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Assessing the Psychological Safety of Your Workplace

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Small steps can lead to big changes in your organization

Psychological Health and Safety

Virtual Learning Series January 22 - 26, 2024

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Housekeeping Items



Today's Topics

- The responsibility to create a psychological safe workplace
- What are psychosocial hazards
- Common psychosocial hazards
- The assessment process
- Common control measures
- Tools to help



Psychological Safety

Demonstrated when workers feel safe to ask questions, seek feedback, report mistakes or propose an idea without fearing negative consequences



Psychosocial hazards are elements of the work environment, organizational and management practices that pose a risk to an employee's mental health and well being.





Poll Question

Does the process for hazard identification and control in your workplace include assessing psychosocial hazards?

- Yes
- No.
- I don't know

Employers are responsible to have a system in place to identify, assess and control workplace hazards.





Organizations and workers have a shared responsibility for health, safety and well-being at work.

To effectively manage psychosocial risk:

- Leaders must be committed and participate to be successful
- Needs and expectations of workers must be understood.



Identify

responsibilities for managing psychosocial risks



Empower

workers to identify and manage psychosocial risk

Commit

to managing psychosocial risk and well-being at work



Provide

resources needed and make them available



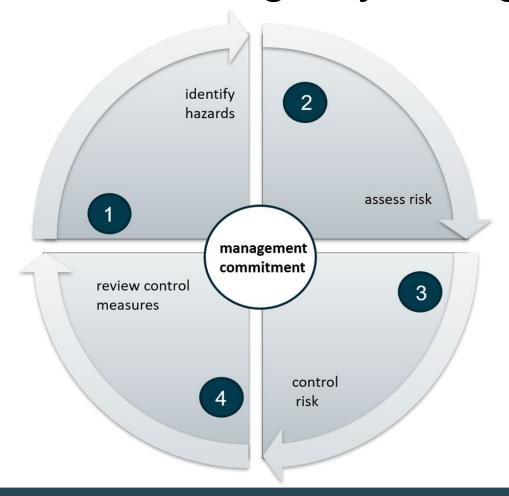
Leadership Understand the worker **Safety Autonomy** What workers want. Meaning **Belonging Fairness Growth**

Consulting Workers

At each step of the risk management process, workers who are or are likely to be affected should be consulted.

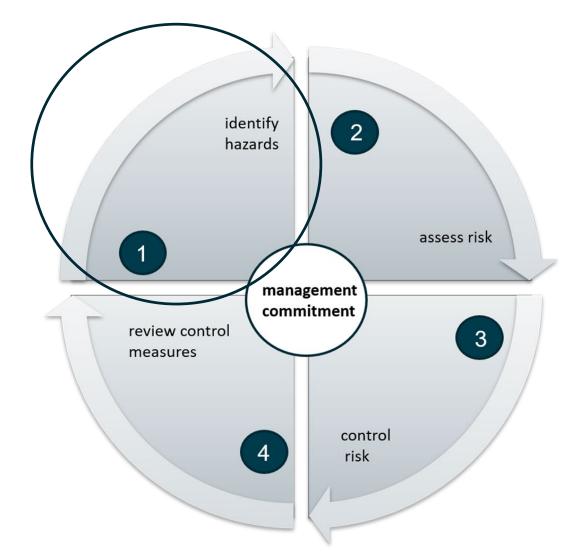


The Process of Assessing Psychological Safety



Step 1: Identify the Hazards





What can cause harm

- Identify all psychosocial hazards
- Consider aspects of work and situations that could potentially harm workers
- Identity hazards for less common but potentially serious situations

Methods to identify hazards:

- Surveys and risk assessment tools
- Observe work and behaviour
- Review relevant information and records
- Worker reports or feedback
- Look at trends







Things to look for:

- Leave patterns
- Shifts and hours of work
- Incident records
- Grievances
- EAP usage
- Hazard reports
- Meeting minutes



Common Psychosocial Hazards

High or Low Job Demands

- Tasks beyond workers level of competence or capacity
- Being pressured to complete work outside of work hours
- Lack of resources required to complete tasks
- Absence of team members due to illness or leave
- Too little to do





Low job control

- Workers not involved in decisions that affect them or their clients
- Work that is tightly managed and timed
- Lack of opportunities to learn and develop new skills
- Little say in the way work is done
- Excessive monitoring and scrutiny of low level tasks





Poor support

- Not being provided practical support to carry out the job
- Working in isolation
- Supervisors leading large numbers of workers and it is difficult to provide adequate support
- Inadequate opportunity within work hours to speak with their colleagues or managers





Low role clarity

- Being asked to do a task with no instructions
- Lack of clarity about task, priority or deadline
- Changing responsibility without consultation
- Allocating the same task to two different workers, resulting in duplication of effort and confusion
- Workers with multiple supervisors and competing demands





Poor change management

- Disorganized, unplanned change
- Change without sufficient consultation or engagement
- Failure to communicate key messages, updates, or reasons for change





