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Opioid Crisis in America

Section 0: Abstract

In this paper we will be analyzing how factors such as manufacturing states, the 2008 recession, and labor force participation rate impact overdoses and the total cost of Medicare and Medicaid. Manufacturing states are disproportionally impacted and have higher average costs than other states. The growth rate of overdoses also is higher in manufacturing states since 2011. It is for those reasons these states need additional support in the opioid crisis.

Section 1: introduction

For the past twenty years America has been struggling with a quiet and lingering battle with opiate addiction. Prescription opiates like Vicodin, Oxycontin, and morphine are some of the main opioids that many people have been constantly abusing. These drugs are highly addictive and easily accessible. By the end of the 1990s 86 percent of the people who were

prescribed opiates were using them for non-cancer pain¹. Typically, these medications are supposed to be used for cancer patients to manage pain, but this fell out of the norm by the 2000s.

Accessibility however is not the only issue that is factoring into the reason of why

America is dealing with a national wide substance abuse problem, there are economic factors
that contribute to opioid related addiction and death. It was agreed by researchers that factors
such as economic opportunity, poor working conditions, and eroded social capital Dasgupta et al,
are just a few factors that drive people to abuse opioids. These two factors lead to an alarming
rate of abuse, so alarming that the CDC noted in 2017 that there were 1,000 emergency room
visits a day for patients who needed medical attention in relation to opioid prescription abuse
(CDC2017a). These thousand visits a day may have a tremendous social cost and effect
government spending. In 2007 it was reported that opioid abuse had a societal cost of \$55.7
billion dollars². This study however is over ten years old and a lot of data can change in ten
years. This paper's more present state of data can provide more insight on how Prescription Drug
Monitoring Programs are helping reduce the financial and productivity costs in the United States.
We can examine this through a simulation after running our data analysis.

This paper looks to specifically examine how certain economic variables effect the number of overdoses in a given state in a given time. To do this we will be using panel data on all fifty states and the District of Columbia from 2000 to 2018 to figure out how specific factors

¹ Scavette, "Adam Exploring the Economic Effects of the Opioid Epidemic" Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Research Department, 2019 Q2.

² Brill, Alex. Gnaz, Scott "The Geographic Variation in the Cost of the Opioid Crisis" AEI 2018 and referencing Birnbaum et al. 2011

in a given state relate to overdose death rates. Once this information is found and evaluated next the paper would like to address how these deaths effect Medicare and Medicaid spending and what the cost to society is in monetary and productivity terms. The variables that will be specifically assessed are labor force participation rate, states who are heavily dependent on manufacturing in their job markets, and lastly states after the recession of 2008. This hopefully can give insight on how economic variables and factors can affect overdosing on opioids and what that cost to the country is. Ideally this paper will be able to give the public an idea on how to reduce both overdoses as well as Medicare and Medicaid costs.

The economic variable labor force participation rate typically is an indicator of the health of an economy. The next variable are states that have manufacturing jobs that make up a large percentage of their job market. This variable is included because economic success is beneficial for these states, but economic troubles hit these states harder than other states. Also, opioid abuse is used more within these states therefore we would like to quantify how much harder they are hit than other states to see if these states may need special attention in aid and or policy. Both variables above have been reported to impact opioid abuse and overdose death and with the use of panel data we will be able to quantify this impact as accurately as we can which has yet been done in this topic. The last variable of the recession from 2008 we want to see how life after the recession, a major economic event that effected every state and millions of people, is impacting opioid overdoses. There will be more socioeconomic variables that will be included in the regression equation but will be described more in section 4 and will primarily be used as controls in the equations.

Section 2: Previous Research

Curtis Florence, PhD, discusses in "The Economic Burden of Prescription Opioid Overdose, Abuse and Dependence in the United States, 2013" how the opioid crisis in the US is affecting the country. In this study Florence uses data from various sources such as the National Vital Statistical System and the National Survey of Drug Use and Health, along with data on fatal and non-fatal opioid cases on the US population. Florence used a logistic regression model to account for all patients and the regression included many variables such as age, sex, residence of patient, health care plan, race and others over a 12-month observation period. The results found were over 2 million people met the qualification of abuse and dependence on opioids and there were over 16,000 deaths. Medicare costs of dependence and abuse were more than \$17,000 and Medicaid above \$13,700. Lastly Florence found that abuse of opiates ended up costing over \$28 billion, while overdose, abuse, and dependence had cost the country more than \$78.5 billion. Florence's work had shown the country how detrimental the opiate crisis in the country is and in addition shows how immense the burden on all levels of government (local, state, and federal) has in accounting for the cost of opioid related abuse, dependence, and overdose. Florence also notes that about 25 percent of the economic burden is funded by public resources. The study puts the issue of the crisis in a monetary value which helps emphasize how big the issue of the opioid abuse is in the US.

Alex Brill and Scott Ganz take a look at the opioid abuse and how it effects each state in "The Geographic Variation in the Cost of the Opioid Crisis". They view the total opioid cost per capita in terms of health care, criminal justice, and productivity costs in 2015, and on the chart it is seen that areas in the north eastern part of the country are hit the hardest with some states having their per capita cost being within the range of \$1827 to \$2530 which is the second highest range of cost in this chart. There are three to four states in the north eastern part of the nation that

are being hit the hardest where the per capita costs in these states ranges between \$2530 to \$4378. Again a similar chart is produced but this time at the county level and this is where we see a national issue because across the nation a majority of the states have counties that are in the second and first highest range of costs per capita when excluding mortality. When including mortality, the results slightly change geographically and is more concentrated in the Midwest, parts of the south and north east but nonetheless a majority of the states are experiencing high levels of per capita costs. This study shows how a lot of the states that rely on manufacturing as their primary job market are hit the hardest. States like Kentucky, Alabama, Ohio, West Virginia, and Connecticut are just some of the states that have very high per capita costs at both state and county levels and rely on manufacturing jobs in the states job market.

Lastly a highlight comes from Adam Scavettte where he is discussing the idea of economic effects on the opioid epidemic, and in this paper he mentions another paper by Alan Krueger where Kreuger finds how labor force participation in the 2000s is at a lower level in states where opioid medication is prescribed per capita. Krueger however fails to distinguish this patter from state level to county level. This is notable because labor force participation is one of the variables we will be examining in this paper and we would like to see in this variable's behavior follows suit with Kreuger's study.

Section 3: Data Resources

A majority of the data found on the variables in this paper heavily relies on data from the US census for variables for each state from 2000 to 2018. Variables' whose data relied on information from the census are population, median household income, percent of state population insured, and percentage of state population that is a high school graduate. For Medicaid and Medicare spending the information was found through Kaiser's medical records as

well the number of overdose deaths. Deciding whether or not a state is a manufacturing state was through constructconnect where they rank each state by industrial subsector jobs by manufacturing. Unemployment rate data is found through the Bureau of Labor Statistics' website. Lastly this paper got its data through the RI Department of Labor and Training Labor Market information. Since the paper is including the Recession of 2008, we had created a dummy variable to mark the years in which the recession occurred and the years after.

