

**Table 7** Control models of overdose education and nasal naloxone distribution implementation and ratio of opioid related acute care utilizations to motor vehicle crash acute care utilizations in 19 communities\* in Massachusetts, 2002-09

<b>Cumulative enrolments per 100 000 population</b>	<b>Adjusted <math>\beta</math> estimate<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>P value</b>
Absolute model:		
No implementation	Reference	
Low implementation: 1-100 enrolments	-0.0022	0.6
High implementation: >100 enrolments	0.0001	0.98
Relative model:		
No implementation	Reference	
Low implementation: <median	-0.0044	0.3
High implementation: >median	0.0027	0.5

\*Geographically distinct cities and towns.

<sup>†</sup>Adjusted for city/town population rates of age under 18, male, race or ethnicity (Hispanic, white, black, other), below poverty level, medically supervised inpatient withdrawal treatment, methadone treatment, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services funded buprenorphine treatment, prescriptions to doctor shoppers (individuals with schedule II opioid prescriptions from  $\geq 4$  prescribers and filled prescriptions at  $\geq 4$  pharmacies in 12 month period), and year.