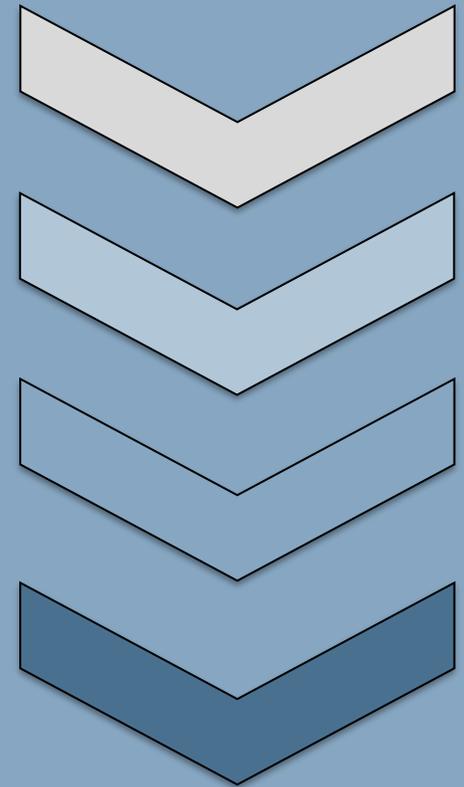


THE MISSISSIPPI OPIOID AND HEROIN DATA COLLABORATIVE



**Provisional Data Report
Calendar Year 2020**

Mississippi Board of Pharmacy

Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

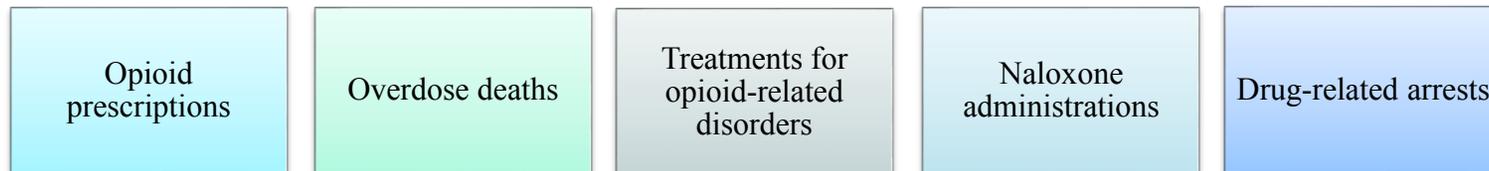
Mississippi State Department of Health

Mississippi Department of Mental Health

04/11/2021

DATA AND REPORT OVERVIEW

- This report summarizes data on opioid prescriptions dispensed in Mississippi, fatal drug overdoses reported to the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics, naloxone administrations by Emergency Medical Services for suspected overdoses, drug-related arrests, and treatment services for opioid-related disorders within facilities certified by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health.
- The goal of this report is to provide timely and accurate information to the public and policy makers on key indicators measuring the scope of the opioid epidemic in Mississippi. The findings reported here, therefore, aim to inform and support data-driven decision-making. This report is updated quarterly to foster continuous quality improvement.
- All of the statistics featured in this report are based on available data, and data availability limitations vary somewhat across reported indicators. The Data Collaborative strives to present the latest data in a quarterly format, but some of the data sources used in this report are only released on an annual basis. Detailed information regarding each of the data sources used in the report is presented in the technical notes on page 17.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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This project was supported by Grant No. 2017-PM-BX-K036 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the Mississippi Opioid and Heroin Data Collaborative and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

OPIOID PRESCRIPTIONS AND DOSAGE UNITS DISPENSED

FINDINGS

- **Opioid Prescriptions:** During 2020, over 2.4 million opioid prescriptions were dispensed in Mississippi.
 - An increase in the number of opioid prescriptions (1.9%) was observed from the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 2020.
 - Compared to 2019, there were 149,050 fewer opioid prescriptions dispensed during 2020, representing an 6.2% decrease.
 - During 2020, there were enough opioid prescriptions dispensed for approximately 8 in 10 Mississippians to have 1 prescription.
- **Opioid Dosage Units:** During 2020, more than 124.1 million opioid dosage units (e.g., pills) were dispensed in Mississippi.
 - An increase in the number of opioid dosage units (2.3%) was observed from the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 2020.
 - Compared to 2019, the number of dosage units dispensed decreased by 4.8%, that is, by approximately 6.3 million pills.
 - During 2020, there were enough opioid dosage units dispensed for each Mississippian to have a supply of 41.7 dosage units.

Figure 1. Number of Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed in MS, 2020

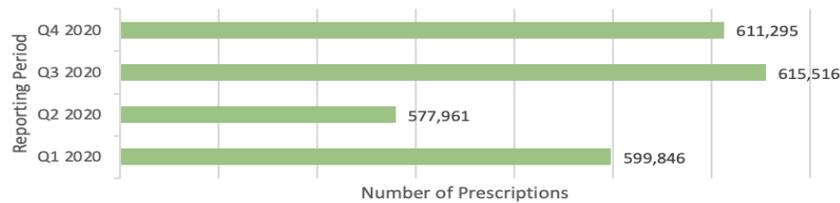


Figure 2. Number of Opioid Dosage Units Dispensed in MS, 2020

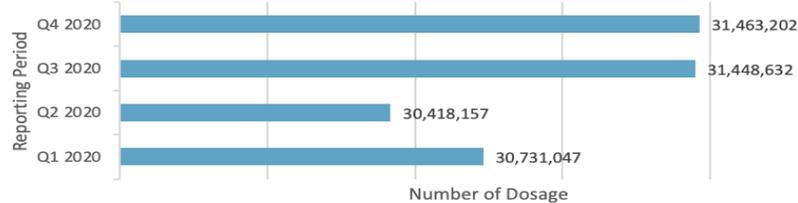
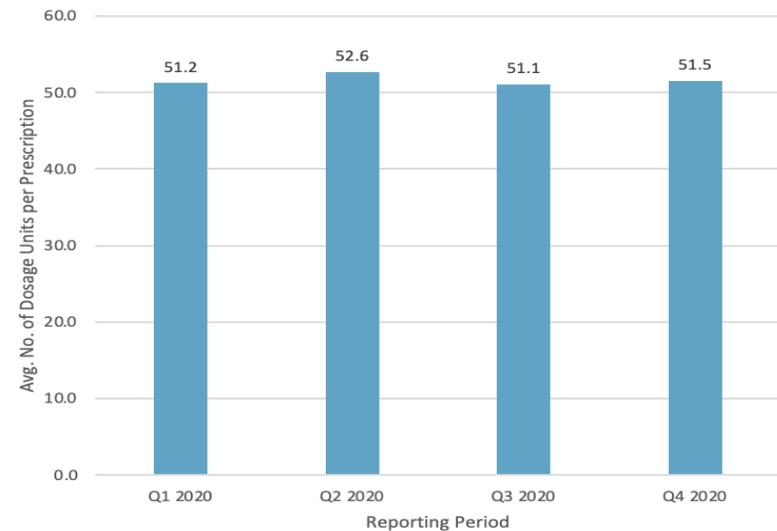


