

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

**VOLUME 2 - Appendices** 

# sharing best evidence

About this report:

Authors: Dwayne Van Eerd<sup>1,2</sup>, Donald Cole<sup>1,2</sup>, Emma Irvin<sup>1</sup>, Quenby Mahood<sup>1</sup>, Kiera Keown<sup>1</sup>, Nancy Theberge<sup>3</sup>, Judy Village<sup>4</sup>, Marie St. Vincent<sup>5</sup>, Kim Cullen<sup>1</sup>, Heather Widdrington<sup>1</sup>

Affiliations:

<sup>1</sup>Institute for Work & Health, Toronto, ON Canada
<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health Sciences, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON Canada
<sup>3</sup>Department of Kinesiology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON Canada
<sup>4</sup>School of Environmental Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC Canada
<sup>5</sup>Institut de recherche Robert-Sauvé en santé et en sécurité du travail, Montréal, QC Canada

If you have questions about this or any other of our reports, please contact us at:

Institute for Work & Health 481 University Avenue, Suite 800 Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2E9

E-mail: info@iwh.on.ca Or you can visit our web site at www.iwh.on.ca

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#### Appendix titles: (A-F)

Appendix A	A Stakeholder attendees in British Columbia, Manitoba and	
	Ontario	1
Appendix B	Literature search terms	3
Appendix C	Content and quality appraisal questions and scoring	6
Appendix D	The Participatory Ergonomics Framework (PEF) by Haine	es
	and Wilson, 1998	9
Appendix E	Data Extraction questions and instructions to reviewers	.14
Appendix F	Detailed document summaries	.24

Index of studies	Page		Page
Allard, 2000 (44)	134	Loisel, 2001 (48)	50
Anema, 2003 (54)	36	Mansfield, 1997 (41)	74
Bellemare, 2000 (78)	106	Matarazzo, 2000 (82)	146
Bellemere, 2006 (50)	160	May, 1994 (31)	122
Berg Rice, 2002 (24)	42	McGlothlin, 1999 (85)	111
Bohr 1997 (39)	33	McLean, 1997 (60)	148
Buchholz, 2001 (65)	94	Moore, 1998 (29)	77
Burgess-Limerick, 2006 (43)	119	Motamedzade, 2003 (55)	39
de Jong, 2002 (47)	45	Murphy, 2002 (38)	113
de Looze, 2001 (61)	48	Nastasia, 2006 (75)	155
Dixon, 2005 (76)	162	Neumann, 2000 (33)	150
Faville, 1995 (68)	131	Polanyi, 2005 (67)	126
Garmer, 1995 (57)	66	Rivilis, 2006 (32)	129
Gjessing, 1994 (30)	86	Rosecrance, 2000 (40)	53
Haims 1998 (8)	59	Schurman, 1994 (35)	62
Halpern, 1997 (7)	69	Smith, 1994 (45)	153
Hasle, 1997 (71)	138	St Vincent, 1997 (59)	116
Hess, 2004 (53)	31	Steinbrecher, 1999 (56)	56
Kardborn, 1998 (63)	97	Udo, 2001 (62)	80
Karlsson, 1998 (73)	141	van der Molen, 2005 (46)	27
King, 1997 (37)	89	Vink, 1995 (36)	83
Kuorinka, 1997 (87)	144	Vink, 1997 (49)	92
Laing, 2005 (34)	24	Westlander, 1995 (42)	103
Laitinen, 1997 (10)	71	Wilson, 1995 (51)	166
Lavoie-Trembley, 2005 (52)	29	Wilson, 1995 (66)	100
Lifshitz, 1988 (58)	109	Zink, 1991 (64)	158

i

#### 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

#### Group 1: intervention, change, process terms:

•	intervention(s/studies)	
•	program(s)	
•	change(s)	
•	modif(ication/iers)	
•	implement(s/ations)	
•	process	
•	method(s)	
•	approach(es)	
•	safety management	
•	program evaluation	
•	prevention	
•	intervention stud(y/ies)	
•	facilitator(s)	

•	barrier(s)
•	accommodation(s)
•	change management
•	employee assistance program(s)
•	EAP program(s/mes)
•	Human resources management
•	Professional management
•	Kaizan
•	LEAN manufactur(ing, er, ers)
•	LEAN production(s)
•	LEAN team(s)
•	5s intervention(s)

#### **Group 2: ergonomic terms**

•	ergonomic(s)	•	human factor(s)	
•	human engineering	•	workplace(s)	
•	work design			

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#### Group 3: participatory terms

•	participat(ion/ory/ive)
•	ergonomic(s) group
•	ergonomic(s) team
•	labor-management/labour-
	management
•	consultative
•	action research
•	interprofessional relation(s)
•	total quality management

- collaborative process(es)
- collaborative change(s)

Crown	A health autaoma tarma
	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
•	Соссух
•	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

•	Work capacity
٠	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)

- $\Box$  the context of the PE process?
- $\Box$  facilitators of the PE process?
- □ barriers to the PE process?
- $\square$  none of the above

#### **2.** Did the PE intervention focus on changes to: (please check all that apply and pupyide argmpted)

provide examples)

- $\square$  tools and equipment
- $\square$  work processes/organization
- $\square$  workplace organization
- $\Box$  unclear/not specified

#### 3. Please indicate which type of paper(s) are involved.

- □ Quantitative research report.
- □ Qualitative research report
- $\hfill\square$  Combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods.
- □ Technical paper/description of practice.

# **4.** Based on your answers to questions 1 and 2, did the paper contain both of the essential elements required for inclusion in this review? (*i.e. include some information on both (1) context/barriers/facilitators, and (2) planned changes*)

information on both (1) context/barriers/facilitators, and (2) planned changes)

- $\Box$  Yes (continue with the remaining quality questions)
- $\Box$  No (do not continue beyond this point)

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

#### Quality questions and scoring\*:

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;
$\operatorname{Intervention}: \operatorname{Tes}(2) \operatorname{NO}(0)$	
	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
07 Wee the sector that	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,
	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	
many of the quality criteria	$\Box$ 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	

the paper to make it useful for	$\square$ 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.

<sup>o</sup> 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
Permanence**	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).
Remit	Problems Identification	Involved in identification of problems
	Solution Development	Involved in generating solutions to problems identified
	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
Petranot	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.

#### 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) \_\_\_\_\_ 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	
Mixed	
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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There were issues about scheduling/ time reported in the paper (please describe) \_\_\_\_\_\_

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.

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)

#### **Training questions**

14. Was training in ergonomics provided?YesUnclearNo

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?

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"

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 facilitators? *Please check all that apply* 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: *Please check all that apply* 

Describing the nature and concern of their work \_\_\_\_\_\_ Risk analysis \_\_\_\_\_\_ Solution development \_\_\_\_\_\_ Solution implementation \_\_\_\_\_\_ 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	
Workplace organization	
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

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 FDetailed document summaries

**Document:** Laing, 2005 (34)

<b>Research Question:</b>			
To investigate the effect pain severity levels through the	tiveness of a quasi-experimental particip ough interventions aimed at reducing wo low a detailed understanding of the inter-	rkers' physical demands using an	
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: X Steering committee Change team	Dept or work group	Unknown	
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis	work Solution development Solution implementation	<ul><li>Not involved</li><li>Unclear</li></ul>	
Champion described:	🛛 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	
<b>Ergonomics</b> 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 v tutorials afterward	week for 3 weeks, then occasional	

Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):			
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear	
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated	
Level of Influence:	p Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:	Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants: X Workers/Operators Supervisors/ Line Mgm Senior Management	☐ Internal/technical specialist t ⊠ Union ⊠ External Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participati	on: Voluntary	Not reported	
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 Proce ☐ Acts as Expert	ess X Trains Members Available for Consultation	Not Involved	
$\frac{\text{Who were PE facilitators:}}{\boxtimes \text{ Ergonomists}}$	PT/OT	Others	
Ergonomic Change Team (ECT) Meetings:			
Meeting schedule	Steering committee by teleconferen	nce at 6 week intervals	
	Meeting length Steering committee spent 14 hours total per member over 11 months Research team spent 300 hours facilitating the process change team spent 125 hours per member on training, meetings and projects		
•	plemented and intervention effec	* *	
Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes	t Workplace organization Unclear	No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention:	Norostino.	M No officiat	
Positive Material resources addre	Negative Seed:	No effect	
Yes	$\square$ No	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to imple	ment solutions	*	
☐ Yes	🛛 No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barrie	rs to the PE process identified in	this Document	
Ergonomics training			
Facilitator			
I A Barrier	dditional training stressing the step ave enhanced ECT effectiveness	s in the participatory ergonomics model may	
Communication			
Facilitator			
Barrier Co	ommunication needs to be frequent	and to all workers	

PE facilitator/cha	umpion
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 resistance	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

Research Question:				
The main objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of the implementation strategy using participatory ergonomics to adjust work height and mechanize the transport of materials in bricklaying teams in a cluster randomized controlled design.				
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	The Netherlands			
Industry / sector	Construction			
Reason for PE intervention	Risk factor			
Context of Document	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:			
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         □ Change team	Dept or work grou	ıp 🗌 Unknown		
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis	vork 🛛 Solution developm			
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation)		Not reported		
Issues about time to attend	- · _			
Yes	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training Was ergonomic training	a providad?			
X Yes		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:	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence:	oup Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		

Decision Making:	on 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants: Workers/Operators Supervisors/ Line Mg Senior Management	☐ Internal/technical specialis mt ☐ Union ⊠ External Advisor	t Supplier Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participa	ntion:	Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Pro Monitor/ Oversee Pro		Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:	cess Trains Members	□ Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators	E PT/OT	Others	
Ergonomic Change T	eam (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	steering committees met at least 3	3 times	
Meeting length	steering committee each meeting lasted a maximum of 2 hours		
Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect:			
Changes implemented:         Image: Implemented:         Implemet			
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 Barr	iers to the PE process identified in	n this Document	
Support of PE prog			
⊠ Facilitator	<ul> <li>Lack of commitment from stakeholders: "Perhaps the most important aspect of an implementation strategy that applies participatory ergonomics is getting and maintaining committment from different stakeholders in the implementation</li> <li>r process. It is recommended that committment 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 committment to these consequences."</li> </ul>		
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			

#### **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 Characteristics:JurisdictionQuebec City, Quebec CanadaIndustry / sectorConstruction, Health Care and Social AssistanceReason for PEInjury rateinterventionThe health care system during the past decade has been characterized by<br/>restructuring and changing of the work environment to improve its efficiency.<br/>The Government of Quebec has recognized that restucturing the healthcare<br/>system has modified the work environment and also has the consequence of<br/>increasing problems with attracting and retaining nurses.

#### Organizational structure of PE teams:

Team structure: Steering committee Change team	Dept or work group	Unknown
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of work ☐ Risk analysis	$\boxtimes$ Solution development $\boxtimes$ Solution implementation	n Not involved
Champion described:	No No	Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation)	Mixed	Not reported
Issues about time to attend meet	ings reported:	
Yes	□ No	Unclear/not reported
<b>Ergonomics Training</b>		
Was ergonomic training prov	ided?	
☐ Yes	🔀 No	Unclear/not reported
Dimensions of PE Framewo	ork (from Haines et al., 2002)	:
Dimensions of PE Framework	ork (from Haines et al., 2002)	: Unclear
Permanence:		
Permanence: Ongoing Involvement	Temporary	Unclear
Permanence: Ongoing Involvement Full Direct Level of Influence:	☐ Temporary ☐ Direct Representative	Unclear  Delegated
Permanence:         □ Ongoing         Involvement         □ Full Direct         Level of Influence:         ☑ Department/Work Group         Decision Making:	<ul> <li>☑ Temporary</li> <li>☑ Direct Representative</li> <li>☑ Entire Organization</li> </ul>	Unclear  Delegated  Group of Organizations

<u>Focus:</u> 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		<ul> <li>Trains Members</li> <li>Available for Consultation</li> </ul>	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists		PT/OT	Others: Researchers	
Ergonomic Change Te	eam (	ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	6 tin	times between Oct 2000 and Apr 2001.		
Meeting length	1 da	day		
Ergonomic changes in	nplen	nented and intervention effect	t:	
Changes implemented: Tools and equipmen Work processes	nt	Unclear	No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention: Positive		Negative Negative	⊠ No effect	
Material resources addressed:			Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to implement solutions				
Yes		∐ No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barri	ers 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:**

Document Characteri	sucs.			
Jurisdiction	Not reported			
Industry / sector	Not report	ted		
Reason for PE	Injury rate	2		
intervention				
Context of Document	Not applie	cable		
Organizational struct	ure of PE t	eams:		
Team structure:				
Steering committee		Dept or work group	)	Unknown
Change team				
Worker involvement:				
Describing nature of w	vork	Solution developm		Not involved
Risk analysis		Solution implement	tation	Unclear
Champion described:				
Yes		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported:				
☐ Yes		Mixed		🛛 Not reported
□ No (lack of cooperatio	n)			_
Issues about time to attend	d meetings re	ported:		
☐ Yes		□ No		Unclear/not reported
Ergonomics Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?			
X Yes		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	the resear	ch team		
Training recipient:	crew of 10	) labourers		
Nature of training	Presented	a review of basic ergo	onomic princip	les and common risk factors
6				
	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.			
Laws the Charlin in the			ilijuly.	
Length of training	not report	ed		
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):				
Permanence:				
Ongoing		Temporary	Unclea	r
		1 5		
Involvement				
Full Direct	🛛 I	Direct Representative	🗌 Delega	ted
Level of Influence:				
Department/Work Gro		Entire Organization	Group	ofOrganizations
	μη Πι			or organizations
Decision Making:	_		_	
Individual Consultatio	n 🛛 🕻	Group Consultation	🔟 Group	Delegation

Mix of Participants: Workers/Operators Supervisors/ Line Mgr Senior Management	☐ Internal/technical specialist mt ☐ Union ⊠ External Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participa			
	Voluntary	Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc	cess  A Problems Identification	Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:         Initiate and Guide Prod         Acts as Expert		Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators:	PT/OT	Others: Research team	
Ergonomic Change Te	eam (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	not reported		
Meeting length	not reported		
Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect:			
Changes implemented: Tools and equipmer Work processes	nt 🔲 Workplace organization	No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention:	☐ Negative	⊠ No effect	
Material resources addr	ressed:	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to implement solutions			
☐ Yes	Yes No Not reported/unclear		
Facilitators and Barriers 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			
	Barrier Supervisors may need some training, both in ergonomic fundamentals and in particular techniques of eliciting ideas and evaluating impact.		
⊠ Other	. 0	~ .	
	tator 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:				
This project was undertaken to evaluate whether an E-MAT (Employee-Management Advisory Team) approach among health care workers was effective in the identification of health and safety problems, the identification of control strategies, and to evaluate the implementation of these controls. This paper reports on the preliminary results of this ongoing demonstration project.				
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	USA			
Industry / sector	Health Care and S	ocial Assistance		
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate			
Context of Document	Necessity to invest increase in econom	tigate new approaches nic stresses. (p 190-1	representation for H&S issues. s, given changes in technology and ) Downsizing trend in industry is gh rates of turnover mentioned.	
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:			
Team structure: Steering committee Change team	🛛 Dep	t or work group	Unknown	
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis		tion development tion implementation	<ul> <li>☐ Not involved</li> <li>☑ Unclear</li> </ul>	
Champion described:	🛛 No		Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation		ed	☐ Not reported	
Issues about time to attend	<u>l meetings reported:</u> 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	The major focus of training should be considered the development of effective skills for working as a group. A primary objective for training was thus to engage participants in learning experiences in order to establish rapport with other team members, to begin to recognize individual strengths and differences, and to experiment with various communication techniques. Basic technical information consisted of an overview of ergonomics terminology, risk factors for musculoskeletal disorders, and the process for analyzing tasks. This initial session was meant to provide an introductory level of technical information that would establish a basis for ongoing education that could be provided to individual E-MATs in the context of problems identified. Opportunities for applying the basic technical concepts were provided during the training sessions. Our goal in this application process was to reinforce group skills. We			

	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	For		e 8-hour session; For lab group - one 4-hour		
Dimensions of PE Fra	mewo	ork (from Haines et al., 2002)	:		
Permanence:		Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro	oup	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	on	Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants: ☑ Workers/Operators ☑ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☑ Senior Management		☐ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ⊠ External Advisor	<ul> <li>Supplier</li> <li>Cross-industry rep</li> </ul>		
Requirement for participation:		⊠ Voluntary	Not reported		
Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization		
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	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	<u>.</u>	PT/OT	Others: MD/Epidemiologist		
Ergonomic Change T	eam (I	ECT) Meetings:			
Meeting schedule		erlies (dispatch department) me	et weekly (p 359 in 2nd paper)		
Meeting length NOT REL		REPORTED			
Ergonomic changes in	Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect:				
Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes		☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear	No changes implemented		
Effect of intervention:		Negative	□ No effect		
Material resources add	ressed	No	Not reported/unclear		

