

Areas of Research Interest

2024



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Introduction

About the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

HSE's mission is protecting people and places, helping everyone lead safer and healthier lives¹. Science, engineering and analysis play an important role in providing the evidence base to support this strategy.

Science, Engineering and Analysis (SEA) in HSE

HSE has a proud history of using Science, Engineering and Analysis (SEA) to support decision making for almost fifty years. Under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, we are required to 'make such arrangements as it [HSE] considers appropriate for the carrying out of research and the publication of the results of research and the provision of training and information and encourage research and the provision of training and information by others'. Whilst we choose to deliver most of this new knowledge through our in house capability, we are keen to ensure that we are connected to other organisations and, in particular, to any work that aligns to our needs. Our Areas of Research Interest (ARIs) document enables other organisations to see the "big" questions that we would like to answer, and to consider if their work could align.

HSE's 10-year strategy, Protecting People and Places, sets out how HSE's role and responsibilities are growing, particularly in the areas of building safety, chemicals regulation and supporting sustainable, healthy, workplace practices. The science and evidence generated by HSE's scientists, engineers and analysts, through our collaborative programmes with industry and academia, and our network of international partners, provides the expert evidence supporting HSE's vision which is dedicated to protecting people and places. We work to ensure people feel safe where they live, where they work and in their environment.

Our ARIs detail HSE's forward-looking research priorities that helps to ensure, within an ever-changing world, that HSE remains a modern, enabling regulator, within one of the most successful health and safety systems in the world. Our ARIs will continue to develop and be refreshed over the coming years as the evidence required to support the delivery of HSE's strategy becomes clearer.

HSE's portfolio of SEA work is considered in terms of HSE's strategic objectives:

- Reduce work-related ill health, with a specific focus on mental health and stress;

¹ [Protecting people and places: HSE strategy 2022 to 2032](#)

- Increase and maintain trust to ensure people feel safe where they live, where they work and in their environment;
- Enable industry to innovate safely to prevent major incidents, supporting the move towards net zero;
- Maintain Great Britain’s record as one of the safest countries to work in.

Through our participation in the Government Office for Science ARI community of interest and practice we use our ARIs to identify specific topics of shared interest with other government departments to join up activity and achieve more together.

For example, we cooperate and collaborate with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) Joint Work and Health Directorate (“the joint unit) on matters concerning their respective health responsibilities.



Prof Andrew Curran CBE, Director of Science, Chief Scientific Adviser and Head of GSE Profession

Priority research questions in our areas of interest

Our Areas of Research Interest (ARIs) details HSE's forward-looking research priorities that helps to ensure, within an ever-changing world, that HSE remains a modern, enabling regulator, within one of the most successful health and safety systems in the world.

Our ARIs will continue to develop and be refreshed over the coming years as the evidence required to support the delivery of HSE's strategy further develops. Priority research questions have been identified for each of HSE's strategic objectives.

Reduce work-related ill health, with a specific focus on mental health and stress

- What evidence is needed to inform how we regulate in the future to optimise impact and reduce the ill-health caused by work-related stress and mental ill health?
- What strategies and interventions work to prevent work-related ill health and support employer action?
- How can the most relevant health, work and exposure data be utilised and leveraged to develop a compelling case to drive employers towards proactive intervention to reduce work-related ill health?
- How does the changing working environment impact both the way people work and their overall health in workplace environments?

Increase and maintain trust to ensure people feel safe where they live, where they work and in their environment

- How can regulatory assurance and impact be demonstrated to help secure compliance and positive outcomes?
- How do the diverse construction and building safety sectors build and enhance competence and skills within their sector, ensuring engagement and commitment from employees?
- What evidence is available to improve the health, safety and environmental standard of buildings, and protect building users, by informing the evaluation of the Building Regulations and the associated guidance?
- How can HSE ensure that our regulatory approach in the built environment is fit for purpose for the future?
- How can it be ensured that our regulatory approach to chemicals accommodates future changes?

