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 rate in the country following only West Virginia. Within Ohio, Montgomery County had the highest rate of drug overdose deaths.

### Key Findings

- **Opioid Mentions in Overdose Deaths Occurring in Montgomery County, 2014-2017**
  - 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 declined between 2014 and 2017.
  - Illicit fentanyl 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).
  - Benzodiazepine mentions decreased between 2014 and 2017.
  - Methamphetamine and cocaine mentions increased between 2014 and 2017.

### Key Findings

- **Overdose Deaths by Age**
  - The highest rate of overdose deaths occur among individuals between the ages of 35 and 44.

- **Overdose Deaths by Race**
  - The percent of White individuals who died of an overdose decreased between 2014 and 2017, while the percent who were Black increased.

### Key Findings

- **Prescription Opioids**
  - **2014**: 37.5
  - **2015**: 21.6
  - **2016**: 35.5
  - **2017**: 33.2

- **Heroin**
  - **2014**: 245.5
  - **2015**: 37.7
  - **2016**: 206.8
  - **2017**: 176.4

- **Fentanyl Analogue**
  - **2014**: 98.2
  - **2015**: 12.2
  - **2016**: 154.8
  - **2017**: 12.2

### Overdose Death Rate* by Age

- **2014**
  - 15-24: 245.5
  - 25-34: 37.5
  - 35-44: 98.2
  - 45-54: 12.2
  - 55-64: 206.8
  - 65+: 176.4

- **2017**
  - 15-24: 98.2
  - 25-34: 12.2
  - 35-44: 12.2
  - 45-54: 154.8
  - 55-64: 245.5
  - 65+: 37.5

### Overdose Death Rate* by Education

- **8th Grade or Less**: 51.8
- **Some HS, No Diploma**: 14.2
- **HS Diploma or GED**: 2.4
- **Some College**: 5.3
- **Associate’s Degree**: 5.3
- **Bachelor’s or Higher**: 25.4

### Overdose Death Rate* by Education

- Montgomery County, 2017
  - **8th Grade or Less**: 51.8
  - **Some HS, No Diploma**: 14.2
  - **HS Diploma or GED**: 2.4
  - **Some College**: 5.3
  - **Associate’s Degree**: 5.3
  - **Bachelor’s or Higher**: 25.4

### Overdose Death Rate* by Race

- Montgomery County, 2014 & 2017
  - **White**: 88% (2014) to 81% (2017)
  - **Black**: 12% (2014) to 17% (2017)
  - **Hispanic**: 0% (2014) to 2% (2017)
  - **Other**: 0% (2014) to 1% (2017)

**Note:** Any mention of a drug in an overdose death means that drug is present in the person’s bodily system at the time of death. The presence of more than one drug can result in more than one mention for a person who has died.

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**Source:** Ohio Department of Health
Medicaid pays for the majority of overdose visits.

**Key Finding**

High overdose rates tend to occur in zip codes with a high poverty rate.

**Key Findings**

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

**Overdose-related Hospital Visits (per 1,000) by Demographic Characteristics, Montgomery County, 2017**

- **Sex**: Male - 15.4, Female - 12.2
- **Race**: White - 14.8, Black - 11.9
- **Age**: 18-24 years - 17.5, 25-64 years - 13.9

**Source:** Greater Area Dayton Hospital Association Healthcare Database

If you or a loved one are struggling with addiction, there are several options for support in Montgomery County:

- **Project DAWN** provides Narcan (Naloxone) kits, which can help to reverse an opioid overdose.
- **GetHelpNow** is a free app available on Android and iPhone that can connect you with local service providers.
- **The Samaritan CrisisCare Hotline** will immediately connect you with support and is available 24/7 at 937-224-4646.

**Overdose-related Hospital Visits Rate by Zip Code, Montgomery County, 2017**

**Poverty Rate by Zip Code, Montgomery County, 2013-2017**

**Source:** American Community Survey

**Key Finding**

- High overdose rates tend to occur in zip codes with a high poverty rate.