Figure 3. Average Number of Opioid Dosage Units per Opioid Prescription in MS, 2020



CONSIDERATIONS: This report identified a considerable decline in the number of opioid prescriptions from 2019. Such downward movement could be driven, in part, by statewide educational initiatives. Nonetheless, Mississippi’s prescription rates remain high and warrant continuous educational outreach and preventive efforts. It should also be noted that The Mississippi State Board of Medical Licensure, The MS Board of Nursing, and The MS Board of Dental Examiners revised their regulations on prescribing opioids and other controlled substances in October 2018, August 2019, and September 2019, respectively. Information about the new regulations can be found at The Mississippi State Board of Medical Licensure’s [website](#),¹ The MS Board of Nursing’s [website](#),² and The MS Board of Dental Examiners’s [website](#).³

SUSPECTED DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS

FINDINGS

- There were 10.9 opioid-related overdose deaths per 100,000 persons reported to the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN) in 2020.
- In 2020, 324 (73.1%) of the 443 suspected overdose deaths reported to the MBN were opioid-related. The numbers of opioid-related deaths and total overdose deaths were 59.9% and 124.9% higher, respectively, in 2020 than in 2019.

Figure 4. Percentage of Total Suspected Deaths by Type of Involved Substance, MS, 2020

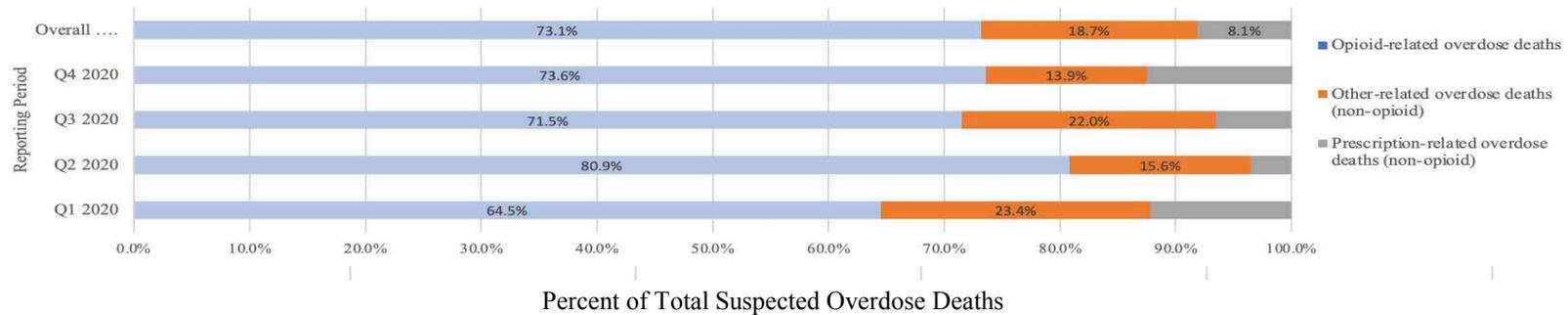


Table 1. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths Reported to MBN by Type of Involved Substance, MS, 2020*

	Q1 2020*	Q2 2020*	Q3 2020*	Q4 2020*	2020 Total*
Prescription opioid-related deaths	15	14	17	6	52
Fentanyl-related deaths	22	48	28	15	113
Fentanyl and prescription-related deaths	13	23	31	12	79
Heroin-related deaths	4	9	5	10	28
Heroin and prescription related deaths	3	2	1	1	7
Heroin and fentanyl related deaths	12	18	6	9	45
Total opioid related overdose deaths	69	114	88	53	324
Other related overdose deaths	25	22	27	9	83
Prescription related overdose deaths	13	5	8	10	36
Total non-opioid related overdose deaths	38	27	35	19	119
Overall total suspected overdose deaths	107	141	123	72	443

*Data for 2020 are not final due to pending lab results.

CONSIDERATIONS: The accurate assessment of drug-related fatalities depends on complete and high quality data. The reliability of mortality data, however, is impacted by several constraints such as insufficient resources, training, or time for performing thorough death investigations. In addition, Mississippi lacks a centralized system for connecting different entities involved in the compilation and reporting of mortality data. Efficient collaboration among state agencies, educational outreach for coroners, and standardized protocols for drug overdose investigation and reporting are measures that can improve drug-related mortality surveillance.⁴ It should also be noted that the MBN does not include a death in the count until a toxicology report has been completed; therefore, currently pending cases will result in increased numbers in the future.

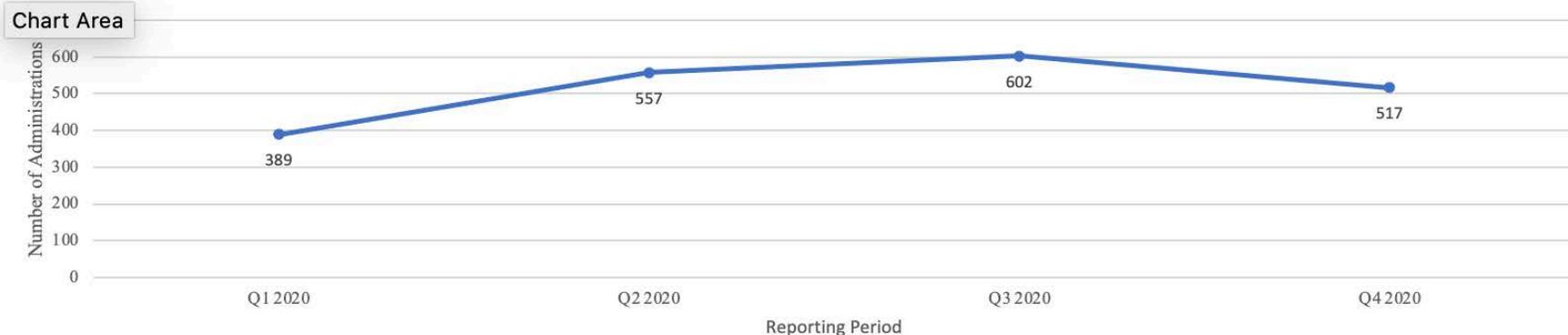
NOTE: In 2020, 171 of the 443 overall total overdose deaths also involved methamphetamine, and 105 of the 324 total opioid related suspected overdose deaths involved methamphetamine.

