

Business Results
Through
Health & Safety

Business Results Through Health & Safety

*Canadian Association of
Movers*

November 24, 2003

*Tom Abercrombie, BSc.CRSP
Senior Prevention Program
Specialist*

Best Practices Branch

WSIB

Session Overview

- Introduction / Business Results Guidebook
- A look at the numbers
- Components of the Business Case
 - Financial business case using NEER
 - Moving beyond the financial business case
 - Non-financial business case
 - Broader implications of workplace H&S

“Business Results Through Health and Safety”

“Written by business for business”

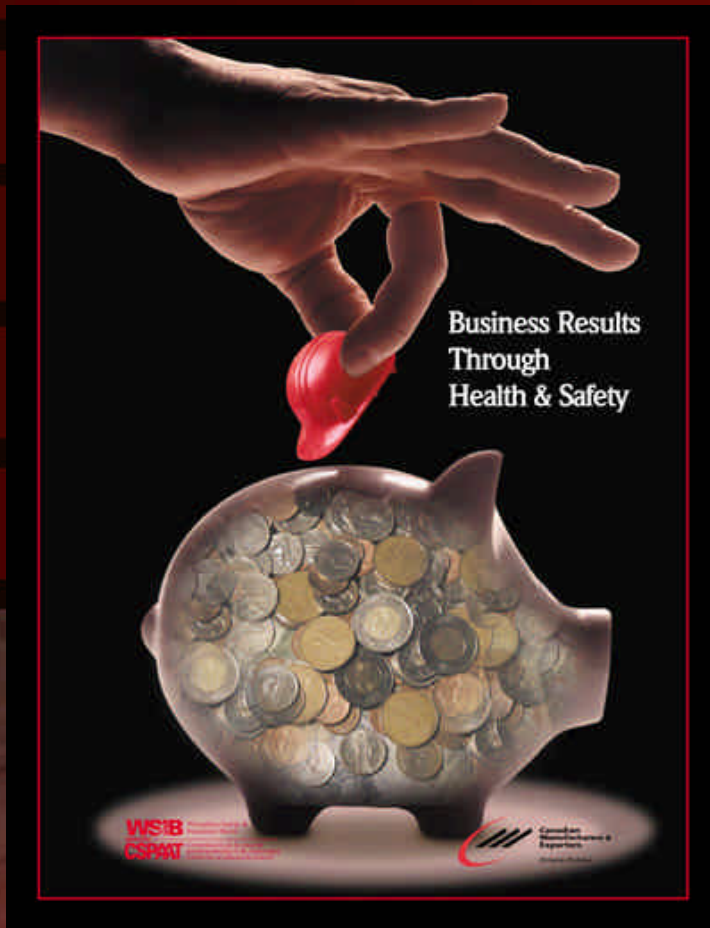


Goal

To effectively pitch the business case for H&S in order to obtain commitment from senior business leaders

To provide a variety of tools to assist business leaders to take the necessary steps to incorporate H&S into their business plans

Guidebook Flow-Overview



Health & Safety
Issues & Opportunities

The Business
Case

Assessment Tools

Taking Action

The Business Case for H&S

Financial



The Costs of Injuries

In Ontario in 2001:

- ◆ Over 100,000 lost time injuries
- ◆ \$2.6 billion compensation and WSIB costs
- ◆ Estimated \$12 billion cost of workplace accidents, injuries and illnesses
- ◆ Average lost time accident cost: over \$59,000

