European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

OSH Pulse 2025: Occupational safety and health in the era of climate and digital change

Flash Eurobarometer - Summary

European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

Authors: Sharon Belli and Femke De Keulenaer, Ipsos – European Public Affairs

Project management: Maurizio Curtarelli and Pierre Bérastégui, European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA)

This summary was commissioned by the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA). Its contents, including any opinions and/or conclusions expressed, are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of EU-OSHA.

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

© European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, 2025

Table of Contents

List of figures 4
Introduction 5
1 Digital technologies in the workplace 6
1.1 Most common types of digital technologies used in the workplace 6
1.2 Allocating, monitoring and evaluating work via digital devices 6
1.3 Digital platform workers 7
1.4 Remote, hybrid and on-site: primary work location 7
1.5 OSH risks related with the use of digital technologies 8
2 Psychosocial risks and mental health in the workplace 9
2.1 Psychosocial risk factors 9
2.2 Perceptions about job insecurity 10
2.3 Speaking about mental health in the workplace 10
2.4 Initiatives to address stress and mental health issues at the workplace 11
3 Climate change and safety and health at work 12
3.1 Exposure to climate change-related risks factors 12
3.2 Concerns about climate change and safety and health at work 13
3.3 Preventive measures to address the effect of climate change on health 14
4 Workers' health status 15

List of figures

Figure 1: Question DX7 – Do you use any of the following digital technologies for your main job? (Multiple answers allowed, %) 6

Figure 2: Question A2 – To your knowledge, does the organisation where you work use digital technologies to…? (%) 7

Figure 3: DX6 – In which of the following locations have you worked most of the time over the last 12 months? (Multiple answers allowed, %) 7

Figure 4: Question A1 – Would you say that the use of digital technologies in your workplace…? (%). 8

Figure 5: Question B1 – Would you say that at work you are exposed to the following factors? (%)..... 9

Figure 6: Question E2_3 – Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on stress and mental health in your workplace? I might lose my job in the next 6 months (% by country)..... 10

Figure 7: Question E2 – Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on stress and mental health in your workplace? (%) 11

Figure 8: Question E1 – Are any of the following initiatives available in your workplace? (%) 11

Figure 9: Question B2 – In the last 12 months, would you say that at work you have been exposed to the following factors? (%) 12

Figure 10: Question E2 – Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on stress and mental health in your workplace? (%) 13

Figure 11: Question E3 – Are any of the following measures to prevent heat stress and climate change-related risks at work available in your workplace? (%)..... 14

Figure 12: Question C1 – In the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the following health problems caused or made worse by your work? (Multiple answers allowed, %) 15

Introduction

The years following the COVID-19 pandemic have seen shifts in the landscape of occupational safety and health (OSH), with new challenges emerging and existing ones evolving.

First, the increasing adoption of digital technologies for work, which started well before the COVID-19 pandemic but had an important acceleration during the pandemic – especially when it comes to digital technologies enabling remote work -, has become a permanent feature in the world of work, with several implication in terms of OSH. Second, the ongoing changes in work patterns and societal expectations have amplified psychosocial risk factors. Third, the growing impact of climate change has emerged as a critical factor affecting workplace safety and health. Lastly, there is an increased focus on the broader health outcomes related to work, recognising the complex interplay between occupational factors and overall health.

On behalf of EU-OSHA, Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of employed workers (employees and self-employed), aged 16 and over, in each of the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU) as well as in Iceland and Norway. Between 31 March and 14 April 2025, 28,220 interviews were conducted over the telephone (mobile phones). A representative sample of employed workers was also interviewed in Switzerland, where the data collection took place between 2 and 7 April 2025. The interviews in Switzerland were conducted online via computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network.

Survey data presented in this report are weighted to known population proportions. The EU27 averages are weighted according to the size of the 16+ employed population of each EU Member State. A technical note on the methods applied to conduct the survey is appended as an annex to this report.

Notes:

1. In this summary, overall results and socio-demographic analyses are based on data from the 27 EU Member States (EU27), while country-level analyses include also Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.
2. The report looks at trend changes at national level, compared to OSH Pulse - Occupational safety and health in post-pandemic workplaces (April-May 2022). Due to modifications made to some items of the 2022 survey questionnaire that have been included in the 2025 questionnaire, trend comparisons should be interpreted with caution.
3. The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Year-on-year differences are calculated from percentages rounded to the nearest integer.
4. Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups, countries or years may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
5. Response percentages exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
6. In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation, as shown below.

BE Belgium	FR France	NL Netherlands
BG Bulgaria	HR Croatia	AT Austria
CZ Czechia	IT Italy	PL Poland
DK Denmark	CY Rep. of Cyprus	PT Portugal
DE Germany	LV Latvia	RO Romania
EE Estonia	LT Lithuania	SI Slovenia
IE Ireland	LU Luxembourg	SK Slovakia
EL Greece	HU Hungary	FI Finland
ES Spain	MT Malta	SE Sweden
IS Iceland	NO Norway	CH Switzerland

