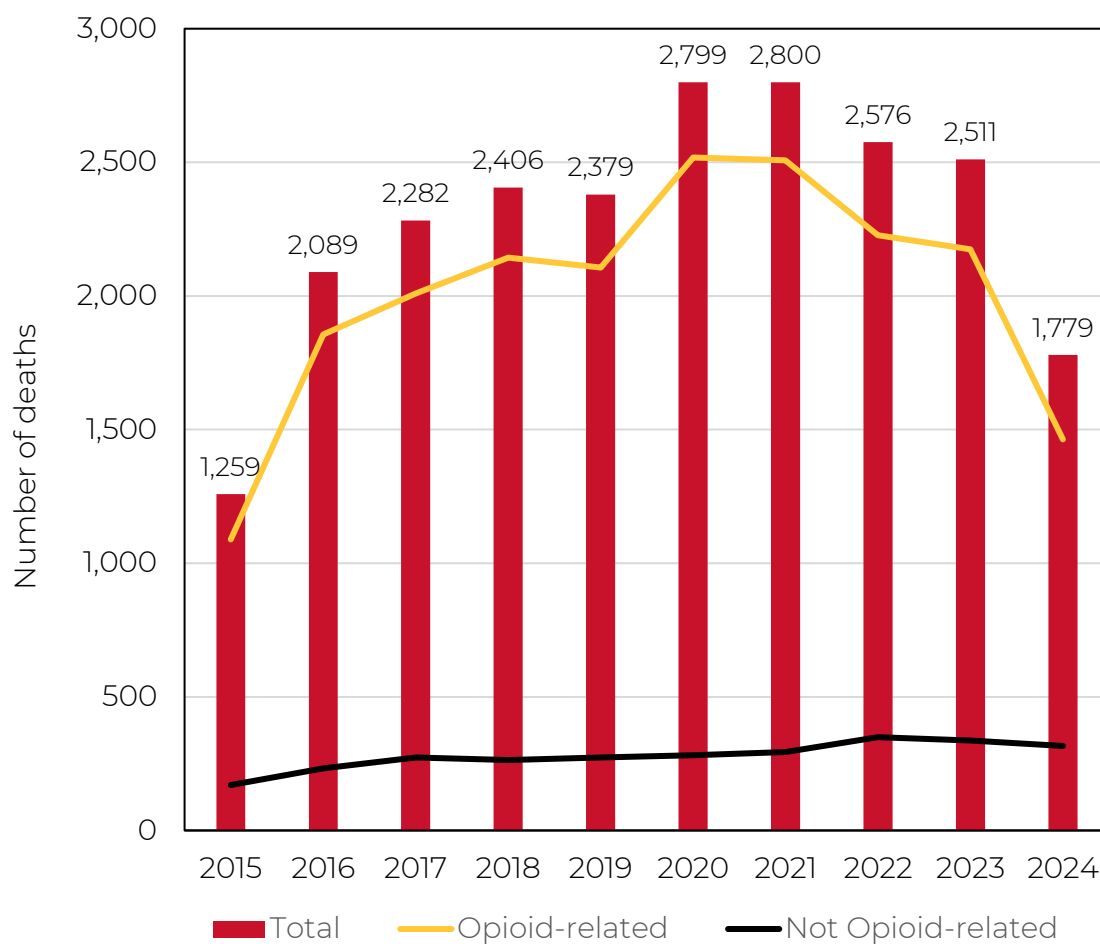


Maryland Vital Statistics



Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths in Maryland, 2024

Release Date: April 2026



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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 2015-2024. 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 2015-2024 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 2024 estimates (released June 2025), which include population estimates for July 1, 2020, through July 1, 2024. 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 1,259 in 2015 to 2,800 in 2021. Since 2022 this trend reversed as the total number of deaths decreased. There were 1,779 deaths in 2024, a 36.5% decrease since 2021. [Figure 1, Table 1]. Opioids, particularly illicitly manufactured fentanyl, are the most involved substance in intoxication deaths [Figure 2]. The overall death rate was 28.4 per 100,000 in 2024, a significant decline from the 2023 rate of 40.6 per 100,000 [Table 15].

Figure 1. Total Number of Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2015-2024

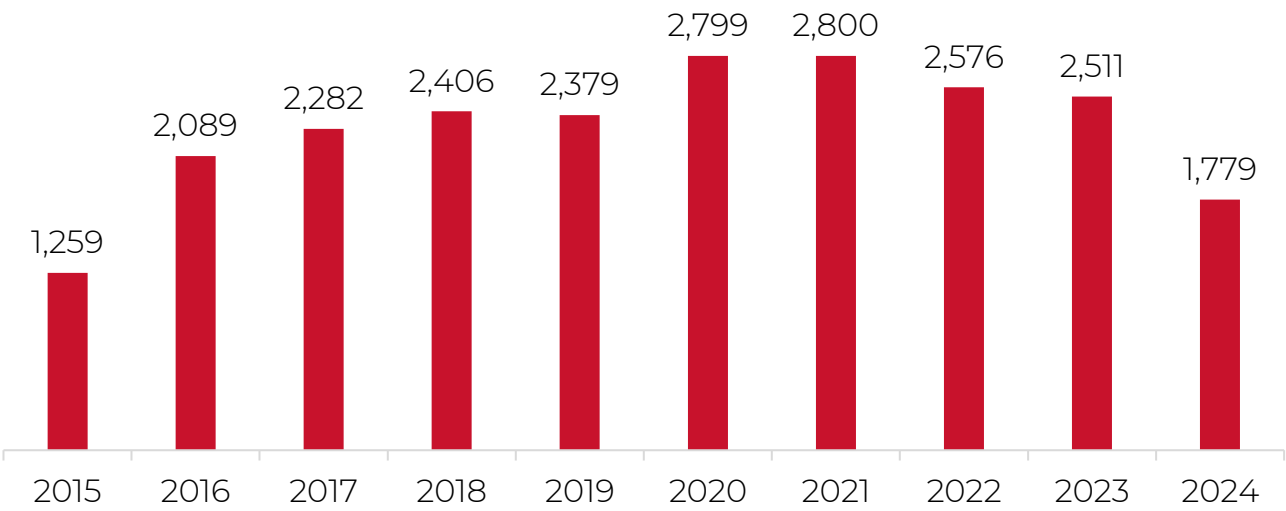
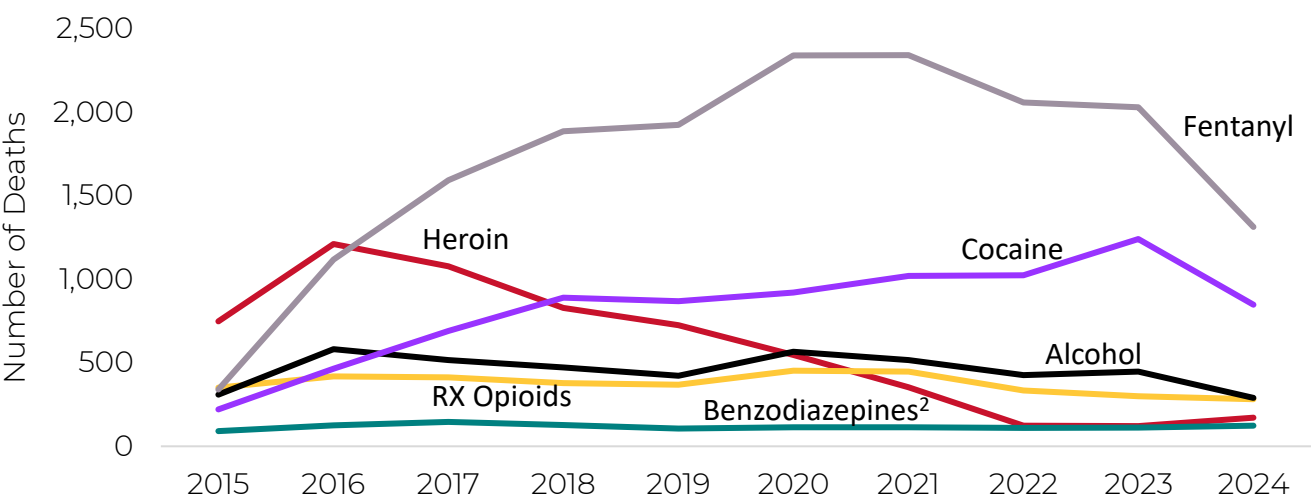


Figure 2. Total Number of Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Deaths by Selected Substances¹, Maryland, 2015-2024



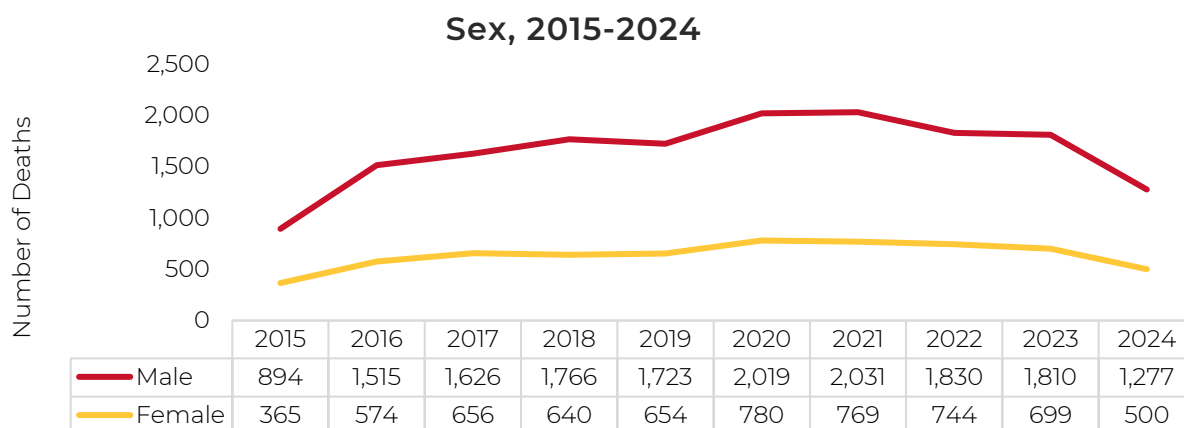
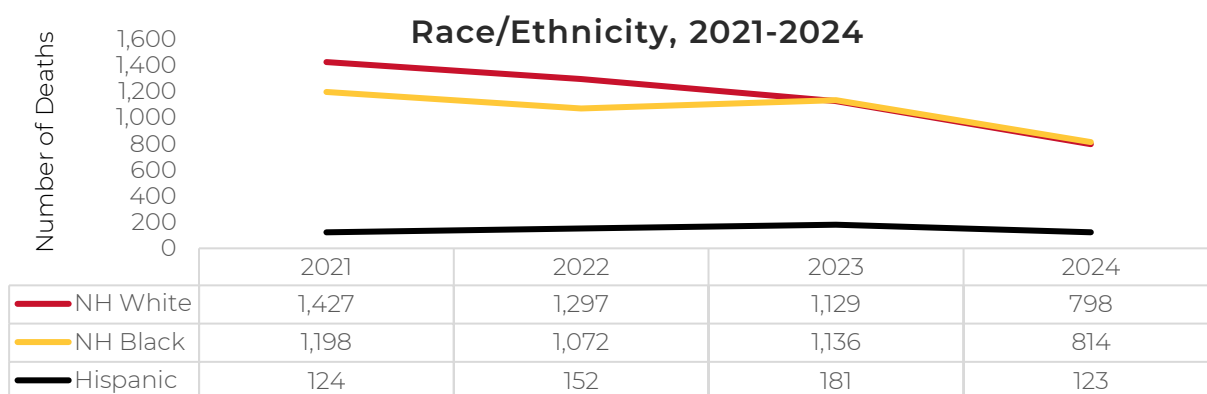
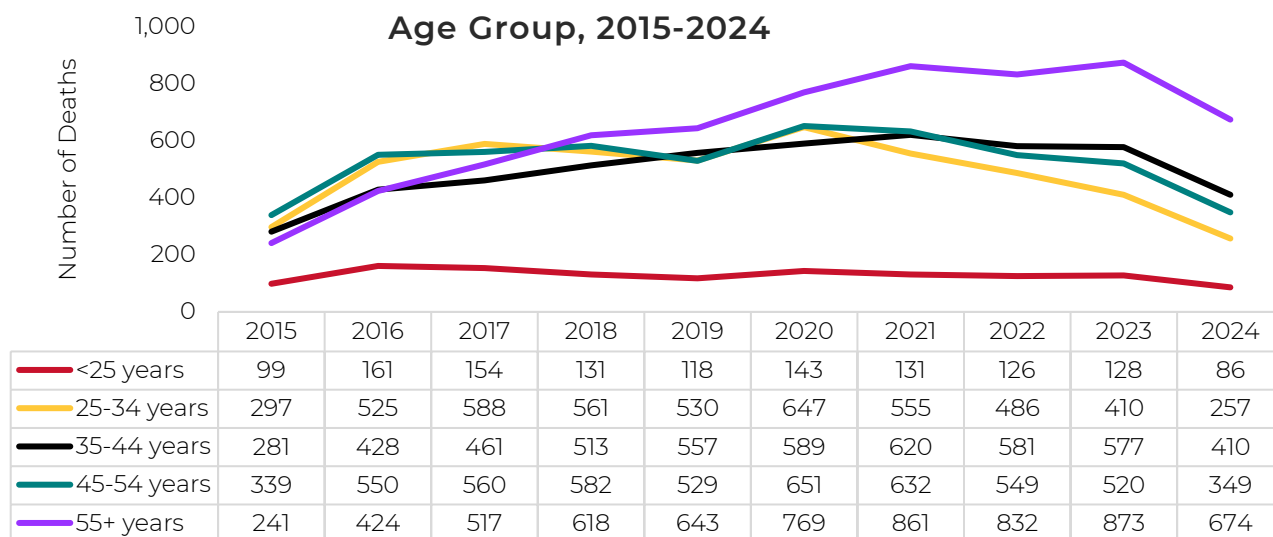
¹Since an intoxication death may involve more than one substance, counts of deaths related to specific substances do not sum to the total number of deaths.

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

Population Characteristics: Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths

In 2024, approximately 5% of deaths were among those under 25 years of age with a mortality rate of 4.5 per 100,000. The number of deaths among those 25-34 years of age is at the lowest count since before 2015 (257). Individuals aged 55 years and over had the highest number of deaths among all age groups (674), accounting for approximately 38% of all intoxication deaths occurring in Maryland. The highest mortality rates were in the 35-44 (47.4 per 100,000) and 45-54 (45.4 per 100,000) age groups. [Figure 3, Table 15]

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

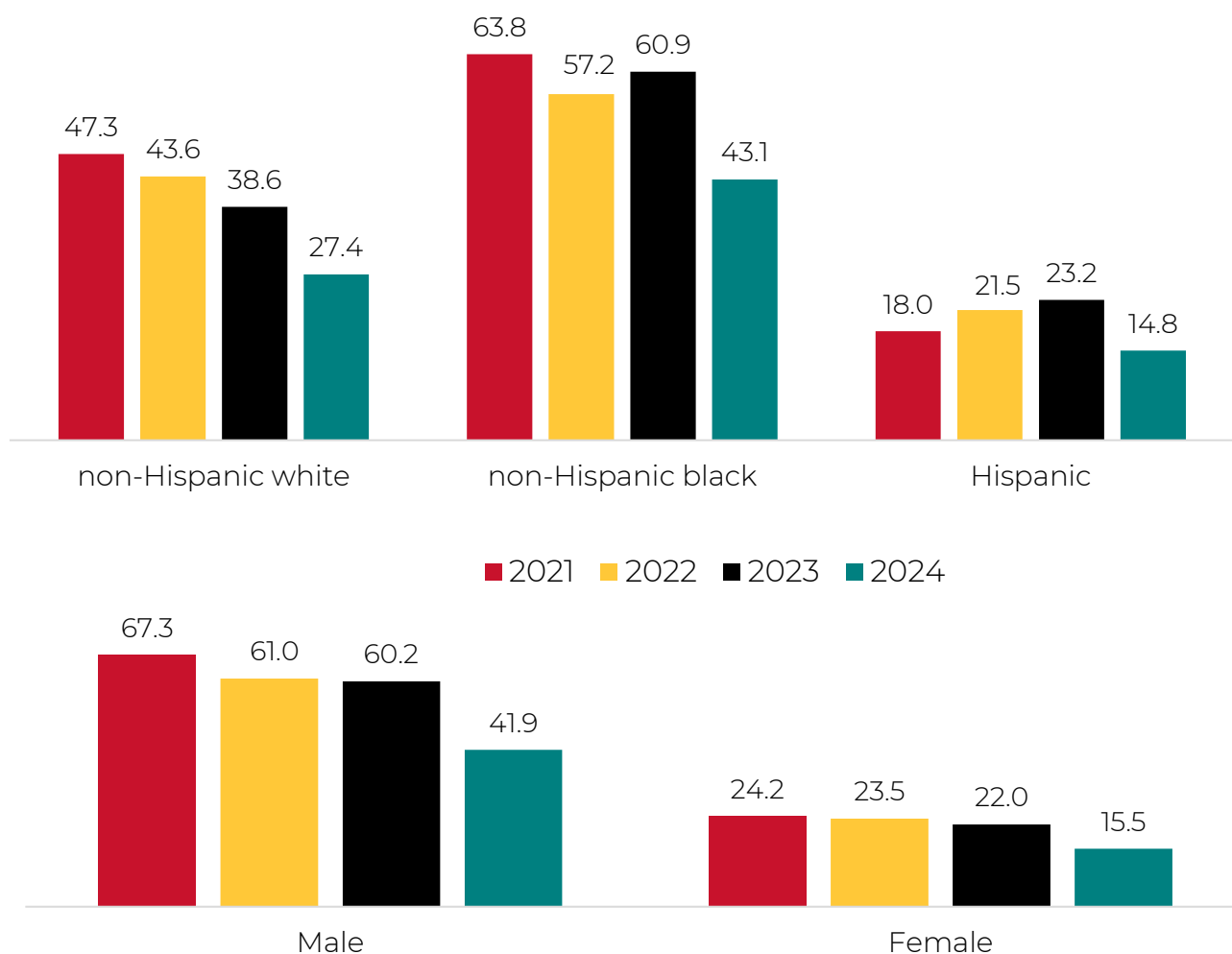


Population Characteristics: Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths (Continued)

Disparities between race and ethnicity groups persist. In 2024, there were 798 unintentional drug- and alcohol-related deaths occurring in Maryland among non-Hispanic white individuals, which accounted for approximately 45% of all deaths [Figure 3]. The overall death rate was 1.6 times higher for non-Hispanic black individuals (43.1 per 100,000) compared to non-Hispanic white individuals (27.4 per 100,000) and nearly 3 times the rate for Hispanic individuals (14.8 per 100,000). [Figure 3A, Table 15].

