

Northwestern Ontario Workplace & Worker Health Study

DLSPH Occupational & Environmental Health Unit

Dr. Vicki Kristman

Director & Senior Scientist

Professor, Dept Health Sciences

LU – Ontario Research Chair in Injury & Disability Prevention

Land Acknowledgement

- Lakehead University's EPID@Work Research Institute respectively acknowledges its location on the traditional lands of Indigenous Peoples.
- EPID is located on the traditional lands of the Anishinaabeg Fort William First Nation, Signatory to the Robinson Superior Treaty of 1850.
- EPID acknowledges the history that many nations hold in the areas around our office. We are committed to eliminating systemic discrimination and to building and maintaining relationships with First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Peoples based on the principles of mutual trust, respect, reciprocity, and collaboration in the spirit of reconciliation.

Mental health burden in NWO

- Workplace mental health in NWO
 - Anecdotally, OHS issue for some time
 - 62% of employers rate employee
 mental health as Fair or Poor
 - What is the annual prevalence and incidence in NWO?





The Standard

- Canadian National Standard
 - 34% of employers are not at all familiar with it
 - Only 8% have a plan developed, rest don't have a plan in place
 - Standard, Implementation guide,
 online toolkit to support implementation

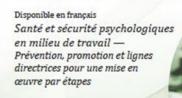




CAN/CSA-Z1003-13/BNQ 9700-803/2013 National Standard of Canada

Psychological health and safety in the workplace —

Prevention, promotion, and guidance to staged implementation





13 Factors in the Standard





Recommended measurement tool

Quality & Quantity (2022) 56:3111-3133 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-021-01269-6



Assessing the psychometric properties of the Guarding Minds @ Work questionnaire recommended in the Canadian Standard for Psychological Health and Safety in the Workplace

Peter M. Smith^{1,2,3} • John Oudyk^{4,5}

Accepted: 11 October 2021 / Published online: 21 October 2021 © The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature B.V. 2021

Abstract

Objectives This study examines the item and dimension distribution and factorial reliability and validity of the GM@W questionnaire for assessing the 13 dimensions of the work environment outlined in The Canadian National Standard for Psychological Health and Safety in the Workplace (The Standard). Methods An internet survey of 1,006 Ontario workers was conducted between February 10th and March 5th, 2020. Respondents had to be employed in a workplace with five or more employees. The survey included the 65 items from the GM@W questionnaire, and questions to assess sociodemographic characteristics and employment arrangements. Analyses examined the distribution of scores for items and for overall dimensions. A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) examined the relationship between the 13 proposed dimensions and each of the 65 questions, using only respondents with complete information (N = 900). Results Low levels of missing responses were observed, although 14 of the 65 items had potential ceiling effects. CFA analyses demonstrated poor fit for the conceptual model linking the 13 dimensions of The Standard to the 65-items. High correlations between dimensions were also noted. The GM@W questionnaire displayed poor discriminant in measuring the specific dimensions proposed in The Standard, Conclusions Our results suggest the GM@W survey is unable to isolate the proposed dimensions of the psychosocial work environment as outlined in The Standard. These limitations are important, as workplaces using the GM@W survey will not be able to identify dimensions of the work environment which require attention or assess changes in particular dimensions over time.

- Guarding Minds @ Work questionnaire
 - To assess 13 factors in the Standard
- Smith & Oudyk
 - 14 items with ceiling effects
 - Poor CFA model fit for the conceptual model linking the 13 factors to the 65 items
 - High correlations between dimensions
 - Poor discrimination in measuring the factors
 - Using GM@Work will not be able to identify dimensions of the work environment that require attention

Objectives of NOWWHS

- 1. Determine the prevalence and incidence of mental wellbeing and mental disorders in Northwestern Ontario workplaces
- Determine the workplace and worker risk factors associated with mental wellbeing and mental disorders in Northwestern Ontario workplaces
 - This includes validated measures for the 13 factors in the Standard
- Develop a cohort for surveillance, prognostic factor identification, and intervention assessment in Northwestern Ontario workplaces (Community Research Tool)



