

Quantifying the Financial Impact of Ergonomics Interventions & Initiatives Virtual: December 16th, 2020 (2pm EST)

Presented by: Blake McGowan, CPE – Director of Ergonomics Research – VelocityEHS | Humantech – bmcgowan@ehs.com

Need to Demonstrate ROI to Leadership

"This means that today, safety and health practitioners are much more valued by their organizations. The key challenge for us as a profession is to really <u>demonstrate the significant</u> return on investment of good safety, health and wellbeing management. This can be achieved to some degree by improved reporting standards; making sure boards get reports on safety and health." - Craig Foyle, outgoing president of IOSH, the Institution of Occupational Safety and Health.

At the 2018 Institution of Occupational Safety and Health's (www.iosh.com) conference in the United Kingdom



Speak the Language of the Boardroom

"It is crucial that safety and health professionals can combine their key technical skills with a firm understanding of how a business works and are able to speak the language of the boardroom. We need more people coming into the profession armed with leadership skills and the ability to influence decision-makers at the highest level." -Craig Foyle, outgoing president of IOSH, the Institution of Occupational Safety and Health.



At the 2018 Institution of Occupational Safety and Health's (www.iosh.com) conference in the United Kingdom

Fundamentals - Definition of Ergonomics

Ergonomics (or human factors) is the scientific discipline concerned with the understanding of interactions among humans and other elements of a system, and the profession that applies theory, principles, data and methods to design in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance.

Not the second s

International Ergonomics Association (IEA) and Human Factors & Ergonomics Society (HFES).

Optimize Human Performance





Is this Part of the Problem?

The goal of ergonomics is to <u>prevent soft</u> <u>tissue injuries and musculoskeletal disorders</u> (MSDs) caused by sudden or sustained exposure to force, vibration, repetitive motion, and awkward posture.



Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

Is this Part of the Problem?

An ergonomics program is a systematic approach and a management system that is designed to <u>reduce risk from ergonomic</u> <u>hazards in the workplace</u>.



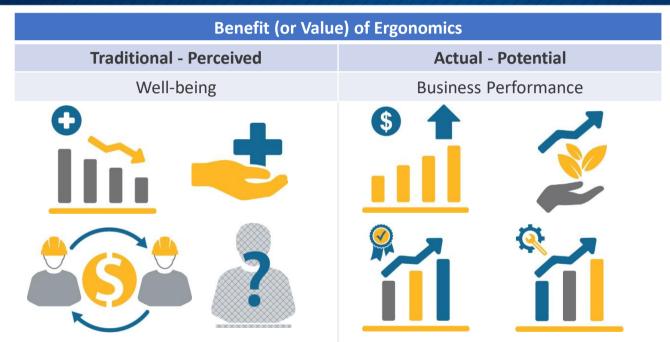
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health & Safety (CCOHS).

Benefactors & Benefits



Dul J, Bruder R, Buckle P, Carayon P, Falzon P, Marras WS, Wilson JR, van der Doelen B. (2012). A strategy for human factors/ergonomics: developing the discipline and profession. Ergonomics. 2012;55(4):377-95.

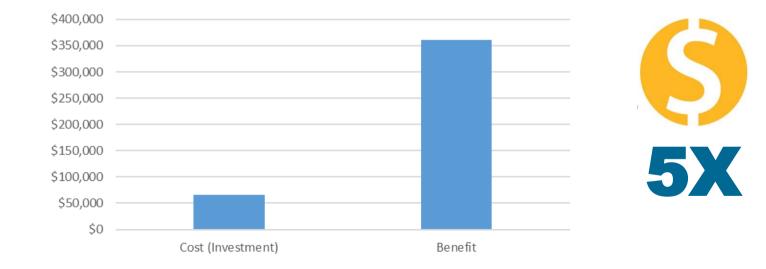
Benefits (or Value)



Dul J, Bruder R, Buckle P, Carayon P, Falzon P, Marras WS, Wilson JR, van der Doelen B. (2012). A strategy for human factors/ergonomics: developing the discipline and profession. Ergonomics. 2012;55(4):377-95.

Economic (Business) Benefits

Economic Benefit of Deploying a Participatory Ergonomics Progam (2 year period)



Tompa E, Dolinschi R, Natale J. (2013). Economic evaluation of a participatory ergonomics intervention in a textile plant. Appl Ergon. 2013 May;44(3):480-7.