By age group, the death rate among non-Hispanic white individuals aged 35-44 (60.7) was 1.2 times that of the rate among non-Hispanic blacks (49.7) or 2.3 times that of Hispanics (26.0). 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 (76.7) was 3.5 times the rate among non-Hispanic whites (21.8). Deaths rates among those under 25 years of age were highest in Hispanics (7.9). [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 2021-2024



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.

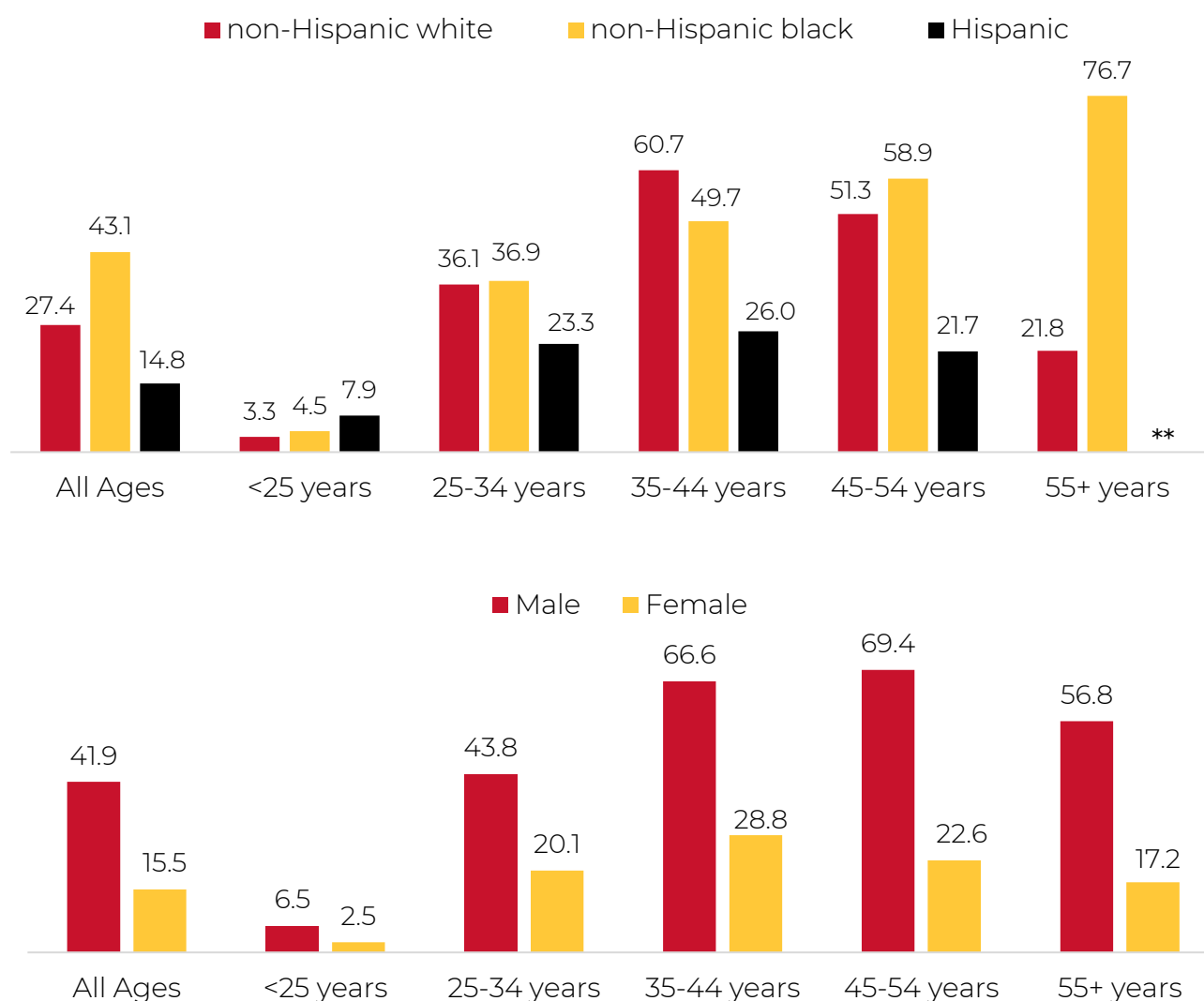
Population Characteristics: Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths (Continued 2)

Over the last decade, more men than women died of an intoxication death in Maryland [Figure 3]. In 2024, the intoxication death rate (per 100,000) was 2.7 times higher among men (41.9) than women (15.5) [Figure 3A, Table 15]. Though since 2021 the death rate has declined among both men and women [Figure 3A].

In 2024, the highest rates in men were among those aged 45-54-years (69.4). Among women, the highest rates were among those aged 35-44-years (28.8). The greatest age disparity between men and women was in the 55 and over age group [Figure 3B, Table 15].

Overall and age-specific rates by sex or race and Hispanic origin for various substances can be found in Table 15.

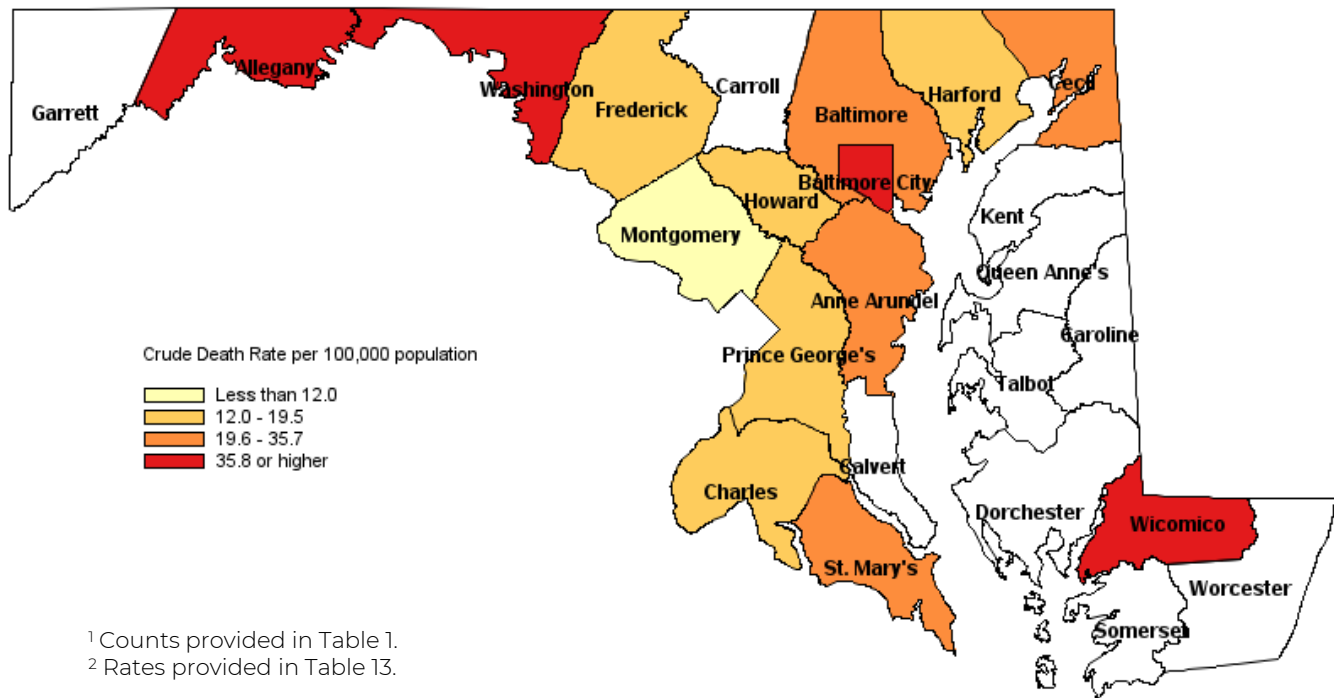
Figure 3B. Age-Specific Rates by Race/Ethnicity or Sex for Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxication Death Occurring in Maryland,¹ 2024



¹ Death occurred in Maryland; calculation of crude rates includes resident and non-resident data in numerator and 2024 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, 2024^{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 2024 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.

In 2024, jurisdictions with the highest number of deaths were: Baltimore City (777), Baltimore County (217), Prince George's (173), Anne Arundel (118), and Montgomery (79) [Table 1]. Accounting for population size, jurisdictions with highest crude death rates (per 100,000) were: Baltimore City (136.7), Allegany (40.2), Washington (38.8), Wicomico (37.6), and Cecil (33.9) [Figure 4, Table 13].

Baltimore City (151.9) had rates among non-Hispanic black individuals that were higher than the state rate (43.1). Jurisdictions with the highest death rates among non-Hispanic white individuals included: Baltimore City (149.5), Allegany (43.3), Cecil (37.2), Washington (39.1), and Baltimore County (36.7). Race-specific rates for all jurisdictions can be found in Table 13A.

Rates were highest among men in Baltimore City (213.4) followed by Wicomico (61.1). Among women, rates were highest in Baltimore City (69.9) and Washington (28.5). Sex-specific rates for all jurisdictions can be found in Table 13A.

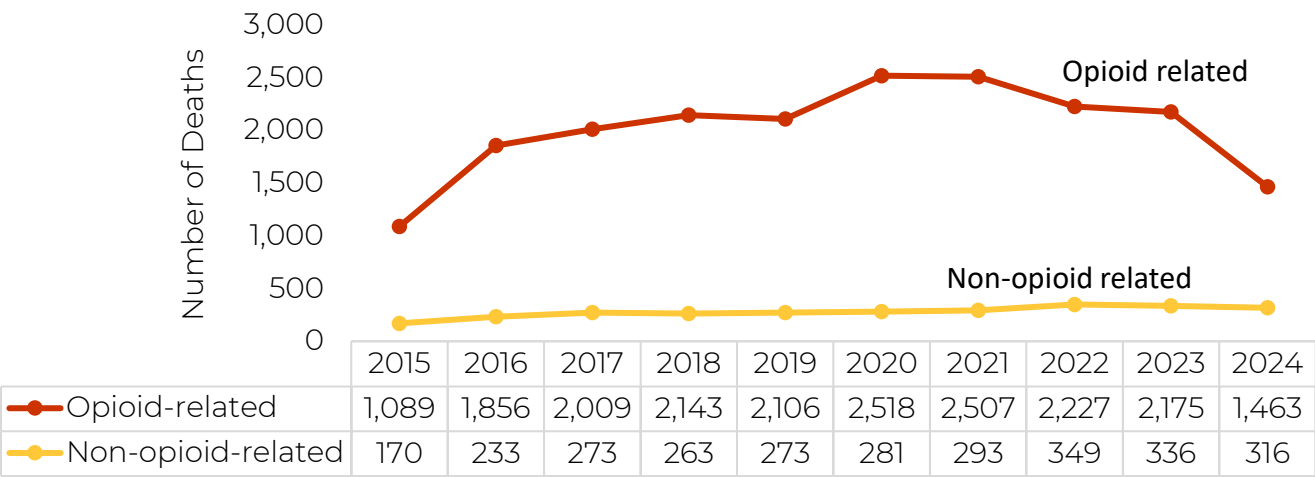
In Baltimore City, the highest death rates were among those aged 45-54 years (242.9), followed by those 55 and over (234.5). Age-specific rates for all other jurisdictions can be found in Table 14A.

OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS

Approximately 82% of all intoxication deaths that occurred in Maryland in 2024 were opioid-related. This is a decrease from opioids being involved in approximately 90% of intoxication deaths in 2021 [Figure 5, Table 2].

Fentanyl-related deaths continued to drive opioid-related deaths in 2024 and were involved in about 9 out of 10 opioid-related intoxication deaths [Figure 7, Table 7]. The number of heroin-related deaths has decreased by 86% between 2016 and 2024. Though the counts between 2023 and 2024 increased from 121 to 172 [Figure 7, Table 3].

Figure 5. Number of Unintentional Opioid¹ and non-Opioid Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2015-2024



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

Figure 6. Number of Unintentional Opioid-Related Intoxication Deaths by Place of Occurrence, 2024¹

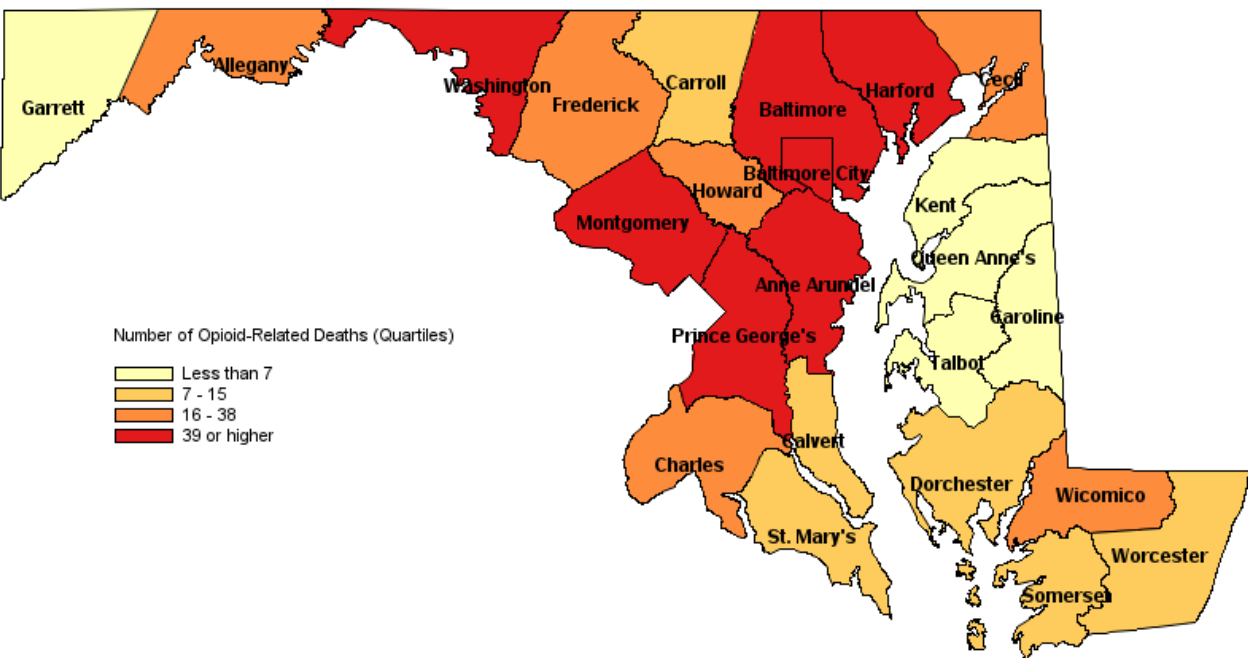


Figure 7. Number of Unintentional Opioid-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Substance, 2015-2024

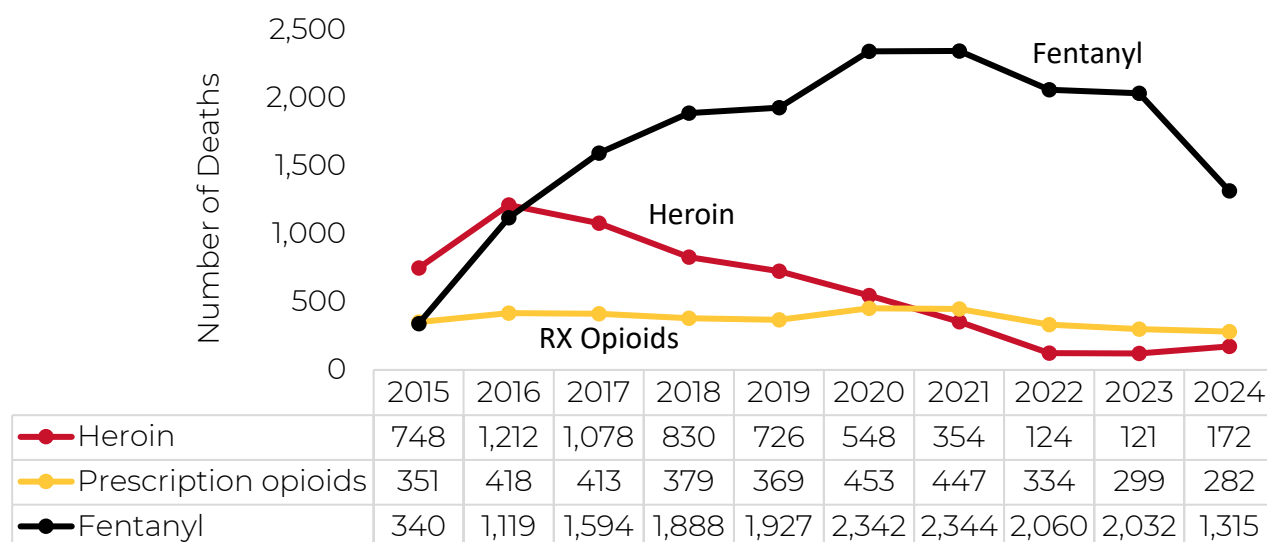
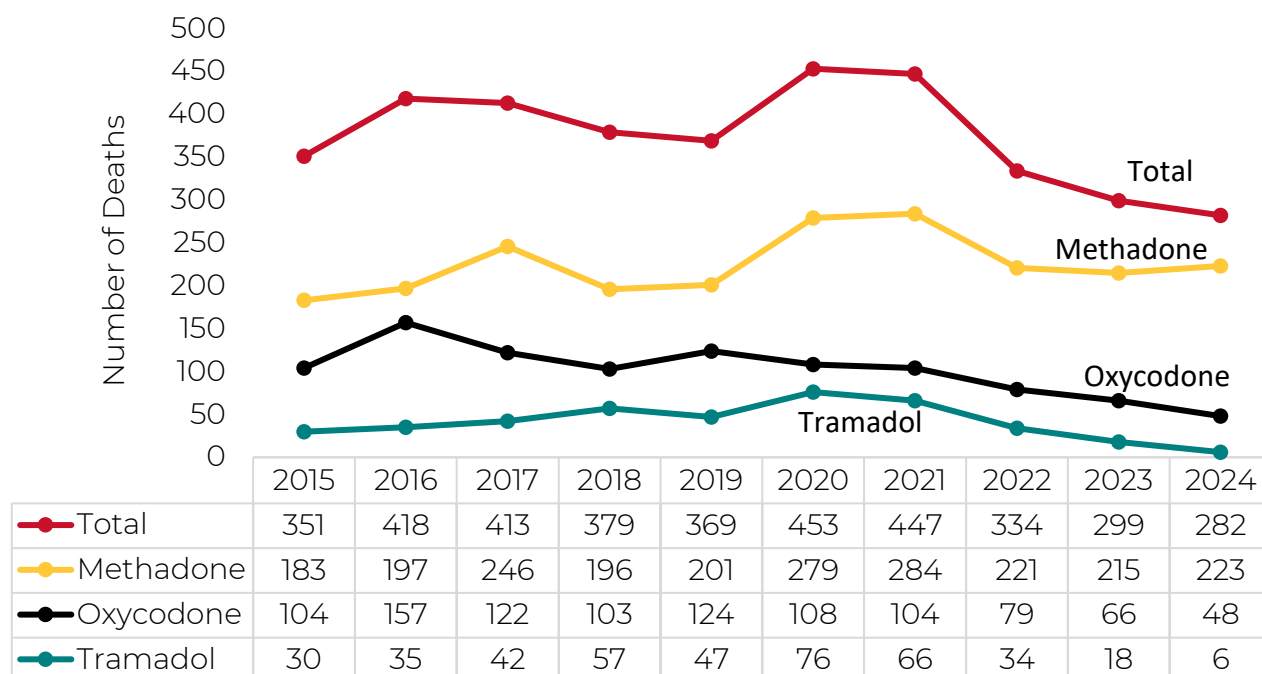