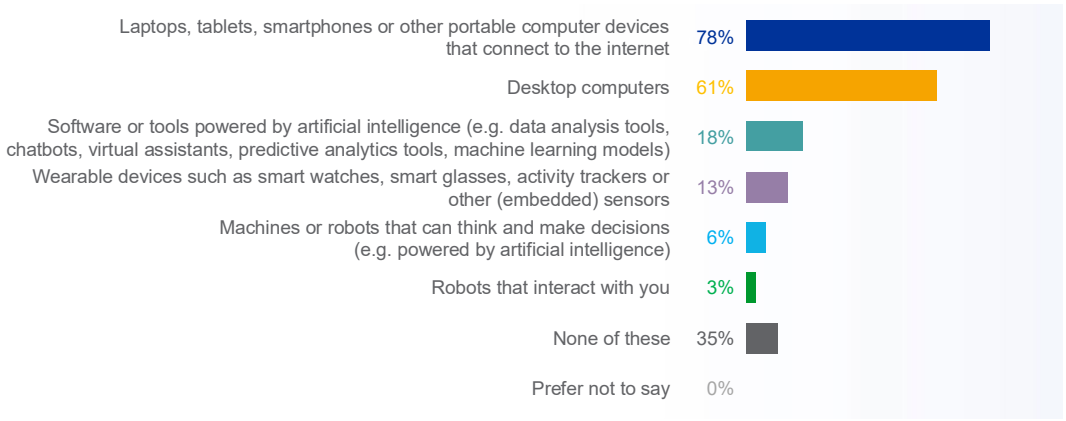
1 Digital technologies in the workplace

1.1 Most common types of digital technologies used in the workplace

The most commonly used digital technologies are **laptops, tablets, smartphones or other portable computer devices that connect to the internet**, selected by 78% of workers across the EU (+4 pp compared to the OSH Pulse conducted in April-May 2022). **Desktop computers** rank second, with 61% of workers indicating their use. About one in six workers (18%) use **software or tools powered by artificial intelligence,** e.g. data analysis tools, chatbots, virtual assistants, predictive analytics tools, machine learning models (+2 pp compared to April-May 2022). This is followed by **wearable devices**, such as smart watches, smart glasses, activity trackers or other (embedded) sensors, selected by 13% of workers. A smaller proportion of workers report using advanced robotic technologies for work: 6% use **machines or robots that can think and make decisions** (e.g. powered by artificial intelligence) and 3% **interact with robots** in their work.

Overall, across the EU, 90% of workers report using at least one of the digital technologies listed in the survey. Across the countries surveyed, this proportion ranges from 78% in Portugal to 96% in Norway. Additionally, across the EU, 32% of workers report using one or more advanced digital technologies.[1] The share of workers reporting using advanced digital technologies for their main job is highest in Denmark (48%) and lowest in Portugal (17%).

Figure 1: Question DX7 – Do you use any of the following digital technologies for your main job? (Multiple answers allowed, % EU27)



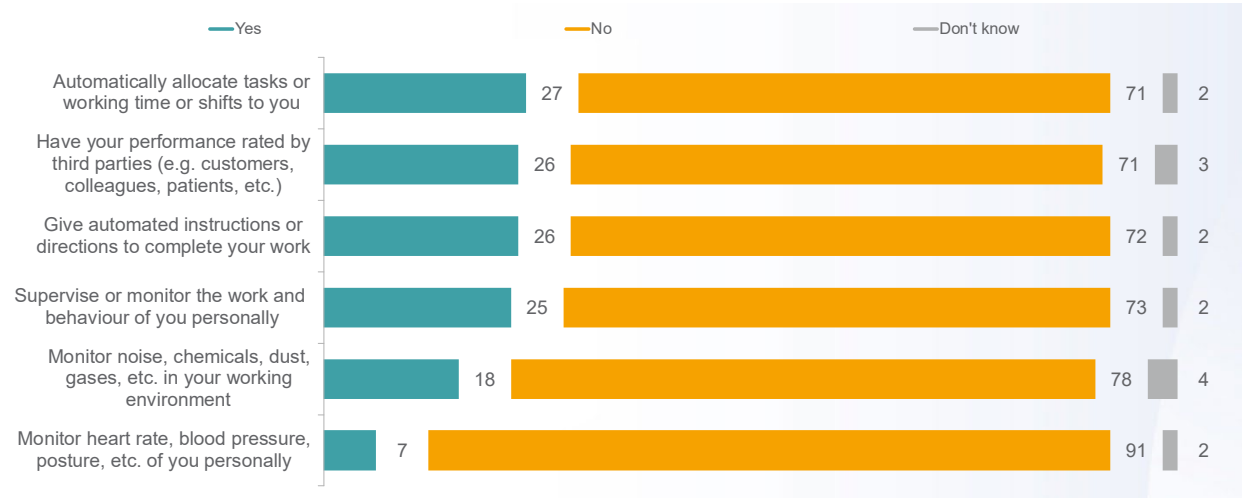
Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

1.2 Allocating, monitoring and evaluating work via digital devices

Over one in four workers (27%) report that their employer uses digital technologies to **automatically allocate tasks, working time or shifts to them**. Similarly, 26% indicate these technologies are used for **performance ratings by third parties** (e.g. customers, colleagues, patients) and another 26% mention **automated instructions or directions to complete their work**. One in four workers (25%) mention the use of digital technologies for **supervision or monitoring of their work and behaviour.** Regarding environmental and health monitoring, about one in six (18%) say that digital devices are used to **track noise, chemicals, dust, gases, etc. in their working environment**; a much smaller proportion (7%) report the use of such technologies for **monitoring their heart rate, blood pressure and posture**.

[1] Advanced digital technologies: software or tools powered by artificial intelligence, wearable devices, machines or robots that can think and make decisions, robots that interact with workers

Figure 2: Question A2 – To your knowledge, does the organisation where you work use digital technologies to…? (% EU27)



Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

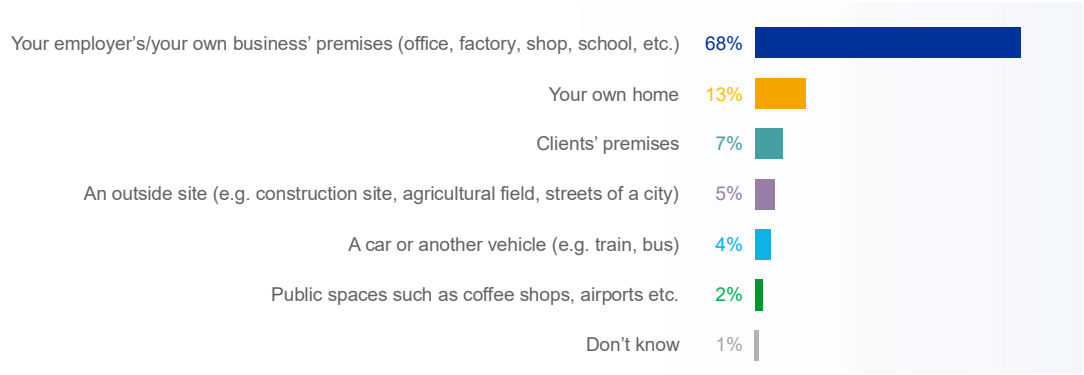
1.3 Digital platform workers

Across the EU, 5% of workers report to have earned at least part of their income working for a digital platform (e.g. Upwork, Freelancer, Clickworker, PeoplePerHour, Uber, Deliveroo, Handy, TaskRabbit and others) **in the last 12 month**. At the individual country level, the share of workers who earned at least part of their income working for a digital platform in the last 12 months varies between 1% in France and 18% in Malta.

