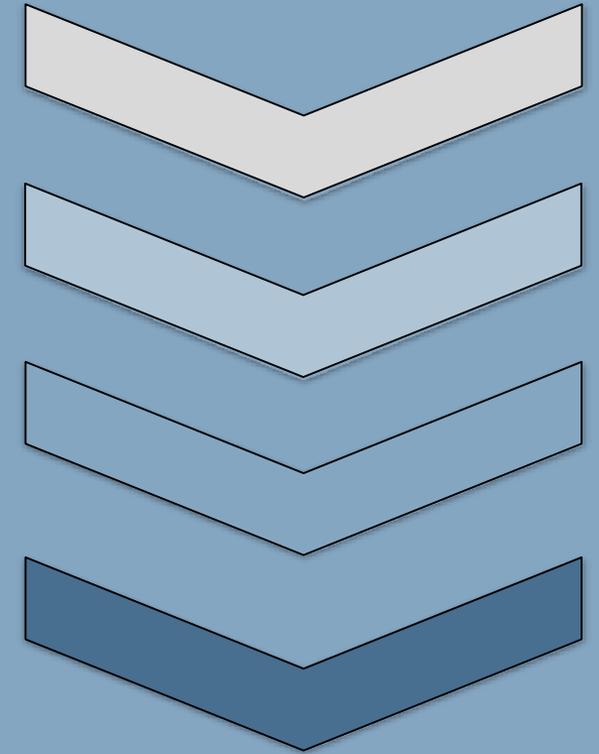


THE MISSISSIPPI OPIOID AND HEROIN DATA COLLABORATIVE



Provisional Data Report Calendar Year 2021

**Mississippi Board of Pharmacy
Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics
Mississippi State Department of Health
Mississippi Department of Mental Health
Mississippi Public Health Institute**

5/ 10/ 2 0 2 2

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. Detailed information regarding each of the data sources used in the report is presented in the technical notes on page 2.

Opioid prescriptions

Overdose deaths

Treatments for opioid-use disorders

Naloxone administrations

Drug-related arrests

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 Mississippi Public Health Institute. The original formatting for these reports was developed by Manuela Staneva, MPH, Epidemiologist, Mississippi State Department of Health.

This project was supported by State Opioid Response (SOR) Grant No. TI083319 awarded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The program aims to address the opioid crisis by increasing access to medication-assisted treatment using the three FDA-approved medications for the treatment of opioid use disorder, reducing unmet treatment need, and reducing opioid overdose-related deaths through the provision of prevention, treatment, and recovery activities for opioid use disorder (OUD) (including the illicit use of prescription opioids, heroin, and fentanyl and fentanyl analogs). This program also supports evidence-based prevention, treatment, and recovery support services to address stimulant misuse and use disorders, including for cocaine and methamphetamine.

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 is 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 during which 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 transitions in data reporting systems may lead to future updates of these data.

Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Data: Syndromic surveillance (SynS) provides public health officials with a timely system for detecting, understanding, and monitoring health events. By tracking symptoms of patients in emergency departments—before a diagnosis is confirmed—public health can detect unusual levels of illness to determine whether a response is warranted. Syndromic data can serve as an early warning system for public health concerns and can allow public health officials to characterize the extent of opioid and other drug-related overdoses in communities. Note: As of 8/6/2021, there are 52 health systems submitting SynS Emergency Department data in Mississippi. This does not mean just 52 hospitals. For instance, Baptist Memorial is counted as one of the 52 systems; however, they have many hospitals and clinics under one health system. Similarly, the University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC) is also counted as one of the 52 systems; however, they have multiple emergency rooms in the Jackson hospital as well as a hospital in Grenada. Overdose data from the SynS Emergency Department indicates patient admission to an emergency department for an overdose. For drug overdose mortality data, see 'Drug-Related Mortality Data' reported by MBN.

Treatment Admissions for Opioid Use Disorder: Data includes admissions reported by substance use disorder (SUD) treatment providers that are certified by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health (DMH). The data represents outpatient and inpatient services, including medication-assisted treatment, as reported through DMH's data tracking tool. Treatments delivered within non-DMH certified facilities and general hospital admissions for SUDs are not featured in this report. Estimates reflect the number and types of patients commonly served by publicly funded treatment programs.

Drug-Related Crime Data: The arrest data reflects all drug-related offenses including the manufacture, sales, and possession of any controlled substance. This 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 2021 Mississippi population estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed on 4/01/2022 at: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/MS>.

