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# 2019 DRUG DEATH REPORT

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## Clark County



APRIL 30, 2021

CLARK COUNTY COMBINED HEALTH DISTRICT  
529 East Home Road, Springfield, Ohio 45503

# Clark County Drug Death Report: 2019

Data presented in this report was compiled during the Clark County Drug Death Review. Coroner’s actual figures may vary. All data was queried from the Clark County Drug Death Review Database on 2/24/2021.

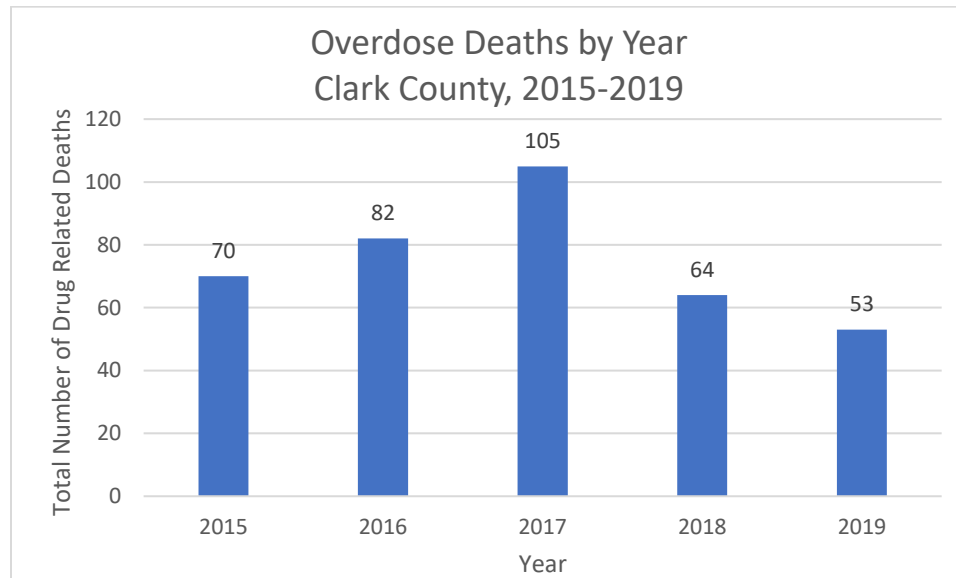
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## Clark County Drug Death Report: 2019

Data presented in this report was compiled during the Clark County Drug Death Review. Coroner's actual figures may vary. All data was queried from the Clark County Drug Death Review Database on 2/24/2021. Due to some duplicates found in the database, some previous years numbers might look a little different.

There were 53 drug-related deaths in 2019 reviewed by the Clark County Drug Death Review Committee, a 17.2% decrease from 64 in 2018 (Figure 1).



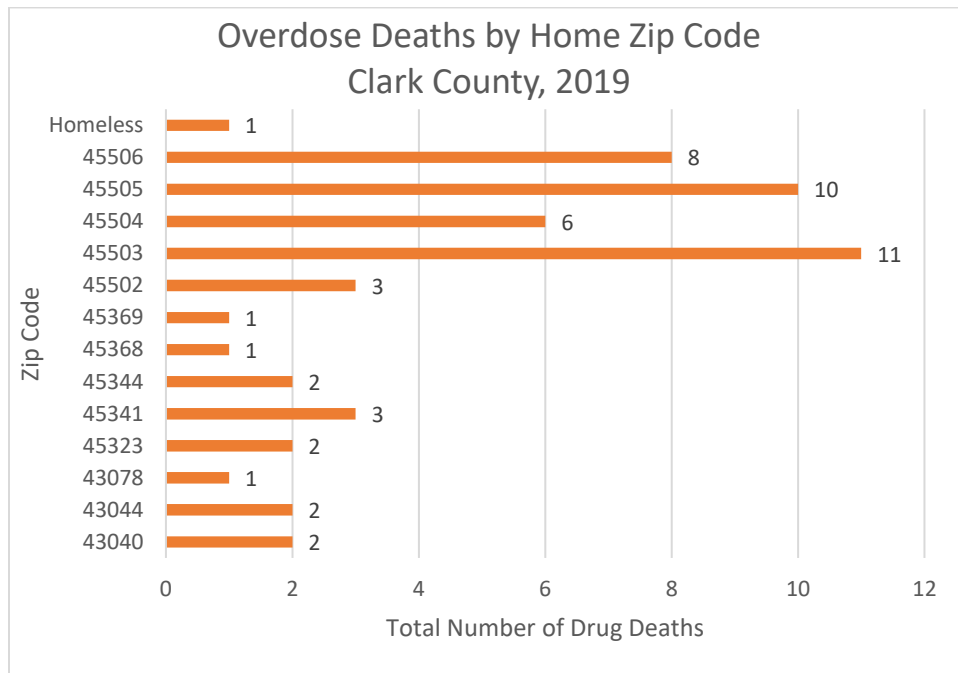
**Figure 1:** Total number of drug-related deaths reviewed by the Drug Death Review Committee in Clark County from 2015-2019.

23.5% of drug related deaths from 2015-2019 lived within the 45503 zip code, followed by the 22.2% who lived within the 45505 zip code (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Total number of drug-related deaths by home zip code from 2015-2019.

Zip Code	# Drug Deaths	Zip Code	# Drug Deaths	Zip Code	# Drug Deaths	Zip Code	# Drug Deaths
24015	1	43153	1	45356	1	45506	56
24609	1	43230	1	45368	5	45534	1
32425	1	45177	1	45369	3	45656	1
43040	2	45312	1	45404	1	45662	1
43044	5	45314	1	45410	1	45784	1
43060	1	45322	1	45501	2	At Large	4
43068	1	45323	8	45502	18	Homeless	3
43072	1	45324	2	45503	88		
43078	1	45341	7	45504	45		
43140	1	45344	24	45505	83		

In 2019, 20.8% of drug related deaths occurred within the zip code of 45503, followed by the 18.9% of drug related deaths that occurred within the zip code 45505 (Figure 2; See Table 2 for zip code breakdown for 2019).

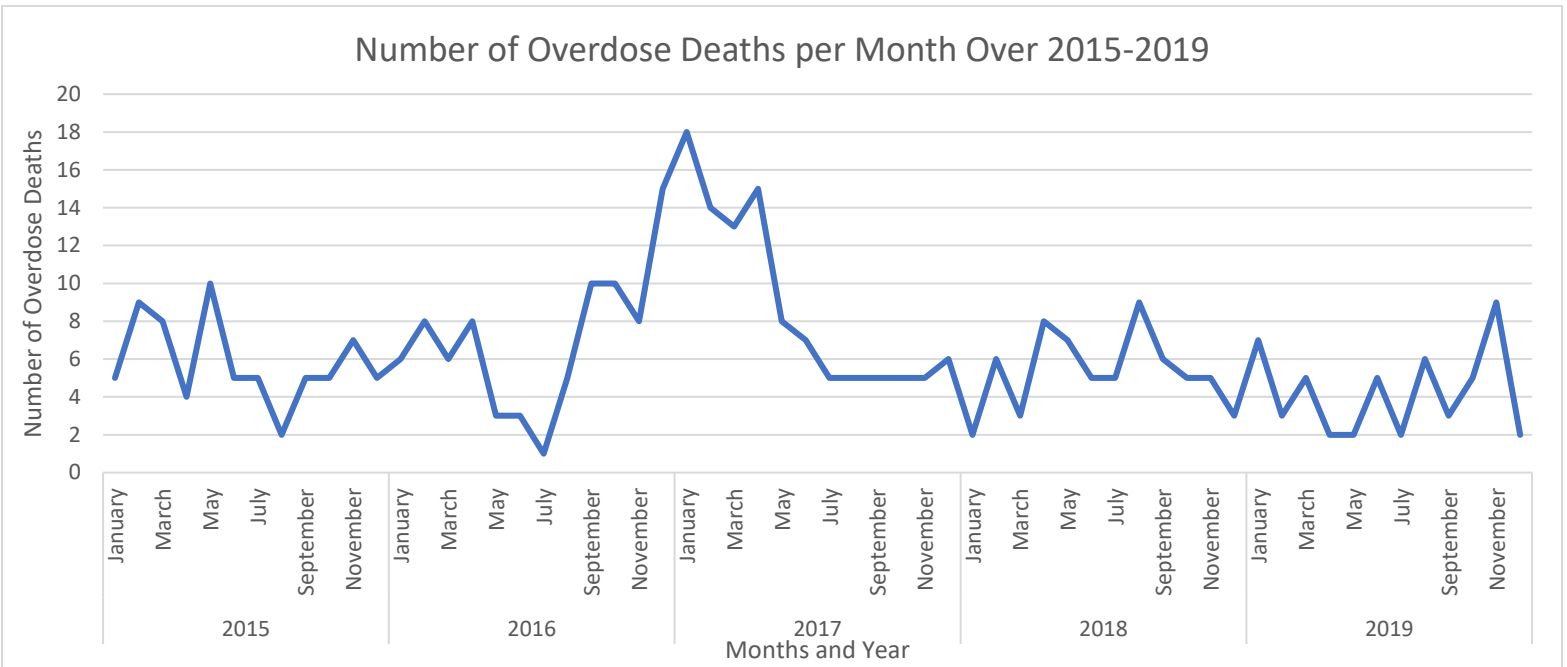


**Figure 2:** Total number of drug related deaths by home zip code for 2019.

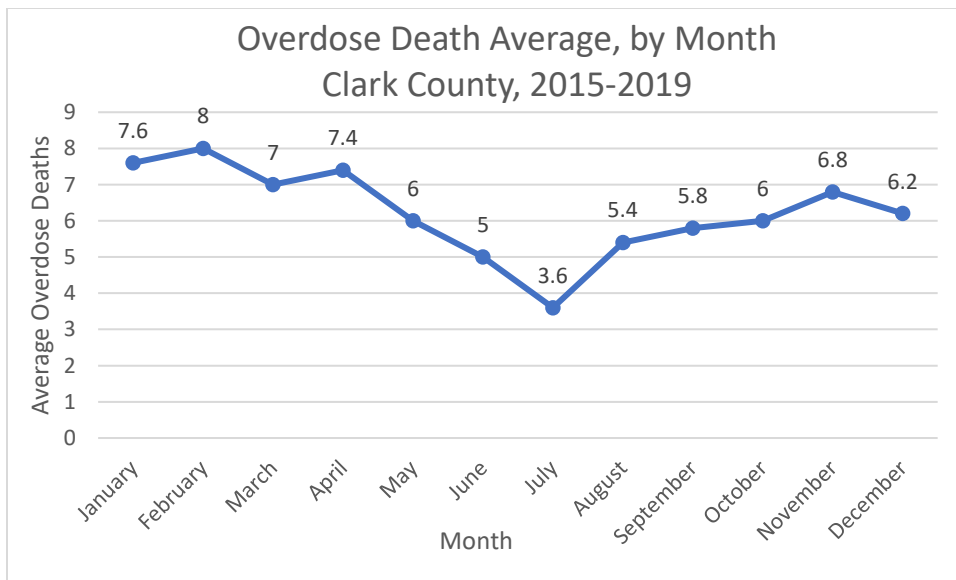
**Table 2:** Total number of drug-related deaths by home zip code in 2019.