Figure 8. Number of Unintentional Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Selected Prescription Opioids, 2015-2024¹



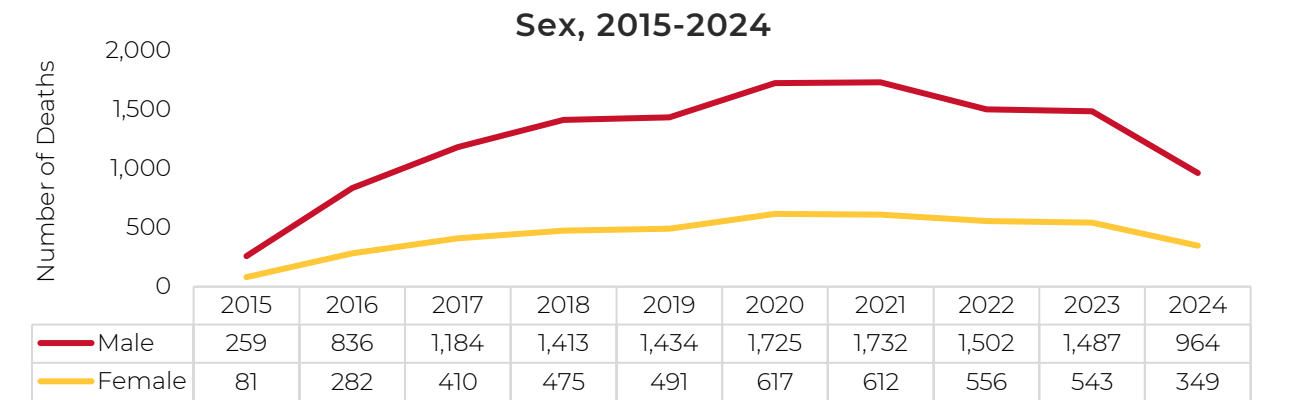
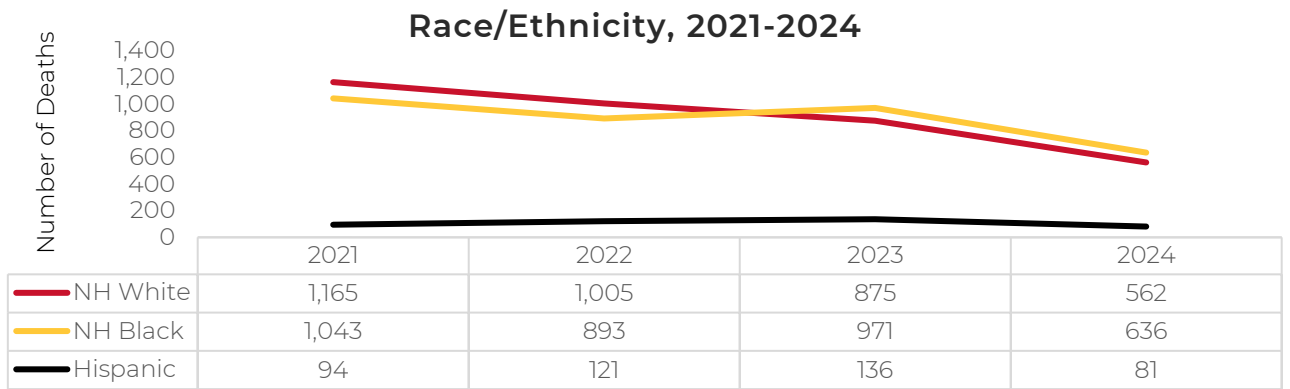
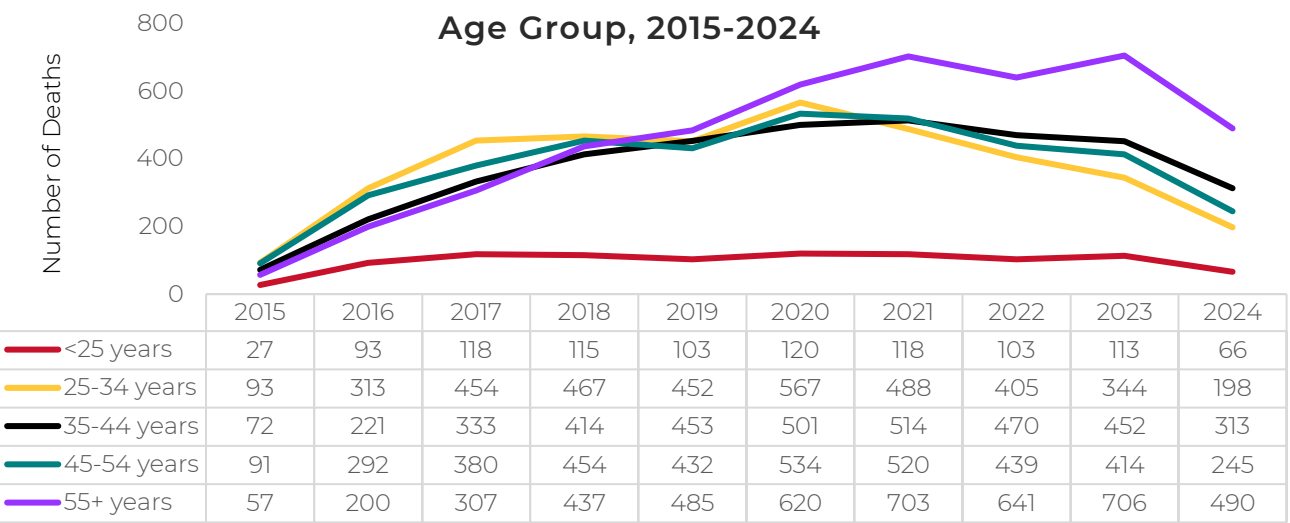
¹ Counts by jurisdiction provided in provided in Tables 4, 5, and 6.

The number of prescription opioid-related deaths was 282 or about 15.8% of all intoxication deaths in 2024, up from 12% in 2023 [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%. Methadone continues to account for the majority of unintentional prescription opioid-related deaths (79.1%). 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. Since 2021 the number of deaths has decreased 90%. [Figure 8]

Population Characteristics: Fentanyl-Related Deaths

Counts of fentanyl-related deaths decreased from 2,052 in 2023 to 1,315 in 2024. In 2024, the highest number of fentanyl-related deaths occurring in Maryland were among those aged 55 or over. This age demographic accounted for 37% of fentanyl-related deaths in 2024 compared to 23% of deaths in 2018. Approximately 48% of fentanyl-related deaths were among non-Hispanic black individuals and 42.6% were in non-Hispanic white individuals in 2024. About seven out of ten fentanyl-related deaths occurring in Maryland were among males in 2024. [Figure 9]

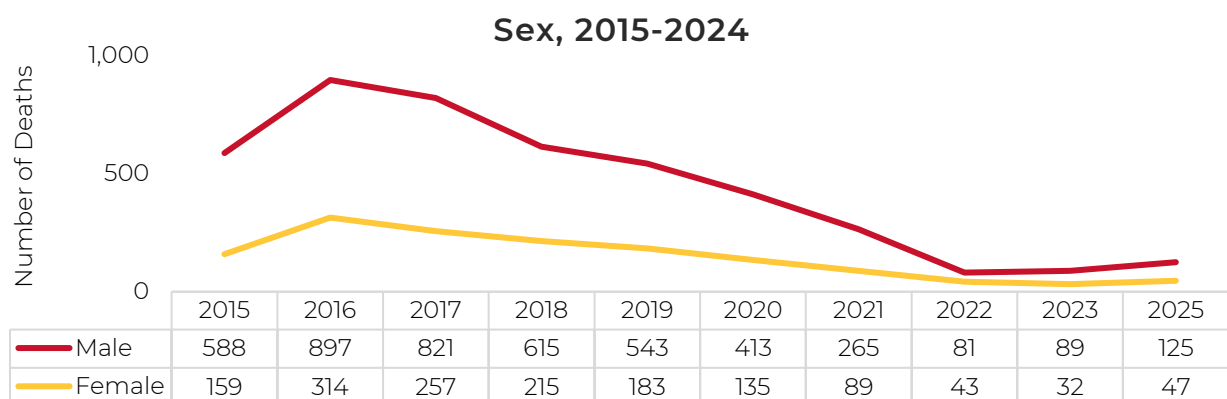
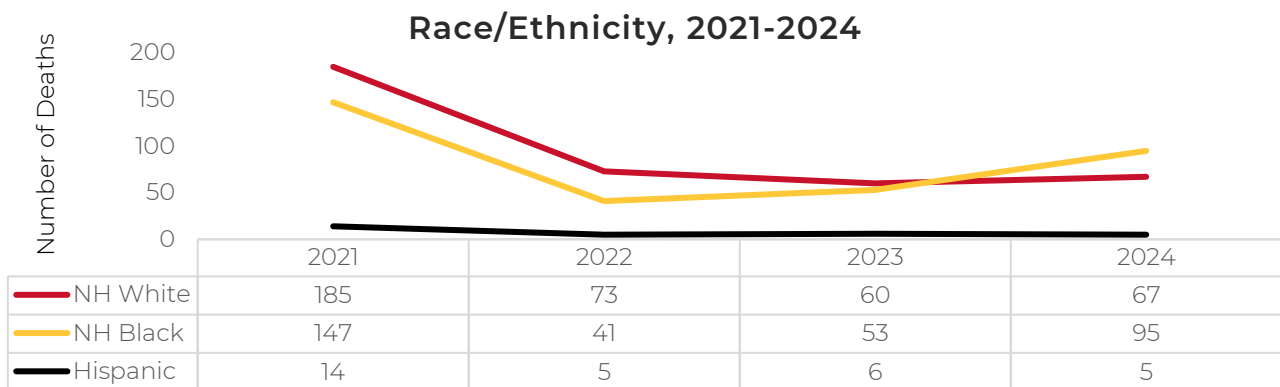
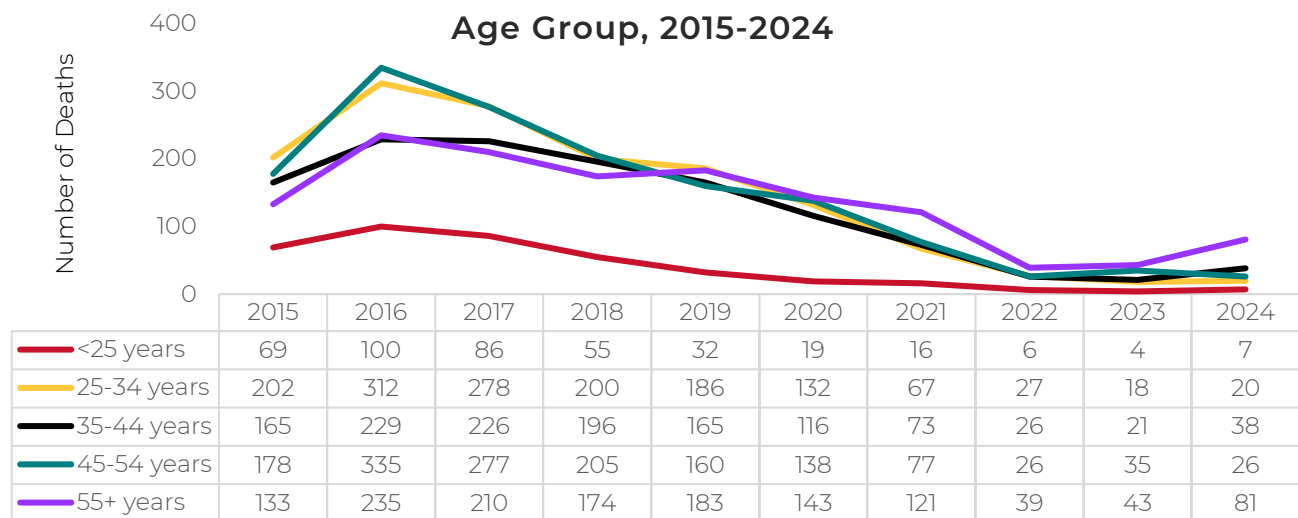
Figure 9. Number of Unintentional Fentanyl-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:



Population Characteristics: Heroin-Related Deaths

While the overall number of heroin-related deaths in 2024 is down 86% since 2016 (1,212 to 172) there was slight increase in counts from 2023 to 2024. In 2024, those 55 years and over experienced the most heroin-related deaths (47%) compared to the other age groups. This is up from 35% of heroin-related deaths in this age group in 2023. More than half of heroin-related deaths were among non-Hispanic black males (56%), up from 44% in 2023. The heroin-related death rate among non-Hispanic black individuals aged 55 and over was 10.1 per 100,000, doubling from 4.9 in 2023. Males accounted for 73% of heroin-related deaths in 2024 and had a mortality rate of 4.1 per 100,000. [Figure 10, Table 15]

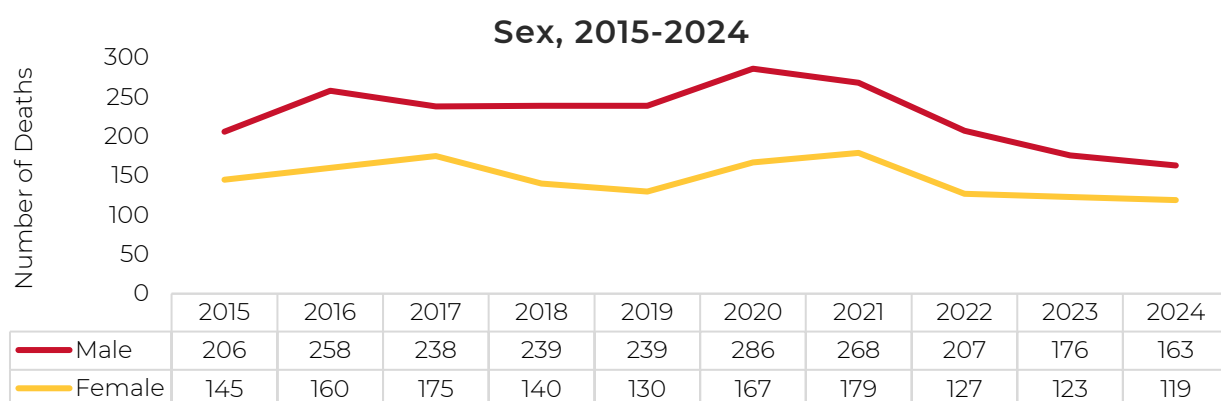
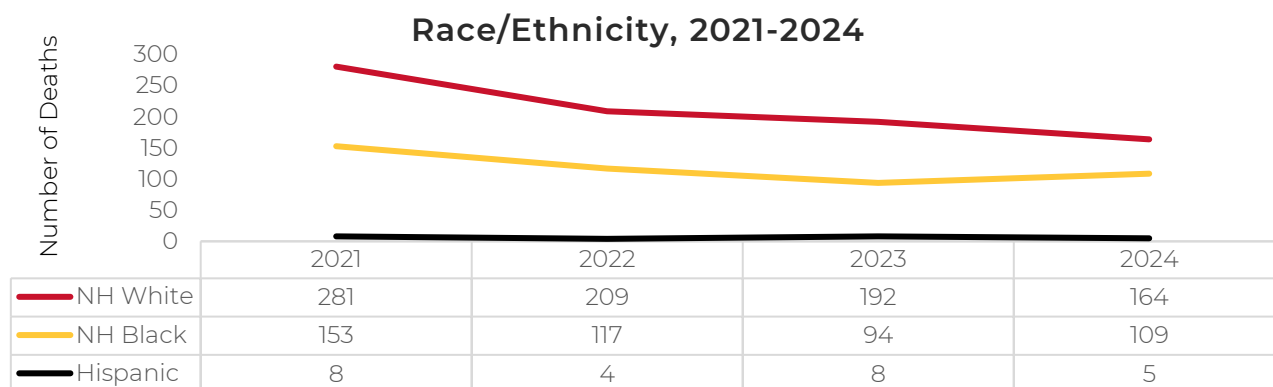
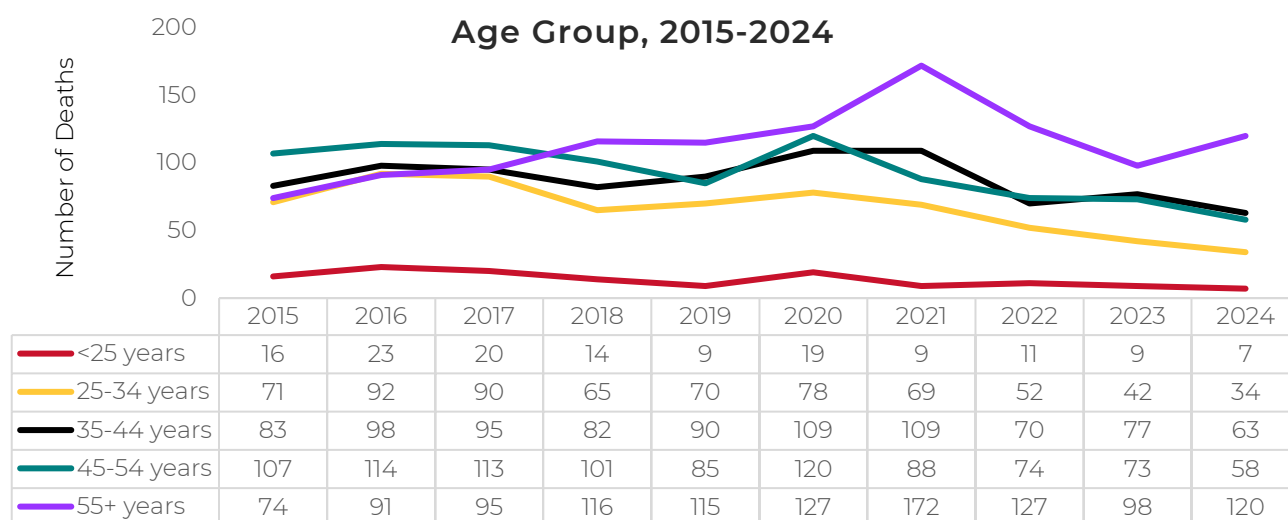
Figure 10. Number of Unintentional Heroin-Related Intoxication Deaths Occurring in Maryland by:



Population Characteristics: Prescription Opioid-Related Deaths

In 2024, the highest number of prescription opioid-related deaths were among those aged 55 or over. This age demographic accounted for 42.4% of prescription opioid related deaths and was the only age group to see an increase in the number of deaths. Approximately 57.5% of prescription opioid-related deaths were among non-Hispanic white individuals and 39% were among non-Hispanic black individuals. Males accounted for about 58% of prescription opioid-related deaths. [Figure 11]

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



COCAINE-RELATED DEATHS

From 2015 to 2023 the number of cocaine-related deaths increased from 221 to 1,242, then decreased by 32% in 2024 to 843 deaths. In 2024, cocaine-related deaths occurred 84.5% 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, Capital Region as well as Washington and Wicomico counties [Figure 13].

