



## EU OSHA and Psychosocial risks

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Safety and health at work is everyone's concern. It's good for you. It's good for business.

## European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU OSHA)

- The European Union **information** agency for occupational safety and health
- Decentralised agency with tripartite Management Board
- Network Agency with a focal point in every Member State and IPA beneficiaries
- *We work to make European workplaces safer, healthier and more productive — for the benefit of businesses, employees and governments.*
- *We promote a culture of risk prevention to improve working conditions in Europe.*



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2

## EU OSHA: What we do, don't do, with what, and for whom

What and with what?

- ✓ Collect, analyse and disseminate Information
- ~~Make legislation~~
- ~~Inspect workplaces~~
- ~~Enforce the law~~
- Budget: EUR ~15 mio.
  - EUR ~ 8 mio. operational
- Staff: ~64 staff (BIO, BXL)

For whom?

- Policy-makers
  - Law and policy makers
- Researchers
  - Researchers in all related fields
- Workplace actors
  - Workers, managers, duty-holders, inspectors, practitioners
- Other actors
  - Teachers, architects, health professionals

## Corporate strategy and work programme

EU strategic  
positions on  
OSH

Corporate  
strategy (2018  
– 2023)

Programming  
document (3  
year, rolling)

- 6 priority areas in Corporate strategy
  - Anticipating change (circular economy)
  - Facts and figures (WES, ESENER, Digitalisation, Supporting Compliance, etc.)
  - Tools for the OSH management (OiRA)
  - Raising awareness of OSH (HWC)
  - Networking knowledge, for policy-makers (OSHWiki, e-tools, etc.)
  - Networking: FOPs, CPP/EEN

## EU OSH Strategic Framework 2021-2027

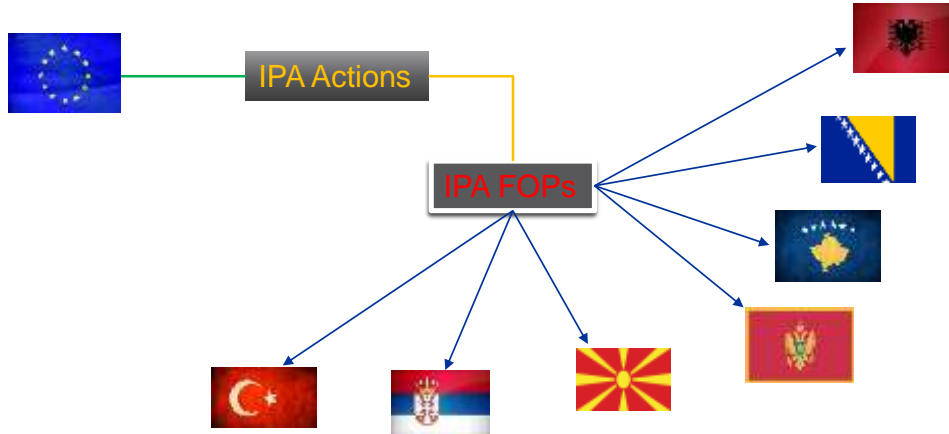
- 3 key objectives:
  1. Anticipating and managing change driven by green, digital, and demographic transition
  2. Improving prevention of workplace accidents and ill-health
  3. Increasing preparedness for any potential future health crisis.

## Focal points and their national networks

- One focal point per Member State
- Created by founding regulation
- Gatekeepers to the national level
- Operational not strategic
- Focal point implements annual task list
  - Mandatory and portfolio tasks
- Focal points and national networks give Agency massive reach
- Focal point chosen by Member State
  - Typically Institute, LI, or Ministry
- National network **MUST** contain social partners
  - According to national practice
- Composition of national network decided by Member State
  - Which actors and how many to include

## EU OSHA OSH knowledge transfer to IPA Beneficiaries

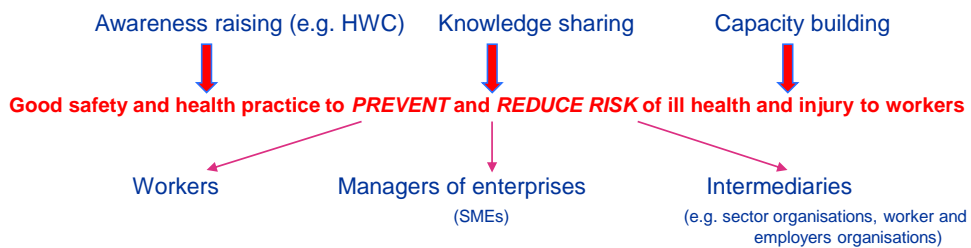
### EU OSHA



## Contribution Agreement – IPA/2019/412-828 (2020-2022)

### Target Groups:

1. OSH stakeholders (central authorities = ministries and LIs);
2. Social partners (organisations of employers and workers);
3. NGOs and Research community



## The IPA project

- **Overall objective:** preparatory measures in view of their future participation in EU Agency activities upon EU accession (or earlier)
  - The example of Croatia (from IPA to EU)
    - Awareness raising activities
    - Technical support capacities
- **Beneficiaries:** IPA 7 (ALB, BiH, KOS\*, MTN, NMK, SR, TRK)
- **Actions:** **INTEGRATION INTO EU OSHA NETWORK, AND ACTIVITIES**
  1. FOPs network in place;
  2. IPAs participation at FOP meetings in Bilbao;
  3. IPAs participation at FOPs at capacity building events in EUMSs;
  4. Support of training and awareness raising events in IPAs;
  5. Translation of EU OSH documents and publications to IPA languages;
  6. Development of OiRA and RAs tools for SMEs.