Zip Code	# Drug Deaths	Zip Code	# Drug Deaths
43040	2	45369	1
43044	2	45502	3
43078	1	45503	11
45323	2	45504	6
45341	3	45505	10
45344	2	45506	8
45368	1	Homeless	1

The highest number of overdose deaths by month occurred in January of 2017 (18 deaths) (Figure 3). The lowest number of overdose deaths by month occurred in July of 2016 (1 death). The highest average of overdoses happens in February (8) and January (7.6) (Figure 4).



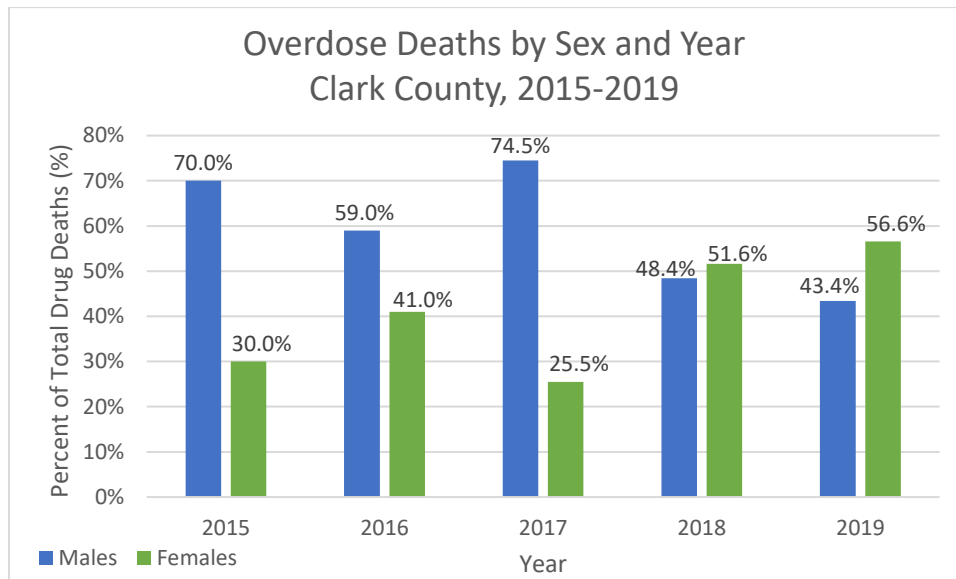
**Figure 3:** Number of drug overdose deaths per month in 2015-2019.



**Figure 4:** Average number of drug overdoses by month, 2015-2019.

Sex

In 2019, 56.6% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County were female and 43.4% were male (Figure 5).



**Figure 5:** Percent of total drug-related deaths by sex and year in Clark County in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

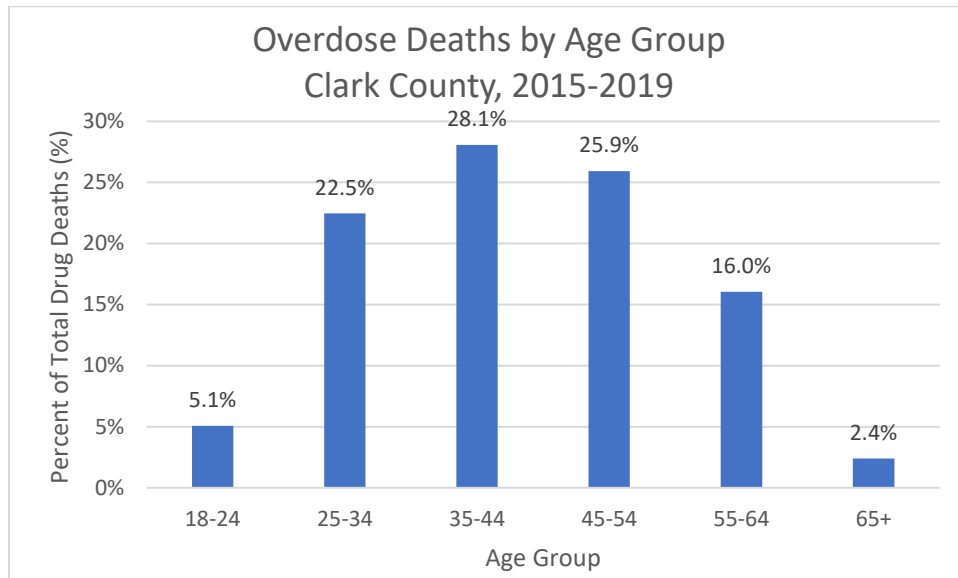
Race

98.1% of individuals who died of an overdose in 2019 were white, and 1.9% were black and Hispanic (Table 3). These percentages are slightly different than Clark County’s overall population (White: 84.4%, and Black: 8.1%).

**Table 3:** Percent of total drug deaths by race in Clark County in 2015-2019.

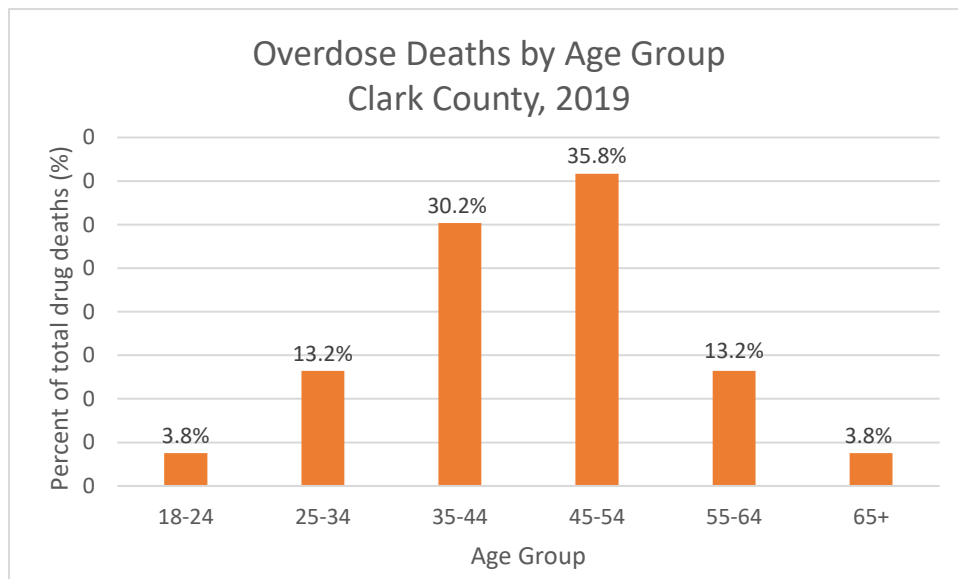
Race	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015-2019
White	90.00%	90.40%	87.70%	89.10%	98.1%	90.1%
Black	7.10%	9.60%	11.30%	10.90%	1.9%	8.8%
Hispanic	1.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.9%	0.5%
Other (specify) Native American	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.0%	0.3%
Other (specify) - Multiple	1.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%	0.3%

The most common age group among individuals who died of a drug overdose between 2015-2019 was 35-44 years, accounting for 28.1% of all overdose deaths (Figure 6). The next most common age group was 45-54 years at 25.9% of deaths.



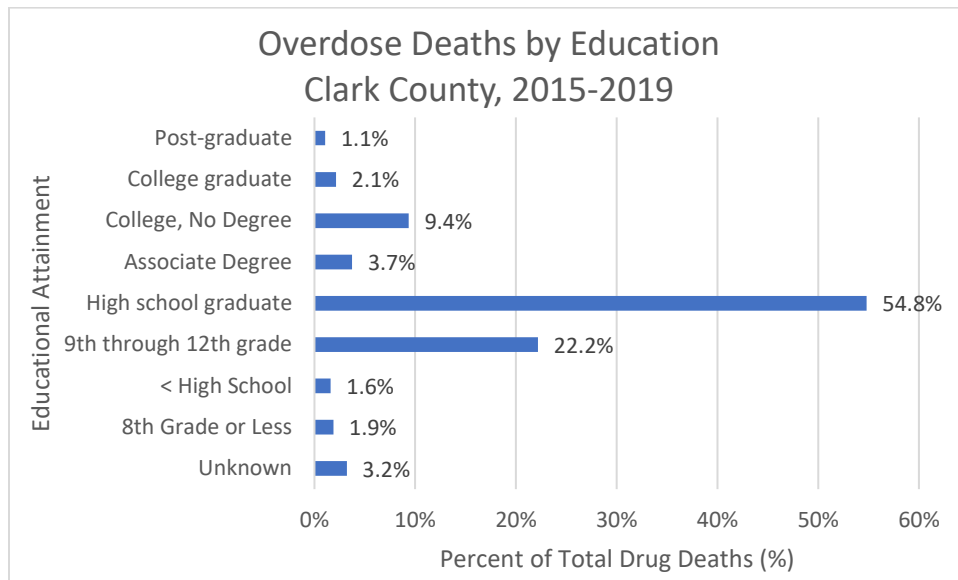
**Figure 6:** Percent of total drug deaths by age group in Clark County, 2015-2019.

In 2019, the most common age group among individuals who died of a drug overdose was 45-54 years, accounting for 35.8% of all overdose deaths (Figure 7). The next most common age group was 35-44 years, at 30.2% of deaths.



