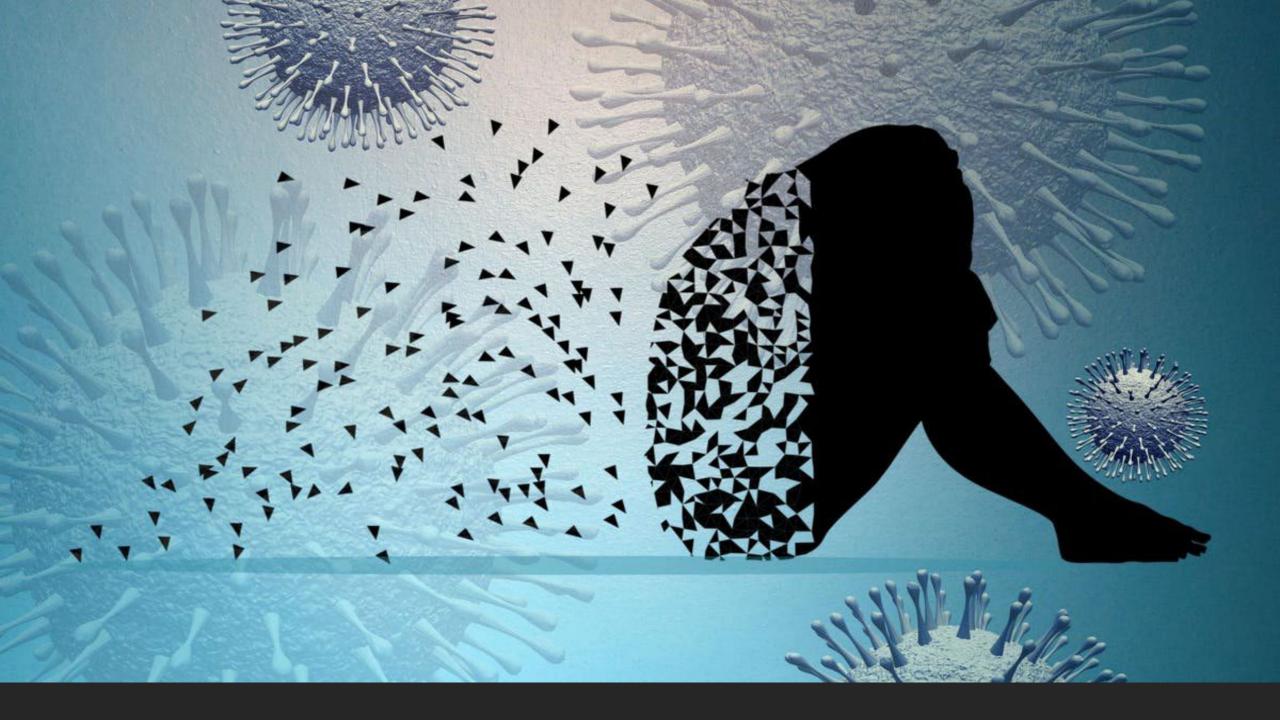
In The Eye Of The Storm: Mental Health Post-Pandemic

Peter J Kelly

Senior Psychologist

Health and Safety Executive









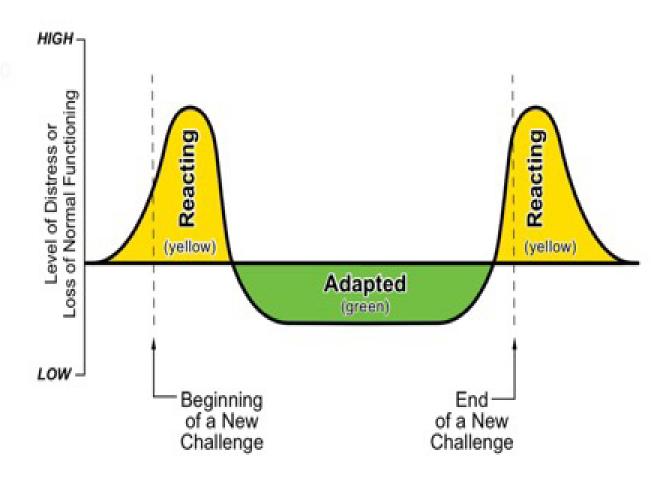
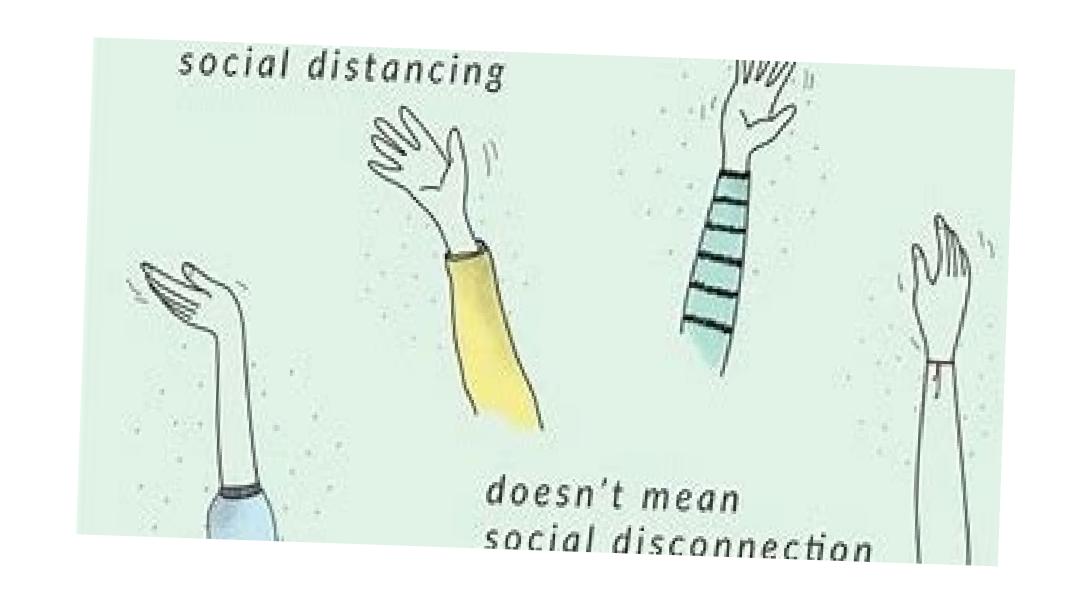


