



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF
**HEALTH &
SENIOR SERVICES**

Health.Mo.Gov



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SENIOR SERVICES**

MOPHIMS, SUDORS & SDoH Dashboards

Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination

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Overview



25 minutes

MOPHIMS

15 minutes

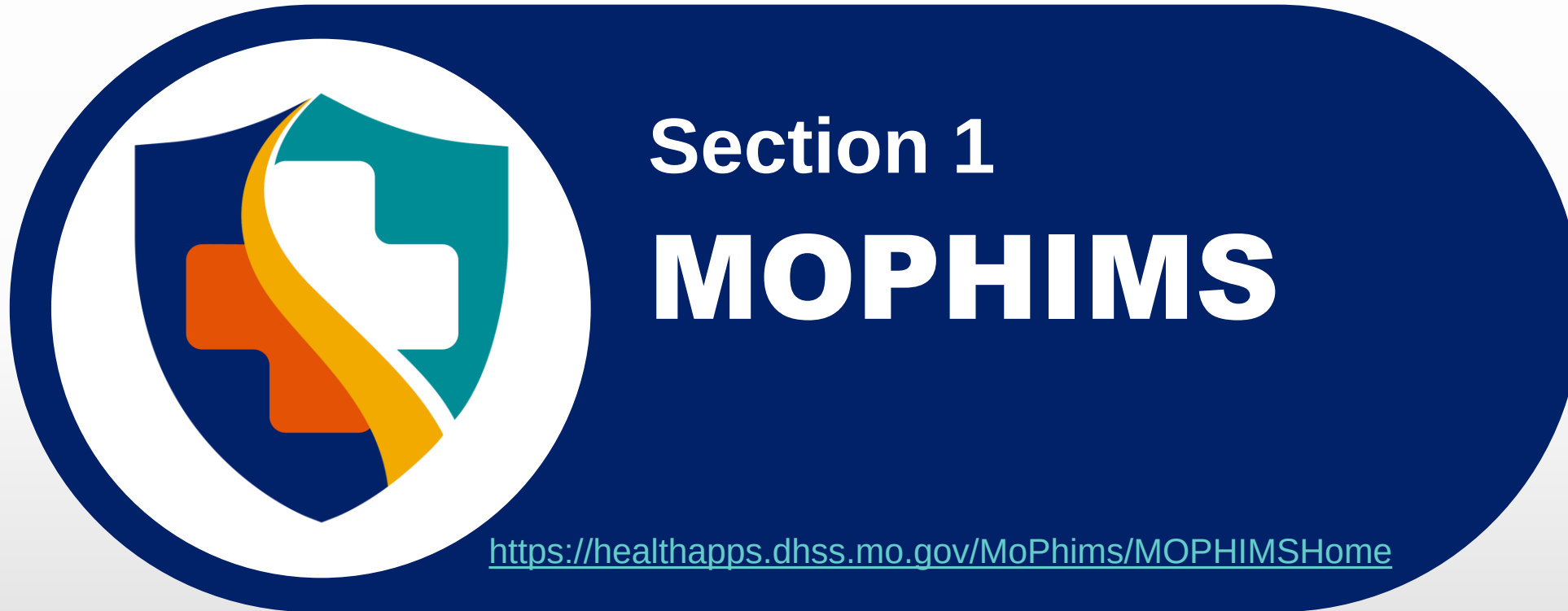
SUDORS Dashboard

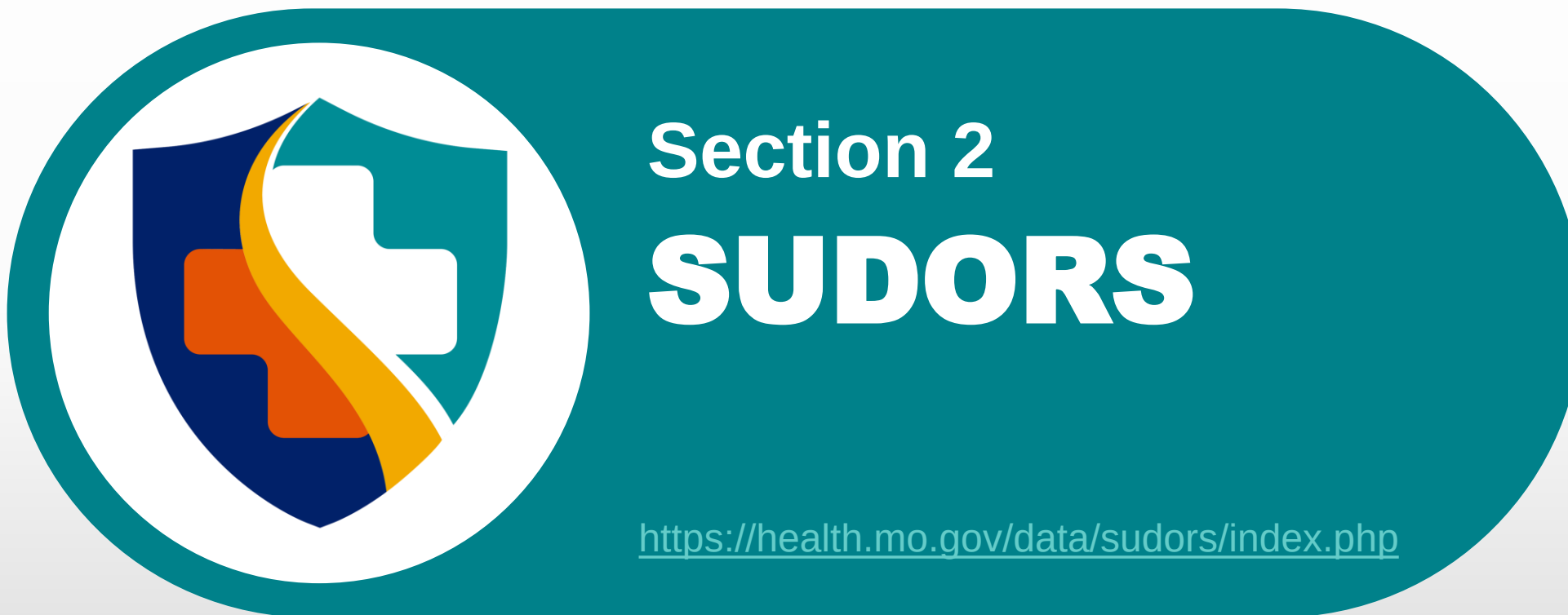
15 minutes

SDoH Dashboard

5 minutes

Questions





Section 2

SUDORS

<https://health.mo.gov/data/sudors/index.php>



SUDORS Program

The SUDORS program is funded through the CDC **Overdose Data to Action in States** grant, currently funding 49 states + District of Columbia

- **Voluntary** participation from each Coroner/Medical Examiner Office
- In 2024, **22 counties participated**, making up at least **75%** of Missouri's total unintentional/undetermined intent drug overdose deaths.



Goal: to capture information on risk factors and social drivers of health associated with overdose deaths



SUDORS Reporting Requirements

