research alert

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ABOUT RESEARCH ALERT

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Journal articles marked with an asterisk indicate an IWH scientist or adjunct scientist is included in the list of authors.

***Biswas A, Chen C, Lang JJ, Villeneuve PJ, Smith PM, and Prince SA. The interplay of home and work neighbourhood environment characteristics and associations with active commuting. Journal of Transport & Health. 2026; 48:102278.**
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jth.2026.102278 [open access]
Abstract: Introduction Despite its health benefits, the use of active commuting is rarely examined in relation to the co-occurring combinations of built and social environment features at home and work environments that reflect the home-to-work commute. Methods Self-reported mode of commute data from participants of the 2016 Canadian National Census (n = 2,077,405) was linked to environmental features (48,624 dissemination areas) (e.g., walkability, area marginalization). Hierarchical cluster analysis identified typologies/clusters of co-occurring features in urban areas of Canada, and these typologies were assigned to respondents' home and work neighbourhood locations. Associations between co-occurring environmental clusters and commuting modes (walking or cycling, public transit, and motorized vehicle) were examined independently and combined for both home and work locations using multinomial regression. Results Four environmental clusters were identified, ordered by increasingly supportive walking and cycling infrastructure. Cluster 1 had fewer active commuting resources (bottom 30% mean scores for walkability, public transit, cycling), high greenness, and air quality (NO2, PM2.5) (top 33%) with moderate scores (between top/bottom 33%) for proportion living alone or unowned dwellings (residential instability) and material deprivation (low income, reduced basic needs access). Clusters 2 and 3 had moderate active commuting support and air quality but differed in residential instability (lower in cluster 2, higher in cluster 3). Cluster 4 had supportive active commuting environments, higher material deprivation, more older adults and non-working respondents, higher immigrant and visible minority concentrations, and residential instability. Multinomial regression models

showed that compared to a cluster 1 home and work location, those in a cluster 3 environment had the most active commuters (adjusted Risk Difference, RD: 10.3 per 1000; 95% CI: 9.6, 11.0) and public transit users (RD: 185.6 per 1000; 95% CI: 178.1, 193.2). Combinations of cluster 3 and cluster 4, when examined at combined home and work locations, also resulted in more active commuters and public transit users. All other combinations resulted in fewer active commuters, and more public transit and motorized vehicle users. Conclusions Combinations of clusters 3 and 4 (environments with mid-high active commuting supports) at both home and work locations contributed to the highest levels of active commuting and public transit use and fewest motorized vehicle users relative to the least supportive typology. Findings highlight the importance of built environments at both home and work environments, even in deprived or unstable social contexts, in promoting active commuting.

Bellagamba G, Daumail N, Landi A, and Lehucher-Michel MP. Medico-social predictors of low work ability: a cross-sectional study of 2104 workers in southern France. BMJ Open. 2026; 16(2):e106703.
https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2025-106703
Abstract: OBJECTIVES: This study aims to determine the medico-social factors that predicted workers' low work ability (LWA) leading to long-term absenteeism and permanent medical unfitness for work. DESIGN, SETTING AND PARTICIPANTS: This was a cross-sectional analysis based on a cohort of workers followed up by an occupational health service in the south of France. OUTCOME MEASURES: Employees visited by the service completed the Work Ability Index (WAI), a self-administered questionnaire. A score of 26 points or more defines high work ability while a score of 25 points or less defines LWA (scoring from 6 to 50 points). Occupational and medico-social data were obtained from computerised medical records. Logistic regression models were applied. RESULTS: Of the 2104 WAIs completed the baseline questionnaire, the factors most associated with LWA were mental disorders (OR: 3.46), adaptation of the workstation (OR: 2.88) and long/iterative stoppages (OR: 2.87). Blue collar (OR: 2.50), white collar (OR: 2.34), permanent contracts (OR: 1.79), disability (OR: 2.63), recognition as a disabled worker (OR: 2.37), musculoskeletal disorders of the neck (OR: 2.52) and back (OR: 1.69) also appear to be associated with a risk of LWA. CONCLUSIONS: White-collar and blue collar workers affected by mental disorders and musculoskeletal disorders of the neck and back appear to be significantly associated with a risk of LWA. To adjust LWA preventive measures, future studies are needed to discuss further these risk factors