Figure 12. Number of Unintentional Cocaine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2015-2024

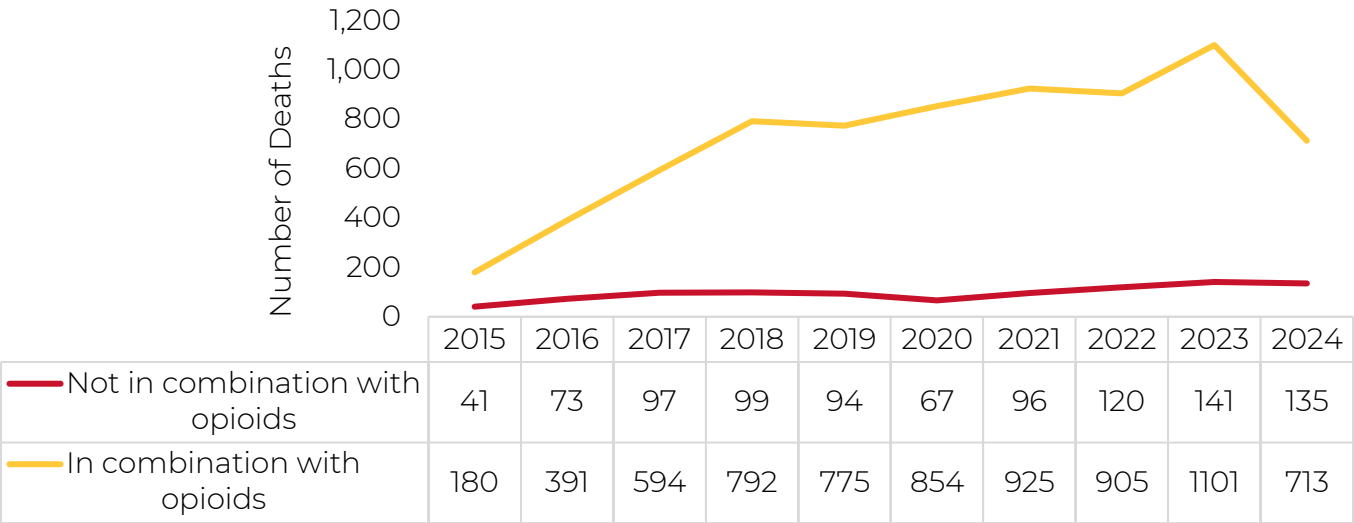
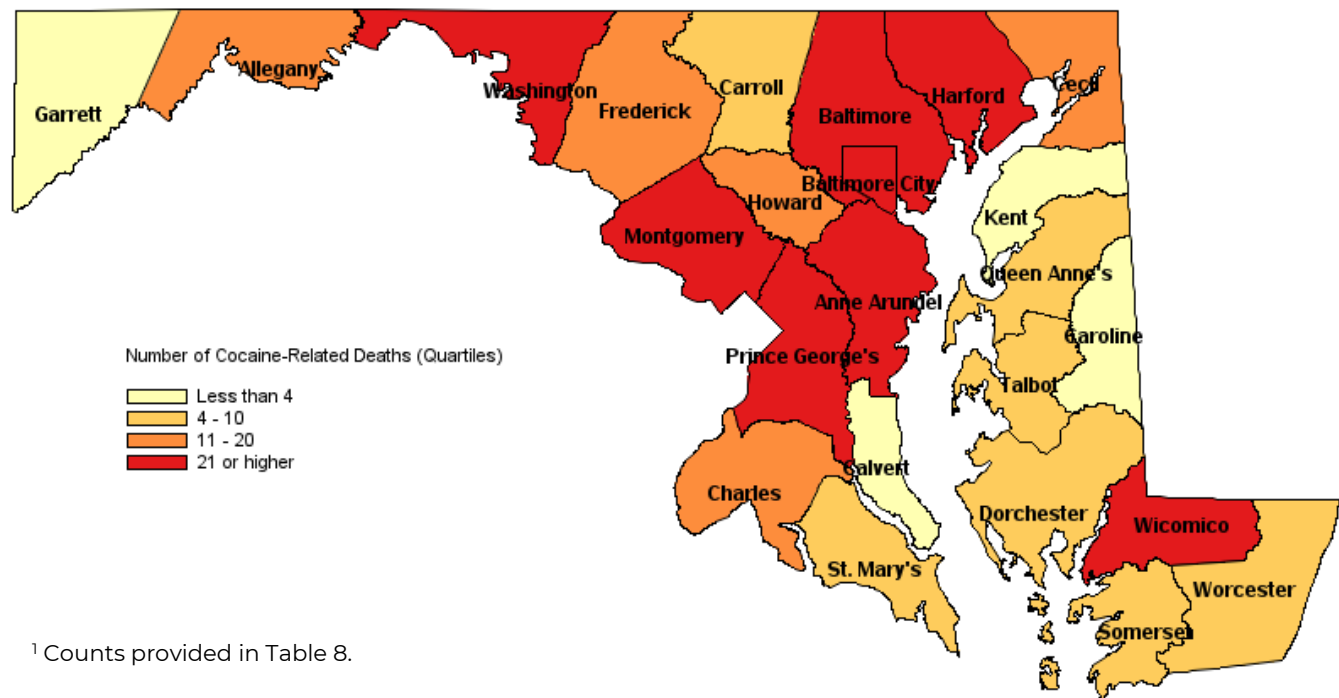


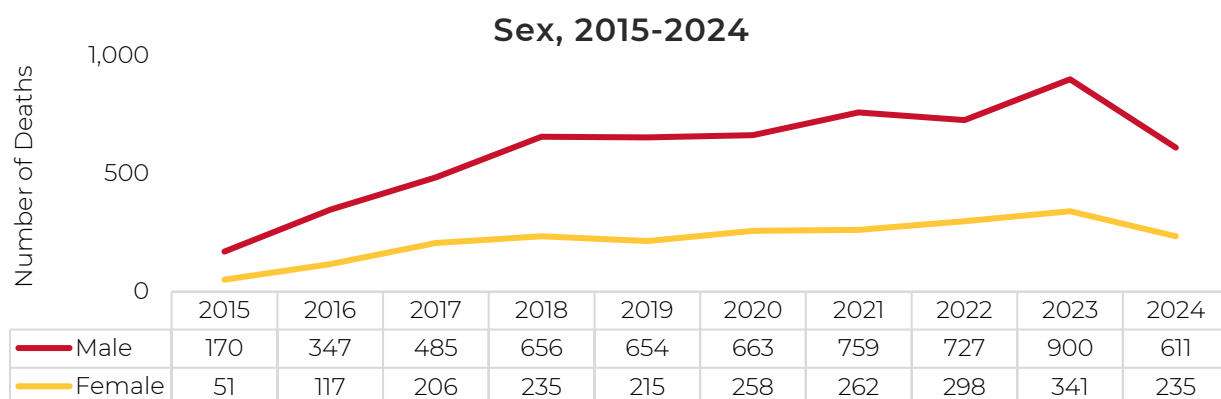
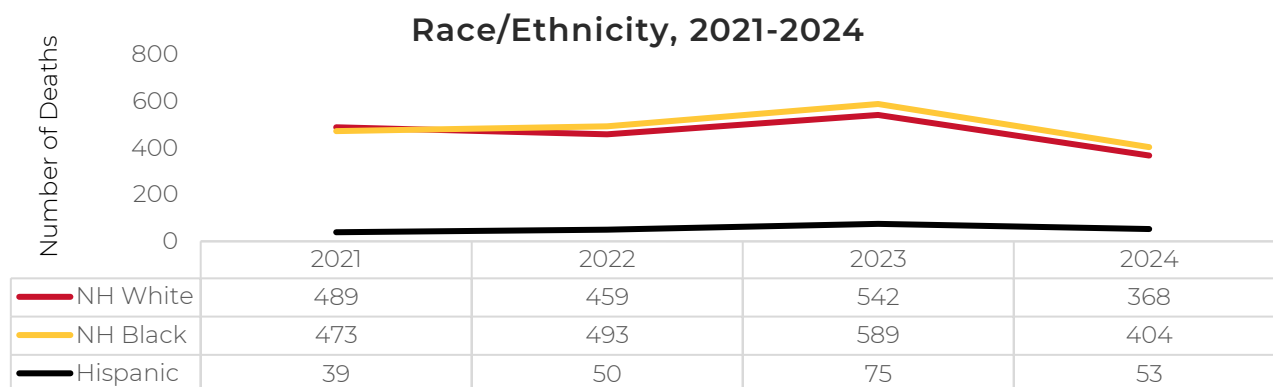
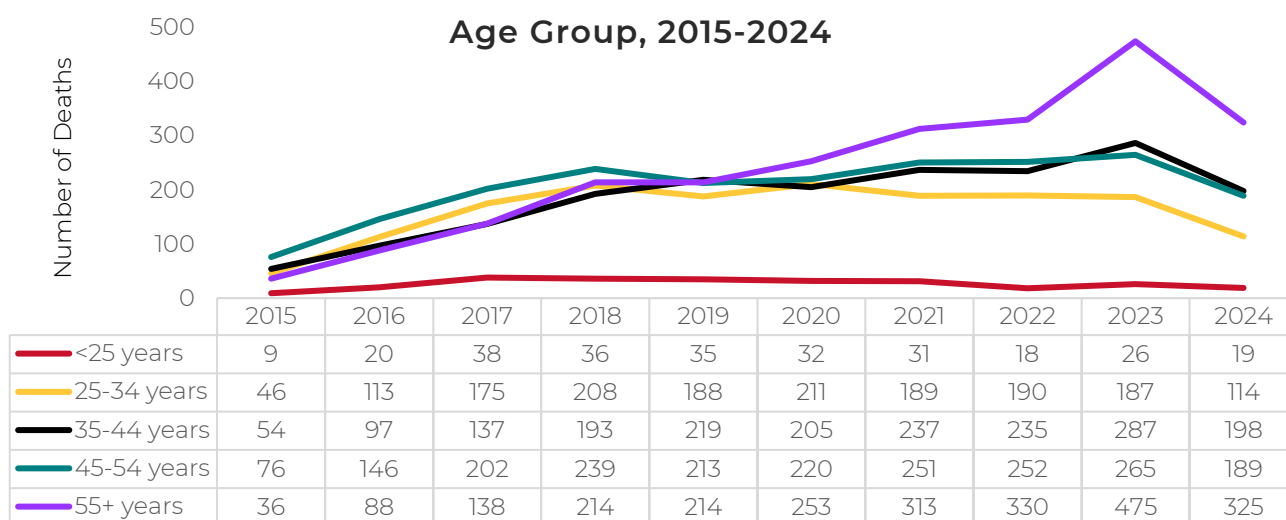
Figure 13. Number of Unintentional Cocaine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2024¹



Population Characteristics: Cocaine-Related Deaths

Those 55 years and over experienced the most cocaine-related deaths in 2024 with 324 deaths. Nearly 48% of cocaine-related deaths were among non-Hispanic black individuals and 43.2% were among non-Hispanic white individuals. [Figure 14]. The cocaine-related death rate among non-Hispanic black individuals of all ages was 1.7 times the rate among non-Hispanic white individuals [Table 15]. By age, the rate among non-Hispanic blacks 55 years or over was 40.5 per 100,000, compared to 8.9 among non-Hispanic whites 55 and over. In 2024, 7 out of 10 cocaine-related deaths were among males (608) [Figure 14].

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



METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED DEATHS

The number of methamphetamine-related deaths decreased 33.3% in 2024 to 70 deaths, down from an all-time high of 105 deaths in 2022. In 2024, methamphetamine-related deaths occurred about 73% of the time in combination with opioids [Figure 15]. The number of deaths per county from this substance remains sparse. Notably, Cecil County had the highest decrease in the proportion of deaths from this substance from 30 deaths or 28.5% in 2022 to 9 deaths or 13.2% in 2024 [Figure 16, Table 11].

Figure 15. Number of Unintentional Methamphetamine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2015-2024

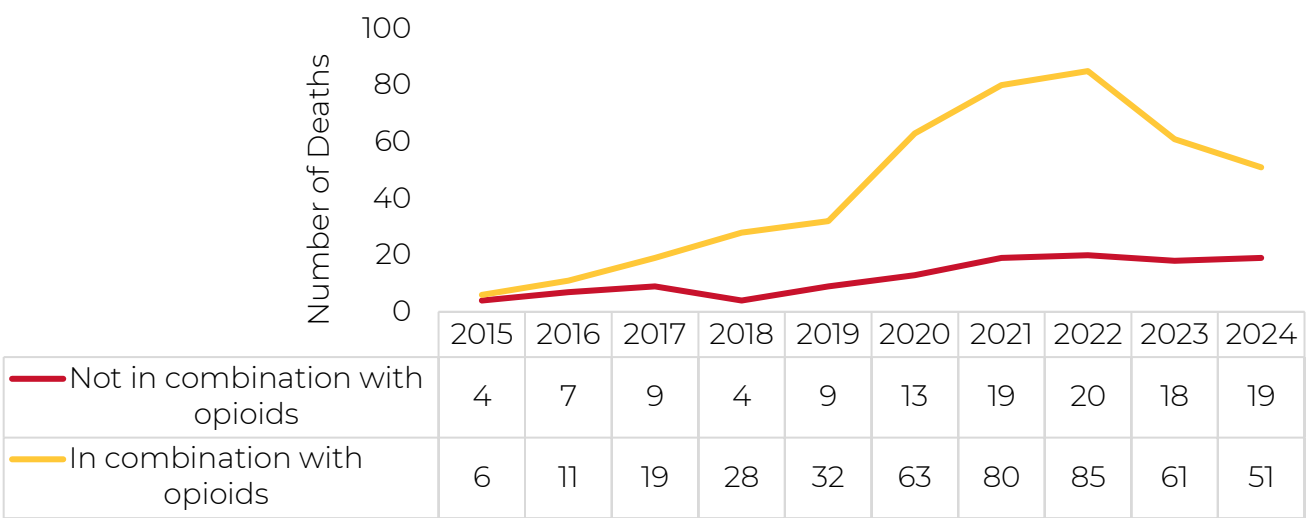
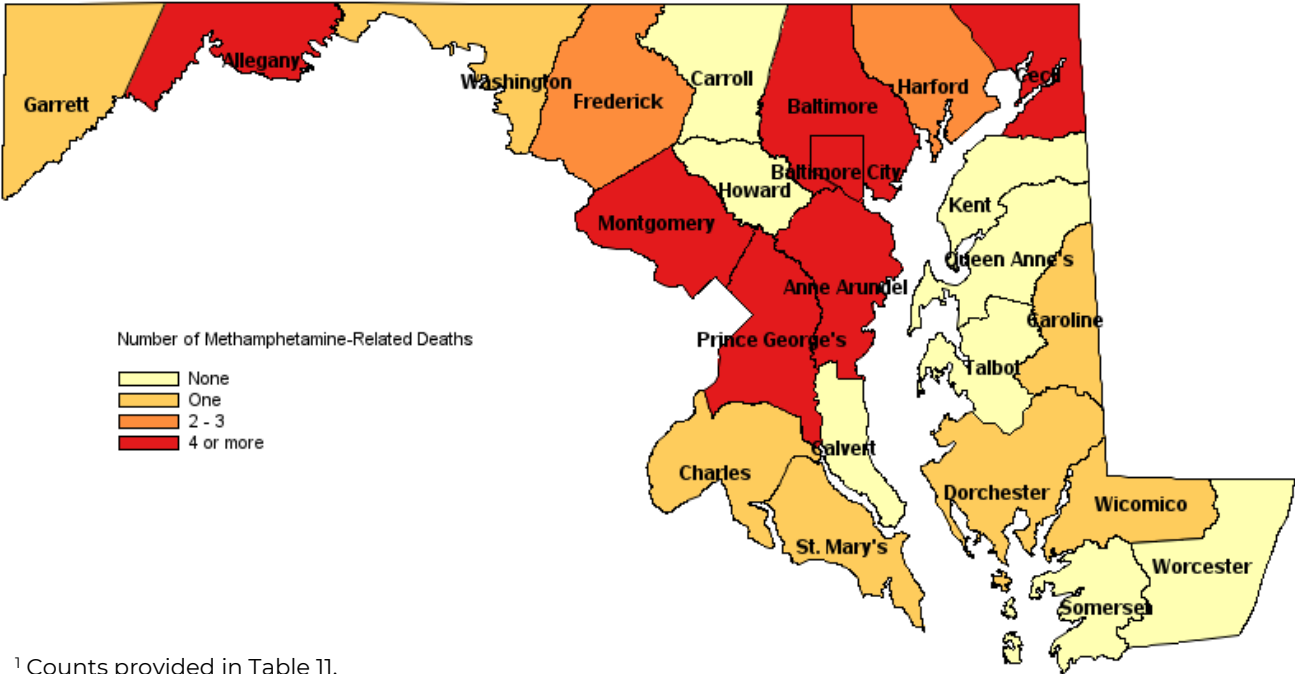


Figure 16. Number of Unintentional Methamphetamine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2024¹

