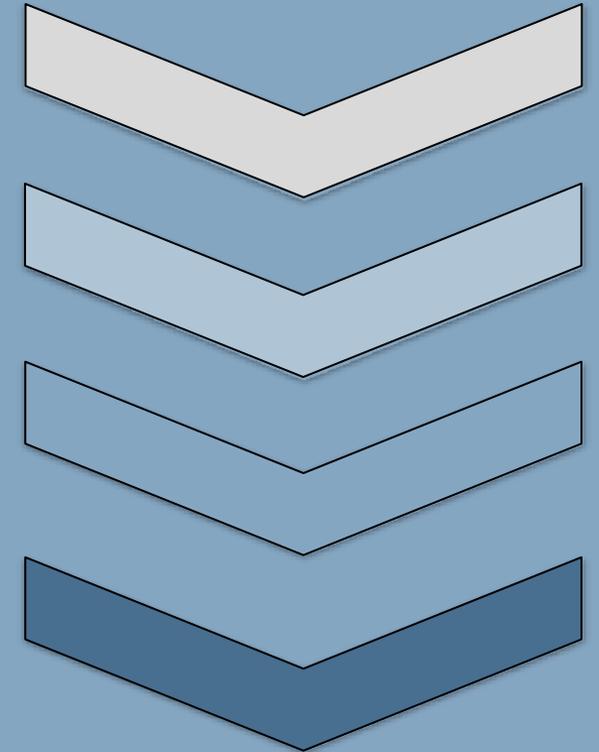


# THE MISSISSIPPI OPIOID AND HEROIN DATA COLLABORATIVE



## **Provisional Data Report Calendar Year 2022**

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

**1/15/ 2 0 2 3**

## DATA AND REPORT OVERVIEW

- ▶ This report summarizes data on opioid prescriptions dispenses 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 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 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 as all deaths that occurred during that quarter, regardless of the timing of the coroner's report. 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.

**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 the one health system. Similarly, 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 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>

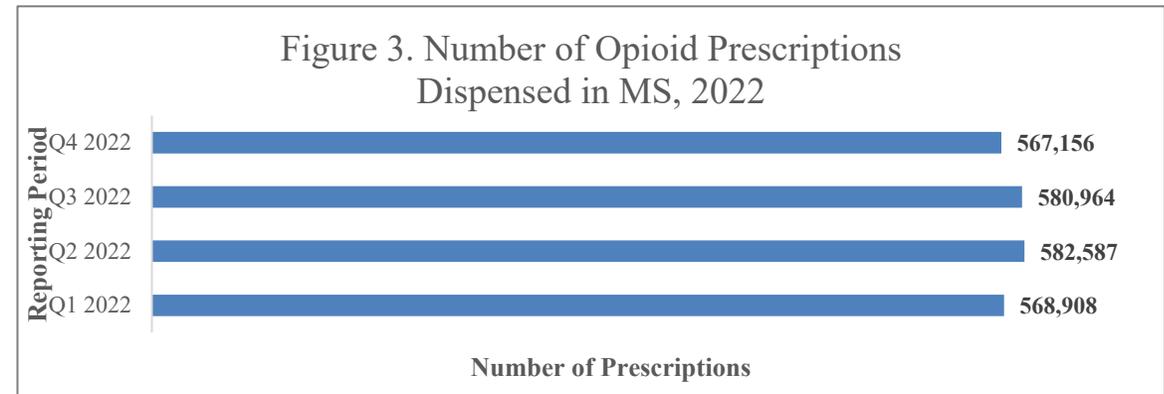
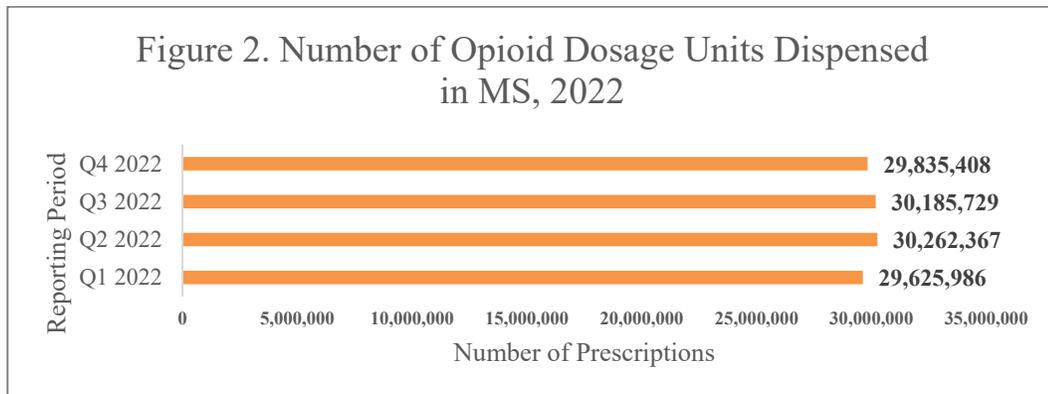
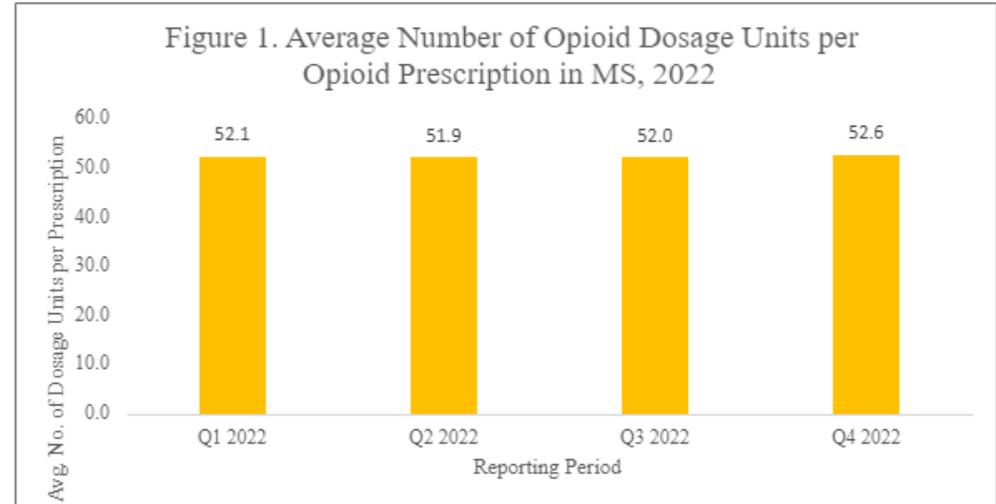
**Historical Data:** An appendix of previous years' data can be found at the Mississippi State Department of Health website: [https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/\\_static/44,0,382,740.html](https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/44,0,382,740.html)