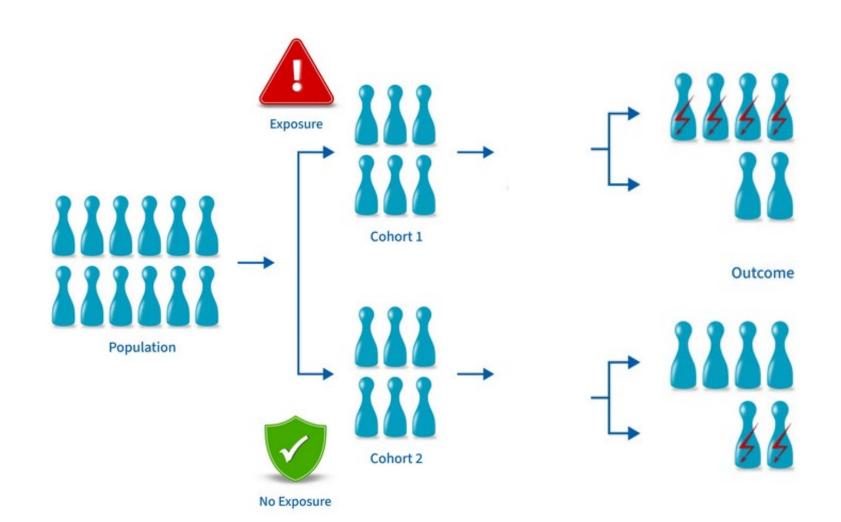
Northwestern Ontario

 When we say NWO, we are referencing from Manitouwadge (E) to the Manitoba border (W), and from the US border (S) to Hudson Bay (N)



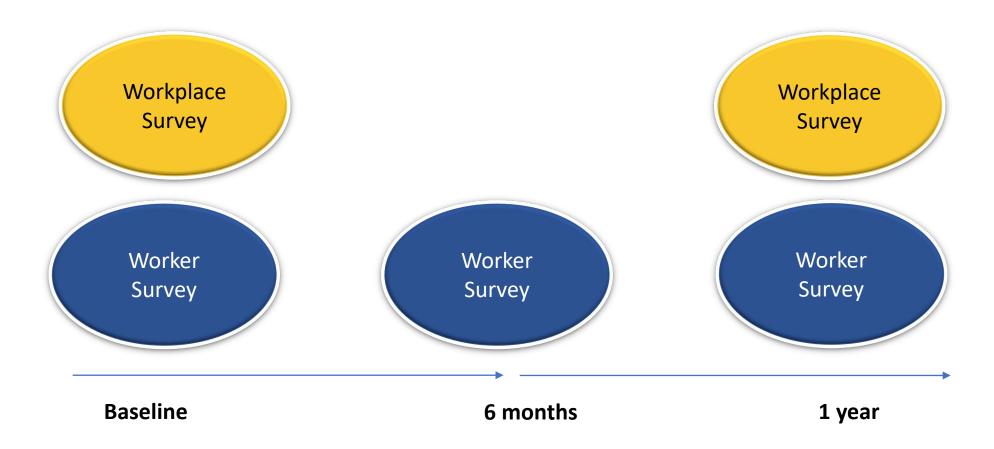


Cohort Study





Design





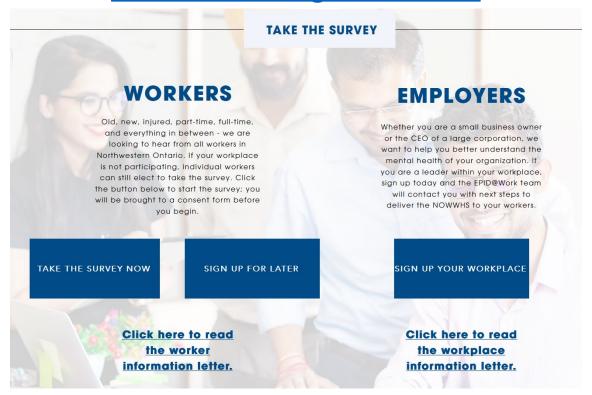
Eligibility

- Workplaces: any workplace located in Northwestern Ontario with at least 1 employee
- Workers: working in Northwestern Ontario in the past year; aged 14 or older; workers who wanted to work in the past year but were unable due to a workplace injury or health event
- Self-employed workers are eligible to participate in the worker survey



