Substance Free Workplace

Working with business to promote profitability through prevention



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Where we stand - SUD

AGE RANGE

PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE PAST MONTH BINGE DRINKING PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE PAST YEAR NON-MEDICAL USE OF PAIN RELIEVERS

PAST YEAR
ALCOHOL OR
DRUG
DEPENDENCE

12-17

12TH HIGHEST 14.39%

7TH HIGHEST **8.66**% 9TH HIGHEST **9.61**% 22ND
HIGHEST
5.88%

4TH
HIGHEST
8.94%

18-25

2ND HIGHEST 73.62%

5TH HIGHEST **50.51**% 5TH HIGHEST **26.37**%

10TH HIGHEST

9TH HIGHEST **21.26**%

12-20

2ND
HIGHEST
34.84%

2ND HIGHEST 23.12%

Substance Free WORKPLACE

Incoming Workforce: Scope of the problem

- NH has some of the highest rates of use in the nation. Past month use among 18-25 year olds (drugfreenh.org):
 - Alcohol = 74% (2nd highest in the nation)
 - Binge drinking = 51% (41% nationally)
 - Marijuana use = 27% (17% nationally)
 - Non-medical prescription use = 17% (12% nationally)
 - Other illicit drugs = 12% (8% nationally)



Economic Cost

The High Cost of Excessive Alcohol Consumption in New Hampshire

Executive Summary

PolEcon Research December 2012



- \$1.15 Billion/year
- Cost Born by:
 - State
 - Small Business



Cost to business

- **76**% of people with substance abuse issues are employed (SAMSHA)
- Each substance abusing employee costs his employer approximately **\$6,600** per year (US Navy)
- New Futures reports that the NH economy loses \$1.15 billion annually due to alcohol use, 2/3 of lost money due to decreased worker productivity



Where is the money lost?

- Increased Risk:
 - Substance abusing employees are **5 times** more likely to file a worker's comp claim (NIDA)
 - Report **85**% more on the job injuries (USPS)
 - 80% of those injured in drug/alcohol related accidents are not the using employee, but an innocent coworker (National Safety Counsel)
 - Costs the business in increased worker's comp premiums, increased liability, loss of workers



Where is the money lost?

- Increased Insurance Premiums:
 - Worker's comp claims drive up rates
 - Increased vehicle insurance premiums
 - Excessive health care costs
 - Employees who abuse alcohol have **double** the health care costs of non-abusing employees (SAMSHA)
 - Xerox achieved a 5 to 1 return on investment when it brought down health care costs and health insurance premiums by implementing a program to reduce excessive drinking (SAMSHA)



Where is the money lost?

- Lost productivity:
 - According to the NIDA, substance abusing employees are:
 - 3 times more likely to be late for work
 - 2.2 times more likely to request early dismissal or time off
 - 2.5 times more likely to have absences of 8 days or more
 - High turnover: substance abusers are twice as likely to have had 3 or more employers in the past year (SAMSHA)
 - 14% of workers report having to re-do work done incorrectly by a substance abusing employee within the last year (SAMSHA)



Unique Rx Drug Risks

- Rx drug abusers will choose jobs that provide access to prescription drugs
 - Health care related: MD, nursing, home health aide (no direct supervision!), pharmacy, hospital cleaning staff, etc
 - Access to Rx drugs in homes: maid service, painting, repair, real estate, etc
- Rx drug abusers in any job can gain access to Rx drugs through taking advantage of the worker's comp program by reporting accidents and chronic pain (very expensive to the employer!)



Addiction

- Addiction is a progressive neurological disease
- It is characterized by the continued use of substances despite negative consequences
- If substance use is affecting an employee's work performance, they have a substance abuse problem
- In the absence of any intervention, addiction is a fatal disease
- Addressing substance abuse issues early is the best possible course of action



Prevention / early intervention

- Issues are easier to address when limited to a few employees
- If a problem becomes system-wide, it is very hard to get back on track
- Ignoring substance use is the same as condoning substance use
- No employer would state that they allow substance use, but many do without realizing it
- It is important to have clear expectations and set the culture of the workplace
- Turning a blind-eye does not help the business, or the employee



Helping businesses become substance free

- Written substance free workplace policy (that is utilized and supported at all levels)
- Detailed procedures
- Necessary forms for proper documentation
- Drug testing
- Supervisor trainings
- Employee trainings
- Access to an employee assistance program (EAP)



Policy Components: US Dept of Labor

- Goal/purpose
- Applicability (who and when)
- Prohibited behaviors, materials
- Provisions for drug testing
- Consequences of policy violation

