

# Establishing a

# Drug Free Workplace

(DFWP)









# Our partners

February 13, 2020

### Your presenter



#### **Carlton Hall**

Carlton Hall Consulting LLC is a multi-faceted full service consulting firm designed to provide customized solutions and enable measurable change for communities, organizations, and individuals.

Our clients work to create a better world, and we help them by solving complex social problems to improve the human condition. Carlton Hall has been providing intensive substance abuse prevention focused and community solving services to the nation and globally for the last 25 years.

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### Training Objectives

#### Participants will be able to:

- Describe the drug problem globally and locally
- Explain how a DFWP complements other prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery efforts
- Identify the components of a Drug Free Workplace
- Engage businesses and community leaders in efforts to implement DFWPs
- Network with others engaged in establishing DFWPs

### Key Concept

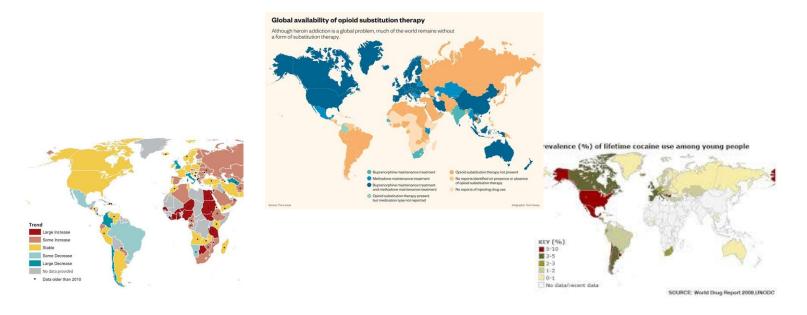


#### **Words Matter**

To avoid promoting the negative "*stigma*" associated with substance use and misuse use we can:

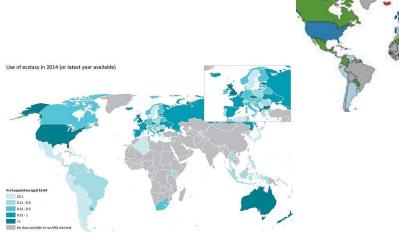
- Use Person first language: refer to "a person with substance use disorder" rather than a "drug abuser"
- Avoid negative language:
  - Replace the term "addict" with "person with a substance use disorder."
  - Replace the term "abuse" with "use" or "misuse."





### What in the world is going on?







### What Drugs Are Misused?



In your country ... which drugs are legal and which drugs are illegal? Which drugs are misused?

### What Are The Consequences?

#### **Related Problems**

Substance abuse and addiction have consequences on our existing social systems, effecting:

- Crime rates
- Hospitalizations
- School Dropouts
- Domestic violence
- Child abuse and neglect
- Spread of HIV, Hepatitis
- Sex trafficking
- Suicide / mental health disorders



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### Substance Use and Misuse

#### **Continuum of Substance Use**

#### **CONTINUUM OF SUBSTANCE USE**

No Use Experimental Social/Occasional Prescribed Problematic Dependence

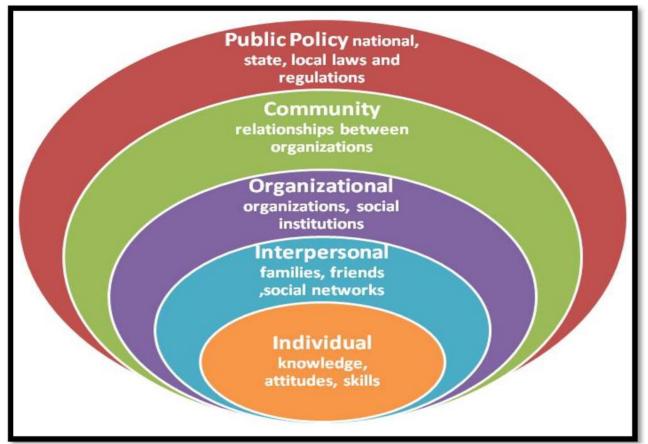
# Substance Users Represent a Range of Use Patterns

- In any population at any point in time we will find:
  - Resolute non-users
  - Vulnerable non-users
  - Initial users who discontinue use
  - Initial users with the potential to progress to abuse and substance use disorders
  - Those who are already using and may or not be experiencing the consequences of their use.
- Such a range in substance use patterns requires a range of interventions

