

The Use of Work Role Functioning in Evaluating an Ergonomic Intervention Benjamin C. Amick III Scientific Director Institute for Work & Health

CARWH 2010, May 28-30



Ergonomics Intervention Sources of Support



National Institute for Occupational Safety And Health



Liberty Mutual, Inc.





The W.E. Upjohn Institute

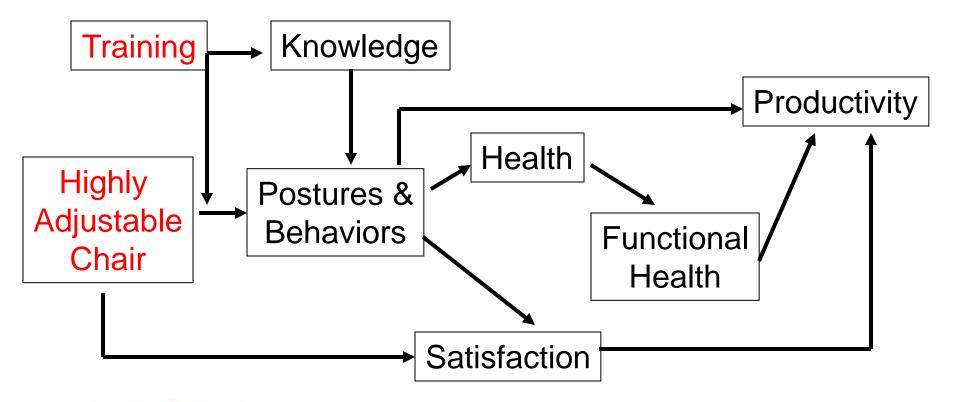


The Interventions

- Highly-adjustable ergonomic chair:
 - Benefits come from chair adjustability and human engineering design features
- One time state-of-the-art ergonomic training with e-mail followups:
 - Helps users get the most out of their chairs
 - Chair-with-Training and Training-only groups equally maximize the ergonomics of their overall work station
 - Based on instructional system design principles and adult learning theories



The Theory of Change



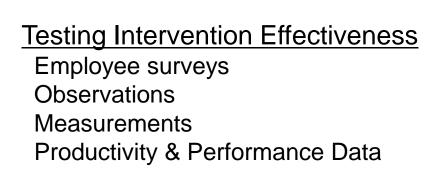


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Study Timeline

Month -2 Month -1 Month 0 Month 2

Baseline Data Employee surveys Observations Measurements Productivity & Performance Data



Intervention Group 3

Month 12

Intervention Group 1 Group 2

<u>3 Groups</u>

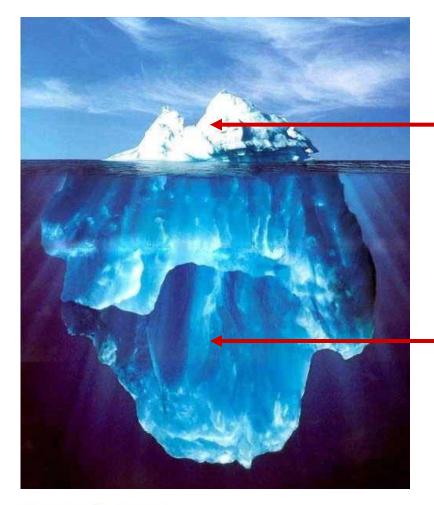
1. Receives Chair and Training

Month 6

- 2. Receives Training
- 3. Receives Training at End



Work Role Functioning



Absenteeism (Lost Time)

Presenteeism

(Limitations in the ability to meet the work requirements while working)



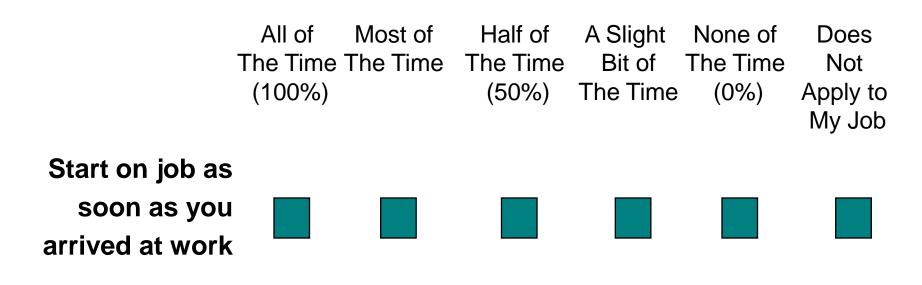
Work Role Functioning: WRF-27

- 27 Items covering 5 work dimensions: time management (work scheduling), physical demands, social demands, psychological demands, output demands
- Response categories anchored by % of time to facilitate development of cost algorithms
- Respond about the past 4 weeks
- Applicable to a range of jobs in the economy
- Employs a 'Does Not Apply to My Job' category
- Applicable to a range of illness and disease states