#### 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:** Opioid Prescriptions: In 2022, over 2,299,615 opioid prescriptions were dispensed in Mississippi.
  - On average, 6,300 opioid prescriptions were dispensed every day during this year.
  - A .81% decrease in the number of opioid prescriptions was observed from 2021 to 2022.
  - In 2022, there were enough opioid prescriptions dispensed for 77.9% of Mississippians to have a prescription.
- ▶ **Opioid Dosage Units:** During 2022, over 149 million opioid dosage units (e.g. pills) were dispensed in Mississippi.
  - On average, approximately 410,710 dosage units were dispensed each day during 2022.
  - Compared to 2021, the number of dosage units dispensed increased by 25.2% or approximately 30.2 million pills in 2022.
  - In 2022, there were enough opioid dosage units dispensed for each Mississippian to have a supply of 50 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 education outreach and prevention efforts.

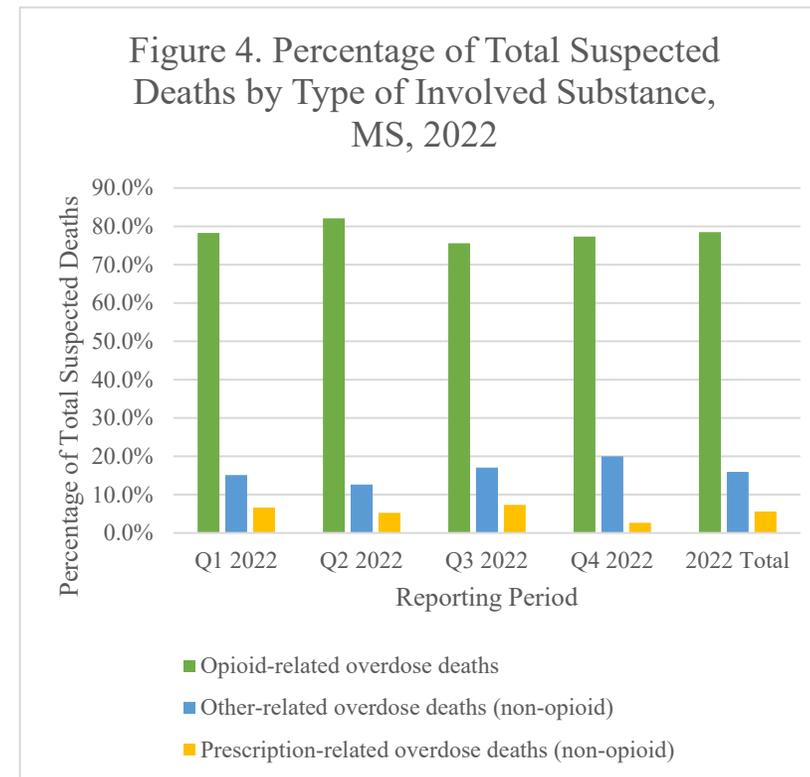
## SUSPECTED DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS

### FINDINGS

- ▶ In 2022, 281 (78.4%) of the 358 suspected overdose deaths reported to the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN) were opioid-related. The number of opioid-related deaths decreased by 25.27% from 2021 to 2022, and the total number of overdose deaths decreased by 37.15%.
- ▶ The number of deaths involving heroin decreased from 2021 (43 deaths) to 2022 (34 deaths) by 20.9%.
- ▶ There were 9.4 opioid-related overdose deaths per 100,000 persons reported to the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics (MBN) in 2022.
- ▶ The number of deaths involving fentanyl decreased from 2021 (280 deaths) to 2022 (220 deaths) by 21.43%.