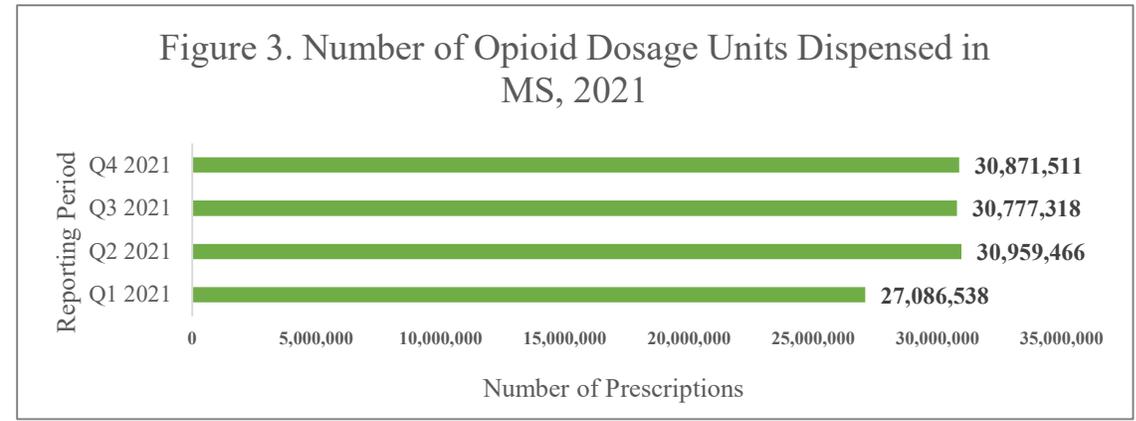
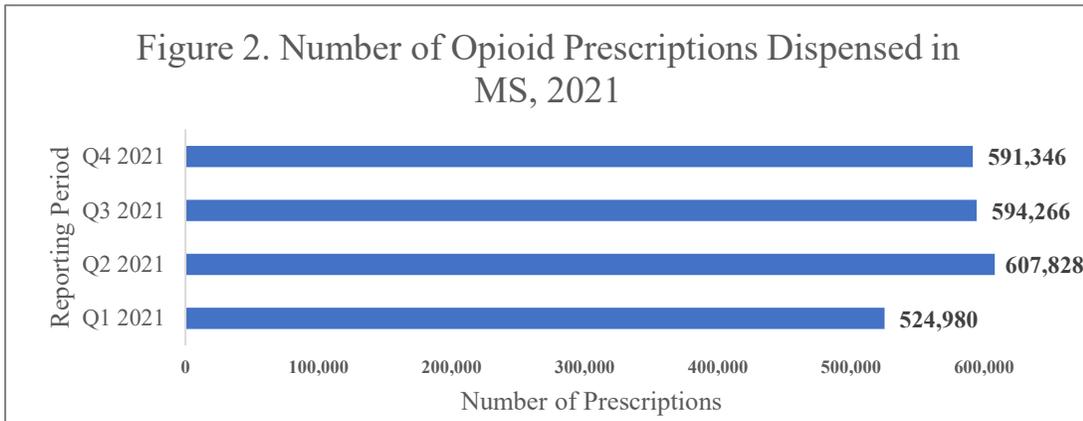
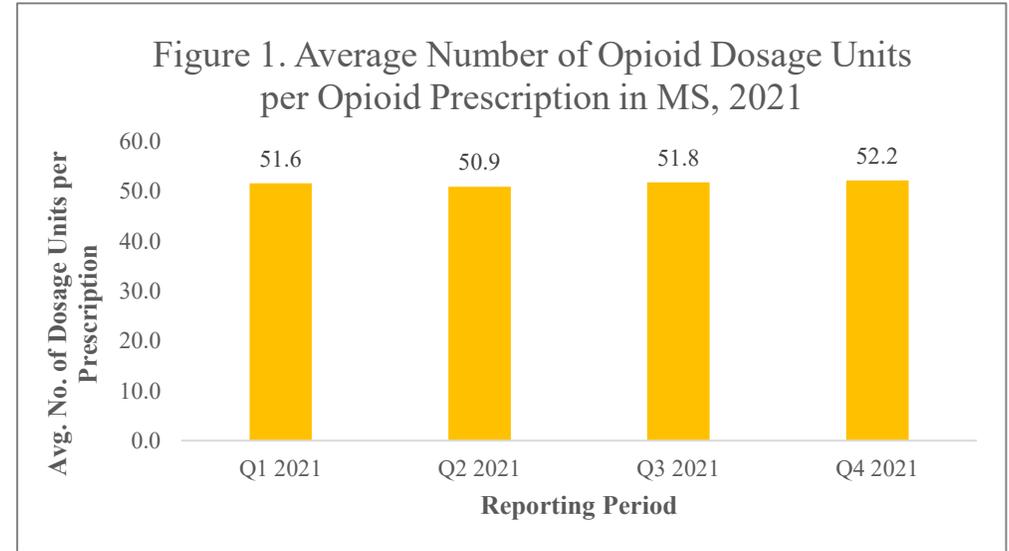
Historical Data: An appendix of previous years' data can be found at the Mississippi State Department of Health website: https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/44,0,382,740.html

References:

1. National Take Back Day Results. Drug Enforcement Administration. 2022. Accessed on 4/1/2021 at <https://takebackday.dea.gov/>
2. Public Controlled Substance Disposal Locations. Accessed on 3/25/2022 at <https://apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/pubdispsearch/spring/main?execution=e2s1>

OPIOID PRESCRIPTIONS AND DOSAGE UNITS DISPENSED

- **Opioid Prescriptions:** In 2021, over 2,318,420 opioid prescriptions were dispensed in Mississippi.
 - On average, 6,351 opioid prescriptions were dispensed every day this year.
 - A 3.6% decrease in the number of opioid prescriptions was observed from 2020 to 2021.
 - In 2021, there were enough opioid prescriptions dispensed for 78% of Mississippians to have a prescription.
- **Opioid Dosage Units:** During 2021, over 119 million opioid dosage units (e.g., pills) were dispensed in Mississippi.
 - On average, approximately 327,900 dosage units were dispensed each day during 2021.
 - Compared to 2020, the number of dosage units dispensed decreased by 3.5% or approximately 4.3 million pills in 2021.
 - In 2021, there were enough opioid dosage units dispensed for each Mississippian to have a supply of 40.6 dosage units.



CONSIDERATIONS: This report identified a considerable decline in the number of opioid prescriptions from 2019. This downward trend could be driven by regulation revisions made between 2018 and 2019 by the MS Board of Medical Licensure, MS Board of Nursing, and the MS Board of Dental Examiners as well as educational outreach and prevention efforts.