EMS NALOXONE ADMINISTRATIONS

FINDINGS

- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) data revealed that naloxone was administered 2,065 times during 2020, which is 54.8% higher than the number of administrations in 2019 (1,334).
- There were 69 EMS naloxone administrations per 100,000 persons in Mississippi in 2020.
- On average, 172.1 naloxone administrations were reported in Mississippi each month during 2020.
- Of the individuals who received naloxone and provided demographic information, 57.6% were male, and 65.0% were white. Over 30% of patients were aged 55 years or older. Eighty-four percent of the 2,065 individuals who provided geographic information were administered naloxone in their home county. These values are similar to 2019 data. Table 2 on p. 5 features demographic information of individuals who received naloxone from EMS in 2020.

Figure 5. Naloxone Administration by EMS: Number of cases, MS, 2020*



*Transition in data reporting system may lead to future updates

CONSIDERATIONS: The life-saving drug naloxone, an opioid antagonist, is used to reverse opioid overdose. The emergence and growing popularity of highly toxic synthetic opioid substances require the following state-level actions:

- Facilitating and expanding access to naloxone for patients with opioid use disorders.
- Providing training on naloxone administration for all first responders and all persons at risk for opioid-related overdoses as well as their families, friends, and community members.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE: Figure 5 documents naloxone distributed through EMS only. Additional distribution occurs through the State Opioid Response to the Opioid Crisis (SOR) grant and a standing order. In May 2018, State Health Officer of Mississippi, Dr. Mary Currier, signed a standing order that covers, without a prescription, the dispensing and administration of naloxone. The standing order was re-signed by Dr. Paul Byers, State Epidemiologist, in May 2019.

EMS NALOXONE ADMINISTRATION – Additional Information

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) provided the following data about the 2,065 individuals to whom naloxone was administered during 2020. Note that some individuals may have been encountered more than once and that not all information was available for each person.

Table 2. Characteristics of Individuals Who Received Naloxone from EMS, MS, 2020

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020 Totals
Total # of administrations	385	568	602	510	2,065
Sex					
Female	178	234	257	206	875 (42.4%)
Male	207	334	344	304	1189 (57.6%)
Total	385	568	601	510	2,064
Missing	0	0	1	0	1
Race					
Black/African American	122	170	182	169	643 (32.0%)
White	240	362	378	314	1294 (64.5%)
Other Race	10	16	17	27	70 (03.5%)
Total	372	548	577	510	2,007
Missing	13	20	25	0	58
Age					
< 18 years	8	9	11	14	42 (02.0%)
18-24 years	33	34	42	29	138 (06.7%)
25-34 years	81	131	113	118	443 (21.5%)
35-44 years	65	131	128	104	428 (20.8%)
45-54 years	76	106	110	93	385 (18.7%)
55-64 years	58	75	111	70	314 (15.2%)
65+ years	64	79	86	82	311 (15.1%)
Total	385	565	601	510	2,061
Missing	0	3	1	0	4
Incident County = Home County					
No	54	73	106	78	311 (15.2%)
Yes	330	489	488	430	1737 (84.8%)
Total	384	562	594	508	2,048
Missing	1	6	8	2	17

Note: Subcategory percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

SUSPECTED OVERDOSE DEATHS AND NALOXONE ADMINISTRATIONS BY COUNTY

- **Suspected Overdose Deaths:** The top 3 counties, Jackson (54), Hinds (52), and Harrison (49), accounted for 35.0% of all suspected overdose deaths in 2020. The 3 counties with the highest rates of overdose deaths per 100,000 persons in 2020 were Pearl River (37.81), Jackson (37.60), and Yalobusha (33.04).
- **Naloxone Administrations:** The top 3 counties, Harrison (334), Hinds (281), and DeSoto (166), accounted for 37.8% of all EMS naloxone administrations in 2020. The 3 counties with the highest rates of naloxone administrations per 100,000 persons in 2020 were Tunica (176.5), Harrison (160.5), and Winston (139.2).

Figure 6. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths by County, MS, 2020

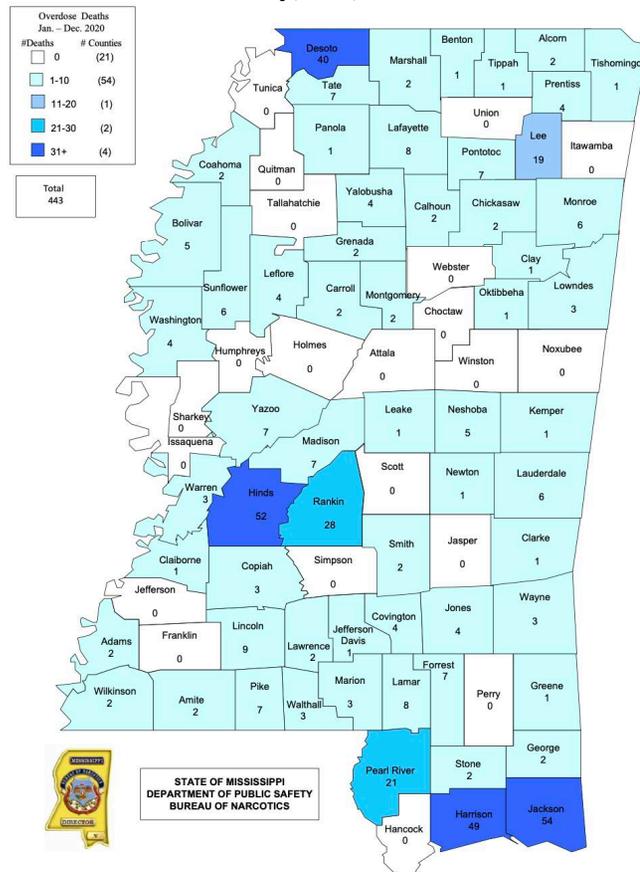
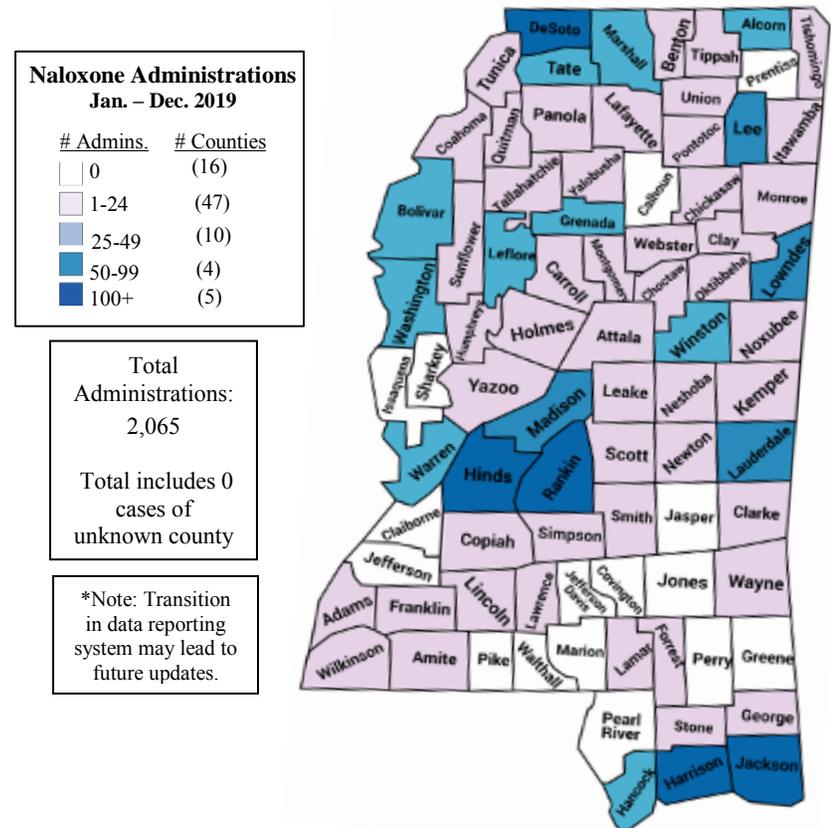


