

Shifting Schedules

The Health Effects of Reorganizing Shift Work

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Background: Approximately one fifth of workers are engaged in some kind of shift work. The harmful effects of shift work on the health and work–life balance of employees are well known. A range of organizational interventions has been suggested to address these negative effects.

Methods: This study undertook the systematic review (following Quality Of Reporting Of Meta [QUORUM] analyses guidelines) of experimental and quasi-experimental studies, from any country (in any language) that evaluated the effects on health and work–life balance of organizational-level interventions that redesign shift work schedules. Twenty-seven electronic databases (medical, social science, economic) were searched. Data extraction and quality appraisal were carried out by two independent reviewers. Narrative synthesis was performed. The review was conducted between October 2005 and November 2006.

Results: Twenty-six studies were found relating to a variety of organizational interventions. No one type of intervention was found to be consistently harmful to workers. However, three types were found to have beneficial effects on health and work–life balance: (1) switching from slow to fast rotation, (2) changing from backward to forward rotation, and (3) self-scheduling of shifts. Improvements were usually at little or no direct organizational cost. However, there were concerns about the generalizability of the evidence, and no studies reported on impacts on health inequalities.

Conclusions: This review reinforces the findings of epidemiologic and laboratory-based research by suggesting that certain organizational-level interventions can improve the health of shift workers, their work–life balance, or both. This evidence could be useful when designing interventions to improve the experience of shift work.

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Introduction

Shift work is an increasingly common form of work organization. Approximately one fifth of workers are engaged in some kind of shift work.¹ Technologic advances, changes in the economy, and the emergence of 24-hour societies^{2,3} mean that shift work is no longer confined to the manufacturing and industrial sectors, and it is now an important aspect of employment in the retail and service sectors. Shift work continues to be commonplace among healthcare and emergency-services personnel, with up to 50% of hospital staff working on shifts.⁴ However, shift work

remains socially patterned, with a higher prevalence among lower socioeconomic groups,⁵ so it is they who most experience the adverse consequences of shift work on health and work–life balance.

The possible negative effects of shift work on health and work–life balance are well known.^{1,6–8} Reported health problems include sleep disturbances, fatigue, digestive problems, emotional problems, and stress-related illnesses, as well as increases both in general morbidity and in sickness absence.⁹ These problems may derive from disruption to physiologic, psychological, and social circadian rhythms.^{6,7} Shift work, particularly night work, disrupts the natural circadian rhythm, requiring people to be active at times when they would normally be sleeping, and vice versa.⁷ This leads to problems with sleep (e.g., when natural alerting mechanisms such as the cortisol surge and temperature rise interrupt it) as well as with daytime functioning (when wakefulness at night is reduced by temperature drops and melatonin surges). Sudden changes in schedule can therefore have an effect akin to jet lag. Disruption of the circadian rhythm can also lead to disharmony within the body, as some functions

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(e.g., heart rate) adapt more quickly than others (typically the endogenous functions such as body temperature and melatonin production). This leads to desynchronization, which itself can result in psychological malaise, fatigue, and gastrointestinal problems. Realignment can take several weeks.⁷

Previous studies have explored associations between the physiological and psychological aspects of long-term exposure to shift work and health issues such as cardiovascular problems, pre-term births, or breast cancer.^{10–12} Shift work may also involve increased risk of injuries and accidents as performance fluctuates.^{13,14} For example, a review of injuries related to shift work concluded that workers on rotating shift work had a higher risk of injury than workers on fixed shifts, that there was a greater risk of injury on shifts that rotated more frequently, and that longer workdays were no more hazardous than the more usual 8-hour workday.¹³

Most existing research emphasizes the physiological changes that shift work induces, but shift work also involves considerable social desynchronization, involving working at times and on days that may make it difficult to maintain a balanced domestic and social life.¹⁵ The Work Foundation defines work–life balance as people having a measure of control over when, where, and how they work. It is achieved when an individual's right to a fulfilled life inside and outside paid work is accepted and respected as the norm to the mutual benefit of the individual, business, and society.¹⁶ It has been suggested that work–life imbalance can lead to poorer health. For example, a study of the Swedish working population found that a majority of employees experienced work–life imbalance, and that this was due to work interfering with nonwork activities. Self-reported health on the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) was significantly worse among employees who experienced work–life imbalance.¹⁷

