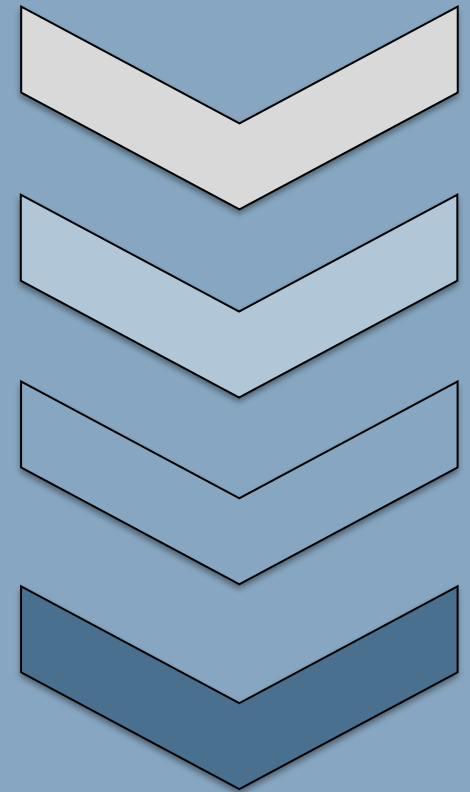


THE MISSISSIPPI OPIOID AND HEROIN DATA COLLABORATIVE



**Provisional Data Report
Calendar Year 2019**

Mississippi Board of Pharmacy

Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

Mississippi State Department of Health

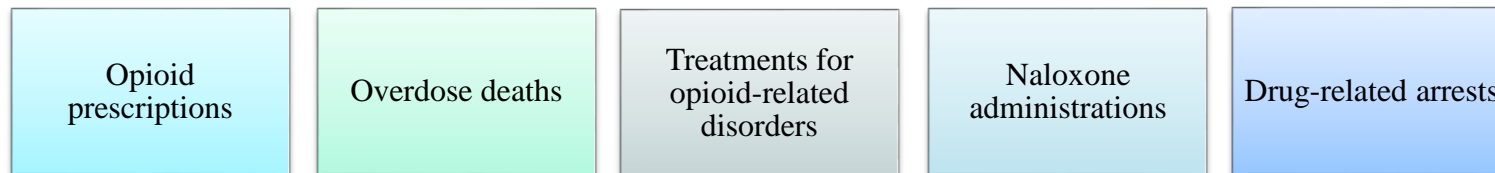
Mississippi Department of Mental Health

The University of Southern Mississippi

3/24/2020

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 14.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report is the product of a collaborative effort by the following state agencies: Mississippi State Department of Health, Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics, Mississippi Board of Pharmacy, and The University of Southern Mississippi's School of Social Work. The original formatting for these reports was developed by Manuela Staneva, MPH, Epidemiologist, Mississippi State Department of Health.

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 2019, over 2.5 million opioid prescriptions were dispensed in Mississippi.
 - A reduction in the number of opioid prescriptions (-3.6%) was observed from the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 2019.
 - Compared to 2018, there were 226,554 fewer opioid prescriptions dispensed during 2019, representing an 8.2% decrease.
 - During 2019, there were enough opioid prescriptions dispensed for approximately 8 in 10 Mississippians to have 1 prescription.
- **Opioid Dosage Units:** During 2019, more than 130.3 million opioid dosage units (e.g., pills) were dispensed in Mississippi.
 - A reduction in the number of opioid dosage units (-3.6%) was observed from the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 2019.
 - Compared to 2018, the number of dosage units dispensed decreased by 10.6%, that is, by approximately 15.3 million pills.
 - During 2019, there were enough opioid dosage units dispensed for each Mississippian to have a supply of 43.7 dosage units.

Figure 1. Number of Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed in MS, 2019

