

@ ecoPortal | Lunch 'n' Learn



Integrating Psychosocial Risks Into Your Safety Framework





Sam WilliamsSafety Solutions Partner, ecoPortal

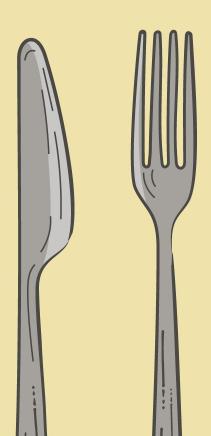






Agenda

- 1. Applicable legislation and relevant facts
- **2. Breaking down** psychosocial hazards & risks
- **3.** The systematic **4-step process** for managing psychosocial hazards at work
- **4. Controlling** psychosocial risks
- **5.** The common **pitfalls**
- **6.** See it in action



Who owns psychosocial risk management in your organisation?



What Does the Law Say?

Primary duty of care

A PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of their workers and others affected by their work.

The law defines health as physical and mental health.







What Does the Law Say?

Roles & responsibilities

PCBU

Ensure the lowest level of psychosocial risk reasonably practicable via risk assessments, safe systems of work / controls, monitoring, learning and improving

Officer

Take reasonable steps to understand psychosocial risks, ensure risk management is prioritised and resourced, verify that systems and controls are in place and working effectively

Workers

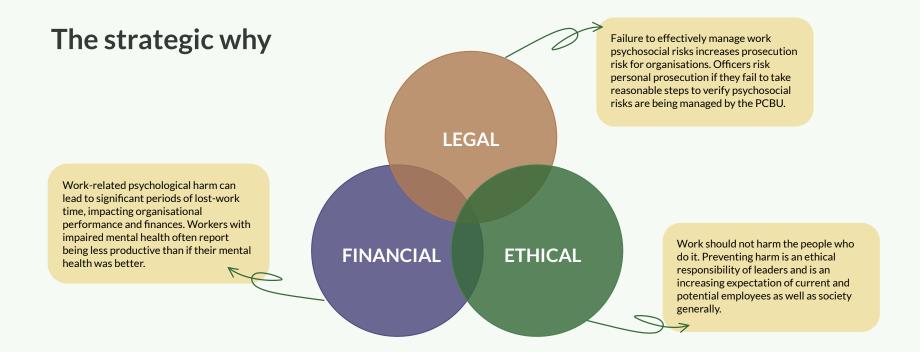
Follow reasonable policies and procedures to keep themselves free from psychosocial harm and participate in workforce consultation







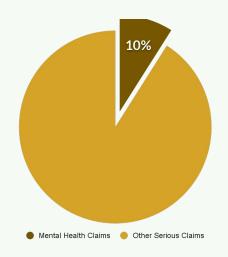
Why should we care?







Mental health conditions accounted for 10.5% of all serious work claims (2023).



This represented a **19% increase** in claims since 2021-22, and a **63% increase** since 2017-18.

Mental health in the workplace -

weeks is the median time lost due to mental health-related claims, compared to just 7 weeks for other types of injuries

\$65K
is the median compensation
for these claims

30%

is the increase on psychological claims over 4 years, compared to 11% for physical ones

Safe Work Australia's Key Work Health and Safety Statistics 2024

 $\underline{\text{https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/article/2024/may/22/psychological-injury-claims-safework-nsw-rise-mental-health-statistics}$





The data speaks

New Zealand

Mental health in the workplace - NZ

33%

experienced work-related mental health issues

20%

experience work-related depression

18%

took time off as a result of mental health issues at work

60%

experience work-related stress

Most common psychosocial risks across all workers



High work pace



High demands for hiding emotions



High quantitative demands

WorkSafe Workforce Segmentation and Insight surveys, 2020, 2021, and 2023 https://www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/work-related-health/mental-health/starting-the-mentally-healthy-work-journey/the-impact-of-harmful-work/ WorkSafe (2022), New Zealand Psychosocial Survey 2021.

