





The Victorian Experience

Ms Pam Anders

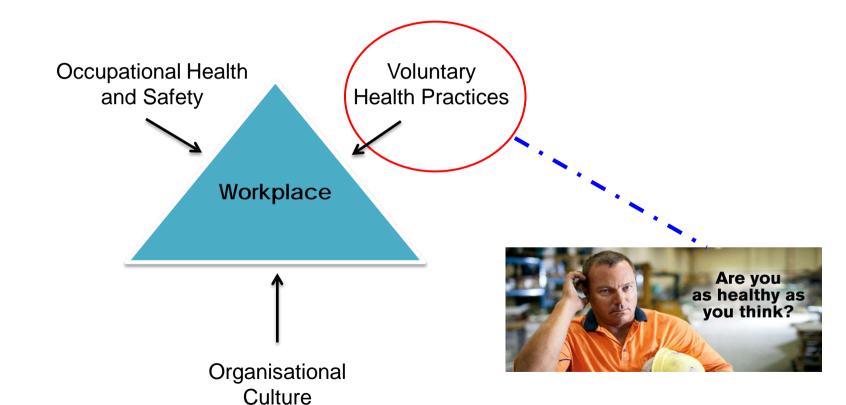
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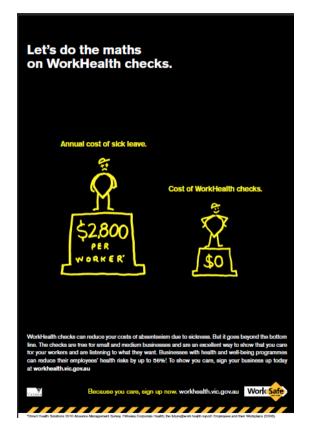


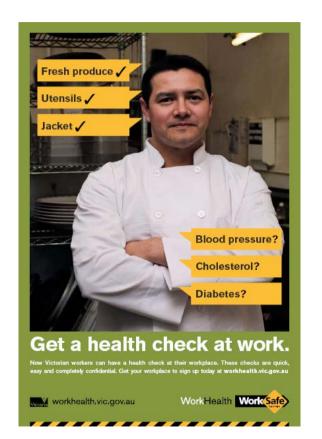
10-12 November 2013 • Sheraton Mirage Gold Coast

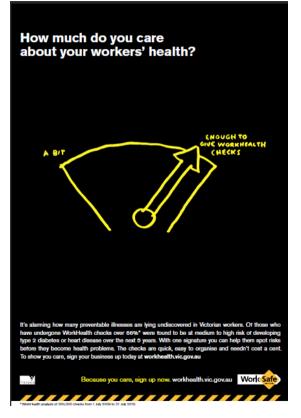


















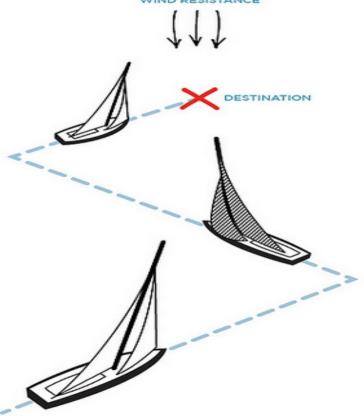








WIND RESISTANCE









In the beginning diverse & at times divergent views



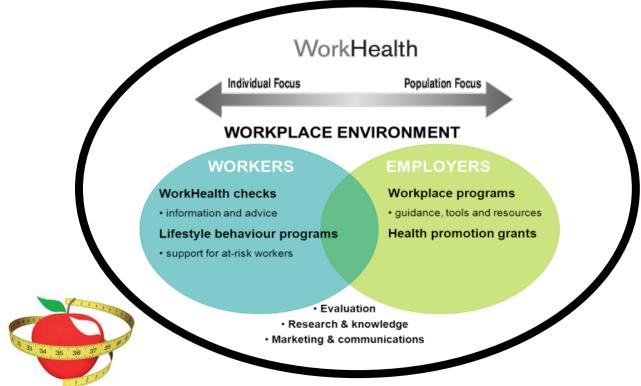
- Workers will now demand gyms?
- "But I already offer filtered water"
- Increased claims costs leading to higher premiums
- Is it really voluntary?
- Shifting goal posts for compensation
- Not WorkSafe's job \$\$ should lower premiums
- Pick me!
- Health system won't cope with referrals
- Gold standard interventions
- No chronic disease is out of scope regardless of link to injury
- Leads to discrimination
- Erodes onus on employer to provide safe workplace
- Privacy concerns over use of data
- Would "water down" claims
- Lead to increase pre-employment screening
- Not WorkSafe's job \$\$ more inspectors
- Health departments job