Was there time to im	plement solutions				
🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Not reported/unclear			
Facilitators and Ba	Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document				
Resources					
Facilitator	meetings/activities.	teams to establish "protected" time each week for			
⊠ Barrier	meeting had to fluctuate, de for additional staff made me patient responsibilities. Pati absences from meetings, ca members. Above-mentioner of sonographers due to their	nade it difficult to meet at a specific time, time of pending on participants' schedules. Inadequate funding embers unable to establish meeting times free from ent responsibilities caused delays of meetings, ncellations of meetings, and frustrations of team d problem, along with project's inability to form team c clinical responsibilities, suggests problems in clinical work areas. (Times of downsizing - time ne even more acute).			
Organizational tr	aining				
Facilitator					
🛛 Barrier	of a large hospital system to areas as purchasing equipm implementing new procedu anticipated as each team has hospital structure for access	utions has sometimes been hampered by the inability orespond to the format of the E-MAT process in such ent, repairing or altering work environments, and res. Implementation of solutions has been slower than a struggled with learning the channels within the ing the equipment and personnel needed. Early rs have dampened some of the initial enthusiasm of the			
Working relation	S				
Facilitator					
Barrier	Lack of response by mainte to make.	nance department for changes that they were required			
🛛 Other					
⊠ Facilitator	seems critically dependent of individual members as well for implementation adapt to activities and afford team m work environment" (implica- which is critically importan				
🛛 Barrier	Frustrations of team member	ers			

<b>Research Question:</b>				
	linary disab	oility management int	ervention. We	implementation of a PE program evaluated the content, process, entions.
Document Characteri		100	)	
Jurisdiction	The Neth	erlands		
Industry / sector	Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance, Accommodation and food Services, Other Services (except Public Administration)			
Reason for PE	Injury rate			
intervention				
Context of Document	This program is adjusted to the Dutch socio-economic context, i.e. the Dutch health care and social security system. In the Netherlands, for example ergonomic interventions cannot be applied by one research ergonomist, but have to be carried out by several ergonomists from different private Occupational Health Services (OHS).			
Organizational struct	ure of PE t	eams:		
Team structure: Steering committee Change team		Dept or work grou	р	Unknown
Worker involvement: Describing nature of work Risk analysis		Solution developn	nent ntation	☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear
Champion described:		🛛 No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation)		Mixed		□ Not reported
Issues about time to attend meetings reported:				
X Yes		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	? □ No		Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	Participat	ing ergonomists		
Training recipient:	Workers			
Nature of training	How to ac	djust work situation.		
Length of training	Length of training The entire "PE Program" was completed in up to two weeks. A maximum of 6 hrs is available for advise, including two sessions of contact (p 275)			
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (f	rom Haines et al., 2	002):	
Permanence:		Femporary	Unclea	ar
Involvement Full Direct	L 1	Direct Representative	Delega	ated
Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro	oup 🗌 I	Entire Organization	Group	of Organizations
Decision Making: Individual Consultatio	n 🗌 (	Group Consultation	Group	Delegation

Mix of Participants: Workers/Operators Supervisors/ Line Mgmt Senior Management		<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>□ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep
Requirement for participation:		Voluntary	Not reported
Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization
Remit: ☐ Set-up/ Structure Prov Monitor/ Oversee Prov		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	Implementation of change
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Pro         ☑ Acts as Expert		Trains Members	Not Involved
Who were PE facilitators	<u>.</u>	PT/OT	Others: OH nurses trained in ergonomics
Ergonomic Change T	'eam (l	ECT) Meetings:	
Meeting schedule	possi		meeting with the worker, supervisor, and brainstorm about possible solutions for the
Meeting length	Not	reported	
Ergonomic changes in	nplem	ented and intervention effect	:
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes		Workplace organization	No changes implemented
Effect of intervention: Positive		☐ Negative	□ No effect
Material resources addressed:		No No	Not reported/unclear
Was there time to impl	ement		
Yes Yes		No	Not reported/unclear
Facilitators and Barr	iers to	the PE process identified in	this Document
Support of PE prog			
	$\square$ Facilitator Commitment of the worker (66.7%) and of the supervisor (56.7%) to the prioritized ergonomic solutions.		
Barrier			
Detailed plan			
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 first	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 requi	rement
☐ Facilitator	
🛛 Barrier	Financial situation of the employer.
Nature of work	
Facilitator	
Barrier	Due to high physical workload
🛛 Other	
Facilitator	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)

<b>Research Question:</b>					
A PE intervention model was designed and applied during an 18 month period with the following objectives: improving working conditions (reducing musculoskeletal disorders and improving the physical and chemical environment), improving quality (the quality of working life and the quality of products) and increasing productivity.					
Document Characteri	stics:				
Jurisdiction	Tehran, Iran				
Industry / sector	Manufacturing				
Reason for PE intervention	Not reported				
Context of Document	not reported				
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:				
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         ☑ Change team	Dept or work group	Unknown			
Worker involvement:         Describing nature of work       Solution development         Risk analysis       Solution implementation					
Champion described:	No	Unclear/not reported			
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation)		Not reported			
Issues about time to attend meetings reported:					
Yes Yes	□ No	Unclear/not reported			
Ergonomics Training					
Was ergonomic training	□ No	Unclear/not reported			
Training provider:	Supportive expert team (SET) members				
Training recipient:	action groups				
Nature of training The objectives of this program were to acquire new knowledge and skills, to change the attitude towards more safe and healthy behaviours, and finally to develop ergonomics awareness among employees to improve working conditions collectively. The key feature of the program was the introduction of ILO ergonomics checkpoints as a basic document for learning applied ergonomics and then improving working conditions. Workshops and on-the-job training.					
Length of training	100 hours over 18 months				
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):					
Permanence:	Temporary Unc	lear			
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	egated			
Level of Influence:	oup 🛛 Entire Organization 🗌 Grou	up of Organizations			

Decision Making:	Group Consultation	Group Delegation			
Mix of Participants:	External Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep			
Requirement for participation	on:	□ Not reported			
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 Proce         Acts as Expert	ess Trains Members	□ Not Involved			
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	☐ Others			
Ergonomic Change Tea	am (ECT) Meetings:				
Meeting schedule	not reported				
Meeting length	not reported				
Ergonomic changes im	plemented and intervention effec	t:			
Changes implemented: ☑ Tools and equipment ☑ Work processes	Workplace organization	No changes implemented			
Effect of intervention: Positive	Negative	No effect			
Material resources addre	ssed:	Not reported/unclear			
Was there time to implement	_				
Yes	∐ No	Not reported/unclear			
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document					
Support of PE progra					
Facilitator Management committment and support was a vital prerequisite for continimprovement.					
	Barrier				
Ergonomics training					
Ergonomics training was a key factor in continuing the ergonomic process					
Facilitator Good communication					
Barrier					
Create appropriate team Facilitator Establishment of the steering committee was one of the vital requisites for adopting a PE approach					

Resources	
Facilitator	
Barrier	Shortage of time due to the work overload of AGs members
Organizational tr	aining
Facilitator	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 necessary, with the help of a supportive expert team as facilitator, has been shown to be among the most successful strategies
Barrier	

# **Research Question:**

"The goals of this project were to identify the current rates of musculoskeletal clinic visits and limited duty days and to implement and track strategies to reduce clinic visits and limited duty days. Secondary goals were to create ongoing, internal structures and policies, which would continuously enhance soldiers' health." (p 193) The purpose of this paper is to describe methods of tracking the participation of supervisors during the intervention program.

# **Document Characteristics:**

T 11 11	
Jurisdiction	Texas USA
Industry / sector	Construction, Public Administration
Reason for PE	Injury rate
intervention	
Context of Document	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 structure of PE teams:**

Of gamzational struct		cams.		
Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ⊠ Change team		Dept or work group		Unknown
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis	vork	☐ Solution development ☐ Solution implementatio	n	⊠ Not involved □ Unclear
Champion described:		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio	n)	Mixed		Not reported
Issues about time to attend	l meetings re	ported:		
Xes Yes		□ No		Unclear/not reported
Ergonomics Training				
Was ergonomic training Xes	g provided?	🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	"Members system"	s of Operation Aegis, as w	ell as repro	esentatives from the health care
Training recipient:	Drill sarge	eants and cadres.		
Nature of training	training so physical to coordinati of trends, instruction	chedule which could poter raining system which cond on and agility of soldiers, causes, and the most up-to n on how to evaluate the a factors for injury, 6) deve	ntially reducentrates of 3) providio-date info ge and pro	and offering suggestions to the ice overuse injuries, 2) new n building core body strength, ng injury research results in terms rmation on reducing injuries, 4) per fit of running shoes, 5) ogressive running program based
Length of training	Program 1	asted 18 mos; not clear ho	w long tra	ining lasted
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):				
Permanence:	Г 🛛	emporary	Unclea	u.

Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated			
Level of Influence: Department/Work Grou	up 🛛 Entire Organization	Group of Organizations			
Decision Making:	n 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation			
Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgm ⊠ Senior Management	<ul> <li>✓ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>nt</li> <li>☐ Union</li> <li>✓ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep			
Requirement for participat	ion:	Not reported			
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	ess Trains Members Available for Consultation	□ Not Involved			
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others: Members of Operation Aegis & representatives from health care system			
Ergonomic Change Te	am (ECT) Meetings:	· · · · ·			
Meeting schedule	12 (estimated from graph, Fig 1); 2	during months 1-6; 3.5x/wk during months 7- 2x/wk during months 13-18. ICAC meetings: Aegis staff and Battalian Commander:			
Meeting length					
Ergonomic changes im	Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect:				
Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipmen ☑ Work processes	t Development Workplace organization	No changes implemented			
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention:}}{\bigotimes \text{Positive}}$	Negative 🛛	□ No effect			
Material resources addre	essed:	Not reported/unclear			
Was there time to imple	ment solutions				
🗌 Yes	🖾 No	Not reported/unclear			
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document					
Support of PE program					
Facilitator Middle managers' involvement with ICAC committee increased visibility o suggestions to reduce injuries, and thus the likelihood of acting on them. (p					
Barrier N	lo immediate benefit to supervisors	for their efforts.			
Ergonomics training					
Facilitator					
I DAI BAILLEI	laving educational seminar limited t ssues (p. 196)	he amount of time available for discussion of			

Communication		
⊠ Facilitator	Identification of community health nurses to facilitate communication around medical issues; establishment of open chain of communication between battalions and clinic personnel. (p. 196)	
Barrier		
Create appropria	ate team	
Facilitator		
Barrier	Participation in the committee represented an extra requirement on people's time (199)	
PE facilitator/ch	ampion	
⊠ Facilitator	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).	
Barrier		
Organizational t	training	
Facilitator	Training in meeting facilitation, via mentoring or specific classes (p. 196).	
Barrier	Lack of expertise of ICAC representatives, in terms of group process and technical knowledge.	
Climate of workplace		
⊠ Facilitator	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).	
Barrier		
Change resistan	ce	
S Facilitator		
🛛 Barrier	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.	
Personnel turno	ver	
Facilitator		
Barrier	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.)	
🖾 Other		
Facilitator	Tracking the perceptions and participation of workers and supervisors can make the process more acceptable and successful (p. 203).	
Barrier	ICAC ws difficult to administer, time consuming and did not achieve high acceptance	

<b>Research Question:</b>				
This paper evaluates a step by step participatory approach to better work, applied in reducing the musculoskeletal workload in installation work				
	Document Characteristics:			
Jurisdiction	Netherlands			
Industry / sector	Construction			
Reason for PE	Injury rate			
intervention Context of Document	Large variety of work - instal	llations in different settings		
Organizational struct				
Team structure:	ure of i le teams.			
$\boxtimes$ Steering committee $\square$ Change team	Dept or work gr	oup 🗌 Unknown		
Worker involvement:				
Describing nature of w Risk analysis	vork 🛛 Solution develop Solution implem			
Champion described:	□ No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: Yes	Mixed			
No (lack of cooperatio	on)	Not reported		
Issues about time to attend	d meetings reported:			
Yes	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
0	Ergonomics Training:			
Was ergonomic training				
Yes	No Imework (from Haines et al.,	Unclear/not reported		
Permanence:	mework (irom maines et al.,	2002):		
⊠ Ongoing	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence:	Dup Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	on 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants:           Workers/Operators           Supervisors/ Line Mgr           Senior Management	External Advisor	cialist Supplier		
Requirement for participa	ition: Voluntary	Not reported		
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization		
Remit:         ☑ Set-up/ Structure Proc         ☑ Monitor/ Oversee Proc	cess  Problems Identificatio			

Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert	Available for Consultation	Not Involved
Who were PE facilitators	<u> </u>	Others
Ergonomic Change T	eam (ECT) Meetings:	
Meeting schedule	was organized. Results were preser	the major types of work. A solution session need to 200 employees. A special meeting health and safety specialists to lauch the
Meeting length	Not reported	
Ergonomic changes in	mplemented and intervention effect	t:
Changes implemented: Tools and equipme Work processes		No changes implemented
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention:}}{\bigotimes \text{Positive}}$	Negative	□ No effect
Material resources add	🛛 No	Not reported/unclear
Was there time to impl	_	
Yes	∐ No	Not reported/unclear
Facilitators and Barr	iers to the PE process identified in	this Document
Support of PE prog		
Facilitator		
Barrier		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Ergonomics trainin	g	
Facilitator	2 was valuable, especially showing cl worthwhile as here the new ideas wer	e of informing these people was shown. Step learly 3 major hazards. Step 3 was seen as re developed; and the usability tests in step 4 re obtained that could be used in promotion feasible.
Barrier		
Communication		
Facilitator		e role as new ideas could be added and it The result of the solution session as well as ented in a meeting to 200 employees.
Barrier		
Detailed plan		
Facilitator		
Barrier	Implementation and evaluation was u	incontrolled.
$\boxtimes$ Research methods		
	The introduction of the study was rec and safety specialists and managemen	eived positively and the meeting with health nt was important in this.
Barrier		

Change resistanc	e
Facilitator	
Barrier	Applicability and acceptance of solutions.
Production requi	rement
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:**

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 Characteristics:**

Document Characteri	511(5.			
Jurisdiction	the Netherlands			
Industry / sector	Manufacturing			
Reason for PE	Risk factor			
intervention				
Context of Document	Not reported			
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:			
Team structure: X Steering committee Change team	Dept or work group	Unknown		
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis	vork Solution developmen			
Champion described:	No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio		Not reported		
Issues about time to attend	d meetings reported:			
Yes	□ No	Unclear/not reported		
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training				
Was ergonomic training provided?				
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (from Haines et al., 2002	2):		
Permanence:	Temporary	🛛 Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence:	up Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	n 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ⊠ Senior Management	X Internal/technical specialist nt X Union ☐ External Advisor	t ⊠ Supplier □ Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for participat	tion: Voluntary	Not reported		
Focus: Tools/equipment	☐ Work processes	Workplace organization		

Remit: Set-up/ Structure Pr Monitor/ Oversee Pr		Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:         □         Initiate and Guide Pr         ☑         △         Acts as Expert	rocess Trains Members	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitaton	<u>rs:</u> □ PT/OT	☐ Others	
Ergonomic Change	Team (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	Meeting schedule Case Study 1: steering committee met 4 times plus 2 brainstorming sessions a final session Case Study 5: Working group had 8 meetings Other case stu not reported		
Meeting length	not reported 1-7		
Ergonomic changes	implemented and intervention effec	t:	
Changes implemented Tools and equipm Work processes		No changes implemented	
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention}}{\boxtimes}$ Positive	∷ ⊠ Negative	□ No effect	
Material resources ad	No	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to imp		_	
L Yes	No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
Support of PE pro	ogram		
Facilitator	A strong commitment of the manage	ment of the enterprise.	
Barrier			
Ergonomics traini	-		
Facilitator		tasks and potential health problems in the a late discovery of physically stressful	
Barrier			
Detailed plan			
Facilitator	A stepwise approach is recommende solutions might be quite obvious at f	d, even though the main risks as well as the irst glance.	
Barrier			
Production requirement			
Facilitator	Obviously, products that lead to a higher lead on workers are very attractive b	gher productivity beside a reduced physical oth for workers and management	
Barrier			
🛛 Other			
Facilitator	occur. As direct worker participation as pos	ssibility of negative side effects that may sible. Where worker participation was low, g optimal by the ergonomists or the workers	
Barrier			

## **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.

Document Characteristics:			
Jurisdiction	Sherbrook	e, Quebec Canada	
Industry / sector	Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance, Other Services (except Public Administration)		
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate		
Context of Document	episode co was set up province o located in study. Hali participato subsequen workplace	uded in the study workers had to be mpensated by the Quebec Workers in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, a 100 f Quebec, Canada. All workplaces w a radius of 30 km from the study ba f of the eligible workplaces were rai ry ergonomics program applied to t tly declaring a work-related back pa s received the participatory ergonor n regular work for 6 weeks due to a ace.	Compensation Board. This study 0,000 inhabitant town in the with more than 175 workers and ick pain clinic were eligible to the indomized to receive a the job tasks of any worker ain episode. Workers from these nics intervention when they were
Organizational struct	ure of PE te	eams:	
Team structure: Steering committee Change team		Dept or work group	Unknown
Worker involvement:           ☑ Describing nature of w           ☑ Risk analysis	vork	Solution development	<ul><li>☐ Not involved</li><li>☐ Unclear</li></ul>
Champion described:		🗌 No	Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation)		Mixed	Not reported
Issues about time to attend	d meetings rep		
Yes		□ No	Unclear/not reported
Ergonomics Training			
Was ergonomic training provided?     Yes   No   Unclear/not reported			Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	not reporte	ed	
Training recipient:	One emplo	over representative, one union repres	sentative
Nature of training	back pain, the theoret	ics included the basics of back anat cognitive aspects of work activity, ical basis of the participatory process k modification.	principles of changes to lay out,

Length of training	Two days		
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):			
Permanence:		I Temporary	Unclear
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Delegated
Level of Influence:	oup	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations
Decision Making:	n	Group Consultation	Group Delegation
Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ⊠ Senior Management	nt	<ul> <li>☐ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>⊠ Union</li> <li>☐ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep
Requirement for participa	tion:	⊠ Voluntary	Not reported
Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	Implementation of change
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Prod         ☑ 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	Meeting length One or two meetings lasting 2 hours		2
Ergonomic changes in	nplem	ented and intervention effect	::
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes		Workplace organization	No changes implemented
Effect of intervention: Positive		☐ Negative	□ No effect
Material resources addr	ressed		Not reported/unclear
$\frac{\text{Was there time to imple}}{\Box \text{ Yes}}$	ement	<u>solutions</u>	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%),
Climate of workp	place
☐ Facilitator	
Barrier	Mistrust between workers and employers.
Production requir	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.
Intervention histo	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.

