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**PRESIDENCIA ESPAÑOLA DE
LA UNIÓN EUROPEA**

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**“Conferencia europea
de contribución a la evaluación
a medio término de
la estrategia comunitaria
de salud y seguridad en el trabajo
2007-2012”**

Barcelona, jueves 3 y viernes 4 de junio de 2010

**MR. ASKO SUIKKANEN
MR. LOTHAR LISSNER**

**“European conference
for the mid-term review
of the community strategy
2007-2012
on health and safety
at work”**

Barcelona, Thursday 3rd and Friday 4th June 2010

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EUROPEAN CONFERENCE FOR THE MID-TERM
REVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY STRATEGY 2007-
2012 ON HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

Barcelona, 3 and 4 June 2010



**Instruments to evaluate the progress
of a Community Strategy**

Marika Kunnari, University of Lapland
Dr. Lothar Lißner, Kooperationsstelle Hamburg
Prof. Asko Suikkanen, University of Lapland
Dr. Réka Zayzon, Kooperationsstelle Hamburg

Structure of the presentation

■ Part 1:

a) Analysis and description of the EU OSH strategies 2002 - 2006 and 2007 - 2012

(based on the study by Suikkanen/Kunnari for the Nordic Council of Ministers, short description of methods and results)

b) Comparison of 12 national OSH strategies

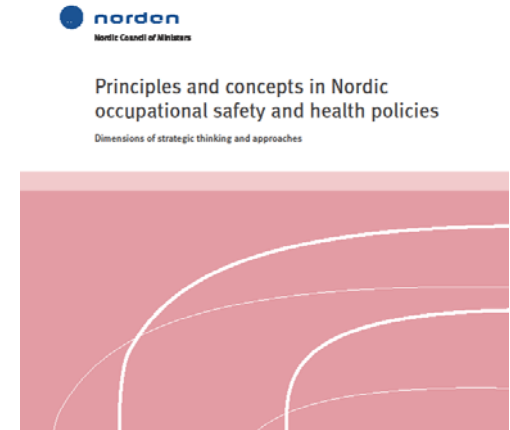
(based on the study by Lißner et al. for the BAuA, short description of methods)

■ Part 2:

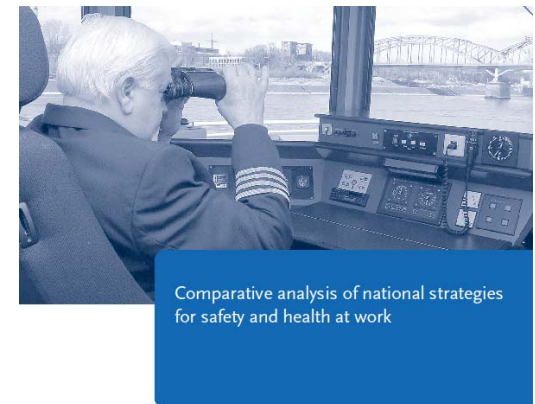
Ideas for the evaluation of the impact of the EU Strategy on Member State OSH Strategies

References

- Nordic Council of Ministers (ed.):
Principles and concepts in Nordic occupational health and safety policies
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Copenhagen 2008, TemaNord2008:594
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- BAuA (ed.):
Comparative Analysis of National Strategies for Safety and Health at Work
Authors: Lißner, L et al.,
Report on the research project F 2234 of the German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Summary
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L. Lißner, A. Rehlen, H. Hocke, J. Elo-Schafer, A. Stautz

PART 1a: Nordic Council of Ministers' Study / Part covering analysis and description of the EU OSH Strategies

Objectives of the study

- To compare Nordic programs on the working environment and safety and health at work as well as their strategic approaches
(not covered in this presentation)
- To interpret the differences, similarities and semantic relations between national (Nordic) working environment programs and the European Union's corresponding ones. This is done with regard to the strategic lines of the programs and the contents of the procedural programs.

Nordic Council of Ministers' Study

Analysis and description of the EU OSH Strategies

Methodology

The material was studied iteratively with the intent of finding common basic elements in all strategies. This research phase resulted in the identification of five criteria for the description of OSH policies:

- 1) objectives, 2) means, 3) action level, 4) actor level and
- 5) authority action.