Enable industry to innovate safely to prevent major incidents, supporting the move towards net zero

- How can it be ensured that Great Britain's (GB) evolving industrial landscape and the built environment doesn't lead to a higher likelihood of major health and safety incidents?
- What evidence is needed to inform how we regulate future technological developments, and the emergence of new industrial sectors to optimise safety in design and operation?
- To what extent can the experience, knowledge, and lessons learned from traditional industries be applied to new and emerging technologies in the energy transition with a view to improving health and safety outcomes?
- What risks are associated with the shift towards a decentralised energy landscape, and how might this impact health and safety outcomes?
- How is climate change currently affecting the health and safety of workers, building users and communities, and what methods can be employed to best assess its evolving impact on the healthy and safe operation of residential and industrial assets?

Maintain Great Britain's record as one of the safest countries to work in

- How can it be ensured that our regulatory approach addresses the growing complexity of workplaces, encourages innovation, enhances safety, and avoids unintentional risk amplification, all while minimising regulatory burdens?
- How can the effectiveness of workplace safety systems be enhanced by analysing data and leveraging insights to identify targeted interventions with impact across short, medium, and long-term perspectives?
- How can social change, demographic shifts, hybrid working, the gig economy, and broader work landscape contribute to both opportunities and challenges for workforce safety?
- What are the implications of technological changes on health and safety and how can effective regulation be assured?

The Challenge

 **1.8 million**

Workers suffering from work-related ill health (new or long-standing) in 2022/23

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months

 **0.6 million**

Workers sustaining a workplace non-fatal injury in 2022/23

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey

 **35.2 million**

Working days lost due to work-related ill health and non-fatal workplace injury in 2022/23

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey

 **0.9 million**

Workers suffering from work-related stress, depression or anxiety (new or long-standing) in 2022/23

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months

 **60,645**

Work-related non-fatal injuries to employees reported by employers in 2022/23

Source: RIDDOR

 **12,000**

Lung disease deaths each year estimated to be linked to past exposures at work

Source: Counts from death certificates and estimates from epidemiological information

 **0.5 million**

Workers suffering from work-related musculoskeletal disorders (new or long-standing) in 2022/23

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months

 **135**

Workers killed in work-related accidents in 2022/23

Source: RIDDOR

 **2,268**

Mesothelioma deaths in 2021, with a similar number of lung cancer deaths linked to past exposures to asbestos

Source: Counts from death certificates and estimates from epidemiological information

 **13.1 billion**

Annual costs of new cases of work-related ill health in 2021/22, excluding long latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on HSE Cost Model

 **7.7 billion**

Annual costs of workplace injury in 2021/22

Source: Estimates based on HSE Cost Model

 **20.7 billion**

Annual costs of workplace injury and new cases of work-related ill health in 2021/22, excluding long latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on HSE Cost Model

Reduce work-related ill health, with a specific focus on mental health and stress

Research aims

To increase our understanding of the extent, harm, costs and preventability of exposure to risks that lead to work-related ill health. Specifically, focussing on the most common causes of work-related ill health in GB – work related stress, musculoskeletal disorders and respiratory ill health.

HSE's approach to reducing work-related ill health across Great Britain's workplaces will be to focus on *reducing exposure to health risks*. This will be achieved through applying science, engineering and analysis to set protective standards and by working with key stakeholders to design and implement interventions that prevent harm. It is expected that a tangible impact on reducing work-related ill health will be achieved by:

- Driving sustainable compliance with established control standards;
- Establishing new and more efficient control measures to prevent workers being exposed;
- Building an evidence base that discovers, analyses and validates understanding of work-related risks to workers' health;
- Securing competent, effective and timely support services from Occupational Health providers and consultants.

Our programme of science, engineering and analysis will focus on providing the evidence to underpin, validate and evaluate these key activities. As the nature of work can change rapidly, we will also further develop our understanding of emerging health risks and appropriate effective control measures.

Questions and identified needs arising within this area of research are detailed below.

Question 1: What evidence is needed to inform how we regulate in the future to optimise impact and reduce the ill-health caused by work-related stress and mental ill health?

- What interventions and workplace controls can employers use to successfully prevent or design out the risk of exposure to work-related stress and support good mental health at work?

- What are the enablers and barriers to organisations effectively controlling the risk of work-related stress?
- What factors and evidence do organisations such as companies, occupational health providers or other medical professionals consider in decision making when determining if an individual has work-related stress?
- What effect does violence and aggression in the workplace have on the health of workers, particularly in terms of work-related stress, anxiety and depression and what controls can be put in place to reduce these risks?
- What contribution and impact does work-related physical ill health make to work-related stress or poor work-related mental health?

