In 2017, more than 70,000 individuals died of a drug overdose nationwide. This contributed to a decline in life expectancy for the second year in a row. Ohio had the second highest drug overdose death rate in the country following only West Virginia. Within Ohio, Montgomery County had the highest rate of drug overdose deaths.

**Key Findings**

- **Fentanyl analogue is the most common drug mention in overdose deaths. Carfentanil is the most common fentanyl analogue (data not shown).**
- Prescription opioids and heroin decreased while illicit fentanyl increased between 2014 and 2017.

**Behavioral Health**

Accidental drug overdose

**Public Health Importance:**

In 2017, more than 70,000 individuals died of a drug overdose nationwide. This contributed to a decline in life expectancy for the second year in a row. Ohio had the second highest drug overdose death rate in the country following only West Virginia. Within Ohio, Montgomery County had the highest rate of drug overdose deaths.

**Key Findings**

- The highest rate of overdose deaths occur among individuals whose highest level of education is a high school diploma or GED.
- Cocaine and benzodiazepines are mentioned in more than one-third of all overdose deaths. The most common benzodiazepine is Xanax (data not shown).
- Benzodiazepine mentions decreased while methamphetamine and cocaine mentions increased between 2014 and 2017.

**Non-Opioid Mentions in Overdose Deaths Occurring in Montgomery County, 2014-2017**

Cocaine and benzodiazepines are mentioned in more than one-third of all overdose deaths. The most common benzodiazepine is Xanax (data not shown).

**Key Finding**

The highest rate of overdose deaths occur among individuals between the ages of 35 and 44.

**Non-Opioid Mentions in Overdose Deaths Occurring in Montgomery County, 2014-2017**

Cocaine and benzodiazepines are mentioned in more than one-third of all overdose deaths. The most common benzodiazepine is Xanax (data not shown).

**Key Finding**

The percent of White individuals who died of an overdose decreased between 2014 and 2017, while the percent who were Black increased.
Medicaid pays for the majority of overdose visits.

**Key Finding**

Overdose-related Hospital Visits by Insurance Type

Montgomery County, 2017

- **Medical** 61%
- **Medicaid** 51%
- **Opioids** 41%
- **Self-Pay** 12%
- **Other** 9%

Source: Greater Area Dayton Hospital Association Healthcare Database

**Key Findings**

- Men are more likely than women to have an overdose-related hospital visit.
- The rate of overdose-related hospital visits for Whites is higher than for Blacks.

Density of Accidental Overdose Deaths - Place of Residence

Montgomery County, 2017

Source: Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health

**Density**

- Low
- Medium
- High