Chettou H, Von Goetz N, De Brouwere K, Ottenbros IB, Blassiau C, Crepet A, et al. Prediction of relevant exposure sources to aggregate chemical exposures from general and occupational environments: exploration of a decision tree approach. Annals of Work Exposures and Health. 2026; 70(1):wxaf062.
https://doi.org/10.1093/annweh/wxaf062 **[open access]**
Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To understand the total exposure of a human population to a chemical, it is necessary to aggregate exposures from different exposure routes (ingestion, inhalation, dermal uptake) and exposure sources (eg food, air, consumer products) from different environments (ie general, occupational, consumer use). Preventive actions or regulatory decisions require decisions to be taken on priority exposure routes and sources. This study explores the development of a quantitative decision tree to identify relevant exposure sources in the context of aggregate exposure. As a case study for spray applications, it focuses on joint exposure to a specific chemical in a consumer product through domestic use of hairspray, and exposure at the workplace involving surface spraying, such as spray

application of paints. METHODS: Determinant of the exposure models ART (for workers) and ConsExpo (for the general population) were used to generate a wide range of realistic exposure scenarios. The dominance of one source over another was analyzed through pairwise random comparisons. Exposure estimates from one source containing a specific determinant are compared with those from the other source, scaled by a dominance ratio that defines how much higher one source's exposure must be to be considered dominant. For each comparison, the number of times one source exceeds the other by at least a dominance ratio is counted, resulting in the occurrence. The occurrence is compared with a predefined threshold (eg 80%). If the threshold is met or exceeded, the higher-contributing source is considered dominant and no exposure aggregation is needed; otherwise, aggregation of both sources is recommended. RESULTS: The findings indicated that the use of high- or medium-specification glove boxes, as forms of permanent encapsulation or encasing of the emission source, results in occupational exposure that is negligible compared with the exposure from consumer product use. When these glove boxes were used, hair spray exposure was the dominant source in 89% and 82% of cases, for high and medium specifications, respectively. A spraying activity with surface liquids performed outdoors (close to buildings) showed a significant trend toward occupational exposure dominance in 81% of cases. Using these three determinants, a three-layer quantitative decision tree was built to help users quickly decide whether aggregation was relevant before performing calculations. Aggregation was suggested in 91% of cases and avoided it in 9%

Dikbiyik D and Alp S. Analyzing sentiment shifts in news coverage of occupational accidents: a case study of the Amasra mining disaster in Turkiye. Work. 2026; 83(1):122-130.
https://doi.org/10.1177/10519815251358271 [open access]
Abstract: Background Workplace accidents, particularly those resulting in fatalities, are critical public health and labor issues with profound human and societal consequences. Beyond immediate impacts, such incidents often attract extensive media coverage, which can shape public perception and emotional responses. Understanding how emotions evolve in media narratives is essential for effective crisis communication and public engagement. The Amasra mining disaster in Türkiye, which caused the death of 41 miners in 2022, provided a significant case to explore emotional dynamics in news reporting. Objective This study aimed to analyze how emotional tone and sentiment in print media shift over time in response to a major workplace accident. The goal was to develop and apply a novel sentiment analysis framework to evaluate public discourse during the accident, post-accident, and trial periods. Methods A lexicon-based sentiment analysis approach was used, incorporating word frequency analysis, expert classification of emotions, and Levenshtein distance to normalize word variations. News articles from ten major Turkish media outlets were collected and processed. Sentiment polarity (positive, neutral, negative) and Plutchik's eight-emotion model (e.g., sadness, anger, fear) were applied across three defined timeframes: the accident period (October 14-16, 2022), post-accident period (until December 13, 2024), and trial period (December 13-15, 2024).ResultsThe analysis showed a decrease in neutral sentiment and a steady increase in negative sentiment over time. Emotionally, sadness was most prevalent immediately after the accident but declined in the following periods, while anger increased, especially during the trial. These results indicate a shift from grief to frustration and demands for accountability. Fear and surprise remained consistently present across all periods. Conclusions The study demonstrates that emotional dynamics in media coverage of workplace disasters evolve predictably, offering critical insights for media professionals, policymakers, and safety regulators. Monitoring such emotional shifts can enhance crisis communication strategies, improve public trust, and

inform policy interventions. However, the study is limited by its reliance on a lexicon-based approach and the exclusion of social media data, which may have offered a broader perspective on public sentiment. To understand societal responses to occupational accidents through media narratives, the proposed sentiment analysis approach provides a valuable tool.

