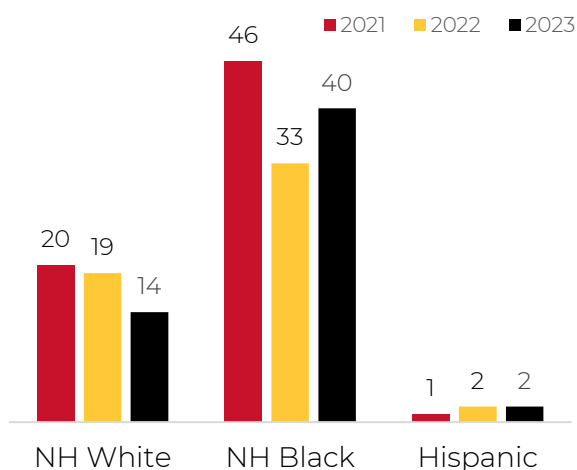
Those aged 45-54 years experienced the most phencyclidine-related deaths in 2023. Over the last decade phencyclidine-related deaths have increased among those aged 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55 and over. Counts among those under 25 years of age have remained stable throughout this period except in 2021.

Approximately 69% of phencyclidine-related deaths in 2023 were among non-Hispanic black individuals and nearly a quarter occurred among non-Hispanic white individuals. Males continue to experience the highest numbers of phencyclidine-related deaths, accounting for 67.2% of deaths. [Figure 23]

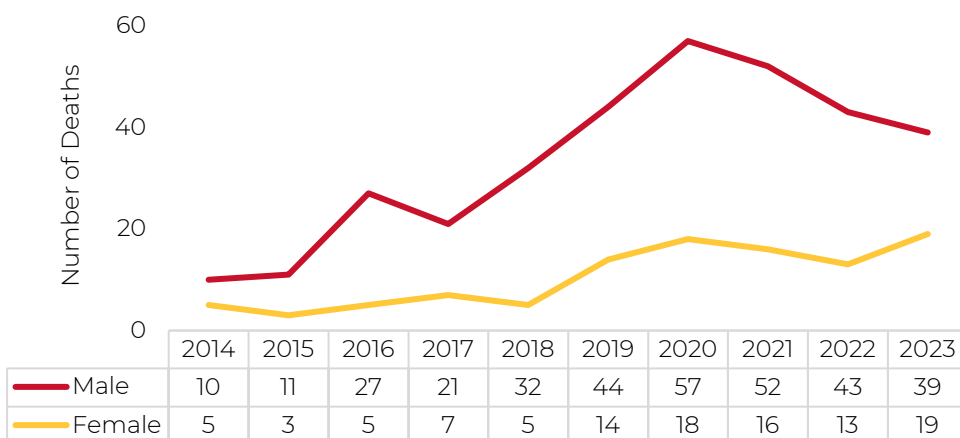
Figure 23. Number of Unintentional Phencyclidine-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by: Age Group, 2014-2023



Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2023



Sex, 2014-2023



ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS

Since 2020, the number of alcohol-related deaths decreased about 20% to 448 deaths and remains below the all-time high of 582 deaths in 2017. Alcohol-related deaths in combination with opioids 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 2023 occurred in combination with any opioid. [Figure 24]

Figure 24. Number of Unintentional Alcohol-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2014-2023

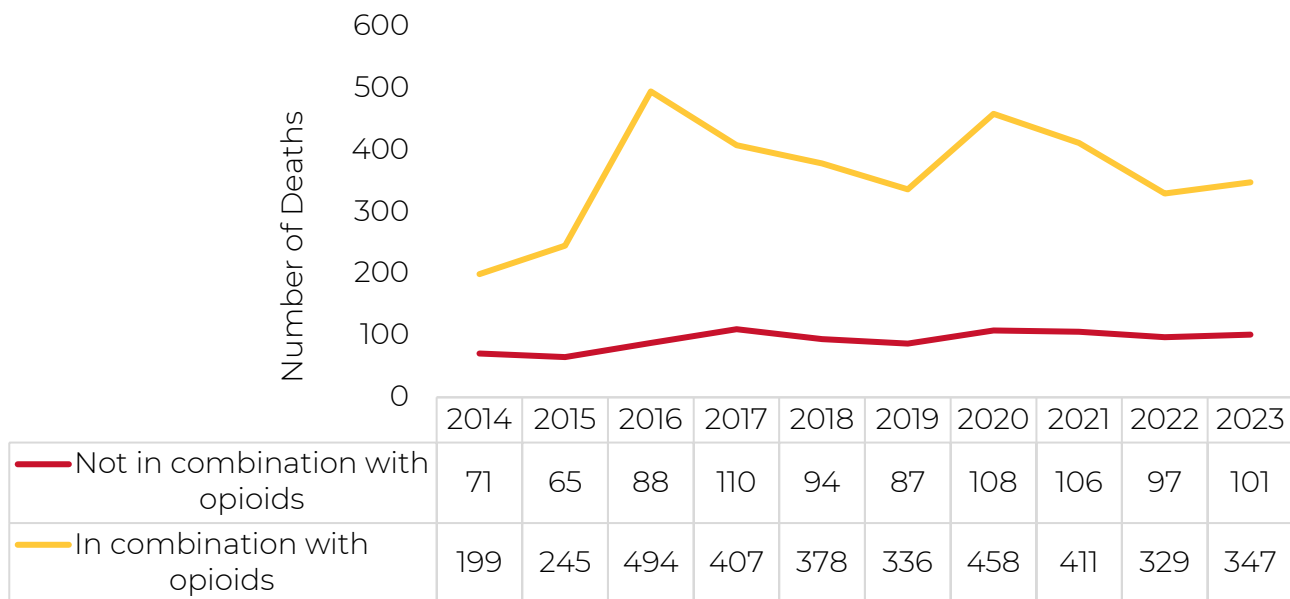
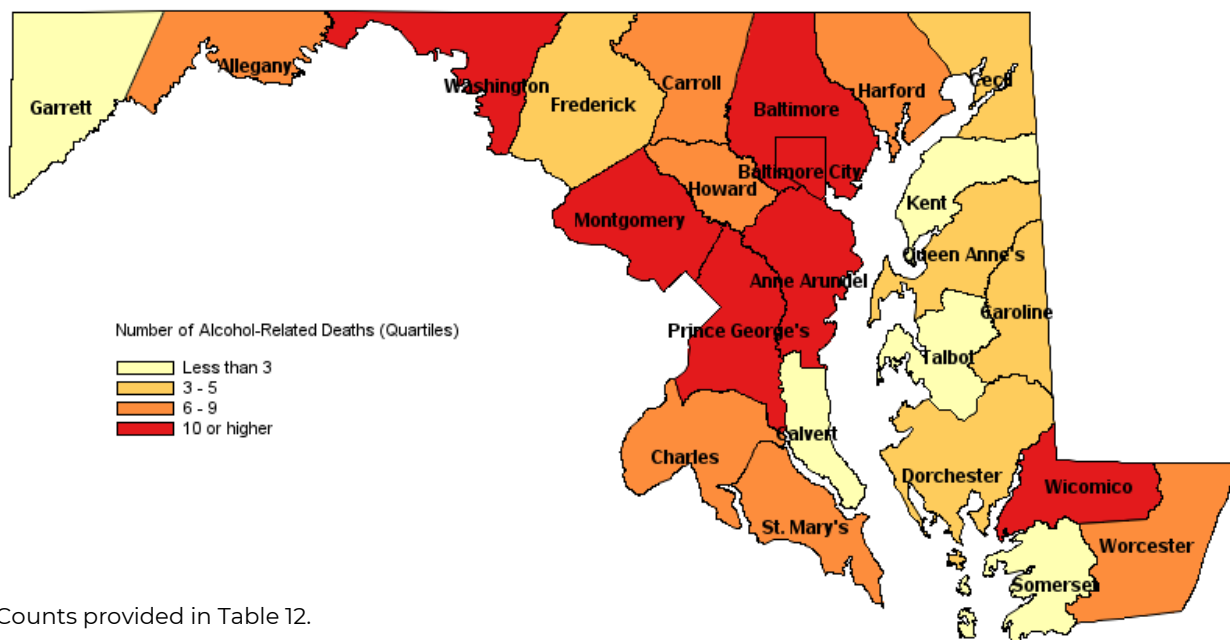