Lack of reward and recognition

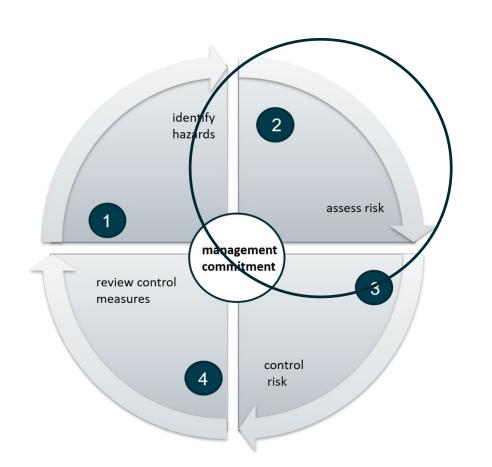
- Lack of positive feedback about work performance
- No process for regular performance discussions, planning and goal setting











How likely or serious is it

- Identify the workers affected
- Look at the duration, frequency and severity of exposure
- Consider psychosocial hazards collectively rather than in isolation
- Examine the systems of work and design of work



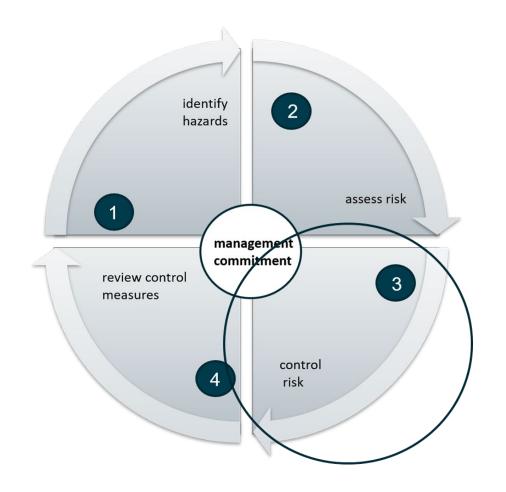


- Have a reporting process
- Encourage reporting
- Allow reporting to be anonymous
- Protect the privacy of workers who report
- Take hazards reported seriously





Step 3: Control the risk



What are the most effective controls

- Identify control measures
- Eliminate hazards or minimize risk of psychological harm

Determining what is reasonable.

- 1 Identify as many possible control measures as you can.
- Consider which are most effective.

3 Consider which controls are most practical, given size and resources of organization.





Controls for low reward and recognition

- Implement a performance review process
- Recognize workers for good work
- Provide leaders with strategies to recognize and reward workers
- Provide feedback that is timely, practical and specific to work tasks



Controls to address conflict and interpersonal relationships

- Organize work to promote team communication
- Provide opportunities for workers to build relationships
- Educate workers in appropriate work behaviours and respect
- Promptly deal with inappropriate workplace behaviours and disrespect



Controls for time pressure and role overload

- Design manageable workloads, especially during periods of peak demand.
- Rotate tasks that are time pressured or excessively demanding
- Provide workers with sufficient time, resources, and equipment to perform tasks assigned
- Schedule work so workers have adequate breaks for rest and recovery
- Implement flexible working arrangement policies and practices



Controls for poor support

- Establish clear reporting lines
- Provide leaders with soft skill development that includes both task and emotional support
- Provide practical solutions for concerns, such as backfilling vacant roles
- Establish procedures to support workers affected by a negative work event



General controls

- Create procedures
- Train leaders
- Provide clear expectations
- Build capability of workers, educate on mental health



General controls

- Psychological support for traumatic events
- Process to reporting psychosocial hazards
- Respond promptly and appropriately to concerns
- Educate about early warning signs of stress and fatigue

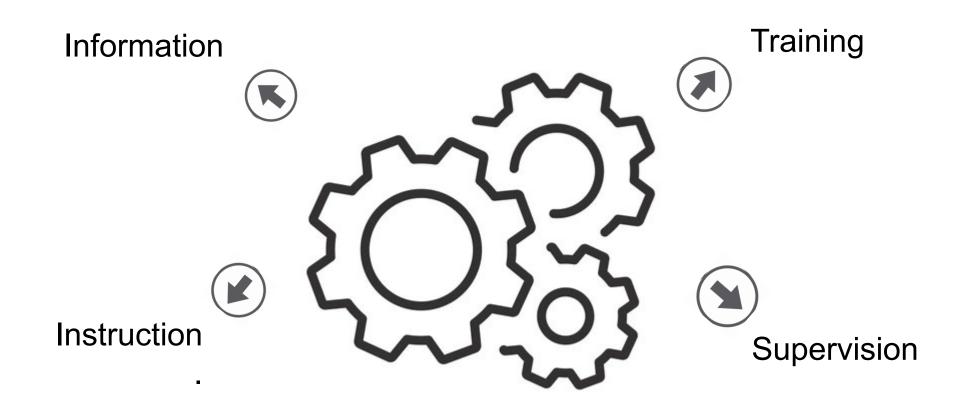


General controls

- Mange performance
- Promote balance and use of leave
- Support recovery from periods of high demand
- Provide an EAP

