

# MAINE MONTHLY OVERDOSE REPORT

For April 2023

Marcella H. Sorg, Daniel S. Soucier  
Margaret Chase Smith Policy Center, University of Maine

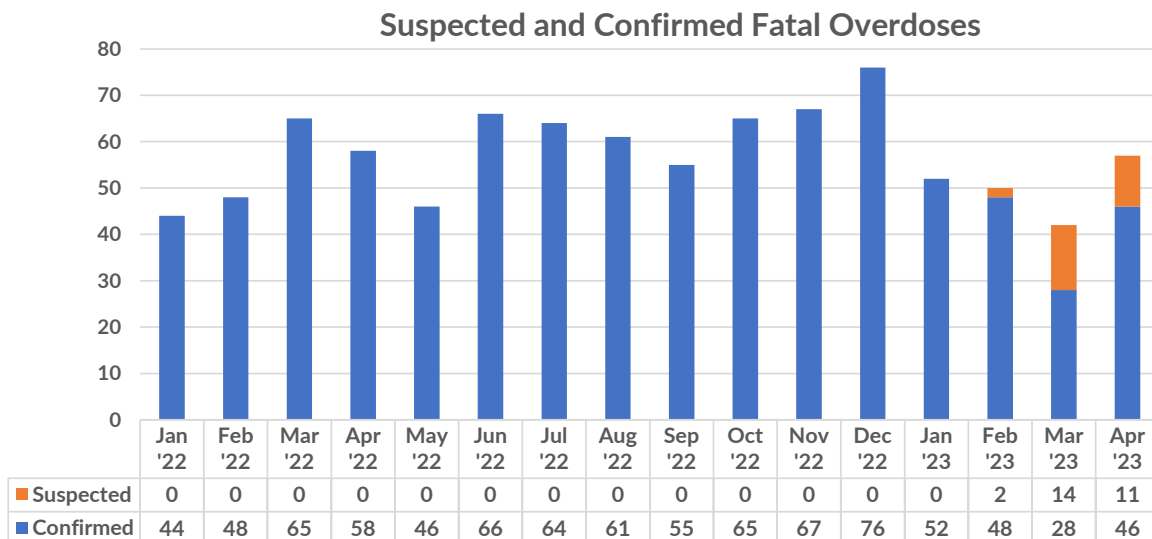
## Overview

This report documents suspected and confirmed fatal and nonfatal drug overdoses in Maine during April 2023 as well as for the period January 2022–April 2023 (Table 1). During April 2023, the proportion of fatal overdoses averaged 7.3% of total overdoses. Monthly proportions of 2023 fatalities have fluctuated from a low of 4.5% in March to a high of 7.3% in April. During the period January–April 2023, fatal overdoses comprised 6.1% of all overdoses, slightly lower than the 6.8% for 2022.

Data derived from multiple statewide sources were compiled and deduplicated to compute fatal and nonfatal overdose totals (Table 1). These include nonfatal overdose incidents reported by hospital emergency departments (ED), nonfatal emergency medical service (EMS) responses without transport to the ED, overdose reversals reported by law enforcement in the absence of EMS, and overdose reversals reported by community members or agencies receiving state-supplied naloxone. There are also an unknown number of private overdose reversals that were not reported and an unknown number of community-reported reversals that may have overlapped with emergency response by EMS or law enforcement. The total number of fatal overdoses in this report includes those that have been confirmed, as well as those that are suspected but not yet confirmed for February, March, and April (see Figure 1).

The total number of fatal and reported nonfatal overdoses for April 2023, 776, is displayed in Table 1 in the bottom row: 57 (7.3%) confirmed and suspected fatal overdoses, 275 (35.4 %) nonfatal emergency department visits, 214 (27.6%) nonfatal EMS responses not transported to the emergency department, 202 (26.0%) reported community overdose reversals, and 28 (3.6%) law enforcement reversals in incidents that did not include EMS.