Figure 25. Number of Unintentional Alcohol-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2023¹

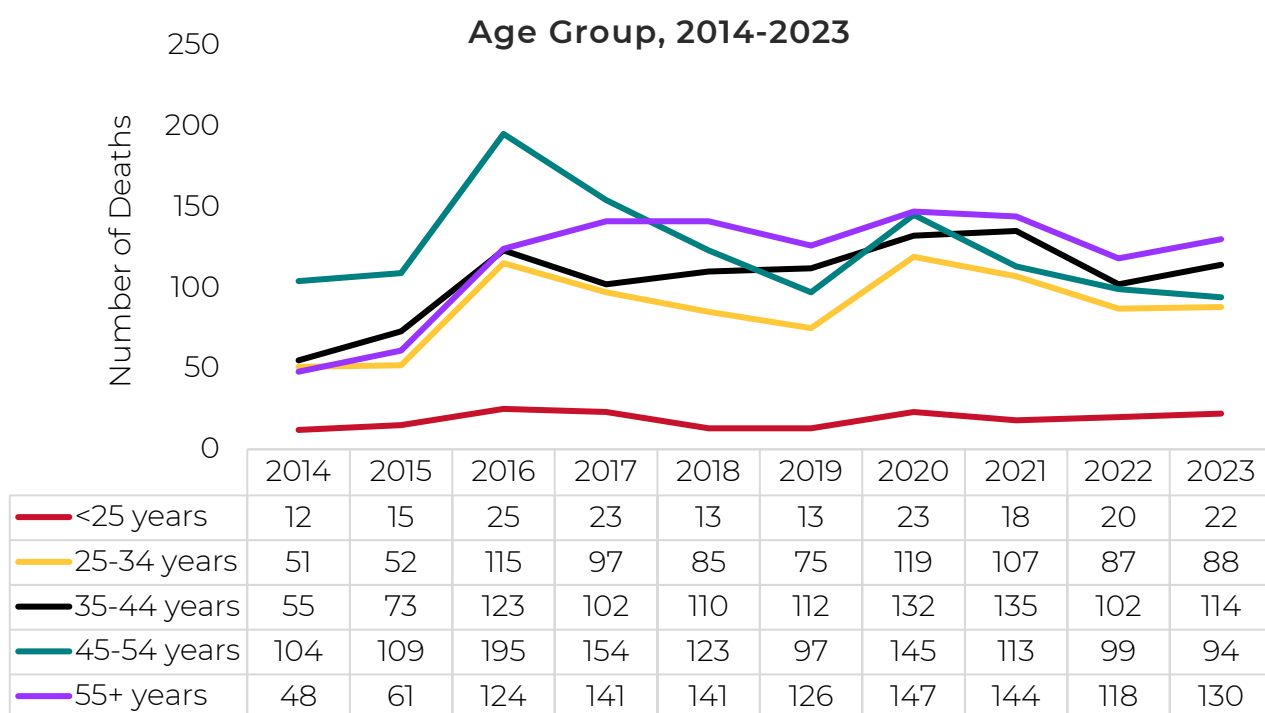


¹ Counts provided in Table 12.

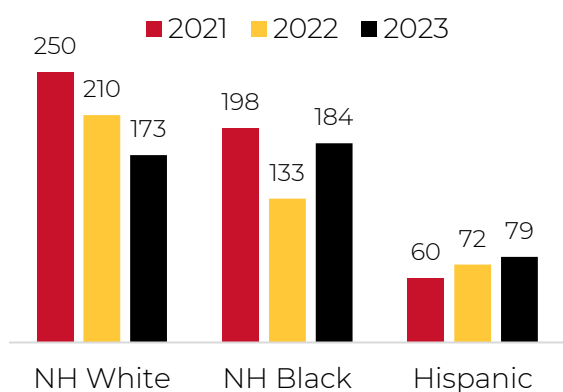
Population Characteristics: Alcohol-Related Deaths

Those aged 55 years and over experienced the most alcohol-related deaths in 2023, followed by the 35–44-year age group. Alcohol-related deaths decreased 35% between 2020 and 2023 among those aged 45-54 years. . Compared to 2022, the number of deaths in 2023 decreased among non-Hispanic whites but increased among non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics. Approximately 39% of alcohol-related deaths were among non-Hispanic white individuals, 41.1% occurred among non-Hispanic black individuals, and 17.6% among Hispanic individuals. In 2023, almost 8 out of 10 alcohol-related deaths were among males (353) compared to 95 deaths among females. [Figure 26]

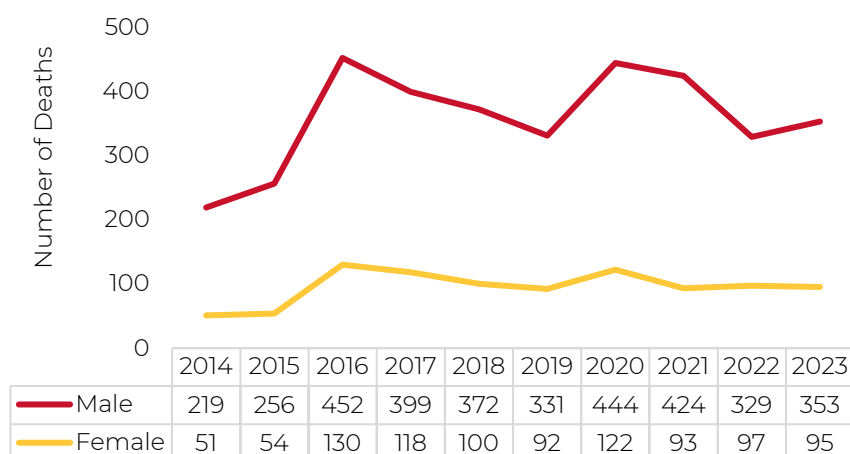
Figure 26. Number of Unintentional Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:



Race/Ethnicity, 2021-2023



Sex, 2014-2023



DRUG COMBINATIONS

Figure 27. Combinations of Substances Related to Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxications Deaths, Maryland, 2023

