

Introduction of the Health@work.hk Project



Overview

- Overview on workforce health promotion
- Experience of the first phase of the Project
- Introduction of the second phase of the Project
- Roles of dietitians / nutritionists in WHP

Background

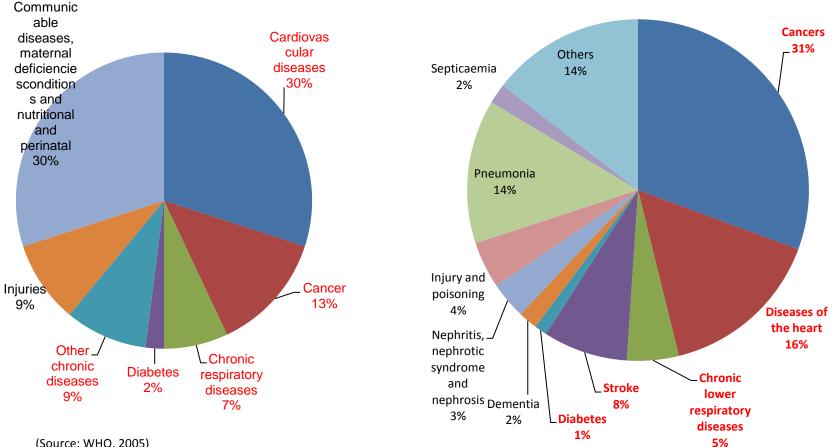
Why tackle NCD?

NCD represented 60% of all deaths globally

NCD are leading causes of death in HK (>60%)

Projected main causes of death, worldwide, 2005

Proportion of all registered death in HK, 2010



(Source: WHO, 2005)

Source: Department of Health, Census and Statistics Department

Why target the workplace? Clarge Leet of **3 million working** people **Action Plan to** Promoting **HEALTH** in Promote Healthy Diet and Hong Kong: Physical Activity Participation in Hong Kong >1/3 of daily hours at work t

Setting-based approach for health promotion

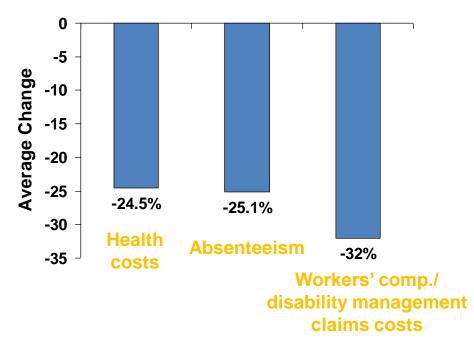
PEOPLE

Non-communicable diseases prevention actions

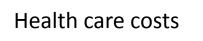
Environment

Why promote health in the workplace ?

Worksite health promotion economic return



The Return On Investment (ROI) in Workplace Wellness Programs 3.27



Absenteeism

2.73

Meta-analysis of 22 studies

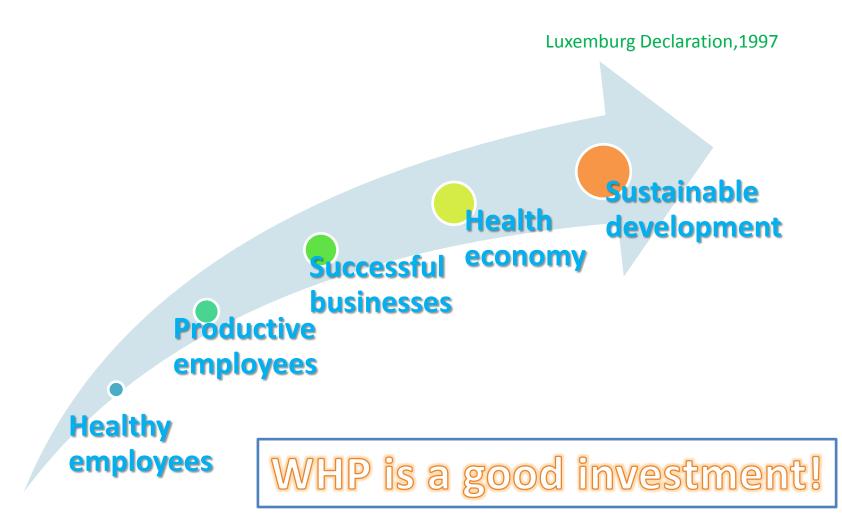
Meta-analysis of 22 studies

Source: Chapman LS. Meta-evaluation of worksite health promotion economic return studies: 2012 update. Am J Health Promot. 2012 Mar-Apr;26(4):TAHP1-TAHP12.

