**DATA DICTIONARY**

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| s.no | Variable | Measure | Data Type |
| 1 | county | Name of the county | object |
| 2 | state | State Abbreviation | object |
| 3 | 5-digit FIPS Code | 5-digit FIPS Code | Int64 |
| 4 | Population | Population in the county | Int64 |
| 5 | Deaths | Deaths in the county | Int64 |
| 6 | Release year | Year | Int64 |
| 7 | Norm\_deaths | Normalized deaths | Float64 |
| 8 | County Ranked (Yes=1/No=0) | Ranking of county | Float64 |
| 9 | County FIPS Code | County FIPS Code | Int64 |
| 10 | Opioid\_Dispensing\_Rate | Dispensing rate of opioid | Float64 |

I have selected the above 10 variables from the provided data sets. These variables are important for any kind of data analysis. The variables county, state , 5 digit FIPS code, county FIPS code are used to identify the data with respect to a state and it’s county. The variables population and deaths gives the information about the total population in that county and the total number of deaths that have been reported related to opioid. The variable release year helps us to identify in which year the data is released. The variable opioid dispensing rate gives us the data on the percentage of opioid that is prescribed to the population in that county. The variable county ranked tells us whether the specific county have violated the dispensing of opioid drug to the patients.