

Gauging Progress toward a Healthier IU: Focus on IU Kokomo

A Comparison of the IU Workplace Health and Wellness Survey Results from 2013 to 2019



1 INTRODUCTION

In 2013, Indiana University implemented the first university-wide survey of employee health and wellness. In support of building a culture of health and wellness across all campus locations, the IU Workplace Health & Wellness Survey has encouraged broad participation, inviting every full-time employee to participate. Survey results have been shared widely with employee groups, and have guided *Healthy IU* and wellness champions across the university in taking action toward organizational policies and programs that foster a healthier IU.

The survey has been repeated twice now – in both 2015 and 2019 - since the inaugural survey of 2013. In this report, we present the 2019 results alongside those of prior years to assess our progress toward a healthier IU during this six-year span.

2 METHODS

2.1 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

Core question content remained intact across all survey years, enabling valid year-to-year comparisons. Some questions were removed due to limited usefulness and a desire to shorten completion time. Other questions were added or modified to improve the survey's value in organizational planning. In 2019, new items were added in these topic areas: 1) stress; 2) social connection and isolation; 3) employee participation with Healthy IU programs; 4) management of chronic illnesses; 5) barriers to the flu shot; 6) frequency of alcohol intake; and 7) employees' greatest strength and challenge to wellness. The survey was fielded via email to a roster of the university's full-time employees between 3/1-4/5/19 using Qualtrics®. E-mail addresses were used solely within Qualtrics® to deliver invitations and reminders; no personal identifiers were collected in the survey data itself.



2.2 APPROACH TO COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Quantitative data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics 26 (IBM Corp., 2019). Campus-level survey results were weighted to the 2013 employee population using two weighting variables: sex (female or male), and job type (faculty or staff). These variables were selected for weighting in 2013 to compensate for differences between the demographic makeup of survey participants and the employee population, yielding results that are more representative of the employee population on the whole. The 2015 and 2019 survey data presented in this report were also weighted to the 2013 population to improve validity of year-to-year comparisons.

In the tables that follow, we compare results from 2019 to 2013 so that the change reflects a six-year span. In some cases, results from 2013 are not available because the question was not included in the initial year. In those instances, the comparison shown is between 2015 and 2019. Please note in the tables that follow, "NA" identifies questions that were Not Asked or Not Asked in a comparable way in all years.

For each question being compared, we calculated and considered two measures of change, described and explained in the table below: 1) absolute change, and 2) relative change. Further, we considered both the statistical and practical significance of these changes. Chi-square testing was conducted to assess whether the absolute difference between the 2019 and 2013 results was *statistically significant*. However, given the large number of respondents to the survey (5,100), differences may be statistically significant though not practically meaningful. Therefore, we also set a benchmark for practical significance at $\geq 10\%$ relative change, either better or worse.

Table 1. Examples Demonstrating Approach to Year-to-Year Comparison

	Absolute Change	Relative Change
Meaning	The simple difference between the two rates being compared	Expresses the change <i>relative</i> to the starting point; <i>allows us to compare the degree of change across factors that vary widely in prevalence</i>
Calculation	= 2019 Rate – 2013 Rate	= $\frac{(2019 \text{ Rate} - 2013 \text{ Rate})}{2013 \text{ Rate}}$
Example 1: Employees told they have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes	= 9.8% - 5.6% = +4.2% A small absolute change but... 	= $\frac{(9.8\% - 5.6\%)}{5.6\%} = \frac{4.2\%}{5.6\%} \times 100 = \mathbf{+75.0\%}$ A large relative change
Example 2: Employees who had a seasonal flu shot during the past 12 months	= 69.2% - 60.3% = +8.9% A larger absolute change than in example 1 but... 	= $\frac{(69.2\% - 60.3\%)}{60.3\%} = \frac{8.9\%}{60.3\%} \times 100 = \mathbf{+14.8\%}$ A much smaller relative change
Significance of Differences	Statistical significance evaluated at $\alpha=.05$ using Chi-square testing	Practical significance if $\geq \pm 10\%$ relative change

3 PARTICIPATION

A total of 5,100 of IU's 19,000+ full-time employees who received the invitation (26.6%) participated in the 2019 IU Workplace Health & Wellness Survey, with campus participation rates ranging from a low of 24.9% to a high of 34.9%. Eighty-six (86) IUK employees participated for a campus participation rate of 29.5%, exceeding the IU-wide rate.

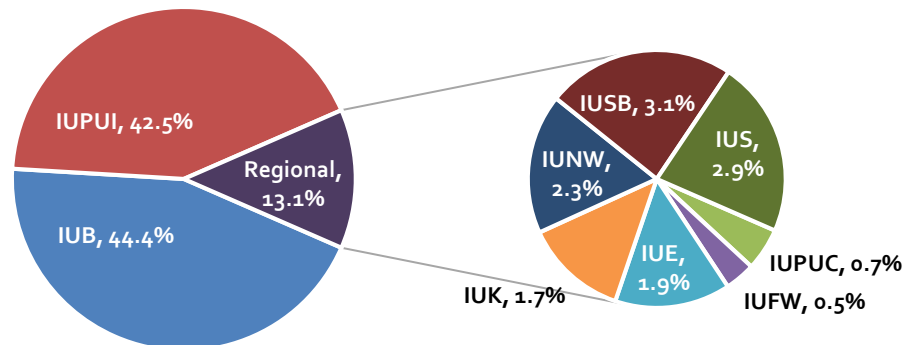
Table 2. 2019 Participation Rates by IU Location

IU Campus Location	2019 Survey Participants	Participation Rate (% of FTEs)
IU Bloomington	2265	24.9%
IUPUI, Indianapolis*	2231	27.2%
IUE, Richmond	95	34.9%
IUK, Kokomo	86	29.5%
IUNW, Gary	118	31.4%
IU South Bend	156	30.1%
IUS, New Albany	149	34.3%
All IU Locations Combined:	5100	26.6%

*Administratively, IUPUC-Columbus and IUFW-Fort Wayne are included with IUPUI for total employee counts.