Fevang E, Fidjeland A, Hauge K, and Lillebo O. Effects of compressed work schedules on sickness absence. Social Science & Medicine. 2026; 390:118858.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2025.118858
Abstract: The growing demand for personnel in the health and care sector has prompted providers to seek more efficient ways to utilize their workforce. One increasingly popular strategy is reorganizing work hours by implementing compressed work schedules (CWS), a scheduling practice involving fewer but longer shifts, typically 12-14 instead of 8 h. While CWS may have benefits in the form of reduced travel costs and fewer handovers, it may also adversely affect employee health. However, due to endogeneity issues, establishing the causal effect of work schedule characteristics is challenging. This study aims to investigate whether implementing CWS influences sickness absence. To address this question, we merge survey data on work schedules at the establishment level linked with high-quality longitudinal sickness absence data at the individual level from administrative sources. Our analytical sample includes over 1000 establishments and almost 60,000 municipal health and care service employees covering nursing homes, home-based care services, and assisted living facilities across Norway observed from 2018 to 2022. Our results show that although CWS has become more widespread, its impact on sickness absence within our sample is not statistically significant. However, our estimates' confidence intervals are wide, and heterogeneity analyses indicate that the impact will likely differ across service types. Further research is needed to explore the conditions under which CWS benefits employees and its effects on overall efficiency.

Gruber A. The labor market impacts of Fair Work Legislation. ILR Review. 2026; 79(1):59-90.
https://doi.org/10.1177/00197939251355234 **[open access]**
Abstract: Fair Workweek (FWW) ordinances, which typically require employers to provide workers with advance notice of their schedules and extra pay for last-minute changes, have become an increasingly debated policy tool to address the unpredictability of low-wage work in the United States. In this article, the author studies the labor market impacts of the Oregon FWW law using data on treated workers from the Quarterly Workforce Indicators and American Community Survey, and a variety of empirical approaches that address the factors complicating such a labor market analysis. Taken together, the evidence points to limited effects on the average labor market outcomes of workers covered by the legislation. However, findings indicate increased employment and hours worked for men, and decreased employment and hours worked for women. Also, results show consistent evidence of decreased average monthly earnings for newly hired women at treated employers. Despite the ability of employers to bypass compensation requirements through voluntary standby lists, this study identifies compositional effects on the workforce resulting from FWW legislation

Hamideh Kerdar S, Marleen Kirchhoff B, Adolph L, and Bachler L. Technological interventions for vocational inclusion of individuals with disabilities: a scoping review. Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation. 2025; 63(3):325-341.
https://doi.org/10.1177/10522263251376943 **[open access]**
Abstract: Background Technological interventions have shown considerable potential in facilitating

vocational inclusion for individuals with disabilities. Nevertheless, existing research addresses isolated variables, such as the effectiveness of a specific technology or its application within a particular disability group, neglecting an understanding of the multifaceted factors that influence successful implementation. Objective To explore this issue, a scoping review was conducted to identify the range of technologies studied to date and to examine the key elements influencing effective implementation. Method Studies published in English and German since 2018 were included. Following the PRISMA guidelines and procedures, a total of 61 articles were systematically analyzed. Results The findings indicated that implementing technologies for vocational inclusion is a multifactorial process. Not only are individual characteristics important, but also the nature of the tasks (e.g., structure or type of the task), the characteristics of the technology (e.g., type) and the contextual environmental factors (e.g., setting or other stakeholders). Additional considerations such as motivational aspects, trainings, and the need for individualized approaches also emerged as critical. Conclusion The review highlights the importance of engaging multiple stakeholders, particularly people with disabilities, not only in the development of new technologies but also in their integration within real-world workplace settings