Question 2: What strategies and interventions work to prevent work-related ill health and support employer action?

- What interventions and workplace controls can employers use to successfully prevent or design out risk and reduce work-related ill health, including consideration of the range of working practices in GB?
- How do employers go about accessing appropriate occupational health advice, such that occupational health risks are appropriately managed?
- As some individuals may have health conditions that interact with exposures in the workplace:
 - what needs to be undertaken to develop understanding of what work-related ill health then looks like in workplaces and;
 - what are the preventative approaches that should be implemented to support employers in tackling this in a more holistic way?

Question 3: How can the most relevant health, work and exposure data be utilised and leveraged to develop a compelling case to drive employers towards proactive intervention to reduce work-related ill health?

- How can existing (and ongoing) data sets be linked to provide better data to understand the relationship between occupation, exposure to hazards, the effectiveness of control measures and work-related ill health?
- What is the feasibility of developing an Occupational Exposure and Control system to provide intelligence on trends over time in exposure to respiratory hazards and control measures, with an initial focus on Respiratory Crystalline Silica (RCS)?

- Does work-related ill health have any impacts and consequences for individuals, employers and society, including human costs, costs of ill health, and impacts upon productivity and employment?
- What is the occupational health profile of the GB workforce and how do different work (e.g. trade/tasks) and demographic factors contribute to this?
- Which interventions best support health equity and equality across different groups of workers, including those with health conditions and/or disabilities and/or caring responsibilities?

Question 4: How does the changing working environment impact both the way people work and their overall health in workplace environments?

- How can new health risks be identified before they become workplace health problems?
- How will the changes in working practices, such as increased hybrid and homeworking, escalation of the gig economy, work in peripatetic industries and changes in the demographics of the workforce affect work-related ill health and what can be done to mitigate any work-related ill health?
- How will future changes in technology, and the way in which workers interact with these new technologies (e.g., Artificial Intelligence, Net Zero technologies), affect the health of workers and what can be done to mitigate any work-related ill health?
- What impact could wider changes in the built environment, like decarbonisation, have on the pattern of removal of asbestos?

Increase and maintain trust to ensure people feel safe where they live, where they work, and in their environment

Research aims

Research is required to address priority knowledge gaps that will underpin effective and proportionate regulatory regimes for building safety, construction and chemicals through evidence-based approaches. To underpin policy, regulatory and operational activities in this strategic objective the evidence requirements in this area will include:

To address key areas of focus for the Building Safety Regulator (BSR) to inform its continuing work to develop a collective understanding of the built environment that will underpin policy and regulatory decision-making and standards development with an improved understanding of building safety risk. This will involve identification and assessment of emerging risks and keeping abreast of changes and trends across the built environment. Research will also underpin the BSR strategic objective to lead the development of policy relating to the regular review of Approved Documents and the provision of associated technical advice to aid compliance with the building regulations.

To further develop understanding of innovation and of new and emerging legacy issues and their impact on building safety and on construction health and safety and associated standards and guidance. This will include identifying potential implications of new and emerging technologies for building safety risk profiles through the building life cycle and identifying opportunities to eliminate or reduce risks at the design stage whilst also informing the development of appropriate intervention strategies.

To inform standards and guidance development to improve the safety and standard of buildings and develop effective strategies for oversight of the built environment, evaluation of the BSR and to measure and build competence across the built environment and construction sector.

To enable transformative advances in health and safety across the diverse construction sector through technology and innovation and the new opportunities and risks arising from such changes.

To ensure that our approach to regulating chemicals and microbial control agents is effective, efficient, agile and based on up-to-date understanding and evidence. This will ensure that HSE continues to be an internationally influential and competent regulator that

ensures the protection of workers, bystanders, consumers and the environment from chemicals whilst enabling GB to grow and prosper.

To develop the evidence needed to ensure that our regulatory approach to chemicals is fit for purpose for the future. This requires an understanding of the future trends in chemical use, technological changes and consequences for both health and environmental hazards.

To develop the evidence for innovative approaches to regulation through collaboration across HSE and other government departments, to make sure we maintain our world-class reputation for regulatory excellence. We will continue to make the best use of new data collection techniques, modelling and analytical methods to help us make proportionate regulatory decisions.

