



Workplace accommodation to people with disabilities: a case study in civil construction

Inclusão Laboral de trabalhadores com deficiência: estudo de caso na construção civil

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Abstract

Objective: the aim of this paper was to assess and describe the various tasks of the jobs of servant of construction, bricklayer, painter and charge of construction in the civil construction to determine the profile of workers with disabilities who could perform these functions and what adjustments are needed. **Methods:** this research it is a descriptive cross-sectional quantitative approach. Direct observation of the activities performed at the construction site in each of the jobs evaluated and the environment; interviews with two workers each function evaluated, except painter there was only one worker, a civil engineer and a safety technician to describe detailed, together, as they were carried out each of the required tasks; a video and photographic record of tasks being carried out to analyze the jobs, ErgoDis/IBV software resources were used. At the time the research was conducted in the field, were working a total of 1,547 employees. **Results:** It was observed that workers with hearing impairments could perform the activities without any adaptations in the workplace and individuals who had had a leg or foot amputated need to use appropriate prostheses to perform the activities of the functions. **Conclusion:** only workers with full or partial hearing

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impairment could perform all the jobs analyzed without any accommodation in the workplace and individuals with amputation of leg or foot may only perform tasks using appropriate aids.

Keywords: Human Engineering. Occupational Health. People with disabilities. Job accommodation. Construction Industry.

Resumo

Objetivo: o objetivo do artigo foi avaliar e descrever as diversas tarefas dos postos de trabalho do servente, pedreiro, pintor letrista e encarregado de turma da construção civil para determinar o perfil dos trabalhadores com deficiência que poderiam exercer essas funções e quais as adaptações necessárias. **Métodos:** esta pesquisa trata-se de um estudo descritivo transversal de abordagem quantitativa. Foi utilizada observação direta das atividades realizadas no canteiro de obras em cada uma das funções avaliadas e do ambiente; entrevistas com dois trabalhadores de cada uma das funções avaliadas, com exceção do pintor letrista, que só havia um trabalhador, o trabalhador com deficiência, um engenheiro civil da obra e um técnico de segurança para descrever detalhadamente, em conjunto, como eram realizadas cada uma das tarefas prescritas; registro em vídeo e fotográfico da execução das tarefas e, para análise dos postos de trabalho, foram utilizados os recursos do software ErgoDis/IBV. No momento em que foi realizada a pesquisa de campo, estavam trabalhando na obra um total de 1.547 funcionários. **Resultados:** observou-se que os trabalhadores com deficiência auditiva poderiam exercer as atividades avaliadas sem nenhuma adaptação no ambiente de trabalho e que, para indivíduos com amputação de perna ou pé, seriam necessárias algumas adaptações. **Considerações finais:** apenas os trabalhadores com deficiência auditiva total e parcial poderiam exercer todas as funções analisadas sem nenhuma mudança no ambiente de trabalho e que os indivíduos com amputação de perna ou pé somente poderão exercer as tarefas nos postos de trabalho avaliados se utilizarem próteses adequadas.

Palavras-chave: Ergonomia. Saúde do Trabalhador. Pessoa com deficiência. Inclusão laboral. Indústria da Construção.

Introduction

People with disabilities (PD) account for about 15% of the world population, or one billion people (1). While in Brazil this figure is 23.9% of the population, i.e. there are 45.6 million PDs in Brazil. In northeastern Brazil, the amount of PD is a bit higher, 30.9% of the population, and the state of Pernambuco has 27.5% of the population (2). The highest amount of PD in the Northeast compared to the national average can be caused by a lower socioeconomic development and worse conditions of health care in the region.

The inclusion of this population in the social-labor environment has been discussed and encouraged through various laws. Among the legal measures adopted by the State, the ones that stand out are Law No. 8.112, of 11/12/1990, which ensures PD the right that 20% of the places offered in competitive public entrance examinations, and the Law No. 8213/91 which obliges companies with more

100 than employees to have 2% to 5% of their staff as people with disabilities (3,4). It is important to note that the state, despite require companies to include the PD and might to penalize them with fines, if not met the quota law does not provide tax incentives for Brazilian companies to hire and carry out the necessary adjustments of workplace to workers with disabilities.