Economic (Business) Benefits

Participatory ergonomic intervention shows statistically significant improvements in performance outcomes:



Increase productivity efficiency

Tompa E, Dolinschi R, Natale J. (2013). Economic evaluation of a participatory ergonomics intervention in a textile plant. Appl Ergon. 2013 May;44(3):480-7.

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5%

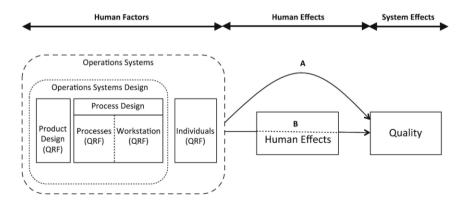


Ann-Christine Falck, Roland Örtengren and Dan Högberg. (2010). The impact of poor assembly ergonomics on product quality: A cost–benefit analysis in car manufacturing. Human Factors and Ergonomics in Manufacturing & Service Industries, Volume 20, Issue 1, pages 24–41, January/February 2010.

Ann-Christine Falck, Roland Örtengren, Mikael Rosenqvist. (2014). Assembly failures and action cost in relation to complexity level and assembly ergonomics in manual assembly (part 2). International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics 44 (2014) 455-459.

Is Ergonomics an Analog for Poor Quality?

- Fatigue is an intermediary factor between HF and manufacturing quality.
- Fatigue accounts up to 42% of the variance in quality deficits.



Yung M, Kolus A, Wells R, & Neumann P. (2019). Examining the fatigue-quality relationship in manufacturing. Applied Ergonomics. Volume 82, January 2020, 102919. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apergo.2019.102919



Improved Human Capital Management

The Materiality of Human Capital to Corporate **Financial Performance**



Human Capital management is material to company financial performance.

- Term understood by Senior Management Teams and Financial Investors.
- Skills, knowledge, and abilities employees bring to their work - viewed in terms of their value or cost to the company.

Bernstein, Aaron and Larry Beeferman, The Materiality of Human Capital to Corporate Financial Performance, Pensions and Capital Stewardship Project, Labor and Worklife Program, Harvard Law School, 2015

April 2015

Improved Stock Performance

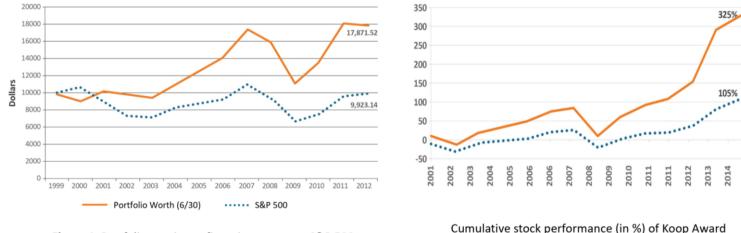


Figure 1. Portfolio starting at five winners versus S&P 500.

Winners compared with the S&P 500 Index (2001-2014).

Fabius R, Thayer RD, Konicki DL, Yarborough CM, Peterson KW, Isaac F, Loeppke RR, Eisenberg BS, Dreger M. (2013). The link between workforce health and safety and the health of the bottom line: tracking market performance of companies that nurture a "culture of health". J Occup Environ Med. 2013 Sep;55(9):993-1000.

Goetzel RZ, Fabius R, Fabius D, Roemer EC, Thornton N, Kelly RK, Pelletier KR. (2016). The Stock Performance of C. Everett Ko op Award Winners Compared With the Standard & Poor's 500 Index. J Occup Environ Med. 2016 Jan;58(1):9-15.

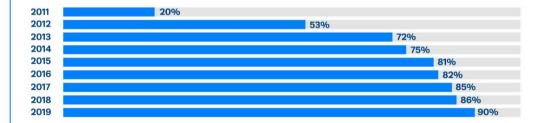
www.ErgoExpo.com

Importance of (Human) Sustainability



HIGHLIGHTS

THE 9-YEAR TRACK RECORD OF S&P 500 COMPANIES REPORTING In the just-completed analysis of the 2019 publication year, G&A analysts determined that 90% of the S&P 500 companies are now reporting, while the non-reporters now make up a percentage of only 10%. The analysis included a breakdown of reporting and non-reporting by GICS[®] classification.



Governance & Accountability Institute, Inc. 2020 Research. (2020). Trends on the sustainability reporting practices of S&P 500 Index companies. 2020 Flash Report S&P500.