Workers







KEY DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Voluntary
- Privacy & confidentiality
- De-identified
- Low-cost & quick 15-20 minutes
- Ease & convenience delivered in the workplace
- Multi-component
- SNAP, T2D and CVD risk
- Clear referrals to health system
- Clear value workplaces & workers







The logic behind WorkHealth

Effective health promotion activities in the workplace



Participation

Risk Awareness

Capacity and Skills



Maintenance of healthy lifestyle behaviour



Risk factors & impact of chronic disease across workforce

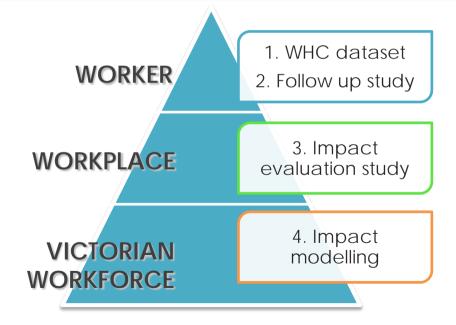


Workforce health, safety and productivity





The research









What we know from WorkHealth checks

93% of workers don't eat enough fruit/veg

30% of males are at high risk for type 2 diabetes; females 17%

Older workers have healthier lifestyles but have more biomedical risks

27% of workers high total cholesterol

5,223 (1%) of workers advised to see their GP within 24 hours

Males 2x more likely to receive an urgent GP referral

32% of males high blood pressure; females 16%

rural workers have a higher risk of heart disease and type 2 diabetes

90% rated their health as good to excellent







WorkHealth impacted on workplaces in multiple ways

1st opportunity to participate in on-site health program

Powerful for health awareness

The workplace is an effective setting to target men's health

50% of workplaces say their culture is proactive towards health and wellbeing

Workplaces that had WorkHealth checks and a grant were 3x more likely to make changes

Shared responsibility: employers support healthy choices, but change is up to the individual

There has been a ripple effect beyond CVD and T2D into other areas, e.g. mental health

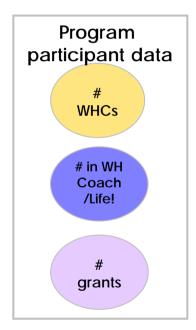
Interaction between safety and health in the workplace







The Research: Modelling future impact







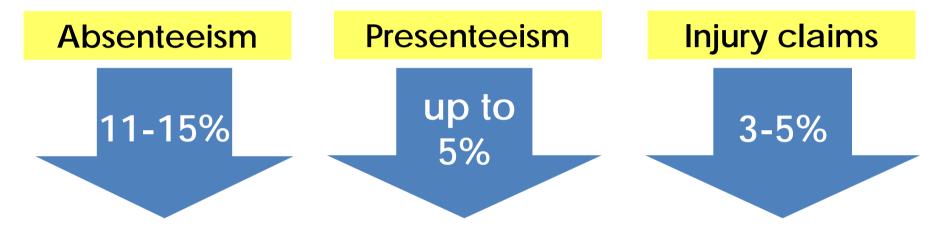








The Research: Modelling future impact





A mix of interventions will have the best impact on workplace productivity.







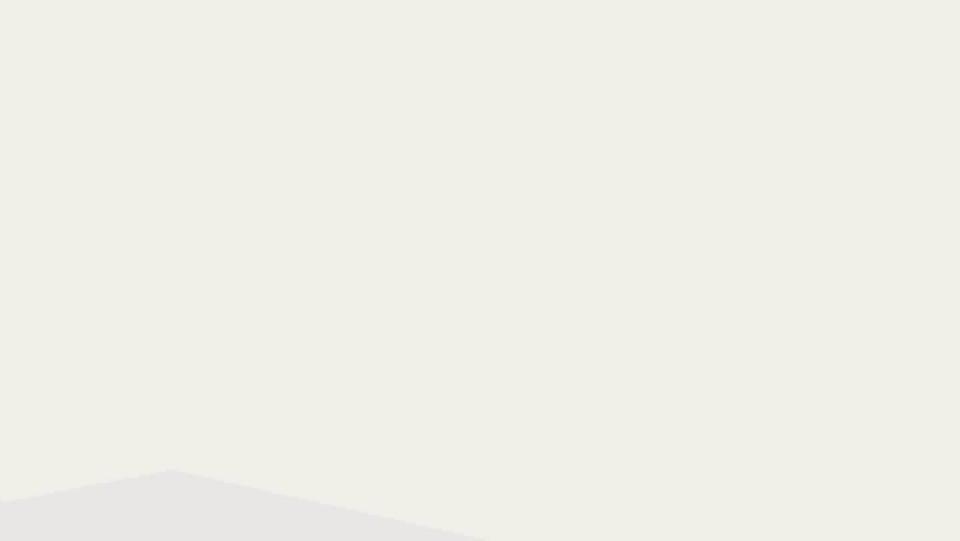
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More information: workhealth.vic.gov.au or iscrr.com.au