Average cost of a Lost Time Injury (LTI) - All Sectors

2000



\$11,638

2001



\$11,771

2002



\$12,223

2003

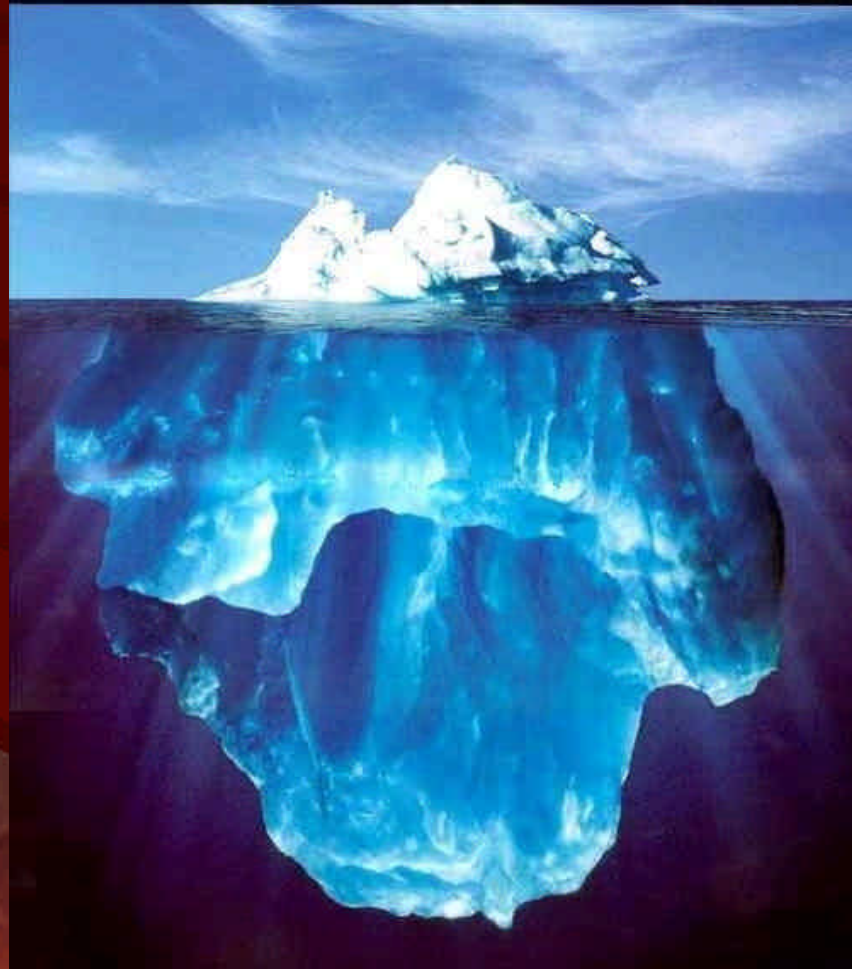


\$14,333

Full costs of accidents...

Direct Costs

Hidden Costs



Full costs of accidents include:

WCB/WSIB Costs

Compensation, Health care
Administration

Property Damage

Structural, Equipment, Machinery,
Tools

Productivity Losses

Materials, Product, Production delays
Management and employee time losses
Hiring, Training

Injury Management

Managing return to work, Modified
work program

Regulatory Action

Compliance with OHS
Compliance with MOL orders

Legal action

Legal & trial costs, Fines

Costs of Accidents

Example:

Average cost of an accident is \$59,000

A company with a profit margin of 6%
needs to generate \$983,333 in sales to
produce \$59,000 of profit

Business Case for H&S - Financial

A Financial Business Case for Health and Safety in Ontario Workplaces

A Simple Cost Tool using your NEER Statement

$$\left(\frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{4}}\right) dx = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)! \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx \quad \Gamma(n) = (n-1)! \Gamma(1)$$

$$V_1 \cdot V_2 = \sqrt{x \cdot y} \quad (\text{misstatement})$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \quad (\cos \frac{x}{2} > 0) \quad \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2 + a^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin(x)} \left(\sin^2(x) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\cos^2(x) \right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\cos^2(x) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sin^2(x) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x) \cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin(2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin(u)} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos(u)}{1 + \cos(u)} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\cos^2(x) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sin^2(x) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x) \cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin(2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin(u)} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos(u)}{1 + \cos(u)} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\cos^2(x) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sin^2(x) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x) \cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin(2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin(u)} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos(u)}{1 + \cos(u)} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\cos^2(x) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sin^2(x) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x) \cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin(2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin(u)} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos(u)}{1 + \cos(u)} \right| + C$$



NEER Cost Tool - Cost Sheet 1

Part 1

COST SHEET 1: DETERMINING MAXIMUM POTENTIAL NEER REBATE

(Fill in the blanks using your NEER statements from WSIB. Pick a full year, e.g. 2001)

Example



200 Front St. West
Toronto ON M5V 3J1

NEER Firm Summary Statement

Account Number	2345678
Firm Number	123456XX
Event Number	570
Date Awarded to:	

Accident Year	Premium	Expected Cost Factor (%)	Expected Cost Costs (\$)	NEER Costs (\$)	Rating Factor (%)	Performance Index
2001	550,000	43.13	237,215.00	300,300.00	64.48	1.27
2000	500,000	40.34	201,700.00	245,238.17	62.77	1.22
1999	475,000	37.31	177,922.50	531,667.50	61.61	3.00*

