El Haddad R, Lemogne C, Matta J, Wiernik E, Goldberg M, Melchior M, Roquelaure Y, Limosin F, Zins M, Airagnes A

The association of substance use with attaining employment among unemployed job seeking adults: Prospective findings from the French CONSTANCES cohort

The European Association of Psychosomatic Medicine (EAPM) Conference 2022, June 8-11, 2022, Vienna (Austria)

ABSTRACT

We aimed to examine the prospective association between tobacco, alcohol and cannabis use and attaining employment among unemployed job seekers. From the French population-based CONSTANCES cohort, data of 5,114 unemployed job seeking adults enrolled from 2012 to 2018 were analyzed. Binary logistic regressions computed the odds ratio (OR) of remaining unemployed at one-year of follow-up (versus attaining employment) according to substance use at baseline. The following independent variables were introduced in separate models: tobacco use (non-smoker, former smoker, light(<10cig/day), moderate(10-19cig/day) and heavy smoker(>19cig/day)), alcohol use according to the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (non-users(0), low(<7), moderate(7-15) and high or very high risk(>15)) and cannabis use (never use, no use in the previous 12 months, less than once a month, at least once a month but less than once per week, once per week or more). Analyses were adjusted for age, gender and education. At follow-up, 2,490 participants (49.7%) were still unemployed. Compared to non-smokers, moderate and heavy smokers were more likely to remain unemployed, with OR (95% CI) of 1.33 (1.08-1.64) and 1.42 (1.04-1.93), respectively. Compared to alcohol users at low risk, no alcohol users and alcohol users at high or very high risk were more likely to remain unemployed, with OR (95% CI) of 1.40 (1.03-1.83) and 2.10 (1.53-2.87), respectively. Compared to participants who never used cannabis, cannabis users for at least once a week were more likely to remain unemployed, with OR (95% CI) of 1.63 (1.33-2.01). Substance use may play an important role in difficulties attaining employment.

KEYWORDS: Tobacco use; Alcohol use; Cannabis use; Employment

FOR OTHER INFORMATION, CLICK HERE