<b>Research Question:</b>		
		as to assess the integration of a participatory
ergonomics process as a strategy to control WMDs. This article reports the results of an effort to		
implement a participate	ory ergonomics process through	the use of action research methodology.
Document Characteri		
Jurisdiction	USA	
Industry / sector	Manufacturing, Information and	nd Cultural Industries
Reason for PE	Research	
intervention		
Context of Document	reports on the second, implem involved in the project is response newspaper with a current circu There are 455 employees. App (non-supervisory), 75 percent	ed by the newspaper association of America. This inentation, phase. The newspaper company onsible for production of a daily metropolitan ulation of 75,200 and 102,000 Sunday editions. proximately 90 percent of the workforce is hourly are male, and 15 percent are minorities. There esentation at the facility at the time of the project.
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:	· · ·
Team structure:		
Steering committee	Dept or work gro	up 🗌 Unknown
Change team		
$\frac{\text{Worker involvement:}}{\boxtimes \text{ Describing nature of } v}$	vork 🛛 🛛 Solution develop	ment  Not involved
$\boxtimes$ Risk analysis	$\boxtimes$ Solution develops $\boxtimes$ Solution impleme	
Champion described:		
Yes	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported:		
$\bigvee$ Yes		Not reported
No (lack of cooperation Issues about time to attend		
X Yes	□ No	Unclear/not reported
		- Oncreat/not reported
Ergonomics Training	.1.10	
Was ergonomic trainin $M_{Vac}$		
Yes	No The second are (the increation	Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	The researchers (the investigation of the investiga	tors)
Training recipient:	-	mebers revieced complete training and all
		l ergonomic awareness training
Nature of training		gram for the committee members consisted of
		tures, demonstrations, and problem-solving
		c principles and the ergonomics process.
		ess education was provided to all company one-hour didactic presentation to groups of 12 to
		ors provided the ergonomic training.
Length of training	20 hours and additional ergon	
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (from Haines et al., 2	
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear
Involvement		
Kall Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated

Level of Influence:	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:	Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants: ☑ Workers/Operators ☑ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☑ Senior Management	<ul> <li>☐ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☐ Union</li> <li>☐ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participation:	Uvoluntary	□ Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process	Problems Identification	Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Process         ☑ Acts as Expert	Trains Members	□ Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others	
Ergonomic Change Team	(ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule onc	e a month during 18 month		
Meeting length bet	ween 30 minutes and 2 hours		
Ergonomic changes imple	nented and intervention effect	:	
Changes implemented:         Image: Implemented:         Implemented:			
Effect of intervention:	□ Negative	□ No effect	
Material resources addressed	<u>1:</u> 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			
Detailed plan			
Facilitator 75% indicated that the pace (or change?) was about right			
☐ Barrier			
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.			
		e press area on the ergonomics committee.	

PE facilitator/cha	mpion
⊠ 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	t
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 resistance	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:				
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."		~ /	1	
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	USA	USA		
Industry / sector	Manufac	turing		
Reason for PE intervention	Not repor	rted		
Context of Document	P 314 - old plant, without ergonomic design considerations, so difficult situation. Due to 24-hour production schedule, mtgs had to be scheduled flexibly.			
Organizational struct	ure of PE	teams:		
Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☑ Change team		Dept or work grou	р	Unknown
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis	vork	Solution developm		☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear
Champion described: Xes		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☑ No (lack of cooperatio	on)	Mixed		Not reported
Issues about time to attend meetings reported:				
Xes Yes		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided	_		
Training provider:	P 312 - C	DHN, ergo consultant.		Unclear/not reported
Training recipient:	Ergo tear	n (p 313)		
Nature of training	-	<u> </u>	lone ergo prog	ram: presentations by local rehab
Nature of training		ar of another plant that had done ergo program; presentations by local rehab dors. Content: general and formal ergonomics awareness information,		
including job specific training; t				
		raining in problem sol	ving and the te	am approach.
Length of training	Not repor	rted		
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):				
Permanence:		Temporary	🛛 Unclea	ar
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Delega	ated
Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro	oup 🛛	Entire Organization	Group	ofOrganizations
Decision Making:		Group Consultation	🛛 Group	Delegation

Mix of Participants: ☑ Workers/Operators ☑ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☑ Senior Management	<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☑ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participation	<u>n:</u> Voluntary	Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process		Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:         Initiate and Guide Process         Acts as Expert		Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others: OHN	
Ergonomic Change Tean	n (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule N	ot reported		
Meeting length N	lot reported		
Ergonomic changes impl	emented and intervention effect	t:	
Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes	Unclear	No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention:	☐ Negative	□ No effect	
Material resources address	<u>sed:</u> □ No	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to impleme	ent solutions	<b>1</b>	
🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
Ergonomics training			
Facilitator (Re	cognition of convergent elements	I was transferrable to work on this team. of two processes by management helped	
Barrier Inac	dequate training in ergonomics for		
Detailed plan			
	nerence to an agenda format contr	ibuted to productivity by using time wisely.	
Barrier			
Create appropriate team			
	The diversity of the XYZ team (variety of educational backgrounds, work experiences.).		
Barrier app		plems with: members having difficulties natch; personality and interpersonal skills; e	
PE facilitator/champion			
	itive attitude of team leader, coup ployees' physical discomforts.	led with persistence and genuine concern for	
Barrier			

Resources	
A 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;
	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	rement
Facilitator	Production demands would be missed due to time on project; Coworkers would resent having to cover for them.
Barrier	

### 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 Characteristics:				
Jurisdiction	Wisconsin USA			
Industry / sector	Public Administration			
Reason for PE intervention	Not reported			
Context of Document	No			
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	rork X Solution development	on Duclear		
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio		Not reported		
Issues about time to attend	<u>l meetings reported:</u>			
<u> </u>	□ No	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	Unclear/not reported		
Training provider:	university researchers			
Training recipient:	12 employee 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 period of 5 months			
	mework (from Haines et al., 2002)	:		
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		

Level of Influence:	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations
Decision Making:	Group Consultation	Group Delegation
Mix of Participants:	External Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep
Requirement for participatio	n: X 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: Researchers
Ergonomic Change Tea	m (ECT) Meetings:	
Meeting schedule 1	Not reported	
Meeting length 1	Not reported	
Ergonomic changes imp	lemented and intervention effect	
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes	Unclear	No changes implemented
1		
Effect of intervention:	☐ Negative	⊠ No effect
Effect of intervention:	Negative	⊠ No effect ⊠ Not reported/unclear
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem	□ Negative sed: □ No	Not reported/unclear
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes	□ Negative sed: □ No	
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem Yes Facilitators and Barrier	□ Negative sed: □ No nent solutions □ No s to the PE process identified in	Not reported/unclear
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem Yes Facilitators and Barrier Support of PE program	Negative          Image: Negative         Image: Seed: Image: Negative         Image: Negative      <	Not reported/unclear Not reported/unclear this Document
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem Yes Facilitators and Barrier Support of PE program Ma Facilitator opp	Negative Negative No No No Stothe PE process identified in the magement support is necessary for portunities to exercise their gained	Not reported/unclear Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem Yes Facilitators and Barrier Support of PE program Ma Facilitator opp	Negative Negative No No No Stothe PE process identified in the magement support is necessary for portunities to exercise their gained	Not reported/unclear Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem Yes Facilitators and Barrier Support of PE program Ma Facilitator opp erg Barrier Ergonomics training	Negative Negative No No No Stothe PE process identified in the magement support is necessary for portunities to exercise their gained	Not reported/unclear Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem Yes Facilitators and Barrier Support of PE program Ma Facilitator opp erg Barrier Ergonomics training Facilitator Ad	Negative Negative No No No Stothe PE process identified in the magement support is necessary for portunities to exercise their gained	Not reported/unclear Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving nuing program initiatives over time.
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem Yes Facilitators and Barrier Support of PE program Ma Facilitator opp erg Barrier Ergonomics training Facilitator Ad Barrier	□       Negative         ssed:       □         □       No         nent solutions       □         □       No         sto the PE process identified in the process identified identified in the process identified identified in the process identified in the process identified identifi	Not reported/unclear Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving nuing program initiatives over time.
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem Yes Facilitators and Barrier Support of PE program Ma Facilitator opp erg Barrier Ergonomics training Facilitator Ad Detailed plan		Not reported/unclear Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving nuing program initiatives over time.
Effect of intervention: Positive Material resources addres Yes Was there time to implem Yes Facilitators and Barrier Support of PE program Ma Facilitator opp erg Barrier Ergonomics training Facilitator Ad Detailed plan Inc Facilitator Pro	□       Negative         ssed:       □         □       No         nent solutions       □         □       No         sto the PE process identified in the process identified identified in the process identified identified in the process identified in the process identified identifi	Not reported/unclear Not reported/unclear this Document providing participants with time, access and knowledge and expertise for improving nuing program initiatives over time. eles tinciples;

PE facilitator/cha	mpion
🛛 Facilitator	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	

### **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 Characteristics:				
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 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	<ul> <li>Not involved</li> <li>Unclear</li> </ul>		
Champion described: Yes	No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation)		Not reported		
Issues about time to attend	d meetings reported:			
Yes Yes	No	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training				
Was ergonomic training	□ No	Unclear/not reported		
Training provider:	Multidisciplinary university team (Occ physician, occ epidemiologist, industrial engineers, social scientists, several labour educators, and doctoral students) developed training content; university team piloted project at 3 GM plant departments; in-plant			
Training recipient:	P1. 30-minute Awareness Program for all employees 2. Introductory Ergonomics for Ergonomic Monitors and supervisors 3. Train-the-Trainer for for Plant Ergonomic Coordinators 4. Intermediate Ergonomics for Ergonomic Coordinators, Plant Ergonomic Committees and Departmental Ergonomic Committees.			

Nature of training Length 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. TTT program lasted for 10 days. Introductory Ergonomics used 5-day			
	curri		rgonomics was an 8-day training program.	
Dimensions of PE Fra	mewo	ork (from Haines et al., 2002)	:	
Permanence:		Temporary	Unclear	
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Delegated	
Level of Influence:	oup	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:	'n	Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants: ☑ Workers/Operators ☑ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☑ Senior Management		<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☑ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participat	tion:	Uvoluntary	⊠ Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:		☐ Trains Members ☐ Available for Consultation	⊠ Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators:		PT/OT	Others: Unclear	
Ergonomic Change Te	eam (1	ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	Not	reported		
Meeting length	Not	reported		
	Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect:			
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes		☐ Workplace organization ⊠ Unclear	No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention:		□ Negative	□ No effect	
Material resources addressed		: No	Not reported/unclear	

Was there time to imp	element solutions
🗌 Yes	⊠ No □ Not reported/unclear
Facilitators and Bar	riers to the PE process identified in this Document
Support of PE pro	gram
Facilitator	Clear policy mandate and guidelines from decision-making level of both company and union (to convince managers/union officials of programs's importance, in their juggling of many priorities). Role of union leaders is especially crucial in monitoring implementation/insisting on conformance. (p 301)
Barrier	Supervisors not included in introductory programs, did not become familiar with risk factors of area jobs, and were less supportive of EM's role. Perceived lack of organizational support led to resignations, frustrations.
Ergonomics training	ng
☐ Facilitator	
⊠ Barrier	Curriculum on managing change and problem solving seen as too vague, abstract and theoretical, and did not reflect the context of the plant environment, not tailored to ergonomics issues, not politically sensitive to their role in the plant, and a lack of synthesis between ergonomics content and problem solving/change content. Late arrival of labour educators (not becoming involved until after many design decisions had been made), caused problems (due to more limited understanding of ergonomics technical material) Lag time between training and time when actual changes could be implemented created frustration and lack of support among EMs. Likely affected knowledge retention.
Resources	
☐ Facilitator	
Barrier	Economic problems lead to 2 plant closings and atmosphere of uncertainty, decreased commitment and disrupted implementation. EMs had time conflicts between regular job and EM job.
Organizational tra	ining
☐ Facilitator	
Barrier	Inability of workers and supervisors to make simple changes to production system; required complex system changes. Unsuccessful experiences with implementing changes lead to apathy, cynicism and "learned helplessness."
Working relations	
☐ Facilitator	
Barrier	Implementation process challenged traditional roles and authority relations/created tensions EPP staff's dual role as change agents and data collectors for evaluation caused tensions
Research methods	
☐ Facilitator	
Barrier	Research protocol prevented university staff from providing technical and intervention expertise to plant staff; leading to conflict on research team, whose opinions varied.

Personnel tu	urnover
🗌 Facilita	itor
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	
🛛 Facilita	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.

<b>Research Question:</b>			
	te the realization of the co-education	on programme, where the programme is a tool	
of change.			
<b>Document Characteri</b>	istics:		
Jurisdiction	Uddevalla, Sweden		
Industry / sector	Manufacturing		
Reason for PE intervention	Production		
Context of Document	The Volvo Udevalla plant organization was based on the notion of few hierarchial organizational levels, small self-piloting teams and delegation of responsibilities and decision-making in order to create an environment which was both physically and psychologically of high quality. One goal of the plant was to make the development of the production technology a joint venture between operators and manufacturing engineers. One overall aim was to re- create professional craftmanship. p 417 Individuals at all levels within the organization seemed hesitant about 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 v           Risk analysis	vork 🛛 Solution developmen 🖾 Solution implementa		
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation		⊠ Not reported	
Issues about time to attend	d meetings reported:	Unclear/not reported	
Ergonomics Training			
Was ergonomic training			
$\boxtimes$ Yes		Unclear/not reported	
Training provider:	department with involvement fro	nistered by the project group from the m the occupational health centre. After the plant to continue the education programme.	
Training recipient:	operators, engineers and their res	pective 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), development of prototype (mech eng), evalution of prototype wrt goals & requirements plus proposal for change (op & me). i.e. continusous cooperative development in a concrete but formalized way. p 419		
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 Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):			
Permanence:		Temporary	Unclear
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Delegated
Level of Influence:	oup	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations
Decision Making:	n	Group Consultation	Group Delegation
Mix of Participants:	nt	<ul> <li>☐ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☐ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep
Requirement for participa	<u>tion:</u>	□ Voluntary	Not reported
Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization
Remit: ⊠ Set-up/ Structure Process ⊠ Monitor/ Oversee Process		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	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: safety engineer & occ health nurse in house after first two courses
Ergonomic Change To	eam (l	ECT) Meetings:	
Meeting schedule			nal training plus change & development time uded in their normal daily work. p 418
Meeting length	Forn		Unclear re project groups development
Ergonomic changes in	nplem	ented and intervention effect	:
Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes		Workplace organization	No changes implemented
Effect of intervention:		☐ Negative	□ No effect
Material resources add	ressed		
Yes		No	Not reported/unclear
Was there time to implement solutions			
L Yes		No	Not reported/unclear
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
Support of PE prog		logod truly portisingting interm	al ahanga process is pacified.
⊠ Facilitator S	Suppor		
$\Box$ Barrier		neous comments concerning th	he need for more support from their

Ergonomics training	
Facilitator	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.
Communication	
Facilitator	Wanted management to confirm dialogue model.
Barrier	
Create appropriate 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 training	
Facilitator	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.
# Document: Halpern, 1997 (7)