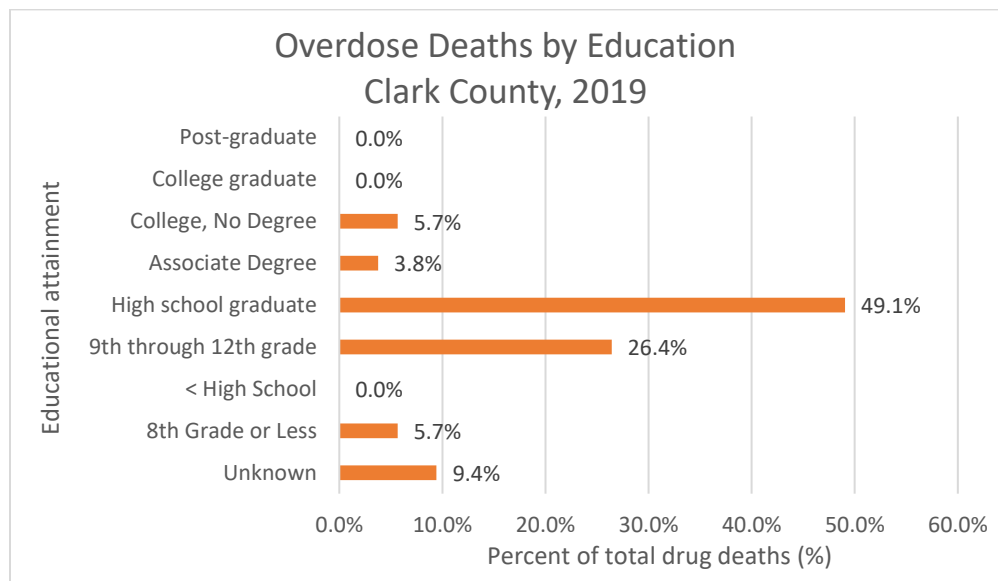
**Figure 7:** Percent of total drug deaths by age group in Clark County, 2019.

54.8% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County from 2015-2019 had a high school diploma or GED (Figure 8).



**Figure 8:** Percent of total drug deaths by education in Clark County, 2015-2019.

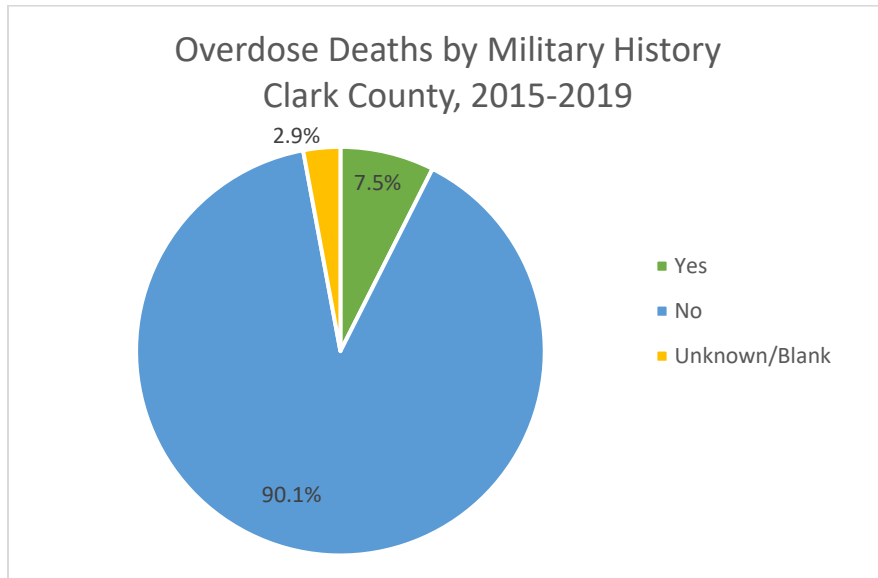
In 2019, 49.1% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County had a high school diploma or GED (Figure 9).



**Figure 9:** Percent of total drug deaths by education in Clark County, 2019.

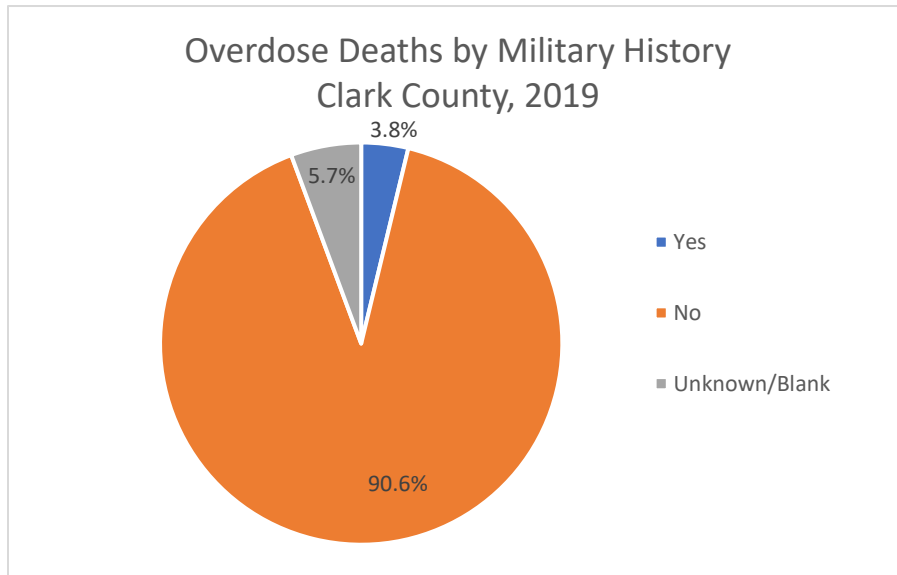


Twenty-eight (28) individuals who died of an overdose between 2015-2019 had any military history, 7.5% of the total (Figure 10). It is unknown with what branch they served or whether their status was active duty, reserve, or veteran.



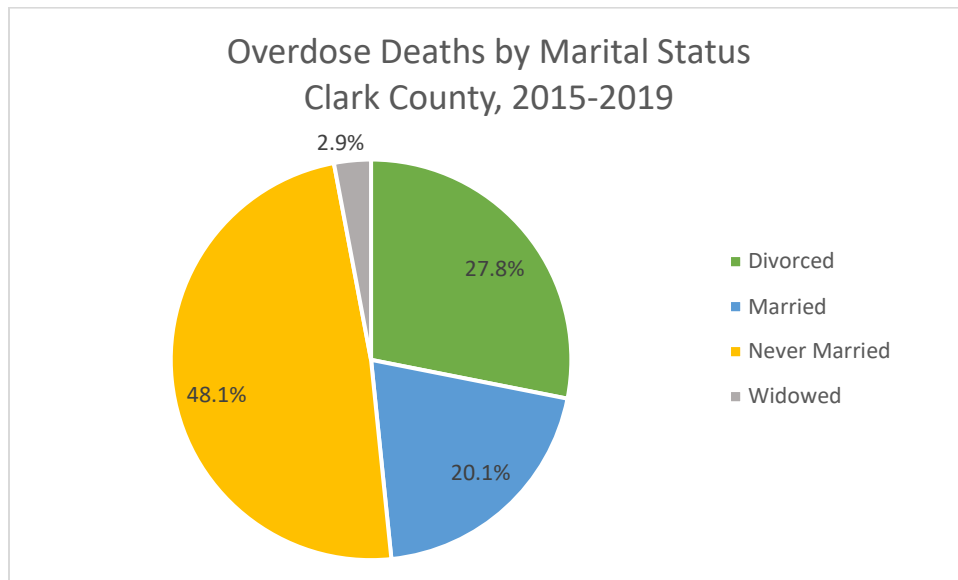
**Figure 10:** Percent of total drug deaths by military history in Clark County, 2015-2019.

In 2019, two individuals had any military history, 3.8% of the total (Figure 11). It is unknown with what branch they served or whether their status was active duty, reserve, or veteran.



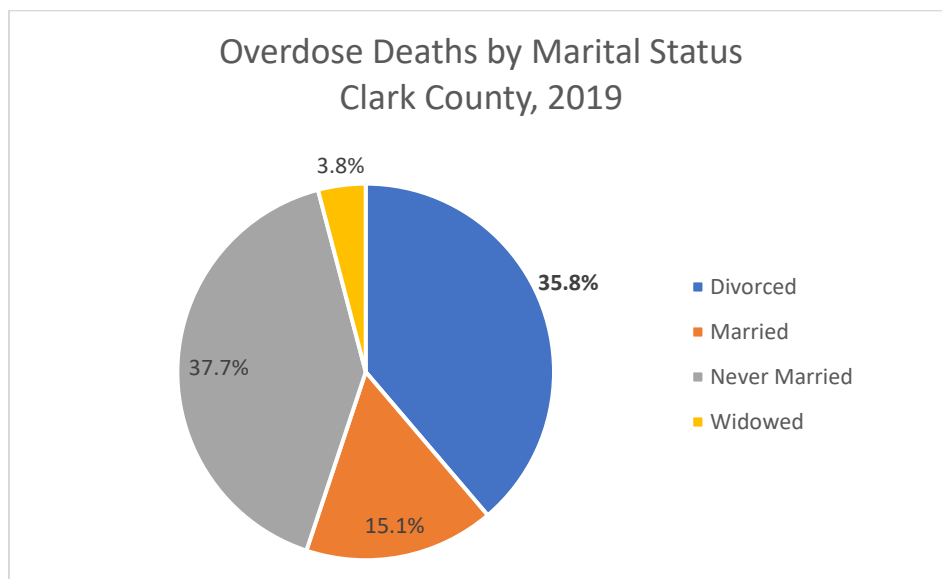
**Figure 11:** Percent of total drug deaths by military history in Clark County, 2019.

48.1% of individuals who died of an overdose between 2015-2019 were never married, 27.8% were divorced, and 20.1% were married (Figure 12).