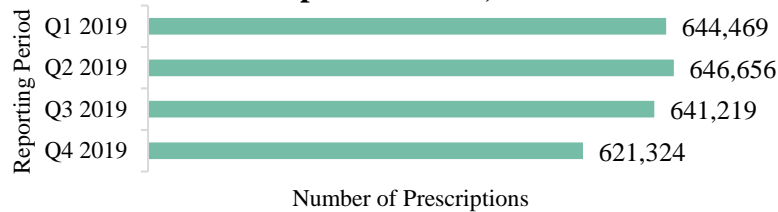


Figure 2. Number of Opioid Dosage Units Dispensed in MS, 2019

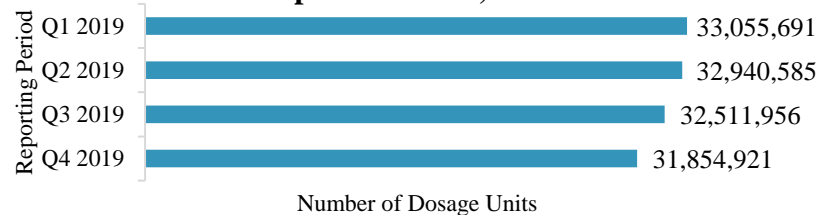
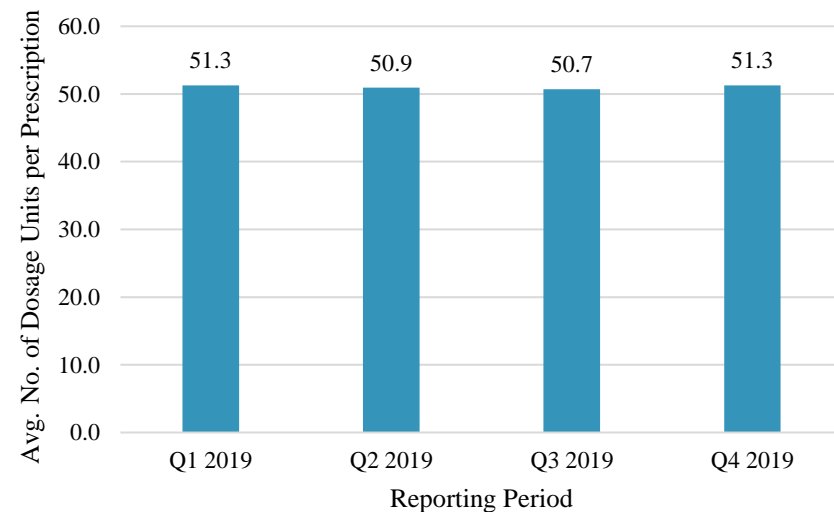


Figure 3. Average Number of Opioid Dosage Units per Opioid Prescription in MS, 2019



CONSIDERATIONS: This report identified a considerable decline in the number of opioid prescriptions from 2018. 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 4.4 opioid-related overdose deaths per 100,000 persons reported to the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN) in 2019.
- In 2019, 130 (66%) of the 197 suspected overdose deaths reported to the MBN were opioid-related. The numbers of opioid-related deaths and total overdose deaths were 38.1% and 42.4% lower, respectively, in 2019 than in 2018.
- The proportion of opioid-related deaths that involved heroin increased from 26.2% in 2018 to 40.8% in 2019.

Figure 4. Percentage of Total Suspected Overdose Deaths by Type of Involved Substance, MS, 2019

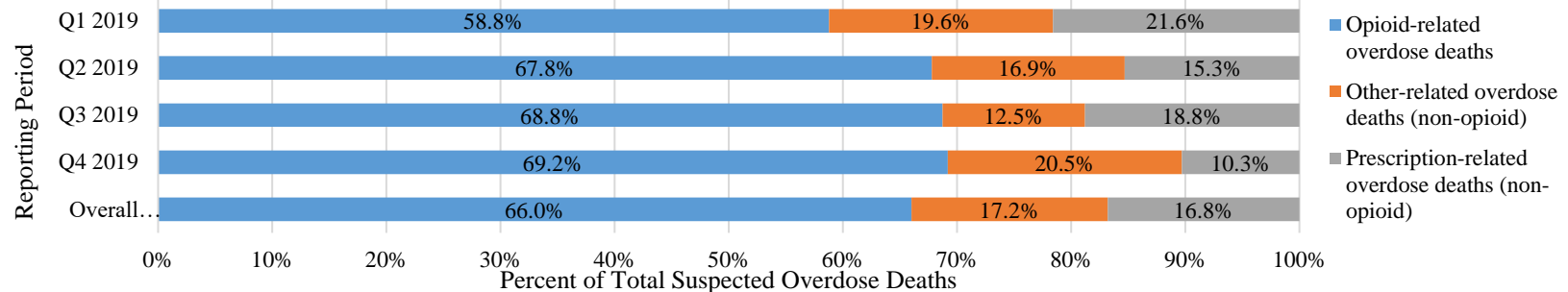


Table 1. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths Reported to MBN by Type of Involved Substance, MS, 2019*

	Q1 2019*	Q2 2019*	Q3 2019*	Q4 2019*	2019 Total*
Prescription opioid-related deaths	11	17	7	6	41
Fentanyl-related deaths	3	1	6	5	15
Fentanyl and prescription-related deaths	5	5	8	3	21
Heroin-related deaths	7	12	9	11	39
Heroin and prescription related deaths	1	1	1	2	5
Heroin and fentanyl related deaths	3	4	2	0	9
Total opioid related overdose deaths	30	40	33	27	130
Other related overdose deaths	10	10	6	8	34
Prescription related overdose deaths	11	9	9	4	33
Total non-opioid related overdose deaths	21	19	15	12	67
Overall total suspected overdose deaths	51	59	48	39	197

*Data for 2019 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.

