**Non-opioid drug deaths by race**

1. Overall increase in non-opioid drug deaths:
   * There is a general upward trend in non-opioid drug deaths across all racial groups over the years.
2. Black population disproportionately affected:
   * Non-opioid drug deaths among the Black population consistently remained the highest throughout the period.
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of non-opioid drug deaths among Black individuals increased by 165% (from 54 to 143).
3. Variability in White and Hispanic populations:
   * The number of non-opioid drug deaths among White individuals has fluctuated, but increased overall by 171% (from 24 in 2010 to 65 in 2021).
   * For the Hispanic population, the number of non-opioid drug deaths increased by 8.3% (from 12 in 2010 to 13 in 2021), with some fluctuations throughout the years.
4. Year-over-year changes:
   * The largest increase in non-opioid drug deaths for the Black population occurred between 2018 and 2019 (8.3% increase).
   * The largest increase in non-opioid drug deaths for the White population occurred between 2020 and 2021 (80.6% increase).
   * The largest increase in non-opioid drug deaths for the Hispanic population occurred between 2018 and 2019 (5.9% increase).

These trends highlight the growing concern of non-opioid drug-related deaths, particularly within the Black community, which has been disproportionately affected over the years.

**Opiod deaths by Race**

1. Overall increase in opioid drug deaths:
   * There is a general upward trend in opioid drug deaths across all racial groups over the years.
2. White population predominantly affected:
   * Opioid drug deaths among the White population consistently remained the highest throughout the period.
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of opioid drug deaths among White individuals increased by 131.8% (from 198 to 459).
3. Significant increase in Black and Hispanic populations:
   * Opioid drug deaths among the Black population increased by 425% (from 76 in 2010 to 399 in 2021).
   * Opioid drug deaths among the Hispanic population increased by 669.6% (from 23 in 2010 to 177 in 2021).
4. Year-over-year changes:
   * The largest increase in opioid drug deaths for the White population occurred between 2016 and 2017 (45.1% increase).
   * The largest increase in opioid drug deaths for the Black population occurred between 2019 and 2020 (41.6% increase).
   * The largest increase in opioid drug deaths for the Hispanic population occurred between 2016 and 2017 (51.5% increase).

These trends highlight the growing concern of opioid drug-related deaths, affecting all racial groups but predominantly impacting the White population. However, it is also important to note the significant increase in opioid drug deaths among the Black and Hispanic populations over the years.

**Non opiod deaths by sex**

1. Overall increase in non-opioid drug deaths for both sexes:
   * There is a general upward trend in non-opioid drug deaths for both males and females over the years.
2. Males consistently more affected:
   * Non-opioid drug deaths among males consistently remained higher than among females throughout the period.
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of non-opioid drug deaths among males increased by 175% (from 61 to 168).
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of non-opioid drug deaths among females increased by 93.1% (from 29 to 56).
3. Percentage of non-opioid drug deaths:
   * The percentage of non-opioid drug deaths among males ranged from 64.1% to 75.1% throughout the period.
   * The percentage of non-opioid drug deaths among females ranged from 24.9% to 35.9% throughout the period.
4. Year-over-year changes:
   * The largest increase in non-opioid drug deaths for males occurred between 2020 and 2021 (29.2% increase).
   * The largest increase in non-opioid drug deaths for females occurred between 2014 and 2015 (31.6% increase).

These trends highlight the growing concern of non-opioid drug-related deaths, with males consistently more affected than females. However, it is important to note that non-opioid drug deaths have also been increasing among females over the years.

**Opiod deaths by sex**

1. Overall increase in opioid drug deaths for both sexes:
   * There is a general upward trend in opioid drug deaths for both males and females over the years.
2. Males consistently more affected:
   * Opioid drug deaths among males consistently remained higher than among females throughout the period.
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of opioid drug deaths among males increased by 258.9% (from 209 to 750).
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of opioid drug deaths among females increased by 243.2% (from 88 to 302).
3. Percentage of opioid drug deaths:
   * The percentage of opioid drug deaths among males ranged from 68.1% to 75.1% throughout the period.
   * The percentage of opioid drug deaths among females ranged from 24.9% to 31.9% throughout the period.
4. Year-over-year changes:
   * The largest increase in opioid drug deaths for males occurred between 2016 and 2017 (54.8% increase).
   * The largest increase in opioid drug deaths for females occurred between 2011 and 2012 (36.4% increase).

These trends highlight the growing concern of opioid drug-related deaths, with males consistently more affected than females. However, it is important to note that opioid drug deaths have also been increasing among females over the years.

**Non opiod by age**

1. Overall increase in non-opioid drug deaths across all age groups:
   * There is a general upward trend in non-opioid drug deaths for all age groups over the years.
2. Age group 45-59 most affected:
   * The age group 45-59 consistently had the highest number of non-opioid drug deaths throughout the period.
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of non-opioid drug deaths in the age group 45-59 increased by 131.9% (from 47 to 109).
3. Age group 15-29 least affected:
   * The age group 15-29 consistently had the lowest number of non-opioid drug deaths, with no reported deaths in 2020 and 2021.
4. Notable increases in age groups 30-44 and 60+:
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of non-opioid drug deaths in the age group 30-44 increased by 105.3% (from 19 to 39).
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of non-opioid drug deaths in the age group 60+ increased by 407.1% (from 14 to 71).

These trends highlight the growing concern of non-opioid drug-related deaths, with the age group 45-59 being the most affected. However, it is important to note the significant increase in non-opioid drug deaths among the age groups 30-44 and 60+ over the years.

**Opiod by Age**

1. Overall increase in opioid drug deaths across all age groups:
   * There is a general upward trend in opioid drug deaths for all age groups over the years.
2. Age group 45-59 most affected:
   * The age group 45-59 consistently had the highest number of opioid drug deaths throughout the period.
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of opioid drug deaths in the age group 45-59 increased by 208.2% (from 122 to 376).
3. Age group 15-29 least affected:
   * The age group 15-29 consistently had the lowest number of opioid drug deaths, although the numbers increased over the years.
4. Notable increases in age groups 30-44 and 60+:
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of opioid drug deaths in the age group 30-44 increased by 324.7% (from 97 to 412).
   * From 2010 to 2021, the number of opioid drug deaths in the age group 60+ increased by 729.4% (from 17 to 141).

These trends highlight the growing concern of opioid drug-related deaths, with the age group 45-59 being the most affected. However, it is important to note the significant increase in opioid drug deaths among the age groups 30-44 and 60+ over the years.