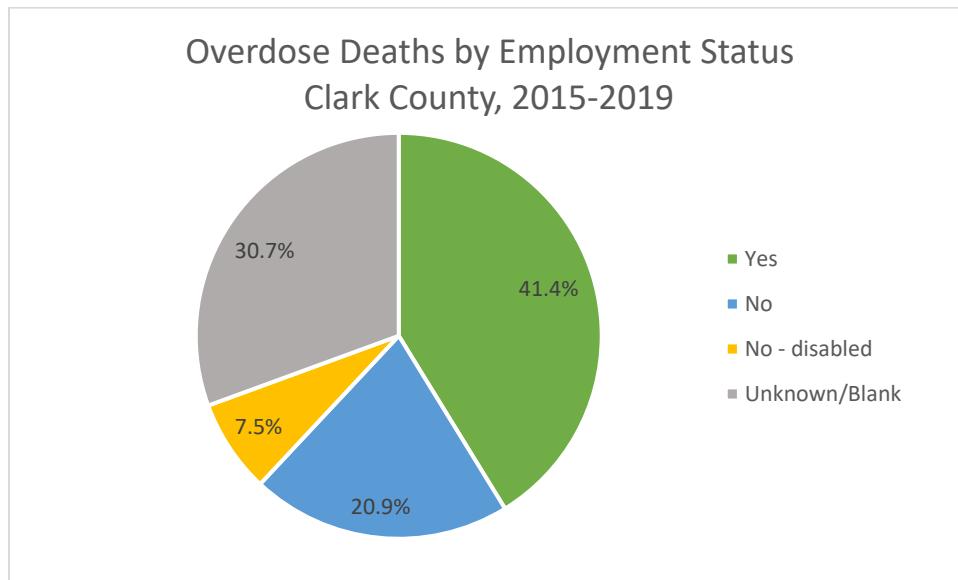
**Figure 12:** Percent of total drug deaths by relationship/marital status in Clark County, 2015-2019.

In 2019, 37.7% percent of individuals who died of an overdose were never married, 35.8% were divorced, and 15.1% were married (Figure 13).



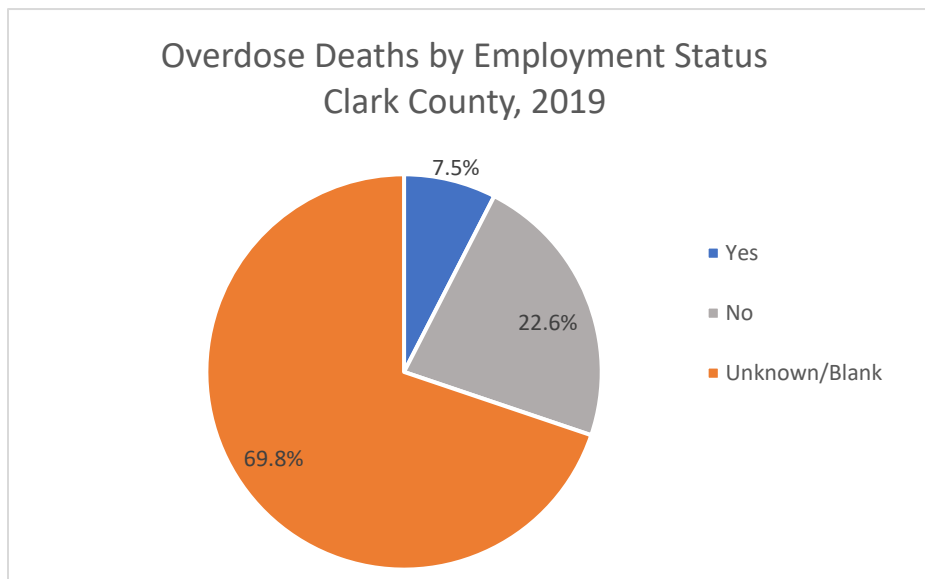
**Figure 13:** Percent of total drug deaths by relationship/marital status in Clark County, 2019.

41.4% of individuals who died of an overdose between 2015-2019 were employed, 20.9% were not employed, and 7.5% were not employed due to a disability (Figure 14).



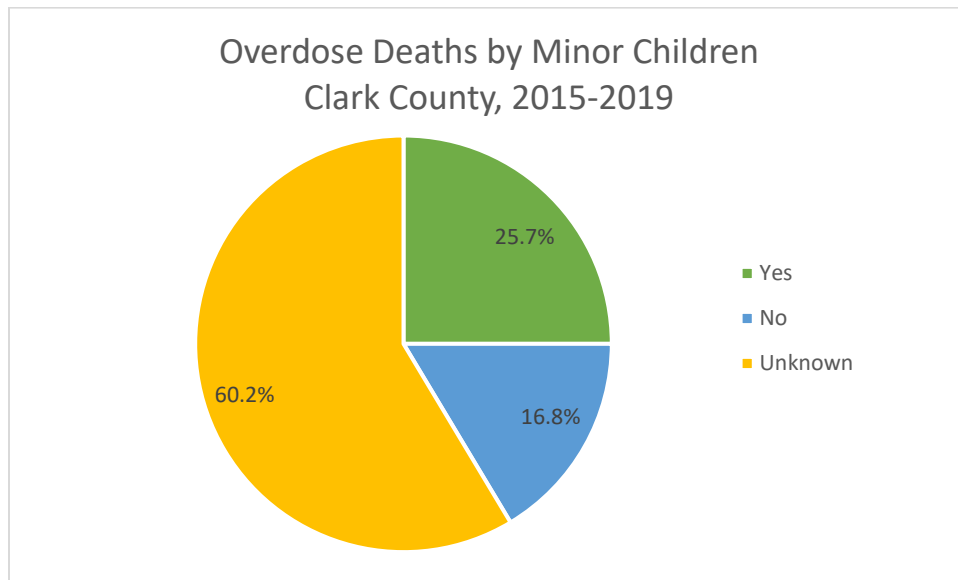
**Figure 14:** Percent of total drug deaths by employment status in Clark County, 2015-2019.

Over half of the deaths reviewed in 2019 (69.8%) had an unknown employment status, 7.5% were employed, and 22.6% were not employed (Figure 15).



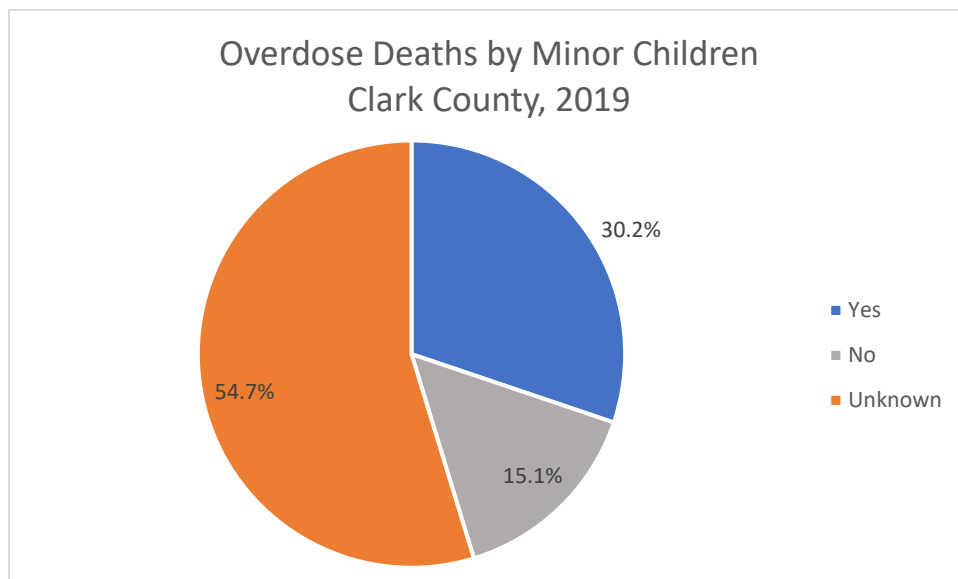
**Figure 15:** Percent of total drug deaths by employment status in Clark County, 2019.

25.7% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County between 2015-2019 had minor children (Figure 16). There was no information about minor children available for 60.2% of deaths.



**Figure 16:** Percent of total drug deaths by minor children in Clark County, 2015-2019.

In 2019, 30.2% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County had minor children (Figure 17). There was no information of minor children available for 54.7% of deaths.