\* The designation Kosovo is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on its declaration of independence



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9



## Mental health at work in Europe after COVID-19 and recent EU-OSHA projects on work-related psychosocial risks



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## EU-OSHA Flash Eurobarometer 2022: OSH in post-pandemic workplaces

### % of workers reporting exposure to psychosocial risk factors:

- **46%** - Severe time pressure or overload of work
- **26%** - Poor communication or cooperation
- **18%** - Lack of autonomy or lack of influence over the pace of work
- **16%** - Violence or verbal abuse from third parties
- **7%** - Harassment or bullying at work

## Flash barometer 2022 – disclosing mental health problems

### % of workers agreeing that...

**50%**

Disclosing a mental health condition would have a negative impact on my career

**59%**

I would feel comfortable speaking to my manager or supervisor about my mental health



**50%**

The COVID-19 pandemic has made it easier to talk about stress and mental health at work

**44%**

My work stress has increased as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

## Stress-related health problems – Flash Eurobarometer 2022

% of workers experiencing health problems caused or made worse by work



## Flash Euro barometer 2022 – exposure to ‘digitalisation’ risk factors

% of workers reporting negative influence of digital technologies:

- **52%** - Determine the speed or pace of work
- **33%** - Workload increase
- **44%** - Working alone
- **37%** - Surveillance increased
- **19%** - Autonomy reduced

## Digitalisation and psychosocial risk factors

- **Collaboration vs machine/system driven**
  - More varied tasks – overload?
  - More mundane tasks –underload?
- **Teleworking – benefits and challenges**
- **Platform work – control and flexibility for who?**
- **Poor human-machine interaction/ poor software**
- **Lack of social support - isolation**
- **Monitoring, control and evaluation**
  - Algorithmic management, continuous evaluation
- **Blurring of work and life**

## Digitalisation and psychosocial risk factors

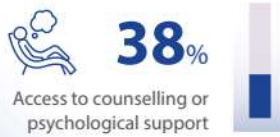
- **Prolonged sitting – links to depression??**
- **Gender bias and discrimination**
- **Fear for the future – role changes, job loss**
- **‘Traditional’ risks – e.g. poor communication, change management**
- **Online/cyberbullying**
  - from the public or internal
- **Gamification of work**
- **Increased importance of change management**



## What are employers doing in practice

Flash Eurobarometer 2022: OSH in post-pandemic workplaces

Workplace initiatives to address stress at work  
% of workers replying that this initiative is available at their workplace



## Economic impact

- **United Kingdom:** 'work-related stress, depression and anxiety' accounts for **37%** of work-related ill health cases and **45%** of days lost in 2015/16 (HSE, 2017)
- **Spain:** between **11% and 27%** of mental disorders can be attributed to working conditions. Direct health cost estimated at €150-€372 million (UGT, 2013)
- **Germany:** job strain costs **€29 billion** annually; reduced performance estimated to cost twice that of absence (Bodeker & Friedrichs, 2011)

### ESENER-3: Risk factors present in the establishment (% establishments, EU-28)



Base: all establishments in the EU-28.

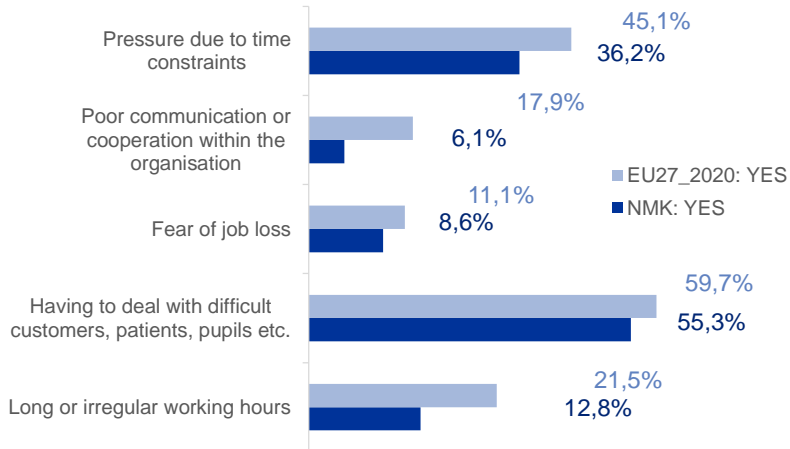


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### ESENER-3: Psychological risk factors present in the establishment (% all establishments size, EU-27 vs NMK)

