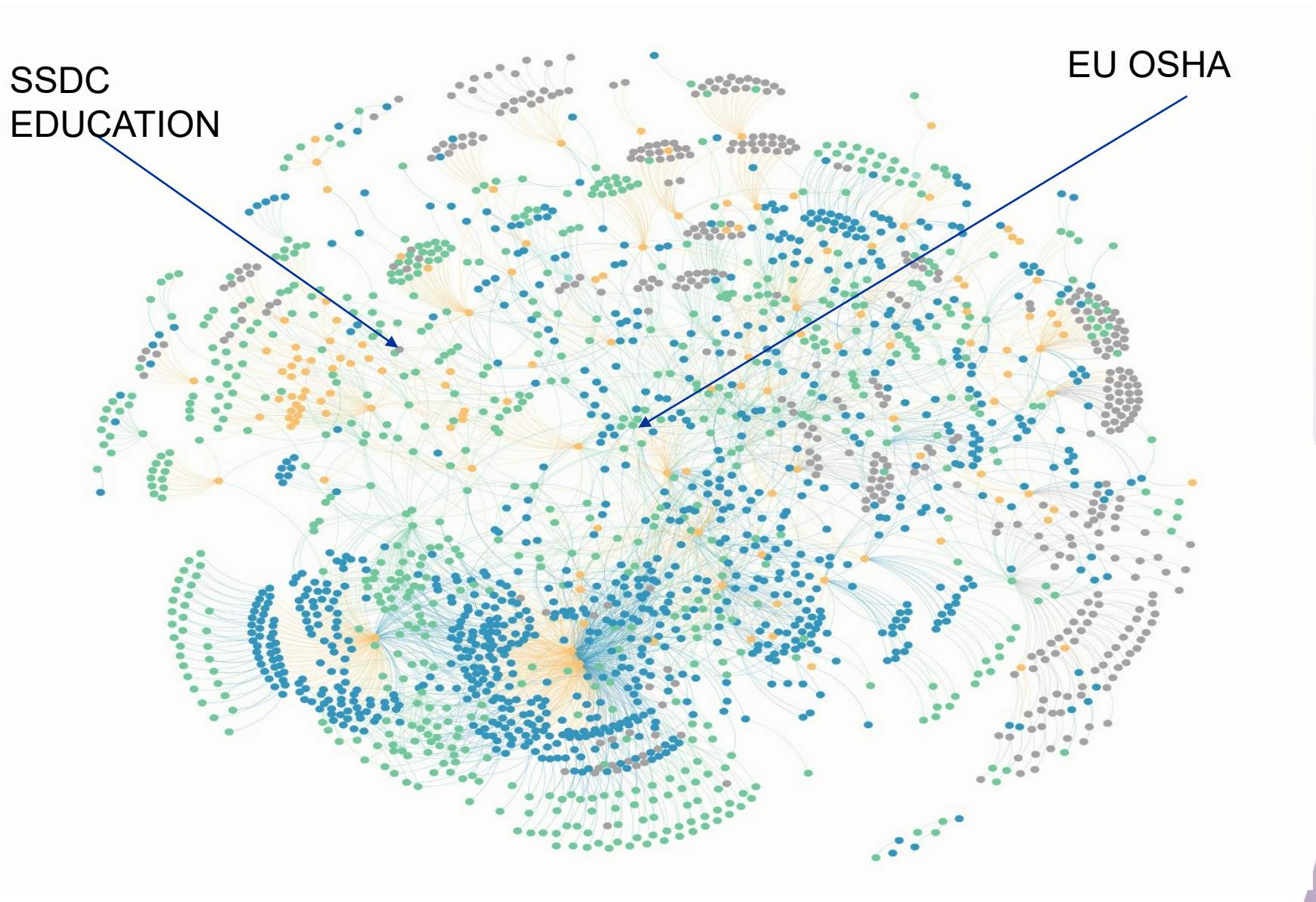# The European Strategic Framework on Occupational Safety and Health