The socioeconomic variables of state GDP, population, median household income, percent of state population insure, percentage of state population that graduated from high school, Medicare spending, Medicaid spending, and unemployment are served to be controls in the regression equation. The main variables we will be assessing are labor force participation, manufacturing states³, and the Recession of 2008.

Section 4: Economic Model

One thing to mention before we break down the models we will be using in this paper, it is worth mentioning that when discussing an addictive good—in this case opioids—their demand curves are very inelastic and steep. This is because once someone is addicted to opioids it isn't something that can stop being consumed instantly, it takes time to quit. This model is to illustrate factors that impact the number of overdoses per state at a given time and how much these overdose deaths cost. We will go into more depths about how the addictive nature of opioids can impact our results later in this paper.

³ States that are labeled as "manufacturing states" in this paper are states that have more than 50 manufacturing jobs per million residents. There are twelve states that meet this criteria and they are Wisconsin (83.4 per million), Indiana (79.8 per million), Iowa (71.5), Michigan (62.1), Ohio (59.7), Minnesota (57.7), Kansas (56.7), Kentucky (56), Alabama (55), Arkansas (52.9), Nebraska (52.7), and New Hampshire (52.6).

The model we will be using to determine the impact of the variables of manufacturing, recession and labor force participation rate is:

$$Overdose = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots \dots u \tag{1}$$

 $\beta_n=$ slope parameters of overdose function that will be estimated from the data.

 $x_1 = \text{recession dummy variable}^4$

 x_2 = recession dummy * manufacturing dummy variable⁵

 x_3 = labor force participation rate

As for the rest of the variables in our panel data set, the socioeconomic variables, these will be $x_4 \dots x_n$ and will primarily serve as controls in the equation. Lastly u represents the error term for things we can't quite account for. In this equation we will also include 19 dummy variables for each year (from 2000-2018) to account for unobserved year specific effects. This model will be ran under a standard OLS regression.

The next model we will analyze is the Total Cost function which is:

$$Total\ Cost = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 overdose + \gamma_2 z_2 + \cdots \dots u \tag{2}$$

 γ_n = slope parameters of overdose function that will be estimated from the data.

overdose = the number of overdose deaths in a given year in a given state

 z_2 = recession dummy * manufacturing dummy variable

⁴ In stata we will be marking a 0 for the years 2000-2007 and a 1 for the years 2008-2018 to signify the pre and post-recession periods for each state in the 19 year period we are observing.

⁵ Recession times manufacturing variable is to address how manufacturing states are impacted by the recession and how both these variables together interact with overdoses instead of both variables independent effects on overdoses.

 z_3 = labor force participation rate

Total cost will be equal to the aggregate of Medicare and Medicaid in a given year. The same socioeconomic variables will be used as controls again but this time from $z_4 \dots z_n$. The error term remains the same as well. In this model however we, created 51 dummy variables, one for each state and the District of Columbia, to account for the unobserved specific effect of each state. This model will also be ran through a standard OLS regression but it will also be ran through a Fixed Effects regression which will drop all the variables that do not change over time like manufacturing.

Section 5: Empirical Analysis

5.1 Overdose Model (overdose model) Analysis

The first regression we ran was a standard OLS regression of logoverdoses on the recession variable dummy, recmanu⁶, labor force participation rate, all our socioeconomic variables, and year dummy variables. The output shows that the recession results in 36% rise/fall on overdoses. The recession manufacturing variable shows something quite interesting; it shows that manufacturing states have an additional 45% rise of overdoses along with the recession percentage (36% + 45%) which illustrates how much harder manufacturing states are impacted by the opioid crisis. Our last key variable shows if there is a 1 percentage point increase in labor force participation overdoses decrease by 11%.

5.2 Endogeneity Test for Total Cost Model

⁶ Variable that accounts for manufacturing states in a recession as well.

⁷ Due to the unexplained output of the recession variable in my own regression, we will be borrowing Dr. Chattopadhyay's recession output in his model which is very similar to my own in terms of data and values used in the data.

As our next step in our analysis we take logoverdoses and put it into the Total Cost equation. Doing this we risk the chance of the model suffering from endogeneity. To make sure our output is reliable and there are no endogeneity in the variable logoverdoses we ran the Wu-Hausman test on the residuals of the equation. If the residuals are ran through an OLS regression with the rest of the variables in the equation and if the residuals are statistically significant at a 5% level then there is endogeneity in the equation variables. Our residuals had a p-value of 0.832 which confirms that there is no endogeneity in this model, and we can proceed with our analysis.

5.3 Total Cost Model Analysis

Again, in the cost model we will be focusing on our key variables, manufacturing states, the recession, and in addition overdoses and how they interact with total cost. Manufacturing states surprisingly have 78% lower costs on average, compared to other states—in terms of total Medicare plus total Medicaid. When discussing the recession variable, we found total costs increased by 24% after the recession (2008-2018) compared to before (200-2007). For everyone overdose death total cost goes up by about 13%. An interesting observation in this model is how percentage of population insured and percentage of population who graduated high school had hardly an effect on total costs, they're impact was 1.3% and 2.6%, respectively, increase in total costs if they both increased by one percent.

In the analysis above we analyzed an OLS regression with 50 state dummy variables (omitted state1) which is essentially the same as a fixed effect regression. The only major difference that running a fixed effect regression does is it would drop our manufacturing variable but all the other variables in the regression would have the same values.

Section 6: Simulation Analysis

With the results we got from our Stata output we were able to apply these findings to some simulations.

Section 6.1 Growth Rate of overdoses, Manufacturing states versus other states

The first simulation we ran is how manufacturing states growth rate of opioid overdoses compared to the other states, this is assuming that other states growth rates are fixed. We first ran a regression in the overdose model of manufacturing and tmanufacturing on overdoses to see what the rate of growth was for manufacturing, hence tmanufacturing variable. Next, we used this growth rate and multiplied it to the growth rate of other states plus the difference of manufacturing states and then multiplied this by each year. What we find, as you can see in Figure 1, is in 2000 manufacturing states growth rate in overdoses is lower than the growth rate in non-manufacturing states but by 2011 the growth rate of manufacturing states begins to exceed the growth rate of non-manufacturing states. By 2018 manufacturing states growth rates were higher than non-manufacturing states by .87. This simulation illustrates the disproportional rate at which manufacturing states are subject to in this opioid crisis.

