

Indicators and the follow-up of a national strategy - Finland

**ACSH WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL
OSH STRATEGIES**

Luxembourg, 7 and 8 October 2009

Lars-Mikael Bjurström 28/10/2009

Occupational safety and health strategy - Finland

Objectives

- ◆ Health
- ◆ Safety
- ◆ Work ability and productivity

Focal points

- ◆ Work ability and functional capacities
- ◆ Prevention of accidents and occupational diseases
- ◆ Prevention of MSDs
- ◆ Mental well-being at work
- ◆ Coping at work
- ◆ Job control

Starting points

- ◆ Modern concept of OSH
- ◆ Spontaneous activity of the workplace
- ◆ Economic importance of the working conditions
- ◆ Administrative activity, interaction
- ◆ Emphasis on effects of supervision

Principles

- ◆ European co-operation
- ◆ OSH culture at the workplace
- ◆ Client-orientation
- ◆ Diversification of the supervision methods
- ◆ Networking
- ◆ Measures in cooperation with the labour market parties

Evaluation of the implementation

- ◆ Together with the labour market organisations
- ◆ Statistical indicators

Follow-up of the OSH strategy

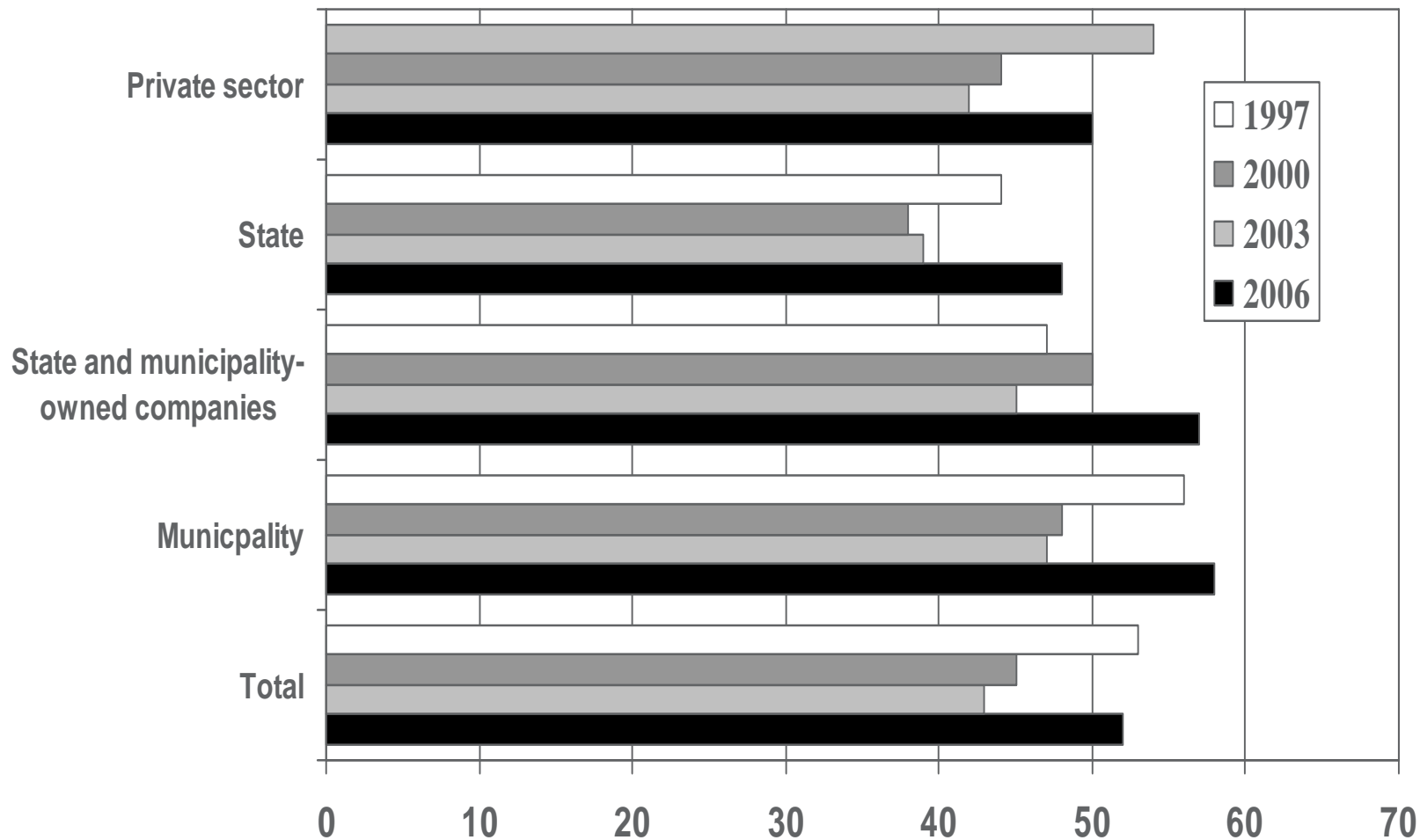
- Follow-up reports are prepared every third year
- Its implementation shall be evaluated from four aspects (using the following indicators):
 - with parameters for occupational accidents, diseases and health losses
 - with parameters for experiences of working conditions
 - with data describing the change in working environment and work communities
 - with data describing the functions and modes of action of the OSH administration
- ”In the end evaluation on the basis of the real development of working conditions ...”
- (Measurable targets have been set separately from the strategy itself)

