Increasing workers wellbeing through management of psychosocial risks at work and workplace health promotion

http://osha.europa.eu

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for Safety and Health

- > The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work was established in 1996 in Bilbao to help improve working conditions in the European Union
- > EU-OSHA:
- identifies emerging risks (<u>research</u>)
- consolidates knowledge (<u>reports</u>)
- stimulates debate (<u>seminars</u>)
- collects and disseminates good practice information
- organises raising-awareness <u>campaigns</u>
- develops and disseminates practical tools



FOCAL POINTS

- EU Focal Points
- Candidate & Potential Candidate Countries
- EEA/EFTAFocal Points





Management of psychosocial risks

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Overview

- Prevalence and consequences of psychosocial risks at work
- Managing psychosocial risks, risk assessment and mental health promotion
- EU-OSHA projects and publications related to psychosocial risks (OiRA, HWC 12-15)
- Case study: Top on Job



Management of psychosocial risks

- Work-related stress is one of the biggest health and safety challenges that we face in Europe.
- Stress is the second most reported work-related health problem. EU Labour Force Survey (2007):
 - 28% of workers reported that work negatively affects their mental well-being
 - 14% of workers who reported work-related health problems, experienced stress, depresion, or anxiety as the main problem
- The number of people suffering from stress-related conditions caused or made worse by work is likely to increase

> Stress: definition and causes

- People experience stress when they perceive that there is an imbalance between the demands made of them and the resources they have available to cope with those demands.
- Although the experience of stress is psychological, stress also affects people's physical health.



Management of psychosocial risks

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> Symptoms of work-related stress

• Individual:

- Emotional: irritability, anxiety, sleep problems, depression, hypochondria, alienation, burnout, relationship problems
- Cognitive: difficulty in concentrating, remembering, learning new things, making decisions
- Behavioural: abuse of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco
- Physiological: back problems, weakened immunity, peptic ulcers, heart problems, hypertension.



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> Symptoms of work-related stress

• Organisational:

 absenteeism, high staff turnover, poor time-keeping, disciplinary problems, harassment, reduced productivity, accidents, errors, and increased costs from compensation or health care.



Management of psychosocial risks

- European Survey of Enterprises on New & Emerging Risks – Psychosocial Risks (ESENER)
- ESENER Survey asks managers and workers' representatives about how health and safety risks are managed at their workplace, with a particular focus on the work-related stress, violence and harassment.
- Computer-assisted telephone interviews ("CATI")
- 2 questionnaires
- 31 countries: 36,000 interviews (2009)
- 41 national versions of each questionnaire
- "Enterprises" = both public and private sectors



How are psychosocial risks being managed?

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Main concerns and causes

 Level of concern about stress, violence and bullying or harassment; what are the principal risk factors (e.g. time pressure, poor communication, job insecurity, etc.)?