### What Is Being Done About It?

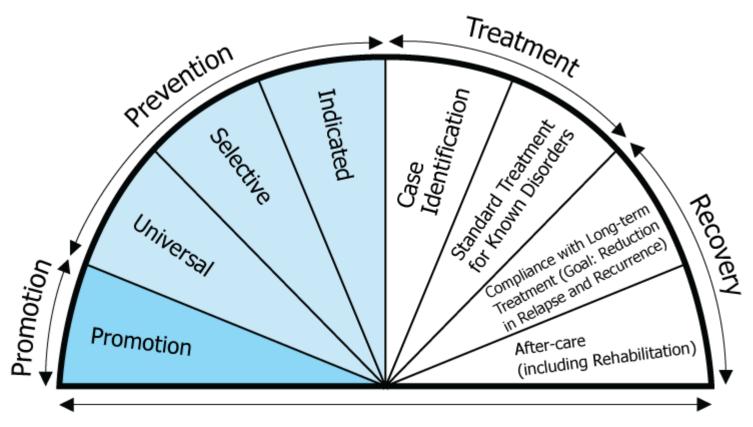
#### **Effective Strategies Must Be Comprehensive**

A Social-Ecological Model



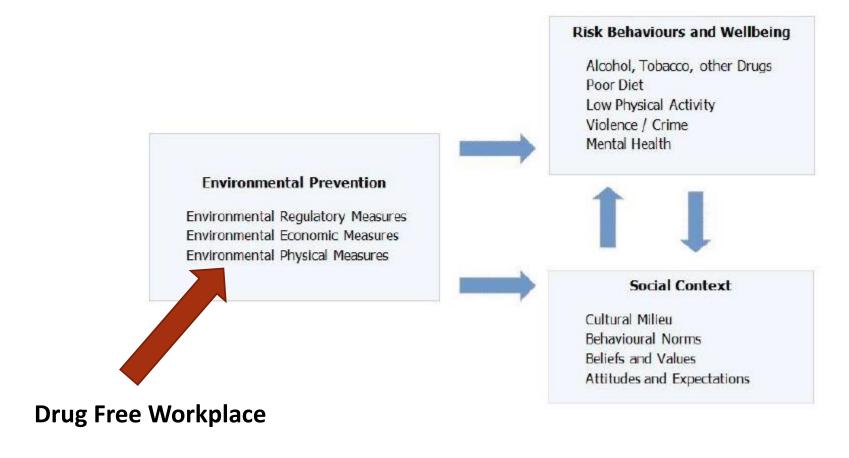
### What Is Being Done About It?

## Strategies Must Encompass the Entire Continuum of Care



## What Is Being Done About It?

#### **Environmental Prevention Strategies**



60% of the world's production of illegal drugs is consumed in the U.S.

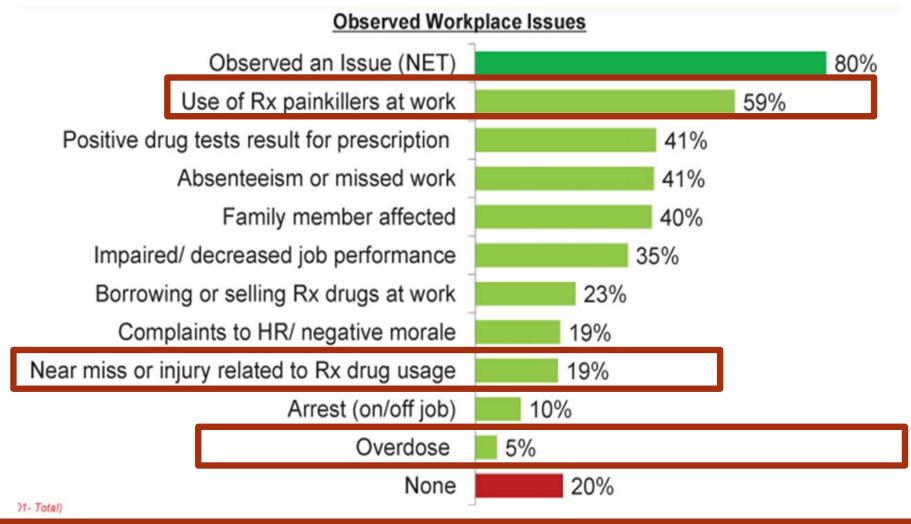
Nearly 70% of current users of illegal drugs are employed.

Nearly 1 in 4 employed Americans between the ages of 18 - 35 have illegally used drugs.

1/3 of employees know of the illegal sale of drugs in their workplace.

20% of young workers admit using marijuana on the job.