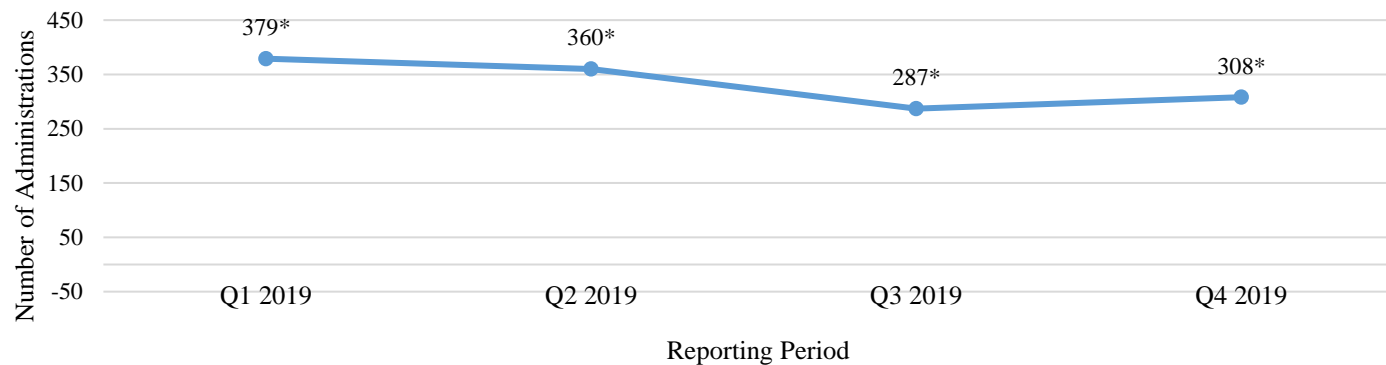
NOTE: In 2019, 49 of the 197 overall total overdose deaths also involved methamphetamines, as did 20 of the 130 total opioid-related overdose deaths.

EMS NALOXONE ADMINISTRATIONS

FINDINGS

- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) data revealed that naloxone was administered 1,334 times during 2019, which is 32.3% less than the number of administrations in 2018 (1,970).
- There were 44.7 EMS naloxone administrations per 100,000 persons in Mississippi in 2019.
- On average, 111 naloxone administrations were reported in Mississippi each month during 2019.
- Of the individuals who received naloxone and provided demographic information, 54.5% were male, and 70% were white. Over 38% of patients were aged 55 years or older. Eighty-five percent of the 1,179 individuals who provided geographic information were administered naloxone in their home county. These values are similar to 2018 data. Table 2 on p. 5 features demographic information of individuals who received naloxone from EMS in 2019.

Figure 5. Naloxone Administration by EMS: Number of Cases, MS, 2019*



*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 Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis (STR) 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 1,334 individuals to whom naloxone was administered during 2019. 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, 2019

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2019 Totals
Total # of administrations	379	360	287	308	1,334
Sex					
Female	170	174	127	130	601 (45.5%)
Male	201	180	160	178	719 (54.5%)
Total	371	354	287	308	1,320
Missing	8	6	0	0	14
Race					
Black/African American	113	83	70	86	352 (27.6%)
White	239	249	207	210	905 (70.9%)
Other Race	5	5	4	6	20 (1.6%)
Total	357	337	281	302	1,277
Missing	22	23	6	6	57
Age					
< 18 years	7	7	3	6	23 (1.7%)
18-24 years	27	25	15	30	97 (7.3%)
25-34 years	61	54	67	66	248 (18.7%)
35-44 years	67	62	50	65	244 (18.4%)
45-54 years	67	55	40	44	206 (15.5%)
55-64 years	69	68	54	53	244 (18.4%)
65+ years	77	86	57	44	264 (19.9%)
Total	375	357	286	308	1,326
Missing	4	3	1	0	8
Incident County = Home County					
No	55	36	35	51	177 (15.0%)
Yes	261	272	223	246	1,002 (85.0%)
Total	316	308	258	297	1,179
Missing	63	52	29	11	155

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, Harrison (32), Hinds (20), and Rankin (17), accounted for 35.0% of all suspected overdose deaths in 2019. The 3 counties with the highest rates of overdose deaths per 100,000 persons in 2019 were Tishomingo (25.70), Montgomery (19.95), and Tate (17.39).
- **Naloxone Administrations:** The top 3 counties, DeSoto (210), Harrison (206), and Hinds (103), accounted for 38.9% of all EMS naloxone administrations in 2019. The 3 counties with the highest rates of naloxone administrations per 100,000 persons in 2019 were DeSoto (115.38), Tunica (110.62), and Harrison (99.69).

Figure 6. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths by County, MS, 2019