OSH strategy, the Follow-up reports (2002, 2005 and 2008) – main content, structure

- Description of development on the six focal areas
- Action in practice (main principles and issues)
 - workplace level
 - OSH administration
 - the network
- Conclusions and evaluations
 - Scoreboard 2003 and 2005
 - premises and requirements for updating
- Appendix
 - statistical and research data (indicators),
 - 16 figures, two tables
- Observations presented based mainly on scientific sources

Figure 5. Time pressure at work employer's sector in 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2006 (%)

(Employees who experience time pressure at work quite or very often)

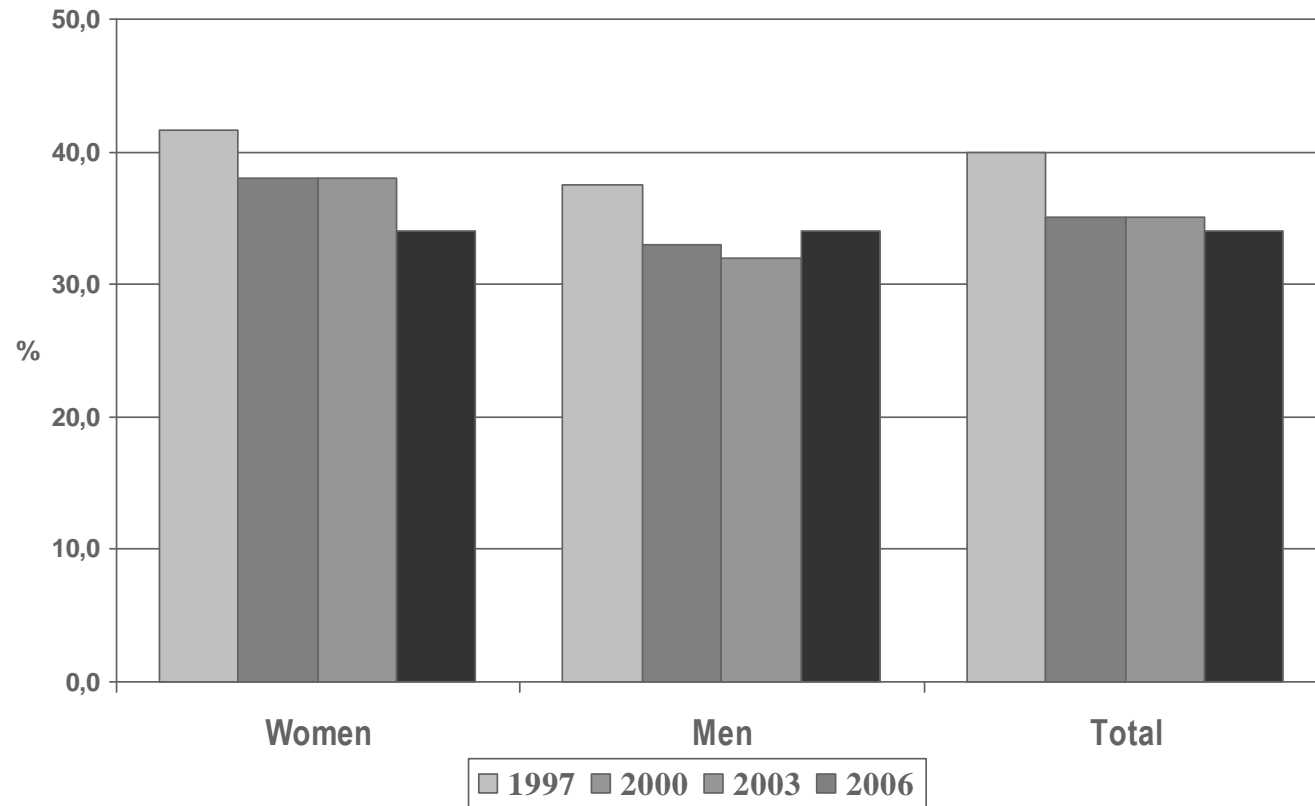


Source: The Finnish Institute of Occupational Health

Survey, Confederation of Finnish Industry and Employers. Labour Force Survey, Statistics Finland

Figure 7. Mental strain at work in 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2006

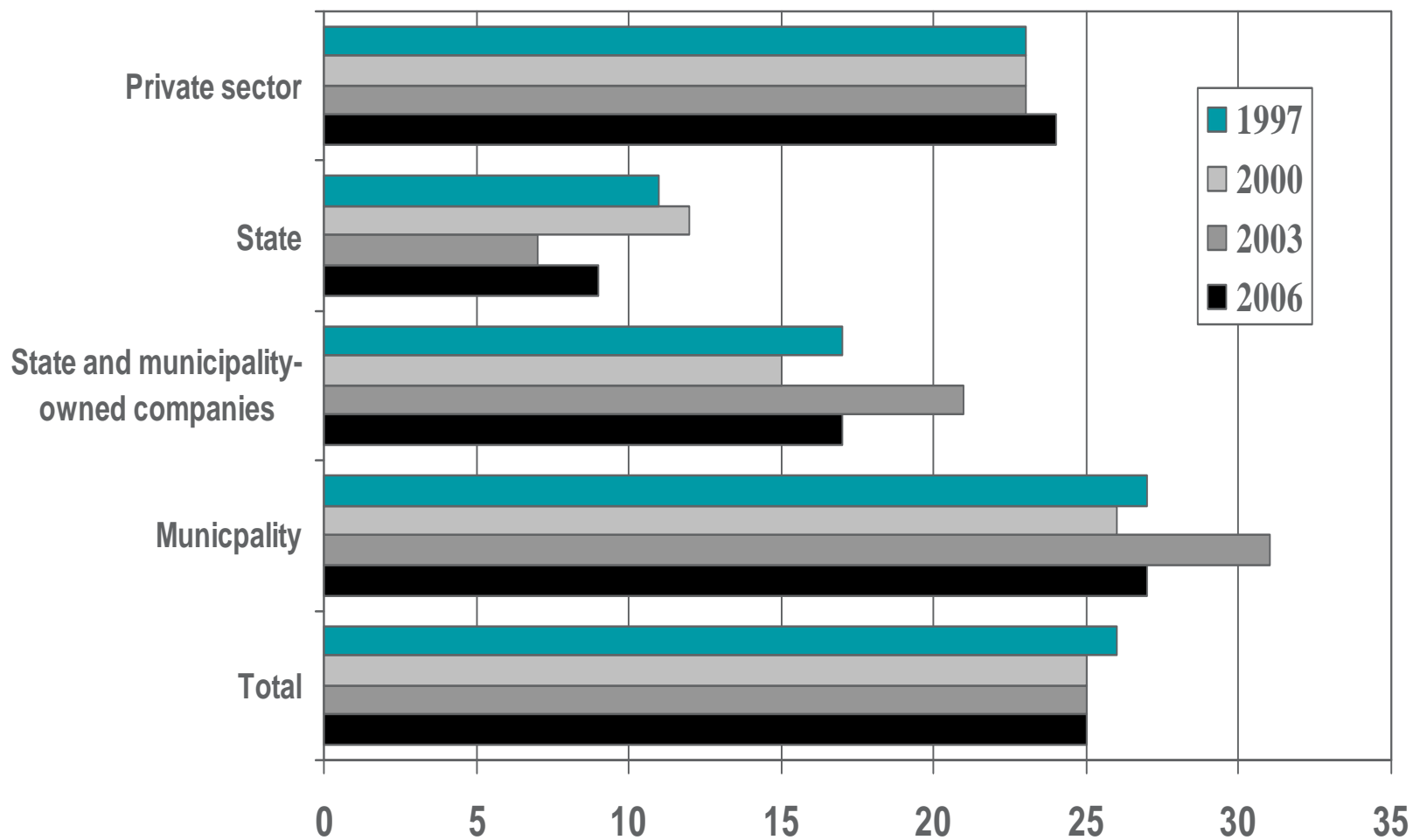
(Employees who experience mental strain at work quite or very often)



