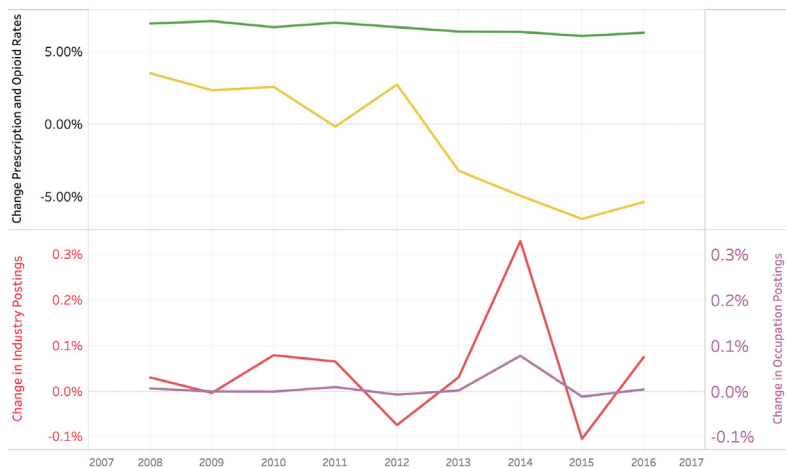
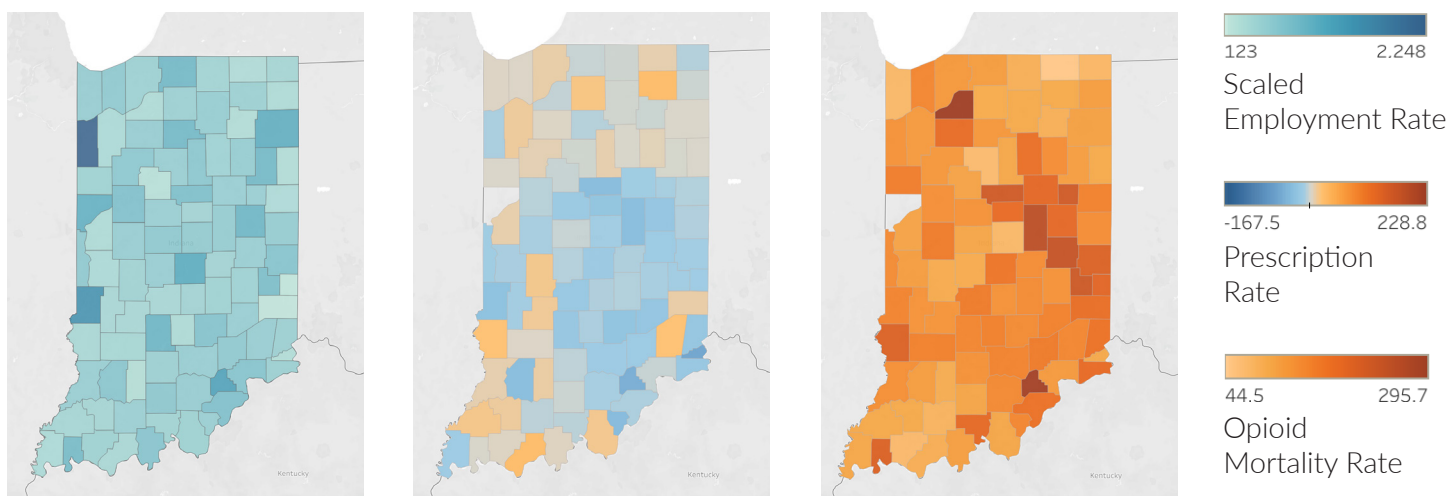


Opioid Addictions and the Labor Market: Training and Hiring During an Epidemic

In the nationwide opioid crisis, the alarming rate of overdose deaths has been met with decreases in labor force participation and sudden demand for addictions treatment.

Employers are struggling to fill new job openings, and officials are introducing new policies aimed at encouraging treatment and developing the opioid-treatment-capable workforce. But more information is needed to better understand the implications of the opioid crisis for employment in the United States. To this end, our research aims to explain both the relationship between opioid prescriptions and mortality, and between opioid use and labor force participation.

Changes in Indiana, 2006–2016



Opioid Related
■ % Change in Mortality Rate
■ % Change in Prescription Rate

Healthcare Related
■ % Change in Occupation Job Postings
■ % Change in Industry Job Postings

Nationally

From 2006 to 2016, there has been an increase in the national drug mortality rate from 11.86 to 20.78 drug related deaths per 100,000 people. Over the same time period, there has been a decrease in opioid prescription rates from 76.75 to 70.82 prescriptions per 100 people, the occupation rate has remained constant, and healthcare industry hiring rates have fluctuated.

IU Team

Olga Scrivner Anurag Joshi
 Kosali Simon Esmé Middaugh
 Katy Börner Macie Tarr

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Contact

Olga Scrivner
 obscrivn@iu.edu