Figure 7. Number of EMS Naloxone Administrations by County, MS, 2020*



Data Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

Data Source: Mississippi State Department of Health - EMS

Refer to p. 3 of this provisional data report for a breakdown of deaths by type of substance.

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR OPIOID USE DISORDERS

FINDINGS

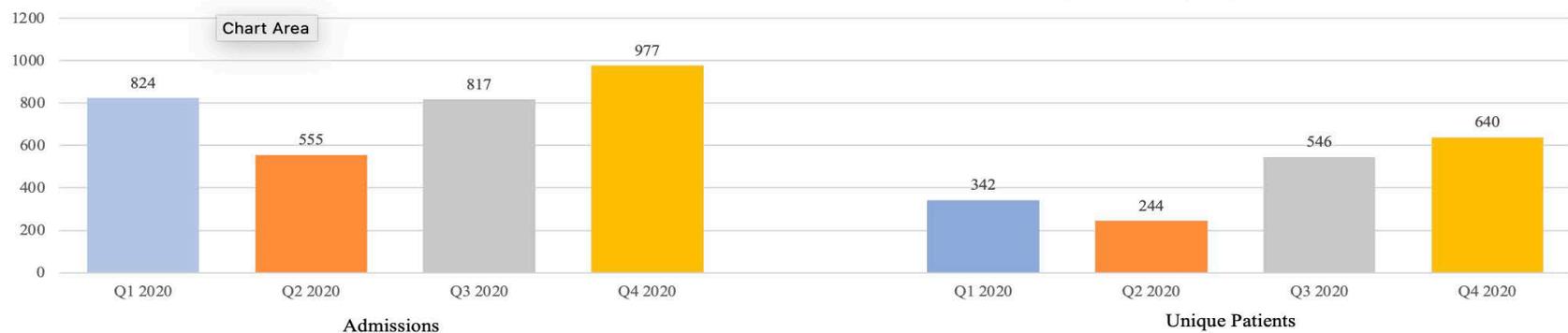
- Table 3 and Figure 8 report opioid-related admissions to facilities certified by the Department of Mental Health (DMH). Data are based on one limited data source at this time. A more comprehensive universal data source for DMH is under development.
- Table 3 indicates that, on average, there were 1.8 admissions per patient during 2020, a decrease compared to 2019 (3.1 adm/pt).
- Opioids were listed as the primary substance for 63.1% of the 1,772 unique patients admitted in 2020. This 2020 percentage is lower than its 2019 counterpart. In 2019, opioids were the primary substance for 58.5% of the 2,295 unique patients.
- Figure 8 displays the total (primary, secondary, and tertiary) admissions and unique patients. There were decreases in both total number of admissions and unique patients in each quarter compared to 2019. This trend should be treated with some caution because it may be influenced by the provisional nature of the 2020 data.

Table 3. Number of Admissions and Unique Patients, Department of Mental Health, MS, 2020*

Opioids were...	Q1 2020*		Q2 2020*		Q3 2020*		Q4 2020*		2020 Totals*	
	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.
Primary Drug of Choice	507	218	373	167	499	344	598	390	1,977	1,119
Secondary Drug of Choice	221	82	118	51	240	150	278	179	857	462
Tertiary Drug of Choice	96	42	64	26	78	52	101	71	339	191
Total	824	342	555	244	817	546	977	640	3,173	1,772

*Transition in data reporting system may contribute to lower than expected counts. These 2020 data are provisional.

Figure 8. Substance Use Disorders: Number of Total Admissions and Unique Patients, MS, 2020



NOTE: The number of admissions is consistently higher than the number of patients because patients can be admitted to multiple programs or relapse.

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR OPIOID USE DISORDERS: TYPE OF OPIOID