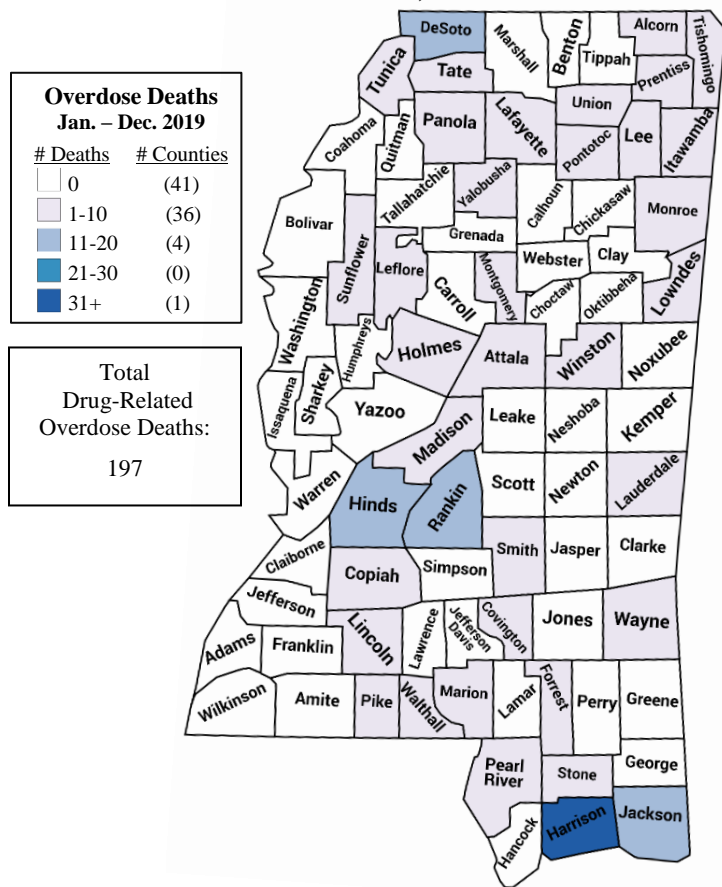
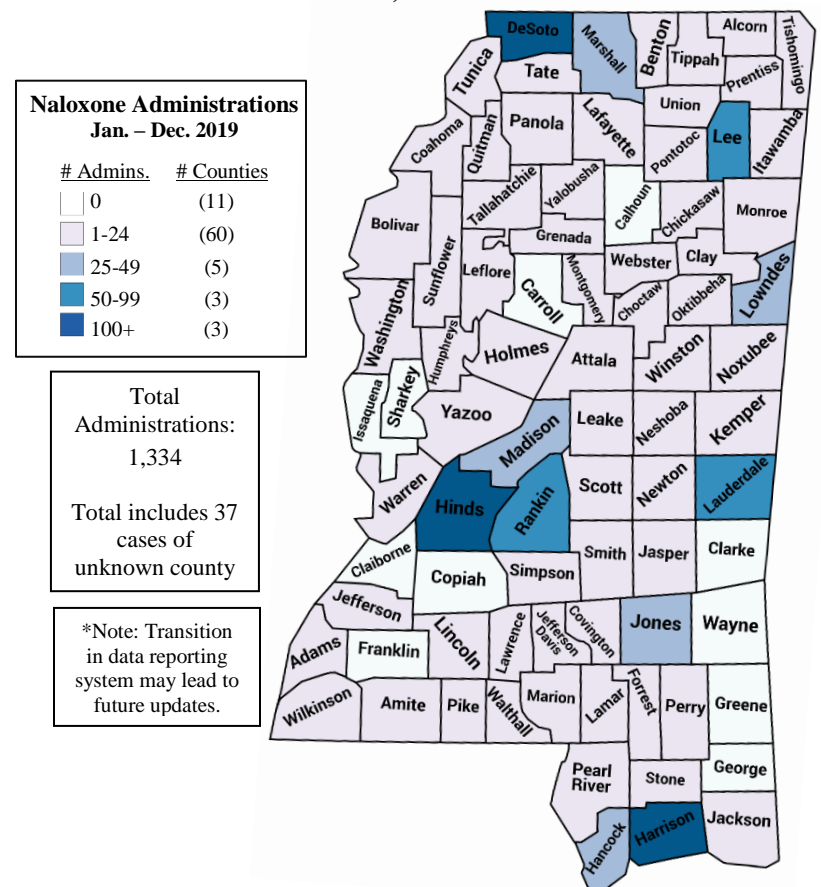


Figure 7. Number of EMS Naloxone Administrations by County, MS, 2019*



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

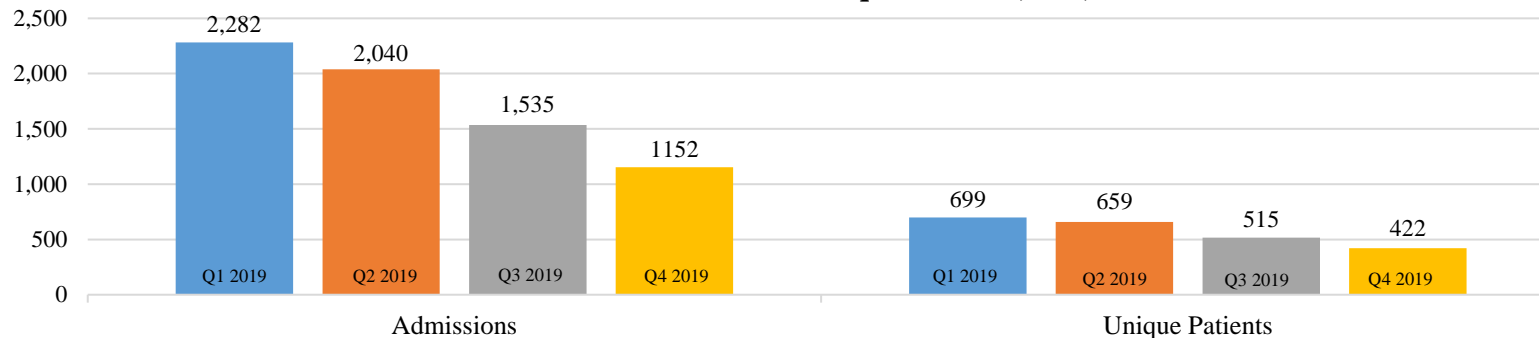
- Table 3 and Figure 8 report opioid-related admissions to facilities certified by the Department of Mental Health (DMH). Data are based on one limited data source at this time. A more comprehensive universal data source for DMH is under development.
- Table 3 indicates that, on average, there were 3.1 admissions per patient during 2019, a decrease compared to 2018 (3.8 adm/pt).
- Opioids were listed as the primary substance for 58.5% of the 2,295 unique patients admitted in 2019. This 2019 percentage is lower than its 2018 counterpart. In 2018, opioids were the primary substance for 61.8% of the 2,829 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 2018. This trend should be treated with some caution because it may be influenced by the provisional nature of the 2019 data.

