

Report on process and implementation of participatory ergonomic interventions: A systematic review

VOLUME 2 - Appendices

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About this report:

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Appendix A

Stakeholder attendees in British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario

British Columbia

| Name | Organization |
|----------------------|---|
| Aine Kirk | Providence Healthcare |
| Andrew Laing | Simon Fraser University |
| Anne Kristina Arnold | Simon Fraser University |
| Arlene Decaire | UBC |
| Bruce Johnson | FARSHA |
| Carmel Murphy | Healthcare Benefit Trust |
| Catherine Murphy | Howe Sound Pulp & Paper |
| Chloe Eaton | WorkSafeBC |
| Chris Back | Occupational Health & Safety Agency for Healthcare |
| David Coates | Ergo Risk Management Group |
| Deanna Harrison | Fraser Health |
| Dina Sikorski | WorkSafeBC |
| Emma Christensen | WorkSafeBC |
| Gina Vahlas | UBC |
| Helen Tam | Vancouver Coastal Health |
| Ian Bennie | CAW |
| Joji Yamashita | CAW |
| Jonathan Cargo | Howe Sound Pulp & Paper |
| Lara Acheson | BC Nurses Union |
| Larry Stoffman | UFCW |
| Liz Ball | Providence Healthcare |
| Marty Clausen | Safety & Health in Arts, Production & Entertainment |
| Nermin Helal | Fraser Health |
| Pam Taylor | CAW |
| Peter Goyert | WorkSafeBC |
| Rob Long | CAW |
| Ron Corbeil | United Steelworkers |

Manitoba

| Name | Organization |
|-----------------|--|
| Alice Sayant | Manitoba Workers Compensation Board |
| Andrew Dolhy | MFL Occupational Health Centre |
| Barb Kowalski | B.A. Kowalski Group |
| Carol Loveridge | MFL Occupational Health Centre |
| Christine Panas | Red River College |
| Chuck Davidson | Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce |
| Dean Forster | Impact Health |
| Diane Gagnon | MFL Occupational Health Centre |
| Douglas Perrin | Manitoba Conservation / Water Stewardship |
| Heather Emslie | Manitoba Workers Compensation Board |
| Jeff Baxter | Workplace Safety & Health Division |
| Judy Shields | University of Manitoba |
| Ken Wasyliw | Winnipeg Free Press |
| Monique Trudeau | Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation |
| Norma McCormick | Corporate Health Works Inc |
| Pete Walker | Manitoba Federation of Labour |
| Rob Chase | MFL Occupational Health Centre |
| Sarrah Hayter | Manitoba Tourism Evaluation Council |
| Tracey McIntosh | Work-Able Solutions |

Ontario

| Name | Organization |
|--------------------|--|
| Alice Peters | Workplace Safety and Insurance Board |
| Anne Duffy | Ontario Ministry of Labour |
| Carrie Boyle | Electrical & Utilities Safety Association |
| Conny Glenn | Work Wellness |
| Dan Robinson | Robinson Ergonomics Inc. |
| Don Patten | Industrial Accident Prevention Association |
| Ilene Stones | Workplace Safety and Insurance Board |
| Jim Martin | Ontario Power Generation |
| John Vander Doelen | Ontario Ministry of Labour |
| Jonathan Tyson | Pulp and Paper Health and Safety Association |
| Lisa Beech-Hawley | Workplace Safety and Insurance Board |
| Vern Edwards | Ontario Federation of Labour |

Appendix B

Literature search terms

| oup 1: intervention, change, process term | | |
|---|--------|---------------------------------|
| intervention(s/studies) | • | barrier(s) |
| program(s) | • | accommodation(s) |
| change(s) | • | change management |
| modif(ication/iers) | • | employee assistance program(s |
| implement(s/ations) | • | EAP program(s/mes) |
| process | • | Human resources management |
| method(s) | • | Professional management |
| approach(es) | • | Kaizan |
| safety management | • | LEAN manufactur(ing, er, ers) |
| program evaluation | • | LEAN production(s) |
| prevention | • | LEAN team(s) |
| intervention stud(y/ies) | • | 5s intervention(s) |
| facilitator(s) | | |
| oup 2: ergonomic terms ergonomic(s) | • | human factor(s) |
| | | |
| • ergonomic(s) | • | |
| | • • | human factor(s) workplace(s) |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms | • | |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms participat(ion/ory/ive) | • | |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms participat(ion/ory/ive) ergonomic(s) group | • | |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms participat(ion/ory/ive) ergonomic(s) group ergonomic(s) team | • | |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms participat(ion/ory/ive) ergonomic(s) group ergonomic(s) team labor-management/labour- management | • | |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms participat(ion/ory/ive) ergonomic(s) group ergonomic(s) team labor-management/labour- | • | |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms participat(ion/ory/ive) ergonomic(s) group ergonomic(s) team labor-management/labour- management | • | |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms participat(ion/ory/ive) ergonomic(s) group ergonomic(s) team labor-management/labour- management consultative | • | |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms participat(ion/ory/ive) ergonomic(s) group ergonomic(s) team labor-management/labour- management consultative action research | • | |
| ergonomic(s) human engineering work design oup 3: participatory terms participat(ion/ory/ive) ergonomic(s) group ergonomic(s) team labor-management/labour- management consultative action research interprofessional relation(s) | • | |

| Group | 4: health outcome terms |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| • | musculoskeletal |
| • | injur(y, ies) |
| • | disorder(s) |
| • | pain |
| • | shoulder |
| • | extremity |
| • | occupational accident(s) |
| • | occupational health |
| • | occupational disease(s) |
| • | musculoskeletal disease(s) |
| • | Wounds and Injuries |
| • | Back injur(y, ies) |
| • | Absenteeism |
| • | Cervical vertebrae |
| • | Neck muscle(s) |
| • | Neck |
| • | Cervical |
| • | Spine/Spinal |
| • | Spinal injur(y/ies) |
| • | Back pain |
| • | Low back pain |
| • | Backache |
| • | Lumbar trauma |
| • | Lumbar pain |
| • | Lumbosacral |
| • | Sacrum |
| • | Sacroiliac |
| • | Coccyx |
| • | Coccydynia |
| • | Shoulder impingement syndrome |
| • | Shoulder joint |
| • | Soft tissue injur(y/ies) |
| • | Rotator cuff |
| • | Whiplash injur(y/ies) |
| • | Return to work |
| • | Shoulder pain |
| • | Reemployment |
| • | Work disability |
| • | Injured worker(s) |
| • | Functional limitations |
| • | Physical capacity |

4

Work capacity
Work limitation(s)
Biomechanical risk factor(s)
Psychological risk factor(s)
Injury experience(s)
Workplace injur(y/ies)
Work injur(y/ies)
Workers compensation
Compensation Cost(s)
Compensation claims cost(s)
Time on benefit
Benefit duration
Sick listed
Sick leave
Sickness absence(s)

Sickness related absence(s)

Time lost/loss
Lost workday(s)

Appendix C

Content and quality appraisal questions and scoring

| Content Questions: |
|--|
| 1. Does the paper describe (please check all that apply and provide examples) □ the context of the PE process? □ facilitators of the PE process? □ barriers to the PE process? □ none of the above |
| 2. Did the PE intervention focus on changes to: (please check all that apply and |
| provide examples) |
| □ tools and equipment |
| □ work processes/organization |
| □ workplace organization |
| □ unclear/not specified |
| 3. Please indicate which type of paper(s) are involved. |
| |
| ☐ Quantitative research report. |
| ☐ Quantitative research report.☐ Qualitative research report |
| • |
| □ Qualitative research report |

Quality questions and scoring*:

| Question and answer categories (score) | Description |
|--|---|
| Q1 Was the purpose of the paper clearly stated? Yes (2) Partially (1) No (0) | If the objectives/purpose of the paper is not clearly evident, then results are likely of limited value. An answer of "yes" to this question requires that a clear, explicit statement of the purpose be included. |
| Q2 Was the rationale for implementing a PE intervention described? Yes (2) Partially (1) No (0) | If there is a reasonable explanation for why participatory ergonomics was undertaken, the rationale is justified. |

| O2 Wans the marians atoms | To colling a "Vor" on this question the |
|---|---|
| Q3 Were the various steps | To achieve a "Yes" on this question, the |
| of the intervention clearly | intervention strategy must be described |
| outlined? Yes (4) | comprehensively enough to allow for its |
| Partially (2) No (0) | replication in another population. Important |
| | aspects include: where the intervention was |
| | carried out; specifically what was changed and |
| | how this was done. |
| Q4 Was the duration of the | An answer of "Yes" requires that the duration of |
| intervention documented? | the intervention be clearly described. "Partial" |
| Yes (2) Partially (1) No (0) | means that information provided is not |
| | comprehensive. "No" means no information is |
| | given. |
| Q5 Was the length of follow- | Length of follow-up refers to the time between an |
| up greater than 1 month? | intervention implementation and an evaluation of |
| Yes (2) Unclear/not reported | outcomes takes place. An answer of "Yes" |
| (1) No (0) | requires that the length of follow-up be clearly |
| • | described. "Unclear" means that some |
| | information is provided, but it's not |
| | clear/comprehensive, or information is not given. |
| | "No" means that length of follow-up is not more |
| | than one month. |
| Q6 Does the paper describe | For this question to be answered "Yes," there must |
| the impact of the PE | be a description of the intervention's impact on at |
| intervention? Yes (2) No (0) | least one of the following: psycho-social factors; |
| | workplace relationships/climate; |
| | behaviours/attitudes; risk factors/exposures and/or |
| | health outcomes. This can involve positive or |
| | negative outcomes, or findings of no significant |
| | difference in outcomes. In studies reported in |
| | more than one publication, evidence in one of |
| | these publications is sufficient. |
| Q7 Was the potential | This question involves changes that are not part of |
| influence of any co- | the intervention, but that are applied to study |
| interventions or any other | participants either deliberately or inadvertently |
| concurrent activities/trends | during the course of the intervention. Examples |
| considered? Yes (2) No (0) | could include: the introduction of an on-site clinic, |
| (-) (0) | or the introduction of a new lifting device that was |
| | not part of the PE process, changes in company |
| | ownership, plant downsizing, and industry trends. |
| | Effects that are in fact due to such co-interventions |
| | and/or trends may be falsely attributed to the |
| | intervention. |
| Q8 Do you think that this | Yes1. The paper has met many of the quality |
| paper should proceed to | criteria (e.g., scored of at least 10/16 on questions |
| DE? | 5-11) and should be included in the DE process. |
| Yes1. The paper has met | 2 11) and should be included in the DD process. |
| many of the quality criteria | ☐ Yes2. Even though not many criteria have been |
| Yes2. Even though not many | met, there is sufficient detail present in the paper |
| criteria have been met, there | to make it useful for the purposes of this review. |
| is sufficient detail present in | to make it ascial for the purposes of this feview. |
| is sufficient detail present th | |

| the paper to make it useful for | ☐ No. The article does not meet enough of the |
|---------------------------------|---|
| the purposes of this review | quality criteria to be included. (In answering this |
| No. | question, your decision should be based on: the |
| | quality score it achieved (e.g. less than 10/16), |
| | whether the research papers contain any serious |
| | flaws° that would cast doubt on the results |
| | achieved; your feeling, overall, that the paper(s) |
| | did not represent a clear and credible report.) |

^{*}Quality question scoring: For all but question 3, a Yes was given a score of 2, Partial (if applicable) was given a score of 1 and No was given a score of 0. The team felt that question 3 was a very important aspect of the articles and therefore a Yes was given a score of 4, Partial was given a score of 2 and No was given a score of 0.

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[°] Serious flaws in quantitative papers might include sources of bias such as confounding, loss to follow-up, inappropriate statistical analyses. Serious flaws in qualitative papers might include extremely "thin" or superficial reporting of results.

Appendix D

The Participatory Ergonomics Framework (PEF) by Haines and Wilson, 1998

| Dimensions | Categories | Criteria (taken from text and Table 6 of Haines et al, 2002)* |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Permanence** | Ongoing | Ongoing participatory mechanisms more integrated into the structure of the organization |
| Termanence | Temporary | Participatory ergonomics mechanisms functioning on a temporary basis |
| | Unclear | No indication of permanence |
| | Full Direct | Each employee participates directly in decisions about their work |
| Involvement | Direct Representative | Employee representatives are selected to represent viewpoints of a large number of workers |
| | Delegated | Representatives not actively representing the views of others but represent a typical subset of a larger group |
| | Group of Organizations | The PE process takes place across a number of organizations working or belonging to a group (such as a professional association) |
| Level of Influence | Entire Organization | The PE process takes place at a single organization or workplace |
| | Department/Work Group | The PE process takes place in a department or workgroup within a single organization |
| | Group Delegation | Management gives employees increased discretion and responsibility to organize their jobs without reference back |
| Decision Making | Group Consultation | The PE team is encouraged to make their views known on work-related matters but management retains the right to take action or not |
| | Individual Consultation | An individual worker is encouraged to make their views known on work-related matters but management retains the right to take action or not |
| Mix of | Operators | Workers involved in teams |
| Participants | Line Management (Supervisors) | Managers/supervisors involved in teams |
| | Senior Management | Senior managers involved in teams |
| | Internal specialist/ Technical Staff | Internal specialist or technical staff (such as engineers, or health a safety specialists) involved in team |
| | Union | Union members or representatives involved in team |
| | External Advisor | External advisor (such as ergonomic consultant from outside of company) involved in team |
| | Supplier/Purchaser | Supplier or purchaser of equipment involved in team |

| Dimensions | Categories | Criteria (taken from text and Table 6 of Haines et al, 2002)* |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Cross-Industry Organization | Cross industry or organization personnel (such as industry association representative) involved in team |
| Requirement | Compulsory | Participation required as part of job specifications |
| (for | Voluntary | Voluntary participation in PE process |
| participation)** | Not reported | No indication of requirement for participation |
| | Tools & equipment | Changes to "tools and equipment" involve physical changes to the workstation or tools/equipment used by workers. |
| Focus** | Work processes | "Work processes may include, for example, changing the order or way of doing things, and may include job rotation and scheduling changes. |
| | Workplace organization | Examples of "workplace organization" include changes in management reporting, structure of departments or workgroups, or upper management changes (macro ergonomics). |
| | Problems Identification | Involved in identification of problems |
| | Solution Development | Involved in generating solutions to problems identified |
| Remit | Implementation of change | Involved in implementing change |
| | Set-up/ Structure Process | Involved in setting up or structuring the process |
| | Monitor/ Oversee Process | Involved in monitoring or overseeing the process of the initiative |
| | Initiates and Guides Process | Ergonomist is key in initiating and guiding process as integral part of duties |
| Role of | Acts as Expert | Ergonomist is part of the team to provide expertise in ergonomic matters |
| Ergonomic Specialist | Trains Members | Ergonomist primarily focuses on training |
| | Available for Consultation | Ergonomist is available for consultation as needed (therefore may not be member of team) |
| | Not Involved | Ergonomist is not involved in the PE process |

^{**} we adapted these definitions.

*Intervention components from PEF framework (DE question #).

Explanations of intervention's dimensions are from Haines et al. (2002) p. 310-313

Dimension 1: Permanence of initiative (Q15)

The first dimension considers the permanence of participatory ergonomics within an organization. Participatory ergonomics mechanisms may function on a temporary basis and may take place outside the normal organizational structures. Alternatively, ongoing participatory mechanisms may be developed which may well be much more integrated into the structure of the organization.

Categories for permanence: Temporary - Ongoing

Dimension 2: Involvement (Q16)

The second dimension of participatory ergonomics considers whether people participate directly or indirectly (via representatives). Cotton (1993) refers to work by Dachler and Wilpert (1978) in which direct involvement is seen as 'immediate personal involvement of organizational members' (p. 12) Cotton goes on to describe this as 'typically face-toface involvement where workers can have an immediate and personal impact' and contrasts this with indirect involvement which 'incorporates some type of employee representation in which, rather than the employee interacting, his or her representative is involved' (p. 28). Liker et al. (1989) used the distinction between direct and representative participation coined by Coch and French (1948) 'Direct participation means each employee participates directly in decisions about their own work. Representative participation means that employee representatives are selected to represent the viewpoints of a large number of workers' (Liker et al. 1989: 187). Examples of both direct and representative participation may be found in the participatory ergonomics literature. In developing this framework, it was important to look more closely at how the term representative may be interpreted. There seems to be two possible meanings. On the one hand, representatives may allow a wider group to participate by proxy (as in the case of elected representatives). Alternatively, representatives may not set out to actively represent the views of others, but instead participate because they represent a typical subset of a larger group. To recognize this latter form of representation a category has been introduced into this dimension, termed 'partial direct participation'.

Categories for involvement: Full Direct - Direct Representative - Delegated

Dimension 3: Level of influence (Q17)

A further dimension considers the organizational level at which participatory ergonomics takes place. There are mechanisms that operate at the level of a particular department or work group, and there are cross-organization mechanisms.

Categories for level of influence: Group of Organizations - Entire Organization - Department/Work Group

Dimension 4: Decision-making power (Q18)

The fourth dimension of participatory ergonomics considers the question: who has the power to make decisions? This is an important consideration as, although employees are frequently asked to express their views, in many participatory ergonomics initiatives the

authority to make decisions still remains with someone other than the participants. To clarify this, the framework makes the distinction between consultative participation and delegative participation which has been used by (amongst others) the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, as follows: consultative participation - management encourages employees to make their views known on work-related matters, but retains the right to take action or not. Delegative participation - management gives employees increased discretion and responsibility to organize their jobs without reference back.

Categories for decision-making power: Group Delegation - Group Consultation /- Individual Consultation

Dimension 5: Composition (Q19)

The fifth dimension considers the occupational groups involved in the participatory process, and is self-explanatory.

Categories for composition: Operators - Line Management (Supervisors) - Senior Management - Internal specialist/ Technical Staff - Union - External Advisor - Supplier/Purchaser - Cross-Industry Organization

Dimension 6: Requirement (Q20)

The sixth dimension of participatory ergonomics concerns the requirement for participation: is it voluntary or compulsory? Although, in some cases, participation will be entirely voluntary, some participatory ergonomics mechanisms such as quality circles or production groups require involvement in troubleshooting and continuous improvement as a part of the job specifications.

Categories for requirement: Compulsory / Voluntary

Dimension 7: Focus (Q21)

The next dimension identifies the topics addressed by participants, and is self explanatory. **Categories for focus:** Physical design/ Specification of Equipment/ Workplaces/ Work tasks - Design of Job Teams or Work Organization - Formulation of Policies or Strategies

Dimension 8: Remit (Q22)

The eighth dimension of participatory ergonomics describes the broad activities that fall within participants' remit, and by extension how extensive is their involvement in the change process. Process development refers to being involved in setting up or structuring the participatory process. Process maintenance refers to any involvement in monitoring or overseeing the progress of the initiative. Involvement in problem identification, solution generation and evaluation, if this is on-going, means being part of a continuous improvement process.

Categories for remit: Problems Identification - Solution Development - Implementation of change - Set-up/ Structure Process - Monitor/ Oversee Process

Dimension 9: Role of 'ergonomics specialist' (Q23)

The final dimension describes the nature of ergonomists' involvement in a participatory process. Many participatory ergonomics initiatives will involve an 'ergonomics

specialist', although the roles they play in the process may differ and can evolve over time.

Categories for role of specialist: Initiates and Guides Process - Acts as Expert - Trains Members - Available for Consultation - Not Involved

Appendix E

Data Extraction questions and instructions to reviewers

Guide to the "Inclusion Check" step for PE2 systematic review. The guide to the DE form follows below.

The depth of reading required to extract the data we will need to answer our question often reveals more about the article than we could see in previous review steps. This was evident in our pilot of the DE form when we as a team decided that an article should be excluded from the DE step! We, as a team, have been quite inclusive in the articles that we included in our review steps. Therefore it is possible that during the DE step we will discover some of the articles may not be relevant and should have been excluded. If you and your review partner feel that the article should be excluded we will suggest that the rest of the review team have the option to consider it so that we can make a decision as a team about excluding an article for DE.

Relevance/Inclusion Question (level 4)

Considering the Data Extraction questions, please indicate whether the article meets all of our relevance and inclusion criteria and answer the following question:

1. Does the article describe a participatory ergonomics intervention AND describe the context as well as the barriers and/or facilitators of the process? *Remember our original criteria (see below) as you answer the question.*

PARTICIPATORY: Practical ergonomics with the participation of necessary actors in problem solving

Excludes: Interventions with no direct involvement of the end users of the intervention in the intervention process

ERGONOMIC: Contributing to the design and evaluation of tasks, jobs, products, environments and systems in order to make them compatible with the needs, abilities and limitations of people

Includes: cognitive ergonomics

Excludes: Health promotion, training alone

INTERVENTION: An intervention must be attempted and described

CONTEXT: Includes type of business/work done, geographical location(s) of the organization(s) involved, information about the organization(s), how the intervention originated.

FACILITATORS/BARRIERS: For example, "Barriers to the PE process" means barriers to the process itself, not barriers to other workplace goals such as work efficiency or employee satisfaction. If an article has details about barriers and/or facilitators, this

would be a strong indication to include it, regardless of the amount of information on context

Guide to the Data Extraction form for PE2 systematic review.

Please read this guide before beginning the data extraction. It may be helpful to print this guide and have it available to refer to while doing the data extraction. Please extract the data from the articles you review by completing the form on SRS and entering text in the provided areas. Please read the questions carefully especially the instructions in italics which provide details on how to enter the data. In the table below, the blue text provides some additional instructions that will help to ensure that the answers from different reviewers are consistent – please read this before beginning the data extraction. Also the text in red font provides some examples to illustrate specific responses.

All of the questions in the SRS form should have an answer when you are complete. If an article does not have the information necessary to answer a particular question then enter "NR" (for not reported) in the text box for that question. It is important that all questions have answers because we will not know if an article did not have the information or a reviewer forgot to enter it if we allow blank answers. Remember, try not to interpret or extrapolate just provide the data that is presented in the article.

Data Extraction questions (level 5)

Study identification

1. Write the last name of the first author and the year of publication (Author's last name, yyyy)

Give the first author's last name and the year (4 digits) the article was published.

Context questions

| 2. List the jurisdiction where the study was completed |
|--|
| (Provide information regarding the country, region, province, city, etc. where the study |
| was carried out - type "NR" where applicable) |
| Country |
| Province/State |
| City |
| · · |

Enter "NR" in all comment boxes where information is not available in article.

3. What Industry/Sector was the study conducted in? (*Check all that apply*)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
Utilities
Construction

Manufacturing
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Information and Cultural Industries
Finance and Insurance
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
Management of Companies and Enterprises
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services
Educational Services
Health Care and Social Assistance
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
Accommodation and food Services
Other Services (except Public Administration)
Public Administration

Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response. Please refer to the NAICS 2002 classification system so that all reviewers are responding to this question in the same way.

http://www.statscan.ca/english/Subjects/Standard/naics/2002/naics02-menu.htm.

4. State the Research Question/Objective

Please use the exact wording from the article or enter "NR"

5. What was the origin of the PE intervention? (the reason PE intervention was undertaken - Examples could be: increased WCB costs, injury claims, job satisfaction).

Provide the level of detail given in the study or enter "NR"

6. Are there other aspects of context that are considered important in the article? (examples may include: demographics of individuals or company, reorganization of workplace, labour unrest, job stability, economic climate)

Please list other aspects of context here that the authors of the article felt were important to report. Indicate "NR" if this information is not available in the article.

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| Organizational structure of process questions |
|---|
| 7. What was the organizational structure of the PE process? Indicate what type of |
| committees and/or teams were described in the article. (check all that apply) |
| Steering committee Change team (across dept) |
| Change team (across dept) |
| Dept or work group |
| Other (describe) |
| Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s). Indicate "NR" if this information is not available in the article. |
| 8. Was the there evidence of cooperation/trust during the process among committee/team members? (refer to the various teams and committees you listed in Question 7 to answer) |
| Yes |
| Yes Mixed |
| No |
| No Not reported |
| Please indicate whether there was an issue of trust indicated in the article. Yes means that there was trust among members of each team/committee, mixed means that there was trust in some but not others and no means there was a lack of trust among the members of each team. |
| 9. Was there a champion or a committee/team chair described? |
| Yes |
| Unclear |
| No |
| Not reported |
| Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s). Please indicate which committee/team you are referring to in the text boxes provided. |
| 10. Was there an issue about scheduling/ time for team meetings described in the article? |
| There were no issues about scheduling/ time to attend meetings Issues of scheduling/ time to attend meetings were not reported |

For this question choose the "no issues" response if you felt that meetings were scheduled to allow all team members to attend and that they had adequate time to attend the meetings. Choose the "not reported" response if there is no information about scheduling or time to attend meetings in the paper. If there were issues of scheduling/time reported in the paper, please describe what the issues were in the text box provided. Provide information to support your response in the text boxes provided.

There were issues about scheduling/ time reported in the paper (please describe)

| 11. Was there an issue of time to implement changes for team members? |
|--|
| Team members had adequate time to implement changes Unclear whether team members had adequate time Team members did NOT have adequate time to implement changes The issues of time to implement changes was not reported Implementation not completed or not described in the paper |
| Provide information to support your response in the text boxes provided. |
| 12. How often did the committees/teams meet? (please provide information about which committees/teams you are reporting on) |
| Indicate the frequency of the committee/team meetings over the entire intervention period. If no information is presented on team meetings then enter "NR" |
| 13. How long did each committee/team meeting last? (please provide information about which committees/teams you are reporting on) |
| Indicate the length of the meetings in hours. Enter a range of lengths if that is presented in the study. Be clear about which team/committee you are reporting on. If no information is presented on team meetings then enter "NR" |
| Training questions 14. Was training in ergonomics provided? Yes Unclear No |
| Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s). |
| 15. Who provided the ergonomics training? |
| List the individual(s) involved in training, indicate "not provided" if ergo training not provided and "not clear" if it is not clear who provided training. Indicate "NR" if this information is not available in the article. |
| 16. Who received the ergonomics training? |
| |

List the individual(s) attending the training sessions, indicate "not provided" if ergo training not provided or "not clear" if it is not clear who received training. Indicate "NR" if this information is not available in the article.

17. What was the nature of the ergonomics training?

Describe what was taught/covered and how it was taught at the training sessions. Indicate "not provided" if ergo training not provided and "not clear" if it is not clear what the nature of the training was. Indicate "NR" if this information is not available in the article.

18. How long did the training last?

Provide the number of training sessions, how long each session lasted and over how many days the training was completed. Indicate "not provided" if ergo training not and "not clear" if it is how long the training lasted. Indicate "NR" if this information is not available in the article.