Tim Tregenza, Network Manager
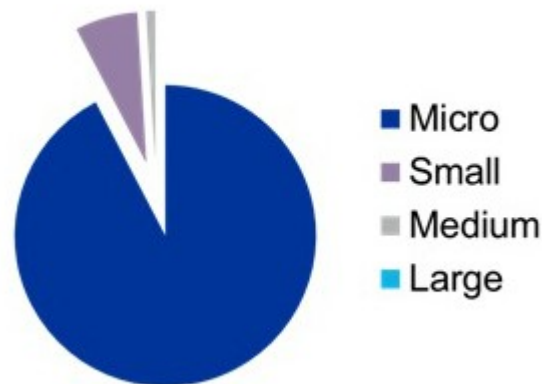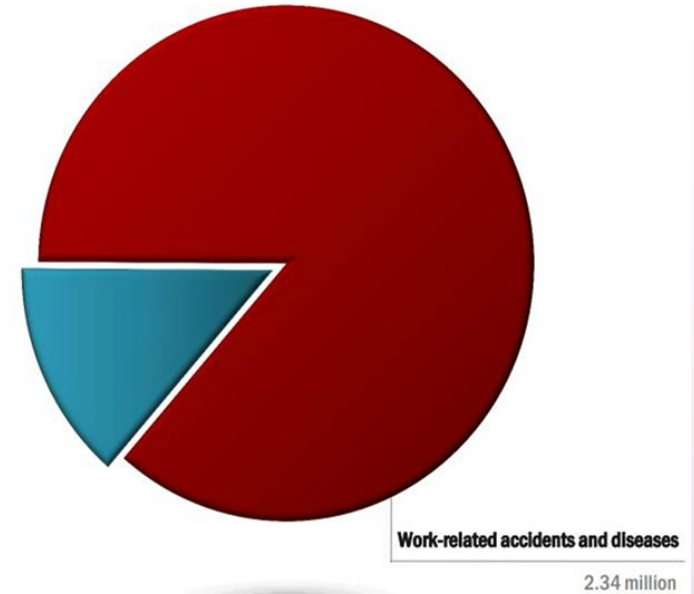
European Agency
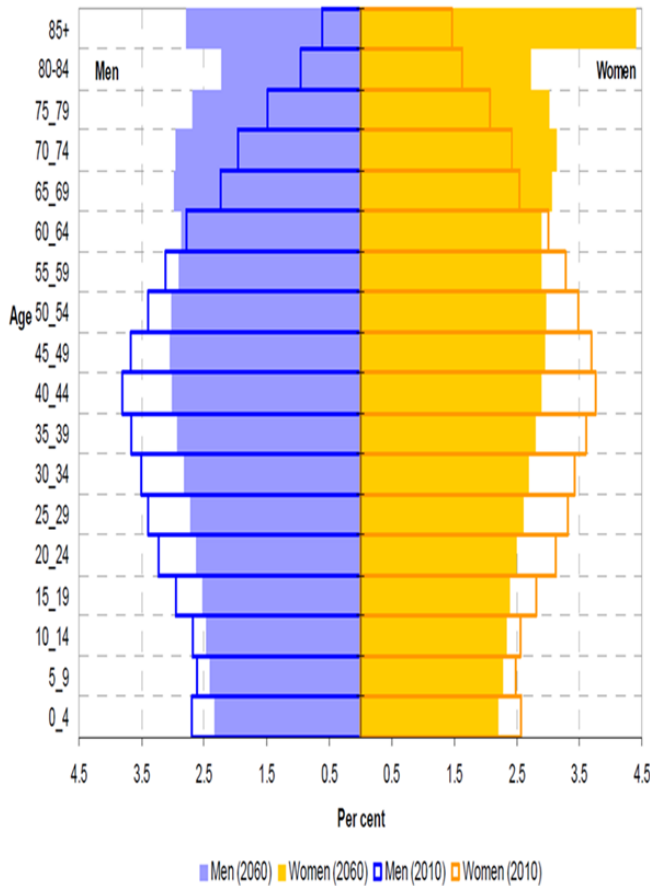for Safety and Health
at Work

The EU OSH system

SSDC
EDUCATION

EU OSHA

EU Strategic Framework: Identified challenges

- **Implementation**
  - Different approaches to implementation in EU
  - Particular challenge for micro and small enterprises

- **Work-related diseases**
  - 4-8% of cancers due to occupational exposure
  - Work place stress, musculoskeletal disorders

- **Demographic change**
  - Working population between 55-64 set to increase
  - Older workers need to stay healthy to retirement

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for Safety and Health
at Work

Age, work-related diseases, and work organisations

Men / Women population pyramid — Age by Per cent
Legend: Men (2060), Women (2060), Men (2010), Women (2010)