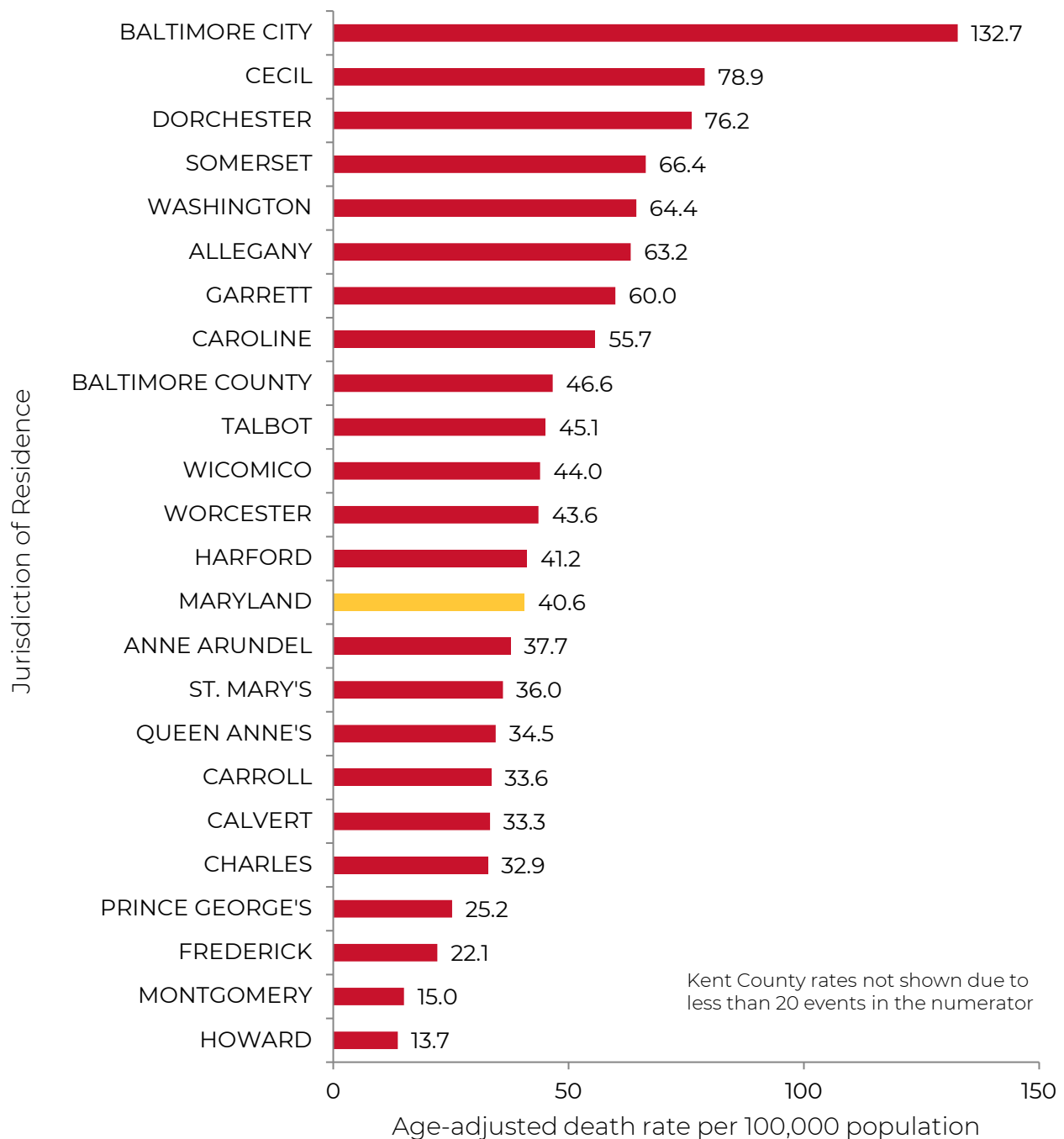
		Number	Percent
Fentanyl	Total	2,032	
	In combination		
	With cocaine	1078	53.1
	With alcohol	330	24.4
	With xylazine	270	13.3
	With prescription opioids	185	9.1
	With heroin	105	5.2
	With benzodiazepines	87	4.3
	With methamphetamine	58	2.9
	With phencyclidine	40	2.0
Cocaine	Total	1,242	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	1078	86.8
	With alcohol	205	16.5
	With xylazine	141	22.0
	With prescription opioids	107	8.6
	With heroin	56	4.5
	With benzodiazepines	39	3.1
	With phencyclidine	27	2.2
	With methamphetamine	27	2.2
Heroin	Total	121	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	105	86.8
	With cocaine	56	46.3
	With prescription opioids	22	18.2
	With alcohol	19	15.7
	With xylazine	18	14.9
	With benzodiazepines	5	4.1
	With phencyclidine	4	3.3
	With methamphetamine	2	1.7
Prescription opioids	Total	299	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	185	61.9
	With cocaine	107	35.8
	With xylazine	32	20.3
	With alcohol	31	10.4
	With benzodiazepines	28	9.4
	With heroin	22	7.4
	With methamphetamine	10	3.3
	With phencyclidine	3	1.0

Figure 27. Combinations of Substances Related to Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxications Deaths, Maryland, 2023 (Continued)

		Number	Percent
Alcohol	Total	448	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	330	73.7
	With cocaine	205	45.8
	With prescription opioids	31	12.1
	With xylazine	20	4.5
	With heroin	19	4.2
	With benzodiazepines	18	4.0
	With phencyclidine	9	2.0
	With methamphetamine	7	1.6
Benzodiazepines	Total	112	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	87	77.7
	With cocaine	39	34.8
	With prescription opioids	28	25.0
	With alcohol	18	16.1
	With xylazine	14	12.5
	With heroin	5	4.5
	With methamphetamine	2	1.8
	With phencyclidine	1	0.9
Phencyclidine	Total	58	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	40	69.0
	With cocaine	27	46.6
	With alcohol	9	15.5
	With methamphetamine	5	8.6
	With heroin	4	6.9
	With xylazine	4	6.9
	With prescription opioids	3	5.2
	With benzodiazepines	1	1.7
Methamphetamine	Total	79	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	58	73.4
	With cocaine	27	29.3
	With xylazine	13	16.5
	With prescription opioids	10	12.7
	With alcohol	7	8.9
	With phencyclidine	5	6.3
	With heroin	2	2.5
	With benzodiazepines	2	2.5
Xylazine	Total	270	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	270	100.0
	With cocaine	141	52.2
	With prescription opioids	32	11.9
	With alcohol	20	7.4
	With heroin	18	6.7
	With benzodiazepines	14	5.2
	With methamphetamine	13	4.8
	With phencyclidine	4	1.5

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

Figure 28. Age-adjusted Mortality Rates¹ for Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Deaths by Place of Residence^{2,3}, Maryland, 2021-2023