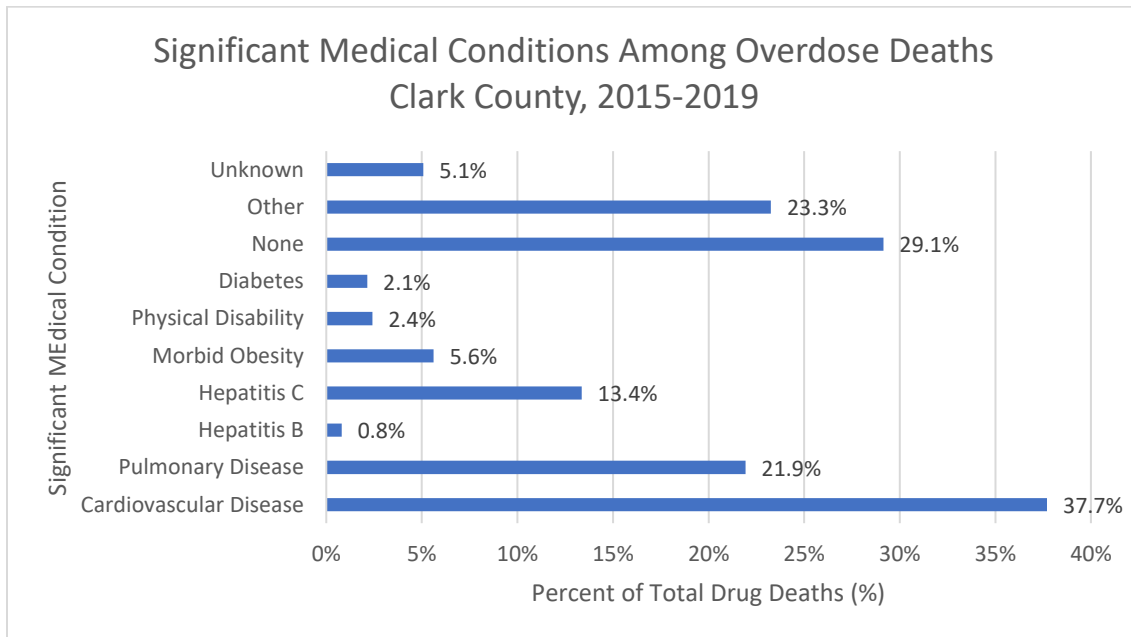


**Figure 17:** Percent of total drug deaths by minor children in Clark County, 2019.

Significant Medical Conditions

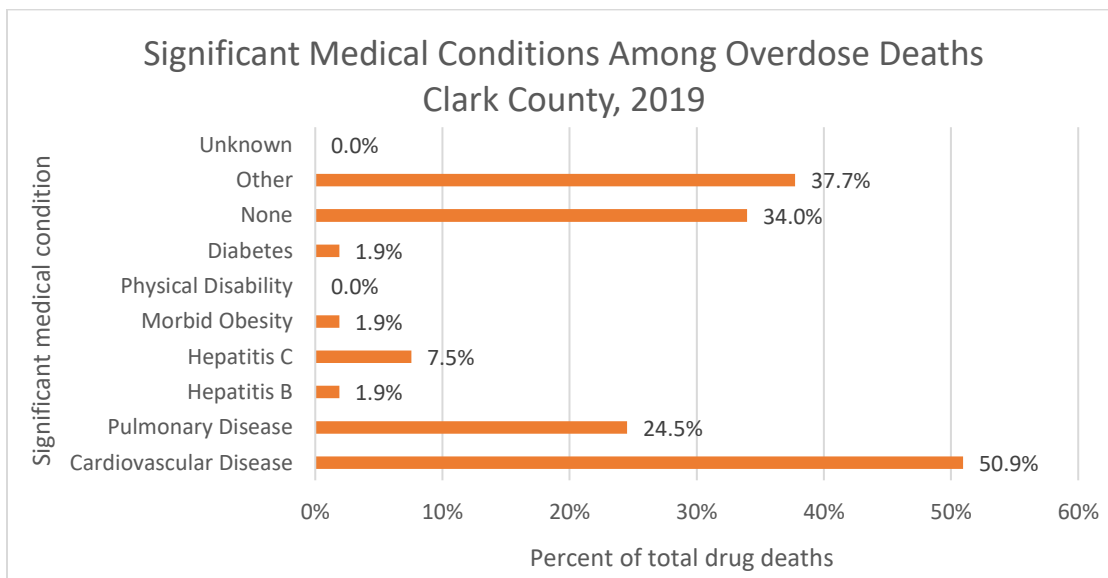
\*A Significant Medical Condition Mention means that there was a report of physical illness for the individual at some point in their lives. Individuals may have multiple significant medical conditions by the time of death, so percentages may sum to more than 100%.

29.1% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County between 2015-2019 did not have a reported significant medical condition (Figure 18). The most common significant medical condition reported was Cardiovascular Disease, accounting for 37.7% of deaths, followed by Other Diseases (23.3%).



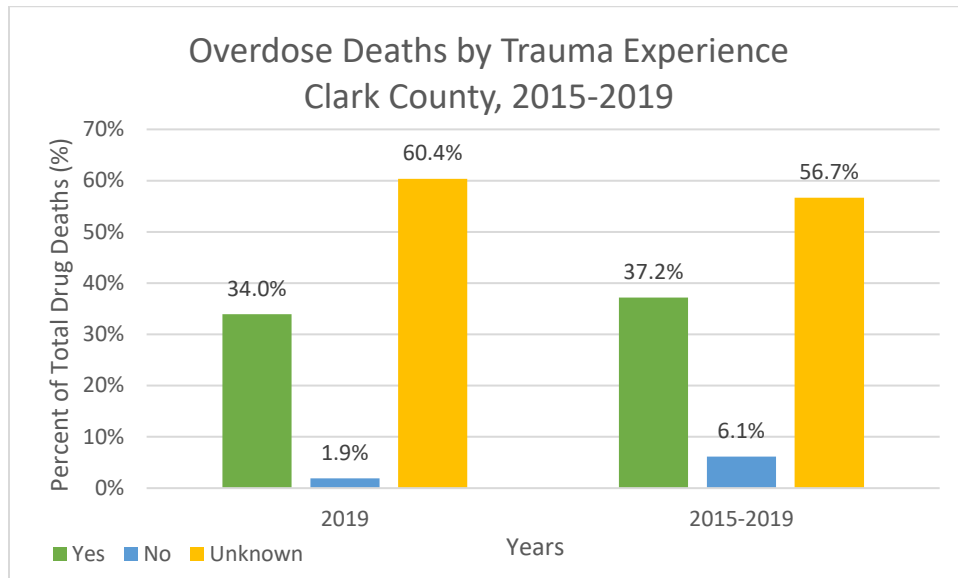
**Figure 18:** Significant Medical Condition Mentions in Clark County, 2015-2019.

In 2019, 34.0% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County did not have a reported significant medical condition (Figure 19). The most common significant medical condition reported in 2019 was Cardiovascular Disease, accounting for 50.9% of deaths, followed by Other Diseases (37.7%) and then Pulmonary Disease (24.5%).



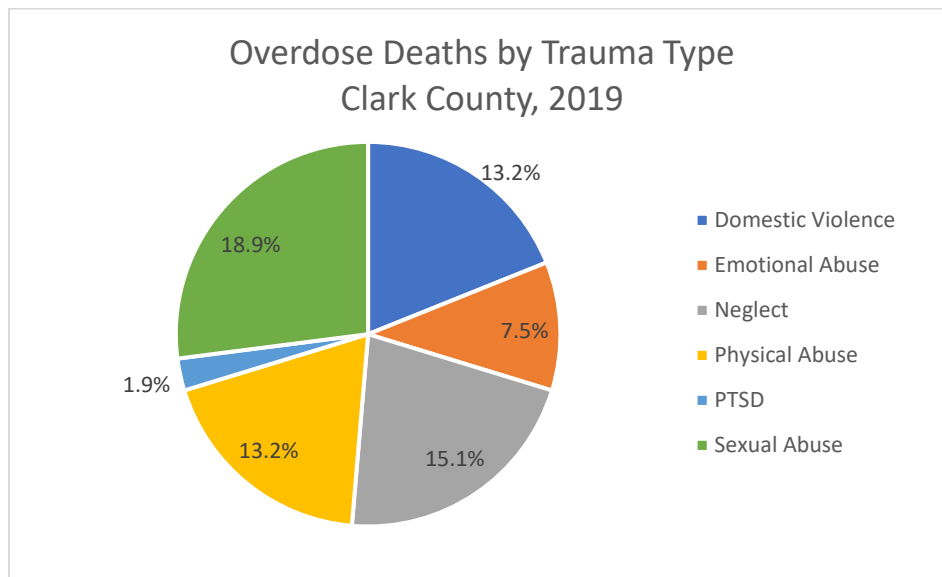
**Figure 19:** Percent of total drug deaths with reports of significant medical conditions in Clark County, 2019.

37.2% of individuals who died of an overdose death between 2015-2019 had experienced some type of trauma (Figure 20). There was no information about trauma experience available for 56.7% of deaths. In 2019, the percent of individuals who experienced trauma was lower (34.0%).



**Figure 20:** Percent of total drug deaths by trauma experience in Clark County, 2015-2019

Of those individuals who died of an overdose death in 2019 and who had a report of trauma experience in their lives, 18.9% reported sexual abuse, 15.1% reported neglect, and 13.2% reported domestic violence and physical abuse (Figure 21).



**Figure 21:** Percent of total drug deaths by trauma type in Clark County, 2019.

\*A Mental Health Diagnosis Mention means that there was a report of mental health diagnosis for the individual at some point in their lives. Individuals may have multiple mental health diagnoses by the time of death, so percentages may sum to more than 100%.

55.6% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County between 2015-2019 did not have a reported mental health diagnosis. The most common mental health diagnosis reported was Depression, accounting for 20.3% of deaths, followed by Anxiety (11.8%) (Figure 22).

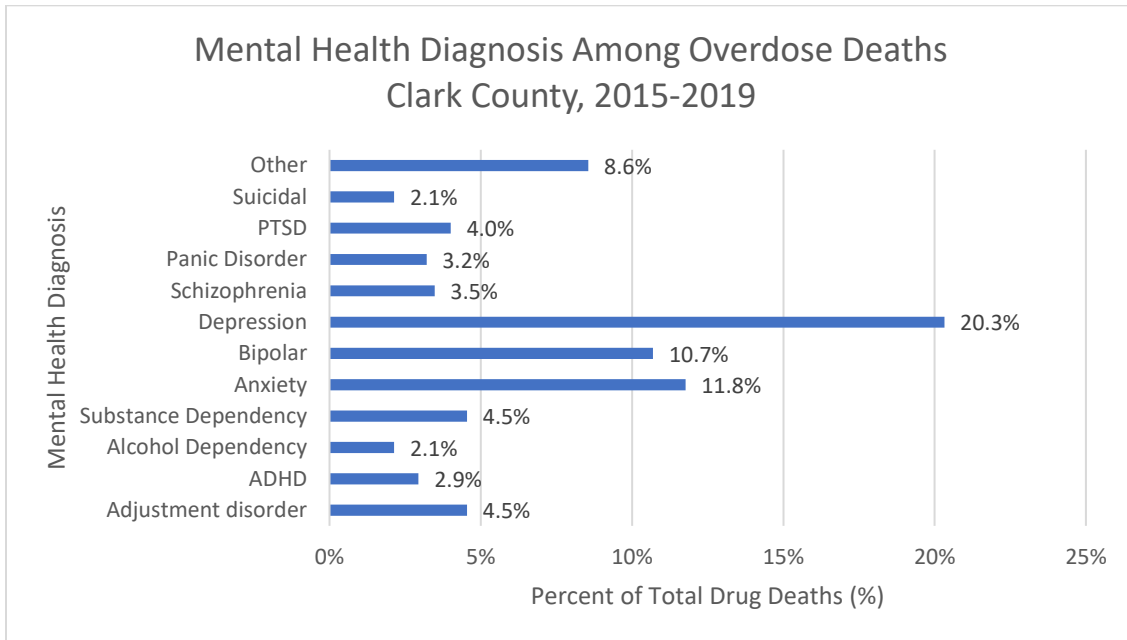


Figure 22: Mental Health Diagnosis Mentions in Clark County, 2015-2019.

In 2019, 64.2% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County did not have a reported mental health diagnosis. The most common mental health diagnosis reported in 2019 was Depression, accounting for 15.1% of deaths, and then Bipolar (13.2%) (Figure 23).