Section 6.2: Trend in Total and Trend in Average Costs in Manufacturing States Versus
Other States

Again, in our second simulation we are still comparing the disproportional effects manufacturing states face in this opioid crisis. This second simulation we summed the total cost of each opioid overdose death and summed each opioid overdose for each year for both manufacturing states and non-manufacturing states. The monetary impact of the total cost from 2000 to 2018 came to be \$37,648,373 in manufacturing states and \$49,173,254 in non-manufacturing states. Although non-manufacturing has a higher total cost for this can be

attributed to there being 39 states to gather data on versus the 12 manufacturing states. The average cost is a more telling statistic of the data. To get the average cost we took overdose deaths for each year and divided it by each year's total costs. The average of the average costs in manufacturing states is \$7,232,364 for a given year versus non-manufacturing states having an average average cost of \$6,004,255. This gives us a more accurate representation of how manufacturing states are being hit by this crisis more than other states.

Section 6.3: Average Annual Cost Per Opioid Death in 2018 Dollar

Next, we look at a simulation where we observe how a 1 percent increase on labor force participation would affect overdoses. As you may recall our stata output when running the overdose model gave our variable labor force participation rate a value of 0.113999 we then multiply this value on the number of overdoses each year and this gives us how many lives would not be lost if labor force participation rate was 1 percent higher. In Figure 2 we can see in 2000 we see a 1 percent increase would have saved about 18 lives but as time goes on and the opioid crisis got worse, we can see that the 1 percent increase in labor force participation would save more people. In 2018 the amount of lives a 1 percent increase would have saved is 104 people. The labor force participation rate also impacts the total cost model and we also observe cost avoided by an increase of labor force participation rate by 1 percent. On average the 1 percent increase would reduce total cost by \$278,766,662.7. To help the government be more cost efficient it is shown that finding ways to keep the labor force participation at a high level can be extremely beneficial in helping the government reduce spending.

Section 6.4: State Ranking With Respect To Average Cost and Total Cost of Overdose Deaths

Finally, we look at each state's total overdoses, total cost, average cost, from years 2000-2018. Next, we ranked each state to see who had the highest total and average cost. Again to get a more accurate representation of our data and the costs of this crisis we will look at the average costs for each state. The top five states who had the highest averages costs were: Mississippi (\$14,727,369), Nebraska (\$14,378,609), North Dakota (\$10,784,010), Louisiana (\$10,628,353), and South Dakota (\$10,191,171). Of these five, Nebraska is a manufacturing state, the other manufacturing states Alabama, Iowa, and Minnesota were ranked in the top 10. Their rankings and average cost can be seen in Table 1.

Section 7: Discussion and Policy

Through the use of our overdose model and our total cost model we are able to create these simulations to analyze overdose deaths and their costs on states in numerous ways.

Through each simulation one thing remained frequent which was the 12 manufacturing states being hit harder in this opioid crisis harder than the other 38 states (and District of Columbia). This has caused manufacturing states to be strong contributors to the Medicare and Medicaid spending because on average the cost is over a million dollars higher than that of a non-manufacturing state.

Now that we know the severity of the issue, we must provide some sort of ideas on how to address this issue. Many people seek opioids to treat chronic pain and working in the industrial job, a worker is likely to be subjected to chronic pain than others. A potential way to help with chronic pain may be to implement a policy that could be preventative of chronic pain is to offer workers paid leave for a period of time to meet with physical therapists to address the pain in a health way and to give their bodies a break, maybe three times a year. This could help

workers gain knowledge on how to deal with pain, so it doesn't compound overtime and become chronic pain.

Perhaps another solution could be for industrial workers to get a yearly or biyearly mandatory physicals to evaluate the health of workers and monitor their pain if they have any. The government could help companies subsidize this mandatory assessment through company insurance policies. This with the programs that oversee the prescription of opioid prescriptions could not only reduce overdose deaths but the monetary burden it puts on Medicare and Medicaid.

Because opioids are an addictive good the demand is not very elastic because it is not easy to quit. So with any policy implemented we would have to wait for a couple years to start seeing the changes and effectiveness of policies.

Section 8: Conclusion

By using our overdose and total cost models we were able to monetize the effect manufacturing state are subject to during this crisis and what events, such as labor force participation rate, impact overdoses and the cost of those overdoses. As a country were facing a crisis with opioids that has been extremely costly but for those states that are being hit harder than other, they need help and special attention.

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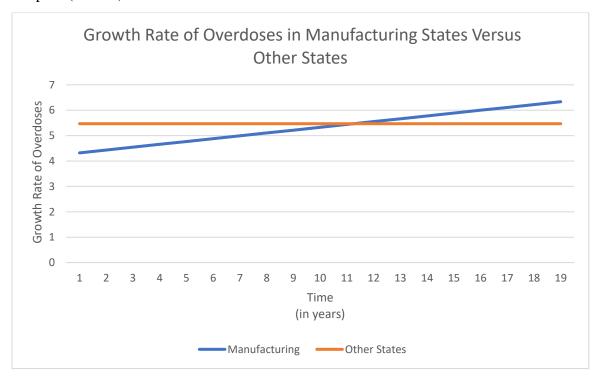
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Section 10: Graphs and Tables Graph 1 (sheet 1)



Graph 2 (sheet 3)

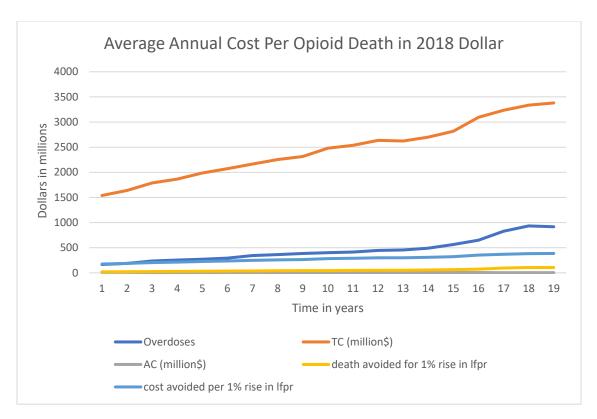


Table 1

	# of					
State	Overdoses	TC	AC	Ranking (TC)	Ranking (AC)	Manufacturing
		1820.18	10.0096			
Alabama	181.8421	1	8	24	6	У
		253.068	4.72096			
Alaska	53.60526	7	8	49	29	n
Arizona	536.9474	2338.25	4.35471	16	34	n
		1217.05	8.27335			
Arkansas	147.1053	4	2	31	11	У
		14605.3	8.57756			
California	1702.737	4	7	1	10	n
		1417.42	3.85996			
Colorado	367.2105		9	27	40	n
			4.70202			
Connecticut	366.4737		1	26	31	n
		484.388				
Delaware	98.36842	7	4.92423	41	26	n
Dist of						
Columbia	73.52632			46	35	n
		7992.36		_		
Florida	1567.053	3	1	4	25	n
	400.00.		5.91245			
Georgia	495.6842	2930.71	4	12	19	n