While the proportion of full-time employees who participated was similar across all locations, 86.9% of participants were affiliated with IUB or IUPUI due to the size of these campuses. Figure 1 demonstrates the proportion of total survey responses affiliated with each campus location.

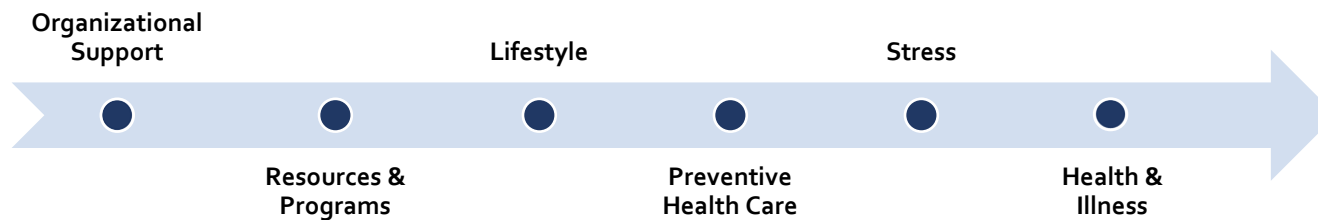
Figure 1. Proportion of 2019 Survey Participants by IU Location



4 COMPARATIVE RESULTS

The survey’s main content areas are shown below along a continuum of change (Figure 2). Moving from left to right along the continuum, the difficulty and time required for change increases. Areas further to the left represent the greatest potential for rapid change when organizational interventions are implemented; right-most areas are anticipated to take far longer to reflect change. We will consider the changes observed between 2013 and 2019 in the context of this continuum, proceeding through the six content areas from left to right along the continuum of change.

Figure 2. Survey Content Areas along Continuum of Change



In comparing the survey measures comprehensively, we color-coded our interpretations based on the combination of statistical and practical significance. The color-coding is intended to provide a quick visual impression of the strength and degree of change observed in each content area. We compare results from 2013 to 2019 so that the change over the six-year span is shown. In some cases, results from 2013 are not available because the question was not included in the initial year. In those instances the comparison shown is between 2015 and 2019 (a four-year span).

Change Code Legend	
	Improvement is statistically <i>and</i> practically significant
	Worsening is statistically <i>and</i> practically significant
	Change lacks statistical <i>and/or</i> practical significance

In the following tables, the question number (e.g. Q10) is shown as a cross-reference to a separate document providing full results for each question in the order of the survey (“2019 Results in Survey Form”). This document will be available online through Healthy IU for each campus as well as IU Overall at <https://healthy.iu.edu/campus-programs-services/university/workplace-wellness-survey.html>.

4.1 ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT

Question #	Survey Items Regarding Organizational Support	Survey Results			Comparison of 2019 to 2013 ¹			
		2013	2015	2019	Absolute Change	Relative Change	p-value	Change Code ³
Q10	Overall, how supportive is IU of your personal health? (Percent rating 7-10 on scale of 1-10)	63.3%	84.3%	87.1%	23.8%	37.6%	<.001*	
Q9	Overall, how safe do you think your workplace is? (Percent rating 7-10 on scale of 1-10)	86.3%	94.0%	98.4%	12.1%	14.0%	<.001*	
Q12	All in all, how satisfied would you say you are with your job? (Percent satisfied/very satisfied)	78.5%	87.1%	95.6%	17.3%	22.0%	<.001*	
Q11	Employees who Agree or Strongly Agree...							
a	The people you work with take a personal interest in you.		83.7%	83.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	.958	
b	In your workplace, your co-workers support your efforts to be healthy.	64.2%	66.5%	76.9%	11.7%	18.2%	.001*	
c	Your supervisor is concerned about the welfare of those under him or her.		70.6%	83.2%	12.6%	17.8%	<.001*	
d	In your workplace, management considers workplace health and safety to be important.	67.0%	67.9%	77.8%	10.8%	16.1%	.005*	
e	IU has provided you with the opportunity to be physically active .	34.5%	77.4%	76.3%	41.8%	121.2%	<.001*	
f	IU has provided you with the opportunity to eat a healthy diet .	35.8%	45.1%	44.3%	8.5%	23.7%	.048*	
g	IU has provided you with the opportunity to live tobacco free .	92.0%	91.8%	81.4%	-10.6%	-11.5%	<.001*	
h	IU has provided you with the opportunity to manage your stress .	27.4%	44.2%	44.3%	16.9%	61.7%	<.001*	
i	IU has provided you with the opportunity to work safely .	82.7%	78.2%	89.6%	6.9%	8.3%	.021*	

¹In cases where 2013 results were "NA" (not asked), the Comparison is made between 2019 and 2015; ²NA=not asked/not comparably asked in given year

