# Ontario (Canada) legislative context and practice

#### Legislative context:



- Legislation on violence & harassment policy (after a widely covered workplace murder)
- PTSD recognized as a work-related condition
- Chronic stress recently recognized but only if work is the "predominant cause" (rarely happens)
- No legal requirements to perform psychosocial risk assessment
- Recognition of mental health burden related to pandemic (but most trying to ignore that part of their recent experience)
- Voluntary psychological H&S standard (CSA Z1003)



#### **Chronic Mental Stress Policy**

 Policy 15-03-14 "Chronic Mental Stress (Accidents on or After January 1, 2018)"



 Not to be confused with Policy 15-03-02 "Traumatic Mental Stress" which applies to an "acute reaction to sudden and unexpected traumatic event"



#### STAR EXCLUSIVE

## Chronic stress is a recognized work injury. So why does Ontario's WSIB reject more than 90% of claims?

Five years after a landmark shift to accept chronic stress injury claims, new data shows thousands have been denied.



By **Sara Mojtehedzadeh** Work and Wealth Investigative Reporter Sat., May 6, 2023 | \delta 9 min. read





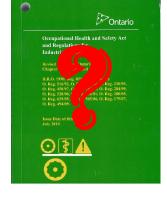
It was a Saturday in September when a school custodian witnessed something horrifying.

https://www.thestar.com/news/investigations/2023/05/06/chronic-stress-is-a-recognized-work-injury-so-why-does-ontarios-wsib-reject-more-than-90-of-claims.html?source=newsletter&utm\_source=ts\_nl&utm\_medium=email&utm\_email=5F6DF1ADD655B73C832A0BEF61513FCB&utm\_campaign=frst\_180379

# Chronic stress is a recognized work injury. So why does Ontario's WSIB reject more than 90% of claims?

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#### Now, what about the OHS Act?

• Lawyers at the MOL are of the opinion that mental health is **not covered** by the "general duty clause"

"take every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the <u>protection of a worker</u>." [clause 25(2)(h)]

 ... let alone anywhere else the OHS Act ... (with the possible exception of Bill 132 (168) violence and harassment – with respect to which, the lawyers are wondering if the MOL over-stepped its jurisdiction)

"For the purposes of the Occupational Health & Safety Act (OHSA), PTSD, chronic mental stress and traumatic mental stress are not occupational illnesses and do not trigger the notification requirements under s. 52 of the OHSA." (MOL Dec/17)

• Would this interpretation withstand a **Charter challenge**?

#### Cost of Work-Related Mental Harm



- Martin Shain estimated in 2008 that 10-25% of population mental health burden (\$51 billion) is occupational
- Shain & Nassar (2009) noted that annually \$3-11 billion of these costs to society and the workplace, could be prevented by changes in the workplace

Sources: Shain & Nassar (2009), "Stress at Work, Mental Injury and the Law in Canada: A Discussion Paper for the Mental Health Commission of Canada"

## **CSA Standard Z1003-13 (R2022)**

http://shop.csa.ca/en/canada/occupational-health-and-safety-management/cancsa-z1003-13bnq-9700-8032013/invt/z10032013/?utm\_source=redirect&utm\_medium=vanity&utm\_content=folder&utm\_campaign=z1003

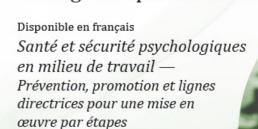




CAN/CSA-Z1003-13/BNQ 9700-803/2013
National Standard of Canada
(reaffirmed 2022)

Psychological health and safety in the workplace —

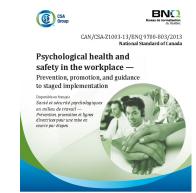
Prevention, promotion, and guidance to staged implementation











Commissioned by the Mental Health Commission of Canada



The standard cites 13 psychosocial factor + "others identified by workers":

**Psychological Organizational** Clear leadership & **Civility and respect Psychological** & social support **expectations** culture demands **Growth and Recognition and** Involvement and Workload **Engagement** development influence reward management Others identified by **Protection of** Work/life balance **Psychological** workers physical safety protection

(CAN/CSA-Z1003-13/BNQ 9700-803/2013 - Psychological health and safety in the workplace - Prevention, promotion, and guidance to staged implementation; page 8.)