For each overdose death, the following documents are required:



Death Certificate



Coroner/Medical
Examiner Narrative



Toxicology
Report



Autopsy Report
(If Available)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Sex at Birth

This indicator represents the identification of male or female at time of birth. The pie chart to the right shows the percentage of males compared to females that died of drug overdose during this time period.



Age Groups

Hover over each age group to see the total number of deaths for these jurisdictions during the selected time period.



Age Group ■ 0 to 14 ■ 15 to 24 ■ 25 to 34 ■ 35 to 44 ■ 45 to 54 ■ 55 to 64 ■ 65 +

Level of Education

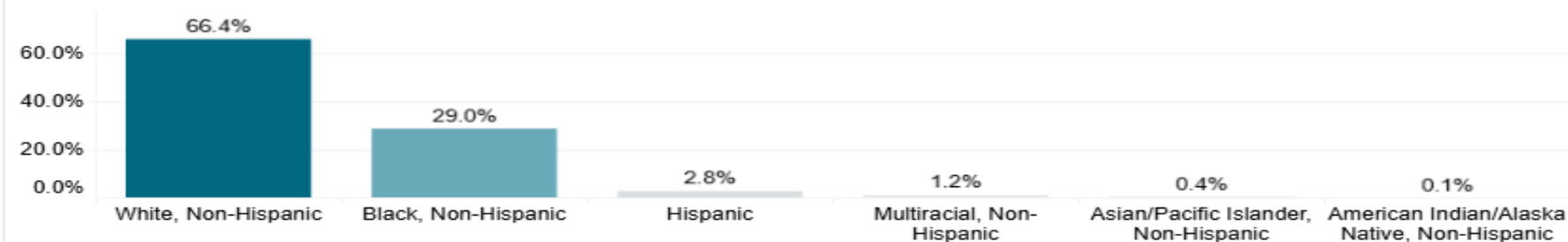


Education is a social driver of health that can impact the risk of future substance use. During 2023, **51.5%** of reported overdose deaths within the SUDORS data occurred to individuals who had obtained a high school diploma/GED as their highest level of education. During this same time period, only **9.4%** of drug overdose deaths had achieved an Associate's degree or higher. Click below for more breakouts.