³See Change Code legend on page 5; *Statistically significant



Key Findings ~ Organizational Support

At IUK, the content area of Organizational Support showed widespread improvement, with statistically and practically significant improvements in 9 of the 12 measures (green) between 2013 and 2019. Four of these measures significantly improved at IUK, though not IU-wide (Q9, Q12, Q11b, Q11c). Perceptions of University support for health improved substantially among IUK employees. The greatest relative improvements were seen in the percentage of employees who say that IU has provided them with the opportunity to be physically active (121.2% relative increase from 2013) and manage their stress (61.7% relative increase from 2013). Levels of stress reported by IU employees on the whole in the initial 2013 survey were a top concern, and substantial efforts were subsequently focused on addressing stress. One measure significantly worsened: the percentage of employees who say that IU has provided them the opportunity to live tobacco free fell from 92.0% to 81.4% between 2013 and 2019.

Engagement with Healthy IU

In the 2019 survey, we asked participants for the first time about their engagement with program(s) offered through *Healthy IU*. As the university's employee wellness department, this is a main avenue through which organizational support for employee wellness is conveyed. While we do not have these data for prior years to compare, it is useful in assessing the reach of *Healthy IU* over the past two years.

We asked two questions. One indicates the degree of engagement Healthy IU is having with full-time employees: *Over the past two years (or since you were hired if less than two years), in which of the following Healthy IU programs have you participated? (Mark all that apply.)* The second question attempts to capture the potential "ripple effect" of Healthy IU programs from employees who directly participated in programs to others within their sphere of influence. We asked: *"Did you share any information or skills you learned in the Healthy IU program(s) with any others in your life? For example, did you involve your co-worker in climbing stairs, choose healthier foods when shopping for your family, or pass on a deep-breathing tip to a friend under stress? (Mark all that apply.)"*

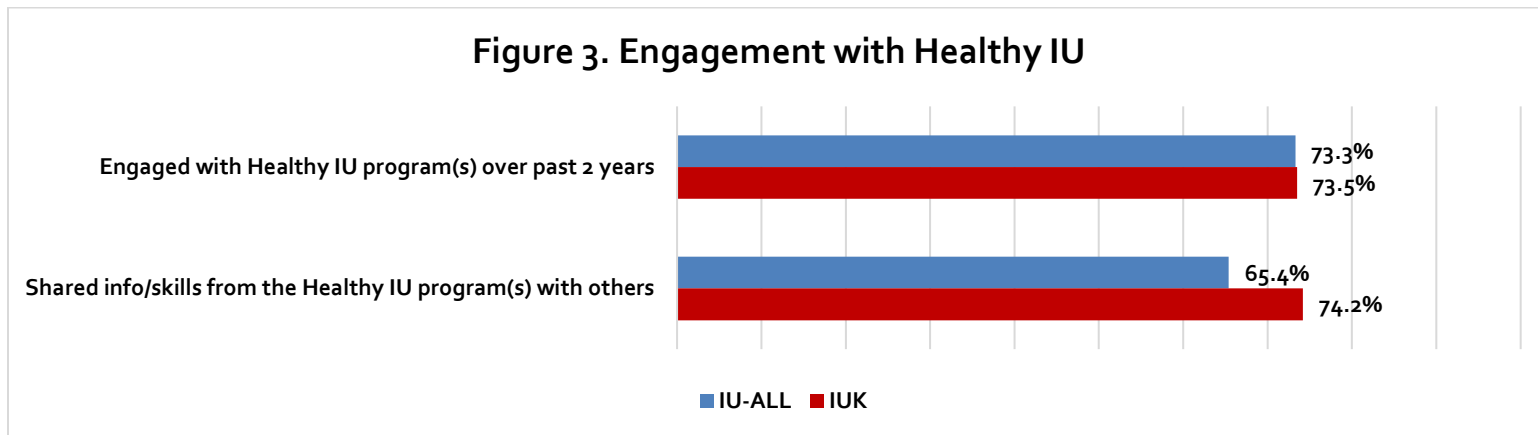


Figure 4. In what type of program(s) did you participate? (IUK)

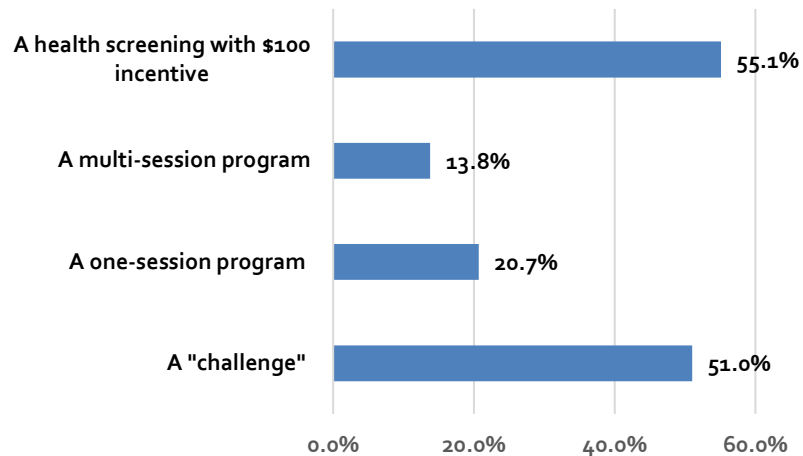
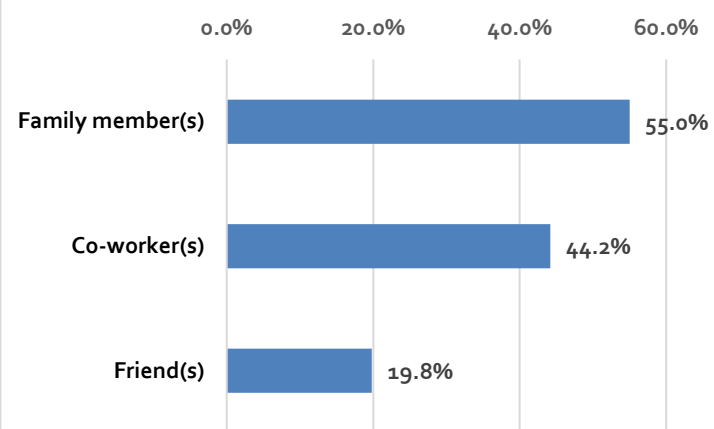


