


INTERVENTIONS IN THE WORKPLACE


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University of Minnesota
January, 2025



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Today...

- I. Dislocations
Upending Paid Work
and Cognition
- II. Research Evidence
 - A. Job Conditions
and Cognitive
Functioning
 - B. Job Conditions
and
Risks/Protective
Factors Predictive
of AD/ADRD
- III. What We Need to
Know



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Slide 2

PMO Can you put one with lots of people to replace the picture here?
And use that one for all the Today slides....this will be on people's
computers so doesn't need to be so big, which is why I made font
smaller

Phyllis E Moen, 2025-01-05T14:16:28.970

Today...

I. Dislocations
Upending Paid Work
and Cognition



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Dislocations

Unprecedented
Technological,
Demographic,
Economic,
Political, Other
Upheavals
Affecting Work
and Cognitive
Functioning



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The Second Machine Age

(Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee 2014)

- **First: Development of Steam Engine**
Machines augmented physical power
- **Second: Development of Computers**
Digital technologies augmenting mental power
- **Now? Machine Learning AI technologies** mimicking the way humans think, learn, perform



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Why Work Matters

- Work = Durable arrangements that organize experience
- Work is groundwork for daily living as well as earning a living – but also exposure life stresses which can affect cognitive ability
- Work is engine of human development, but also cumulative inequality across the life course


“Durable” arrangements in flux –contract work, flexible schedules, remote/hybrid work, 4-day workweek, AI, unstable and uncertain work/retirement paths

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Today...

- I. Dislocations
- II. Evidence


Few Randomized Studies of Interventions, Some Natural Experiments, Many Observational Studies (problematic for direction of causality)



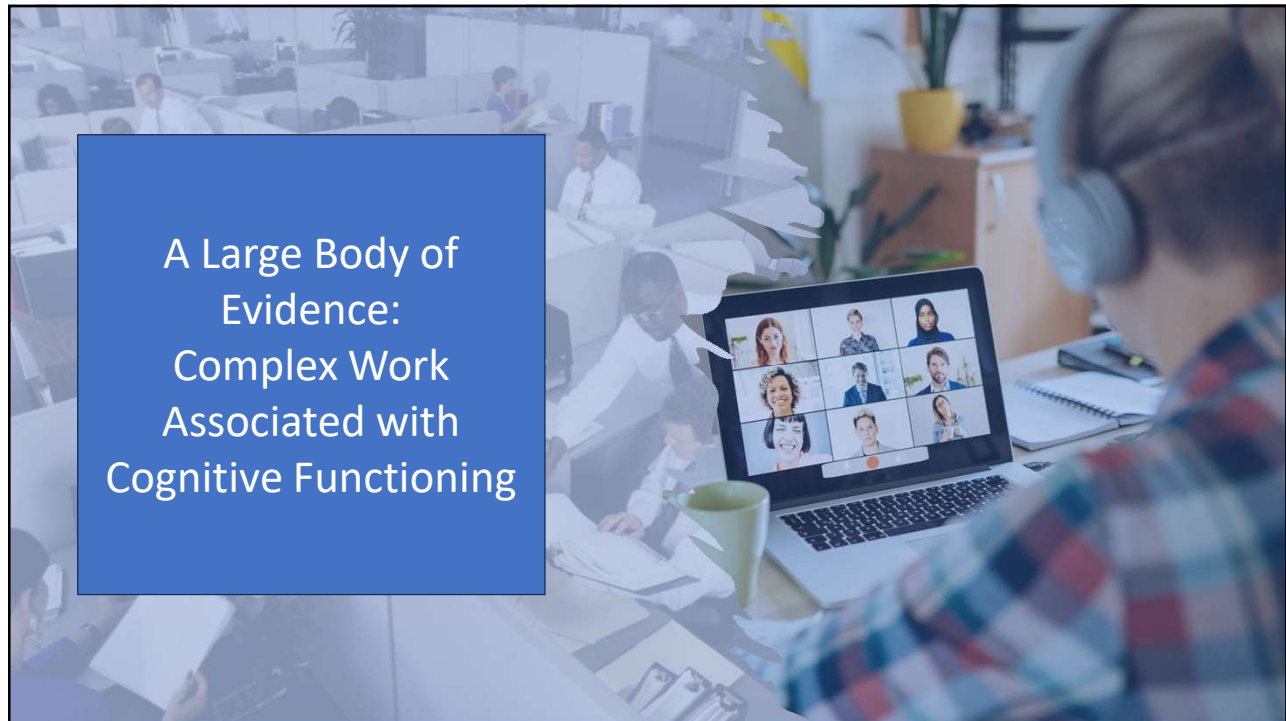
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Today...