[Click Here for Education Level Breakouts](#)

Race/Ethnicity

The percentages below represent the percent of those who died of drug overdose by the race/ethnicity identified on the death certificate.



10.8%

Housing Instability/Homelessness

During 2023, 10.8% of individuals who died of unintentional or undetermined intent drug overdoses were reported to have been experiencing housing instability or homelessness at time of death.

Note: This indicator only includes data from participating counties for 2023.

6.4%

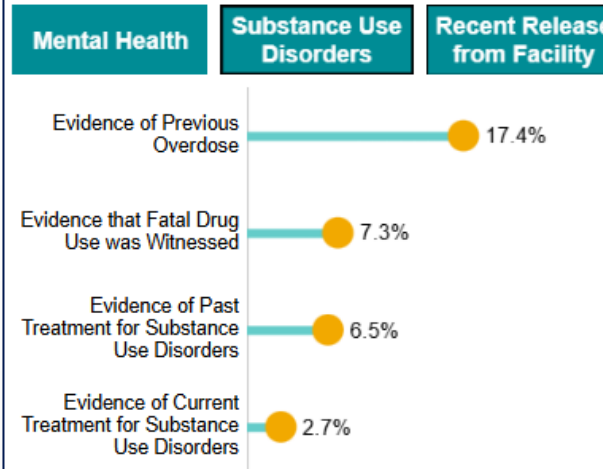
Military Status: Known Veteran

During 2023, 6.4% of individuals who died of unintentional or undetermined intent drug overdoses were reported to have served in the Armed Forces.

CIRCUMSTANCES

Often times, several opportunities for intervention may present themselves before fatal overdose occurs. During 2023, **71.2%** of drug overdose deaths captured in SUDORS **had at least one potential opportunity for intervention**.

Click on a button below to filter the indicators to the selected topic of interest.



Injury Location

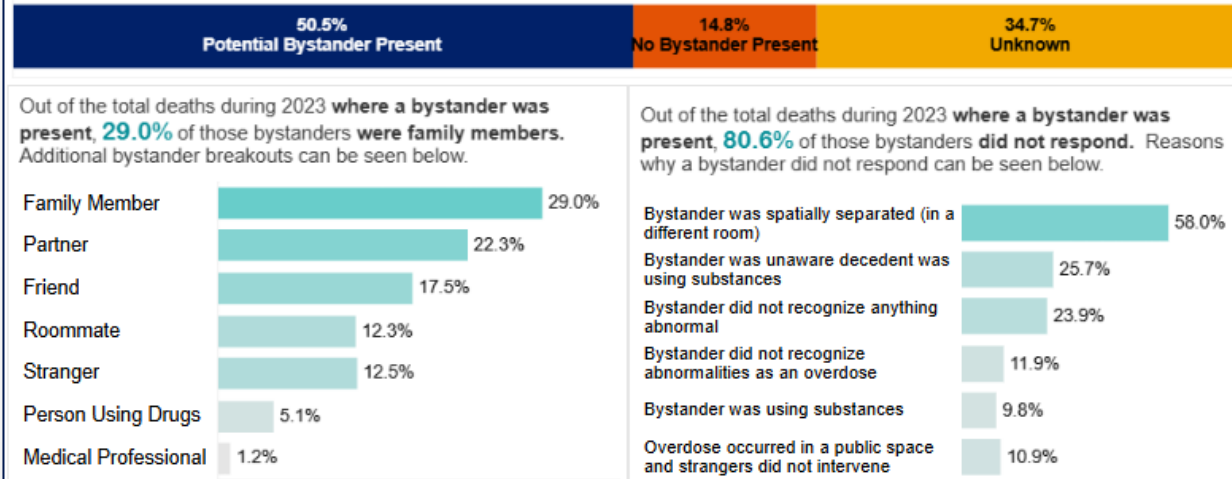
Out of all overdose deaths reported in the SUDORS system, **72.3%** occurred at a **house or apartment**. Out of those deaths that occurred at a house or apartment, **80.6%** were at the **individual's own residence**.