The criteria were grouped into different strategy dimensions:

- 1) objectives: **specific vs. universal nature of the objectives,**
- 2) means: **the concrete vs. generic nature of the means,**
- 3) action level: **multilevel vs. single-level action,**
- 4) actor level: **networked vs. authority-based and**
- 5) authority action: **consultative and/or rewarding vs. controlling and/or punitive authority action.**

Nordic Council of Ministers' Study: The European Union's Strategy on Health and Safety at Work 2002-2006

Themes	Dimensions	Characteristics	Features from both	Characteristics	Dimensions
Objectives	specific objectives	XXX			universal objectives
Means	concrete means	XXX			generic means
Action level	multilevel nature	XXX			single-level focus of action level
Actor level	networking-based	XXX			authority-based actor level
Authority action	consulting and/or rewarding		XXX		controlling and/or punitive

Nordic Council of Ministers' Study: The European Union's Strategy on Health and Safety at Work 2007-2012

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Nordic Council of Ministers' Study: EU OSH Strategy 2007 to 2012 - Objectives and means

- **The objectives of the strategy are similar to those of the strategy of 2002-2006 in terms of specificity and commitment.**
- **The strategy 2007-2012 differs from the previous one in one main aspect; instead of several aims, it deals by and large with a single objective, the reduction of occupational accidents.**
- **The objectives are expected to yield a profit, though, over a specified time period, within a defined quantitative and temporal framework.**
- **Means are mostly connected with starting points in legislation or supervision of legislation.**

Nordic Council of Ministers' Study: EU OSH Strategy 2007 to 2012 - Consulting and/or controlling authority action

- **This strategy, as opposed to its predecessor, places more emphasis on the controlling nature of authority action.**
- **It also emphasizes punitiveness more than the previous strategy did.**
- **In this strategy the Commission "encourages", "recommends" and "spurs" different actors to implement the means of the strategy in order to achieve the objectives through consultative action.**

Nordic Council of Ministers' Study: EU OSH Strategies 2002–2006 and 2007 to 2012 - gaps and deficits

- **The strategies do not take into account the structural changes of the labour force. The strategies focus on employment which is traditionally understood as “normal” employment.**
- **The strategies do not approach certain important issues, e.g. how to improve handicapped persons' ability to work.**
- **The strategies do not emphasize links to other approaches towards better OSH, such as adult education, social policy and rehabilitation policy.**

PART 1b: BAuA Study

Comparison of eight issues in national OSH strategies

- **Main goals**
- **Criteria/rationale**
- **Data sources**
- **Budget**
- **Instruments and implementation**
- **Evaluation**
- **Indicators**
- **Appraisal of results and political learning**

BAuA Study: Conclusions in five areas*

- **Autonomy, boundaries and cooperation**
- **Active role of the social partners**
- **Indicator development and evaluation**
- **Implementation and communication to the public**
- **Political learning and adjustment – positive effects on institutions and infrastructure**

*** For more information on results and conclusions:**

http://www.baua.de/cln_135/sid_D824577144AA38562761000BE44B8F0F/de/Publikationen/Fachbeitraege/F2234.html

PART 2: Ideas for the evaluation of the impact of the EU Strategy on MS

■ Initiative, motivation and promotion of national strategies

The EU OSH Strategies seem to be one of the main motives and reasons for national actors to introduce a national strategy.

Instruments for evaluation:

Survey or interviews asking different actors how far their initiatives to create a national strategy were connected to the EU OSH Strategies.

Ideas for the evaluation of the impact of the EU Strategy on Member States

■ Content analogies

The EU Strategies include a number of objectives; the second strategy defines four priority areas for national strategies.

■ Instrument:

A comparison of national strategy documents could identify the analogies of content between the EU Strategy and the national strategies.

National strategies also focus on aspects that are not covered by the EU Strategy, such as e.g. MSD and vice versa.

Ideas for the evaluation of the impact of the EU Strategy on Member States

■ Approach analogies

The EU OSH Strategies contain some general statements concerning good practice in implementation of OSH strategies: network, punitive versus consultative action.

■ Evaluation instrument:

An analysis of documents combined with interviews with actors could identify the approach analogies between the EU Strategy and the national strategies.

Ideas for the evaluation of the impact of the EU Strategy on Member States

■ Benchmarking impact

The strategy documents are partly to be seen as a benchmark for national strategies, e.g. in fields where quantitative targets are defined (work accidents).

■ Evaluation idea:

An analysis might identify how far the EU OSH Strategies are recognized by the actors in the member states as a benchmark and to what extent they have achieved the benchmark level.

Ideas for the evaluation of the impact of the EU Strategy on Member States

■ Promotion of exchange between strategy actors

The EU OSH strategies are intended to promote the information exchange of national actors. An evaluation can determine to what extent this exchange between national actors has occurred. It should also ask the actors whether support from the EU would help and how this should be organized.

Ideas for the evaluation of the impact of the EU Strategy on Member States

■ Indicators and monitoring approaches

The European strategies intend to strengthen European monitoring systems like ESAW and EODS, the Risk Observatory or the SLIC inspections.

- Instrument: An overall description will identify which national indicators and monitoring approaches have been developed and how they can be utilized for EU-wide indicator creation, monitoring and evaluation.

Contact Information

Asko Suikkanen

asko.suikkanen@ulapland.fi

Marika Kunnari

marika.kunnari@ulapland.fi

Website

<http://www.ulapland.fi>

Lothar Lißner

l.lissner@kooperationsstelle-hh.de

Réka Zayzon

r.zayzon@kooperationsstelle-hh.de

Website

www.kooperationsstelle-hh.de