Challenges better defined as opportunities

- WorkHealth program has built momentum and shifted attitudes on health and wellbeing in the workplace
- WorkHealth has improved health outcomes for individuals and gains in workplace culture and workforce productivity
- The value and acceptance of wellbeing focus in the workplace is flourishing
- There are now relationships and networks established and flourishing due to the large scale investment of WorkHealth in Victoria

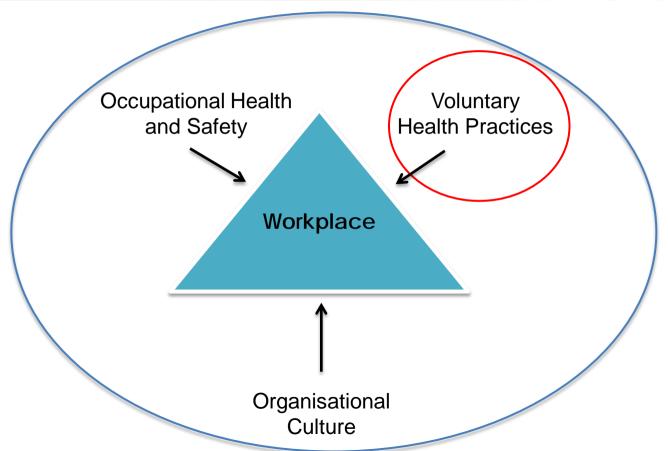
Can we leverage this to drive the improvements we need in safety outcomes and return to work?

We do know

- The workplace is a relevant setting for health promotion
- Workplace health promotion works best when built on sound OH&S









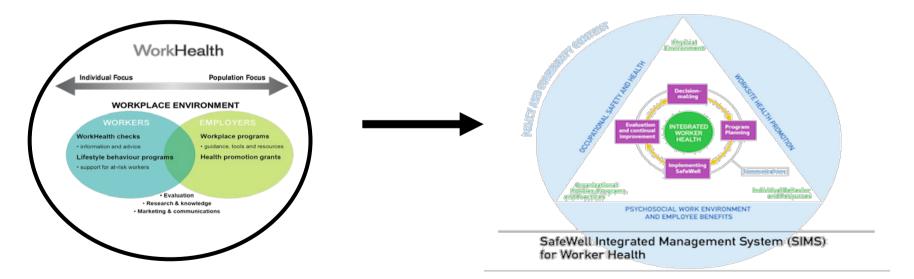




An evolving approach

Promotion of health

Integrated Approach







 The majority of 'lead employers' are integrating OHS and WHP to some extent – with large employers the most developed/sophisticated

BUT:

- They're not necessarily doing it on purpose/strategically
- Integration tends to be more in messaging/ branding than embedded in organisational systems
- Encouraging signs / interest in further engagement on integrated approaches







The next steps

- Pivotal opportunity exists now to build on what we know BUT also the relationship we've built across Victorian workplaces
- The evidence supports the effectiveness of combing traditionally compartmentalised areas of OHS, HR and health promotion programs in the workplace to improve safety performance and advance health and wellbeing

BUT

- What is a feasible and optimal role for WorkSafe?
- Who and what are the other critical roles?
- What are the costs and benefits to WorkSafe of this approach compared to traditional practice as an OHS regulator and insurer?
- What are the costs and benefits to employers and employees?
- What are critical barriers and enablers to the uptake of the evidence-based integrated approach by industry, unions, workplaces?
- How best to implement at multiple levels systems, networks, workplaces?





The whole is greater that the sum of its parts

 Safety Regulators and Compensation Authorities have to evolve traditional ways of working with workplaces to deal with today's complexities in the workplace