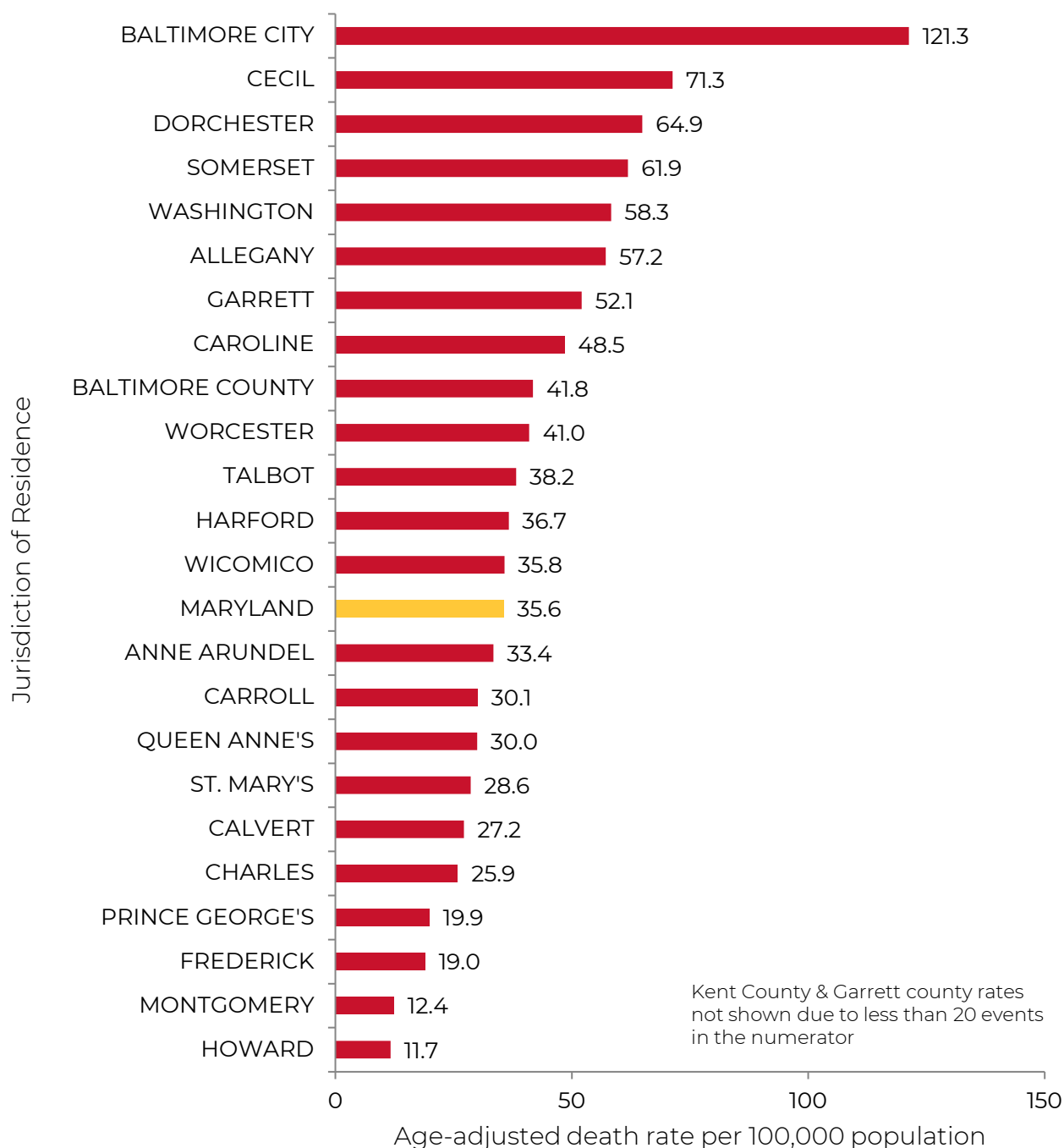
¹Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by the direct method.

²Rates are based on place of residence, not place of occurrence.

³Deaths identified by underlying cause of death ICD-10: X40-X45 and Y10-Y15

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

Figure 29. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates^{1,2} for Opioid-Related Deaths by Place of Residence^{3,4}, Maryland, 2021-2023



¹Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by the direct method.

²Since age-adjusted rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are considered unreliable, rates are only shown for jurisdictions with 20 or more intoxication deaths.

³Rates are based on place of residence, not place of occurrence.

⁴Deaths 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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	1,041	1,259	2,089	2,282	2,406	2,379	2,799	2,800	2,576	2,511	22,142
NORTHWEST AREA	96	131	214	183	211	189	234	207	228	199	1,892
GARRETT	2	5	1	8	3	9	8	6	7	10	59
ALLEGANY	12	22	59	38	39	28	52	45	39	48	382
WASHINGTON	40	64	66	59	91	88	110	103	114	93	828
FREDERICK	42	40	88	78	78	64	64	53	68	48	623
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	678	841	1,402	1,549	1,731	1,652	1,860	1,892	1,712	1,655	14,972
BALTIMORE CITY	305	393	694	761	888	914	1,028	1,079	989	1,043	8,094
BALTIMORE COUNTY	170	220	336	367	388	350	394	390	336	286	3,237
ANNE ARUNDEL	101	112	195	214	241	208	251	230	184	175	1,911
CARROLL	38	40	47	55	72	56	46	59	54	40	507
HOWARD	21	26	46	51	41	37	57	38	54	37	408
HARFORD	43	50	84	101	101	87	84	96	95	74	815
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	128	140	231	283	216	251	342	367	319	355	2,632
MONTGOMERY	65	70	102	116	89	105	139	142	109	138	1,075
PRINCE GEORGE'S	63	70	129	167	127	146	203	225	210	217	1,557
SOUTHERN AREA	47	59	88	103	86	95	111	101	107	93	890
CALVERT	17	20	28	32	28	31	25	25	18	19	243
CHARLES	21	22	45	37	27	31	53	35	55	41	367
ST MARY'S	9	17	15	34	31	33	33	41	34	33	280
EASTERN SHORE AREA	92	88	154	164	162	192	252	233	210	209	1,756
CECIL	29	32	30	59	59	62	92	87	86	59	595
KENT	6	3	6	5	2	10	6	10	3	5	56
QUEEN ANNE'S	10	4	8	8	17	13	14	15	9	10	108
CAROLINE	7	3	10	11	7	12	17	10	12	16	105
TALBOT	4	5	10	11	10	14	17	13	13	9	106
DORCHESTER	0	1	6	12	7	11	17	22	18	19	113
WICOMICO	20	18	48	35	36	41	47	47	38	50	380
SOMERSET	3	6	8	4	8	10	16	10	13	18	96
WORCESTER	13	16	28	19	16	19	26	19	18	23	197