**Figure 1.** Suspected and confirmed fatal overdoses, all drugs, January 2022 through April 2023



**Table 1: Composite reported overdose totals, all drugs, January 2022–April 2023**

	Nonfatal				Total nonfatal overdoses	Total confirmed and suspected fatal overdoses	Total overdoses
	Emergency Dept.	EMS not transported to emergency	Community reversals with naloxone	Law enforcement reversals with naloxone and without EMS			
January 2022	304	206	178	39	727	44	771
February 2022	341	185	153	37	716	48	764
March 2022	465	201	202	30	898	65	963
April 2022	297	178	189	26	690	58	748
May 2022	405	248	186	41	880	46	926
June 2022	492	250	177	44	963	66	1029
July 2022	357	287	183	40	867	64	931
August 2022	393	272	255	37	957	61	1018
September 2022	467	256	153	33	909	55	964
October 2022	289	238	177	27	731	65	796
November 2022	295	206	200	20	721	67	788
December 2022	376	212	198	14	800	76	876
2022 total	4481 (42.4%)	2739 (25.9%)	2251 (21.3%)	388 (3.7%)	9859 (93.2%)	715 (6.8%)	10574 (100%)
January 2023	298	221	184	31	734	52	786
February 2023	354	186	192	22	754	50	804
March 2023	383	246	237	33	899	42	941
April 2023	275	214	202	28	719	57	776
2023 YTD total	1310 (39.6%)	867 (26.2%)	815 (24.6%)	114 (3.4%)	3106 (93.9%)	201 (6.1%)	3307 (100%)

## Law Enforcement Response to Fatal and Nonfatal Overdose Incidents

Due to the method we used to deduplicate nonfatal overdose incidents to derive a composite number of overdoses for the month, the total amount of activity of law enforcement officials is underrepresented in the above chart. The process used to deduplicate overdoses begins by removing fatal overdoses from the emergency department and EMS overdose incidents. Then the number of patients transported to emergency departments by Maine EMS are removed from the EMS overdose incidents. Finally, EMS involvement and fatal overdose incidents are removed from law enforcement responses.

Table 2 shows the public safety response to fatal and nonfatal overdose events in January–April 2023 as well as 2022. During January–April 2023, law enforcement officers responded to a reported 593 overdose incidents (189 fatal; 404 nonfatal) and Maine EMS responded to a reported 3,146 incidents (156 fatal; 2,990 nonfatal). During 2022, law enforcement officers responded to a reported 2,137 incidents (666 fatal; 1,471 nonfatal) and Maine EMS responded to a reported 9,952 incidents (578 fatal; 9,374 nonfatal).

**Table 2: Fatal and nonfatal overdose emergency response counts from law enforcement and EMS, including overlapping cases**

	Fatal overdose response Jan–Dec 2022	Nonfatal overdose response Jan–Dec 2022	Total overdose response Jan–Dec 2022	Fatal overdose response Jan–Apr 2023	Nonfatal overdose response Jan–Apr 2023	Total Overdose Response Jan–Apr 2023
Maine EMS	578	9374	9952	156	2990	3146
Law Enforcement	666	1471	2137	189	404	593

\*Please note numbers will fluctuate from month to month as public safety agencies catch up their reporting. Due to methodological convention, alcohol-only cases are excluded from this table. However, we recognize that alcohol is a large part of substance misuse epidemic. Cases with both drugs and alcohol are included.

### County Distribution of Suspected Nonfatal Overdoses with EMS Response

Table 3 shows the frequency distribution of nonfatal overdoses at the county level. Due to how overdose reversals are reported by community partners and emergency departments, only EMS cases are included. Often, law enforcement is also present at these nonfatal overdose events. The April 2023 monthly totals can be compared to the percentage of the census population on the far left or the percentage of nonfatal overdoses for 2022 or 2023. Caution must be exercised viewing single counties with small numbers for a single month. These may fluctuate randomly, without reflecting any significant statistical trend.

