

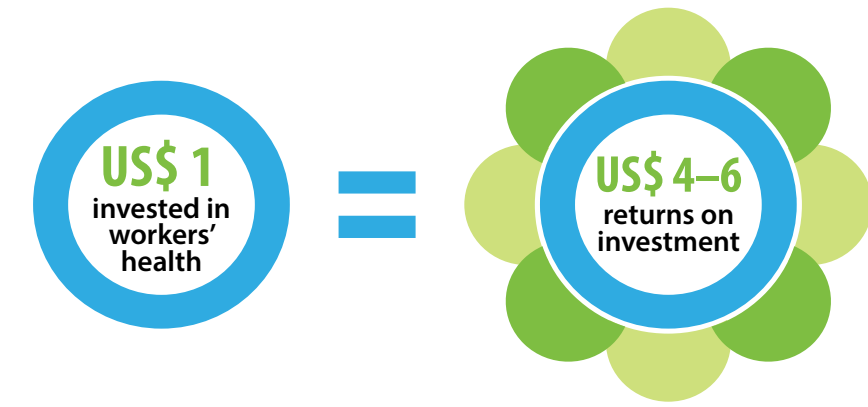
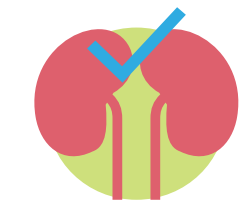
Investing in workers' health, particularly targeting non-communicable disease prevention and control, is essential to a nation's economic health.

Chronic disease is the primary driver of health care costs.
(Bloom DE, et al, 2011)

When employers finance health care, reducing NCD risks can result in considerable cost savings for businesses. Health programmes targeting NCD risk factor reduction for workers resulted in a 25%–30% reduction in employers' health-care costs and absenteeism. (Chapman LS, 2003)

Governments who invest in workers' health and NCD prevention and control generate significant savings in health-care costs.

- Every person in Vanuatu who changes her or his lifestyle through primary prevention and successfully avoids type 2 diabetes saves the government a minimum of US\$ 347 per year. This is more than twice the annual per capita Government expenditure on health. (The World Bank, 2012)
- Every patient in Samoa who successfully manages diabetes through primary and secondary prevention, and so avoids advanced kidney disease, saves the Government around US\$ 37 000 per year in dialysis costs. (The World Bank, 2012)



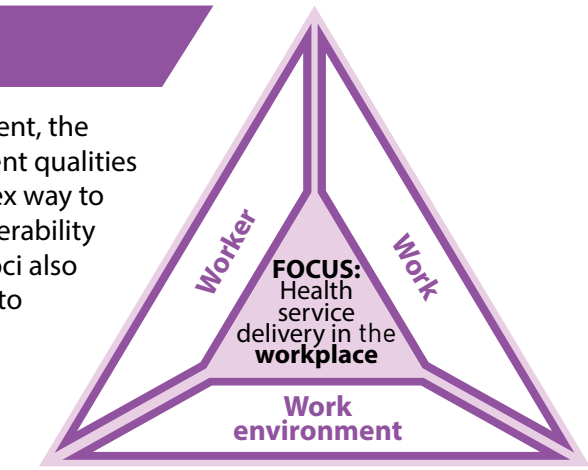
WE NEED TO:

Transition from healthy workplaces to healthy workers and incorporate lifestyle interventions in workers' health programmes.

Occupational health approach to workers' health

Occupational health model

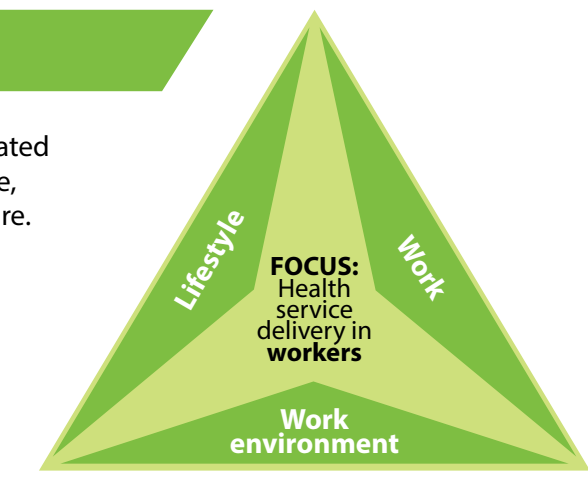
In this model, the work environment, the nature of the work and the inherent qualities of the worker interact in a complex way to determine health status and vulnerability to work-related risks. The three foci also serve as targets for interventions to improve workforce health and to reduce work-related risks. (David and Cullen, 2002)



