TRAINING MANUAL

ODMAP Interactive Dashboard

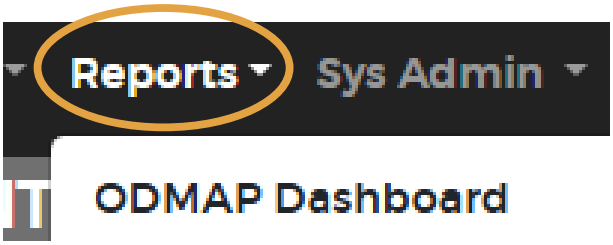
ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

The ODMAP Interactive Dashboard provides users with a detailed view of the overdose epidemic using data reported through ODMAP. By using near-real-time data to create a clear, map-based dashboard, agencies can shift from reactive responses to proactive action.

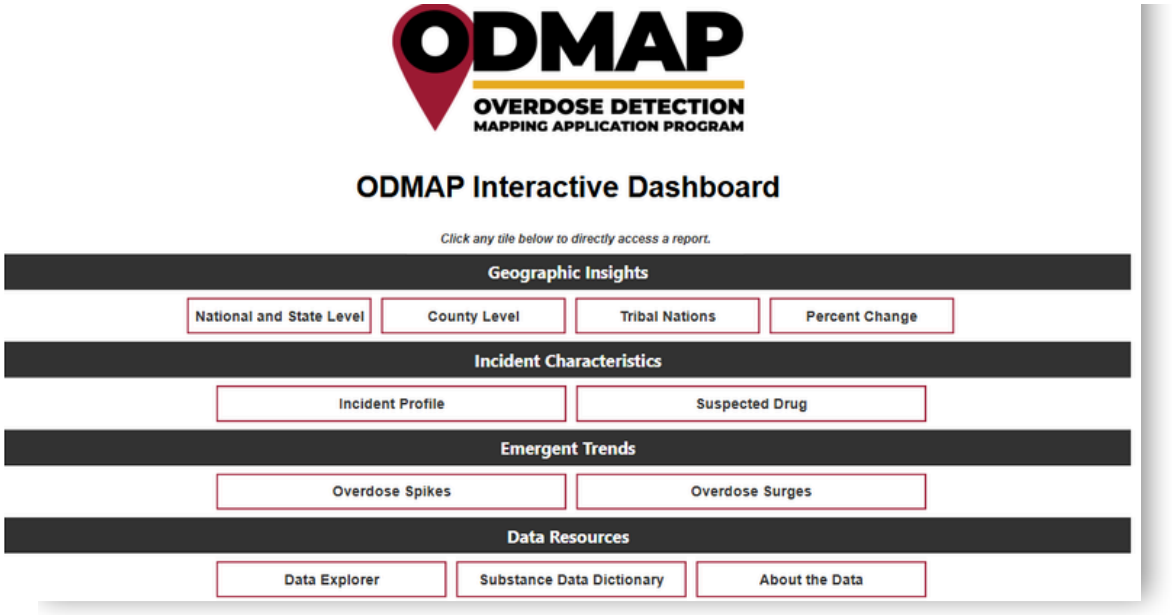
Accessing the ODMAP Interactive Dashboard

You can locate the ODMAP Interactive Dashboard by clicking on the "Reports" tab at the top toolbar on ODMAP. In the dropdown, click "ODMAP Dashboard."



The homepage on the Interactive Dashboard is structured by theme and allows users to access any report directly.

ODMAP Interactive Dashboard Homepage



The Interactive Dashboard homepage themes and reports include:

- **Geographic Insights**
  - National and State Level, County Level, Tribal Nations, and Percent Change
- **Incident Characteristics**
  - Incident Profile and Suspected Drug reports
- **Emergent Trends**
  - Overdose Spikes and Overdose Surges
- **Data Resources**
  - Data Explorer, Substance Data Dictionary, and About the Data

DASHBOARD FUNCTIONALITIES

Dashboard Tabs:

The tabs are labeled at the top of the dashboard, as well as at the bottom of the dashboard page. The tabs include:

- National and State Level
- County Level
- Tribal Nations
- Percent Change
- Incident Profile
- Suspected Drug
- Overdose Spikes
- Overdose Surges
- Data Explorer
- Substance Data Dictionary
- About the Data

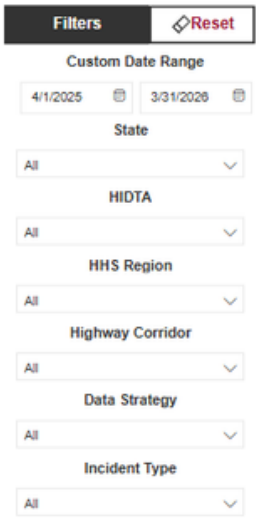
Key Insights:

Provides insights across the national and state level tab, the county-level tab, and the overdose spike tab, highlighting trends that show increases or decreases as percentages based on the selected date range.

Filters:

Users have the option to filter on each tab. Each tab filtering is specific to the functions, but all filtering includes Custom Date Range, State, HIDTA Region, HHS Region, Highway Corridor, Data Strategy, Incident Type, Tribal Nation, Time Period, Suspected Drug, Agency Name, Substance Name, and Category.

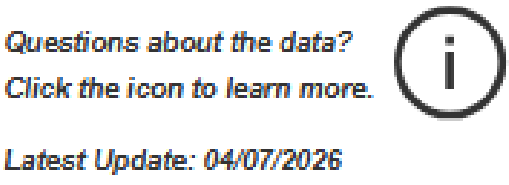
- Filters carry over to each tab once applied.
    - ***To select multiple check boxes when filtering, click the Ctrl button on your keyboard to select multiple filters.***



Questions About the Data Icon:

The icon allows users to click to learn more about the data. By clicking the icon, users are directed to the About the Data page.

- To review the information on the About the Data Page, click here.



DASHBOARD FUNCTIONALITIES, CONT.

Notes on Gradient:

The intensity on the map represents incident volume.

- Darker colored areas show higher counts.
- Lighter colored areas show lower counts.
  - To learn more about each shaded area, hover over the area and click for more detail.

Below provides the note shown on the ODMAP Interactive Dashboard.

Note: Color intensity on the map represents incident volume; darker shades indicate higher counts. Hover over or click on a specific state for more information.

Focus Mode:

This feature allows users to expand a specific visual (chart, table, or map) to fill the entire report canvas for detailed viewing and analysis. It can be accessed by hovering over a visual, which brings up the Focus Mode icon to select (right).

Drill Down Capabilities:

All time series (line charts) include the ability to “drill up” or “drill down” to analyze different temporal periods. For example,

Tooltips:

Several visualizations throughout the dashboard include tooltips which show additional information about specific datapoints. To bring up a tooltip, simply hover over a bar on a bar chart or a state on a map. For example, on the National and State Level page, users can see state-level metrics by hovering over their state of interest.