1.4 Remote, hybrid and on-site: primary work location

A majority of workers across the EU (68%) worked most of the time at **their employer's/own business' premises (office, factory, shop, school, etc.)** in the 12 months prior to the fieldwork (+3 pp compared to April-May 2022). Smaller proportions of workers report having worked most of the time in the past 12 months from **their own home** (13%), from **clients' premises** (7%), at an **outside site** (e.g. construction site, agricultural field, streets of a city) (5%), in **a car or another vehicle** (e.g. train, bus) (4%) or in **public spaces** such as coffee shops, airports etc. (2%).

Figure 3: DX6 – In which of the following locations have you worked most of the time over the last 12 months? (Multiple answers allowed, %; EU27)



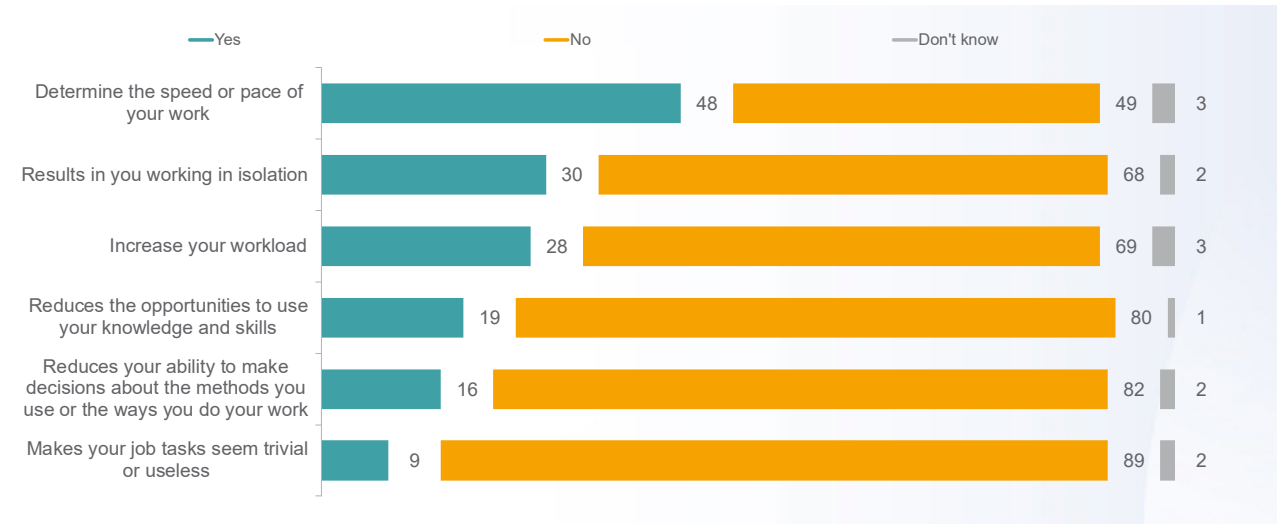
Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

1.5 OSH risks related with the use of digital technologies

Nearly half of workers in the EU (48%) report that **the use of digital technologies in their workplace determines the speed or pace of their work.** Three in ten (30%) indicate that these technologies **result in them working in isolation** and a slightly lower share (28%) mention an **increase in their workload**. Less than two in ten workers say that digital technologies in their workplace **reduce the opportunities to use their knowledge and skills** (19%) or their **ability to make decisions about the methods they use or the ways they do their work** (16%)**.** A much smaller proportion of workers (9%) indicate that digital technologies **make their job tasks seem trivial or useless.**

In 17 out of the 30 countries surveyed, a majority of workers say that the use of digital technologies in their workplace determines the speed of their work. The proportion of workers sharing this view varies between 32% in Iceland and 70% in Greece. About one in two workers in Italy (49%), Ireland (48%) and Malta (48%) indicate that the use of digital technologies results in them working in isolation. In contrast, this applies to 5% of workers in Iceland. In ten countries, at least 30% of workers indicate that that the use of digital technologies increases their workload. The highest shares of workers reporting this are observed in Austria (37%) and Ireland (36%), while the lowest one is observed again in Iceland (11%), followed by Estonia (12%) and Czechia (14%).

Figure 4: Question A1 – Would you say that the use of digital technologies in your workplace…? (%; EU27)



Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

Looking at **occupation categories**, it emerges that 49% of professional, technical or higher administrator occupations and 48% of clerical, sales or service occupations report that the use of digital technologies determines the speed of their work, compared to 44% of skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers and farm workers. In contrast, 30% of skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers and farm workers report that digital technologies increase their workload, compared to 27% of both clerical, sales or service workers and professional, technical or higher administrator occupations.

Workers in **micro companies (<10 employees)** are more likely to report that the use of digital technologies in their workplace results in them working in isolation: 34% of those in the smallest workplaces report this impact, compared to 30% of workers in workplaces with 10-49 or 50-249 employees and 28% of those in the largest workplaces with 250+ employees.

In terms of **sectors of activity**, it can be noted that workers employed in agriculture, horticulture, forestry or fishing (35%) and in health and social care (30%) are more inclined to say that the use of digital technologies increases their workload. This contrasts with lower percentages in other sectors, particularly in information and communication technology, finance, professional, scientific or technical services (25%) and in services relating to education (24%). The manufacturing or engineering sector shows the highest

proportion of workers reporting that digital technologies determine their speed or pace of work (51%); closely followed by the information, communication, finance and professional services sector (50%). The risk of working in isolation also varies across sectors: social, cultural, personal and other services (33%) and agriculture, manufacturing, commerce/transport and information/communication technology (32%) show the highest proportion of workers reporting this impact. Finally, workers in agriculture, horticulture, forestry or fishing are most likely to report that digital technologies reduce the opportunities to use their knowledge and skills (24%). In contrast, those in sector of supply of gas, electricity or water, mining or quarrying are least likely to report this risk (16%).

