

Work-related stress: what is the problem?

"Tackling work-related stress in the EU"
Brussels, 2 July 2009

<http://osha.europa.eu>

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➤ **Objective (Art. 2):**

- In order to **improve the working environment**, (...) the aim of the Agency shall be to provide the Community bodies, the Member States, the social partners and those involved in the field with the **technical, scientific and economic information of use** in the field of safety and health at work.

➤ **A practical purpose**

➤ **Tripartite**

➤ **Information and networks**

5 things we know about stress

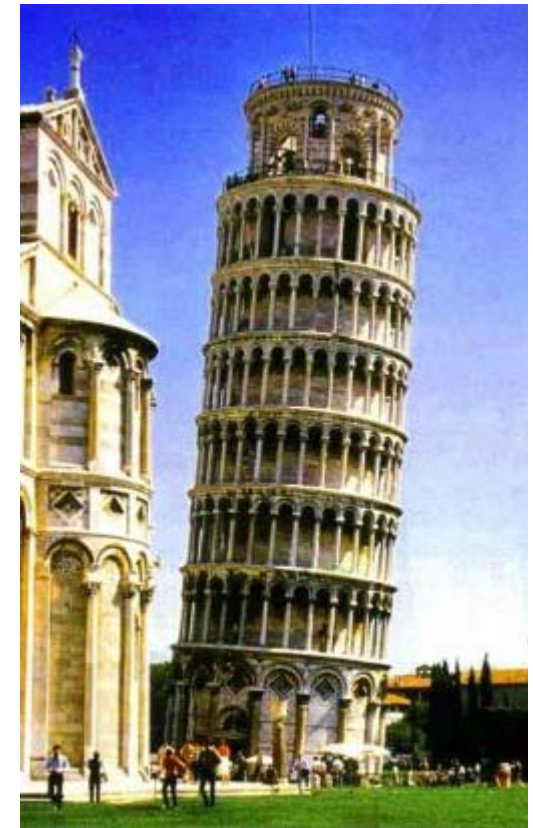
EU-OSHA publications:

- **Research overview 2002 (European Week)**
- **Emerging psychosocial risks 2008**
- **Violence & harassment 2009**
- ...

1. Stress is not good for you

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- “Spice of life or kiss of death”?
- Talking about ‘eustress’ is playing with words
 - “stress”: not the occasional, short-term pressure that enhances performance, but the frequent, chronic stress that damages health
- Broad consensus on a definition: the imbalance between perceived demands and resources to cope with them
- “Perceived” does not mean that “it’s all in the mind”
 - but that the person’s own assessment of the situation is a crucial mediator to any psychological or physiological harm



2. Causes of stress

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The usual suspects:

➤ Context to work

- Organisational culture and function
- Role in organisation
- Career development
- Decision latitude / Control
- Interpersonal relationships at work
- Home-work interface (*gender dimension*)

➤ Content of work

- Work environment and work equipment
- Task design
- Workload / workspace
- Work schedule



2. Causes of stress

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- **Personality factors** ('individual differences')?
Cross-over: working life vs. private life issues?
20:80? 50:50?
- **Yes, but:**
 - **Although the intervention may need to be different, the damage to the organisation is the same**
 - **The moral & legal obligation (and good business sense) to assess well-known workplace risk factors remains**

3. Consequences of stress

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- **Individual: multifactorial diseases → difficult to find large effect sizes for stress, but:**
 - **reasonably good epidemiological evidence for several ill-health problems (e.g., CVD), and both physical and mental health (gastrointestinal, cardiovascular and respiratory systems; immune and endocrine systems; anxiety, depression)**
 - **Interaction with MSDs (the other *big* OSH problem)**

3. Consequences of stress

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- **Organisation (and society at large):**
 - **increased sick leave, accidents / near-misses, turnover & 'intention to quit', industrial relations difficulties, presenteeism**
 - **decrease in job satisfaction, quality, productivity, creativity, innovation** (basis on which the EU can compete with BRIC). **Customer care, patient care, passenger safety, quality of teaching...???**
 - **a contributing factor to the occurrence of harassment or violence**
- **Economic cost: a 3rd consideration, after ethical and legal obligations.**