SUSPECTED DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS

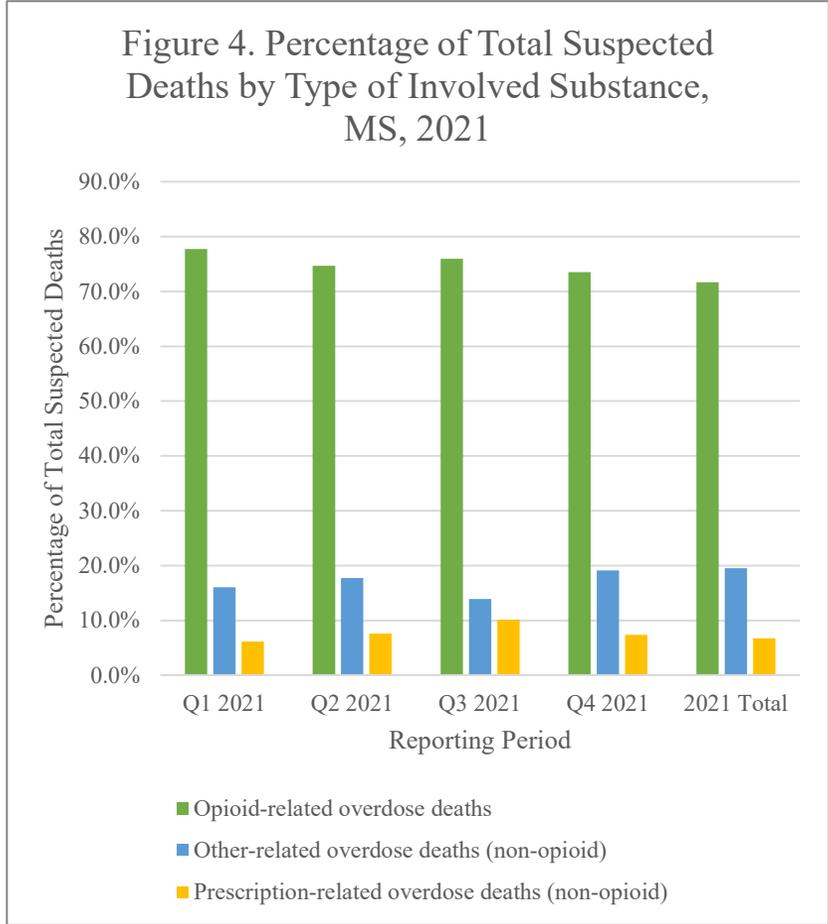
FINDINGS

- In 2021, 352 (71.7%) of the 491 suspected overdose deaths reported to the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN) were opioid-related. The number of opioid-related deaths increased by 9% from 2020 to 2021, and the total number of overdose deaths increased by 10.8%.
- The number of deaths involving heroin decreased from 2020 (80 deaths) to 2021 (43 deaths) by 46.3%. The number of deaths involving fentanyl increased from 2020 (237 deaths) to 2021 (280 deaths) by 18.14%.
- There were 11.8 opioid-related overdose deaths per 100,000 persons reported to the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN) in 2021.
- 187 (38%) of the 491 suspected overdose deaths involved methamphetamine.

Table 1. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths Reported to MBN by Type of Involved Substance, MS, 2021*

	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	2021 Final Total
Prescription opioid related overdose	10	8	7	9	50
Fentanyl-related deaths	24	20	21	16	145
Fentanyl and prescription-related deaths	10	16	13	17	114
Heroin-related deaths	8	8	8	5	17
Heroin and prescription-related deaths	2	1	2	1	5
Heroin and Fentanyl-related deaths	9	6	9	2	21
<i>Total opioid-related overdose deaths</i>	63	59	60	50	352
Other-related overdose deaths	13	14	11	13	96
Prescription-related overdose deaths	5	6	8	5	33
<i>Total non-opioid related overdose deaths</i>	18	20	19	18	10
Overall total suspected overdose deaths	81	79	79	68	491

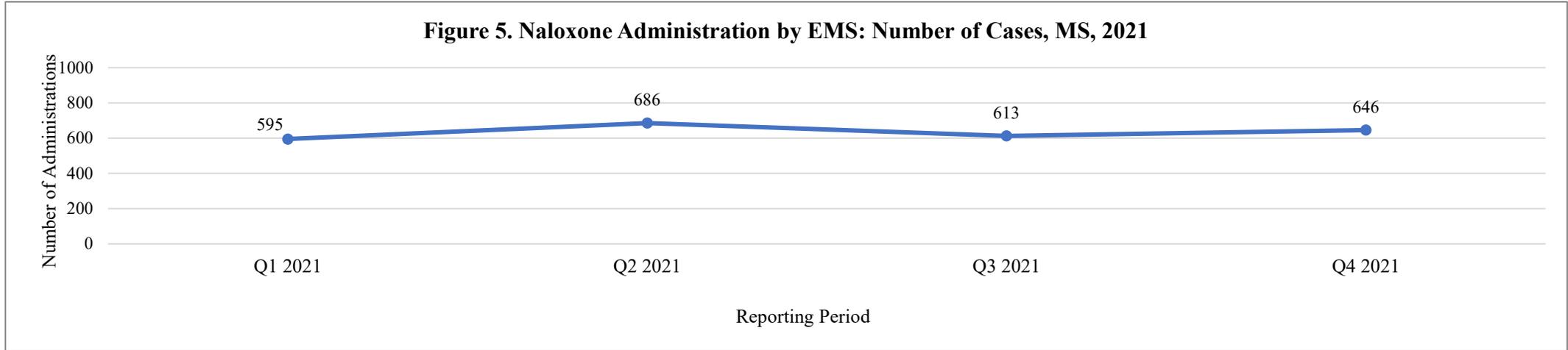
CONSIDERATIONS: The accurate assessment of drug-related fatalities depends on complete and high-quality data. The reliability of mortality data, however, is impacted by several constraints such as insufficient resources, training, or time for performing thorough death investigations. In addition, Mississippi 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. 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.



EMS NALOXONE ADMINISTRATIONS

FINDINGS

- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) data revealed that naloxone was administered 2,540 times during 2021, which is 23.0% greater than the number of administrations in 2020 (2,065).
- There were 85.3 EMS naloxone administrations per 100,000 persons in Mississippi in 2021.*
- On average, 211.7 naloxone administrations were reported in Mississippi each month during 2021.
- Of the individuals to whom naloxone was administered, 60.0% were male, and 66.7% were non-Hispanic white. The median age was 45 years.
- Approximately 84% of the 2,483 individuals who provided residence information were administered naloxone in their home county.



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 only naloxone distributed through EMS. Additional distribution occurs through the State Opioid Response (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 of 2019, 2020, and 2021.

*2019 Mississippi Census data utilized for rates.

SUSPECTED OVERDOSE DEATHS AND NALOXONE ADMINSTRATIONS BY COUNTY

FINDINGS

- **Suspected Overdose Deaths:** Suspected Overdose Deaths: The top 3 counties, namely, Harrison (92), Desoto (47), and Hinds (42) accounted for 36.9% of all suspected overdose deaths in 2021.
- **Naloxone Administration:** The top 3 counties, namely, Harrison (451), Hinds (255), and DeSoto (189), accounted for 35.2% of all EMS naloxone administrations in 2021. The 3 counties with the highest rates of naloxone administrations per 100,000 persons in 2021 were Tunica (301.1), Harrison (216.7), and Benton (205.8).

