

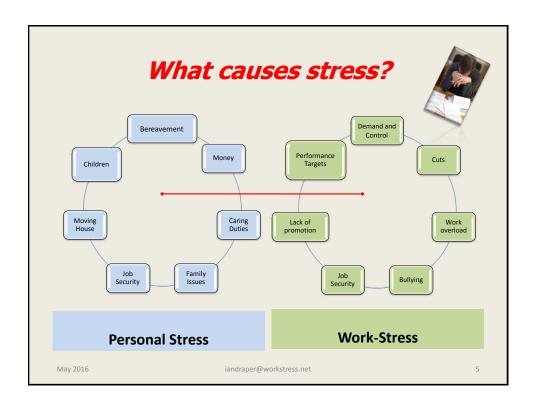
What is Stress?

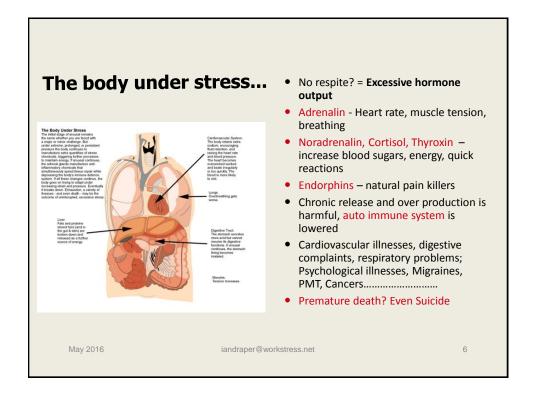
- It is NOT a clinical illness
- Extreme and Excessive Pressures
- Never ending demands
- Unreasonable deadlines
- Unrealistic targets
- Poor management

- It is what it does to you that causes the problem
- Over work, lack of work life balance
- Interface between home stressors and work stressors
- Constant change and downward pressures

May 2016

iandraper@workstress.net





Recognising stress - here are some symptoms

Behaviours	Physical	
Irritability	Loss of appetite, craving for food under pressures	
Indecision	Indigestion, Heartburn	
Loss of Sense of humour	Constipation, diarrhoea/IBS	
Feelings of anger and frustration	Insomnia, Migraines, Tinnitus	
Rushing from one thing to another	Sweating, Nervous habits	
Withdrawn, feelings of victimisation	Headaches, cramps, muscle spasms	
Feeling unable to cope	Nausea, breathlessness	
Tearfulness, Panic Attacks	Fainting Spells	
Lack of interest in doing things outside work	Loss of libido	
Constant tiredness	Eczema	
Forgetfulness	Cancers, Cardio Vascular illnesses	

Do you recognise any of this in yourself or others?

May 2016 iandraper@workstress.net

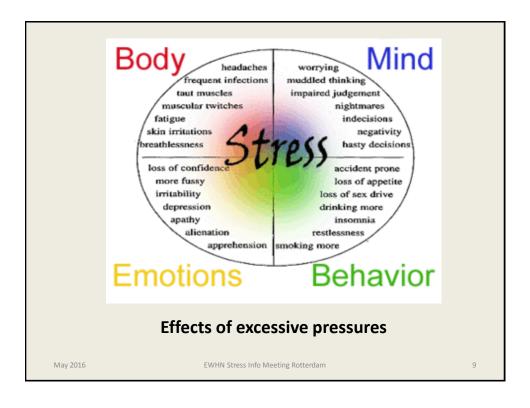
7

Stress and Mental Health: the scale of the problem

- 11 million working age people are affected by mental health problems
- The cost GB economy > £40 billion year
- In England, these cost:
 - £15.1 billion due to presenteeism
 - £8.4 billion due to <u>absenteeism</u>
- Compared with other disorders, mental health problems account for more:
 - claimants of incapacity benefit (41% of the total up from 26% 10 years ago)
 - new claimants of DLA (23% of the then total)
 (Royal Coll of Psych 2009)

May 2016

iandraper@workstress.net



Workload Audit

Workload Factor	Your score	Group total	Overall Workshop total
Work Demand	3	12	60
Targets & Deadlines	2	5	35
Colleague Absence	2	8	
etc			

Complete the table in the first column without discussion, then pool your scores and briefly consider the outcomes



