**Supplemental Materials**

Supplemental Table A: Descriptive statistics of drug seizure quantity information from final sample of property room data

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Interdiction Event* | Overall | Small | Medium | Large |
| Opioid-related |   |   |   |   |
|   | N | 2,110 | 1,684 | 199 | 227 |
|   | Mean | 97.6 | 2.0 | 14.9 | 878.9 |
|   | Median | 2.0 | 1.0 | 13.0 | 56.6 |
|   | Mode | 1.0 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 28.3 |
|   | S.D. | 2,502.2 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 7598.8 |
|   | Min-Max | 0.001 - 113,550.0 | 0.001 - 9.9 | 10.0 - 27.0 | 28.0 - 113,550.0 |
| Stimulant-related |   |   |   |   |
|   | N | 3,039 | 2,497 | 234 | 308 |
|   | Mean | 95.6 | 2.0 | 14.3 | 916.0 |
|   | Median | 2.0 | 1.0 | 12.5 | 56.6 |
|   | Mode | 1.0 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 28.3 |
|   | S.D. | 1,059.6 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 3218.6 |
|   | Min-Max | 0.001 - 38,052.0 | 0.001 - 9.9 | 10.0 - 27.1 | 28.0 - 38,052.0 |

Notes: Records range from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2021. The final sample of 5,149 seizure events are not mutually exclusive as 244 cases were both opioid and stimulant related. Physical Quantity measurements submitted into the property room included fluid ounces, gallons, and milliliters for liquids and grams, kilograms, pounds, and ounces for solid substances. These were standardized to metric grams and Indiana’s legal definition (Indiana Code § 35-48-4-1) were used to categorize them with large as 28 grams and over (Level 3 Felony), medium between 10 and 27 grams, and low below 10 grams.

Supplemental Figure A: Animated Heatmap of drug seizures (opioid-related and stimulant-related) and overdose (fatal overdose, nonfatal overdose, and naloxone administration) events in Indianapolis, Indiana over 6-month increments, January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021.

Notes: Drug seizures include both opioid and stimulant related events; overdose events include both fatal and nonfatal which include naloxone administrations.

Supplemental Figure B. Spatiotemporal associations between opioid-related and stimulant-related drug seizures and fatal overdose, nonfatal overdose, and naloxone administration events across all combinations of distance (100m, 250m 500m) and time parameters (7 days, 14 days, 21 days).

Supplemental Figure C. Pre-Post-test differences observed versus expected spatiotemporal clustering of overdose events following drug seizures across all combinations of distance (100m, 250m 500m) and time parameters (7 days, 14 days, 21 days).