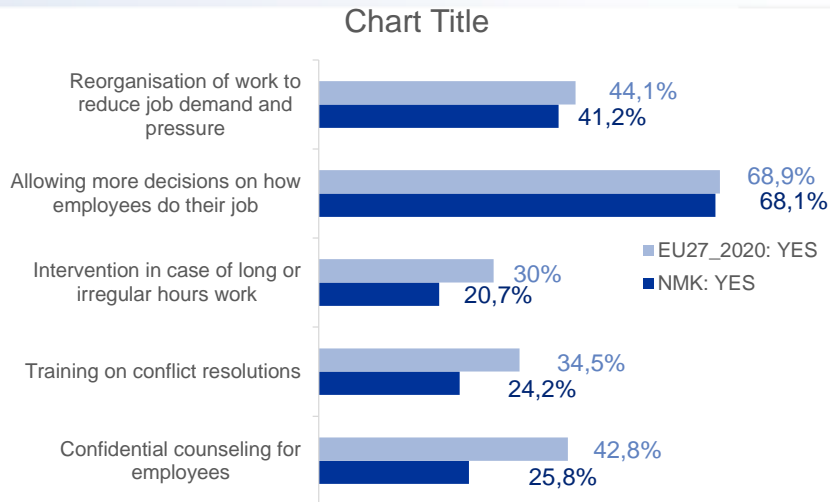
Chart Title



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## ESENER-3: Measures to prevent psychosocial risks in the last 3 years (% all establishments size, EU-27 vs NMK)



## Psychosocial risk management

- **Risk assessment - same principles and processes as for other hazards**
  - Raise awareness and ensure common understanding
  - Identify hazards and those at risk
  - Evaluate and prioritise risk
  - Take action on preventive and corrective measures
  - Document, monitor and review
- **Worker consultation and involvement**
- **Manager support**
- **Do what works for you and your workers**
- **Improve work environment, then look for individual measures**



## Implementing interventions – examples of effective measures



- Enough time for workers to perform their tasks, providing support when necessary (*allocating more staff, deciding about priorities*)
- Clear job descriptions
- Match workloads to worker capabilities and resources
- Stimulating tasks
- Reward good performance
- Enable workers to make complaints and take them seriously
- Control over how work is done, participation in decisions affecting them
- Opportunities for social interaction
- Avoid ambiguity regarding job security and career development.
- Minimise physical risks (including risk factors for MSDs)

## Raise awareness and facilitate communication



### Building foundation for managing stress in your workplace

- **common understanding about ...**
  - ...the long term health impacts
  - ...the causes
  - ...the steps the organisation and individual workers can take
- **Commitment from all involved to effectively manage stress,**
  - particularly managers
- **Develop and make workers aware of a stress policy**
  - to outline the steps to be taken and to clarify roles and responsibilities associated with implementing these steps
- **Open communication and channels to communicate**

## Success factors

- **Prevention, support, return-to-work, promote mental health – holistic policy**
- **Human resources and occupational safety and health**
  - Common strategy and planning – e.g. risk prevention, return-to-work, health and wellbeing promotion, purchase of equipment, staff surveys, organisational change plans and work organisation, training, interventions to support older workers
  - Systematic cooperation, two-way cooperation
- **Worker participation**
  - Hazard identification and solution
  - Ownership, feeling of worth and being valued – positive psychosocial factors
- **External expertise if necessary**
- **Training**
- **Open communication and communication channels**
- **MSDs (physical risks) and psychosocial risk managed together**
- **Health promotion, prevention, support, return-to-work – in one policy**

## Managing psychosocial risks – to have in mind

- Despite its sensitive nature, stress and psychosocial risks at work can be **successfully reduced and dealt** with in the same logical and systematic way as other OSH issues
- Tackling stress in the workplace leads to **improved worker wellbeing** and **better organisational performance**
- **Leadership and worker participation** is crucial to tackle psychosocial risks and work-related stress effectively



## Benefits of managing psychosocial risks



The **benefits** of managing risks at individual and organisational level **outweigh implementation costs**

**Positive outcomes** include:

- Worker **well-being and job satisfaction** improved
- **Healthy, motivated and productive** staff
- **Performance and productivity** improved
- **Absence and staff turnover** reduced
- **Reduced societal costs**
- **Legal compliance**



## Psychosocial risks and mental health: OSH Overview

- **2022 - Published 10 October (World mental health day)**
  - Flash Eurobarometer survey - Summary report, Country profiles
- **2023 - Expected publication published**
- **Literature review –**
  - Mental health of workers with low socioeconomic status - report
  - Psychosocial risks and Health Care sector - article
  - Cardiovascular disease – article
  - Domestic violence and work - article
- **2023 - Expected to be commissioned**
  - Member State policies – field work in selected countries
  - Working with mental health conditions - report (TBC)
  - Other publications to be decided

# Thank You for your Attention!

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Psychosocial risks theme page:

<https://osha.europa.eu/en/themes/psychosocial-risks-and-stress>

MSDS and psychosocial risks reports

<https://osha.europa.eu/en/themes/musculoskeletal-disorders/research-work-related-msds>



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