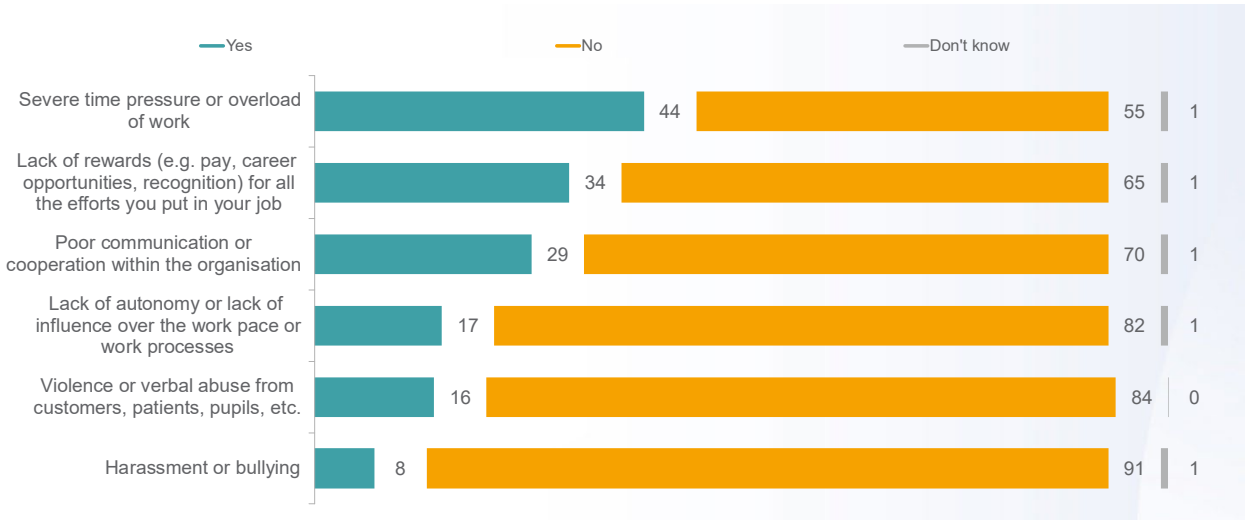
2 Psychosocial risks and mental health in the workplace

2.1 Psychosocial risk factors

More than four in ten workers across the EU (44%) report that they are exposed to **severe time pressure or overload of work**. About one in three (34%) report a **lack of rewards** (e.g. pay, career opportunities, recognition) for all the efforts they put in their job, followed by 29% who are exposed to **poor communication or cooperation within their organisation.**

Smaller proportions of workers report being exposed to a **lack of autonomy or lack of influence** over the work pace or work processes (17%) and **violence or verbal abuse** from customers, patients, pupils, etc. (16%). Finally, nearly one in ten workers (8%) report being exposed to **harassment or bullying** at work.

Figure 5: Question B1 – Would you say that at work you are exposed to the following factors? (%; EU27)



Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

Looking at the results by **type of occupation**, it emerges that exposure to severe time pressure or overload of work is more prevalent among professionals, technical or higher administrator occupations (47%) compared to skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers (incl. farm workers) (42%) and clerical, sales or service occupations (43%).

Workers' exposure to work-related psychosocial risk factors varies by **workplace size**. For example, while 32% of workers in large companies (250+ employees), 31% in small companies (10-49 employees) and 30% in medium-sized companies (50-249 employees) report exposure to poor communication or cooperation within the organisation, it affects just 23% of workers in micro companies (<10 employees).

Workers in **services relating to health or social care** are the most at risk of exposure to work-related psychosocial risks. In this sector, 50% of workers report facing severe time pressure and overload of

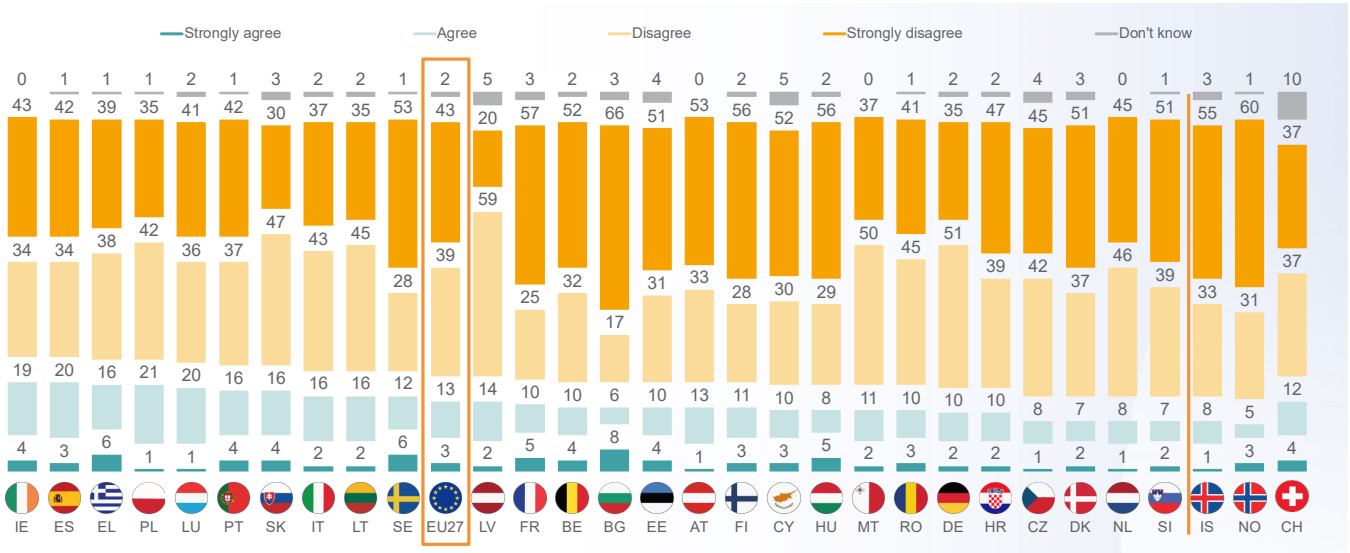
work, compared to 45%, on average, across all sectors. Additionally, 41% say they experience a lack of rewards (e.g. pay, career opportunities, recognition) for all the efforts they put in their job, versus 33%, on average, across all sectors. Similarly, 25% of health and social care workers report being exposed to violence or verbal abuse from customers, patients, pupils, etc., significantly higher than the 15%, on average, across all sectors.