PEF questions – Please refer to the description of these questions from Haines et al (2002) below*

19. What was the permanence of the intervention? (PEF Q1) *Please choose the best response*

Temporary

Ongoing

Unclear

Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s) REFER to Haines et al PEF article for instructions for these questions

20. What was the level of involvement? (PEF Q2) *Please choose the best response* Full Direct Direct representative Delegated

Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s)

21. What was the level of influence? (PEF Q3) *Please choose the best response* Group of organizations
Entire organization
Department/work group

Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s)

22. How was decision making accomplished? (PEF Q4) *Please choose the best response* Group delegation Group consultation Individual consultation

Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s)

23. What was the mix of participants? (PEF Q5) Please choose all that apply Operators/workers
Line management (supervisors)
Senior management
Internal specialist/technical staff
Union
External advisor
Supplier/purchaser
Cross-industry organization

Please indicate which team or committee each was involved in and provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s)

24. What was the requirement for participation? (PEF Q6) *Please choose the best response*Compulsory
Voluntary
Not reported

Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s)

25. What was the remit? (PEF Q8) *Please choose all that apply* Set-up/ structure process Monitor/ oversee process Problems identification Solution development Implementation of change

Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s)

| 26. Who were the key PE facilita | tors? <i>Please check all that apply</i> |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Ergonomists | |
| Physiotherapists | |
| Occupational therapists | |
| Other (please specify) | |
| | |

Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s)

27. What was the role of the PE facilitators? (PEF Q9) *Please choose all that apply and indicate which facilitator was involved for each task listed below.*Initiates and guides process
Acts as expert
Trains members
Available for consultation
Not involved

Provide details in the comment boxes to support your response(s)

| Process and implementation questions (not covered by PEF) 28. Were material resources or funds addressed to implement changes addressed in the |
|--|
| article? Please indicate what material resources were allocated in the text boxes provided |
| Yes |
| Unclear No |
| Provide details in the comment box to support your response. |
| 29. Were workers involved (observed or consulted) directly in: <i>Please check all that apply</i> |
| Describing the nature and concern of their work |
| Risk analysis |
| Solution development |
| Solution implementation |
| Unclear |
| Unclear Not involved |
| Provide details in the comment box to support your response. |
| 30. What changes were implemented as a result of the PE process? |
| Tools & equipment |
| Work processes |
| Work processes Workplace organization |
| Unclear |
| Unclear No changes implemented |
| |

Provide details about changes that were implemented as a result of the PE process in the article in the comment boxes to support your response(s).

Facilitator & Barrier questions

31. Provide a list of all facilitators described in the article. (We define facilitators as affecting the PE process in a positive manner).

Enter "none" in text box if no facilitators described. Please give sufficient details for each facilitator.

32. Provide a list of all barriers described in the article. (*We define barriers as affecting the PE process in a negative manner*).

Enter "none" in text box if no barriers described. Please give sufficient details for each barrier.

Effect of intervention question

| Effect of intervention question |
|--|
| 33. Describe the observed effect of the intervention. (Please check all that apply and |
| indicate which outcomes you refer to in the appropriate text box.) |
| Positive effect |
| Negative effect |
| No effect |
| |

Here we want to indicate whether the study reported a positive, negative or no effect of the intervention. We can use this to stratify on positive versus no (or negative) effect and use our quality rating as the "confidence" we have in whether we believe the effectiveness.

If there is more than one outcome of interest please identify them in the text boxes provided. Please indicate the outcome(s) that were reported in the appropriate text boxes (i.e. if there was a positive effect on a health outcome check positive and type in health outcome in the text box. If there is more than one outcome described list all in the appropriate text box(es).)

The outcomes we are interested in are:

- health outcomes
- physical risk factors
- psycho-social risk factors
- productivity/output
- cost/benefit analysis

Open ended question about article

34. Remark on the findings or enter information that is unique about the study that may not be adequately captured in the other DE categories

Here's your chance to have your say about the article! Be clear and concise.

Reviewer and consensus questions

35. Check the names of <u>both</u> DE reviewers for this article Donald Cole
Heather Widdrington
Judy Clarke
Nancy Theberge
Marie St. Vincent
Emma Irvin
Judy Village
Kiera Keown
Dwayne Van Eerd

36. Is this the consensus version of the DE form (Final version)? Yes No

Please select "no" until consensus has been completed.

Appendix F Detailed document summaries

Document: Laing, 2005 (34)

| Research Question: | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|--|
| To investigate the effectiveness of a quasi-experimental participatory ergonomics process in reducing pain severity levels through interventions aimed at reducing workers' physical demands using an approach that would allow a detailed understanding of the intervention process and outcomes. | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | |
| Jurisdiction | Ontario Canada | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Management interest | | |
| Context of Document | Co-interventions due to business demands between intervention and referrant plant. The plant manager from the referrent plant transferred to the intervention plant. Partway through the intervention, conveyance speeds were increased at the referrent plant and positions were increased from 8 to 9 workers resulting in a small decrease in overall physical demands of each worker at the post questionnaire. | | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE teams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work group | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork ⊠ Solution development ⊠ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | ⊠ No | Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | ☐ Mixed | ☑ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetings reported: | | |
| Yes | □No | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | Research team | | |
| Training recipient: | ergonomics change team | | |
| Nature of training | Initial training: anatomy, principles of erognomics, physical and psychosocial risk factors, ergonomic assessment tools, PEI Blueprint, methods for calculating injury incidence and severity rates, NIOSH lifting equation, Snook & Ciriello manual materials handling tables, surveys on psychosocial factors, physical demands analysis tool, and pain/symptom survey. | | |
| Length of training | Initially 3 days, then 6 hours once per week tutorials afterward | | |

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| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | |
|---|----------|--|---|
| Permanence: Ongoing | | □ Temporary | ☐ Unclear |
| Involvement Full Direct | | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | oup | ☐ Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n | ☑ Group Consultation | ☐ Group Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: | mt | ☐ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | ition: | □ Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported N |
| Focus: | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | | ☐ Trains Members ☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: | <u>.</u> | ☐ PT/OT | Others |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (| ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | Stee | ring committee by teleconferen | nce at 6 week intervals |
| Meeting length | team | | total per member over 11 months Research the process change team spent 125 hours per projects |
| Ergonomic changes in | | ented and intervention effect | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | Negative ■ | ⊠ No effect |
| Material resources add | ressed | E ☐ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to implement solutions | | | |
| Yes | | ⊠ No | Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | |
| Ergonomics training Facilitator | g | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | | onal training stressing the steps nhanced ECT effectiveness | s in the participatory ergonomics model may |
| | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | |
| ⊠ Barrier (| Comm | unication needs to be frequent | and to all workers |

| PE facilitator/cha | ampion |
|--------------------|--|
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Lack of knowledgeable ergonomics champion within the plant level or corporation. A plant or union-based ergonomics champion might enhance ECT sustainability |
| Organizational tr | aining |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Training for conducting effective meetings |
| ☐ Change resistanc | e |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Resistance to change |
| Other | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Insufficient direct involvement of workers Duration of intervention may not have been long enough. Workforce may not have had sufficient time to adapt to the change projects resulting in less positive responses. A longer intervention may have resulted in additional change projects |

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Document: van der Molen, 2005 (46)

| Research Question: | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| The main objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of the implementation strategy using | | | |
| participatory ergonomic | es to adjust work height and mechani | ze the transport of materials in bricklaying | |
| teams in a cluster rando | mized controlled design. | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | |
| Jurisdiction | The Netherlands | | |
| Industry / sector | Construction | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Risk factor | | |
| Context of Document | Not applicable | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE teams: | | |
| Team structure: ☑ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work group | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | york ⊠ Solution development ⊠ Solution implementation | Not involved Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | | Not reported ■ Not reported N | |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetings reported: | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | Unclear | | |
| Training recipient: | Unclear | | |
| Nature of training | Information strategies (written, oral and visual) were applied to ensure that knowledge was disseminated about the physical work demands of bricklaying and possible measures to reduce them (step 2). In step 3, special attention was paid to tailored information about the ergonomic measures and any obstacles to the implementation. Two essential activities involved the selection of specific ergonomic measures (e.g. using trestles or bricklaying scaffolds for adapting work height) by workers (>20%) and the anticipation of obstacles hindering the implementation process. | | |
| Length of training | not reported | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | ☐ Unclear | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | oup | ☑ Group of Organizations | |

| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation |
|--|--|--|---|
| Mix of Participants: ────────────────────────────────── | mt | ☐ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: | ☐ Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported Not reported |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Prod ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Prod | cess | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Pro Acts as Expert | | ☐ Trains Members ☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: ⊠ Ergonomists | | ☐ PT/OT | Others |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (I | ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | steer | ing committees met at least 3 t | imes |
| Meeting length | steering length steering committee each meeting lasted a maximum of 2 hours | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplem | ented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☑ Tools and equipment ☐ Workplace organization ☐ No changes implemented ☐ Work processes ☐ Unclear | | | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect |
| Material resources add | ressed: | ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to imple | ement | solutions | |
| Yes | | ∐ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to | the PE process identified in t | this Document |
| ⊠ Support of PE program | | | |
| Lack of commitment from stakeholders: "Perhaps the most important aspect of an implementation strategy that applies participatory ergonomics is getting and maintaining commitment from different stakeholders in the implementation process. It is recommended that commitment be increased among different stakeholders within the applied strategy. More attention to activities that discuss and share the pros and cons of the use of ergonomic measures could be an effective strategy to increase overall worker commitment to these consequences." | | | |
| Barrier | | | |
| ⊠ Ergonomics training | | | |
| ∑ Facilitator € | Additional education or info about best practices and the compulsion for employers or planners; Additional experience with ergonomic measures for foremen or bricklayers | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | |

Document: Lavoie-Trembley, 2005 (52)

| Research Question: | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|
| #53 (Primary paper) p 469: This article presents recent information on health-care workers who have experienced a participatory organizational intervention aimed at reducing the work constraints and creating a healthy workplace. #38 abstract: This paper reports a pilot project to evaluate the effectiveness of a participatory organizational intervention to improve the psychosocial work environment in one long-term care unit. | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | |
| Jurisdiction | Quebec City, Quebec Canada | | |
| Industry / sector | Construction, Health Care and Social | al Assistance | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | |
| Context of Document | The health care system during the past decade has been characterized by restructuring and changing of the work environment to improve its efficiency. The Government of Quebec has recognized that restucturing the healthcare system has modified the work environment and also has the consequence of increasing problems with attracting and retaining nurses. | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE teams: | - | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | Dept or work group | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork ⊠ Solution development ⊠ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | ⊠ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | ⊠ Mixed | ☐ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend | | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | |
| Was ergonomic training Yes | g provided? No | Unclear/not reported | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | Unclear | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | up Entire Organization | Group of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n Sroup Consultation | Group Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: | External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for participal Compulsory | tion: ☑ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | |

| Focus: Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Process ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Process | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Proc ☐ Acts as Expert | ess | ☐ Trains Members ☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | | ☐ PT/OT | ☑ Others: Researchers | | |
| Ergonomic Change Team (ECT) Meetings: | | | | | |
| Meeting schedule | 6 times between Oct 2000 and Apr 2001. | | | | |
| Meeting length | 1 day | | | | |
| Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect: | | | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | t | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | Negative ■ | ⊠ No effect | | |
| Material resources addre X Yes | essed: | ⊡ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Was there time to implement solutions | | | | | |
| Yes | | □ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | | |
| None reported | | | | | |

Document: Hess, 2004 (53)

| Research Question: | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| The goals of this project were to: (1) introduce an ergonomic innovation to decrease the risk of low-back disorder (LBD) group membership, (2) quantitatively assess exposure, and (3) apply a participatory | | | | | | | |
| intervention approach in construction. Labourers manually moving a hose delivering concrete to a placement site were evaluated. The hypothesis tested was that skid plates would prevent hose joints from | | | | | | | |
| catching on rebar matting, and the hose would slide more easily. This would decrease the need for repetitive bending and use of excessive force. | | | | | | | |
| Document Characteristics: | | | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Not reported | | | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Not reported | | | | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | | | | |
| Context of Document | Not applicable | | | | | | |
| Organizational structure of PE teams: | | | | | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | | Unknown | | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of work ☐ Risk analysis | | ⊠ Solution development □ Solution implementatio | 'n | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | | | |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation) | | Mixed | | ☑ Not reported | | | |
| Issues about time to attend ☐ Yes | l meetings rep | <u>ported:</u> □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training ☐ Yes | g provided? | □No | | Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Training provider: | the research | - | | | | | |
| Training recipient: | crew of 10 labourers | | | | | | |
| Nature of training | Presented a review of basic ergonomic principles and common risk factors associated with musculoskeletal injuries to supplement workers' knowledge and to provide a context for discussion about aspects of moving concrete hose that place them at risk for low-back injury. | | | | | | |
| Length of training | not reported | | | | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ⊠ T€ | emporary | ☐ Unclear | | | | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ⊠ Di | irect Representative | ☐ Delegate | ed | | | |
| Level of Influence: ☑ Department/Work Gro | up 🗌 Er | ntire Organization | ☐ Group o | of Organizations | | | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultation ☐ C | | roup Consultation | ☐ Group Delegation | | | | |

| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | ☐ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Requirement for participatio Compulsory | <u>n:</u> ⊠ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | | | | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proces Monitor/ Oversee Proces | | ☐ Implementation of change | | | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Proces ☐ Acts as Expert | SS Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | | | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | Others: Research team | | | | |
| Ergonomic Change Tea | m (ECT) Meetings: | | | | | |
| Meeting schedule r | not reported | | | | | |
| Meeting length r | not reported | | | | | |
| Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect: | | | | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | | | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect | | | | |
| Material resources addres | sed: No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | | | |
| Was there time to implem | _ | _ | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | | | | | |
| Facilitators and Barrier | s to the PE process identified in | this Document | | | | |
| Support of PE program | | | | | | |
| | All aspects of the implementation and evaluation process require supervisory support and crew involvement to maximize effectiveness. | | | | | |
| Barrier | | | | | | |
| ☐ Ergonomics training | | | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | | | | |
| | Supervisors may need some training, both in ergonomic fundamentals and in particular techniques of eliciting ideas and evaluating impact. | | | | | |
| ⊠ Other | | | | | | |
| | Timing is critical and researchers or ergonomic practitioners must be creative in accessing craft workers and finding collaborative opportunities. | | | | | |
| Barrier | | | | | | |

Document: Bohr 1997 (39)

| Research Question: | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| approach among health the identification of cor | care workers was a trol strategies, and | effective in the identification | e-Management Advisory Team) of health and safety problems, on of these controls. This paper |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | |
| Jurisdiction | USA | | |
| Industry / sector | Health Care and S | Social Assistance | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | |
| Context of Document | Necessity to investincrease in econo | 191), no formal labor represe stigate new approaches, giver mic stresses. (p 190-1) Down (). Job stability and high rates | n changes in technology and nasizing trend in industry is |
| Organizational structu | re of PE teams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ⊠ De _l | pt or work group | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | | ution development ution implementation | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | ⊠ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | ☐ Miz | xed | ☐ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | | | |
| ⊠ Yes | □ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? |) | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | Not reported | | |
| Training recipient: | ECT Teams from 3 departments (dispatch; ICU and clinical laboratories). "Membership of each team relied heavily on the recommendations from administrative contacts in each of the three work areas. Membership was based on the requirements that the teams be composed of four to six members, that representation from both management and employees was necessary, and that the individuals have an interest in participating in the project." | | |
| Nature of training | skills for working engage participan other team memb and to experimen information consifor musculoskelet session was mean would establish a individual E-MA' applying the basic | g as a group. A primary object that in learning experiences in the ers, to begin to recognize ind the with various communication isted of an overview of ergonal tal disorders, and the process to provide an introductory I basis for ongoing education to Ts in the context of problems to technical concepts were pro- | order to establish rapport with ividual strengths and differences, in techniques. Basic technical omics terminology, risk factors for analyzing tasks. This initial evel of technical information that that could be provided to identified. Opportunities for |

| | hoped to reduce some boundaries related to worker—supervisor relationships by involving the team members in activities that facilitated collaborative effort. It was important, for our purposes, that each E-MAT member feel like an equal partner in the analytical and decision-making process. Procedural and logistical information for implementing the E-MAT approach was integrated into all aspects of training. Each team member received a resource manual designed to provide basic information regarding the logistics of the project, suggestions for team process, technical info. Each team member received a resource manual designed to provide basic information re the logistics of the project, suggestions for team process, technical information, suggested forms and methods of documentation, and lists of facility resources. | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Length of training | | lispatch and ICUY groups - on on (p 192) | e 8-hour session; For lab group - one 4-hour | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mewo | rk (from Haines et al., 2002) | : | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | ☐ Temporary | ☐ Unclear | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | |
| Level of Influence: | oup | ☐ Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | | ☐ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for participation: Compulsory | | ☑ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | | ☐ Trains Members ☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | ÷ | ☑ PT/OT | ☑ Others: MD/Epidemiologist | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (l | ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | Orde | erlies (dispatch department) me | t weekly (p 359 in 2nd paper) | |
| Meeting length | NOT | REPORTED | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplem | ented and intervention effect | : | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmer ☐ Work processes | | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | Negative Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources addı ✓ Yes | ressed: | No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |

| Yes | Was there time to in | nplement solutions | |
|--|---|--|--|
| ☑ Resources Capacity of two of the three teams to establish "protected" time each week for meetings/activities. For ICU nurses, shiftwork made it difficult to meet at a specific time, time of meeting had to fluctuate, depending on participants' schedules. Inadequate funding for additional staff made members unable to establish meeting times free from patient responsibilities. Patient responsibilities caused delays of meetings, absences from meetings, cancellations of meetings, and frustrations of team members. Above-mentioned problem, along with projects' inability to form team of sonographers due to their clinical responsibilities, suggests problems establishing such a program in clinical work areas. (Times of downsizing - time pressures are likely to become even more acute). Organizational training Implementation of some solutions has sometimes been hampered by the inability of a large hospital system to respond to the format of the E-MAT process in such areas as purchasing equipment, repairing or altering work environments, and implementing new procedures. Implementation of solutions has been slower than anticipated as each team has struggled with learning the channels within the hospital structure for accessing the equipment and personnel needed. Early frustrations of team members. ☑ Working relations Facilitator ☑ Barrier Lack of response by maintenance department for changes that they were required to make. ☑ Other "Worth of group" suggested as facilitator: "Success in sustaining team efforts seems critically dependent on whether the worth of the group is felt by the individual members as well as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems for implementation adapt to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT | Yes | ☐ No | Not reported/unclear |
| Semilitator | Facilitators and Ba | rriers to the PE process id | entified in this Document |
| ### Pacilitator Marrier Facilitator Facilitator | Resources | | |
| meeting had to fluctuate, depending on participants' schedules. Inadequate funding for additional staff made members unable to establish meeting times free from patient responsibilities. Patient responsibilities caused delays of meetings, absences from meetings, cancellations of meetings, and frustrations of team members. Above-mentioned problem, along with project's inability to form team of sonographers due to their clinical responsibilities, suggests problems establishing such a program in clinical work areas. (Times of downsizing - time pressures are likely to become even more acute). ☑ Organizational training ☐ Facilitator ☐ Implementation of some solutions has sometimes been hampered by the inability of a large hospital system to respond to the format of the E-MAT process in such areas as purchasing equipment, repairing or altering work environments, and implementing new procedures. Implementation of solutions has been slower than anticipated as each team has struggled with learning the channels within the hospital structure for accessing the equipment and personnel needed. Early frustrations of team members have dampened some of the initial enthusiasm of the team members. ☑ Working relations ☐ Facilitator ☐ Barrier ☐ Lack of response by maintenance department for changes that they were required to make. ☑ Other ☐ Worth of group" suggested as facilitator: "Success in sustaining team efforts seems critically dependent on whether the worth of the group is felt by the individual members as well as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems for implementation adapt to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT activities and afford team members more evidence of success in changing the work environment" (implication: and therefore increase it's worth in their eyes, which is critically important) (p. 195). | | meetings/activities. | Î. |
| Facilitator | , - | meeting had to fluctuate, for additional staff made patient responsibilities. P absences from meetings, members. Above-mention of sonographers due to the establishing such a prograpressures are likely to be | depending on participants' schedules. Inadequate funding members unable to establish meeting times free from atient responsibilities caused delays of meetings, cancellations of meetings, and frustrations of team ned problem, along with project's inability to form team eir clinical responsibilities, suggests problems am in clinical work areas. (Times of downsizing - time |
| Implementation of some solutions has sometimes been hampered by the inability of a large hospital system to respond to the format of the E-MAT process in such areas as purchasing equipment, repairing or altering work environments, and implementing new procedures. Implementation of solutions has been slower than anticipated as each team has struggled with learning the channels within the hospital structure for accessing the equipment and personnel needed. Early frustrations of team members have dampened some of the initial enthusiasm of the team members. ☐ Working relations ☐ Facilitator ☐ Barrier ☐ Lack of response by maintenance department for changes that they were required to make. ☐ Other ☐ "Worth of group" suggested as facilitator: "Success in sustaining team efforts seems critically dependent on whether the worth of the group is felt by the individual members as well as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems for implementation adapt to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT activities and afford team members more evidence of success in changing the work environment" (implication: and therefore increase it's worth in their eyes, which is critically important) (p. 195). | - | raining | |
| of a large hospital system to respond to the format of the E-MAT process in such areas as purchasing equipment, repairing or altering work environments, and implementing new procedures. Implementation of solutions has been slower than anticipated as each team has struggled with learning the channels within the hospital structure for accessing the equipment and personnel needed. Early frustrations of team members have dampened some of the initial enthusiasm of the team members. Working relations Facilitator Barrier Lack of response by maintenance department for changes that they were required to make. Other "Worth of group" suggested as facilitator: "Success in sustaining team efforts seems critically dependent on whether the worth of the group is felt by the individual members as well as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems for implementation adapt to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT activities and afford team members more evidence of success in changing the work environment" (implication: and therefore increase it's worth in their eyes, which is critically important) (p. 195). | ☐ Facilitator | | |
| □ Facilitator □ Barrier □ Lack of response by maintenance department for changes that they were required to make. □ Other □ Worth of group" suggested as facilitator: "Success in sustaining team efforts seems critically dependent on whether the worth of the group is felt by the individual members as well as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems for implementation adapt to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT activities and afford team members more evidence of success in changing the work environment" (implication: and therefore increase it's worth in their eyes, which is critically important) (p. 195). | ⊠ Barrier | of a large hospital system areas as purchasing equip implementing new proced anticipated as each team hospital structure for according frustrations of team mem | to respond to the format of the E-MAT process in such ment, repairing or altering work environments, and dures. Implementation of solutions has been slower than has struggled with learning the channels within the essing the equipment and personnel needed. Early |
| Barrier Lack of response by maintenance department for changes that they were required to make. Other "Worth of group" suggested as facilitator: "Success in sustaining team efforts seems critically dependent on whether the worth of the group is felt by the individual members as well as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems for implementation adapt to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT activities and afford team members more evidence of success in changing the work environment" (implication: and therefore increase it's worth in their eyes, which is critically important) (p. 195). | ■ Working relation | ıs | |
| to make. □ Other □ Worth of group" suggested as facilitator: "Success in sustaining team efforts seems critically dependent on whether the worth of the group is felt by the individual members as well as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems for implementation adapt to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT activities and afford team members more evidence of success in changing the work environment" (implication: and therefore increase it's worth in their eyes, which is critically important) (p. 195). | ☐ Facilitator | | |
| "Worth of group" suggested as facilitator: "Success in sustaining team efforts seems critically dependent on whether the worth of the group is felt by the individual members as well as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems for implementation adapt to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT activities and afford team members more evidence of success in changing the work environment" (implication: and therefore increase it's worth in their eyes, which is critically important) (p. 195). | Barrier Barrier | 1 | tenance department for changes that they were required |
| seems critically dependent on whether the worth of the group is felt by the individual members as well as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems for implementation adapt to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT activities and afford team members more evidence of success in changing the work environment" (implication: and therefore increase it's worth in their eyes, which is critically important) (p. 195). | ⊠ Other | | |
| | ⊠ Facilitator | seems critically depender individual members as w for implementation adapt activities and afford team work environment" (impl | at on whether the worth of the group is felt by the ell as those colleagues they represent." "As the systems to the E-MAT process, it should facilitate the E-MAT members more evidence of success in changing the ication: and therefore increase it's worth in their eyes, |
| | ■ Barrier | | |

Document: Anema, 2003 (54)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| P 279: The aim of this | paper was t | o describe the content, p | rocess, and i | implementation of a PE program |
| | | | | evaluated the content, process, |
| | | of the program and ergor | | |
| Document Characteri | | , 5 | | |
| Jurisdiction | The Neth | erlands | | |
| Industry / sector | | | | ance, Accommodation and food |
| | | Other Services (except) | Public Admi | nistration) |
| Reason for PE | Injury rat | e | | |
| intervention | | | | |
| Context of Document | | | | conomic context, i.e. the Dutch |
| | | | | Netherlands, for example |
| | | | | one research ergonomist, but |
| | have to be | e carried out by several | ergonomists | from different private |
| | Occupation | onal Health Services (Ol | HS). | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE t | teams: | | |
| Team structure: | | | | |
| ☐ Steering committee | | Dept or work group | | Unknown |
| ☐ Change team | | | | |
| Worker involvement: | | M ~ | | |
| Describing nature of w | ork | Solution developmen | | ☐ Not involved |
| Risk analysis | | Solution implementar | tion | Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | ⊠ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: | | _ | | |
| ⊠ Yes | | Mixed | | ☐ Not reported |
| ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | | | | |
| Issues about time to attend | l meetings r | eported: | | |
| ✓ Yes | | ☐ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | r provided |) | | |
| | g provided. | | | I I a al a a n/a a t mana a sta d |
| Yes | D(1 - 1 4 | ∐ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | | ing ergonomists | | |
| Training recipient: | Workers | | | |
| Nature of training | How to a | djust work situation. | | |
| Length of training | | | | to two weeks. A maximum of 6 |
| | hrs is ava | ilable for advise, includi | ing two sessi | ons of contact (p 275) |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (f | From Haines et al., 2002 | 2): | |
| Permanence: | | | | |
| Ongoing Ongoing | \boxtimes | Temporary | ☐ Unclea | nr |
| T 1 | | | | |
| Involvement | | D: | | |
| ▼ Full Direct | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | nted |
| Level of Influence: | | | | |
| □ Department/Work Gro | up 🔲 🛚 | Entire Organization | ☐ Group | of Organizations |
| Decision Making: | | | | |
| ☐ Individual Consultatio | n 🔲 | Group Consultation | Group | Delegation |

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| Mix of Participants: | mt | ✓ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ✓ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
|---|---|--|--|
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | ation: | ☑ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported |
| Focus: ▼ Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Pro ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Pro | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | | ☐ Trains Members☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators | <u>.</u> | ☐ PT/OT | Others: OH nurses trained in ergonomics |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (I | ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | possi | | meeting with the worker, supervisor, and brainstorm about possible solutions for the |
| Meeting length | Not 1 | reported | |
| Ergonomic changes in | mplem | ented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipme ☐ Work processes | | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources addressed: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not reported/unclear | | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to impl | ement | | |
| ⊠ Yes | | No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| | | the PE process identified in t | this Document |
| ☑ Support of PE prog | | itment of the weather (66.70/) o | nd of the supervisor (56.70/) to the |
| Facilitatoi | | zed ergonomic solutions. | nd of the supervisor (56.7%) to the |
| ☐ Barrier | | | |
| ⊠ Facilitator | Motivators: making an inventory of the problems with the worker (80.0% of the cases) and with the supervisor (60.0%), making an inventory of the solutions with the worker (73.3%) and with the supervisor (65.5%). Compliance to protocol: "there was a significant relationship between the ergonomists' satisfaction about the effectiveness of the intervention and the compliance to the protocol (P<0.05)." (p 278-9) | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | |

| Organizational tr | aining |
|--|---|
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ■ Barrier | Obstacles for implementation were mostly related to technical or organizational difficulties for work adjustments |
| Easy changes firs | st |
| ⊠ Facilitator | Amount of time involved (60.0%). Adjustments concerning work design and organization are prioritized as return-to-work intervention because they have to be implemented on a short-term or temporary basis in order to achieve a return-to-work as soon as possible and/or until the worker's disabilities are gone (p. 280). |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Production require | rement |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| □ Barrier | Financial situation of the employer. |
| Nature of work ■ | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Due to high physical workload |
| Other | |
| | Observation of the workplace (76.6%), |
| ⊠ Barrier | Functional disabilities of the worker. It seems that in general employers are reluctant to adapt work to one individual worker when the adjustment has a major impact on the workplace or work design or a worker has more functional disabilities. |

