LP7 Assignment: Annotated Bibliography

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Improving Workplace Safety

DeJoy, D. M. (2005). Behavior change versus culture change: Divergent approaches to managing

workplace safety. *Safety Science*, *43*(2), 105-129.

This paper contrasts and compares two major and antagonistic safety management rubrics that are the culture change and behavior change safety approaches. The two perceptive get analyzed as per their theoretical and conceptual foundations. The paper shows that both approaches can get merged into a comprehensive and balanced approach to manage workplace safety. This paper is important as it has two significant features, i.e. a participatory and data-based problem-solving process which emulates various behavior change technology inherent strengths as well as a more clear culture change process, which can get systematically assessed and monitored

Duffy, V. G., Wu, F. F., & Ng, P. P. (2003). Development of an Internet virtual layout system for

improving workplace safety. *Computers in Industry*, *50*(2), 207-230.

In this paper, an internet-based system gets designed to analyze the impact of virtual environment's modifications on hazard's perceptions. Variations in sound, speed, distance and lighting of the dynamic virtual objects such as virtual and robots get utilized in the test environment. The test can get used in the laboratory and industries to assist show the connection between employees perceptions as well organizational performance. The test is crucial since the results can get utilized to assist organizations to set up guidelines for utilizing virtual reality training so as to improve the facility design and minimize workplace hazards.

Gershon, R. R., Karkashian, C. D., Grosch, J. W., Murphy, L. R., Escamilla-Cejudo, A.,

Flanagan, P. A., ... & Martin, L. (2000). Hospital safety climate and its relationship with

safe work practices and workplace exposure incidents. *American journal of infection

control*, *28*(3), 211-221.

This study shows that in the industrial background, employees' perceptions concerning their company's commitment to workplace safety have been demonstrated to be crucial correlates to the maintenance and adoption of safe work practices as well as to rates of workplace injury. This study got conducted to improve and develop an effective and short tool to evaluate hospital safety climate regarding dedication towards management programs of bloodborne pathogen risk and to evaluate the relationship involving employees safe work practices compliance and occurrences of workplace contact to blood plus other body fluids.

Kniesner, T. J., & Leeth, J. D. (1991). Improving workplace safety: standards or insurance.

Regulation, *14*, 64.

This paper shows that work-related injuries and diseases are undesirable but unavoidable by-products of creating the services and goods that clients want. To improve workplace safety, the study shows that elaborate institutions have been established so as to improve the insufficient incentives for the workplace safety with the United States having two pillars of the occupational safety policy, which are the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the states' workers' compensation insurance systems. The paper is significant as it shows that the pillars such as OSHA help improve workplace safety by setting up workplace standards, which get implemented with inspections and fines in case organizations do not comply.

Mancini, M. E., Cazzell, M., Kardong-Edgren, S., Cason, C. L., Berryman, P., & Lukes, E.

(2009). Improving workplace safety training using a self-directed CPR-AED learning

program. *Aaohn Journal*, *57*(4), 159-169.

This research paper shows that adequate CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) and utilization of AED (Automated external defibrillator) is a crucial workplace safety training program's component. It also shows that barriers conventional in-classroom AED-CPR training programs comprise of time away from the workplace to logistics, complete training, learner uneasiness being in a setting of a classroom, and educators who incorporate information inappropriate to CPR. The study evaluates differences in cardiopulmonary resuscitation skills performance amongst workers who do learn CPR utilizing an SDL (self-directed learning) kit and workers, who attend a traditional educator-led course. The paper is important as it shows how safety workplace training can help in improving workplace safety.

Nagamachi, M., & Imada, A. S. (1992, October). A macroergonomic approach for improving

safety and work design. In *Proceedings of the Human Factors Society Annual*

Meeting(Vol. 36, No. 11, pp. 859-861). Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA: SAGE Publications.

This paper shows that macro ergonomics concept has heightened people's awareness of the way human factors can get successfully put into practice in the workplace. It shows the significance of work's psychological aspects that improve safe work performance. The paper emphasizes on the organizational and psychological impacts on safety which represents a wider macro ergonomic towards human factors interventions. This paper is crucial as it has evidence that the approach has an advantage in minimizing costs and human suffering as it improves workplace safety.

References

DeJoy, D. M. (2005). Behavior change versus culture change: Divergent approaches to managing

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