Questions and identified needs arising within this area of research are detailed below.

Question 1: How can regulatory assurance and impact be demonstrated to help secure compliance and positive outcomes?

- What metrics provide the best leading indicators for building safety and construction health and safety performance at both an industry and project-specific level?
- What statistics does the BSR already have access to across its operations and what is the potential for these to be used to inform regulatory assurance and impact?
- What influences construction activity in the sector, and which have the most impact on a project's health and safety management (both at the small and larger project scale)?
- What asbestos remains in the built environment, at what rate is this currently being disturbed and how will industry trends impact on this?

Question 2: How do the diverse construction and building safety sectors build and enhance competence and skills within their sector, ensuring engagement and commitment from employees?

- How can BSR most effectively baseline and evaluate industry competence levels and also evaluate regulatory competence, including performance with other regulatory interdependencies e.g. the regulatory resource of Building Control Bodies?
- Is there opportunity to transfer knowledge into and across the diverse construction and building safety sectors to build competence levels aided by appropriate benchmark standards?

- What are the effective ways to ensure construction workers (particularly in small businesses) are appropriately engaged with and competent in relevant health and safety matters?

Question 3: What evidence is available to improve the health, safety and environmental standard of buildings, and protect building users, by informing the evaluation of the Building Regulations and the associated guidance?

- What lessons might translate from the management of ageing assets in the major hazards sector to help dutyholders build and maintain safe buildings, addressing aspects such as human factors, safety management systems and structural safety e.g. to assure the safety of Large Panel System (LPS) buildings and Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC) buildings.
- What are the building safety implications of widespread adoption (including retrofitting) across the built environment of Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) including Volumetric Modular Construction, advanced materials and additive manufacturing? What are the building safety implications for structural and fire safety arising from emerging new developments such as Light Gauge Steel Frames (LGSF), Thermally Modified Timber and Cross Laminate Timber?
- How can BSR ensure the needs of future building users are reflected in current standards and guidance to improve and maintain safety and standards long-term, including considering the impact that an ageing population and changes to lifestyles, societal norms and ways of working may have on the extent to which current standards and guidance are fit for purpose?
- How can low frequency impact noise within buildings and its subjective effect on adverse health impacts on residents be measured and evaluated, and how effective are current acoustic performance standards in addressing noise break-in to buildings from ventilation and the new requirements for overheating?
- How can health resilience be supported through building standards including aspects such as moisture control, ventilation and sanitation for infection control?
- What are the building safety implications of widespread adoption (including retrofitting) across the built environment from renewable energy and energy storage solutions within/in close proximity to occupied buildings? This includes battery storage, electric vehicles and personal light electric vehicles.

Question 4: How can HSE ensure that our regulatory approach in the built environment is fit for purpose for the future?

- How can building management data be structured, shared and used to enable well-informed dutyholder decision-making throughout the life cycle of a building?
- How can BSR most effectively evaluate the impact of the Building Regulations and associated guidance on improved building safety outcomes?

- Are there significant implications for construction worker health and safety arising from widespread adoption across this diverse sector of: Modern Methods of Construction (MMC); AI, inherently safer design principles, Autonomy and the Internet of Things; Robotics; Advanced materials and additive manufacturing?
- Are there significant implications for building users' and construction workers' health and safety arising from carbon reduction involving: retrofitting domestic and commercial buildings; constructing, altering or decommissioning high hazard infrastructure/plants; low carbon heat solutions; zero emission vehicles and plant; reduced carbon materials; climate adaption to existing buildings and infrastructure?

Question 5: How can it be ensured that our regulatory approach to chemicals accommodates future changes?

- How can it be ensured that our regulatory approach accommodates future trends in new technologies, demographics and health and environmental hazards?
- Are there alternative approaches that build on our regulatory models, which will encourage innovation and further minimise chemical use and regulatory burdens?
- What methodologies are there to ensure that there is sufficient evidence to support an effective and efficient approach to regulatory policy and risk assessment e.g. for the management of existing, new and emerging health risks from chemicals and to enable the safe and sustainable use of chemicals?
- What are the new methods of determining and managing risk being developed and what is their potential impact on regulatory assessments carried out for chemicals? How might these new methods be evaluated and introduced into assessments to increase efficiency and effectiveness of that work whilst ensuring maximum benefits to society?

