# Data Inventory Table

| **Key Investigation Question** | **How is this information typically used?** | **Who (name/agency) has the data to answer this question?** | **If data are available** | **If data are unavailable** | | **Additional questions** | **Possible data sources to consider** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***How will this data be shared with PHAST?*** | ***List potential data sources to explore*** | ***Current status or updates*** |
| What is the opioid-involved overdose death rate in our jurisdiction? | To track cases of overdose death longitudinally | *Example: Chief Lee from City Fire Department* | *Example: Chief Lee will present annual and monthly data at each PHAST meeting using simple data presentation.* |  |  | *Example: Is it possible to examine data by age group?* | Confirmed: State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), which captures detailed information on toxicology, death scene investigations, route of administration, and other risk factors that may be associated with a fatal overdose  Local and state health departments  Provisional: National Vital Statistics System (provisional counts for drug overdose deaths occurring within the 50 states and the District of Columbia.) The counts represent the number of reported deaths due to drug overdose occurring in the 12-month period ending in the month indicated. |
| Where are overdose deaths happening in our jurisdiction? | To determine geographical high-burden areas and target interventions |  |  | *Example: Contact agencies in County using ODMAP. (County Police, County Department of Public Safety, Office of the County District Attorney)* | *Example: Chief Lee will lead outreach and will report back in April.* |  | Medical examiner/coroner suspected overdose data  Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP), an overdose mapping tool that provides real time suspected overdose data in local and surrounding jurisdictions |
| What is the non-fatal overdose rate? | To track non- fatal overdose occurrences longitudinally (for surveillance) |  |  |  |  |  | State health department’s syndromic surveillance data (from emergency departments) – does not include individuals who decline transfer to emergency department post overdose |
| Are we seeing a spike in overdoses or overdoses involving a specific substance or specific combination of substances? | To identify spikes for early detection of emerging threats and rapid response |  |  |  |  |  | Coroners observations/reports  Increase in 911 calls related to overdose  Sharp increase in EMS treating suspected overdoses and reversing opioid overdoses with naloxone (May be tracked and monitored through ODMAP)  Hospital Emergency Departments report large numbers of overdoses presenting  Police report increase in illicit drug seizures or rapid increases in illicit drug seizures containing a new type of synthetic opioid such as fentanyl analogs, or synthetic opioids that may be new to this region/jurisdiction.  Medical examiners/coroners noting a sharp increase in overdose deaths |
| Who is overdosing and in need of care, treatment, support services? What is the breakdown of race, ethnicity, and gender? How do overdoses vary by individual neighborhood, city, or zip code? | To target interventions and response efforts by population |  |  |  |  |  | State health department’s syndromic surveillance data (from emergency departments)  EMS/Emergency responder data  Client records from harm reduction service providers  Treatment service requests  Medical examiner/coroner suspected overdose data (may be an entry-point to connect with family or friends who may be at risk of overdose or a way to identify high-risk populations)  Inmate release information (to provide further supports to this high-risk group) |
| What are the limitations in the current overdose prevention services?  Who has the least access to treatment or recovery support services?  Do access barriers vary by region? Population? Insurance?  Age group?  Other factors? | To improve effectiveness of interventions  aimed at reducing overdose;  To identify equity issues in access |  |  |  |  |  | Treatment service records including waitlists, retention, and reasons for drop out  Community surveys and client records by harm reduction providers  Pharmacy records on naloxone distribution  Focus groups or interviews with community members impacted by the overdose crisis and people in recovery |
| What are the local trends in illicit drug use? | To identify treatment and harm reduction needs |  |  |  |  |  | Law enforcement drug seizure data  Community surveys by harm reduction providers |
| What is in the local drug supply? What types of illicit drugs are commonly used? What types of illicit drugs are being seized by law enforcement? Are there any adulterants present in these illicit drugs that have the potential to cause serious health issues? | To anticipate increased risks among people who use drugs |  |  |  |  |  | Law enforcement drug seizure data, possession arrests  Community surveys by harm reduction providers |
| What are the local opioid prescribing practices/ trends? | To anticipate potential risks among people who use prescription opioids, benzodiazepines, etc. |  |  |  |  |  | Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) data |
| What opioid overdose prevention programs or interventions are currently available? What efforts have the community taken to prevent overdoses? How well do they align with evidence-based practices? (Please refer to Module 3: Review Evidence-Based Strategies and Success Stories) | To determine potential service gaps and opportunities for coordinated interventions |  |  |  |  |  | Local health departments  Local advocacy organizations  Behavioral health agencies, treatment providers, and medical providers |
| What are the different “pathways” to treatment in our community? What happens to people before, during, and after we interact with them? | To determine potential service gaps and opportunities for coordinated interventions |  |  |  |  |  | Local health departments  Local advocacy organizations  Behavioral health agencies, treatment providers, and medical providers  Surveys with people who have received treatment and are in recovery  Interviews or focus groups with community members impacted by overdoses |
| What is driving the overdose epidemic in our jurisdiction? | To identify root causes and drivers in the local community |  |  |  |  |  |  |