Recruitment

 Open invitation for workers and workplaces at www.workinghealth.ca





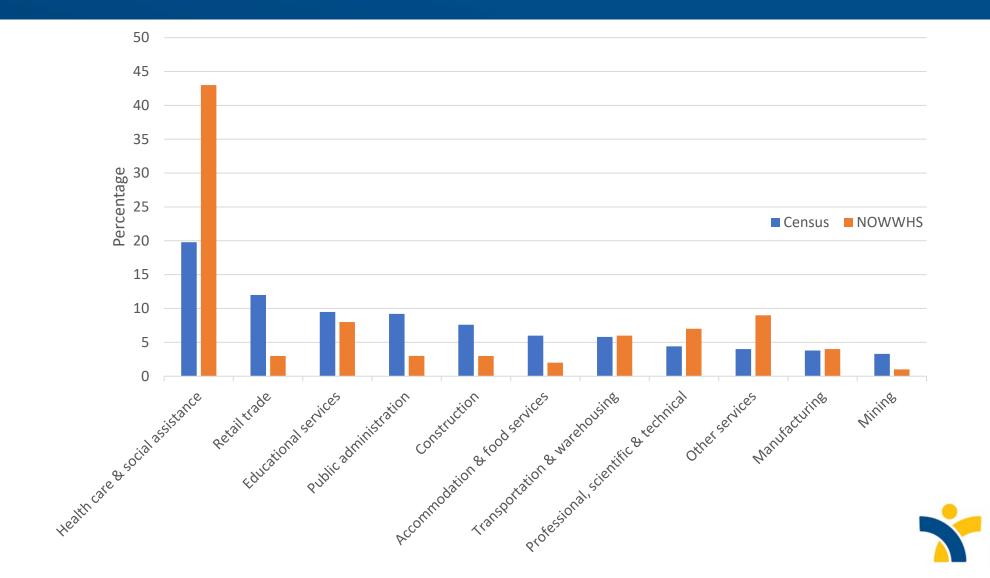
Workplaces by invitation through random selection

What information are we collecting?

- 1. Workplace demographics
 - Employment status, Job(s), work schedule, work time, exposures, pay...
- 2. Mental & Physical health
 - MH diagnoses, mental well-being, anxiety, burn-out, depression, activity limitations, health problems...
- 3. Workplace factors
 - Organizational culture, support, leadership, civility & respect, demands, growth & development, recognition & reward, involvement & influences...
- 4. Personal factors
 - Perceived stress, coping, social support, substance use, sleep, sedentary behaviour, job and life satisfaction...
- 5. Personal demographics
 - DOB, sex, education, marital status, ethnicity, ...



Industrial Sectors (NAICS)



Data collection goals

- Baseline: N=300 workers from each of 20 industrial sectors
 - Total N = 6,000
- Follow-up: every 6 months
 - Top up sample each year with 30 additional workers from each sector
- Dashboard: show real-time data collection on website
- Website workinghealth.ca: highlight findings from the study



Additional information groups

- Injured workers
- Nursing
- Paramedics
- Mining
- Supervisors
- Working from home
- Older workers
- Indigenous workers
- Immigrant workers



Supporting Indigenous workplace mental health: a mixed methods approach

- In partnership with the Nokiiwin Tribal Council...
- Determine the prevalence and incidence of mental well-being and disorders in Indigenous working populations
- Identify workplace predictors of Indigenous mental health
- Gain an in-depth understanding of how the workplace affects Indigenous worker's mental health
- Develop a tool to assist workplaces in supporting Indigenous workers





Communication and Marketing





Field Research on Wheels





Connecting with the community





Preliminary findings after 1 year

- Descriptive examination of N=1211 participants
 - Prevalence of mental health outcomes by participation type (workplace vs. online) and top five sectors
 - Bivariable associations between workplace factors and mental wellbeing



Five key findings so far

- 1. There is a high burden of mental health disorders in NWO
- 2. Burnout is a problem for all sectors, not just healthcare
- 3. Organizational culture and leadership are key cross-sectional factors associated with depression, anxiety, and burnout
- 4. Industrial sector matters there are sector-specific associations between burnout and workplace factors
- 5. Participating in this study can change your life!