DATA AND FILTER DEFINITIONS

Filter Definitions

- **Custom Date Range:** Analyze trends across different time periods.
- **State:** Focus analysis on specific locations.
- **HIDTA Region:** View overdose data within High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.
- **HHS Region:** Filter results by federal health regions.
- **Highway Corridor:** Select a specific interstate or highway to analyze trends.
- **Data Strategy:** No Statewide Data Strategy, Statewide API, Statewide Data Strategy.
- **Incident Type:** Fatal or Non-fatal incidents.
- **Tribal Nation:** Filter results by current federally-recognized reservations.
- **Time Period:** Rolling 12-Month: Last 365 days vs. previous 365 days or Year-to-Date (YTD): YTD current year vs. YTD previous year.
- **Suspected Drug**: Filter by a specific drug type.
- **Agency Name:** Filter by a specific agency.
- **Substance Name:** Filter by a list of substance names.
- **Category:** Filter by a list of drug and substance categories.

Data Definitions

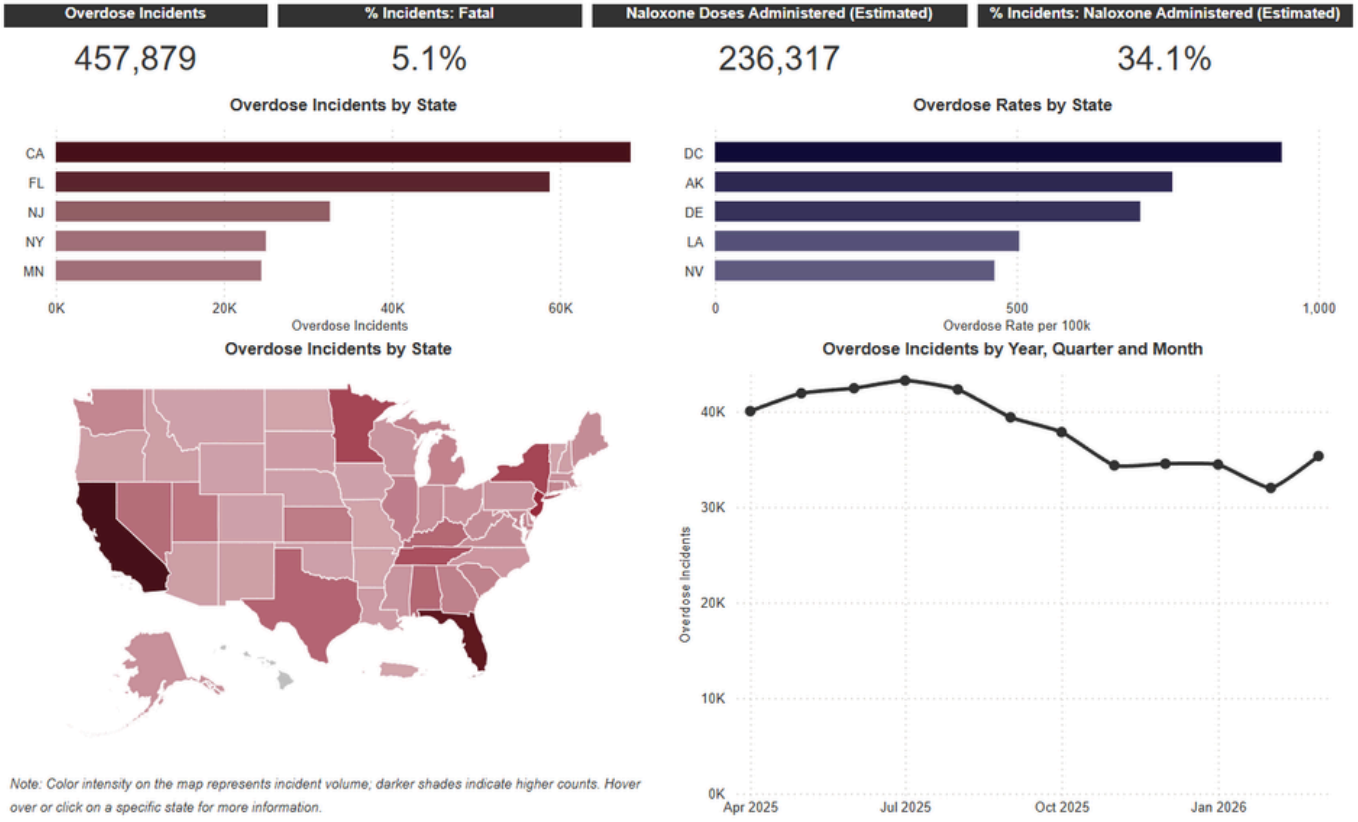
- **Bar Chart:** Visual representation of data to compare values across different categories.
- **Rate Chart:** Displays how a value changes or occurs over time or across categories.
- **Map:** Shows patterns and trends across different geographic areas.
- **Line Graph:** Displays trends and changes over time as a line with connected points.
- **Table:** Organizes information in rows and columns to read and compare.
- **Heatmap:** Representation of data where colors are used to show how high or low values are across different areas or categories.

NATIONAL AND STATE LEVEL

The National and State Level tab displays overdose incidents, fatality percentages, naloxone administration, and trends across states and time periods.

Available Filters

- Custom Date Range
- State
- HIDTA Region
- HHS Region
- Highway Corridor
- Data Strategy
- Incident Type



Key Metrics

- **Overdose Incidents:** Total number of reported cases.
- **% Incidents Fatal:** Percentage of overdoses resulting in death.
- **Naloxone Doses Administered:** Estimated use of overdose reversing medication.
- **% Incidents (Naloxone Administered):** Portion of incidents where naloxone was used.

Visualization

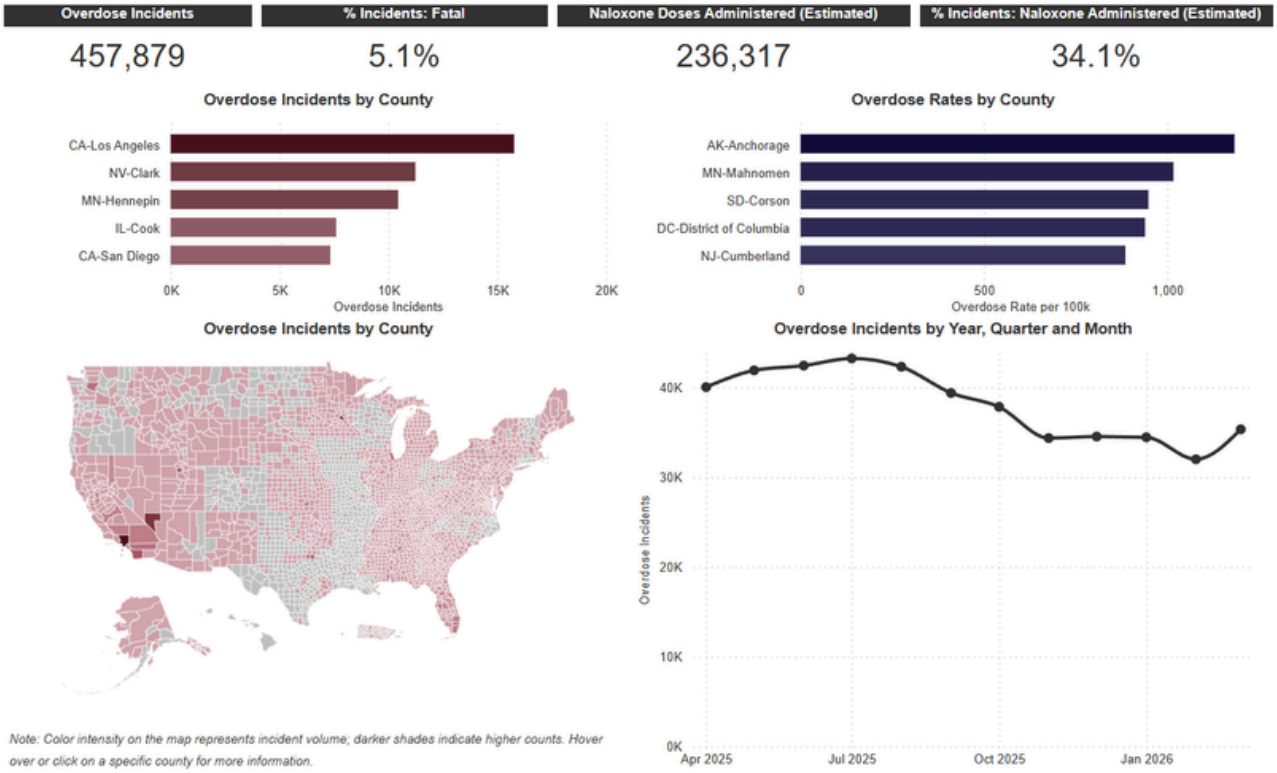
- **Bar Chart:** Ranks states by total overdose incidents.
- **Rate Chart:** Compare overdose rates per 100,000 population.
- **Map:** Shows geographic distribution with darker colors indicating higher incident counts. (Hover or select states for additional detail)
- **Line Graph:** Displays trends over time, allowing users to drill down from yearly aggregates to granular daily data.

