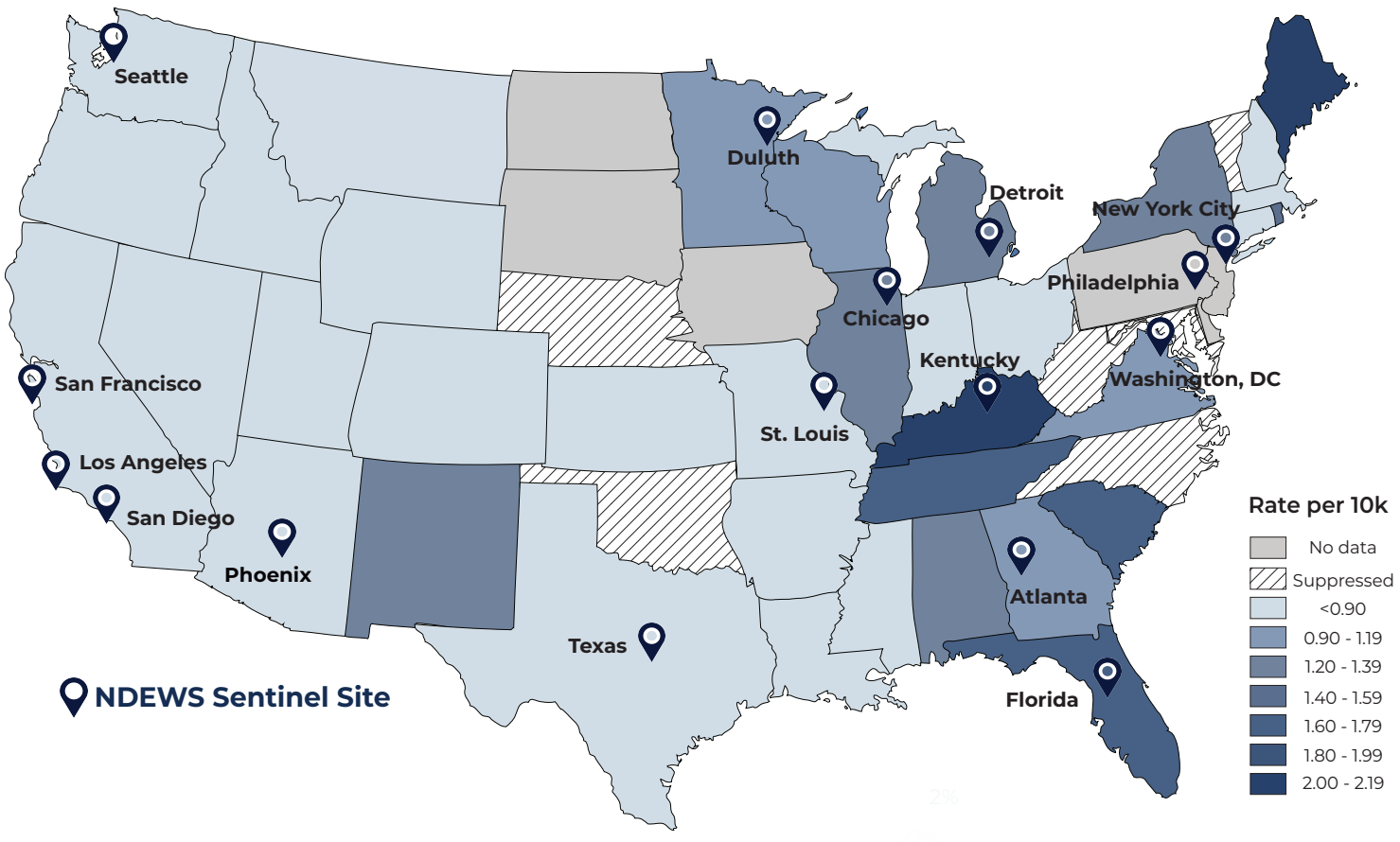
# N·DEWS | NATIONAL DRUG EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

## Opioid overdose-related 911 EMS responses per 10k population, June 20, 2022 – July 20, 2022






### Top ten states by rate per 10k

| State | Rate per 10k | Count | Percent coverage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kentucky | 2.18 | 935 | 91.9 % |
| Maine | 2.12 | 277 | 100.0 % |
| South Carolina | 1.73 | 878 | 90.9 % |
| Tennessee | 1.72 | 1,134 | 77.5 % |
| Florida | 1.60 | 3,382 | 89.9 % |
| Rhode Island | 1.50 | 155 | 94.6 % |
| New Mexico | 1.34 | 1,618 | 75.9 % |
| Illinois | 1.32 | 271 | 89.4 % |
| Michigan | 1.31 | 1,266 | 90.5 % |
| Alabama | 1.31 | 620 | 81.8 % |

### Report summary

From June 20, 2022 to July 20, 2022, opioid-related 911 responses were reported in 1,188 incident counties in 43 states. Of those 911 responses, a majority of persons were white (52%), and male (68%). Within states with at least 70% coverage during the reporting period, Kentucky had the highest rate of responses with 2.18 responses per 10k residents, followed by Maine with 2.12 per 10k residents, and South Carolina with 1.73 per 10k residents.

Opioid-related 911 responses are calls involving opioids, based on the EMS narrative. Data are available for 66% of all EMS responses in the US, with full coverage in 24 states; 75% of the data reported within 24 hours of event. **Source: biospatial.io, 2022.** Data are suppressed when there are less than 10 events. Data extracted 7/20/2022.