January–April 2023 percentage totals for most counties fall within 0 to 1 percentage points of the 2020 census distribution. Penobscot County is 4 percentage points higher; Androscoggin County is 3 percentage points higher, and Cumberland County is 2 percentage points higher than the 2020 census proportion. York County is 5 percentage points lower, and Sagadahoc County is 2 percentage points lower than the 2020 census

**Table 3: County of EMS incident among suspected and confirmed nonfatal overdoses**

	% 2020 estimated Census population	Jan–Dec 2022 Est. N = 9374	Jan–Apr 2023 Est. N = 2990	Apr 2023 Est. N = 691
Androscoggin	8%	1055 (11%)	334 (11%)	78 (11%)
Aroostook	5%	490 (5%)	118 (4%)	23 (3%)
Cumberland	22%	2194 (23%)	714 (24%)	160 (23%)
Franklin	2%	139 (1%)	47 (2%)	11 (2%)
Hancock	4%	287 (3%)	86 (3%)	23 (3%)
Kennebec	9%	922 (10%)	305 (10%)	76 (11%)
Knox	3%	245 (3%)	103 (3%)	28 (4%)
Lincoln	3%	161 (2%)	49 (2%)	9 (1%)
Oxford	4%	410 (4%)	113 (4%)	27 (4%)
Penobscot	11%	1292 (14%)	439 (15%)	110 (16%)
Piscataquis	1%	90 (1%)	42 (1%)	9 (1%)
Sagadahoc	3%	130 (1%)	39 (1%)	11 (2%)
Somerset	4%	392 (4%)	152 (5%)	30 (4%)
Waldo	3%	199 (2%)	75 (3%)	14 (2%)
Washington	2%	221 (2%)	52 (2%)	15 (2%)
York	16%	1147 (12%)	332 (11%)	67 (10%)

\*EMS nonfatal overdose counts include incidents where a patient may have died after admission to the ED. Please note numbers will fluctuate from month-to-month as public safety agencies catch up their reporting. Due to methodological convention, alcohol-only cases are excluded from this table. However, we recognize that alcohol is a large part of substance misuse epidemic. Cases with both drugs and alcohol are included.

proportion. The proportion of January–April 2023 nonfatal overdoses contains only four months of data and caution must be used as monthly data randomly fluctuate, both up and down, and changes may not be statistically significant.

## County Distribution of Suspected and Confirmed Fatal Overdoses

Table 4 shows the frequency distribution of fatal overdoses at the county level. The April 2023 monthly totals can be compared either to the percentage of the census population in the far-left column or the percentage of all Maine fatal overdoses for 2022. Caution must be exercised when viewing single counties with small numbers for a single month. These may fluctuate randomly, without reflecting any significant statistical trend. The 2023 percentages for most counties fall within 0 to 2 percentage points of the 2020 census distribution. Androscoggin and Penobscot Counties are 4 percentage points higher, and Cumberland, Piscataquis and Washington Counties are 3 percentage points higher. York County is 6 percentage points lower, and Sagadahoc is 3 percentage points lower than the 2020 Census proportions.

**Table 4: County of death among suspected and confirmed fatal overdoses**

	% 2020 estimated Census population	Jan–Dec 2022 Est. N = 715	Jan–Apr 2023 Est. N = 201	Apr 2023 Est N = 57
Androscoggin	8%	69 (10%)	25 (12%)	4 (7%)
Aroostook	5%	47 (7%)	6 (3%)	1 (2%)
Cumberland	22%	130 (18%)	50 (25%)	14 (25%)
Franklin	2%	14 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Hancock	4%	24 (3%)	5 (2%)	1 (2%)
Kennebec	9%	55 (8%)	23 (11%)	3 (5%)
Knox	3%	20 (3%)	4 (2%)	4 (7%)
Lincoln	3%	14 (2%)	3 (1%)	2 (4%)
Oxford	4%	36 (5%)	6 (3%)	3 (5%)
Penobscot	11%	106 (15%)	31 (15%)	6 (11%)
Piscataquis	1%	9 (1%)	8 (4%)	3 (5%)
Sagadahoc	3%	10 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Somerset	4%	35 (5%)	6 (3%)	1 (2%)
Waldo	3%	21 (3%)	3 (1%)	1 (2%)
Washington	2%	24 (3%)	11 (5%)	4 (7%)
York	16%	101 (14%)	20 (10%)	10 (18%)