Line 1. Expected Costs:..... \$ 237,215

Line 2. Rating Factor:..... 64.48 %

Line 3. Maximum Potential Rebate:
(Line 1 x Line 2)..... \$ 152,956.23

This is the maximum potential rebate which could have been received if there were zero NEER costs. (i.e. no injuries/illnesses)

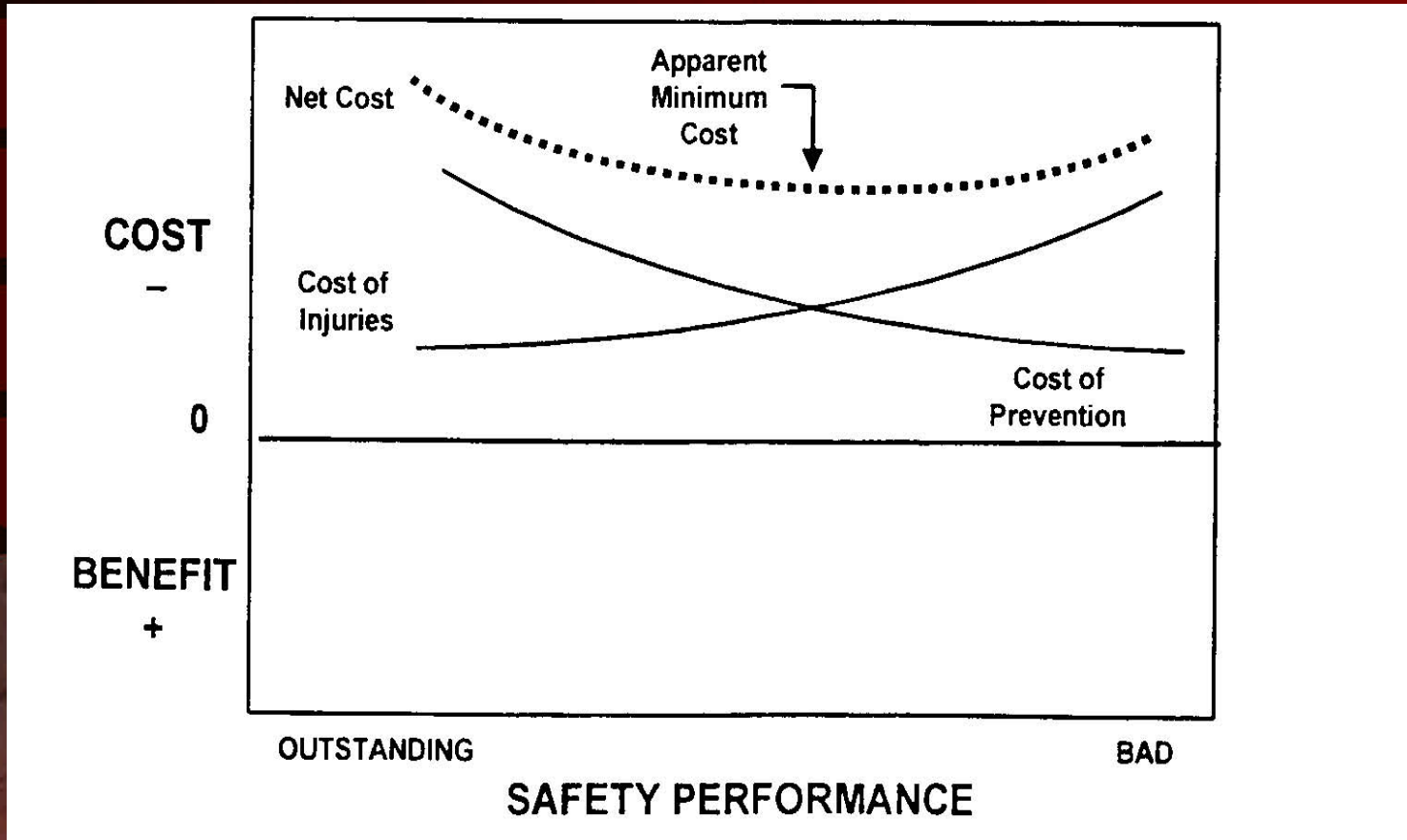
Moving beyond \$

What happens when financial incentives no longer provide motivation?