- I. Dislocations
- II. Evidence
 - A. Employment and Cognitive Functioning



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A Large Body of
Evidence:
Complex Work
Associated with
Cognitive Functioning

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Complex, Demanding Work Matters

- Higher mental and social demands of work associated with higher levels of initial cognitive functioning, but no effects over time
- Physical work demands of work negatively linked to cognitive functioning (Lee et al 2022 HRS)



Lee, Yeonjung Jane, Ernest Gonzales, and Ross Andel. 2022. "Multifaceted Demands of Work and Cognitive Functioning: Findings From the Health and Retirement Study" edited by V. Taler. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B* 77(2):351-61. doi: 10.1093/geronb/gbab087.

10



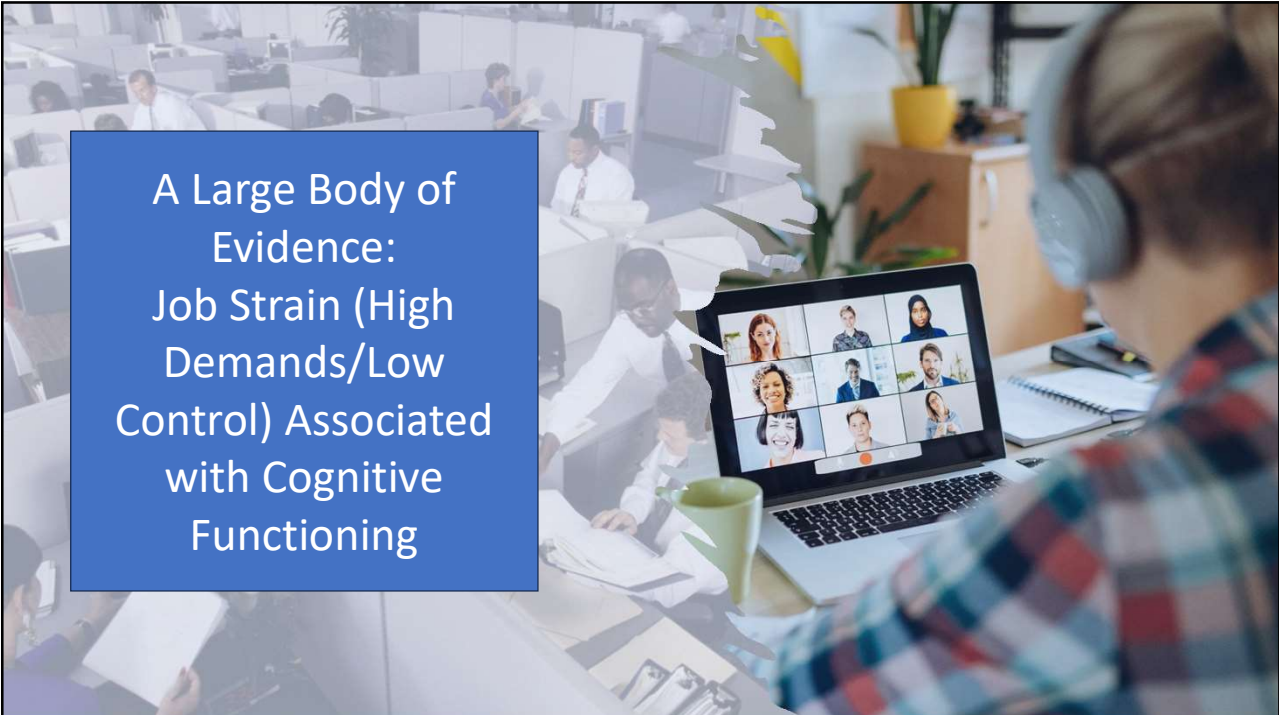
Retirement a Risk Factor?