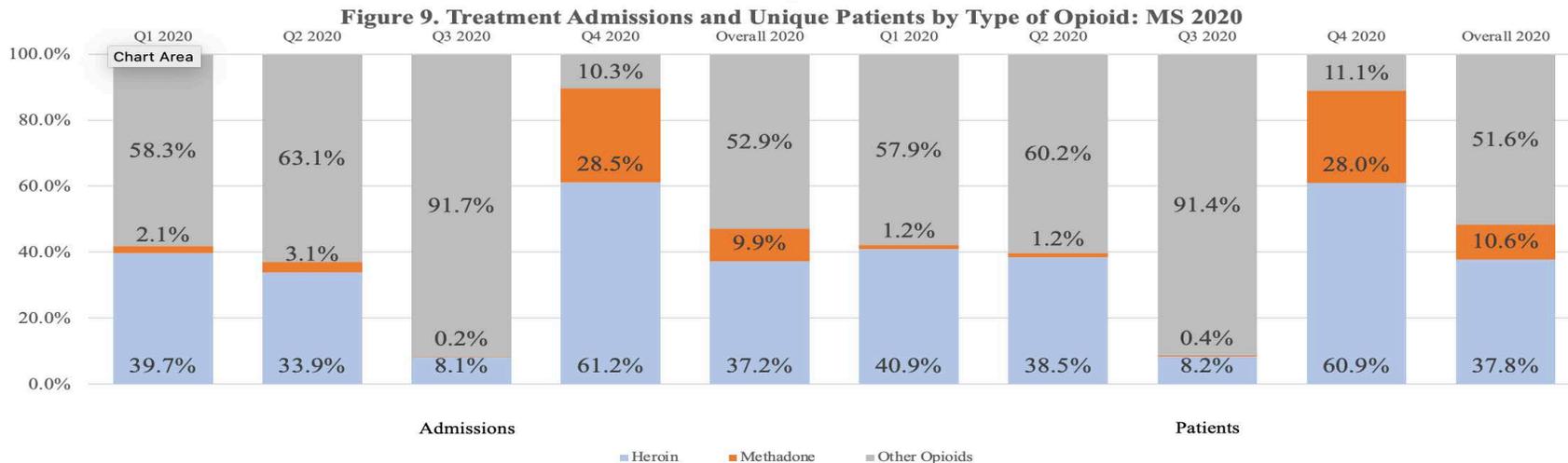
FINDINGS

- Table 4 and Figure 9 categorize the type of opioid involved in opioid-related admissions to facilities certified by the DMH.
- The “other opioids” category includes prescription opioids and constituted 52.9% of all opioid-related admissions in 2020, a decrease from 63.6% in 2019. Heroin represented 37.2% of admissions in 2020 (compared to 35.3% in 2019), and methadone represented 9.9% (compared to 0.7% in 2019).
- In 2020, the proportion of unique patients admitted for “other opioids” was 51.6%, a decrease from 63.6% in 2019. The proportion of patients admitted for heroin was 37.8% in 2020 (compared to 35.7% in 2019) and 17.7% for methadone (1.7% in 2019).

Table 4. Number of Admissions and Unique Patients by Type of Opioid, MS, 2020*

	Q1 2020*		Q2 2020*		Q3 2020*		Q4 2020*		2020 Totals*	
	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.
Heroin	327	140	188	94	66	45	598	390	1,179	669
Methadone	17	4	17	3	2	2	278	179	314	188
Other Opioids	480	198	350	147	749	499	101	71	1,680	915
Total	824	342	555	244	817	546	977	640	3,173	1,772

*Transition in data reporting system may contribute to lower than expected counts. These 2019 data are provisional.



CONSIDERATIONS: The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) estimates that 121,000 Mississippians are in need of substance use disorder treatment services.⁵ Currently, Mississippi does not have the capacity to provide treatment for all the patients in need.

DRUG-RELATED CRIME DATA

FINDINGS

Drug-Related Arrests:

- The total number of drug-related arrests reported in 2020 was 16,523, which is 4.6% decrease than in 2019.
- There were 555.2 drug-related arrests per 100,000 persons reported to the MBN in 2020.
- In 2020, an average of 1,377 drug-related arrests were reported each month in Mississippi.
- During 2020, the greatest numbers of drug-related arrests were reported in DeSoto (2,056), Hinds (1,076), and Rankin (1,055) counties. These arrests accounted for 25.3% of all drug-related arrests in Mississippi.

Pharmacy Burglaries:

- The total number of completed pharmacy burglaries reported in 2020 was 45, which was a 48.9% increase compared to 2019.
- Eight (17.8%) of the 45 pharmacy burglaries in the state in 2020 occurred in Lowndes County.
- More than 65% of all pharmacy burglaries occurred on a Weekday (Tuesday, 23.3%, Wednesday, 20.0% and Thursday, 23.3%) in 2020.

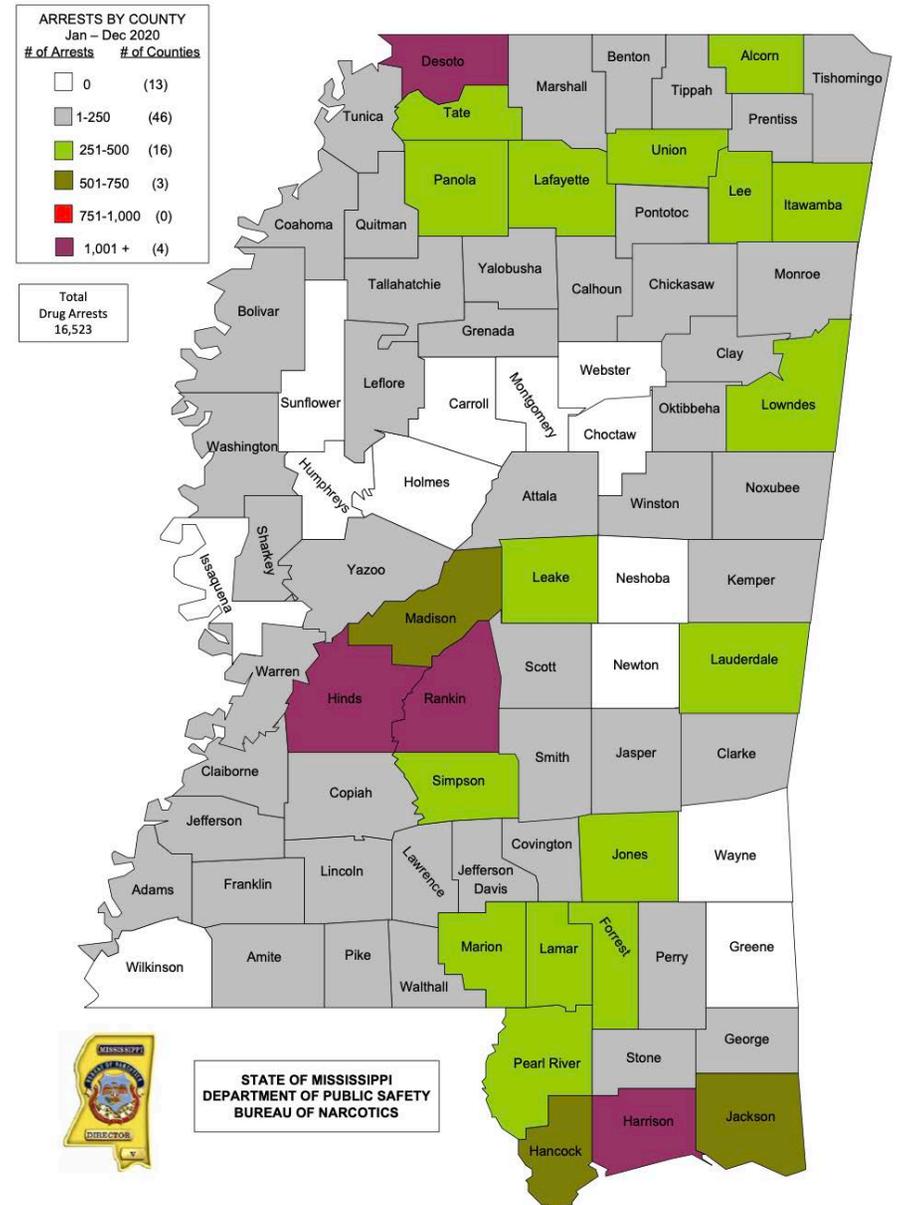
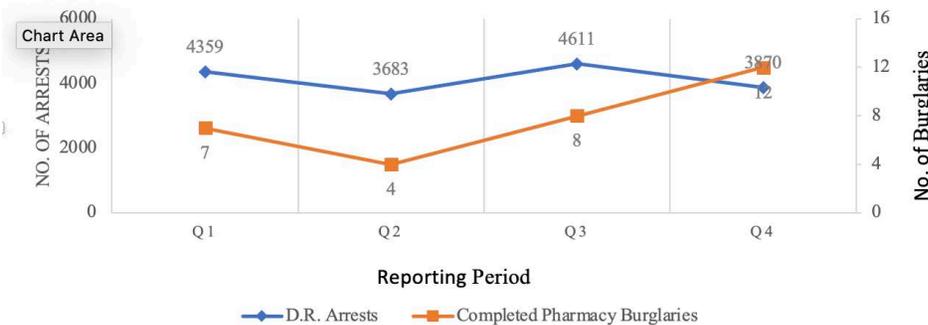