COUNTY LEVEL

The County Level tab displays overdose incidents, fatality percentages, naloxone administration, and trends across counties and multiple time periods.

Available Filters

- Custom Date Range
- State
- County
- HIDTA Region
- Highway Corridor
- Data Strategy
- Incident Type



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- **Bar Chart:** Ranks counties by total overdose incidents.
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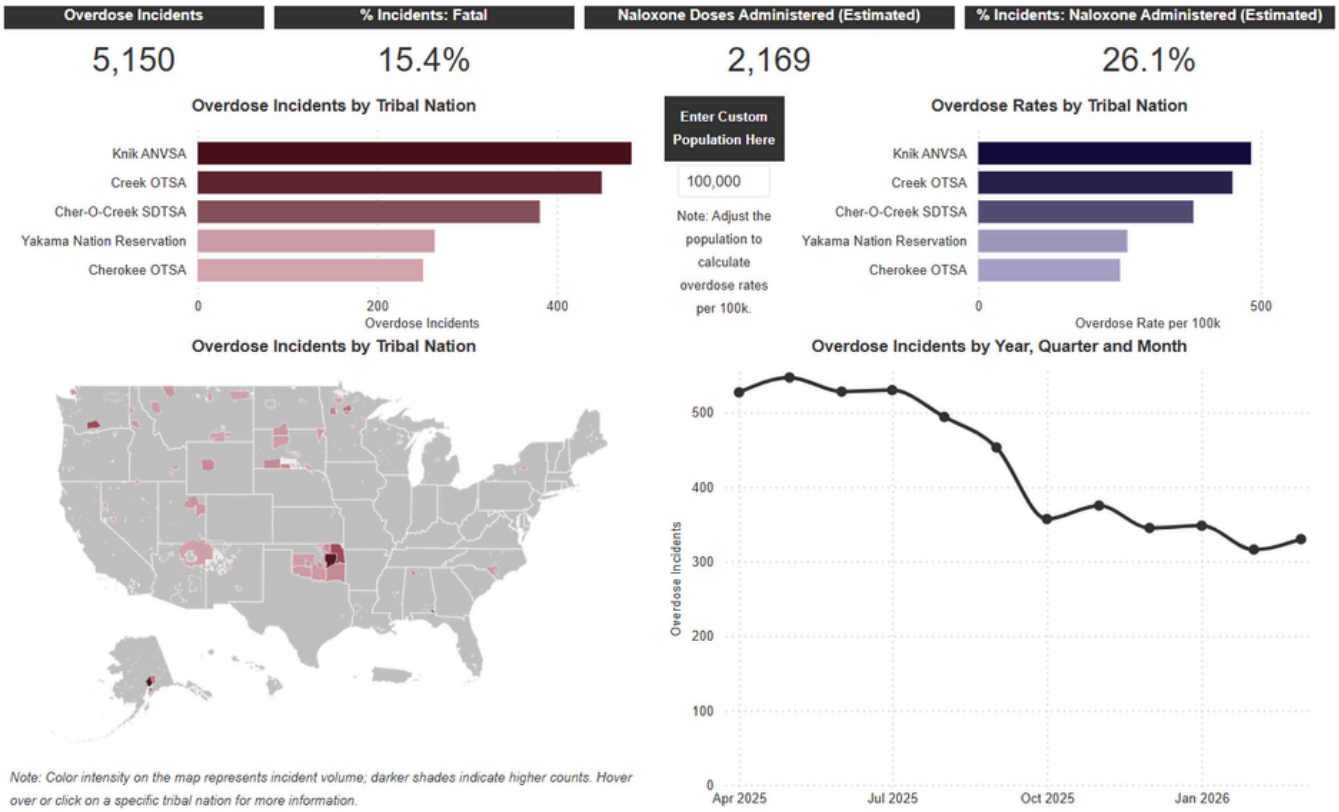
- **Map:** Shows geographic distribution with darker colors indicating higher incident counts. (Hover or select counties for additional detail)
- **Line Graph:** Displays trends over time, allowing users to drill down from yearly aggregates to granular daily data.

TRIBAL NATION

The Tribal Nation tab displays overdose incidents, fatality percentages, naloxone administration, and trends across the tribal nations and time periods.

Available Filters:

- Custom Date Range
- State/County
- Tribal Nation
- HIDTA Region
- Data Strategy
- Incident Type



Key Metrics

- **Overdose Incidents:** Total overdoses reported within Tribal Nations.
- **% Incidents Fatal:** Percentage of overdoses resulting in death.
- **Naloxone Doses Administered:** Estimated use of overdose reversing medication.
- **% Incidents (Naloxone Administered):** Portion of incidents where naloxone was used.