Impact on Corporate Credit Ratings

4%

of all credit changes are influenced by social factors



human capital management and safety management are the most important social factors impacting credit quality



of these changes were negative or downgrades in credit rating. A downgrade typically results in a 10% to 20% drop in stock price.

De La Gorce N, Williams J, Wilkens M, Martin ND, and Burks B. (2018). How Social Risk And Opportunities Factors Into Global Corporate Ratings. S&P Global Market Intelligence.

Benefactors & Benefits



Dul J, Bruder R, Buckle P, Carayon P, Falzon P, Marras WS, Wilson JR, van der Doelen B. (2012). A strategy for human factors/ergonomics: developing the discipline and profession. Ergonomics. 2012;55(4):377-95.



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Cost Justification

Cost Justification is a broad term that can refer to a wide range in level of detail.

- Cost justification "can mean simply that the proposed action is the most cost-effective solution to a problem or need that absolutely must be addressed."
- Two common tools used in cost justification are:
 - Cost-benefit analysis (CBA)
 - Return on investment (ROI)

Cost Benefit Analysis vs. Return on Investment

Cost Benefit Analysis	Return on Investment
Emphasizes financial feasibility More flexible Multiple formulas Longer-term benefits More comprehensive – includes intangibles	Emphasizes financial return More stringent Specific formula Time sensitive Focused on tangible costs and benefits
Benefits to affected parties	Benefits to investor

Is Using a Financial Estimator Valid?

Every cost justification is an estimation of the benefits.

A simple, standardized approach can efficiently accomplish one of the goals of cost justification: "Are we selecting the most effective approach?"

A request for more information isn't a negative outcome.

Example of a Financial Estimator (WS DLI)

This past year:	Туре	Back strain	•	Number	2	Typical costs:	\$ 17,446
	Туре	Shoulder strain	•	Number	1		\$ 11,565
	Туре	Back strain	•	Number			\$
	Туре	Back strain	•	Number			\$
	Туре	Back strain	•	Number			\$
	L					Total costs for year:	\$ 29,011
The year before:	Туре	Back injury w/ surgery	•	Number	1	Typical costs:	\$ 57,688
	Туре	Shoulder strain	-	Number	1		\$ 11,565
	Туре	Back strain	•	Number			\$
	Туре	Back strain	-	Number			\$
	Туре	Back strain	•	Number			\$
						Total costs for year:	\$ 69,253
2 years before:	Туре	Back strain	•	Number		Typical costs:	\$
	Туре	Back strain	-	Number			\$
	Туре	Back strain	•	Number			\$
	Туре	Back strain	•	Number			\$
	Туре	Back strain	•	Number			\$
						Total costs for year:	\$
Washington State Depar				Ave	rade annu	al WMSD claim costs:	\$ 32,755
Labor & Indus	stries				•	annual indirect costs:	36,030

Option 2: Pallet lift						
Purchase cost:	\$	5,500				
Engineering cost:						
Training cost:						
Recurring costs:						
Other costs of change:						
Total cost of intervention:	\$	5,500				
C Eliminates exposure to hazard						
Reduces level of exposure						
⊖ Reduces time of						
○ Relies on employee behavior						
○ No reduction in injuries expected						
○ High - speeds up entire process						
Medium - reduces wasted motion C Low - improves comfort/reduces fatigue						
O No productivity gains expected						

https://pshfes.org/cost-calculator

MSD Risk-Based Financial Estimator



www.ErgoExpo.com

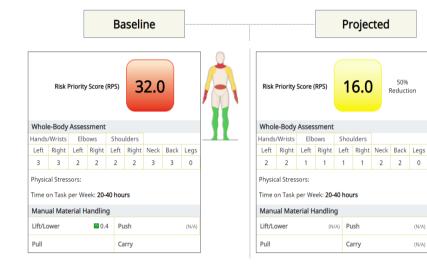
ROI of a Single Ergonomics Intervention

	Current		Anticipated	
RPS Score	# of High-Risk Body Areas	RPS Score	# of High-Risk Body Areas	Savings
32	4	16	0	\$5 <i>,</i> 885

*Cost savings are based on averages reported in research literature for jobs with similar risk reductions. Individual projects will vary in actual savings. This data is intended to guide decisions about the appropriate next steps, which may include conducting a formal ROI.