		437.982	7.47008			
Hawaii	58.63158	9		44	14	n
		452.152	6.39679			
Idaho	70.68421	4	5	43	18	n
		4665.59	4.56281			
Illinois	1022.526	7	5	7	33	n
		2397.25	6.42060			
Indiana	373.3684	1	5	15	17	у
		1086.63				
Iowa	118.2105	7	9.19239	32	7	у
		937.920	7.93078			
Kansas	118.2632	4	8	33	13	у
		1892.36	3.60414			
Kentucky	525.0526	7	7	23	44	у
		2096.58				
Louisiana	197.2632	3		21	4	n
		656.553				
Maine	139.6316	1		37	30	n
		2282.15				
	825.1579			18	47	n
Massachusett		3473.97				
S	883.9474	1	5	11	39	n
		4182.23				
Michigan	807.1053			8	23	у
		2124.11				
Minnesota	231.7368	7		20	8	у
		1330.11				
Mississippi	90.31579			30	1	n
		2507.40				
Missouri	517.5263			14	27	n
		318.289				
Montana	48.94/3/			45	16	n
	40 40405	609.955	14.3786	20	2	
Nebraska	42.42105	7	1	38	2	У
NI	252	763.468	2.4620	26	50	
Nevada	353	3	2.1628	36	50	n
New	100 6346	474.454	2.62664	42	40	
Hampshire	180.6316	3	1	42	48	У
Now Jorgan	602 5262	3777.01	5.44610	0	24	
New Jersey	693.5263	9	8	9	21	n
Now Movies	264 2622	826.189	3.12638	25	4.0	_
New Mexico	264.2632	12274.2	8 05225	35	46	n
New York	1202 105	12374.3	8.95325	2	0	•
	1382.105	2505 22	6	Z	9	11
North	070.2604	3585.33	A 11022	10	27	n
Carolina	870.3684	5	4.11933	10	37	П

			10.7840			
North Dakota	21.15789		1	50	3	n
		4994.35				
Ohio	1399.579	5		6	45	У
		1396.49	3.65523			
Oklahoma	382.0526		8	29	42	n
		1399.88	4.72764			
Oregon	296.1053		6	28	28	n
		6160.70				
Pennsylvania	936.4211		4	5	15	n
		547.669				
Rhode Island	148.5789		3.68605	40	41	n
South		1772.17				
Carolina	303.5789			25	20	n
	0= 000.40	263.629	10.1911	••	_	
South Dakota		5		48	5	n
_	606 6046	2624.94	4.18898	40	2.5	
Tennessee	626.6316		3	13	36	n
_	1006 150	8445.79	8.23049	2	4.0	
Texas	1026.158		9	3	12	n
THE STATE OF THE S	2.47.7260	582.360		20	F.4	
Utah	347.7368			39	51	n
Mannaant	50	307.220		47	22	
Vermont	59	9	2 04240	47	22	n
Virginia	E00 6043	2320.88		17	20	_
Virginia	588.6842		6	17	38	Π
Washington	616	2226.95	2 61510	19	43	n
vvasiiiigtoii	910	888.106		19	43	II
West Virginia	306 //211		2.24031	34	49	n
AACST AII RIIIIQ	330.4211	2041.39	4.59174	54	49	11
Wisconsin	444.5789	2041.59	4.59174 5	22	32	V
VVISCOIISIII	444.3769	164.801		22	32	У
Wyoming	21 07269			51	24	n
vvyorining	31.5/300	5	0	21	24	••

Appendix: Stata outputs

reg logoverdoses manufacturing tmanufacturing

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	969
				F(2, 966)	=	28.98
Model	89.1114717	2	44.5557359	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	1485.40097	966	1.53768217	R-squared	=	0.0566
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0546
Total I	1574.51244	968	1.62656244	Root MSE	=	1.24

logoverdoses	Coef.				••••	1]
manufactur~g	-1.148639	.1644043	-6.99	0.000	-1.47126982600	79
tmanufactu~g	.1118731	.0149936	7.46	0.000	.0824494 .14129	69
_cons	5.46791	.0455538	120.03	0.000	5.378514 5.5573	06

- . reg logoverdoses recession recmanu medianhouseholdincomein2018dolla stategdpi
- > n2018dollars percentinsured percentofhighschoolgraduate unemploymentrate labo
- > rforceparticipationrate d1 d2 d3 d4 d5 d6 d7 d8 d9 d10 d11 d12 d13 d14 d15 d1
- > 6 d17 d18, robust

note: d18 omitted because of collinearity

Linear regression	Number of obs	=	969
	F(25, 943)	=	43.95
	Prob > F	=	0.0000
	R-squared	=	0.6086
	Root MSE	=	.8084

______ Robust Coef. Std. Err. t P>|t| [95% Conf. Interval] logoverdoses | ______ recession | 1.08437 .1930946 5.62 0.000 .7054249 1.463315 recmanu | .4578976 .0757328 6.05 0.000 .3092733 .606522 medianhous~a | .0000351 4.46e-06 7.87 0.000 .0000264 .0000439 1.25e-06 stategdpin~s | 1.45e-06 1.03e-07 14.13 0.000 1.65e-06 .0070858 percentins~d | -.0121643 .0098091 -1.24 0.215 -.0314144 percentofh~e | .008148 .0129301 0.63 0.529 -.0172271 .0335232 unemployme~e | .1488418 .0270495 5.50 0.000 .0957576 .2019259 .0110026 -10.36 0.000 laborforce~e | -.113999 -.1355914 -.0924067 1.01 0.314 .1581759 d1 | .1592047 -.1512127 .4696221 .1591656 d2 | .1855796 1.17 0.244 -.1267801 .4979394 d3 | .2175676 .1690793 1.29 0.198 -.1142476 .5493829 d4 | .3296542 .1674566 1.97 0.049 .0010234 .6582849 d5 | .4709435 .1675931 2.81 0.005 .1420448 .7998422

d6	.6913191	.1641959	4.21	0.000	.3690874	1.013551
d7	.7233171	.1656814	4.37	0.000	.3981703	1.048464
d8	430444	.1877656	-2.29	0.022	7989307	0619573
d9	8695772	.2470724	-3.52	0.000	-1.354453	3847019
d10	9959247	.2288538	-4.35	0.000	-1.445046	5468031
d11	8543239	.2190385	-3.90	0.000	-1.284183	4244646
d12	7844752	.2098578	-3.74	0.000	-1.196318	3726328
d13	6509623	.1977026	-3.29	0.001	-1.03895	2629744
d14	4294533	.1850145	-2.32	0.020	7925412	0663655
d15	2890282	.1788725	-1.62	0.106	6400625	.062006
d16	0827196	.1847143	-0.45	0.654	4452183	.2797791
d17	.0129847	.1901914	0.07	0.946	3602627	.3862321
d18	0	(omitted)				
_cons	9.27487	.9313651	9.96	0.000	7.447082	11.10266