2.2 Perceptions about job insecurity

When asked about job insecurity, another important psychosocial risk factor, 16% of **workers** in the EU agree that they **might lose their job within the next six months.** However, the vast majority of EU workers (82%) do not share this concern about potential job loss in the immediate future.

The highest shares of workers agreeing that they might lose their job in the next six months are observed in Ireland and Spain (both 23%), Greece and Poland (both 22%), and Luxembourg (21%). In contrast, workers in Czechia, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway and Slovenia feel most secure, with only 8%-9% expressing concern about potential job loss.

Figure 6: Question E2_3 – Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on stress and mental health in your workplace? I might lose my job in the next 6 months (% by country; EU27 and IS, NO, CH)



Base: all respondents (n=28,220)

2.3 Speaking about mental health in the workplace

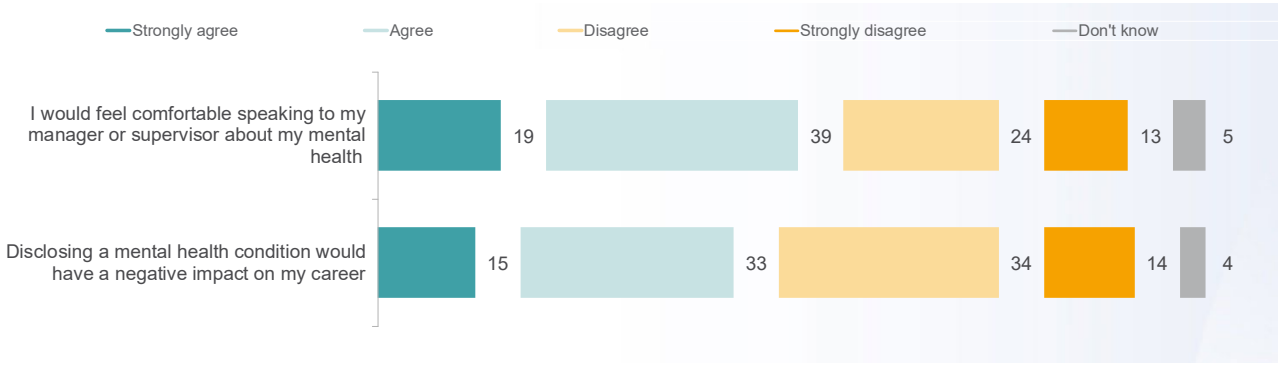
In line with results of the OSH Pulse conducted in April-May 2022, workers across the EU are divided in their views whether disclosing **a mental health condition would have a negative impact on their career**: 15% 'strongly agree' and 33% 'agree' that this could be the case, while 14% 'strongly disagree' and 34% 'disagree'. That said, close to six in ten workers **would feel comfortable speaking to their manager or supervisor about their mental health** (19% 'strongly agree' and 39% 'agree').

A large majority of workers in Czechia (60%), France and Italy (both 63%), Cyprus (67%) and Greece (69%) 'strongly agree' or 'agree' that disclosing a mental health condition would have a negative impact on their career. In 14 countries, a majority of workers disagree that disclosing a mental health condition would have a negative impact on their career. The total level of disagreement is highest in Iceland (82%), Hungary (71%) and Sweden (70%).

About eight in ten workers in Finland (80%), Sweden (80%) and Denmark (81%) 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that they would feel comfortable speaking to their manager or supervisor about their mental health.

In sharp contrast, in Hungary, less than half of workers (32%), in total, agree that they would feel comfortable speaking to their manager about a mental health problem.

Figure 7: Question E2 – Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on stress and mental health in your workplace? (%; EU27)