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}**

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	888	1,089	1,856	2,009	2,143	2,106	2,518	2,507	2,227	2,175	19,518
NORTHWEST AREA	81	118	198	157	189	168	219	184	196	178	1,688
GARRETT	2	4	0	4	3	6	5	6	6	9	45
ALLEGANY	11	20	55	36	33	23	48	40	34	45	345
WASHINGTON	34	57	63	51	83	80	105	94	101	83	751
FREDERICK	34	37	80	66	70	59	61	44	55	41	547
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	591	742	1,262	1,404	1,578	1,508	1,715	1,747	1,527	1,480	13,554
BALTIMORE CITY	275	354	628	692	814	851	964	1,008	904	958	7,448
BALTIMORE COUNTY	146	195	305	323	352	316	356	361	295	243	2,892
ANNE ARUNDEL	85	89	169	198	218	183	226	209	158	148	1,683
CARROLL	29	34	44	51	68	51	43	52	48	35	455
HOWARD	18	25	40	47	36	34	52	32	42	29	355
HARFORD	38	45	76	93	90	73	74	85	80	67	721
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	101	104	190	215	158	188	268	289	243	281	2,037
MONTGOMERY	53	59	84	91	64	86	109	121	83	106	856
PRINCE GEORGE'S	48	45	106	124	94	102	159	168	160	175	1,181
SOUTHERN AREA	40	48	74	94	71	82	93	85	84	69	740
CALVERT	16	19	25	27	25	25	19	17	13	16	202
CHARLES	16	17	36	34	19	26	42	31	45	31	297
ST MARY'S	8	12	13	33	27	31	32	37	26	22	241
EASTERN SHORE AREA	75	77	132	139	147	160	223	202	177	167	1,499
CECIL	25	26	28	57	58	53	85	76	81	48	537
KENT	3	3	4	4	2	10	6	7	3	4	46
QUEEN ANNE'S	9	4	6	6	16	11	13	14	6	6	91
CAROLINE	7	3	9	8	7	11	15	8	12	14	94
TALBOT	4	5	10	8	10	13	13	12	8	7	90
DORCHESTER	0	1	5	10	6	10	15	20	12	11	90
WICOMICO	15	17	44	28	30	29	39	40	29	41	312
SOMERSET	2	4	6	3	8	9	13	9	12	18	84
WORCESTER	10	14	20	15	10	14	24	16	14	18	155

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	HEROIN-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	578	748	1,212	1,078	830	726	548	354	124	121	6,319
NORTHWEST AREA	53	80	119	72	68	58	44	18	15	8	535
GARRETT	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9
ALLEGANY	5	13	34	14	15	9	14	4	1	2	111
WASHINGTON	21	38	39	22	29	25	20	9	7	2	212
FREDERICK	26	26	46	35	23	23	9	4	7	4	203
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	379	519	858	772	572	505	364	240	65	64	4,338
BALTIMORE CITY	192	260	454	380	286	279	205	128	36	36	2,256
BALTIMORE COUNTY	86	134	208	170	119	111	74	54	12	11	979
ANNE ARUNDEL	53	60	105	118	75	63	45	29	6	11	565
CARROLL	16	22	25	28	34	18	13	6	2	3	167
HOWARD	9	16	24	23	15	10	15	4	2	1	119
HARFORD	23	27	42	53	43	24	12	19	7	2	252
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	65	69	115	104	78	81	76	49	20	28	685
MONTGOMERY	33	37	48	52	34	39	32	15	6	10	306
PRINCE GEORGE'S	32	32	67	52	44	42	44	34	14	18	379
SOUTHERN AREA	28	29	48	45	31	30	24	8	7	10	260
CALVERT	13	15	17	17	8	10	3	2	2	3	90
CHARLES	10	8	22	16	11	12	15	5	3	4	106
ST MARY'S	5	6	9	12	12	8	6	1	2	3	64
EASTERN SHORE AREA	53	51	72	85	81	52	40	39	17	11	501
CECIL	15	16	19	37	40	16	12	10	6	3	174
KENT	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	11
QUEEN ANNE'S	7	1	4	5	8	3	4	0	1	0	33
CAROLINE	6	2	6	4	3	5	4	2	4	2	38
TALBOT	4	3	4	3	4	4	1	0	1	0	24
DORCHESTER	0	1	3	4	3	5	2	10	0	1	29
WICOMICO	12	13	21	20	12	9	8	11	3	3	112
SOMERSET	1	3	3	2	5	1	1	3	0	1	20
WORCESTER	6	11	11	9	6	6	6	2	2	1	60

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	PRESCRIPTION OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	330	351	418	413	379	369	453	447	334	299	3,793
NORTHWEST AREA	33	39	56	35	34	33	38	32	31	28	359
GARRETT	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	8
ALLEGANY	6	6	15	9	5	5	8	4	5	7	70
WASHINGTON	16	20	23	8	19	17	18	20	14	12	167
FREDERICK	9	12	18	17	9	10	11	8	12	8	114
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	217	233	265	298	272	258	325	323	239	215	2,645
BALTIMORE CITY	84	105	113	123	128	134	168	164	124	125	1,268
BALTIMORE COUNTY	59	62	67	87	71	60	71	69	48	46	640
ANNE ARUNDEL	32	27	48	43	36	27	40	45	32	18	348
CARROLL	15	14	15	13	16	13	16	18	7	11	138
HOWARD	7	9	6	13	2	9	11	7	5	3	72
HARFORD	20	16	16	19	19	15	19	20	23	12	179
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	35	36	42	33	27	28	37	30	19	12	299
MONTGOMERY	19	23	26	19	16	15	16	20	8	4	166
PRINCE GEORGE'S	16	13	16	14	11	13	21	10	11	8	133
SOUTHERN AREA	19	19	25	26	22	23	24	20	14	12	204
CALVERT	7	6	11	5	6	5	5	3	3	6	57
CHARLES	9	8	10	11	8	7	8	5	5	3	74
ST MARY'S	3	5	4	10	8	11	11	12	6	3	73
EASTERN SHORE AREA	26	24	30	21	24	27	29	42	31	32	286
CECIL	12	10	8	8	5	6	10	18	17	12	106
KENT	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
QUEEN ANNE'S	3	3	2	2	4	0	3	5	0	1	23
CAROLINE	1	0	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	16
TALBOT	0	2	3	4	2	5	2	2	3	2	25
DORCHESTER	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	3	2	1	15
WICOMICO	3	5	7	0	5	5	7	5	4	6	47
SOMERSET	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	15
WORCESTER	4	1	4	1	3	3	3	4	3	5	31

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	OXYCODONE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	120	104	157	122	103	124	108	104	79	66	1,087
NORTHWEST AREA	10	11	25	16	13	18	15	14	8	4	134
GARRETT	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
ALLEGANY	3	2	7	3	2	2	5	3	1	1	29
WASHINGTON	5	6	11	2	7	9	2	7	5	1	55
FREDERICK	2	3	7	11	4	6	7	4	2	1	47
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	69	56	77	73	67	64	59	53	46	40	604
BALTIMORE CITY	20	18	22	23	21	22	21	13	18	17	195
BALTIMORE COUNTY	22	16	22	21	20	18	14	15	6	13	167
ANNE ARUNDEL	10	12	23	15	15	11	14	16	9	3	128
CARROLL	4	3	3	4	7	4	5	4	3	3	40
HOWARD	4	4	2	5	0	3	3	3	2	2	28
HARFORD	9	3	5	5	4	6	2	2	8	2	46
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	17	16	25	13	7	15	14	18	8	5	138
MONTGOMERY	11	8	16	8	4	6	7	12	2	2	76
PRINCE GEORGE'S	6	8	9	5	3	9	7	6	6	3	62
SOUTHERN AREA	11	13	13	14	10	16	13	9	10	8	117
CALVERT	3	3	7	3	1	4	4	2	2	4	33
CHARLES	5	8	4	7	5	4	3	1	3	1	41
ST MARY'S	3	2	2	4	4	8	6	6	5	3	43
EASTERN SHORE AREA	13	8	17	6	6	11	7	10	7	9	94
CECIL	6	3	2	2	0	2	2	4	2	5	28
KENT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
CAROLINE	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	8
TALBOT	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	9
DORCHESTER	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	7
WICOMICO	2	1	5	0	2	3	0	2	3	1	19
SOMERSET	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
WORCESTER	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	11