In low complexity jobs:
All retirement pathways associated with accelerated cognitive decline for workers in low complexity jobs.

In high complexity jobs:
Retirement not associated with accelerated cognitive decline

Returning to work:
associated with modest improvement in cognitive functioning.”
(Carr et al. 2020 using HRS)

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**A Large Body of Evidence:
Job Strain (High Demands/Low Control) Associated with Cognitive Functioning**

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Job Strain Related to Memory^(HRS)

Job strain -- mainly as low job control -- linked to poorer episodic memory at retirement and more decline after retirement. (Andel et al. 2015 -- HRS)



Andel, Ross, Frank J. Infurna, Elizabeth A. Hahn Rickenbach, Michael Crowe, Lisa Marchiondo, and Gwenith G. Fisher. 2015. "Job Strain and Trajectories of Change in Episodic Memory before and after Retirement: Results from the Health and Retirement Study." *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 69(5):442-46. doi: 10.1136/jech-2014-204754

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Susan:

"The course of action was unclear, I felt paralyzed...I likened this to living in a black and white postcard; nice picture, but dull, cold, and inhibiting."



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However, Some Studies Suggest Retirement Reduces Effects of Job Strain

Greater job strain may have a negative influence on overall cognitive functioning prior to and at retirement, while interrupting exposure to job strain (postretirement) may slow the rate of cognitive aging

(Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Aging, Nilsen et al. 2021)

Nilsen, Charlotta, Monica E. Nelson, Ross Andel, Michael Crowe, Deborah Finkel, and Nancy L. Pedersen. 2021. "Job Strain and Trajectories of Cognitive Change Before and After Retirement" edited by V. Taler. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B* 76(7):1313-22. doi: 10.1093/geronb/gtab033

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Forced Choices...


"I got physically exhausted. It was a job where you would go around the school to many, many of the classrooms and work with children and it was a lot of walking, it was a heavy schedule of children and dealing with many teachers. And I think physically – I got worn out. I have a knee with arthritis - that would really provoke that by then end of the day."

-Linda

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Today...


- I. Dislocations
- II. Evidence
 - A. Employment and Cognitive Functioning
 - B. Job Conditions, Risks/Protective Factors Predictive of AD/ADRD






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Work, Family and Health Network (WFHN): An Interdisciplinary Randomized Field Trial



Supporting Partners
The Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health & Human Development (NICHD)
Rosalind Berkowitz King, Project Scientist
U01 HD051256






Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development



Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)/
National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)

National Institute on Aging

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)

National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

Grants from the **Alfred P. Sloan Foundation**, the **William T. Grant Foundation** and the **Administration for Children and Families** have provided additional funding.

Thanks to the Minnesota Population Center (R24 HD041023), U of M College of Liberal Arts, MIT Sloan, CultureRx, and especially the study participants.

www.workfamilyhealthnetwork.org

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Two Natural Experiments on New Ways of Working