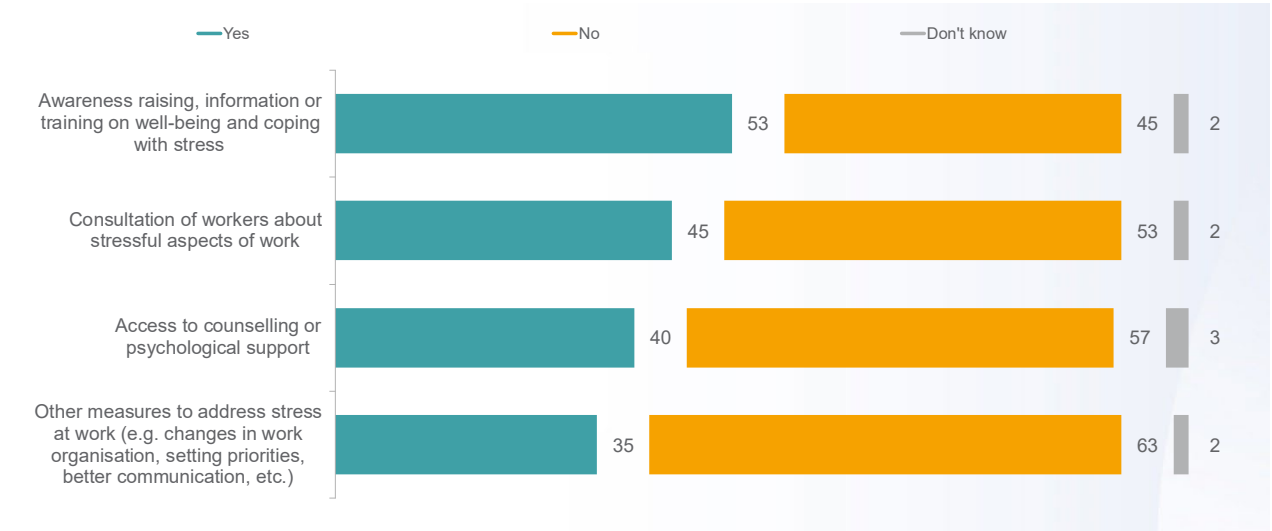


Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

2.4 Initiatives to address stress and mental health issues at the workplace

A slim majority of workers (53%) report that **awareness raising, information or training** on well-being and coping with stress are available in their workplace. **Consultation of workers about stressful aspects of work** is reported by 45% of workers and **access to counselling or psychological support** by 40% of workers. **Other measures** to address stress at work, such as changes in work organisation, setting priorities and better communication, are mentioned by 35% of workers.

Figure 8: Question E1 – Are any of the following initiatives available in your workplace? (%; EU27)



Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

Workers in **professional, technical or higher administrator occupations** and **clerical, sales or service occupations** are more likely to report availability of preventive initiatives in their workplace compared to skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers; this is seen for awareness raising and training (reported by 54%-56% of workers in the aforementioned occupations vs 47% of skilled, semi-skilled and

unskilled workers), counselling or psychological support (41% vs 33%) and worker consultations on stressful aspects (45%-46% vs 40%).

The **larger the company**, the more likely workers are to mention availability of initiatives addressing stress and well-being in their workplace. For example, 66% of workers in large companies (250+ employees) report that awareness raising and training initiatives are available in their workplace, while this is the case for 55% of workers in medium-sized companies (50-249 employees), 50% in small companies (10-49 employees) and 42% in micro companies (<10 employees).

3 Climate change and safety and health at work

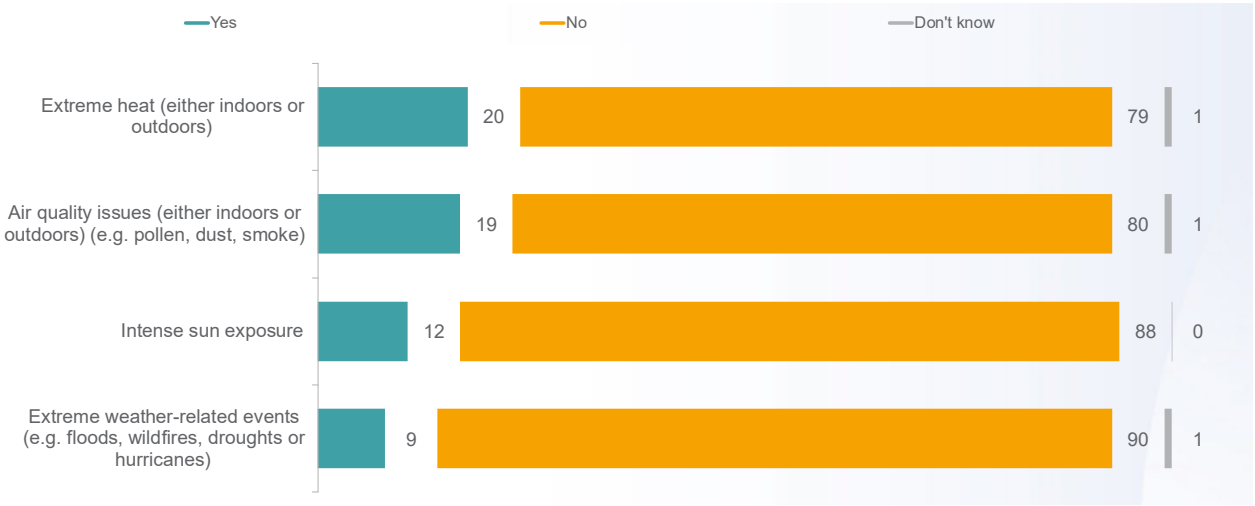
3.1 Exposure to climate change-related risks factors

Across the EU, 33% of workers report having been **exposed at work to at least one climate change-related risks factor** in the past 12 months. More specifically, 20% of workers report exposure to **extreme heat** (either indoors or outdoors) and 19% to **air quality issues** such as pollen, dust, or smoke (either indoors or outdoors). Lower shares report having been affected by **intense sun exposure** (12%) or **extreme weather-related events** (e.g. floods, wildfires, droughts, or hurricanes) (9%).[2]

Greece (35%) has the highest proportion of workers having been exposed to extreme heat in the past 12 months. Greece is followed by Cyprus (30%), Croatia (28%), Slovakia and Malta (both 27%). At the other end of the country ranking, in Norway (7%) and Sweden (12%), workers are the least likely to have been exposed to extreme heat in the workplace.

The highest shares of workers reporting exposure to indoor or outdoor air quality issues in the workplace are observed in Austria (32%), Finland (31%) and Greece (30%), closely followed by Cyprus (28%), Poland and Malta (both 27%). In contrast, exposure to air quality issues at work is the least likely among workers in Germany (13%), Ireland and Hungary (both 14%).

Figure 9: Question B2 – In the last 12 months, would you say that at work you have been exposed to the following factors? (%; EU27)



Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

A majority of **skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers** have been exposed to extreme heat (either indoors or outdoors) (55%) or to air quality issues (e.g. pollen, dust, smoke) (53%), while this applies to

[2] This exploration into climate change and occupational safety marks a new addition to this study. The questions discussed in this chapter are being asked for the first time in this wave, meaning it is not possible to identify trends from previous data.

just 10% of those in professional and clerical occupations. Similarly, 35% of skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers report exposure to intense sun, compared to 5% among professional, technical or higher administrator occupations and clerical, sales or service occupations.