## Age and Sex Distribution of Fatal Overdose Victims

Table 5 displays the age and sex composition<sup>1</sup> of the April 2023 fatal overdose population, the 2023 and 2022 fatal overdose population, and the 2020 estimated census population. When comparing the April 2023 data with 2023 year-to-date and 2022 data as well as the census population proportion, caution must be exercised as the small number of cases in each month is vulnerable to random fluctuation that may not reflect a significant statistical trend. The 2023 overall age categories are within 2 to 5 percentage points of 2022. The cumulative proportion of males has increased slightly from 73% in 2022 to 74% in the 2023 year to date. The 2023 totals were 148 males and 53 females. The cumulative age distribution for 2023 compared to 2022

<sup>1</sup> Note that death certificate data contain sex as a recorded category and do not contain gender categories.

**Table 5: Decedent reported age group and sex among suspected and confirmed fatal overdoses\***

	% 2020 estimated Census population	Jan–Dec 2022 Est. N = 715	Jan–Apr 2023 Est. N = 201	Apr 2023 Est. N = 57
Males	49%	521 (73%)	148 (74%)	44 (77%)
Under 18	19%	3 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (2%)
18–39	26%	291 (41%)	72 (36%)	24 (42%)
40–59	27%	332 (46%)	98 (49%)	26 (46%)
60+	29%	89 (12%)	30 (15%)	6 (11%)

\*Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

shows 3 deaths under 18 in 2022 and 1 in 2023, a decrease of 5 percentage points in the proportion of those aged 18–39, an increase of 3 percentage points in those aged 40–59, and a 3 percentage point increase in the proportion of those 60 and above.

Table 6 displays the reported race and ethnicity of confirmed and suspected fatal overdoses in 2022 and 2023 compared to the 2020 census population. Note that race and ethnicity are not finalized until the full death certificate is entered into Vital Records, and a small number of decedents’ records lack information about these variables. Out of 195 decedents for whom race was reported January through April 2023, 93% of the victims were identified as White, 3% as Black/African American, and 2% as American Indian/Alaska Native. Out of 195 decedents for whom Hispanic ethnicity status was reported, 1% was identified as Hispanic.

**Table 6: Decedent race and ethnicity among suspected and confirmed fatal overdoses\***

	% 2020 Estimated Census Population: Race & Hispanic/Latinx Ethnicity	Jan–Dec 2022 Race N = 712 Ethnicity N = 698	Jan–Apr 2023 Race Est. N = 195 Ethnicity Est. N = 195	Apr 2023 Race Est. N = 52 Ethnicity Est. N = 50
White alone, non-Hispanic	91%	669 (94%)	181 (93%)	48 (92%)
Black/African American alone, non-Hispanic	2%	16 (2%)	6 (3%)	1 (2%)
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	1%	14 (2%)	3 (2%)	2 (4%)
Other race and 2+ races combined, non-Hispanic	7%	13 (2%)	5 (3%)	1 (2%)
Hispanic/Latinx alone or in combination	2%	7 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)

\*Race and ethnicity data for some cases are unavailable until drug deaths are confirmed. †Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

### Military Status and Housing Stability of Fatal Overdose Victims

Out of the 195 cases for which military background was reported January–April 2023, 11 (6%) were identified as having a military background. Out of the 52 cases in April 2023 where military background was reported, 1 (2%) was identified as having a military background.

Of the 201 total suspected and confirmed overdoses cases in 2023, undomiciled or transient housing status was reported for 21 (10%) of victims. Among those 21, the largest proportions of undomiciled persons were found in Cumberland County (8, 38%), Penobscot County and Androscoggin County (4, 19%), and Kennebec County (3, 14%). In April 2023, 7 decedents (12%) were identified as undomiciled.