Document: Motamedzade, 2003 (55)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| objectives: improving v | working cor environmen | nditions (reducing musc t), improving quality (t | culoskeletal di | n period with the following isorders and improving the working life and the quality of |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Tehran, I | ran | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufact | uring | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Not repor | ted | | |
| Context of Document | not report | ed | | |
| O | of DE 4 | | | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE t | eams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork | Solution developmen Solution implementa | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio | on) | Mixed | | Not reported |
| <u>Issues about time to attend meetings reported:</u> | | | | |
| ∑ Yes | | □ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | □ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | Supportiv | e expert team (SET) m | embers | |
| Training recipient: | action gro | pups | | |
| Nature of training | change the develop ex- conditions ILO ergor | e attitude towards more rgonomics awareness as collectively. The key nomics checkpoints as a | e safe and hear mong employ feature of the a basic docum | e new knowledge and skills, to lthy behaviours, and finally to yees to improve working e program was the introduction of tent for learning applied itions. Workshops and on-the-job |
| Length of training | 100 hours | over 18 months | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (f | rom Haines et al., 200 | 2): | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | Гетрогагу | ☐ Unclea | r |
| Involvement Full Direct | ⊠ı | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ted |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | oup 🛛 I | Entire Organization | Group | of Organizations |

| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation |
|--|---------|--|---|
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | | ☐ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participat | tion: | ☐ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Prod ☐ Acts as Expert | cess | ☐ Trains Members☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: | | ☐ PT/OT | Others |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (l | ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | not r | eported | |
| Meeting length | not r | eported | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplem | ented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | nt | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources addr | essed: | No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to imple ☐ Yes | ement | <u>solutions</u> ☐ No | Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Barri | ers to | the PE process identified in t | this Document |
| Support of PE progr | am | | |
| I INFRACIIIIAIOI . | | ement committment and supportement. | ort was a vital prerequisite for continuous |
| Barrier | | | |
| Ergonomics training | | | |
| Facilitator Ergonomics training was a key factor in continuing the ergonomic process | | | |
| ☐ Barrier ☐ Communication | | | |
| | food c | communication | |
| Barrier | 3004 € | | |
| ☐ Create appropriate t | eam | | |
| M Facilitator | Establi | shment of the steering commiting a PE approach | tee was one of the vital requisites for |
| Barrier | | | |

| Resources | |
|--------------------|---|
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Shortage of time due to the work overload of AGs members |
| Organizational tra | aining |
| | Training of the people involved |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Other | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Endurance and persistance of the SET Forming AGs and allowing them to learn and think about their working conditions and deciding to change them if necesary, with the help of a supportive expert team as facilitator, has been shown to be among the most successful strategies |
| ☐ Barrier | |

Document: Berg Rice, 2002 (24)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| duty days and to implen goals were to create ong | ment and trace going, internate f) The purpo | ck strategies to reduce clini al structures and policies, v se of this paper is to descri | c visits an which wou | eletal clinic visits and limited d limited duty days. Secondary ald continuously enhance ds of tracking the participation |
| Document Characteris | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Texas USA | 1 | | |
| Industry / sector | Construction | on, Public Administration | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | |
| Context of Document | important relatedness | Student soldiers must pass army physical fitness test; drill sergeants play an important role in this training. Supervisors "did not appear to believe in the relatedness of AIT physical training and injury prevention, despite surveillance data results." Authors feel that this is due, in part, to "tightly held cultural beliefs" | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE te | ams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☐ Dept or work group | [| Unknown |
| Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis | ork | ☐ Solution development☐ Solution implementation | [| Not involved Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | [| ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation) | n) | Mixed Mixed | | ☐ Not reported |
| <u>Issues about time to attend</u> ✓ Yes | l meetings rep | <u>orted:</u> □ No | ſ | □ IIInalaan/nat rapartad |
| | | ∐ N0 | ı | Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | : 1 10 | | | |
| Was ergonomic training ⊠ Yes | g provided? | □No | I | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | "Members of system" | of Operation Aegis, as wel | l as repres | sentatives from the health care |
| Training recipient: | Drill sargea | ints and cadres. | | |
| Nature of training | P 194: 1) evaluating current physical training and offering suggestions to the training schedule which could potentially reduce overuse injuries, 2) new physical training system which concentrates on building core body strength, coordination and agility of soldiers, 3) providing injury research results in terms of trends, causes, and the most up-to-date information on reducing injuries, 4) instruction on how to evaluate the age and proper fit of running shoes, 5) predictive factors for injury, 6) developing progressive running program based on recent research. | | | |
| Length of training | Program las | sted 18 mos; not clear how | long train | ning lasted |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (fro | om Haines et al., 2002): | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ⊠ Te | emporary [| Unclear | |

| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ☐ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | oup 🛮 Entire Organization | Group of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n 🛮 Group Consultation | Group Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | | ialist Supplier Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: Voluntary | ☑ Not reported | |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☑ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | cess Trains Members Available for Consulta | ☐ Not Involved tion | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | ☑ Others: Members of Operation Aegis & representatives from health care system | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | 12 (estimated from graph, Fig | eek during months 1-6; 3.5x/wk during months 7- (1); 2x/wk during months 13-18. ICAC meetings: ion Aegis staff and Battalian Commander: | |
| Meeting length | Coordinating meetings: Not | reported ICAC meetings: one hour (p 196) e Battalion Commander: approximately two hours. | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | nt Workplace organiza | tion No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | Negative □ | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources addı | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imple | ement solutions | | |
| Yes | ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barri | ers to the PE process identific | ed in this Document | |
| Support of PE progr | ram | | |
| LXI Hacilitator | Facilitator Middle managers' involvement with ICAC committee increased visibility of the suggestions to reduce injuries, and thus the likelihood of acting on them. (p 193) | | |
| ⊠ Barrier 1 | No immediate benefit to superv | isors for their efforts. | |
| Ergonomics training | 9 | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | |
| | Having educational seminar lim ssues (p. 196) | ited the amount of time available for discussion of | |

| Comm | nunication | |
|---------|---------------|---|
| ⊠ Fa | acilitator | Identification of community health nurses to facilitate communication around medical issues; establishment of open chain of communication between battalions and clinic personnel. (p. 196) |
| В | arrier | |
| Create | appropriat | e team |
| ☐ Fa | acilitator | |
| ⊠ B | arrier | Participation in the committee represented an extra requirement on people's time (199) |
| PE fac | ilitator/cha | mpion |
| ⊠ Fa | acilitator | In one battalion, battalion commander championed the effort leading to a higher level of program acceptance and positive regard. p 194: "Strong, direct supervision" dealt with drill sergeants' non-compliance, brought companies under a singular umbrella of training methods (p. 201). |
| B | arrier | |
| ⊠ Organ | izational tra | aining |
| ⊠ Fa | acilitator | Training in meeting facilitation, via mentoring or specific classes (p. 196). |
| ⊠в | arrier | Lack of expertise of ICAC representatives, in terms of group process and technical knowledge. |
| ⊠ Clima | te of workp | lace |
| ⊠ Fa | acilitator | Top management support in terms of resources and policy; All levels of the organization must understand and commit to injury reduction/control; Cultural beliefs that conflict with injury prevention efforts must be dealt with/perception of conflict eliminated (p. 203). |
| B | arrier | |
| Chang | e resistance | |
| ⊠ Fa | acilitator | |
| ⊠ Ba | arrier | Resistance of middle management (perceived threat to their authority). Attempt to resolve this by having them on ICAC committee or in close communication with committee resulted in preserved the normal hierarchical structure did not encourage optimal involvement by drill sergeants. Resistance by drill sergeants, who felt they were already the subject matter experts, and that their role was being undermined. |
| Nerson | nnel turnove | er |
| ☐ Fa | acilitator | |
| В | arrier | High staff turnover and sheduling demands prevented assessment of change, and of sharing of perceptions about the process. (Anecdotal reports suggest the program may have encouraged more participation than commanders desired.) |
| M Other | · | |
| ⊠ Fa | acilitator | Tracking the perceptions and participation of workers and supervisors can make the process more acceptable and successful (p. 203). |
| В | arrier | ICAC ws difficult to administer, time consuming and did not achieve high acceptance |

Document: de Jong, 2002 (47)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | all to be the most of the most of the most of the | | |
| musculoskeletal worklo | | ach to better work, applied in reducing the | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Netherlands | | | |
| Industry / sector | Construction | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | |
| Context of Document | Large variety of work - install | ations in different settings | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE teams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☑ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work gro | up 🔲 Unknown | | |
| Worker involvement: ⊠ Describing nature of w ⊠ Risk analysis | ork ⊠ Solution developr ⊠ Solution impleme | | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | □No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | | Not reported ■ Not reported Not reported | | |
| Issues about time to attend | _ | _ | | |
| Yes | ∐ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Ergonomics Training: | : | | | |
| Was ergonomic training Yes | g provided? No | Unclear/not reported | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | Unclear | | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | oup Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n 🛛 Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | Internal/technical specient ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor | alist Supplier Cross-industry rep | | |
| Requirement for participate Compulsory | tion: ☐ Voluntary | Not reported ■ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Proc ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | ☐ Implementation of change | | |

| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | ocess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Who were PE facilitators Ergonomists | rs: PT/OT Others | | |
| Ergonomic Change T | Team (ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | The steering group met to define the major types of work. A solution session was organized. Results were presented to 200 employees. A special meeting was arranged for management and health and safety specialists to lauch the book. | | |
| Meeting length | Not reported | | |
| Ergonomic changes i | mplemented and intervention effect | t: | |
| Changes implemented ☐ Tools and equipme ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources add | <u>lressed:</u> ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imp | _ | | |
| ∐ Yes | ∐ No | | |
| | riers to the PE process identified in | this Document | |
| Support of PE prog | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Health and safety specialists and safety executives and management played an important role in the adoption of solutions and their support during the process was necessary. The CEO of the company opened this meeting (with 200 employees) to show commitment of top management. | | |
| Barrier | | | |
| Ergonomics trainir | ng | | |
| | 2 was valuable, especially showing coworthwhile as here the new ideas were | the of informing these people was shown. Step learly 3 major hazards. Step 3 was seen as the developed; and the usability tests in step 4 the obtained that could be used in promotion feasible. | |
| Barrier | | | |
| ☐ Communication | | | |
| | The ideas book fulfilled a worthwhile role as new ideas could be added and it could be consulted whenever needed. The result of the solution session as well as the ergonomics knowledge was presented in a meeting to 200 employees. | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | |
| □ Detailed plan | | | |
| Facilitator | | | |
| | Implementation and evaluation was u | incontrolled. | |
| Research methods | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | The introduction of the study was rec and safety specialists and managemen | reived positively and the meeting with health nt was important in this. | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | |

| Change resistance | |
|-------------------|---|
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Applicability and acceptance of solutions. |
| Production requir | ement |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Large differences in work between business units. |
| Other | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Evaluating data from a limited number of subjects. Solutions were implemented at employee level. There were no system solutions. No organizational measures were studied. The process of implementing 60 additional solutions was unstructured and difficult to monitor. The effects on health or musculoskeletal loading were not measured. The project was not focused on a specific type of work. Effect could be larger with more direct participation by employees. |

Document: de Looze, 2001 (61)

| Research Question: | Research Question: | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| The implementation of products to reduce the physical load in heavy work is a well-known strategy to attack this problem. The success of these products depends not only on the product itself, but also on the process of product development and implementation. In this paper, seven cases are described where products have been developed to reduce the physical load on scaffolders, bricklayers, bricklayers' assistants, roofworkers, aircraft loaders, glaziers and assembly line workers. | | | | | |
| Document Characteris | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | the Nether | lands | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufactu | ring | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Risk factor | - | | | |
| Context of Document | Not reporte | ed | | | |
| Organizational structu | ire of PE te | eams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | ☐ Unknown | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | Solution development □ Not involved Solution implementation □ Unclear | | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □No | □ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation) | | Mixed | ☑ Not reported | | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | | | |
| Yes | | □ No □ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training provided? ☐ Yes | | | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (fr | om Haines et al., 2002): | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ T | emporary | ☑ Unclear | | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ⊠D | irect Representative | ☐ Delegated | | |
| Level of Influence: ☑ Department/Work Group ☐ 1 | | ntire Organization | Group of Organizations | | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultation ☐ C | | roup Consultation | Group Delegation | | |
| Supervisors/ Line Mgmt □ U | | nternal/technical specialist nion xternal Advisor | Supplier □ Cross-industry rep | | |
| Requirement for participation: ☐ Compulsory | | ☐ Not reported | | | |
| Focus: ☑ Tools/equipment ☐ | | ork processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |

| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Pro ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Pro | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | ocess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators | S: PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change T | Γeam (ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | a final session Case Study 5: Wornot reported | met 4 times plus 2 brainstorming sessions and rking group had 8 meetings Other case studies | |
| Meeting length | not reported 1-7 | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | mplemented and intervention effection | ct: | |
| Changes implemented ☐ Tools and equipme ☐ Work processes | ☐ No changes implemented | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources add ☐ Yes | <u>lressed:</u> ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imp | _ | | |
| Yes | ☐ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barr | riers to the PE process identified in | this Document | |
| Support of PE prog | | | |
| ∑ Facilitator | A strong commitment of the manage | ement of the enterprise. | |
| Barrier | | | |
| Ergonomics trainin | · · | | |
| A broad analysis of the occupational tasks and potential health problems in the beginning. In case study 1 there was a late discovery of physically stressful activities in disassembly. | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | |
| □ Detailed plan | | | |
| | A stepwise approach is recommended, even though the main risks as well as the solutions might be quite obvious at first glance. | | |
| Barrier | | | |
| Production requires | ment | | |
| | Obviously, products that lead to a higher productivity beside a reduced physical load on workers are very attractive both for workers and management | | |
| Barrier | | | |
| ☑ Other | | | |
| One should seriously analyse the possibility of negative side effects that may occur. As direct worker participation as possible. Where worker participation was low, the products were not judged as being optimal by the ergonomists or the workers | | | |
| □ Barrier | | | |

Document: Loisel, 2001 (48)

Research Question:

The main objective of the trial was to assess the effectiveness of a comprehensive model of management of occupational back pain, linking a clinical and rehabilitation intervention and an occupational intervention including the participatory ergonomics program. However, beyond the effectiveness of the participatory ergonomics program on return-to-work, it is not known if such a program was perceived by the participants as having actually led to ergonomic modifications of the worker's job. The present paper presents a detailed description of the participatory ergonomics program used in this study, evaluates the perceptions of participants on the implementation of ergonomic solutions in the workplace and assesses the reasons for implementation or non-plementation.

| presents a detained description of the participatory eigonomics program used in this study, evaluates the | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | perceptions of participants on the implementation of ergonomic solutions in the workplace and assesses the reasons for implementation or non-plementation. | | | | |
| * | • | | | | |
| Document Characteri | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Sherbrooke, Quebec Canada | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing, Health Care and Soc Public Administration) | cial Assistance, Other Services (except | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | | |
| Context of Document | To be included in the study workers had to be suffering from a back pain episode compensated by the Quebec Workers Compensation Board. This study was set up in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, a 100,000 inhabitant town in the province of Quebec, Canada. All workplaces with more than 175 workers and located in a radius of 30 km from the study back pain clinic were eligible to the study. Half of the eligible workplaces were randomized to receive a participatory ergonomics program applied to the job tasks of any worker subsequently declaring a work-related back pain episode. Workers from these workplaces received the participatory ergonomics intervention when they were absent from regular work for 6 weeks due to a back pain episode occurring in | | | | |
| Organizational struct | the workplace. ure of PE teams: | | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | Dept or work group | Unknown | | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of v ☐ Risk analysis | vork Solution development Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved n ☐ Unclear | | | |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | □ No | ☑ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation) | ☐ Mixed | ☑ Not reported | | | |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetings reported: | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Training provider: | not reported | | | | |
| Training recipient: | One employer representative, one union representative | | | | |
| Nature of training | Course topics included the basics of back anatomy and function, risk factors for back pain, cognitive aspects of work activity, principles of changes to lay out, the theoretical basis of the participatory process and examples of job analysis and job task modification. | | | | |

| Length of training | Two days | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | □ Temporary | ☐ Unclear | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | oup | ☐ Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: | mt | ☐ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: | ⊠ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☑ Initiate and Guide Process ☑ Acts as Expert | | ☐ Trains Members ☑ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | | ☐ PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (| ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | Two | to three meetings | | |
| Meeting length | One | or two meetings lasting 2 hour | s | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplem | ented and intervention effect | : | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmer ☐ Work processes | nt | | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources addressed: Yes | | □ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to implement solut Yes | | solutions No | Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | |
| Ergonomics training | - | | | |
| | Facilitator Upper management must be aware and understand the value of proposed ergonomics changes if these are to be implemented. | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |

| Resources | |
|--------------------|---|
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Costs (19%), technical difficulties (10%), modification of the injured worker's job type (10%), limited company resources (for example human resources, motivation of the employer) (4%), |
| | place |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Mistrust between workers and employers. |
| Production require | rement |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Disruption of work procedures (53%). |
| | The existence of competing priorities in the workplace |
| Awareness of PE | program |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | However, despite the agreement signed by the employers and unions of the participating workplaces with the study team, middle management (e.g. supervisors, production managers) was generally not informed of this agreement, which could have led to partial or non-implementation of some solutions. |
| | ory |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Previous involvement of the company in health and safety management. |
| ○ Other | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Influence on other job sites (3%), and other reasons (1%). This short duration (of the intervention) may have precluded an in-depth analysis of work organizational risk. |

Document: Rosecrance, 2000 (40)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | o assess the integration of a participatory | | |
| | | extricle reports the results of an effort to extra section research methodology. | | |
| Document Characteri | • | use of action research methodology. | | |
| Jurisdiction | USA | | | |
| | | ~ | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing, Information and | Cultural Industries | | |
| Reason for PE | Research | | | |
| intervention Context of Document | 3 phases to this study sponsored b | by the newspaper association of America. This | | |
| Context of Bocament | | ation, phase. The newspaper company | | |
| | involved in the project is respons | ible for production of a daily metropolitan | | |
| | | ion of 75,200 and 102,000 Sunday editions. | | |
| | | ximately 90 percent of the workforce is hourly e male, and 15 percent are minorities. There | | |
| | | tation at the facility at the time of the project. | | |
| Organizational struct | • | | | |
| Team structure: | | | | |
| Steering committee | ☐ Dept or work group | Unknown | | |
| ✓ Change team Worker involvement: | | | | |
| Describing nature of w | vork Solution developmen | t | | |
| □ Risk analysis | | | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | □No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Cooperation reported: | | _ | | |
| X Yes☐ No (lack of cooperation) | ☐ Mixed | ☐ Not reported | | |
| Issues about time to attend | | | | |
| Yes | ☐ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | | _ | | |
| Yes | □ No | Unclear/not reported | | |
| Training provider: | The researchers (the investigators | | | |
| Training recipient: | The ergonomic committee memebers revieced complete training and all employees recieved additional ergonomic awareness training | | | |
| Nature of training | | n for the committee members consisted of | | |
| | 11 | es, demonstrations, and problem-solving | | |
| | | inciples and the ergonomics process. | | |
| | | education was provided to all company | | |
| | employees and consisted of a one-hour didactic presentation to groups of 12 to 20 employees. The investigators provided the ergonomic training. | | | |
| Length of training | 20 hours and additional ergonom | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | |
| Permanence: | <u> </u> | | | |
| Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | ☐ Unclear | | |
| Involvement | | _ | | |
| ∀ Full Direct | ☐ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | |

| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Grou | up 🛮 Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n 🛛 Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgm ☐ Senior Management | | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | | |
| Requirement for participat | ion: Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | | | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☑ Workplace organization | | | |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Proce ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Proce | | | | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Proc ☐ Acts as Expert | ress Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ⊠ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | Others | | | |
| Ergonomic Change Te | am (ECT) Meetings: | | | | |
| Meeting schedule | once a month during 18 month | | | | |
| Meeting length | between 30 minutes and 2 hours | | | | |
| Ergonomic changes im | Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect: | | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | t Workplace organization Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | | | |
| Material resources addre | essed: | Not reported/unclear | | | |
| Was there time to imple | | | | | |
| Yes | No No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | | |
| | ers to the PE process identified in | this Document | | | |
| Detailed plan | 50/ : d: d. d d (al | | | | |
| Facilitator 75% indicated that the pace (or change?) was about right Barrier | | | | | |
| ☐ Barrier ☐ Create appropriate team | | | | | |
| All respondents felt that the size of the committee was about right. 75% felt the committee was appropriately balanced. 67% indicated that all newspaper departments were adequately represented. | | | | | |
| | ommitte was appropriately balance | d. 67% indicated that all newspaper | | | |

| PE facilitator/cha | ampion |
|--------------------|--|
| ⊠ Facilitator | As researchers from the university we were viewed as a "neutral party" which helped facilitate cooperation between salaried and hourly committee members. Though both hourly employees and management were initially skeptical of each other's motives, they eventually became convinced that they could have shared goals that would be mutually beneficial |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Resources | |
| ☐ Facilitator | It is important that participants are given adequate time for the additional responsibilities associated with the integration of the ergonomics process |
| ⊠ Barrier | Major obsatcles were lack of time to devote to the project and an insufficient budget. Insufficient resources. |
| Easy changes firs | st |
| ☐ Facilitator | After some initial success with interventions the committee developed an identity and gained recognition and respect. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| ■ Working relation | S |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Production employees enjoyed being "off the floor" and attending meetings, but they quickly became frustrated feeling that nobody listened to them. Hourly employees and management members initially blamed the company's ergonomic problems on each other (p. 261). There was role-related tension among organization members and researchers |
| Change resistanc | e |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ■ Barrier | The reluctance by some to admit there are problems and attitudes of some of the employees are the problem and complain too much. |

Document: Steinbrecher, 1999 (56)

| Research Question: | Research Question: | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|----------|--|--|
| Case Report. P 310: "This case report focuses on an ergonomics team facilitated by an occupational health nurse at a glass-manufacturer (XYZ Plant) with under 200 employees, located in the midwestern United States." | | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | USA | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufact | uring | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Not repor | ted | | | |
| Context of Document | | | | onsiderations, so difficult e, mtgs had to be scheduled | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE t | eams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☐ Dept or work group | | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork . | | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> | | □ No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☑ No (lack of cooperation) | | Mixed | | ☐ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | | | |
| ∑ Yes | | □ No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | 11.16 | 1 | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided ! | □ No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: P 312 - OHN, ergo consultant. | | • | | | |
| Training recipient: | Ergo team | n (p 313) | | | |
| Nature of training | Tour of another plant that had done ergo program; presentations by local rehab vendors. Content: general and formal ergonomics awareness information, including job specific training; training in job analysis and controlling risk factors; training in problem solving and the team approach. | | | | |
| Length of training | Not repor | ted | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | Гетрогагу | ☑ Unclea | ur | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ⊠ ı | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ated | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Group | | Entire Organization | Group | of Organizations | |
| <u>Decision Making:</u> ☐ Individual Consultation | | Group Consultation | ⊠ Group | ☐ Group Delegation | |

| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | ✓ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union✓ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Requirement for participation Compulsory | on: ☑ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Proces ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Proces | | ☑ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Proces ☐ Acts as Expert | ss X Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | Others: OHN | |
| Ergonomic Change Tea | m (ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | Not reported | | |
| Meeting length | Not reported | | |
| Ergonomic changes imp | olemented and intervention effect | :: | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources addres Yes | ssed: | Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to implem | nent solutions | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | |
| ☐ Ergonomics training | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator (Re | | I was transferrable to work on this team. of two processes by management helped | |
| | adequate training in ergonomics for | r team members. | |
| □ Detailed plan | | | |
| ∑ Facilitator Ad | herence to an agenda format contri | ibuted to productivity by using time wisely. | |
| Barrier | | | |
| ☐ Create appropriate tea | | | |
| racilitatoi exp | periences.). | ty of educational backgrounds, work | |
| ⊠ Barrier app | | lems with: members having difficulties natch; personality and interpersonal skills; | |
| PE facilitator/champio | | | |
| | sitive attitude of team leader, coupliployees' physical discomforts. | led with persistence and genuine concern for | |
| Barrier | | | |

| Resources | |
|-------------------|---|
| ⊠ Facilitator | Flexibility in scheduling meetings on various days and times so members could attend. Flexibility to deal with emergencies as they arose. |
| ⊠ Barrier | Lack of funding would prevent fixing the problems recognized; |
| ✓ Balliel | Suggestion of need for more funding and time allocation by management. |
| Easy changes firs | t |
| ☐ Facilitator | Tackling some obvious easy problems first, to publicize successes and gain acceptance early from workforce and mgmt |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Production requir | ement |
| ☐ Facilitator | Production demands would be missed due to time on project; Coworkers would resent having to cover for them. |
| Barrier | |

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Document: Haims 1998 (8)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|---------------|---|----------|--|
| This paper presents findings from the implementation of an 'in-house', continuous improvement participatory ergonomics program in a public service agency. The research goal was to develop a theoretical model and related design principles as guides for designing and implementing permanent participatory programs. The goal for the organization was to create and develop an ongoing internal participatory ergonomics program to continuously improve working conditions and enhance employee health and well-being. | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Wisconsii | n USA | | |
| Industry / sector | Public Ad | ministration | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Not report | ed | | |
| Context of Document | No | | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE to | eams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☐ Dept or work group | | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork | ☑ Solution developmer☑ Solution implementa | | Not involvedUnclear |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | on) | Mixed | | Not reported ■ |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetings re | ported: | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | □No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | university | researchers | | |
| Training recipient: | 12 employ | vee reps | | |
| Nature of training 'Hands on' training by researchers at mock-up workstations and assigning practice measurements in the field gave the EC group the opportunity for action and feedback of various to enhance their learning. Practicing ergonomics evaluations, performing workstation adjustments with a variety of individuals, training and educating co-workers, and providing presentations to work areas during Stage 4 of the intervention provided further opportunities for action, feedback, and learning. | | | | |
| Length of training | over a per | iod of 5 months | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (fi | rom Haines et al., 200 | 2): | |
| Permanence: ☑ Ongoing | Т | emporary | ☐ Unclea | ur |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | nted |

| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group | ☑ Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations |
|--|---|--|
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | ✓ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participation: Compulsory | ☑ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Process ☐ Acts as Expert | ☐ Trains Members☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | ☑ Others: Researchers |
| Ergonomic Change Team | (ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule Nor | reported | |
| Meeting length Nor | reported | |
| Ergonomic changes implement | nented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☑ No effect |
| | | |
| Material resources addressed Yes | | Not reported/unclear |
| Material resources addressed | <u>d:</u> ☐ No | Not reported/unclear |
| Material resources addressed Yes | <u>d:</u> ☐ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear☑ Not reported/unclear |
| Material resources addressed Yes Was there time to implemen Yes | d: No t solutions | Not reported/unclear |
| Material resources addressed Yes Was there time to implemen Yes | d: No t solutions No | Not reported/unclear |
| Material resources addressed Yes Was there time to implement Yes Facilitators and Barriers to Support of PE program Mana ☐ Facilitator opport | t solutions No the PE process identified in the gement support is necessary for tunities to exercise their gained | Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving |
| Material resources addressed Yes Was there time to implement Yes Facilitators and Barriers to Support of PE program Mana ☐ Facilitator opport | t solutions No the PE process identified in the gement support is necessary for tunities to exercise their gained | Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and |
| Material resources addressed Yes Was there time to implement Yes Facilitators and Barriers to Mana Facilitator opport ergon | t solutions No the PE process identified in the gement support is necessary for tunities to exercise their gained | Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving |
| Material resources addressed Yes Was there time to implement Yes Facilitators and Barriers to Mana Facilitator opport Barrier Ergonomics training | t solutions No the PE process identified in the gement support is necessary for tunities to exercise their gained | Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving nuing program initiatives over time. |
| Material resources addressed Yes Was there time to implement Yes Facilitators and Barriers to Mana Support of PE program Mana Facilitator opport of Pacilitator opport of Pacilitator opport of Pacilitator opport of Pacilitator Adhermal Description of Pacilitator Adhermal Descripti | d: No t solutions No the PE process identified in the support is necessary for tunities to exercise their gained omic work conditions and continuous discounties. | Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving nuing program initiatives over time. |
| Material resources addressed Yes Was there time to implement Yes Facilitators and Barriers to the second seco | t solutions No the PE process identified in the process identified in | Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving nuing program initiatives over time. |
| Material resources addresses Yes Was there time to implement Yes Facilitators and Barriers to Support of PE program | d: No t solutions No the PE process identified in the support is necessary for tunities to exercise their gained omic work conditions and continuous discounties. | Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving nuing program initiatives over time. |

| PE facilitator/cha | umpion |
|--------------------|---|
| | Be a flexible, dynamic expert |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Resources | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Provide the necessary resources for both the implementation and continuation of the participatory program; Secure time and effort commitments. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Organizational tr | aining |
| ☐ Facilitator | Incorporate organizational design and management factors into the implementation process. |
| ☐ Barrier | |