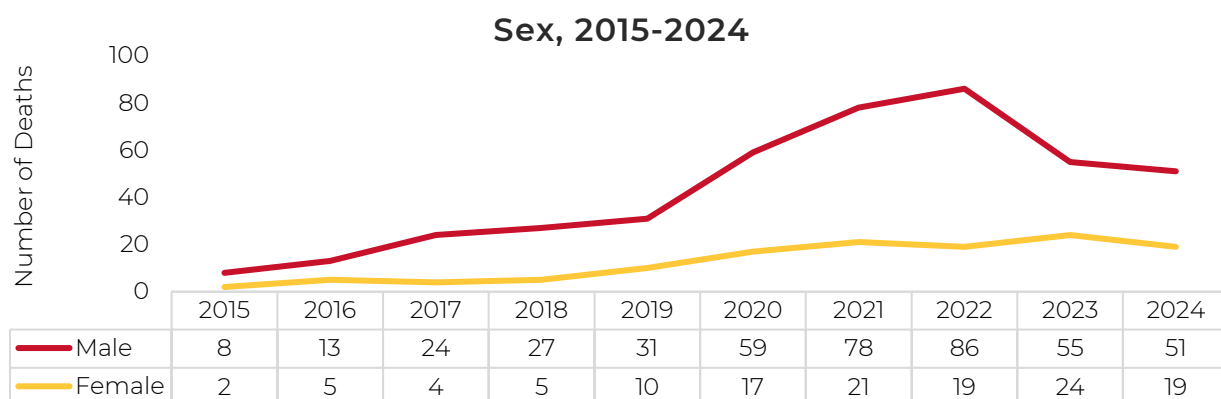
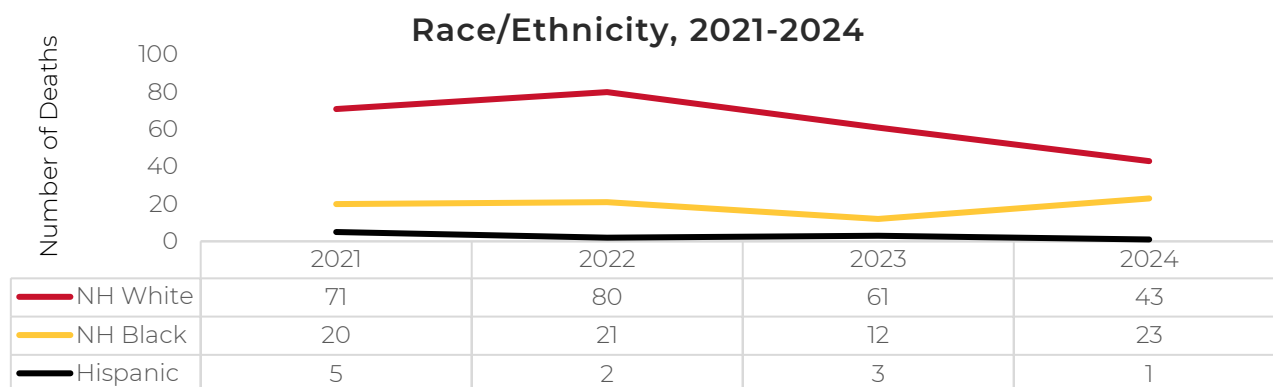
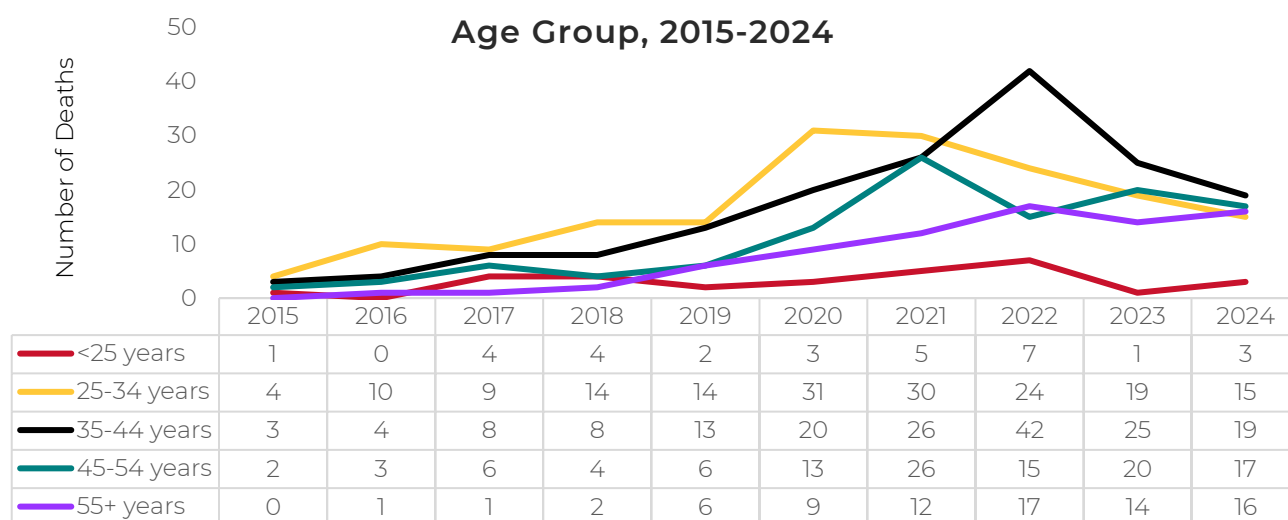


¹ Counts provided in Table 11.

Population Characteristics: Methamphetamine-Related Deaths

While those aged 35-44 years experienced the most methamphetamine-related deaths in 2024, the gap between the 25-34, 45-54 and 55 and over age group has narrowed. The number of methamphetamine-related deaths among non-Hispanic black individuals nearly doubled from 2023 to 2024. The methamphetamine-related death rate is similar for non-Hispanic whites (1.5) and blacks (1.2) [Table 15]. The number of methamphetamine-related deaths among males remained similar from 2023 to 2024 (55 vs 51), accounting for 75% of deaths [Figure 17].

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



BENZODIAZEPINE-RELATED DEATHS

The number of benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2024, 123, remains below the all-time high of 146 deaths in 2017. The number of benzodiazepine-related deaths in combination with opioids remains high, accounting for 94.3% of deaths in 2024 [Figure 18]. The number of deaths per jurisdiction from this substance remains sparse; however, Baltimore City accounted for a significant proportion of deaths in 2024 (43.1%) [Figure 19, Table 9].

Figure 18. Number of Unintentional Benzodiazepine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2015-2024

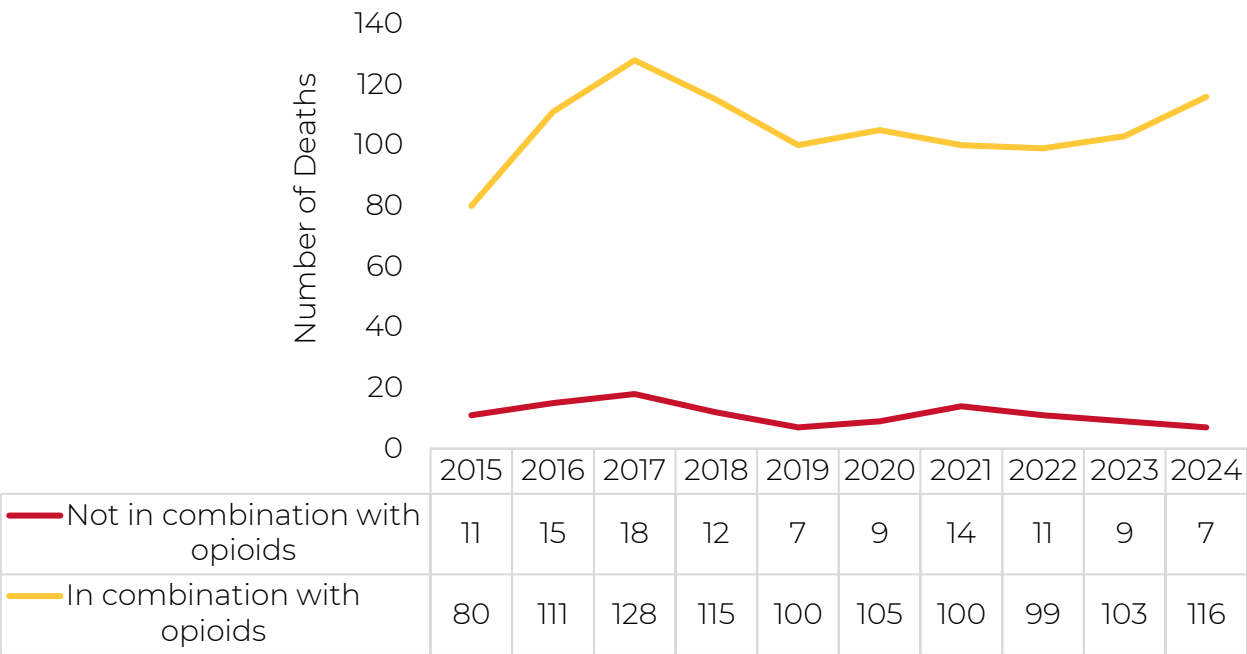
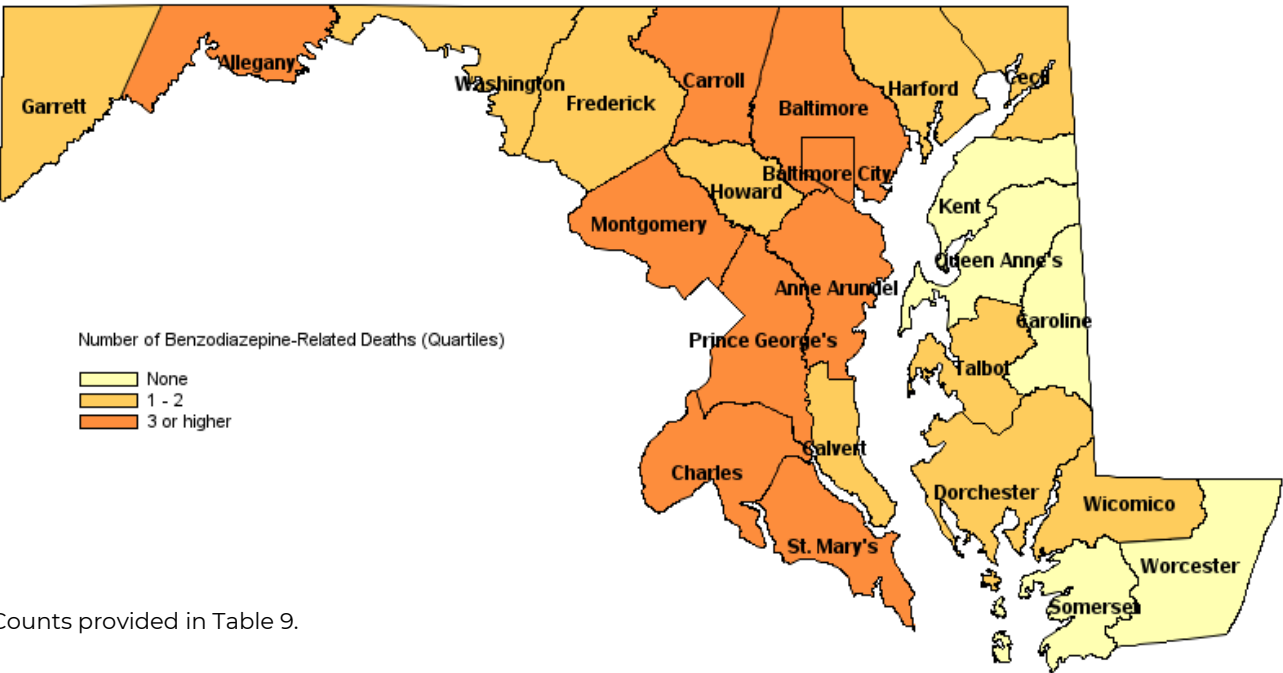


Figure 19. Number of Unintentional Benzodiazepine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2024¹

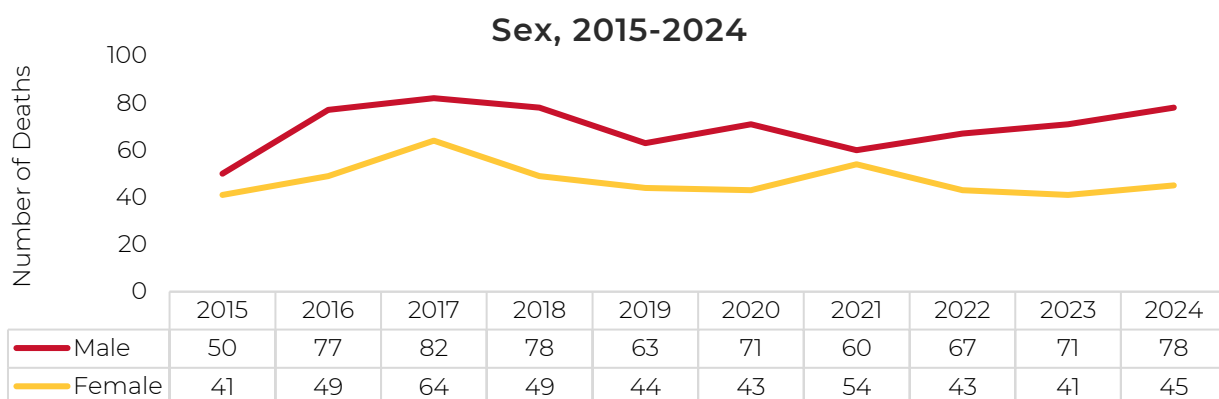
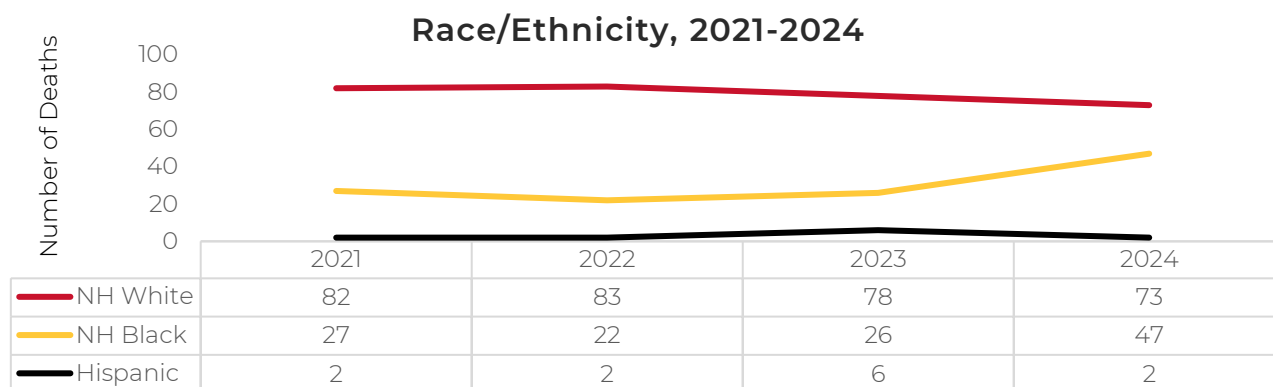
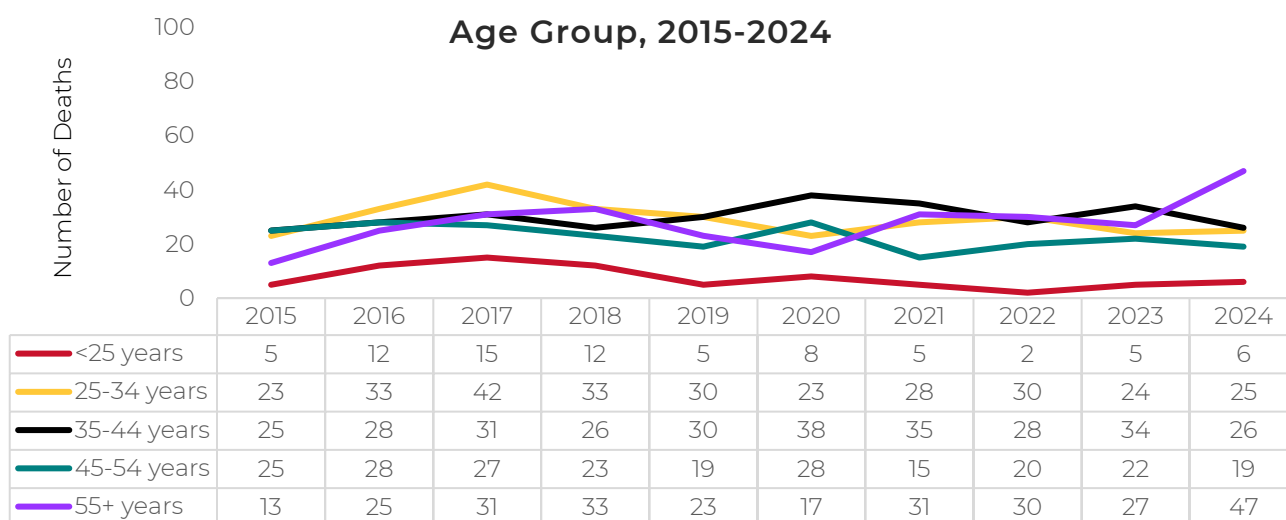


¹ Counts provided in Table 9.

Population Characteristics: Benzodiazepine-Related Deaths

Those aged 55 years and over experienced the most benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2024, overtaking the 35-44 age group [Figure 20]. Yet the benzodiazepine-related death rate was highest in the 25–34-year (3.1 per 100,000) and 35-44-year age groups (3.0 per 100,000) [Table 15]. Nearly 59.3% of benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2024 were among non-Hispanic white individuals and 38.2% occurred among non-Hispanic black individuals. Males experienced the most benzodiazepine-related deaths in 2024 (63.4%). The benzodiazepine-related death rate among males (2.6) was nearly 2 times that of females (1.4) [Table 15].

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



PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED DEATHS

The number of phencyclidine-related deaths in 2024, particularly in combination with opioids, decreased sharply from 2024. Deaths are down 50.7% from the all-time high of 75 deaths in 2020 [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 2024 (54%) [Figure 22, Table 10].