Figure 5. With whom did you share the info/skills?



Key Findings ~ Engagement with Healthy IU

Nearly three out of four IUK employees said they had participated in at least one Healthy IU program in the past two years (Figure 3), a level of engagement on par with IU employees on the whole. Among those who said they had participated in a Healthy IU program, the percentage in various types of programs is shown in Figure 4. Over half of IUK respondents said they had completed the incentivized health screening in the past 2 years and/or participated in a "challenge." Participation in single and multi-session programs was lower. Likewise, nearly three-fourths (74.2%) of IUK employees who participated in Healthy IU program(s) report sharing that information or skill with others in their life, a rate that is higher than the IU-wide rate. Those who shared the info/skills most commonly report sharing with family, followed by coworkers, and then friends.

Both the broad improvements in measures of organizational support at IUK and the 2019 information about the reach of Healthy IU into the lives and social networks of these employees demonstrate strong and steady progress toward an organizational culture of health encompassing the IUK campus.

4.2 RESOURCES & PROGRAMS

Question #	Q13: Are the following PROGRAMS OR RESOURCES currently available at your workplace? (Percent who said yes)	Survey Results			Comparison of 2019 to 2013 ¹			
		2013	2015	2019	Absolute Change	Relative Change	p-value	Change Code
Q13	Resources to support healthy eating and nutrition							
a	Healthy food options in vending machines	38.4%	15.3%	6.4%	-32.0%	-83.3%	<.001*	
b	Healthy food options (like fresh fruits and vegetables, available) to purchase in the cafeteria or other food service [2019 wording change inside parentheses]	74.5%	75.0%	70.3%	-4.2%	-5.6%	.288	
c	1-on-1 nutritional counseling		38.8%	38.5%	-0.5%	-1.3%	.903	
d	Healthy weight/weight loss programs	20.2%	24.4%	47.3%	27.1%	134.2%	<.001*	
e	Access to clean drinkable water		69.2%	93.0%	23.8%	34.4%	<.001*	
	Resources to support physical activity							
f	A convenient place to work out or exercise (2015, 2019) - A place to work out or exercise such as an onsite exercise room (2013)	36.4%	97.4%	94.6%	58.2%	159.9%	<.001*	
g	A place to bike or walk	73.4%	70.1%	97.1%	23.7%	32.3%	<.001*	
h	Signs that encourage stair use	9.3%	12.7%	48.2%	38.9%	418.3%	<.001*	
i	Markers that identify walking trails		1.3%	78.9%	77.6%	5969.2%	<.001*	
j	Easy to access maps of walking trails		1.3%	36.1%	34.8%	2676.9%	<.001*	
	Other resources to support health & wellbeing							
k	Flu shots at work	23.6%	26.3%	68.7%	45.1%	191.1%	<.001*	
l	Programs to help people stop smoking (of current smokers)	†	†	†	†	†	†	
m	A true smoke-free workplace	94.1%	82.5%	87.9%	-6.2%	-6.6%	.016*	
n	Blood pressure monitoring device available for self-assessment	12.0%	54.5%	63.9%	51.9%	432.5%	<.001*	
o	Stress management or stress reduction classes/programs	16.8%	20.8%	25.8%	9.0%	53.6%	.015*	
p	Employee Assistance Program (access to professional counseling)	61.4%	69.5%	72.8%	11.4%	18.6%	.006*	

-continued-

Question #	Q13: Are the following PROGRAMS OR RESOURCES currently available at your workplace? (Percent who said yes)	Survey Results			Comparison of 2019 to 2013 ¹			
		2013	2015	2019	Absolute Change	Relative Change	<i>p-value</i>	Change Code
q	Ergonomics (work station or computer setup, proper lifting, etc.)	24.5%	35.1%	55.3%	30.8%	125.7%	<.001*	
r	A private area/lactation room for moms who are breastfeeding (of women aged 18-44)	46.3%	55.9%	56.2%	9.4%	20.3%	.352	
s	A designated person who communicates health and wellness information to your work group		27.3%	29.7%	2.4%	8.8%	.501	

¹In cases where 2013 results were "NA" (not asked), the comparison is made between 2019 and 2015; ²NA=not asked/not comparably asked in given year

³See Change Code legend on page 5; *Statistically significant; †Insufficient number of smoking respondents for analysis

Key Findings ~ Resources & Programs

Improving employee awareness and access to health-supporting Resources & Programs in IU workplaces was identified in 2013 as an opportunity for rapid change and organizational action. Broad action was taken in this area. Improvement at IUK is evidenced with interim changes that are both statistically and practically significant in 12 of the 19 measures (green). In fact, the proportion of IUK employees with access to several resources and programs more than doubled between 2013 and 2019; these included access to healthy weight/weight loss programs, convenient place to exercise, signs encouraging stair use, identifying markers and maps of walking trails, flu shots, and blood pressure self-monitoring devices. One of the 12 measures significantly worsened at IUK, though it improved IU-wide; the percentage of employees who reported access to healthy food options in vending machines declined from 38.4% in 2013 to 6.4% in 2019.