Document: Schurman, 1994 (35)

| Research Question: | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| To develop an ergonomic pilot project that could identify ergonomic health-related problems, effectively make changes, scientifically measure progress, determine training needs, develop and implement strategy for the plants, and institutionalize the program. P 283: " intervention centred on developing the capacities of frontline workers to perform shop-floor surveillance in their work areas and implement job improvements curriculum included components intended not only to teach employees methods of ergonomics assessment but, also, methods or organizational systems analysis and implementing change." | | | |
| Document Characteris | stics: | | |
| Jurisdiction | Michigan USA | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | |
| Context of Document | P 284: Overall economic problems of the American automobile industry and General Motors resulted in the closing of two EPP plants during the project and created a general atmosphere of uncertainty about the future. P 291: Shortly after implementation sites chosen, GM experienced a significant downturn in car sales, and the ensuing volume reductions resulted in budget cuts and layoffs in the EPP facilities. Midway through the project the assembly plant was closed. These events created negative effects on both the EPP implementation process and the evaluation research design. | | |
| Organizational structure of PE teams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | Dept or work group | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork ⊠ Solution development ⊠ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | □ No | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | | ☐ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend | | | |
| X Yes | □ No | Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | Multidisciplinary university team (Occ physical engineers, social scientists, several labour ed developed training content; university team partments; in-plant | lucators, and doctoral students) | |
| Training recipient: | P1. 30-minute Awareness Program for all en Ergonomics for Ergonomic Monitors and sup for Plant Ergonomic Coordinators 4. Interme Coordinators, Plant Ergonomic Committees Committees. | pervisors 3. Train-the-Trainer for ediate Ergonomics for Ergonomic | |

| Nature of training | Awareness program introduced employees to the project and the importance of ergonomics in the design of work environments. Train the trainer goal was to prepare in-house trainers who could effectively deliver the introductory ergonomics training program. Introductory ergonomics program involved use of assessment tools and techniques developed for the project, such as basic job checklist and symptoms questionnaire. Intermediate ergonomics program included comprehensive overview of ergonomics plus practical experience analyzing jobs using quantitative models for evaluating energy expenditure, lifting and biomechanics. | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Length of training | | | ntroductory Ergonomics used 5-day |
| | | | rgonomics was an 8-day training program. |
| Dimensions of DE Evo | • | areness" program lasted 30 mil | |
| | mewo | ork (from Haines et al., 2002) | : |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | ☐ Temporary | Unclear |
| Involvement Full Direct | | ☐ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | oup | ☑ Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n | Group Consultation | ☐ Group Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: | | ☑ Internal/technical specialist☑ Union☑ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: | ☐ Voluntary | ⊠ Not reported |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | | ⊠ Work processes | ☑ Workplace organization |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Process ☑ Monitor/ Oversee Process | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Prod Acts as Expert | cess | ☐ Trains Members ☐ Available for Consultation | ⊠ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists | • | ☐ PT/OT | Others: Unclear |
| Ergonomic Change Team (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule | Not | reported | |
| Meeting length | Not | reported | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplem | ented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmer ☐ Work processes | | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources addi | ressed | <u>:</u> □ No | Not reported/unclear |

| Was there time to imp | olement solutions | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Yes | ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Bar | riers to the PE process identified i | n this Document |
| Support of PE pro | gram | |
| ☐ Facilitator | and union (to convince managers/u | es from decision-making level of both company nion officials of programs's importance, in Role of union leaders is especially crucial in g on conformance. (p 301) |
| ⊠ Barrier | risk factors of area jobs, and were l | ctory programs, did not become familiar with ess supportive of EM's role. pport led to resignations, frustrations. |
| Ergonomics traini | ng | |
| Facilitator | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | and theoretical, and did not reflect tailored to ergonomics issues, not p a lack of synthesis between ergono content. Late arrival of labour educators (no decisions had been made), caused p ergonomics technical material) Lag time between training and time | and problem solving seen as too vague, abstract the context of the plant environment, not solitically sensitive to their role in the plant, and mics content and problem solving/change of becoming involved until after many design problems (due to more limited understanding of the when actual changes could be implemented fort among EMs. Likely affected knowledge |
| Resources | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Economic problems lead to 2 plant decreased commitment and disrupt EMs had time conflicts between regions. | |
| Organizational tra | ining | • |
| ☐ Facilitator | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | system; required complex system c | s to make simple changes to production hanges. lementing changes lead to apathy, cynicism |
| ■ Working relations | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Implementation process challenged relations/created tensions EPP staff's dual role as change agestensions | traditional roles and authority |
| Research methods | 3 | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | | rsity staff from providing technical and ; leading to conflict on research team, whose |

| Personnel turnov | ver |
|------------------|--|
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | High turnover slowed development of governance structure and fewer participants participating in evaluation Downsizing caused EMs difficulty obtaining release time to conduct ergo surveillance activities |
| ☑ Other | |
| | PAR design WOULD HAVE helped in designing materials (p 300) Worker-centered, bottom-up approach in setting such as this (with conflicting interests) requires a top-down implementation procedure to create supporting environment for change (p 301). |
| ⊠ Barrier | Time-frame: 3-year time frame too short to fully implement/document the effects of an intervention of this magnitude. Evaluation of pilot project too brief to capture full story. |

Document: Garmer, 1995 (57)

| Research Question: | | |
|---|--|--|
| To describe and evalua of change. | te the realization of the co-education | n programme, where the programme is a tool |
| Document Characteri | stics: | |
| Jurisdiction | Uddevalla, Sweden | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Production | |
| Context of Document | hierarchial organizational levels, s responsibilities and decision-maki was both physically and psycholog was to make the development of the between operators and manufacture | ation was based on the notion of few small self-piloting teams and delegation of ng in order to create an environment which gically of high quality. One goal of the plant ne production technology a joint venture ring engineers. One overall aim was to repo 417 Individuals at all levels within the at the new concept. p 418 |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE teams: | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work group | ☐ Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ⊠ Describing nature of w ⊠ Risk analysis | vork Solution development Solution implementat | |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | □No | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation | Mixed | ☑ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | | |
| ⊠ Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | The two pilot courses were admin department with involvement from pilots it turned to the OHC of the | istered by the project group from the the occupational health centre. After the plant to continue the education programme. |
| Training recipient: | University based 'expert' operators, engineers and their resp | ective managers |
| Nature of training | The relative strengths and weaknesses of the human being. Anthropometry demonstrated and consequences analyzed. Rating scales (Borg), checklists and systematic method of documenting body positions (OSWA) taught. Dialogue - iterative process of problem analysis, identification of user (operator) requirements, ideas for solutions, requirements in technical terms (mech eng), ideas for solutions & concept proposal (mech eng), concept decision (op), | |
| | requirements plus proposal for cha development in a concrete but for | |
| Length of training | One half day a week for 6 weeks (group. Two groups. | total 24 hours). Six weeks, formally for each |

| Dimensions of PE Fra | amewo | ork (from Haines et al., 2002) | : |
|---|------------------|--|--|
| Permanence: Ongoing | | ☐ Temporary | ☐ Unclear |
| Involvement ⊠ Full Direct | | ☐ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | oup | ☑ Entire Organization | Group of Organizations |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | on | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: | mt | ✓ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ✓ External Advisor | Supplier Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | ntion: | ☐ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported |
| Focus: | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Pro ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Pro | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | cess | ☑ Trains Members☑ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators Ergonomists | <u>:</u> | □ PT/OT | ☑ Others: safety engineer & occ health nurse in house after first two courses |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (| ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | | | mal training plus change & development time uded in their normal daily work. p 418 |
| Meeting length | Forn | | Unclear re project groups development |
| Ergonomic changes in | mplem | ented and intervention effect | t: |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipme ☐ Work processes | | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources add | ressed | | |
| ∐ Yes | | No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to impl ☐ Yes | ement | Solutions No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| | • 4 | | * |
| | | the PE process identified in | tnis Document |
| Support of PE prog | | closed truly participative intern | al change process is needed: |
| ☐ Facilitator | Suppor Man er | rt for one of the actors with les ng - management support all po | s experience/training; ositive. Operators spread over positive and |
| ☐ Barrier | Sponta manag | neous comments concerning th | ne need for more support from their |

| Ergonomics traini | ing |
|--------------------|--|
| | Ergonomic expert knowledge must be readily available; Having the course administered by the Occ Health Centre. |
| ■ Barrier | Course too easy, not enough precise criteria and levels of acceptability re loads. |
| | |
| | Wanted management to confirm dialogue model. |
| Barrier | |
| Create appropriate | e team |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | OHC never managed to become an integrated part of development activities, despite support for the idea, role unclear and should have been more specified. Managing engineers - too dominant in groups, so operators frustrated re cooperation. |
| Organizational tra | aining |
| | Expertise of the operators and manufacturing engineers beneficial to the development of the plant - so Kaizen projects initiated. |
| □ Barrier | Further development concerning roles and responsibilities needed. |

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Document: Halpern, 1997 (7)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| - | ents the design, implementation and | d ultimately the performance of a participatory | | | |
| ergonomics program. | | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | US - Western | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing | | | | |
| Reason for PE | Injury rate | | | | |
| intervention | To an and an anti- | C 1 | | | |
| Context of Document | | tion volume rapidly, resulting in increased | | | |
| | sewing tasks - repetitive tasks in | system. The 50 workers performing manual | | | |
| | | assembly line process | | | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE teams: | | | | |
| Team structure: | | | | | |
| Steering committee | ☐ Dept or work group | Unknown | | | |
| Change team Worker involvement: | | | | | |
| Describing nature of w | vork Solution developme | nt Not involved | | | |
| Risk analysis | Solution implementa | | | | |
| Champion described: | | | | | |
| Yes | ☐ No | Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Cooperation reported: | N 16: 1 | | | | |
| ☐ Yes ☐ Mixed ☐ Not reported ☐ No (lack of cooperation) | | | | | |
| Issues about time to attend | | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| | | Za oneleai/not reported | | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Training provider: | Ergonomist | | | | |
| Training recipient: | 2 groups - design committee had awareness education | 2 days and workers in assembly received | | | |
| Nature of training | | ic principles, risk analysis and workstation | | | |
| ratare or training | | s education for workers the content was how to | | | |
| | use equipment properly, proper p | | | | |
| Length of training | 2 days for design committee. For | awareness training it is unclear | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (from Haines et al., 200 | 2): | | | |
| Permanence: | | | | | |
| Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | ☐ Unclear | | | |
| Involvement | ⋈ D: | □ Delegated | | | |
| Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | oup | ☐ Group of Organizations | | | |
| | ZA Entire Organization | _ Group or Organizations | | | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n 🛛 Group Consultation | ☐ Group Delegation | | | |

| Mix of Participants: ────────────────────────────────── | | ☒ Internal/technical specialist☒ Union☒ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Requirement for participation: Compulsory | | ☑ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Prod ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | ☐ Problems Identification☐ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | cess | ☒ Trains Members☒ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | • | ☐ PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (I | ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | not re | eported | | |
| Meeting length | not re | eported | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplem | ented and intervention effect | : | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | nt | ✓ Workplace organization✓ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources addı ✓ Yes | ressed: | □No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imple | ement | solutions | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | |
| Facilitators and Barri | ers to | the PE process identified in t | his Document | |
| ☐ Communication | | | | |
| | Analysis and design committee working in conjunction with medical and claims management team led to coordinated effort that was successful | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |
| Personnel turnover | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | *************************************** | | |
| | Barrier Increased awareness led to increased reporting of symptoms turnover and movement of workers from one process area to another | | | |
| ☑ Other | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | | |
| ☐ Barrier I | ncreas | ed reporting of symptoms | | |

Document: Laitinen, 1997 (10)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| programme in the case | of poorly de s of combin | eveloped co-operation being ergonomic improve | etween the r | ocess with the TUTTAVA management and workers and (2) work environment with the |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Finland | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufactu | ıring | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | : | | |
| Context of Document | before (p3 white-coll a state-ow | 05). About 300 employ ar workers. In 1989 the ned company. This me | ees worked in Finish railwant growing | ecure in 1994 than in the years in the shop; 60 of them were ways was reorganized and became competition with private sector mpetitiveness in prices. |
| Organizational structi | | • | 1 | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | ⊠ Solution developmen ⊠ Solution implementa | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ Mixed ☐ Not reported ☐ No (lack of cooperation) | | | ☐ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Unclear/not reported | | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | | □No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | Not report | ed | | |
| Training recipient: | supervisor | s, designers and worker | rs | |
| Nature of training | lectures ar | | cusing on so | olving concrete problems of the |
| Length of training | 5 days | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (fi | om Haines et al., 2002 | 2): | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | Т | emporary | ☐ Unclea | ar |
| Involvement Full Direct | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ated |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☑ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations | | | | of Organizations |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n 🛛 C | Group Consultation | ☐ Group | Delegation |

| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgg ☐ Senior Management | | alist ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | ution: Voluntary | ☑ Not reported | |
| Focus: ▼ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | ☐ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | Available for Consultat | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists | PT/OT | Others: Not reported | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | Not reported | | |
| Meeting length | Not reported | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention | effect: | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | | tion No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources adda ✓ Yes | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imple | | _ | |
| ∐ Yes | ∐ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | |
| | iers to the PE process identifie | d in this Document | |
| Resources | T 1.16 (1 . 1. | | |
| Time is needed for technical improvements, especially when the people at the shop themselves design and produce new equipment. The willingness to give money and working time for technical improvements. | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | |
| | | | |
| Easy changes first | | | |
| ☐ I ☐ Facilitator t | | materials in work stations; an area in which both s are very interested in, and where it is fairly easy the changes. | |

| ☑ Working relations | S |
|---------------------|---|
| ⊠ Facilitator | The management and the workers together solved many practical problems, and got results which they both wanted. Management and union agreed about the need for improving the competitiveness of the engineering shop. They also agreed that the developing of work methods and practices was one way to do this. This might be one precondition for success. Together with the management they also were able to carry out many of their ideas to develop working conditions. This seemed to change the climate. Both the workers, supervisors and the management expressed that the project had improved co-operation. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Climate of workp | lace |
| ☐ Facilitator | There was a strong sceptical climate among the employees. Positive experiences improve trust and co-operation. |
| Barrier | |
| ☑ Other | |
| ⊠ Facilitator | Three or four departments were the maximum number of departments under development project at one time in this case. One explanation for the success of TUTTAVA projects may be the subject itself. Both the management and the workers are interested in developing industrial housekeeping. |
| ☐ Barrier | |

Document: Mansfield, 1997 (41)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | ow a progra | ım was developed to fi | it the organiza | tional needs and budgetary | |
| constraints of the Libra implementation. | ry of Congi | ress and summarizes so | ome of the less | sons learned about | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | | on DC, USA | | | |
| Industry / sector | Information | on and Cultural Industr | ries | | |
| Reason for PE | Injury rate | · | | | |
| intervention | | | | | |
| Context of Document | library con workstatio | ncern with ergonomics ons/early efforts to trai interested union; prog | s since 1980 w n staff in prev | due to increase in injury rate; when increase in VDT rention, esp in two depts with d to cover staff across all | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE t | eams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork | ⊠ Solution developme ⊡ Solution implement | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> | ☐ No ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | on) | Mixed | | ☐ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | | | |
| ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | □No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | External e | | trainers (I thir | nk these are trained by external | |
| <i>C</i> 1 | ergos) | , | | | |
| Training recipient: | | | | 2. Staff expected to implement | |
| | _ | • ' • | | ttee members and design staff), | |
| Nature of training | | aff designated to becor | | nce/analysis experience to prepare | |
| ratare or training | , | | | bove): Seminars on surveillance | |
| | | | | ne devoted to hands-on | |
| | | e). For 3, train the train | | | |
| Length of training | Length of training 1. 18-hour seminar 2. 3 4-day seminars 3. unclear how long it took to train the trainers | | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | emporary | ☐ Unclea | ar | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ⊠ I | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ated | |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | oup 🛛 E | Entire Organization | Group | of Organizations | |

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| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | on 🛛 Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Mix of Participants: | Internal/technical specialist gmt ⊠ Union ⊠ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | |
| Requirement for particip Compulsory | ation: | ☐ Not reported | | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Pro ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Pro | | ☐ Implementation of change | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Pro Acts as Expert | ocess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | | |
| Who were PE facilitators Ergonomists | <u>S:</u> ☐ PT/OT | ☑ Others: librarian of congress | | |
| Ergonomic Change T | Team (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule | coordinating (steering) committee r | net monthly p 141. Unclear how often other | | |
| Meeting length | not reported | | | |
| Ergonomic changes i | mplemented and intervention effect | : | | |
| Changes implemented ☐ Tools and equipme ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect | | |
| Material resources add | <u>lressed:</u> ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Was there time to imp | lement solutions | | | |
| Yes | ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Facilitators and Barr | iers to the PE process identified in t | this Document | | |
| Support of PE prog | gram | | | |
| | Buy-in by top level management is critical to success. There were no dramatic changes at the Library until that occurred. Buy-in brought resources. | | | |
| | Surveillance and analysis in an environment is not productive if management will not follow through with implementation. | | | |
| | | | | |
| Consultation throughout the ergonomics process with staff and managem important for the success of the interventions and provides a boost to mo times of constraint. Sharing information for change throughout the organization and equalizi to information are both important features. | | | | |
| Barrier | <u> </u> | | | |

| Detailed plan | |
|--------------------|--|
| | Moving slowly and implementing a program in pieces gives both staff and management time to accept new ideas and to evaluate and modify program elements. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| PE facilitator/cha | mpion |
| | Professional assistance scheduled at regular intervals during start-up and periodically thereafter. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Resources | |
| | Clerical assistance is needed to support the volunteers who manage such a program. |
| Barrier | |
| Easy changes firs | t |
| | Selection of surveillance and analysis projects in offices where there will be a high probability of success. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Change resistance | |
| | Rational change can be a persuasive tool to bring reluctant managers and staff on board. |
| Barrier | |
| ⊠ Other | |
| | Bottom-up empowers workers to effect change in their environment and results in employee commitment and involvement. |
| ☐ Barrier | |

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Document: Moore, 1998 (29)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|--|--|
| | | | | icipatory approach to solving | |
| ergonomics problems in Document Characteri | | ration project in the re | d meat packir | ig industry. | |
| | 1 | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | USA | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Agricultui | re, Forestry, Fishing an | d Hunting | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | 2 | | | |
| Context of Document | although p | program started in 1986 to decision to use OSF | 6, written prog | to draw definite correlations gram not completed until 1992 - e as template and it wasn't finished | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE t | eams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ⊠ Describing nature of w ⊠ Risk analysis | ork | ⊠ Solution developme ⊠ Solution implementation | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ Mixed ☐ Not reported ☐ No (lack of cooperation) | | | | | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | _ | | | |
| ⊠ Yes | | ∐ No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | | ittees training is given s - the trainer is not rep | • | ergonomics coordinator; for all | |
| Training recipient: | training of all members of each ergonomics committee to develop ergonomic skills -all employees receive training about ergonomics principles and injury prevention and topics about how employees can participate in the program - also engineering and maintenance, supervision, management and health care providers | | | | |
| Nature of training | proper and safe work methods; the physiology and symptoms of cumulative trauma disorders and means of prevention, coping and treatment. proper and safe work methods, the physiology and symptoms of CTDs and means of prevention, coping or treatment (for hourly workers), for ergo committees training to develop ergo skills - for others the nature of training is unclear | | | | |
| Length of training | Not report | ted | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (f | rom Haines et al., 200 |)2): | | |
| Permanence: ☑ Ongoing | Г 🗌 | emporary | ☐ Unclea | ur | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | <u></u> | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ited | |

| Level of Influence: Department/Work Group | | ☐ Group of Organizations | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | | | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | ✓ Internal/technical specialist✓ Union✓ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | | | |
| Requirement for participation: Compulsory | ☐ Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported Not reported | | | | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | | | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Process ☐ Acts as Expert | ☐ Trains Members☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | | | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ⊠ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | Others | | | | |
| Ergonomic Change Team | (ECT) Meetings: | | | | | |
| Meeting schedule In s | upplemental paper (#91) the tea | m met 5 times | | | | |
| Meeting length Not | reported | | | | | |
| Ergonomic changes imples | nented and intervention effect | : | | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | | | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | | | | |
| Material resources addressed | <u>l:</u> ⊠ No | Not reported/unclear | | | | |
| Was there time to implemen | | Not reported/unclear | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | Not reported/unclear | | | | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to | Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | | |
| Ergonomics training | | | | | | |
| Facilitator | | | | | | |
| 1 40111144101 | | | | | | |
| ⊠ Barrier Crude | e incidence rate increased with p nition and reporting of MSD. | rogram - likely due to training on early | | | | |
| ⊠ Barrier Crude | - | rogram - likely due to training on early | | | | |
| Barrier Crude recog Communication Brain Facilitator Abilit | nition and reporting of MSD. storming part of process; y to work with engineers to dev | | | | | |

| Create appropriate | e team |
|---------------------|---|
| | Teams were a good size, properly balanced between labour and management and representative of all parties; Info from workers performing the jobs was adequately represented in the teams activities. |
| □ Barrier | Attendance problems, team dynamics |
| PE facilitator/char | mpion |
| | Effective team leadership appeared to be important Good leadership and things did get done; One team leader was more personable and more accommodating and appeared more interested in program therefore there was better communication, participaiton and enthusiasm in this group |
| Barrier | |
| Resources | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ■ Barrier | Scheduling meetings. |
| Research methods | 3 |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| □ Barrier | A few times solutions were proposed prior to data collection being completed |
| ⊠ Other | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Reporting of injuries in U.S. meat products industry may have increased following OSHA citations in 1987 and 1988 There was a suggestion of a downward trend prior to the ergo program which may be from other significant interventions the corporation was implementing |

Document: Udo, 2001 (62)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | ine the role of the industrial doctor | | | |
| • | r reducing l | low-back pain, and in fostering wor | rker participation in the | | |
| improvement process | | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Japan | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacti | uring | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | ; | | | |
| Context of Document | production improvem | QC circles are a popular method of n, and are characterized by: (1) wor nent process; (2) small-groupwork, roblems, (4) practical, simple, low- | rker participation in the (3) multi-faceted solutions for | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE t | eams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | Unknown | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | /ork | ✓ Solution development✓ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved ☑ Unclear | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ✓ Yes | | □ No | Unclear/not reported | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | | Mixed | ☑ Not reported | | |
| Issues about time to attend | <u>l meetings re</u> | eported: | | | |
| Yes | | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | No □ No | Unclear/not reported | | |
| Training provider: | Not report | ted | | | |
| Training recipient: | The worki | ing group | | | |
| Nature of training | (A) Education program. (a) The structure and function of the low back. (b) The main causes of low-back pain in the workplace: (1) The handling of heavy materials. (2) Poor low-back posture; i.e. bending forward, squatting, bending backward and sideways. (3) Sitting in a restricted posture for long periods of time. (4) Vibration of the whole body, etc. * (1) and (2) were the main topics of education in this case. (c) The main practical ergonomic principles to reduce low-back pain: (1) Reduce the load of heavy materials handled. * Minimize the transport and handling of heavy materials. * Minimize and improve the efficiency of heavy lifting. * Change heavy materials to lighter ones. * Use carts/put wheels on containers and equipment. * Move materials at working height. * Use mechanical aids for more efficient and safer lifting. (2) Reduce the load being handled while bending forward and/or squatting. * Change work height (height of work or worker) to work at elbow height. * Keep working position close to a body. * Use a chair for work rather than a bending posture. * Place materials in special storage units, not on the floor. * Use multi-level racks. * Use mechanical aids to avoid a bending posture. (d) Prioritizing the ergonomic measures. * Focus on practical, simple, low-cost improvements. (e) | | | | |

| | Information on example of improvements. * Provide examples of improvements made in other workplaces. (f) Method of evaluating the improvements. * Provide a simple method of self-evaluation. (g) Group work and participation. * Educate the necessity of group discussion of improvement actions. * Facilitate workers in making the improvements for themselves. * Present their proposals and improvements to their department. (B) Action program. (a) Continuous advice for workers. * Continuously advise workers on the improvements. * Continuously remind workers of the goal of the measures. * To minimize the load of materials being handled and the time spent bending forward. (b) Advice for managers * Advise management to help workers develop the improvements. * Advise management to budget for the improvements. | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Length of training | Not 1 | reported | |
| Dimensions of PE Fran | mewo | rk (from Haines et al., 2002): | : |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | ☐ Temporary | Unclear |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated |
| Level of Influence: | up | ☐ Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | | ☑ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participation: Compulsory | | ☐ Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported N |
| Focus: ☑ Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process | | ☐ Problems Identification ☐ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Process ☐ Acts as Expert | | ☐ Trains Members ☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists | | ☐ PT/OT | ☑ Others: Industrial doctors |
| Ergonomic Change Te | eam (l | ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | Not 1 | reported | |
| Meeting length | Not 1 | reported | |
| Ergonomic changes im | ıplem | ented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | ıt | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources addr | essed: | □No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |

| Was there time to im | plement solutions | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Yes | □ No | Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Bar | rriers to the PE process identified i | n this Document |
| Ergonomics train | ing | |
| | individual but environmental ones. improvements. | at main causes of low-back pain are not This adequate education facilitated ergonomic |
| ⊠ Barrier | Workers knowledge of individual cand obesity slowed the development | causes of low-back pain such as lack of exercise at of ergonmic improvements |
| | | |
| | Repeatedly discussed improvement | t measures with workers. |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Create appropriat | te team | |
| | Emphasized effectiveness of paritic | epatory involvement with small work groups |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Resources | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Industrial doctor advised manager and approval of budget. | to cooperate on implementation of measures |
| Barrier | | |
| Organizational tra | aining | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Almost all workers had been previous actions (quality control circles) | ously trained in participatory improvement |
| Barrier | | |
| Easy changes firs | st | |
| | Stressed practical, simple, low cost | measures should have priority. |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Other | | |
| | Proposed practical ergonomic princ | ciples like facilitators. |
| ☐ Barrier | | |