May 2016

iandraper@workstress.net

Legal Requirements - Summary

Health & safety at Work Act 1974

Management

Regulations 1999 and later

Disability
Discrimination
laws 1995 and

Stress Policy

Common Law

Protection from Personal Harassment Act 1997

May 2016

- Employers' duties to provide safe and healthy working environment and practices
- Statutory requirement to risk assess and apply control measures
- HSE Stress Management Standards voluntary but expected to be applied
- Equality Act 2010 [DDA etc] requires reasonable adjustments to work
- Stress and Bullying Policies should be in place and regularly reviewed
- Common law duty of care moral and legal duties <u>not</u> to cause harm
- More difficult to prove, but where damaging harassment has taken place then it needs to be shown to have had a detrimental effect

iandraper@workstress.net

1:

The Legal Precedents

- ▶ 1995 Walker vs. Northumberland CC the 1st really successful case where the 2nd breakdown was deemed to be employer responsibility
- ▶ 2002 Hatton and other cases 4 cases taken together where judgments were overturned on Appeal leading to closer focus on foreseeability and causation and setting out the "Hale16 principles"
- ▶ 2004 Barber vs. Somerset CC one of the group of Hatton cases further appealed, established need for employer to look at employee's condition and to make appropriate adjustments
- ▶ 2005-Hartman vs. S Essex MH Trust further reinforced the Hale 16 principles
- 2007 Hiles vs. S Gloucs PCT and Daw vs. Intel Corp UK
 both claimants had broken down emotionally at work and employers were found wanting in respect of failure to investigate causes
- ▶ 2008 Dickens vs. O2 reinforced that employers have a duty to investigate once they become aware of employee health problems

May 2016

iandraper@workstress.net

Foreseeability and the Legal Challenge

- Hatton judgment, Lady Justice Hale 16 points
 - What the employer knows, or ought reasonably to know
 - Mental disorders more difficult to foresee than physical injuries
 - Employer can reasonably expect to assume that employee(s) can withstand normal pressures
 - The nature and extent of the work and if the workload is much more than normal for the particular job – are the demands on the employee unreasonable?

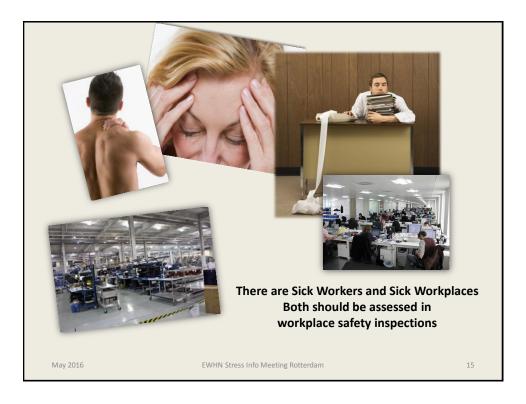
May 2016 iandraper@workstress.net

Understanding the HSE Stress Management Standards

The six areas are:

- Demands: workload, work patterns, and the work environment
- Control: How much say the person has in the way they do their work
- **Support:** encouragement, sponsorship and resources provided by the organisation, line management and colleagues
- Relationships: promoting positive working to avoid conflict and dealing with unacceptable behaviour
- Role: Whether people understand their role within the organisation and whether the organisation ensures that they do not have conflicting roles
- Change: How organisational change (large or small) is managed and communicated in the organisation.

May 2016 iandraper@workstress.net 14



What needs to happen?

- Listening to members
- Encouraging members to share thoughts
- Internal Audit
- Checking on absence trends and data
- HSE Management Standards measurement tool
- Staff induction sessions
- · Exit interviews

- Confirming whether management is taking the subject seriously
- H&S Inspections include at least one annual Stress Report
- Risk Assessments?
- Agenda Stress item at every H&S meeting
- Reviewing Policy and procedures
- Creating a caring, supportive culture with dignity in the workplace for all

May 2016 iandraper@workstress.net

How is it for you?

Stewards' Stress

- How stressful is it being a Steward or Safety Rep?
- Where do the pressures come from?
- Managers? Members? Union Officials? Family? Friends?
- How do you protect and support yourselves?
- Who supports you?

Some basic safeguards

- Use dedicated technology don't mix personal and work with TU business
- Set clear boundaries, especially about your availability
- Be realistic, do not promise what you cannot deliver
- Try to be detached; look for support for yourself – learn and remember when to say NO!

May 2016 iandraper@workstress.net

And finally

In order that people may be happy in their work, these three things are needed ...

they must be fit for it; they must not do too much of it; and they must have a sense of success in it.

> John Ruskin 1872

H**azards** Campaign

May 2016

iandraper@workstress.net