Enable industry to innovate safely to prevent major incidents, supporting the move to net zero

Research aims

HSE has a significant part to play in the safe delivery of the government's commitment to achieve net zero greenhouse gas by 2050. Transitioning to a carbon neutral economy will see more innovative technologies and processes, which will present new risk.

The scope of our research will underpin work to make sure that health and safety legislation does not prevent safe innovation and progress and will contribute towards enabling a safe transition across all industry sectors. We also understand that this is a phased change, and we continue to prioritise research to support maintaining our role in regulating the major hazards in existing energy industries.

To help manage risk, we will focus our attention on the breadth of activities that net zero encompasses. This will provide evidence to inform any policy, regulatory and operational changes needed to support key stakeholders.

To address the knowledge gaps we will adopt a broad approach including identifying and synthesising existing/developing evidence; influencing, fostering partnerships and collaborating with others; having the assurance frameworks to ensure that commissioned research is aligned to addressing the most prioritised knowledge gaps and is the optimum approach to deriving the evidence.

For some technologies, the level of interest, developments and activity is such that inter-related research activities necessitate coordination via a programme model. This is currently the case for the technological areas of carbon capture utilisation and storage (CCUS) and gaseous hydrogen. There is also significant activity in the battery technology area and alternative liquid fuels, particularly liquid hydrogen.

Questions and identified needs arising within this area of research interest are detailed below.

Question 1: How can it be ensured that GB’s evolving industrial landscape and the built environment doesn’t lead to a higher likelihood of major health and safety incidents?

- What are the significant hazards and risks associated with the deployment and scale-up of new and emerging technologies for Net Zero, such as Carbon Capture Usage and Storage (CCUS) and hydrogen?
- How HSE ensures that dutyholders in new industries such as CCUS, hydrogen, alternative liquid fuels and energy storage, design with safety and health considerations in mind?
- What are the appropriate controls and mitigations that need to be built into new carbon capture infrastructure?
- How do operational fusion power plants compare in risk profile to more traditional industrial installations?
- How can the integrity and safety of industrial assets be ensured across their lifecycle?

Question 2: What evidence is needed to inform how we regulate future technological developments, and the emergence of new industrial sectors to optimise safety in design and operation?

- What evidence is needed to enable the safe and rapid introduction of new and emerging technologies, the use of novel materials and new manufacturing processes in, for example, energy.
- What evidence is needed to ensure that technological advancements serve to maintain or improve existing levels of safety and health and do not present additional risks (either immediate or latent)?
- What other new or emerging innovations might have implications for the safety of building users that merit further consideration, e.g. Artificial Intelligence?

Question 3: To what extent can the experience, knowledge, and lessons learned from traditional industries be applied to new and emerging technologies in the energy transition with a view to improving health and safety outcomes?

- What can be learned from the deployment and scale-up of more mature industries that will help the management of safety outcomes for the emergence of new technologies?
- What are the opportunities and associated benefits of transferring relevant knowledge and skills from hydrocarbon technologies to operators of new and

emerging technologies in the energy transition and how might this be best achieved?

- What methods and information are needed to learn from early adopters of new technologies globally, including understanding health and safety failures?
- How can designers, consultants and manufacturers contribute to incorporating improvements in occupational health and safety when considering design of new technologies?

Question 4: What risks are associated with the shift towards a decentralised energy landscape, and how might this impact health and safety outcomes?

- What are the risks associated with the new energy landscape and how could they be best controlled? What new hazards arise from how new energy systems are integrated and controlled? Do co-located technologies pose new hazards and risks?
- What are the human factors and their potential impacts in the safe and effective operation of a new energy system and how can they be effectively understood?
- What are the health and safety challenges associated with growing industries including the retrofitting of domestic and commercial buildings; climate adaptation, installation of low carbon heat solutions and installation of electrical infrastructure for electric vehicles?

Question 5: How is climate change currently affecting the health and safety of workers, building users and communities, and what methods can be employed to best assess its evolving impact on the healthy and safe operation of residential and industrial assets?