4. Stress can be managed like any other workplace risk

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- **Risk assessment**
- **Priority: prevention at source**
- **But let's be realistic:**
 - **it is harder to do than for other risks** (more tangible or better known: 'classic').
 - **there is no recipe book: *if X, do Y***
 - **use tools & examples**



4. Stress can be managed like any other workplace risk

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- **Also more controversial:**
- **Well-known risk factors include aspects of **work organisation**, which brings questions about the balance of power at the workplace (cf. MSDs, too)**



5. Social dialogue: key to stress prevention

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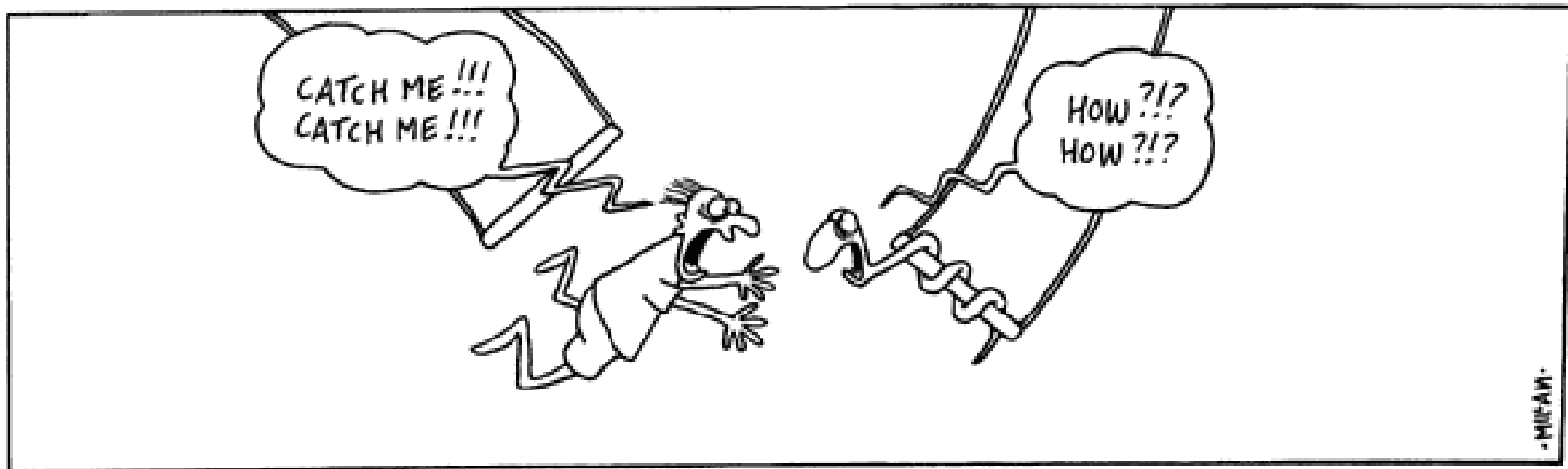
- **At a general level: framework agreements**
- **At workplace level: management leadership + worker participation**
 - **Worker participation is key for a good quality, sustainable risk assessment, and especially for a psychosocial risk assessment**
- **Are 'soft measures' enough? Do we need more (or more specific) legislation? More (targeted) inspection?**

**"You get more with a kind word and a gun
than just a kind word"**
– Al Capone

And things we don't know (enough about)

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- **Stress prevention: what works and what doesn't? (and why it does / doesn't work)**
 - need for more & better intervention research
 - need for more, and more user-friendly, tools



And things we don't know (enough about)

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- **To improve stress prevention, we need a better picture of**
 - **what are organisations currently doing to manage psychosocial risks?**
 - **why do they carry out prevention activities?** (drivers)
 - **why don't they?** (barriers)
 - **what do they need to improve their (stress) prevention?** (information & support needs)
- **ESENER**
 - **European Survey of Enterprises on New and Emerging Risks**
 - **EU-27+, public and private sectors, ≥ 10 employees**
 - **Telephone interviews with managers and worker representatives**
 - **Fieldwork just finished: over 35,000 interviews**
 - **First results: November 2009, EU-OSHA Governing Board**

Thank you for your attention

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