

## INTRODUCTION

Problematic substance use among French workers (Serre et al., 2012) :

- 3.5 % problematic use of illegal substances
- 10.3% including alcohol
- 41.5% including tobacco

Does work increase problem use?

Is employment protective of problem use?

## OBJECTIVES

To examine among outpatients treated for addiction the cross-sectional and prospective associations between

- employment, financial resources
- type and severity of addiction

## METHODS

### Participants

Patients entering treatment for addiction

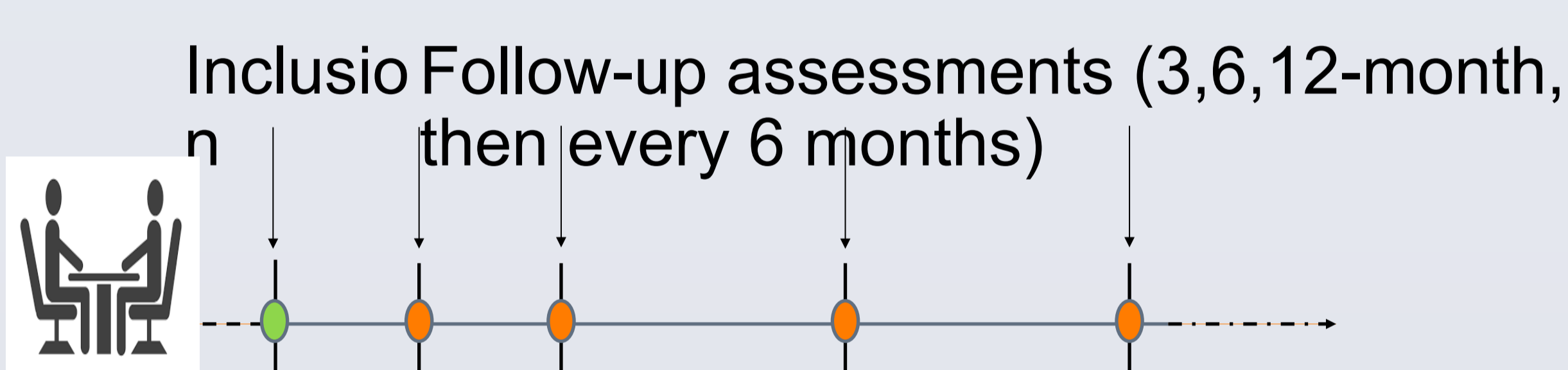
alcohol, tobacco, illegal substances, behavioral addictions

Outpatient addiction clinic

Bordeaux, South West, France

### Procedure

ADDICTAQUI Cohort



### Instruments & Variables

**Addiction Severity Index (ASI)**

- Severity in drug/alcohol, employment/support domains: Interviewers severity ratings (ISR) and Composites scores (CS)
- Employment status (last 30 days)

**Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI)**

- Alcohol / Substance Use Disorder diagnosis (DSM-IV)
- Psychiatric comorbidity diagnosis (DSM-IV)

### Statistical Analyses

- **Cross-sectional association** between addiction severity and type, employment characteristics and employment/support difficulties at treatment intake

- **Prospective association** between employment status, evolution of severity for Employment/support domain and improvement of addiction severity at 18 months follow-up for individuals with alcohol addiction

## RESULTS

### Sample characteristics

- N=2143, 38 y.o. (SD: 11), 68 % males

### Addiction type

- alcohol (29%), poly-substance (19%), opiates (12%), cannabis (12%), behavioral addiction (12%), tobacco (11%)

### Employment characteristics

- Employment: 60 %
- Socio-Professional categories of workers: Employees (tertiary) 45%, Trade and factory workers 28%, Higher managerial and professional occupations 11%, Intermediate occupations 8%, Entrepreneurs and self-employed 7%

### Cross-sectionnal association between employment and addiction

Employment status not associated with ASI addiction severity (p=0.11)

Addiction severity correlated with severity of employment/support ASI domain (r=0.14, p<0.001)

Difference of severity of employment/support domain according to addiction type (p<0.001)