Figure 6. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths by County, MS, 2021

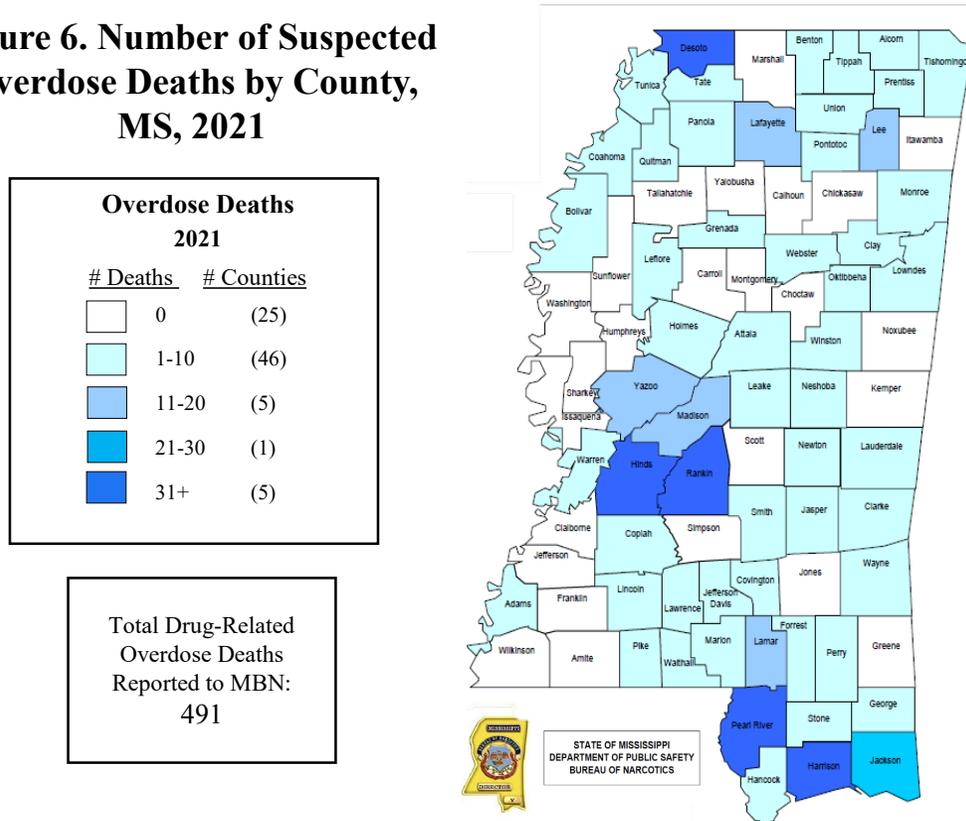
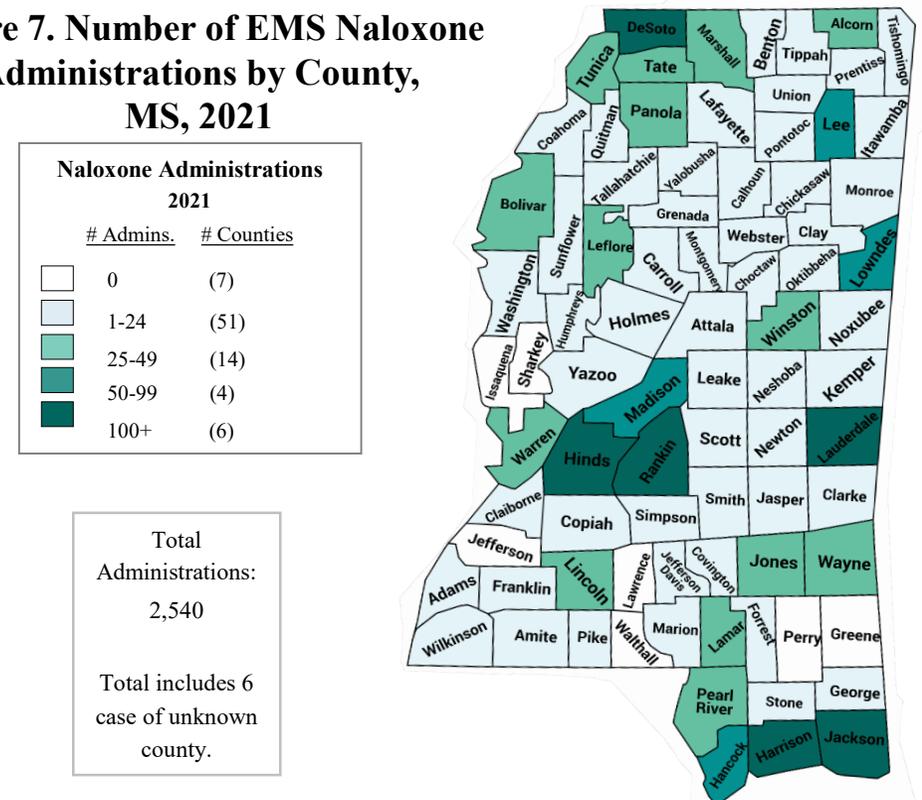


Figure 7. Number of EMS Naloxone Administrations by County, MS, 2021



Data Source: Drug-Related Mortality (Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics)

Data Source: Mississippi Emergency Medical Services (Mississippi State Department of Health)

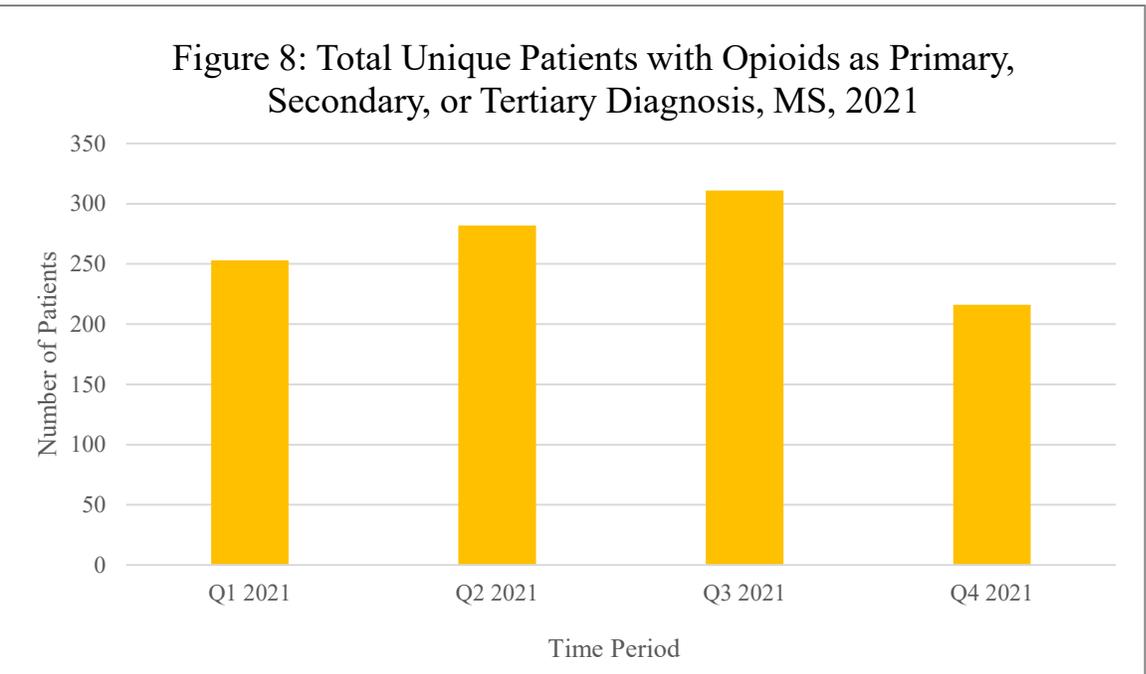
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR OPIOID DISORDERS

