



Alcohol, Drugs, Tobacco and Work

Alcohol

In 2015 in England, there was an estimated cost of

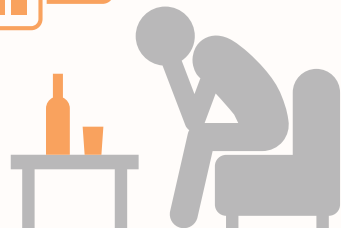
£7 billion

in lost productivity through unemployment, sickness related to alcohol and early mortality

There were also an estimated

167k working days

lost due to alcohol, 16% of all working days lost in England



68% of people entering treatment for alcohol problems were not in paid employment at the start of their treatment

Drugs

Employment is associated with improved treatment outcomes as well as less severe and less frequent relapse for people with a history of substance misuse

In England,

85% of individuals seeking treatment for opiate problems were not in paid employment at the start of their treatment



People with severe and multiple disadvantages (substance misuse, homelessness, mental health and offending history) are likely to be the furthest from the labour market



33k individuals claiming incapacity benefits had a primary disabling condition of drugs misuse

Tobacco

Staff who smoke are

33%

more likely to be absent from work than non-smokers

Smoking costs employers in England



£4.6 billion

a year through increased sickness absence and smoking breaks

A vaping policy that makes it an easier choice to vape than to smoke can support staff to quit smoking and stay smokefree