#### Survey of Indiana businesses



### **Observed Workplace Issues – Mexico Survey**



30% decrease in work performance



5x more disciplinary sanctions than other workers



3 or 4x more absenteeism



A fifth of work accidents related to alcohol use

### **General Impacts**

- Tardiness/Sleeping on the job
- After-effects of substance affecting performance such as hangover
- Poor decision making
- Loss of efficiency
- Theft
- Increased absenteeism
- Accidents
- Lower morale of co-workers
- Increased likelihood of trouble with co-workers and/ or supervisors
- Preoccupation with obtaining and using drugs at work
- Interferes with attention and concentration
- Illegal activities at work buying or selling drugs
- Higher employee turnover requiring the training of new employees
- Disciplinary procedures

#### **Related Community Problems**

The legal and illegal drug trade creates barriers to business and economic development, including:

- 1. Interpersonal crime and community violence;
- 2. The corruption of public servants and the disintegration of social institutions;
- 3. The emergence of new or enhanced health problems;
- 4. Lowering of worker productivity;
- 5. The ensnarement of youth in drug distribution and away from productive education or employment;
- 6. Skewing of economies to drug production and money laundering.



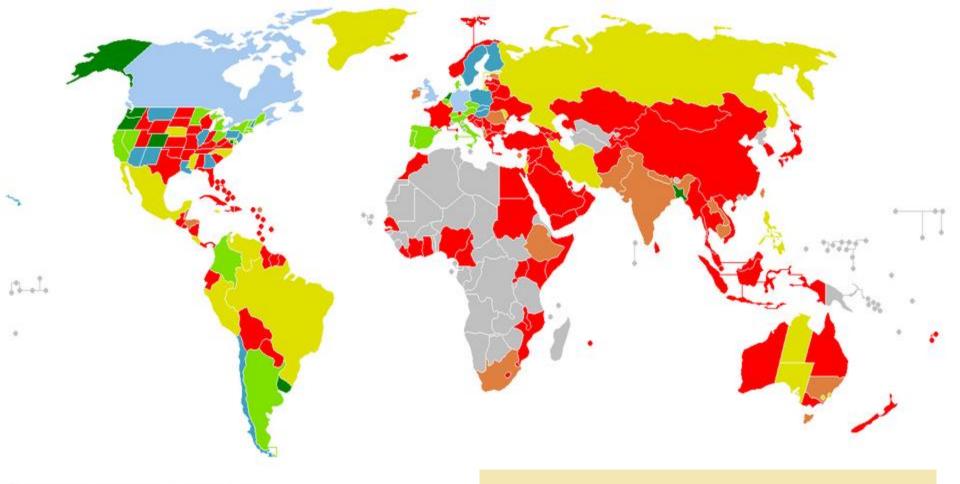
According to a study reported by the <u>National Institute</u> on <u>Drug Abuse</u>, U.S. employees who tested positive for marijuana had:

- 55% more industrial accidents,
- 85% more injuries and
- 75% greater absenteeism compared to those who tested negative.

#### **Legal Status of Marijuana**

#### Legal Status of Marijuana includes:

- Both medical and recreational use <u>legal</u>
- Medical use legal, recreational decriminalized
- Medical use legal, recreational <u>illegal</u>, law is often <u>unenforced</u>
- Medical use legal, recreational <u>illegal</u>
- Both medical and recreational use decriminalized
- Both medical and recreational use <u>illegal</u>, but law is often <u>unenforced</u>
- Both medical and recreational use <u>illegal</u>
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Drugs in the workplace:
Marijuana Laws

#### Marijuana in the Workplace - Examples

#### Netherlands:

Smoking marijuana in the workplace is not allowed. In general, the use of marijuana will be treated the same as alcohol. Use of marijuana or alcohol at the office is considered a serious case for dismissal of an employee.



#### Marijuana in the Workplace - Examples

#### **Germany:**

An employee can be terminated if he or she is under the influence of marijuana while at work. This can include instances where the employee consumed marijuana outside of the workplace, especially if it causes a safety issue (truck driver etc.), but a drug screening reveals the use.

#### Marijuana in the Workplace - Examples

#### **Uruguay:**

Uruguay's law forbids employees to use cannabis during work hours and forbids employees to work in their capacities if affected by the use of cannabis. This does not forbid going to work after use of cannabis.



#### Marijuana in the Workplace - Examples

#### Mexico:

The use/abuse of marijuana is prohibited under Mexican federal labor law. Employees cannot show up to work under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, unless there is a medical prescription. Employees under the influence of marijuana can be terminated for cause.