Breakdown of Anticipated Savings				
Injury Costs	\$1,088			
Productivity	\$2,560			
Scrap/Rework	\$1,510			
Turnover	\$469			
Absenteeism	\$257			

ROI of a Single Ergonomics Intervention



Anticipated	Projected		Current		
Savings	# of High-Risk Body Areas	RPS Score	# of High-Risk Body Areas	RPS Score	
\$5 <i>,</i> 885	0	16	4	32	

*Cost savings are based on averages reported in research literature for jobs with similar risk reductions. Individual projects will vary in actual savings. This data is intended to guide decisions about the appropriate next steps, which may include conducting a formal ROI.

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Comparing ROI of Potential Solutions

	Option 1 Two Person Lift	Option 2 Lift Tables	Option 3 Vacuum Hoist
Anticipated Year 1 Cost	\$6,000	\$10,000	\$25,000
Ongoing Annual Cost	\$6,000	\$0	\$0
Projected Risk Reduction	2 points	5 points	15 points
Projected Annual Savings	\$1,014	\$2,535	\$7,605
CBA1	17%	25%	30%
Breakeven	Never	3.9 Years	3.3 Years

ROI of an Overall Ergonomics Initiative

- Company X improved and completed follow-up assessments on 53 jobs, with average RPS improvement of 15.2 points
- The number of high RPS score jobs was reduced from 48 to 0
- Based on this reduction in risk, Company X has achieved an estimated annual savings of \$355,672 or just under \$7,409/job improved

Annual Projected Savings					
Injury Reduction	Productivity Improvement	Quality Improvement	Turnover Reduction	Absenteeism Reduction	
\$52,227	\$211,552	\$62,143	\$19,172	\$10,578	



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How can science confirm or deny that you are making the right ergonomic changes at your workplace?

Dr. Patrick Carley Dr. Susan Lachowski Joe Kessler, MBA, Ergonomist Hasbro Games Ergonomics

It's a good thing!

Challenging prior assumptions and mindsets of "but we have always done it that way" is the work of Ergonomics.

It is a continuous process supported by science!

Otherwise, it is just guessing, which ... anyone can do.

REAL LIFE SCENERIO #1 US TSUBAKI





- Work tasks required this operator to flex their back to 90 degrees, reach to change parts, and periodically alternate use either hand for additional support
- The stability of the operator's position required excessive use of his/her lower extremities bracing the knees against the machine, using neck and back muscles to a high degree
- This operation caused a lot of strain on the worker's legs, back, shoulders, and neck. In addition, this area becomes a bottleneck in the manufacturing process
- Thus, the worker could only complete two machines an hour

SUBTLE FACTORS CAN MAKE WORK SAFER!

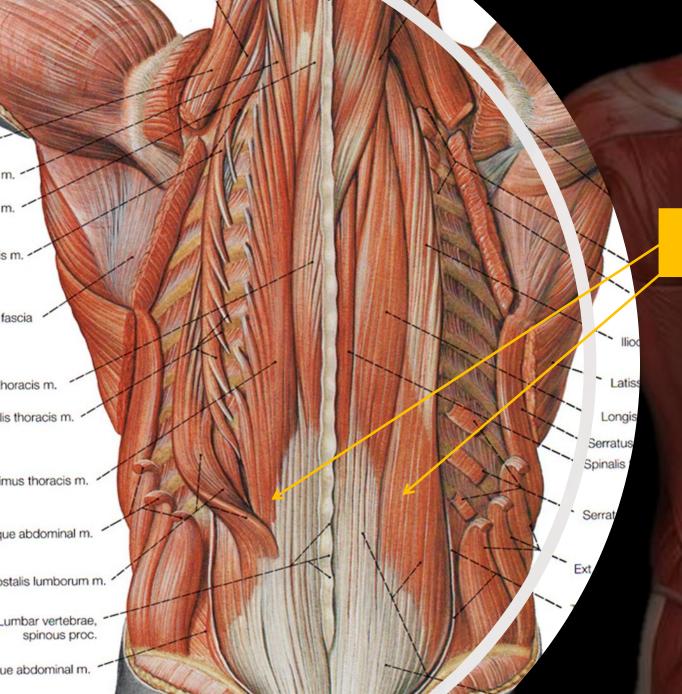


1. Becoming more aware of work forcing the employee to position him/herself in awkward positions to work is the first step in ergonomics

2. Intervening to change results in less risk for sprains and strains to neck, back, and shoulders applying basic ergonomic principles