Visualization

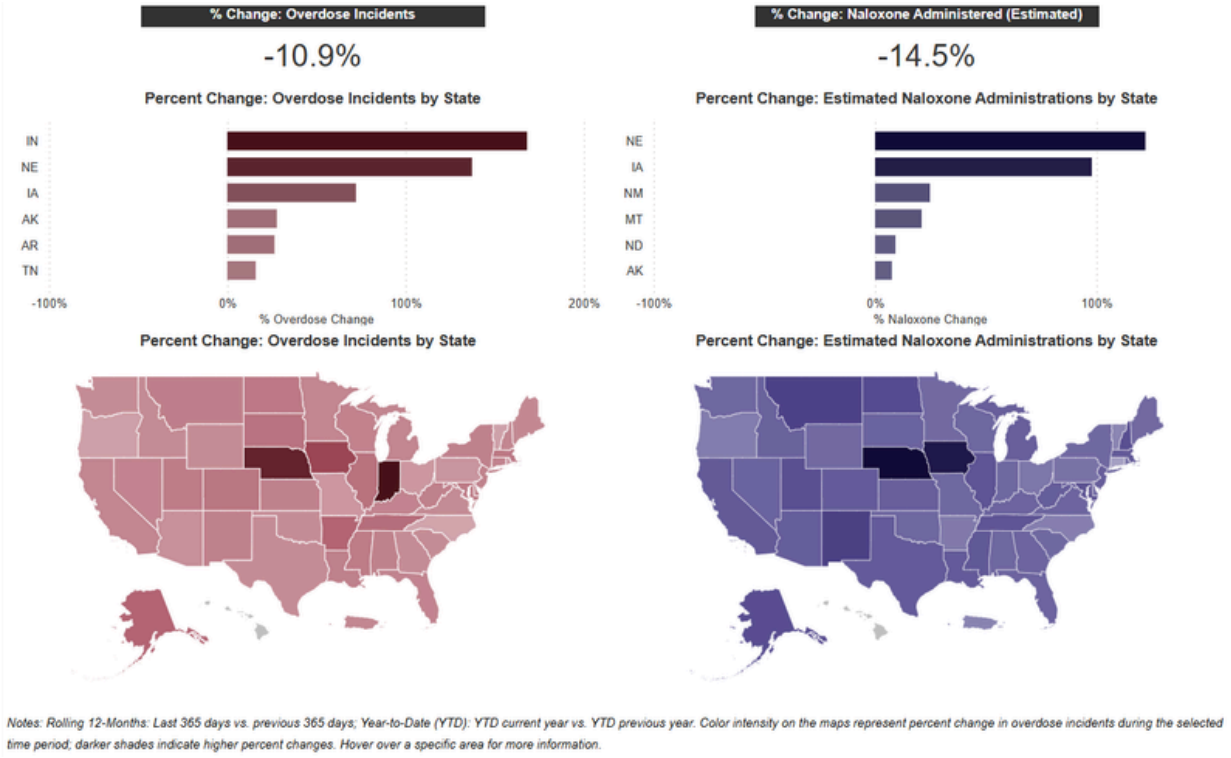
- **Bar Chart:** Ranks Tribal Nations by total overdose incidents.
- **Custom Population:** Users can enter a custom number for the population and the dashboard will adjust to the new population to calculate overdose rates per 100k.
- **Map:** Shows geographic distribution with darker colors indicating higher incident counts.. (Hover or select counties for additional detail)
- **Line Graph:** Displays trends over time, allowing users to drill down from yearly aggregates to granular daily data.

PERECENT CHANGE

The Percent Change tab shows the percentage change between overdose incidents and naloxone administrations over rolling 12-month or year-to-date periods.

Available Filters:

- Time Period
- State/County
- HIDTA Region
- HHS Region
- Data Strategy
- Incident Type



Notes: Rolling 12-Months: Last 365 days vs. previous 365 days; Year-to-Date (YTD): YTD current year vs. YTD previous year. Color intensity on the maps represent percent change in overdose incidents during the selected time period; darker shades indicate higher percent changes. Hover over a specific area for more information.

Key Metrics

- **% Change: Overdose Incidents:** Shows overall increase/decrease in overdose cases by State.
- **% Change: Naloxone Administered (Estimated):** Shows overall increase/decrease in use of overdose reversing medication by State.

Visualization

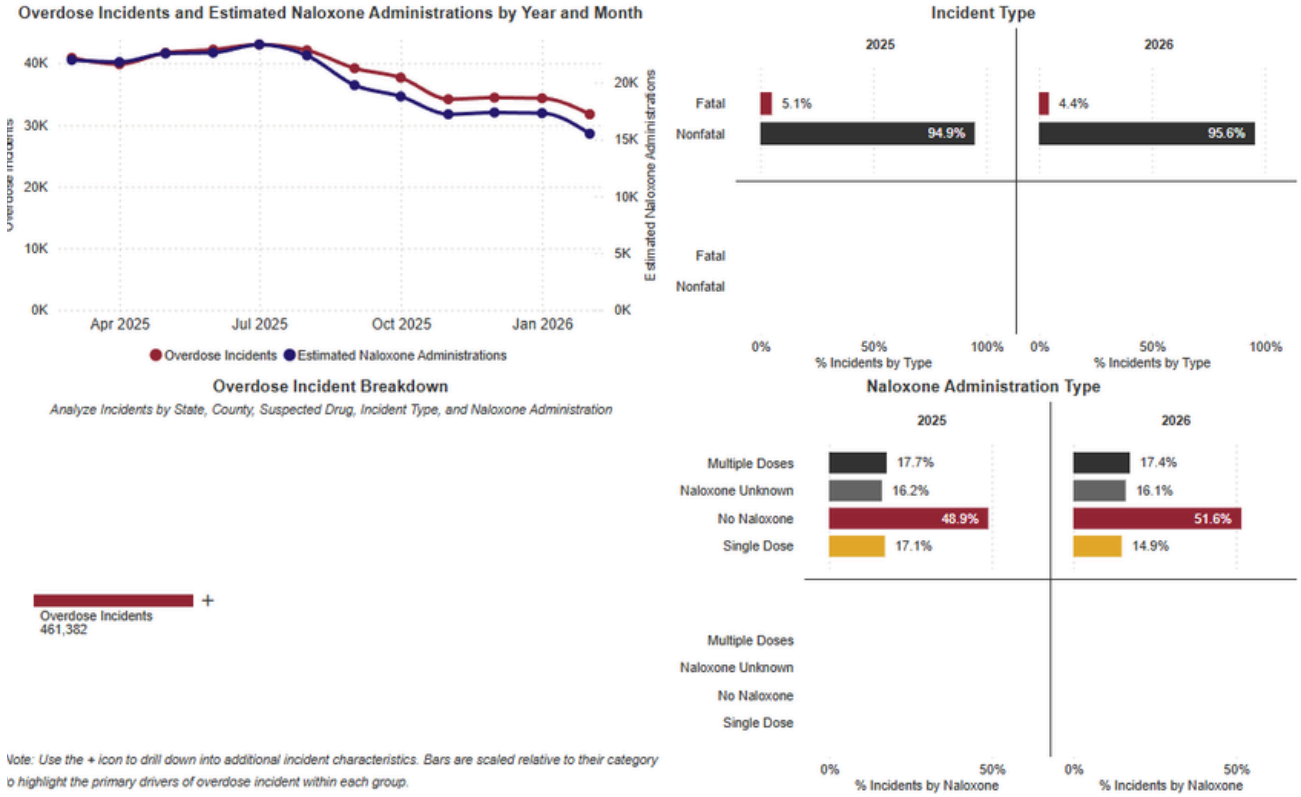
- **Bar Charts:**
  - Shows states with the largest increases in overdoses for the selected time period.
  - Shows states with the largest increases in naloxone use for the selected time period.
- **Maps:**
  - Displays the geographic distribution of overdose incidents, where darker shading represents higher incident counts (Hover over or select counties to view additional details).
  - Displays the geographic distribution of naloxone administrations, where darker shading represents higher counts (Hover over or select counties to view additional details).

INCIDENT PROFILE

Provides data on overdose incidents, including fatality rates, naloxone administration trends (no naloxone, single dose, multiple doses, unknown), and incident types.

Available Filters

- Custom Date Range
- Data Strategy
- HIDTA Region
- State/County
- Tribal Nation
- Incident Type
- Suspected Drug



Note: Use the + icon to drill down into additional incident characteristics. Bars are scaled relative to their category o highlight the primary drivers of overdose incident within each group.