Islam RE, Wik L, Ansteinsson VE, Graff P, Zienolddiny-Narui S, and Ervik TK. Characterization of occupational exposure to airborne particles and bioaerosols in dental clinics. Annals of Work Exposures and Health. 2026; 70(1):wxaf073.
https://doi.org/10.1093/annweh/wxaf073 [open access]
Abstract: Occupational exposure to airborne particles and bioaerosols in dental clinics is a potential hazard to dental health workers. Current studies on airborne particles and bioaerosols in dental clinics are limited and methodologically diverse, leaving gaps in the understanding of airborne particles in real-life dental settings. The aim of the study was to investigate the size, concentration, and composition of particles produced during dental procedures, and determine the exposure levels of dental personnel to respirable particles and bioaerosols in dental clinical environments with different characteristics. The study included two conventional dentist offices and one specialty clinic. The number concentration and size distribution of particles released during different dental procedures were monitored in real-time in dental procedure rooms. Personal samplers were used in parallel to collect the respirable and inhalable particle fractions. Total bacterial and total fungal DNA concentrations were quantified in the inhalable particle fraction by droplet digital polymerase chain reaction. Particle morphology and chemical composition were analyzed using scanning electron microscopy. The highest geometric mean value of the respirable particle mass concentration (0.06 mg/m3) was below the Norwegian occupational exposure limit for respirable dust of 5 mg/m3. Real-time sampling indicated that particle number concentrations were elevated during working hours in two clinics, with peak levels observed in one clinic coinciding with air polishing activities. The results also showed significant variations in bacterial and fungal DNA concentration levels ($P < 0.0001$). Many collected particles originated from powders used in dental treatments. Despite low respirable particle mass concentrations, increased levels of ultrafine particles during dental procedures highlight potential health risks to dental professionals. These findings also underscore the importance of advanced ventilation and safety measures to mitigate occupational exposure in dental environments.

Khademi J, Charkazi A, Rajabi A, Rahimifard H, Sohrabi M, and Heidari H. Musculoskeletal symptoms related to workstation design, an ergonomic mismatch between office furniture, and anthropometric measures among office staff. Work. 2025; 82(4):994-1007.
https://doi.org/10.1177/10519815251327317
Abstract: Background This study focuses on assessing the mismatch between office furniture and anthropometric measures among office staff and the impact of various workstation components on the prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms. Objective The object of this study was to determine the appropriateness of the office furniture for their users in the office environments considering ergonomic principles. Methods The study sample consisted of 196 computer users with the office job. The prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms was assessed using a standard questionnaire. To determine risk factors of workstation related musculoskeletal symptoms, a quick strain evaluation method, Rapid Office Strain Assessment (ROSA), was used. Moreover, the appropriateness of office furniture and anthropometric dimensions of office staff were evaluated based on defined equations. Results Based on the ROSA score, men have significantly more inappropriate workstations than women ($p < 0.048$) which is mainly caused by an inappropriate chair and monitor height. However, based on the evaluation of the anthropometric measures against the dimensions of office furniture, the most mismatch was seen among women ($p < 0.05$). Also, the most mismatch was calculated for seat height (SH), seat depth (SD), and seat backrest height (SBH).Conclusions In general, the results of this study showed that in many cases, office employee's work in ergonomically inappropriate workstations, and although different evaluation methods show differences between the conditions of their workstations, in general, both men and women work in poor ergonomic workstations. This emphasize the necessity of designing an ergonomic and adjustable workstation according to the anthropometric dimensions of computer users.

Li Y, Francis-Levin J, and German I. Surveying holistic well-being for work from home employees: insights for organizational practices. IIE Transactions on Occupational Ergonomics and Human Factors. 2025; 13(4):250-255.
https://doi.org/10.1080/24725838.2025.2524778 **[open access]**
Abstract: OCCUPATIONAL APPLICATIONS The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted workers and work. As Work from Home (WFH) modalities become more widely utilized, employers and workers alike face new benefits and challenges. The key aim of this report is to better understand the impact of WFH on the well-being of workers and identify potential risks of the WFH environment for this population subset. Using the NIOSH Worker Well-Being Questionnaire (WellBQ) tool, we quantified worker's well-being across five categories defined by the tool. Scores from individual items within these categories were then evaluated across different demographic factors (age, gender, education level, income, and WFH level) to better understand the implications of the WFH modality for the diverse WFH workforce. Evaluating well-being against the demographic scores may shed light on groups that need additional support, resources and tools to perform their work and remain in good health