Exposure to climate change-related risk factors also varies across **sectors**. Workers in agriculture, horticulture, forestry or fishing report the highest exposure to extreme heat (either indoors or outdoors) (35%), followed, at a distance, by those in construction or building (26%) and supply of gas, electricity or water, mining or quarrying (24%). Other sectors show a lower exposure level (between 17% and 21%). A similar pattern is observed for indoor or outdoor air quality issues, such as pollen, dust or smoke.

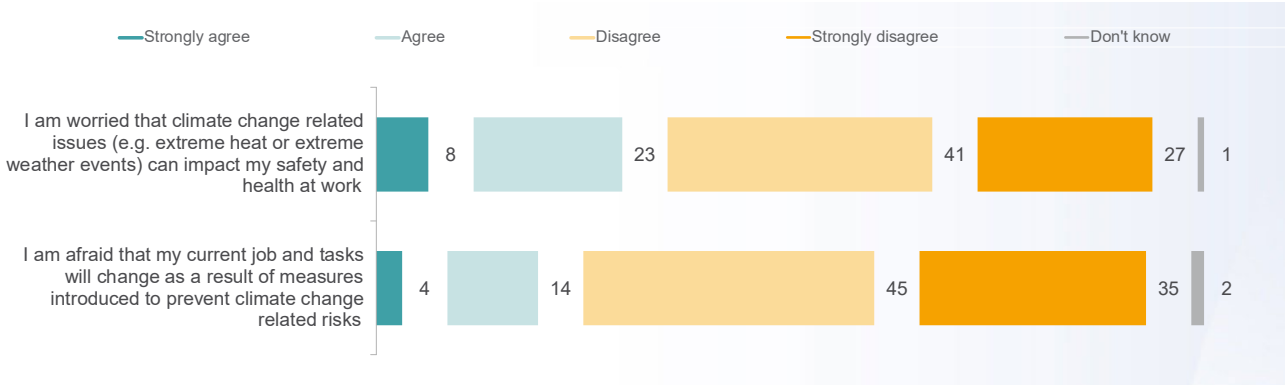
3.2 Concerns about climate change and safety and health at work

Three in ten workers agree when asked whether **they are worried that climate change-related issues (e.g. extreme heat or extreme weather events) can impact their safety and health at work** (8% 'strongly agree' and 23% 'agree'). In contrast, 68% disagree with this statement (41% 'disagree' and 27% 'strongly disagree'). A smaller proportion of workers agree that they are **afraid that their current job and tasks will change as a result of measures introduced to prevent climate change-related risks** (4% 'strongly agree' and 14% 'agree'), while a vast majority (80%) disagree with this statement (45% 'disagree' and 35% 'strongly disagree').

In Greece (51%) and Spain (50%), workers are the most likely to 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the statement 'I am worried that climate change-related issues (e.g. extreme heat or extreme weather events) can impact my safety and health at work'. The overall level of agreement is also high in Portugal (47%), Italy (42%), Cyprus and Malta (both 41%). In Denmark and Iceland, on the other hand, less than one in ten workers (both 9%) agree with this statement, followed by Norway (10%) and Estonia (15%).

Workers in Luxembourg (37%), followed by those in Portugal (31%), are more likely than their counterparts in other countries to 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the statement '**I am afraid that my current job and tasks will change as a result of measures introduced to prevent climate change-related risks'**. In contrast, less than one in ten workers 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with this statement in Estonia (9%), Denmark, Finland and Sweden (all 8%), as well as Iceland (6%) and the Netherlands (5%).

Figure 10: Question E2 – Do you agree or disagree with the following statements on stress and mental health in your workplace? (%; EU27)



Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

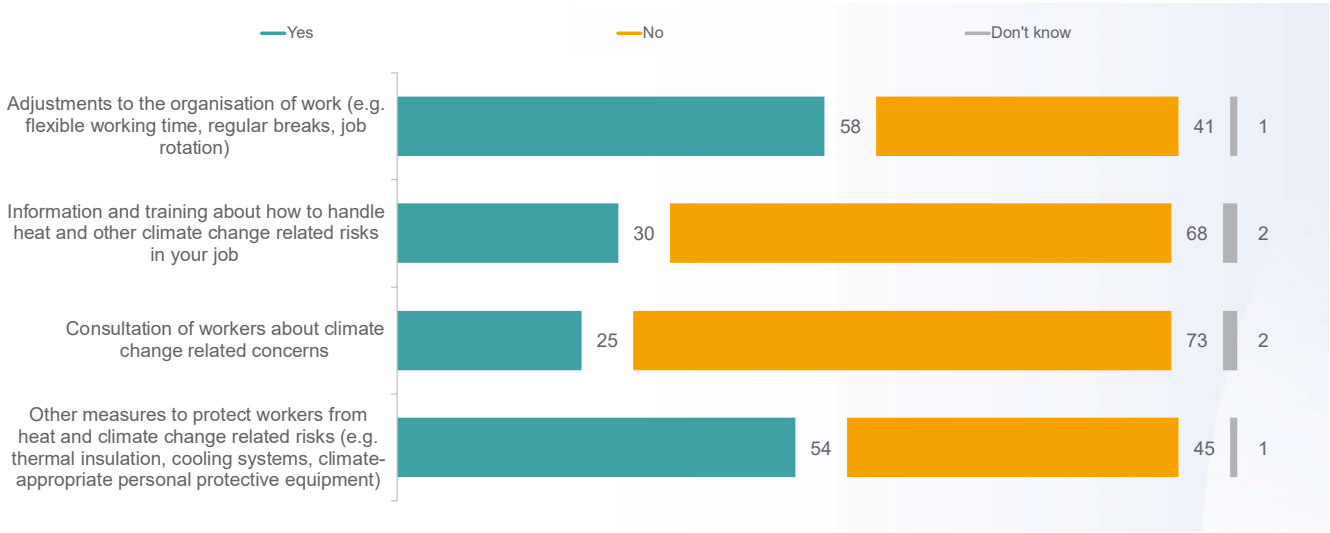
Workers in the **agriculture, horticulture, forestry or fishing sector** are more likely to agree that climate change-related issues can impact their safety and health at work (40% versus 26%-33% in the other sectors). Similarly, workers in agriculture, horticulture, forestry or fishing are more likely to agree that their current job and tasks might change due to measures introduced to prevent climate change-related risks (29% versus 16% to 21% in other sectors).