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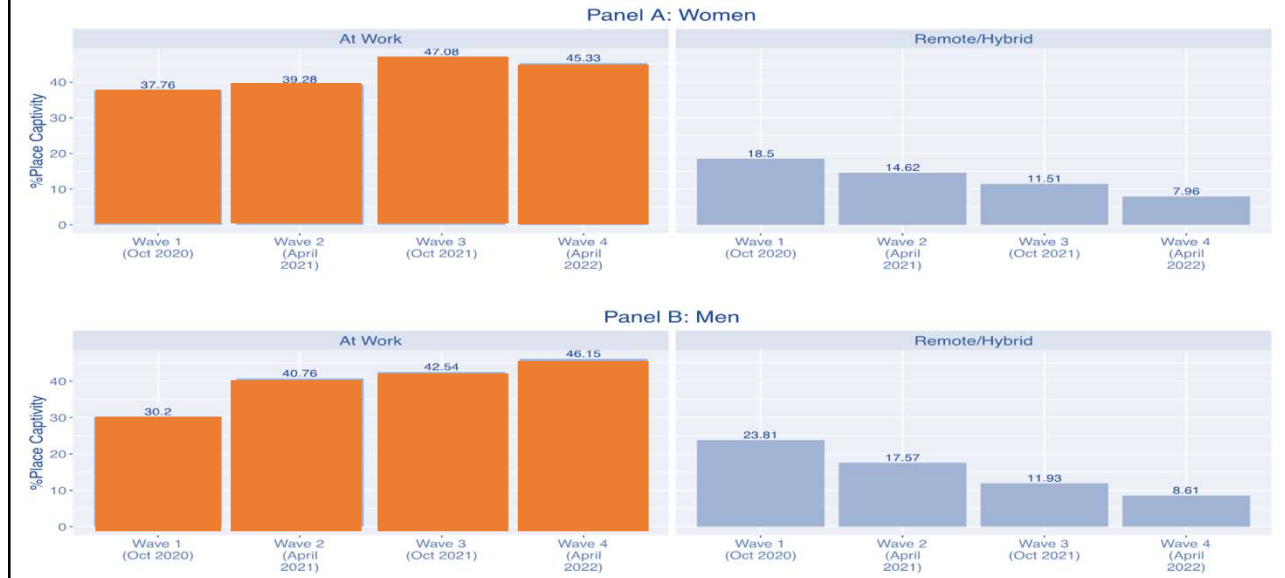
1. Pandemic Catalyzed Remote Work and Retrenchments

(Fan & Moen 2022;2023;2024)

- Positive impacts of remaining remote/hybrid compared to going back to working at work:
 - Higher job demands, reduced schedule control in the office
- Remote/hybrid work may bridge some of the gender/racial disparities in job conditions:
 - When returning to work, Hispanic and Black women see a greater decline in decision latitude and schedule control
 - Hispanic women experience a greater increase in job monitoring when returning to work
- Going back to working at work increases white workers' but reduces Black men's sense of coworker support

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Many Returning to Office Following Lockdown in U.S. Prefer to Work at Home



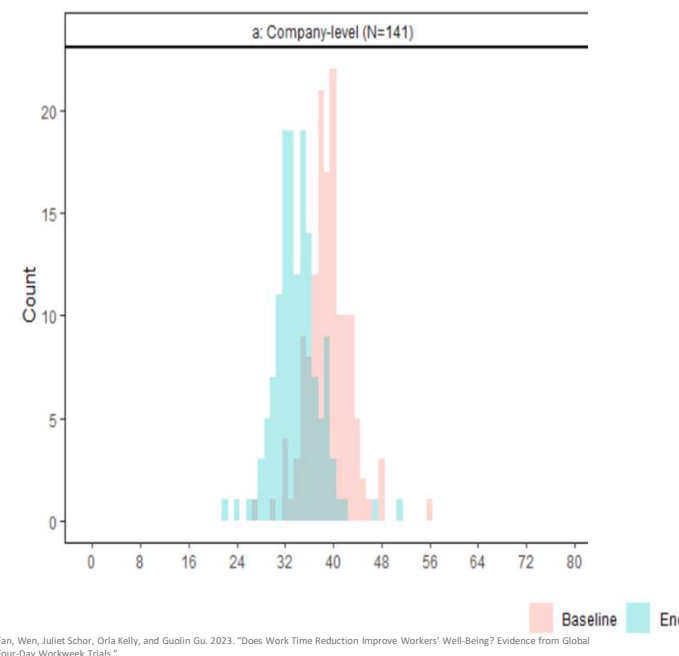
25

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2. (Natural) Experiments with a 4-day Workweek

(Fan et al 2024; Schor 2025; Chu et al 2025; Moen & Chu 2023)

Fig. 2 Distribution of hours worked per week: Baseline and endpoint



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Slide 26

PMO Insert the 4 day work week picture here the one from next slide

Phyllis E Moen, 2025-01-04T20:09:34.245

Today...