A range of interventions has been suggested to address the negative effects of shift work.¹ These include interventions at the individual level: exposure to bright light or napping; training; counseling and education; countermeasures against sleep problems and problems with appetite and digestion; educational interventions (e.g., to help workers to cope with shift work); regular medical surveillance and pharmaceutical interventions (e.g., melatonin administration); and selection strategies to remove the most vulnerable.^{7,18,19} At the organizational level, interventions include decreased shift length (especially on night shift); redesign of shift work schedules (according to ergonomic criteria or to increase flexibility); improvements in working conditions (reducing noise or improving unfavorable working environments); and legislation that limits working hours or exposure to shift work (e.g., the European Union's Working Time Directive, and its subsequent revisions).¹

The effects of some of these interventions on health and work–life balance have been evaluated in primary studies. This article presents the results of a systematic review of the health and work–life balance impacts of organizational-level changes to shift work and any differential impacts by social group. The review was conducted between October 2005 and November 2006. Although previous literature reviews exist in the area of shift work and health, they often concentrate on observational epidemiologic studies (descriptive or comparative) rather than evaluative intervention studies; tend to cover only individual-level interventions; focus on certain occupational groups; or have not been conducted using full systematic review methodology.^{1,4,8,9,13,20}

Methods

Inclusion and Exclusion

The review sought to identify all primary empirical studies that examined the effects of organizational-level interventions on the health and work–life balance of shift workers and their families. It excluded studies of controlled exposure to darkness and light, as it defined those as individual-level, rather than organizational-level, interventions within its context. It also excluded selection strategies, as these interventions seem to be primarily focused on characteristics of the individual rather than on the organization. For the purposes of the review, shift work was defined as any regularly taken employment outside the hours of 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM.⁷ Laboratory-based studies were excluded.

The range of health-related outcomes included incidence of specific diseases (such as musculoskeletal disease) as well as measures of physical or psychological health and well-being (such as the GHQ). Sickness absence, health-service usage, health behaviors, and occupational injuries were included. Physiological measures, such as hormone excretion levels or body temperature, were also included, as were measures related to tiredness, fatigue, and sleep. Work–life balance was conceptualized in terms of the impacts of the interventions on social and domestic life (such as time spent with family). Organizational effects (e.g., individual or organizational performance or job satisfaction), when reported alongside the primary outcomes (health and work–life balance), were also recorded. Differences in outcome by social group, age, and gender were noted.

Search Strategy

Twenty-seven electronic databases were searched from their start dates to November 2005, along with bibliographies, reference lists, and websites for documents of any type, from any country, at any time and in any language, including conference proceedings, unpublished manuscripts, theses, and government-commissioned reports. Details of the databases searched and a sample search for MEDLINE are detailed in [Appendix A](#). The full search strategy is available in [Appendix B](#). (All appendixes can be found online at www.ajpm-online.net.)

Data Extraction and Quality Appraisal

A total of 13,287 titles were initially located, of which 398 were examined in more detail; of these, 64 were retrieved for full-paper analysis. Studies that made any reference to health or well-being were independently appraised by two reviewers.

Quality-appraisal criteria were adapted from existing systematic reviews of the health effects of social interventions and guidance for the evaluation of non-randomized studies (Appendix C).^{21–24} The included studies were independently appraised according to these criteria.^{21–24} The appraisal process included, among other things, an examination of sampling strategy, as well as response and follow-up rates, and adjustment for one or more of the following confounders: demographic, lifestyle, job content, or shift work experience (Appendix C). The quality-appraisal criteria were used only for descriptive purposes and to highlight variations in the quality of studies (Appendixes D–F, “Design and Quality Appraisal” column), with numbers 1–10 representing satisfactory fulfillment of the corresponding criterion. No quality score was calculated, and papers were not excluded on the basis of quality.