Source: The Finnish Institute of Occupational Health

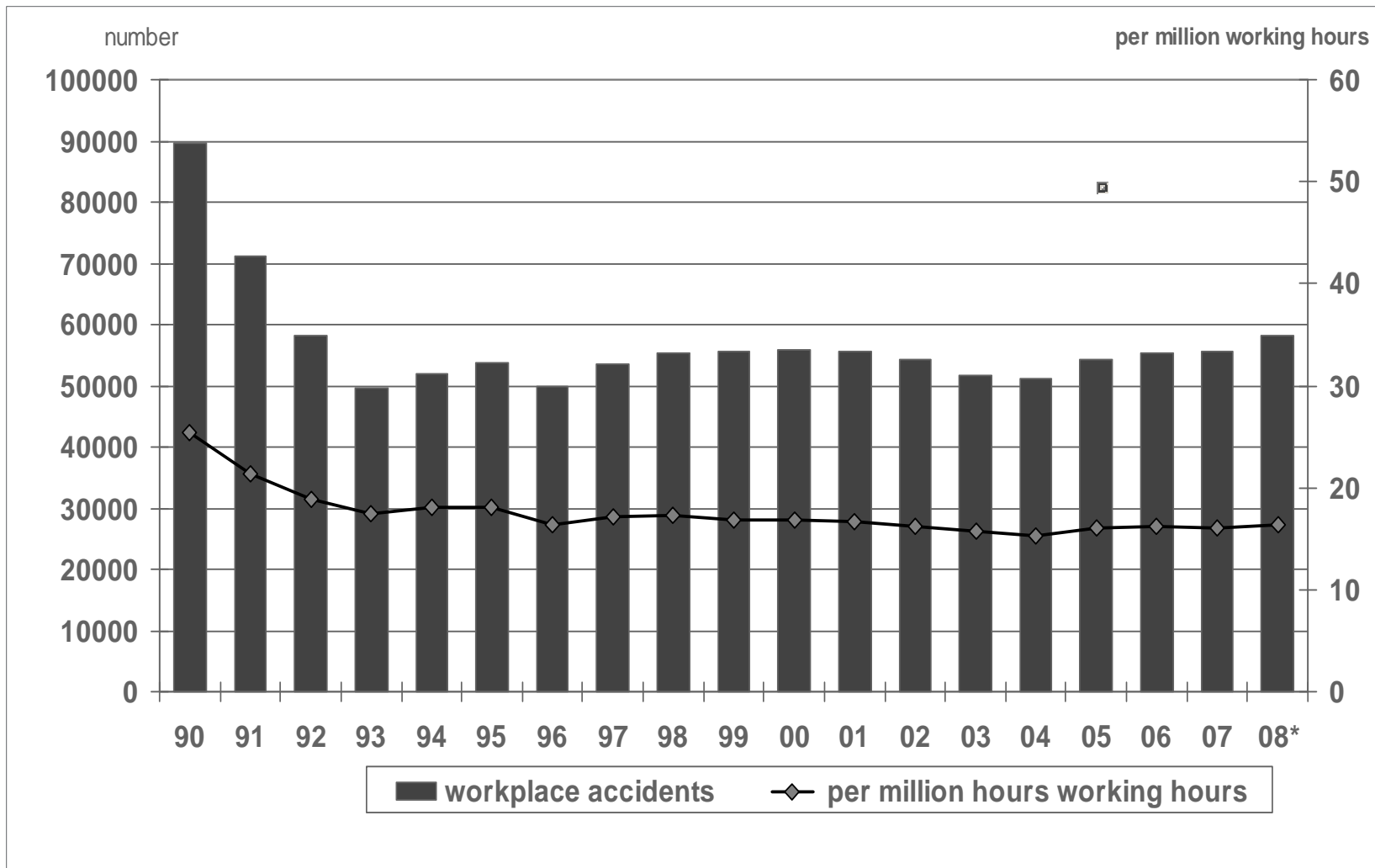
Figure 8. Physical strain at work by employer sector in 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2006 (%)

(Employees who experience physical strain at work quite or very often)