3. Our Ergonomic Collaboration Team listened and produced a solution – a simple solution

4. Management wanted confirmation to see if it would be the right solution - quite reasonable...



Electrodes placed on these back muscles

APPLYING AND TESTING THE ERGONOMIC PRINCIPLES AND SOLUTIONS EMPLOYS SCIENCE

NO ERGO – SAME OLD WAY OF DOING THINGS

WITH ERGONOMICS ENGAGEMENT AND RESULTING POSTURES



VS

NO PLATFORM



WITH THE NEW PLATFORM

CONCLUSIONS FROM THIS ERGONOMIC INTERVENTION

- EMG data was gathered showing much less low back muscle activity during the tasks lowering the implications for less fatigue throughout the workday.
- Subjective data ٠ supported improved workers reporting more stability, less back muscle strain, and the safe use of both hands for better work tasks completion (from two machines to four machine an hour) a 100% gain in productivity.



Ergonomics is all about challenging the "status quo"

What to do ergonomically about the common complaint of standing at the workplace?

REAL LIFE SCENARIO #2 HASBRO GAMES

The old "Status quo" would be to throw a floor mat down and problem solved

Standing at the workplace occurs in all over the place and lots in manufacturing Today's world of ergonomics calls for deeper thinking for better solutions

This example shows thinking through an ergonomic challenge truly makes sense and saves money

A worker's body absorbs forces applied to it all throughout the workday



Considering materials that can absorb those forces close to the body to lessen the work done by muscles