## Basic Incident Patterns of Fatal Overdoses

Table 7 reports some of the basic incident patterns for fatal overdoses. April 2023 can be compared to either 2023 year to date or 2022. Caution must be exercised interpreting a single month of data as numbers may fluctuate randomly and not reflect a statistically significant trend. In addition, data totals may change slightly as suspected cases are confirmed or eliminated. Both EMS and police responded together to most fatal overdoses (72%) in 2023. Law enforcement was more likely to respond to a scene alone (22%) than EMS (5%). The overwhelming majority (93%) of confirmed fatal drug overdoses were ruled as, or suspected of being, accidental manner of death. Of the 201 confirmed or suspected fatal overdoses in 2023, 83 (41%) had a history of prior overdose. Although most cases had bystanders or witnesses present at the scene by the time first responders arrived, the details about who was present at the time of the overdose were frequently unclear. However, responding family and friends or bystanders administered naloxone for 27 (13%) of the 2023 fatal overdoses, higher than 2022 (12%), 2021 (9%), and 2020 (4%). Often, bystanders or witnesses administered naloxone in addition to EMS and/or law enforcement. During 2023, 24% of suspected and confirmed fatal overdose cases had naloxone administered at the scene by EMS, bystanders, and/or law enforcement. This rate is lower than in 2021 (30%) and slightly lower than in 2022 (25%).

Of the 156 suspected or confirmed drug death cases with EMS involvement during 2023, 89 (57%) victims were already deceased when EMS arrived. In the remaining 67 (43%) cases, resuscitation was attempted either at the scene or presumably in the ambulance during transport to the emergency room. Of those 67 who were still alive when EMS arrived, 22 (33%) were transported, and 44 (66%) did not survive to be transported and 1 had an unknown status. Thus, out of 156 ultimately fatal cases with EMS response, only 22 (14%) remained alive long enough to be transported but died during transport or at the emergency room. This outcome is likely due to a combination of the high number of cases with fentanyl as a cause of death and individuals using alone. Fentanyl acts more quickly than other opioids, and there is less time for bystanders to find an overdose victim alive, administer naloxone, and call 911.

**Table 7:** Incident characteristics among suspected and confirmed fatal overdoses

	Jan-Dec 2022 Est. N = 715	Jan-Apr 2023 Est. N = 201	Apr 2023 Est N = 57
EMS response alone	39 (5%)	11 (5%)	6 (11%)
Law enforcement alone	127 (18%)	44 (22%)	11 (19%)
EMS and law enforcement	539 (75%)	145 (72%)	40 (70%)
Private transport to Emergency Dept.	13 (2%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)
Naloxone administration reported at the scene	182 (25%)	49 (24%)	19 (33%)
Bystander only administered	44 (6%)	12 (6%)	5 (9%)
Law enforcement only administered	31 (4%)	2 (1%)	1 (2%)
EMS only administered	48 (7%)	18 (9%)	4 (7%)
EMS and law enforcement administered	11 (2%)	3 (1%)	1 (2%)
EMS and bystander administered	32 (4%)	10 (5%)	5 (9%)
Law enforcement and bystander administered	5 (1%)	4 (2%)	2 (4%)
EMS, bystander, and law enforcement administered	6 (1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (2%)
Naloxone administered by unspecified person	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
History of prior overdose	266 (37%)	83 (41%)	24 (42%)

Table 8 displays the frequencies of the most prominent drug categories causing death among confirmed drug deaths. As expected, within the 139 confirmed drug death cases so far in 2023, nonpharmaceutical fentanyl was the most frequent cause of death, mentioned on the death certificate of 114 (82%) victims.

Fentanyl is nearly always found in combination with multiple other drugs. Heroin involvement, declining rapidly in recent years, was reported as a cause of death in 4% (6) of 2023 deaths, compared to 2022 (3%, 19). Xylazine and nonpharmaceutical tramadol were identified as co-intoxicants with fentanyl for the first time in 2021. Among 139 confirmed deaths in 2023, there were 13 cases (9%) with xylazine listed in addition to fentanyl as a cause of death, and 1 case (1%) with tramadol listed along with fentanyl.