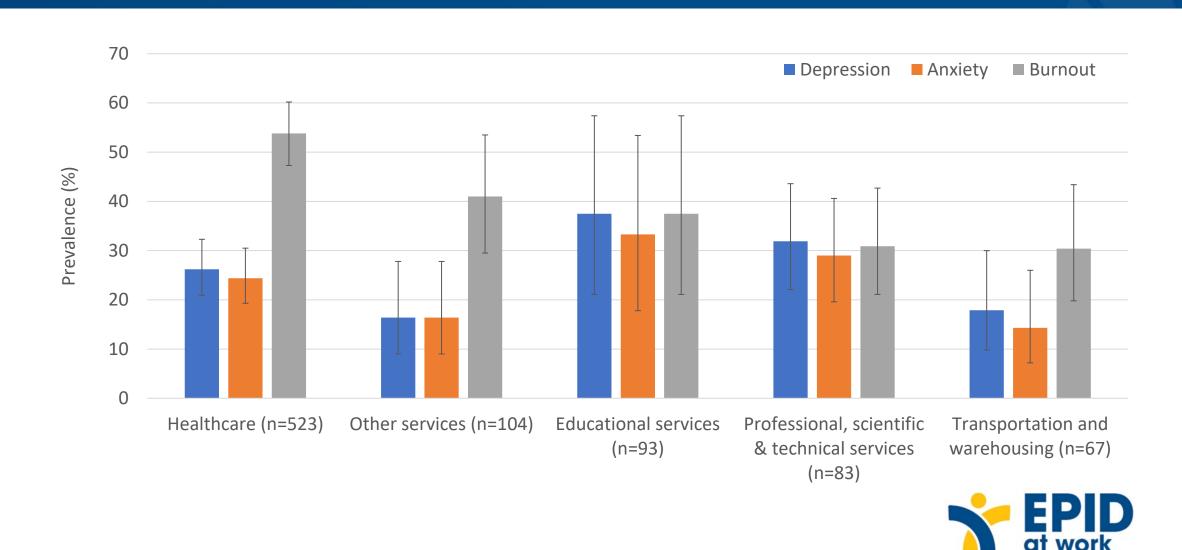


Prevalence of Mental Health Disorders

Participation Source	Depression (%)	Anxiety (%)	PTSD diagnosis (%)	Burnout (%)
Workplace	25.8 (22.6, 29.3)	23.8 (20.7, 27.2)	13.4 (11.0, 16.3)	41.8 (38.1, 45.7)
Online	34.1 (30.3, 38.2)	33.9 (30.1, 37.9)	26.1 (22.6, 29.9)	60.6 (56.5, 64.6)