Integrated approach to workers' health

Workers' health model

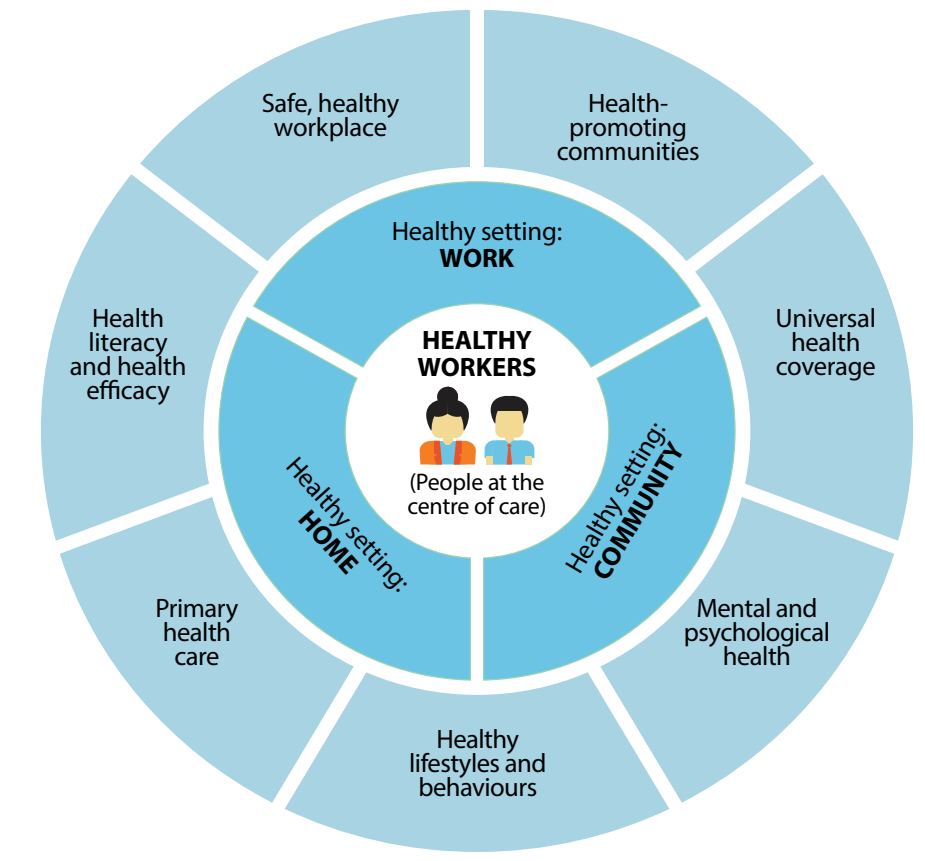
An innovative approach to integrated health focused on working people, putting people at the centre of care. The approach transitions holistic health care from a focus on the workplace to a focus on the workers. (WHO, 2007 and 2013)



Every country's healthy future demands healthy workers.

To safeguard development gains, we need to take an integrated approach to health centred on working people. In line with the Western Pacific Region's initiative of putting people at the center of care, this approach transitions holistic health care from a focus on the workplace to a focus on the workers.

"Workers' health" provides an alternative model for comprehensive health that upholds and values a country's most vital resource: its workforce.



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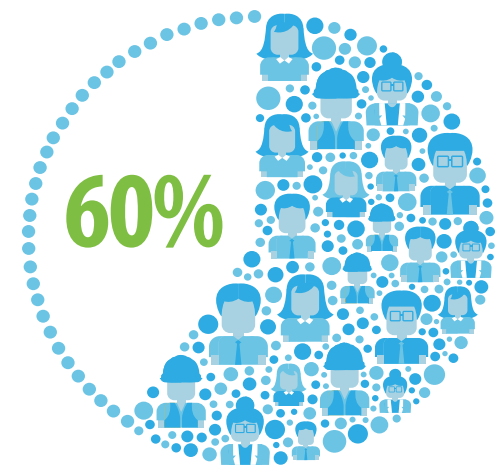
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Healthy Workers, Healthy Future

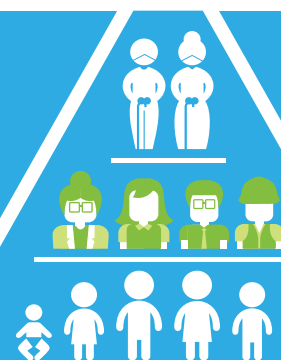
Why investing in healthy workers is fundamental to national development

Why focus on workers?



of the world's population are workers (ILO, 2015)

Whatever the shape of a country's population pyramid, workers support both the bottom (infants and children) and top (older people). Thus, workers sustain a country's entire population.