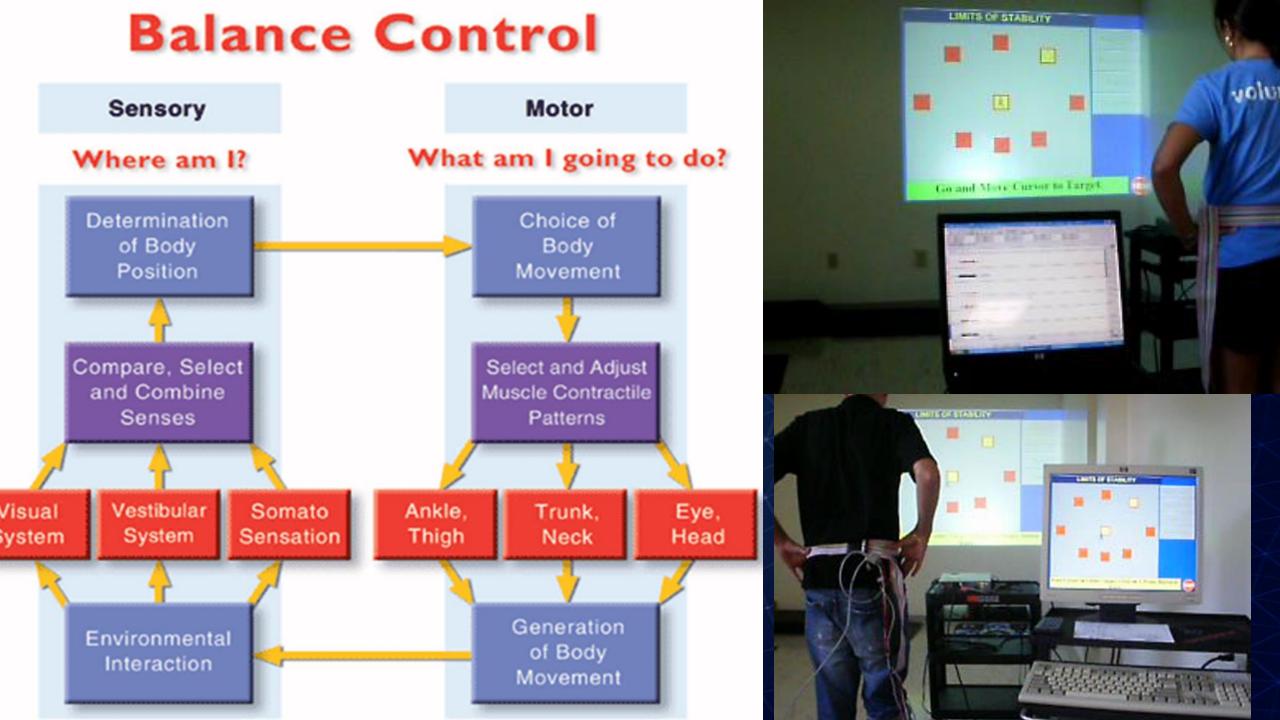


Patented 100% Dual Layer Memory Foam Technology

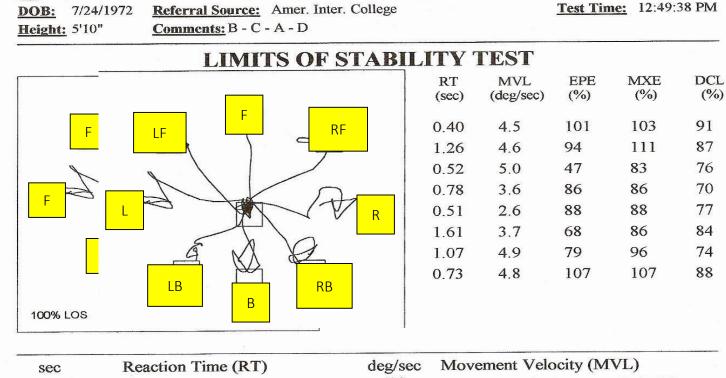
Soft, Open-Celled Memory Foam 7lb/ft³ density reduces harmful shear forces and provides maximum comfort

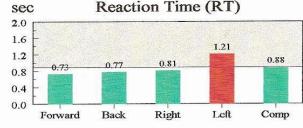
> Ultra High-Density Memory Foam 20lb/ft³ density and one-second rebound. Ergonomically moulded for maximum shock absorption and motion control

- All MEGAComfort® products are uniquely designed patented* combination of high density 100% DUAL LAYER memory foam technology.
- The dual layers compress together and gently rebound with every step of the walking cycle for 100% surface contact of the foot.
- Top layer of memory foam reduces harmful shear force and molds to the person's foot profile.

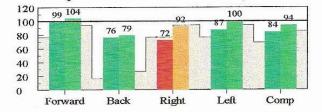


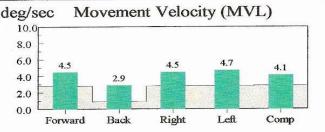
Balance Direction Challenge at 100% LOS





% Endpoint&Max Excursions (EPE&MXE)







. Copyright © 2010 Boeing. All rights reserved.

HOW DO WE ASSESS THE IMPACT OF ERGONOMIC DECISIONS?

- As an initial step a trial can be conducted with a small group to assess the subjective reaction, perceived discomfort, interaction and adjust or expand the intervention to a larger group of employees
- Hasbro Games used such a group to assess the transitioning from floor mats to cushioned insoles (MEGAComfort)
- With the help of a local college, they monitored muscle activity (EMG), shared the results with employees, and made the transition entirely