Fatal Accidents 321,000 — 14%
Fatal Diseases 2.02 million — 86%

Work-related accidents and diseases — 2.34 million

- Micro
- Small
- Medium
- Large

http://osha.europa.eu

EU OSH Strategic Framework 2014 – 2020: Objectives

- Consolidation of national OSH strategies
- Practical support to MSEs
- Better enforcement by Member States
- Simplifying existing legislation
- Specific challenges
  - Addressing the ageing workforce
  - Improving prevention of WR Diseases
  - Tackling existing and new risks
- Improving statistical data collection
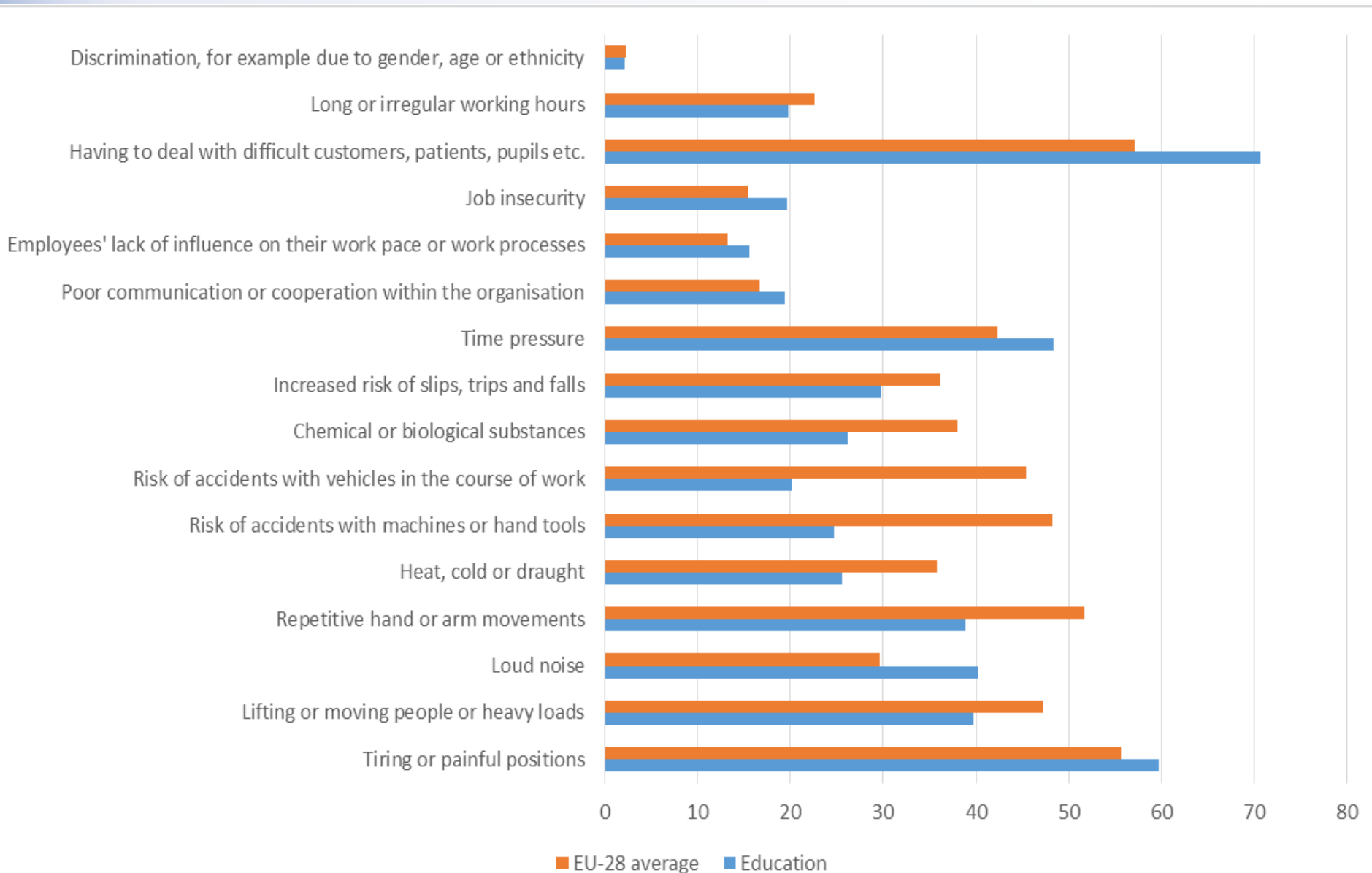- Action with international organisations