Figure 4-3. Usual Course of Yellow Zone Stress Reactions.





Pre Pandemic 2018

NABS and Mind's survey of 576 UK advertising and media industry employees found:

- •64% of respondents say they have considered leaving the industry at some point because their wellbeing was being affected by their work
- •36% say their mental health over the past 12 months has been either poor or very poor
- •60% say work has had a negative impact on their wellbeing over the past 12 months
- •46% say they wouldn't feel comfortable talking to their line manager if work was having a negative impact on their mental health
- •33% say their senior leadership team doesn't encourage positive workplace wellbeing within their organisation
- •26% say they have a long term mental health condition

2020

Health and safety at work:

Vital statistics 2020

Overall picture for Great Britain



1.6 million

Work-related ill health cases (new or long-standing) in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Fonce Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months.



million

Workers sustaining a non-fatal injury in 2019/20 Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



38-8 million

Working days lost due to work-related ill health and non-fatal workplace injuries in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey

Health at work



0.8 million

Work-related stress, depression or anxiety cases fnew or long-standing in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Fonce Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months.



0.5 million

Work-related musculoskeletal disorder cases (new or long-standing) in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months



Lung disease deaths each year estimated to be linked to past exposures at work Source: Counts from abarts certificates and estimates from spidemiological information

Fatalities



Fatal injuries to workers in 2019/20 Source: RIDDOR



Mesothelioma deaths in 2018 with a similar number of lung cancer deaths linked to past exposures to asbestos Source: Death certificates

Costs to Britain



16-2 hillion

Annual costs of work-related injury and new cases of ill health in 2018/19, excluding long-latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on NGE Costs to Britain Model

2019



Work-related III health cases (new or long-standing) in 2018/19

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months



Work-related stress, depression or anxlety cases (new or longstanding) in 2018/19

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months



Work-related musculoskeletal disorder cases (new or longstanding) in 2018/19

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months



Annual costs of new cases of work-related III health in 2017/18. excluding long latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on HSE Costs to Britain Model



Workers sustaining a non-fatal Injury in 2018/19

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



Non-fatal injuries to employees reported by employers in 2018/19 Source: RIDDOR

Fatal Injuries to workers in 2018/19

Source: RIDDOR



Annual costs of workplace injury In 2017/18

Source: Estimates based on HSE Costs to Britain Model



Working days lost due to workrelated III health and non-fatal workplace injuries in 2018/19

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



Lung disease deaths each year estimated to be linked to past exposures at work

Source: Counts from death certificates and estimates from epidemiological information



Mesothelloma deaths in 2017. with a similar number of luna cancer deaths linked to past exposures to aspestos

Source: Counts from death certificates and estimates from epidemiological information



Annual costs of work-related Injury and new cases of III health In 2017/18, excluding long latency Illness such as cancer