Synthesis

Data heterogeneity meant that meta-analysis of the results was not possible, so narrative synthesis was performed with the results tabulated (Appendixes D–F) as well as summarized in the following text.

Results

Twenty-six studies of organizational-level interventions were synthesized. These covered a diverse range of interventions: changes to the speed, direction, and use of rotation; changes to night work; later start and finish times; changes to weekend working; decreased shift lengths; and self-scheduling.^{25–51} (Some studies are reported in more than one publication.) One study was a crossover-controlled trial,²⁹ and there were 20 prospective cohort studies,^{25–27,30–37,39,41,42,44–50} of which 12 had a control group.^{25,26,30,31,33,36,37,41,42,44–47} The cohort study controls were generally recruited from different sections of the same organization (e.g., different production lines within a factory or different wards within a hospital), although in two cases,^{36,46} a different organization was used (which may have resulted in confounding because of, for example, different management practices). Only six of the studies^{25,31,37,46,47,51} stated that they had adjusted for confounders: age, gender, shift-work experience, lifestyle factors, or job content. The majority of studies were conducted in fairly homogeneous populations (e.g., male production-workers or female nurses) and—perhaps in part due to this—only one study⁵⁰ (a multiple-intervention study of backward-to-forward rotation and slow-to-fast rotation) differentiated outcomes by age; none of the studies differentiated by socioeconomic group or gender.

Speed of Rotation

Three small prospective studies^{25–28} examined the health-related effects of changing the speed of shift rotation (Appendix D). All examined the effects of changing from slow to fast rotation. In each study, the switch to fast rotation consisted of a change from six or seven consecutive shifts of the same type (e.g., seven consecutive morning shifts, to a maximum of three or four) and all reported positive health effects. In one German prospective cohort study with a control group of 50 chemical-processing workers,^{25,26} fatigue, sleep disturbances, and appetite disturbances improved in the intervention group. However, no differences between the control and intervention groups were found for gastrointestinal problems, and some complaints (i.e., hot flushes, sweating) actually worsened. In a small prospective cohort study of 39 traffic controllers in the Netherlands,²⁷ sleep complaints decreased slightly, although there were no changes in levels of fatigue. Similarly, in an Australian study of 26 emergency-control-room operators,²⁸ physical and mental health indicators improved (sleep difficulties, absence, headaches, digestive disorders, high blood pressure, diarrhea, constipation, anxiety, and nervousness), but there were no significant effects on health behaviors (alcohol and cigarette consumption were unchanged).

A similar pattern emerged for the work-life balance outcomes, with most studies of changes to the speed of rotation reporting improvements or no change in work-life balance among the intervention groups. In the chemical-processing evaluation,^{25,26} disturbance to social and family life decreased when workers had morning shifts, but there were no differences when they were on the afternoon or night shifts. There were improvements to domestic and child-care problems, workload, and satisfaction with evening leisure time in the study of traffic controllers²⁷; however, complaints about leisure time remained unchanged, and satisfaction with days off actually decreased. In the Australian study,²⁸ work pressure improved, but the other indicators of work-life balance remained unchanged.

It is not possible to comment with any confidence on the organizational effects of changing from a slow- to a fast-rotating shift schedule, as only one small ($n=26$) study²⁸ provided any information. This study reported an increase in levels of job satisfaction after the intervention (an increase from 36% to 50% of staff “satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied”).

Seven of the studies^{44–47,49–51} of the effects of multiple interventions (Appendix F) also examined the effects of changing from a slow to a fast rotation. One of these studies⁵⁰ (which also included a change from backward to forward rotation) compared outcomes by age. It found that sleep quality improved in older workers compared to younger workers. However, these

changes occurred alongside other concurrent interventions, making it difficult to identify the effects of any single intervention.