NDEWS is funded by the National institute on Drug Abuse to the University of Florida (PI: Cottler, Co-Is: Goldberger, Nixon, Striley), New York University (Co-I: Palamar), and Florida Alantic University (Co-I: Barenholtz).

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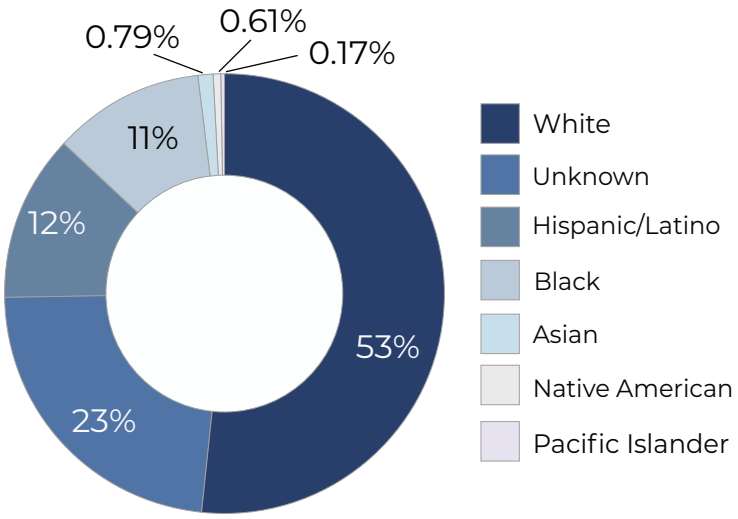
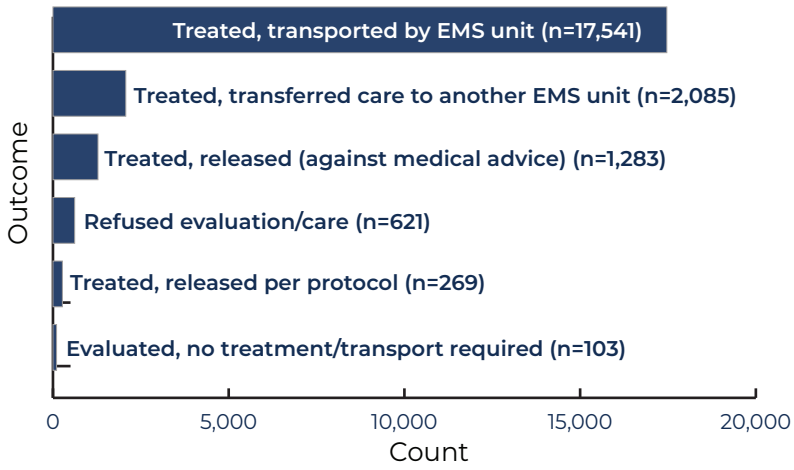
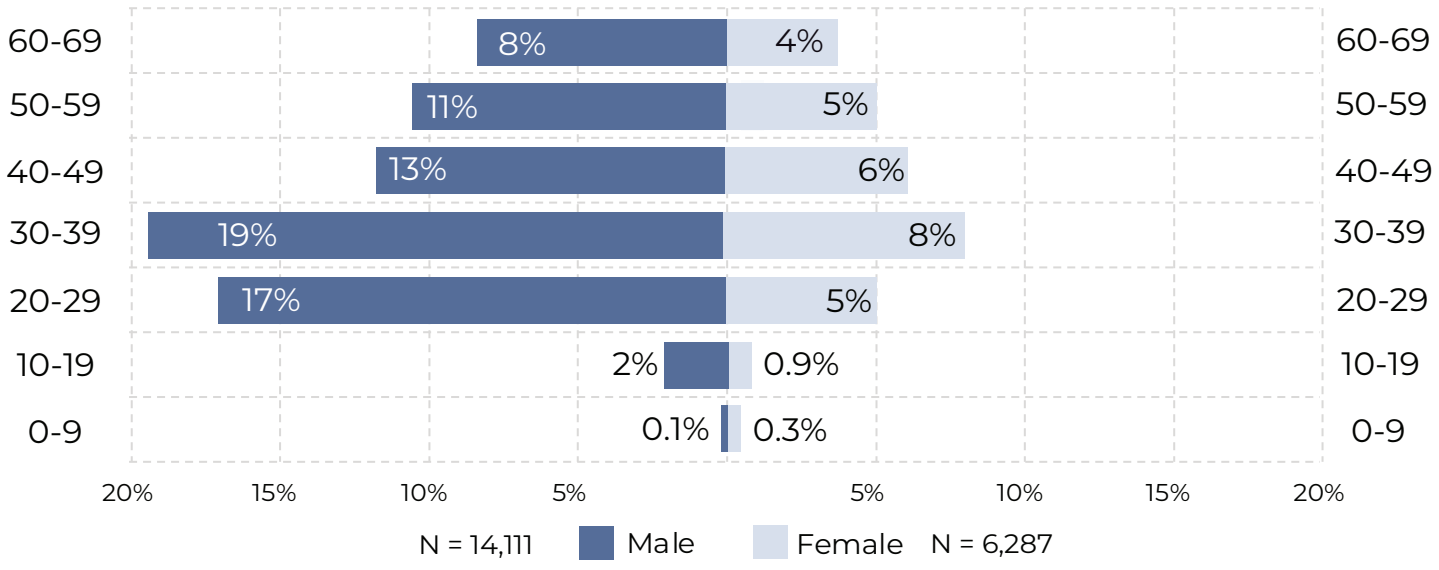
## EMS responses by race/ethnicity




## EMS responses by outcome




## EMS responses by age and sex