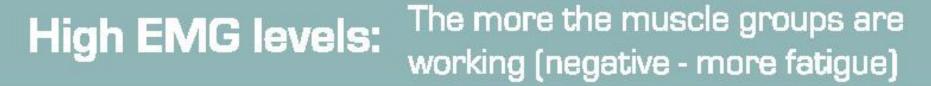


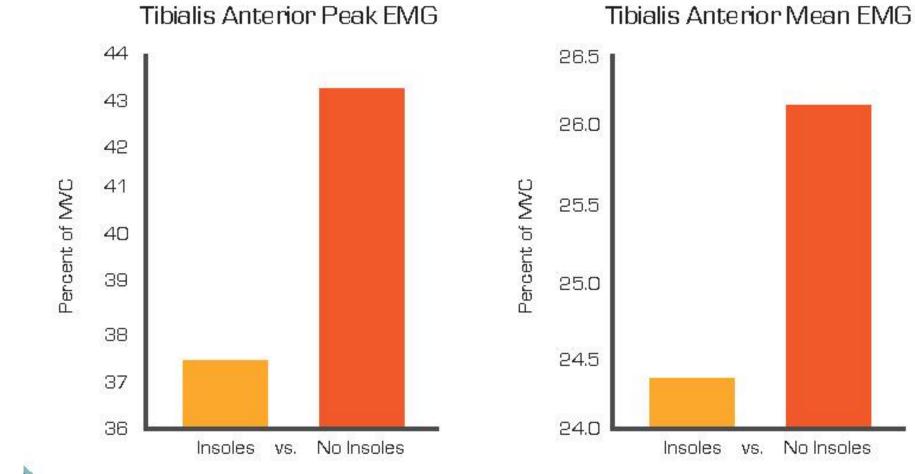


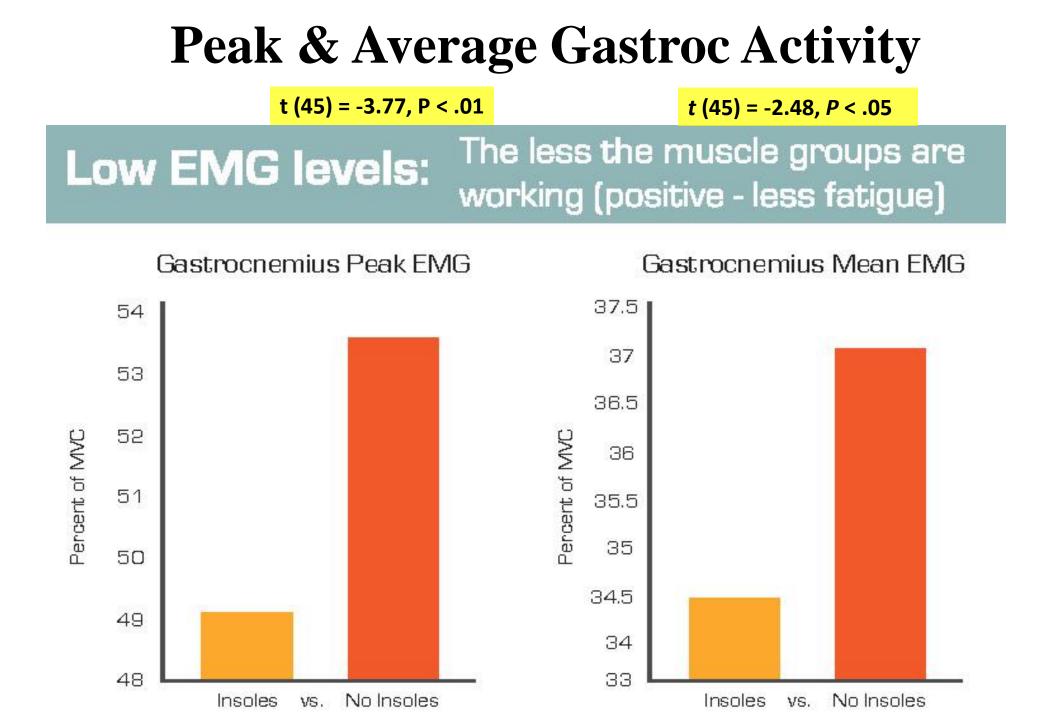


Peak Tibialis Anterior Activity

t (45) = -3.962, *P* < .01





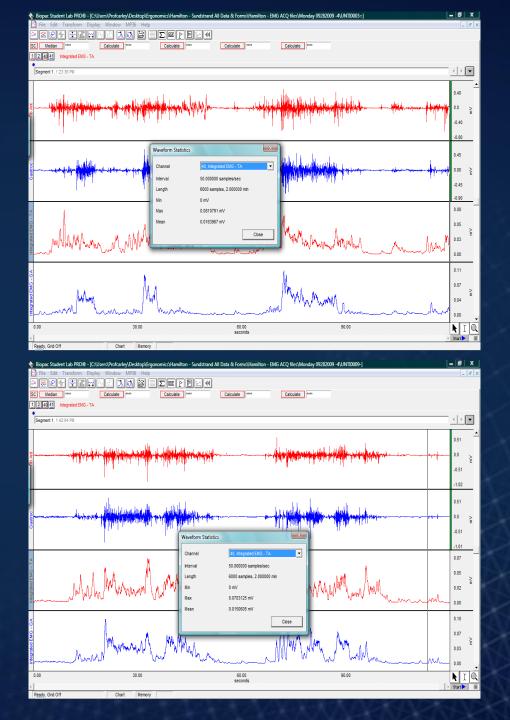


Statistical Analysis of the EMG Activity Tibialis Anterior & Gastrocnemius

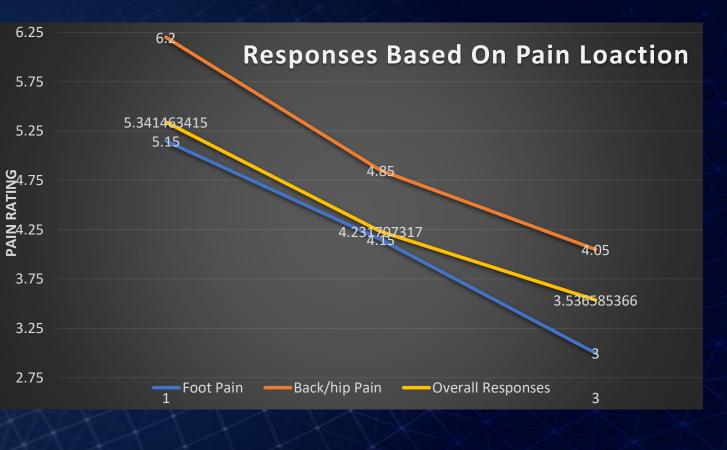
***Repeated Measures t-test was the statistical analysis most appropriate to determine if there was a difference in average and peak EMG readings for TA and Gastroc muscles if they were significantly different with participants either wearing insoles or no insoles.

