

affected by disasters. The vast majority of the included systematic reviews investigated psychosocial work environment factors as being risk factors for the development of illness, disease or consequences of disease, such as sick leave. A substantial amount of well performed systematic reviews add to the evidence that psychosocial work environmental factors can be viewed as risk factors for the development of illness, disease and consequences of diseases such as sick leave.

**Key messages:**

- A systematic mapping review of the existing knowledge about associations between psychosocial work environment factors and health related outcomes.
- The psychosocial work environment is of importance for the health of individuals as well as for the levels of sickness absence in organizations.

## Psychosocial work environmental factors and workplace health, a systematic literature review

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The psychosocial work environment is of importance for the health of individuals and organizations. The aim was to map the existing knowledge, as presented in relevant and well performed systematic reviews, that have investigated associations between psychosocial work environment factors and relevant health related outcomes. Systematic reviews of existing knowledge were sought without time restriction in three electronic databases: PubMed, PsycINFO, and Cinahl. A total of 42 systematic reviews of moderate or good quality studying psychosocial work factors' associations to individuals' health or the wellbeing of the organization were included. The main psychosocial work environment factors which were investigated were different models of strain due to stress, conflict and mobbing. About half of the included systematic reviews investigated associations between psychosocial work environment factors and mental health and about half of the systematic reviews investigated associations to somatic disorders, mainly cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal disorders and pain. Most of the included systematic reviews based their results on workers/employees in general, whereas five systematic reviews focused on workers within health care and veterinary organizations, and a few focused on other work areas such as industrial workers, police and correctional workers, and people working with occupational groups