Ensuring healthy workers contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 3 and 8.

SDG 8 addresses the promotion of "...decent work for all." (UNDP, 2015)



The impact of healthy workers is extensive

Healthy economies require healthy workers. Investments in workers' health are fundamental to enhance productivity and to drive economic progress.

Workers determine families' access to health and healthcare services. When workers are healthy, their families are more likely to be healthy. And healthy families create healthy communities.



Workers represent an accessible target for integrated delivery of health services, from prevention and health promotion to disease detection and management.

Empowering workers to become healthier reduces social disparities.

What is the state of workers' health programmes in the Western Pacific Region?

WHO commissioned a regional mapping study of workers' health programmes. The study consisted of a desk review and survey of the administration of a survey on national focal points for occupational health of Western Pacific Region Member States. (Takahashi K, Chimed-Ochir O, Wilson D, David AM, 2015)

KEY FINDING

The majority of the countries that responded to the survey had workers' health laws and action plans, BUT few incorporated health promotion, noncommunicable disease prevention and control and mental health into their laws, and action plans.

59% Literature search



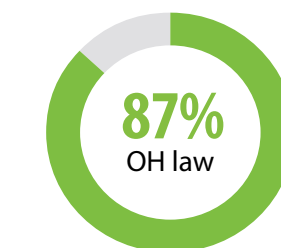
22/37 countries with available literature

41% Response

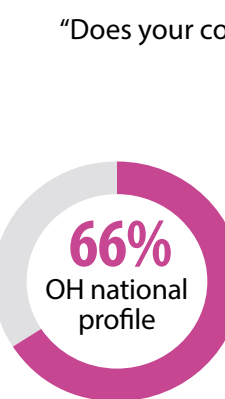


15/37 responded

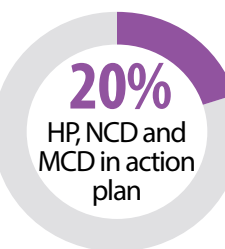
Worker's health programmes in the Western Pacific MAJOR FINDINGS



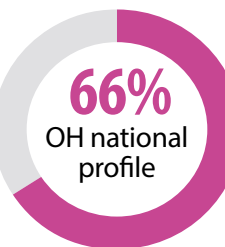
Occupational Health (OH) Law
"Does your country have a law/act on occupational health?"



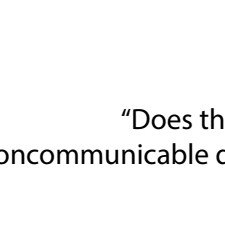
National OH Profile
"Does your country have a national occupational health profile?"



HP, NCD and MH in OH Action Plan
"Does your country's OH action plan address health promotion, NCD prevention and control and mental health?"



OH Action Plan
"Does your country have a national action plan on occupational health?"



HP, NCD, MH in OH law
"Does the law include health promotion (HP), noncommunicable disease (NCD) prevention and control and mental health (MH)?"

Unhealthy lifestyles, NCDs and mental health issues contribute the most to the disease burden and premature death of workers, to their health care costs and to decreased productivity.



NCDs account for 50% of all premature mortality (under 70 years) in low- and middle-income countries in the Region. (WHO, 2015)



Many of the Region's workers are unhealthy. (Note: Data on workers' health are unavailable for several WPRO countries.)

- In Brunei Darussalam, more than 60% of civil servants are overweight or obese. (Kassim N, 2013)
- Most (96%) working age Australians have one or more NCD risk factors. (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2010)
- Smoking among Chinese male blue-collar workers increased from 57% in 2002 to 67% in 2010. (Li, Hsia and Yang, 2010)



Unhealthy workers are less productive.

- Employees with an unhealthy diet were 66% more likely to report having a loss in productivity than healthy eaters. (Merril R, et al, 2012)
- The healthiest Australian employees are almost three times more productive than their unhealthy colleagues. (Medibank Private, 2005)



Unhealthy workers generate higher costs for businesses and governments. (Bloom et al, 2011)

- In 2010, cardiovascular disease cost the Western Pacific Region US\$ 107 billion, of which lost productivity totaled US\$ 51 billion.
- WHO estimates cardiovascular disease among people aged 35-64 years cost China US\$ 30 billion; 75% of the cost was from lost productivity.