- Return-to-Work Agreements
- Employee assistance
- Maintaining employee confidentiality
- Responsibility for enforcing policy
- Policy communication and education



Policy Supporting Documents

- Detailed drug testing procedures
 - Where is testing done?
 - What is tested for?
 - How does the employee get there?
 - What is their status as the await results?
 - Who gets the results?
- Reasonable suspicion documentation
- Return to Work Agreement
- Resources sheet (EAP, hotlines, health insurance info, etc)



Reasonable Suspicion Documentation

- Must create a form to document reasonable cause determination based on physical and behavioral evidence
- Supervisors should be trained on utilizing the form and making the determination
- Should include a checklist of observable, articulable criteria
- Should not be subjective
- Must include a section where the employee offers an explanation for the observed criteria
- Must be kept confidential
- Will ideally include input/observations from two witnesses



Drug Testing

- Pre-employment
 - Post job offer, prior to starting work
- Random
 - Set percentages at set intervals
 - Employees chosen randomly
- Post-accident
- Reasonable suspicion
 - Reason to believe an employee is impaired
- Return to Duty/Follow Up



Types of testing programs:

Federal Testing

- Applies to federally mandated employees (DOT, USCG, etc)
- Strict, uniform policies and procedures
- Required trainings
- 5-panel lab test (THC, COC, OPI, METH/AMP, PCP)
- MRO review
- Pre-employment, random, reasonable suspicion, post accident testing

Non-Federal Testing

- Applies to employees not covered under federal guidelines
- Policies and procedures designed to fit a business' needs
- Choice of test types
- Choice of test frequency
- May be dictated by professional org, insurance, etc.



Most common types of tests:

- Urine drug tests
 - Available in a variety of panels (typically 5-12 panels), must choose which panels to test for
 - Test for recent drug use (within the past week)
 - Instant tests
 - offer immediate results, many employers will start with an instant test
 - Lab tests
 - Can be used alone or as confirmation of a positive instant test
 - Offer MRO review (account for valid prescriptions)
 - Results take 1-5 days
- Breath alcohol tests provide current BAC



Testing location:

- Must make arrangements with a drug testing provider ahead of time (most ERs will not do it, or will charge an arm and a leg)
- Make sure that the hours of the facility correspond with your hours of operation
- Onsite testing is the most accurate and convenient
 - Employee can't alter test
 - Very little lost work time
- If onsite testing is not available
 - How does the employee get to the drug testing facility?
 - Who will accompany him there?



Drugs test limitations:

- Can never be completely comprehensive (synthetics, steroids, etc)
- Don't tell you how recently, how often, or how much somebody uses
- MRO result will override positives due to prescriptions
 - if impairment is due to a prescribed medication seek a "fitness for duty" exam at an occupational health clinic



Consequence for a non-negative result:

- Non-negative: positive result, refusal to test, attempt to alter or cheat a test, non-compliance with testing provider
- Should be clearly outlined in policy and applied universally (not subjectively)
- Often a Return-to-Work Agreement
 - Signed agreement between employee and employer outlining conditions that must be met for continued employment



Return-to-Work Agreement:

- Substance abuse evaluation
- Recommendations for ongoing treatment
- Required compliance with treatment recommendations (w/waiver of confidentiality)
- Return to work drug and alcohol test
- Random follow up testing
- Modified work duty or work schedule
- Financial responsibility for fulfilling RTWA
- Failure to comply with RTWA often results in termination



Supervisor and Employee Trainings:

- Crucial to an effective substance free workplace program
- Build buy-in and understanding at all levels
- Demonstrate commitment to program
- Give everybody the tools necessary to support the substance free workplace program



Supervisor Trainings:

- Too often focus on reasonable suspicion
- Supervisors should not wait until an employee is impaired at work to address the issue
- Substance abuse issues present at the workplace long before an employee is using or impaired at work
- Supervisors should be trained on
 - Recognizing the signs of substance abuse and impairment
 - Addressing the signs of substance abuse and impairment
 - The impact of substance abuse on the workplace
 - The impact of substance abuse on the individual
 - The importance to both the workplace and the individual of addressing substance abuse issues



Supervisor Trainings: Addressing Substance Abuse Issues

- Primarily performance indicators should be addressed as such (take drugs and alcohol out of the equation)
- Address sooner rather than later to prevent disease progression
- DO NOT diagnose/suggest issues with drugs or alcohol
- Document performance problems/concerns
- Discuss observations in a constructive confrontation, be specific, don't overgeneralize
- Express concern for employee
- Establish corrective actions with a timeframe for improvements
- Establish consequences for continued performance problems
- Refer to EAP or other assistance as necessary

