







SLIC 2012 - Campaign on psychosocial risks — Country report I (PORTUGAL)

Note: At the moment it is not possible to give more information about the issues with the numbers 1, 5, 6 and 7, the table titled "Assessments of the campaign" because we need to know previously the results of reports made by the labour inspectors.

The same with the questions 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 for the scale entitled "Evaluation".

Attached the follow documents: *

- Schedule with an action plan for the development of the campaign.
- Three types of letters (for public's identities, employers and general public).
- National guide for the inspection intervention.
- Questionnaire for the workers and table to analyze the results.
- Table to analyze the results for the SLIC tool entitled "Stress at work check list".
- Report for analyze each visit
- Excel map for the treatment of the results.











General description











National legislation

- Constitution of the Portuguese Republic
- Directive Table No. 89/391/EEC relating to the health and safety at work
- Law No. 59/2008 of 11 September, approving the scheme of employment in public functions (chapter XIII, safety, hygiene and health at work)
- Labour Code, approved by Law No 7/2009 of 12 February
- Law No 102/2009 of 10 September, which approves the legal regime for the promotion of safety and health at work
- Agreement Table on Harassment and violence at work, signed in 2007 by the European Social Partners
- Agreement Table on work- related stress, stabilized between the European Social Partners

Labour Code:

General Dispositions on equality and non discrimination: - Concepts of equality and non-discrimination article 23°; Right to the equal access to employment and labour article 24°; Prohibition of discrimination (direct or indirect) article 25° and 26°;

Prohibition of harassment: Harassment - article 29°;

Equality and non-discrimination based on sex: Access to employment, professional practice or training - article 30°; equal conditions of work - article 31°; Register of recruitment processes;

Regulation of the Regime to the employment contract in public functions:

Chapter XIII - Safety, hygiene and health at work

Chapter XIII - Safety, hygiene and health at work

The penalties applied to infractions in this area are serious or very serious.











Campaign goals or indicators	It was established as its goal the minimum intervention in 200 establishments					
Sectors inspected	Health (establishment with admission)					
SLIC inspection tools and methods	We use de SLIC tools except the "Questionnaire-Finland" for workers and de methods transmitted in the workshop that took place in Luxembourg and indicated in the Guide for Labour inspectors.					
National tools *	Questionnaire for the workers and table to analyze the results.					
New national tools*	Table to analyze the results for the SLIC tool entitled "Stress at work check list".					
	Report for analyze each visit					
and adjustment of one campaign tool*	Excel map for the treatment of the results.					
Number of labour inspectors	The total number of labour inspectors? 74					
	The number of labour inspectors with competence on psychosocial risks? 57 (they are a Generalist Inspection)					
	The number of labour inspectors actively taking part in the campaign? 57					
Training	Has specific training for preparation of the campaign taken place? Yes					
	Has training material been developed? Yes					
	The number of training days per inspector: 2					
	The number of inspectors trained: 57					
National evaluation or follow-up	We establish two moments of the national follow-up. Until 25 th of Mai the inspectors may reports for the National Project Leader and the National Responsible Person the results of the first visits.					
	In the end of September they must report the evaluation of the results of the psychosocial risk assessments in the employers.					
	The last moment of the evaluation is since 15 th November to end of December.					











Development of national information materials *	Creation of instruments in the <i>Intranet</i> , for the regional ACT services inform the number of establishments existing in national territory. Creation of a computer schedule with an action plan for the development of the campaign. Three types of letters (for public's identities, employers and general public). National guide for the inspection intervention.
	Wall papers for computer system belongs to the "Authority for the Work Conditions" – ACT. Roll Papers for the regional services for the "Authority for the Work Conditions" – ACT. National material was not used because there was no material on this subject.
Development of a national campaign website	Development of Intranet website with specific area for the campaign And internet www.act.gov.pt with link for SLIC site

Assessment of the campaign

Usefulness of background material	
Usefulness of the inspection tools (toolkit)	We use the SLIC tools except the "Questionnaire-Finland" for workers.
Usefulness of the project flyer	In Portugal we made the reediting of the flyer because it was very usefulness for the divulgation near the employers.
Usefulness of the project website	It is the most important instrument and greater dissemination of the campaign near the employers and the general public.
Description of good examples, in attachment if needed	











The inspectors' overall experiences of the campaign	
The employers' experiences of the campaign	









Evaluation

Please, scale the following aspects of the event on a 1-5 basis, where 5 signifies "very much", 4-"somewhat", 3 - "undecided", 2 - "not really" and 1 - "not at all".

	5	4	3	2	1
Did the campaign influence the national priorities?			\boxtimes		
Did the campaign induce measures in the enterprises?					
Did the campaign contribute to the OSH management and prevention culture in enterprises?					
Did the campaign contribute to inform employers and workers?	\boxtimes				
Did the campaign induce an increase in adequate risk assessments?					
Did the campaign improve the national OSH infrastructure?					
Did the campaign stimulate enforcement in SME:s and high risk sectors?					
Did the exchange of information with other member states stimulate national development?					