Visualization

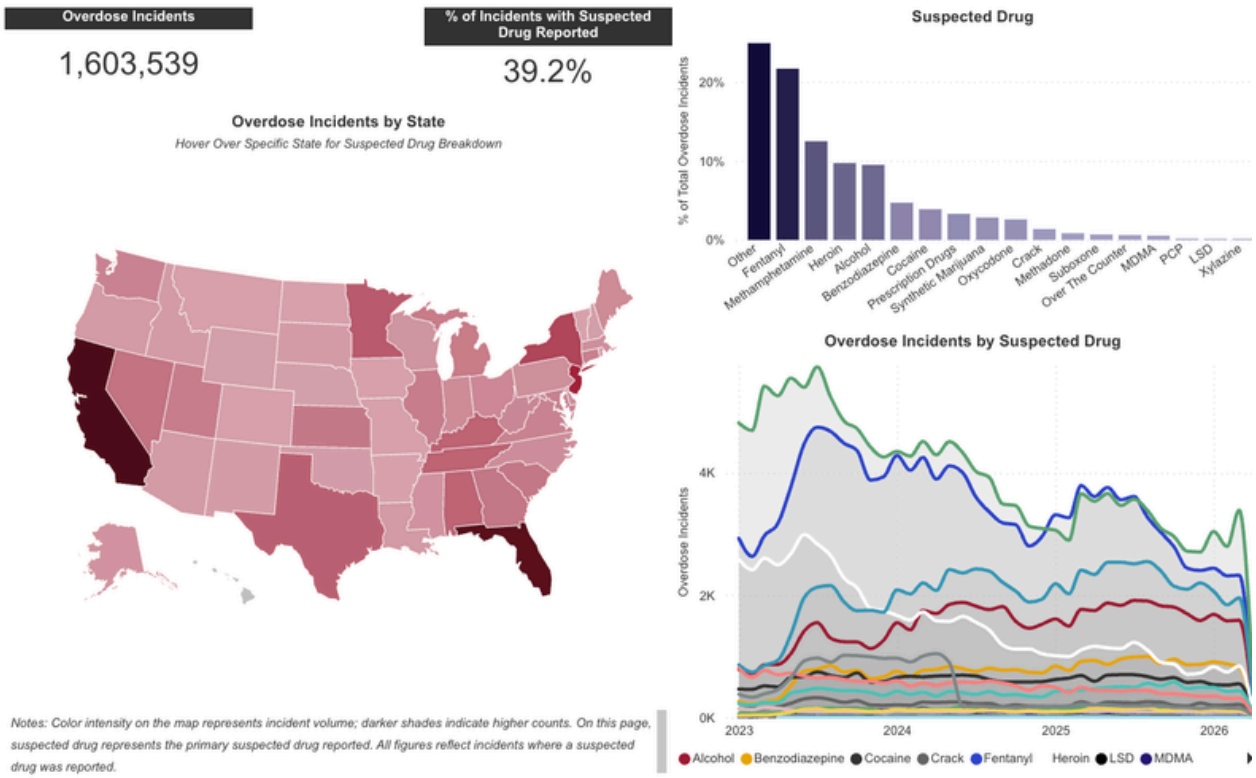
- **Overdose Incidents & Estimated Naloxone Administrations:**
  - Displays the relationship between overdose counts and the frequency of naloxone use.
- **Incident Type:**
  - Compares Fatal vs. Nonfatal for a specific year selected.
- **Overdose Incident Decomposition Tree:**
  - Analyzes incidents by state, county, suspected drug, incident type, and naloxone administration. Select the "**+**" icon to expand and explore more detailed, incident-level information.
- **Naloxone Administration Type:**
  - Tracks naloxone administration by multiple doses, unknown naloxone status, no naloxone administered, and single dose.

SUSPECTED DRUG

Monitors changes in the drug supply. Users can examine the frequency of specific substances (e.g., fentanyl, xylazine) and use tooltips to view a drug-by-drug percentage breakdown for any state.

Available Filters

- Custom Date Range
- State/County
- Tribal Nation
- HIDTA Region
- Data Strategy
- Incident Type
- Suspected Drug



Key Metrics

- **Overdose Incidents:** Total number of reported cases.
- **% of Incidents with Suspected Drug Reported:** Percentage of overdose incidents in ODMAP that include suspected drugs reported in the "Primary Suspected Drug" field.

Visualization

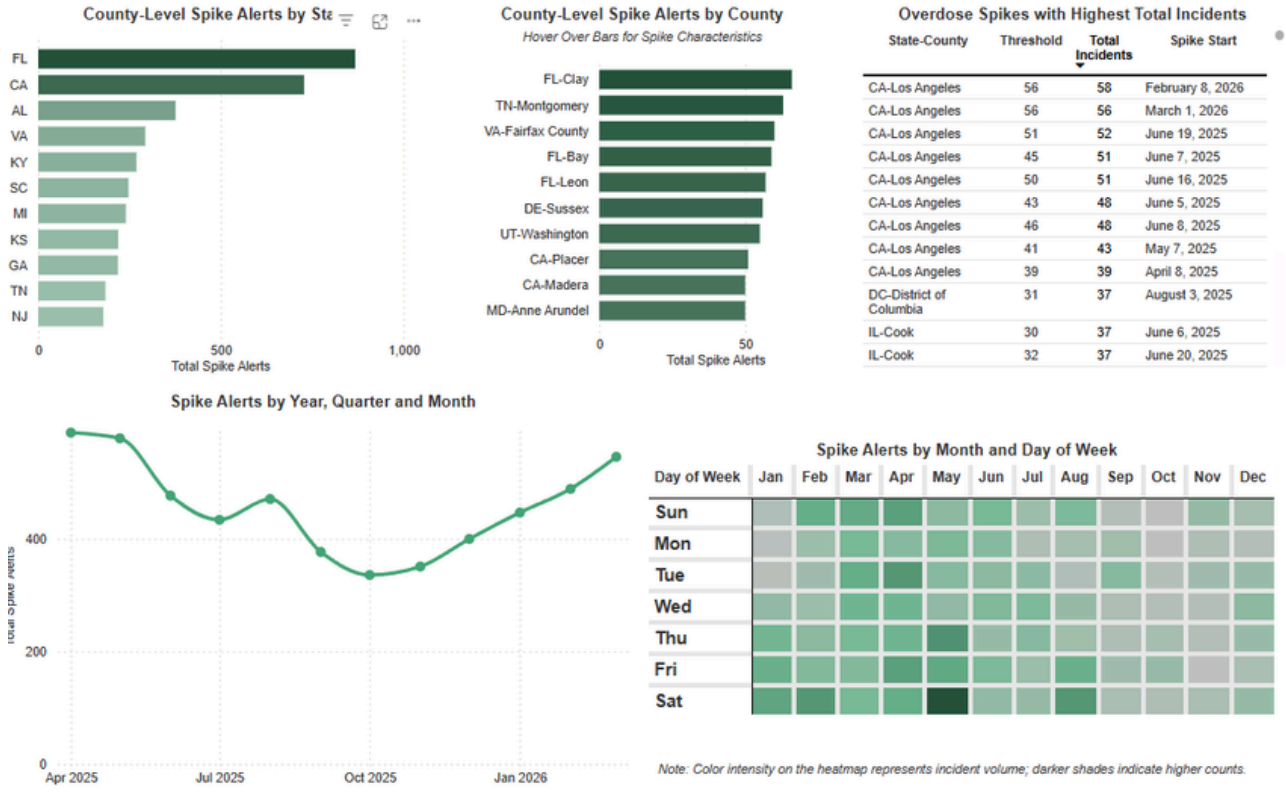
- **Map:** Displays the geographic distribution, with darker colors representing higher incident counts. Hover over the map to view a suspected drug breakdown, offering localized insight into the most prevalent substances in each area.
- **Bar Chart:** The chart shows the percentage of total overdose incidents attributed to different substances, arranged in descending order to highlight the most common contributors to overdose events.
- **Line Graph:** Displays overdose incidents by suspected drug.