Sector-specific mental health

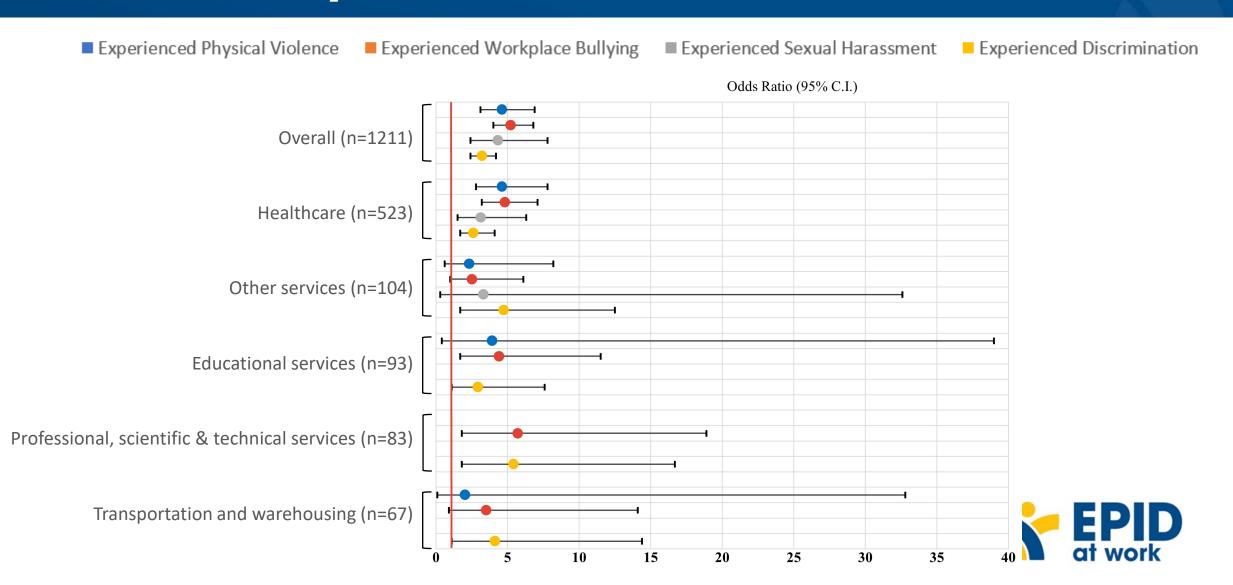


Organizational culture and leadership are two important workplace factors

Workplace factor	Depression Difference Mean (No depression) – Mean (Mod/Severe)	Anxiety Difference Mean (Minimal/mild) – Mean (Mod/Severe)	Burnout Difference Mean (Low) – Mean (High)	P-value
Organizational culture	6.6 (4.6, 8.7)	6.1 (4.0, 8.1)	11.8 (10.0, 13.5)	0.000
Leadership	3.6 (2.7, 4.5)	3.7 (2.8, 4.7)	5.9 (5.0, 6.7)	0.000



Workplace factors & burnout are sector-specific



Limitations

Cross-sectional baseline data

- Preliminary analysis on fairly small numbers
 - Primarily from a few sectors
- No control for any confounding factors
- Stay Tuned!



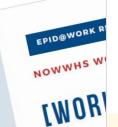
Impact – participation can be life changing

"I signed up for this survey around this time last year. Filled it out, cried, realized how burnt out I was and it basically forced me to acknowledge on paper how the job was affecting my mental health, my life, my relationships, just everything. It kind of made me think about things and prioritize and get some help.

Today I got a message to fill out a follow up survey and wow... first question I noted I got my new job, and then filling out the survey was such a different experience. The answers I was giving were complete opposite to where I was last year. No crying, no reevaluating everything, just feeling really good about where I am."



Workplace reports



HIGHLIGHTS

13% OF WORKERS FROM [\ RESPONDED TO THE NOW WHAT THEY HAD TO SAY.

82%

of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with their jobs

of resp repeate leaving t

WORKER HEALT

Respondents reported the following hea issues having a moderate effect on their

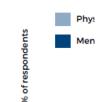
30% Muscle, bone or joint probl

11% Headaches

10% Life-threatening illness

WORKEF

This graph shows ho health.





and



of respondents a experiencing high le of burnout

WORK!

The bar graphs show the · Green indicates high | DO

ow suggests areas the number of high sc Orange suggest areas · Red highlights factor

Workplace factors that ha

adopted from the Nationa

the Workplace and integr

results are provided below

Scores for Workplace Fac

For details on the survey procedures and convers find the Appendix and F

WORK MOTIVI

Recognition & rev Intellectual engagement (fr concentration, attention to w

Social engagement (work va goals, shared attitl

Emotional engager (positivity, energy, enthusi

Crowth & develop

Feeling Discrimina.

CONCLUSIONS

WORKPL/

There are strong indicators that [WORKPLACE NAME] has a positive workplace culture: There are strong indicators that [WORKPLACE NAME] has a positive workplace of the highest ratings on civility & respect, the social aspects of job workers gave the highest ratings on civility & respect, the social aspects of job for growth & development. These results reflect the score of 9/10 on 'Group' workplace' engagement, support from coworkers and supervisors and opportunities and support to higher employee wellbeing, job for growth & development. These results reflect the score of 9/10 on 'Group' workpli' satisfaction. retention, Derceived fairness and credibility of leaders, and higher culture. Previous research links Croup culture to higher employee wellbeing. Job commitment to the organization. This resonates with high leaders and higher earlings. Ic Commitment to the organization. This resonates with mental health stigma, and overall job satisfaction.