. predict uhat, resid $\label{eq:variable} \text{variable uhat already defined}$ r(110);

- . reg logtmcaremcaidreal recession manufacturing logoverdoses medianhouseholdin
- $\verb|> comein2018dolla stategdpin2018dollars percentinsured percentofhighschoolgradu|\\$
- > ate unemploymentrate uhat

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	969
				F(9, 959)	=	789.85
Model	1028.87307	9	114.31923	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	138.800705	959	.144734833	R-squared	=	0.8811
				Adj R-squared	=	0.8800
Total	1167.67378	968	1.20627457	Root MSE	=	.38044

logtmcarem~l	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	•	. Interval]
+-						
recession	0667315	.0365419	-1.83	0.068	1384429	.0049798
manufactur~g	.3018936	.0307225	9.83	0.000	.2416025	.3621848
logoverdoses	.555052	.0258287	21.49	0.000	.5043646	.6057393
medianhous~a	0000114	1.82e-06	-6.28	0.000	000015	-7.84e-06

stategdpin~s	9.51e-07	5.22e-08	18.20	0.000	8.48e-07	1.05e-06
percentins~d	.027083	.0038874	6.97	0.000	.0194541	.0347118
percentofh~e	0265567	.0051266	-5.18	0.000	0366174	0164959
unemployme~e	.0311781	.0079132	3.94	0.000	.015649	.0467073
uhat	00639	.0300267	-0.21	0.832	0653156	.0525356
_cons	6.320635	.4900097	12.90	0.000	5.35902	7.28225

- . reg logtmcaremcaidreal recession manufacturing logoverdoses medianhouseholdin $\verb|> comein2018dolla stategdpin2018dollars percentinsured percentofhighschoolgradu|\\$ > ate unemploymentrate state2 state3 state4 state5 state6 state7 state8 state9 > state10 state11 state12 state13 state14 state15 state16 state17 state18 state > 19 state20 state21 state22 state23 state24 state25 state26 state27 state28 st > ate29 state30 state31 state32 state33 state34 state35 state36 state37 state38
- > state40 state41 state42 state43 state44 state45 state46 state47 state48 stat
- > e49 state50 state51, robust

Linear regression	Number of obs	=	969
	F(57, 911)	=	2320.36
	Prob > F	=	0.0000
	R-squared	=	0.9911
	Root MSE	=	.10689

I		Robust				
logtmcarem~l	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
recession	.2435599	.0123389	19.74	0.000	.219344	.2677758
manufactur~g	7826068	.0372054	-21.03	0.000	8556251	7095885
logoverdoses	.1287909	.0112128	11.49	0.000	.1067851	.1507968
medianhous~a	8.37e-07	1.34e-06	0.63	0.532	-1.79e-06	3.47e-06
stategdpin~s	4.80e-08	2.09e-08	2.30	0.022	7.02e-09	8.91e-08
percentins~d	.0139577	.0019992	6.98	0.000	.0100342	.0178812
percentofh~e	.0265149	.0035737	7.42	0.000	.0195014	.0335285
unemployme~e	.0002787	.0029664	0.09	0.925	005543	.0061005
state2	-2.825309	.0644826	-43.82	0.000	-2.951861	-2.698757
state3	7665695	.0504782	-15.19	0.000	8656365	6675025
state4	3739846	.0265724	-14.07	0.000	4261349	3218343

state5	.9117126	.058	15.72	0.000	.7978834	1.025542
state6	-1.391744	.0435258	-31.98	0.000	-1.477166	-1.306321
state7	-1.192051	.0351191	-33.94	0.000	-1.260975	-1.123127
state8	-2.232694	.0436314	-51.17	0.000	-2.318324	-2.147065
state9	-2.587985	.0443242	-58.39	0.000	-2.674975	-2.500996
state10	.3277618	.035011	9.36	0.000	.2590503	.3964734
state11	4770514	.0299412	-15.93	0.000	5358132	4182896
state12	-2.398516	.0508786	-47.14	0.000	-2.498369	-2.298663
state13	-2.237946	.0484283	-46.21	0.000	-2.33299	-2.142902
state14	2583379	.0288397	-8.96	0.000	3149379	201738
state15	.0333382	.0289374	1.15	0.250	0234536	.0901299
state16	7540608	.0419554	-17.97	0.000	8364013	6717204
state17	8493557	.0378102	-22.46	0.000	923561	7751505
state18	110762	.0288147	-3.84	0.000	1673129	0542111
state19	5904184	.0388109	-15.21	0.000	6665876	5142491
state20	-2.015574	.0434042	-46.44	0.000	-2.100757	-1.93039
state21	9929577	.040657	-24.42	0.000	-1.07275	9131654
state22	647575	.0308965	-20.96	0.000	7082115	5869384
state23	.4048334	.0338866	11.95	0.000	.3383284	.4713383
state24	2662213	.047584	-5.59	0.000	3596083	1728342
state25	9224203	.0417676	-22.08	0.000	-1.004392	8404484
state26	773149	.0282705	-27.35	0.000	828632	7176661
state27	-2.600258	.0579922	-44.84	0.000	-2.714072	-2.486444
state28	-1.176219	.0495203	-23.75	0.000	-1.273406	-1.079032
state29	-1.834108	.062679	-29.26	0.000	-1.95712	-1.711096
state30	-1.656751	.0503348	-32.91	0.000	-1.755537	-1.557966
state31	4006764	.0372787	-10.75	0.000	4738385	3275144
state32	-1.606911	.0421774	-38.10	0.000	-1.689687	-1.524135
state33	.7198904	.0385842	18.66	0.000	.6441661	.7956147
state34	3579907	.0298765	-11.98	0.000	4166254	2993559
state35	-2.8468	.0626796	-45.42	0.000	-2.969813	-2.723787
state36	.5361457	.0375293	14.29	0.000	.4624918	.6097996
state37	-1.220829	.0341622	-35.74	0.000	-1.287875	-1.153783
state38	-1.338995	.0415055	-32.26	0.000	-1.420453	-1.257537
state40	-2.068315	.0388311	-53.26	0.000	-2.144524	-1.992107
state41	8997637	.0329333	-27.32	0.000	9643977	8351297
state42	-2.708768	.0557956	-48.55	0.000	-2.818271	-2.599265
state43	6041162	.0349611	-17.28	0.000	6727299	5355025

state44	.6052238	.0520884	11.62	0.000	.5029966	.7074511
state45	-2.296716	.0472777	-48.58	0.000	-2.389502	-2.20393
state46	-2.743572	.0497807	-55.11	0.000	-2.84127	-2.645873
state47	9020049	.038792	-23.25	0.000	9781369	8258729
state48	-1.035543	.035742	-28.97	0.000	-1.105689	9653965
state49	-1.606462	.0386321	-41.58	0.000	-1.68228	-1.530644
state50	293573	.0349588	-8.40	0.000	3621821	224964
state51	-3.213432	.0598029	-53.73	0.000	-3.3308	-3.096065
_cons	6.088324	.2874616	21.18	0.000	5.52416	6.652488