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	METHADONE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	152	183	197	246	196	201	279	284	221	215	2,174
NORTHWEST AREA	20	14	12	11	14	10	17	10	19	18	145
GARRETT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ALLEGANY	3	2	4	3	2	2	1	0	3	3	23
WASHINGTON	10	6	5	4	10	6	14	8	9	9	81
FREDERICK	6	6	3	4	2	2	2	2	7	6	40
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	112	145	158	198	155	166	226	235	177	163	1,735
BALTIMORE CITY	54	78	82	87	85	98	131	136	100	102	953
BALTIMORE COUNTY	31	34	36	63	37	36	46	49	36	30	398
ANNE ARUNDEL	14	9	21	23	12	12	21	23	21	11	167
CARROLL	5	9	9	6	6	8	9	12	3	8	75
HOWARD	2	5	2	8	1	6	3	2	1	2	32
HARFORD	6	10	8	11	14	6	16	13	16	10	110
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	6	9	13	14	7	6	13	8	7	6	89
MONTGOMERY	5	6	7	6	4	4	5	5	3	1	46
PRINCE GEORGE'S	1	3	6	8	3	2	8	3	4	5	43
SOUTHERN AREA	7	6	6	9	7	6	11	7	2	3	64
CALVERT	2	3	2	3	4	0	1	0	1	1	17
CHARLES	4	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	23
ST MARY'S	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	6	0	0	24
EASTERN SHORE AREA	7	9	8	14	13	13	12	24	16	25	141
CECIL	4	3	3	4	5	4	6	11	10	8	58
KENT	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	4	0	1	12
CAROLINE	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	7
TALBOT	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	11
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	7
WICOMICO	0	2	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	5	16
SOMERSET	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	4	10
WORCESTER	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	15

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	FENTANYL-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	186	340	1,119	1,594	1,888	1,927	2,342	2,344	2,060	2,032	15,832
NORTHWEST AREA	8	32	109	119	166	146	200	172	174	162	1,288
GARRETT	0	2	0	2	2	5	5	6	6	8	36
ALLEGANY	1	5	29	29	29	19	44	38	32	42	268
WASHINGTON	1	14	31	39	70	70	95	87	89	75	571
FREDERICK	6	11	49	49	65	52	56	41	47	37	413
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	142	248	792	1,118	1,415	1,395	1,605	1,639	1,416	1,387	11,157
BALTIMORE CITY	72	120	419	573	758	810	920	973	860	921	6,426
BALTIMORE COUNTY	36	65	182	244	308	285	328	330	271	212	2,261
ANNE ARUNDEL	23	29	98	152	184	164	209	193	141	138	1,331
CARROLL	4	11	20	40	55	47	37	39	41	27	321
HOWARD	5	7	27	36	34	28	44	28	36	27	272
HARFORD	2	16	46	73	76	61	67	76	67	62	546
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	15	32	101	175	115	167	251	274	230	269	1,629
MONTGOMERY	8	17	43	72	40	76	102	112	78	101	649
PRINCE GEORGE'S	7	15	58	103	75	91	149	162	152	168	980
SOUTHERN AREA	9	9	32	74	60	74	79	76	78	65	556
CALVERT	5	2	11	22	23	23	16	16	12	13	143
CHARLES	1	4	17	26	14	24	37	29	43	31	226
ST MARY'S	3	3	4	26	23	27	26	31	23	21	187
EASTERN SHORE AREA	12	19	85	108	132	145	207	183	162	149	1,202
CECIL	1	7	9	44	52	49	81	71	75	43	432
KENT	1	0	3	3	2	10	6	5	3	4	37
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	0	4	5	16	10	12	11	5	6	70
CAROLINE	0	1	3	7	6	9	14	7	11	13	71
TALBOT	2	2	7	3	10	11	11	11	6	5	68
DORCHESTER	0	1	3	7	4	9	15	18	11	11	79
WICOMICO	7	1	34	24	24	26	34	37	26	37	250
SOMERSET	0	1	6	3	8	9	12	9	12	15	75
WORCESTER	0	6	16	12	10	12	22	14	13	15	120

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	COCAINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	198	221	464	691	891	869	921	1,021	1,025	1,242	7,543
NORTHWEST AREA	16	20	27	43	67	51	65	68	54	93	504
GARRETT	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	9
ALLEGANY	2	5	9	13	12	6	10	12	3	21	93
WASHINGTON	6	10	9	10	31	24	31	40	36	54	251
FREDERICK	8	4	9	19	24	18	23	15	14	17	151
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	138	167	348	522	693	647	666	749	746	869	5,545
BALTIMORE CITY	82	93	202	285	388	380	393	453	466	582	3,324
BALTIMORE COUNTY	28	38	80	123	132	138	135	150	134	141	1,099
ANNE ARUNDEL	19	19	31	66	91	72	89	82	77	78	624
CARROLL	2	6	8	14	23	24	8	19	17	9	130
HOWARD	3	6	7	16	19	9	16	8	17	18	119
HARFORD	4	5	20	18	40	24	25	37	35	41	249
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	29	16	44	62	49	74	86	117	111	145	733
MONTGOMERY	10	5	11	17	18	29	26	36	33	51	236
PRINCE GEORGE'S	19	11	33	45	31	45	60	81	78	94	497
SOUTHERN AREA	3	6	8	19	33	39	33	28	42	41	252
CALVERT	2	0	2	3	3	9	8	6	5	4	42
CHARLES	0	2	4	10	13	12	16	8	21	17	103
ST MARY'S	1	4	2	6	17	18	9	14	16	20	107
EASTERN SHORE AREA	12	12	37	45	49	58	71	59	72	94	509
CECIL	4	3	3	15	14	12	13	12	14	19	109
KENT	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	3	3	3	19
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	1	2	5	6	4	4	6	5	33
CAROLINE	1	0	5	2	1	2	2	0	3	7	23
TALBOT	0	1	2	2	3	6	5	2	4	3	28
DORCHESTER	0	0	1	7	2	5	6	5	8	10	44
WICOMICO	4	7	13	7	13	21	21	22	19	27	154
SOMERSET	0	0	4	2	6	2	7	5	10	9	45
WORCESTER	2	0	8	7	4	0	11	6	5	11	54