FIGURE 11. DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS AD PHARMACY BURGLARIES BY QUARTER: MS 2020

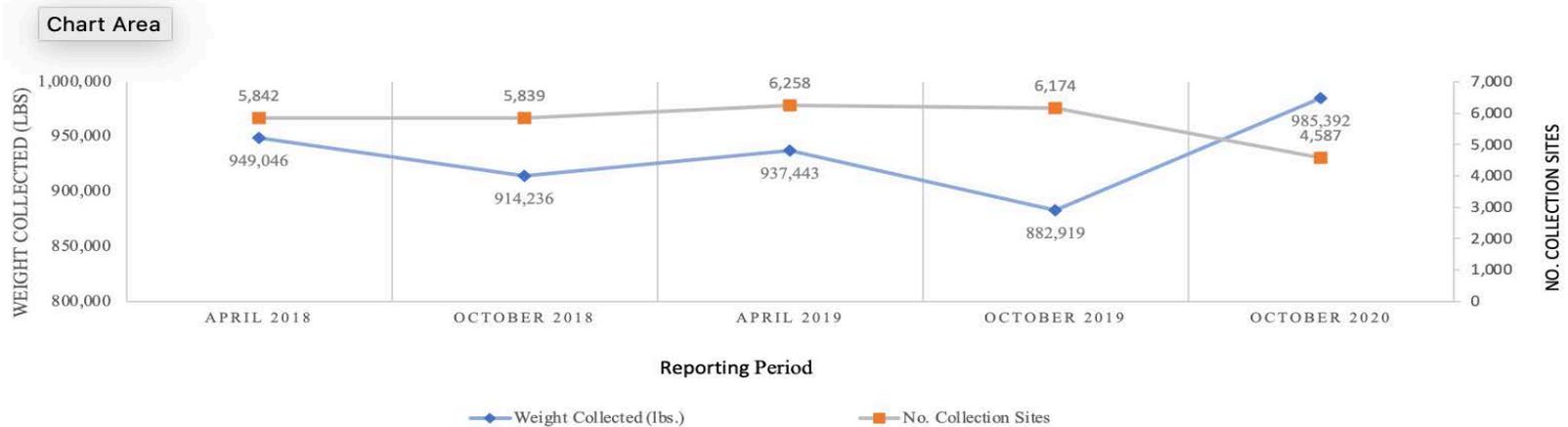


DRUG TAKE BACK

UPCOMING DRUG TAKE BACK DAY: APRIL 25, 2020

- The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) holds a National Prescription Drug Take Back Day each year in April and October in order to collect unused prescription medications. Since its inception, nearly 6,850 tons of drugs have been collected nationwide, with 24.9 tons collected in Mississippi alone.⁶
- In October 2020, a total of 985,392 pounds of drugs were collected from 4,587 sites across the United States.⁶ During the same event, 8,222 pounds were collected from 57 sites in Mississippi.

FIGURE 11. DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS AND PHARMACY BURGLARIES BY QUARTER: MS 2020



- The Collection Site Locator on the DEA’s website can be used to find public collection sites between Take Back Days.⁷
- Prescription drop boxes are also available year-round at school and law enforcement locations in the following areas in Mississippi:^{8,9}

Bay St. Louis PD	Jackson PD Headquarters	Louisville PD	MHP – Meridian	Ocean Springs PD	Vicksburg PD
Biloxi PD	Jackson PD – Precinct 1	McComb PD	MHP – Pearl	Oxford PD	Waveland PD
Brandon PD	Jackson PD – Precinct 2	MHP – Batesville	MHP – Starkville	Pascagoula PD	
Byram PD	Jackson PD – Precinct 3	MHP – Biloxi	MHP – Tupelo	Pass Christian PD	
Columbus PD	Jackson PD – Precinct 4	MHP – Brookhaven	Moss Point PD	Pearl PD	
D’Iberville PD	Kemper Co. School District	MHP – Hattiesburg	Mississippi State University	Ridgeland PD	
Gulfport PD	Long Beach PD	MHP – Jackson I-55	Campus PD	Smith Co. SD	

PD = Police Department / MHP = Mississippi Highway Patrol / SD = Sheriff’s Department

COUNTY-LEVEL DATA: 2020

Table 5. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths, EMS Naloxone Administrations, and Drug-Related Arrests by County, MS, 2020