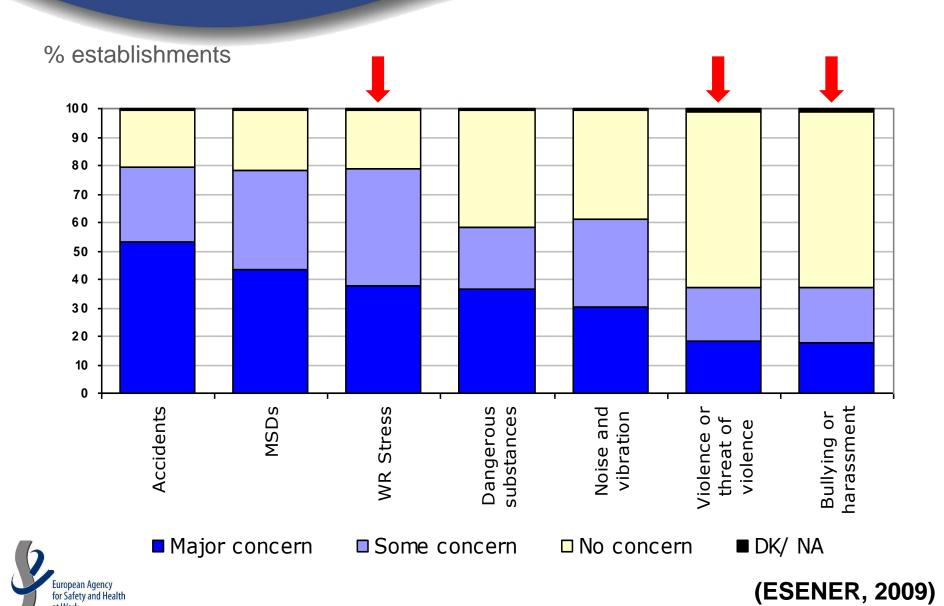
Measures taken

 Ad-hoc or 'reactive' measures (e.g. training, change to work organisation, work area redesign, confidential support, changes to working time, conflict resolution)

> Procedures in place

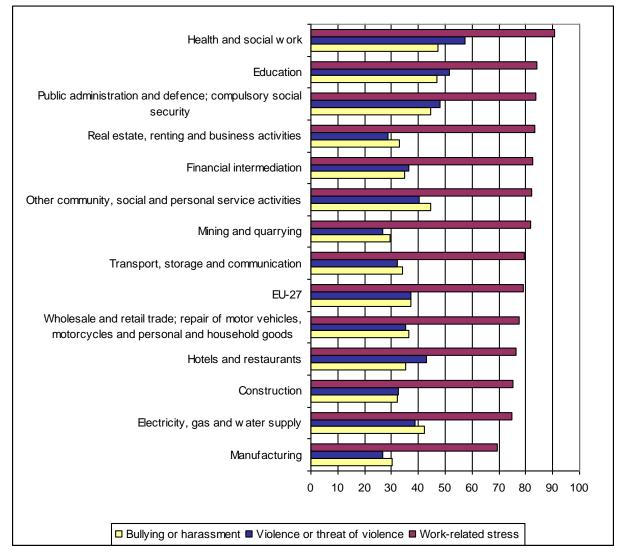
More formal or system based than 'measures',
 e.g. procedures to deal with stress, with
 Furopean Agency violence or with bullying or harassment

Level of concern about various health and safety issues



Concern about work-related stress, harassment, or violence (ESENER, 2009) http://osha.europa.eu

% establishments



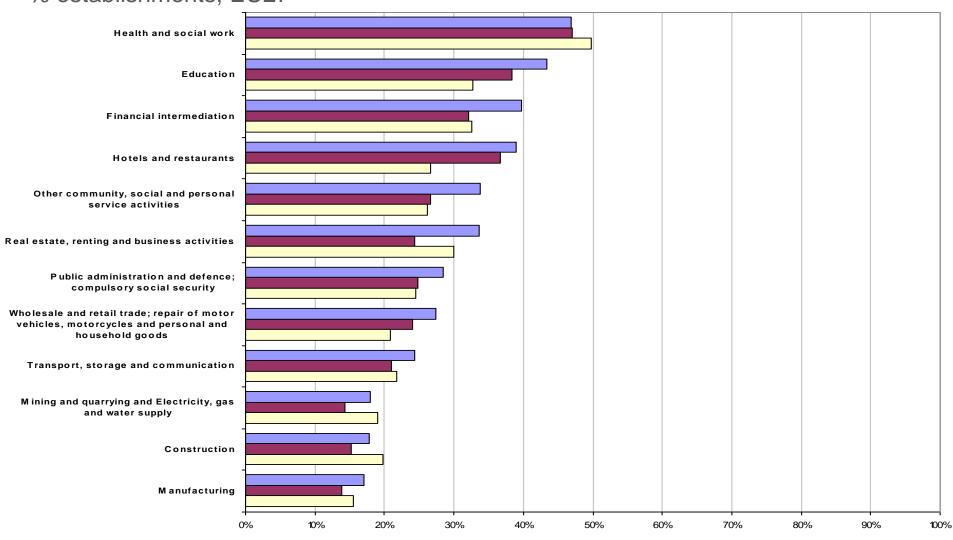


Prevalence of procedures to deal with work-related stress, harassment, or violence http://osha.europa.eu