Breaking Down Psychosocial Hazards & Risks

PSYCHOSOCIAL

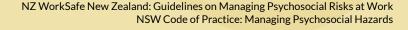
refers to how a person's thoughts, emotions and behaviours interact with their social environment

PSYCHOSOCIAL HAZARDS

are aspects of work and situations that may cause a stress response, which can lead to psychological or physical harm

PSYCHOSOCIAL RISKS

refers to the likelihood that a psychosocial hazard will cause harm, and the degree of harm that might result from the hazard

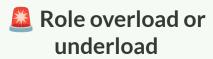


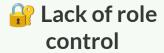


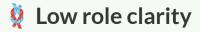
Breaking Down Psychosocial Hazards

Common work factors that may cause a stress response

The way work is designed:











Breaking Down Psychosocial Hazards

Common work factors that may cause a stress response

Work environment factors:

Physically hazardous environments

Remote or isolated work

Poor organisational change consultation

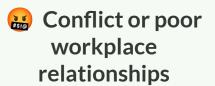


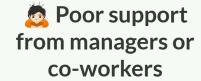
Breaking Down Psychosocial Hazards

Common work factors that may cause a stress response

Social factors at work:

Workplace violence, bullying, harassment





Inadequate reward and recognition

Poor organisational justice



Breaking Down Psychosocial Risks

The likelihood that a psychosocial hazard will cause harm.

Risk assessment: what can increase the likelihood or severity of harm:

Interaction of hazards

While some hazards like occupational violence can cause harm on their own, often it's the interaction of multiple psychosocial hazards that significantly increases the risk

Frequency and duration of exposure & severity of potential harm

When assessing risk, consider how often and for how long someone is exposed to the hazard. The severity of potential harm must also be weighed

Unique circumstances

Not all workers face the same risk. Individual differences can influence how people perceive and respond to the same hazard (e.g. younger or older workers, diverse background workers)



Systematic 4-step process for managing psychosocial hazards at work

Consider the factors that Collect and review can increase the risk, like available data 2. Assess & frequency, duration, systematically. 1. Identify intensity, consequences & Consulting with workers prioritise hazard combination. is crucial. If elimination isn't Monitoring involves 4. Monitor & possible, good work talking to workers, 3. Control design is the most conducting surveys, making review effective way to control observations, and reviewing risks at the source. incident reporting data.





Controlling the risk

Hierarchy of controls



Minimisation

Information, training, instruction, supervision

Good Work Design

Safe Systems of Work

Reasonable adjustments for unique circumstances





Controls that have an impact

Good Work Design

- Ensuring adequate staffing and resources
- Realistic task deadlines
- Clarifying roles and responsibilities
- Increasing worker control over their job
- Providing opportunities for development and recognition

Information, training, instruction, supervision

Ensuring both workers and managers are equipped with the knowledge and skills they need, including:

- Any training on the nature of their work
- Associated hazards and risks
- Required control measures
- How to report problems

Safe Systems of Work

Organisational rules, policies, procedures, and practices, like:

- Rostering
- Task rotation
- Working hours, shift patterns, and breaks
- Policies for managing hazardous tasks and workplace behaviour

Reasonable adjustments for unique circumstances

- Making modifications to duties for workers returning after an injury
- Improving supervision and support for new workers
- Ensuring workers are not exposed to more risk due to their health status, illness, or disability.



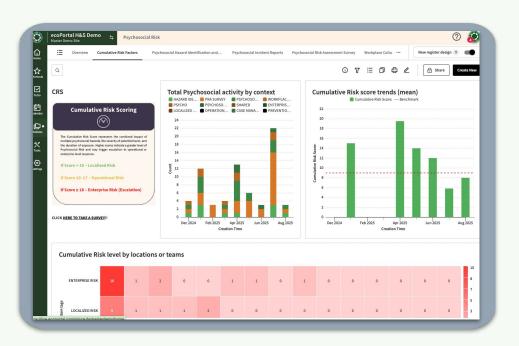
The common pitfalls







Managing Psychosocial Risks in ecoPortal







Pros & Cons Integrated vs. Standalone

INTEGRATED



- Embedded into daily H&S processes
- Easier adoption & reporting
- Broader visibility across risk types



- May not capture full psychosocial nuance
- Limits depth of worker sentiment and perception data

STANDALONE



- Richer data and insights
- Dedicated to psychosocial health
- Ideal for deep thematic analysis and targeted interventions



 Requires commitment to new workflows and alignment with existing processes



Book a Follow Up Session

A 30-minute session with you and your team to assess how to integrate psychosocial risk management into your existing systems.





@ ecoPortal | Lunch 'n' Learn



Got any feedback?

We'd love to hear







Questions?

Enter them into the Q&A tab



Sam WilliamsSafety Solutions Partner, ecoPortal







Annex: Useful Reference Documents



NSW

SAFEWORK NSW

CODE OF PRACTICE MANAGING

PSYCHOSOCIAL HAZARDS AT WORK SafeWork Code of Practice for Managing Psychosocial Risks at Work (AUNSW)

Guidelines for
Managing
Psychosocial Risks
at Work (NZ)

WorkSafe