Document: Vink, 1995 (36)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| To evaluate a PE approach to reduce mental and physical workload. (p. 390) | | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Netherlar | nds | | | |
| Industry / sector | Public A | dministration | | | |
| Reason for PE | Risk fact | or | | | |
| intervention | | | | | |
| Context of Document | Not appli | cable | | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE | teams: | | | |
| Team structure: | | ☐ Dept or work group | | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ⊠ Describing nature of w ⊠ Risk analysis | ork | ⊠ Solution development ⊠ Solution implementation | on | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio | n) | ☐ Mixed | | ⊠ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend | l meetings r | eported: | | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided | _ | | | |
| ∑ Yes | .1 | ∐ No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | | y the ergonomists | | | |
| Training recipient: | all of the | | | | |
| Nature of training | how to ac | djust their workplace once | they got n | ew equipment | |
| Length of training | not repor | ted | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (| from Haines et al., 2002): | : | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | Temporary | ☐ Unclea | ar | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ated | |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | up 🗌 | Entire Organization | Group | of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n 🗌 | Group Consultation | Group | Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: | nt 🛛 | Internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor | Suppli Cross- | er industry rep | |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | | Voluntary | ☐ Not re | ported | |

| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | | Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
|---|----------------------|---|---|
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Prod ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Prod | cess [| ✓ Problems Identification✓ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | | ☑ Trains Members☑ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: ⊠ Ergonomists | _ | ☐ PT/OT | Others |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (EC | CT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | not rep | orted | |
| Meeting length | not rep | oorted | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemen | nted and intervention effect: | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | | ☐ Workplace organization☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources add | ressed: [| ☐ No | Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to impl | ement so | <u>olutions</u> | _ |
| ⊠ Yes | | No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to th | ne PE process identified in t | his Document |
| | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator improv | | It to have workers identify the ment along with managers; ons with all workers. | e problems and develop ideas for |
| Barrier | | | |
| Create appropriate | team | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Time con | | ould have been a part of the steering |
| Resources | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | |
| | | h is very time consuming; it t ment (p. 395) | ook about a year to implement the |
| Working relations | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | <u> </u> | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| Barrier (| Process s | slowed down because central | purchasers not convinced of need for items |
| ☐ Change resistance | | | |
| I AL FACILIAIOT | Resistanc change? | ce to change led to priorities of | of the project, maybe a willingness to accept |
| Barrier | | | |

| Other | |
|-----------|--|
| | Without worker participation the additional ideas would not have been invented |
| ⊠ Barrier | With more direct participation, more workplaces could have been improved |

Document: Giessing, 1994 (30)

| Document. Ojessing, 17 |) + (30) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Research Question: | | | | |
| demonstration was to comergonomic activities that illnesses in the meatpact a company-wide emplo workplace; prevent integration illnesses. Case study 3: | reate functional ergonomic teams at could reduce cumulative traum sking industries. Case study 2: The yee-involved continuing program arnal damage to the body; and reconstruction | agreement with the university group directing this ns that could develop, document and validate ma disorders and other related injuries and The proposed goal of the program was to establish am to: reduce the amount of physical stress in the educe the cost of work-related injuries and et up, consisting of teams that would attempt to plant employees. | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | USA | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | |
| Context of Document | Above | | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE teams: | | | |
| Team structure: Steering committee Change team | Dept or work grou | oup 🔲 Unknown | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork ⊠ Solution developm ⊠ Solution implemen | ment Not involved entation Unclear | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | ☐ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | ☐ Mixed | ☐ Not reported | | |
| Issues about time to attend | | | | |
| ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | Unclear/not reported | | |
| Training provider: | corporate ergonomics coordina | assisted with this training. Case study 2: lator. Case study 3: principal investigator | | |
| Training recipient: | ٥ | task force members. Case study 2: all staff for pnomics committee received additional training | | |
| Nature of training | Case study 1: Team building sessions designed to enhance their ability to work together. Ergonomics instruction in defining risk factors for CTD and ways to prioritize jobs for ergonomic solutions. Case study 2: proper and safe work methods, the physiology and symptoms of CTD, and means of prevention, coping, or treatment. Ergo team training: MSD risk factors, | | | |
| Length of training | Case study 1: not reported Case study 2: not reported Case study 3: 1.5 hours of training | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | Unclear | | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | |

| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | up 🛛 I | Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultation | | Group Consultation | Group Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: ────────────────────────────────── | | nternal/technical specialist Jnion External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for participat | | Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | ⊠ v | Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | Problems Identification Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Proc ☐ Acts as Expert | | Γrains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ⊠ Ergonomists | ☐ F | PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change Te | eam (ECT) | Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | Case stud | | s met formally at least twice every month aly reports, but meeting numbers not explicit | |
| Meeting length | | · | udy 2: not reported. Case study 3: one hour | |
| Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect: | | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | | Workplace organization Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources addr | | No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imple ☐ Yes | ment solut | | Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | |
| Support of PE progr | am | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator S | trong in-ho | ouse direction and suppor | t | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |
| ⊠ Ergonomics training | | | | |
| □ Facilitator Ergono | | expertise. Training must | develop both teamwork and ergnomic skills. | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |
| □ Detailed plan | | | | |
| | Realistic me nust be plar | | e set and communicated. Evalutation criteria | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |

| Create appropriat | te team |
|--------------------|---|
| ⊠ Facilitator | Teams should include supervisors, maintenance and/or engineering staff (who will actually implement the recommended changes), as well as production workers engaged in the job being studied. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Resources | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Time |
| Organizational tra | aining |
| | Ergonomic expertise. Training must develop both teamwork and ergnomic skills. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| ○ Other | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Access to information such as illness and injury data is vital to proper team functioning. |
| ☐ Barrier | |

88

Document: King, 1997 (37)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------|--|
| | | | | n a large industrial setting. It es' knowledge, attitude and |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Midwester | rn State, US | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufactu | ıring | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Research | | | |
| Context of Document | Factory at a large midwestern manufacturing industry. The researcher was allowed access to all workers within five processing lines. These lines were identified as having recorded physical injuries within the past 6 months. The percentage of employeees having sustained injuriesranged from 14 to 32%. These positions were regarded as high risk jobs. | | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE to | eams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork | ☑ Solution developme☑ Solution implement | ent ation | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | on) | Mixed | | ☑ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetings re | ported: | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | □No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | Not clear: | occupational therapis | st and safety pr | |
| Training recipient: | Groups 2, 3, 4 | | | |
| Nature of training The second group received lecture-based ergonomics training only. Group 3 received the same lecture-based training with the addition of ergonomic job redesign improvements. Group 4 comprised the line workers, their supervisors and an occupational therapist. Members received the same lectures as the other two groups plus participatory training in which they attended a series of weekly meetings | | | | |
| Length of training | Not indica | ted | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ⊠ T | emporary | ☐ Unclea | г |
| Involvement | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ted |
| Level of Influence: | oup 🗆 E | ntire Organization | Group | of Organizations |

| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | on Group Consultation | ☑ Group Delegation |
|---|--|---|
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mg: ☐ Senior Management | ☐ Internal/technical speciali mt ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor | st ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participa Signature Compulsory | tion: Voluntary | ☐ Not reported |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | cess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists | ∑ PT/OT | ☑ Others: Safety professional |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | a series of weekly meetings (gro | up 4) |
| Meeting length | Not reported | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention eff | ect: |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | nt Workplace organizatio | n No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | Negative ■ | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources add | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to imple | | _ |
| Yes | ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to the PE process identified | in this Document |
| Support of PE prog | | |
| ⊠ Facilitator | Job design changes in the form of purchasing new equipment and rearranging the work area, and the allotment of time on the job to discussion surrounding job improvements could have been perceived (by groups) as a serious commitment or the part of management to effect change and promote their well-being (p. 253) | |
| Barrier | | |
| | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | |
| ⊠ Barrier i | n discussions, the discontinuation | of the meetings following three weeks of all of their issues were addressed may have empowerment. |

| Resources | |
|---------------|--|
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Not all of the changes recommended by the researchers for Group 3 or the changes recommended by members of Group 4 were implemented. Primary reasons for this were financial and organizational constraints within the organization. |

Document: Vink, 1997 (49)

| Research Question: | Research Question: | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| To apply and evaluate the participatory ergonomics approach to reduce the physical workload in scaffolding. | | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Netherlands | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Construction | | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Risk factor | | | | |
| Context of Document | Not applicable | | | | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE teams: | | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | Dept or work grou | up Unknown | | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork ⊠ Solution developn ⊠ Solution implemen | | | | |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio | | Not reported ■ Not reported N | | | |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetings reported: | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training Yes | g provided? No | Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | ☑ Unclear | | | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ☐ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | oup Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | | | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n Scroup Consultation | ☐ Group Delegation | | | |
| Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgr □ Senior Management | ☐ Internal/technical speciant ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor | llist Supplier Cross-industry rep | | | |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported N | | | |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | ☐ Implementation of change | | | |

| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | ocess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Who were PE facilitators: ⊠ Ergonomists | <u>:</u> □ PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | Not reported | | |
| Meeting length | Not reported | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | mplemented and intervention effect | t: | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect | |
| Material resources add | ressed: | Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imple | ement solutions | | |
| Yes | □No | Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to the PE process identified in | this Document | |
| | | | |
| ∑ Facilitator I | Feedback in meetings gave the worke | ers the opportunity to influence the process | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Limited evaluation - perhaps a discussion on results of the evaluation would stimulate the implementation more; by more direct participation in this phase more improvements could be implemented due for instance to communicating positive experiences. | | |
| □ Detailed plan | | | |
| | Stepwise approach with strong enterprise participation step by step process sturctured the process and gave feed forward information | | |
| Barrier | | | |
| Other | | | |
| ∑ Facilitator | Worker involvement led to additional | l improvements (cleaning the scaffolding) | |
| Barrier | | | |

Document: Buchholz, 2001 (65)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| The broad goal of this research was to reduce the incidence and prevalence of injuries and illnesses to construction workers. The imminent question is not so much what to change, but how to change and who will affect [sic - effect] that change. [implicit] Multi-method evaluation of a participatory method of identifying, evaluating and controlling health hazards in construction. | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Boston, Massachusett | s USA | | |
| Industry / sector | Construction | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | |
| Context of Document | | Appears unioniz | works construction project Multiple ed [stewards mentioned in several d. | |
| Organizational structu | re of PE teams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ⊠ Dept or | work group | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork Solution Solution | development implementation | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | □ No | | □ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio | | | ☐ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | researchers? (not expl | icitly stated) | <u> </u> | |
| Training recipient: | Health Trak committee members, including site safety people, foremen +/-other managers, stewards +/- other workers - latter sometimes in toolbox meetings | | | |
| Nature of training | Risk mapping of hazards in the workplace, design of a data collection instrument | | | |
| Length of training | | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | | Unclear | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ☑ Direct Repres | entative | Delegated | |
| Level of Influence: ☑ Department/Work Gro | up | zation | Group of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n 🔀 Group Consul | tation | Group Delegation | |

| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | | ☑ Internal/technical specialist☑ Union☑ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
|---|---|--|---|
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: | □ Voluntary | ☑ Not reported |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Prod ☐ Acts as Expert | cess | ☐ Trains Members☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | | ☐ PT/OT | Others: Researchers |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (I | ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | Weel | kly over 8 week cycle | |
| Meeting length | one l | nour | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplem | ented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmer ☐ Work processes | nt | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect |
| Material resources addr | ressed: | ☐ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to imple | ement | solutions | |
| Yes | | ⊠ No | Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Barri | ers to | the PE process identified in t | this Document |
| Ergonomics training | _ | | |
| LXI Hacilitator | | pant observation by researchers aluating HT. | s very important for suggesting interventions |
| Barrier | | | |
| ⊠ Communication | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | 1 | |
| Barrier Limited communication across shifts. Poor communication on a construction site. | | | |
| Detailed plan | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator F | Scope of goals for each cycle has to be laid out in advance and in proper | | |
| Barrier | | | |

| | e team |
|---------------------|--|
| ⊠ Facilitator | A strong committee is needed to generate change. Stewards and foreman play key leadership roles on site and are responsible for the day-to-day negotiations that resolve the constatn contradictions arising between production presure and safety and health. |
| Barrier | |
| Resources | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Eight weeks was too short to implement many changes. |
| Easy changes firs | t |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Too large goals, unsuccessful; too small, little impact. |
| ■ Working relations | 3 |
| ☐ Facilitator | Good collaboration of stewards and foremen across trades in the development of intervention ideas. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Climate of workp | lace |
| ⊠ Facilitator | Main barrier: Culture of construction made implementing solutions hard. 'The workers have the knowledge but feel they do not have the power and are willing to put up with the status quo. The managers have the power but are unwilling to spend money unless they feel it is necessary.' |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Other | |
| | No real decision-making authority in some cycles. |
| ☐ Barrier | |

Document: Kardborn, 1998 (63)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------|----------------------------|
| To apply in a practical way research on at least 10 new user-friendly non-powered hand tools, and to make these tools available to the users at the end of the project and to generate acceptance and understanding of the new qualities of the improved tools in the whole chain of actors in the Swedish hand tool industry. The aim of this article is to describe and analyze the process of a user-centred large-scale product development programme. | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Sweden | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufactu | ring | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Risk factor | | | |
| Context of Document | The Swedish Working Life Foundation was established to provide financial support for varoius improvements to the working environment. This indicates that the project was bigger than these companies, there was a larger initiative in place. The administrator of the SWLF was replaced. A requirement that competition between companies should not be influenced. | | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE te | ams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☐ Dept or work group | | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | Solution developme Solution implements | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear |
| Champion described: Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | n) | Mixed | | ☐ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | | orted: | | |
| Yes | | ☐ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | □No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | Not reporte | ed | | |
| Training recipient: | 20 people i | nvolved in hand tool | sales and hand | I tool choice/purchase |
| Nature of training | encouraged | I the spread of new in | formation abo | ve all to the distributors |
| Length of training | 2 full days | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ⊠ To | emporary | Unclea | r |
| Involvement Full Direct | ⊠D | irect Representative | ☐ Delega | ted |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | up 🗌 Eı | ntire Organization | Group | of Organizations |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n 🏻 G | roup Consultation | Group | Delegation |

| Mix of Participants: ────────────────────────────────── | ☐ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union☐ External Advisor | Supplier□ Cross-industry rep | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Requirement for participation: Compulsory | ☑ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | | |
| Focus: ☑ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Process Acts as Expert | ☐ Trains Members ☐ Available for Consultation | ☑ Not Involved | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists | □ PT/OT | Others: Not reported | | |
| Ergonomic Change Team | (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule not | reported | | | |
| Meeting length not | reported | | | |
| Ergonomic changes imple | mented and intervention effect | : | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | | |
| Material resources addresses ⊠ Yes | <u>d:</u> ☐ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Was there time to implement | | 7 | | |
| Yes | ∐No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | |
| Support of PE program | 1 | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator Desig | in and ergonomic support for the | e working out of improved tools. | | |
| ☐ Barrier ☐ Communication | | | | |
| Conti Facilitator Strugg partic | Continuous information and communication is critical, particularly in times of | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |
| □ Detailed plan | | | | |
| | Facilitator Successful elements of the process: kick off meeting, mapping process, prototyping, piloting | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| Create appropriate team | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | | |
| Barrier The a | | nave been more specified in the early stage of | | |

| \boxtimes | Resources | |
|-------------|-------------------|--|
| | | Financial support intended for the procurement of expert competence necessary in order to work out the new qualities of the tools. |
| • | ⊠ Barrier | The need of time for change is difficult to estimate and plan and varies for different professional groups |
| | | Delays in decision making concerning providing financial support. |
| \boxtimes | Research methods | S |
| | ⊠ Facilitator | The case study strategy proved to be useful in describing and understanding the process of the SHTP. The qualitative methods- open observation and critical event interview provided complementary data. The open observation method facilitated an understanding of the overall process and the components in the programme. The critical event interviews provided an identification of the significant events of the programme. |
| | Barrier | |
| \boxtimes | Personnel turnove | er |
| _ | ☐ Facilitator | |
| | ■ Barrier | Change of administrators in SWLI caused significant delays in schedule; |
| \boxtimes | Other | |
| | | |
| | Barrier | Difficulties can occur in keeping the interest up all through long projects Concerns about patents and secrecy delayed manufacturers and distrubutors coming on board (p. 379). |

Document: Wilson, 1995 (66)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| The intention of this paper is to discuss some of the advantages and disadvantages in the context of a new case study, the redesign of an incinerator plant's crane control room. In particular the intention is to discuss the use of participative methodology for workplace redesign with a blue collar workforce. To use a case study to look at the nature of participation - to illustrate where we got it wrong as well as where we got it right, and why in both cases. | | | | |
| Document Characteris | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Nottingham UK | | | |
| Industry / sector | Administrative and Support Waste | e Management and Remediation Services | | |
| Reason for PE | Risk factor | | | |
| intervention | KISK IACIOI | | | |
| Context of Document | importance of this role. Constraints operators (5) work substantially me and for much of the year only occa | seem to be understaffed considering the s of a limited company budget. Crane ore than 40 hr/wk, have irregular shift system a sionally work less than a 12-hr shift. Morale upervision and the remaining workforce. | | |
| Organizational structu | | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work group | Unknown | | |
| Worker involvement: ☑ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork ⊠ Solution development ⊠ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved on ☐ Unclear | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> | □No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | | ☐ Not reported | | |
| Issues about time to attend | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☑ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training provided? | | | | |
| Yes CDE E | No N | Unclear/not reported | | |
| | mework (from Haines et al., 2002) |): | | |
| Permanence: ☑ Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | ☐ Unclear | | |
| Involvement ☑ Full Direct | ☐ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | |
| Level of Influence: | up | ☐ Group of Organizations | | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n 🛮 Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | |
| Requirement for participate Compulsory | tion: Voluntary | Not reported ■ | | |

| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | eess Problems Identificati | <u> </u> | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | cess Trains Members Available for Consul | ☐ Not Involved tation | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: | ☐ PT/OT | Others | | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule | The paper describes 7 stages stage. They went on 3 visits | s, but did not state how often the group met for each to other cranes as well. | | |
| Meeting length | Not reported | | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention | n effect: | | |
| <u>Changes implemented:</u> | _ | <u></u> | | |
| Tools and equipmen | | ration No changes implemented | | |
| ☑ Work processes | Unclear | | | |
| Effect of intervention: | _ | | | |
| □ Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | | |
| Material resources addi | | | | |
| Yes | ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Was there time to imple | ement solutions | | | |
| X Yes | □ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Facilitators and Barri | ers to the PE process identif | ied in this Document | | |
| | | | | |
| ∑ Facilitator a | Improved workers' knowledge and confidence with consequent greater success i | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| Research methods | | | | |
| — M Facilitator (| One ergonomist trained to operate crane - helped with understanding job and building trust | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |
| □ Production requirement | | | | |
| Facilitator ts I | Solutions were not better than what would have resulted from ergonomics consultant - but participative process gave benefits - problems and causes were the "drivers' own" - the order of priority in attacking problems was the drivers' own, they determined where greatest effort in investigation and commitment in redesign should be put. Better chance of solution acceptance - process meant drivers were happy and no later dilution or rejection of the proposals by management. Involvement in building and design led to acceptance. | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |

| M Awareness | of PE program |
|-------------|--|
| | Nature of change agent and ability to facilitate critical - training to perform job was critical for acceptance. |
| ⊠ Barrie | Ergonomists left process early and 2 problems arose - room too dark and controls were found to be unavailable from supplier. After change agent left, no one individual or group had a feeling of real ownership for the solution - caused misunderstanding of the solution. Also a barrier that process depends so much on the personnel (ergonomist) versus just the process itself. Needed to encourage an internal project champion before ergonomist/change agent left process. |
| Other | |
| ⊠ Facilit | operators were part of costing solutions in consultation with management. Participative process must be flexible and techniques adapted to situation. |
| ⊠ Barrie | Solutions were not necessarily seen as the "best" by the ergonomists, but they did not interfere because of confidence and interest gained in process - so felt it was important drivers develop their own solutions. |

Document: Westlander, 1995 (42)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| P 86: "The ergonomic intervention had two purposes, one short-term (to assist employees in finding suitable solutions to their problems by using the results of the initial surveys and supplementary informtion from personnel's own work experiences to develop a hierarchical list of proposals for ergonomic intervention), the other long-term (to create an ongoing intervention programme, involving participatory problem-solving), to take care of future problems. | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Sweden | | | |
| Industry / sector | Wholesale | Trade, Public Administration | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | |
| Context of Document | Downturn in economic climate had affected both organizations. P 88: In one of the organizations (Accounts Centre of Post Office), headquarters had initiated an independent demand-supply analysis, and not informed managerial staff in advance "During the intervention programme sudden and unexpected changes to production were made that unsettled the working atmosphere at the AC." At the other organization, "The number of people had been reduced by 40% to 12. But there were difficulties in arriving at an optimum number of employees in the exchange The situation was unstable, and everybody was waiting for some kind of notification from management concerning the future. Personal statistics showed virtually zero absenteeism among telephone operators. There was strong cohesiveness in the group. Nobody within it had any alternative job prospects." P 90: The subsidiary company to which the TE belonged was to be integrated into a larger company and, as a consequence, would disappear as an autonomous, slef-contained organizational entity." | | | |
| Organizational structure of PE teams: | | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | ☑ Solution development☑ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | ⊠ No | Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | n) | Mixed | ☐ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | | |
| Yes | | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training Yes | g provided? | □No | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | Not explic psycholog | it, but apparently it was the ergonon | * | |
| Training recipient: | | their supervisors and managers | | |

| Nature of training | generation of the work | As described in "The programme step by step" pg 86. "The first series of workshops was aimed at giving operators, their supervisors and managers a general knowledge of VDT work in occupational health terms: in particular, information and advice on how to utilize research results from the workplaces. The main objective was to increase consciousness of the hazards of VDT work, provide examples of existing problems, and discuss opportunities for improving the work situation. The workshops were held in the form of a number of separate small-group meetings." | | |
|--|------------------------|---|---|--|
| Length of training | Not | reported | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mewo | rk (from Haines et al., 2002): | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | □ Temporary | Unclear | |
| Involvement Full Direct | | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | up | ☑ Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n | ☐ Group Consultation | Group Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | | ☐ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for participation: Compulsory | | □ Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported Not reported | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Prod ☐ Acts as Expert | cess | ☐ Trains Members☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | | ☐ PT/OT ☐ Others: Psychologist | | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (I | ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | Not 1 | reported | | |
| Meeting length | Not 1 | reported | | |
| Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect: | | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect | |
| Material resources addr ⊠ Yes | essed: | □ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to implement Yes | | <u>solutions</u> ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |

| Facilitators and Bar | riers to the PE process identified in this Document |
|----------------------|---|
| ✓ Working relations | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | "The interaction between the management level and the trade union side was intense, reflecting the conflicts that existed, and the offensive approach that was needed for the benefits of the intervention research not to be wasted away." Other issues (discussion about working hours) "took up a considerable portion of meeting times on occasions when trade union negotiations were taking place, and there was not much time left for disucssionhow to handle the proposals and recommendations in the report prepared by the researchers." |
| Climate of workpl | lace |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | "There was a shift in values among the managerial staff. The economic depression, which threatened the large organizations to which the workplaces belonged, gave rise to other problems that were more important to solve than job absenteeism and job-related ill-health. Decision-makers changed attitudes towards the report to the company delivered by the research team. The impact and cogency of its arguments were weakened." |
| Research methods | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | "A barrier of quite a different kind concerns the researcher's relationship of ongoing dependence with the field. On what terms did he enter the field? What did he promise? What did the company promise? What restrictions are placed on a researcher compared with a practitioner?" The study goes on to discuss manager- vs researcher-initiated programmes. "The researcher is constrained, not least in terms of time, by the study design, and the passage of time inevitably required by an investigation may not be in harmony with the time considerations and dependencies of the workplace." |
| Production require | |
| Facilitator | |
| Barrier | Reorganization of the production schedule: "management level closest to the VDT operators, the group supervisors, were concerned at the lack of time they had to devote to the intervention programme given the changes to production that were occurring simultaneously." |
| Personnel turnove | r |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | "The threat to employment that prevailed at the AC was cited as an explanation for why the immediate successful impact of the intervention programme on personnel's active propensity to improve ergonomics standards in the workplace was transformed into passivity." "The operators and their group supervisors considered it hard to envisage experimenting with a continuous participatory procedure such as that proposed in the intervention programme. In their view, the soil was not fertile enough for such an approach to enable improvements to be made to working conditions." |
| ⊠ Other | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | A "goal dilemma" arises, which is concerned with obtaining a balance between what Rapoport calls research and client interests." |

Document: Bellemare, 2000 (78)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | eas retained in a brainstor | ming sessio | n to the implementation of | |
| change in the workplac Document Characteri | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Quebec C | anada | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufact | | | | |
| Reason for PE | Risk facto | | | | |
| intervention | KISK Iacio | 01 | | | |
| Context of Document | | o groups produced 9 diagre carried out in 18 month | | ng to 40 change projects, 23 of | |
| Organizational struct | 1 | | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☐ Dept or work group | | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☑ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork | ✓ Solution development✓ Solution implementation | on | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| Champion described: X Yes | | □ No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation) | | Mixed | | ☑ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training provi | | No □ No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: ergono | | | | Onereal/not reported | |
| personne | | ction employees, maintenance employees, first line managers, technical nel, health and safety personnel(physicians, prevention reps, workplace and safety advisors) | | | |
| Nature of training | e eight training days wer | e concerned | l with change" | | |
| Length of training | eight days | 3 | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (f | rom Haines et al., 2002) | : | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | Гетрогагу | ☑ Unclear | | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group | | Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultation ☐ | | Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | |
| Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt | | nternal/technical specialist Jnion External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | |

| Requirement for participa Compulsory | ntion: Voluntary | ☑ Not reported | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | | | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | E PT/OT | Others | | | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | | | |
| Meeting schedule | over the 18 months they had "regu | lar meetings" | | | |
| Meeting length | not clear | | | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention effec | t: | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☑ Tools and equipment ☐ Workplace organization ☐ No changes implemented ☑ Work processes ☐ Unclear | | | | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | rvention: Negative No effect | | | | |
| Material resources addressed: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not reported/unclear | | | | | |
| Was there time to implement solutions | | | | | |
| Yes | □No | Not reported/unclear | | | |
| Facilitators and Barri | Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | |
| Ergonomics training | g | | | | |
| \boxtimes Facilitator $\frac{f}{a}$ | Ergonomists intervening in presentation of diagnosis gave weight to project. Need for technical skills in group and knowledge of organizational network both formal and informal. Ergonomist needs approaches that allow them to intervene in projects outside the engineering sector. | | | | |
| | Lacked tools to develop solutions in areas other than equipment/tools (e.g. organizational solutions) due to nature of training. | | | | |
| ☐ Create appropriate t | | | | | |
| I r Facilitator r I F | Importance of project ownerships - first level managers involved. Project manager needed to be part of ergo groups. Needed to know decision circuits for the type of project - acquired by experience in plant. Steering committee authority to debate relevance of project and provide means to implement solutions. Program steering authority, presence of project owners on steering committee, presence of ergonomists, if the project was already planned, RELEVANT training. | | | | |
| Barrier | | | | | |
| Resources | | | | | |
| Facilitator | | | | | |
| □ Barrier № | Money, involvement of project mana | ager | | | |

| Organizational tr | aining |
|-------------------|--|
| ⊠ Facilitator | Ergonomists intervening in presentation of diagnosis gave weight to project. Need for technical skills in group and knowledge of organizational network both formal and informal. Ergonomist needs approaches that allow them to intervene in projects outside the engineering sector. |
| ☐ Barrier | |