(ESENER, 2009)

Bullying or harassment



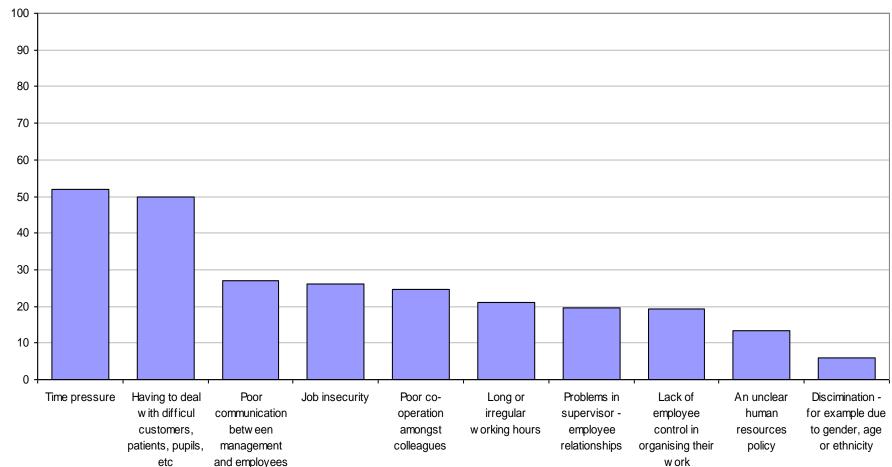
■ Work-related violence

Work-related stress

Concern about various psychosocial risk factors

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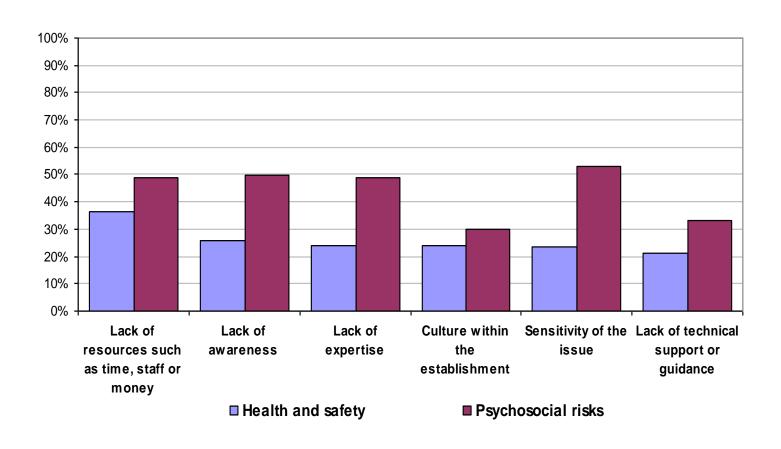
% establishments





Main difficulties in dealing with health and safety and with psychosocial risks

% establishments, EU-27





- ➤ Employers have an obligation to manage work-related stress, through the Framework Directive 89/391/EEC.
- > Framework agreement on work-related stress (2004)
- > Framework agreement on harassment and violence at work (2007)
- increasing the awareness and understanding of employers, workers and their representatives of work-related stress, workplace harassment and violence,
- providing employers, workers and their representatives at all levels with an action-oriented framework to identify, prevent and manage problems of work-related stress, harassment and violence at work.



- > The key to manage psychosocial risks and prevent work-related stress lies with the organisation and management of work.
- Risk assessment for psychosocial risks involves the same basic principles and processes as for other workplace hazards
- > Including workers and their representatives in the process is crucial to success.