Table 3. Number of Admissions and Unique Patients, Department of Mental Health, MS, 2019*

Opioids were...	Q1 2019*		Q2 2019*		Q3 2019*		Q4 2019*		2019 Totals*	
	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.
Primary Drug of Choice	1,325	403	1,127	372	875	302	617	266	3,944	1,343
Secondary Drug of Choice	651	196	610	191	477	155	319	101	2,057	643
Tertiary Drug of Choice	306	100	303	96	183	58	216	55	1,008	309
Total	2,282	699	2,040	659	1,535	515	1,152	422	7,009	2,295

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

**Figure 8. Substance Use Disorders:
Number of Total Admissions and Unique Patients, MS, 2019**



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

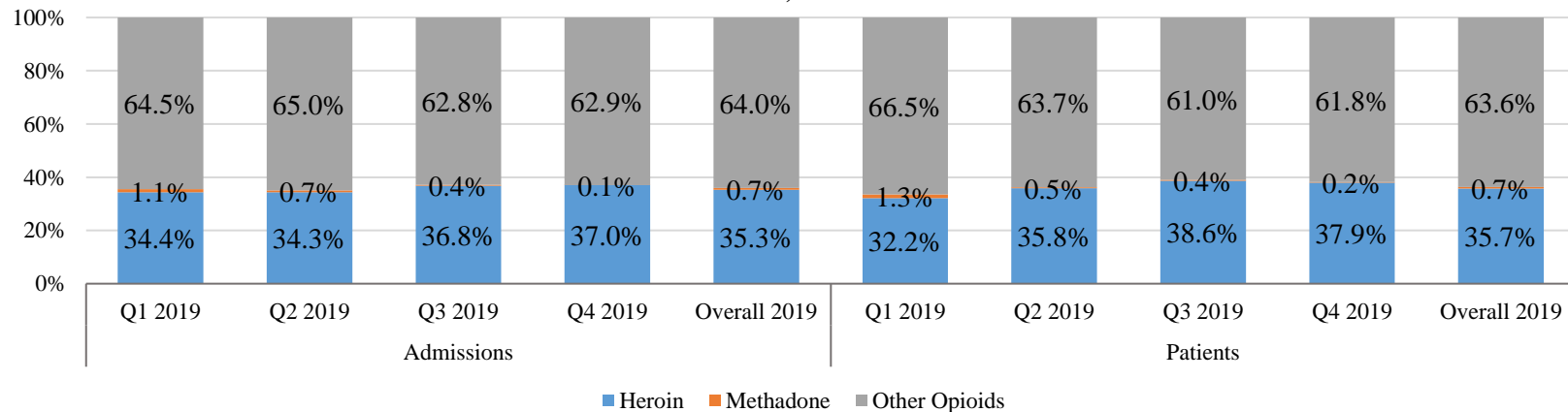
- Table 4 and Figure 9 categorize the type of opioid involved in opioid-related admissions to facilities certified by the DMH.
- The “other opioids” category includes prescription opioids and constituted 64.0% of all opioid-related admissions in 2019, a decrease from 71.6% in 2018. Heroin represented 35.3% of admissions in 2019 (compared to 27.0% in 2018), and methadone represented 0.7% (compared to 1.4% in 2018).
- In 2019, the proportion of unique patients admitted for “other opioids” was 63.6%, a decrease from 69.6% in 2018. The proportion of patients admitted for heroin was 35.7% in 2019 (compared to 28.7% in 2018) and 0.7% for methadone (1.7% in 2018).

Table 4. Number of Admissions and Unique Patients by Type of Opioid, MS, 2019*

	Q1 2019*		Q2 2019*		Q3 2019*		Q4 2019*		2019 Totals*	
	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.	Adm.	Pts.
Heroin	785	225	700	236	565	199	426	160	2,476	820
Methadone	25	9	15	3	6	2	1	1	47	15
Other Opioids	1,472	465	1,325	420	964	314	725	261	4,486	1,460
Total	2,282	699	2,040	659	1,535	515	1,152	422	7,009	2,295

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

Figure 9. Treatment Admissions and Unique Patients by Type of Opioid: MS, 2019



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 2019 was 17,278, which is 1.7% higher than in 2018.
- There were 578.5 drug-related arrests per 100,000 persons reported to the MBN in 2019.
- In 2019, an average of 1,439 drug-related arrests were reported each month in Mississippi.
- During 2019, the greatest numbers of drug-related arrests were reported in DeSoto (1,958), Hinds (1,740), and Rankin (1,668) counties. These arrests accounted for 31.1% of all drug-related arrests in Mississippi.