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2000

Variable	Ok	os	Mean Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses n	+	51 165.	1765 194.0	 0031	10 1	
tcopioid	5	51 1538	.903 1888	.161 97.44	1191 9161	.64

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2001

Variable	1	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
	+					
overdoses_n	1	51	186.5392	191.1489	12	846
tcopioid	1	51	1640.231	1967.461	103.8055	9292.986

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2002

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	51	233.8333	270.9274	12	1453
tcopioid	51	1788.755	2151.394	110.6668	10242.66

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2003

Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max

+					
overdoses_n	51	254.1176	272.662	11	1398
tcopioid	51	1864.271	2273.319	125.8859	10816.3

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2004

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	+51	269.7255	282.0492	10	1413
tcopioid	51	1985.302	2362.622	135.5093	11104.57

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2005

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	51	292.6078	284.1811	10	1372
tcopioid	51	2070.888	2469.442	143.1711	11462.08

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2006

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
'					
overdoses_n	51	344.2353	332.9543	14	1511
tcopioid	51	2165.205	2572.463	151.5522	11974.79

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2007

Variable	1	Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	1	Min		Max
	+								
overdoses_n	I	51	363.0588	352.8	3229		15	1	657
tcopioid	I	51	2254.162	2652.	.949	154.2	764	12356	.47

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2008

Variable					Max
overdoses_n					1801
tcopioid					
. sum overdoses_n					
Variable					
overdoses_n					
tcopioid	51	2480.839	2913.807	174.3642	13941.36
. sum overdoses_n	tcopioid	if year==20	010		
Variable					
Variable 					
	51	413.5098	409.584	18	1929
overdoses_n	51 51	413.5098 2535.517	409.584 2979.008	18	1929
<pre>overdoses_n tcopioid sum overdoses_n Variable </pre>	51 51 tcopioid	413.5098 2535.517 if year==20	409.584 2979.008	18 178.7896 Min	1929 14029.81 Max
<pre>overdoses_n tcopioid sum overdoses_n</pre>	51 51 tcopioid	413.5098 2535.517 if year==20	409.584 2979.008	18 178.7896 Min	1929 14029.81 Max
overdoses_n tcopioid sum overdoses_n Variable	51 51 tcopioid Obs	413.5098 2535.517 if year==20 Mean 446.7451	409.584 2979.008 011 Std. Dev. 425.8471	18 178.7896 Min	1929 14029.81 Max

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	51	454.2647		10.5	1719
tcopioid	51	2624.262	3106.267	181.6137	15405.56

٠

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2013

Variable	I	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
	+					
overdoses_n	1	51	491.2157	452.8093	11	1948
tcopioid	1	51	2700.141	3273.804	186.3338	17196.81

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2014

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	51	561.7059	507.8842	31	2106
tcopioid	51	2817.313	3359.228	188.4277	17556.73

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2015

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	51	648.8431	617.3	873	27	2698
tcopioid	51	3094.238	3826.	579	200.1386	21170.88

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2016

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
+					
overdoses_n	51	828.4118	846.7209	42	3613
tcopioid	51	3234.983	3947.716	208.9497	21307.14

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2017

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
+					
overdoses n	51	933.3333	971.7007	35	4293

tcopioid | 51 3335.592 4081.717 216.3191 21408.8

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2018

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	51	917.6863	933.4335	28	3237
tcopioid	51	3380.215	4075.669	230.3544	21582.6

. *find overdoses and tc of overdoses for each state

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state1==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	19	181.8421	113.2526	43	422
tcopioid	19	1820.181	345.8654	1212.096	2403.814

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state2==2

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
+						
overdoses_n	0					
tcopioid	0					

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state1==2

Variable	l Obs	s Mean	Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
	+					
overdoses_n	()				
tcopioid	()				

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state2==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.		Max
overdoses n	19	53.60526	33.7452	10	102
tcopioid	19	253.0687	71.70903	132.0224	388.4505

. sum overdoses n tcopioid if state3==1

Variable	Obs	Mean Mean	Std. I	Dev. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	19	536.9474	222.71	112 235	1106
tcopioid	19	2338.25	744.62	204 1033.895	3523.677

. sum overdoses n tcopioid if state4==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
+					
overdoses_n	19	147.1053	55.54167	20	208
tcopioid	19	1217.054	307.8423	699.2443	1728.359

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state5==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	1702.737	440.5302	551	2410
tcopioid	19	14605.34	4386.018	8532.129	21582.6

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state6==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	367.2105	131.8006	174	578
tcopioid	19	1417.421	471.8072	797.4127	2206.438

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state7==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	19	366.4737	282.9767	149	955
tcopioid	19	1723.167	354.8949	1204.086	2308.462

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state8==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses_n		98.36842	83.79287	29	355
tcopioid	19	484.3887	140.1784	274.0463	713.7862

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state9==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses n	19	73.52632	65.82584	13	244
tcopioid	19	312.917	73.77396	206.4306	436.8117

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state10==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	1567.053	741.7311	556	3245
tcopioid	19	7992.363	1924.387	4791.785	11284.39

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state11==1

Variable		Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
	+						
overdoses n	1	19	495.6842	268.	6038	115	1014

tcopioid | 19 2930.71 625.6842 1750.677 3999.058

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state12==1

Variable	Obs	Mean Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	58.63158	13.50807	29	78
tcopioid	19	437.9829	126.4428	260.7411	649.0218

٠

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state13==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
+					
overdoses_n	19	70.68421	24.50862	28	120
tcopioid	19	452.1524	128.5271	248.3475	679.9894

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state14==1

Variable	1	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
	+					
overdoses_n	1	19	1022.526	546.4333	460	2202
tcopioid	1	19	4665.597	893.548	3153.754	6089.03

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state15==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
+					
overdoses_n	19	373.3684	326.7818	41	1176
tcopioid	19	2397.251	608.4162	1458.019	3434.562

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state16==1

Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max

+					
overdoses_n	19	118.2105	60.29242	19	206
tcopioid	19	1086.637	232.992	701.2697	1462.85

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state17==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	+	118.2632	41.26048	22	173
tcopioid	19	937.9204	172.6409	635.3589	1226.711