**Table 1. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths Reported to MBN by Type of Involved Substance, 2022**

	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	2022 Total
Prescription Opioid-related deaths	12	11	13	7	43
Fentanyl-related deaths	41	32	32	29	134
Fentanyl and prescription-related deaths	21	25	9	15	70
Heroin-related deaths	4	2	4	4	14
Heroin and prescription related deaths	2	2	0	0	4
Heroin and Fentanyl related deaths	3	6	4	3	16
<b>Total opioid related overdose deaths</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>281</b>
Other related overdose deaths	16	12	14	15	57
Prescription related overdose deaths	7	5	6	2	20
<b>Total non-opioid related overdose deaths</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Overall total suspected overdose deaths</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>358</b>

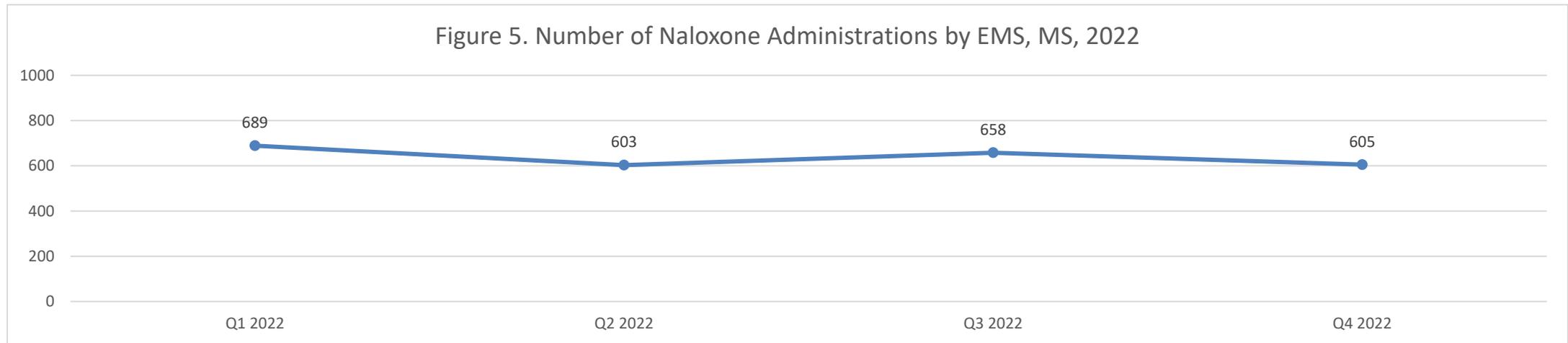


**CONSIDERATIONS:** The accurate assessment of drug-related fatalities depends on complete and high-quality data. The reliability of mortality data, however, is impacted by several constraints such as insufficient resources, training, or time for performing thorough death investigations. In addition, 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 2,555 times during 2022, which is 0.6% higher than the number of administrations in 2021 (2,540).
- ▶ There were 86.6 EMS naloxone administrations per 100,000 persons in Mississippi in 2022.
- ▶ On average, 212.9 naloxone administrations were reported in Mississippi each month during 2022.
- ▶ Of the individuals to whom naloxone was administered, 59.4% were male, and 65.0% were non-Hispanic white.
- ▶ Approximately 85% of the 2,493 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.

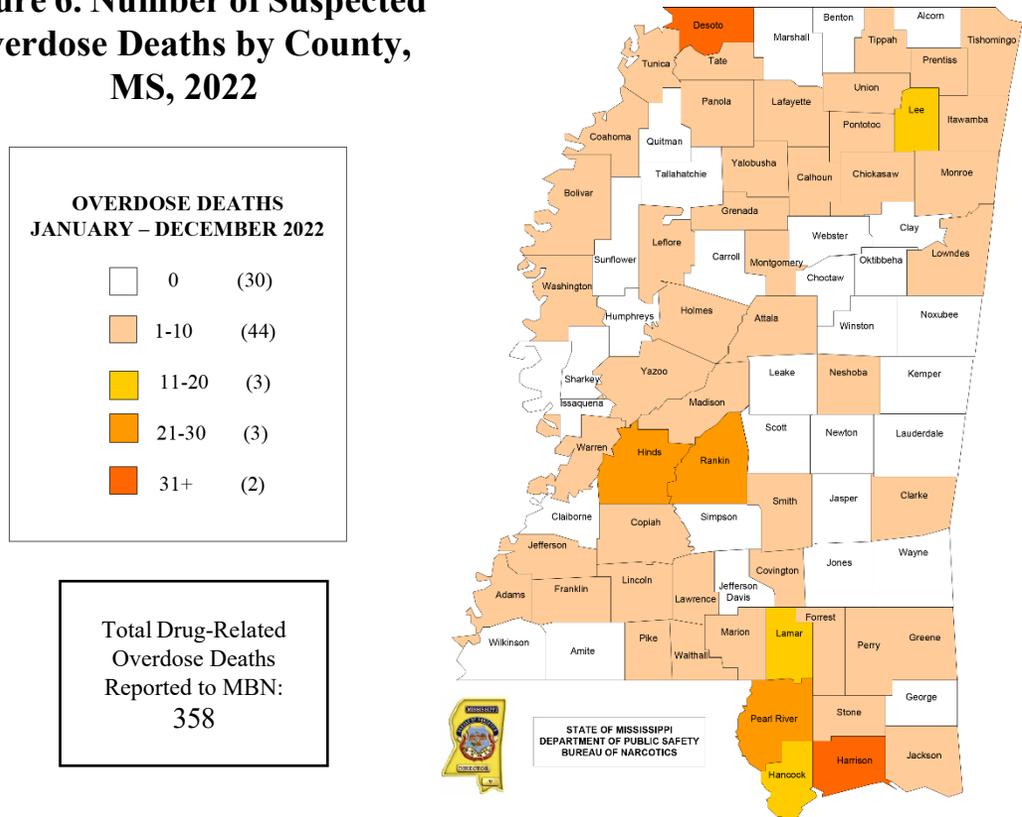
**IMPORTANT MESSAGE:** Figure 5 documents only naloxone distributed through EMS. Additional distribution occurs through the State Opioid Response (SOR) grant and a standing order. In May 2018, State Health Officer of Mississippi, Dr. Mary Currier, signed a standing order that covers, without a prescription, the dispensing and administration of naloxone. The standing order was re-signed by Dr. Paul Byers, State Epidemiologist, in May of 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022.