#### Marijuana in the Workplace - Issues

Issues related to marijuana in the workplace:

- Use may be legal outside of the workplace
- Medical use may be legal in the workplace
- Difficult to identify level of "intoxication"
- Employer must identify other signs of impairment
- DFWP Policies must be kept current



## Drug Free Workplace Overview

## Drug Free Workplace Overview

#### What is a Drug Free Workplace?

#### A DFWP IS:

"an employment setting where all employees adhere to a program of policies and activities designed to provide a safe and productive workplace, discourage alcohol and drug abuse and encourage treatment, recovery and the return to work of those employees with such abuse problems."

LIBRE DE DROGAS

### Drug Free Workplace Overview

### What is a Drug Free Workplace?

#### The Goal of a DFWP is to:

- Ensure worker fitness for duty and protect employees and the public from risks posed by the use of alcohol and controlled substances
- Ensure the safe and efficient performance of employee duties
- Reduce absenteeism and tardiness
- Promote productivity and profitability
- Cooperate with the rehabilitation of those employees who seek such help

#### **Goal of A DFWP – Employer Perspective**

In a DFWP, the employer seeks to create a safe work environment by ensuring that employees are not:

- Using alcohol or drugs during work time
- Selling or distributing drugs during work time
- Affected during work by the effects of indulging in alcohol or drugs outside of the workplace during non-work time.



#### **Goal of A DFWP – Employee Perspective**

The goal of a DFWP program for employees is to encourage an employee:

- To ensure their work is not impacted by drug misuse
- With a substance use disorder to seek treatment, recover, and return to work
- Affected by another's drug use to take steps to address the issue in ways that minimize the impact of their workplace performance



### **History of Legislation**



Legislation related to DFWP seeks to balance the need for workplace safety with employee rights.

### **History of Legislation – United States**

**1986** - President Reagan issued Executive Order requiring the Federal Govt. to establish and maintain drug free workplaces.

**1988** - The Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 required five elements for Federal Departments and contractors:

- 1. Development of a comprehensive written policy
- 2. Supervisor training
- 3. Employee education
- 4. Availability of employee assistance programs
- 5. Identification of illegal drug users, including drug testing on a controlled and carefully monitored basis.

### **History of Legislation – South Africa**

- The Occupational Health and Safety Act (1993): Employers must manage the impact of substance abuse & employees have a right to a safe workplace.
- The Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (1993) holds employers responsible for an alcohol- and substance-free workplace.
- The Labour Relations Act (1995) makes it illegal to dismiss employees who are unable to work due to ill health resulting from substance dependency.
- The Constitution (1996): No discrimination may be practiced on the grounds of disability, including substance abuse dependence.
- The Employment Equity Act (1998) allows for testing of employees in light of medical facts, employment conditions or inherent requirements of a job.
- The South African Labour Guide (2011) emphasizes the importance of mutual respect between employers and employees, which also involves employment justice and the efficient operation of businesses.

### **History of Legislation - Indonesia**

In 2005, the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration published a regulation concerning the *Prevention and Control of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Circulation, Psychotropic and Other Addictive Substances in the Workplace* which stipulates:

"Entrepreneurs must make active efforts to prevent and control the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances in the workplace."

### History of Legislation – Australia

In 2011, Safe Work Australia developed a single set of WHS (Work, Health and Safety) laws to be implemented across Australia. For the model WHS laws to become legally binding, the Commonwealth, states and territories must separately implement them as their own laws.

WHS legislation states that employers are to "secure the health and safety of workers and workplaces through the elimination or minimisation of risks" and "workers and others are to be given the highest level of protection from hazards and risks".

#### **History of Legislation – Kenya**

The Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs (2017) published the *Public Service Substance Abuse Workplace Policy*.

NACADA (National Agency for the Campaign against Drug Abuse) published 10 Guidelines for Substance Abuse at the Workplace.