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Document: Lifshitz, 1988 (58)

| Research Question: This paper describes the results of an in-plant ergonomics program that demonstrates the participative approach to controlloing work-related disorders. This study was undertaken to demonstrate the effectiveness of the participative ergonmics approach. Document Characteristics: Jurisdiction |
|--|
| approach to controlloing work-related disorders. This study was undertaken to demonstraste the effectiveness of the participative ergonmics approach. Document Characteristics: |
| effectiveness of the participative ergonmics approach. Document Characteristics: |
| Document Characteristics: Jurisdiction Michigan USA Industry / sector Manufacturing Reason for PE intervention Context of Document Large auto assembly plant with strong union and management support Organizational structure of PE teams: Team structure: Steering committee Dept or work group Unknown Morker involvement: Describing nature of work Solution development Not involved Misk analysis Solution implementation Unclear Myes No Unclear/not reported Myes No Not reported Myes No Not reported Myes No Unclear/not reported Mayes No Unclear/not reported Mayes No Unclear/not reported Mayes No Unclear/not reported Mayes No Unclear/not reported Myes No Unclear/not reported Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: Ongoing Temporary Unclear Involvement Full Direct Direct Representative Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: Decision Making |
| Industry / sector |
| Industry / sector |
| Reason for PE intervention Context of Document |
| Intervention |
| Context of Document Large auto assembly plant with strong union and management support Organizational structure of PE teams: Team structure: Steering committee Dept or work group Unknown Schange team Worker involvement: Not involved Describing nature of work Solution development Not involved Risk analysis Solution implementation Unclear Champion described: Yes No Unclear/not reported Yes Mixed Not reported No (lack of cooperation) Issues about time to attend meetings reported: Yes No Unclear/not reported Ergonomics Training Was ergonomic training provided? Yes No Unclear/not reported Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: No Unclear/not reported Involvement Direct Representative Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: Entire Organization Group of Organizations |
| Team structure: |
| Team structure: |
| Steering committee □ Dept or work group □ Unknown Schange team Worker involvement: □ Not involved Describing nature of work □ Solution development □ Not involved Skisk analysis □ Solution implementation □ Unclear Champion described: □ Yes □ No □ Unclear/not reported ○ Ooperation reported: □ No (lack of cooperation) □ Not involved Issues about time to attend meetings reported: □ Yes □ No □ Unclear/not reported Ergonomics Training Was ergonomic training provided? □ Yes □ No □ Unclear/not reported Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: □ Ongoing □ Temporary □ Unclear Involvement □ Full Direct □ Direct Representative □ Delegated Level of Influence: □ Department/Work Group □ Entire Organization □ Group of Organizations Decision Making: □ Decision Making: |
| Describing nature of work |
| ☑ Risk analysis ☑ Solution implementation ☐ Unclear Champion described: Yes ☐ No ☑ Unclear/not reported ☐ Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ Mixed ☑ Not reported ☐ No (lack of cooperation) ☐ Ssues about time to attend meetings reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Unclear/not reported ☐ Ergonomics Training Was ergonomic training provided? ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Unclear/not reported Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: ☒ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear ☐ Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☒ Direct Representative ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☒ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ Group of Organizations |
| Yes No Munclear/not reported Cooperation reported: Mixed Not reported No (lack of cooperation) No (lack of cooperation) Issues about time to attend meetings reported: Unclear/not reported Yes No Unclear/not reported ### Unclear/not reported ### Unclear/not reported ### Unclear/not reported ### Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): ### Permanence: Ongoing Temporary Unclear Involvement Full Direct Direct Representative Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: Decision Making: |
| Cooperation reported: |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: Yes No Involvement Permanence: No Involvement Full Direct Direct Representative Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: Decision Making: |
| Ergonomics Training Was ergonomic training provided? ☐ Yes |
| Was ergonomic training provided? ☐ Yes ☐ Unclear/not reported Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: ☐ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear ☐ Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☐ Delegated ☐ Evel of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ Group of Organizations |
| Yes No Unclear/not reported Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: Unclear Ongoing Temporary Unclear Involvement Direct Representative Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: Decision Making: |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: ☑ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☑ Direct Representative ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☑ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Group of Organizations |
| Permanence: ☑ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☑ Direct Representative ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☑ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ Organization ☐ Organization |
| ☑ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☐ Delegated ☐ Full Direct ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations ☐ Decision Making: ☐ Group of Organizations |
| ☐ Full Direct ☑ Direct Representative ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☑ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ Group of Organizations |
| ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ |
| |
| ☐ Individual Consultation ☐ Group Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: Supplier Workers/Operators Internal/technical specialist Supplier Supplier Union Cross-industry rep Senior Management External Advisor |
| Requirement for participation: ☐ Compulsory ☐ Not reported |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment ☐ Work processes ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: |

| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Process ☐ Trains Members ☐ Acts as Expert ☐ Available for Consultation | | ☑ Not Involved | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists | E PT/OT | Other: None reported | | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule | once per week | | | |
| Meeting length | Not reported | | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention effect | : | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmer ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | | |
| Material resources addı | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Was there time to imple | ement solutions | | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to the PE process identified in t | this Document | | |
| Support of PE progr | ram | | | |
| Full organizational support Support of union and management | | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| Create appropriate t | team | | | |
| Multi-function and multi-level team had strong role in every step of ergonomic process; Active involvement of hourly operators | | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |
| Resources | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator Able to get the resources needed in a very effective way. | | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| ☑ Other | | | | |
| Facilitator Autonomy Dedication of committee members | | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |

Document: McGlothlin, 1999 (85)

| Research Question: | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| ergonomic improvemen | its are enco | uraged. Also highlighted | will be the | s into a protocol where continual e specific ergonomic tools used m the process implementation. | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Kingsport | , Tennessee USA | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacti | uring | | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | e | | | | |
| Context of Document | Not applie | cable | | | | |
| Organizational structu | are of PE t | eams: | | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☑ Dept or work group | | Unknown | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | Solution development ☐ Solution implementation | on | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation) | | ☐ Mixed | | ☑ Not reported | | |
| | Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | | | | | |
| Yes Training provider: Ergonom | | ∐ No | | Unclear/not reported | | |
| | | | | 1.00 11.1 | | |
| Training recipient: | 1)all empl members | 1)all employees in targeted divisions are tramembers | | ed. 2)all department team | | |
| see. 2) Pri | | nomic awareness and instructions to promptly report any hazards they Principles of ergononmics workshop to develop their skills at zing and solving ergonomic issues | | | | |
| Length of training | | ur 2) 2 days | | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | Геmporary | Unclear | | | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☐ I | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | | |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ F | | Entire Organization | Group of Organizations | | | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n 🛛 (| Group Consultation | Group | Delegation | | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ U | | nternal/technical specialist Jnion External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | | |

| Requirement for participating Compulsory | ion: Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported N | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proce Monitor/ Oversee Proce | | ☐ Implementation of change | | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Proc ☐ Acts as Expert | _ | ☐ Not Involved | | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ⊠ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | Others | | | |
| Ergonomic Change Te | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | | | |
| Meeting schedule | not reported | | | | |
| Meeting length | not reported | | | | |
| Ergonomic changes im | plemented and intervention effect | : | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Workplace organization ☐ No changes implemented | | | | |
| Effect of intervention: ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ No effect | | | | | |
| Material resources addressed: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not reported/unclear | | | | | |
| Was there time to imple | Was there time to implement solutions | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | ■ Not reported/unclear | | | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | | |
| Support of PE program | | | | | |
| | ☐ Facilitator Management committment is a must | | | | |
| Barrier | | | | | |
| ☐ Detailed plan | | | | | |
| Facilitator A systematic process does not have to be complicated What gets measured gets done. | | | | | |
| Barrier | | | | | |
| ☐ Create appropriate team | | | | | |
| | Facilitator The 'empowered team' approach gets the true experts involved and guarentees 'buy-in' | | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | | |
| ≥ PE facilitator/champion | | | | | |
| | strong focused catalyst is important | t | | | |
| Barrier | | | | | |
| ☐ Climate of workplace | | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator Ergonomics is a cultural shift based on 'continual improvement' | | | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | | |

Document: Murphy, 2002 (38)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | rgonomics program within a long-te | a sustainable musculoskeletal injury erm care facility in British Columbia using a | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | BC Canada | | | |
| Industry / sector | Health Care and Social Assistance | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | |
| Context of Document | Fairhaven has been involved with the provision of long-term care services since 1978 and has two sites, one with 100 beds and 100 employees (Site 1) and the other with 63 beds and 65 employees (Site 2). Both sites have a similar resident population, with low employee turnover and a well-established management team. From an environmental perspective, Site 2 is much older with greater physical challenges. Presently, site 2 is developing a new facility, which will be fully equipped with a patient ceiling lift system. Over the past years, Fairhaven has experienced rising musculoskeletal injury rates. In 1999 the site was targeted by the Workers Compensation Board as a "focus firm" due to its high injury statistics relative to other long-term facilities within the province. | | | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE teams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | Dept or work group | Unknown | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork Solution development Solution implementati | | | |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | □No | ✓ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | ☐ Mixed | Not reported ■ | | |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetings reported: | | | |
| Yes | ☐ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | Unclear/not reported | | |
| Training provider: | HBT i.e. outside consultants | | | |
| Training recipient: | MSIP members (steering cmte) an | d employees | | |
| Nature of training | not reported | | | |
| Length of training | not reported | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (from Haines et al., 2002 |): | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | Unclear | | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | |

| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | |
| Mix of Participants: | mt | ☐ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: | □ Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported Not reported | | |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Proc ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Proc | cess | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☑ Implementation of change | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Pro Acts as Expert | | ☐ Trains Members ☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists | | ☐ PT/OT | Others | | |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (| ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule | not r | reported | | | |
| Meeting length | Meeting length not reported | | | | |
| Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect: | | | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☒ Workplace organization ☐ No changes implemented ☐ Work processes ☒ Unclear | | | | | |
| Effect of intervention: ☐ Positive ☐ No effect ☐ No effect | | | | | |
| Material resources addressed: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not reported/unclear | | | | | |
| Was there time to impl | Was there time to implement solutions | | | | |
| ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not reported/unclear | | | | | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | | |
| ⊠ Support of PE program | | | | | |
| Facilitator Greater senior management involvement | | | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | | |
| ☐ Ergonomics training ☐ Facilitator | | | | | |
| Barrier Skills building in ergonomic assessment and problem solving. | | | | | |
| Communication | | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | | | |
| Barrier Enhanced employee communication. | | | | | |
| Resources | | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | | | |
| ☐ Barrier Budgetary cuts and significant financial constraints. | | | | | |

| ■ Working relations | 3 |
|---------------------|--|
| | Teamwork within MSIP (steering committee) |
| ☐ Barrier | Challenging labour relations. |
| Personnel turnove | er |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Staff changes at all levels in the organization. |

Document: St Vincent, 1997 (59)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| P. 1913: This article describes the results of an analysis of the assimilation of ergonomic knowledge by nonergonomists during participatory ergonomics projects whose aim is the prevention of work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs). 470: The purpose of the project was to implement and validate a participatory ergonomics process in two industries in the electrical sector. | | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Quebec Can | ada | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufactur | ing | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | | |
| Context of Document | means of in 2) Objective | volving workers and | management i vorkplaces) to | aches have been promoted as a in a company's problem solving. take charge of prevention, and blemeted 470, p11. | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE tea | ims: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | [| Dept or work group | | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of work ☐ Risk analysis | | ✓ Solution developmer✓ Solution implementa | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> | [| No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | on) | Mixed | | ☑ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | | | |
| Yes | [| □ No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training provided? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | | | |
| Training provider: | 2 external ergonomists - though it is not entirely clear | | | | |
| Training recipient: | ergo committee: all 5 members of each ergo committee | | | | |
| Nature of training | During the analysis of the first work task, which was considered part of the basic training, the ergonomists were intimately involved in the analysis and solution finding, but their aim was to stimulate the group and help them become independent. The group members were encouraged to adopt critical questioning about the impact of the proposed solutions: impact on the work activity and work methods as well as on related work tasks, impact on safety and health, quality of production, impact on incidents, technical feasibility, and economic factors. | | | | |
| Length of training | 9 hours | | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (fro | m Haines et al., 200 | 2): | | |
| Permanence: | ☐ Ter | mporary | ☐ Unclear | | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ☑ Dir | ect Representative | ☐ Delegat | red | |

| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work G | roup 🛮 Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Decision Making: Individual Consultat | ion 🛮 Group Consultation | ☐ Group Delegation | | |
| Mix of Participants: | ☐ Internal/technical specialis gmt ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor | t Supplier Cross-industry rep | | |
| Requirement for particip Compulsory | oation: Voluntary | ☑ Not reported | | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Pr ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Pr | | | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pt☐ Acts as Expert | Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | | |
| Who were PE facilitator ☑ Ergonomists | SS: ☐ PT/OT | ☑ Others: One other member of ergonomic committee | | |
| Ergonomic Change | Γeam (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule | Weekly | | | |
| Meeting length Not reported | | | | |
| Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect: | | | | |
| Changes implemented ☐ Tools and equipm ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented | | |
| Effect of intervention Positive | ∑ Negative | ☐ No effect | | |
| Material resources ad | dressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Was there time to imp | <u>blement solutions</u> | _ | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | |
| ⊠ Support of PE program | | | | |
| Positive attitude of participants/support of co-workers: The support of coworkers was important for the operators in the working group. The operators said in the interviews (which was confirmed by the observations) that the coworkers' attitudes had developed positively during the project but that it was necessary to actively involve the coworker. | | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |
| Ergonomics traini | ng | | | |
| | Use of concrete risk assessment & s | solution tools | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | | in using checklist tool developed for this of causal factors c) taking variations into | | |

| Climate of work | place |
|-----------------|--|
| ⊠ Facilitator | Company culture: In both participating companies, the participatory approach fit well into the company culture and was well received by both management and labour. In one of the companies, the supervisors and workers had been trained in teamwork during a period preceding the project. Thus, the proposed approach fit well into the company's philosophy. |
| ☐ Barrier | |

118

Document: Burgess-Limerick, 2006 (43)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---------------|--------------------------|
| This paper reports a multiple-case study of the implementation of a Participatory Ergonomics for Manual tasks program (PErforM) at four Australian underground coal mines during 2003-2005 funded by the NSW Coal Services Health and Safety Trust. The primary aim of the program was to reduce injury risks associated with manual tasks performed by miners. Examples of the risk assessments undertaken and resulting control suggestions are provided and lessons learned during the project are discussed. | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Queenslar | nd and New South Wa | les Australia | |
| Industry / sector | Mining an | Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Risk facto | r | | |
| Context of Document | Not applic | cable | | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE t | eams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | 1 | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | ⊠ Solution developme Solution implement | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> | | □ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio | n) | ☐ Mixed | | ☑ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | | eported: | | |
| Yes | | ☐ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | ☐ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | Not report | ted | | |
| Training recipient: | | miners ("intact work t | | |
| Nature of training The topics convered included: mechanisms of injury associated with manual tasks; direct risk factors (exertion, awkward posture, vibration, repetition and duration); hazard identification and the use of a manual task risk assessment tool (using industry specific and workplace specific video footage) to assess severity of the hazards; the importance of the hierarchy of controls; and the general strategies for eliminating and controlling manual tasks injury risks. | | osture, vibration, repetition and a manual task risk assessment ecific video footage) to assess the hierarchy of controls; and the | | |
| Length of training | Training s | sessions were 2 hours; | workshops we | ere 3 hours. |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (f | rom Haines et al., 20 | 02): | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | [emporary | ☐ Unclea | г |
| Involvement Full Direct | ⊠ I | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ted |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | up 🛛 E | Entire Organization | Group | of Organizations |

| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultati | on | Group Consultation | ☐ Group Delegation | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Mix of Participants: ────────────────────────────────── | | ☑ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ☑ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for particip Compulsory | ation: | ☐ Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported Not reported | |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | | ⊠ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Pro Monitor/ Oversee Pro | | ☐ Problems Identification☐ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | | ☐ Trains Members☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators ☐ Ergonomists | <u>s:</u> | ☐ PT/OT | Other: Unclear | |
| Ergonomic Change T | Ceam (| ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | Not | reported | | |
| Meeting length | Not | reported | | |
| Ergonomic changes i | mplem | ented and intervention effect | : | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect | |
| Material resources add ✓ Yes | Iressed | <u>:</u> | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imp | lement | solutions | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | |
| ⊠ Support of PE program | | | | |
| ⊠ Facilitator | Required genuine commitment of managers. Equally important was that this | | | |
| commitment was perceived to exist by the workers. Barrier | | | | |
| Ergonomics training | ıg | | | |
| The use session knowle Facilitator trainees Highly | | n has again appeared to be an eledge required, and also in main s. I developed safety management | ecific video footage during the training ffective way of both conveying the skills and taining motivation and attention of the systems in mines involved lead to opp for and control to be utilised and for design | |
| ☐ Barrier | changes to be implemented. | | | |
| | | | | |

| Communication | |
|---|--|
| | It appeared to be important, particularly given the delays that typically occur, that communication with the teams involved in a project was maintained. Even if there was no progress to report it was critical that workers understood that the |
| | process was still underway. Documentation of both successes and failures (p10) - this should be part of PE |
| | process; having engineers seek feedback from end users throughout process; having a number of experienced operators involved in the process (important at the "refinement" stage, where process had greatest potential to break down (p 11). |
| | There were greater obstacles to communicate directly with employees on |
| □ Barrier | shiftwork. |
| <u> </u> | Engineers' lack of communication with end users throughout the cycle leading to failure to produce a product which satisfies the real needs. |
| Create appropria | • |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| | Failure to ensure sufficient participation in the implementation stages. |
| ⊠ Barrier | Lack of participation may be tied to experience with traditional top-down change implementation strategies (p 9) |
| PE facilitator/ch | ampion |
| | A person onsite who drives the process appeared to be essential - this person needed to have easy access to, and support from, management to proceed with |
| Z I acintatoi | projects. Sites where such a person did not emerge, or did not stay at the site, struggled to realise implementation of the suggested controls. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Organizational to | raining |
| | The use of industry and workplace specific video footage during the training session has again appeared to be an effective way of both conveying the skills and knowledge required, and also in maintaining motivation and attention of the |
| | trainees. |
| Barrier | trainees. |
| ☐ Barrier ☐ Easy changes fir | |
| _ | |
| Easy changes fir | st The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk |
| Easy changes fir | st The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk tasks, may be beneficial to maintain motivation. |
| Easy changes fir Facilitator Barrier | st The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk tasks, may be beneficial to maintain motivation. |
| Easy changes fir Facilitator Barrier Climate of work | st The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk tasks, may be beneficial to maintain motivation. |
| Easy changes fir Facilitator Barrier Climate of work Facilitator | The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk tasks, may be beneficial to maintain motivation. place The size of the organizations and the complexity of the workplaces created challenges for ensuring that the control suggestions resulting from the participative ergonomics process were evaluated, trialled and implemented. |
| Easy changes fir Facilitator Barrier Climate of work Facilitator Barrier | The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk tasks, may be beneficial to maintain motivation. place The size of the organizations and the complexity of the workplaces created challenges for ensuring that the control suggestions resulting from the participative ergonomics process were evaluated, trialled and implemented. |
| Easy changes fir Facilitator Barrier Climate of work Facilitator Barrier | The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk tasks, may be beneficial to maintain motivation. place The size of the organizations and the complexity of the workplaces created challenges for ensuring that the control suggestions resulting from the participative ergonomics process were evaluated, trialled and implemented. |
| Easy changes fir Facilitator Barrier Climate of work Facilitator Barrier Personnel turnov Facilitator | The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk tasks, may be beneficial to maintain motivation. place The size of the organizations and the complexity of the workplaces created challenges for ensuring that the control suggestions resulting from the participative ergonomics process were evaluated, trialled and implemented. |
| Easy changes fir Facilitator Barrier Climate of work Facilitator Barrier Personnel turnov Facilitator Barrier | The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk tasks, may be beneficial to maintain motivation. place The size of the organizations and the complexity of the workplaces created challenges for ensuring that the control suggestions resulting from the participative ergonomics process were evaluated, trialled and implemented. |

Document: May, 1994 (31)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| This paper describes one participative multidisciplinary ergonomics program that focused on developing organization member expertise as a basis for ongoing ergonomic improvement. Little systematic research has addressed the effects of such ergonomic intervention (PE). This research attempts to fill this void. | | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | USA | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufactu | Manufacturing | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | | | |
| Context of Document | | ver 800 production e | | ant in the Midwest. The plant runs two shifts. The primary tolls | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE to | eams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work grou | p | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | /ork | ☑ Solution developm☑ Solution implement | nent ntation | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation) | n) | Mixed | | ☐ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend meetings reported: ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | Unclear/not reported | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | □No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | Ergonomi | | | | |
| Training recipient: | The five ergonomic task forces. Similar ergonomics training was later offered to all plant employees | | omics training was later offered to | | |
| Nature of training | a review of the causes of CTDs; a review of methods to identify and prioritize jobs for ergonomic solutions; team-work (enhancing their abilities to work together). Ergonomics Knowledge and skill | | | | |
| Length of training | Not reported | | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ⊠ T | emporary | ☐ Unclea | ar | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ated | |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | oup | Entire Organization | Group | of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultation ☐ X Section 1. | | Group Consultation | Group | Delegation | |

| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | | | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Requirement for participation: Compulsory | | ⊠ Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | cess | ☐ Trains Members☐ Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators. | <u>.</u> | ☐ PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (l | ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | met | formally at least twice a month | | |
| Meeting length | Meeting length Not reported | | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplem | ented and intervention effect | : | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources add | ressed | No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to impl | ement | solutions | | |
| Yes | | □ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | |
| Support of PE prog | ram | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator Top management should support the team. | | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| Ergonomics training | _ | | | |
| Ergonomics training - additional training in team task processes and more detergonomics training should be available to teams after they have had some experience as a team; Sustained ergonomic improvement or improvement in extreme conditions may require greater expertise and result in more subtle changes in employee physical discomforts and CTDs. | | | ble to teams after they have had some nomic improvement or improvement in less er expertise and result in more subtle | |
| Barrier | | | | |

| ⊠ Facilitator | Team process issues include employee participation and team accountability broad-based participation and communication with all employees is necessary to identify problem areas and increase the acceptance of solutions. Mechanisms allowing review of the teams' projects and their current status and priority are needed to enhance team accountability to the plant employees. Efforts should also be made to ensure that ergonomics teams continually document their activities through written records, videotapes (before and after), slides, and employee evaluations. This documentation process should be systematic and uniform in format so that projects and their outcomes can be objectively evaluated and compared. An ergonomics information system - any effective employee involvement ergonomics effort should provide ongoing feedback and information to the teams responsible for the ergonomics changes and to the top plant management. Members generally felt free to communicate with one another. Diversity of member backgrounds (in terms of departmental area an experience in multiple jobs)- the ability to listen to ane another -talk openly -talking with other non-team |
|--------------------|--|
| Di | member employees doing the jobs in their department. |
| Barrier | |
| Create appropria | |
| ⊠ Facilitator | Team-related recommendations include composition - teams should be composed of production employees, medical staff and maintenance personnel. While top management should support the team, they shoud not be team members because they can inhibit member interaction. Members should also represent diverse jobs and experience levels. Team size should be small, approximately five, so that members can interact easily and develop significant ergonomic expertise. Members should choose team leaders to enhance the team's self-management. Teams should be given the authority to make ergonomic changes within specific budgetary constraints and access to the necessary resources and information. Team members must be formally released at times from other duties or compensated on an overtime basis to focus on ergonomic issues. |
| ⊠ Barrier | They were less certain that their groups had good internal work process. |
| Resources | They were less certain that their groups had good internal work process. |
| | Team members must be formally released at times from other duties or compensated on an overtime basis to focus on ergonomic issues. Team resources - access to ergonomic expertise and information needed for problem-solving is important for team effectiveness. Less certain that they had the necessary information and resources to do their job. |
| ⊠ Barrier | They did not receive adequate assistance and timely reponse from maintenance |
| M Organizational (| personnel in implementing solutions. |
| Organizational to | The success of the project was enhanced by drawing on an understanding of group |
| ☐ Facilitator | dynamics and other employee involvement literature as well as ergonomics expertise and employee commitment Team-building training - additional training in team task processes |
| ☐ Barrier | The state of the s |
| Easy changes fir | st |
| ☐ Facilitator | Initial efforts by teams should focus on the identification and implementation of relatively easy ergonomic changes to build team efficacy. However, systematic analysis of jobs and work conditions must be emphasized later in the team's existence |
| | |

| ■ Working relation | s |
|--------------------|--|
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Team observations revealed that conflicts existed between labour and management representatives on the Cut department team regarding what |
| | ergonomic issues to address. |
| Production requir | rement |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Production pressure created problems in getting everyone to attend meetings. Lack of adequate time to work on ergonomics projects was seen as the primary factor inhibiting the teams'productivity. |

