

Psychosocial Health and Safety Forum

Managing Psychosocial Hazards at Work Code of Practice

Friday 07 March 2025

11.00am – 12.00pm AEDT







### **Acknowledgement of Country**

Acknowledgement of artist
Healing Hands – Cover artwork by Dion Devow of DDesigns





### Housekeeping



The forum is being recorded

Available on our website in the coming week - search for 'Comcare webinars'



Please complete the survey at the end of the Forum



**Q&A function available**Use the threads for your discussion and view the pinned posts.



#### **Interactive Mentimeter session**

• Join at <a href="https://www.menti.com">www.menti.com</a>



### Agenda

Code of Practice: The differences between the Model Code vs Commonwealth Code and what you need to know

Psychosocial Inspection Program: Update and overview of the program methodology

Interactive session: Using Menti.com

**Resources available and Comcare National WHS Awards** 

Wrap up and feedback survey: Help shape future events





### Psychosocial data

#### FY 2022/23 VS FY 2023/24



Incidents involving psychosocial hazards increased by +59%



FY 2023/24

of all WHS concerns reported to Comcare, 44% were of a psychosocial nature



Notifiable incidents involving psychosocial hazards increased by +79%



Of the accepted compensation claims, 12% were for psychosocial injury



## Compliance and Enforcement Policy



providing information and advice



making authorisation and approval decisions



monitoring the extent of compliance in the jurisdiction



investigating alleged or potential contraventions



### Legal landscape

Commonwealth Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Sets out legal duties

Commonwealth Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

Outlines requirements to comply with the legal duties of the WHS Act.

Amendments to the Regulations (April 2023)



### Psychosocial hazards

Hazards relating to



**Design of work** 

Work environment



1

**Plant** 

**Work Interactions and behaviours** 



These hazards can cause:







### Generally accepted definitions

## Psychosocial safety

Psychological and social factors

## Psychological safety

Feeling safe to speak up

# Psychological health and safety

Overall mental health and wellbeing



### Code of Practice – What is it?

### A Code of Practice is a practical guide, approved under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

Each Code covers an issue or situation, and:

- Offers a way to identify and manage risks
- Sets out how to achieve the standards required under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011.





## Commonwealth Code of Practice

Following an approved code of practice will assist the duty holder to achieve compliance with the health and safety duties in the WHS Act and WHS Regulations.



#### Work Health and Safety (Managing Psychosocial Hazards at Work) Code of Practice 2024

I, Murray Watt, Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations, make the following Code of Practice

Dated 27 October 2024

Murray Watt

Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations



## Commonwealth Code vs Model Code

#### The Commonwealth Code includes:

- 1. Three (3) additional psychosocial hazards
- The requirement that PCBUs follow the hierarchy of controls
- 3. 10 principles for responding to psychosocial incidents and concerns
- Examples of case studies across different industries to highlight good practice



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### Intrusive surveillance

Excessive surveillance methods/tools to monitor and collect information about workers at work for performance monitoring

#### What it can look like

- unreasonable level of supervision
- tracking of when and how much a worker is working
- tracking calls made and movements made by the workers (using CCTV and trackable devices)
- use of keyboard activity trackers.

#### **Examples of how to control it**

- develop a clear policy on appropriate monitoring that is not excessive or punitive
- consult with employees when developing performance monitoring systems
- ensure supervisors understand their role in supervising workers.



### Job insecurity

Employment where workers lack the assurance that their jobs will remain stable or where workers are engaged in insecure work arrangements

#### What it can look like

- No paid leave, leading to presenteeism
- Workers taking on more hazardous job tasks
- Workers performing extended hours of work when jobs are available
- Isolated work resulting in physical and social isolation
- Workers coming to work sick or injured.

#### **Examples of how to control it**

- Consult and provide advance notice of work arrangements
- Provide leadership and supervision that supports workers to provide input regarding work hours and arrangements
- Involve insecure workers in organisation decision-making processes and encourage questions about their employment.



### **Fatigue**

A state of physical or mental exhaustion, or both, which reduces the ability to perform work safely and effectively.

#### What it can look like

- Physical exhaustion from high physical demands
- Physical exhaustion from poor environmental conditions
- Mental exhaustion from high mental or cognitive demands
- Emotional exhaustion from high emotional demands.

#### **Examples of how to control it**

- Incorporate fatigue management into rosters and work practices to allow for adequate rest and recovery
- Provide training to supervisors and workers on recognising signs and symptoms of fatigue
- Establish hours of work guidelines to manage the likelihood of fatigue
- Ensure journey management process to manage fatigue-related risks with work travel.



The Commonwealth Code of Practice states that the hierarchy of controls must be followed, if it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate a psychosocial risk.

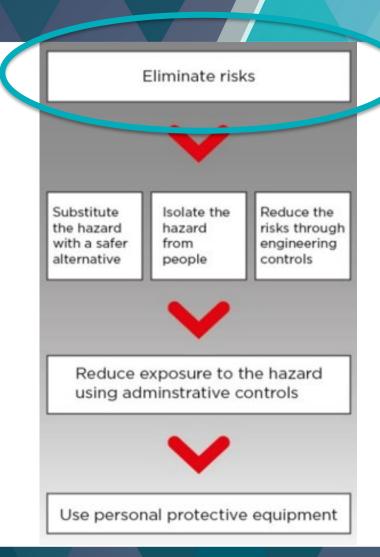




### **Example for job demands**

#### Eliminate:

- Design job roles to have manageable responsibilities and realistic key performance indicators
- Design roles to ensure workers have an appropriate amount of work to match their skills and experience
- Plan shifts to allow adequate rest and recovery, particularly between periods of high demand
- Remove unnecessary tasks
- Ensure adequate staffing levels.