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 - C. What We Need to Know



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Needed: A Life Course Intersectional Focus on Time, Timing, Trajectories

1. Timing: WHEN in the Life course do Certain Characteristics Matter for Cognitive Functioning?

2. Historical Time: How are Changes in the Digital, Temporal, and Spatial Organization of Work and Retirement Affecting **Cognitive Ability and Decline**?

3. Trajectories: How are Protective Factors of Education, Income, Wealth Related to Working Conditions and Job Durations? Reverse Causality?

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Bridge Jobs? Volunteering?

“What I discovered was that I loved working with the kids ...The kids were so generous with their trust and affection. I think that I will be a tutor for as long as they will have me”

-Sarah

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Unequal and Gendered Pathways to Retirement in the U.S.

- Black women and men more apt to follow disability pathways
- Older white women generally and white men in their 60s and early 70s more likely to follow part-time path
- Black and Hispanic women more apt to move out of workforce in 50s and 60s for family reasons (Moen, Wang & Flood 2022)

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Three Protective Factors Postponing Cognitive Aging:

1

Protective Effects of Education and Ongoing Learning

- Cognitive Reserve
- Job Complexity
- Training,

2

Protective Effects of Social Engagement


- Relationships
- Work/Volunteering
- A sense of meaning
or Purpose

3

Protective Effects of a Sense of Control

- (Fit/Misfit between
Preferences & Job
Conditions, Work
Status
- Ability to change

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Challenge?

Bonus Years of Health or
Living and **Working** with
Chronic Health Problems
PLUS
New Technologies,
Uncertainties about the Future

- **New Visions..** reimagining
life paths and possibilities
of ongoing learning
- **Social Inventions...**
New ways of engaging,
connecting, learning, living

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How to Better Structure
Work/ Retirement
Paths...

New Templates,
Ongoing *Voluntary*
Engagement...



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Appendix

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Acquiescence...

"I hadn't really built a network. And anybody who is in the business now of advising people to seek work are saying, rely on your network, you have built it haven't you? I said no. And then just sort of...like saying sorry friend you're in sad shape. That obviously was an error."

-Tim



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Flexible Work & Scheduling Studies

Fox, Kimberley E., Sydney T. Johnson, Lisa F. Berkman, Marjaana Sianoja, Yenee Soh, Laura D. Kubzansky, and Erin L. Kelly. 2022. "Organisational- and Group-Level Workplace Interventions and Their Effect on Multiple Domains of Worker Well-Being: A Systematic Review." *Work & Stress* 36(1):30-59. doi: 10.1080/02678373.2021.1969476.

Table 2. Flexible work and scheduling study characteristics and outcomes.