4.3 LIFESTYLE INFLUENCES ON HEALTH

Question #	Survey Items Regarding Lifestyle	Survey Results			Comparison of 2019 to 2013 ¹			
		2013	2015	2019	Absolute Change	Relative Change	<i>p-value</i>	Change Code
Q26	Getting enough restful sleep to function well in job and personal life - always/most of the time	59.8%	56.5%	62.0%	2.2%	3.7%	.608	
Q59 & 60	Body Mass Index (BMI) falls within normal range (18.5-24.9)	20.4%	26.3%	24.2%	3.8%	18.6%	.328	
Q27	Does not smoke cigarettes	93.0%	96.4%	97.7%	4.7%	5.1%	.009*	
Q28	Current smokers who stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Q30	Employees who participated in some physical activities or exercises...during the past month	75.8%	91.8%	87.7%	11.9%	15.7%	<.001*	
Q31 & 32	Employees meeting the aerobic physical activity guidelines	53.6%	52.4%	61.1%	7.5%	14.0%	.092	
Q35	(Of those who mostly sit on the job) Employees who are able to get up and move around 8 or more times during a usual 8 hour work day	39.7%	46.4%	34.8%	-4.9%	-12.3%	.290	
Q23a	How often do you get the social and emotional support you need? (Always/usually)	60.4%	53.9%	66.0%	5.6%	9.3%	.189	
Q23b	How often do you feel you lack companionship (Always/usually)	NA	NA	16.0%		-	-	-
Q23c	How often do you feel isolated from others (Always/usually)	NA	NA	12.4%	-	-	-	-
Q23d	How often do you feel left out? (Always/usually)	NA	NA	9.2%	-	-	-	-
Q29	Employees who reported drinking alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	NA	NA	58.2%	-	-	-	-

¹In cases where 2013 results were "NA" (not asked), the comparison is made between 2019 and 2015; ²NA=not asked/not comparably asked in given year

³See Change Code legend on page; *Statistically significant; †Insufficient number of smoking respondents for analysis



Key Findings ~ Lifestyle Influences

The content area of Lifestyle Influences on Health moves us toward the middle of the continuum of change. Seven of the 8 measures that could be compared with prior years' results remained stable, while one significantly improved. The percentage of employees participating in some physical activity during the past month increased from 75.8% in 2013 to 87.7% in 2019. Likewise, the percentage of employees meeting aerobic physical activity guidelines improved, but fell short of statistical significance (p=.092). In 2019, four items were added to the survey. Three of the new items are indicators

of social isolation, a growing health threat in the U.S. that is also reflected in the persistent majority of IUK employees getting inadequate social and emotional support (Q23a). Based on three new questions, approximately one in ten IUK employees is socially isolated. We also added a question about frequency of alcohol intake (number of days in past 30 in which the employee drank alcohol), and found that over half of employees drank alcohol at least one day in the past 30.

4.4 PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE

Question #	Survey Items Regarding Preventive Health Care	Survey Results			Comparison of 2019 to 2013			
		2013	2015	2019	Absolute Change	Relative Change	<i>p-value</i>	Change Code
Q36	Employees who visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past 2 years	94.3%	84.4%	82.6%	-11.7%	-12.4%	<.001*	
Q37	Employees who had blood pressure checked by a health professional within the past year	95.7%	95.0%	91.7%	-4.0%	-4.2%	.071	
Q38	Employees who last had a cholesterol test less than 5 years ago	96.1%	96.0%	87.0%	-9.1%	-9.5%	.001*	
Q39	Employees who had a lab test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past 3 years	86.5%	80.4%	76.7%	-9.8%	-11.3%	.007*	
Q40	Employees who had a seasonal flu vaccine during the past 12 months	44.7%	38.1%	63.8%	19.1%	42.7%	<.001*	

³See Change Code legend on page 5; *Statistically significant

Key Findings ~ Preventive Health Care

Across the university, most of the preventive health care measures remained stable across the six-year span with generally excellent rates for routine checkups, blood pressure checks, and cholesterol testing. However, at IUK, two measures significantly worsened that did not worsen IU-wide. The proportion of employees who visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past 2 years fell from 94.3% to 82.6%, and the percentage who had a test for diabetes within the past 3 years also fell from 86.5% to 76.7% in the six-year span. As seen IU-wide, there was a significant improvement in seasonal flu vaccination rates, improving from 44.7% to 63.8% in the six-year span. The top three reasons IUK employees cited for not getting the flu shot were: 1) not feeling comfortable with the vaccine ingredients (21.7%); 2) thinking they are healthy and do not need it (19.9%), and 3) thinking the shot/spray has made them sick in the past (12.9%). (See Question 41 of the “Results in Survey Form” document for full results.)

