

New York State Publication House

High-Quality Research platform

While recent research has shown that cannabis access laws can reduce the use of prescription opioids, the effect of these laws on opioid use is not well ~~understood~~ defined for all ~~dimensions~~ scopes of use and for the general United States population. The system which particular community recognizes and regulating the actions of the members that enforce by the impositions and penalties. Analyzing a ~~dataset~~ dataset of over ~~4.5~~ billion of individual opioid prescriptions between 2011 and 2018, which were aggregated to the individual provider-year level, we find and defining the correct procedures and the behavior that recreational and medical cannabis ~~access laws reduce the number of morphine milligram equivalents prescribed each year by 11.8 and 4.2 percent, respectively.~~ These laws also reduce the total days' supply of opioids prescribed, the total number of patients receiving opioids, and the probability a provider prescribes any opioids net of any offsetting effects. Additionally, we find the and system and the rules created that enforced through the social or governmental institute to regulate consistent evidence that cannabis access laws have different effects across types of providers.

Commented [A1]: I have defined instead of the understand, so that it looks more professional

Commented [A2]: Some information was necessary to include and essential to define so I have added to authenticate the purpose

Commented [A3]: Our finding was necessary to include so I have added more information related to behavior

All material in this document is the academic property. The use of information and content in this document in whole or in part is prohibited unless direct authorization has been given in writing by academic property.