Source: Baicker, Katherine, David Cutler, and Zirui Song. 2010. Workplace wellness programs can generate savings. Health Affairs 29(2): 304-311.

Workplace Health Promotion

"Combined efforts of employers, employees and society to improve the health and well-being of people at work"





Experience sharing



•To develop a model of Workforce Health Promotion that will increase health awareness and literacy of the workforce

•To assess the feasibility, acceptability, effectiveness and efficiency of the model of WHP

Participants



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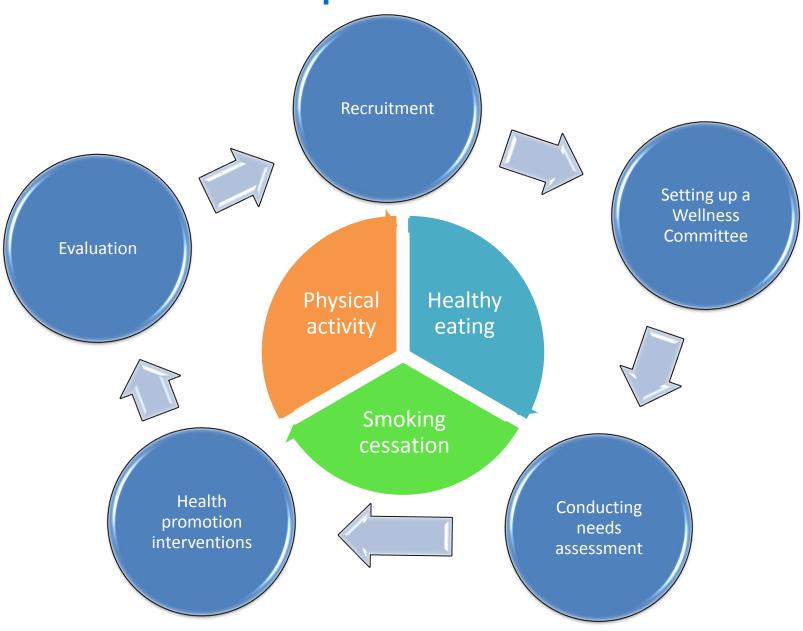
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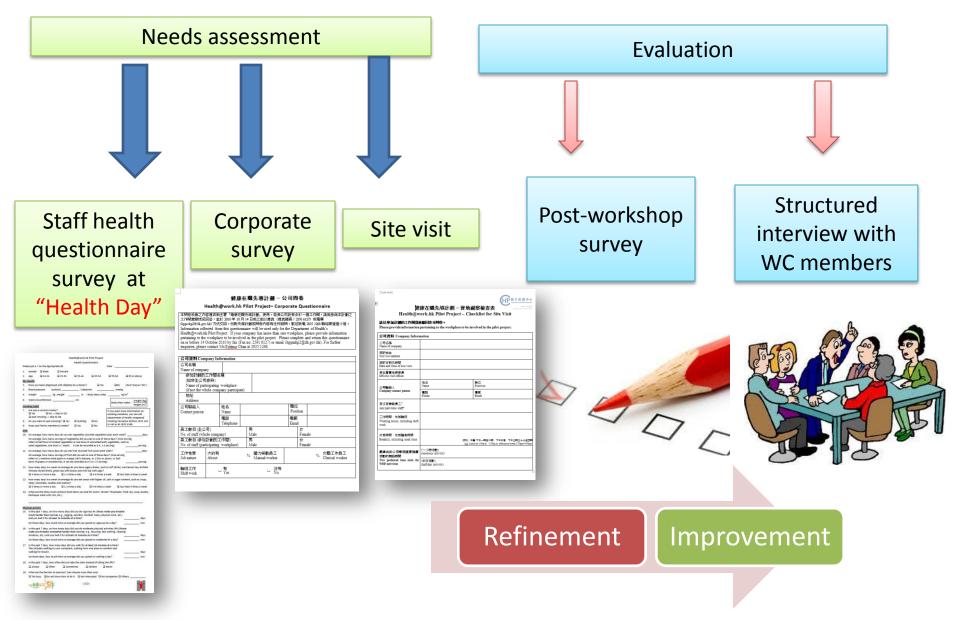
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Components