Tibalis Anterior Peak - $t (45) = -3.962, P < .01^{**}$ **Tibalis Anterior Mean -** $t (45) = -2.48, P < .05^{*}$ **Gastroc Peak -** $t (45) = -3.77, P < .01^{**}$ **Gastroc Mean -** t (45) = -1.76, P = .09

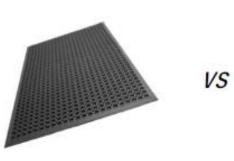
(statistically significant at: ** 0.01% level * At 0.05% level)



NO INSOLES*



EFFECTIVE PERSONAL ANTI-FATIGUE SOLUTION





ANTI-FATIGUE MATTING

Shared between multiple employees

Difficult to clean and disinfect

Requires multiple mats

to cover one area

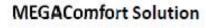
EFFECTS

Risk of cross

contamination

Extra burden on cleaning staff and materials

Hinders physical distancing



Personal - each employee wears their own pair (No Sharing)

Hygienic - Not exposed to the air Machine Washable. (No Contamination)

360° coverage. Goes where the employee goes.

7 WAYS TO FIT INTO A CORPORATE BUDGET



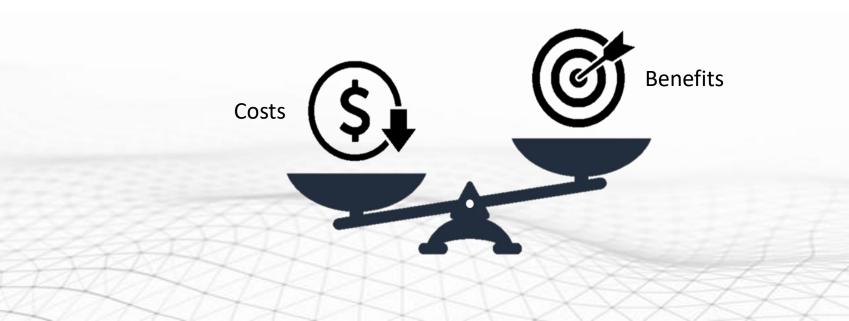
CONCLUSIONS FROM THE SECOND ERGONOMIC INTERVENTION

Ergonomic Collaboration Group - Mat Cost vs. Insole Cost Estimator

Number of Standing or Mobile Employees	300	(enter your estimate)
Facility Size (in Square Feet)	100000	(enter your estimate)
Percentage of Facility using Mats	10%	(enter your estimate)
Injury Incidence Rates (1) https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh2.pdf	0.001790	
Total Cost per Slip–Trip–Fall Incident Page 66 Injury Facts (see above)	\$45,016.00	
Matting Incident Filter	5%	
Percent Slip, Trip and Falls - Same Level Incidents due to Matting Cost per Mat– Cost of 3 by 6 ft mat https://www.matsonline.com/diamond-plate-runner-black	\$69.80	
Matting Cost	\$38,800.00	
Estimated Total Current Cost	\$39,607.04	
Insole Cost (Giving two pairs to employees per year)	\$16,170.00	
Estimated Total Cost Savings Per Year	\$23,437.04	

THE BENEFITS OF ERGONOMICS

- 1st example: observing and recognizing poor postures lead to an ergonomic intervention that reduced the risk of injury while improving productivity
- 2nd example: placing the cushioning close to the foot surface improved employee responses in addition to lowering muscle activity and costs associated with floor mats
- Ergonomics –a continuous process supported with science!



Challenging prior assumptions and the way "we have always done it" is the work of Ergonomics

Otherwise, it is just guessing, which really, anyone can do...

Thank you for your time and your interest in Ergonomics!

Questions or Request for Excel worksheet can always be sent to: <u>ecgsafetytraining@gmail.com</u> 413-885-0574