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	BENZODIAZEPINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	103	91	126	146	127	107	114	114	110	112	1,150
NORTHWEST AREA	13	8	21	19	10	9	15	6	12	14	127
GARRETT	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
ALLEGANY	3	1	6	5	1	1	3	1	2	5	28
WASHINGTON	5	3	6	2	4	2	4	3	4	5	38
FREDERICK	5	3	9	10	5	5	6	2	6	4	55
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	66	56	78	98	90	64	69	80	78	75	754
BALTIMORE CITY	22	15	24	28	28	27	26	33	35	36	274
BALTIMORE COUNTY	24	18	29	25	32	17	21	21	19	16	222
ANNE ARUNDEL	9	11	9	27	16	11	10	10	8	10	121
CARROLL	3	4	1	4	4	3	2	10	2	3	36
HOWARD	0	6	8	5	1	1	4	2	5	3	35
HARFORD	8	2	7	9	9	5	6	4	9	7	66
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	12	8	12	15	15	17	17	18	9	8	131
MONTGOMERY	10	7	7	8	9	10	8	12	6	5	82
PRINCE GEORGE'S	2	1	5	7	6	7	9	6	3	3	49
SOUTHERN AREA	6	7	7	8	4	7	6	4	3	5	57
CALVERT	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	13
CHARLES	2	4	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	2	25
ST MARY'S	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	1	19
EASTERN SHORE AREA	6	12	8	6	8	10	7	6	8	10	81
CECIL	3	5	2	1	2	4	2	4	4	3	30
KENT	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6
CAROLINE	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
TALBOT	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
DORCHESTER	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
WICOMICO	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	3	13
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
WORCESTER	2	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	14

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	15	14	32	28	37	58	75	68	56	58	441
NORTHWEST AREA	1	2	4	1	4	3	5	6	2	4	32
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	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	9
FREDERICK	1	1	4	0	4	3	3	3	2	2	23
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	3	2	11	8	9	23	19	11	15	9	110
BALTIMORE CITY	1	1	2	2	3	8	5	2	5	3	32
BALTIMORE COUNTY	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	12
ANNE ARUNDEL	1	1	6	5	5	11	10	6	7	2	54
CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOWARD	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	8
HARFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	10	8	13	16	20	25	41	38	33	37	241
MONTGOMERY	1	1	2	2	4	2	10	6	4	11	43
PRINCE GEORGE'S	9	7	11	14	16	23	31	32	29	26	198
SOUTHERN AREA	1	2	3	2	4	6	8	12	4	7	49
CALVERT	0	1	0	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	15
CHARLES	1	0	3	0	3	4	4	8	2	3	28
ST MARY'S	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	6
EASTERN SHORE AREA	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	9
CECIL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	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	1	0	0	0	1
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WICOMICO	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	3	10	18	28	32	41	76	99	105	79	491
NORTHWEST AREA	0	1	2	5	6	11	7	20	23	17	92
GARRETT	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3	3	4	17
ALLEGANY	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	5	8	6	25
WASHINGTON	0	1	1	1	3	7	2	10	10	4	39
FREDERICK	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	3	11
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	1	4	12	12	13	13	28	33	31	29	176
BALTIMORE CITY	1	1	8	5	5	7	13	16	13	17	86
BALTIMORE COUNTY	0	0	1	1	4	4	7	7	5	0	29
ANNE ARUNDEL	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	4	4	18
CARROLL	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	8
HOWARD	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	9
HARFORD	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	5	7	7	26
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	0	4	3	4	4	6	9	12	13	12	67
MONTGOMERY	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	7	6	8	30
PRINCE GEORGE'S	0	4	2	2	3	3	7	5	7	4	37
SOUTHERN AREA	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	4	3	16
CALVERT	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
CHARLES	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	4	3	13
ST MARY'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTERN SHORE AREA	2	0	0	4	8	10	30	34	34	18	140
CECIL	0	0	0	4	6	8	26	28	30	16	118
KENT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
CAROLINE	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
TALBOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
WICOMICO	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	6
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
WORCESTER	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4

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, 2014-2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
MARYLAND	270	310	582	517	472	423	566	517	426	448	4,531
NORTHWEST AREA	27	30	47	31	34	37	37	56	44	22	365
GARRETT	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	10
ALLEGANY	3	6	14	4	7	3	7	15	8	7	74
WASHINGTON	11	10	17	14	15	20	17	24	23	10	161
FREDERICK	12	13	15	11	11	12	12	17	12	5	120
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	166	215	403	334	339	273	343	286	252	270	2,881
BALTIMORE CITY	86	114	222	198	187	165	169	158	135	152	1,586
BALTIMORE COUNTY	39	52	81	71	80	53	91	56	59	58	640
ANNE ARUNDEL	18	27	56	37	44	34	49	45	31	42	383
CARROLL	9	6	12	9	10	6	7	8	8	6	81
HOWARD	6	5	14	7	5	4	11	7	10	6	75
HARFORD	8	11	18	12	13	11	16	12	9	6	116
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	36	32	67	86	51	58	102	101	73	99	705
MONTGOMERY	18	15	22	35	19	19	43	37	26	39	273
PRINCE GEORGE'S	18	17	45	51	32	39	59	64	47	60	432
SOUTHERN AREA	12	11	22	24	17	18	28	22	22	16	192
CALVERT	4	3	7	4	9	5	10	6	4	1	53
CHARLES	5	4	12	9	3	10	14	7	10	8	82
ST MARY'S	3	4	3	11	5	3	4	9	8	7	57
EASTERN SHORE AREA	29	22	43	42	31	37	56	52	35	41	388
CECIL	5	8	8	12	10	5	16	13	7	5	89
KENT	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	11
QUEEN ANNE'S	7	0	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	3	24
CAROLINE	2	0	5	4	1	2	3	2	4	3	26
TALBOT	0	0	0	5	4	5	6	3	6	2	31
DORCHESTER	0	1	1	2	1	5	5	3	3	3	24
WICOMICO	7	3	12	9	8	12	8	12	9	14	94
SOMERSET	2	2	3	1	0	1	4	5	2	2	22
WORCESTER	5	8	11	4	4	5	11	10	2	7	67

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, 2023.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATH COUNTS					
	TOTAL	NON-HISPANIC WHITE	NON-HISPANIC BLACK	HISPANIC*	MALE	FEMALE
MARYLAND	2,511	1,129	1,136	181	1,810	699
NORTHWEST AREA	199	154	31	9	145	54
GARRETT	10	9	1	0	7	3
ALLEGANY	48	41	5	1	32	16
WASHINGTON	93	68	19	5	71	22
FREDERICK	48	36	6	3	35	13
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	1,655	687	849	74	1,181	472
BALTIMORE CITY	1,043	286	691	41	746	295
BALTIMORE COUNTY	286	177	90	13	195	91
ANNE ARUNDEL	175	119	42	7	135	40
CARROLL	40	34	3	1	25	15
HOWARD	37	22	7	6	27	10
HARFORD	74	49	16	6	53	21
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	355	91	164	90	274	81
MONTGOMERY	138	51	46	34	106	32
PRINCE GEORGE'S	217	40	118	56	168	49
SOUTHERN AREA	93	60	28	2	59	34
CALVERT	19	17	2	0	11	8
CHARLES	41	24	14	1	26	15
ST MARY'S	33	19	12	1	22	11
EASTERN SHORE AREA	209	137	64	6	151	58
CECIL	59	42	13	3	45	14
KENT	5	4	1	0	5	0
QUEEN ANNE'S	10	7	3	0	9	1
CAROLINE	16	12	2	1	10	6
TALBOT	9	5	3	1	7	2
DORCHESTER	19	9	10	0	12	7
WICOMICO	50	27	22	1	38	12
SOMERSET	18	13	5	0	11	7
WORCESTER	23	18	5	0	14	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.