Despite the attempts to include PD at work, the number of such people seeking employment and of those receiving job opportunities remains low in North America and Europe (5). In Brazil, this is also true, because it is seen that current legislation does not guarantee the inclusion of PD in the labor market, since, as per data from the 2012 Annual Report of Social Information (RAIS) (6), of the total of 47.1 million people with active, formal employment links at 31 December, 330,300 were declared as people with disabilities, which represents 0.7% of the total of formal employment links, ie, missing a lot to reach the percentage required by

law. Unfortunately, workers with disabilities are very often seen as a problem to be dealt with instead of an opportunity that can be used (7).

Occupational and demographic data from the US Census Bureau and the Occupational Information Network data show that in the US, workers with disabilities are under-represented in jobs that require qualification and have good salaries. On the other hand, they are well represented in low-skilled jobs and low wages (8). In this context, despite the efforts, the PD at various times suffer prejudice for being seen as generating costs and low productivity.

Some companies have hired workers with disabilities without using appropriate methods to do so. Thus, there was no prior analysis of accessibility conditions, nor of the demands of their jobs, nor of these people's potential, resulting adaptation problems, occupational accidents and economic damage to the image and social awareness of the company, as well as psychosocial problems in relation to PD (9). In a survey conducted by Chi et al. (10), of the 540 case studies analyzed, in only 3 of them did employers conduct an analysis of the tasks and the functional abilities of workers with disabilities for job accommodation.

It is verified that job accommodation to people with disabilities is a tough task that has encountered some difficulties, such as the lack of offering professional training to people with disabilities, the presence of architectural and organizational barriers and discrimination regarding PD functional potential (11). Thus, it is essential to understand that the interaction between people with disabilities and the elements of the work system should be treated by a multidisciplinary team, since, the knowledge of the tasks, the physical, intellectual and organizational demands of jobs and knowing the functional capabilities of a worker with disability, reasonable adaptations to work environments can be carried out adequately.

Therefore, there is a need to compare the demands of the job and the PD's capabilities. The goal is that the demands of work do not exceed the functional capacities of the worker with a disability and that the workplace is accessible and safe. PD's jobs should allow or facilitate the development of their individual skills and abilities, while also preventing the progression of their existing deficiencies and/or the emergence of new ones (12). Thus, this avoids the worker with disabilities having to make a great

effort to adapt to the job or the job falling far short of their professional qualifications (13).

Workplace accommodation to people with disabilities may vary both in the complexity of each case and in the resources needed. Consequently, planning for each adaptation also varies in time, effort and the number and the professionals involved. It is important to include physiotherapists, occupational therapists, doctors, safety at work engineers, architects, designers and other professionals. Moreover, the adaptation process should involve the people affected (the PD, the employer and co-workers) as active participants in obtaining a good result.

A workplace not adapted to the worker with a disability, just as to any worker, will bring losses to the company, such as a fall in productivity, an increase in absenteeism, a greater likelihood of work accidents and errors (14). Importantly no data on occupational accidents involving workers with disabilities in the construction industry in Brazil.

The construction industry plays an important role in generating direct and indirect jobs, especially for those with little professional skills (15). In addition, in the UK, there are many job opportunities in construction for workers with disabilities, however, only a small number of companies offer these positions to the PD (16). Despite the importance of this economic sector in Brazil, there is a lack of publications on labor inclusion of PD in this sector in the country (17).

The purpose of the paper was to assess and describe the various tasks of the laborer, bricklayer, painter and foreman of the construction industry to determine the profile of workers with disabilities who could perform such jobs and what adaptations are needed.

Materials and methods

This research is a cross-sectional descriptive study of quantitative approach. The field research was conducted at the site of a water supply network in the Metropolitan Region of Recife, in the state of Pernambuco, Brazil. The methods and techniques used in the field study were: direct observation of the activities performed at the construction site in each of the evaluated jobs and the environment, semistructured interviews (annex 1) with the workers and a video and photographic record of the tasks.

To complement these techniques, in order to analyze the jobs of laborer, bricklayer, painter and foreman, ErgoDis/ IBV software resources were used. According to Ferreras et al. (18), it is a software used to adapt jobs to people with physical, mental and/or sensory disabilities. The software was developed by the Institute of Biomechanics of Valencia (IBV) to make an ergonomic evaluation of jobs filled by PDs. It collects information of the physical, sensory, communication, intellectual and organizational demands of the tasks and functional and intellectual capacity of the subject in order to guide the evaluator in making decisions about the case and, if possible, on what adaptations to suggest (18).