<b>Research Question:</b>						
The case study docume ergonomics program.	The case study documents the design, implementation and ultimately the performance of a participatory					
Document Characteri	stics:					
Jurisdiction	US - West	tern				
Industry / sector	Manufact	uring				
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate	2				
Context of Document	claims. Ch		on system. The	rapidly, resulting in increased 50 workers performing manual ie process		
Organizational struct	ure of PE t	eams:				
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         □ Change team		Dept or work grou	ıp	Unknown		
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis	vork	Solution developn		☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear		
Champion described:		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported:       Yes       No (lack of cooperation)			□ Not reported			
Issues about time to attend	d meetings re	eported:				
Yes		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training						
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	□ No		Unclear/not reported		
Training provider:	Ergonomi					
Training recipient:		design committee has education	ad 2 days and v	workers in assembly received		
Nature of training         For design committee - ergonomic principles, risk analysis and workstation design guidelines. For awareness education for workers the content was how to use equipment properly, proper posture and techniqes			or workers the content was how to			
Length of training2 days for design committee. For awareness training it is unclear						
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):						
Permanence:	L 🗌	ſemporary	Uncle	ar		
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Deleg	ated		
-	Level of Influence:					
Decision Making:         □ Individual Consultation       □ Group Consultation						

Mix of Participants:           Workers/Operators           Supervisors/ Line Mgn           Senior Management	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	eess Problems Identification Problems Identification	Implementation of change		
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Proc         ☑ Acts as Expert	cess X Trains Members X Available for Consultation	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	nplemented and intervention effect	t:		
Changes implemented:Image: Tools and equipmentImage: Workplace organizationImage: No changes implementedImage: Work processesImage: Unclear				
Effect of intervention: Positive	□ No effect			
Material resources addre	ressed:	Not reported/unclear		
Was there time to imple	ement solutions			
Yes	□ No	Not reported/unclear		
Facilitators and Barrie	ers to the PE process identified in	this Document		
Communication Facilitator Facilitator 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 turnove movement of workers from one process area to another				
Other				
Facilitator				
Barrier II	ncreased reporting of symptoms			

<b>Research Question:</b>				
programme in the case	of poorly dev s of combinin	eloped co-operation b	etween the n	ocess with the TUTTAVA nanagement and workers and (2) work environment with the
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	Finland			
Industry / sector	Manufacturi	ing		
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate			
Context of Document	Employment in the case company was more secure in 1994 than in the years before (p305). About 300 employees worked in the shop; 60 of them were white-collar workers. In 1989 the Finish railways was reorganized and became a state-owned company. This meant growing competition with private sector for the workshop, and the need to improve competitiveness in prices.			
Organizational struct	ure of PE tea	ims:		
Team structure: Steering committee Change team		Dept or work group		Unknown
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis		✓ Solution development ✓ Solution implementat		☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear
Champion described:	[	No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation)		Mixed		Not reported
Issues about time to attend		orted:		
Yes		No		Unclear/not reported
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?			
Yes		No		Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	Not reported	1		
Training recipient:	supervisors, designers and workers			
Nature of training	lectures and practical exercises focusing on solving concrete problems of the participants			
Length of training	5 days			
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (fro	m Haines et al., 2002	):	
Permanence:	Ter	mporary	Unclea	IL
Involvement Full Direct	🛛 Dir	ect Representative	🗌 Delega	ıted
Level of Influence:	oup 🛛 Ent	tire Organization	Group	of Organizations
Decision Making:         Individual Consultation         Group Consultation         Group Delegation				

Mix of Participants:         X         Workers/Operators         X         Supervisors/ Line Mgr         X         Senior Management	X Internal/technical specialist mt ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor	<ul> <li>Supplier</li> <li>Cross-industry rep</li> </ul>		
Requirement for participa	ution:	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	Cress Trains Members Available for Consultation	Not Involved		
Who were PE facilitators:	PT/OT	Others: Not reported		
Ergonomic Change Te	eam (ECT) Meetings:			
Meeting schedule	Not reported			
Meeting length	Not reported			
Ergonomic changes in	nplemented and intervention effe	et:		
Changes implemented: Tools and equipmer Work processes		No changes implemented		
Effect of intervention:		No effect		
Material resources addr Yes	ressed: No	Not reported/unclear		
Was there time to imple	_			
Yes	L No	Not reported/unclear		
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document				
Resources				
Facilitator s	<ul> <li>☐ Facilitator</li> <li>☐ Facilitator</li> <li>☐ Facilitator</li> <li>☐ 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.</li> </ul>			
Easy changes first				
Focusing into order of tools and materials in work stations; an area in which the management and the workers are very interested in, and where it is fairly and cheap to get rapid and visible changes.				
Barrier				

Working relation	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 managment 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	

<b>Research Question:</b>					
This article describes how a program was developed to fit the organizational needs and budgetary constraints of the Library of Congress and summarizes some of the lessons learned about implementation.					
Document Characteri	istics:				
Jurisdiction	Washington DC, USA				
Industry / sector	Information and Cultural Indust	ries			
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate				
Context of Document	library concern with ergonomic workstations/early efforts to tra	union support due to increase in injury rate; s since 1980 when increase in VDT in staff in prevention, esp in two depts with gram expanded to cover staff across all			
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:				
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         □ Change team	Dept or work group	D Unknown			
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of v ⊠ Risk analysis	vork 🛛 Solution developm				
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported			
Cooperation reported: X Yes No (lack of cooperation	Mixed	Not reported			
Issues about time to attend meetings reported:         Yes       No         Unclear/not reported					
<b>Ergonomics Training</b> Was ergonomic trainin					
X Yes	□ No	Unclear/not reported			
Training provider:	External ergonomists AND key ergos)	trainers (I think these are trained by external			
Training recipient:	1. Staff designed to write program document. 2. Staff expected to implement the ergonomics process (departmental committee members and design staff), and 3. Staff designated to become key trainers.				
Nature of training	For 1 (above): Seminar and hand-on surveillance/analysis experience to prepare staff to write the program document. For 2 (above): Seminars on surveillance and job analysis and design (half of which time devoted to hands-on experience). For 3, train the trainers on surveillance and analysis				
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:	Temporary	Unclear			
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated			
Level of Influence:	oup 🛛 Entire Organization	Group of Organizations			

Decision Making:	n 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants: Workers/Operators Supervisors/Line Mgr Senior Management	X Internal/technical spec nt X Union X External Advisor	ialist Supplier Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for participa	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 Prod         ☐ Acts as Expert	cess	Not Involved		
Who were PE facilitators:	PT/OT	Others: librarian of congress		
Ergonomic Change Te	eam (ECT) Meetings:			
Meeting schedule	coordinating (steering) comm groups met	ittee met monthly p 141. Unclear how often other		
Meeting length	not reported			
Ergonomic changes in	nplemented and intervention	effect:		
Changes implemented: Tools and equipmer Work processes	nt 🗌 Workplace organiza	tion I No changes implemented		
Effect of intervention:	□ 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 Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document				
Support of PE progr	ram			
	tator 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.			
Barrier Surveillance and analysis in an environment is not productive if management w not follow through with implementation.				
Communication				
Consultation throughout the ergonomics process with staff and manageme important for the success of the interventions and provides a boost to mora times of constraint. Sharing information for change throughout the organization and equalizing to information are both important features.				
Barrier				

Detailed plan	
⊠ Facilitator	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
Facilitator	Professional assistance scheduled at regular intervals during start-up and periodically thereafter.
Barrier	
Resources	
Facilitator	Clerical assistance is needed to support the volunteers who manage such a program.
Barrier	
Easy changes firs	t
Facilitator	Selection of surveillance and analysis projects in offices where there will be a high probability of success.
Barrier	
Change resistance	e
Facilitator	Rational change can be a persuasive tool to bring reluctant managers and staff on board.
Barrier	
🛛 Other	
Facilitator	Bottom-up empowers workers to effect change in their environment and results in employee commitment and involvement.
Barrier	

## **Document:** Moore, 1998 (29)

<b>Research Question:</b>				
		ess of the participatory approach to solving		
	n a demonstration project in the re	d meat packing industry.		
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	USA			
Industry / sector	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ar	d Hunting		
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate			
Context of Document	although program started in 198	7 are not able to draw definite correlations 6, written program not completed until 1992 - IA ergo guide as template and it wasn't finished		
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 developme 🖾 Solution implement			
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported:         Yes       Mixed         No (lack of cooperation)				
Issues about time to attend	d meetings reported:			
<u> </u>	□ No	Unclear/not reported		
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?			
Yes	∐ No	Unclear/not reported		
Training provider:	for committees training is given employees - the trainer is not rep	by corporate ergonomics coordinator; for all ported		
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 reported			
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):				
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		

Level of Influence:	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:	Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ⊠ Senior Management	<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☑ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participatio	n:  Voluntary	Not reported	
$\frac{Focus:}{\boxtimes}$ Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proces Monitor/ Oversee Proces		Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Procest         ☑ Acts as Expert	ss 🛛 Trains Members 🖾 Available for Consultation	□ Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others	
Ergonomic Change Tea	m (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule I	n supplemental paper (#91) the tea	plemental paper (#91) the team met 5 times	
Meeting length 1	Not reported		
Ergonomic changes imp	lemented and intervention effect	:	
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes	Workplace organization	No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention:	☐ Negative	□ No effect	
Material resources addres	<u>sed:</u> X No	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			
	Barrier Crude incidence rate increased with program - likely due to training on earl recognition and reporting of MSD.		
Communication			
Facilitator Ab	ainstorming part of process; ility to work with engineers to dev eetings were focused, had a scientif		
Barrier			

Create appropriat	e team
⊠ Facilitator	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/cha	mpion
⊠ Facilitator	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, participation and enthusiasm in this group
Barrier	
Resources	
☐ Facilitator	
Barrier	Scheduling meetings.
Research method	S
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

<b>Research Question:</b>			
		e the role of the industrial doctor i v-back pain, and in fostering work	
Document Characteri	stics:		
Jurisdiction	Japan		
Industry / sector	Manufacturi	ng	
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate		
Context of Document	production, a improvemen	C circles are a popular method of s and are characterized by: (1) work at process; (2) small-groupwork, ( blems, (4) practical, simple, low-c	ker participation in the 3) multi-faceted solutions for
Organizational struct	ure of PE tea	ms:	
Team structure: Steering committee Change team		Dept or work group	Unknown
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis		Solution development	<ul> <li>☐ Not involved</li> <li>☑ Unclear</li> </ul>
Champion described: X Yes	Γ	No	Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation	on)	Mixed	Not reported
Issues about time to attend	d meetings repo	orted:	
Yes		No	Unclear/not reported
Ergonomics Training			
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	No	Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	Not reported	1	
Training recipient:	The working	g 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		reported	
	imewo	ork (from Haines et al., 2002)	:
Permanence:		Temporary	Unclear
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Delegated
Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro	oup	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations
Decision Making:	n	Group Consultation	Group Delegation
Mix of Participants: Workers/Operators Supervisors/ Line Mgr Senior Management	mt	<ul> <li>☐ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☐ Union</li> <li>☐ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep
Requirement for participa	<u>tion:</u>	Uvoluntary	⊠ 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 Pro         ☑ Acts as Expert		<ul> <li>☐ Trains Members</li> <li>☑ Available for Consultation</li> </ul>	Not Involved
Who were PE facilitators:	-	PT/OT	Others: Industrial doctors
Ergonomic Change T	eam (	ECT) Meetings:	
Meeting schedule	Meeting schedule Not reported		
Meeting length	Not reported		
Ergonomic changes in	nplem	nented and intervention effect	t <b>:</b>
Changes implemented: Tools and equipmen Work processes		☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear	No changes implemented
Effect of intervention: Positive		□ Negative	□ No effect
Material resources add	ressed	<u>:</u> No	Not reported/unclear

Was there time to im	aplement solutions	
🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Not reported/unclear
Facilitators and Ba	arriers to the PE process id	entified in this Document
Ergonomics train	ning	
Facilitator		acation that main causes of low-back pain are not not not ones. This adequate education facilitated ergonomic
Barrier	6	dividual causes of low-back pain such as lack of exercise velopment of ergonmic improvements
Communication		
Facilitator	Repeatedly discussed imp	provement measures with workers.
Barrier		
Create appropria	ite team	
Facilitator	Emphasized effectiveness	of pariticpatory involvement with small work groups
Barrier		
Resources		
Facilitator	Industrial doctor advised a and approval of budget.	manager to cooperate on implementation of measures
Barrier		
Organizational tr	raining	
Facilitator	Almost all workers had be actions (quality control ci	een previously trained in participatory improvement rcles)
Barrier		
Easy changes first	st	
Secilitator	Stressed practical, simple	, low cost measures should have priority.
Barrier		
🛛 Other		
Facilitator	Proposed practical ergono	omic principles 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	Netherl	ands		
Industry / sector	Public	Administration		
Reason for PE intervention	Risk fa	ctor		
Context of Document	Not app	Not applicable		
Organizational struct	ure of Pl	E teams:		
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         ☑ Change team		Dept or work group	Unknown	
$\frac{\text{Worker involvement:}}{\square \text{ Describing nature of w}}$ $\frac{\square \text{ Risk analysis}}{\square \text{ Risk analysis}}$	vork	Solution development	n Not involved	
Champion described:		□ No	Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio		Mixed	Not reported	
Issues about time to attend	d meeting:	· _		
Yes		No	Unclear/not reported	
Ergonomics Training	• 1	10		
Was ergonomic training	g provide	a?	Unclear/not reported	
Training provider:	apparer	tly the ergonomists		
Training recipient:	all of th	ie staff		
Nature of training	how to	adjust their workplace once	they got new equipment	
Length of training	not repo	orted		
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework	(from Haines et al., 2002)	:	
Permanence:	Ľ	Temporary	Unclear	
Involvement Full Direct	Ľ	Direct Representative	Delegated	
Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro	oup [	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:		Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ⊠ Senior Management	nt D	Internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor	□ Supplier □ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participa		Voluntary	Not reported	

$\frac{Focus:}{\boxtimes}$ Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process		Problems Identification	Implementation of change
Role of PE facilitators:         Initiate and Guide Pro         Acts as Expert		Trains Members	Not Involved
Who were PE facilitators	<u>.</u>	PT/OT	Others
Ergonomic Change T	'eam (E	CT) Meetings:	
Meeting schedule	not re	ported	
Meeting length	not re	eported	
Ergonomic changes in	npleme	ented and intervention effect	:
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes		Workplace organization	No changes implemented
Effect of intervention: Positive		☐ Negative	🗌 No effect
Material resources add	ressed:	No	Not reported/unclear
Was there time to impl	ement s	<u>solutions</u>	
Yes Yes		No	Not reported/unclear
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
Communication			
Important to have workers identify the problems and develop ideas for improvement along with managers; Discussions with all workers.		e problems and develop ideas for	
Barrier			
Create appropriate	team		
Facilitator			
A Barrier	Time co commit	•	ould have been a part of the steering
Resources			
Facilitator			
I A Barrier		ch is very time consuming; it t ement (p. 395)	took about a year to implement the
Working relations			
Facilitator	~		
A Barrier	Process (3.7)	slowed down because central	purchasers not convinced of need for items
Change resistance			
	Resistar change?		of the project, maybe a willingness to accept
Barrier			

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

### Document: Gjessing, 1994 (30)

### **Research Question:**

Case study 1: The purpose of the NIOSH cooperative agreement with the university group directing this demonstration was to create functional ergonomic teams that could develop, document and validate ergonomic activities that could reduce cumulative trauma disorders and other related injuries and illnesses in the meatpacking industries. Case study 2: The proposed goal of the program was to establish a company-wide employee-involved continuing program to: reduce the amount of physical stress in the workplace; prevent internal damage to the body; and reduce the cost of work-related injuries and illnesses. Case study 3: An ergonomics program was set up, consisting of teams that would attempt to decrease the severity and cost of CTD illnesses among plant employees.