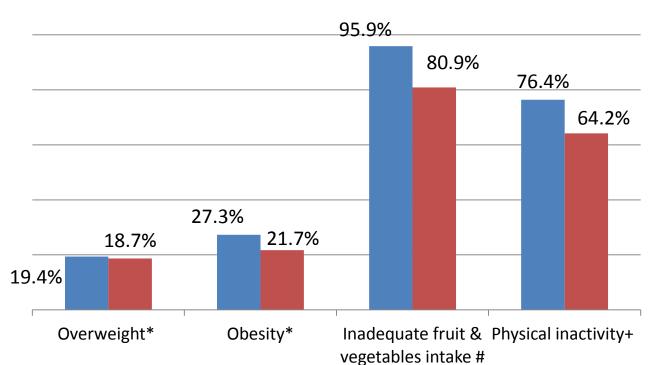
Data collection



Workforce health status

Workforce

General population



Workforce: N= 1100

General population: Behavioural Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) 2010

*Weight status by WHO classification (Asian standard)

#DH recommends adults to consume a daily intake of at least 2 servings of fruit and 3 servings of vegetables.

+ Not meeting WHO's recommended level

✓ Current smokers accounted for 11.8% of all

"Health Day" participants.

Health promotion interventions

Joyful Fruit Day (16)

Read Nutrition Labels for Choice of Snacks (18)

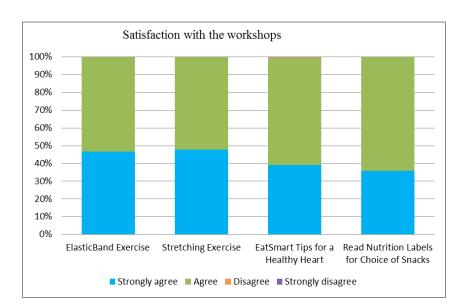
EatSmart Tips for a Healthy Heart (19)

Get Moving – on Your Feet (14)

Stretching Exercise (19)

Elastic Band Exercise (18)

Employee perspective





- Participants' satisfaction was generally high (99.8%) across the spectrum of health promotion interventions
- ✓ Over 96% would recommend these workshops to other colleagues.
- The majority of respondents (over 98%) agreed or strongly agreed that the subject matter helped them in the practice of healthy lifestyle.

(a) Health promotion interventions and information

- Health promotion activities and health information
 - informative
 - useful

✓ Instructors

- professional
- knowledgeable

✓ Souvenirs

- > attractive
- easy to use

✓ Workshop duration

➤ optimal

✓ Generated synergistic effect



(b) Environmental changes

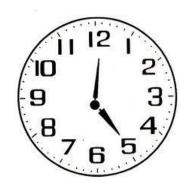
- ✓ Some organisational changes related to healthy lifestyles were observed and reported by WCs
- ✓ Examples:



(c) Resource implications

- ✓ Acceptable
- ✓ Affordable
 - **D** Time
 - Human resource requirement





(d) Challenges for organisations

- ✓ Some organisations identified challenges which included:
 - Difficulty in maintaining the momentum and staff interest in the health promotion activities
 - Lack of appropriate facilities for organising sports games and training after office hours

Success factors (I)

Active leadership and organisational commitment

Corporate-centric approach

Case management approach

Needs assessment and evaluation



Close collaboration with other stakeholders

Taking company size and structure into account

Synergistic effect on overall population health improvement

Conclusion

- ✓ The WHP Pilot is considered a workable model for the local business community.
- The <u>Health@work.hk</u> Project has commenced its second phase with the aim of developing a sustainable and costeffective model for application in the wider business community.