4.5 STRESS

Question #	Survey Items Regarding Stress	Survey Results			Comparison of 2019 to 2013 ¹			
		2013	2015	2019	Absolute Change	Relative Change	p-value	Change Code
Q22	Stress means a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous or anxious, or is unable to sleep at night because his/her mind is troubled. Within the last 30 days, how often have you felt this kind of stress? (Most of the time/all of the time)	NA	NA	13.1%	-	-	-	-
Q25	Employees who said stress (from all sources at work or at home) had <i>a lot</i> or <i>some</i> impact on their health in the past year	77.5%	72.2%	63.5%	-14.0%	-18.1%	.001*	
Q24	Thinking about sources of stress between work and home...							
a	How often do you find your work stressful? (Always/often)	51.5%	37.9%	20.9%	-30.6%	-59.4%	<.001*	
b	How often do things going on at <u>work</u> make you tense or irritable at home? (Always/often)		26.2%	7.8%	-18.4%	-70.2%	<.001*	
c	How often do things going on at <u>home</u> make you tense or irritable at work? (Always/often)		4.9%	8.8%	3.9%	79.6%	.056	

¹In cases where 2013 results were "NA" (not asked), the Comparison is made between 2019 and 2015; ²NA=not asked/not comparably asked in given year

³See Change Code legend on page 5; *Statistically significant

Key Findings

Findings around stress and mental health from the 2013 baseline survey were concerning, with 7 of 10 IU employees saying stress had affected their health in the past year. Plans and programs were put in place to address employee stress. In the interim, three of the four measures of stress significantly improved among IUK employees (green). Notably, the percentage of employees who reported that they often find their work stressful fell from 51.5% in 2013 to 20.9% in 2019. In 2015, we added two additional measures to help us better understand the interplay of stress between home and work. Based on these results, there was a significant drop in the percentage of employees saying that work stress affected them at home, but there was an increase in the percentage who said that home stress was affecting them at work. Despite good signs of progress, including the concurrent increase in the percentage of employees saying that IU has provided them the opportunity to manage their stress (page 6), stress remains a prevalent concern with 13.1% of IUK employees feeling stress *most* or *all of the time* in the 30 days prior to the survey.

4.6 HEALTH & ILLNESS

Question #	Survey Items Regarding Health and Illness	Survey Results			Comparison of 2019 to 2013 ¹			
		2013	2015	2019	Absolute Change	Relative Change	p-value	Change Code
Q18	Employees rating their health as fair or poor	24.0%	19.7%	8.9%	-15.1%	-62.9%	<.001*	
Q19	Employees with one or more days of poor physical health in past 30	35.0%	27.8%	40.9%	5.9%	16.9%	.172	
Q20	Employees with one or more days of poor mental health in past 30	45.5%	39.9%	46.3%	0.8%	1.8%	.872	
Q21	Employees with one or more days in past 30 when poor physical/mental health interfered with usual activities	24.2%	26.0%	30.0%	5.8%	24.0%	.146	
	<i>[Employees responding yes - Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have...]</i>							
Q42	High blood pressure	42.3%	36.6%	39.2%	-3.1%	-7.3%	.488	
Q42	Borderline high or pre-hypertensive	9.4%	5.2%	9.0%	-0.4%	-4.3%	.858	
Q44	High blood cholesterol	48.1%	46.5%	37.8%	-14.0%	-29.1%	.008 *	
Q46	Diabetes	11.2%	13.4%	15.0%	3.8%	33.9%	.220	
Q46	Pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes	6.0%	8.5%	6.6%	0.6%	10.0%	.792	
Q50	Asthma - ever	19.5%	15.1%	15.0%	-4.5%	-23.1%	.170	
Q51	Asthma – current asthma among those ever diagnosed		31.0%	92.4%	61.5%	198.4%	<.001*	
Q53	Arthritis	33.5%	38.2%	28.7%	-4.8%	-14.3%	.257	
Q58	Depressive disorder	17.3%	19.9%	22.7%	5.4%	31.2%	.131	
Q48	Heart disease	2.4%	1.6%	4.3%	1.9%	79.2%	.246	
Q57	Carpal tunnel syndrome	12.1%	16.8%	12.3%	0.2%	1.7%	.961	
	<i>[Employees who self-identified having ...]</i>							
Q55	Chronic or recurrent low back pain	29.7%	21.3%	18.1%	-11.6%	-39.1%	.002*	
Q59-60	Obesity (calculated BMI ≥ 30.0)	52.8%	43.2%	38.9%	-13.9%	-26.3%	.003*	
Q59-60	Overweight (calculated BMI 25.0-29.9)	26.7%	30.4%	36.7%	10.0%	37.5%	.021*	
Q16	Health problems they think may be due to physical surroundings at workplace		16.1%	11.7%	-4.4%	-27.3%	.138	

¹In cases where 2013 results were "NA" (not asked), the Comparison is made between 2019 and 2015; ²NA=not asked/not comparably asked in given year

³See Change Code legend on page 5; *Statistically significant



Key Findings ~ Health & Illness

The final content area, to the far right of the continuum of change, describes the Health & Illness measures of IU employees. In this content area, the interpretation of color-coded changes is less straightforward than in previous sections. Some of the measures coded red for significant increases may be, in fact, positive signs of pro-active screening and management as much as they are warning signs. For example, an increase in conditions such as pre-hypertension and pre-diabetes may mean that employees are made aware of their risk at an earlier point where progression to disease can be prevented or slowed. *Furthermore, the regional campuses, such as IUK, have a much smaller number of employees/participants, which can yield unstable rates for conditions affecting a relatively small percentage of the whole population, such as heart disease and diabetes. Likewise, it is more difficult to detect significant changes with fewer participants.*