Document Characteristics:			
Jurisdiction	USA		
Industry / sector	Manufacturing		
Reason for PE	Injury rate		
intervention			
Context of Document	Above		
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:		
<u>Team structure:</u> ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team	Dept or work group	Unknown	
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ⊠ Risk analysis	vork Solution development Solution implementation	<ul><li>☐ Not involved</li><li>☐ Unclear</li></ul>	
Champion described:	 No	Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: X Yes No (lack of cooperatio	n)	Not reported	
Issues about time to attend	<u>d meetings reported:</u>		
X Yes	□ No	Unclear/not reported	
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training			
Was ergonomic training X Yes	g provided?	Unclear/not reported	
Training provider:	Case study 1: The ergonomist assisted w corporate ergonomics coordinator. Case	ith this training. Case study 2:	
Training recipient:	Case study 1: The ergonomic task force r general training, then the ergonomics con		
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: training	not reported Case study 3: 1.5 hours of	
<b>Dimensions of PE Fra</b>	mework (from Haines et al., 2002):		
Permanence:	Temporary	Jnclear	
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated	

Level of Influence:	p 🛛 Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:	Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt □ Senior Management	External Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participation	on: Voluntary	Not reported	
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 Proce         ☑ Acts as Expert	ess 🛛 Trains Members	□ Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others	
Ergonomic Change Tea	nm (ECT) Meetings:		
		s met formally at least twice every month ly 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 equipment           ☑ Work processes	Workplace organization	No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention:	☐ Negative	□ No effect	
Material resources addre	ssed:	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to impler			
Yes	No	Not reported/unclear	
	rs to the PE process identified in	this Document	
Support of PE progra			
Facilitator St	rong in-house direction and suppor	L	
Ergonomics training			
	gonomic expertise. Training must	develop both teamwork and ergnomic skills.	
Barrier		1	
Detailed plan			
$\square$ Eacilitator Re	ealistic measurable goals need to be ust be planned.	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 tr	aining
Facilitator	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	

## **Document:** King, 1997 (37)

Research Question:				
This study evaluates the impact of employee ergonomics training within a large industrial setting. It examines the effects of three different training methods upon employees' knowledge, attitude and behaviour.				
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	Midwestern State, US			
Industry / sector	Manufacturing			
Reason for PE intervention	Research			
Context of Document	allowed access to all we identified as having rec percentage of employed	vestern manufacturing industry. The researcher was orkers within five processing lines. These lines were corded physical injuries within the past 6 months. The ees having sustained injuriesranged from 14 to 32%. egarded as high risk jobs.		
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:			
Team structure: Steering committee Change team	Dept or w	rork group 🗌 Unknown		
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis		development   Involved     mplementation   Inclear		
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation)	m)	Not reported		
Issues about time to attend	<u>d meetings reported:</u> No	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	Unclear/not reported		
Training provider:	Not clear: occupationa	l therapist and safety professional?		
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 indicated			
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):				
Permanence:	Temporary			
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Represer	ntative Delegated		
Level of Influence:	oup 🗌 Entire Organiza	ation Group of Organizations		

Decision Making:	n Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants: Workers/Operators Supervisors/Line Mgr Senior Management	☐ Internal/technical specialist mt ☐ Union ☐ External Advisor	☐ Supplier ⊠ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participa	tion:	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 X Trains Members	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others: Safety professional	
Ergonomic Change To	eam (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	a series of weekly meetings (group	0 4)	
Meeting length	Not reported		
Ergonomic changes in	nplemented and intervention effec	et:	
Changes implemented: Tools and equipmer Work processes	nt Workplace organization	No changes implemented	
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention:}}{\bigotimes \text{Positive}}$	Negative 🛛	□ No effect	
Material resources addr	ressed:	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to imple	ement solutions		
☐ Yes	🛛 No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
Support of PE progr			
$\boxtimes$ Facilitator $\lim_{i \to \infty} \frac{v_i}{v_i}$	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 on the part of management to effect change and promote their well-being (p. 253)		
Barrier		<u> </u>	
Communication			
Facilitator			
Barrier ii	Other factors such as the short length of time in which the employees participated in discussions, the discontinuation of the meetings following three weeks of intervention and the fact that not all of their issues were addressed may have affected their perception of lack of 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:				
To apply and evaluate t scaffolding.	he participatory ergonomics approx	ach to reduce the physical workload in		
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	Netherlands			
Industry / sector	Construction			
Reason for PE	Risk factor			
intervention Context of Document	Not applicable			
Organizational struct				
Team structure:				
Steering committee Change team	Dept or work group	Unknown		
Worker involvement:				
Describing nature of w Risk analysis	rork X Solution developmen Solution implementa			
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported:				
Yes	n)	Not reported		
Issues about time to attend				
<u> </u>	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
<b>Ergonomics Training</b>				
Was ergonomic training				
L Yes	🛛 No	Unclear/not reported		
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (from Haines et al., 2002	2):		
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence:	up Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	n 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants:	☐ Internal/technical specialis nt ☐ Union ⊠ External Advisor	t Supplier Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for participat	tion:	Not reported		
$\underline{\underline{Focus:}}$ $\underline{\underline{N}}$ 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	<ul> <li>Trains Members</li> <li>Available for Consultation</li> </ul>	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators	-	PT/OT	Others	
Ergonomic Change T	'eam (l	ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	Not	reported		
Meeting length	Not	reported		
Ergonomic changes in	nplem	ented and intervention effect	t:	
Changes implemented: Tools and equipme Work processes		Workplace organization	No changes implemented	
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention:}}{\boxtimes \text{Positive}}$		□ Negative	No effect	
Material resources add	ressed	<u>:</u> 🗌 No	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to implement solutions				
☐ Yes		No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barr	iers to	the PE process identified in	this Document	
Communication				
Facilitator	Feedba	ack in meetings gave the worke	ers the opportunity to influence the process	
Barrier	stimula more i	ate the implementation more; b	ssion on results of the evaluation would by more direct participation in this phase hented due for instance to communicating	
Detailed plan				
Facilitator Stepwise approach with strong enterprise participation step by step process sturctured the process and gave feed forward information				
Barrier				
🛛 Other				
Facilitator	Worke	r involvement led to additional	l improvements (cleaning the scaffolding)	
Barrier				

<b>Research Question:</b>				
construction workers. T	The immine that change	nt question is not so r e. [implicit] Multi-me	nuch what to c thod evaluation	ence of injuries and illnesses to hange, but how to change and who n of a participatory method of
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	Boston, N	lassachusetts USA		
Industry / sector	Construct	ion		
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate	2		
Context of Document	sites and o		unionized [ste	construction project Multiple wards mentioned in several
Organizational struct	ure of PE t	eams:		
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         □ Change team		Dept or work grou	р	Unknown
Worker involvement: ☑ Describing nature of w ☑ Risk analysis	vork	Solution developm		☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear
Champion described:		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio	n)	Mixed		Not reported
Issues about time to attend	d meetings re			
Yes		No		Unclear/not reported
Ergonomics Training	. 1 . 10			
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	□ No		Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	researcher	rs? (not explicitly stat	ed)	
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		esign of a data collection	
Length of training	Part of on	e hour HT cttee meet	ings each weel	x - unclear how much overall
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (f	rom Haines et al., 20	002):	
Permanence:		ſemporary		ar
Involvement Full Direct	X I	Direct Representative	Delega	ated
Level of Influence:	oup 🗌 I	Entire Organization	Group	of Organizations
Decision Making: Individual Consultatio	n 🛛 🕻	Group Consultation	Group	Delegation

Mix of Participants:         Workers/Operators         Supervisors/ Line Mg         Senior Management		<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☑ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep			
Requirement for participa	<u>ition:</u>	□ Voluntary	Not reported			
$\frac{Focus:}{\boxtimes}$ Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization			
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Pro Monitor/ Oversee Pro		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	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	<u>.</u>	PT/OT	Others: Researchers			
Ergonomic Change T	eam (1	ECT) Meetings:				
Meeting schedule	Wee	kly over 8 week cycle				
Meeting length	one	hour				
Ergonomic changes in	nplem	ented and intervention effect	:			
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes		Workplace organization	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 Barr	Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document					
Ergonomics trainin	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		aluating HT.	s very important for suggesting interventions			
Communication						
Facilitator	r • •,	1				
XI Barrier	rier Limited communication across shifts. Poor communication on a construction site.					
Detailed plan						
Facilitator	Focused agenda on particular kind of work (after going through two previous cycles).					
Barrier						

Create appropriat	te 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	st
Facilitator	
Barrier	Too large goals, unsuccessful; too small, little impact.
Working relation	S
Facilitator	Good collaboration of stewards and foremen across trades in the development of intervention ideas.
Barrier	
Climate of workp	place
⊠ 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	
S Facilitator	No real decision-making authority in some cycles.
Barrier	

### **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 Characteristics:**

Jurisdiction	Sweden
Industry / sector	Manufacturing
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 structure of PE teams:

Team structure: X Steering committee X Change team		Dept or work group		Unknown	
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis	vork	Solution developmer		☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear	
Champion described:		No		Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio	n)	Mixed		Not reported	
Issues about time to attend	1 meetings re	ported:			
Yes				Unclear/not reported	
Ergonomics Training					
Was ergonomic training	g provided?				
X Yes		□ No		Unclear/not reported	
Training provider:	Not report				
Training recipient:	20 people	involved in hand tool s	ales and hand	l tool choice/purchase	
Nature of training	encourage	ed the spread of new inf	ormation abo	we all to the distributors	
Length of training	2 full days	3			
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):					
Permanence:		emporary	Unclea	r	
Involvement Full Direct	X I	Direct Representative	Delega	ted	
Level of Influence:	up 🗌 H	Entire Organization	Group	of Organizations	
Decision Making:	n 🛛 🕻	Group Consultation	Group	Delegation	

Mix of Participants:         Workers/Operators         Supervisors/ Line Mgmt         Senior Management	<ul> <li>Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>Union</li> <li>External Advisor</li> </ul>	⊠ Supplier □ Cross-industry rep			
Requirement for participation	on: Voluntary	Not reported			
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization			
Remit:         Set-up/ Structure Process         Monitor/ Oversee Process		Implementation of change			
Role of PE facilitators:         Initiate and Guide Proce         Acts as Expert	ss Trains Members	X Not Involved			
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others: Not reported			
Ergonomic Change Tea	m (ECT) Meetings:				
Meeting schedule	not reported				
Meeting length	not reported				
Ergonomic changes imp	elemented and intervention effect	t:			
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes	☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear	No changes implemented			
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention:}}{\boxtimes \text{Positive}}$	Negative	□ No effect			
Material resources addres	ssed:	Not reported/unclear			
Was there time to implem	nent solutions	Not reported/unclear			
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document					
Support of PE program					
	esign and ergonomic support for the	e working out of improved tools			
Communication					
Continuous information and communication is critical, particularly in times of struggle and delays in projects identifying enthusiastic persons within the participating organizations is vital; Successful elements of the process: kick off meeting, mapping					
Barrier					
Detailed plan					
	Successful elements of the process: kick off meeting, mapping process				
Barrier					
Create appropriate team					
☐ Facilitator					
I DAL BALLIEL	e assignment of each group could be project	have been more specified in the early stage of			

Resources	
Facilitator	Financial support intended for the procurement of expert competence necessary in order to work out the new qualities of the tools.
	The need of time for change is difficult to estimate and plan and varies for
🛛 Barrier	different professional groups
	Delays in decision making concerning providing financial support.
Research method	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	
Personnel turnov	er
Facilitator	
Barrier 🛛	Change of administrators in SWLI caused significant delays in schedule ;
🛛 Other	
Facilitator	
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).

### **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 Characteristics:JurisdictionNottingham UKIndustry / sectorAdministrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation ServicesReason for PE<br/>interventionRisk factorContext of DocumentCrane drivers work long hours and seem to be understaffed considering the<br/>importance of this role. Constraints of a limited company budget. Crane<br/>operators (5) work substantially more than 40 hr/wk, have irregular shift system<br/>and for much of the year only occasionally work less than a 12-hr shift. Morale<br/>is high due to good attitudes, site supervision and the remaining workforce.

### **Organizational structure of PE teams:** Team structure: Steering committee Unknown Dept or work group Change team Worker involvement: Describing nature of work Solution development Not involved Solution implementation 🗌 Risk analysis Unclear Champion described: X Yes 🗌 No Unclear/not reported Cooperation reported: Mixed Not reported No (lack of cooperation) Issues about time to attend meetings reported: Unclear/not reported 🗌 No Yes **Ergonomics Training** Was ergonomic training provided? No Unclear/not reported Yes Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002): Permanence: Temporary Unclear Ongoing 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 ☐ Internal/technical specialist Supplier Supervisors/ Line Mgmt Union Cross-industry rep Senior Management External Advisor

Not reported

Requirement for participation:

□ Voluntary

Compulsory

Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization			
Remit:         Set-up/ Structure Process         Monitor/ Oversee Process		Problems Identification	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	<u>-</u>	PT/OT	Others			
Ergonomic Change T	'eam (E	CCT) Meetings:				
Meeting schedule		paper describes 7 stages, but did not state how often the group met for each b. They went on 3 visits to other cranes as well.				
Meeting length	Not r	eported				
Ergonomic changes in	mpleme	ented and intervention effect	:			
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes		Workplace organization	No changes implemented			
Effect of intervention: Positive		☐ Negative	🗌 No effect			
Material resources add	ressed:					
Yes		No No	Not reported/unclear			
$\frac{\text{Was there time to impl}}{\bigotimes \text{Yes}}$	ement s	<u>solutions</u> □ No	Not reported/unclear			
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document						
Communication Facilitator Drivers mechanical skills used in building alternative of Drivers mech			other change at different levels.			
Barrier						
Research methods						
	One erg building		nne - helped with understanding job and			
Barrier						
Production requirement						
Facilitator	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						

Awareness of PE program			
Facilitator	Nature of change agent and ability to facilitate critical - training to perform job was critical for acceptance.		
🛛 Barrier	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			
Facilitator	Operators were part of costing solutions in consultation with management. Participative process must be flexible and techniques adapted to situation.		
Barrier	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	Document Characteristics:				
Jurisdiction	Sweden				
Industry / sector	Wholesale Trade, Public Administra	tion			
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate				
Context of Document	the organizations (Accounts Centre of an independent demand-supply analy advance "During the intervention p to production were made that unsettl the other organization, "The number 12. But there were difficulties in arr in the exchange The situation was some kind of notification from mana statistics showed virtually zero abser was strong cohesiveness in the group prospects." P 90: The subsidiary cor	affected both organizations. P 88: In one of of Post Office), headquarters had initiated ysis, and not informed managerial staff in programme sudden and unexpected changes led the working atmosphere at the AC." At of people had been reduced by 40% to iving at an optimum number of employees unstable, and everybody was waiting for agement concerning the future. Personal nteeism among telephone operators. There b. Nobody within it had any alternative job mpany to which the TE belonged was to be l, as a consequence, would disappear as an attional entity."			
Organizational struct	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 X Solution development X Solution implementation	Not involved			
Champion described:	🛛 No	Unclear/not reported			
Cooperation reported:					
Yes No (lack of cooperation	n) Mixed	Not reported			
Yes No (lack of cooperation Issues about time to attend	n) 1 meetings reported:				
Yes No (lack of cooperation Issues about time to attend Yes	n)	☐ Not reported ☑ Unclear/not reported			
<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No (lack of cooperation issues about time to attend issues about tissues about time to attend issues about time</li></ul>	n) <u>l meetings reported:</u> No				
Yes No (lack of cooperation Issues about time to attend Yes	n) <u>l meetings reported:</u> No				
<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No (lack of cooperation issues about time to attended its about tits about time to attended its about time to attended its abo</li></ul>	n) <u>d meetings reported:</u> No g provided? No	Unclear/not reported			

Nature of training	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	Notı	reported		
Dimensions of PE Fran	newo	rk (from Haines et al., 2002)		
Permanence:		Temporary	Unclear	
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Delegated	
Level of Influence:	цр	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:	1	Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgm □ Senior Management	nt	☐ Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ⊠ External Advisor	Supplier Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participati	ion:	Uvoluntary	Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Proce         ☑ Acts as Expert	ess	<ul> <li>☐ Trains Members</li> <li>☑ Available for Consultation</li> </ul>	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists		PT/OT	Others: Psychologist	
Ergonomic Change Tea	am (I	ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	Not reported			
Meeting length	Notı	reported		
Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect:				
Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes		Workplace organization	No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention:		☐ Negative	⊠ No effect	
Material resources addre	essed:	No	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to implement		<u>solutions</u> ⊠ No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Ba	rriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
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Working relation	S			
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 workp	place			
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 method	S			
☐ 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 requir				
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 turnov	er			
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."			