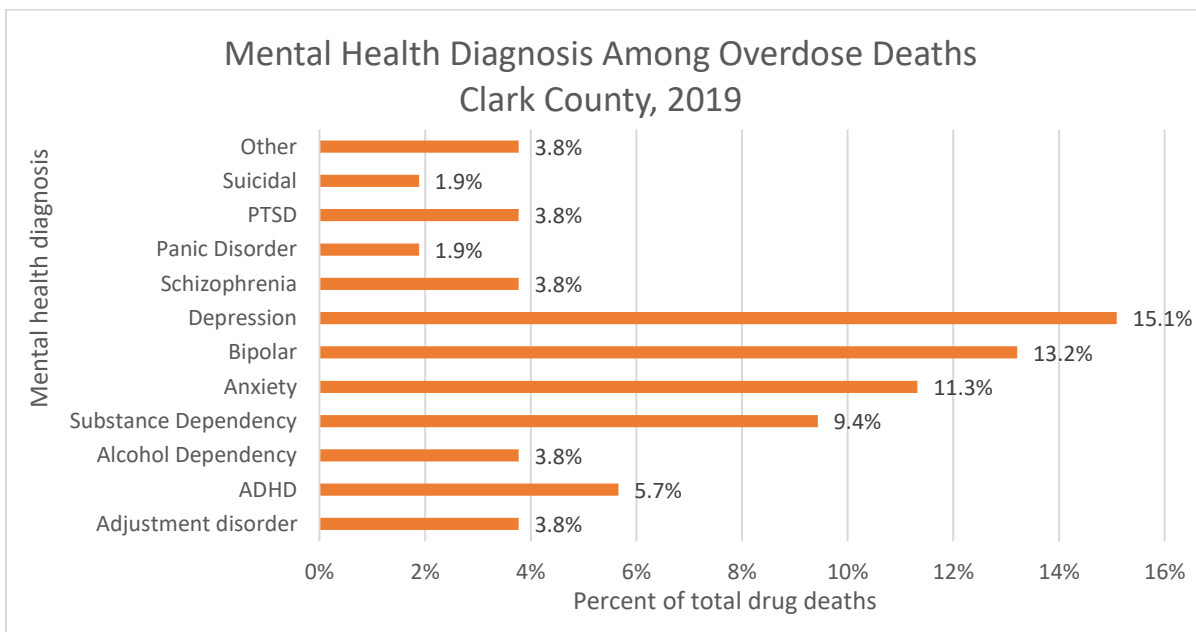
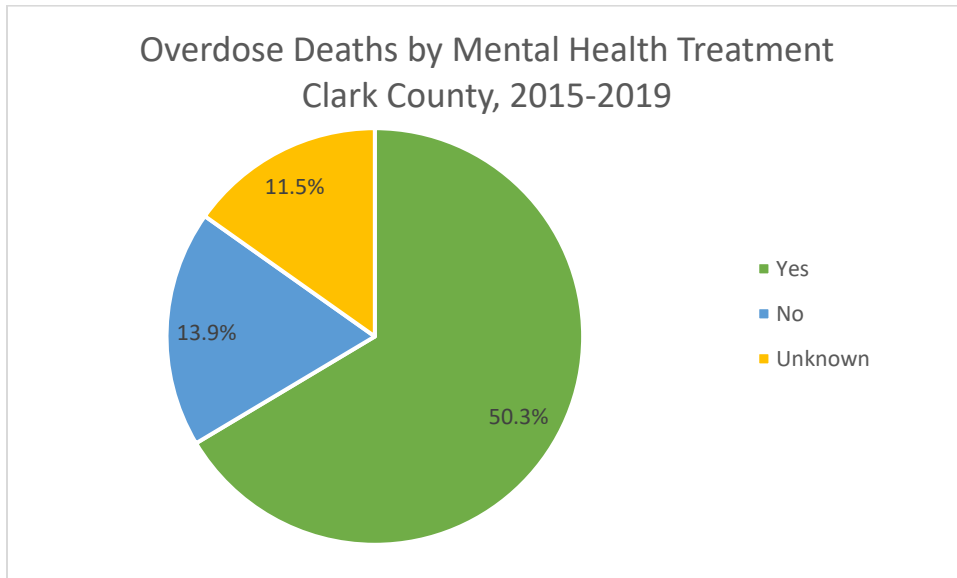
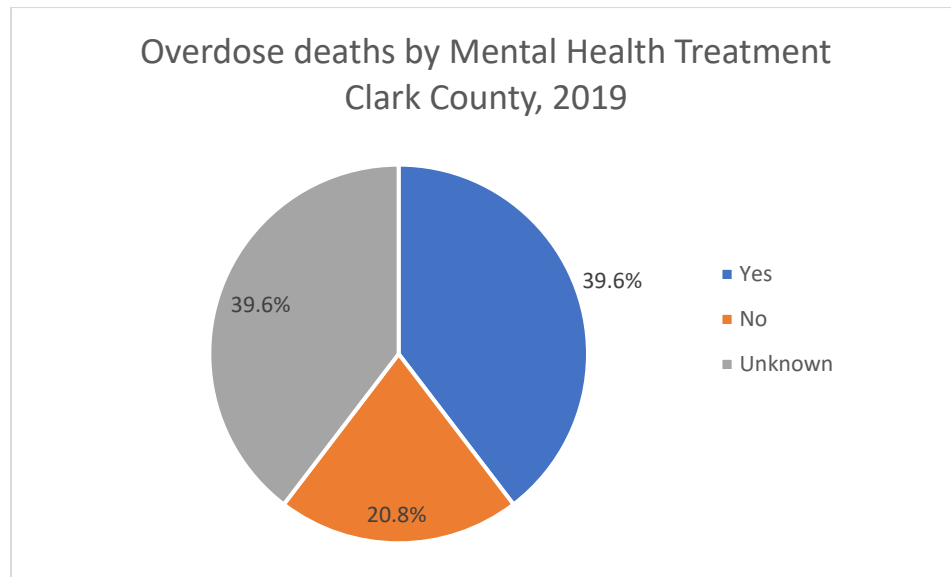


Figure 23: Percent of total drug deaths with reports of mental health diagnosis in Clark County, 2019.

50.3% of individuals who died of an overdose between 2015-2019 had previous known mental health treatment (Figure 24). In 2019, 39.6% of individuals who died of an overdose had previous known mental health treatment (Figure 25).



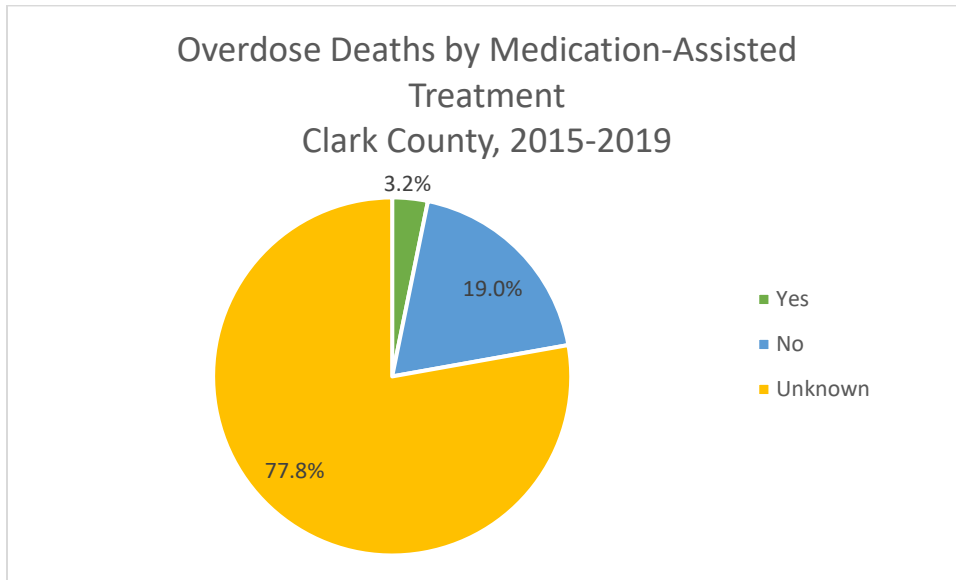
**Figure 24:** Percent of total drug deaths by mental health treatment in Clark County, 2015-2019.



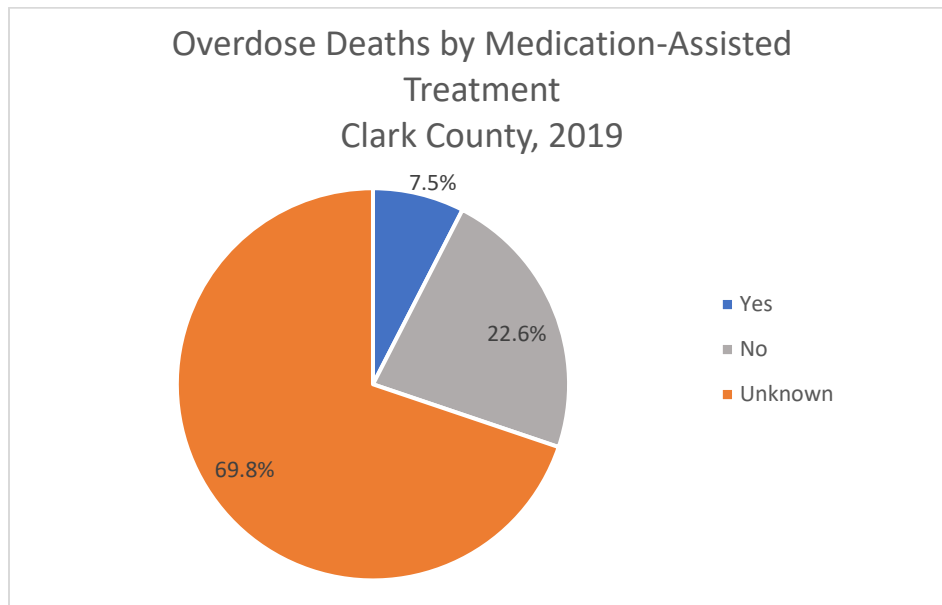
**Figure 25:** Percent of total drug deaths by mental health treatment in Clark County, 2019.



Only 3.2% of individuals who died of an overdose between 2015-2019 had previous known medication-assisted treatment (MAT) (Figure 26). In 2019, 7.5% of individuals had previous known MAT (Figure 27).