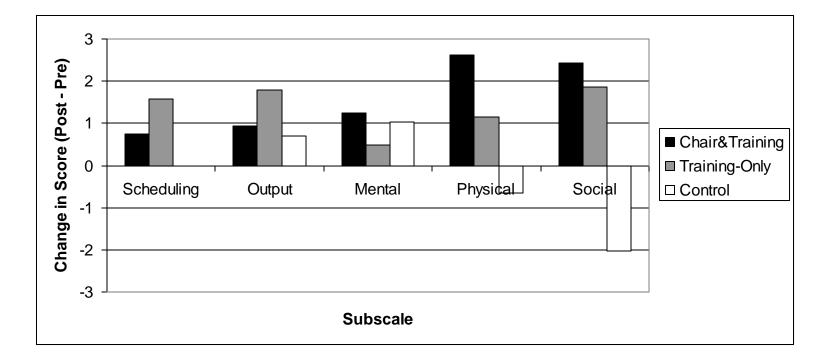
Measuring Work Role Functioning

In the <u>past 4 weeks</u>, how much of the time did your physical health or emotional problems make it difficult for you to do the following:





Impact of Intervention on Functional Improvement



After adjusting for general health and rest breaks the effects were significant for mental, physical and social work role functioning 9



What Happens When You Look at Different Levels of Work Role Functioning?

	Working Well (WRF > 90%)		Working Hurt (WRF 75-90%)		Working Injured (WRF < 75%)	
Variable	β	р	β	р	β	р
Chair w/ Training Group	-0.46	0.72	-0.50	0.73	0.16	0.96
Training Only Group	0.47	0.74	-0.65	0.68	2.26	0.55
Intervention	-0.93	0.44	-1.37	0.25	8.39	0.00
Chair w/ Training * Intervention	-0.74	0.61	4.91	0.00	6.20	0.08
Training Only * Intervention	-2.41	0.15	5.51	0.00	1.01	0.79
Forceful Hand/Wrist Activity	-0.19	0.45	-0.36	0.22	-0.77	0.26
Medication Strength	-1.56	0.00	-1.43	0.01	1.61	0.19
General (Poor) Health	-0.85	0.07	-0.88	0.13	-2.24	0.09
Decision Authority	0.07	0.20	0.18	0.01	0.34	0.02
Constant Term	96.06	0.00	81.57	0.00	56.58	0.00



To Summarize

- Work role functioning improves when an ergonomic intervention is implemented
- The effects are primarily for mental, physical and social demands, not work scheduling or output demands
- The effects are most significant for workers with poor preintervention functioning who improve about 15 points or almost
 - note prior work suggest a 10 point improvement is associated with a 4% real productivity improvement
- Presenteeism measures can be useful measures in ergonomic interventions
- Care should be taken to examine the between scale variability and between individual variability and not simply rely on average values



Research Team

Ben Amick III, PhD Ron Harrist, PhD **Cammie Chaumont Menendez, MS** University of Texas School of Public Health Kelly DeRango, PhD WE Upjohn Research Institute Michelle Robertson, PhD, CPE Liberty Mutual Research Institute for Safety Anne Moore, PhD York University Ted Rooney, RN, MPH Lianna Bazzani, MS Health and Work Outcomes



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Key Chair Design Features

- Height, width and pivot adjustable arm rests
- Chair height adjustments
- Flexible full back support
- Adjustable low back firmness with seat depth adjustment
- Gliding mechanism for the back support and seat pan



Training Design Objectives

- To recognize work-related musculoskeletal disorders and risk factors
- To understand the importance of varying postures
- To know how to rearrange the workstation to maximize the 'comfort zone'
- To recognize and understand visual issues
- To reduce visual discomfort
- To understand rest breaks are necessary for healthy computing
- To know how to change work-rest patterns
- To be aware of companies existing health and ergonomic programs
- To know how to obtain ergonomic accessories through the companies program