Public Service Substance Abuse Workplace Policy **APPENDIX II** NACADAA GUIDELINES SUBSTANCE ABUSE AT THE WORKPLACE 1. Employers should ensure the environment does not enhance Alcohol and Drug (ADA). 2. Employers should discourage development of a culture that facilitates ADA at the work place. 3. The employer should provide guidelines on identification of employees with ADA problem. 4. The employer should provide medical cover for treatment and rehabilitation of the affected employee 5. To assist rehabilitated workers, employees should avoid exposing them to working conditions that would enhance 6. The employer should ensure ADA are not sold or advertised at the workplace. 7. The employer is prohibited from paying any wages in form of ADA and should avoid giving rewards that may trigger use or abuse of ADA. 8. The employer should provide information on ADA to all employees. 9. Employers should not victimise rehabilitated workers or discriminate against them in terms of promotion or enjoyment of other benefits. 10. The employer should provide guidelines on violation of ADA workplace policy

#### **Components of a Drug-Free Workplace Program**

Common components of a DFWP include:

- Assessment
- DFWP Policy
- Supervisor Training
- Employee Education
- Drug and Alcohol Testing
- Employee Assistance Programs

Other components can include:

- Rehabilitation and Recovery
- Employee Wellness
- Family-Friendly Workplace Policies



### **DFWP Policy**

#### **Description**

A DFWP Policy describes how the organization will implement its DFWP Program.

The policy must be written and clearly communicated to all employees.

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#### 1 COMPANY POLICY ON DRIAD PRES WORKPLACE

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- Prosession, viv., sendation risc, or sale of diregerous drugs away than the samples partners if such variety or anextended advantage affects the analyses who purchassions, the safety of the englishes or of others, or pass of this the sometimens, the safety of the englishes or of others, or pass of this the sometimens.
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### Supervisor Training

#### **Description**

Supervisor training is an integral part of every DFWP program. At a minimum, supervisor training should include a review of:

- The company's DFWP policy
- The supervisor's specific responsibilities
- Skills necessary to identify and document performance & behavior problems that may be related to alcohol and other drugs.
- Referring employees for testing and to available assistance

Supervisor

### **Employee Education**



### Description

Effective employee education programs provide:

- Company specific information on the details of the DFWP policy
- The nature of alcohol and drug use and misuse
- Its impact on work performance, safety, health, personal and family life
- Employee rights to confidentiality and privacy
- What types of help are available



### Drug and Alcohol Testing

#### **Description**

Drug Testing is used by organizations to:

- Avoid hiring employees that may pose risks in the workplace
- Create a safe and productive work environment
- Support employee health and safety
- Comply with governmental regulations
- Address acute workplace drug use problems
- Demonstrate social responsibility

### Employee Assistance Program

#### **Description**

An EAP allows organizations to offer help to employees with personal problems, including problems with alcohol and other drugs.

EAPs demonstrate employer support for employee health and safety and improved productivity.

Low-cost options for offering an EAP are available, making this component within reach even for companies with limited resources.

### Other Components

#### **Description**

- Rehabilitation and Recovery
- Employee Wellness
- Family-Friendly Workplace Policies

### Summary of Benefits from a Drug-Free Workplace

Direct financial benefits to employers include:

- Reduced health benefit expenses
- Reduced insurance premiums
- Decreased absenteeism
- Increased worker productivity

#### Other benefits include:

- Improved employee morale
- Decreased disciplinary actions
- Demonstrated commitment to employee health and safety
- Decreased theft and property damage



## Getting Started

#### **Considerations**



### Activity

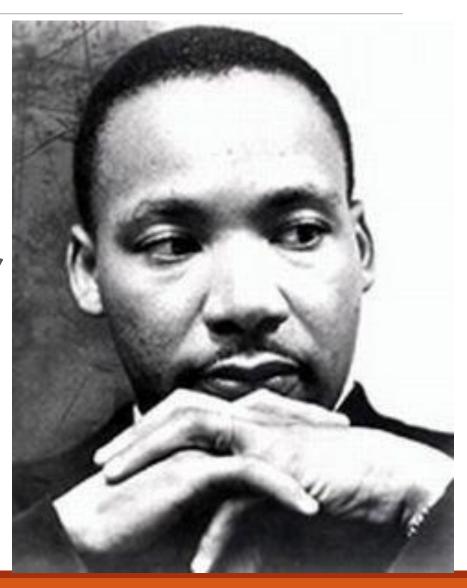


In small groups discuss:

- 1. Which specific drugs are being misused in the workplaces in your country?
- 2. Does your community / country recognize the problems and consequences of "drugs in the workplace"?
- 3. What are current efforts in your country / community to address "drugs in the workplace"?

### **AUDACIOUS FAITH**

"I HAVE THE AUDACITY TO BELIEVE THAT PEOPLES EVERYWHERE CAN HAVE 3 MEALS A DAY FOR THEIR BODIES, **EDUCATION AND** CULTURE FOR THEIR MINDS AND DIGNITY, **EQUALITY AND** FREEDOM FOR THEIR SPIRITS".







# Thank you!