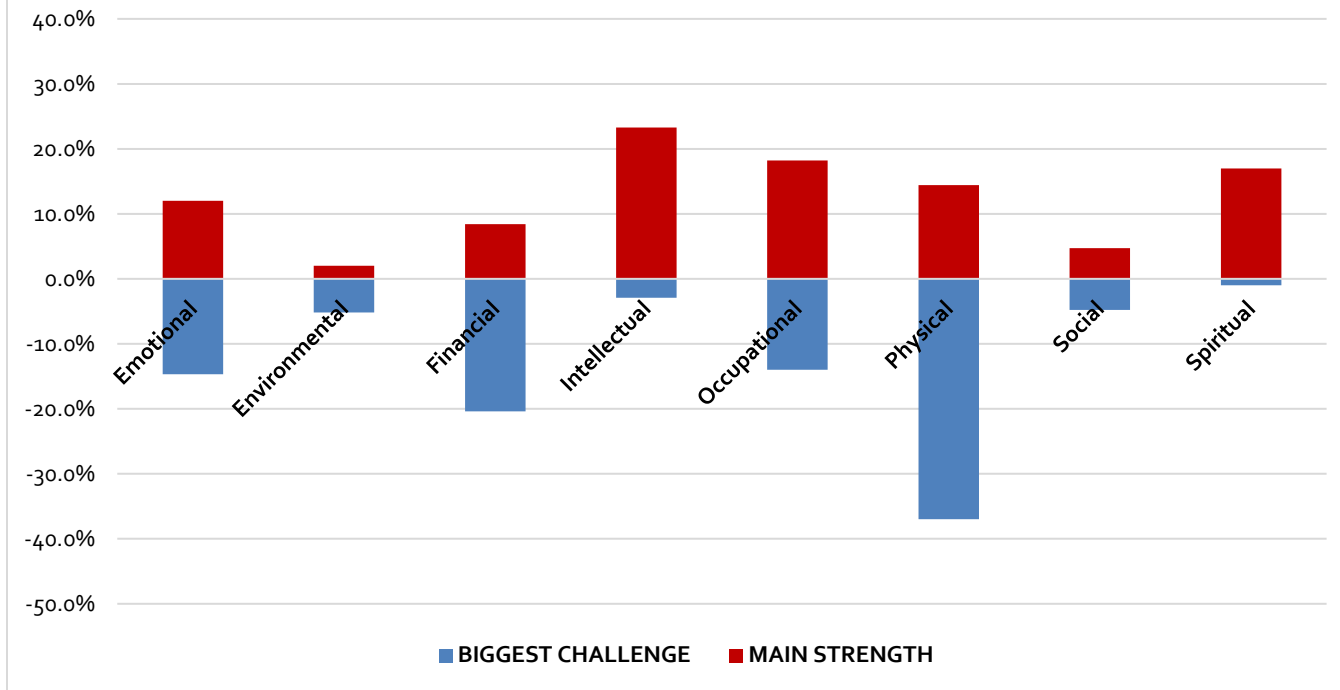
For IU on the whole, no statistically and practically significant reductions in health measures were found between 2013 and 2019. However, at IUK, four measures significantly dropped/improved in the six-year span, including the percentage of employees rating their health as fair/poor as well as the prevalence of high cholesterol, chronic low back pain, and obesity. Two measures increased significantly at IUK: 1) the percentage with current asthma, and 2) the percentage who are overweight. Several health measures (13) did not meet our dual criteria for change, and are thus considered stable. However, these trends should be watchfully considered whenever the relative change exceeds 10%.

Employee Perspectives on Their Wellness Strengths and Challenges

The final two questions of the 2019 survey were newly added, providing some insight into what IU employees consider their main areas of strength and challenge to wellness today. After some introductory framing to describe wellness as encompassing many areas of our lives, employees were asked to select which of 8 dimensions of wellness they considered their “*biggest challenge to wellness today – the area where (they) are farthest from where (they) want to be,*” and their “*main strength in wellness today – the area where (they) are closest to where (they) would like to be.*” Figure 7 demonstrates results based on the responses of IUK employees. In the figure, the proportion who identified a dimension as their biggest challenge is charted as a negative value, while the proportion who identified that domain as their main strength is charted as a positive value.

IUK employees were more likely to identify the Intellectual dimension as their main strength than any other (23.3%). Occupational and Spiritual dimensions were the next most commonly cited areas of strength (18.2% and 17.0% respectively). Physical and Financial dimensions were the dimensions most commonly identified as the biggest challenge to wellness (37.0% and 20.4% respectively).