# SUSPECTED OVERDOSE DEATHS AND NALOXONE ADMINSTRATIONS BY COUNTY

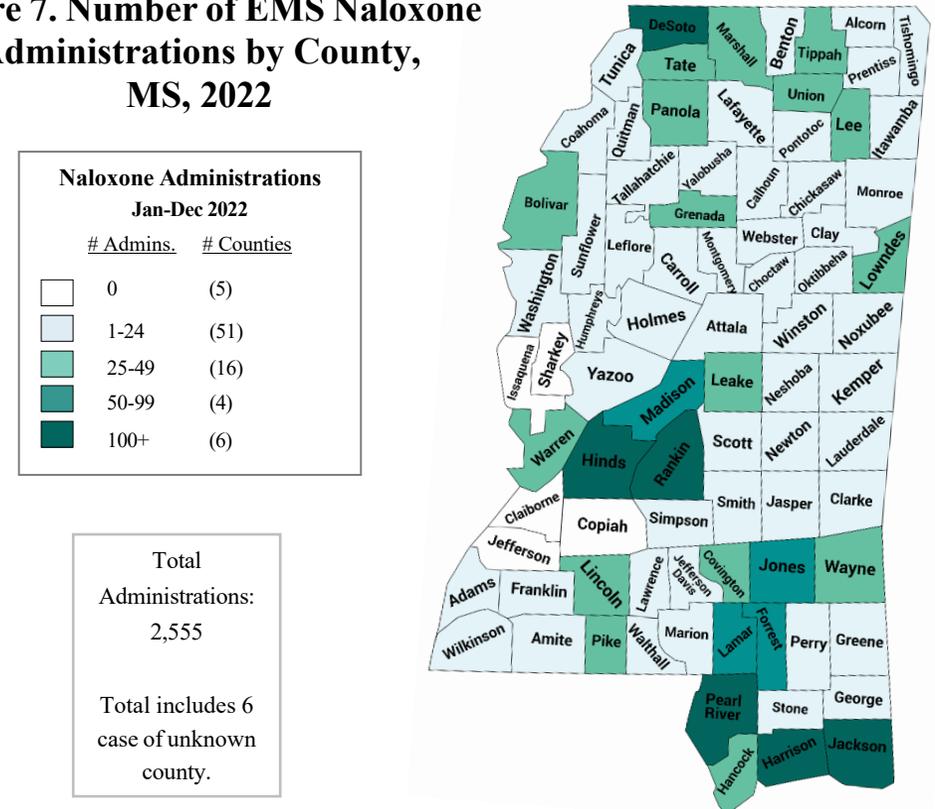
## FINDINGS

- ▶ **Suspected Overdose Deaths:** The top 3 counties Harrison (64), Desoto (37), and Pearl River (29) accounted for 36.3% of all suspected overdose deaths in 2022.
- ▶ **Naloxone Administration:** The top 3 counties: Harrison (415), Hinds (276), and Rankin (146), accounted for 32.8% of all EMS naloxone administrations in 2022.