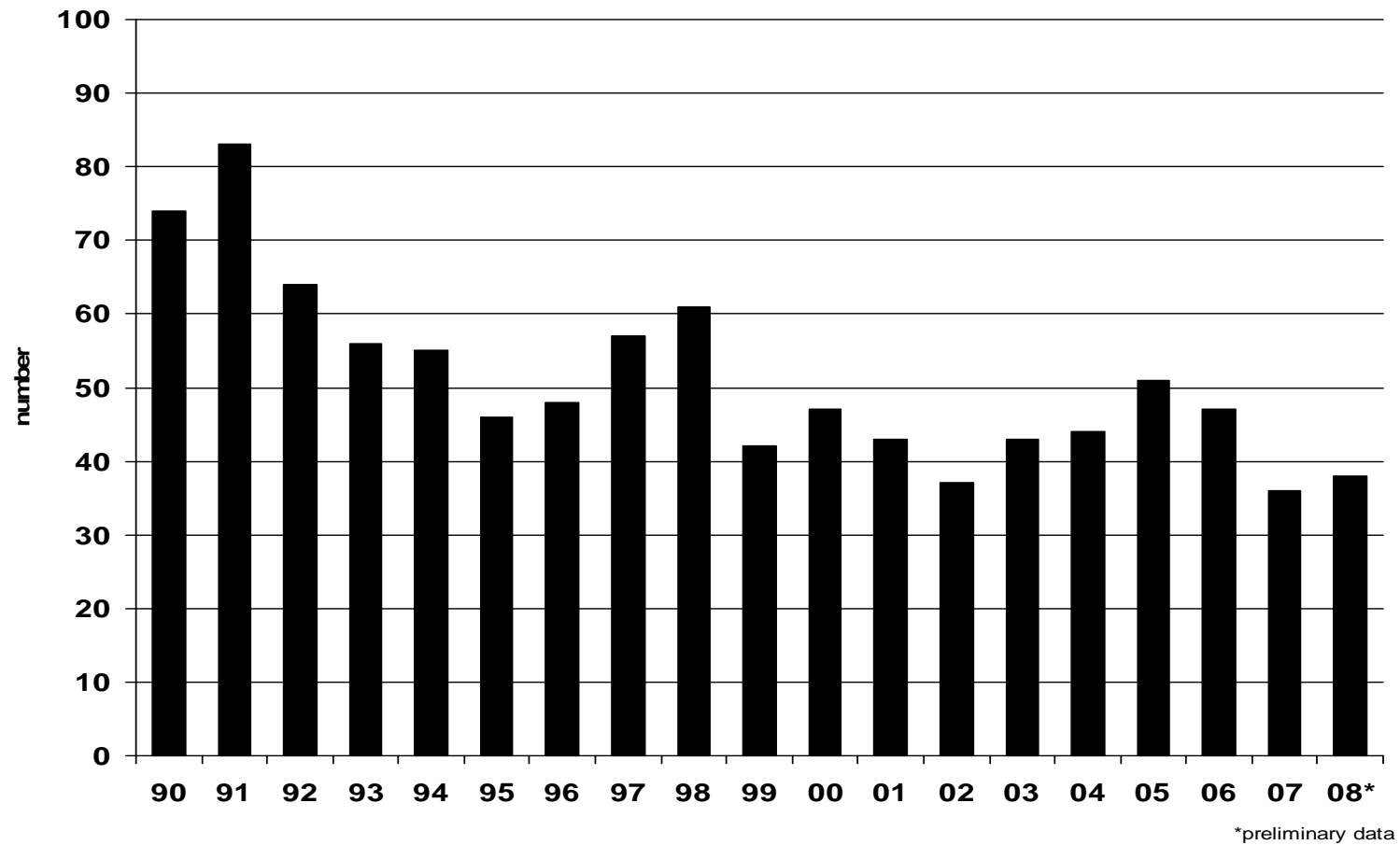
Source: The Finnish Institute of Occupational Health

Figure 12. Workplace accidents leading to a minimum of four days' absence from work in 1990–2008
(Employees)