Direction of Rotation

Two studies of single interventions examined the effects of changes in the direction of rotation (Appendix D).^{29,30}

One study,²⁹ a crossover-controlled trial of 45 Swedish police officers, examined the effects of changing from backward (night, afternoon, morning) to forward (morning, afternoon, night) rotation. It found that some coronary risk factors (levels of triglycerides and serum glucose), mean systolic blood pressure, and mean sleep quality and duration during the day shift improved during the intervention period, whereas cholesterol and serum uric acid levels, diastolic blood pressure, sleep quality and duration on the night shift, and tobacco consumption were unchanged during the intervention phase, and self-rated health actually worsened. However, for the latter outcome there were very short periods of follow-up: only 3 and 5 weeks.

Another study,³⁰ a prospective cohort study with a control group of 263 male car-production workers, examined the effects of changing rotation in the opposite direction, from forward to backward rotation. It reported a mix of health effects, with health-related behavior indicators and cigarette and alcohol consumption improving in the intervention group compared to the control group, while general health measures (sleep quality on morning and night shifts; GHQ 12 [a shortened version of the GHQ]; chronic fatigue; gastrointestinal symptoms; and sleep difficulties, including difficulties with duration and onset times) were no different in the intervention group, and sleep quality on afternoon-shift days actually worsened.

In both studies, work-life balance (except satisfaction with the amount of leisure time²⁹ or social disruption³⁰) was unchanged by the interventions. Job dissatisfaction, the only organizational indicator measured, was also unaffected.³⁰

Removal of Shift Work Rotation

Two prospective cohort studies of police officers in the U.S., one with a control group³¹ and one without,³² examined a single intervention: the change from a rotating shift system (in which all different shifts [e.g., morning, afternoon, night] are worked) to a permanent shift system (in which only one type of shift is worked [e.g., afternoon]). (See Appendix D.) One other study³³ examined the removal of rotation alongside changes to the speed of rotation (Appendix F).

The single methodologically sound intervention study with a control group examined 239 police officers³¹ and reported an improvement in sleep but no change in all other self-reported health indicators

(trouble digesting, on-the-job tiredness, appetite problems, general health, amount of smoking and drinking, and headaches). In the other study of 63 police officers,³² all of the health indicators improved significantly after the intervention: (1) sleep quality and duration improved (e.g., sleep required decreased slightly, from 8.11 hours to 7.77 hours, and sleep adequacy and quality of sleep improved); (2) psychological symptoms decreased, and the mean severity of symptoms reduced slightly; and (3) the amount of sickness absence decreased (from a total of 1400 hours in the 6 months before the intervention to 883 hours in the 6 months after the intervention).

In terms of work-life balance and organizational outcomes, the study with a control group³¹ provided equivocal findings: While spousal satisfaction improved in the intervention group compared to the control group, a number of other work-life balance indicators were unaffected (Appendix D). Similarly, while productivity increased (number of arrests and tickets issued increased by 6% in the intervention group), there was no difference in reported job satisfaction.

Changes to Night Work

Three studies examined slightly different changes to the nature of night work (Appendix D).³³⁻³⁵

One study, a sizeable prospective cohort ($n=305$) with a control group and 12-month follow-up,³³ examined the removal of night shifts in a Swedish steel factory. This study found that sleep and gastrointestinal complaints improved, although there were no changes in shift-specific health problems, sleep length, or sickness absence. Work-life balance, measured in terms of the number of complaints made about social life (e.g., mean amount of time available to spend on clubs and hobbies, going out, political activity), also improved in the intervention group compared to the control group. No organizational outcomes were measured.

In a prospective cohort of 76 UK police officers,³⁴ a reduction in the number of consecutive night shifts on the Ottawa system was examined. (The Ottawa system consists of three or four 10-hour morning or afternoon shifts spread over 4 days, and then 2 days off. This is followed by a block of seven 8-hour nights, then 6 days off.) It reported that night shift fatigue and sleepiness worsened. Caffeine intake was unchanged. However, the small sample and short length of follow-up limited the generalizability of the findings.

Another much smaller ($n=18$) but well-conducted prospective cohort study, this time among Japanese nurses,³⁵ examined the effects of increasing the rest period before the rotation onto night shift. This study suggested that although the intervention enabled an increase in sleep before the night shift, there was no change in irritation or tiredness once the night shift began.