satisfaction, retention, perceived fairness and credibility of leaders, and higher mental health stigma, and overall job satisfaction. In contrast, almost half of respondents reported high burnout, thoughts of leaving, and harassment. Areas of concern which may be related to In contrast, almost half of respondents reported high burnout, thoughts of leaving, and these results are psychological demands, workload management and clear work high incidences of violence and harassment. Areas of concern which may be relater work

These results may be related to the most pressing concerns: almost all workers around involvement and influence in their iobs. This result These results may be related to the most pressing concerns: almost all workers openly engage with workers, to learn abo expressed difficulties around involvement and influence in their jobs. This result may so their difficulties and gain insights from their expert experience. Together highlight an opportunity for management to openly engage with workers to learn about you might develop strategies to involve workers in decisions that affect how they do the sources of their difficulties and gain insights from their expert experience. Together work. This may help to identify areas where workers can exercise their own you might develop strategies to involve workers in decisions that affect how they decisions that affect how they decisions that affect the organization; their work. This may help to identify areas where workers can exercise their own and constraints, such as the requirement for strong adherence to rules and regulations.

decision-making authority within clear parameters that respect the organization's needs in health care, reflected in the 8/10 score for hierarchical work culture. and constraints, such as the requirement for strong adherence to rules a These results and interpretations should be treated with caution since the number of a sociations. These results and interpretations should be treated with caution since the number of above have not been examined in your data, however, they have been respondents do not reflect a representative sample of your workforce. The associatic demonstrated in previous research.





































Community Research Tool: How can these data help the community?

- 1. Answer community questions/identify trends
 - Sector-specific outcomes or exposures
 - Demographic-specific
 - Job-specific (to an extent)
 - Data specific to organization (workplace reports)



How can these data help the community?

- 2. Test existing interventions
 - Are current practices working?
 - Will a proposed practice be effective?
 - Is the implementation process effective?
- 3. Partnerships to develop new interventions and implementation approaches
 - Work with us to develop and test new interventions



Intervention

• "the act of interfering with the outcome or course especially of a condition or process (as to prevent harm or improve

functioning)" Merriam-Webster Workplace Workplace Survey Survey Worker Worker Worker Survey Survey Survey **Baseline** 6 months 1 year

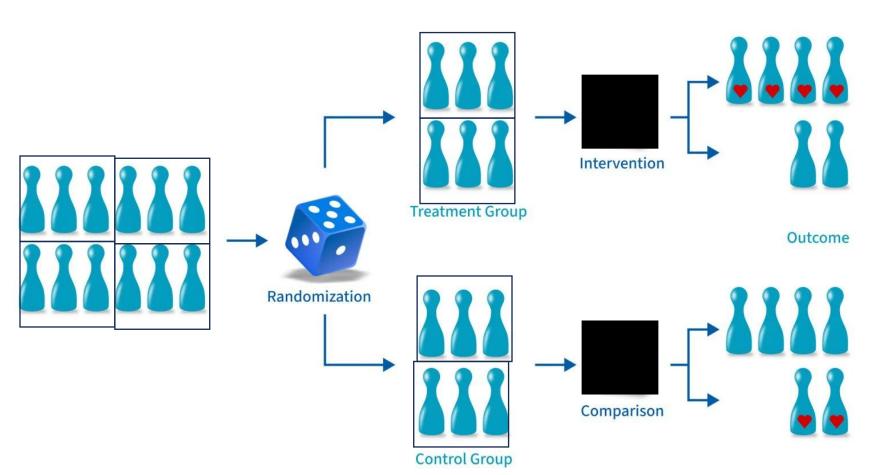
Policy change
Organizational change
Behavioural change
Physical change



Evaluation of the "Small Effort, Giant Impact" Workplace Mental Health Anti-stigma video

- EPID / TBDHU (SMW@Work) Collaboration for many years
 - Address mental health stigma in the workplace
- EPID-funded research resulted in an anti-stigma video & materials intervention
- Will be using the NOWWHS cohort to evaluate the intervention

Cluster randomized controlled trial



Mental health stigma/attitudes



The Team





Acknowledgements



This research is funded by the EPID@Work Research Institute with the support of the Province of Ontario. The views expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Institute or the province of Ontario.