Pharmacy Burglaries:

- The total number of completed pharmacy burglaries reported in 2019 was 22, which was a 22.2% increase compared to 2018.
- Five (22.7%) of the 22 pharmacy burglaries in the state in 2019 occurred in Hinds County.
- More than one-quarter of all pharmacy burglaries occurred on a weekend (Saturday, 18.2% or Sunday, 9.1%) in 2019.

Figure 10. Number of Drug-Related Arrests by County, MS, 2019

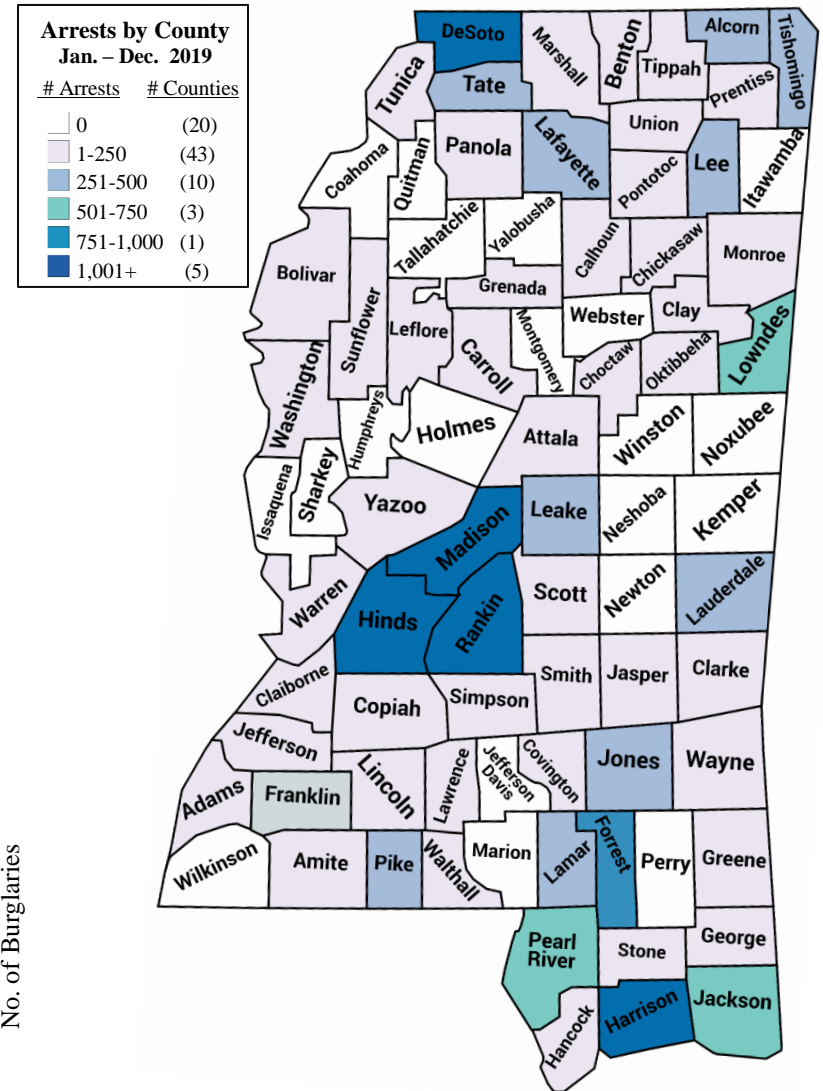
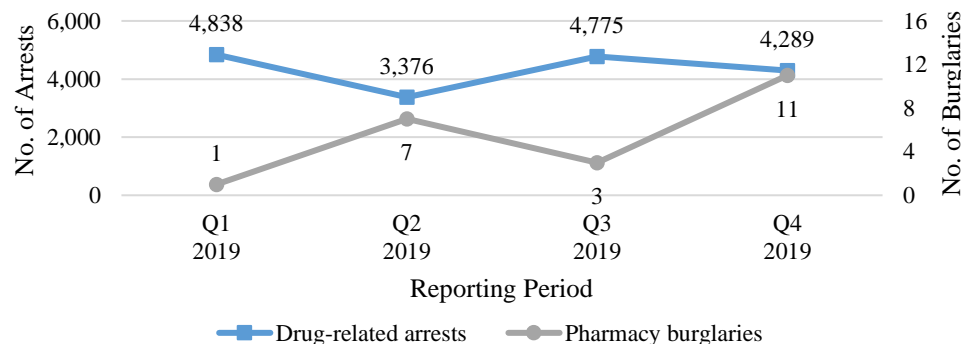