By the time the field research was carried out, there was a total of 1,547 employees working on the site in various jobs, with observation and video registration of the execution of activities of three laborers, three bricklayers, one painter (there was only one working) and three foreman. In this sense, the field research was started to determine the actual work (activity) of the jobs based on the description of the prescribed work (task) provided by documents Working Conditions and Environment Program (PCMAT) and Technical Report of Environmental Conditions of Work (LTCAT). The LTCAT and the PCMAT aim to anticipate, recognize, evaluate and control environmental hazards that can cause diseases in the workplace. Because of that, it was asked randomly to two experienced workers from each of the evaluated jobs and the worker with disability, one civil engineer and a safety technician to describe in detail, together, as they were held each required tasks in PCMAT and LTCAT documents. No employee refused to participate. Moreover, these workers responded if each item of the physical, sensory, communication, intellectual and organizational demands that are presented in the software (17) were necessary to carry out the work activities of each job. This way, it was possible to fill in the information in the software about the physical and intellectual demands of the task.

Subsequently, photograph and video registration were made about the execution of each of the activities in each of the jobs evaluated. This step aimed to assist in the collection of data regarding the movements and postures adopted in conducting the activities to determine task demands. In the following section, it was determined the physical and intellectual demands of jobs through the software.

No information was found in the national literature on the major sequelae and/or disabilities caused by accidents at work in the construction industry. Through the verbal information provided by a Civil Engineer expert in Health and Safety in Construction Labour, it was possible to define the most common deficiencies caused by accidents at work in this productive sector, since this is an industry that employs few workers with disabilities. So, using the software, it was possible to simulate individuals with partial or total hearing loss; total and partial visual impairments; and amputation of the fingers, thumb, hand, arm, leg and foot to determine whether they could perform the jobs considered and which would be the necessary adaptations be.

According to the analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from the software, it was possible to outline the causes for the inadequacies of the jobs and, finally, recommendations for the necessary adjustments were developed. This study was submitted to and approved by the Ethics Committee in Research of the Federal University of Pernambuco and given the registration number 315/10.

Results

For data collection were interviewed in all, 11 workers of the construction site. The real subject simulated in the software was laborer and had a partial hearing impairment and nine other hypothetical subjects with deficiencies determined by the study, by the software to check if they could perform the jobs of laborer, bricklayer, painter and foreman and what adaptations would be needed.

The real subject simulated in the software had a partial hearing impairment and the disability was classified as moderate deafness, i.e. the individual can hear in a range of 41-55 dB (A) (19). However, he did not use a hearing aid. The worker who was simulated as having a partial visual impairment had low vision, i.e. visual acuity of between 5% and 30% in the better eye, on using the best optical correction (19). The hypothetical subjects who were simulated as having had an arm, a hand, a leg and a foot amputated were considered as having had these structures totally amputated. Individuals whose fingers and thumb had been amputated were deemed to have totally lost four fingers but not the thumb, or to have totally lost their thumb, respectively. Thus they could not make the

pincer movement and had difficulty gripping objects with that hand.

The working day on the site was Monday through Thursday from 07:00 to 17:00 and Friday from 07:00 to 16:00 with a one-hour break for lunch, totaling 44 hours per week. At the time the field research was being conducted, there were 92 laborers, 40 bricklayers, 4 foremen of civil construction and 1 painter distributed over the construction sites.

Workplace analysis

The laborer is the worker who performs various duties in the civil construction industry. However, in this real case of evaluation, the worker carries out his activities in the area of the everyday activities of the construction site, keeping and delivering tools and personal protection equipment (PPE) in addition to cleaning and tidying up the site. From the detailed description of how were carried out each required task in PCMAT and LTCAT documents it was possible to prepare Table 1.

G.C.A. has total hearing loss in his left ear and partial hearing loss in his right ear, and is classified as moderately deaf, but has no significant difficulties in communicating with other workers, due to the level of his disability, even though he does not use a hearing aid.

The function of the job evaluated of foreman is to command a squad of workers to clean the land that falls within the limits of the construction site. In addition to allocating tasks to team members, he determines which areas should be cleaned, which present risks to the population neighboring the site and sometimes helps in clearing the land with a chainsaw or machete. From the detailed description of how were carried out each required task in PCMAT and LTCAT documents it was possible to prepare Table 2.

Worker of painter function of the evaluated job performed the painting activities and gluing the boards and signs present at the construction site. In the Table 3 shows the description of the tasks and activities which was determined from the detailed description of how were carried out each required task in PCMAT and LTCAT documents.