Percentage of workers in education in micro-workplaces – 20%

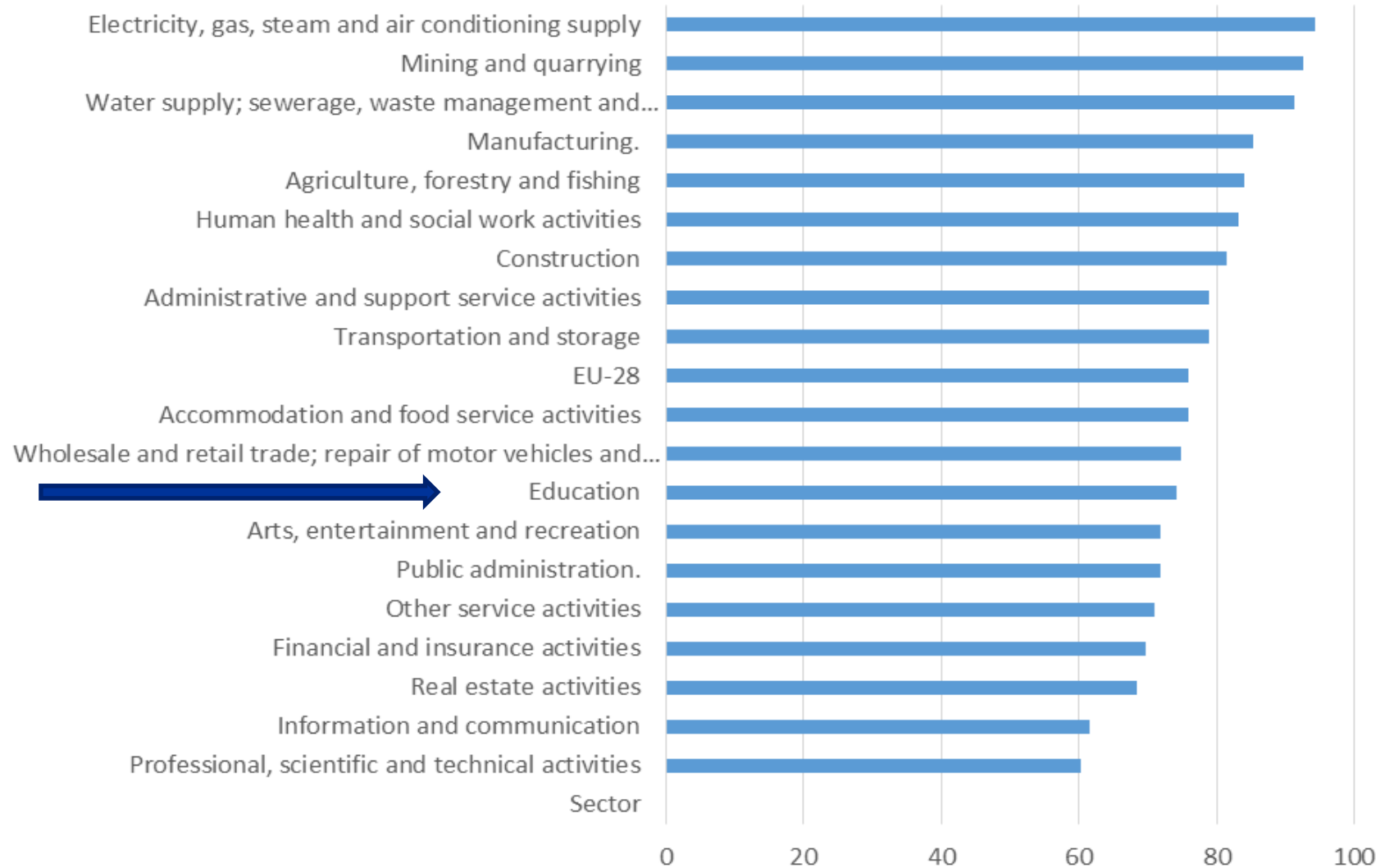Education sector workplaces visited by labour inspectorate 38%

Percentage workers in education 50 years and over: 33%

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Risk factors in work establishments (ESENER II)

Chart of risk factors comparing EU-28 average and Education sectors:

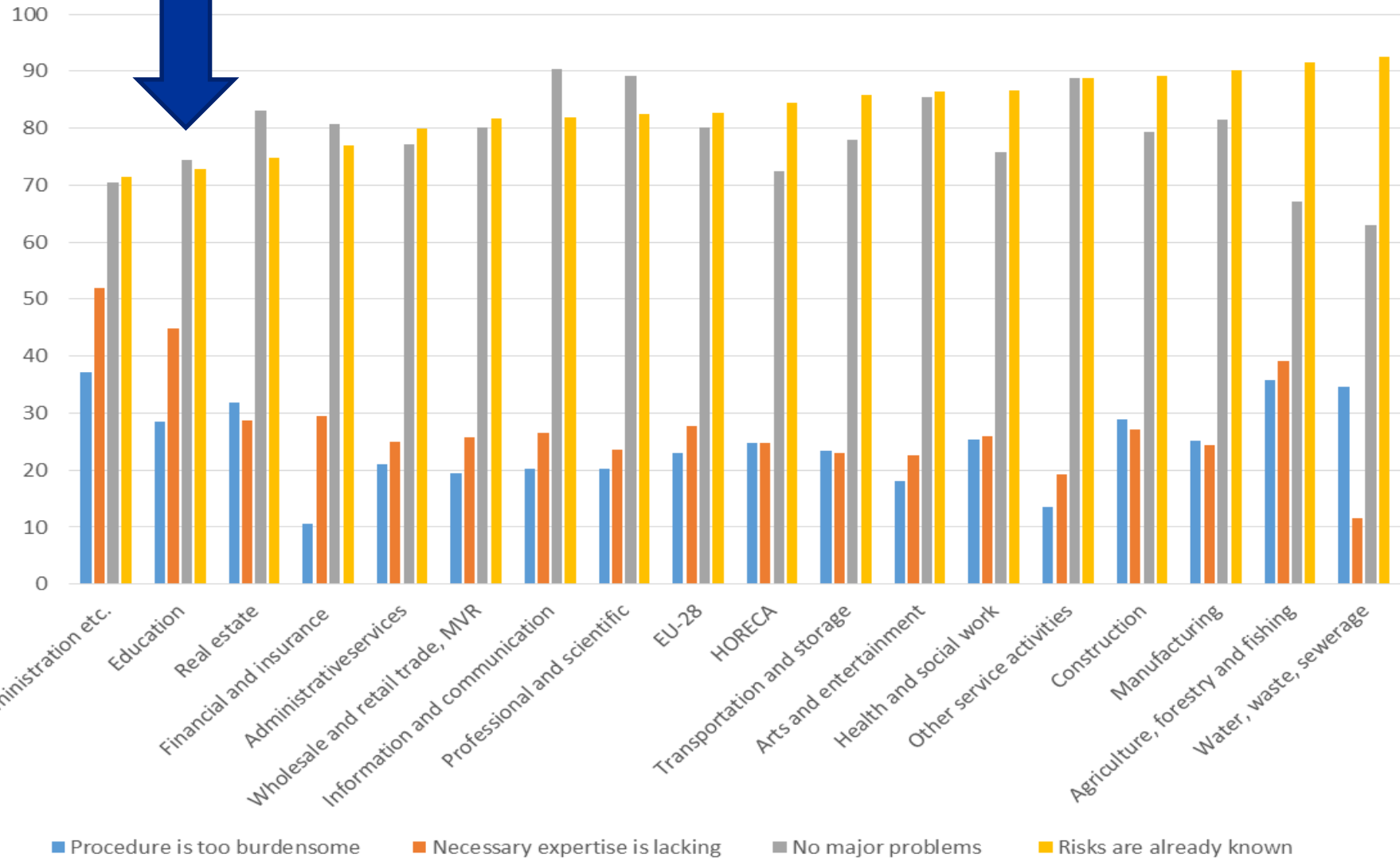| Risk factor	EU-28 average	Education
Discrimination, for example due to gender, age or ethnicity	~2	~2
Long or irregular working hours	~22	~19
Having to deal with difficult customers, patients, pupils etc.	~57	~71
Job insecurity	~15	~19
Employees' lack of influence on their work pace or work processes	~13	~15
Poor communication or cooperation within the organisation	~16	~19
Time pressure	~42	~48
Increased risk of slips, trips and falls	~36	~30
Chemical or biological substances	~38	~26
Risk of accidents with vehicles in the course of work	~45	~20
Risk of accidents with machines or hand tools	~48	~25
Heat, cold or draught	~36	~26
Repetitive hand or arm movements	~52	~39
Loud noise	~30	~40
Lifting or moving people or heavy loads	~47	~40
Tiring or painful positions	~56	~59

