IEQ and Productivity: Is there a link?

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What is productivity?

- Individual measures:
 - Task Performance (time, accuracy, quantity, quality)
 - Self-reports
- Group measures:
 - Work performance (Group output)
 - Supervisor/Peer reports
- Organizational measures:
 - Performance appraisal
 - Corporate output
 - Corporate profits
- Time base?
 - minute, hour, day, week, month, quarter, year, life

What is productivity?

- No unitary definition of productivity
- No universal time base
- Productivity measured in multiple ways
- Productivity is an operational concept
- Productivity implies some aspect of human performance

IEQ factors and Human Performance Lighting - Bright Sound - Dim - Noise **Temperature** - Glare - Disturbance - Hot - Cold **Productivity** Vibration **Indoor Air Quality**

- Acute
- Chronic

Personal Control

- Segmental
- Whole-body

IAQ Effects on Productivity (Fisk & Rosenfeld, 1997, Indoor Air, 7, 158)

- Infectious disease transmission
- Allergies & asthma
- Sick Building Syndrome
- Direct effects
- Intervention studies

- Increased risk of infectious respiratory disease transmission in:
 - air-conditioned army barracks (Brundage et al., 1988)
 - Gulf war troops in air-conditioned buildings (Richards et al., 1993)
 - Shared offices (Jaakkola & Heinonen, 1993)
 - Smaller, poorly ventilated jail cells (Hoge et al., 1994)
- Fear of bioterrorism (e.g. anthrax)

- Effects of allergens and asthma. Studies of:
 - Moisture and building materials
 - Bacteria (gram negative endotoxin)
 - Fungi
 - Allergens
 - Dust mites
 - Cockroach
 - Pets (cats, dogs etc.)
- Indoor conditions provoke responses in susceptible/sensitive people.

- Studies of direct performance effects of numerous pollutants:
 - Carbon monoxide (e.g. vigilance studies)
 - Carbon dioxide, NOx, Ozone
 - Volatile organic compounds (individual and mixtures)
 - Particulates
 - Odors/Fragrances
 - Negative air ionization (controversial)
- Usually short-term laboratory/chamber studies.
- Performance decrements occur at certain levels of specific indoor pollutants.

- Studies of sick building syndrome (selfreported symptoms of malaise) show decreases in self-reported productivity with increases in sick-building syndrome reports.
- Typically field studies and correlation analyses.

- Intervention studies of improvements to ventilation show increases in selfreported and measured productivity:
 - Supplemental, furniture-integrated
 breathing-zone air filtration (Hedge et al., 1993)
 - Personal environment systems (Kroner et al., 1993)
 - Conflicting effects of changing ventilation rate (e.g. Jakkola et al., 1995)

- Scattered studies that mostly show evidence of an association between indoor environment conditions and some measure of performance.
- Future research issues:
 - Laboratory vs. field studies
 - Single vs. multiple contaminants/conditions
 - Surveys vs. interventions
 - Short-term vs. longer-term
 - Single exposure vs. multiple exposure
 - Time-lagged effects
 - Acute vs. chronic health effects