Figure 21. Number of Unintentional Phencyclidine-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2015-2024

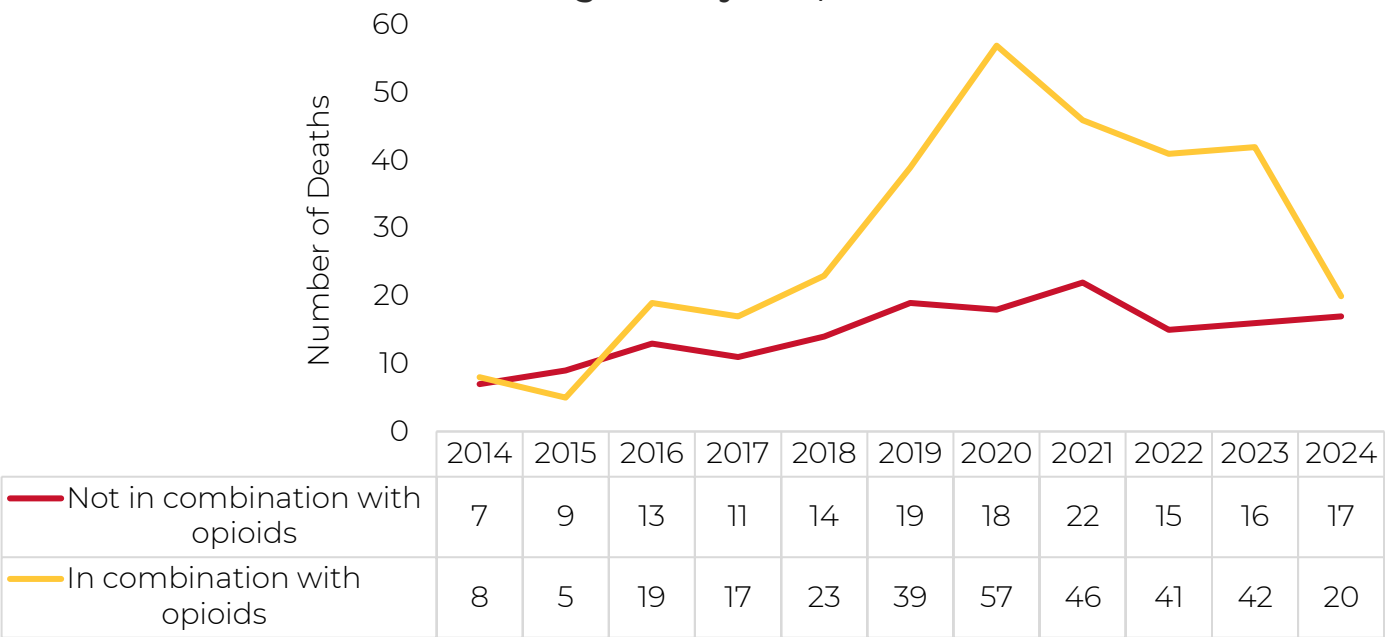
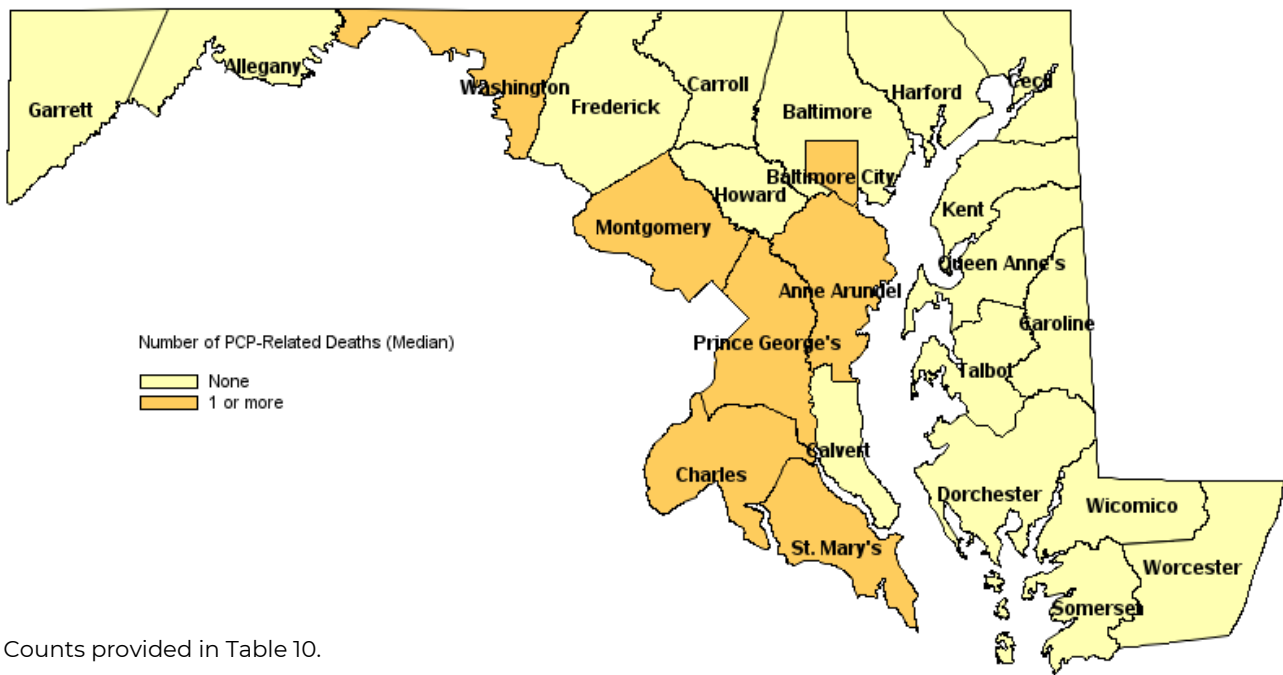


Figure 22. Number of Unintentional Phencyclidine-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2024¹

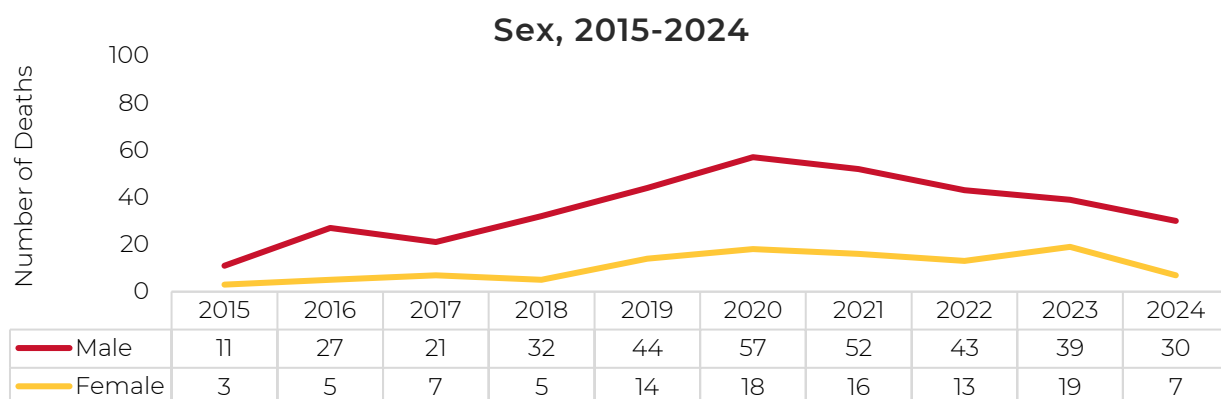
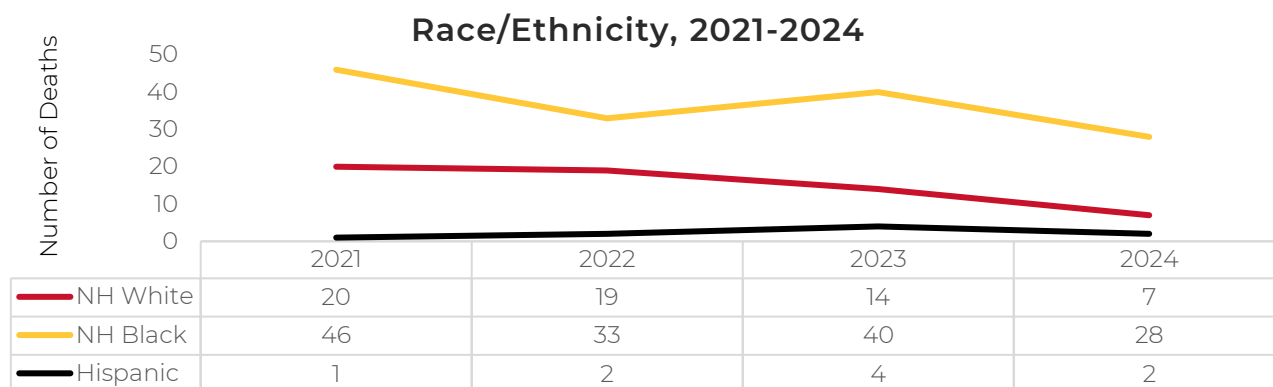
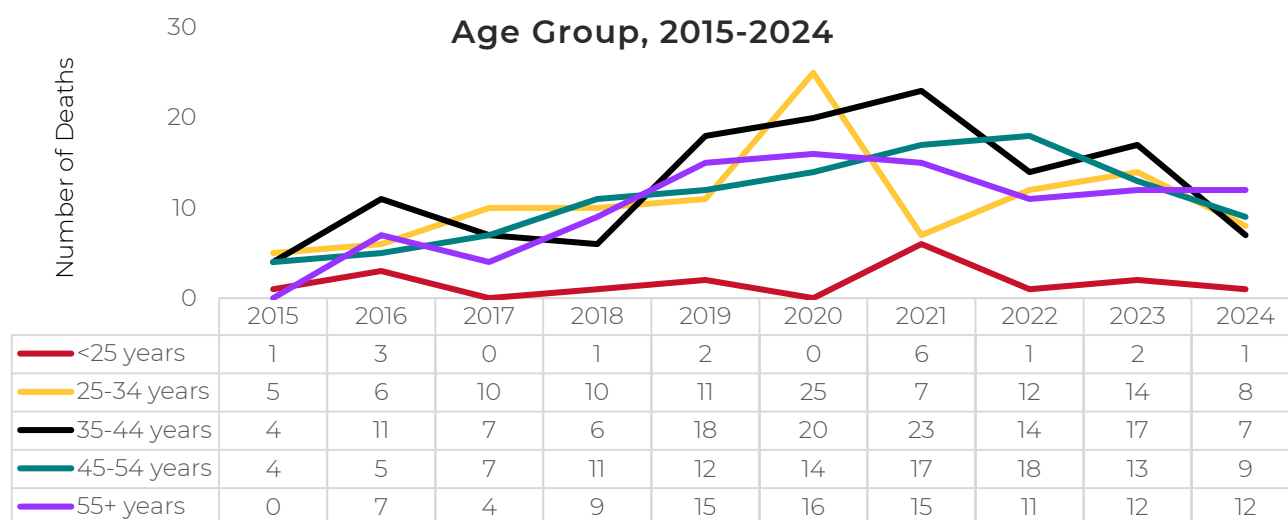


¹ Counts provided in Table 10.

Population Characteristics: Phencyclidine-Related Deaths

Those aged 45-54 years experienced the most phencyclidine-related deaths in 2024, and the number of deaths remained consistent with 2023. The number of deaths decreased for all other age groups from 2023 to 2024. Though the overall counts for those aged 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55 and over have increased over the past decade. Counts among those under 25 years of age have remained stable throughout this period except in 2021. Approximately 75.7% of phencyclidine-related deaths in 2024 were among non-Hispanic black individuals. Males continue to experience the highest numbers of phencyclidine-related deaths, accounting for 81.1% of deaths. [Figure 23]

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



ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS

Since 2020, the number of alcohol-related deaths has nearly cut in half to 290 deaths and remains below the all-time high of 582 deaths in 2017. From 2023 to 2024 the largest decline was among alcohol-related deaths in combination with opioids from 347 deaths to 185. Though, alcohol-related deaths in combination with opioids still accounts for the majority of alcohol-related deaths (63.8%). The highest numbers of alcohol-related deaths were concentrated in the Baltimore Metro and Capital Region. [Figure 24 and 25]

Figure 24. Number of Unintentional Alcohol-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2015-2024

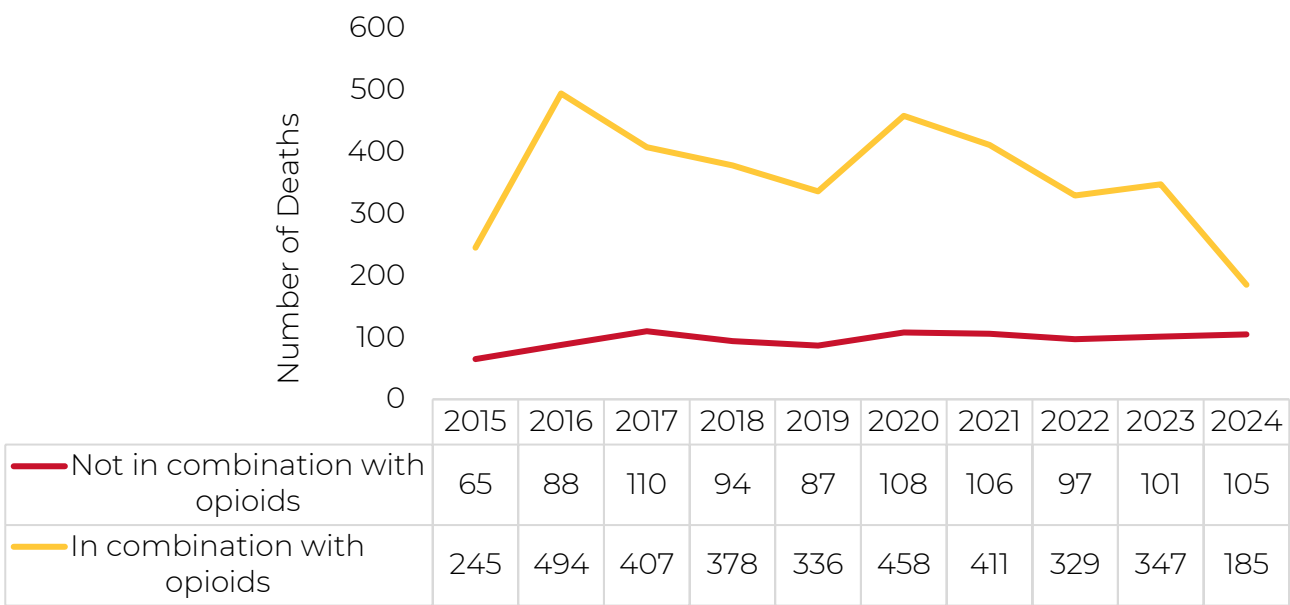
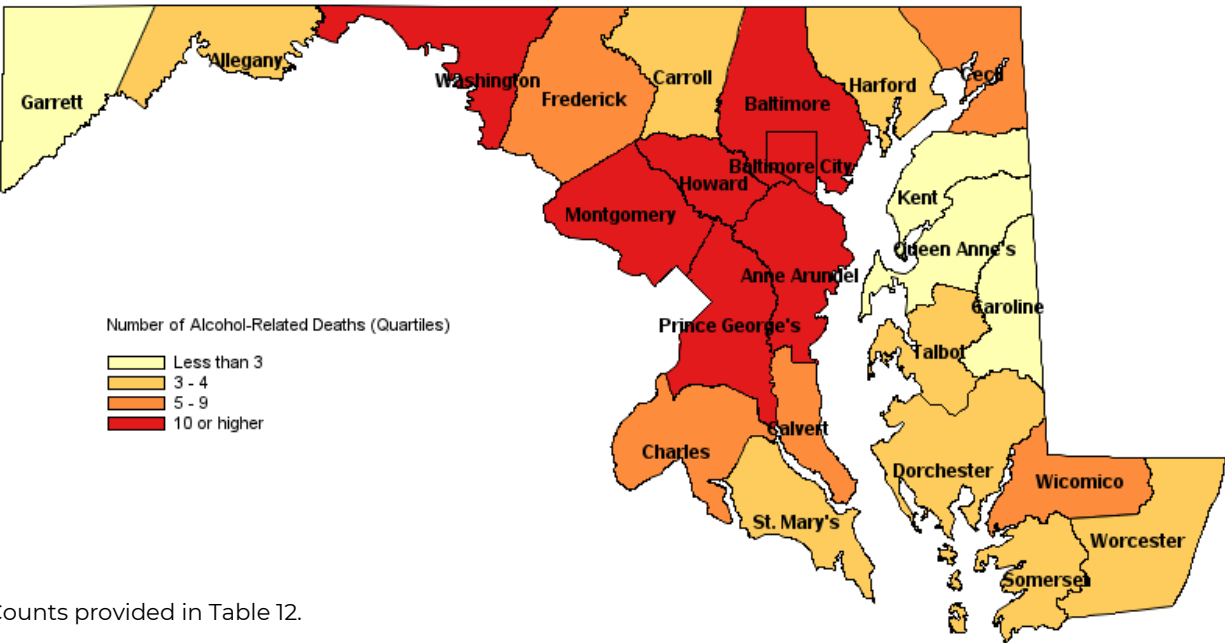


Figure 25. Number of Unintentional Alcohol-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence in Maryland, 2024¹