Stimulants continue to increase as a cause of death, usually in combination with other drugs, particularly fentanyl. Cocaine-involved fatalities constituted 47 (34%) of confirmed cases in 2023, an increase from 30% in 2022. Fentanyl is mentioned as a cause in combination with cocaine in 42 (89%) of 2023 cocaine cases. Methamphetamine was cited as a cause of death in 44 (32%) of the confirmed fatal overdoses in 2023, slightly lower than 2022 (33%, 233); 37 (84%) of the methamphetamine deaths also involved fentanyl as a co-intoxicant cause of death. Cocaine and methamphetamine are named together on 10 (7%) death certificates in 2023, in most cases (9, 90%) as combined co-intoxicants also combined with fentanyl.

**Table 8: Key drug categories and combinations causing death among confirmed overdoses**

Cause of death (alone or in combination with other drugs) Sample size for confirmed cases only	Jan–Dec 2022 Est. N = 715	Jan–Apr 2023 Est. N = 139	Apr 2023 Est. N = 11
Fentanyl or fentanyl analogs	560 (78%)	114 (82%)	10 (91%)
Heroin	19 (3%)	6 (4%)	0 (0%)
Cocaine	211 (30%)	47 (34%)	3 (27%)
Methamphetamine	233 (33%)	44 (32%)	6 (55%)
Pharmaceutical opioids**	155 (22%)	28 (20%)	2 (18%)
Fentanyl and heroin	18 (3%)	6 (4%)	0 (0%)
Fentanyl and cocaine	171 (24%)	42 (30%)	3 (27%)
Fentanyl and methamphetamine	189 (26%)	37 (27%)	5 (45%)
Fentanyl and xylazine	46 (6%)	13 (9%)	0 (0%)
Fentanyl and tramadol	10 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)

\*\*Nonpharmaceutical tramadol is now being combined with fentanyl in pills and powders for illicit drug use. When found in combination with fentanyl, and in the absence of a known prescription, tramadol is categorized as a nonpharmaceutical opioid.

## Highlight of the Month

### ANNUAL OPIOID RESPONSE SUMMIT

Governor Janet T. Mills will host her 5th Annual Opioid Response Summit on Thursday, July 20, 2023, at the Cross Insurance Arena in Portland. The Annual Summit provides an opportunity for persons in recovery, advocates, policy and law makers, treatment providers and public health and public safety partners to come together to review the current data on substance use disorders in the state and to review community, state and federal efforts to address the epidemic. The four previous summits have featured presentations on a wide variety of prevention, treatment, harm-reduction and recovery related topics including:

- Recovery friendly workplaces
- Recovery Community Centers
- Recovery Coaching
- The role of youth voices in the recovery movement
- The role of OPTIONS Behavioral Health Liaisons
- Stigma reduction
- The role of Maine's Treatment and Recovery Courts
- SUD Treatment Options
- Harm-Reduction
- The importance of data in opioid policy discussion
- Medication for residents of jails/prisons
- Overdose prevention

Previous Summit speakers have included novelist Sam Quinones, ONCP Director Rahul Gupta, M.D. DEA Administrator Ann Milgram, Surgeon General Vivek Murthy, DHHS Secretary Xavier Becerra, former ONCP Director Michael Botticelli and national recovery advocate Ryan Hampton.

This year's Summit will focus on prevention and the theme is *The Power of Prevention: Focus on Families*. Registration materials will be available in early June. Speakers include national prevention expert Carleton Hall, author Alison Jones Webb and Elizabeth Conolly from the Office of National Drug Control Policy. New breakout topics will include the plans for use of the settlement funds by the Maine Recovery Council and the updates to the Opioid Response Strategic Action Plan. And addiction researchers from Jackson Lab will present promising work being done across the globe, offering hope to individuals and families experiencing addiction. One special feature of the summits is the opening of each plenary talk and each breakout session with a person with lived experience talking about that experience and their subsequent recovery.

