

Economic plan

This plan identifies the areas prioritised for economic modelling. The final analysis may differ from those described below. The rationale for any differences will be explained in the guideline.

1 Guideline

Workplace health: long term sickness absence and capacity for work.

2 List of modelling questions

<p>Review questions by scope area</p>	<p>RQ 1A What interventions, programmes, policies or strategies are cost-effective in preventing or reducing recurrence of short-term sickness absence amongst employees?</p> <p>RQ 2A What interventions, programmes, policies or strategies are cost-effective in reducing the number of employees who move from short term to long-term sickness?</p> <p>RQ 3A What interventions, programmes, policies or strategies are cost effective in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping employees on long-term sickness absence to return to work? • Reducing the recurrence of long-term sickness absence following a return to work?
<p>Population</p>	<p>Organisational level: All employers in the public, private and 'not-for-profit' sectors.</p> <p>Individual level: All adults over the age of 16 in full time- or part-time employment, both paid and unpaid, who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RQ 1A: have experienced 4 or more episodes of short-term sickness absence in a 12 month period (each episode lasting less than 4 weeks) or • are currently absent from work for less than 4 weeks due to sickness (with a minimum study follow-up of 12 months to enable patterns of recurrent absence to be identified) • RQ 2A: are currently absent from work for less than 4 consecutive weeks due to sickness • RQ 3A: are currently absent from work for 4 or more consecutive weeks due to sickness or • have returned to work in the past 6 months after an episode of long-term sickness absence (lasting 4 or more consecutive weeks)
<p>Interventions and comparators considered for inclusion</p>	<p>Described in each research question. Real interventions included where data are available. Hypothetical scenario intervention also used to illustrate outcomes.</p> <p>Comparator: other workplace comparator, none, usual workplace sickness guidance (usual care).</p>

Perspective	Employer and Employee
Outcomes	Economic Evaluation Outcomes
Type of analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-benefit analyses; • Cost-minimisation analyses; • Cost-consequences analysis.
Issues to note	QALYs are not currently measured within the model, as it is unlikely that the probable users of the model (employers and employees) will take much note of them, whereas costs and benefits are more applicable and useful to the perspective of the user.