

RESEARCH - ALCOHOL

Prevalence	Research	Source
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 in 20 males and 1 in 100 females were experiencing symptoms of physical and psychological dependency (in the 18 to 24 yr age group it was 1 in 6 males and 1 in 17 females) 2. 35% of large companies have reported alcohol misuse as a problem at work - survey 3. 46% of firms had received reports of alcohol misuse by staff (survey of 1,800 UK personnel professionals) 4. 6.6% of Americans in full time jobs reported heavy drinking (5+ drinks in 5+ days in past 30 days) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DHSS Survey – Drinking in England and Wales, 1980 2. Wise up to drugs – Fast Forward Ltd 3. Reward Group for the IPD (1998) 4. National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 1997
Cost	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol misuse cost an engineering company £3,000 in a year • Alcohol misuse cost an NHS hospital £1.4 m in a year 2. Alcohol misuse costs employers around £2billion a year 3. USA – 43% of CEO’s responding to a survey said use of alcohol and drugs costs them between 1% and 10% of their payroll 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial Relations Service, 1992 2. Jackson, ISSD, 1998 3. Treatment is the Answer – a white paper on the Cost Effectiveness of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency, 1991
Accidents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case studies – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport company – alcohol misuse estimated as equivalent to 7.5% of annualised profits • Construction company – alcohol misuse equivalent to 1.75% of the tender price • Dairy – alcohol misuse equivalent to 1% of running costs 2. 20% of industrial accidents involve workers who have been drinking 3. 1 in 4 workplace accidents involve workers who have been drinking 4. USA – Up to 40% of industrial fatalities and 47% of industrial injuries linked to alcohol consumption 5. USA – 21% of workers reported to be injured, or put in danger, having to re-do work, or cover up for a co-worker, or needing to work harder due to another’s drinking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alcohol Concern – Drink and Work Don’t Mix 2. Statistical Handbook – The Brewers Society, 1992 3. ISSD, 1998 4. Bernstein & Mahoney – management Perspectives on Alcoholism, 1989 5. Mangione, New Perspectives for Worksite Alcohol Strategies, 1998
Absence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Men drinking over 21 units took twice as much sick-leave in total episodes than men drinking under 21 units 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jenkins, British Journal of Occupational Medicine, 1992

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Up to 14 million working days are lost each year through alcohol misuse (between 3% and 5% of all absences) 3. USA – Absenteeism among problem drinkers is 3.8 to 8.3 times greater than normal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. ISDD, 1998 3. Bernstein & Mahoney, What works – Workplaces Without Drugs, 1990
Performance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 25% of men aged 18 to 24 year olds said they felt the effect of alcohol whilst at work (11% in relation to women) – survey 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPCS – Drinking Patterns in England & Wales, 1980
Treatment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3 out of 4 people seeking help are in employment 2. 10,000 a day are attending alcohol services for help 3. USA – studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For every \$ invested in EAP's, employers generally save between \$5 and \$16 • United Airlines estimates it has a \$16.95 return on every \$ invested in employee assistance • Northrop Corporation saw a 43% increase in productivity in each of its first 100 employees to enter an alcohol treatment programme • Oldsmobile's Lansing, Michigan plant saw the following results in the year after employees with drunk problems underwent treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 49% reduction – lost man hours ○ 29% reduction in health care benefits ○ 56% reduction in leavers ○ 78% reduction in grievances ○ 63% reduction in discipline problems ○ 82% reduction in accidents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPCS – Drinking Patterns in England & Wales, 1980 2. Alcohol Concern, 1997 3. US Department of Labor