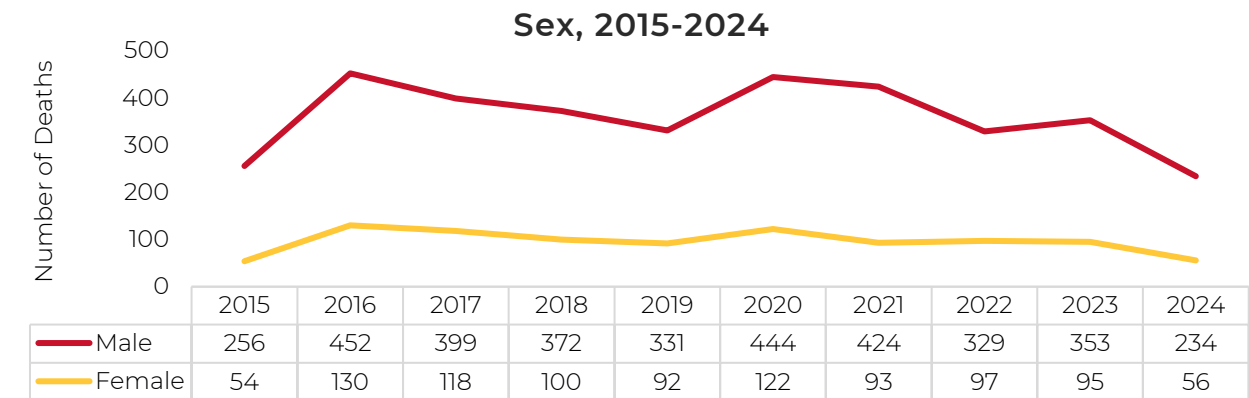
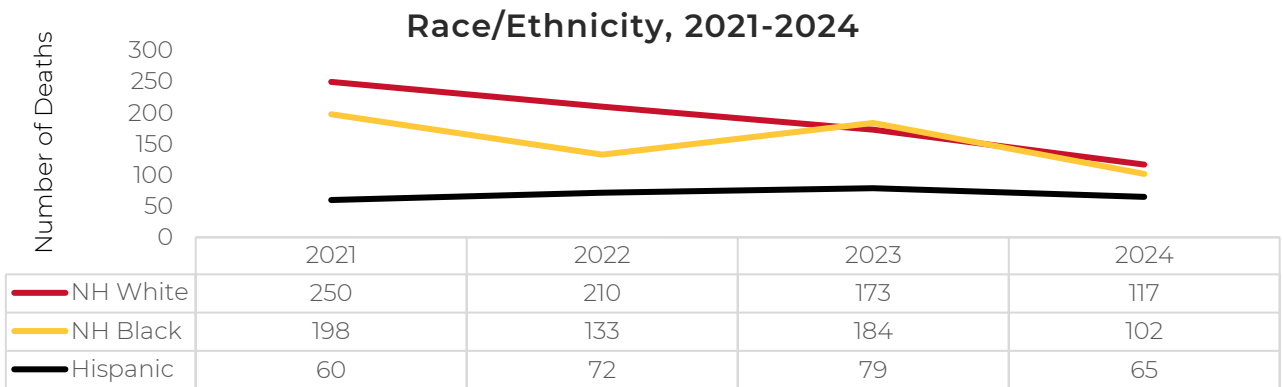
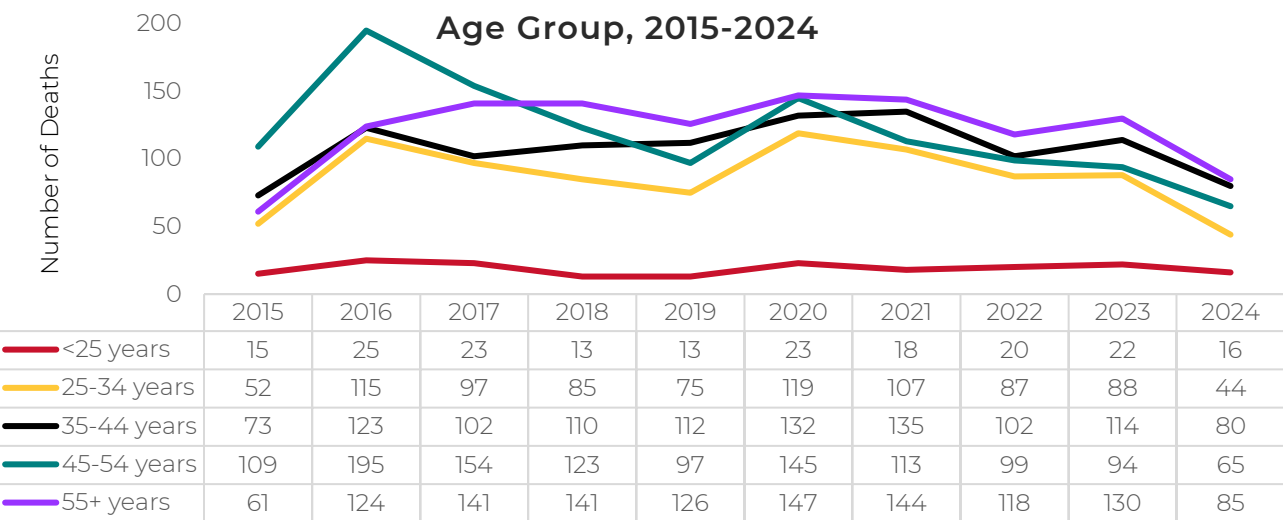


¹ Counts provided in Table 12.

Population Characteristics: Alcohol-Related Deaths

Those aged 55 years and over experienced the most alcohol-related deaths in 2024, followed by the 35–44-year age group. Alcohol-related deaths decreased by half between 2023 and 2024 among those aged 24-34 years. Since 2021, the number of deaths among non-Hispanic white individuals has decreased from 250 to 117. After an increase in the number of deaths among non-Hispanic black individuals from 2022 to 2023, the number of deaths has decreased from 184 in 2023 to 102 in 2024. Males account for 80.6% of all alcohol-related deaths. [Figure 26]

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



DRUG COMBINATIONS

Figure 27. Combinations of Substances Related to Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxications Deaths, Maryland, 2024

		Number	Percent
Fentanyl	Total	1,315	
	In combination		
	With cocaine	691	52.5
	With xylazine	323	24.6
	With alcohol	163	12.4
	With prescription opioids	161	12.2
	With heroin	146	11.1
	With benzodiazepines	96	7.3
	With methamphetamine	47	3.6
	With phencyclidine	20	1.5
Cocaine	Total	848	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	691	81.5
	With xylazine	160	18.9
	With alcohol	109	12.9
	With prescription opioids	96	11.3
	With heroin	78	9.2
	With benzodiazepines	36	4.2
	With methamphetamine	24	2.8
	With phencyclidine	23	2.7
Heroin	Total	172	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	146	84.9
	With cocaine	78	45.3
	With xylazine	60	34.9
	With prescription opioids	33	19.2
	With alcohol	19	11.0
	With benzodiazepines	18	10.5
	With methamphetamine	11	6.4
	With phencyclidine	1	0.6
Prescription opioids	Total	282	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	161	57.1
	With cocaine	96	34.0
	With benzodiazepines	50	17.7
	With xylazine	43	15.2
	With heroin	33	11.7
	With alcohol	29	10.3
	With methamphetamine	4	1.4
	With phencyclidine	0	0.0

Figure 27. Combinations of Substances Related to Unintentional Drug- and Alcohol-Related Intoxications Deaths, Maryland, 2024 (Continued)

		Number	Percent
Alcohol	Total	290	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	163	56.2
	With cocaine	109	37.6
	With xylazine	35	12.1
	With prescription opioids	29	10.0
	With heroin	19	6.6
	With benzodiazepines	11	3.8
	With methamphetamine	8	2.8
	With phencyclidine	7	2.4
Benzodiazepines	Total	123	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	96	78.0
	With prescription opioids	50	40.7
	With cocaine	36	29.3
	With xylazine	33	26.8
	With heroin	18	14.6
	With alcohol	11	8.9
	With methamphetamine	2	1.6
	With phencyclidine	0	0.0
Phencyclidine	Total	37	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	20	54.1
	With cocaine	23	62.2
	With alcohol	7	18.9
	With xylazine	4	10.8
	With methamphetamine	3	8.1
	With heroin	1	2.7
	With prescription opioids	0	0.0
	With benzodiazepines	0	0.0
Methamphetamine	Total	70	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	47	67.1
	With cocaine	24	34.3
	With xylazine	19	27.1
	With heroin	11	15.7
	With alcohol	8	11.4
	With prescription opioids	4	5.7
	With phencyclidine	3	4.3
	With benzodiazepines	2	2.9
Xylazine	Total	325	
	In combination		
	With fentanyl	323	99.4
	With cocaine	160	49.2
	With heroin	60	18.5
	With prescription opioids	43	13.2
	With alcohol	35	10.8
	With benzodiazepines	33	10.2
	With methamphetamine	19	5.8
	With phencyclidine	4	1.2

TABLE 1. TOTAL NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED INTOXICATION DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, MARYLAND, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	1,259	1,259	2,282	2,406	2,379	2,799	2,800	2,576	2,511	1,779	22,880
NORTHWEST AREA	131	131	183	211	189	234	207	228	199	128	1,924
GARRETT	5	5	8	3	9	8	6	7	10	4	61
ALLEGANY	22	22	38	39	28	52	45	39	48	27	397
WASHINGTON	64	64	59	91	88	110	103	114	93	61	849
FREDERICK	40	40	78	78	64	64	53	68	48	36	617
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	841	841	1,549	1,731	1,652	1,860	1,892	1,712	1,655	1,218	15,512
BALTIMORE CITY	393	393	761	888	914	1,028	1,079	989	1,043	777	8,566
BALTIMORE COUNTY	220	220	367	388	350	394	390	336	286	217	3,284
ANNE ARUNDEL	112	112	214	241	208	251	230	184	175	118	1,928
CARROLL	40	40	55	72	56	46	59	54	40	17	486
HOWARD	26	26	51	41	37	57	38	54	37	41	428
HARFORD	50	50	101	101	87	84	96	95	74	48	820
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	140	140	283	216	251	342	367	319	355	252	2,756
MONTGOMERY	70	70	116	89	105	139	142	109	138	79	1,089
PRINCE GEORGE'S	70	70	167	127	146	203	225	210	217	173	1,667
SOUTHERN AREA	59	59	103	86	95	111	101	107	93	57	900
CALVERT	20	20	32	28	31	25	25	18	19	13	239
CHARLES	22	22	37	27	31	53	35	55	41	21	367
ST MARY'S	17	17	34	31	33	33	41	34	33	23	294
EASTERN SHORE AREA	88	88	164	162	192	252	233	210	209	124	1,788
CECIL	32	32	59	59	62	92	87	86	59	36	602
KENT	3	3	5	2	10	6	10	3	5	1	51
QUEEN ANNE'S	4	4	8	17	13	14	15	9	10	5	103
CAROLINE	3	3	11	7	12	17	10	12	16	4	102
TALBOT	5	5	11	10	14	17	13	13	9	7	109
DORCHESTER	1	1	12	7	11	17	22	18	19	11	124
WICOMICO	18	18	35	36	41	47	47	38	50	40	400
SOMERSET	6	6	4	8	10	16	10	13	18	10	103
WORCESTER	16	16	19	16	19	26	19	18	23	10	194

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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}**

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	1,089	1,856	2,009	2,143	2,106	2,518	2,507	2,227	2,175	1,463	20,093
GARRETT	4	0	4	3	6	5	6	6	9	3	46
ALLEGANY	20	55	36	33	23	48	40	34	45	19	353
WASHINGTON	57	63	51	83	80	105	94	101	83	49	766
FREDERICK	37	80	66	70	59	61	44	55	41	28	541
BALTIMORE CITY	354	628	692	814	851	964	1,008	904	958	704	7,877
BALTIMORE COUNTY	195	305	323	352	316	356	361	295	243	180	2,926
ANNE ARUNDEL	89	169	198	218	183	226	209	158	148	93	1,691
CARROLL	34	44	51	68	51	43	52	48	35	14	440
HOWARD	25	40	47	36	34	52	32	42	29	32	369
HARFORD	45	76	93	90	73	74	85	80	67	39	722
MONTGOMERY	59	84	91	64	86	109	121	83	106	51	854
PRINCE GEORGE'S	45	106	124	94	102	159	168	160	175	120	1,253
CALVERT	19	25	27	25	25	19	17	13	16	7	193
CHARLES	17	36	34	19	26	42	31	45	31	16	297
ST MARY'S	12	13	33	27	31	32	37	26	22	14	247
CECIL	26	28	57	58	53	85	76	81	48	30	542
KENT	3	4	4	2	10	6	7	3	4	0	43
QUEEN ANNE'S	4	6	6	16	11	13	14	6	6	5	87
CAROLINE	3	9	8	7	11	15	8	12	14	4	91
TALBOT	5	10	8	10	13	13	12	8	7	5	91
DORCHESTER	1	5	10	6	10	15	20	12	11	8	98
WICOMICO	17	44	28	30	29	39	40	29	41	27	324
SOMERSET	4	6	3	8	9	13	9	12	18	7	89
WORCESTER	14	20	15	10	14	24	16	14	18	8	153

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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}**

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	HEROIN-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	748	1,212	1,078	830	726	548	354	124	121	172	6,319
NORTHWEST AREA	80	119	72	68	58	44	18	15	8	8	535
GARRETT	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	9
ALLEGANY	13	34	14	15	9	14	4	1	2	1	111
WASHINGTON	38	39	22	29	25	20	9	7	2	5	212
FREDERICK	26	46	35	23	23	9	4	7	4	1	203
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	519	858	772	572	505	364	240	65	64	133	4,338
BALTIMORE CITY	260	454	380	286	279	205	128	36	36	95	2,256
BALTIMORE COUNTY	134	208	170	119	111	74	54	12	11	25	979
ANNE ARUNDEL	60	105	118	75	63	45	29	6	11	7	565
CARROLL	22	25	28	34	18	13	6	2	3	0	167
HOWARD	16	24	23	15	10	15	4	2	1	3	119
HARFORD	27	42	53	43	24	12	19	7	2	3	252
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	69	115	104	78	81	76	49	20	28	21	685
MONTGOMERY	37	48	52	34	39	32	15	6	10	9	306
PRINCE GEORGE'S	32	67	52	44	42	44	34	14	18	12	379
SOUTHERN AREA	29	48	45	31	30	24	8	7	10	2	260
CALVERT	15	17	17	8	10	3	2	2	3	0	90
CHARLES	8	22	16	11	12	15	5	3	4	1	106
ST MARY'S	6	9	12	12	8	6	1	2	3	1	64
EASTERN SHORE AREA	51	72	85	81	52	40	39	17	11	8	501
CECIL	16	19	37	40	16	12	10	6	3	2	174
KENT	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	11
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	4	5	8	3	4	0	1	0	1	33
CAROLINE	2	6	4	3	5	4	2	4	2	0	38
TALBOT	3	4	3	4	4	1	0	1	0	2	24
DORCHESTER	1	3	4	3	5	2	10	0	1	1	29
WICOMICO	13	21	20	12	9	8	11	3	3	2	112
SOMERSET	3	3	2	5	1	1	3	0	1	0	20
WORCESTER	11	11	9	6	6	6	2	2	1	0	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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	PRESCRIPTION OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	351	418	413	379	369	453	447	334	299	282	3,745
NORTHWEST AREA	39	56	35	34	33	38	32	31	28	33	359
GARRETT	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
ALLEGANY	6	15	9	5	5	8	4	5	7	4	68
WASHINGTON	20	23	8	19	17	18	20	14	12	20	171
FREDERICK	12	18	17	9	10	11	8	12	8	9	114
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	233	265	298	272	258	325	323	239	215	205	2,633
BALTIMORE CITY	105	113	123	128	134	168	164	124	125	124	1,308
BALTIMORE COUNTY	62	67	87	71	60	71	69	48	46	35	616
ANNE ARUNDEL	27	48	43	36	27	40	45	32	18	23	339
CARROLL	14	15	13	16	13	16	18	7	11	4	127
HOWARD	9	6	13	2	9	11	7	5	3	5	70
HARFORD	16	16	19	19	15	19	20	23	12	14	173
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	36	42	33	27	28	37	30	19	12	17	281
MONTGOMERY	23	26	19	16	15	16	20	8	4	8	155
PRINCE GEORGE'S	13	16	14	11	13	21	10	11	8	9	126
SOUTHERN AREA	19	25	26	22	23	24	20	14	12	11	196
CALVERT	6	11	5	6	5	5	3	3	6	3	53
CHARLES	8	10	11	8	7	8	5	5	3	2	67
ST MARY'S	5	4	10	8	11	11	12	6	3	6	76
EASTERN SHORE AREA	24	30	21	24	27	29	42	31	32	16	276
CECIL	10	8	8	5	6	10	18	17	12	7	101
KENT	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
QUEEN ANNE'S	3	2	2	4	0	3	5	0	1	2	22
CAROLINE	0	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	15
TALBOT	2	3	4	2	5	2	2	3	2	0	25
DORCHESTER	0	2	2	2	3	0	3	2	1	1	16
WICOMICO	5	7	0	5	5	7	5	4	6	3	47
SOMERSET	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	16
WORCESTER	1	4	1	3	3	3	4	3	5	1	28

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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	OXYCODONE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	104	157	122	103	124	108	104	79	66	48	1,015
NORTHWEST AREA	11	25	16	13	18	15	14	8	4	4	128
GARRETT	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
ALLEGANY	2	7	3	2	2	5	3	1	1	0	26
WASHINGTON	6	11	2	7	9	2	7	5	1	1	51
FREDERICK	3	7	11	4	6	7	4	2	1	3	48
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	56	77	73	67	64	59	53	46	40	27	562
BALTIMORE CITY	18	22	23	21	22	21	13	18	17	11	186
BALTIMORE COUNTY	16	22	21	20	18	14	15	6	13	7	152
ANNE ARUNDEL	12	23	15	15	11	14	16	9	3	4	122
CARROLL	3	3	4	7	4	5	4	3	3	1	37
HOWARD	4	2	5	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	24
HARFORD	3	5	5	4	6	2	2	8	2	4	41
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	16	25	13	7	15	14	18	8	5	8	129
MONTGOMERY	8	16	8	4	6	7	12	2	2	4	69
PRINCE GEORGE'S	8	9	5	3	9	7	6	6	3	4	60
SOUTHERN AREA	13	13	14	10	16	13	9	10	8	4	110
CALVERT	3	7	3	1	4	4	2	2	4	1	31
CHARLES	8	4	7	5	4	3	1	3	1	0	36
ST MARY'S	2	2	4	4	8	6	6	5	3	3	43
EASTERN SHORE AREA	8	17	6	6	11	7	10	7	9	5	86
CECIL	3	2	2	0	2	2	4	2	5	1	23
KENT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
QUEEN ANNE'S	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
CAROLINE	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	8
TALBOT	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	9
DORCHESTER	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	8
WICOMICO	1	5	0	2	3	0	2	3	1	0	17
SOMERSET	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
WORCESTER	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	METHADONE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	183	197	246	196	201	279	284	221	215	223	2,245
NORTHWEST AREA	14	12	11	14	10	17	10	19	18	27	152
ALLEGANY	2	4	3	2	2	1	0	3	3	3	23
WASHINGTON	6	5	4	10	6	14	8	9	9	18	89
FREDERICK	6	3	4	2	2	2	2	7	6	6	40
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	145	158	198	155	166	226	235	177	163	173	1,796
BALTIMORE CITY	78	82	87	85	98	131	136	100	102	113	1,012
BALTIMORE COUNTY	34	36	63	37	36	46	49	36	30	27	394
ANNE ARUNDEL	9	21	23	12	12	21	23	21	11	18	171
CARROLL	9	9	6	6	8	9	12	3	8	3	73
HOWARD	5	2	8	1	6	3	2	1	2	3	33
HARFORD	10	8	11	14	6	16	13	16	10	9	113
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	9	13	14	7	6	13	8	7	6	7	90
MONTGOMERY	6	7	6	4	4	5	5	3	1	4	45
PRINCE GEORGE'S	3	6	8	3	2	8	3	4	5	3	45
SOUTHERN AREA	6	6	9	7	6	11	7	2	3	5	62
CALVERT	3	2	3	4	0	1	0	1	1	2	17
CHARLES	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	0	19
ST MARY'S	1	2	3	1	4	6	6	0	0	3	26
EASTERN SHORE AREA	9	8	14	13	13	12	24	16	25	11	145
CECIL	3	3	4	5	4	6	11	10	8	6	60
KENT	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	1	2	3	0	0	4	0	1	1	13
CAROLINE	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	6
TALBOT	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	11
DORCHESTER	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	7
WICOMICO	2	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	5	3	19
SOMERSET	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	4	1	11
WORCESTER	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	0	14