Hover over each box to see the percentage.



Bystander Presence

Bystanders play a crucial role in preventing a drug overdose death as the overdose is occurring. The data below shows that during 2023, **50.5%** of overdose deaths captured within SUDORS data **had a potential bystander present**, meaning an individual was nearby that could have intervened. Additional data can be seen below, indicating the most common type of bystander present, as well as common reasons why a bystander did not respond. Identifying individuals who are most commonly at the scene of the overdose can help pinpoint priority populations for overdose prevention & education. By educating these individuals and providing the tools needed to identify a potential overdose, future drug overdose deaths could be prevented.



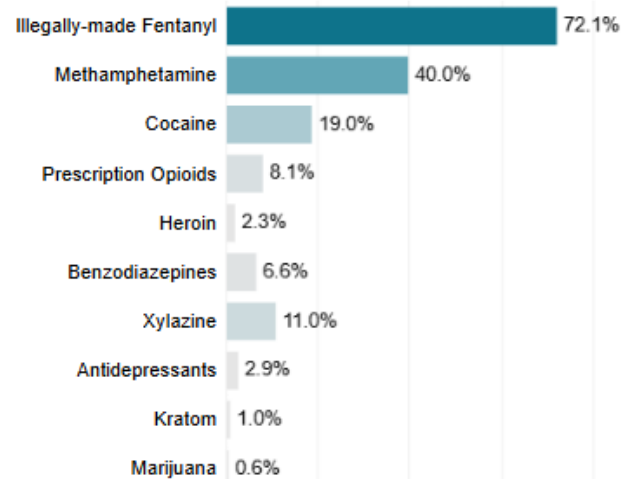
DRUG TYPES



Out of all deaths captured in SUDORS, **66.6%** noted evidence of drug use at the scene. Out of this 66.6%, **56.5%** displayed evidence of illicit drug use.

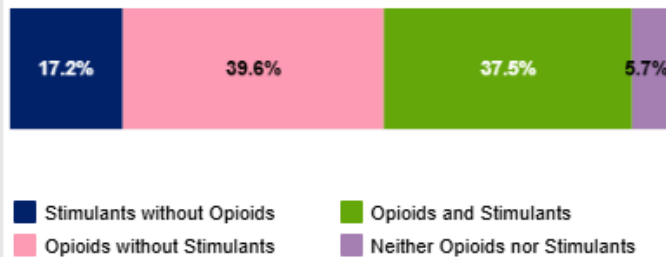
Substances Listed as **Cause of Death**

These substances were listed on the death certificate as the **substance that caused the fatal overdose**. *All substances that are listed as the cause of death will be noted in both charts below. Multiple substances could be listed as the cause of death on the death certificate, and if that occurs they will be noted in the respective categories.*



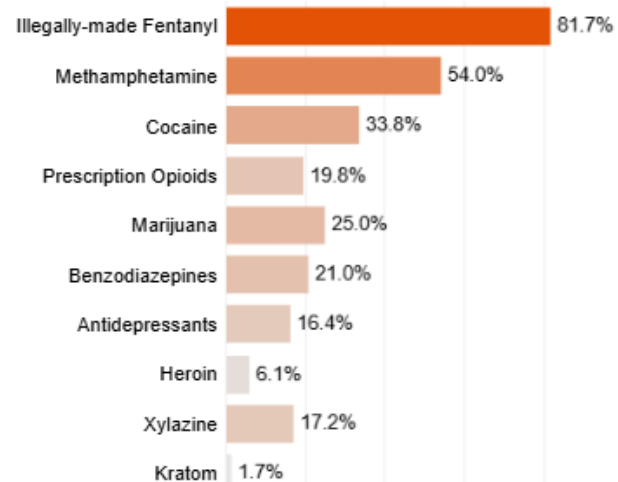
Polysubstance Use

Polysubstance use is defined as the act of using more than one substance at the same time. While opioids alone represent the greatest percentage of deaths during 2023 (**39.6%**), the use of opioids in combination with stimulants was the next highest percentage at **37.5%**. Stimulants alone accounted for **17.2%** while neither opioids nor stimulants were involved in only **5.7%** of the overdose deaths captured in SUDORS.