Study characteristics				Outcomes		
Author, publication year Country	Industry	Primary intervention	Quality Study design	Context-free	Work-domain	Work-family
Bloom et al., 2015 China	Call centre	Flexible work	High RCT	↑	↑	↑
Kelly et al., 2014 United States	Knowledge	Flexible work	High RCT	↑	↑	↑
Kelly et al., 2011 United States	Knowledge	Flexible work	High QE	↑	↑	↑
Kossek et al., 2017 United States	Healthcare	Flexible work	High RCT	—	↑	—
Marino et al., 2016 United States	Healthcare	Flexible work	High RCT	—	↑	—
Moen et al., 2011 United States	Knowledge	Flexible work	High QE	↑	↑	↑
Moen et al., 2016 United States	Knowledge	Flexible work	High RCT	↑	↑	↑
Moen et al., 2013 United States	Knowledge	Flexible work	High QE	↑	↑	↑
Nijp et al., 2016 Netherlands	Knowledge	Flexible work	Mod QE	—	↑	—
Albertsen et al., 2014 (3 studies) Denmark	Healthcare (a) Healthcare (b) Call centre (c)	Self-scheduling	Mod QE*	—	—	—
Garde et al., 2012 (3 studies) Denmark	Healthcare (a) Healthcare (b) Call centre (c)	Self-scheduling	High QE	—	↑	—
Hansen et al., 2015 (3 studies) Denmark	Healthcare (a) Healthcare (b) Call centre (c)	Self-scheduling	Low QE	—	—	—
Nabe-Nielsen et al., 2011 (3 studies) Denmark	Public/social service	Self-scheduling	Mod QE	↑	↑	—
Pryce et al., 2006 Denmark	Healthcare	Self-scheduling	Low QE*	↑	↑	↑
Auger et al., 2012 United States	Healthcare	Shift change	Low PRCS	—	↓	—
Härmä et al., 2006 Finland	Labour	Shift change	Low QE	—	↑	↑
Hossain et al., 2004 Canada	Labour	Shift change	Low QE	—	↑	—
Innstrand et al., 2004 Norway	Public/social service	Shift change	Low QE	—	↑	—
Kullberg et al., 2016 Sweden	Healthcare	Shift change	Low QE	↑	—	—
Schiller et al., 2017 Sweden	Call centre	Shift change	Mod RCT	↑	—	—
Strouse et al., 2003 United States	Public/social service	Shift change	Low QE	—	↑	—

Abbreviations
Study design: RCT (randomised controlled trial); QE (quasi-experiment); PT/PT (pre-/post-test); FE (field experiment); PRCS (partially randomised cohort study); * (process evaluation reported)
Findings: ↑ (statistically significant positive intervention effect); ↓ (statistically significant negative intervention effect); — ↑ (mixed effects); — (null effect); if blank, that outcome was not measured

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Job & Task Change Studies

Fox, Kimberley E., Sydney T. Johnson, Lisa F. Berkman, Marjaana Sianoja, Yenee Soh, Laura D. Kubzansky, and Erin L. Kelly. 2022. "Organisational- and Group-Level Workplace Interventions and Their Effect on Multiple Domains of Worker Well-Being: A Systematic Review." *Work & Stress* 36(1):30-59. doi: 10.1080/02678373.2021.1969476.

Table 3. Job and task change study characteristics and outcomes.

Study characteristics				Outcomes		
Author, publication year Country	Industry	Primary intervention	Quality Study design	Context-free	Work-domain	Work-family
Bond & Bunce, 2001 United Kingdom	Public/social service	Job redesign	Low QE	↑	—	—
Bond et al., 2008 United Kingdom	Call centre	Job redesign	Mod QE	↑	—	—
Cifre et al., 2011 Spain	Labour	Job redesign	Low QE	↑	—	—
Fairbrother et al., 2010 Australia	Healthcare	Job redesign	Low QE	↑	↑	—
Holman & Axel, 2016 United Kingdom	Call centre	Job redesign	Mod QE	↑	↑	—
Holman et al., 2010 United Kingdom	Knowledge	Job redesign	High QE	—	—	—
Workman & Bommer, 2004 (1 st of 3 studies) United States	Knowledge	Job redesign	Low FE	—	↑	—
Hosseinabadi et al., 2013 Iran	Healthcare	Lean management	Low QE	—	↑	↑
Nahmens et al., 2012 United States	Labour	Lean management	Low PT/PT	—	—	—
Parker, 2003 (3 studies) United Kingdom	Labour	Lean management	Mod QE	—	↓	—
von Thiele Schwarz et al., 2017 (2 studies) Denmark (a) Sweden (b)	Public/social service	Lean management	High RCT	↓ ↓ ↑	↑	—
Workman & Bommer, 2004 (2nd of 3 studies) United States	Knowledge	Lean management	Low FE	—	↑	—
Engström et al., 2005 Sweden	Public/social service	Staff and material resources	Low QE	↑	↑	—
Gidwani et al., 2017 United States	Healthcare	Staff and material resources	Mod RCT	—	↑	—
Liu et al., 2018 China	Labour	Staff and material resources	Mod FE	—	↑	—
Rickard et al., 2012 Australia	Healthcare	Staff and material resources	Low QE	↑	↑	—
Vallières et al., 2016 Sierra Leone	Healthcare	Staff and material resources	Mod RCT	—	—	—
Venkatesh et al., 2010 India	Knowledge	Staff and material resources	Mod FE	—	↓	—