Research Question:					
	To analyze the path taken from ideas retained in a brainstorming session to the implementation of change in the workplace.				
Document Characteri	istics:				
Jurisdiction	Quebec	c Canada			
Industry / sector	Manufa	acturing			
Reason for PE	Risk fa	ctor			
intervention		1 10 1	1 1.	40.1	
Context of Document		were carried out in 18 month		ng to 40 change projects, 23 of	
Organizational struct	ure of P	E teams:			
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         ☑ Change team		Dept or work group		Unknown	
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis	vork	Solution development	on	<ul> <li>Not involved</li> <li>Unclear</li> </ul>	
Champion described: X Yes		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation	on)	Mixed		Not reported	
Issues about time to attend	d meeting	s reported:			
<u> </u>		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported	
Ergonomics Training					
Was ergonomic training	g provide				
Yes Training provider:	ergono	No mists		Unclear/not reported	
	-		amplayaa	first line managers technical	
person		uction employees, maintenance employees, first line managers, technical onnel, health and safety personnel( physicians, prevention reps, workplace h and safety advisors)			
Nature of training	"two of	f the eight training days were	e concerned	with change"	
Length of training	eight d	ays			
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):					
Permanence:	C	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	۵	Direct Representative	Delegat	ed	
Level of Influence:		Entire Organization	Group o	of Organizations	
Decision Making:	on D	Group Consultation	Group I	Delegation	
Mix of Participants: ☑ Workers/Operators ☑ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☑ Senior Management		Internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor	Supplie Cross-in	r ndustry rep	

Requirement for participation 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	Available for Consultation	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators	<u>&gt;:</u> PT/OT	Others	
Ergonomic Change T	feam (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	over the 18 months they had "regu	lar meetings"	
Meeting length	not clear		
Ergonomic changes i	mplemented and intervention effec	et:	
Changes implemented Tools and equipme		No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention:	☐ Negative	No effect	
Material resources add	lressed:	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to impl	lement solutions		
☐ Yes	No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barr	iers to the PE process identified in	this Document	
Ergonomics trainin	-		
Facilitator	cilitator 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 Lacked tools to develop solutions in ar organizational solutions) due to nature			
Create appropriate	<b>č</b> /	<u>_</u>	
⊠ Facilitator	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 man	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	

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 demonstraste the effectiveness of the participative ergonmics approach.				
Document Characteri				
Jurisdiction	Michigan USA			
Industry / sector	Manufacturing			
Reason for PE intervention	Risk factor			
Context of Document	Large auto assembly plant with	strong union and management support		
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 developme			
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio		Not reported		
_	Issues about time to attend meetings reported:			
Yes	No	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	Unclear/not reported		
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (from Haines et al., 200	02):		
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence:	oup 🛛 Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	n 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants:	⊠ Internal/technical speciali mt ⊠ Union ⊠ External Advisor	ist ☐ 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		Implementation of change		

Role of PE facilitators:         Initiate and Guide Pro         Acts as Expert	Available for Consultation	⊠ Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators:	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	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	
Support of PE progr			
	Full organizational support Support of union and management		
Barrier			
Create appropriate t			
🛛 Facilitator 🛛 p	Multi-function and multi-level team h process; Active involvement of hourly operate	had strong role in every step of ergonomic	
Barrier			
Resources			
Facilitator A	Able to get the resources needed in a	very effective way.	
Barrier			
🛛 Other			
	Autonomy Dedication of committee members		
Barrier			

<b>Research Question:</b>	Research Question:			
This chapter will summarize how Eastman tailored its process elements into a protocol where continual ergonomic improvements are encouraged. Also highlighted will be the specific ergonomic tools used during the job analysis as well as some significant learning gleaned from the process implementation.				
Document Characteri				
Jurisdiction	Kingsport	, Tennessee USA		
Industry / sector	Manufactu	ıring		
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate	;		
Context of Document	Not applic	cable		
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 development	on	☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear
Champion described:		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation		☐ Mixed		Not reported
Issues about time to attend	d meetings re	·		
Yes		No		Unclear/not reported
Ergonomics Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	□ No		Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	Ergonomi			
Training recipient:	1)all empl members	oyees in targeted division	ns are train	ed. 2)all department team
Nature of training	1) Ergono see. 2) Pri	mic awareness and instru nciples of ergononmics w ng and solving ergonomic	vorkshop to	romptly report any hazards they o develop their skills at
Length of training		ur 2) 2 days		
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (fi	rom Haines et al., 2002)	:	
Permanence:	П 1	emporary	Unclea	ır
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Delega	ıted
Level of Influence:		Entire Organization	Group	ofOrganizations
Decision Making:		Group Consultation	Group	Delegation
Mix of Participants: Workers/Operators Supervisors/ Line Mgr Senior Management	nt 🗌 l	nternal/technical specialist Jnion External Advisor	Supplie Cross-	er industry rep

Requirement for participation	n: Voluntary	⊠ Not reported		
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization		
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Process Monitor/ Oversee Process		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 Tear	m (ECT) Meetings:			
Meeting schedule n	ot reported			
Meeting length n	ot reported			
Ergonomic changes imp	lemented and intervention effect	t:		
Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes	☐ Workplace organization ☐ Unclear	No changes implemented		
Effect of intervention:	□ Negative	□ No effect		
Material resources address	sed:	Not reported/unclear		
Was there time to implem	ent solutions			
☐ Yes	□ No	Not reported/unclear		
Facilitators and Barriers	s to the PE process identified in	this Document		
Support of PE program	n			
Facilitator Management committment is a must				
Barrier				
Detailed plan				
	ystematic process does not have to at gets measured gets done.	b be complicated		
Barrier				
Create appropriate team				
Facilitator The 'empowered team' approach gets the true experts involved and guarente 'buy-in'		the true experts involved and guarentees		
Barrier				
PE facilitator/champio	PE facilitator/champion			
Facilitator A strong focused catalyst is important		t		
Barrier	Barrier			
Climate of workplace				
	onomics is a cultural shift based o	on 'continual improvement'		
Barrier	Barrier			

<b>Research Question:</b>			
This paper uses a case study to discuss the development of a sustainable musculoskeletal injury prevention (MSIP) or ergonomics program within a long-term care facility in British Columbia using a collaborative consultative process.			
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	☐ Not involved A Unclear	
Champion described:	No	Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation	Mixed	Not reported	
Issues about time to attend	d meetings reported:	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) and	employees	
Nature of training	not reported		
Length of training	not reported		
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (from Haines et al., 2002):		
Permanence:	Temporary	🗌 Unclear	
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated	

Level of Influence: Department/Work Group	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	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:	Uvoluntary	⊠ 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 not	reported			
Meeting length not	reported			
Ergonomic changes impler	nented and intervention effect	::		
Changes implemented:         Tools and equipment         Workplace organization         Work processes         Unclear				
Effect of intervention:	⊠ Negative	🗌 No effect		
Material resources addressed	<u>l:</u> □ No	Not reported/unclear		
Was there time to implemen	t solutions			
☐ Yes	□ No	Not reported/unclear		
Facilitators and Barriers to	o the PE process identified in	this Document		
Support of PE program				
Exactly a content of the second secon				
Barrier				
Ergonomics training				
Barrier Skills building in ergonomic assessment and problem solving.				
Communication		en and providen borring.		
Facilitator				
Barrier Enhanced employee communication.				
Resources				
Facilitator				
Barrier Budge	etary cuts and significant financ	ial constraints.		

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

Research Question:				
		of the assimilation of ergonomic knowledge by		
musculoskeletal disorde	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			
	cs process in two industries in the	electrical sector.		
Document Characteri				
Jurisdiction	Quebec Canada			
Industry / sector	Manufacturing			
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate			
Context of Document		icipatory approaches have been promoted as a		
	2) Objective was for industries	workplaces) to take charge of prevention, and rocess was implemented 470, p11.		
Organizational struct		Toess was implemented 470, p11.		
Team structure:	ure of r E teams.			
Steering committee	Dept or work group	Unknown		
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w	vork 🛛 🛛 Solution developm	ent 🗌 Not involved		
Risk analysis	Solution implement			
Champion described:	No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported:	Mixed	⊠ Not reported		
No (lack of cooperation)				
Issues about time to attend	<u>d meetings reported:</u>	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training				
Was ergonomic training	a provided?			
$\boxtimes$ Yes		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 v	vork task, which was considered part of the		
		vere 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			
		d 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 (from Haines et al., 20	02):		
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		

Level of Influence:	roup 🛛 Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	on 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mg □ Senior Management	External Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for particip	ation:	Not reported		
$\frac{Focus:}{\boxtimes}$ Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization		
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Pro Monitor/ Oversee Pro	ocess	Implementation of change		
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Pro         ☐ Acts as Expert	Available for Consultation	Not Involved		
Who were PE facilitators	<u></u> PT/OT	Others: One other member of ergonomic committee		
Ergonomic Change 7	feam (ECT) Meetings:			
Meeting schedule	Weekly			
Meeting length	Meeting length Not reported			
Ergonomic changes i	mplemented and intervention effec	et:		
Changes implemented:         Image: Implemented:         Image: Implemented:         Image: Implemented:         Image: Implemented:         Image: Implemented:         Implemented: <t< td=""></t<>				
Effect of intervention:	☐ Negative	No effect		
Material resources addressed: Yes INO Not reported/unclear				
Was there time to imp	lement solutions			
☐ 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 training				
Facilitator	Use of concrete risk assessment & so	olution tools		
🛛 Barrier	Difficulty that ergonomic team had in using checklist tool developed for this project eg: a) id of risk factors b) id of causal factors c) taking variations into account identifying risk factors			

Climate of workp	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	

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 Characteristics:** Jurisdiction Oueensland and New South Wales Australia Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction Industry / sector Reason for PE Risk factor intervention Context of Document Not applicable **Organizational structure of PE teams:** Team structure: Steering committee Dept or work group Unknown Change team Worker involvement: □ Not involved Describing nature of work Solution development Solution implementation $\boxtimes$ Risk analysis Unclear Champion described: No Unclear/not reported Cooperation reported: Mixed Not reported Yes 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 Training provider: Not reported Teams of miners ("intact work teams") (p 6) Training recipient: 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 the severity of the hazards; the importance of the hierarchy of controls; and the general strategies for eliminating and controlling manual tasks injury risks. Training sessions were 2 hours; workshops were 3 hours. Length 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 Group Entire Organization Group of Organizations

Decision Making:	n	Group Consultation	Group Delegation
Mix of Participants: ☑ Workers/Operators ☑ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☑ Senior Management		<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☑ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Supplier</li> <li>Cross-industry rep</li> </ul>
Requirement for participation:		Uvoluntary	Not reported
Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	Implementation of change
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Prod         ☑ Acts as Expert	cess	<ul> <li>☑ Trains Members</li> <li>☑ Available for Consultation</li> </ul>	Not Involved
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists		PT/OT	⊠ Other: Unclear
Ergonomic Change To	eam (I	ECT) Meetings:	
Meeting schedule	Not r	reported	
Meeting length	Not r	reported	
Ergonomic changes in	nplem	ented and intervention effect	:
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes		Workplace organization	No changes implemented
Effect of intervention:		□ Negative	🛛 No effect
Material resources add	essed:		
Yes		∐ No	Not reported/unclear
Was there time to imple	ement		
Yes		☐ No	Not reported/unclear
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
Support of PE program			
⊠ Facilitator B	Required genuine commitment of managers. Equally important was that this		
commitment was perceived to exist by the workers.			
Ergonomics training			
S k ⊠ Facilitator t Facilitator t	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 an knowledge required, and also in maintaining motivation and attention of the		
Barrier			

Communication	
⊠ Facilitator	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).
Barrier	There were greater obstacles to communicate directly with employees on shiftwork. Engineers' lack of communication with end users throughout the cycle leading to failure to produce a product which satisfies the real needs.
Create appropriat	e team
Facilitator	
Barrier	Failure to ensure sufficient participation in the implementation stages. Lack of participation may be tied to experience with traditional top-down change implementation strategies (p 9)
PE facilitator/cha	mpion
— 🛛 Facilitator	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 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 tra	aining
Facilitator	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	
Easy changes firs	t
Facilitator	The initial implementation of quick controls, even if they are not the highest risk tasks, may be beneficial to maintain motivation.
Barrier	
Climate of workp	lace
Facilitator	
🛛 Barrier	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.
Personnel turnove	er
Facilitator	
Barrier	Site staff turnover was a factor that effected the progression of control ideas at some sites.
🛛 Other	
Facilitator	Sense of ownership over a control idea that was implemented (p 9)
Barrier	Certifying new designs takes time. This can be frustrating for the workers

# **Document:** May, 1994 (31)

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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 adressed the effects of such ergonomic intervention (PE). This research attempts to fill this void.			
Document Characteri	stics:		
Jurisdiction	USA		
Industry / sector	Manufacturing		
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate		
Context of Document		at-packing plant in the Midwest. The plant ployees and runs two shifts. The primary tolls	
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 X Solution developme		
Champion described:	No	Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio	n)	Not reported	
Issues about time to attend			
X Yes	□ No	Unclear/not reported	
<b>Ergonomics Training</b>			
Was ergonomic training X Yes	g provided?	Unclear/not reported	
Training provider:	Ergonomist		
Training recipient:	The five ergonomic task forces. all plant employees	Similar ergonomics 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:	Temporary	🗌 Unclear	
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated	
Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro	up Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:	n 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation	

Mix of Participants:		<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☑ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Supplier</li> <li>Cross-industry rep</li> </ul>	
Requirement for participa	ation:	Voluntary	□ Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure 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	
Ergonomic Change T	'eam (E	CT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	met fo	ormally at least twice a month		
Meeting length	Not re	eported		
Ergonomic changes in	npleme	ented and intervention effect	:	
Changes implemented: Tools and equipme Work processes		Workplace organization	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 Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document				
Support of PE program				
Facilitator Top management should support the team.				
Barrier				
<ul> <li>Ergonomics training</li> <li>Ergonomics training - additional training in team task processes and more detailed ergonomics training should be available to teams after they have had some experience as a team; Sustained ergonomic improvement or improvement in less extreme conditions may require greater expertise and result in more subtle changes in employee physical discomforts and CTDs.</li> </ul>				
Barrier				

Communication	
⊠ 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 member employees doing the jobs in their department.
Barrier	
Create appropriat	te team
⊠ 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	
Facilitator	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.
🛛 Barrier	Less certain that they had the necessary information and resources to do their job. They did not receive adequate assistance and timely reponse from maintenance personnel in implementing solutions.
Organizational tr	-
☐ Facilitator	The success of the project was enhanced by drawing on an understanding of group dynamics and other employee involvement literature as well as ergonomics expertise and employee commitment Team-building training - additional training in team task processes
Barrier	
Easy changes firs	
☐ 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
Barrier	

Working relation	IS
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 requi	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 Characteristics:**

Jurisdiction	Toronto, Ontario Canada				
Industry / sector	Information and Cultural Industries				
Reason for PE	Injury rate				
intervention					
Context of Document		impact of key contextual factors. Characteristics of the facilitators or barrier factors			
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:				
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         □ Change team	Dept or wo	ork group 🗌 Unknown			
Worker involvement:	_	_			
Describing nature of w		evelopmentInvolvednplementationInclear			
Champion described:	□ No	Unclear/not reported			
Cooperation reported:					
Yes No (lack of cooperatio	n)	□ Not reported			
Issues about time to attend					
	· · · _				
Yes	No	Unclear/not reported			
Ergonomics Training					
Was ergonomic training provided? Unclear/not reported					
Training provider:		ners. p 103 (3): Researchers: Train-the-trainers ed on research findings and best practices.			
Training recipient:		ainer, employees. HR staff			
Nature of trainingHow to do workstation assessments; awareness of RSI (p 234-1)					
Length of training Not reported					
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):					
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear			
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Represent	tative Delegated			
Level of Influence:	up 🛛 Entire Organizat	ion Group of Organizations			
Decision Making: Individual Consultatio	n 🔲 Group Consultat	ion Group Delegation			

Mix of Participants:           ☑ Workers/Operators           ☑ Supervisors/ Line Mg           ☑ Senior Management		chnical specialist	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for participation:         Compulsory         Voluntary			Not reported		
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work proc	cesses	Workplace organization		
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Pro Monitor/ Oversee Pro	eess ⊠ Problems eess ⊠ Solution D		Implementation of change		
Role of PE facilitators: Initiate and Guide Pro Acts as Expert	cess 🔲 Trains Me	mbers for Consultation	⊠ Not Involved		
Who were PE facilitators	PT/OT		X Other: Unclear		
Ergonomic Change T	eam (ECT) Meeting	gs:			
Meeting schedule	Not reported				
Meeting length	Not reported				
Ergonomic changes in	nplemented and in	tervention effect	:		
	Changes implemented:         ⊠ Tools and equipment         ⊠ Work processes         □ Unclear				
Effect of intervention:         Positive       Negative         No effect					
Material resources addressed:         ☑ Yes       □ No         □ Not reported/unclear					
Was there time to impl	ement solutions				
L Yes	L 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 programs (Shannon et al., 1997). Implementation of the ergonomic policy benefited from the active support of several upper- and middle-level managers.			icy benefited from the active support of		
Barrier					
Ergonomics training					
Facilitator "Supervisors' participation in the RSI training likely improved their understandir of MSD and provided them with problem-solving strategies, as exemplified by attitudinal and cultural changes around RSI documented in our qualitative research."					
Barrier					
Communication					
Facilitator	Establishing understanding and building trust between workplace parties and outside researchers and consultants - requires open communication of assumptions, goals and interests; Efforts are required to establish understanding and build trust between workplace				
	parties and outside researchers				
Barrier					

PE facilitator/ch	ampion
⊠ Facilitator	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	
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.
Organizational t	raining
⊠ 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 expertise of the health, safety and environment manager was central, as was the long experience with addressing RSI that other union and
Barrier	management members of the RSI Committee brought to the table.
Working relation	15
⊠ 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."
Climate of work	place
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 re- design of our plans) were not fully exploited.