Document: Polanyi, 2005 (67)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------|---|--|
| Abstract: "We describe the processes involved in an ergonomic program to reduce neck and upper limb WMSDs at a large Canadian newspaper." Using a qualitative approach, we address the following questions: (1) What were the expectations and intertions of the designers and implementers of the ergonomic policy? (2) How did other workers and managers perceive, understand, and account for implementation of the ergonomics policy? (3) How did ergonomics policy implementation interface with broader organizational processes, norms and structures? | | | | | |
| Document Characteris | | , | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Toronto, Ontario Canada | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Informatio | on and Cultural Indust | ries | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | ; | | | |
| Context of Document | | focus on the impact o ll be noted as facilitat | | al factors. Characteristics of the actors | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE to | eams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☐ Dept or work group | | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | ☐ Solution developme☐ Solution implement | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ✓ Yes | | □ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | n) | ⊠ Mixed | | ☐ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend | l meetings re | · <u></u> | | _ | |
| Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | □No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | | Train-the-trainers. p | | rchers: Train-the-trainers | |
| Training recipient: | program developed based on research findings and best practices. Table 2 (1): Train-the-trainer, employees. HR staff | | | | |
| Nature of training | How to do workstation assessments; awareness of RSI (p 234-1) | | | s of RSI (p 234-1) | |
| Length of training | Not report | ed | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | T | emporary | ☐ Unclear | r | |
| Involvement ☑ Full Direct | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delegat | ted | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | up 🛚 E | ntire Organization | Group | of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultation | n 🗆 C | Group Consultation | Group 1 | Delegation | |

| Mix of Participants: | ☐ Internal/technical special mt ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor | list Supplier Cross-industry rep | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | ution: Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | | |
| Focus: | ☑ Work processes | ☑ Workplace organization | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Pro Acts as Expert | cess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ⊠ Not Involved on | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists | PT/OT | Other: Unclear | | |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule | Not reported | | | |
| Meeting length | Not reported | | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention ef | ffect: | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | | on No changes implemented | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | | |
| Material resources add | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Was there time to imple | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | | |
| Support of PE program Management commitment is key, as in other workplace health and safety | | | | |
| ⊠ Facilitator I | programs (Shannon et al., 1997). | policy benefited from the active support of | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| ☑ Ergonomics training | • | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | of MSD and provided them with J | RSI training likely improved their understanding problem-solving strategies, as exemplified by round RSI documented in our qualitative | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| □ Communication | | | | |
| ⊠ Facilitator a | Establishing understanding and building trust between workplace parties and outside researchers and consultants - requires open communication of | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |

| ⊠ I | PE facilitator/cha | mpion | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | Nevertheless, involvement of outside researchers provided an important source of independent evidence upon which workplace parties could base their actions. It also provided additional accountability to the workplace parties' commitments. | | | |
| | Barrier | | | | |
| ⊠ F | Resources | | | | |
| | ☐ Facilitator | Adequate resources and staff time are required, especially for time-consuming collaborative approaches to workplace change (Haims and Carayon, 1998). | | | |
| | ⊠ Barrier | Sometimes, in particular due to the expense of on-site physiotherapy, the RSI Program was seen as a drain on resources: "Financially it's a huge commitment for the company. Further, the lack of specific budget lines for certain items (e.g. furniture, ergonomic upgrades) was a constraint on preventive spending. | | | |
| \boxtimes | Organizational tra | nining | | | |
| | ∑ Facilitator | Union involvement, experience and skill of program leaders, researcher involvement, organizational culture (latter mentioned as positive (generally) and negative (drive for success)? The experience and experience with addressing RSI that other union and | | | |
| | Barrier | management members of the RSI Committee brought to the table. | | | |
| ΝV | Working relations | 3 | | | |
| - | ☐ Facilitator | The union played a key role in putting broader organizational factors on the agenda and, through action on clauses in the collective agreement, invoking industrial relations strategies e.g. negotiation of more staff to reduce worload. | | | |
| | ⊠ Barrier | Finding a balance between union demands and employer action was a challenge. There were "debates" and even "battles." | | | |
| \boxtimes | ☐ Climate of workplace | | | | |
| | ☑ Facilitator | Practitioners "need to more explicitly grapple with the economic, institutional and social contexts of workplace interventions that hinder more upstream work." In the newspaper world, the company portrays itself as a liberal voice of compassion and conscience, with a commitment to progressive industrial relations. Such an organizational image provided a backdrop for the cooperative action required to develop and implement the ergonomic policy/RSI Program. | | | |
| | ⊠ Barrier | The company, like many, lacks a culture of employee participation in decision-making, with some departments deemed downright "authoritarian, top-down." Risk factors, such as job control, which relate to the distribution of power between workers and management, did not become a focus of RSI Committee activities, largely because the committee did not have a mandate to deal with them. | | | |
| | Other ⊠ Facilitator | | | | |
| | ⊠ Barrier | With multicausal conditions such as WMSD, proximate risk factors related to individual practices are generally more apparent to workplace parties than upstream organizational factors. The impact of organizational factors is more difficult to assess. Opportunities for employee involvement in decisions related to RSI (e.g. in redesign of our plans) were not fully exploited. | | | |

Document: Rivilis, 2006 (32)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------|--|
| | linked proc | ess implementation i | ndicators, chang | ace PE intervention, with ges in exposures to WMSD risk es. |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Ontario C | Canada | | |
| Industry / sector | Other Ser | vices (except Public | Administration) | r |
| Reason for PE intervention | Risk facto | or | | |
| Context of Document | amount o | f turnover and transfe | er between jobs | that took place p.14? |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE | eams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work grou | цр | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork | ⊠ Solution developr ⊠ Solution impleme | | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | n) | Mixed | | ☐ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | | eported: | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided' | ? □ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | not repor | ed | | • |
| Training recipient: | admin ass | | | driver, a mechanic, unit manager, a and safety regional manager and |
| Nature of training | To provide the ECT with sufficient knowledge and skills to enable the assessment and control of WMSD risk factors, the team underwent a series of four training sessions, each lasting six hours, which covered basic ergonomic principles, identification and management of workplace risk factors, and tools to perform ergonomic assessments and 8 measurements. | | | |
| Length of training | 4 sessions | s each lasting 6 hours | } | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | Гетрогагу | ☐ Unclea | r |
| Involvement Full Direct | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ted |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | oup 🖾 | Entire Organization | ☐ Group | of Organizations |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n 🛛 | Group Consultation | Group | Delegation |

| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mg ☐ Senior Management | mt 🗌 | Internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Requirement for participation: Compulsory | |] Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | × | Work processes | ☑ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Pro Monitor/ Oversee Pro | | Problems Identification Solution Development | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Pro Acts as Expert | | Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☑ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators ☐ Ergonomists | |] PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (EC | T) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | weekly | for 7 months, then bi-weekly | y for 7 months (14 months total) | |
| Meeting length | not repo | orted | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplement | ted and intervention effect: | | |
| Changes implemented: ☑ Tools and equipment ☐ Workplace organization ☐ No changes implemented ☐ Work processes ☐ Unclear | | | | |
| Effect of intervention: ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ No effect | | No effect ■ No effect No effect ■ No effect No ef | | |
| Material resources add | ressed: |] No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to impl | ement solu | <u>utions</u> | | |
| Yes | | No | Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barr | iers to the | e PE process identified in t | his Document | |
| ☑ Working relations | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | The PE project provided a good forum for workers to be heard and to voice concerns regarding ergonomic issues. Several representatives commented on the openness of the ECT meetings and the fact that everyone's opinion mattered, regardless of the position the person held in the organization. | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |
| Climate of workpla | ce | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | commitme however, v solutions, j were often | ent to the process, including while the ECT was very acti procedures governing exper a source of tension, which | management repeatedly assured their resources for change projects. In practice we in identifying problems and proposing aditures and existing operating structures hindered the effectiveness of the team in the intensity may not have reached effective | |

Document: Faville, 1995 (68)

| Research Question: This paper describes the approach the Boeing Company's Everett Division chose to take during the development of their ergonomics program. The program also aimed to distribute ergonomic intervention costs over a number of years. Document Characteristes: Jurisdiction | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| development of their ergonomics program. The program also aimed to distribute ergonomic intervention costs over a number of years. Jurisdiction | Research Question: | | | | |
| Document Characteristics: Jurisdiction Everett, Washington USA Industry / sector Manufacturing Reason for PE Production Intervention Factory program and office program described. The office program is based on responding to specific requests. | This paper describes the | e approach the Boe | eing Company's Eve | erett Division chose to take during the | |
| Document Characteristics: Jurisdiction | | | . The program also | aimed to distribute ergonomic intervention | |
| Jurisdiction | costs over a number of | years. | | | |
| Industry / sector Manufacturing | Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Production Intervention Factory program and office program described. The office program is based on responding to specific requests. Organizational structure of PE teams: | Jurisdiction | Everett, Washing | ton USA | | |
| Training provider: Proposed Proposed | Industry / sector | Manufacturing | | | |
| Teach program and office program described. The office program is based on responding to specific requests. | | Production | | | |
| responding to specific requests. | | ъ. | 1 00 | 1 7 1 77 00 | |
| Dept or work group | Context of Document | | | described. The office program is based on | |
| Team structure: | | responding to spe | ecific requests. | | |
| Steering committee | Organizational structu | ure of PE teams: | | | |
| Change team Worker involvement: Describing nature of work Solution development Unclear Unclear | | _ | | _ | |
| Worker involvement: | | ∐ De _l | pt or work group | ☐ Unknown | |
| Describing nature of work | | | | | |
| Risk analysis | | rork 🕅 Sol | ution dayalanmant | ☐ Not involved | |
| Champion described: | | | | | |
| Yes | | ⊠ 301 | ution implementation | I Ulicieal | |
| Cooperation reported: | | П No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Yes Mixed Not reported No (lack of cooperation) Susues about time to attend meetings reported: Yes No Unclear/not reported Fergonomics Training Was ergonomic training provided? May Yes Training provider: Training recipient: The cross-functional team members (shop supervisor and at least one employee, representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training The class covers basic ergonomic principles and instruction in conducting ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training Bimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: Ongoing Temporary Unclear Involvement Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: | | | | <u> </u> | |
| Susues about time to attend meetings reported: Yes | | ☐ Mix | xed | ☑ Not reported | |
| Fregonomics Training Was ergonomic training provided? Yes No Unclear/not reported Training provider: ergonomists Training recipient: The cross-functional team members (shop supervisor and at least one employee, representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training The class covers basic ergonomic principles and instruction in conducting ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: Ongoing Temporary Unclear Involvement Direct Representative Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: Bettire Organization Group of Organizations | | | | | |
| Ergonomics Training Was ergonomic training provided? No Unclear/not reported Training provider: ergonomists Training recipient: The cross-functional team members (shop supervisor and at least one employee, representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training The class covers basic ergonomic principles and instruction in conducting ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: Ongoing Temporary Unclear Involvement Direct Representative Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: Decision Making: | <u>Issues about time to attend meetings reported:</u> | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training provided? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unclear/not reported Training provider: ergonomists Training recipient: The cross-functional team members (shop supervisor and at least one employee, representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training The class covers basic ergonomic principles and instruction in conducting ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: ☐ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☐ Direct Representative ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: | Yes | ☐ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Yes □ No □ Unclear/not reported Training provider: ergonomists Training recipient: The cross-functional team members (shop supervisor and at least one employee, representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training The class covers basic ergonomic principles and instruction in conducting ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: ☑ Ongoing ☑ Ongoing □ Temporary □ Unclear Involvement □ Full Direct ☑ Direct Representative □ Delegated Level of Influence: □ Department/Work Group ☑ Entire Organization □ Group of Organizations Decision Making: □ Group of Organizations | Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Training provider: ergonomists Training recipient: The cross-functional team members (shop supervisor and at least one employee, representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training The class covers basic ergonomic principles and instruction in conducting ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: ☐ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: | | g provided? | | | |
| Training recipient: The cross-functional team members (shop supervisor and at least one employee, representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training The class covers basic ergonomic principles and instruction in conducting ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: Ongoing Temporary Unclear Involvement Full Direct Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: | ⊠ Yes | □No |) | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training The class covers basic ergonomic principles and instruction in conducting ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: Ongoing Temporary Unclear Involvement Full Direct Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: | Training provider: | ergonomists | | | |
| representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training The class covers basic ergonomic principles and instruction in conducting ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: Ongoing Temporary Unclear Involvement Full Direct Delegated Level of Influence: Department/Work Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations Decision Making: | Training recipient: | The cross-functio | nal team members | (shop supervisor and at least one employee, | |
| Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training Nature of training | | | | | |
| Nature of training | | | | | |
| ergonomic job evaluations. In office - office ergo training Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: ☐ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☐ Delegated ☐ Full Direct ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: | Nature of training | | | | |
| Length of training 8 hours Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: □ Ongoing □ Temporary □ Unclear Involvement □ Full Direct □ Delegated Level of Influence: □ Department/Work Group □ Group of Organizations Decision Making: □ Group of Organizations | | | | | |
| Permanence: ☑ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☑ Direct Representative ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☑ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ Organization ☐ Organization | Length of training | | | | |
| ☑ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☑ Direct Representative ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☑ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ Group of Organizations | Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (from Ha | aines et al., 2002): | | |
| ☑ Ongoing ☐ Temporary ☐ Unclear Involvement ☐ Full Direct ☑ Direct Representative ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☑ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ Group of Organizations | Permanence: | | | | |
| ☐ Full Direct ☐ Delegated Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: | | ☐ Tempora | ry | Unclear | |
| Level of Influence: □ Department/Work Group ☑ Entire Organization □ Group of Organizations Decision Making: □ Group of Organizations | | Maria | | | |
| ☐ Department/Work Group ☐ Entire Organization ☐ Group of Organizations Decision Making: ☐ | Full Direct | ☑ Direct Re | epresentative | ☐ Delegated | |
| Decision Making: | | | | | |
| | | up 🖂 Entire Or | rganization | Usoup of Organizations | |
| Individual Consultation Stoup Consultation Stoup Belegation | Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n 🛮 Group Co | onsultation | Group Delegation | |

| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | ☑ Internal/technical specialist☑ Union☑ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Requirement for participation Compulsory | ∵ ☐ Voluntary | ⊠ Not reported | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Process ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Process | ☑ Problems Identification☑ Solution Development | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Process Acts as Expert | | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ⊠ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change Team | n (ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule O | nce a week | | |
| Meeting length un | nclear | | |
| Ergonomic changes impl | emented and intervention effect | : | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources address | □ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to impleme ☐ Yes | ent solutions No | Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barriers | to the PE process identified in | this Document | |
| Support of PE program | P. | | |
| ☐ Facilitator the | For the team to continue, the shop needs very strong management committment the ergonomics effort or a pre-existing infastructure or safety team to handle the program. | | |
| | Shop needs very strong management commitment to program or a pre-exisitng infrastructure or safety team in place to handle the program. | | |
| Detailed plan | and a sure of sure of sum in place | to manate the program. | |
| Follow-up by shop team or core member important to verify the effectiveness a appropriateness of solutions, but the step is often missed - need stronger follow and follow through on part of core team. | | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | |
| Create appropriate tear | n | | |
| ☐ Facilitator The team | | ikely to succeed if coordinated by a safety | |
| ⊠ Barrier ther ergo | efore no follow-up on solution impromic issues. | once core team moves on to next shop - uplementation and handling subsequent ceed if coordinated by safety team | |

| PE facilitator/cha | mpion |
|--------------------|--|
| ⊠ Facilitator | Dedicating one person from the core group to continue with the shop team may provide some continuity to the team to ensure actions and issues are being tracked and addressed as required. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Resources | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ☐ Barrier | Another reason for team loss is the time required for the solution to be implemented. |
| Production requir | rement |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| ☐ Barrier | Extended time frame (5-10 months per ergonomics survey) due to number of jobs, production cycles and multiple shifts |

Document: Allard, 2000 (44)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | entification to implementation initial design of the intervention, | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Quebec (| Canada | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufac | turing | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury ra | te | | | |
| Context of Document | unionize | d, two plants, ongoing ergo | groups | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE | teams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork/ | ✓ Solution development✓ Solution implementation | n | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio | n) | Mixed | | ☑ Not reported | |
| l <u> </u> | Issues about time to attend meetings reported: | | | | |
| Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| | Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided | ? □ No | | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | ergonom | ist | | | |
| Training recipient: | Ergo gro | up members n+27, 7 group | os | | |
| Nature of training 4 modules (all including practical work): 1) a portrarisk factors of the task under study 3) analysis of the factors 4) work situation transformation following of | | of the determinants of MSD risk | | | |
| Length of training | 8 days ov | ver 6 months, 2 days class | and practic | al training module over 6 months | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (| from Haines et al., 2002) | • | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | Temporary | ☐ Unclea | r | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | \boxtimes | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ted | |
| Level of Influence: ☑ Department/Work Group | | Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n 🛚 | Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | nt 🗌 | Internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor | ☐ Supplie | er Industry rep | |

| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: Voluntary | ☑ Not reported |
|---|---|---|
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☑ Workplace organization |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | Others |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | Ergo groups: 1-2x per month | |
| Meeting length | not reported | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention effe | ct: |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | nt Workplace organization Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☑ No effect |
| Material resources addı | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to imple | | N |
| Yes | □ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear ☐ |
| - <u></u> | ers to the PE process identified in | this Document |
| Support of PE progr | | :itih.lhtlitti |
| i f ⊠ Facilitator ⊂ € f | ncluding financial possibilties, mad for projects. To be more effective, a new principle establishment of a steering committee | imits on possible changes to work situations, e it easier to mobilize and obtain cooperation le of involvement would need to ensure the ee with access to accurate information on the nge, and access to the person with spending |
| IXI Barrier | Management not convinced regarding problems. | ng larger projects at their level would resolve |

| Ergonomics train | ing |
|-------------------|---|
| ⊠ Facilitator | The need to define a principle that provides the outline of learning to be achieved from the beginning of the participatory ergonomic process. One of the success factors for continuity is the presence of formal and effective structures to recognize skills. |
| ⊠ Barrier | Insufficient knowledge of ergonomics to act alone without consultation of an expert. Training too short, limited in scope. Experience of ergonomic group members limited. Although in many cases participants wanted to develop projects in other sectors (process, work organization, working methods), they were unable to do so because they lacked tools derived from training or experience in the plant. Some of the limitations on work analysis potential due to the short duration of the training may also have been a contributing factor for the withdrawal of certain projects. All of the projects related to working methods required a lack of familiarity with a variety of operating methods that the group members simply did not have, causing them to abandon this type of project. |
| □ Detailed plan | |
| ⊠ Facilitator | The transition should be planned at the beginning of the process, and the shorter the project, the more important the planning work. One of the crucial steps to ensuring that a change is implemented is the path leading from the idea to the project. This step requires not only the technical skills of the participants, but also a certain knowledge of the organization's networks, both formal and less formal. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Create appropria | te team |
| ⊠ Facilitator | Coordination committee in plant A 'determining factor in bringing certain changes to a successful conclusion'. Complementary nature of ergo group members experience and skills. Maintenance technicians involved. Having the project manager as a member of the ergonomic group. To maximize the possibility that a project will be implemented, we emphasize the importance of the program steering authroity, whose role is to debate the relevance of the projects and to provide the means of implementing them where necessary. The presence of the project owners, i.e. senior managers, on the steering committee is vital, especially for major or medium projects. |
| ⊠ Barrier | With regard to the projects for which a response was not received, in all cases the project owner was not a member of the program steering committee. |
| Organizational tr | • |
| ⊠ Facilitator | The need to define a principle that provides the outline of learning to be achieved from the beginning of the participatory ergonomic process. One of the success factors for continuity is the presence of formal and effective structures to recognize skills |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Easy changes firs | st |
| ☐ Facilitator | Large projects with new equipment or small projects with old equipment. Dividing up a large project into smaller projects. |
| Barrier | |

| Awareness of PE | program |
|-----------------|---|
| | Management had to regard the problem as important and had to be convinced that the proposed project would solve the problem. |
| Barrier | |
| ⊠ Other | |
| ⊠ Facilitator | Formal and effective structures to recognize skills. The tendency of the division between the designers and the producers to become re-established is encouraged by three factors: the scope of the design products, the increase in the workload of design product leaders and managers associated with a participatory approach, and the broadening of the projects to include other actors from outside the Ergo group. The greater the investment, the greater the need for convergence with other issues such as safety, environment and quality. The fact that the ergonomist intervened during the presentation of the diagnoses by the Ergo groups gave more weight to their work. The fact that a project was already planned was a major factor in favour of its implementation. Ergonomists need to develop approaches that will enable them to intervene in projects outside the engineering sector. A better knowledge of training management and work organization methods used by companies could be useful in developing intervention tools for ergonomists. |
| ⊠ Barrier | Mix of departments vs. one department. Situations less favourable to Ergo group effectiveness are those involving small projects and new equipment, or large projects and old equipment. |

Document: Hasle, 1997 (71)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) reduction of repetitive companies | e work in a | Marzipan factory 2) Inte | ervention in | monotonous work in 5 |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Denmark | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufact | uring, Finance and Insura | nce, Accom | nmodation and food Services |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | e | | |
| Context of Document | interventi organizati | | ent compan | ies - mergers, conflicts within the |
| Organizational struct | | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☑ Dept or work group | | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ⊠ Describing nature of w ⊠ Risk analysis | vork | ☑ Solution development☑ Solution implementation | on | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation | n) | Mixed | | ☑ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetings re | · | | _ |
| Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training provided? ☐ Yes ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | | |
| | mework (f | rom Haines et al., 2002) | • | Unclear/not reported |
| Permanence: | III WOTK (I | 10m Hames et al., 2002) | • | |
| Ongoing | | Гетрогагу | Unclear | r |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ⊠ I | Direct Representative | ☐ Delega | ted |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | oup 🛛 I | Entire Organization | Group | of Organizations |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n 🛛 (| Group Consultation | Group 1 | Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: | nt 🛛 🛚 🛭 | nternal/technical specialist Jnion External Advisor | ☐ Supplie | er ndustry rep |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | | Voluntary | ⊠ Not rep | orted |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | | Work processes | ⊠ Workpl | ace organization |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | Problems Identification Solution Development | ☐ Implem | nentation of change |

| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | ocess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
|---|--|--|
| Who were PE facilitators Ergonomists | <u>:</u> □ PT/OT | ☑ Others: Researchers |
| Ergonomic Change T | Feam (ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | once | |
| Meeting length | 2 days | |
| Ergonomic changes in | mplemented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipme. ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources add ⊠ Yes | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to impl | | _ |
| ∐ Yes | ∐ No | |
| | iers to the PE process identified in t | this Document |
| Support of PE prog | | |
| I IXI FACILITATOR | Management must be willing to develop of company. | lop employee participation in overall strategy |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Ergonomics trainin | g | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Upgrading of employee qualifications | 5 |
| ⊠ Barrier | control) to participate in decsions abo much further than the daily operation opinions about the future technology | low qualified work with low level of out change of their work, if decisions reach. Front-line workers inability to express their and organization with the result that they did ight have if the interventions are not part of |
| | | |
| | Platforms for dialogue and reflection possiblity to meet and assistance to de | |
| Barrier | | |
| □ Detailed plan | | |
| | | pective over several years and include series ossibilility to exercise their influence and cipation. |
| Barrier | | |
| Organizational train | • | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Upgrading of employee qualifications | 5 |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Working relations | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | |
| | In plastic co: serious conlfict between nearly closed the project. | n prod manager and economic manager |

| Personn | el turnove | er |
|---------|------------|--|
| ☐ Fac | ilitator | |
| ⊠ Bar | rier | A merger of two factories within the bread company, and having the original manager released from duties at the bank required the project to be reformulated |
| Other | | |
| ⊠ Fac | ilitator | Government orders; union pressure |
| Bar | rier | |

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Document: Karlsson, 1998 (73)

| Research Question: | | | |
|---|----------|--|---|
| The aim of the study was to find suitable measures to improve the stress factors for employees. | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | |
| Jurisdiction | Tore, | Sweden | |
| Industry / sector | Manu | ıfacturing | |
| Reason for PE | Risk | factor | |
| intervention Context of Document | Re-ar | ranged assembly work into flo | ow groups to vary the physical stresses |
| Organizational struct | ure of l | PE teams: | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☑ Dept or work group | ☐ Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | ☑ Solution development☑ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved on ☐ Unclear |
| Champion described: Yes | | П No | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | n) | ☐ Mixed | Not reported Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetir | | M. 1. / |
| Yes Training | | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training Was ergonomic training | nrovi | dad? | |
| Yes | g provi | ueu≀ □ No | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | not re | eported | |
| Training recipient: | | ersonnel' not indicated, but as oyees) | sumed individuals on assembly line (35 |
| Nature of training | traini | ng in questions concerning erg | gonomics and group work |
| Length of training | not re | eported | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mewoi | rk (from Haines et al., 2002) | : |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | ☐ Temporary | Unclear |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | oup | ☐ Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n | ☐ Group Consultation | Group Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | | ☐ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ☑ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participate Compulsory | tion: | ☐ Voluntary | ☑ Not reported |

| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Proc ☑ Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | ☑ Implementation of change | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | E PT/OT | Other: Not reported | | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule | not reported | | | |
| Meeting length | not reported | | | |
| 9 | nplemented and intervention effect | : : | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | | |
| Material resources adda ✓ Yes | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | |
| Was there time to imple | | | | |
| ∐ Yes | ∐ No | | | |
| | Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | |
| Support of PE program The local manager and the supervisor gave very clear and active support to the work involved. | | | | |
| Barrier | work involved. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | It is also very important to have frequall levels in the company, during the | nent informal discussions with personnel at whole process of change. | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| PE facilitator/cham | • | | | |
| ∑ Facilitator of the second of the | | uickly learn how production is carried out, ne confidence of the management and | | |
| ☐ Barrier | * | | | |
| Resources | | | | |
| ∑ Facilitator ☐ | The changes were at a reasonable lev | el regarding cost and difficulty. | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |
| Organizational train | ning | | | |
| | It is important to adjust to a company deal with the ergonomic aspects. | and its problems. Solutions should not only | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| Research methods | | | | |
| | Cooperation between the researchers | and the employees. | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | | |

| Awareness of PE | program |
|-----------------|---|
| | The problems and their causes were well-known and accepted by management. Management and employees could picture a credible alternative to the existing system. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Other | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Parallel activities ensured that the project did not lose tempo if one activity had to be slowed down. |
| ☐ Barrier | |

Document: Kuorinka, 1997 (87)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|---------------|---|------------------|----------------------------------|
| The aim of these projects was to make the plants aware of the cost and other problems of work-related MSDs, and to help them start a prevention process. | | | | |
| Document Characteris | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Quebec C | anada | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufactu | aring | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Risk facto | r | | |
| Context of Document | Not applic | eable | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE t | eams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | Dept or work group | | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | ⊠ Solution development □ Solution implementation | n | ☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | n) | Mixed | | ☑ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | l meetings re | ported: | | |
| ∑ Yes | | □ No | | Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training provided? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | not report | ed | | |
| Training recipient: | | ng groups (operators, superesentatives) | ervisors and | in most cases, management and |
| Nature of training | | s of WMSD risk factors w | ere taught | and the methods of analysis were |
| Length of training | | ontinued throughout the p | roject | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (fi | rom Haines et al., 2002): | • | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ⊠ T | Cemporary | ☐ Unclear | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ⊠ I | Direct Representative | ☐ Delegat | ed |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | ир 🔲 Е | Entire Organization | ☐ Group o | of Organizations |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultation | n 🛛 C | Group Consultation | Group I | Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | nt 🛛 I | nternal/technical specialist Jnion External Advisor | Supplie Cross-in | r ndustry rep |
| Requirement for participate Compulsory | _ | /oluntary | ☑ Not rep | orted |

| Focus: Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | ☐ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Pro Acts as Expert | | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | E PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | 7-10 meetings per group over a 6- | 10 month project | |
| Meeting length | not reported | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention effec | t: | |
| Changes implemented: Tools and equipmen Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☑ No effect | |
| Material resources adda ✓ Yes | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imple | | | |
| Yes | ∐ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to the PE process identified in | this Document | |
| Support of PE program | | | |
| I INFRACTITIATOR | General management support and un situation | derstanding of the seriousness of the WMSD | |
| | Management interest vague or lackin committment of middle management | | |
| ≥ PE facilitator/champion | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Enthusiasm of strategically placed key individuals The role of the ergonomist was important, as was the occasional presence of consultants. | | |
| Barrier | | | |
| Resources | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | |
| | Lack of time and resources. | | |
| ☐ Easy changes first☐ Facilitator☐ ☐ | Concrete results obtained early in the | a project | |
| Barrier | concrete results obtained early in the | o project. | |
| Awareness of PE pr | rogram | | |
| ⊠ Facilitator | _ | derstanding of the seriousness of the WMSD | |
| Barrier | | | |
| Other | | | |
| | Economic incentives and perspective | | |
| ☐ Barrier I | Rapid changes in the business enviro | onment. | |