In addition to the annual summits, opioid response monthly webinars have been offered for the last two years on the first Friday of each month. The webinars are presented from 11:30 AM to 12:30 PM and are offered without charge. The next webinar on June 2 will explore the impact of substance use disorders on families with children, drawing from the recommendations of the Child Death and Serious Injury Review Panel in its annual report released earlier this month. Presenters include Mark Moran, LCSW, Chair of the Panel and Todd Landry, PhD and Bobbi Johnson from the Office of Child and Family Services. The Program will be moderated by Gordon Smith, J.D., Director of Opioid Response for the state.



## Background Information about this Report

*This report, funded jointly by the Maine Office of Attorney General and the Office of Behavioral Health,<sup>1</sup> provides an overview of statistics regarding suspected and confirmed fatal and nonfatal drug overdoses each month. Data for the fatal overdoses were collected at the Office of Chief Medical Examiner and data regarding nonfatal overdoses were contributed by the Maine CDC, Maine Emergency Medical Services, Maine ODMAP initiative, Maine Naloxone Distribution Initiative, and Office of Attorney General Naloxone Distribution. Year-to-date numbers are updated as medical examiner cases are finalized, and their overdose status is confirmed or ruled out, and as occasional lagged EMS, ED, and ODMAP data totals are finalized. The totals are expected to shift as case completion occurs. In addition, due to the small sample size in each month, we expect totals to fluctuate from month to month because of random variation. The monthly reports are posted on [mainedrugdata.org](http://mainedrugdata.org).*

*A “drug death” is confirmed when one or more drugs are mentioned on the death certificate as a cause or significant contributing factor for the death. Most drug-induced fatalities are accidents related primarily to drug lethality, the unique vulnerability of the drug user, such as underlying medical conditions, and the circumstances surrounding drug use during that moment.*

*A “suspected” drug fatality is identified by physiological signs of overdose as well as physical signs at the scene and witness information. To be confirmed as a drug death, the medical examiner must have issued a final death certificate which includes the names of the specific drugs. A forensic toxicology exam must also have been done, which includes a minimum of two toxicology tests, one to screen for drugs present, and another that will quantify the levels of drugs in the decedent’s system. All cases receive a thorough external examination and comprehensive toxicology tests. In some cases, a complete autopsy is also done. Additional data, such as medical records and police incident reports are also collected. Normally cases are completed within one month; however, due to recent problems being experienced by our national toxicology testing service, completion of cases is occurring at about 6–8 weeks after death, and occasionally longer.*

*By highlighting drug deaths at the monthly level, this report brings attention to the often-dramatic shifts in totals that can occur from month to month. These fluctuations are common with small numbers and will tend toward an average over time. Whereas the overall number of overdose deaths are a critical indicator of individual and societal stress, this metric itself can be quite resistant to public policy interventions due to its complexity. Overdose fatalities occur because of multiple unique and interacting factors, as mentioned above. For that reason, these reports will seek to monitor components that can be directly affected by specific public health education and harm reduction interventions. The statistics in this report reflect both suspected and confirmed “occurrent” deaths, that is, deaths that occur in the State of Maine, even though they may not be Maine residents. These totals also do not include Maine residents who die in other states. For these reasons, totals will differ slightly from the statistics reported by the National Center for Health Statistics, which reports only confirmed “resident” deaths. In addition, due to recently reported updates of toxicology results and newly confirmed or eliminated drug death cases, both the 2021 and 2022 statistics have changed slightly from those reported in the previous monthly report.*

<sup>1</sup> The Office of Attorney General supports ongoing research regarding research on fatal overdoses by the University of Maine. Additionally, the Overdose Data to Action cooperative agreement from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention also provides funding to the State of Maine’s Office of Behavioral Health and Maine Center for Disease Control, which also supports University programs involving fatal and nonfatal overdoses surveillance and enables the collection of nonfatal metrics included in this report. The conclusions in this report do not necessarily represent those of the U.S. C