Figure 11. Drug-Related Arrests and Pharmacy Burglaries by Quarter: MS, 2019



Data Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

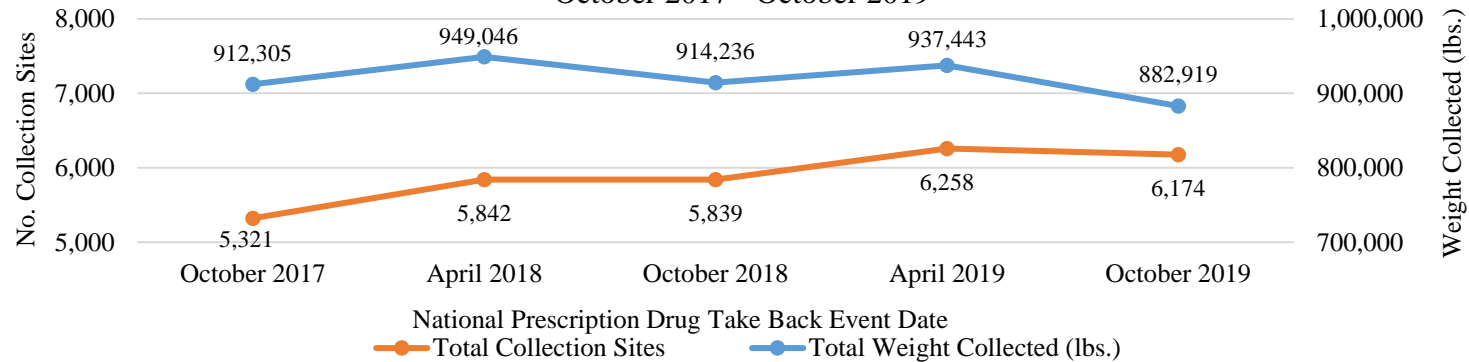
DRUG TAKE BACK

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 2016, nearly 6,350 tons of drugs have been collected nationwide, with 20.8 tons collected in Mississippi alone.⁶
- In October 2019, a total of 882,919 pounds of drugs were collected from 6,174 sites across the United States.⁶ During the same event, 3,838 pounds were collected from 57 sites in Mississippi.

Figure 12. National Prescription Drug Take Back Day Results

Number of Collection Sites and Weight Collected, United States
October 2017 - October 2019



- 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: 2019

Table 5. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths, EMS Naloxone Administrations, and Drug-Related Arrests by County, MS, 2019

County	Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths	Number of EMS Naloxone Administrations*	Number of Reported Drug-Related Arrests	County	Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths	Number of EMS Naloxone Administrations*	Number of Reported Drug-Related Arrests
Adams	0	5	247	Leflore	1	7	23
Alcorn	2	3	363	Lincoln	2	5	97
Amite	0	3	27	Lowndes	2	41	512
Attala	1	1	16	Madison	5	27	1,008
Benton	0	8	19	Marion	3	11	0
Bolivar	0	17	17	Marshall	0	33	220
Calhoun	0	0	49	Monroe	5	2	52
Carroll	0	0	3	Montgomery	2	4	0
Chickasaw	0	5	79	Neshoba	0	3	0
Choctaw	0	1	1	Newton	0	5	0
Claiborne	0	0	15	Noxubee	0	3	0
Clarke	0	0	11	Oktibbeha	0	13	83
Clay	0	9	115	Panola	2	2	227
Coahoma	2	13	0	Pearl River	9	23	539
Copiah	2	0	65	Perry	0	3	0
Covington	2	18	52	Pike	1	9	257
DeSoto	15	210	1,958	Pontotoc	4	13	41
Forrest	4	21	960	Prentiss	3	2	120
Franklin	0	0	1	Quitman	0	1	0
George	0	0	3	Rankin	17	71	1,668
Greene	0	0	8	Scott	2	10	61
Grenada	0	13	16	Sharkey	0	0	0
Hancock	0	29	228	Simpson	0	10	219
Harrison	32	206	1,271	Smith	2	6	37
Hinds	20	103	1,740	Stone	1	6	167
Holmes	2	9	0	Sunflower	1	6	1
Humphreys	0	6	0	Tallahatchie	0	4	0
Issaquena	0	0	0	Tate	5	17	332
Itawamba	1	4	0	Tippah	0	6	123
Jackson	13	11	531	Tishomingo	5	8	360
Jasper	0	4	150	Tunica	1	11	13
Jefferson	0	2	25	Union	4	1	204
Jefferson Davis	0	4	0	Walthall	2	2	58
Jones	0	25	438	Warren	0	17	145
Kemper	0	1	0	Washington	0	14	108
Lafayette	5	7	412	Wayne	1	0	76
Lamar	1	3	429	Webster	0	6	0
Lauderdale	4	55	448	Wilkinson	0	3	0
Lawrence	0	6	68	Winston	1	9	0
Leake	0	7	395	Yalobusha	1	9	0
Lee	9	57	359	Yazoo	0	8	8

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 2019 are not final due to pending lab results.

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

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS: 2019

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, 2019*		
Rank	County	Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons
1	Tishomingo	25.70
2	Montgomery	19.95
3	Tate	17.39
4	Pearl River	16.25
5	Harrison	15.49
*Overdose death data for 2019 are not final due to pending lab results.		
EMS Naloxone Administrations per 100,000 Persons by County, MS, 2019*		
Rank	County	Naloxone Administrations per 100,000 Persons
1	DeSoto	115.38
2	Tunica	110.62
3	Harrison	99.69
4	Benton	96.72
5	Covington	95.48
*Transition in data reporting system may lead to future updates.		
Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons by County, MS, 2019		
Rank	County	Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons
1	Tishomingo	1,850.52
2	Leake	1,735.27
3	Forrest	1,279.39
4	Tate	1,154.42
5	Rankin	1,083.81

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 2019.