OVERDOSE SPIKES

Identifies overdose spikes, analyzes trends, and highlights where spikes have occurred within an area, enabling more informed decision-making and targeted response efforts. Overdose spikes on this report represent those occurring at the county-level.

Available Filters

- Custom Date Range
- State/County
- HIDTA Region
- Data Strategy
- Incident Type



Please note, spike alerts represent all county-level overdose spikes and are based on the default threshold calculation.

Visualization

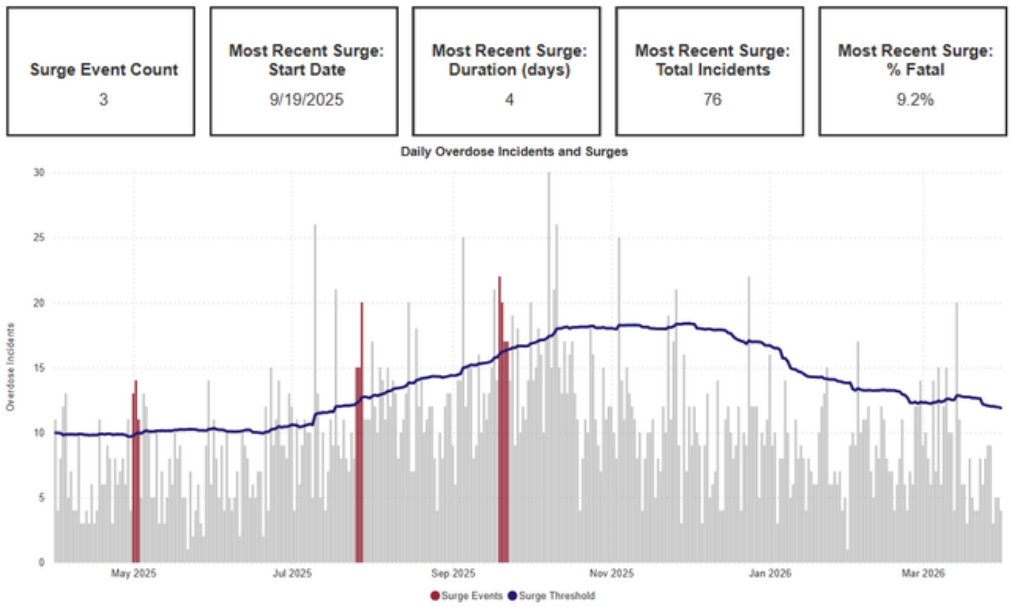
- **Bar Charts:** The charts display the total number of spike alerts at both the state and county levels for a selected time period.
- **Table:** Shows highest spike incidents with spike start date and spike thresholds.
- **Line Graph:** Displays spike alert changes by year, quarter, and month.
- **Heatmap:** Shows spike alerts by month and day of the week, with color intensity reflecting incident volume (darker shades indicate higher counts).

OVERDOSE SURGES

An overdose surge identifies sustained, above-average overdose activity lasting 3 or more days in a row. This allows officials to track sustained escalations in volume that may not hit the “extreme” levels of a single-day spike but still represent a significant, ongoing public safety concern.

Available Filters

- Custom Date Range
- State/County
- Tribal Nation
- HIDTA Region
- Data Strategy
- Incident Type



Key Metrics

- **Surge Event Count:** Number of above average overdose activity for a specific time period.
- **Most Recent Surge Start Date:** Date when the above average overdose activity started.
- **Most Recent Surge Duration (days):** The length of time that overdose activity remained above average.
- **Most Recent Surge Total Incidents:** The total number of overdoses that occurred during the surge event.
- **Most Recent Surge % Fatal:** The % of fatal incidents occurred during the period of above-average activity.

Visualization

- **Line Graph:** Displays daily overdose incidents and surges. Red bars in figure represent overdose incidents occurring during a surge event, Gray bars represent daily incidents that do not meet the surge event definition.

DATA EXPLORER

The Overdose Incident Summary Table allows users to explorer overdose data across states and time periods, with the ability to drill down into more detailed data.

Available Filters

- Custom Date Range
- Agency Name
- State/County
- Tribal Nation
- HIDTA Region
- Data Strategy
- Incident Type

Overdose Incident Summary Table

State	2025	2026	Total
⊞ AK	3,999	1,396	5,395
⊞ AL	12,132	3,530	15,662
⊞ AR	30	12	42
⊞ AZ	1,327	236	1,563
⊞ CA	52,566	15,841	68,407
⊞ CO	429	111	540
⊞ CT	6,496	1,620	8,116
⊞ DC	5,298	1,177	6,475
⊞ DE	5,272	1,704	6,976
⊞ FL	45,390	13,385	58,775
⊞ GA	7,046	1,893	8,939
⊞ IA	319	124	443
⊞ ID	1,208	302	1,510
⊞ IL	5,587	3,826	9,413
⊞ IN	4,053	1,254	5,307
⊞ KS	8,031	2,449	10,480
⊞ KY	12,160	3,511	15,671
⊞ LA	1,641	623	2,264
⊞ MA	3,769	1,110	4,879
⊞ MD	6,349	1,705	8,054
⊞ ME	4,785	1,124	5,909
⊞ MI	6,650	1,813	8,463
⊞ MN	19,001	5,460	24,461
⊞ MO	222	35	257
⊞ MS	3,108	965	4,073
⊞ MT	655	203	858
⊞ NC	2,787	429	3,216
⊞ ND	153	43	196
⊞ NE	729	343	1,072
⊞ NH	1,034	348	1,382
⊞ NJ	25,919	6,709	32,628
⊞ NM	1,240	173	1,413
⊞ NV	11,416	2,956	14,372
⊞ NY	19,994	5,015	25,009
⊞ OH	3,727	702	4,429
⊞ OK	1,023	158	1,181
⊞ OR	1,090	217	1,307
Total	356,086	101,793	457,879

State	2025	2026	Total
⊟ AK	3,999	1,396	5,395
Aleutians West	1	3	4
Anchorage	2,534	911	3,445
Bethel	84	18	102
Bristol Bay	3		3
Dillingham	11	1	12
Fairbanks North Star	316	139	455
Haines	1	1	2
Hoonah-Angoon	3	1	4
Juneau	193	76	269
Kenai Peninsula	129	48	177
Ketchikan Gateway	51	9	60
Kodiak Island	19	1	20
Kusilvak	1		1
Matanuska-Susitna	455	149	604
Nome	36	12	48
North Slope	40	3	43
Northwest Arctic	24	6	30
Prince of Wales-Hyder	5	1	6
Sitka	28	9	37
Southeast Fairbanks	17	3	20
Valdez-Cordova	29	4	33
Wrangell	6		6
Yukon-Koyukuk	13	1	14