Table 1 - Task vs. Activity of laborer

Task	Activity
1) Perform excavation and prepare mass of concrete and other materials.	In this job, this task is not accomplished.
2) Perform demolition of concrete, masonry and other structures.	In this job, this task is not accomplished.
3) Assist in the activities of cargo handling and lifting.	In this job, this task is not accomplished.
4) Carry on signaling activity when prompted.	In this job, this task is not accomplished.
5) Help professionals: carpenter, steel fixer, bricklayer, painter, assembler, etc. When prompted.	In this job, this task is not accomplished.
6) Assist in cleaning and organizing of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Delivers, stores and organizes tools and PPEs in the common area container (different movements of the upper and lower). b) Cleans and organizes the tables and chairs in the common area (different movements of the upper and lower). c) Organizes and stores the garbage from the common area (different movements of the upper and lower).

Source: PCMAT, LTCAT and interviews.

Table 2 - Task vs. Activity of foreman

Task	Activity
1) Plan, coordinate and control operations in production sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Check the possibility of doing what the workflow manager requests. b) Verify if the land clearing at the site poses a risk to the neighboring population.
2) Distribute tasks according to the ability of each team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In addition to allocating tasks to employees verbally, at times also performs land clearing using chainsaws and machetes. b) Holds chainsaw with both hands and cuts what is necessary (different movements of the upper limbs). c) With his dominant hand holds the knife and makes various movements of the upper limb to cut the necessary vegetation.

Source: PCMAT, LTCAT and interviews.

Table 3 - Task vs. Activity of painter

Task	Activity
1) Paint external and internal construction surfaces, scraping, mashing and covering with one or more layers of paint	In this job, this task is not accomplished.
2) Create and paint all types of signs for signalling work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If there is previous paint and there is need to remove the paint, pours the chemical products on the sign (different movements of the upper limb). b) With the spatula, scrapes the paint of the sign to remove it (various movements of the upper limb). c) Holds the pencil with one hand and draws the letters on the signs (various movements of the upper limb). d) Dips the brush into the paint (different movements of the upper limb). e) Paints the marked letters with the brush (many of the upper limb movements). f) Cuts the adhesive with scissors with the help of one hand holding the stickers on the workbench and the other handling the scissors (various movements of the upper limb). g) Positions the adhesive where indicated, with one arm supports the adhesive and the other fixes the stickers and slides on the sign

Source: PCMAT, LTCAT and interviews.

Bricklayers are characteristic construction professionals, and important for building concrete structures, masonry and doing finishing. In the job evaluated, the workers built foundations, concrete and masonry structures, and did finishing and applied cladding and screeded floors. From the detailed description of how were carried out each required task in PCMAT and LTCAT documents it was possible to prepare Table 4.

Assessments were made using the software to verify what workers with disabilities could perform the jobs of laborer, bricklayer, painter and foreman

of the construction and what adaptations would be needed. This can be seen in Table 5.

Based on results found by the software it is verified that in the real case, due to the level of hearing loss, the individual who exercised the job of laborer had no difficulty in communicating with other workers. Therefore, the result was acceptable without changes, which corroborated to what is observed in practice, where workers perform their work activities without difficulty. A subject with a similar disability to the real cases was also simulated in the software in the jobs of bricklayer,

foreman and painter and the same result was obtained. However, if the level of the individual's hearing loss was greater, the use of a hearing aid, and communication through writing and sign language could be recommended.

In the hypothetical cases simulated, a person with a total hearing disability would have difficulty in communicating with other workers, but this can be overcome by communicating using sign language, by writing and lip-reading, which does not prevent him from performing the activities of all the jobs evaluated. Thus, the results were acceptable without changes. It is worth drawing attention to the research study by Williams et al. (20), in which 33% of workers with a hearing disability used hearing aids, 17% communicated through writing and 9% by using

the sign language. Furthermore, individuals with a hearing disability had higher rates of employment (75% of the sample) than people with other types of disability (21).

The hypothetical subjects with partial and total visual disability would present considerable difficulty due to the need for sight to undertake the tasks and to move around the construction site, so the results were determined as unacceptable for the jobs evaluated. According to Yeager (22), people who are unable to walk and the blind have lower employment rates. Moreover, in research of Newton and Ormerod (16), 21% of construction employers stated that they would hire a person with a visual disability even where the worker would have great difficulty in reading, with glasses.