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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	FENTANYL-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	340	1,119	1,594	1,888	1,927	2,342	2,344	2,060	2,032	1,315	16,961
NORTHWEST AREA	32	109	119	166	146	200	172	174	162	73	1,353
GARRETT	2	0	2	2	5	5	6	6	8	3	39
ALLEGANY	5	29	29	29	19	44	38	32	42	17	284
WASHINGTON	14	31	39	70	70	95	87	89	75	34	604
FREDERICK	11	49	49	65	52	56	41	47	37	19	426
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	248	792	1,118	1,415	1,395	1,605	1,639	1,416	1,387	967	11,982
BALTIMORE CITY	120	419	573	758	810	920	973	860	921	663	7,017
BALTIMORE COUNTY	65	182	244	308	285	328	330	271	212	157	2,382
ANNE ARUNDEL	29	98	152	184	164	209	193	141	138	80	1,388
CARROLL	11	20	40	55	47	37	39	41	27	12	329
HOWARD	7	27	36	34	28	44	28	36	27	26	293
HARFORD	16	46	73	76	61	67	76	67	62	29	573
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	32	101	175	115	167	251	274	230	269	155	1,769
MONTGOMERY	17	43	72	40	76	102	112	78	101	43	684
PRINCE GEORGE'S	15	58	103	75	91	149	162	152	168	112	1,085
SOUTHERN AREA	9	32	74	60	74	79	76	78	65	32	579
CALVERT	2	11	22	23	23	16	16	12	13	5	143
CHARLES	4	17	26	14	24	37	29	43	31	16	241
ST MARY'S	3	4	26	23	27	26	31	23	21	11	195
EASTERN SHORE AREA	19	85	108	132	145	207	183	162	149	88	1,278
CECIL	7	9	44	52	49	81	71	75	43	28	459
KENT	0	3	3	2	10	6	5	3	4	0	36
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	4	5	16	10	12	11	5	6	4	73
CAROLINE	1	3	7	6	9	14	7	11	13	4	75
TALBOT	2	7	3	10	11	11	11	6	5	5	71
DORCHESTER	1	3	7	4	9	15	18	11	11	7	86
WICOMICO	1	34	24	24	26	34	37	26	37	27	270
SOMERSET	1	6	3	8	9	12	9	12	15	6	81
WORCESTER	6	16	12	10	12	22	14	13	15	7	127

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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	COCAINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	221	464	691	891	869	921	1,021	1,025	1,242	848	8,193
NORTHWEST AREA	20	27	43	67	51	65	68	54	93	50	538
GARRETT	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	9
ALLEGANY	5	9	13	12	6	10	12	3	21	12	103
WASHINGTON	10	9	10	31	24	31	40	36	54	27	272
FREDERICK	4	9	19	24	18	23	15	14	17	11	154
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	167	348	522	693	647	666	749	746	869	602	6,009
BALTIMORE CITY	93	202	285	388	380	393	453	466	582	404	3,646
BALTIMORE COUNTY	38	80	123	132	138	135	150	134	141	102	1,173
ANNE ARUNDEL	19	31	66	91	72	89	82	77	78	50	655
CARROLL	6	8	14	23	24	8	19	17	9	7	135
HOWARD	6	7	16	19	9	16	8	17	18	18	134
HARFORD	5	20	18	40	24	25	37	35	41	21	266
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	16	44	62	49	74	86	117	111	145	113	817
MONTGOMERY	5	11	17	18	29	26	36	33	51	31	257
PRINCE GEORGE'S	11	33	45	31	45	60	81	78	94	82	560
SOUTHERN AREA	6	8	19	33	39	33	28	42	41	21	270
CALVERT	0	2	3	3	9	8	6	5	4	1	41
CHARLES	2	4	10	13	12	16	8	21	17	11	114
ST MARY'S	4	2	6	17	18	9	14	16	20	9	115
EASTERN SHORE AREA	12	37	45	49	58	71	59	72	94	62	559
CECIL	3	3	15	14	12	13	12	14	19	13	118
KENT	1	0	1	1	4	2	3	3	3	0	18
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	1	2	5	6	4	4	6	5	4	37
CAROLINE	0	5	2	1	2	2	0	3	7	1	23
TALBOT	1	2	2	3	6	5	2	4	3	4	32
DORCHESTER	0	1	7	2	5	6	5	8	10	6	50
WICOMICO	7	13	7	13	21	21	22	19	27	21	171
SOMERSET	0	4	2	6	2	7	5	10	9	8	53
WORCESTER	0	8	7	4	0	11	6	5	11	5	57

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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	BENZODIAZEPINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
NORTHWEST AREA	8	21	19	10	9	15	6	12	14	9	123
GARRETT	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	7
ALLEGANY	1	6	5	1	1	3	1	2	5	4	29
WASHINGTON	3	6	2	4	2	4	3	4	5	2	35
FREDERICK	3	9	10	5	5	6	2	6	4	2	52
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	56	78	98	90	64	69	80	78	75	91	779
BALTIMORE CITY	15	24	28	28	27	26	33	35	36	53	305
BALTIMORE COUNTY	18	29	25	32	17	21	21	19	16	23	221
ANNE ARUNDEL	11	9	27	16	11	10	10	8	10	9	121
CARROLL	4	1	4	4	3	2	10	2	3	3	36
HOWARD	6	8	5	1	1	4	2	5	3	1	36
HARFORD	2	7	9	9	5	6	4	9	7	2	60
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	8	12	15	15	17	17	18	9	8	12	131
MONTGOMERY	7	7	8	9	10	8	12	6	5	4	76
PRINCE GEORGE'S	1	5	7	6	7	9	6	3	3	8	55
SOUTHERN AREA	7	7	8	4	7	6	4	3	5	7	58
CALVERT	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	11
CHARLES	4	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	26
ST MARY'S	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	1	3	21
EASTERN SHORE AREA	12	8	6	8	10	7	6	8	10	4	79
CECIL	5	2	1	2	4	2	4	4	3	1	28
KENT	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
QUEEN ANNE'S	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
CAROLINE	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
TALBOT	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
DORCHESTER	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	5
WICOMICO	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	3	1	13
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
WORCESTER	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	12

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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	14	32	28	37	58	75	68	56	58	37	463
NORTHWEST AREA	2	4	1	4	3	5	6	2	4	1	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	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	1	10
FREDERICK	1	4	0	4	3	3	3	2	2	0	22
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	2	11	8	9	23	19	11	15	9	9	116
BALTIMORE CITY	1	2	2	3	8	5	2	5	3	3	34
BALTIMORE COUNTY	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	12
ANNE ARUNDEL	1	6	5	5	11	10	6	7	2	6	59
CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOWARD	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	7
HARFORD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	8	13	16	20	25	41	38	33	37	23	254
MONTGOMERY	1	2	2	4	2	10	6	4	11	3	45
PRINCE GEORGE'S	7	11	14	16	23	31	32	29	26	20	209
SOUTHERN AREA	2	3	2	4	6	8	12	4	7	4	52
CALVERT	1	0	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	0	15
CHARLES	0	3	0	3	4	4	8	2	3	3	30
ST MARY'S	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	7
EASTERN SHORE AREA	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	9
CECIL	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	1
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WICOMICO	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
MARYLAND	10	18	28	32	41	76	99	105	79	70	558
NORTHWEST AREA	1	2	5	6	11	7	20	23	17	12	104
GARRETT	0	0	2	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	18
ALLEGANY	0	1	0	2	2	1	5	8	6	8	33
WASHINGTON	1	1	1	3	7	2	10	10	4	1	40
FREDERICK	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	13
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	4	12	12	13	13	28	33	31	29	30	205
BALTIMORE CITY	1	8	5	5	7	13	16	13	17	13	98
BALTIMORE COUNTY	0	1	1	4	4	7	7	5	0	8	37
ANNE ARUNDEL	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	4	4	5	23
CARROLL	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	8
HOWARD	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	9
HARFORD	0	1	2	0	0	4	5	7	7	4	30
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	4	3	4	4	6	9	12	13	12	14	81
MONTGOMERY	0	1	2	1	3	2	7	6	8	7	37
PRINCE GEORGE'S	4	2	2	3	3	7	5	7	4	7	44
SOUTHERN AREA	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	4	3	2	18
CALVERT	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
CHARLES	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	4	3	1	14
ST MARY'S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
EASTERN SHORE AREA	0	0	4	8	10	30	34	34	18	12	150
CECIL	0	0	4	6	8	26	28	30	16	9	127
KENT	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
CAROLINE	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
TALBOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
DORCHESTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
WICOMICO	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	6
SOMERSET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
WORCESTER	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	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, 2015-2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
NORTHWEST AREA	30	47	31	34	37	37	56	44	56	20	358
GARRETT	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	10
ALLEGANY	6	14	4	7	3	7	15	8	15	3	74
WASHINGTON	10	17	14	15	20	17	24	23	24	11	161
FREDERICK	13	15	11	11	12	12	17	12	17	5	113
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	215	403	334	339	273	343	286	252	286	142	2,857
BALTIMORE CITY	114	222	198	187	165	169	158	135	158	79	1,579
BALTIMORE COUNTY	52	81	71	80	53	91	56	59	56	32	633
ANNE ARUNDEL	27	56	37	44	34	49	45	31	45	15	380
CARROLL	6	12	9	10	6	7	8	8	8	3	75
HOWARD	5	14	7	5	4	11	7	10	7	10	79
HARFORD	11	18	12	13	11	16	12	9	12	3	111
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	32	67	86	51	58	102	101	73	101	86	755
MONTGOMERY	15	22	35	19	19	43	37	26	37	36	291
PRINCE GEORGE'S	17	45	51	32	39	59	64	47	64	50	464
SOUTHERN AREA	11	22	24	17	18	28	22	22	22	14	194
CALVERT	3	7	4	9	5	10	6	4	6	5	54
CHARLES	4	12	9	3	10	14	7	10	7	5	82
ST MARY'S	4	3	11	5	3	4	9	8	9	4	58
EASTERN SHORE AREA	22	43	42	31	37	56	52	35	52	28	387
CECIL	8	8	12	10	5	16	13	7	13	5	89
KENT	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	11
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	18
CAROLINE	0	5	4	1	2	3	2	4	2	0	24
TALBOT	0	0	5	4	5	6	3	6	3	3	34
DORCHESTER	1	1	2	1	5	5	3	3	3	3	27
WICOMICO	3	12	9	8	12	8	12	9	12	8	95
SOMERSET	2	3	1	0	1	4	5	2	5	3	23
WORCESTER	8	11	4	4	5	11	10	2	10	4	66

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, 2024.^{1,2}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATH COUNTS					
	TOTAL	NON-HISPANIC WHITE	NON-HISPANIC BLACK	HISPANIC*	MALE	FEMALE
MARYLAND	1,779	798	814	123	1,277	500
NORTHWEST AREA	128	97	24	5	87	41
GARRETT	4	4	0	0	3	1
ALLEGANY	27	25	2	0	18	9
WASHINGTON	61	44	15	2	39	22
FREDERICK	36	24	7	3	27	9
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	1,218	533	606	51	870	346
BALTIMORE CITY	777	225	511	25	562	213
BALTIMORE COUNTY	217	158	46	8	148	69
ANNE ARUNDEL	118	71	31	11	86	32
CARROLL	17	14	1	2	14	3
HOWARD	41	25	9	5	28	13
HARFORD	48	40	8	0	32	16
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	252	49	135	60	198	54
MONTGOMERY	79	28	24	21	67	12
PRINCE GEORGE'S	173	21	111	39	131	42
SOUTHERN AREA	57	36	16	2	35	22
CALVERT	13	9	3	1	7	6
CHARLES	21	11	8	0	15	6
ST MARY'S	23	16	5	1	13	10
EASTERN SHORE AREA	124	83	33	5	87	37
CECIL	36	32	1	2	24	12
KENT	1	1	0	0	0	1
QUEEN ANNE'S	5	5	0	0	1	4
CAROLINE	4	3	1	0	3	1
TALBOT	7	5	2	0	5	2
DORCHESTER	11	6	5	0	9	2
WICOMICO	40	18	19	1	31	9
SOMERSET	10	5	3	2	5	5
WORCESTER	10	8	2	0	9	1

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, 2024.^{1,2,3}

REGION AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISION	TOTAL INTOXICATION DEATH RATES					
	TOTAL	NON-HISPANIC WHITE	NON-HISPANIC BLACK	HISPANIC*	MALE	FEMALE
MARYLAND	28.4	27.4	43.1	14.8	41.9	15.5
NORTHWEST AREA	23.2	24.9	38.6	**	31.4	14.9
GARRETT	**	**	**	**	**	**
ALLEGANY	40.2	43.3	**	**	**	**
WASHINGTON	38.8	39.1	**	**	48.8	28.5
FREDERICK	12.0	12.5	**	**	18.3	**
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	43.4	36.9	72.0	20.7	64.3	23.8
BALTIMORE CITY	136.7	149.5	151.9	50.1	213.4	69.9
BALTIMORE COUNTY	25.5	36.7	17.2	**	36.6	15.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	19.6	19.3	26.6	**	28.8	10.6
CARROLL	**	**	**	**	**	**
HOWARD	12.1	16.2	**	**	16.7	**
HARFORD	18.1	21.1	**	**	24.5	**
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	12.3	9.2	17.3	12.9	19.9	5.1
MONTGOMERY	7.3	6.5	11.4	8.9	12.7	**
PRINCE GEORGE'S	17.9	20.3	19.5	16.9	28.0	8.4
SOUTHERN AREA	14.8	17.5	**	**	18.4	11.2
CALVERT	**	**	**	**	**	**
CHARLES	12.0	**	**	**	**	**
ST MARY'S	19.7	**	**	**	**	**
EASTERN SHORE AREA	26.3	24.6	41.5	**	37.7	15.4
CECIL	33.9	37.2	**	**	45.5	**
KENT	**	**	**	**	**	**
QUEEN ANNE'S	**	**	**	**	**	**
CAROLINE	**	**	**	**	**	**
TALBOT	**	**	**	**	**	**
DORCHESTER	**	**	**	**	**	**
WICOMICO	37.6	**	**	**	61.1	**
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 2024 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, 2024.^{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	86	257	410	349	677
NORTHWEST AREA	5	17	35	33	38
GARRETT	1	0	0	3	0
ALLEGANY	1	4	11	7	4
WASHINGTON	1	10	17	12	21
FREDERICK	2	3	7	11	13
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	44	169	261	232	512
BALTIMORE CITY	22	105	140	143	367
BALTIMORE COUNTY	8	30	55	45	79
ANNE ARUNDEL	7	18	37	21	35
CARROLL	3	1	5	3	5
HOWARD	2	7	10	11	11
HARFORD	2	8	14	9	15
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	27	41	62	43	79
MONTGOMERY	8	15	17	19	20
PRINCE GEORGE'S	19	26	45	24	59
SOUTHERN AREA	3	12	16	9	17
CALVERT	1	2	2	4	4
CHARLES	1	8	8	2	2
ST MARY'S	1	2	6	3	11
EASTERN SHORE AREA	7	18	36	32	31
CECIL	3	2	12	10	9
KENT	0	0	0	0	1
QUEEN ANNE'S	0	2	0	3	0
CAROLINE	0	1	3	0	0
TALBOT	0	2	3	1	1
DORCHESTER	1	2	4	2	2
WICOMICO	2	6	8	13	11
SOMERSET	1	1	3	1	4
WORCESTER	0	2	3	2	3

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, 2024.^{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	4.5	31.8	47.4	45.4	35.4
NORTHWEST AREA	**	**	44.8	47.9	22.3
GARRETT	**	**	**	**	**
ALLEGANY	**	**	**	**	**
WASHINGTON	**	**	**	**	**
FREDERICK	**	**	**	**	**
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	5.2	44.8	65.6	69.8	60.4
BALTIMORE CITY	12.9	106.4	166.6	242.9	234.5
BALTIMORE COUNTY	**	27.6	48.2	45.0	29.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	**	**	41.8	28.8	19.6
CARROLL	**	**	**	**	**
HOWARD	**	**	**	**	**
HARFORD	**	**	**	**	**
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	4.3	15.8	22.1	16.1	12.9
MONTGOMERY	**	**	**	**	6.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	**	19.7	34.6	19.5	21.0
SOUTHERN AREA	**	**	**	**	**
CALVERT	**	**	**	**	**
CHARLES	**	**	**	**	**
ST MARY'S	**	**	**	**	**
EASTERN SHORE AREA	**	**	65.8	61.2	18.4
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 2024 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, 2024

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	28.4	4.5	31.8	47.4	45.4	35.2
MALE	41.9	6.5	43.8	66.6	69.4	56.7
FEMALE	15.5	2.5	20.1	28.8	22.6	17.2
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	27.4	3.3	36.1	60.7	51.3	21.8
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	43.1	4.5	36.9	49.7	58.9	76.7
HISPANIC	14.8	7.9	23.3	26.0	21.7	.
OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	23.4	3.7	27.3	39.9	36.1	28.5
MALE	41.9	6.5	43.8	66.6	69.4	56.7
FEMALE	15.5	2.5	20.1	28.8	22.6	17.2
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	22.8	3.1	31.1	53.9	41.1	16.7
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	35.9	3.5	33.9	38.0	48.0	64.6
HISPANIC	10.1	5.7	.	21.2	.	.
COCAINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	13.5	*	14.1	22.9	24.6	17.0
MALE	20.1	*	18.5	32.0	37.6	27.8
FEMALE	7.3	*	9.8	14.1	12.2	7.9
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	12.7	*	16.0	28.3	28.6	9.0
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	21.4	*	16.2	24.5	30.9	40.5
HISPANIC	6.4	*	*	*	*	*
HEROIN-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	2.7	*	2.5	4.4	3.4	4.2
MALE	4.1	*	*	6.4	5.6	7.2
FEMALE	1.5	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	2.3	*	*	5.4	*	2.3
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	5.0	*	*	*	*	10.1
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*
BENZODIAZAPINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	2.0	*	3.1	3.0	*	2.5
MALE	2.6	*	*	*	*	3.3
FEMALE	1.4	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	2.5	*	*	5.2	*	1.9
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	2.5	*	*	*	*	4.8
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*
PHENCYCLIDINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	0.6	*	*	*	*	*
MALE	1.0	*	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	*	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	*	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	1.5	*	*	*	*	*
HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*
METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED DEATHS						
TOTAL	1.1	*	*	*	*	*
MALE	1.7	*	*	*	*	*
FEMALE	*	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	1.5	*	*	*	*	*
NON-HISPANIC BLACK	1.2	*	*	*	*	*
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 2024 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.