Later Start and Finish Times

One larger study (Appendix E) examined the introduction of later start and finish times to the shifts of 208 workers in a Finnish steel mill.³⁶ Changes in the rates of health complaints and chronic fatigue were no different in the intervention group compared to the control group, although the sleep indicators were more mixed, with improvements only in sleep duration on the evening shifts, satisfaction with the amount of sleep for those on morning shifts, and awakening refreshed from sleep for those on the morning shifts). Work-life balance outcomes worsened as interference of shift work with domestic activities increased, although workload was unchanged in the intervention group. Likewise, there were no differences between the intervention and control groups in terms of job satisfaction. The quality appraisal noted that some observed changes may actually result from differences between the control and intervention groups at baseline, and that the length of follow-up is short (4 months).

One of the studies of multiple interventions (Appendix F)⁴⁹ examined the introduction of later start and finish times. However, this occurred alongside changes to both the speed and direction of rotation, so it is not possible to isolate the specific effects of later start and finish times.

Changes to Weekend Working

One methodologically sound ($n=101$) prospective controlled study examined the switch from continuous (weekends on) to discontinuous (weekends off) shift work (Appendix E).³⁷ The change was introduced to make the shift schedule more ergonomically acceptable for the 101 nurses in a Danish hospital. HDL cholesterol worsened in the intervention group, but total and LDL cholesterol improved. No other outcomes more directly relevant to health were reported.

A multiple-intervention study,³³ in which a concurrent change to the speed of rotation occurred, also examined this type of intervention. It was not possible to isolate any unique effect of the change to discontinuous working; furthermore, the quality-appraisal process suggested that the intervention and control groups may not be comparable.

One small, well-conducted, retrospective study dating back to 1956³⁸ examined the effects of the extension of shift working to cover weekends (a change from discontinuous to continuous shift work). The study, of 73 wives of UK steel workers, reported only on work-life balance outcomes (social life, domestic routine, time with husband) that were unaffected by the move to weekend working.³⁸ A small ($n=52$) prospective multiple-intervention study⁴⁶ also examined this intervention, although it occurred alongside a change from slow to fast rotation, so its positive findings on sleep

cannot be solely attributed to the change to continuous working. Conversely, though, it was possible for the authors to link a decrease in workers' income to the introduction of continuous working because weekend overtime payments ceased. There were some methodologic problems with this study (Appendix E).

Decreased Shift Lengths

Two studies^{39,40} were identified in which the health and work-life balance effects of decreasing the length of shifts were examined. A small prospective cohort study (uncontrolled) of 35 American paramedics³⁹ examined a reduction in average on-call shift length from 24 hours to 12 hours. It found that emotional exhaustion improved significantly 2 months after the reduction (but this was not maintained at the 12-month follow-up), and the impact of work schedule on social and family life was likewise positive. However, no effects were found for depersonalization or job satisfaction.

In a retrospective study from 1933 of 265 female factory-workers in the U.S.,⁴⁰ the change from 8-hour to 6-hour shifts had little effect on fatigue levels (56.1% reported no difference in fatigue levels before and after the intervention) or on domestic life. However, the decreased working hours resulted in wage reductions for the majority of employees. The quality-appraisal process raised a number of questions about the quality of the study (Appendix E), and the generalizability of such an old study is also questionable.

Self-Scheduling

Self-scheduling enables individual shift workers to have some control over which shifts they work, when they start work, or when their rest days occur. Three prospective studies examined the introduction of self-scheduling.⁴¹⁻⁴³ In all three, the intervention was introduced to improve working conditions. The two prospective cohorts with control groups examined bus drivers,^{41,42} while a repeat cross-sectional study focused on 45 nursing staff at a UK hospital.⁴³ Health and work-life balance outcomes were almost universally improved in all three: There were decreases in absence, fatigue, and complaints about family life recorded in the study of 50 bus drivers in the Netherlands⁴¹; accidents decreased by 20% and opportunities to plan leisure time and social contacts improved in the study of 24 German bus drivers⁴²; and the ability to maintain a work-life balance was improved in the hospital-based study.⁴³ Only complaints about free time and time spent with the children in the Netherlands study were unimproved by the intervention.⁴¹ Additionally, in the two studies that measured organizational outcomes,^{41,42} there were improvements in the number of productive work hours (from 50% to 54% of hours)⁴¹ and the number of customer complaints (which decreased by 52%).⁴²

