Using Synthetic Populations to Understand Geospatial Patterns in Opioid Related Overdose and Predicted Opioid Misuse

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- We used RTI's US synthetic population and the National Household Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to develop a predictive model for opioid misuse at the household level.
- We assessed the ratio r_1 between the density of EMS calls and proportion of predicted opioid misusers in Cincinnati.
- We discovered places with exceptional r_1 values (red and blue cells).
- We compare r_1 values to the zoning map of Cincinnati.
- This work allows for targeted intervention strategies.