Document: Matarazzo, 2000 (82)

| Research Question: | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| There were three main objectives: - to analyze the main organizational issues caused by the outsourcing and their effects on people and organizations - to identify some feasible solutions - to put into practice some of the identified solutions | | | | | |
| Document Characteris | stics: | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Rome, Italy | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Public Administration | | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Risk factor | | | | |
| Context of Document | outsourcing issues | | | | |
| Organizational structu | ire of PE teams: | | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work group | Unknown | | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork Solution development Solution implementation | Not involved Unclear | | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation) | | ☑ Not reported | | | |
| Issues about time to attend | meetings reported: | | | | |
| Yes | □ No | Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training ☐ Yes | g provided? No | Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | ☐ Unclear | | | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | up Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | | | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n 🛛 Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgn ☐ Senior Management | ☐ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | | |
| Requirement for participat | ion: | ☐ Not reported | | | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | ☐ Implementation of change | | | |

| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Prod ☐ Acts as Expert | cess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
|---|--|---|
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | □ PT/OT | ☑ Others: Researchers |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | 10 workshops to share both the result objectives of the program. | ults of the organizational analysis and the |
| Meeting length | not reported | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmer ☐ Work processes | · | ⊠ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect |
| Material resources addı | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to imple | ement solutions | |
| Yes | □ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to the PE process identified in t | this Document |
| Support of PE progr | ram | |
| Facilitator F | policy of decentralization. | be bold enough to empower and apply a |
| | The most resistance came from the matyle is focused on control. | anagers of administrations whose managerial |
| Ergonomics training | g | |
| ∑ Facilitator ☐ | Training on-the-job is key. | |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| □ Communication | | |
| ∑ Facilitator (| Communication during change proces | ss is important. |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Organizational train | ning | |
| ☐ Facilitator ☐ | Гraining on-the-job is key. | |
| ☐ Barrier | | |

Document: McLean, 1997 (60)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| This paper describ(es) one practical application of the EDR process within the company. To embed ergonomic thinking within the company so that systems are designed well from the start. | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Sydney, Australia | | | |
| Industry / sector | Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction | on | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Production | | | |
| Context of Document | Worldwide company with 80 out | lets in Australia. | | |
| Organizational structu | ure of PE teams: | | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work group | Other: two core members plus others as required | | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | vork Solution developmer Solution implementa | | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | | ☐ Not reported | | |
| Issues about time to attend | <u> </u> | _ | | |
| ⊠ Yes | ∐ No | Unclear/not reported | | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training Yes | g provided? No | Unclear/not reported | | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (from Haines et al., 200 | • | | |
| Permanence: ☑ Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | Unclear | | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ☐ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | oup 🛮 Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | n Group Consultation | Group Delegation | | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | | Supplier Cross-industry rep | | |
| Requirement for participat | tion: Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported ■ Not reported ■ Not reported ■ Not reported Not rep | | |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | ☐ Implementation of change | | |

| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Prod Acts as Expert | cess | ☑ Not Involved | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | □ PT/OT | Others: Researchers | |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | | |
| Meeting schedule | 7 meetings over a 12 month period | | |
| Meeting length | 4-6 hours long | | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention effects | : | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect | |
| Material resources addr ⊠ Yes | □ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to imple | | | |
| Yes | ∐ No | Not reported/unclear | |
| | iers to the PE process identified in t | his Document | |
| Support of PE progr | | nument and duive | |
| Barrier | Having ongoing senior management s | upport and drive. | |
| Ergonomics training | g | | |
| Facilitator | | | |
| Barrier | | | |
| | | | |
| | Early utilization of company-wide cor of process and outcomes. | mmunications system to enhance awareness | |
| Barrier | | | |
| □ Detailed plan | | | |
| | Formal and objective nature of proces | s led to easier selling of outcomes. | |
| Barrier | | | |
| Create appropriate team | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator F☐ Barrier | Having well-balanced team with open | and trusting relationship. | |
| PE facilitator/champ | nion | | |
| | Having a credible facilitator. | | |
| Barrier | | | |
| Resources | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator I | Early identification of cost constraints | 3. | |
| ☐ Barrier | | | |

Document: Neumann, 2000 (33)

| Research Question: | | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|--|
| The objective of this study is to determine if a participatory ergonomics program leads to reduced physical loading on the body, improved psychosocial environment, reduced pain or fatigue, and improved productivity and/or quality. This project is also intended to examine the process of change used in the plant. | | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Ontar | rio Canada | | |
| Industry / sector | Manu | ıfacturing | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury | y rate | | |
| Context of Document | | r Canadian Autoworker's Uni represented on the steering co | on members had endorsed the project and mmittee. | |
| Organizational struct | ure of | PE teams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☐ Dept or work group | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | ☐ Solution development☐ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved on ☐ Unclear | |
| Champion described: Yes | | □No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio | n) | ☐ Mixed | Not reported ■ | |
| Issues about time to attend | | ngs reported: | | |
| Yes | | □ No | Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training | | ☐ No | Unclear/not reported | |
| Training provider: | not re | eported (research team?) | | |
| Training recipient: | ECT | | | |
| Nature of training | | | ergonomic principles and an opportunity to luring the "pre" measurement period | |
| Length of training | one d | ay | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | ☐ Temporary | Unclear | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | ☐ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | oup | ☐ Entire Organization | Group of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n | ☐ Group Consultation | Group Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | nt | ✓ Internal/technical specialist☐ Union✓ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |

| Requirement for participation Compulsory | On: Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported N | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Focus: | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proces Monitor/ Oversee Proces | | | | |
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Proce Acts as Expert | | ☐ Not Involved | | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | Others: Researchers | | |
| Ergonomic Change Tea | am (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule | Not reported | | | |
| Meeting length | Not reported | | | |
| Ergonomic changes imp | plemented and intervention effect | : | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect | | |
| Material resources addres ✓ Yes | Material resources addressed: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not reported/unclear | | | |
| Was there time to implem | nent solutions | | | |
| Yes | □ No | | | |
| Facilitators and Barrie | rs to the PE process identified in | this Document | | |
| Support of PE progra | m | | | |
| | rong support of executive managen rsonnel. | nent helped gain active support by plant | | |
| ⊠ Barrier Lo | w participation rates of workers. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | ommunications and support. | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| Detailed plan | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator Ste | ep-wise improvement plan by ECT | - | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| Create appropriate tea | | | | |
| ∑ Facilitator Ha | Direct involvement of senior management (Division VP). Having good team members. Direct involvement of key staff decision-makers. | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |
| ☐ Easy changes first | | | | |
| | arly improvements have resulted in | more suggestions from workers. | | |
| Barrier | | | | |

| ■ Working relation | S |
|--------------------|---|
| ☐ Facilitator | Ongoing relationship between researchers and company (Corporate). |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Research method | s |
| | Previous relationship between researchers and workplace (their track record). |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| ⊠ Other | |
| | Building credibility |
| ⊠ Barrier | Information overload. |

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Document: Smith, 1994 (45)

| Research Question: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | e effectiveness of an ergonomics pro | gram which used worker participation to |
| define ergonomic problems and implement improved work methods in a meat plant of approximately 200 employees. | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | |
| Jurisdiction | USA | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Research | |
| Context of Document | Not applicable | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE teams: | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work group | ☐ Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork ⊠ Solution development ⊠ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved on ☐ Unclear |
| Champion described: X Yes | □ No | Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | | ☑ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | · · · · · _ | |
| Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | 11.10 | |
| Was ergonomic training | g provided? | ☐ Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | Not reported | • |
| Training recipient: | All plant supervisors and employee | s |
| Nature of training | A baseline knowledge of ergonomic | cs and why improvements were needed |
| Length of training | Not reported | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | Unclear |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | up 🛮 Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultatio | n 🛛 Group Consultation | Group Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: ────────────────────────────────── | ☐ Internal/technical specialist Internal /technical specialist External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |

| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: ☐ Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported Not reported ■ Not reported Not re |
|---|---|---|
| Focus: Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Prod ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Prod | | ☐ Implementation of change |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | | ☐ Not Involved |
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | □ PT/OT | ☑ Others: Employee assigned to be ergonomic coordinator |
| Ergonomic Change To | eam (ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | regularly (no other info provided) | |
| Meeting length | Not reported | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention effect | t: |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☐ Work processes | nt Workplace organization Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources adda ✓ Yes | ressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to imple | | 5 7 |
| Yes | □ No | |
| | ers to the PE process identified in | this Document |
| Support of PE progr | | |
| ⊠ Facilitator I | Strong management support and involvement in ergonomics program. Employees' willingness to participate. Input and involvement from employees and supervisors through safety meetings and employee focus groups was critical | |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Other | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | |
| ⊠ Barrier 1 | Not all focus group input or activities | s were worthwhile. |

Document: Nastasia, 2006 (75)

| Research Question: | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|
| The objectives of this article are to report several of the results on the feasibility of integrating ergonomics in a continuous improvement process, such as PVA-Kaizen. 2746, and to describe the | | | |
| Document Characteri | for success and the difficulties involvestics: | ved with such integration. | |
| Jurisdiction | Quebec Canada | | |
| | | nd Food Compiess | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing, Accommodation as | nd rood Services | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Injury rate | | |
| Context of Document | Not applicable | | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE teams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work group | ☑ Other: Kaizen team | |
| Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis | ork Solution development Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved on ☑ Unclear | |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | □No | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio | ☐ Mixed | ☑ Not reported | |
| Issues about time to attend | | | |
| Yes | □ No | Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | |
| Was ergonomic training ☐ Yes | g provided? | Unclear/not reported | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (from Haines et al., 2002) | : | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | ☐ Unclear | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | |
| Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro | pup 🛮 Entire Organization | Group of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n 🛮 Group Consultation | Group Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: | | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: Voluntary | ☑ Not reported | |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | | |

| Role of PE facilitators: ☑ Initiate and Guide Pro ☑ Acts as Expert | ocess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
|---|---|---|
| Who were PE facilitators. Ergonomists | E PT/OT | Others: Consultant (not defined) |
| Ergonomic Change T | Team (ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | not reported | |
| Meeting length | not reported | |
| Ergonomic changes in | mplemented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect |
| Material resources add | □ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to impl | | N7 |
| ∐ Yes | ∐ No | |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to the PE process identified in t | this Document |
| ☐ Ergonomics training | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Providing adequate training in ergonomics/OHS to members of the Kaizen teams and even to the workers called upon to support the change should contribute to an understanding, throughout the intervention, of the issues and consequences of changes, not only for productivity but also for OHS. | |
| ☐ Barrier | *************************************** | |
| PE facilitator/cham | pion | |
| Coaching the ergonomics intervention by an expert and having his collaboration in carrying out the intervention and solutions' implementation would help to better address the OHS/ergonomics problems, while preventing negative effects on OHS/ergonomics being caused by changes proposed by participants. | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Resources | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | |
| | The principal limitation mentioned, as financial, ergonomics being perceived | s often by managers as by consultants, was d as an extra expense. |
| ☐ Organizational training | | |
| ⊠ Facilitator | be to train consultants to be able to tre | omic expertise to increase productivity would eat productivity/quality problems jointly with approach would reduce costs, a concern to be developed and formalized. |
| | | |

| Awareness of PE | program |
|-----------------|--|
| ⊠ Facilitator | Making managers and consultants aware of the advantages of addressing OHS/ergonomic problems in parallel with productivity and quality should convince them, when the intervention is being prepared, of the importance of establishing specific intervention objectives and organizing data collection so as to be able to analyze problems from both angles. |
| Barrier | |
| ⊠ Other | |
| | According to several consultants and managers interviewed, integrating the ergonomic component would add value to the PVA-Kaizen approach. |
| ⊠ Barrier | Integrating ergonomics and continuous improvement does not always appear to be easily applicable considering the means and resources put forward by the companies, together with the consultants. The selective and partial implementation of some solutions was accompanied by the appearance of other problems with their own associated risks. |

Document: Zink, 1991 (64)

| Research Question: | | | |
|--|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Broad - How far the work of quality circles includes ergonomic subjects? Case study 4 - description of integration of ergonomic aspects in the problem-solving capability of a quality circle (p177-180). Within the framework of a broad study of the current situation of small-group activities in West Germany, we have researched into how far the work of quality circles includes ergonomic subjects. | | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | | |
| Jurisdiction | West Gen | nany | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacti | aring | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Research | | |
| Context of Document | two work | places | |
| Organizational struct | are of PE t | eams: | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | | ☐ Dept or work group | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | ork | ⊠ Solution development □ Solution implementation | ☐ Not involved n ☐ Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> ☐ Yes | | □ No | ☑ Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio | n) | Mixed | ☑ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | l meetings re | ported: | |
| Yes | | ∐ No | Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | | |
| Was ergonomic training ☐ Yes | g provided? | ⊠ No | Unclear/not reported |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (fi | rom Haines et al., 2002): | |
| Permanence: ☑ Ongoing | | Cemporary | Unclear |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | ⊠ I | Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | up 🔲 E | Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n 🛛 (| Group Consultation | ☐ Group Delegation |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | nt 🔲 [| nternal/technical specialist Jnion External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep |
| Requirement for participate Compulsory | | Voluntary | Not reported ■ |
| Focus: ☐ Tools/equipment | ⊠ v | Vork processes | ☐ Workplace organization |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | Problems Identification Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change |

| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Pro Acts as Expert | cess Trains Members Available for Consultation | ⊠ Not Involved |
|--|---|--|
| Who were PE facilitators: ☐ Ergonomists | <u>:</u> □ PT/OT | Other: Unknown |
| Ergonomic Change T | eam (ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | Generically up front, 1-2 times/month. Four teams: crane drivers, shop-floor workers, maintenance and forge machine operators. Each team met for 12 one hour periods. | |
| Meeting length | One hour meetings. | |
| Ergonomic changes in | nplemented and intervention effect | : |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources add | ressed: No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to implement solutions | | |
| Yes | □No | Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to the PE process identified in | this Document |
| PE facilitator/cham | pion | |
| Facilitator Specialist department (construction) giving technical support. An effective participative leadership concept is necessary. | | |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Resources Facilitator | | |
| | Two solutions in case study - Limited | I space for optimal solution. |
| Production requirement | | |
| | Integration of economic and ergonom | nic constraints. |
| Barrier | | |
| Other | | |
| | The participative approach requires a | suitable environment. |
| I XI Barrier . | To widespread worker participation in increases costs. | n Germany - managerial perception that |

Document: Bellemere, 2006 (50)

| Research Question: | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| The study described in this article is a comparative analysis of two ergonomic interventions, each | | | |
| involving the provision of ergonomic support to architectural projects in public libraries. | | | |
| Document Characteri | | | |
| Jurisdiction | Quebec Canada | | |
| Industry / sector | Information and Cultural Industries | S | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Production | | |
| Context of Document | Project A was large-scale new desi | ign with ergonomics being a small part of it | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE teams: | | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | Dept or work group | Unknown | |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | york | ☐ Not involved on ☐ Unclear | |
| Champion described: ☐ Yes | □ No | ☑ Unclear/not reported | |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | | Not reported ■ Not reported N | |
| Issues about time to attend | d meetings reported: | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☐ Unclear/not reported | |
| Ergonomics Training | | | |
| Was ergonomic training ☐ Yes | g provided? No | Unclear/not reported | |
| Dimensions of PE Fra | mework (from Haines et al., 2002) |): | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | ☑ Unclear | |
| Involvement Full Direct | ☐ Direct Representative | ☑ Delegated | |
| Level of Influence: | oup | ☐ Group of Organizations | |
| Decision Making: Individual Consultatio | n Group Consultation | Group Delegation | |
| Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgr □ Senior Management | | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for participa Compulsory | tion: Voluntary | ☑ Not reported | |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | ☑ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc | | ☐ Implementation of change | |

| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert | Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved |
|--|---|--|
| Who were PE facilitators. ✓ Ergonomists | E PT/OT | Others |
| Ergonomic Change T | Ceam (ECT) Meetings: | |
| Meeting schedule | Project A - ergonomists in 2 of 9 steering group meetings and 8 working group meetings; Project B - ergonomist in all 4 steering committee meetings | |
| Meeting length | not reported | |
| Ergonomic changes in | mplemented and intervention effe | et: |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | Negative Negative | ☐ No effect |
| Material resources add ☐ Yes | <u>lressed:</u> ⊠ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear |
| Was there time to implement solutions | | |
| Yes | □ No | ☑ Not reported/unclear |
| Facilitators and Barri | iers to the PE process identified in | this Document |
| □ Detailed plan | | |
| | Objective in project B that focused of MSDs). | on desired work conditions essential (decrease |
| ☐ Barrier | | |
| Resources | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | |
| | In Project A, the technical discussion monopolized meetings leaving little | ns with respect to architectual aspects time for ergonomics. |
| ☑ Other | | |
| I AL FACILITATOR | Group B also had steering committe mock-ups. | e and working group B did simulations and |
| Barrier | | |

Document: Dixon, 2005 (76)

| Research Question: | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| In this case study, we were interested in how these macro-level variables affect the sustainability of PE programs and how organizational members respond. We focused on the time period after the ergonomist's departure to seek insights into how organizational members might maintain the long-term viability of PE programs. Using ethnographic data, we examined how an ergonomic change team (ECT), consisting of managers and workers, was able, in a context of scarce resources, to integrate a PE program into an organization's existing structures and regular operating practices. In doing so, they ensured an uninterrupted flow of resources to make ergonomic changes and maintain the ECT's viability. | | |
| Document Characteri | stics: | |
| Jurisdiction | Ontario Canada | |
| Industry / sector | Manufacturing | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Risk factor | |
| Context of Document | Not applicable | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE teams: | |
| Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team | ☐ Dept or work group | Unknown |
| Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis | york ⊠ Solution development ⊠ Solution implementati | ☐ Not involved on ☐ Unclear |
| <u>Champion described:</u> | □No | Unclear/not reported |
| Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio | ☐ Mixed | ☑ Not reported |
| Issues about time to attend | | |
| Yes | □ No | Unclear/not reported |
| Ergonomics Training | | |
| Was ergonomic training | □ No | Unclear/not reported |
| Training provider: | ergonomist facilitator and research | team |
| Training recipient: | ECT members | |
| Nature of training | The ECT was taught such job analysis techniques as Snook and NIOSH. They followed a 'blueprint' provided by the university research team, with specified stages in which opportunities for improvement were identified, solutions formulated and then preferred options implemented. | |
| Length of training | Instruction lasted for 4 days, 6 hou | rs a day. |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | ☐ Temporary | ☐ Unclear |
| Involvement Full Direct | ☑ Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated |
| Level of Influence: ☐ Department/Work Gro | up Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations |

| Decision Making: Individual Consultation | ☑ Group Consultation | Group Delegation | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☐ Senior Management | ✓ Internal/technical specialist ✓ Union ✓ External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | |
| Requirement for participation Compulsory | 1: Voluntary | Not reported ■ Not reported Not reported | |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | |
| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Process ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Process | Problems Identification Solution Development | ☐ Implementation of change | |
| Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Proces ☐ Acts as Expert | s 🔀 Trains Members 🗌 Available for Consultation | ☐ Not Involved | |
| Who were PE facilitators: ⊠ Ergonomists | ☐ PT/OT | Others | |
| Ergonomic Change Team (ECT) Meetings: | | | |
| Meeting schedule w | reekly for the first 27 months, bi-v | veekly for 9 months. | |
| Meeting length N | lot reported | | |
| Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect: | | | |
| Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear | ☐ No changes implemented | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | ☐ Negative | ⊠ No effect | |
| Material resources address ☐ Yes | <u>sed:</u> □ No | ☐ Not reported/unclear | |
| Was there time to implement solutions | | | |
| Yes | □ No | | |
| Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document | | | |
| ⊠ Ergonomics training | | | |
| ☐ Barrier The ECTs level of training and ability to work independently of the ergonomist-facilitator. | | | |

| Communication | Present the ECT's activities during the company's annual "safety week." Speak |
|------------------|--|
| | about the ECT in the Safety Committee and RTW Committee meetings Present the ECT as a viable effective group to manage risk and injuries that |
| | affected production. |
| | The health and safety manager also reported the ECT's work in an issue of the plant health and safety bulletin which all employees received. S/he organized a |
| ⊠ E 324 4 | presentation of the ECTs activities during the company's annual "safety week," |
| ☐ Facilitator | which is devoted to educating the workforce about health and safety issues. As a |
| | way to "prove that the ECT did something" s/he developed a detailed list of the work that ECT had done and what it planned to do for the next several months, |
| | which was referred to as the "Evaluation and Audit Sheet." Copies of these |
| | documents were circulated to managers as a way to regularly update them. In |
| | addition s/he regularly spoke about the ECT in the Safety Committee and Return to Work Committee meetings. |
| ☐ Barrier | |
| Create appropria | ite team |
| ☐ Facilitator | Recruit powerful workplace members for funding and authority issues. |
| Barrier | |
| Resources | |
| ☐ Facilitator | |
| | Lack of resources: An important obstacle was that the ECT lacked sufficient resources to implement |
| | its changes. There was no budget designated or the ECT's activities; in fact, the |
| □ Barrier | only money designated specifically for health and safety was for worker safety |
| | training (e.g. WHMIS training, fork lift operation). At the same time, many of the ECT's activities, especially those that involved purchasing or fabricating costly |
| | material handling equipment, prompted the ECT to request funds from senior |
| | managers. |
| Easy changes fir | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Demonstrating to management that the ECT was making a difference in the plant. |
| Barrier | |
| Awareness of PI | . • |
| | To make senior managers and others aware of the ECT's work, the health and safety manager, as ECT chair, used several strategies. To raise awareness about |
| | the ECT among engineers and supervisors s/he organized ergonomic training for |
| | them, which drew from the earlier training s/he had received from the university |
| | researchers. Lack of awareness of some managers was a factor that challenged the |
| | sustainability of the ECT. Several influential managers who were responsible for |
| ⊠ Barrier | the plant's production processes were not aware of what the ECT was trying to |
| | accomplish or what changes it had made in the plant. This led to several instances |
| | where production engineers eliminated or significantly altered changes. |

| Other | |
|---------------|---|
| ⊠ Facilitator | Important to ensure that ergonomics was integrated into organizational structures and ongoing practices of the workplace. Align with H&S practices, demonstrate utility for reducing workplace risk and promoting accommodation and recruit middle management. Another way the ECT countered threats to sustainability was to establish itself as complementary to health and safety practices already in place at the worksite. Part of this involved presenting the ECT to the organization |
| ⊠ Barrier | Insufficient authority to make the changes. Authority (support): The second obstacle the ECT faced was that it had little authority to make changes on the plant floor. As a result, it risked having supervisors discount its recommendations, which meant ergonomic changes were often underused or used incorrectly. In part, supervisors were concerned that moving and/or modifying equipment and instructing workers in new work practices would disrupt production. As well, ECT members did not have the authority to coordinate the fabrication and installation of changes on the shop floor. Though required to implement solutions, such requests for changes received low priority. |

Document: Wilson, 1995 (51)

| Research Question: | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| To describe a case stud | y where pro | oblems with production de | esign and manufacturing process are | | | |
| redesigned in parallel with implementation of self-directed work teams - to provide lessons in | | | | | | |
| implementation of self-directed work teams. | | | | | | |
| Document Characteristics: | | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction | UK | | | | | |
| Industry / sector | Manufact | uring | | | | |
| Reason for PE intervention | Not repor | ted | | | | |
| Context of Document | large electronics company, hisotry of team work, at the time of the study there | | | | | |
| | was concern about potential job losses and changes to the shift pattern which | | | | | |
| | was proving unpopular due to disruption to people's established social lives | | | | | |
| Organizational struct | ure of PE t | teams: | | | | |
| Team structure: | | | | | | |
| ✓ Steering committee✓ Change team | | Dept or work group | Unknown | | | |
| Worker involvement: | | — | | | | |
| Describing nature of w | ork | Solution development | ☐ Not involved | | | |
| Risk analysis | | Solution implementation | unclear Unclear | | | |
| <u>Champion described:</u> | | □ No | Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Cooperation reported: | | | | | | |
| Yes No (lack of cooperatio | ") | Mixed | ☐ Not reported | | | |
| Issues about time to attend | | enorted: | | | | |
| Yes | a meetings i | □ No | □ Unclear/not reported | | | |
| | | | Oncical/not reported | | | |
| Ergonomics Training | . 1 1 | | | | | |
| Was ergonomic training provided? | | | | | | |
| ∐ Yes | | ⊠ No | Unclear/not reported | | | |
| Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): | | | | | | |
| Permanence: Ongoing | | Temporary | Unclear | | | |
| Involvement ☐ Full Direct | | Direct Representative | ☐ Delegated | | | |
| Level of Influence: | up 🔲 🛚 | Entire Organization | ☐ Group of Organizations | | | |
| Decision Making: ☐ Individual Consultation | n 🗆 | Group Consultation | ☐ Group Delegation | | | |
| Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management | nt 🔲 1 | Internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor | ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep | | | |
| Requirement for participate Compulsory | | Voluntary | ☐ Not reported | | | |
| Focus: Tools/equipment | \boxtimes | Work processes | ☐ Workplace organization | | | |

| Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Pro ☐ Monitor/ Oversee Pro | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Pro Acts as Expert | | ☐ Not Involved | | | | |
| Who were PE facilitators ☐ Ergonomists | S: PT/OT | ☑ Others: Manufacturing engineer | | | | |
| Ergonomic Change T | Геат (ECT) Meetings: | | | | | |
| Meeting schedule | every 2 weeks | | | | | |
| Meeting length | one full day of team building and training | | | | | |
| Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect: | | | | | | |
| Changes implemented ☐ Tools and equipme ☐ Work processes | | ☐ No changes implemented | | | | |
| Effect of intervention: Positive | . 🔀 Negative | ☐ No effect | | | | |
| Material resources add ✓ Yes | dressed: | ☐ Not reported/unclear | | | | |
| Was there time to imp | lement solutions | | | | | |
| Yes | □No | ☑ Not reported/unclear | | | | |
| Facilitators and Barr | riers to the PE process identified in | this Document | | | | |
| Ergonomics training | ng | | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | Degree of success of new teams, especially as regards to their group cohesiveness and their taking of responsibility has been a function of extent of split training with original team - the longer they worked alongside original members, the better performance and attitude. | | | | | |
| X Barrier | Need considerable training in social skills, frustrating process, confusion over management roles, cohesiveness and responsibility of team. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| ☐ Facilitator | | | | | | |
| ■ Barrier | A more formal 2-way feedback system between team and design engineers beneficial in technical, organizational and team morale terms. Growing expertise of team should be brought into decisions on process technology and line set-up and a 2-way feedback with process | | | | | |
| ☐ Create appropriate | | | | | | |
| | Providing knowledgeable workers who do not need as much supervision, and who liked being involved from the start. Group size preference was between 5 and absolute max of 10. | | | | | |
| | Less effort in preparing ground and less time given to setting up and developing SDWTs. | | | | | |
| Resources | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Flexibility for workers and manager | S. | | | | |

| ☐ Organizational training | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Degree of success of new teams, especially as regards to their group cohesiveness and their taking of responsibility has been a function of extent of split training with original team - the longer they worked alongside original members, the better performance and attitude. | | | |
| ■ Barrier | Need considerable training in social skills, frustrating process, confusion over management roles, cohesiveness and responsibility of team a factor. Less effort in training for team facilitation. | | | |
| Production requirement | | | | |
| Facilitator | | | | |
| ⊠ Barrier | Team should be involved in setting of production and quality targets. When pressure to ramp up production led to more hasty group implementation, internal audit revealed much team spirit was lost leading to perceived decline in SDWT credibility. | | | |
| Other | • | | | |
| | Increased work responsibility giving increased quality and greater control over decision-making, | | | |
| Barrier | | | | |