How to





Any survey report is a snapshot in time of employee perceptions that organizations can use to identify both potential strengths and opportunities for improvement. The experience of COVID-19 is unprecedented, and the many changes to our circumstances at work and in society mean a survey done now is not comparable to past surveys.

#### New for 2023:

Guarding Minds at Work and all supporting resources are now more useful. In addition to tracking the psychosocial factors described in the National Standard of Canada on Psychological Health and Safety in the Workplace, the report will include a

auroment of the payebassial hazarda described in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 45002-2021

### Differing Perspectives:

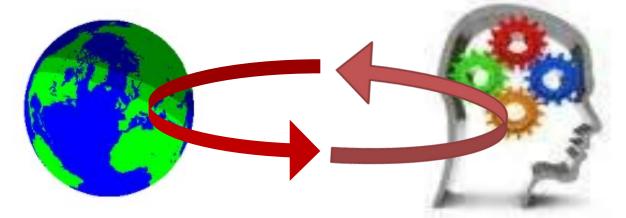


**Psychology** 

focus on what's going on between the ears

individual only ("responsibiltisation")

#### **Psychosocial**



P. Schnall, Session # 1 – Part 1: Introduction to "Work and Health", UCLA SPH EHS 270/CHS 278 Spring 2009 (March 31, 2009)

focus on the interaction between the social environment and the person

individual and collective responsibilities



#### Prevention Framework

prevention level	individual
primary (1°) prevention (at the source)	coping and appraisal skills (resiliency)
secondary (2°) prevention (along the path)	wellness, relaxation techniques (mindfulness)
tertiary (3°) prevention (at the worker)	therapy, counselling, medication, support



#### Prevention Framework

prevention	individual
level	

primary (1°)

prevention

(at the

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## coping and appraisal skills (resiliency)

# yellness, relaxation techniques (mindfulness)

# tertiary (3°) prevention (at the worker) therapy, counselling, medication, support

#### organizational

**Intervention levels** 

changing the culture, climate, work structure & organization

awareness,
Mental Health 1st
Aid, screening
(surveys)

EAP,
WSIB/WSIAT
recognition,
Return to Work



ICS > 13 > 13.100

**June 2021** 

#### ISO 45003:2021

## Occupational health and safety management — Psychological health and safety at work — Guidelines for managing psychosocial risks

This standard is available for free in read-only format

**ABSTRACT** 

**PREVIEW** 

This document gives guidelines for managing psychosocial risk within an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system based on ISO 45001. It enables organizations to prevent work-related injury and ill health of their workers and other interested parties, and to promote well-being at work.

It is applicable to organizations of all sizes and in all sectors, for the development, implementation, maintenance and continual improvement of healthy and safe workplaces.

NOTE When the term "worker" is used in this document, worker representatives, where they exist, are always implied.



This standard is available for free in read-only format: https

free in read-only format: <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:45003:ed-1:v1:en">https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:45003:ed-1:v1:en</a>

#### ISO 45003:2021 list of psychosocial factors:

**STANDARD** 

1	Roles and expectations	11	Organizational/workgroup culture
2	Job control or autonomy		11(a) Recognition and reward
3	Job demands		11(b) Career development
4	Organizational change management		11(c) Support
5	Remote and isolated work	12	Supervision
6	Workload and work pace	13	Civility and respect
7	Working hours and schedule	14	Work/life balance
8	Job security and precarious work	15	Violence at work
9	Interpersonal relationships	16	Harassment
10	Leadership	17	Bullying and victimization
		18	Work environment, equipment and
			hazardous tasks