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state18==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	
overdoses_n	19	525.0526	321.8627	92	1160	
tcopioid	19	1892.367	489.9302	1170.13	2688.128	

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state19==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	197.2632	111.7263	52	444
tcopioid	19	2096.583	390.3423	1429.174	2899.766

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state20==1

Max	Min	Std. Dev.	Mean	Obs	Variable
360	41	89.01761	139.6316	19	overdoses_n
862.7437	419.5587	123.4209	656.5531	19	tcopioid

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state21==1

					Variable
					overdoses_n
3243.249	1366.036	584.2351	2282.158	19	tcopioid
		-=1	l if state22=	tcopioid	sum overdoses_n
					Variable
					verdoses_n
4535.967	2457.13	655.4356	3473.971	19	tcopioid
		-=1	l if state23=	tcopioid	sum overdoses_n
		Std. Dev.	Mean	Obs	sum overdoses_n Variable
		Std. Dev.	Mean	Obs	Variable
2033	180	Std. Dev.	Mean 807.1053	Obs 	
2033	180	Std. Dev. 583.034 896.8324	Mean 807.1053 4182.234	Obs 19 19	Variable + overdoses_n
2033 5672.475	180 2812.664 Min	Std. Dev. 583.034 896.8324 ==1 Std. Dev.	Mean 807.1053 4182.234 if state24= Mean	Obs 19 19 tcopioid	Variable voverdoses_n tcopioid sum overdoses_n Variable
2033 5672.475 Max	180 2812.664 Min	Std. Dev. 583.034 896.8324 ==1 Std. Dev.	Mean 807.1053 4182.234 if state24= Mean	Obs 19 19 tcopioid Obs	Variable

Max	Min	Std. Dev.	Mean	Obs	Variable
185	12	54.92121	90.31579	19	overdoses_n
1765.327	811.5468	266.7105	1330.114	19	tcopioid

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state25==1

٠

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state26==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	517.5263	280.1488	131	1132
tcopioid	19	2507.402	490.8242	1599.003	3321.217

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state27==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	48.94737	18.85168	11	89
tcopioid	19	318.2895	85.07315	194.5238	496.1627

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state28==1

Max	Min	Std. Dev.	Mean	Obs	Variable
66	14	15.84409		19	overdoses n
786.5786	421.1222	101.2055	609.9557	19	tcopioid

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state29==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	353	90.62193	178	461
tcopioid	19	763.4683	296.7754	355.0133	1293.594

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state30==1

Variable	I	Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
	+						
overdoses n		19	180.6316	134.	9338	29	437

tcopioid | 19 474.4543 110.4732 300.9563 678.3592

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state31==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	+ 19	693.5263	632.3952	55	2583
tcopioid	19	3777.019	689.8457	2672.477	4956.574

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state32==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	264.2632	74.4803	151	402
tcopioid	19	826.1894	244.2601	416.612	1216.812

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state33==1

Variable	l Ob:	s Mean	n Std.	Dev. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	1	1382.10	5 888.8	509 479	3224
tcopioid	1	9 12374.3	4 1908.	027 9161.64	16552.62

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state34==1

Variable		Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.		Min	1	Max
	+								
overdoses_n	I	19	870.3684	452.7	7712		286	1	953
tcopioid	1	19	3585.335	829.2	2392	2116.	523	5011.	044

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state35==1

Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max

overdoses_n	19	21.15789	12.10837	10	54
tcopioid	19	228.1669	56.59607	159.204	336.6124

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state36==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses n	+ I 19	1399.579	1222.476	250	4293
tcopioid	19	4994.355	1118.074	3134.126	6809.439

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state37==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	382.0526	136.9118	127	568
tcopioid	19	1396.493	310.1864	832.4014	1901.192

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state38==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	296.1053	81.58356	106	392
tcopioid	19	1399.881	457.0003	817.1143	2171.331

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state39==1

Max	Min	Std. Dev.	Mean	Obs	Variable
2866	252	775.7339	936.4211	19	overdoses_n
8012.902	4346.745	1150.644	6160.709	19	tcopioid

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state40==1

Variable					Max
overdoses_n	19	148.5789	74.16821	57	279
tcopioid					
. sum overdoses_n	tcopioid	if state41	==1		
Variable					
overdoses_n					
tcopioid	19	1772.172	420.7593	1080.663	2539.346
. sum overdoses_n	tcopioid	if state42	==1		
Variable					
overdoses n					
tcopioid	19	263.6295	53.6615	169.9445	357.5425
. sum overdoses_n	tcopioid	if state43	==1		
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	626.6316	369.1113	100	1307
tcopioid	19	2624.949	475.7935	1755.417	3424.607
. sum overdoses n	tcopioid	if etateAA	1		
· Jun Overdoses_II	ccopioid	11 5000044	±		

 •

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state45==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	19	347.7368	99.89708	156	466
tcopioid	19	582.3602	163.3041	320.6758	866.9642

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state46==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	59	28.4312	22	127
tcopioid	19	307.2209	79.78067	176.5642	437.7292

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state47==1

Variable	1	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
	+					
overdoses_n	I	19	588.6842	303.9695	250	1241
tcopioid	1	19	2320.885	630.4747	1332.933	3399.3

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state48==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	19	616	125.1958	324	742
tcopioid	19	2226.951	564.4163	1408.384	3267.221

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state49==1

Variable	I	Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
	+						
overdoses n		19	396.4211	228.	7338	50	833

tcopioid | 19 888.1068 194.7923 571.1217 1204.757

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state50==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n		444.5789	247.6845	112	926
tcopioid	19	2041.393	442.3723	1277.992	2781.464

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if state51==1

Variable	Ob	s 1	Mean Std.	Dev.	Min Max
overdoses n	+ ı 1	9 31.9	7368 16.20	 6215	10 54
tcopioid	_	9 164.8			

.

. *measuring overdoses and TC in manu states for the 19 year period.

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2000 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Ob	s Me	ean Std.	Dev. N	Min Max
overdoses_n	1	2 73.416	567 74.0	 6933	16 250
tcopioid	1	2 1252.2	248 885.	0125 300.95	3134.126

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2001 & manufacturing==1

Variable		Obs		Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n		12		90.69642	27	336
tcopioid		12 1	354.928	947.6288	324.3369 3	377.416

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2002 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
+					
overdoses_n	12	128.25	110.1983	25	421
tcopioid	12	1467.121	1004.308	358.3384	3678.558

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2003 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	12	136.8333	104.7619	14	365
tcopioid	12	1510.122	1052.436	350.1527	3821.666

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2004 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
+					
overdoses_n	12	173.6667	138.3101	26	515
tcopioid	12	1619.354	1137.468	402.6953	4191.906

. sum overdoses n tcopioid if year==2005 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	12	202.75	166.9709	43	560
tcopioid	12	1676.964	1166.345	423.3624	4272.289

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2006 & manufacturing==1

Variable		Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n				197.4302	34	634
tcopioid	I	12	1768.815	1217.245	419.6436 4	515.975

•		

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2007 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	12	255.5833	193.478	39	705
tcopioid	12	1844.681	1282.334	440.674	4706.271

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2008 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
+					
overdoses_n	12	288.0833	234.6822	29	814
tcopioid	12	1878.115	1280.767	457.7231	4619.296

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2009 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	12	309.1667	213.6581	66	736
tcopioid	12	2014.148	1391.987	483.6989	5051.019

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2010 & manufacturing==1 $\,$

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	12	345.8333	314.9862	58	1124
tcopioid	12	2046.157	1427.083	482.5885	5180.724

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2011 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
	+					

overdoses_n	12	384.3333	352.2172	53	1272
tcopioid	12	2113.251	1464.112	502.3125	5303.749

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2012 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n		393.5833	368.2964	53	1355
tcopioid	12	2131.565	1478.452	476.5857	5334.021

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2013 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
+					
overdoses_n	12	444.25	454.8397	41	1630
tcopioid	12	2160.865	1498.189	487.8043	5436.525

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2014 & manufacturing==1

Variable	0	Dbs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
	+						
overdoses_n	1	12 53	5.0833	571.6	304	56	2106
tcopioid		12 2	299.96	1601.	618 5	15.1413	5848.629

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2015 & manufacturing==1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
	•	635.5833		 55	2698
overdoses_n tcopioid		2503.308			6345.401

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2016 & manufacturing==1

			Mean			
			811.8333			
6493.765	650.4076	1803.854	2608.845	12	l	tcopioid
	uring==1	& manufact	if year==2017	tcopioid	es_n	. sum overdos
			Mean			
			954.4167			
6771.971	678.3592	1870.094	2678.92	12	I	tcopioid
	uring==1	& manufact	if year==2018	tcopioid	es_n	. sum overdos
			Mean			
			824.4167			
6809.439	663.6678	1881.14	2719.006	12	I	tcopioid
ar period	the 19 yea	states for	C in non manu	oses and T	ovedo	. *measuring
	uring==0	& manufact	if year==2000	tcopioid	es_n	sum overdos
			Mean			
1012			193.4103			
9161.64	97.44191	2104.834	1627.105	39	I	tcopioid
	uring==0	& manufact	if year==2001	tcopioid	es_n	. sum overdos
			Mean			
846			212.6282			

tcopioid | 39 1728.017 2190.829 103.8055 9292.986

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2002 & manufacturing==0

Variable	Obs	Mean		. Min	Max
overdoses_n	•	266.3205		12	1453
tcopioid	39	1887.72	2399.049	110.6668	10242.66

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2003 & manufacturing==0

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses_n	39	290.2051	298.2689	11	1398
tcopioid	39	1973.241	2535.261	125.8859	10816.3

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2004 & manufacturing==0

Max	Min	td. Dev.	S	Mean	S	Obs	Variable
							+
1413	10	08.7481	3	299.2821	9	39	overdoses_n
11104.57	135.5093	629.616	2	2097.901	9	39	tcopioid

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2005 & manufacturing==0 $\,$

Variable		Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	M	in	Max
	+							
overdoses_n	1	39	320.2564	307.9	9886		10	1372
tcopioid	I	39	2192.095	2750	.637	143.17	11 1146	52.08

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2006 & manufacturing==0

Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max

overdoses_n	39	377.2821	360.305	14	1511
tcopioid	39	2287.171	2865.926	151.5522	11974.79

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2007 & manufacturing==0

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	39	396.1282	384.9528	15	1657
tcopioid	39	2380.156	2952.196	154.2764	12356.47

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2008 & manufacturing==0

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	39	413.4615	401.7571	31	1801
tcopioid	39	2449.074	3059.735	162.0823	13082.39

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2009 & manufacturing==0

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses n	1 39	428.5128	444.9164	1.3	1987
0.001000007_11	1 33	420.5120	111.0101	15	1307
tcopioid	39	2624.436	3243.543	174.3642	13941.36

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2010 & manufacturing==0 $\,$

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	. Min	Max
	+				
overdoses_n	39	434.3333	436.0318	18	1929
tcopioid	39	2686.089	3314.896	178.7896	14029.81

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2011 & manufacturing==0

Variable		Obs	Mean		Min	Max
			465.9487			
			2796.806			
. sum overdo:	ses_n	tcopioid	if year==2012	& manufact	curing==0	
			Mean			
overdoses_n	1	39	472.9359	435.3574	10.5	1719
tcopioid	1	39	2775.861	3458.748	181.6137	15405.56
. sum overdo:		haratata	if	5 5		
Variable	1	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.		Max
Variable	 -+	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	
Variable overdoses_n	 -+	Obs 39	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min 	1948
Variable overdoses_n tcopioid	 -+ 	Obs 39 39	Mean 505.6667	Std. Dev. 457.1517 3651.372	Min 11 186.3338	1948
Variable overdoses_n tcopioid sum overdos	- 	Obs 39 39 tcopioid Obs	Mean 505.6667 2866.072 if year==2014 Mean	Std. Dev. 457.1517 3651.372	Min 11 186.3338 curing==0	1948 17196.81
Variable overdoses_n tcopioid sum overdos	 -+	Obs 39 39 tcopioid Obs	Mean 505.6667 2866.072 if year==2014 Mean	Std. Dev. 457.1517 3651.372 & manufact Std. Dev.	Min 11 186.3338 curing==0 Min	1948 17196.81 Max
Variable overdoses_n tcopioid sum overdos Variable overdoses_n	 -+ -+	Obs 39 39 tcopioid Obs	Mean 505.6667 2866.072 if year==2014 Mean	Std. Dev. 457.1517 3651.372 & manufact Std. Dev. 494.4913	Min 11 186.3338 curing==0 Min 31	1948 17196.81 Max

Variable	Obs	Mean		. Min	Max
overdoses_n		652.9231		27	2166
tcopioid	39	3276.062	4270.297	200.1386	21170.88

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2015 & manufacturing==0

٠

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2016 & manufacturing==0

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	39	833.5128	805.9601	42	3009
tcopioid	39	3427.641	4404.776	208.9497	21307.14

•

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2017 & manufacturing==0

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
overdoses n	+ 39	926.8462	908.2537	35	3245
tcopioid	39	3537.645	4553.149	216.3191	21408.8

.

. sum overdoses_n tcopioid if year==2018 & manufacturing==0

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	. Min	Max
overdoses_n	39	946.3846	940.6721	28	3189
tcopioid	39	3583.664	4544.423	230.3544	21582.6

.