■ EU-28 average ■ Education

Risk assessment carried out by sector (ESENER II)
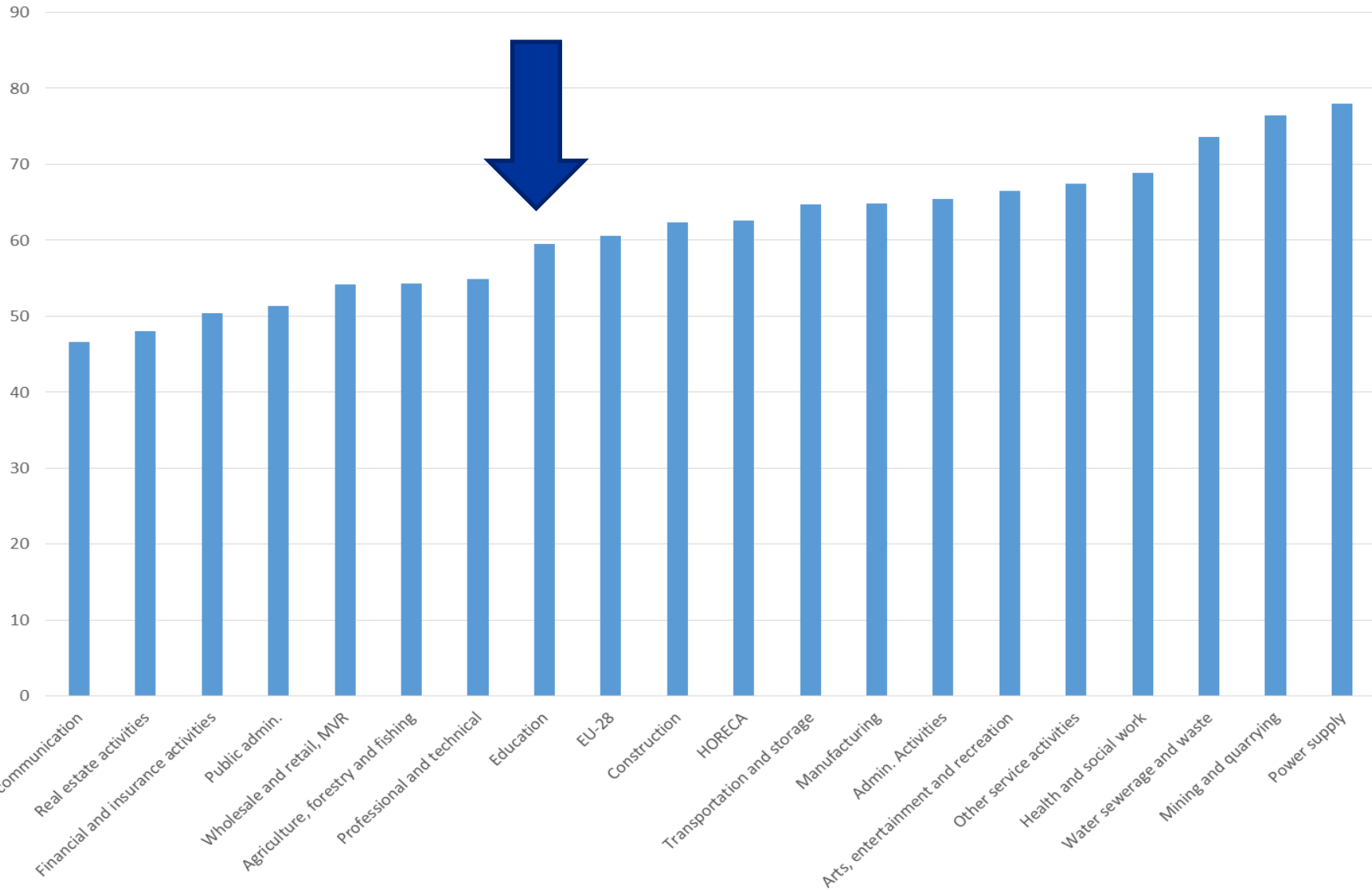
Why no risk assessment? (ESENER II)

Reasons why workplace risk assessments are not carried out regularly, by activity sector (% establishments, EU-28).

Legend: ■ Procedure is too burdensome ■ Necessary expertise is lacking ■ No major problems ■ Risks are already known
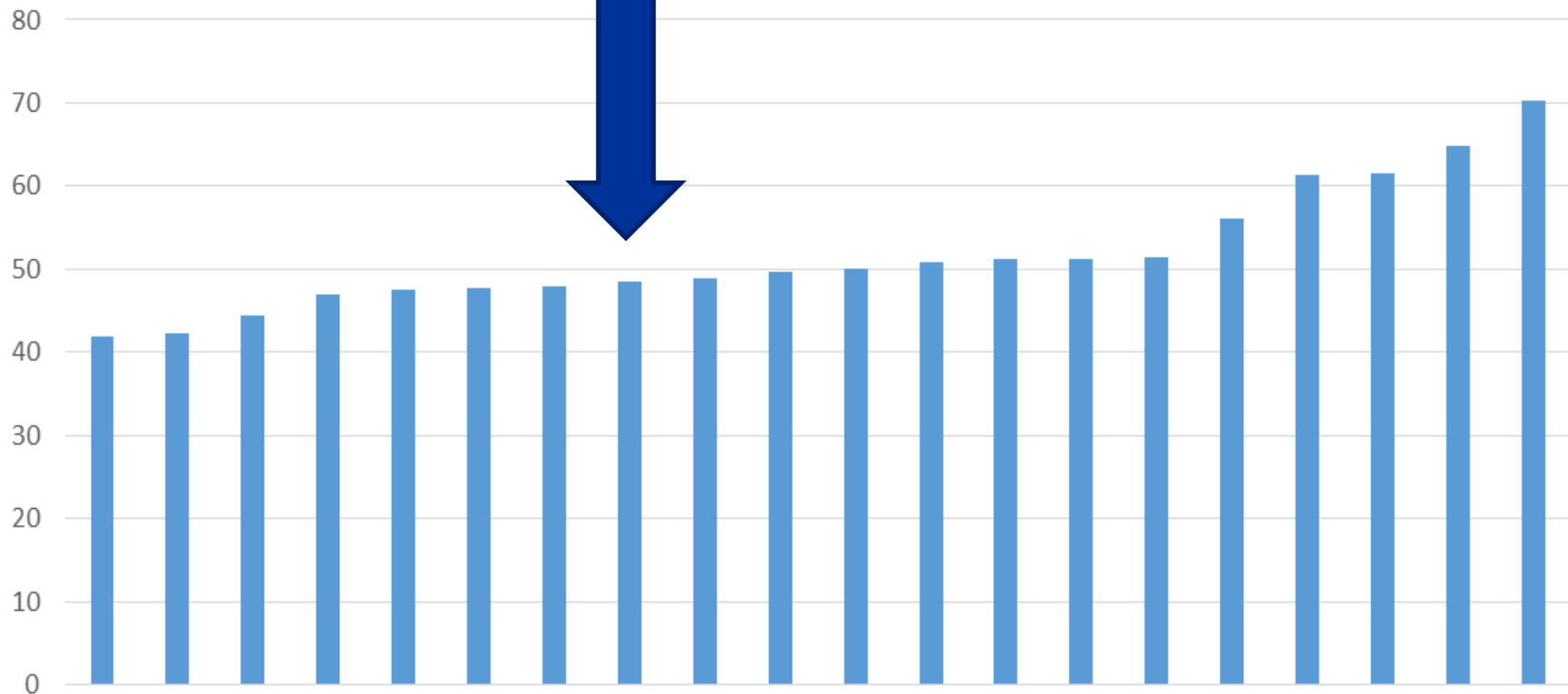
Health and safety discussed by management? (ESENER II)