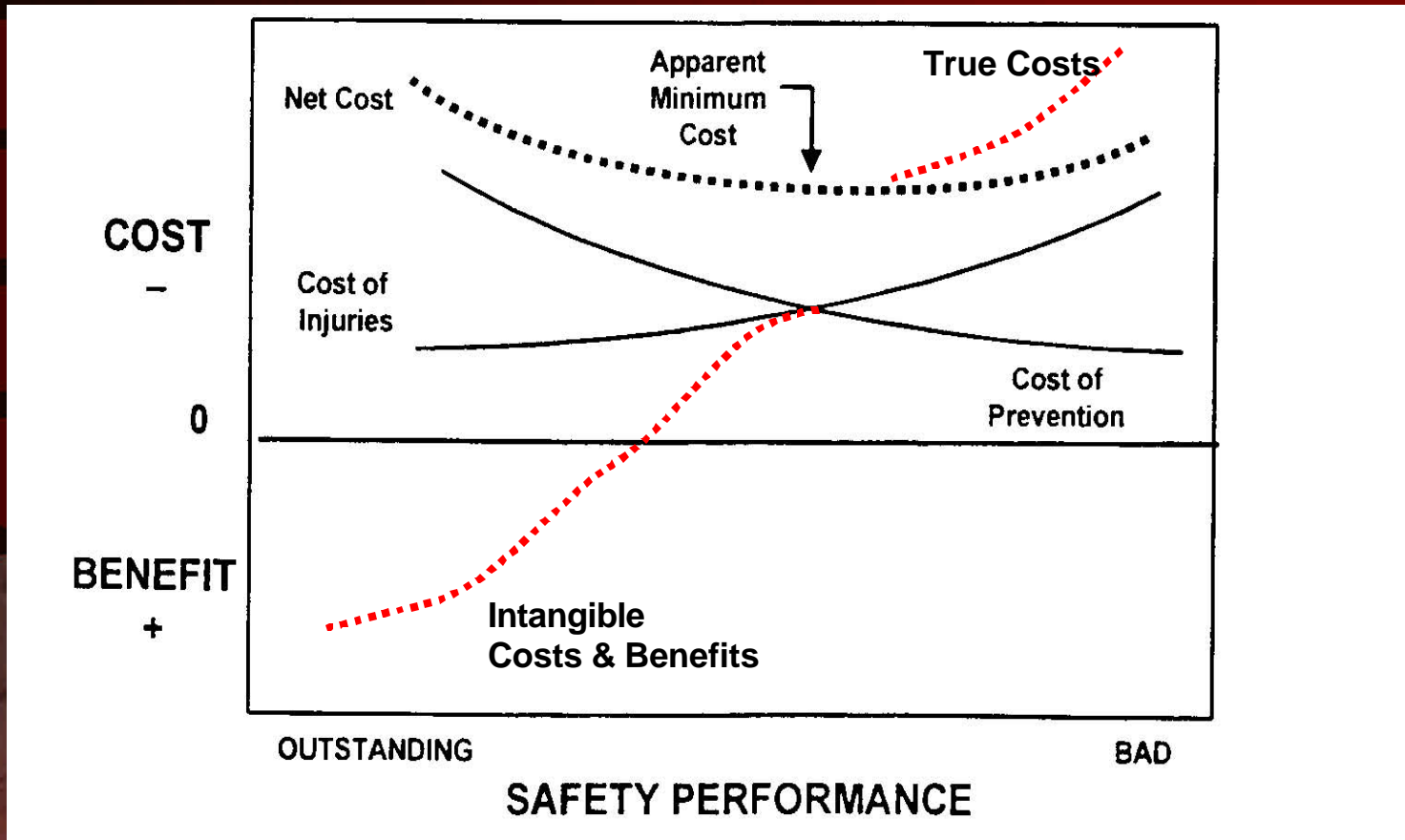
The Business Case for H&S

Strategic Thinking

Predominant Cost-Benefit Thinking



World-Class Cost-Benefit Thinking



World-Class Cost-Benefit Thinking

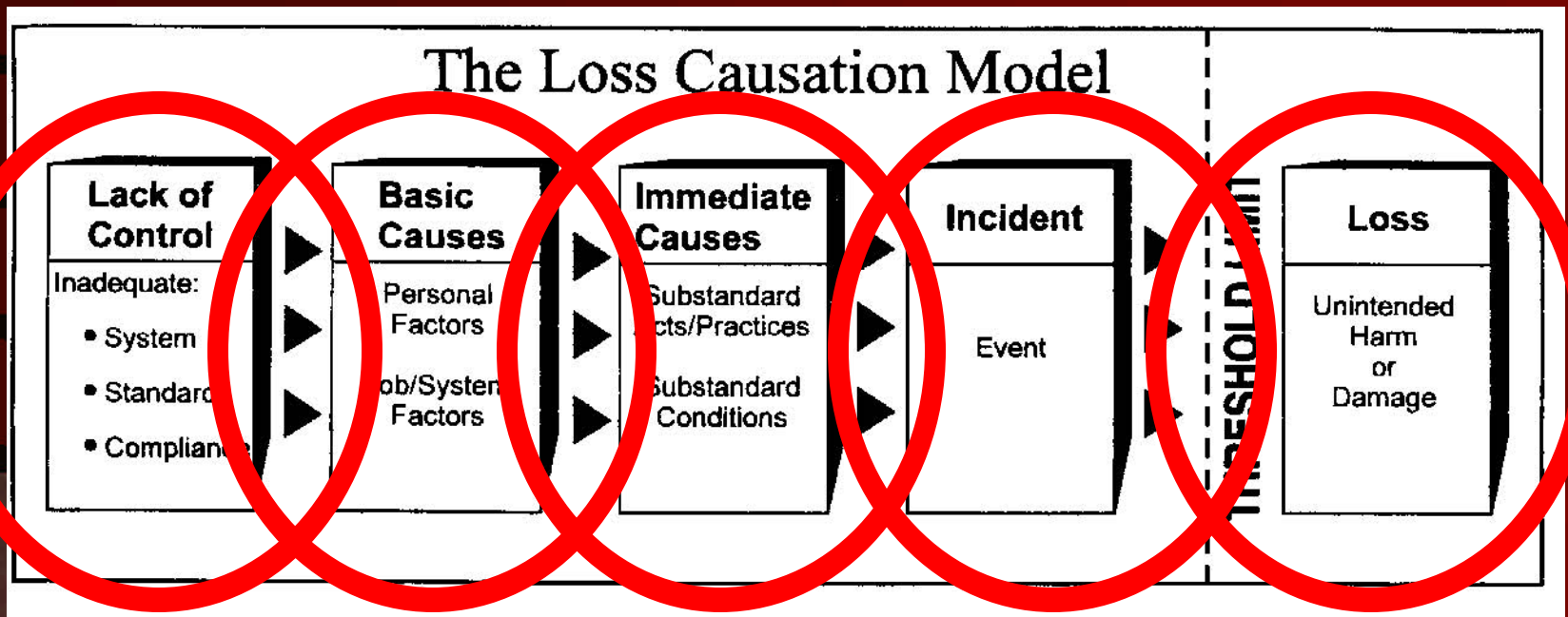
This was not an issue of throwing money at health and safety - this was an issue of throwing management intensity at it.

Ted Pattenden
President & CEO
NRI Industries

Moving to World-Class

- Move beyond compliance
- Abandon old traditional ways of H&S
- OH&S is a significant partner in organizational strategic goals

Abandon Traditional Ways



Strategic Thinking...

Barriers to Strategic Success

- **VISION:** Only 5% of the workforce understands the strategy
- **PEOPLE:** Only 25% of managers have incentives linked to strategy
- **RESOURCES:** 60% of organizations do not link budgets to strategy
- **REPORTING:** 92% of organizations do not report on leading indicators.

The Business Case for H&S

Quality



Safety & Quality

Quality Then

- Root causes poorly understood
- Defects at the end of the line
- Total cost impact not recognized
- Magnitude of improvement not seen
- Knee-jerk reaction to investment



Quality is a
Cost Centre

Quality Now

- Quality gets measured and managed
- Quality is everyone's job
- Aggressive pursuit of superior results
- Judicious investment in Prevention & up-front Detection



Quality is a
Profit Centre

Safety and Quality

Can there be excellent safety when there is poor morale and/or worker-management conflict?