Figure 6. Main Strength and Biggest Challenge in Wellness per IUK Employees

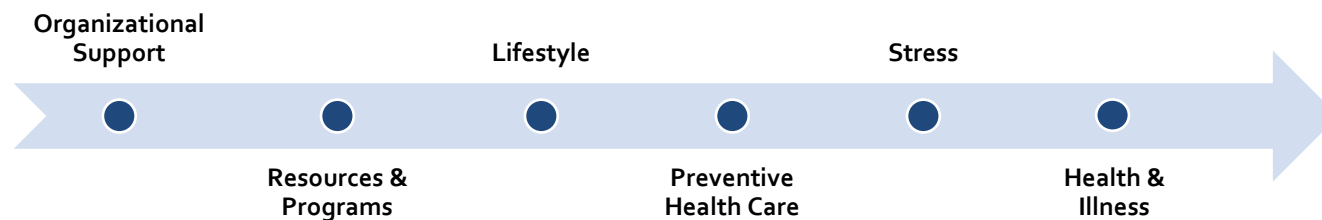


5 SUMMARY

The 2019 IU Workplace Health & Wellness survey results provide an opportunity to gauge progress toward a healthier IU, informed by thousands of IU employees who participated in each of the three surveys of 2013, 2015, and 2019. In 2019, 86 IUK employees participated, for a campus participation rate of 29.5% - a rate higher than the IU-wide average.

We caution that regional campuses have a much smaller number of employees/participants, which can yield unstable rates for conditions affecting a relatively small percentage of the whole population, such as heart disease and diabetes. Likewise, it is more difficult to detect significant changes with fewer participants. We summarize our findings by topic along the continuum of change (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Survey Content Areas along Continuum of Change (reprinted)



- At IUK, the content area of **Organizational Support** showed widespread improvement across 9 of 12 measures, including improvements in 4 measures that did not improve IU-wide. Perceptions of University support for health improved substantially among IUK employees, though the greatest relative improvements were seen in the percentage of employees who say that IU has provided them with the opportunity to be physically active and manage their stress. Levels of stress reported by IU employees on the whole in the initial 2013 survey were a top concern, and substantial efforts were subsequently focused on addressing stress. One measure significantly worsened between 2013 and 2019: the percentage of IUK employees who say that IU has provided them the opportunity to live tobacco free. For the first time in 2019, we asked about employees' participation with *Healthy IU* programs and the extended impact ("ripple effect") when employees share program information or skills with others. Nearly three out of four IUK employees said they had participated in at least one Healthy IU program in the past two years, for a level of engagement that was on par with IU employees on the whole. Likewise, nearly three-fourths of IUK employees who participated in Healthy IU program(s) report sharing that information or skill with others in their life, a rate that is higher than the IU-wide rate. These findings demonstrate strong and steady progress toward an organizational culture of health encompassing the IUK campus.

- Improving employee awareness and access to health-supporting **Resources & Programs** in IU workplaces was identified in 2013 as an opportunity for rapid change and organizational action. Broad action was taken in this area. Progress is evidenced with significant improvements in 12 of the 19 measures at IUK. In fact, employees reporting access to several resources and programs more than doubled between 2013 and 2019; these resources included healthy weight/weight loss programs, convenient place to exercise, signs encouraging stair use, identifying markers and maps of walking trails, flu shots, and blood pressure self-monitoring devices. One of the 12 measures significantly worsened at IUK, though it improved IU-wide - employees reporting access to healthy food options in vending machines.
- In the area of **Lifestyle Influences on Health**, 7 of the 8 measures that could be compared with prior years' results remained stable, while the percentage of employees participating in some physical activity during the past month significantly improved. In 2019, four items were added to the survey. Based on new questions in 2019, approximately one in ten IUK employees is socially isolated, a growing health threat in the U.S. that is further reflected in the persistent majority of IUN employees getting inadequate social and emotional support.
- Across the survey years, IU employees on the whole have maintained excellent rates of **Preventive Health Care**. However, at IUK, two measures significantly worsened that did not worsen IU-wide. The proportion of employees who visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past 2 years and/or had been tested for diabetes within the past 3 years fell significantly in the six-year span. Seasonal flu vaccination rates improved significantly at IUK, as seen IU-wide. In 2019, we learned about employees' main reasons for not getting the flu shot; this may inform efforts to further increase vaccination rates.
- Clear improvements were observed in the area of **Stress**. Three of the four measures significantly improved. Notably, the percentage of IUK employees who reported that they often find their work stressful fell sharply. The influence of stress on employees' health was one of the most concerning findings in the 2013 baseline survey. Concerted efforts made to address employee stress appear to have been beneficial.
- For IU on the whole, no statistically and practically significant reductions in health measures were found between 2013 and 2019. However, at IUK, four measures significantly dropped/improved in the six-year span, including the percentage of employees rating their health as fair/poor as well as the prevalence of high cholesterol, chronic low back pain, and obesity. Two measures increased significantly at IUK: 1) the percentage with current asthma, and 2) the percentage who are overweight. Several health measures (13) did not meet our dual criteria for change, and are thus considered stable. However, these trends should be watchfully considered whenever the relative change exceeds 10%.

Focusing on IUK, this comparison of survey results from 2013 to 2019 demonstrates positive movement toward a culture of health through improved perceptions of organizational support, greater access to resources and programs, and substantial progress in stress management. Yet, measures of lifestyle and preventive health care demonstrate persistent or growing challenges to wellness. Among measures of health and illness, significant improvements in some rates were observed at IUK, distinct from the IU-wide findings. The high rate of engagement IUK employees report with *Healthy IU* is a strength that provides an avenue for continued progress toward health at IUK.



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A team within the **IU Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health at IUPUI** designs, conducts, and analyzes the IU Workplace Health & Wellness Survey on behalf of Healthy IU.

Director:	Tess D. Weathers, MPH Any questions? Email: tweather@iu.edu
Data Analyst:	Jennifer M. Alyea, MPH, PhD(c)
Advisors:	Lisa K. Staten, PhD and Gregory K. Steele, DrPH, MPH

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