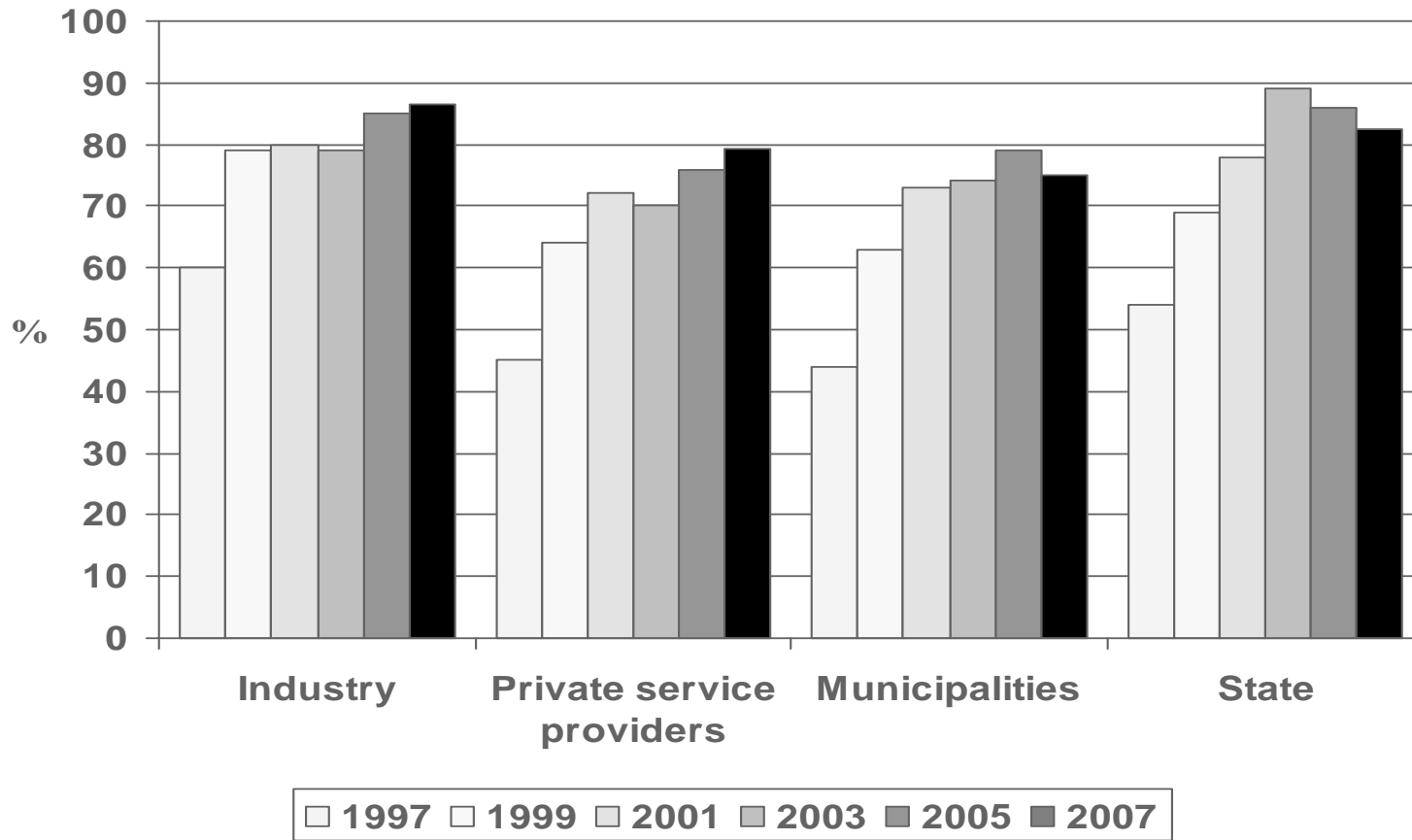
: Source: The Federation of Accident Insurance Institutions (FAII)
*estimate STM

Figure 13. Employees' fatal workplace accidents in 1990–2008



:Source: Statistics Finland, * preliminary data of the Federation of Accident Insurance Institutions (FAII) 2007

Figure 10. Significant or moderate contributions to the occupational safety and health of employees in 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2007



Source: the Ministry of Labour

The main results of the follow-up report 2008

- "Working conditions change slowly"
 - no clear trends for the past 10 years!!
- MSDs and mental diseases causes most part of diseases and disabilities
- the positive development concerning accidents has ended
- mental and physical strain – no changes
- differences between sectors and occupations
- polarisation between workplaces
- OSH activities have developed, network functioning
- broad consensus exists on principles

Experiences of the follow-up process itself

- Part of a systematic approach and policy
- Important for the communication of the strategy inside the administration
 - reminds of goals and messages
 - brings people in the administration work together on important matters
- Gives the social partners possibility to give feedback and make proposals
- Fruitful discussions inside and outside the administration
- Conclusion: an important part of the implementation