FINDINGS

- Table 2 and Figure 8 report opioid-related admissions to facilities certified by the Department of Mental Health (DMH). The data was collected from clients served by the State Opioid Response (SOR) grant, which provides funding for substance use treatment services at reduced or no cost to *underinsured or uninsured* people.
- A total of 1,899 Mississippians were admitted in 2021 to community mental health centers for all substance use disorders and 1062 (see Table 2) for opioid use disorders (includes primary, secondary, and tertiary).
- Opioids were listed as the primary diagnosis for 727 (38.2%) of the 1,899 unique patients admitted in 2021.
- In Q3, the most patients (221) were admitted for opioid use disorder as a primary diagnosis; however, most people admitted in Q2 presented with all substance use disorders in Q2 (572).
- Figure 8 displays the total number of unique patients for whom opioids were a primary, secondary, or tertiary diagnosis. There was an increase in unique patients diagnosed with an opioid use disorder from Q1 to Q3 2021 but a decrease in Q4.
- Due to the limited population, the persons featured in this data source are not a representative sample of the state’s substance use or opioid use prevalence. This population, however, does provide a stringent test of program effectiveness.

Table 2: Unique Patients at Mental Health Facilities with Opioids as Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary Diagnosis, MS, 2021

	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Total 2021
Primary	163	191	221	152	727
Secondary	68	77	72	53	270
Tertiary	22	14	18	11	65
Total	253	282	311	216	1062



CONSIDERATIONS: The actual number of unique patients is a best estimate because patients can be admitted to multiple drug treatment programs, relapse, be re-admitted for a different treatment, or re-admitted in a different region.

NOTE: In July 2020, a transition occurred from the historical reporting system to a SAMHSA-recommended statewide reporting system that produces more accurate data. Therefore, some reported numbers may reflect admission and patient miscounting.

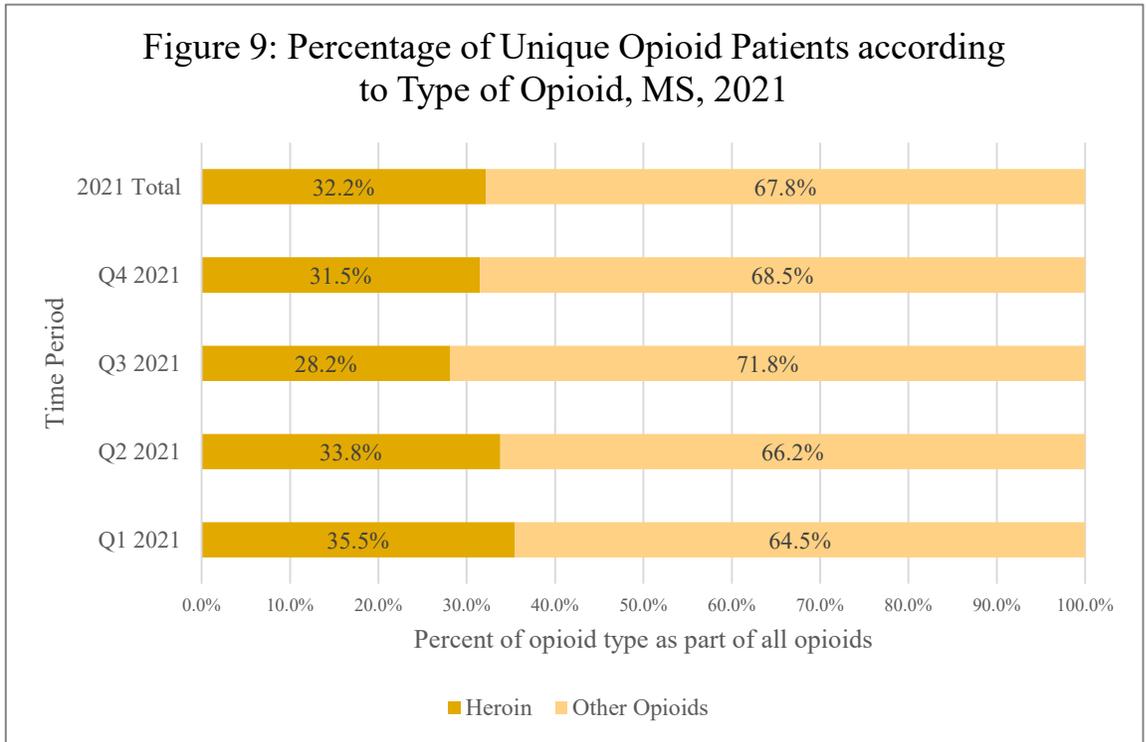
TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR OPIOID DISORDERS: TYPE OF OPIOID

FINDINGS

- Table 3 and Figure 9 report opioid-related admissions to facilities certified by the Department of Mental Health (DMH). The data was collected from clients served by the State Opioid Response (SOR) grant, which provides funding for substance use treatment services at reduced or no cost to *underinsured or uninsured* people.
- Table 3 and Figure 9 categorize the type of opioid involved in opioid-related admissions (primary, secondary, and tertiary diagnoses) to facilities certified by DMH.
- The “other opioids” category includes prescription opioids and constituted 67.8% of all opioid-related admissions in 2021. Heroin represented 32.2% of admissions.
- Q3 was the peak of opioid admissions (309) while the lowest number of admissions was in Q4 (216).
- Due to the limited population, the persons featured in this data source are not a representative sample of the state’s substance use or opioid use prevalence. This population, however, does provide a stringent test of program effectiveness.