Two of the studies of multiple interventions ([Appendix F](#))^{47–49} also incorporated aspects of self-scheduling. However, self-scheduling was one of three or four different concurrent changes in both studies, so they cannot be used as evidence of the independent effects of self-scheduling interventions.

Discussion

Effects of the Interventions

Overall, most types of organizational shift work intervention examined in this systematic review appear to have either positive or neutral effects on health and work–life balance ([Appendix G](#)). No one type of organizational intervention was found to be consistently harmful to workers (although this may be due to publication bias or methodologic problems; see below). Three types of intervention, however, were reported to have beneficial effects: switching from slow to fast rotation, changing from backward to forward rotation, and the self-scheduling of shifts.

Switching from Slow to Fast Shift Rotation

The studies of interventions that redesigned shift work schedules to use fast rather than slow rotation reported consistently positive effects on the health-related outcomes of sleep and fatigue.^{25–28} This is in keeping with the broader epidemiologic and laboratory-based research literature, in which fast rotations have been shown to be more closely matched to the natural circadian rhythm and therefore potentially less damaging to health.^{52–54} Although somewhat less conclusive, the evidence suggested that work–life balance (in terms of disruption to domestic routines) also generally improved with the introduction of fast-rotating schedules.^{25–28} Organizational effects were positive in terms of job satisfaction, but this was considered only in one study.²⁸

Changing from Backward to Forward Shift Rotation

Epidemiologic and laboratory studies have also suggested that changing the direction of shift schedules from backward to forward rotation is more in keeping with the body's circadian rhythm, and that therefore positive health effects could ensue, especially in terms of sleep.^{7,14,48,54} Only a single intervention study was located, a crossover trial that examined the change from backward to forward rotation, and it confirmed this view.²⁹ Backward-to-forward rotation had no notable impact on work–life balance, and no organizational factors were measured.

Self-Scheduling of Shifts

Health, work–life balance, and organizational effectiveness were positively enhanced in all three of the studies that examined the introduction of self-scheduling among shift workers.^{41–43} Self-scheduling necessarily entails increased employee control at work, something that has been strongly associated in the epidemiologic literature (most notably by the Whitehall Studies^{55–57} and other reviews of work-reorganization interventions^{21,22,58}) with improved health and well-being. In line with such research, the intervention studies included in this review suggest that, even among specific occupational groups such as shift workers, an increase in employee control can have beneficial health, social, and organizational effects.

Quality Appraisal

Although the 26 intervention studies reviewed represented the available evidence base on the health and well-being effects of changing the organization of shift work, the quality-appraisal process revealed a number of limitations.

The evidence base was small and only one trial was found.²⁹ While the interventions were often evaluated using a prospective controlled-study design,^{25,26,30,31,33,36,37,41,42,44–47} these were usually not matched or randomized, and in at least one case there were significant group differences at baseline.^{25,26,30,32,33,36,37,41,42,44–46} In addition, a sizeable number of studies reported concurrent (multiple) interventions.^{33,44–51}

As noted earlier, this was the first systematic review of the effects of changing the organization of shift work, so the authors elected to include all studies regardless of sample size or quality. However, a number of studies had such small final sample-sizes (e.g., 11 studies^{25–29,35,39,41,42,43,49,50} had final sample sizes of 50 or fewer) that their value in informing policy may in some cases be limited. This raises the possibility that any positive findings may be due to publication bias, in which small studies with positive findings are more likely to be published than those with negative findings. Similarly, publication bias may have arisen because only studies in the public domain were locatable, which excluded the majority of commercial studies.