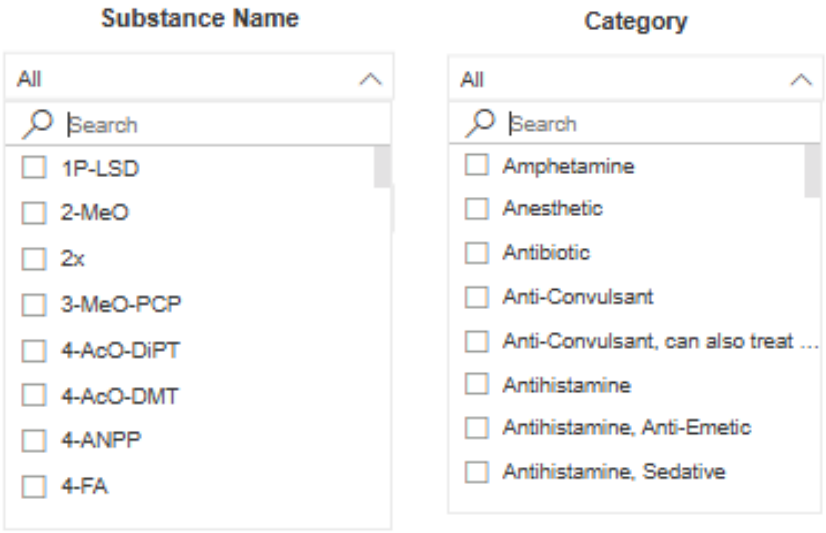
Visualization

- **Table:** The table displays overdose incident data and allows users to customize the view by date range, agency, and location. Hover over the table to use the drill-down features to the right of the title to expand overdose incidents to additional date (year, quarter, month, and day) and geographic (state and county) parameters.

SUBSTANCE DATA DICTIONARY

Available Filters

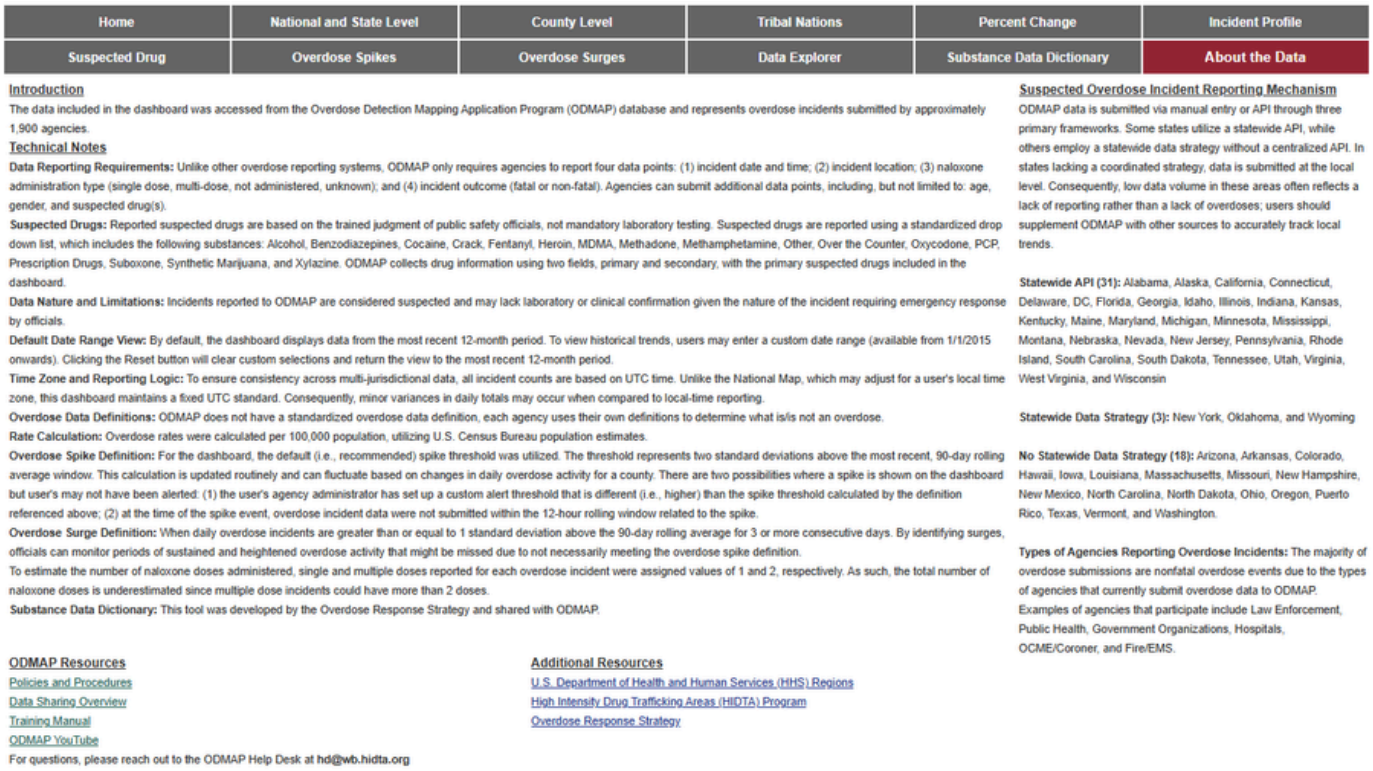
- Substance Name
- Category



A reference guide that lists various illicit and emerging substances, providing descriptions of the chemical properties and physiological effects. Offers direct links to external scientific journals, forensic databases, and public health resources for each substance listed.