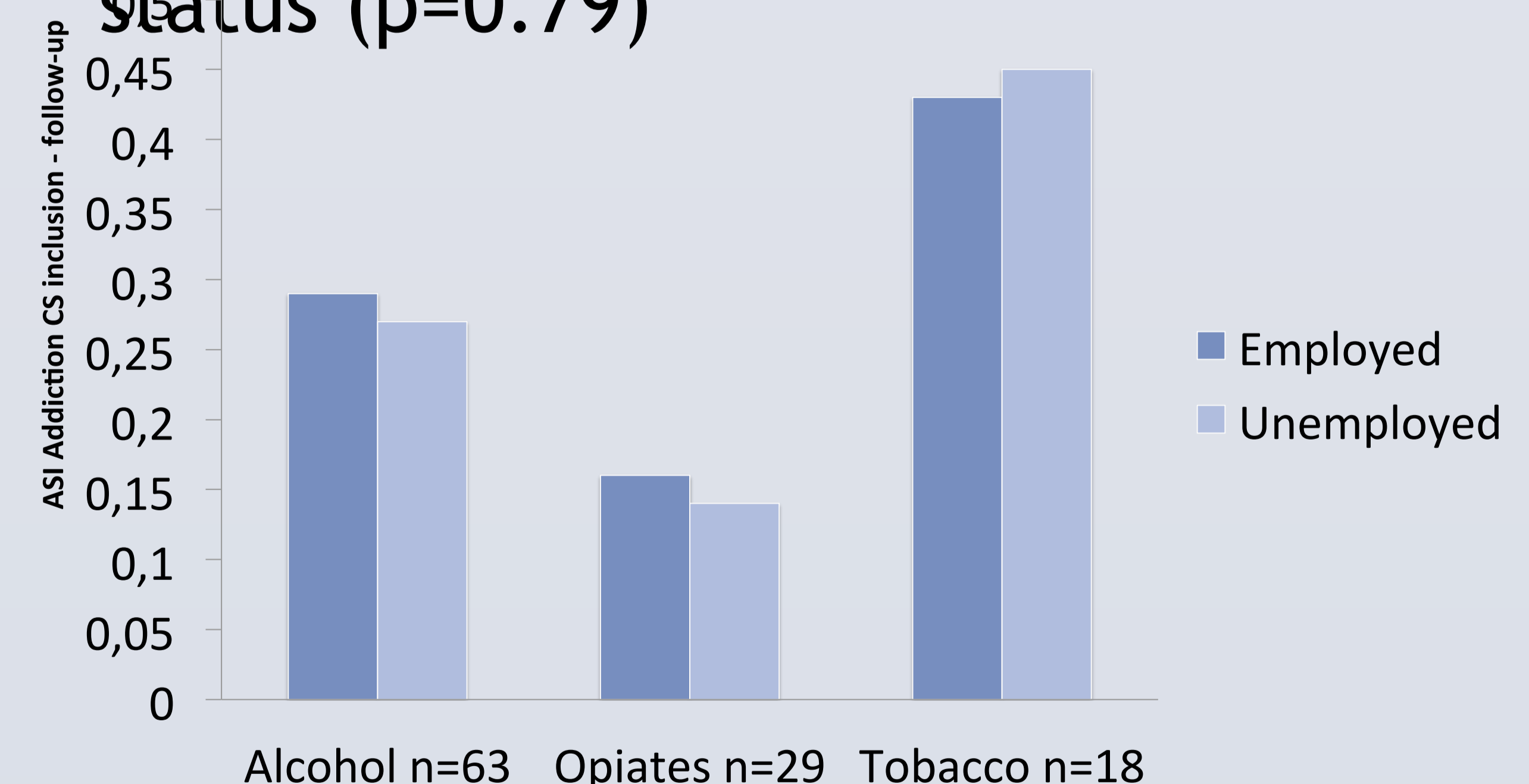
### Prospective association between employment and addiction for those with alcohol addiction only

N=147

More than 80% of patients improved on addiction severity at 18 months follow-up

Improvement of addiction severity (CS drug/alcohol):

- not associated with improvement of CS Employment / Support (p=0.41)
- not associated with employment status (p=0.79)



## CONCLUSION

- Severity of addiction and difficulties concerning employment and financial resources are correlated
- Employment status (to have a job) was not associated with addiction severity nor with improvement of addiction severity during treatment
- Social and economic regulations of the settings of the study may have influenced the findings

### Contacts :

fuschia.serre@u-bordeaux.fr  
marc.auriacombe@u-bordeaux.fr



Financial Support: PHRC 2006, MILDT 2010