Table 4 - Task vs. Activity of bricklayer

(to be continued)

Task	Activity
1) Casting concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) When laying a joist, in a crouching position, he puts the battens in the desired locations (different movements of the upper limbs). b) Standing or squatting, holding with both hands the concrete pump, casts concrete in the place indicated. c) Depending on the type of concrete, he needs to thicken it, holding the hose of the vibrator with both hands. d) Squatting, he passes the ruler to level the concrete and make it smooth (different movements of the upper limbs). e) After the concrete is cured, if necessary, he undertakes the finishing (described in next item).
2) Doing finishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) With a trowel in one hand, he picks up the mortar in the wheelbarrow and puts it in the place where the finish will be done (different movements of the upper limbs). b) Passes the trowel to level the place of the finishing (different movements of the upper limb). c) Removes excess mortar and puts it back in the wheelbarrow (different movements of the upper limb). d) In finishing with a tamper, he grips it with one hand and passes it over the concrete to give the finishing (diverse movement of the upper limb).
3) Constructing foundations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Standing or squatting, holding with both hands the concrete pump, he casts concrete into the excavated site. b) Depending on the type of concrete, he needs to thicken it, holding the hose of the vibrator with both hands. c) After the concrete has set and the moulds are removed, he does the finishing, if necessary (already described).

Table 4 - Task vs. Activity of bricklayer

(conclusion)

Task	Activity
4) Building masonry structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Standing, he picks up the mortar from the wheelbarrow with the trowel, placing it under the spot where the brick will be placed. If there is already a brick there, he puts it on top of it (different movements of the upper limb). b) Removes the brick from the ground by hand (different movements of the upper limb and trunk). c) Puts the brick in place (different movements of the upper limb). d) Beat with the trowel on top of the brick (elbow flexion-extension). e) Removes the excess mortar around the brick (various movements of the upper limb). f) Returns the excess mortar to the wheel-barrow (different movements of the upper limb). g) Visually checks the brick is in place. h) Checks the plumb. i) May break a brick to fill space (different movements of the upper limb).
5) Putting up cladding and laying sub-flooring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Crouching, he puts the batten in the desired locations (different movements of the upper limbs). b) He throws mortar on the location indicated (various movements of the upper limb). c) Spreads the mortar with the trowel (different movements of the upper limb). d) After the mortar has set, he lays ceramic tiles on it (different movements of the upper limb). e) Beats with his hand or with a rubber mallet on the ceramic to make it settle better (different movements of the upper limb). f) Checks the alignment. g) May need to cut the ceramic to make corners. Leans with one hand on the ceramic and with the other handles the Makita power cutter or manual tile-cutter to cut the ceramic to the correct degree. h) Application of grouting (different movements of the upper limb).

Source: PCMAT, LTCAT and interviews.

Table 5 - Results of the evaluations through software

(to be continued)

Job/disability	Laborer	Foreman	Bricklayer	Painter
Partial hearing disability	Acceptable without changes ("real" case)	Acceptable without changes	Acceptable without changes	Acceptable without changes
Total hearing disability	Acceptable without changes	Acceptable without changes	Acceptable without changes	Acceptable without changes
Partial visual disability	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Total visual disability	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Thumb amputated	Acceptable without changes	Acceptable with changes	Unacceptable	Acceptable with changes
Fingers amputated	Acceptable without changes	Acceptable with changes	Unacceptable	Acceptable with changes
Hand amputated	Unacceptable	Acceptable with changes	Unacceptable	Acceptable with changes
Arm amputated	Unacceptable	Acceptable with changes	Unacceptable	Acceptable with changes

Table 5 - Results of the evaluations through software

(conclusion)

Job/disability	Laborer	Foreman	Bricklayer	Painter
Leg amputated	Acceptable with changes	Acceptable with changes	Acceptable with changes	Acceptable with changes
Foot amputated	Acceptable with changes	Acceptable with changes	Acceptable with changes	Acceptable with changes

Source: research results through the software.

Regarding workers whose arm and hand had been amputated, the simulation results were unacceptable for laborer and bricklayer because the activities done required handling of tools and objects with upper limbs. However, these individuals could perform the job of foreman, if this could be done without using a chain-saw to clear the land, so the result was acceptable if considered with some changes. The job of painter, was also found acceptable if considered with some changes, i.e. for the individual to carry out the activities of the function he would need to request assistance from another employee to undertake the activity of fixing boards and signs.