Substance Name	Category	Information	Resource 1	Resource 2	Resource 3
1P-LSD	NPS (Novel Psychoactive Substance) - Psychedelic	Derivative and functional analogue of LSD, designer drug	1-Propionyl-lysergic acid diethylamide | C23H29N3O2 | CID 119025985 - PubChem	Pharmacokinetics and subjective effects of 1P-LSD in humans after oral and intravenous administration - Grumann - 2020 - Drug Testing and Analysis - Wiley Online Library	Is 1P-LSD A Prodrug To LSD? - Detect-Ki
2-MeO	NPS (Novel Psychoactive Substance)	Ketamine analogue, functions are a dissociative anesthetic	Amino Ketone Rearrangements. VII.1 Synthesis of 2-Methylamino-2-Substituted Phenylcyclohexanones | The Journal of Organic Chemistry	Methoxetamine - Alcohol and Drug Foundation	
2x	NPS (Novel Psychoactive Substance)	Also known as 2C-x series, produces psychedelic and stimulant effects	Emerging Illicit Drug "2C": A Case Report on Its Hallucinogenic and Stimulant Properties - PMC		
3-MeO-PCP	NPS (Novel Psychoactive Substance)	Dissociative hallucinogen related to PCP	From PCP to MXE: a comprehensive review of the non-medical use of dissociative drugs - Morris - 2014 - Drug Testing and Analysis - Wiley Online Library		
4-AcO-DiPT	NPS (Novel Psychoactive Substance)	Psychedelic tryptamine, designer drug	4-Acetoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine | C18H26N2O2 | CID 24801868 - PubChem	A qualitative descriptive analysis of effects of psychedelic phenethylamines and tryptamines - PMC	
4-AcO-DMT	NPS (Novel Psychoactive Substance)	Often referred to as "synthetic mushrooms" - structurally similar to psilocin and psilocybin	4-AcO-DMT Is the Most Accessible Drug on the Market Right Now | DoubleBlind Mag	A qualitative descriptive analysis of effects of psychedelic phenethylamines and tryptamines - Palamar - 2020 - Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental - Wiley Online Library	
4-ANPP	Fentanyl Analogue	Fentanyl precursor, commonly found as contaminant in drugs containing fentanyl, not an opioid itself but used to synthesize fentanyl and its analogues	Drug Primer: 4-ANPP – Axis Forensic Toxicology	Phenethyl-4-ANPP: A Marginally Active Byproduct Suggesting a Switch in Illicit Fentanyl Synthesis Routes | Office of Justice Programs	
4-FA	Stimulant	Synthetic stimulant, effects similar to combination of amphetamines and MDMA	4-Fluoroamphetamine (4-FA) intoxication results in exaggerated blood pressure effects compared to MDMA and amphetamine: A retrospective analysis - PMC		
4-MeO-PCP	NPS (Novel Psychoactive Substance)	Dissociative anesthetic	4-MeO-PCP and 3-MeO-PCMo, new dissociative drugs, produce rewarding and reinforcing effects through activation of mesolimbic dopamine pathway and alteration of accumbal CREB, deltaFosB, and BDNF levels - PubMed		

ABOUT THE DATA



Home | National and State Level | County Level | Tribal Nations | Percent Change | Incident Profile
Suspected Drug | Overdose Spikes | Overdose Surges | Data Explorer | Substance Data Dictionary | About the Data

Introduction
The data included in the dashboard was accessed from the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) database and represents overdose incidents submitted by approximately 1,900 agencies.

Technical Notes
Data Reporting Requirements: Unlike other overdose reporting systems, ODMAP only requires agencies to report four data points: (1) incident date and time; (2) incident location; (3) naloxone administration type (single dose, multi-dose, not administered, unknown); and (4) incident outcome (fatal or non-fatal). Agencies can submit additional data points, including, but not limited to: age, gender, and suspected drug(s).
Suspected Drugs: Reported suspected drugs are based on the trained judgment of public safety officials, not mandatory laboratory testing. Suspected drugs are reported using a standardized drop down list, which includes the following substances: Alcohol, Benzodiazepines, Cocaine, Crack, Fentanyl, Heroin, MDMA, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Other, Over the Counter, Oxycodone, PCP, Prescription Drugs, Suboxone, Synthetic Marijuana, and Xylazine. ODMAP collects drug information using two fields, primary and secondary, with the primary suspected drugs included in the dashboard.
Data Nature and Limitations: Incidents reported to ODMAP are considered suspected and may lack laboratory or clinical confirmation given the nature of the incident requiring emergency response by officials.
Default Date Range View: By default, the dashboard displays data from the most recent 12-month period. To view historical trends, users may enter a custom date range (available from 1/1/2015 onwards). Clicking the Reset button will clear custom selections and return the view to the most recent 12-month period.
Time Zone and Reporting Logic: To ensure consistency across multi-jurisdictional data, all incident counts are based on UTC time. Unlike the National Map, which may adjust for a user's local time zone, this dashboard maintains a fixed UTC standard. Consequently, minor variances in daily totals may occur when compared to local-time reporting.
Overdose Data Definitions: ODMAP does not have a standardized overdose data definition, each agency uses their own definitions to determine what is/is not an overdose.
Rate Calculation: Overdose rates were calculated per 100,000 population, utilizing U.S. Census Bureau population estimates.
Overdose Spike Definition: For the dashboard, the default (i.e., recommended) spike threshold was utilized. The threshold represents two standard deviations above the most recent, 90-day rolling average window. This calculation is updated routinely and can fluctuate based on changes in daily overdose activity for a county. There are two possibilities where a spike is shown on the dashboard but user's may not have been alerted: (1) the user's agency administrator has set up a custom alert threshold that is different (i.e., higher) than the spike threshold calculated by the definition referenced above; (2) at the time of the spike event, overdose incident data were not submitted within the 12-hour rolling window related to the spike.
Overdose Surge Definition: When daily overdose incidents are greater than or equal to 1 standard deviation above the 90-day rolling average for 3 or more consecutive days. By identifying surges, officials can monitor periods of sustained and heightened overdose activity that might be missed due to not necessarily meeting the overdose spike definition.
To estimate the number of naloxone doses administered, single and multiple doses reported for each overdose incident were assigned values of 1 and 2, respectively. As such, the total number of naloxone doses is underestimated since multiple dose incidents could have more than 2 doses.
Substance Data Dictionary: This tool was developed by the Overdose Response Strategy and shared with ODMAP.

ODMAP Resources
Policies and Procedures
Data Sharing Overview
Training Manual
ODMAP YouTube
For questions, please reach out to the ODMAP Help Desk at hd@wb.hidta.org

Additional Resources
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Regions
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program
Overdose Response Strategy

Suspected Overdose Incident Reporting Mechanism
ODMAP data is submitted via manual entry or API through three primary frameworks. Some states utilize a statewide API, while others employ a statewide data strategy without a centralized API. In states lacking a coordinated strategy, data is submitted at the local level. Consequently, low data volume in these areas often reflects a lack of reporting rather than a lack of overdoses; users should supplement ODMAP with other sources to accurately track local trends.

Statewide API (31): Alabama, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, DC, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin

Statewide Data Strategy (3): New York, Oklahoma, and Wyoming

No Statewide Data Strategy (18): Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Texas, Vermont, and Washington.

Types of Agencies Reporting Overdose Incidents: The majority of overdose submissions are nonfatal overdose events due to the types of agencies that currently submit overdose data to ODMAP. Examples of agencies that participate include Law Enforcement, Public Health, Government Organizations, Hospitals, OCME/Coroner, and Fire/EMS.

- **Introduction:** The data is accessed from the ODMAP database and represents overdose incidents submitted by approximately 1,900 agencies.

- **Technical Notes:** Provides Data Reporting Requirements for ODMAP data entry.
  - ODMAP data consists of suspected overdose reports rather than laboratory-confirmed cases
  - Counts calculated using a standardized UTC time zone.
  - Details the specific statistical thresholds used to identify sudden "spikes" and sustained "surges" in overdose activity, while noting that naloxone administration totals are likely underestimated due to how multiple doses are recorded.

- **Helpful Resources:** Lists ODMAP resources, including the Policies and Procedures, Data Sharing Overview, Training Manual, and ODMAP YouTube.

- **Suspected Overdose Incident Reporting Mechanism:** Provides information on overdose data from various agencies through three reporting frameworks: statewide APIs, statewide strategies, or local-level submissions.
  - Details information of states utilizing API's, Statewide Data Strategies, and states with no Statewide Data Strategy.
  - Low data volumes in some areas may indicate a lack of reporting participation rather than a low number of overdose incidents.

ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

HELPFUL RESOURCE LINKS

Policies and Procedures

Data Sharing Overview

Training Manual

ODMAP YouTube

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