Jim Stewart - Managing for World-Class Safety

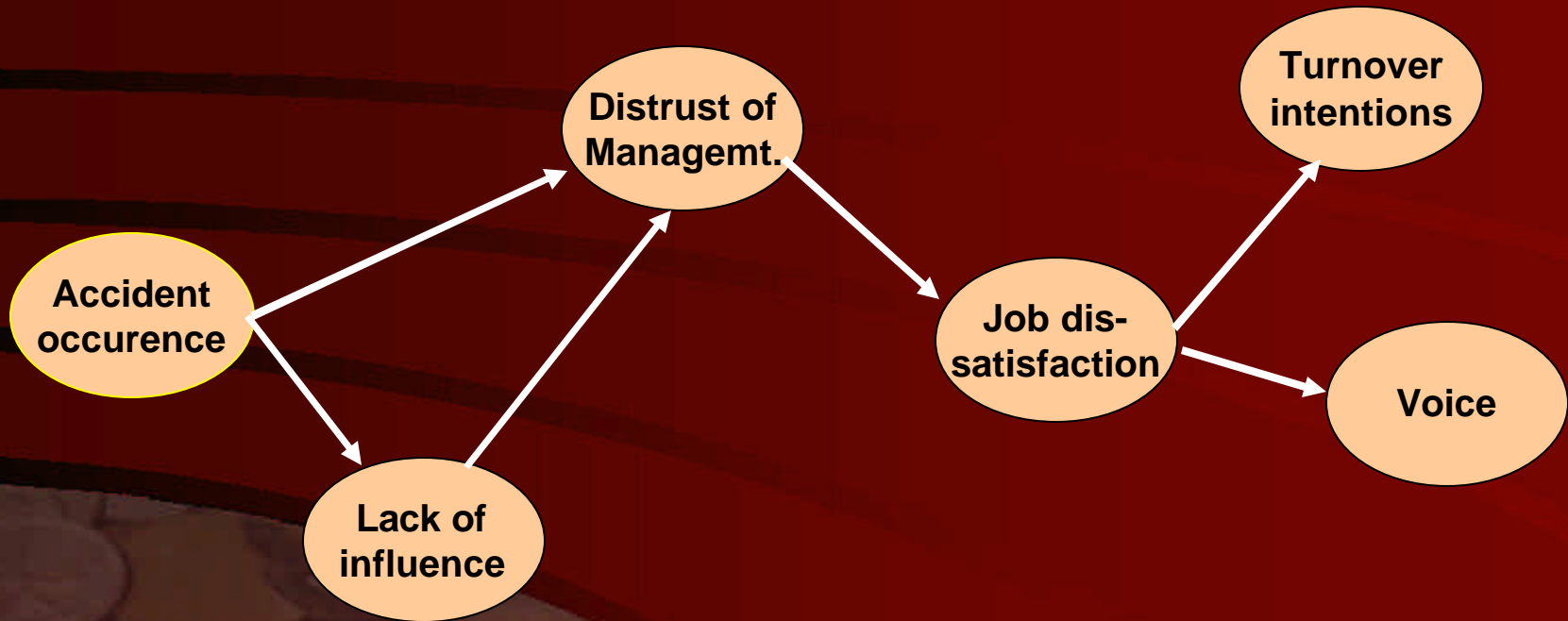
How can dissatisfied, disgruntled, and demoralized employees deliver top quality results?

Danielle Pratt - Healthy Scorecard

The Business Case for H&S

**Employee Satisfaction
&
Organizational Health**

Understanding the effects of workplace accidents



Organizational Health- *psychosocial factors*

- A sense of belonging
- Social & supervisory support
- Balance between demands/controls
- Balance between reward/effort
- Physical working conditions
- Overall job satisfaction



Determinants of Health

Organizational Health



Organizational Issues



Columbia Accident Investigation Board concluded:

“NASA’s organizational culture had as much to do with the accident as the piece of foam did”

August, 2003

SEARS

Employee Satisfaction & Profits



4% improvement in 1997 = \$200 Million!

Key SEARS drivers...

Questions related to key psychosocial factors:

- A sense of belonging
- Social & supervisory support
- Balance between demands/controls
- Balance between reward/effort
- Physical working conditions
- Role clarity

65% DECREASE in
safety incident rates
3/yrs



*Profit
Productivity
Retention*

SAFETY!

Questions?????

Thank You!!!

thomas.abercrombie@wsib.on.ca

416-344-5041