攜手營造健康工作間 Make wellness work in your workplace

Second phase of the Health@work.hk Project



3 types of interventions

Organisation polices

Health@work hk project

Lifestyle and personal health skills Supportive environmental measures





Healthy eating



Physical activity



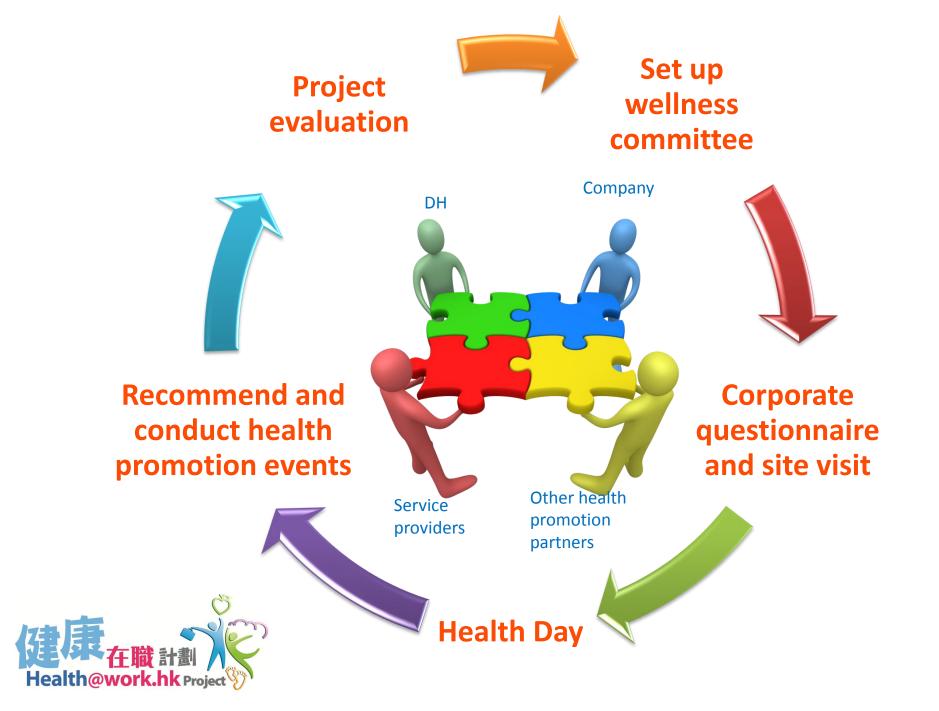
Smoking cessation



Alcohol use



Baby friendly workplace



Roles of Community Dietitians

Ottawa Charter

Health Promotion Action Means

- Building Healthy Public Policy
- Create Supportive Environments
- Strengthen Community Action
- Develop Personal Skills
- Reorient Health Services
- Moving into the Future

Strengthen community action

- Health promotion cannot be achieved by the Department of Health alone.
- It requires the collaboration of all secotrs (Govts, health sectors, social sectors, NGOs, industries, etc).

What you can do to promoting health in workplace?

1. Developing personal skills

You can provide health information, education to the staff / orgaisation. Enhance their skills so they can have great control over their own health and over their environments.

What you can do to promoting health in workplace?

- 2. Create supportive environments
- As a health consultant, you can assess the workplace and provide guidance on how to modify the diet environment.
- Make the workplace more conducive for healthy eating by providing more healthier options. So, the staff can make healthier choices.

Health education resources



http://www.cheu.gov.hk/healthatwo rk

Email: health_cheuweb@dh.gov.hk





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End of Presentation Thank you