The outcomes were usually self-reported, and they varied greatly from study to study. There was a dearth of well-validated questionnaires, such as the General Health Questionnaire.³⁰ The study follow-ups were generally 12 months or less,^{27–51} so it was not possible to analyze the longer-term effects of the interventions on health or work–life balance. It was also unclear how changing the organization of shift work affected health inequalities, as no studies examined this outcome.

Conclusion

The results of this systematic review of intervention studies supports the results of descriptive epidemiologic research and laboratory-based studies that have suggested that slow-to-fast rotation and backward-to-forward rotation are less harmful to the health and work-life balance of shift workers.^{1,7,14,48,52-54} The review reinforces previous research showing that increased control at work, in this case via self-scheduling, can be beneficial to the health and work-life balance of workers.^{22,23,55-58} There are, however, some reservations about the extent and quality of the evidence base, which future prospective, well-controlled intervention studies should address.

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Appendix A

Databases and Web Sites

The following 27 databases and websites were searched from start date to November 2005:

ASSIA (CSA)
 EU Community Research & Development Information Service
 Dissertation Abstracts, Eric (CSA), European Commission Libraries Catalogue
 Econlit (Webspirs)
 Electronic Collections Online (FirstSearch)
 Embase (Ovid)
 Geobase (FirstSearch)
 Harvard Business Review
 HMIC (OVID)

Index to Theses
 International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (OVID)
 JSTOR
 Labordoc
 Management Contents (Dialog)
 Medline (Ovid)
 Medline In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations (OVID)
 NTIS, PAIS (Webspirs)
 PapersFirst (FirstSearch)
 Psycinfo (Ovid)
 REGARD (ESRC)
 Research Papers in Economics
 Social Science Citation Index (Web of Science)
 Sigle (Webspirs)
 Sociological Abstracts (CSA)

Example Search Strategy (MEDLINE)

shiftwork\$.ti,ab.	(extend\$ adj (duty or duties or work\$) adj hour\$).ti,ab.	(reschedul\$ or re-schedul\$ or redesign\$ or re-design\$).ti,ab.	((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
nightwork\$.ti,ab.	overtime.ti,ab.	ergonomic\$.ti,ab.	((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (work\$ or night\$)).ti,ab.	(flexitime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time).ti,ab.	(self help or selfhelp).ti,ab.	((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or manag\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
(night\$ adj2 work\$).ti,ab.	(flex\$ adj work\$).ti,ab.	(self schedul\$ or self roster\$).ti,ab.	((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
nightshift\$.ti,ab.	work schedule tolerance/ or/1-20	program development/ (coping or cope\$).ti,ab.	or/22-57 21 and 58
((shift or shifts) adj2 (rotat\$ or system or systems or schedule\$ or roster\$)).ti,ab.	exp Legislation/	exp counseling/	animals/
((shift or shifts) adj2 (extend\$ or pattern\$ or cycle\$)).ti,ab.	legislat\$.ti,ab.	counsel\$.ti,ab.	humans/
((shift or shifts) adj2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)).ti,ab.	(law or laws).ti,ab.	empower\$.ti,ab.	60 not (60 and 61)
(hour\$ adj (shift or shifts)).ti,ab.	work\$ time directive.ti,ab.	circadian rhythm/	59 not 62
((shift or shifts) adj2 (continental or continuous or turnaround or split)).ti,ab.	((eu or europe\$) adj3 work\$).ti,ab.	circadian.ti,ab.	
((nonstandard or non-standard) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.			

((unsocia\$ or antisocia\$ or anti-socia\$) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
(irregular\$ adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.

compressed work\$.ti,ab.

long work\$ hour\$.ti,ab.

european union/

(european adj (commission or union)).ti,ab.

bright light\$.ti,ab.

(nap or naps or napped or napping).ti,ab.
clockwise.ti,ab.
(reorganis\$ or reorganiz\$ or re-organis\$ or re-organiz\$).ti,ab.
(restructur\$ or restructur\$).ti,ab.
(entrain\$ or re-entrain\$).ti,ab.
(countermeasure\$ or surveillance).ti,ab.

phototherapy/

phototherap\$.ti,ab.

