



WORK ENVIRONMENT RISK FACTORS CAUSING DAY-TO-DAY STRESS IN OCCUPATIONAL SETTINGS – A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC HEALTH AND PRIMARY CARE – RESEARCH GROUP EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVENTION

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Introduction and Objective

The impact of chronic workplace stress on health-related outcomes like mental and cardiovascular diseases has been widely investigated. This systematic review focuses on the sources of psychosocial day-to-day workplace stress, which are measured repeatedly/continuously in real-world settings.

The **objective** is to summarise evidence on (potential) day-to-day i.e. fluctuating work environment risk factors experienced in occupational settings, showing correlations with self-perceived stress levels and/or physiological stress responses, but may or may not cause chronic stress.

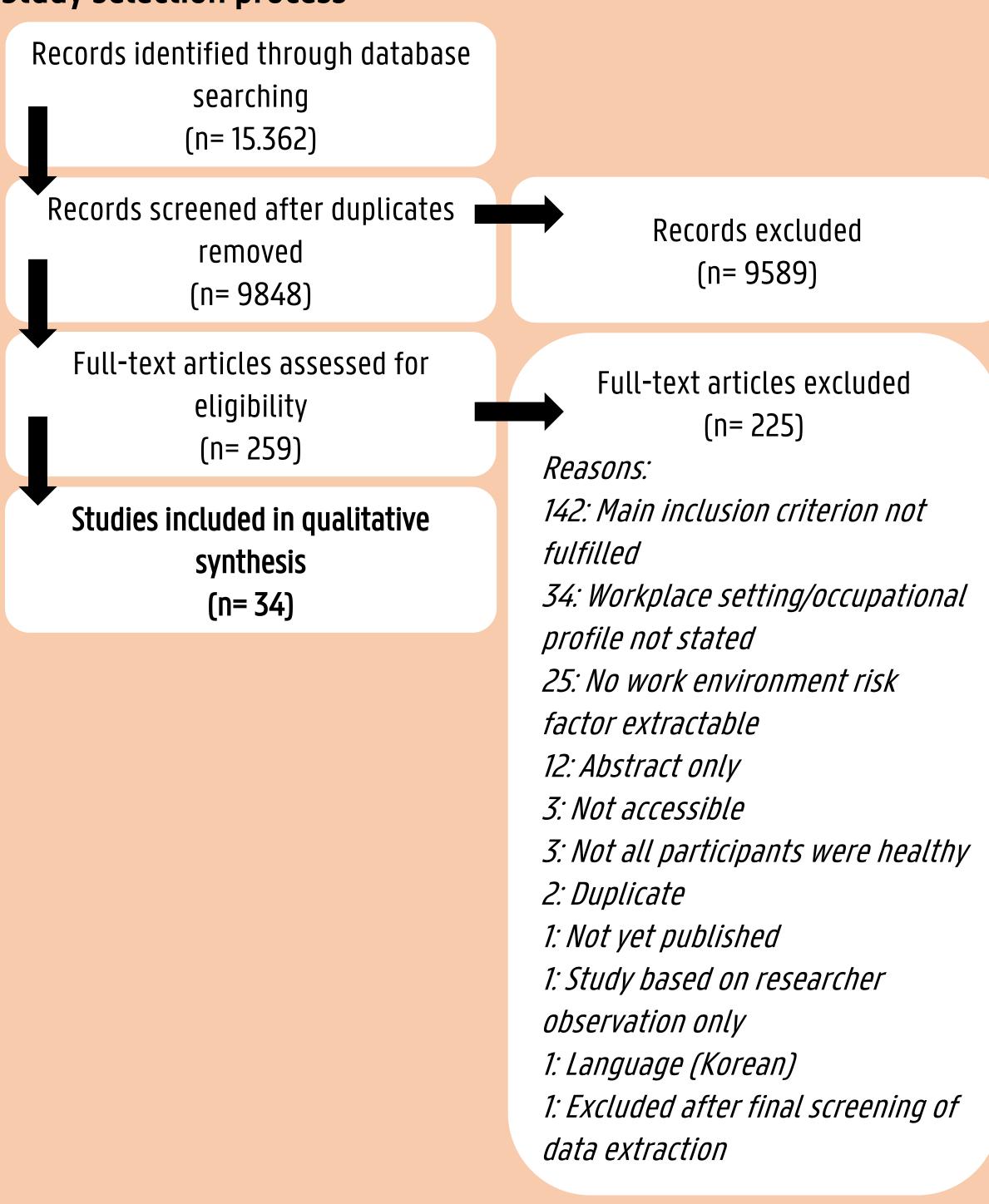
Methods

Database search

The following databases were searched: CINAHL, Embase, ERIC, PsycARTICLES, PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science with "English only" as a limitation criterion. **Inclusion criteria**

- Repeated/continuous measurement of work environment risk factors, and either self-perceived (stress) outcomes, or physiological stress detection, or both (main inclusion criterion)
- Studies focusing on day-to-day stress (without excluding chronic stress)
- Studies being applied in real-world working environments
- Healthy full-time and part-time workers
- Observational quantitative and mixed-methods studies (only quantitative part of the latter was of relevance)

Study selection process



Conclusions

- Work environment risk factors in the domains of work intensity and social environment are most prominent based on these results
- These results are relevant for **research**, since they will be implemented in our STRAW-Project, which aims to disentangle the sources and context of day-to-day workplace stress
- These results are relevant for practice, since they will be used for advising on workplace procedures and policies for reducing workplace stress

Results

The work environment risk factors were categorized by job quality indices of the 6th European Working Conditions Survey by Eurofound – the broadest framework assessing job quality.

Throughout the 34 included publications, 32 work environment risk factor groups were extractable, leading either to self-perceived (stress) outcomes or physiological stress reactions, or both. Some work environment risk factors could not be categorized based on the framework. Therefore, "Commuting from and to the workplace",

"Occupation-specific", and "Various" were added (in blue).

Job quality indices and work environment risk factor groups	No. of citatio
Work intensity	15 / 34
Workload / job demands / mental demands / task strain	11
Time pressure	3
Effort	2
Workflow interruptions	1
Pressure	1
Working faster and working longer	1
Time spend on specific work activities	1
Role conflict	1
Working time quality	6 / 34
Overtime work / time spend on working	4
amily interference with work / work-nonwork interference / work-to-family conflict	3
Social environment	14 / 34
Social support / co-worker support / supervisor support / organizational support	6
Social interaction / social contact	5
nterpersonal conflict / social conflict / social stressors / incivility	4
Customer-related social stressors	1
verbal interaction	1
eam cooperation	1
ransformational leadership	1
Type of communication with supervisor	1
kills and discretion	7 / 34
Vork control / situational control / autonomy	5
llegitimate tasks	1
ask significance	1
Prospects	3 / 34
Reward	2
Workplace uncertainty	1
Commuting from and to the workplace	2/34
forning commuting stressors / stressful delays during commuting	2
ime spend on commuting	1
Recovery experiences during commuting	1
Occupation-specific	6/34
lumber of patients under care / clinical workload	5
mbulance alarms	1
lumber of emergency calls	1
'arious	10 / 34
Description of hassles / stressful events / stressful situations / work-related stressors / possible cause of current heart rate	9
Description of work activities / nursing work tasks	5
Number of stressful events	1







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