Health and safety issues discusses at the top level of management, regularly, by activity sector (% establishments in the EU-28).
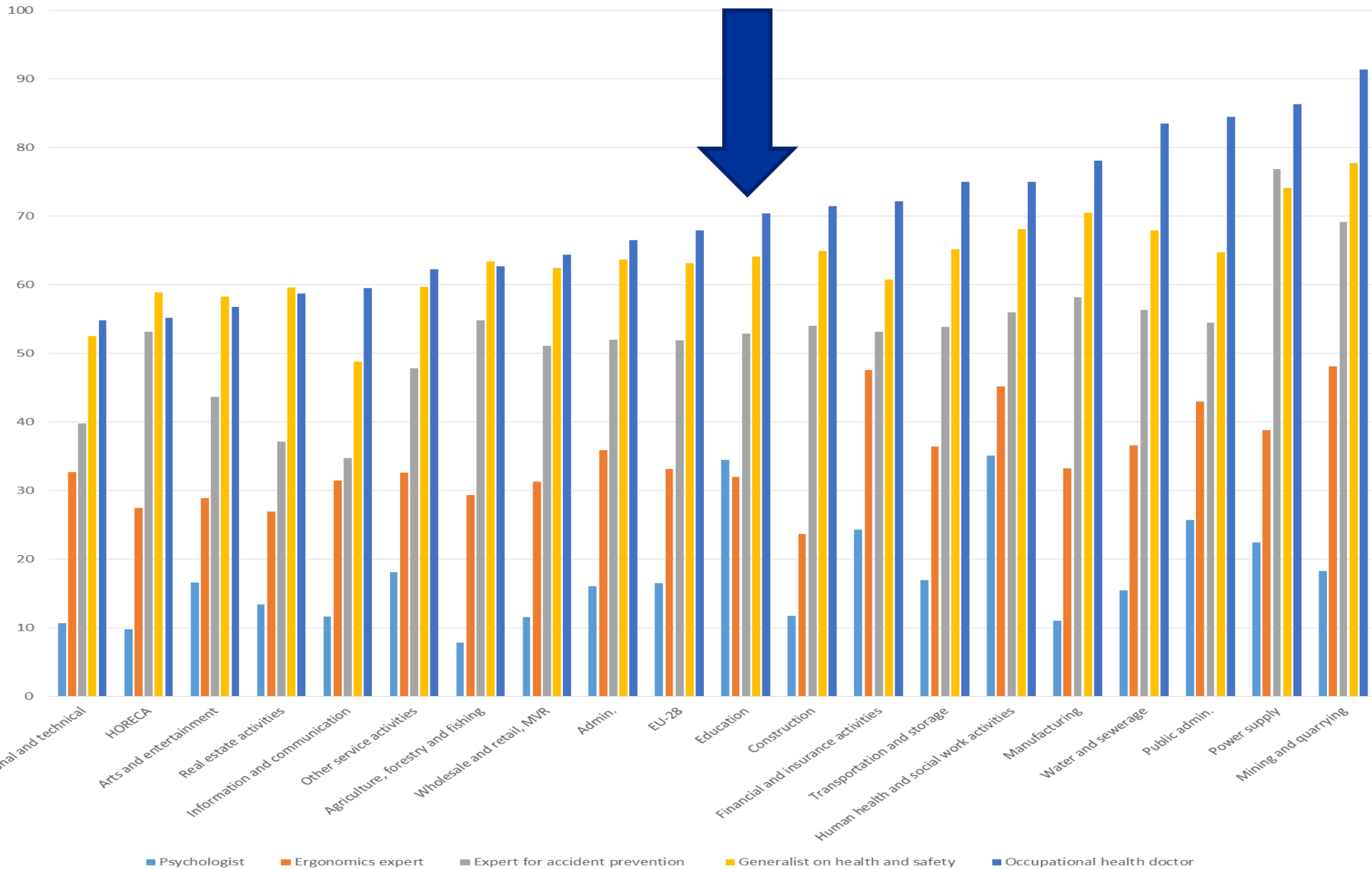
Sickness absence analysis (ESENER II)