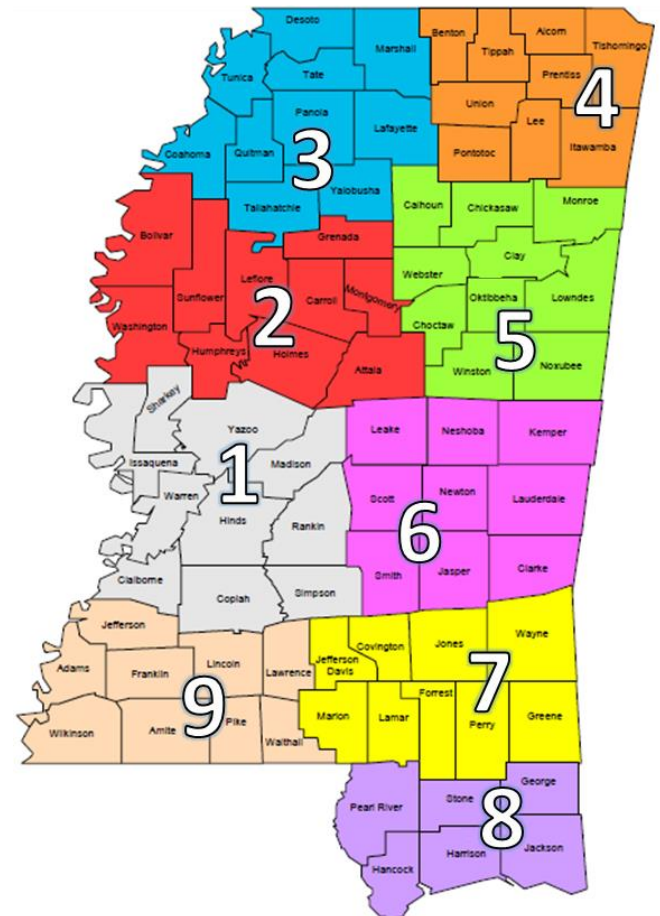
Table 7. Rank of MBN Districts: Rates of Suspected Overdose Deaths, EMS Naloxone Administrations, Drug-Related Arrests, 2019

Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons by MBN District, MS, 2019		
Rank	MBN District	Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons
1	8	11.10
2	4	9.96
3	3	7.73
4	1	6.86
5	7	3.59
EMS Naloxone Administrations per 100,000 Persons by MBN District, MS, 2019*		
Rank	MBN District	Administrations per 100,000 Persons
1	3	76.52
2	8	55.49
3	6	38.72
4	1	36.82
5	5	36.80

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

Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons by MBN District, MS, 2019		
Rank	MBN District	Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons
1	3	788.17
2	1	759.40
3	7	640.33
4	4	565.24
5	8	552.65

Figure 13. Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics Districts



Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

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 2018 Mississippi population estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed on 2/28/2020 at https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2018_PEPANNRES&src=pt

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

References

1. Prescribing Regulation Tools. The Mississippi State Board of Medical Licensure. Accessed on 2/28/2020 at https://www.msbl.ms.gov/PR_Tools
2. Administrative Code. The Mississippi Board of Nursing. Accessed on 2/28/2020 at <https://www.msbn.ms.gov/laws-rules/administrative-code>
3. Laws and Codes: Regulations Adopted by the Board. The Mississippi State Board of Dental Examiners. Accessed on 2/28/2020 at http://www.dentalboard.ms.gov/msbde/msbde.nsf/webpages/Laws_RegsAdopted?OpenDocument
4. Recommendations and Lessons Learned for Improved Reporting on Drug Overdose Deaths on Death Certificates. Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. April 2016. Accessed on 2/28/2020 at www.cste.org/resource/resmgr/PDFs/PDFs2/4_25_2016_FINAL-Drug_Overdos.pdf
5. Mississippi - FY2018-2019 SABG Behavioral Health Assessment and Plan. Table 3 SABG Persons in need/receipt of SUD treatment. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration. Accessed on 2/28/2020 at <http://www.dmh.ms.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Uniform-Application-2018-2019-State-Behavioral-Health-Assessment-and-Plan-SABG.pdf>
6. National Take Back Day Results. Drug Enforcement Administration. 2019. Accessed on 2/28/2020 at <https://takebackday.dea.gov/>
7. Public Controlled Substance Disposal Locations. Accessed on 2/28/2020 at <https://apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/pubdispsearch/spring/main?execution=e2s1>
8. Resources. Stand Up, Mississippi. Accessed on 3/10/2020 at <https://standupms.org/resources/>
9. Prescription Drop Box Locations. 2019. Accessed on 3/10/2020 at <https://www.dps.ms.gov/narcotics/prescription-drop-box-locations>

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