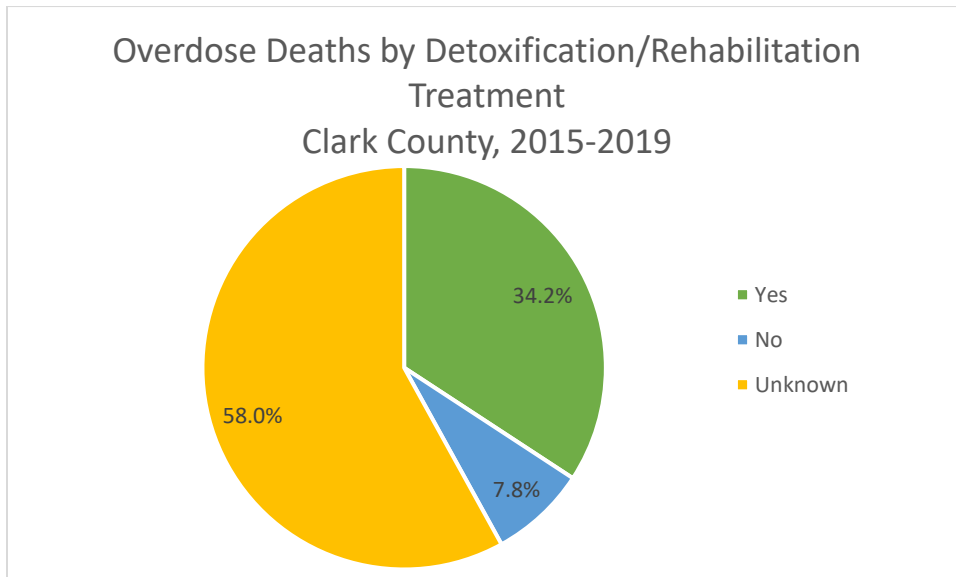


**Figure 26:** Percent of total drug deaths by medicated-assisted treatment in Clark County, 2015-2019.

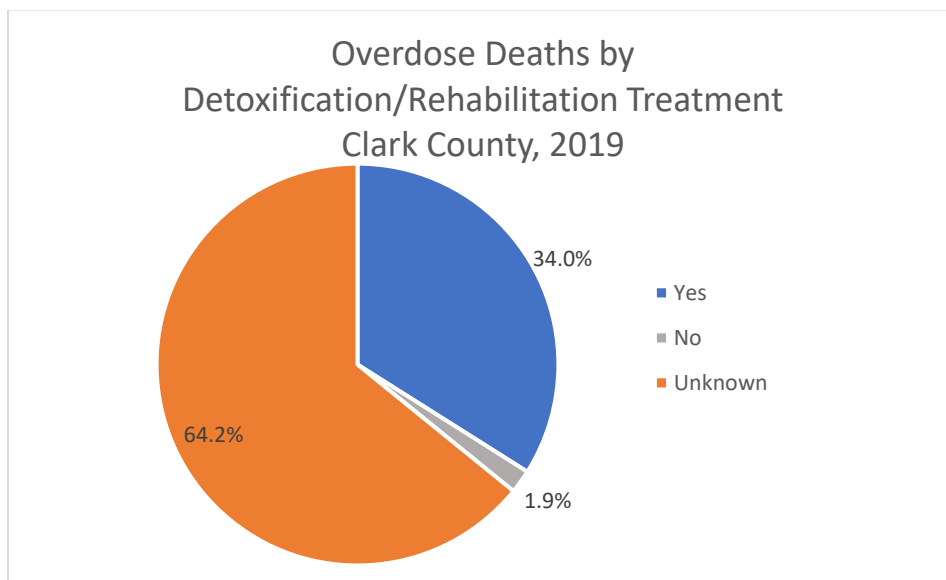


**Figure 27:** Percent of total drug deaths by medicated-assisted treatment in Clark County, 2019.

34.2% of individuals who died of an overdose between 2015-2019 had previous known detoxification/rehabilitation treatment (Figure 28). In 2019, 34.0% of individuals had previous known detoxification/rehabilitation treatment (Figure 29).



**Figure 28:** Percent of total drug deaths by detoxification/rehabilitation treatment in Clark County, 2015-2019.

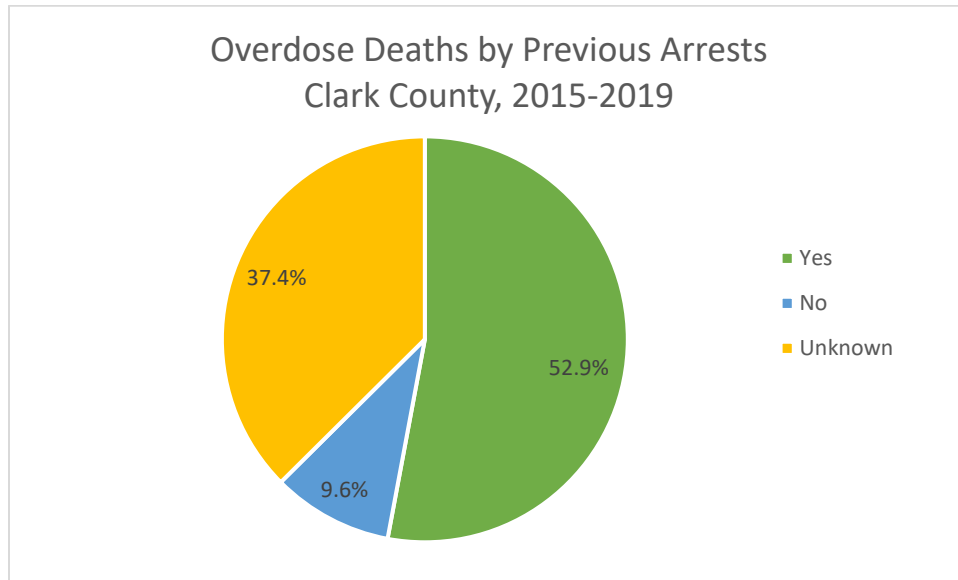


**Figure 29:** Percent of total drug deaths by detoxification/rehabilitation treatment in Clark County, 2019.

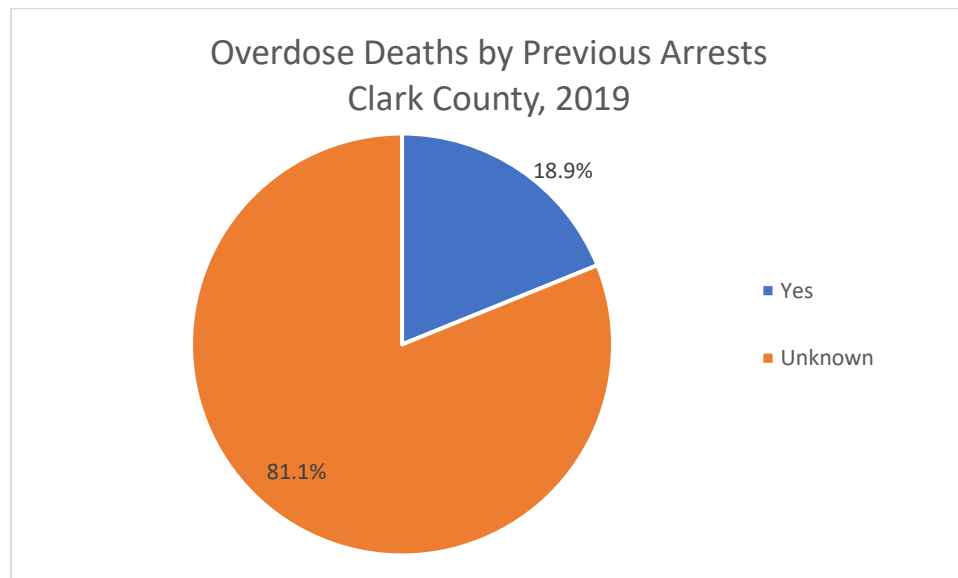
## Criminal History

### Previous Arrests

52.9% of individuals who died of an overdose death between 2015-2019 had previous arrests (Figure 30). In 2019, 18.9% of individuals who died of an overdose death had previous arrests (Figure 31).