Abbreviations
Study design: RCT (randomised controlled trial); QE (quasi-experiment); PT/PT (pre-/post-test); FE (field experiment); PRCS (partially randomised cohort study); * (process evaluation reported)
Findings: ↑ (statistically significant positive intervention effect); ↓ (statistically significant negative intervention effect); — ↑ (mixed effects); — (null effect); if blank, that outcome was not measured

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PMO

Relational & Team Dynamics Studies

Fox, Kimberly E., Sydney T. Johnson, Lisa F. Berkman, Marjaana Sianoja, Yenee Soh, Laura D. Kubzansky, and Erin L. Kelly. 2022. "Organisational- and Group-Level Workplace Interventions and Their Effect on Multiple Domains of Worker Well-Being: A Systematic Review." *Work & Stress* 36(1):30-59. doi: 10.1080/02678373.2021.1969476.

Table 4. Relational and team dynamics study characteristics and outcomes.

Study characteristics				Outcomes		
Author, publication year Country	Industry	Primary intervention	Quality Study design	Context-free	Work-domain	Work-family
Amos et al., 2005 United States	Healthcare	Team dynamics	Low PT/PT		—↑	
Bergman et al., 2015 Sweden	Healthcare	Team dynamics	Mod QE	↑	—↑	
DiMeglio et al., 2005 United States	Healthcare	Team dynamics	Low QE		↑	
Glisson et al., 2006 United States	Public/social service	Team dynamics	High RCT	↑	↑	
Glisson et al., 2012 United States	Public/social service	Team dynamics	High RCT		↑	
Kanste et al., 2010 Finland	Healthcare	Team dynamics	Low QE	—	—↑	
Nielsen & Randall, 2009; 2012 Denmark	Healthcare	Team dynamics	Mod QE*	↑	↑	
Tsirikas et al., 2012 Greece	Public/social service	Team dynamics	Mod QE		↑	
Tran et al., 2010 Australia	Healthcare	Team dynamics	Low QE		—	
Workman & Bommer, 2004 (3 rd of 3 studies) United States	Knowledge	Team dynamics	Low FE		—	
Yeatts & Cready, 2007 United States	Healthcare	Team dynamics	Low QE		—↑	

Abbreviations

Study design: RCT (randomised controlled trial); QE (quasi-experiment); PT/PT (pre-/post-test); FE (field experiment); PRCs (partially randomised cohort study); * (process evaluation reported)

Findings: ↑ (statistically significant positive intervention effect); ↓ (statistically significant negative intervention effect); — ↑ (mixed effects); — (null effect); if blank, that outcome was not measured

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Participatory Studies

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Table 5. Participatory interventions.