**Figure 6. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths by County, MS, 2022**



**Figure 7. Number of EMS Naloxone Administrations by County, MS, 2022**



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

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

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

Provisional Data 6

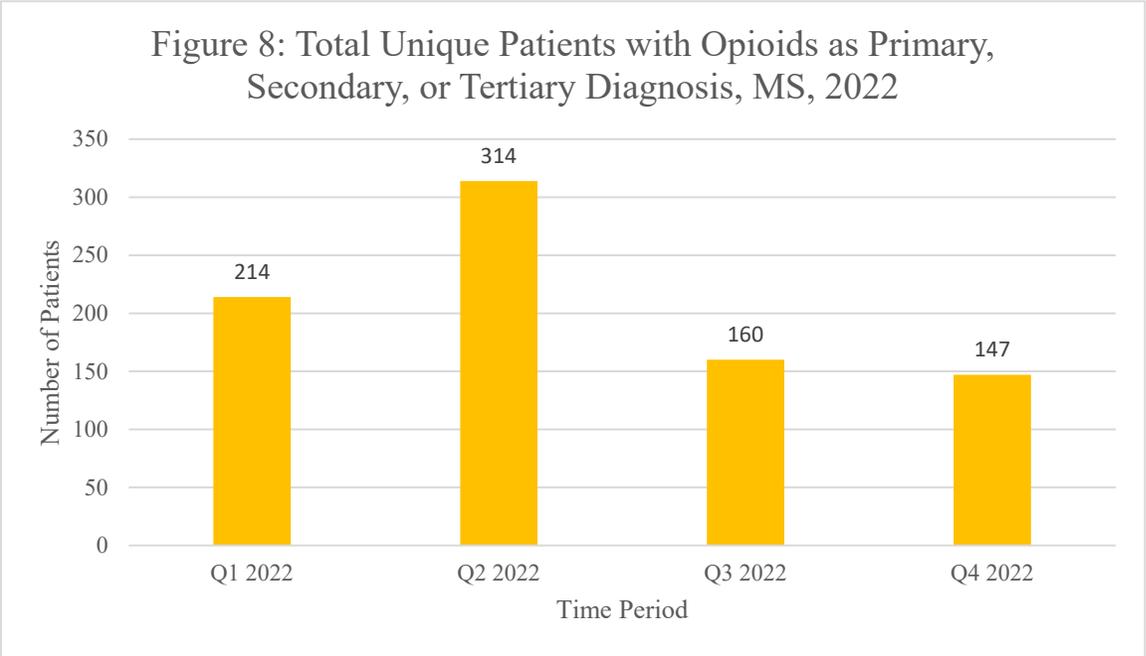
## TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR OPIOID USE DISORDERS

### FINDINGS

- ▶ Table 2 and Figure 8 report opioid-related admissions to facilities certified by the Department of Mental Health (DMH). Data were 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 1,735 Mississippians were admitted in 2022 to community mental health centers for all substance use disorders and 835 (see table 2) for opioid use disorders (includes primary, secondary, and tertiary).
- ▶ Opioids were listed as the primary diagnosis for 567 (32.7%) of the 1,735 unique patients admitted in 2022.
- ▶ In Q2, the most patients (197) were admitted for opioid use disorder as a primary diagnosis; however, the most people were admitted for all substance use disorders in Q4 (1047).
- ▶ Figure 8 displays the total number of unique patients for whom opioids were a primary, secondary, or tertiary diagnosis.

**Table 2: Unique Patients at Mental Health Facilities with Opioids as Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary Diagnosis, MS, 2022**

	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Total 2022
Primary	147	197	117	106	567
Secondary	52	87	39	37	214
Tertiary	15	31	4	4	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>835</b>



**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.

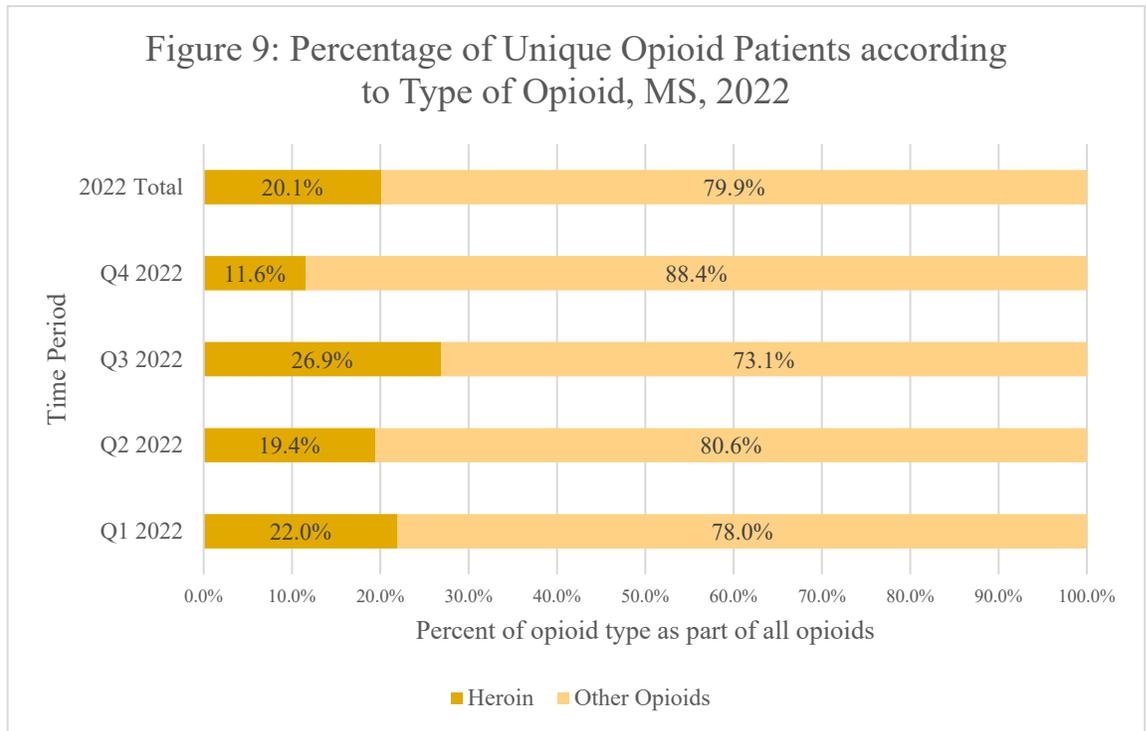
# TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR OPIOID USE DISORDERS: TYPE OF OPIOID