<b>Research Question:</b>			
The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a workplace PE intervention, with emphasis on assessing linked process implementation indicators, changes in exposures to WMSD risk factors, and potential improvements in musculoskeletal health outcomes.			
Document Characteris			
Jurisdiction	Ontario Canada		
Industry / sector	Other Services (except Public Ad	ministration)	
Reason for PE	Risk factor		
intervention			
Context of Document	amount of turnover and transfer b	between jobs that took place p.14?	
Organizational structu	re of PE teams:		
<u>Team structure:</u> ☐ Steering committee ⊠ Change team	Dept or work group	Unknown	
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ⊠ Risk analysis	rork Solution developmer		
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: X Yes No (lack of cooperation	D 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:	not reported		
Training recipient:		s, a line haul driver, a mechanic, unit manager, rporate health and safety regional manager and	
Nature of trainingTo 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 each lasting 6 hours		
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):			
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear	
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated	
Level of Influence:	up 🛛 Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:         Individual Consultation         Individual Consultation			

Mix of Participants:         Workers/Operators         Supervisors/ Line Mgr.         Senior Management	<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>nt □ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ 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		Implementation of change			
Role of PE facilitators:         Initiate and Guide Proc         Acts as Expert	cess Trains Members	X Not Involved			
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others			
Ergonomic Change Te	eam (ECT) Meetings:				
Meeting schedule	weekly for 7 months, then bi-week	ly for 7 months (14 months total)			
Meeting length	not reported				
Ergonomic changes in	nplemented and intervention effect	t:			
Changes implemented:         Tools and equipment         Work processes         Unclear					
Effect of intervention: Positive					
Material resources addr	Material resources addressed: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not reported/unclear				
Was there time to imple	ement solutions				
☐ Yes	□ No				
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document					
Working relations					
$\boxtimes$ Facilitator $c$	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.				
Climate of workplace	ce				
Facilitator					
c h ⊠ Barrier s v in	During the course of the intervention, management repeatedly assured their commitment to the process, including resources for change projects. In practice however, while the ECT was very active in identifying problems and proposing solutions, procedures governing expenditures and existing operating structures were often a source of tension, which hindered the effectiveness of the team in implementing proposed changes. Hence intensity may not have reached effective levels.				

<b>Research Question:</b>				
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 Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	Everett,	Washington USA		
Industry / sector	Manufac	Manufacturing		
Reason for PE intervention	Producti	Production		
Context of Document		program and office pro		d. The office program is based on
Organizational struct	ure of PE	teams:		
Team structure: ☐ Steering committee ☐ Change team		Dept or work grou	р	Unknown
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis	vork	Solution developm		☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear
Champion described:		🗌 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
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provideo	1? □ No		Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	ergonom			
Training recipient:	ining recipient: The cross-functional team members (shop supervisor and at least one employed representatives from Industrial Engineering, Facilities, Tooling, Safety and Industrial Hygiene, and R&D) In office - safety focals received training			acilities, Tooling, Safety and
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:		Temporary	Unclea	ır
Involvement Full Direct	$\boxtimes$	Direct Representative	Delega	ated
Level of Influence:	oup 🛛	Entire Organization	Group	of Organizations
Decision Making:		Group Consultation	Group	Delegation

Mix of Participants:         ⊠ Workers/Operators         ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt         ⊠ Senior Management	<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>□ Union</li> <li>□ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep	
Requirement for participation:	Voluntary	⊠ Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit:         Set-up/ Structure Process         Monitor/ Oversee Process	Problems Identification	Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Process         ☑ Acts as Expert	Trains Members	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others	
Ergonomic Change Team	(ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule Or	nce a week		
Meeting length un	clear		
Ergonomic changes imple	mented and intervention effect	::	
Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes	Unclear	No changes implemented	
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention:}}{\square \text{ Positive}}$	☐ Negative	□ No effect	
Material resources addressed:       □ No       □ Not reported/unclear			
Was there time to implement solutions         Yes       No         No       Not reported/unclear			
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
$\boxtimes$ Support of PE program			
For the team to continue, the shop needs very strong management committment to 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			
Facilitator approx	Follow-up by shop team or core member important to verify the effectiveness and appropriateness of solutions, but the step is often missed - need stronger follow-up and follow through on part of core team.		
Barrier			
Create appropriate team			
A Facilitator	The efforts of the program are more likely to succeed if coordinated by a safety team		
Barrier there ergo	Tendency for shop team to break up once core team moves on to next shop - therefore no follow-up on solution implementation and handling subsequent ergonomic issues. Efforts of program more likely to succeed 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

<b>Research Question:</b>				
Presents solutions and means of getting to them- path from solution identification to implementation comparative analysis of these interventions with reference models (the initial design of the intervention, and action theories)				
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	Quebec C	anada		
Industry / sector	Manufact	Manufacturing		
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate	2		
Context of Document	unionized	unionized, two plants, ongoing ergo groups		
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 development	on	<ul><li>Not involved</li><li>Unclear</li></ul>
Champion described:		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio	on)	Mixed		Not reported
Issues about time to attend		eported:		
<u> </u>		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	_		
Yes		∐ No		Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	ergonomi			
Training recipient:	Ergo grou	p members n+27, 7 group	ps	
risk factors		es (all including practical work): 1) a portrait of MSD 2) analysis of the rs of the task under study 3) analysis of the determinants of MSD risk ) work situation transformation following diagnosis		
Length of training	8 days ov	er 6 months, 2 days class	and practic	al training module over 6 months
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (f	rom Haines et al., 2002)	:	
Permanence:		Femporary	Unclea	r
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	🗌 Delega	ted
Level of Influence: Department/Work Group		Entire Organization	Group	of Organizations
Decision Making:	Decision Making:		Group	Delegation
Supervisors/ Line Mgmt		nternal/technical specialist Jnion External Advisor	Supplie	er industry rep

Requirement for participa	tion:	☐ Voluntary	⊠ Not reported
<u>Focus:</u> ∑ Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	Implementation of change
Role of PE facilitators:         Initiate and Guide Pro         Acts as Expert		Trains Members	Not Involved
Who were PE facilitators:	<u>.</u>	PT/OT	Others
Ergonomic Change Te	eam (1	ECT) Meetings:	
Meeting schedule	Ergo	groups: 1-2x per month	
Meeting length	not reported		
Ergonomic changes in	nplem	ented and intervention effect	:
Changes implemented:         Image: Implemented:         Implemented:			No changes implemented
Effect of intervention:		☐ Negative	🛛 No effect
Material resources addressed:		No	Not reported/unclear
Was there time to imple	ement		
Yes		∐ No	Not reported/unclear
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
Support of PE program			
i Facilitator f	Management in Plant A set precise limits on possible changes to work situations, including financial possibilities, made it easier to mobilize and obtain cooperation for projects. To be more effective, a new principle of involvement would need to ensure the establishment of a steering committee with access to accurate information on the financial resources available for change, and access to the person with spending authority.		
I AL Barrier	Management not convinced regarding larger projects at their level would resolve problems.		

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. 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
🛛 Barrier	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	alem to doundon and type of project.
-	The transition should be planned at the beginning of the process, and the shorter
	the project, the more important the planning work.
🛛 Facilitator	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 appropriat	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.
Facilitator	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
Organizational tr	project owner was not a member of the program steering committee.
	The need to define a principle that provides the outline of learning to be achieved
Facilitator	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	
Facilitator	Large projects with new equipment or small projects with old equipment. Dividing up a large project into smaller projects.
Barrier	Estitants up a large project into sinanci projects.

Awareness of PE	5 program
Facilitator	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)

<b>Research Question:</b>					
1) reduction of repetitiv companies	ve work in a	Marzipan factory 2) In	tervention in	n monotonous work in 5	
Document Characteri	stics:				
Jurisdiction	isdiction Denmark				
Industry / sector	Manufacturing, Finance and Insurance, Accommodation and food Services				
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate				
Context of Document	interventions carried out in 6 different companies - mergers, conflicts within the organization				
Organizational struct	Ŭ				
Team structure:         □ Steering committee         □ Change team		Dept or work group		Unknown	
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ☐ Risk analysis	vork	Solution developmen	t ion	☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear	
Champion described:		🗌 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?				
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):					
Permanence:			.).		
	🛛 Te	emporary	Unclea	ar	
Involvement Full Direct	🛛 Di	irect Representative	Delega	ated	
Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro	oup 🛛 Er	ntire Organization	Group	of Organizations	
Decision Making:	n 🛛 Gi	roup Consultation	Group	Delegation	
Mix of Participants: X Workers/Operators Supervisors/ Line Mgr Senior Management	nt 🛛 Ui אב Ex	ternal/technical specialist nion cternal Advisor		er industry rep	
Requirement for participa		oluntary	🛛 Not re	ported	
Focus: Tools/equipment	□w	ork processes	🛛 Workp	place organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc		oblems Identification		mentation of change	

Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Pro         ☑ Acts as Expert	ocess Trains Members	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators	<u>S:</u> PT/OT	Others: Researchers	
Ergonomic Change T	Feam (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	once		
Meeting length	2 days		
	implemented and intervention effect	:	
Changes implemented			
Tools and equipme Work processes	ent Workplace organization Unclear	No changes implemented	
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention:}}{\bigotimes \text{Positive}}$	Negative	☐ No effect	
Material resources add	No	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 t	this Document	
Support of PE prog	gram		
A Bacilitator	Management must be willing to devel of company.	lop employee participation in overall strategy	
Barrier			
Ergonomics training	ıg		
Facilitator	Upgrading of employee qualifications	S	
🛛 Barrier	Difficult for employees (especially in low qualified work with low level of control) to participate in decsions about change of their work, if decisions reach much further than the daily operation. Front-line workers inability to express their opinions about the future technology and organization with the result that they did not have as much influence as they might have if the interventions are not part of an overall corporate strategy.		
Communication			
Facilitator	Facilitator Platforms for dialogue and reflection must be created, including physical possibility to meet and assistance to develop dialogue and reflection.		
Barrier			
Detailed plan			
➢ Facilitator Necessary to plan in a long-term perspective over several years and include series of events which give employees the possibilility to exercise their influence and develop confidence and skills in participation.			
Barrier			
Organizational trai	ining		
Facilitator	Facilitator Upgrading of employee qualifications		
Barrier			
Working relations			
☐ Facilitator			
Barrier	In plastic co: serious conffict between nearly closed the project.	n prod manager and economic manager	

Personnel turnov	ver
Facilitator	
Barrier	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	
Facilitator	Government orders; union pressure
Barrier	
## Document: Karlsson, 1998 (73)

<b>Research Question:</b>					
The aim of the study wa	as to find s	suitable measures to impro-	ove the stress factors for employees.		
Document Characteri	stics:				
Jurisdiction	Tore, Sw	veden			
Industry / sector	Manufacturing				
Reason for PE	Risk factor				
intervention Context of Document	Re-arran	Re-arranged assembly work into flow groups to vary the physical stresses			
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	on Unclear		
Champion described:		🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio	on)	Mixed	Not reported		
Issues about time to attend		eported:	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training			1		
Was ergonomic training	g provided	?	Unclear/not reported		
Training provider:	not repor				
Training recipient:	the 'perso employed		ssumed individuals on assembly line (35		
Nature of training		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	gonomics and group work		
Length of training	not repor	ted			
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (	from Haines et al., 2002)	:		
Permanence:		Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	$\boxtimes$	Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence:	oup 🗌	Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	n 🛛	Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgr □ Senior Management	$\boxtimes$	Internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for participa		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 Proc         ⊠ Acts as Expert	Available for Consultation	Not Involved
Who were PE facilitators:	PT/OT	Other: Not reported
Ergonomic Change Te	eam (ECT) Meetings:	
Meeting schedule	not reported	
Meeting length	not reported	
0	nplemented and intervention effect	:
Changes implemented: Tools and equipmer Work processes	nt Workplace organization	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
Support of PE progr		
	The local manager and the supervisor vork involved.	gave very clear and active support to the
Barrier		
Communication		
	t is also very important to have frequ all levels in the company, during the	ent informal discussions with personnel at whole process of change.
Barrier		
PE facilitator/champ	pion	
Facilitator o		nickly learn how production is carried out, the confidence of the management and
Barrier		
Resources		
Facilitator 7	The changes were at a reasonable leve	el regarding cost and difficulty.
Barrier		
Organizational train	ing	
	t is important to adjust to a company leal with the ergonomic aspects.	and its problems. Solutions should not only
Barrier		
Research methods		
Facilitator C	Cooperation between the researchers	and the employees.
Barrier		

Awareness of PE	program
⊠ Facilitator	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	

<b>Research Question:</b>				
The aim of these project MSDs, and to help ther			ne cost and	other problems of work-related
Document Characteri	stics:	•		
Jurisdiction	Quebec (	Quebec Canada		
Industry / sector	Manufac	turing		
Reason for PE	Risk fact	or		
intervention Context of Document	Not applicable			
Organizational struct				
Team structure:		teams.		
Steering committee		Dept or work group		Unknown
Worker involvement: ☐ Describing nature of w ⊠ Risk analysis	vork	Solution development	on	☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear
Champion described:		 No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported:		Mixed		Not reported
No (lack of cooperation Issues about time to attend		renorted:		
Yes	u meetings			Unclear/not reported
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training				
Was ergonomic training	g provided	—		
Yes Training provider:	not repor	L No		Unclear/not reported
	1			
Training recipient:		ing groups (operators, superpresentatives)	ervisors and	d in most cases, management and
Nature of training		cs of WMSD risk factors v	vere taught	and the methods of analysis were
Length of training		continued throughout the p	oroject	
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (	from Haines et al., 2002)	:	
Permanence:		Temporary	Unclea	ſ
Involvement Full Direct	$\boxtimes$	Direct Representative	🗌 Delega	ted
Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro	oup 🗌	Entire Organization	Group	of Organizations
Decision Making:	n 🛛	Group Consultation	Group	Delegation
Mix of Participants:		Internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor	Supplie Cross-i	er industry rep
Requirement for participa	tion:	Voluntary	🛛 Not rep	ported

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 Proce         Acts as Expert		Not Involved		
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	□ Others		
Ergonomic Change Tea	m (ECT) Meetings:			
Meeting schedule	7-10 meetings per group over a 6-1	0 month project		
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	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				
Support of PE progra				
☐ Facilitator sit	uation	derstanding of the seriousness of the WMSD		
	anagement interest vague or lackin mmittment of middle management	g and consequently, there was non-		
PE facilitator/champion				
Facilitator Th	thusiasm of strategically placed ke he role of the ergonomist was impor nsultants.	y individuals rtant, as was the occasional presence of		
Barrier				
Resources				
Facilitator				
	ck of time and resources.			
$\boxtimes$ Easy changes first				
	oncrete results obtained early in the	project.		
Barrier				
A Facilitator	eneral management support and uno	derstanding of the seriousness of the WMSD		
	uation.			
Other				
	conomic incentives and perspective	of law enforcement.		
	pid changes in the business environ			

<b>Research Question:</b>					
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 Characteri	stics:				
Jurisdiction	Rome, It	Rome, Italy			
Industry / sector	Public Ad	Public Administration			
Reason for PE intervention	Risk facto	Risk factor			
Context of Document	outsourci	outsourcing issues			
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 development	on Disclored		
Champion described:		🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio	n)	Mixed	Not reported		
Issues about time to attend	d meetings re	·	_		
Yes		L No	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training	: 1 16				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	No No	Unclear/not reported		
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (f	rom Haines et al., 2002)	):		
Permanence: Ongoing		Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence:	oup 🛛 I	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 🔲 l	internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for participa		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:		☐ Trains Members ☑ Available for Consultation	Not Involved		
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists		PT/OT	Others: Researchers		
Ergonomic Change To	eam (l	ECT) Meetings:			
Meeting schedule		vorkshops to share both the res ctives of the program.	ults of the organizational analysis and the		
Meeting length	not r	reported			
Ergonomic changes in	nplem	ented and intervention effec	t:		
Changes implemented: Tools and equipmer Work processes	nt	Workplace organization	No changes implemented		
Effect of intervention: Positive		☐ Negative	⊠ No effect		
$\frac{\text{Material resources addr}}{\bigotimes \text{Yes}}$	essed:	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 progr	ram				
	olicy	of decentralization.	be bold enough to empower and apply a		
		ost resistance came from the m s focused on control.	nanagers of administrations whose managerial		
Ergonomics training	3				
Facilitator	Frainir	ng on-the-job is key.			
Barrier					
Communication					
Facilitator C	Comm	unication during change proce	ss is important.		
Barrier					
Organizational train	ing				
Facilitator	Frainir	ng on-the-job is key.			
Barrier					

Document: McLean, 1997 (60)