COUNTY	Number of Suspected Overdose Death	Number of EMS Naloxone Administrations*	Number of Reported Drug-Related Arrests	COUNTY	Number of Suspected Overdose Death	Number of EMS Naloxone Administrations*	Number of Reported Drug-Related Arrests
Adams	2	17	205	Leflore	4	38	36
Alcorn	2	32	352	Lincoln	9	11	104
Amite	2	7	35	Lowndes	3	50	463
Attala	0	2	43	Madison	7	78	731
Benton	1	8	49	Marion	3	0	325
Bolivar	5	26	28	Marshall	2	31	208
Calhoun	2	0	36	Monroe	6	15	123
Carroll	2	3	0	Montgomery	2	12	0
Chickasaw	2	2	121	Neshoba	5	6	0
Choctaw	0	1	0	Newton	1	5	0
Claiborne	1	0	12	Noxubee	0	1	15
Clarke	1	4	73	Oktibbeha	1	17	42
Clay	1	4	34	Panola	1	14	284
Coahoma	2	22	14	Pearl River	21	0	435
Copiah	3	1	26	Perry	0	0	223
Covington	4	0	56	Pike	7	0	248
DeSoto	40	166	2056	Pontotoc	7	14	68
Forrest	7	2	419	Prentiss	4	0	140
Franklin	0	1	209	Quitman	0	1	54
George	2	2	23	Rankin	28	122	1055
Greene	1	0	0	Scott	0	10	45
Grenada	2	27	19	Sharkey	0	0	19
Hancock	0	49	668	Simpson	0	11	274
Harrison	49	334	1002	Smith	2	10	32
Hinds	52	281	1076	Stone	2	21	63
Holmes	0	8	0	Sunflower	6	17	0
Humphreys	0	5	0	Tallahatchie	0	8	25
Issaquena	0	0	0	Tate	7	31	304
Itawamba	0	12	384	Tippah	1	9	92
Jackson	54	163	731	Tishomingo	1	14	179
Jasper	0	0	81	Tunica	0	17	88
Jefferson	0	0	6	Union	0	1	267
Jefferson Davis	1	0	26	Walthall	3	0	103
Jones	4	0	483	Warren	3	27	198
Kemper	1	2	6	Washington	4	29	69
Lafayette	8	17	262	Wayne	3	1	0
Lamar	8	17	449	Webster	0	2	0
Lauderdale	6	86	308	Wilkinson	2	2	0
Lawrence	2	6	112	Winston	0	25	10
Leake	1	10	382	Yalobusha	4	15	4
Lee	19	69	402	Yazoo	7	14	9

Note: The zero values in this table may signify either that cases of overdose deaths, naloxone administrations, and drug-related crimes have not occurred or that such cases did occur but were not reported by the relevant authorities. Overdose death data for 2020 are not final due to pending lab results.

*Transition in data reporting system may lead to future updates.

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS: 2020

Table 6. Rank of Counties: Rates of Drug-Related Arrests, EMS Naloxone Administrations, Suspected Overdose Deaths

Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons by County, MS, 2020*		
Rank	County	Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons
1	Pearl River	37.81
2	Jackson	37.60
3	Yalobusha	33.04
4	Lincoln	26.35
5	Tate	24.72
*Overdose death data for 2020 is not final due to pending lab results.		
EMS Naloxone Administrations per 100,000 Persons by County, MS, 2020*		
Rank	County	Naloxone Administrations per 100,000 Persons
1	Tunica	176.50
2	Harrison	160.52
3	Winston	139.24
4	Leflore	134.83
5	Grenada	130.07
*Transition in data reporting system may lead to future updates.		
Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons by County, MS, 2020		
Rank	County	Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons
1	Franklin	2,709.71
2	Perry	1,862.52
3	Leake	1,676.47
4	Itawamba	1,641.73
5	Hancock	1,402.42

MISSISSIPPI BUREAU OF NARCOTICS DISTRICTS

- Figure 13 displays the 9 districts used by the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN).
- Table 7 displays the 5 districts with the highest rates of suspected overdose deaths, EMS naloxone administrations, and drug-related arrests in 2020.

Table 7. Rank of MBN Districts: Rates of Suspected Overdose Deaths, EMS Naloxone Administrations, Drug-Related Arrests, 2020

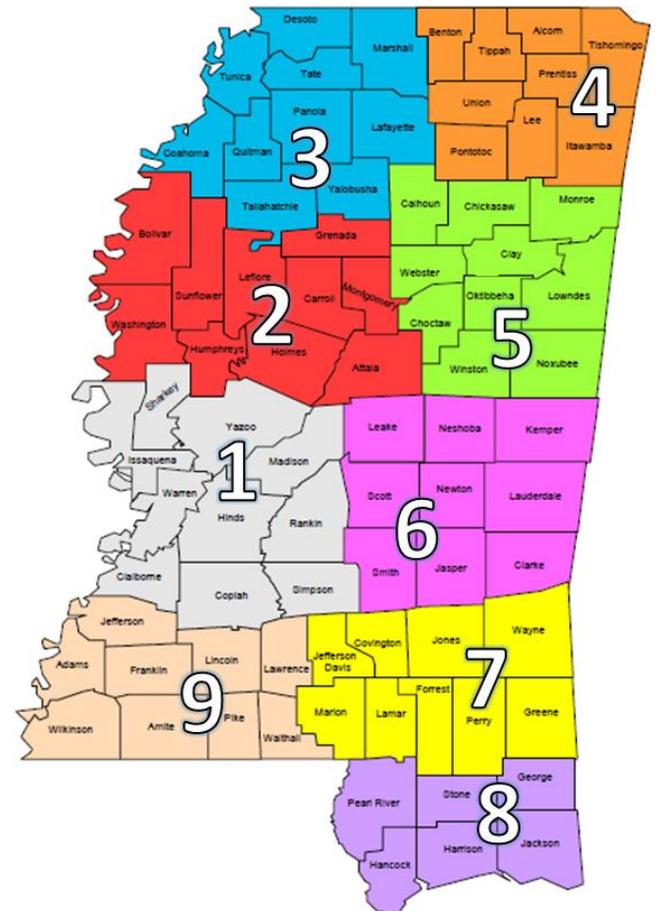
Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons by MBN District, MS, 2020		
Rank	MBN District	Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons
1	8	25.70
2	9	16.20
3	3	15.90
4	1	15.80
5	4	12.40

EMS Naloxone Administrations per 100,000 Persons by MBN District, MS, 2020*		
Rank	MBN District	Administrations per 100,000 Persons
1	8	114.33
2	1	83.72
3	3	80.25
4	2	78.94
5	6	57.14

*Transition in data reporting system may lead to future updates.

Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons by MBN District, MS, 2020		
Rank	MBN District	Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons
1	3	822.21
2	4	686.55
3	7	646.50
4	9	613.31
5	8	587.10

Figure 12. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics Districts



Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

Provisional Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Drug Overdose Data, MS, 2020

Suspected All Drug Overdoses per 100,000 persons by Public Safety District, MS 2020		
Rank	Public Safety	Suspected All Drug Overdoses per 100,000
1	8	325.50
2	2	229.25
3	4	217.72
4	3	216.58
5	7	194.18
Suspected Opioid Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by PSD, MS, 2020		
Rank	Public Safety	Suspected Opioid Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	85.79
2	3	50.34
3	2	35.92
4	7	33.61
5	4	32.32
Suspected Heroin Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by PSD, MS, 2020		
Rank	Public Safety	Suspected Heroin Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	33.15
2	2	10.87
3	9	9.60
4	1	9.25
5	3	8.22
Suspected Stimulant Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by PSD, MS, 2020		
Rank	Public Safety	Suspected Stimulant Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	2	14.18
2	4	12.43
3	6	11.60
4	7	11.10
5	8	10.45



SPECIAL INTEREST: Public Safety Districts (PSD's) 8 and 2 appear in the top 5 for each category of drugs listed for overdoses. PSD's 3, 4 and 7 appear in three categories each.