## FINDINGS

- ▶ Table 3 and Figure 9 report opioid-related admissions to facilities certified by the Department of Mental Health (DMH). Data were 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 87.8% of all opioid-related admissions in 2022. Heroin represented 12.2% of admissions.
- ▶ Q4 was the peak of opioid admissions (1047) while the lowest number of admissions was in Q3 (160).
- ▶ Due to the limited population, these data do not comprise 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, 2022

	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Total 2022
Heroin	47	61	43	17	168
Other Opioids	167	253	117	130	667



**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

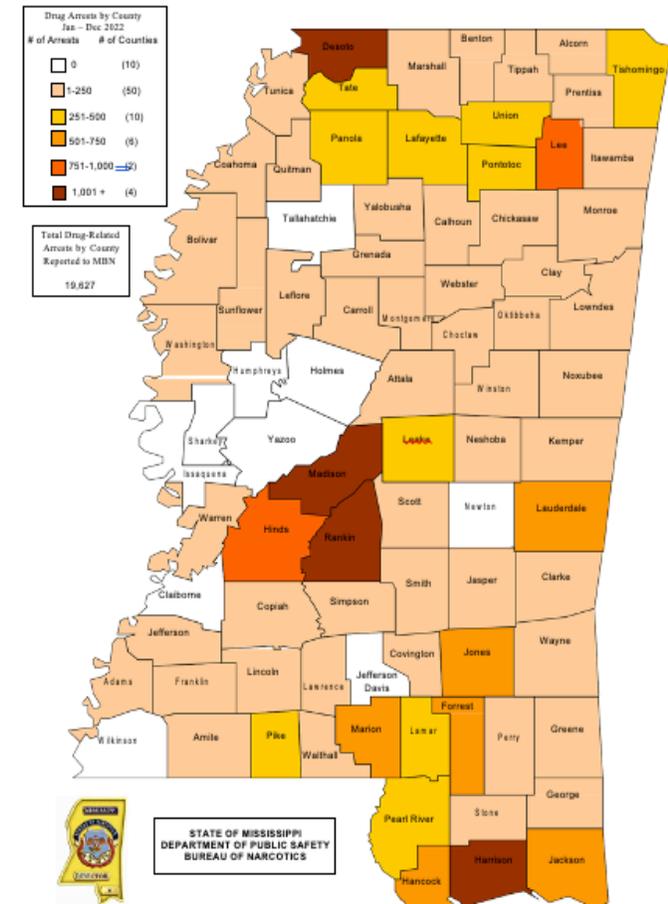
### Drug-Related Arrests:

- ▶ The total number of drug-related arrests reported in 2022 was 19,627, which 5.09% increase from 2021 (18,677).
- ▶ In 2022, an average of 1,635 drug-related arrests were reported each month in Mississippi.
- ▶ There were 665 drug-related arrests per 100,000 persons reported to DPS in 2022.
- ▶ In 2022, the highest numbers of drug-related arrests were reported in DeSoto (2684), Rankin (1612), and Harrison (1423) counties. They accounted for 29.1% of all drug-related arrests in Mississippi.

### Pharmacy Burglaries:

- ▶ In 2022, there were 7 completed pharmacy burglaries which was a decrease from 2021.
- ▶ There was a 58% decrease in completed pharmacy burglaries from 2021 to 2022.

**Figure 11. Number of Drug-Related Arrests by County, MS, 2022**



**Figure 10: Drug-Related Arrests and Pharmacy Burglaries by Quarter, MS, 2022**

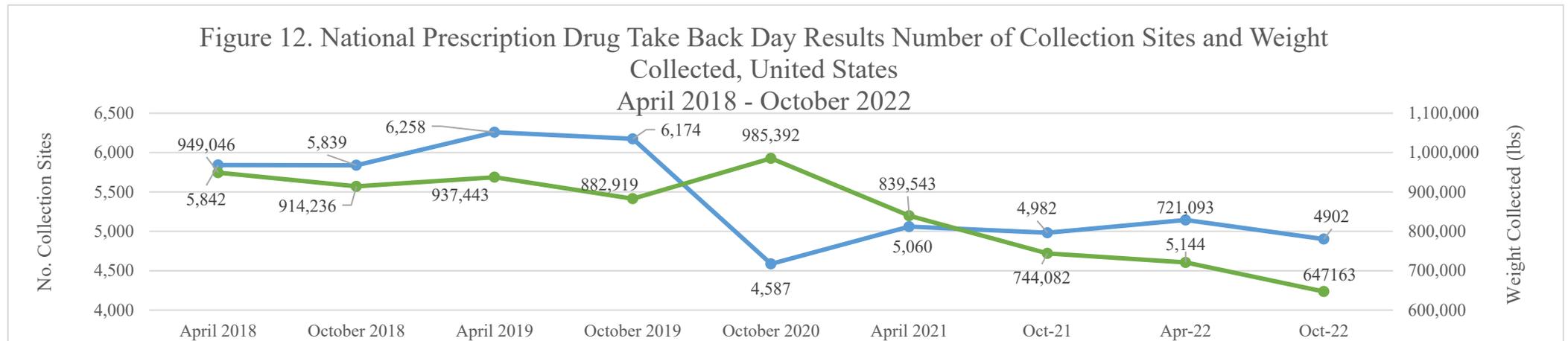


Data Source: Drug-Related Crime (Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics)

# 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 2022, a total of 647,163 pounds of drugs were collected from 4,902 sites across the United States. During the same event, 4,128 pounds were collected from 45 sites in Mississippi.