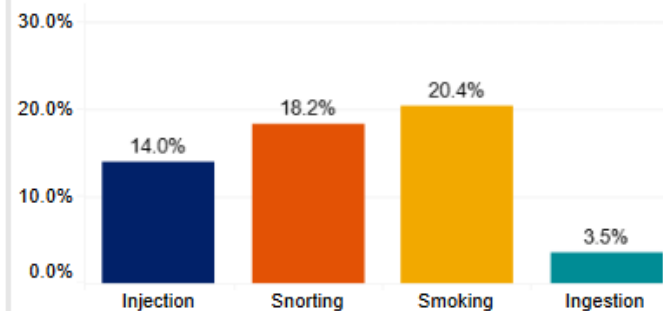
Substances **Detected** on Toxicology Report at Time of Death

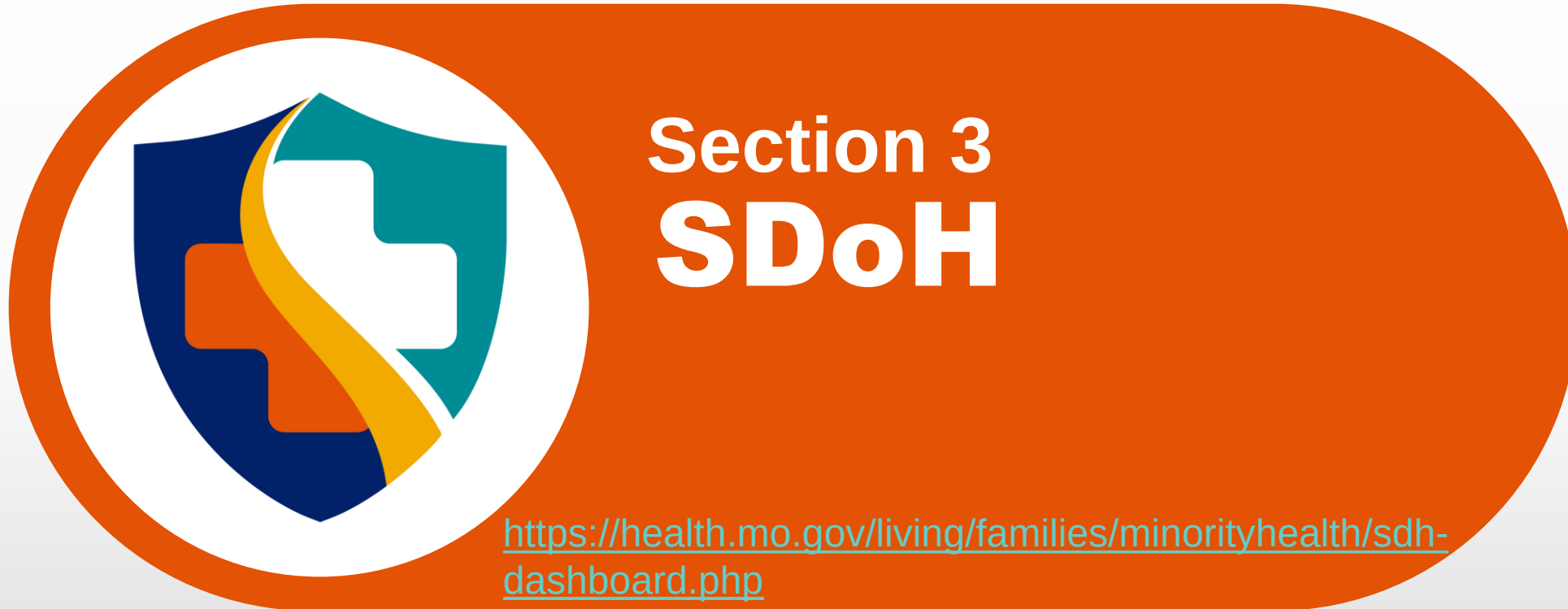
The image below shows all substances that tested positive on the toxicology report associated with each fatal overdose. *Substances that caused death, as well as all additional substances present at the time of death, will appear in this chart.*



Route of Administration

Route of administration of substances changes throughout the years. In the past, **injection** has been most common, while in current years **snorting** and **smoking** seem to be increasing in prevalence. Due to lack of availability of this indicator, 54.1% of deaths had no information on route of administration.







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QUESTIONS?

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PROMOTING HEALTH AND SAFETY