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Employee Trainings:

- Review of company's drug policy
- Effects of drug use on personal health and workplace safety
- Effects of drug use on business profitability and employee pay and benefits
- Recognizing a drug/alcohol impaired coworker/alerting the proper supervisor
- Local resources available to those struggling with addiction
- EAP/insurance information (if applicable)



Employer Responsibilities:

- Establish and maintain a substance free work environment
- Address all substance use issues early and appropriately
- Ensure all employees have access to a safe work environment
- Ensure all employees are treated fairly and with dignity
- Respect employee privacy
- Foster a workplace culture that values employee health and safety



Common Misconceptions:

- I won't be able to find any employees
 - Drug testing increases the quality of the applicant pool and decreases turnover
 - Find and keep the best employees
- Implementing a substance free workplace program is too time consuming
 - Trainings can take as little as 2 hours
 - Each test takes approximately 10 minutes
 - Easy to outsource policy work and document production



Common Misconceptions:

- My employees will disapprove
 - 96.1% of employees who do not use drugs report that they are either more likely to choose an employer who randomly test for drugs, or would show no preference (SAMHSA)
- I'll have to fire all of my employees
 - Don't recommend immediate termination
 - Built in ways to retain and assist employees
 - Employees without substance abuse issues will be able to pass the test, employees with substance abuse issues will benefit from early intervention



Common Misconceptions:

- Drug testing is illegal/violates employee rights
 - There are no laws in NH limiting the use of employee drug testing
- Drug testing is expensive
 - Most case studies demonstrate a 10 to 1 return on investment in substance free workplaces
 - NHADA has saved a lot of money on workers comp claims alone



Affordable Care Act:

- Great opportunity to implement substance free workplaces
- Most insurance providers are required to cover substance abuse and mental health issues at parity
- Insurance providers will be required to invest more resources on prevention
- High motivation for insurance providers to work with employers to create substance free workplaces
- This relationship already exists with workplace weight loss, smoking cessation, and heart health programs



Conclusions:

The Good News

- The workplace is an appropriate and effective place to address substance abuse issues
- It is an access point for prevention, intervention, and treatment
- Both the employer and the employees benefit from establishing a drug free workplace

The Great News

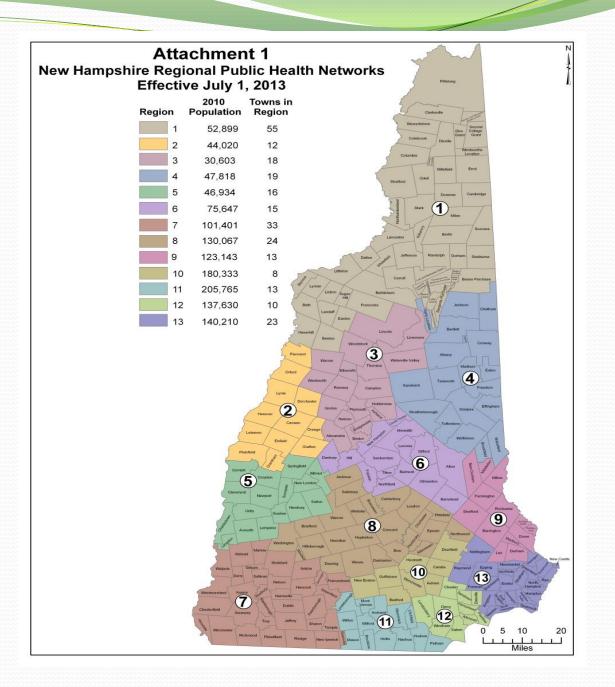
- Addressing substance use in the workplace will have positive effects on the community at large
- All employees are members of families
- Businesses set levels of acceptability within the community, are community leaders
- Substance free workplaces will generate positive economic impacts



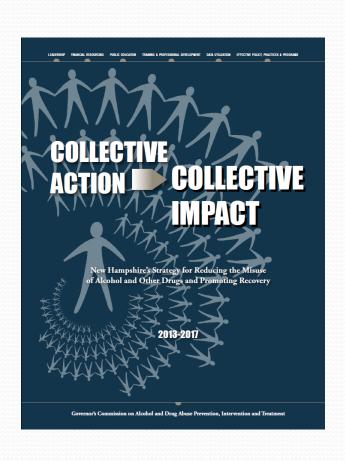
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Regional Prevention Networks



Statewide effort



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