McGlynn C and Choudhury A. Mental health safety challenges among pre-hospital emergency medical service providers: a scoping review. IIE Transactions on Occupational Ergonomics and Human Factors. 2026; 14(1):30-61.
https://doi.org/10.1080/24725838.2025.2572580
Abstract: OCCUPATIONAL APPLICATIONS In this scoping review, we identified considerable mental health challenges among pre-hospital emergency medical service (EMS) providers, including post-

traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) burnout, depression, anxiety, suicidality, and occupational stress. Among the 61 studies we analyzed, sleep disorders emerged as the most prominent contributing factor, frequently associated with PTSD, depression, generalized anxiety, and other poor mental health conditions. Other key risk factors included high workload, years of service, exposure to violence, and insufficient peer or social support. The cumulative toll of chronic stress was evident in increased prevalence rates of mental health disorders and burnout. Organizational and individual factors, such as emotional regulation, fatigue management, and availability of peer support, further shaped these outcomes. These findings emphasize the need for targeted interventions that address the root causes of mental health disorders and occupational stressors in EMS work environments

Pisaniello D, Tejamaya M, Kadir A, Li Y, Tefera Y, and Gaskin S. Research training in occupational health and hygiene: design and pilot study. Annals of Work Exposures and Health. 2025; 69(9):959-964.
https://doi.org/10.1093/annweh/wxaf061 [open access]
Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Research training and research collaboration have been identified as a means of improving the standing and impact of occupational health and hygiene (OHH) professionals, especially in rapidly industrializing countries. The 2 key measures of research achievement relate to publication in high-impact (Q1) peer-reviewed journals and awarding of competitive research grants. However, there appears to be little formal research training guidance in the OHH field. In order to address the OHH training need, 2 introductory modules addressing publications and grants were developed by the University of Adelaide and the University of Indonesia and trialled in Indonesia. METHODS: The Carpe Diem course design approach, with team-based storyboarding, was used. The training was delivered in hybrid mode to postgraduate and PhD students and early career researchers. The modules provided a focus on the value and context of OHH research and key elements scrutinized by editors, reviewers, and selection panels. Characterization of research "players," gamification and storytelling were used to enhance interest amongst the relatively young audience. RESULTS: Feedback from participants was positive, including design, interest, and meeting expectations. In an online survey, respondents stated that they would attend a similar training activity, and 96% would recommend this training to others. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: This research training activity is the first to focus on OHH research, and was successfully piloted in a country where industry and occupational hygiene are rapidly growing. Young researchers appreciated the novel learning design. Research training in developing countries may assist in making untapped exposure data available, expanding and enriching the OHH literature

Sanatkar S, Lipscomb R, Bower M, Heinsch M, Taylor RF, Arena A, et al. Social determinants of recovery from work-related psychological injury after sick leave absence: examining employee and manager perspectives. Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation. 2025; [epub ahead of print].
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10926-025-10353-9
Abstract: Background: National data suggest that the mental health of Australian workers has declined over recent years. Given that genetic contributors to mental health conditions generally remain stable in longitudinal observations, it is possible that social determinants, which are contextual, non-medical factors, contribute to this trend. This qualitative research investigated employee experiences of psychological injury, including social determinants as facilitators and barriers to recovery and return to work, and gathered need-based recommendations. Methods: Between October and December 2023, 55 participants (M_{age} = 44 yrs, 80% female) completed an online survey of demographic items and

questions around injury and recovery experiences. Employees who were prescribed sick leave for at least two weeks due to a work-related psychological injury and managers who supervised at least one employee with a work-related psychological injury were eligible to participate. A subset of 12 participants also completed an in-depth online interview. Thematic analysis underpinned by a critical realist/contextualist lens was used to generate themes. Results: Eleven themes described common experiences, facilitators, and barriers and were ordered along three meta-themes of injury causes, responses to injury, and recovery processes. Participant recommendations based on needs assessments centred around clear reporting systems for psychological injury, ongoing support and advocacy for employees, workplace accountability, and minimisation of requirements to access treatment, salary support, and sick leave. Discussion: Detrimental work factors, negative disclosure experiences, and barriers to mental health care and return to work were described by employees who reported negative functional and mental health impacts, whereas managerial support and strength-based work modifications were protective.