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

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

## COUNTY-LEVEL DATA: 2022

**Table 4. Number of Suspected Overdose Deaths, EMS Naloxone Administrations, and Drug-Related Arrest by County, MS, 2022**

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	7	13	27	Leflore	2	19	104
Alcorn	*	14	108	Lincoln	3	29	231
Amite	*	12	9	Lowndes	6	42	115
Attala	4	17	60	Madison	7	82	1,145
Benton	*	6	2	Marion	2	12	552
Bolivar	4	33	38	Marshall	*	30	177
Calhoun	2	15	153	Monroe	7	12	125
Carroll	*	6	77	Montgomery	1	17	71
Chickasaw	1	20	160	Neshoba	1	2	107
Choctaw	*	1	3	Newton	*	2	*
Claiborne	*	*	*	Noxubee	*	3	12
Clarke	3	5	134	Oktibbeha	*	19	209
Clay	*	3	43	Panola	3	43	408
Coahoma	2	11	86	Pearl River	29	101	499
Copiah	2	*	6	Perry	2	2	111
Covington	2	36	30	Pike	7	39	430
DeSoto	37	145	2,684	Pontotoc	7	12	362
Forrest	9	65	582	Prentiss	1	8	14
Franklin	3	6	11	Quitman	*	1	1
George	*	2	59	Rankin	22	146	1,612
Greene	1	1	2	Scott	*	8	89
Grenada	3	29	82	Sharkey	*	*	*
Hancock	13	42	678	Simpson	*	6	156
Harrison	64	415	1,423	Smith	1	11	20
Hinds	26	276	866	Stone	1	12	154
Holmes	2	8	*	Sunflower	*	18	22
Humphreys	*	3	*	Tallahatchie	*	1	*
Issaquena	*	*	*	Tate	7	32	301
Itawamba	1	6	1	Tippah	1	25	2
Jackson	1	107	549	Tishomingo	7	5	316
Jasper	*	7	26	Tunica	2	19	87
Jefferson	1	*	15	Union	3	31	455
Jefferson Davis	*	19	*	Walthall	4	10	29
Jones	*	89	605	Warren	2	43	191
Kemper	*	5	20	Washington	1	23	146
Lafayette	6	18	396	Wayne	*	40	68
Lamar	15	54	299	Webster	*	7	51
Lauderdale	*	20	528	Wilkinson	*	2	*
Lawrence	3	21	132	Winston	*	20	45
Leake	*	26	271	Yalobusha	1	8	56
Lee	14	33	989	Yazoo	2	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.**

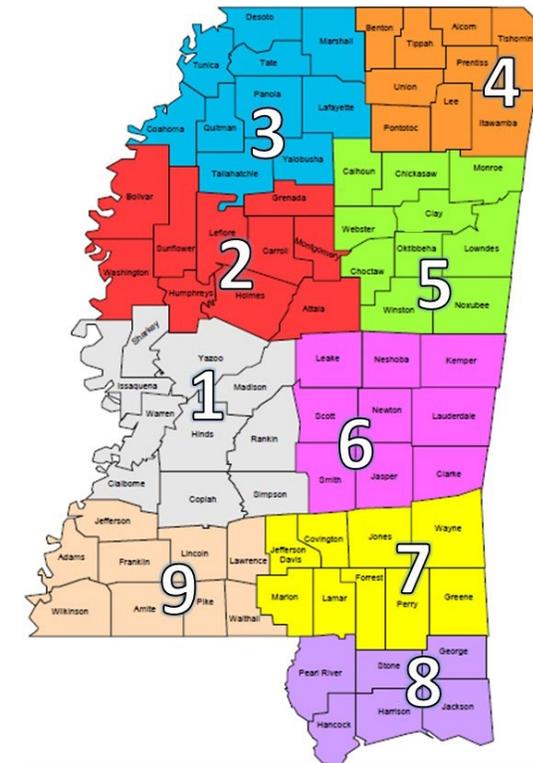
**SUSPECTED OVERDOSE DEATHS, EMS NALOXONE ADMINISTRATION, AND DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS**

- ▶ 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 2022.