Table 3: Number of Unique Opioid Patients by Type of Opioid, MS, 2021

	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Total 2021
Heroin	89	95	87	69	340
Other Opioids	162	186	222	147	717



CONSIDERATIONS: The actual number of unique patients is a best estimate because patients can be admitted to multiple drug treatment programs, relapse, be re-admitted for a different treatment, or re-admitted in a different region.

NOTE: In July 2020, a transition occurred from the historical reporting system to a SAMHSA-recommended statewide reporting system that produces more accurate data. Therefore, some reported numbers may reflect admission and patient miscounting.

DRUG-RELATED CRIME DATA

FINDINGS

Drug-Related Arrests:

- The total number of drug-related arrests reported in 2021 was 18,688, which increased 13.1% from 2020 (16,523).
- In 2021, an average of 1,557 drug-related arrests were reported each month in Mississippi.
- There were 633 drug-related arrests per 100,000 persons reported to MBN in 2021.
- In 2021, the greatest numbers of drug-related arrests were reported in DeSoto (2209), Hinds (1527), and Harrison (1512) counties. They accounted for 30.6% of all drug-related arrests in Mississippi.

Pharmacy Burglaries:

- In 2021, there were 18 completed pharmacy burglaries which was a decrease from 2020.
- There was a 43% decrease in completed pharmacy burglaries from 2020 (31) to 2021 (18).

FIGURE 11: DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS AND PHARMACY BURGLARIES BY QUARTER, MS, 2021

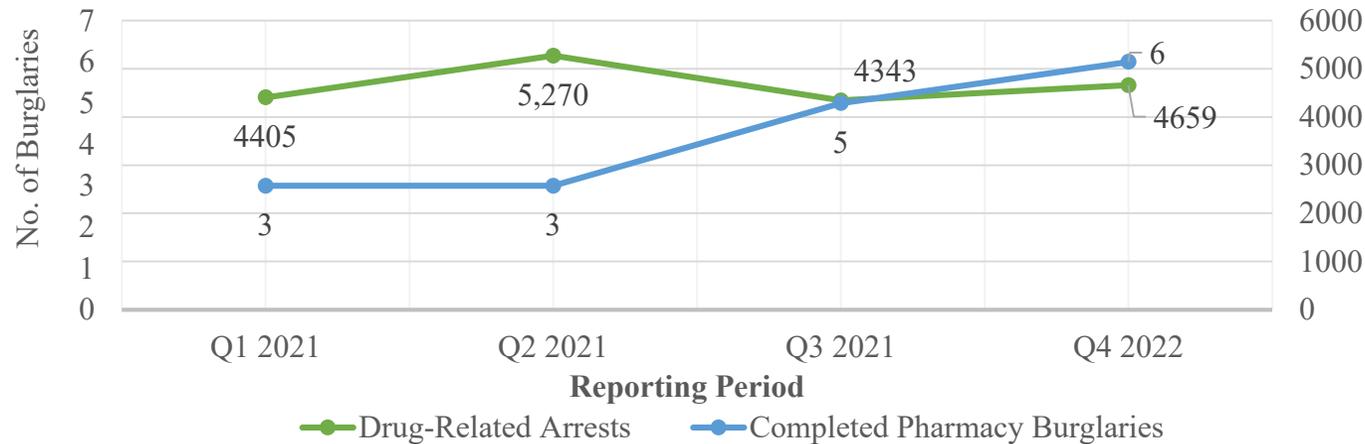
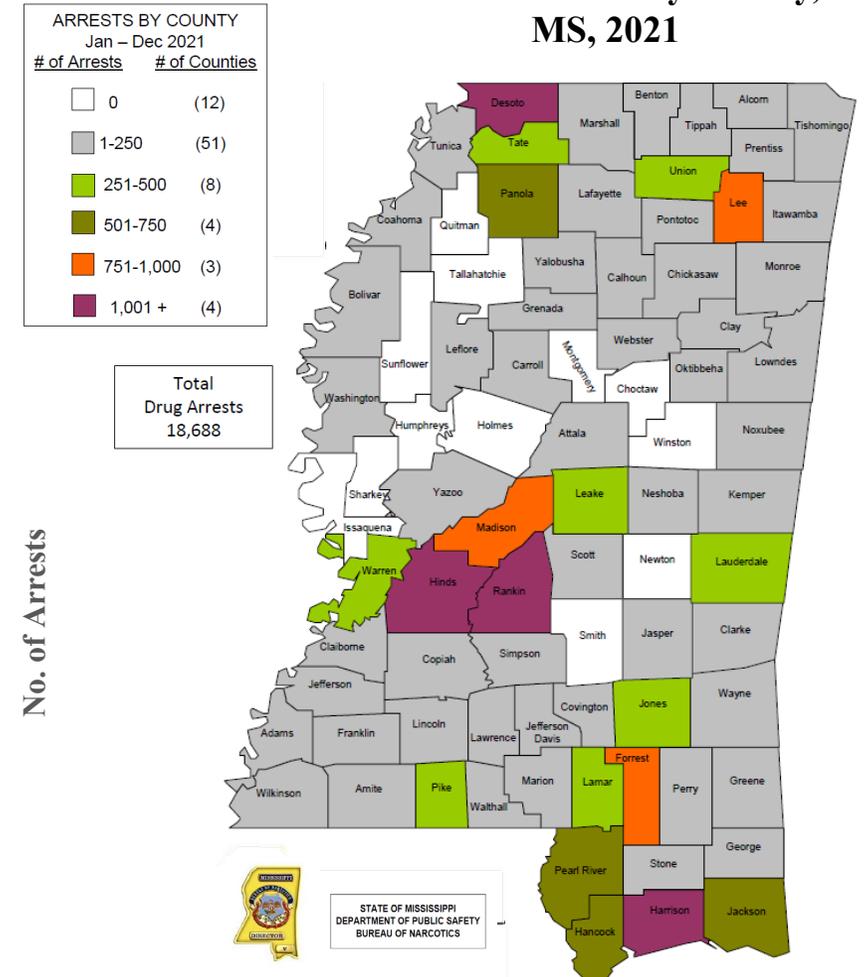


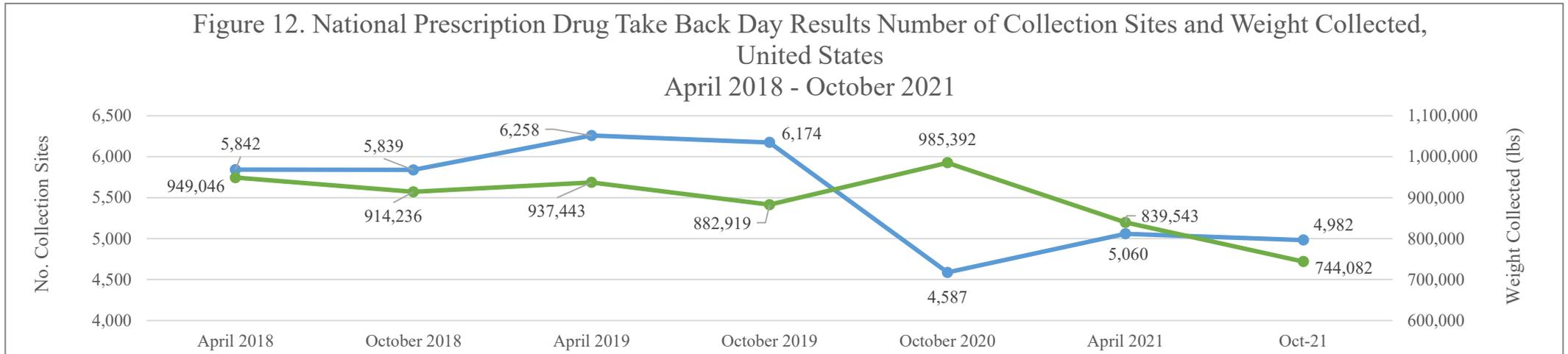
Figure 11. Number of Drug-Related Arrests by County, MS, 2021



DRUG TAKE BACK

FINDINGS

- The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) holds a National Prescription Drug Take-Back Day each year in April and October to collect unused prescription medications. Since its inception, nearly 7,262 tons of drugs have been collected nationwide, with over 30 tons collected in Mississippi alone.
- In October 2021, a total of 744,082 pounds of drugs were collected from 4,982 sites across the United States. During the same event, 5,942 pounds were collected from 62 sites in Mississippi.



- The Collection Site Locator on the DEA’s website can be used to find public collection sites between Take Back Days.¹
- Prescription drop boxes are also available year-round at school and law enforcement locations in the following [areas](#) in Mississippi:²

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

COUNTY-LEVEL DATA: 2021

Table 4. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths, EMS Naloxone Administrations, and Drug-Related Arrest by County, MS, 2021

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	2	14	134	Leflore	2	31	55
Alcorn	5	37	203	Lincoln	4	28	192
Amite	*	7	19	Lowndes	6	55	245
Attala	1	11	79	Madison	14	79	972
Benton	1	17	22	Marion	2	6	248
Bolivar	2	28	63	Marshall	*	32	202
Calhoun	*	6	97	Monroe	5	9	54
Carroll	*	9	1	Montgomery	*	9	*
Chickasaw	*	11	62	Neshoba	1	2	2
Choctaw	*	1	*	Newton	2	6	*
Claiborne	*	1	10	Noxubee	*	8	3
Clarke	4	9	85	Oktibbeha	2	16	101
Clay	4	12	59	Panola	2	29	582
Coahoma	3	18	30	Pearl River	32	26	582
Copiah	3	2	45	Perry	1	*	30
Covington	1	17	18	Pike	7	11	315
DeSoto	47	189	2209	Pontotoc	8	20	201
Forrest	8	10	820	Prentiss	7	8	45
Franklin	*	3	15	Quitman	1	3	*
George	2	2	47	Rankin	38	131	1512
Greene	*	*	16	Scott	*	21	10
Grenada	2	23	5	Sharkey	*	*	*
Hancock	4	66	746	Simpson	*	1	200
Harrison	92	451	1393	Smith	1	10	*
Hinds	42	255	1527	Stone	1	18	167
Holmes	1	9	*	Sunflower	*	14	*
Humphreys	*	8	*	Tallahatchie	*	6	*
Issaquena	*	*	*	Tate	8	30	345
Itawamba	*	16	9	Tippah	2	11	15
Jackson	28	102	674	Tishomingo	4	19	173
Jasper	1	12	151	Tunica	5	29	27
Jefferson	*	*	4	Union	6	14	381
Jefferson Davis	5	5	1	Walthall	2	*	12
Jones	*	40	479	Warren	5	34	299
Kemper	*	6	9	Washington	*	22	86
Lafayette	11	23	247	Wayne	5	34	43
Lamar	13	40	273	Webster	1	4	8
Lauderdale	2	120	494	Wilkinson	*	11	12
Lawrence	1	*	181	Winston	2	25	*
Leake	1	23	399	Yalobusha	*	11	29
Lee	18	85	892	Yazoo	11	23	22

Note: The asterisk * 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.

SUSPECTED OVERDOSE DEATHS, EMS NALOXONE ADMINISTRATION, AND DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS

- Figure 13 displays the 9 districts used by the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN).
- Table 5 shows the 5 districts with the highest rates of suspected overdose deaths, EMS naloxone administrations, and drug-related arrests in 2021.

Table 5. Rank of MBN Public Safety Districts: Rates of Suspected Overdose Deaths, EMS Naloxone Administration, Drug-Related Arrests, MS, 2021

Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons by MBN Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	MBN District	Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons
1	8	31.95
2	3	19.20
3	4	18.11
4	1	17.72
5	7	11.42
* Overdose death data for 2021 is pending due to lab results.		
EMS Naloxone Administrations per 100,000 Persons by MBN Public Safety District, MS, 2021*		
Rank	MBN District	Administrations per 100,000 Persons
1	8	133.61
2	3	92.22
3	6	89.79
4	1	82.47
5	4	80.62
Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons by MBN Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	MBN District	Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons
1	3	681.64
2	8	618.65
3	7	540.77
4	6	488.93
5	4	471.67

Figure 13: Department of Public Safety Districts



Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

RATE OF SUSPECTED NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSES FOR OPIOIDS, HEROIN, AND STIMULANTS (PER 100,000 PERSONS)

