Employee turnover, lost wages, absenteeism, and lost productivity are associated with opioid misuse.

An estimated 53% of all societal costs, due to opioid misuse, directly impact the workplace (Florence et al, 2016).

$1,244 in annual work-loss costs are incurred for each individual diagnosed with opioid abuse disorder (Rice et al, 2014).

Calculate an estimated cost to your workplace with the National Safety Council's tool.

An additional $10,627 in annual healthcare costs are incurred for each individual diagnosed with opioid abuse disorder (Rice et al, 2014).

Health care costs due to opioid abuse are $69 per Minnesotan each year. This is a total of $375 million each year (Matrix Global Advisors, LLC, 2015).

Police protection, legal costs, correctional facilities, and property loss due to crime are associated with opioid abuse.

An estimated 10% of all societal costs, due to opioid misuse, are criminal justice related. The vast majority of these costs are funded by state and local government (Florence et al, 2016).

How does this compare to other substance abuse issues?
According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the estimated costs for tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs are all greater.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco: $300 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol: $249 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicit Drugs: $193 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx opioids: $78.5 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
- Rice et al. (2014). Estimating the costs of opioid abuse and dependence from an employer perspective: A retrospective analysis using administrative claims data. Appl Health Econ Health Policy, 12, 435-446.