In the findings of Stoddard (23), 64% of the employers that had adapted jobs to PDs said that they had redistributing non-essential tasks to other workers. While in the research of Newton and Ormerod (16), 73% of employers in the construction industry made adaptations in work organization to PD (e.g. transferring disabled people to other jobs, rearranging work duties). Thus, the redistribution of tasks and requesting help from another employee to perform non-essential tasks were useful adaptations to have in mind when including people with disabilities at work.

In the cases of workers whose thumb or fingers had been amputated, the results were unacceptable for the job of bricklayer, because the activities to be performed required strength in both hands. However, for individuals whose fingers or thumb have been amputated, the result was acceptable without changes for the role of laborer, because when he needs to pick up the tools with both hands, he could support them with his deficient hand in a claw movement and with his other hand, he could hold objects and tools so as to store them or take them to employees. In the job of foreman, the hypothetical subjects whose fingers or thumb have been amputated could undertake the

activities, but not clear the land with the chainsaw, so the result was acceptable with changes. In the function of painter, the result was similar to the previous one where workers whose fingers or thumb have been amputated could carry out the activities of the function if they used adequate finger or thumb prostheses, which would enable them to make the partial movement of the pincer and claw, or else, they could ask for help from another employee for the activity of fixing boards and signs.

In the hypothetical case of workers whose leg or foot had been amputated, they could carry out activities in all the jobs evaluated if they used appropriate prosthesis for the leg or foot, which would facilitate their moving around the construction site and enable them to handle tools when they move and are standing because when they use crutches, their hands are in use to hold them. The use of assistive technology will enable job tasks to be done, thus increasing employment opportunities for PD (24, 25).

Thus, it is noted that in this research the adjustments needed so that disabled workers might adequately carry out the tasks were low cost, such as redistributing tasks and using prostheses. These results are in agreement with Young (26), whose studies have evaluated the costs of job accommodation, with most costs relatively low compared to the benefits.

The findings of Unger and Kregel (27) in the 43 large companies that employed PD, the majority (78%) reported that the average cost of labor adjustments was less than 100 dollars. Schartz et al. (28) published the results of 259 companies that had made adaptations of the job for PD and found that in the first year after the accommodation, 49.4% of the employers said they had not spent anything on adaptations. As to the others, the average cost in the first year was \$600. Additionally, the estimates for the direct benefits obtained such as, increased

productivity and a decrease in absenteeism from 0 to \$116,000, with an average of \$1,000.

In the study by Solovieta et al. (29,30), the main benefits obtained by companies based on job accommodation to individuals with disabilities were: retaining skilled workers, an increase in worker productivity, eliminating the costs of training new employees, improving relations between workers, and an increase in the morale and general productivity of the company.

Consequently, it is verified that is not always necessary to make major physical changes in the work environment nor to provide sophisticated, technological aids to adapt the workplace to an individual with disability. Starting with organizational changes such as, the redistribution of tasks, changes in working hours and the provision of suitable prostheses and orthoses, it is possible to achieve the accommodation of workers with disabilities.

Conclusion

Through knowledge of the tasks, the physical, intellectual and organizational demands of workplaces and knowing the functional capabilities of a worker with disability, reasonable adaptations to work environments can be carried out adequately. To achieve this goal, it is important that this is done through an integration of a multidisciplinary team, which involves the areas of occupational safety and ergonomics in order to enable the survey, data analysis, besides physical, intellectual and organizational recommendations.

The survey results showed that only workers with total and partial hearing loss could undertake the jobs of laborer, bricklayer, painter and foreman without any change in the work environment, and individuals whose leg or foot had been amputated can only perform tasks in the jobs evaluated if they use adequate leg or foot prostheses.

The study has some limitations, such as the fact that it has only evaluated one real case and various hypothetical cases and also for not having evaluated the accessibility of workers with disabilities from their home to the workplace, which is a major issue especially for workers with visual and physical disabilities.

Due to the lack of literature on the topic of the workplace accommodation of people with disabilities

in the construction industry, it is recommended that further studies in this production sector are undertaken and deepened, especially to focus on accessibility and worker productivity, with the aim of fostering the process of employing individuals with disabilities and facilitating compliance with the law on quotas.

In this context, it is emphasized the importance of studies in this industry, because it involves high risk activity, level 4, according to Regulatory Standard nº 4 that addresses to the Specialized Services in Safety Engineering and Occupational Medicine.

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Annex 1

Semistructured interviews

1. Job performed: _____

2. Describe step by step each of the tasks that are performed in the job.

Task 1:

Task 2:

Task 3:

Task 4:

Task 5:
