Fentanyl Consumption and Peasants Income

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Income				
	Survey	Light Intensity			Survey	Light Intensity		
	GEIH	Big	Medium	Small	GEIH	Big	Medium	Small

Panel A: Full sample

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
██████████████████████████████								
	(0.014)	(0.183)	(0.026)	(0.010)	(0.061)	(0.437)	(0.069)	(0.024)
Log of deaths by cocaine					0.172	1.311	-0.070	-0.050
					(0.096)	(0.881)	(0.118)	(0.044)
Log Estimated Coca Production					-0.012	-0.304	0.078**	0.033**
					(0.027)	(0.217)	(0.030)	(0.009)
Observations	951	936	936	936	840	819	819	819
R-squared	0.481	0.697	0.521	0.462	0.551	0.838	0.580	0.529
Controls	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
State F.E.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Month F.E.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Panel B: Sub sample

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Log of deaths by fentanyl	-0.018	-1.048*	-0.305***	-0.113***	-0.111	-0.784	-0.331***	-0.121***
	(0.021)	(0.450)	(0.030)	(0.011)	(0.101)	(0.904)	(0.067)	(0.025)
Log of deaths by cocaine					0.127	2.429*	0.075	0.016
					(0.110)	(1.082)	(0.113)	(0.043)
Log Estimated Coca Production					-0.018	-0.373**	0.041	0.016**
					(0.015)	(0.143)	(0.025)	(0.007)
Observations	690	696	696	696	609	609	609	609
R-squared	0.522	0.724	0.599	0.566	0.607	0.861	0.604	0.576
Controls	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
State F.E.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Month F.E.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 1

Note: This table reports the regression of income as a function of fentanyl and cocaine related deaths in the US. Column 1 shows the dependent variable as the traditional approach using survey data for average rural household income. Columns 2-4 use satellite light intensity data, in particular column 2 establishes a classification of big villages. column 4 for medium-size villages and column 5 for small cities. All columns include state and monthly fixed effects and control by standard macroeconomic variables that affects the business cycle. Unit of observation is state x month.