

Calculating Your Return On Investment



Let's do the Math...

Personal problems that spill into the workplace can cause stress, lower productivity and even create uncomfortable situations for co-workers and colleagues.

From absenteeism to sick leave abuses and high employee turnover to distractions and even damage to company property, the overall well being of your employees can be an asset to your organization's growth.

If your company is like many today, rising healthcare costs and personnel issues can threaten your financial and human resources, causing job performance issues that ultimately impact on your bottom line.

In order to help you through the decision-making process regarding the purchase of EAP services, we have provided this Worksheet for you to calculate the approximate cost of services and potential return on investment (ROI) for your organization.

	SAMPLE ORGANIZATION:	YOUR ORGANIZATION:
EAP Cost Number of employees in your organization: Average EAP cost per employee, per year: Total Annual cost for EAP services:	100 \$26 \$2,600	x _____ \$26.00 = \$_____
Current Cost of Employee Problems Number of employees in your organization: Employees experiencing serious difficulties: Employees with personal difficulties per year: Average annual wage: Salary of employees "at risk": Performance decline of troubled employees*: Cost of productivity decline:	100 10% 10 \$38,500 \$385,000 37.5% \$144,375	x _____ 10% = _____ x \$_____ = \$_____ x _____ 37.5% = \$_____
Return On Investment Anticipated utilization of EAP in Year 1: Number of employees: Average annual wage, per employee: Performance fall-off due to problems: Average success rate of EAP intervention(s): Productivity cost savings from EAP interventions: Cost of EAP: Cost savings to Organization:	4% 100 \$38,500 37.5% 75% \$43,313 \$2,600 \$40,713	4% x _____ x \$_____ x _____ 37.5% x _____ 75% = \$_____ - \$_____ = \$_____
Cost savings divided by EAP Cost = ROI:	\$15.66 : \$1	\$_____

*37.5% is a conservative estimate of an employee's performance fall-off and decrease when an employee is experiencing personal difficulties (determined by a number of different measures such as absenteeism, lateness, personal telephone calls, distractions, idle time, discussion of problems with co-workers/manager, sick days, and the like).
—Andrew Walton & Associates, European Union.



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BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE



501 Hoes Lane, Suite 202, Piscataway, NJ 08854
Phone: 1-800-327-3678
<http://ubhc.udnj.edu/eap/>