Study characteristics				Outcomes		
Author, publication year Country	Industry	Primary intervention	Quality Study design	Context-free	Work-domain	Work-family
Anderzén & Arnetz, 2005 Sweden	Public/social service	Participatory and diffuse	Mod PT/PT		↑	
Bourbonnais et al., 2011 Canada	Healthcare	Participatory and diffuse	High QE	↑	↑	
Bourbonnais et al., 2006 Canada	Healthcare	Participatory and diffuse	Mod QE	↑	↑	
Dollard & Gordon, 2014 Australia	Public/social service	Participatory and diffuse	Mod QE		—	
Gupta et al., 2018 Denmark	Labour	Participatory and diffuse	High RCT*	—	—	
Hasson et al., 2014 Canada	Knowledge	Participatory and diffuse	Mod QE		—	—
Linzer et al., 2015 United States	Healthcare	Participatory and diffuse	High RCT		—↑	
Linzer et al., 2017 United States	Healthcare	Participatory and diffuse	High RCT		↑	
Nylén et al., 2017 Sweden	Public/social service	Participatory and diffuse	Mod QE*		—	
Sørensen & Holman, 2014 Denmark	Knowledge	Participatory and diffuse	Mod QE*		↑	
Strolin-Goltzman et al., 2009 United States	Public/social service	Participatory and diffuse	Mod QE		↑	
Uchiyama et al., 2013 Japan	Healthcare	Participatory and diffuse	High RCT*	—		
Biron et al., 2016 (3 studies) Canada	Knowledge (a)	Participatory but targeted	Mod QE*	↑		
	Knowledge (b)			↑		
	Healthcare (c)			↑		
Dahl-Jørgensen & Saksvik, 2005 (2 studies) Norway	Retail (a)	Participatory but targeted	High QE		—↑	
Framke et al., 2016 Denmark	Healthcare (b)	Participatory but targeted	High RCT*	—	—↑	
Hall et al., 2008 Canada	Healthcare	Participatory but targeted	Mod QE		—↑	
Kobayashi et al., 2008 Japan	Labour	Participatory but targeted	Mod QE	↑	—↑	
Tsutsumi et al., 2009 Japan	Labour	Participatory but targeted	High RCT*	—↑		
van der Wal et al., 2008 Canada	Healthcare	Participatory but targeted	Low PT/PT		—↑	

Abbreviations

Study design: RCT (randomised controlled trial); QE (quasi-experiment); PT/PT (pre-/post-test); FE (field experiment); PRCs (partially randomised cohort study); * (process evaluation reported)

Findings: ↑ (statistically significant positive intervention effect); ↓ (statistically significant negative intervention effect); — ↑ (mixed effects); — (null effect); if blank, that outcome was not measured

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Slide 39

PMO Can't do two sets...just one on each ...also can we highlight the up arrows somehow?

Phyllis E Moen, 2025-01-04T15:44:18.193

Study and Showcase Innovations (Structural Leads)

- Natural experiments in the public, private, and social (nonprofit) sectors
- “Institutional work” —pioneering innovative policies and practices
- But also recognize retrenchments. **Change is hard**
- Investigate whether and how innovations exacerbate or remedy inequities in cognitive functioning

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Other Forms of Cognitive Activity?



“We defined the exposure of interest to be reading, craft activities, computer activities, playing games, playing music, group activities (e.g., book club), social activities (e.g., going out to movies and theaters), artistic activities, and watching television.”

(Zheng et al. 2023)

Zheng, Hui, Kathleen Cagney, and Yoonyoung Choi. 2023. “Predictors of Cognitive Functioning Trajectories among Older Americans: A New Investigation Covering 20 Years of Age- and Non-Age-Related Cognitive Change” edited by K. Latham-Mintus. PLOS ONE 18(2):e0281139. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0281139

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What is an Institution?

- Three things make something an institution: *language, customs, and body of rules and laws*¹
- “Cognitive, normative, and regulative structures and activities that provide stability and meaning to social behavior. Institutions are transported by various carriers – culture, structures, and routines – and they operate at multiple levels of jurisdiction.”²
- Social Environment....treated as (unchanging) background

1. Biggart & Beamish (2003) The Economic Sociology of Conventions: Habit, Custom, Practice and Routine in Market Order. Annual Review of Sociology 29: 443-464.

2. Scott, W. Richard. 1995. Institutions and Organizations. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.