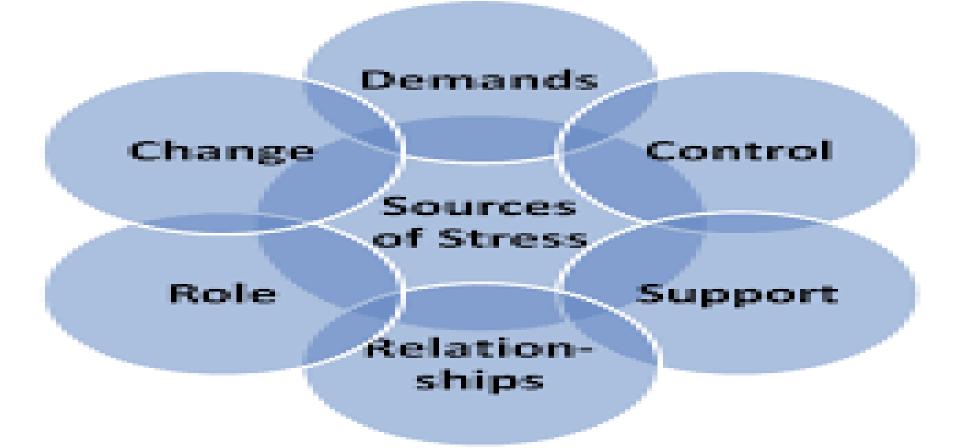
Source: Estimates based on HSE Costs to Britain Model







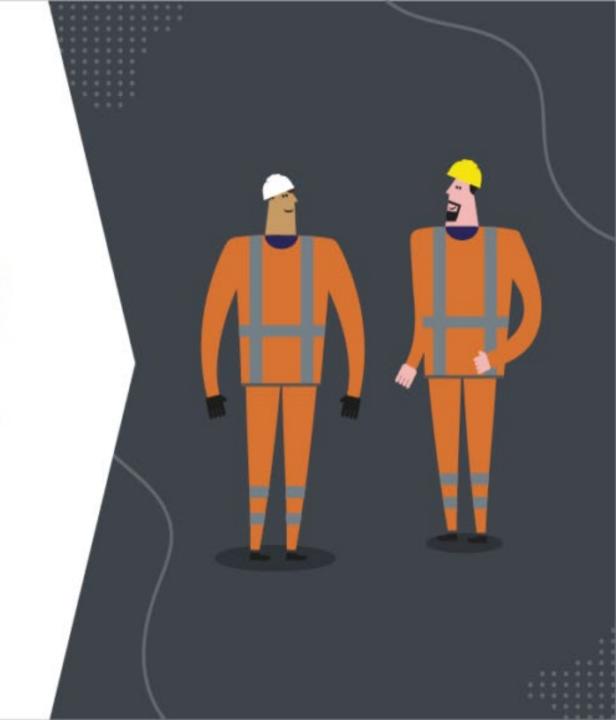
In covid19 which of the six sources of stress are prominent



The Health and Safety Executive Management Standards Framework

Post pandemic





REACH OUT

Anyone can suffer with stress and poor mental health – it can affect people at different times and in different ways.

Start the conversation, it's an important first step towards supporting good mental health, preventing work-related stress and creating a healthy, happy and productive workforce.



RECOGNISE

Recognise the signs of stress and individuals in teams.

In individuals, this can look like:

- mood swings
- being withdrawn
- increased emotional reactions
- may seem more titchy or nervous,
- may take more time off work or start to arrive late.

As a team or business you might notice more complaints, arguments more sickness absence and impacts on productivity and performanc or higher staff turnover.

There are six main areas that may cause issues if not managed well.



- Demands
- Control
- Support
- Relationships
- Role
- Change

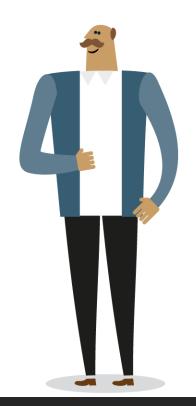


RESPOND

If someone is experiencing stress or a mental health problem, they should be encouraged to talk to someone.

Action points and solutions to prevent stress and support mental health should be agreed together between employers and workers.







REFLECT

Monitor and review the actions you've taken, or not in some cases.

Consider how effective they are, and if they're not working, try something else.

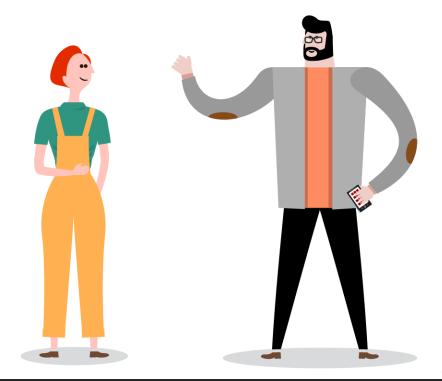


ROUTINE

Make it routine to ask how people are.

The important thing is to make talking about how people are feeling, normal.

Take regular opportunities to check-in on mental health and stress.



bsi.