**Table 5. Rank of MBN Public Safety Districts: Rates of Suspected Overdose Deaths, EMS Naloxone Administration, Drug-Related Arrests, MS, 2022**

Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons by MBN Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	MBN District	Suspected Overdose Deaths per 100,000 Persons
1	8	21.69
2	9	16.80
3	3	14.45
4	4	12.07
5	7	10.11
* Overdose death data for 2022 is pending due to lab results.		
EMS Naloxone Administrations per 100,000 Persons by MBN Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	MBN District	Administrations per 100,000 Persons
1	8	135.97
2	7	103.02
3	1	91.54
4	2	82.49
5	9	79.93
Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons by MBN Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	MBN District	Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 Persons
1	3	5,912.97
2	9	816.75
3	7	759.42
4	8	675.50
5	4	668.08

**Figure 13: Department of Public Safety Districts**



Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

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

**Table 6: Provisional Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Nonfatal Drug Overdose Data per 100,000, MS, 2022**

Suspected All Nonfatal Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected All Nonfatal Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	379.14
2	7	234.64
3	4	226.95
4	6	218.25
5	2	202.30
Suspected Nonfatal Opioid Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Opioid Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	35.96
2	3	17.44
3	6	15.89
4	7	14.68
5	2	11.81
Suspected Nonfatal Heroin Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Heroin Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	97.44
2	6	32.22
3	3	31.65
4	2	30.72
5	7	29.69
Suspected Nonfatal Stimulant Drug Overdoses per 100,000 Persons by Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Stimulant Overdoses per 100,000 Persons
1	8	20.69
2	2	15.59
3	7	11.09
4	6	9.88
5	9	7.20

**Figure 14. Department of Public Safety Districts**



Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

SPECIAL INTEREST: Public Safety District 8 is number one for each category of drugs listed.

**NUMBER OF SUSPECTED NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSES FOR OPIOIDS, HEROIN & STIMULANTS**

**Table 7: Provisional Syndromic Surveillance Emergency Department Nonfatal Drug Overdose Data by Count, MS, 2022**

Suspected All Nonfatal Drug Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected All Nonfatal Drug Overdoses by count
1	8	1887
2	1	1120
3	3	780
4	7	719
5	4	639
Suspected Nonfatal Opioid Drug Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Opioid Overdoses by count
1	8	179
2	3	70
3	1	53
4	7	45
5	6	37
Suspected Nonfatal Heroin Drug Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Heroin Overdoses by count
1	8	485
2	1	163
3	3	127
4	7	91
5	6	75
Suspected Nonfatal Stimulant Drug Overdoses by Count and by Public Safety District, MS, 2022		
Rank	Public Safety District	Suspected Nonfatal Stimulants Overdoses by count
1	8	103
2	7	34
3	2	33
4	1	28
5	3	25

**Figure 15. Department of Public Safety Districts**



**SPECIAL INTEREST:** Public Safety District 8 has the most for each category of drugs listed.

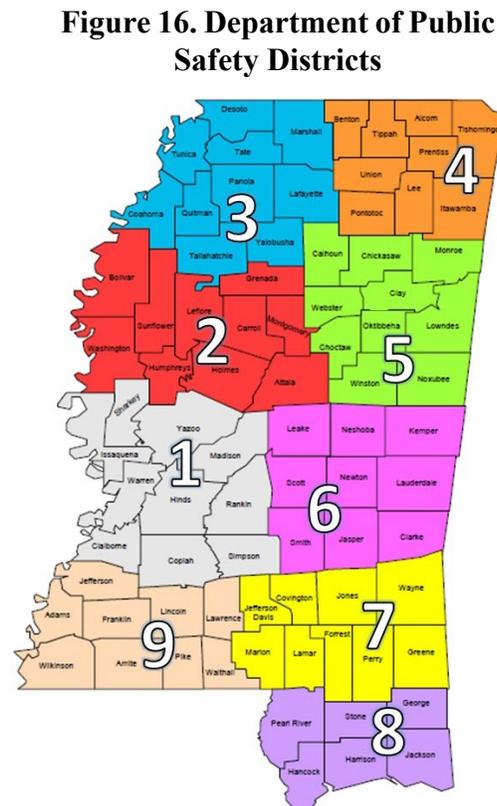
Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

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

**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, 2022**

Safety District 1 (pop. = 637,813)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 persons
Opium	53	8.31
Heroin	163	25.56
Stimulants	28	4.39
Safety District 2 (pop. = 211,558)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 persons
Opium	25	11.82
Heroin	65	30.72
Stimulants	33	15.60
Safety District 3 (pop. = 401,236)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 persons
Opium	70	17.45
Heroin	127	31.65
Stimulants	25	6.23
Safety District 4 (pop. = 281,551)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 persons
Opium	29	10.30
Heroin	56	19.89
Stimulants	9	3.20
Safety District 5 (pop. = 240,485)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 persons
Opium	9	3.74
Heroin	37	15.39
Stimulants	12	4.99



**Figure 16. Department of Public Safety Districts**

Source: Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics

Safety District 6 (pop. = 232,753)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 persons
Opium	37	15.90
Heroin	75	32.22
Stimulants	23	9.88
Safety District 7 (pop. = 306,417)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 persons
Opium	45	14.69
Heroin	91	29.70
Stimulants	34	11.10
Safety District 8 (pop. = 497,700)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 persons
Opium	179	35.97
Heroin	485	97.45
Stimulants	103	20.70
Safety District 9 (pop. = 166,656)	Number of Nonfatal Overdoses	Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100,000 persons
Opium	18	10.80
Heroin	39	23.40
Stimulants	12	7.20

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

## 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