Provisional Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Drug Overdose Data, MS, 2020

Suspected All Drug Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2020		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected All Drug Overdoses by count
1	1	1,173
2	8	1,620
3	3	869
4	4	613
5	7	595
Suspected Opioid Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2020		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Opioid Overdoses by count
1	8	427
2	3	202
3	1	196
4	7	103
5	4	91
Suspected Heroin Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2020		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Heroin Overdoses by count
1	8	165
2	1	59
3	3	33
4	2	23
5	9	16
Suspected Stimulants Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2020		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Stimulants Overdoses by count
1	8	52
2	4	35
3	7	34
4	1	31
5	2	30



SPECIAL INTEREST: Public Safety Districts (PSD's) 8 and 1 appear in the top 5 for each category of drugs listed for overdoses. PSD's 3, 4 and 7 appear in three categories each

Provisional Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Drug Overdose Data, MS, 2020

Figure 13. SYSN Data by Public Safety District

SYNS Data, MS, 2020	Rate/100,000	Population Total by District
Pub. Safety District 1	Rate/100,000	637,813
All Drug	183.9097039	
Opioid	30.73001021	
Heroin	9.250360215	
Stimulants	4.860358757	
Pub. Safety District 2	Rate/100,000	211,558
All Drug	229.2515528	
Opioid	35.92395466	
Heroin	10.87172312	
Stimulants	14.18050842	
Pub. Safety District 3	Rate/100,000	401,236
All Drug	216.5807654	
Opioid	50.34443569	
Heroin	8.224586029	
Stimulants	6.978436631	
Pub. Safety District 4	Rate/100,000	281,551
All Drug	217.7225441	
Opioid	32.32096494	
Heroin	3.19657895	
Stimulants	12.43114036	
Pub. Safety District 5	Rate/100,000	240,485
All Drug	169.2413248	
Opioid	20.37549119	
Heroin	3.326610807	
Stimulants	3.742437158	
Pub. Safety District 6	Rate/100,000	232,753
All Drug	151.6629216	
Opioid	32.22300035	
Heroin	2.148200023	
Stimulants	11.60028013	
Pub. Safety District 7	Rate/100,000	306,417
All Drug	194.1798268	
Opioid	33.61432297	
Heroin	4.895289752	
Stimulants	11.0959901	
Pub. Safety District 8	Rate/100,000	497,700
All Drug	325.4972875	
Opioid	85.79465541	
Heroin	33.15250151	
Stimulants	10.44806108	
Pub. Safety District 9	Rate/100,000	166,636
All Drug	175.8323532	
Opioid	29.4054106	
Heroin	9.601766725	
Stimulants	6.001104203	



Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

SYNS Data, MS, 2020	Count	Population Total by District
Pub. Safety District 1	Count	637,813
All Drug	1173	
Opioid	196	
Heroin	59	
Stimulants	31	
Pub. Safety District 2	Count	211,558
All Drug	485	
Opioid	76	
Heroin	23	
Stimulants	30	
Pub. Safety District 3	Count	401,236
All Drug	869	
Opioid	202	
Heroin	33	
Stimulants	28	
Pub. Safety District 4	Count	281,551
All Drug	613	
Opioid	91	
Heroin	9	
Stimulants	35	
Pub. Safety District 5	Count	240,485
All Drug	407	
Opioid	49	
Heroin	8	
Stimulants	9	
Pub. Safety District 6	Count	232,753
All Drug	353	
Opioid	75	
Heroin	5	
Stimulants	27	
Pub. Safety District 7	Count	306,417
All Drug	595	
Opioid	103	
Heroin	15	
Stimulants	34	
Pub. Safety District 8	Count	497,700
All Drug	1620	
Opioid	427	
Heroin	165	
Stimulants	52	
Pub. Safety District 9	Count	166,636
All Drug	293	
Opioid	49	
Heroin	16	
Stimulants	10	

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES

Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP): The PMP is a statewide electronic database designed to collect information on the dispensing of controlled substances. These data are used to inform the public about current trends in prescription drug use and assist medical professionals in making informed clinical decisions while preventing the illegitimate use of controlled substances. PMP data are collected by the Mississippi Board of Pharmacy. The findings presented in this report include prescriptions for opioid analgesics and opioid-containing cough medications.

Drug-Related Mortality Data: The Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics collects data on overdose deaths from reports filed by coroners. Deaths are reported for the quarter the coroner's report was received, regardless of when the death occurred. Additionally, not all coroners may report data on overdose deaths. Therefore, the reported data on overdose death counts may be incomplete, thereby creating a possible undercount.

Mississippi Emergency Medical Services Data: The Mississippi State Department of Health collects state-level data and maintains a cutting-edge database on all episodes of emergency medical care delivered by Emergency Medical Services (EMS). The data set contains structured data elements such as incident date and county, patient demographics, main patient complaint, and medications administered. It should be noted that transition in data reporting system may lead to future updates of these data.

Treatment Admissions for Opioid Use Disorder: Data include admissions reported by substance use disorder treatment providers that are certified by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH). Data represent outpatient and inpatient services, including medication-assisted treatment, reported to DMH's Central Data Repository (CDR). Treatments within non-DMH certified facilities and general hospital admissions for substance use disorders are not a part of this report.

Drug-Related Crime Data: The arrest data reflect all drug-related offenses including the manufacture, sales, and possession of any controlled substance. These data may not be complete because of underreporting by local police departments. Additionally, crime statistics are influenced by the scope of law enforcement activities. Greater law enforcement capacity, for example, may lead to increased arrest rates for particular offenses.

Population Estimates for Mississippi: Rates were calculated using the 2019 Mississippi population estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed on 4/12/2021 at <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-counties-total.html>

Historical Data: An appendix of previous years' data can be found at the Mississippi State Department of Health website: https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/44,0,382,740.html

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THE PROJECT: DESCRIPTION AND GOALS

THE MISSISSIPPI OPIOID AND HEROIN DATA COLLABORATIVE (MS-OHDC)

Five state agencies have united to transform one of the most formidable drug-related challenges Mississippi has ever faced into an opportunity for developing data-driven policy changes aimed at combating the current opioid epidemic and preventing future drug-related crises.

GOALS

Improve Data Collection and Data Sharing	Perform Epidemiological Research	Disseminate Information	Educate and Prevent
Expand Treatment Capacity	Save Lives	Reduce Drug-Related Crimes	Build Community Support