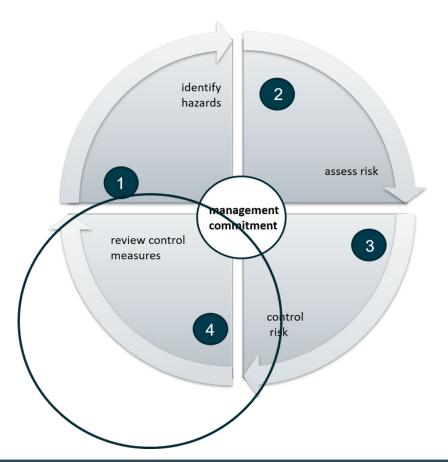


Effectively Implementing Control Measures





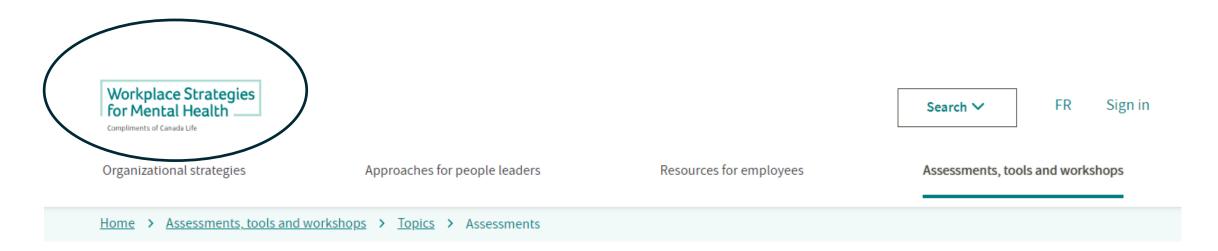
Review control measures- review the effectiveness of implemented controls



- Must be done regularly and when the control measure is not eliminating or minimizing the risks appropriately
- Before a change at the workplace is made
- If a new hazard or risk is identified







Assessments

Effective assessments help organizations identify strengths and areas for improvement. Each of these assessments are evidence-based and free to use.



ISO 45003

The first global standard giving pratical guidance on managing psychological health at work







CAN/CSA-Z1003-13/BNQ 9700-803/2013 National Standard of Canada

(reaffirmed 2022)

Psychological health and safety in the workplace —

Prevention, promotion, and guidance



Commissioned by the Mental Health Commission of Canada





How WorkplaceNL can help.



Provide in-house education sessions on respectful workplaces, harassment prevention and mental health in the workplace



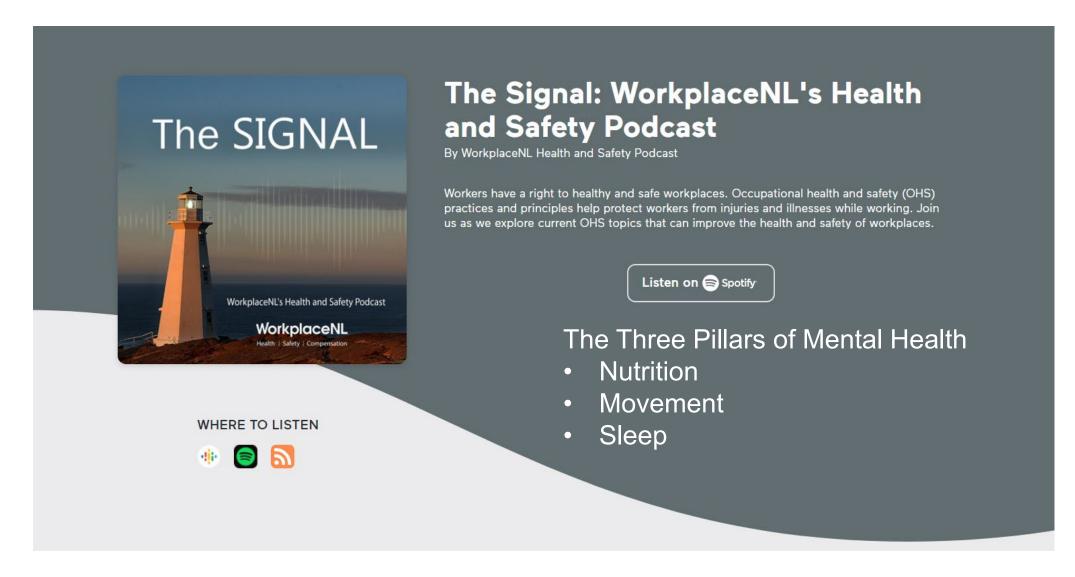
Conduct or assist in conducting a PHS assessment in your workplace



Summary



- Responsibility for a psychologically safe workplace
- Psychosocial hazards
- Common psychosocial hazards
- Assessment process
- Common control measures
- Tools to help



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