3.3 Preventive measures to address the effect of climate change on health

Adjustments to the organisation of work (e.g. flexible working time, regular breaks, job rotation) is the most common measure to prevent heat stress and climate change-related risks at work, with a majority of workers (58%) indicating its availability in their workplace. Three in ten workers (30%) mention availability of **information and training about how to handle heat and other climate change-related risks in their job**. **Consultation of workers about climate change-related concerns** is the least common measure, with 25% of workers indicating this is available in their workplace. More than half of the workers (54%) report that **other measures** to protect workers from heat and climate change-related risks (e.g. thermal insulation, cooling systems, climate-appropriate personal protective equipment) are available in their workplace.

In 26 of the 30 countries surveyed by the OSH Pulse, a majority of workers report that adjustments to the organisation of work (e.g. flexible working time, regular breaks, job rotation) are available in their workplace to prevent heat stress and climate change-related risks. More than two-thirds of workers report the availability of these measures in Latvia (67%), Luxembourg (68%), the Netherlands (72%), Austria (73%) and Malta (76%). In sharp contrast, around one in four workers in Iceland (26%) report the availability of these measures.

Figure 11: Question E3 – Are any of the following measures to prevent heat stress and climate change-related risks at work available in your workplace? (%; EU27)



Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

Skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled workers (incl. farm workers) (34%) are more likely to report the availability of information and training about how to handle heat and other climate change-related risks in their job, compared to professional, technical, or higher administrator occupations (28%) and clerical, sales, or service occupations (29%). These types of workers are also more likely to report adjustments to the organisation of work, such as flexible working time, regular breaks or job rotation (61% vs 57%) and consultation of workers about climate change related concerns (28% vs 24%).

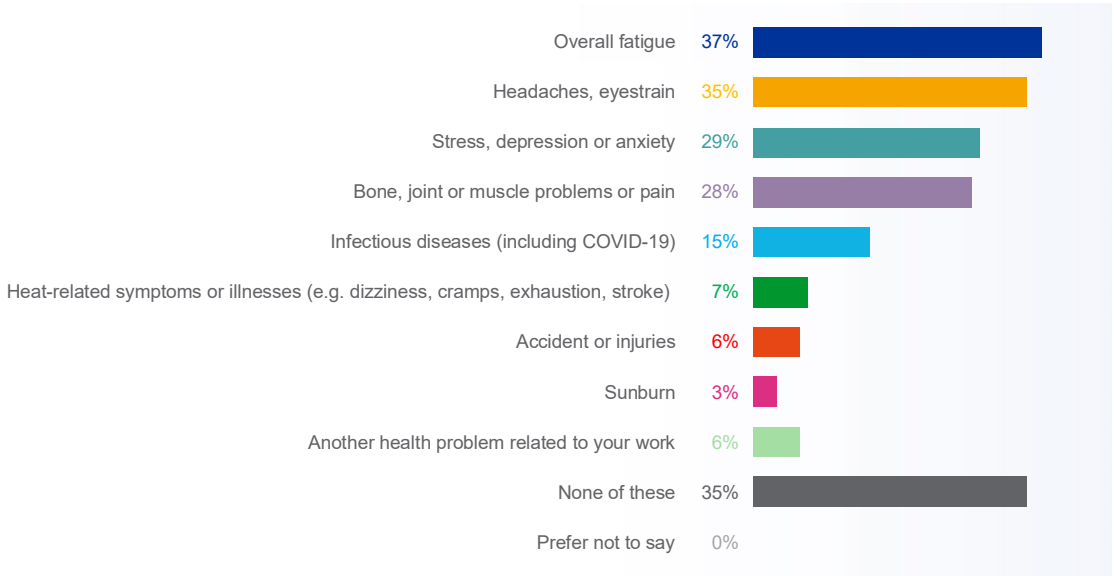
The **larger the workplace**, the more likely workers are to have access to information and training about how to handle heat and other climate change-related risks in their job. The share of workers reporting the availability of this measure to prevent heat stress and climate change-related risks at work is 27% for micro-companies (<10 employees) compared to 33% for large companies (250+ employees).

4 Workers' health status

OSH Pulse respondents are asked whether they had experienced health problems caused or made worse by their work. Of the nine health issues covered in the survey, workers mention **overall fatigue** most frequently (37%), followed by **headaches and eyestrain** (35%), **stress, depression or anxiety** (29%, +2 pp compared to April-May 2022) and **bone, joint or muscle problems or pain** (28%, -2 pp compared to April-May 2022).

Infectious diseases, including COVID-19, are selected by 15% of workers as a health problem experienced in the past 12 months and caused or made worse by their work (-5 pp compared to April-May 2022). Less than one in ten workers experienced **heat-related symptoms or illnesses** such as dizziness, cramps, exhaustion or stroke (7%), **accident or injuries** (6%) and **sunburn** (3%).

Figure 12: Question C1 – In the last 12 months, have you experienced any of the following health problems caused or made worse by your work? (Multiple answers allowed, %; EU27)



Base: all respondents, EU27 (n=25,688)

Bone, joint, or muscle problems or pain caused or made worse by work are more prevalent among **skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers (incl. farm workers)** (34%) than among professional, technical or higher administrator occupations (26%) or clerical, sales or service occupations (28%).

The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) contributes to making Europe a safer, healthier and more productive place to work. The Agency researches, develops, and distributes reliable, balanced, and impartial safety and health information and organises pan-European awareness raising campaigns. Set up by the European Union in 1994 and based in Bilbao, Spain, the Agency brings together representatives from the European Commission, Member State governments, employers' and workers' organisations, as well as leading experts in each of the EU Member States and beyond.

European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

Santiago de Compostela 12, 5th floor
48003 Bilbao, Spain
E-mail: information@osha.europa.eu

https://osha.europa.eu

Publications Office of the European Union