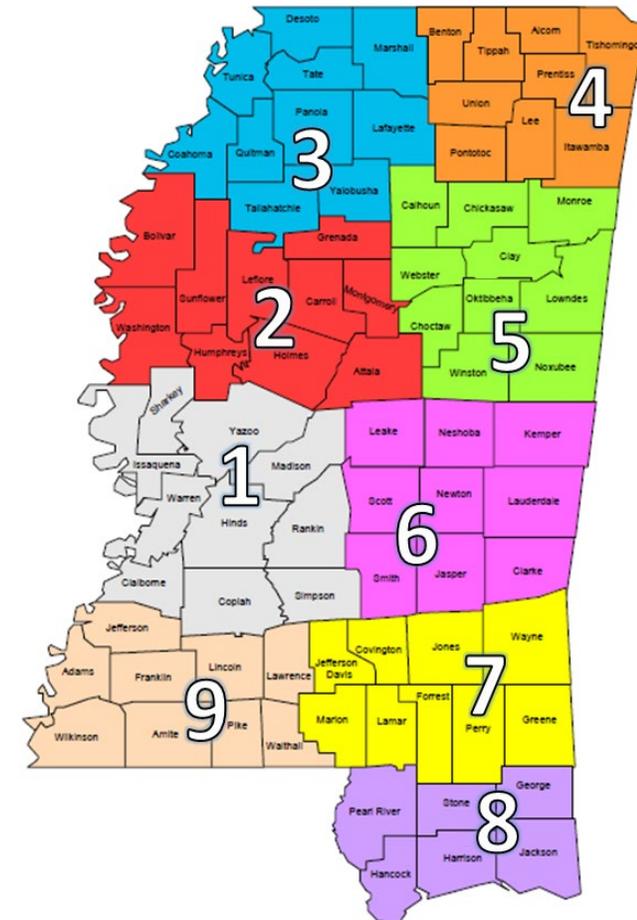
Table 6: Provisional Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Nonfatal Drug Overdose Data per 100,000, MS, 2021

Suspected All Nonfatal Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected All Nonfatal Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	366.88
2	4	263.19
3	7	257.50
4	9	241.24
5	3	226.54
Suspected Nonfatal Opioid Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Opioid Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	104.28
2	9	54.61
3	3	46.61
4	7	45.04
5	6	43.82
Suspected Nonfatal Heroin Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Heroin Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	30.54
2	9	12.60
3	7	10.12
4	1	7.06
5	2	5.20
Suspected Nonfatal Stimulant Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Stimulant Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	16.07
2	6	13.32
3	2	13.24
4	7	12.73
5	9	10.80

Special Interest: Public Safety District 8 is number one for each category of drugs listed.

Data Source: Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Data (Mississippi State Department of Health)

Figure 14. Department of Public Safety Districts



Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

NUMBER OF SUSPECTED NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSES FOR OPIOIDS, HEROIN, AND STIMULANTS

Table 7: Provisional Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Nonfatal Drug Overdose Data by Count, MS, 2021

Suspected All Nonfatal Drug Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected All Nonfatal Drug Overdoses by count
1	8	1826
2	1	1266
3	3	909
4	7	789
5	4	741
Suspected Nonfatal Opioid Drug Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Opioid Overdoses by count
1	8	519
2	1	208
3	3	187
4	7	138
5	4	114
Suspected Nonfatal Heroin Drug Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Heroin Overdoses by count
1	8	152
2	1	45
3	7	31
4	9	21
5	3	19
Suspected Nonfatal Stimulant Drug Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2021		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Stimulants Overdoses by count
1	8	80
2	7	39
3	1	37
4	3	37
5	6	31

Special Interest: Public Safety District 8 has the most for each category of drugs listed.

Data Source: Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Data (Mississippi State Department of Health)

Figure 15. Department of Public Safety Districts

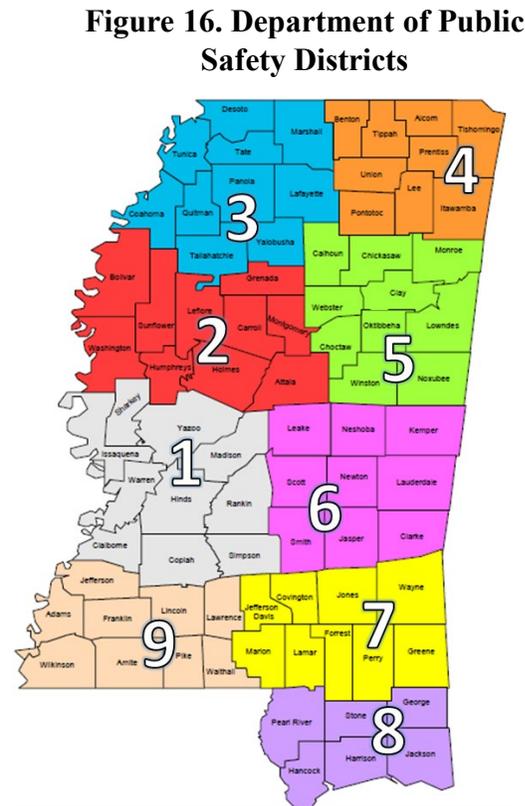


Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

PROVISIONAL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSE

Table 8: Provisional Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Nonfatal Drug Overdose Data by Rate per 100,000 and by Count, MS, 2021

Safety District 1 (pop. = 637,813)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
All Drug	1266	198.49
Opioid	208	32.61
Heroin	45	7.06
Stimulants	37	5.80
Safety District 2 (pop. = 211,558)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
All Drug	476	225.00
Opioid	71	33.56
Heroin	11	5.20
Stimulants	28	13.24
Safety District 3 (pop. = 401,236)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
All Drug	909	226.55
Opioid	187	46.61
Heroin	19	4.74
Stimulants	37	9.22
Safety District 4 (pop. = 281,551)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
All Drug	741	263.19
Opioid	114	40.49
Heroin	2	0.71
Stimulants	24	8.52
Safety District 5 (pop. = 240,485)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
All Drug	485	201.68
Opioid	71	29.52
Heroin	8	3.33
Stimulants	12	4.99



Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

Safety District 6 (pop. = 232,753)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
All Drug	469	201.50
Opioid	102	43.82
Heroin	6	2.58
Stimulants	31	13.32
Safety District 7 (pop. = 306,417)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
All Drug	789	257.49
Opioid	138	45.04
Heroin	31	10.12
Stimulants	39	12.73
Safety District 8 (pop. = 497,700)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
All Drug	1826	366.89
Opioid	519	104.28
Heroin	152	30.54
Stimulants	80	16.07
Safety District 9 (pop. = 166,656)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
All Drug	402	241.24
Opioid	91	54.61
Heroin	21	12.60
Stimulants	18	10.80

THE MISSISSIPPI OPIOID AND HEROIN DATA COLLABORATIVE (MSOHDC)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND GOALS

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