Risk Assessment – the 5 steps

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Consult the workers – both on the hazards and risks and on the proposed solutions



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> Psychosocial risks

- Control: Low participation in decision making, lack of control over work methods
- Organisational culture & function: Poor communication, lack of definition of, organisational objectives
- Interpersonal relationships at work: conflicts, lack of social support
- Role in the organisation: role ambiguity, role conflict
- Career development: career stagnation and uncertainty, job insecurity
- Home-work interface: conflicting demands of work and home

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> Psychosocial risks

- Job content: lack of variety, under use of skills, dealing with difficult clients, patients, students
- Workload & work pace: work overload or under load, machine pacing, time pressure
- Work schedule: shift working, night shifts, inflexible work schedules, unpredictable hours, long or unsociable hours
- Environment & equipment: inadequate equipment availability, suitability or maintenance, lack of space, poor lighting, excessive noise
- Organisational and individual symptoms of stress

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- OiRA (Online interactive Risk Assessment)
 Psychosocial modul
- > The OiRA psychosocial module will be addressed to the partners/intermediaries developing sectoral OiRA tools
- > Simple, concrete, practical tool for SME
- Risk assessment and examples of practical solutions

http://www.oiraproject.eu/



Workplace Health Promotion

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Workplace Health Promotion (WHP) is the combined efforts of employers, employees, and society to improve the health and wellbeing of people at work*

- WHP supports and does not replace workplace risk management
- Employers are not responsible for worker's lifestyle decisions, but can encourage healthy behaviours
- Workers can not be forced to change behaviours, but can be encouraged and supported to make healthy choices
- Workers' participation throughout the process is essential
- Comprehensive interventions dealing with both organisational and individual level factors are required



Workplace Health Promotion

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Project on mental health promotion

- Part of the EU-OSHA long-term project on workplace health promotion (2008-20013) raising awareness and providing information materials for employers, workers and their representatives
- An expert group consisting of EU Member States' experts, representatives from the Commission, WHO, ILO and the European Network for Workplace Health Promotion (ENWHP) was established

Products

- EU link collection
- **E-Facts** (Mental health promotion, Tobacco: health effects and creating a smoke-free working environment, Work-life balance)
- Reports (Mental health promotion in the workplace
 A good practice report (2011))
- Cartoons





Case study – prevention of alcohol and drugs

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"TOP ON JOB!"

Introduction

- Alcohol abuse and other addictions –not openly discussed
- Before addiction occur

Aims: to prevent addiction in a company

- Developing competences among young workers in alcohol and drug consumption
- Personality building (e.g. health awareness, communication skills, conflict handling, sense of responsibility)

Implementation in the enterprises: "Peer-education"

- Tutor training: Fri-Sat, 4 modules, 60hr + courses on coaching and project monitoring. Aims: knowledge on alcohol addiction and prevention, enhancing self-awareness and social skills
- Contact point advice and support
- Supportive networks inside and outside of the company

Results

Tutors – competent coaches, more responsible use of alcohol

Organisations involved: MAN Diesel SE, BS Miehle, BKK L Bayern.

More information: http://osha.europa.eu/en/topics/whp "case studies"



EU-OSHA European Campaigns

- ➤ Raising-awareness Campaign 2014 2015 "Practical solutions for psychosocial risks"
- Work-related stress, violence, and harassment at work can be successfully managed
- Promoting tools and methods that have been developed over the last decade to manage work-related stress, violence and harassment
- Disseminating good practice examples (at both national & EU level), including tools for workers' representatives and line managers



EU-OSHA resources

> SEP Stress

http://osha.europa.eu/en/topics/stress

> SEP WHP

http://osha.europa.eu/en/topics/whp



- **Factsheets** (e.g. Work-related stress; Practical advice for workers on tackling work-related stress and its causes; Prevention of violence to staff in the education sector)
- E-facts 31 (e.g. Managing psychosocial risks with cleaning workers;
 Prevention of work-related stress in the education sector)
- Reports (e.g. How to Tackle Psychosocial Issues and Reduce Work-related Stress; Psychosocial risk management; Drivers and barriers for psychosocial risk management)



Thank you for your attention!

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