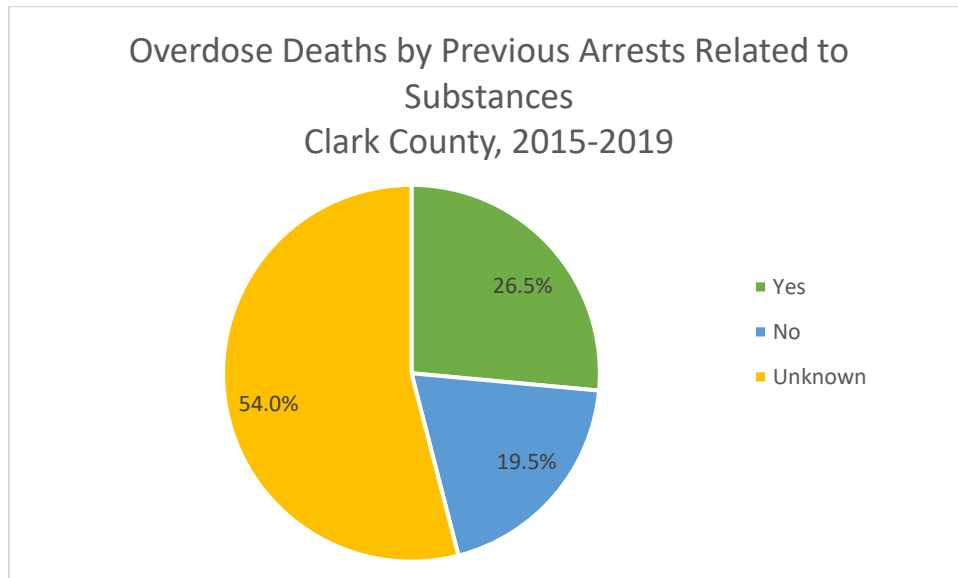


**Figure 30:** Percent of drug deaths by previous arrests in Clark County, 2015-2019.

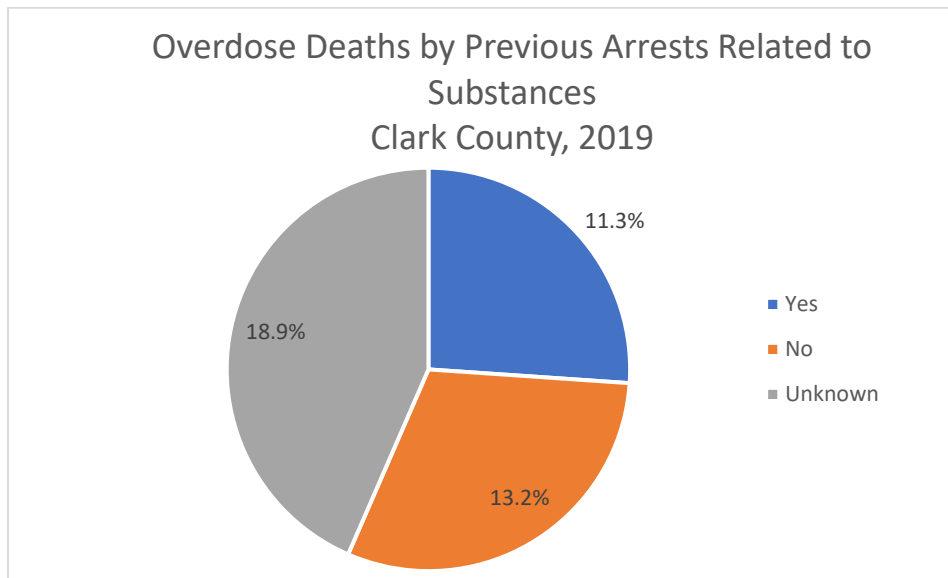


**Figure 31:** Percent of drug deaths by previous arrests in Clark County, 2019.

Of those individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County between 2015-2019 and had reports of previous arrests, 26.5% had arrests relating to substance abuse (Figure 32). In 2019, 11.3% of individuals who died of an overdose had previous arrests relating to substance abuse (Figure 33).



**Figure 32:** Percent of drug deaths by previous arrests relating to substance abuse in Clark County, 2015-2019.



**Figure 33:** Percent of drug deaths by previous arrests relating to substance abuse in Clark County, 2019.

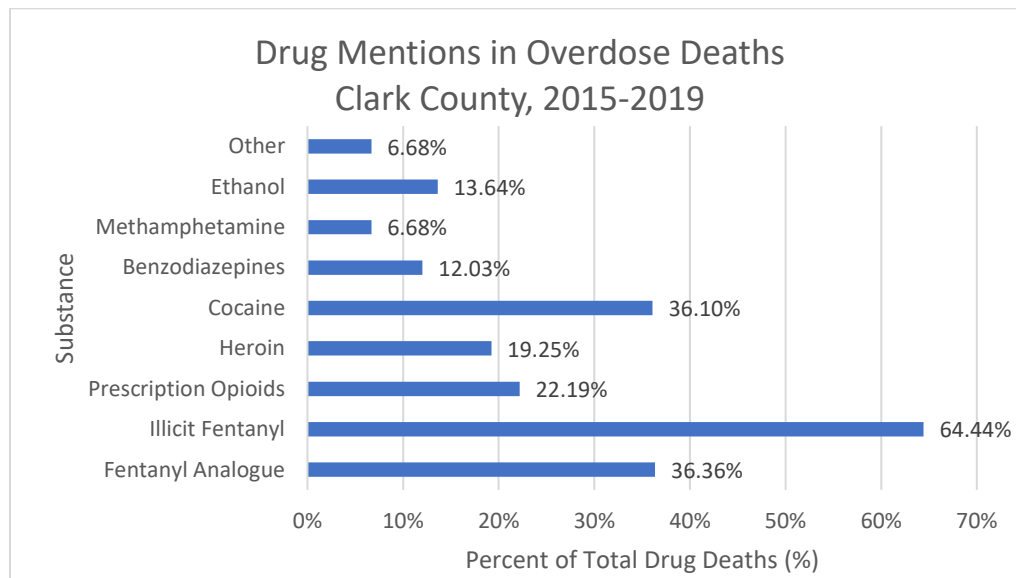
## Drugs Involved in Overdose Deaths

\*A Drug Mention means that a substance was found in the individual's body at the time of hospital admission or after death, as reported in the Clark County Coroner's toxicology screen. The substance was not necessarily the cause of death and individuals may have multiple substance in their system at the time of death, so percentages may sum to more than 100%.

### Drug Mentions, 2015-2019

Opiates were the most common substance found in toxicology screens, appearing in 81.8% of cases from 2015-2019.

Illicit Fentanyl was involved in 64.4% of deaths, followed by Fentanyl Analogues (36.4%) (Table 4) (Figure 34). Please see Appendix I for detailed data tables for Fentanyl Analogues, Prescription Opioids, and Benzodiazepines.



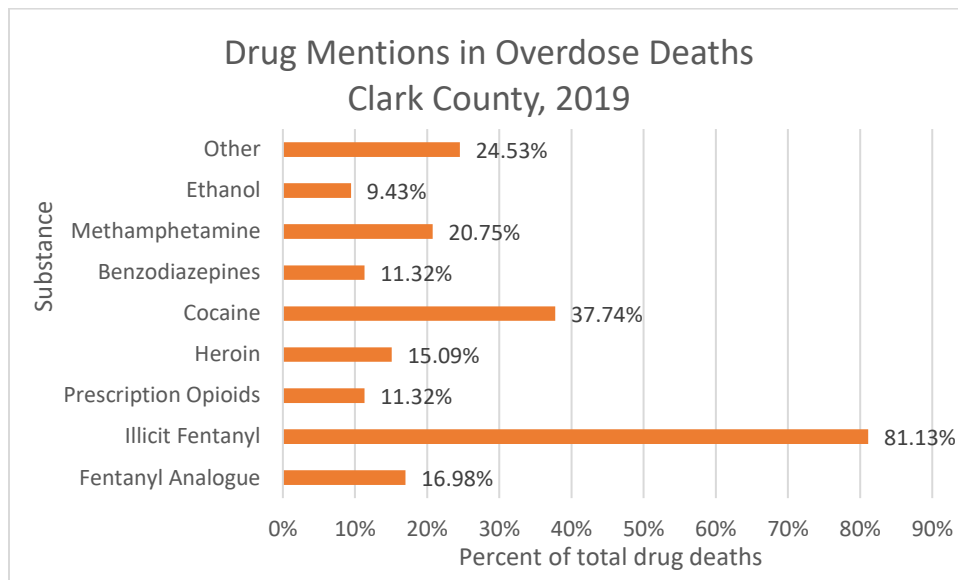
**Figure 34:** Percent of drug mentions in overdose deaths in Clark County, 2015-2019.

**Table 4:** Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2015-2019.

Substance	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
<b>Opiates</b>		
Fentanyl Analogue	136	36.36%
Illicit Fentanyl	241	64.44%
Prescription Opioids	83	22.19%
Heroin	72	19.25%
Cocaine	135	36.10%
Benzodiazepines	45	12.03%
Methamphetamine	25	6.68%
Ethanol	51	13.64%
Other	25	6.68%

Opiates were the most common substance found in toxicology screens, appearing in 84.9% of cases in 2019.

Illicit Fentanyl was involved in 81.1% of deaths, followed by Cocaine (37.7%) (Table 5) (Figure 35). Please see Appendix II for detailed data tables for Fentanyl Analogues, Prescription Opioids, and Benzodiazepines.



**Figure 35:** Percent of drug mentions in overdose deaths in Clark County, 2019.

**Table 5:** Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2019.

Substance	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
<b>Opiates</b>		
Fentanyl Analogue	9	16.98%
Illicit Fentanyl	43	81.13%
Prescription Opioids	6	11.32%
Heroin	8	15.09%
Cocaine	20	37.74%
Benzodiazepines	6	11.32%
Methamphetamine	11	20.75%
Ethanol	5	9.43%
Other	13	24.53%

## Appendix I: Drug Mention Data Tables, 2015-2019

**Table 6:** Fentanyl Analogue Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2015-2019.

<b>Fentanyl analogues</b>	<b># of Mentions</b>	<b>% of Deaths</b>
Carfentanil	44	11.76%
Despropionylfentanyl	11	2.94%
Acrylfentanyl	22	5.88%
Acetylfentanyl	17	4.55%
Fluorbutyrylfentanyl/Fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl	3	0.80%
Cyclopropylfentanyl	4	1.07%
Butyryl/Isobutyryl Fentanyl	4	1.07%
Benzylfentanyl	1	0.27%
Furanylfentanyl	25	6.68%
Methoxyacetylfentanyl	2	0.53%
Valeryl/Isovaleryl Fentanyl	1	0.27%

**Table 7:** Prescription Opioid Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2015-2019.

<b>Prescription Opioids</b>	<b># of Mentions</b>	<b>% of Deaths</b>
Oxycodone	31	8.29%
Methadone	6	1.60%
Hydrocodone	10	2.67%
Morphine	15	4.01%
Tramadol	12	3.21%
Codeine	2	0.53%
Oxymorphone	2	0.53%
U-47700	3	0.80%
Buprenorphine	2	0.53%

**Table 8:** Benzodiazepine Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2015-2019.

<b>Benzodiazepines</b>	<b># of Mentions</b>	<b>% of Deaths</b>
Alprazolam	21	5.61%
Diazepam	13	3.48%
Clonazepam	6	1.60%
Meprobamate	1	0.27%
Cyclobenzaprine	2	0.53%
Lorazepam	1	0.27%

**Table 9:** Fentanyl Drug Mentions in Overdose deaths in Clark County, 2019.

<b>Fentanyl analogues</b>	<b># of Mentions</b>	<b>% of Deaths</b>
Acrylfentanyl	1	1.89%
Acetylfentanyl	6	11.32%

**Table 10:** Prescription Opioid Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2019.

<b>Prescription Opioids</b>	<b># of Mentions</b>	<b>% of Deaths</b>
Oxycodone	3	5.66%
Hydrocodone	1	1.89%
Tramadol	1	1.89%
Buprenorphine	1	1.89%

**Table 11:** Benzodiazepine Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2019.

<b>Benzodiazepines</b>	<b># of Mentions</b>	<b>% of Deaths</b>
Alprazolam	3	5.66%
Diazepam	1	1.89%
Cyclobenzaprine	1	1.89%
Lorazepam	1	1.89%



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