<b>Research Question:</b>				
-	one practical application of the EDR	process within the company. To embed		
	hin the company so that systems are			
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	Sydney, Australia			
Industry / sector	Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction			
Reason for PE intervention	Production			
Context of Document	Worldwide company with 80 outle	ts in Australia.		
Organizational struct	ire of PE teams:			
Team structure:	Dept or work group	Other: two core members plus		
Change team		others as required		
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis	ork Solution development	on 🛛 Not involved		
Champion described:		Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported:				
Yes I No (lack of cooperatio	m) Mixed	Not reported		
Issues about time to attend	I meetings reported:			
Xes Yes	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training				
Was ergonomic training				
L Yes	No No	Unclear/not reported		
	mework (from Haines et al., 2002)	:		
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence:	up 🛛 Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	n 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants:	<ul> <li>✓ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>nt</li> <li>☐ Union</li> <li>☐ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for participat	tion:	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 Proc         Acts as Expert	Available for Consultation	X Not Involved			
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists	PT/OT	Others: Researchers			
Ergonomic Change Te	eam (ECT) Meetings:				
Meeting schedule	7 meetings over a 12 month period	-			
Meeting length	4-6 hours long				
Ergonomic changes in	nplemented and intervention effect	t:			
Changes implemented: Tools and equipmen Work processes	nt 🔲 Workplace organization	No changes implemented			
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention:}}{\boxtimes \text{Positive}}$	□ Negative	□ No effect			
Material resources addr	No	Not reported/unclear			
<u>Was there time to imple</u>					
Yes	∐ No	Not reported/unclear			
Facilitators and Barrie	Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document				
Support of PE progr					
_	Having ongoing senior management s	support and drive.			
Barrier					
Ergonomics training	5				
Facilitator Barrier					
F	Early utilization of company-wide co	ommunications system to enhance awareness			
	of process and outcomes.				
Barrier					
Detailed plan					
	Formal and objective nature of proces	ss led to easier selling of outcomes.			
Barrier					
Create appropriate to					
	Having well-balanced team with oper	n and trusting relationship.			
Barrier					
PE facilitator/champ					
	Having a credible facilitator.				
Barrier					
Resources					
	Early identification of cost constraint	S.			
Barrier					

**Document:** Neumann, 2000 (33)

<b>Research Question:</b>				
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	istics:			
Jurisdiction	Ontario Canada			
Industry / sector	Manufacturing			
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate			
Context of Document		Senior Canadian Autoworker's Union members had endorsed the project and were represented on the steering committee.		
Organizational struct				
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         ☑ Change team	Dept or work group	Unknown		
Worker involvement: Describing nature of w Risk analysis	vork Solution development	on 🛛 Not involved		
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio	Mixed	Not reported		
Issues about time to attend meetings reported:				
Yes	□ No	Unclear/not reported		
<b>Ergonomics Training</b>				
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	Unclear/not reported		
Training provider:	not reported (research team?)			
Training recipient:	ECT			
Nature of training		ergonomic principles and an opportunity to during the "pre" measurement period		
Length of training	one day			
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (from Haines et al., 2002)	:		
Permanence:	Temporary	🗌 Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence: Department/Work Gro	oup Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	on 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants: ⊠ Workers/Operators ⊠ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ⊠ Senior Management	<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>mt □ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep		

Requirement for participa	<u>tion:</u>	U Voluntary	Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment		Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	Implementation of change	
Role of PE facilitators:         ☑ Initiate and Guide Prod         ☐ Acts as Expert	cess	☐ Trains Members X Available for Consultation	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists		PT/OT	Others: Researchers	
Ergonomic Change To	eam (H	ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	Not r	reported		
Meeting length	Not r	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 addr	ressed:	No	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to imple	ement			
Yes		No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document				
Support of PE program				
	Strong personi		nent helped gain active support by plant	
Barrier I	Low pa	articipation rates of workers.		
Communication				
	Commi	unications and support.		
Barrier				
Detailed plan				
Facilitator S	Step-w	ise improvement plan by ECT.		
Barrier				
Create appropriate t				
<ul> <li>➢ Facilitator</li> <li>➢ Facilitator</li> <li>Direct involvement of senior management (Division VP).</li> <li>Having good team members.</li> <li>Direct involvement of key staff decision-makers.</li> </ul>				
Barrier				
Easy changes first				
	Early ii	mprovements have resulted in	more suggestions from workers.	
Barrier				

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

## **Document:** Smith, 1994 (45)

Research Question:				
This study examines the effectiveness of an ergonomics program 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	Manufact	uring		
Reason for PE	Research	0		
intervention				
Context of Document	Not appli	cable		
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	on	☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear
Champion described:				Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperation)	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:	Not repor			
Training recipient:	All plant	supervisors and employee	es	
Nature of training	A baselin	e knowledge of ergonomi	cs and why	improvements were needed
Length of training	Not repor	ted		
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (f	from Haines et al., 2002)	:	
Permanence:		Temporary	Unclea	r
Involvement Full Direct		Direct Representative	🗌 Delega	ted
Level of Influence:	oup 🛛 🖾	Entire Organization	Group	of Organizations
Decision Making:	n 🛛	Group Consultation	Group	Delegation
Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management	mt 🔲	Internal/technical specialist Union External Advisor	Supplic	er Industry rep

Requirement for participa	tion: Voluntary	⊠ Not reported	
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processe	es 🗌 Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Prod Monitor/ Oversee Prod			
Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Pro ☐ Acts as Expert	🛛 Available for (		
Who were PE facilitators:	PT/OT	Others: Employee assigned to be ergonomic coordinator	
Ergonomic Change T	eam (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	regularly (no other inf	co provided)	
Meeting length	Not reported		
Ergonomic changes ir	nplemented and interv	vention effect:	
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes	nt 🗌 Workplace o Unclear	organization IN No changes implemented	
Effect of intervention: Positive	☐ Negative	□ No effect	
Material resources add	🗌 No	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to impl			
☐ Yes	L No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barriers to the PE process identified in this Document			
Support of PE prog			
Facilitator	acilitator 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 inpu	t or activities were worthwhile.	

**Document:** Nastasia, 2006 (75)

<b>Research Question:</b>				
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 principal prerequisites for success and the difficulties involved with such integration.				
Document Characteri	stics:			
Jurisdiction	Quebec Canada			
Industry / sector	Manufacturing, Accommodation	and Food Services		
Reason for PE intervention	Injury rate	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	vork Solution developmen			
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported		
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio	☐ Mixed	Not reported		
Issues about time to attend meetings reported:				
Yes	No	Unclear/not reported		
Ergonomics Training	· 1 10			
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	Unclear/not reported		
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (from Haines et al., 2002	2):		
Permanence: Ongoing	Temporary	Unclear		
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated		
Level of Influence:	up 🛛 Entire Organization	Group of Organizations		
Decision Making:	n 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants: ☐ Workers/Operators ☐ Supervisors/ Line Mgr ☐ Senior Management	External Advisor	t ☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for participa	tion: Voluntary	Not reported		
Focus: Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization		
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc	cess  Problems Identification	Implementation of change		

Role of PE facilitators:Initiate and Guide ProActs as Expert	Cess Trains Members	Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators:	PT/OT	Others: Consultant (not defined)	
Ergonomic Change T	eam (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	not reported		
Meeting length	not reported		
Ergonomic changes ir	mplemented and intervention effec	t:	
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			
Yes	∐ No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barri	iers to the PE process identified in	this Document	
Ergonomics training	•		
Facilitator	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		
Facilitator	in carrying out the intervention and s	n by an expert and having his collaboration olutions' implementation would help to problems, while preventing negative effects v changes proposed by participants.	
Barrier			
Resources			
Facilitator			
X   Barrier	The principal limitation mentioned, a financial, ergonomics being perceive	as often by managers as by consultants, was d as an extra expense.	
Organizational train	-		
⊠ Facilitator t	be to train consultants to be able to tr	omic expertise to increase productivity would reat productivity/quality problems jointly with approach would reduce costs, a concern t to be developed and formalized.	
Barrier			

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	
Facilitator	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.

<b>Research Question:</b>			
integration of ergonomit the framework of a broad	ic aspects in the problem-solving	gonomic subjects? Case study 4 - description of g capability of a quality circle (p177-180). Within of small-group activities in West Germany, we includes ergonomic subjects.	
Document Characteri	stics:		
Jurisdiction	West Germany		
Industry / sector	Manufacturing		
Reason for PE intervention	Research		
Context of Document	two workplaces		
Organizational struct	ure of PE teams:		
Team structure: Steering committee Change team	Dept or work grou	p 🗌 Unknown	
$\frac{\text{Worker involvement:}}{\square \text{ Describing nature of w}}$ $\overrightarrow{\square} \text{ Risk analysis}$	vork ⊠ Solution developn □ Solution impleme		
Champion described:	□ No	Unclear/not reported	
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio	n)	Not reported	
Issues about time to attend			
Yes	No	Unclear/not reported	
Ergonomics Training	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Was ergonomic training	g provided?	Unclear/not reported	
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (from Haines et al., 2	002):	
Permanence:	Temporary	Unclear	
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated	
Level of Influence:	up Entire Organization	Group of Organizations	
Decision Making:	n 🛛 Group Consultation	Group Delegation	
Mix of Participants:	Internal/technical specia nt Union External Advisor	ilist Supplier	
Requirement for participat	tion: Voluntary	Not reported	
$\frac{Focus:}{\boxtimes}$ Tools/equipment	Work processes	Workplace organization	
Remit: Set-up/ Structure Proc Monitor/ Oversee Proc		Implementation of change	

D.1. CDE C. Iliter				
Role of PE facilitators:		Not Involved		
Acts as Expert	Available for Consultation			
Who were PE facilitators:	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.			
	nplemented 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:			
🗌 Yes	🔀 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				
PE facilitator/cham	pion			
	ator 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 requirem				
	Integration of economic and ergonom	nic constraints		
	negration of economic and ergonom			
Other				
	The participative approach requires a	suitable environment		
		n Germany - managerial perception that		
I Al Barrier	ncreases costs.	n Germany - managerial perception mat		

<b>Research Question:</b>		
	his article is a comparative analysis of ergonomic support to architectur	s of two ergonomic interventions, each al projects in public libraries.
Document Characteris	tics:	
Jurisdiction	Quebec Canada	
Industry / sector	Information and Cultural Industrie	S
Reason for PE intervention	Production	
Context of Document	Project A was large-scale new dest	ign with ergonomics being a small part of it
Organizational structu	re of PE teams:	
Team structure:         ☑ Steering committee         □ Change team	Dept or work group	Unknown
Worker involvement:         Describing nature of work         Risk analysis	ork X Solution development	
Champion described:	🗌 No	Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperation		Not reported
Issues about time to attend		_
Yes	No	Unclear/not reported
Ergonomics Training		
Was ergonomic training	provided?	Unclear/not reported
Dimensions of PE Fram	nework (from Haines et al., 2002)	*
Permanence:	Temporary	🛛 Unclear
Involvement Full Direct	Direct Representative	Delegated
Level of Influence: Department/Work Grou	up Entire Organization	Group of Organizations
Decision Making:	Group Consultation	Group Delegation
Mix of Participants:	Internal/technical specialist ☐ Union ⊠ External Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep
Requirement for participati	ion:	Not reported
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 Pro         Acts as Expert	Available for Consultation	□ Not Involved	
Who were PE facilitators	PT/OT	Others	
Ergonomic Change T	eam (ECT) Meetings:		
Meeting schedule	meetings; Project B - ergonomist i	teering group meetings and 8 working group n all 4 steering committee meetings	
Meeting length	not reported		
Ergonomic changes in	mplemented and intervention effec	t:	
Changes implemented: Tools and equipme Work processes		No changes implemented	
$\frac{\text{Effect of intervention:}}{\boxtimes \text{Positive}}$	Negative	□ No effect	
Material resources add	ressed: No	Not reported/unclear	
Was there time to implement solutions			
☐ Yes	□ No	Not reported/unclear	
Facilitators and Barr	iers to the PE process identified in	this Document	
Detailed plan			
	Objective in project B that focused of MSDs).	n desired work conditions essential (decrease	
Barrier			
Resources			
Facilitator			
X Barrier	In Project A, the technical discussion monopolized meetings leaving little t	s with respect to architectual aspects ime for ergonomics.	
🛛 Other			
AL EACHITATOR	Group B also had steering committee mock-ups.	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 Characteristics:				
Jurisdiction	Ontario C	anada		
Industry / sector	Manufact	uring		
Reason for PE intervention	Risk facto	r		
Context of Document	Not applie	cable		
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 developmer		☐ Not involved ☐ Unclear
Champion described: X Yes		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Cooperation reported: Yes No (lack of cooperatio		Mixed		Not reported
Issues about time to attend	d meetings re	ported:		
Yes		🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
<b>Ergonomics</b> Training				
Was ergonomic training	01	🗌 No		Unclear/not reported
Training provider:	ergonomis	st facilitator and researc	ch team	
Training recipient:	ECT mem	bers		
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	n lasted for 4 days, 6 ho	ours a day.	
Dimensions of PE Framework (from Haines et al., 2002):				
Permanence:	[] 1	emporary	Unclea	ar
Involvement Full Direct	X I	Direct Representative	Delega	ated
Level of Influence:	oup 🛛 🛛	Entire Organization	Group	of Organizations

Decision Making:	Group Consultation	Group Delegation		
Mix of Participants: ☑ Workers/Operators ☑ Supervisors/ Line Mgmt ☑ Senior Management	<ul> <li>☑ Internal/technical specialist</li> <li>☑ Union</li> <li>☑ External Advisor</li> </ul>	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep		
Requirement for participation:	□ 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		
Ergonomic Change Team (ECT) Meetings:				
Meeting schedule week	kly for the first 27 months, bi-v	veekly for 9 months.		
Meeting length Not	reported			
Ergonomic changes implemented and intervention effect:				
Changes implemented: Tools and equipment Work processes	Unclear Workplace	No changes implemented		
Effect of intervention: Positive	☐ Negative	🛛 No effect		
Material resources addressed	 □ No	Not reported/unclear		
Was there time to implement	solutions			
🗌 Yes	🗌 No	Not reported/unclear		
Facilitators and Barriers to	the PE process identified in t	this Document		
Ergonomics training				
Facilitator The E facilitator		y to work independently of the ergonomist-		
Barrier				

Communication	
⊠ Facilitator	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 presentation of the ECTs activities during the company's annual "safety week," 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 appropriat	e team
Facilitator	Recruit powerful workplace members for funding and authority issues.
Barrier	
Resources	
Facilitator	
🛛 Barrier	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 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 firs	t
Facilitator	Demonstrating to management that the ECT was making a difference in the plant.
Barrier	
Awareness of PE	program
⊠ Facilitator	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
🛛 Barrier	sustainability of the ECT. Several influential managers who were responsible for 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.

<b>Research Question:</b>	Research Question:							
To describe a case study where problems with production design 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 Characteri	Document Characteristics:							
Jurisdiction	UK	UK						
Industry / sector	Manufacturing							
Reason for PE intervention	Not reporte	Not reported						
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	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						
Champion described:		🗌 No	Unclear/not reported					
Cooperation reported: ☐ Yes ☐ No (lack of cooperatio		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								
Dimensions of PE Fra	mework (fr	om Haines et al., 2002	2):					
Permanence:	Te	emporary	🗌 Unclear					
Involvement Full Direct	D	irect Representative	Delegated					
Level of Influence:	oup 🗌 Ei	ntire Organization	Group of Organizations					
Decision Making: Individual Consultatio	n 🗌 G	roup Consultation	Group Delegation					
Mix of Participants: Workers/Operators Supervisors/ Line Mgr Senior Management	mt 🗌 U: 🛛 Ez	ternal/technical specialist nion xternal Advisor	☐ Supplier ☐ Cross-industry rep					
Requirement for participa		oluntary	Not reported					
Focus: Tools/equipment	⊠w	ork processes	Workplace organization					

<u>Remit:</u> ☑ Set-up/ Structure Process ☑ Monitor/ Oversee Process		<ul> <li>☑ Problems Identification</li> <li>☑ Solution Development</li> </ul>	Implementation of change				
Role of PE facilitators: ☐ Initiate and Guide Process ☐ Acts as Expert		<ul> <li>Trains Members</li> <li>Available for Consultation</li> </ul>	Not Involved				
Who were PE facilitators: Ergonomists		PT/OT	Others: Manufacturing engineer				
Ergonomic Change Team (ECT) Meetings:							
Meeting schedule	every 2 weeks						
Meeting length	one full day of team building and training						
Ergonomic changes i	mplem	ented and intervention effec	t:				
Changes implemented: ☐ Tools and equipment ☐ Work processes		Workplace organization	No changes implemented				
Effect of intervention:		⊠ Negative	□ No effect				
Material resources add	lressed		Not reported/unclear				
Was there time to imp	lement		_				
L Yes		∐ No	Not reported/unclear				
Facilitators and Bar	riers to	the PE process identified in	this Document				
Ergonomics training	-						
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.						
Barrier	Need considerable training in social skills, frustrating process, confusion over management roles, cohesiveness and responsibility of team.						
Communication	0	,					
☐ 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						
$\boxtimes$ Create appropriate team							
Facilitator	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.						
Barrier	Less effort in preparing ground and less time given to setting up and developing SDWTs.						
Resources							
Facilitator	Flexibi	lity for workers and managers	3.				
Barrier							

Organizational training			
⊠ 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.		
🛛 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			
Facilitator	Increased work responsibility giving increased quality and greater control over decision-making,		
Barrier			