Tjugum V, Kolstad LR, Larsen MH, and Steindal SA. Psychosocial factors that influence occupational stress in operating room nurses' working environment: a scoping review. Workplace Health & Safety. 2026; 74(3):107-123.
https://doi.org/10.1177/21650799251377451 [open access]
Abstract: BACKGROUND: Operating room nurses play complex roles and are faced with substantial demands, including ensuring patient safety, managing interprofessional collaboration, and adapting to unpredictable challenges. These factors contribute to occupational stress influenced by psychosocial factors, such as workload, interpersonal conflicts, and time pressures. While prior reviews have explored stress in the operating room, none have focused specifically on the psychosocial factors that impact operating room nurses. This scoping review aimed to map existing research on these factors and to identify knowledge gaps and inform future studies. METHODS: This scoping review followed the methodological framework given by Arksey and O'Malley. CINAHL, EMBASE, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and Web of Science were searched from inception until October 11, 2024. Peer-reviewed studies in English or Scandinavian languages were included if they reported psychosocial factors influencing occupational stress in operating room nurses working environment and employed qualitative, quantitative, multimethod, or mixed-method designs. FINDINGS: From the 36 papers included, data were organized into three thematic groups: (a) interprofessional factors contributing to occupational stress, (b) work-related factors influencing occupational stress, and (c) stress levels and personal factors influencing occupational stress among operating room nurses. Application to Practice/Conclusions: The primary psychosocial factors contributing to occupational stress among operating room nurses included interprofessional challenges and high workload. Work-related moral distress associated with patient care complexities and safety also played a significant role. These findings highlight a need for strong leadership, improved team dynamics, and supportive interventions to manage stress

Wild U, Herman S, Konig M, Erren TC, and Lewis P. Burnout, anxiety and depression in secondary school teachers in Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic: a systematic scoping review & perspective of preventive occupational medicine. Journal of Occupational Medicine and Toxicology. 2025; 20(1):44.
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12995-025-00488-z [open access]
Abstract: Background: The COVID-19 pandemic added another layer of burden to what is already a

demanding occupation; namely, secondary school teacher. Objective: To review the published literature concerning burnout, anxiety, and depression in secondary school teachers in Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic and to discuss the findings from the perspective of preventive occupational medicine. Methods: A systematic scoping review using the Medline and Web of Science databases with narrative synthesis of findings. Results: We identified 16 articles from seven European countries (Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal) though results from one study were uninterpretable. Of the 15 remaining, seven assessed burnout or emotional exhaustion, seven assessed anxiety, and seven assessed depression (there was overlap). Only two studies were longitudinal and they focussed on burnout; the remaining 13 were cross-sectional in design. Questionnaires were used to assess severity scores. Mean severity scores for all outcomes appear to fluctuate across the pandemic, but are always high. Loss-to-follow up – indicated in the longitudinal studies – could mean a healthy worker effect (e.g. workers who fall ill and drop out of the study) biases both severity scores per se and their associations with other factors toward null in studies. Differences in- and associations with-outcome scores are reported for sex, age, job experience, cognitive-, personality-, and emotional intelligence-associated factors (e.g. extraversion, presenteeism, openness, resilience, clarity, repair), work-related factors (e.g. student issues, professional support, technology), and COVID-19 associated factors (e.g. family member vulnerability). There are differences in some findings across studies. Discussion: The COVID-19 pandemic presented a unique situation in which to study factors that contribute to -or provide protection against- burnout, anxiety, and depression. Female teachers may be a higher-risk group for depression. Potential factors that could be modified to mitigate outcomes, albeit identified as associating factors from mostly cross-sectional studies, include emotional intelligence training at the individual level and professional support at a systems level. Given the importance of the teaching profession and the high demands placed on teachers, future studies should consider interventions on such modifiable factors toward reducing health burden.

Yeampattanaporn O and Kluay-On P. Ergonomic risk assessment for work-related musculoskeletal disorders in office workers: a systematic review. Theoretical Issues in Ergonomics Science. 2026; 27(1):38-56.
https://doi.org/10.1080/1463922X.2025.2560916

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