### **Example for job demands**

#### **Substitute** with a safer alternative:

 distribute workload among team members - mix of high-stress / lowstress tasks.

#### **Isolate** the hazard:

 opportunities to work from quiet spaces – if regular environment is busy and loud.

#### **Engineering controls:**

 software tools to streamline workflows, prioritise work, improve time management or reduce administrative burden.

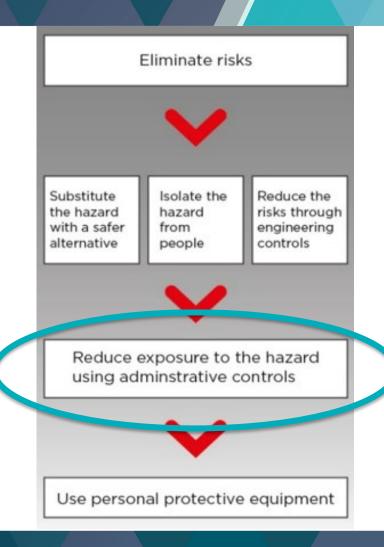




### **Example for job demands**

#### **Administrative:**

- setting realistic deadlines
- ensuring access to resources and supervisory support to manage workload effectively.
- having regular conversations about work expectations, workloads, deadlines and instructions to ensure job demands are understood and can be managed.
- provide training if required to ensure workers have the skills to meet work demands.





### Complaints, incidents or reports

### 10 principles to responding

Act promptly

Ensure immediate safety

Treat all matters seriously

Do not victimise

Use a trauma-informed approach

Maintain confidentiality

Be neutral

Support all parties

Communicate process and outcomes

Keep records



### Case studies

The Commonwealth Code of Practice for Managing Psychosocial Hazards details five case studies in managing different psychosocial hazards





## Psychosocial Inspection Program objectives



Assess employer compliance



Strengthen leadership commitment



Uplift capability through information and advice



Insights into current and emerging issues or trends



Sharing information and good practice examples



## Psychosocial Inspection Program: assessment

### Psychosocial Health and Safety Management System

Organisational environment

**WHS** duties

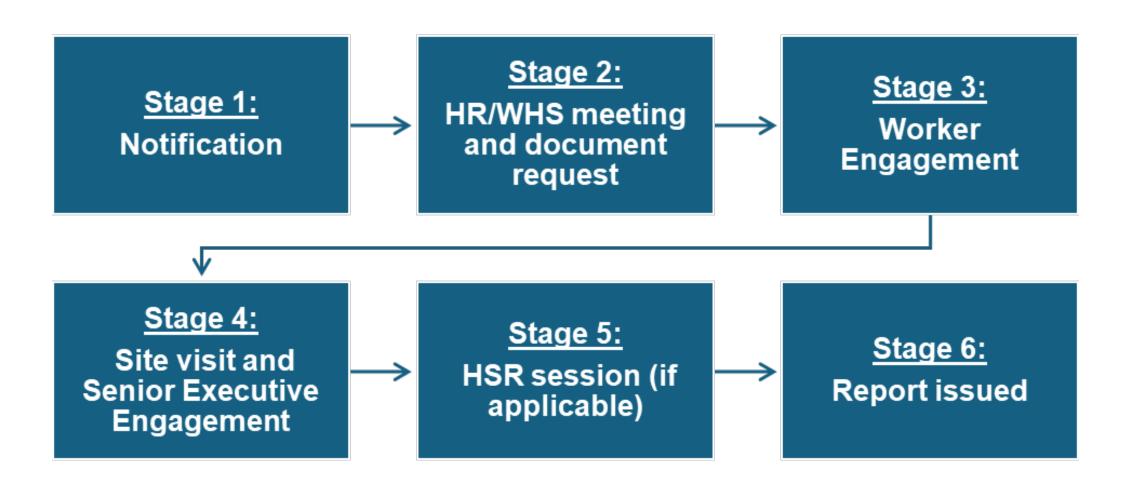
Psychosocial risk management process

Consultation, cooperation and coordination

Responses to psychosocial hazard reports, complaints, and incidents



## Psychosocial Inspection Program: inspection





## What we expect from duty holders

#### **Actions you can take:**

- Read the WHS Act and Regulations
- Read the Commonwealth Code of Practice
- Develop and continue to improve WHS systems
- Have ongoing and meaningful consultation
- Remain informed about current and emerging risks



**Volunteer for the Psychosocial Inspection Program** 

Contact us: whs.help@comcare.gov.au





### Resources



#### **Resources and helpful information**

For more information on <u>Psychosocial hazards</u>

Access Comcare's **Training and learning** 

Stay up to date by subscribing to <a>eNews</a>

Read the <u>Commonwealth Code of Practice</u>: <u>Managing Psychosocial Hazards at Work</u>





### **Comcare National Work Health and Safety Awards**

- The awards recognise and reward excellence in workplace health and safety, recovery at and return to work.
- 20-year anniversary
- Nominations open now!
- comcare.gov.au/whs-awards



### Feedback survey

#### Thank you for attending

Please take a moment to complete our short evaluation survey



#### Contact us:

If you have further questions, you can reach out to Comcare's WHS Helpdesk on

1300 366 979

WHS.help@comcare.gov.au



Health and safety representative network



Contact us: Forums@comcare.gov.au

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