ISO 45003

Managing

psychological health

and safety at work



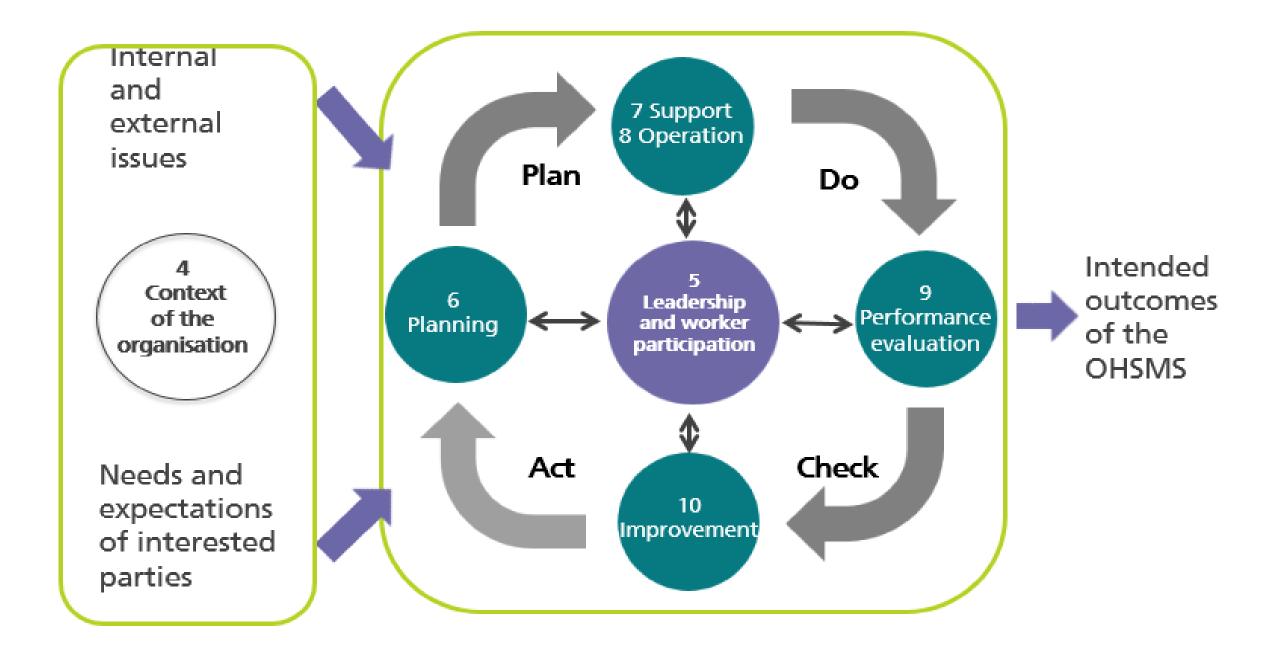


Psychosocial risks

- Psychosocial risk factors are things that may affect workers' psychological and social response to their work and workplace conditions
- ISO 45003 defines 3 areas:
 - Work Organization
 - Social Factors
 - Environment, equipment and hazardous tasks

- As well as leading to stress, which is a hazard in its own right, psychosocial risk factors can lead to, or increase likelihood, of physical harm such musculoskeletal disorders
- Some forms of physical risk also increase likelihood of psychosocial risks – violence, noise, MSDs, thermal comfort etc.
- It can also increase the risk of human failure (as covered in ISO 45001 OHS technical training – risk assessment module)





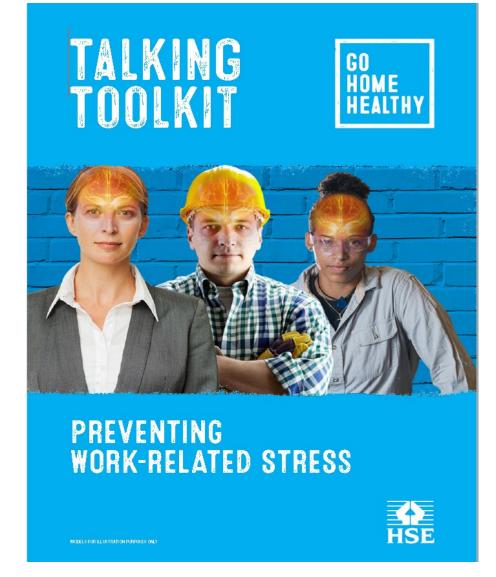
HSE Talking Toolkit

Helping managers start a conversation with their people in identifying stressors (risks) to help manage and prevent work-related stress

Simple, practical approach which focuses on the Management Standards

Supports employers, particularly SMEs, to start the process of identifying and managing risks

Starts engagement with employees in developing solutions on identified risks (risk assessment process)





Talking Toolkit

- The toolkit has six templates for conversations in respect of the six key areas of work design that, if not properly managed, are associated with poor health, lower productivity and increased accident and sickness absence rates.
- Each of these is designed to get line managers and employees talking about issues that may be causing work-related stress

The real changes happens when we?