*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, 2023.^{1,2,3}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATH RATES					
	TOTAL	NON-HISPANIC WHITE	NON-HISPANIC BLACK	HISPANIC*	MALE	FEMALE
MARYLAND	40.6	38.6	60.9	23.2	60.2	22.0
NORTHWEST AREA	36.5	39.4	51.7	**	53.0	19.9
GARRETT	**	**	**	**	**	**
ALLEGANY	71.4	70.6	**	**	90.8	**
WASHINGTON	59.7	59.9	**	**	89.6	28.7
FREDERICK	16.4	18.8	**	**	24.1	**
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	59.5	47.3	101.8	31.9	88.1	32.8
BALTIMORE CITY	184.5	190.2	204.0	88.4	284.7	97.3
BALTIMORE COUNTY	33.9	40.6	34.2	**	48.6	20.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	29.4	32.2	36.8	**	45.9	13.3
CARROLL	22.6	22.6	**	**	28.4	**
HOWARD	11.0	14.1	**	**	16.3	**
HARFORD	28.0	25.6	**	**	40.7	15.6
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	17.7	17.0	21.3	20.5	28.1	7.8
MONTGOMERY	13.0	11.9	22.5	15.2	20.6	5.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	22.9	38.4	20.8	26.0	36.7	10.0
SOUTHERN AREA	24.3	29.0	23.0	**	31.4	17.5
CALVERT	**	**	**	**	**	**
CHARLES	23.8	44.4	**	**	31.5	**
ST MARY'S	28.6	**	**	**	38.0	**
EASTERN SHORE AREA	44.9	40.7	82.3	**	66.3	24.4
CECIL	55.8	48.7	**	**	85.6	**
KENT	**	**	**	**	**	**
QUEEN ANNE'S	**	**	**	**	**	**
CAROLINE	**	**	**	**	**	**
TALBOT	**	**	**	**	**	**
DORCHESTER	**	**	**	**	**	**
WICOMICO	47.7	43.5	77.3	**	76.2	**
SOMERSET	**	**	**	**	**	**
WORCESTER	42.5	**	**	**	**	**

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 2023 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, 2023.^{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	128	410	577	520	876
NORTHWEST AREA	13	47	61	35	43
GARRETT	4	2	3	0	1
ALLEGANY	3	11	11	8	15
WASHINGTON	4	20	33	16	20
FREDERICK	2	14	14	11	7
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	59	229	361	352	654
BALTIMORE CITY	26	128	202	202	485
BALTIMORE COUNTY	18	43	65	60	100
ANNE ARUNDEL	8	29	51	48	39
CARROLL	2	9	11	9	9
HOWARD	1	9	10	11	6
HARFORD	4	11	22	22	15
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	45	75	84	68	83
MONTGOMERY	20	34	33	24	27
PRINCE GEORGE'S	25	41	51	44	56
SOUTHERN AREA	4	19	21	19	30
CALVERT	1	6	2	1	9
CHARLES	2	5	8	14	12
ST MARY'S	1	8	11	4	9
EASTERN SHORE AREA	7	40	50	46	66
CECIL	1	13	12	14	19
KENT	0	1	0	1	3
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	2	3	5
CAROLINE	2	5	4	3	2
TALBOT	0	2	4	1	2
DORCHESTER	1	3	5	5	5
WICOMICO	2	13	12	7	16
SOMERSET	1	1	4	6	6
WORCESTER	0	2	7	6	8

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, 2023.^{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	6.8	51.2	68.1	67.8	46.5
NORTHWEST AREA	**	69.3	80.4	51.0	25.6
GARRETT	**	**	**	**	**
ALLEGANY	**	**	**	**	**
WASHINGTON	**	99.9	162.8	**	40.4
FREDERICK	**	**	**	**	**
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	7.0	60.6	92.7	106.0	78.0
BALTIMORE CITY	15.4	129.1	247.7	344.4	309.5
BALTIMORE COUNTY	**	39.7	58.4	60.2	37.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	**	36.2	58.7	65.6	22.2
CARROLL	**	**	**	**	**
HOWARD	**	**	**	**	**
HARFORD	**	**	60.5	66.8	**
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	7.3	29.7	30.4	25.7	13.8
MONTGOMERY	6.2	27.4	22.4	16.9	8.3
PRINCE GEORGE'S	8.6	31.9	39.7	35.8	20.3
SOUTHERN AREA	**	**	39.7	**	27.0
CALVERT	**	**	**	**	**
CHARLES	**	**	**	**	**
ST MARY'S	**	**	**	**	**
EASTERN SHORE AREA	**	73.7	93.5	86.9	39.8
CECIL	**	**	**	**	**
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 2023 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 AND HISPANIC ORIGIN AND SEX, MARYLAND, 2023 ^{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	40.6	6.8	51.2	68.1	67.8	46.3
MALE	60.2	9.6	70.6	97.3	100.2	76.5
FEMALE	22.0	3.9	32.2	39.9	37.1	21.0
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	38.6	4.7	58.4	89.8	72.7	26.8
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	60.9	7.2	54.3	65.3	94.6	104.7
HISPANIC	23.2	13.4	47.1	37.3	28.9	.
OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	35.2	6.4	45.3	58.5	58.0	39.7
MALE	60.2	9.6	70.6	97.3	100.2	76.5
FEMALE	22.0	3.9	32.2	39.9	37.1	21.0
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	33.3	4.3	54.7	78.8	61.8	21.4
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	54.0	7.0	47.5	56.0	84.1	93.4
HISPANIC	18.0	12.3	34.6	27.4	20.9	.
COCAINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	20.1	1.4	23.4	33.9	34.5	25.2
MALE	30.0	.	31.5	46.4	53.0	42.4
FEMALE	10.7	.	15.3	21.8	17.0	10.8
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	18.6	.	26.6	45.4	32.9	13.8
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	31.6	.	24.5	30.5	54.0	58.6
HISPANIC	9.6	.	20.2	19.1	.	.
HEROIN-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	2.0	*	*	2.5	4.6	2.3
MALE	3.0	*	*	*	6.7	4.0
FEMALE	1.0	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	2.1	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	2.8	*	*	*	*	4.9
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*
BENZODIAZAPINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	1.8	*	3.0	4.0	2.9	1.4
MALE	2.4	*	5.0	4.8	*	*
FEMALE	1.3	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	2.7	*	*	6.3	*	*
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	1.4	*	*	*	*	*
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*
PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	0.9	*	*	*	*	*
MALE	1.3	*	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	*	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	*	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	2.1	*	*	*	*	*
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*
METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	1.3	*	*	2.9	2.6	*
MALE	1.8	*	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	0.8	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	2.1	*	*	5.8	*	*
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	*	*	*	*	*	*
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 2023 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.