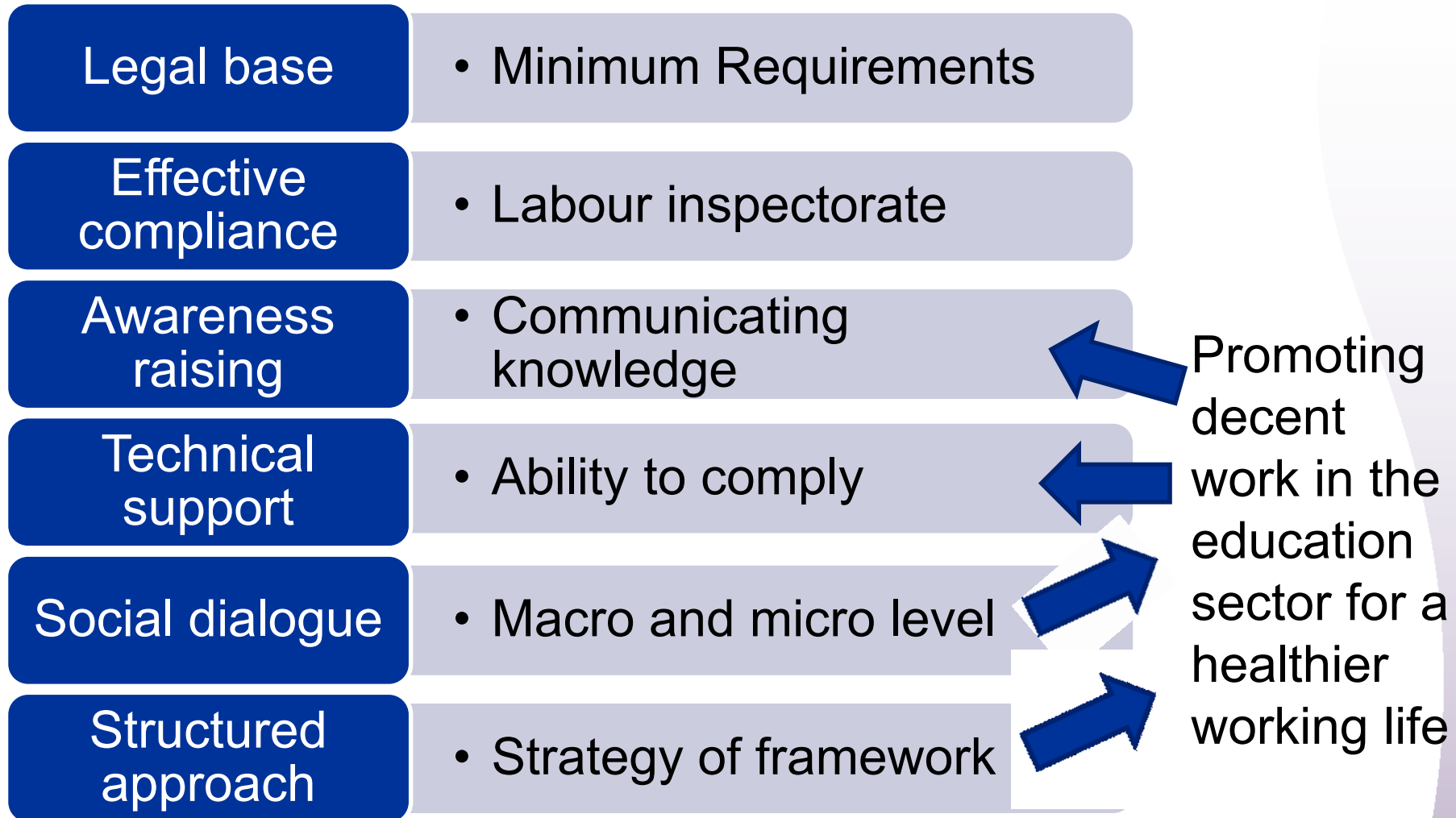There is a routine analysis of sickness absence? Yes responses (%)

Use of OSH services (ESENER II)

Use of health and safety services, by sector (% establishments in the EU-28)

Components of the prevention EU system: Where this project fits in…

Legal base	• Minimum Requirements
Effective compliance	• Labour inspectorate
Awareness raising	• Communicating knowledge
Technical support	• Ability to comply
Social dialogue	• Macro and micro level
Structured approach	• Strategy of framework

Promoting decent work in the education sector for a healthier working life

European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

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Online interactive Risk Assessment