- To what extent is climate change affecting health and safety of workers and communities and how is this expected to change over time?
- What is the effect of climate change on the safe operation of industrial assets and what are the best methods to determine the effect?
- What are the main health and safety challenges related to maintenance and repair of ageing low carbon energy infrastructure, such as offshore wind turbines?
- What are the safety implications of widespread adoption (including retrofitting) across the built environment from low carbon heat solutions including the impact of non-fossil fuel heating and storage systems and the impact of heat pumps on noise/acoustic performance standards and legionella control?

Maintain Great Britain’s record as one of the safest countries to work in

Research aims

The legislation under which HSE operates has enabled Great Britain to become one of the safest places in the world to work through a combination of our extensive proactive regulatory work, enforcement, and prosecutions. To underpin policy, regulatory and operational activities in this strategic objective the evidence requirements in this area will include:

To develop the existing system of ongoing data collection, analysis, interpretation and result dissemination so that it remains fit for purpose to enable appropriate targeting of interventions and enforcement to maintain safety performance.

To extract insight and intelligence from data to develop data driven solutions which will improve safety performance by building on our learning and knowledge from the [Discovering Safety](#) programme.

To further develop understanding of the current and future world of work to ensure that our regulatory approach remains suitable and sufficient, taking account of any social, demographic and technological changes (including artificial intelligence).

To maintain and develop our risk models and evidence that supports statutory requirements and regulatory regimes to maintain safety within major hazard industries.

Questions and identified needs arising within this area of research interest are detailed below.

Question 1: How can it be ensured that our regulatory approach addresses the growing complexity of workplaces, encourages innovation, enhances safety, and avoids unintentional risk amplification, all while minimising regulatory burdens?

- What is the evidence required to best understand who will take responsibility for 'risk' in a workplace and what is the outcome in an increasingly complex landscape?
- What is the evidence required to understand who has the accountability and responsibility for workplace safety and what is the outcome for those with multiple employment?

- Are there alternative regulatory models, interventions and instruments to improve/encourage innovation and improve workplace safety outcomes whilst minimising regulatory burdens?
- How can it be ensured that regulatory reform promotes safe workplace practices and does not introduce or amplify risks?

Question 2: How can the effectiveness of workplace safety systems be enhanced by analysing data and leveraging insights to identify targeted interventions with impact across short, medium, and long-term perspectives?

- How can safety systems be improved by effectively linking, utilising and analysing leading and lagging safety data sets, including accident and incident investigation activities?
- How will the work environment (including new technologies, new materials, changes in work practices and changes in the workforce) significantly change and what are the impacts on workplace safety? How do these changing risks interact and how can they be mitigated?
- How can data and evidence be best used to identify and evaluate interventions that have appropriate and targeted impact on workplace safety systems in the short, medium and long term?

Question 3: How can social change, demographic shifts, hybrid working, the gig economy, and broader work landscape contribute to both opportunities and challenges for workforce safety?

- How is social change impacting on change in risks to workforce safety? What competence is required to ensure organisations, managers and supervisors can support the workforce?
- Are there indicators that risk attitudes and/or behaviours are likely to change in the future: and for which groups of workers are they likely to change?
- What is the size and nature of the gig economy? What different models of employment are there, how will this change in different sectors in the future and what are the implications for safety?
- What are the safety implications of changes in working patterns and the way in which work is organised (e.g. fatigue and shift patterns)?
- What are the longer-term trends in flexible, hybrid and home working and what are the positive and negative impacts on workforce safety? What are the impacts of potential inequalities across sectors and groups of workers?

Question 4: What are the implications of technological changes on health and safety and how can effective regulation be assured?

- How, and in what ways, will Safety Tech maintain or improve risk management? What are the implications of Safety Tech adoption on effective regulation and existing legislative frameworks?
- What are the implications of AI and cyber-physical systems for worker health and safety?
- How can the health and safety implications of AI outputs be predicted, controlled, or explained?
- How can safety be assured through the AI lifecycle and accountability through complex supply chains be achieved?
- How can it be ensured that regulatory regimes and interventions are coherent, effective, proportionate, and agile – enabling effective regulation and providing confidence to industry to innovate?

Contact for further information

Please send any enquiries to: hseca@hse.gov.uk



Further information

For information about health and safety, or to report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, visit [the HSE website](#).

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