(light treatment or light therap\$).ti,ab.

Melatonin/ melatonin\$.ti,ab.
((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.

Appendix B

Full Search Strategy

MEDLINE (1966-2005 November Week 2) (OVID)

Searched 21/11/05
3249 records retrieved
shiftwork\$.ti,ab.
nightwork\$.ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (work\$ or night\$)).ti,ab.
(night\$ adj2 work\$).ti,ab.
nightshift\$.ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (rota\$ or system or systems or schedule\$ or roster\$)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (extend\$ or pattern\$ or cycle\$)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)).ti,ab.
(hour\$ adj (shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (continental or continuous or turnaround or split)).ti,ab.
((nonstandard or non-standard) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
((unsocia\$ or antisocia\$ or anti-socia\$) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
(irregular\$ adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
compressed work\$.ti,ab.
long work\$ hour\$.ti,ab.
(extend\$ adj (duty or duties or work\$) adj hour\$).ti,ab.
overtime.ti,ab.
(flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time).ti,ab.
(flex\$ adj work\$).ti,ab.
work schedule tolerance/
or/1-20
exp Legislation/
legislat\$.ti,ab.
(law or laws).ti,ab.
work\$ time directive.ti,ab.
((eu or europe\$) adj3 work\$).ti,ab.
european union/
(european adj (commission or union)).ti,ab.
bright light\$.ti,ab.
(nap or naps or napped or napping).ti,ab.
clockwise.ti,ab.

(reorganis\$ or reorganiz\$ or re-organis\$ or re-organiz\$).ti,ab.
(restructur\$ or re-structur\$).ti,ab.
(entrain\$ or re-entrain\$).ti,ab.
(countermeasure\$ or surveillance).ti,ab.
(reschedul\$ or re-schedul\$ or redesign\$ or re-design\$).ti,ab.
ergonomic\$.ti,ab.
(self help or selfhelp).ti,ab.
(self schedul\$ or self roster\$).ti,ab.
program development/
(coping or cope\$).ti,ab.
exp counseling/
counsel\$.ti,ab.
empower\$.ti,ab.
circadian rhythm/
circadian.ti,ab.
phototherapy/
phototherap\$.ti,ab.
(light treatment or light therap\$).ti,ab.
Melatonin/
melatonin\$.ti,ab.
((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or manag\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
or/22-57
21 and 58
animals/
humans/
60 not (60 and 61)
59 not 62

MEDLINE In-Process and Other Non-Indexed Citations (November 16, 2005) (OVID)

Searched 21/11/05
88 records retrieved
shiftwork\$.ti,ab.
nightwork\$.ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (work\$ or night\$)).ti,ab.
(night\$ adj2 work\$).ti,ab.
nightshift\$.ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (rota\$ or system or systems or schedule\$ or roster\$)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (extend\$ or pattern\$ or cycle\$)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)).ti,ab.
(hour\$ adj (shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (continental or continuous or turn-around or split)).ti,ab.
((nonstandard or non-standard) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
(unsocia\$ or antisocia\$ or anti-socia\$) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
(irregular\$ adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
compressed work\$.ti,ab.
long work\$ hour\$.ti,ab.
(extend\$ adj (duty or duties or work\$) adj hour\$).ti,ab.
overtime.ti,ab.
(flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time).ti,ab.
(flex\$ adj work\$).ti,ab.
or/1-19
legislat\$.ti,ab.
(law or laws).ti,ab.
work\$ time directive.ti,ab.
((eu or europe\$) adj3 work\$).ti,ab.
(european adj (commission or union)).ti,ab.
bright light\$.ti,ab.
(nap or naps or napped or napping).ti,ab.
clockwise.ti,ab.
(reorganiz\$ or reorganiz\$ or re-organis\$ or re-organiz\$).ti,ab.
(restructur\$ or re-structur\$).ti,ab.
(entrain\$ or re-entrain\$).ti,ab.
(countermeasure\$ or surveillance).ti,ab.
(reschedul\$ or re-schedul\$ or redesign\$ or re-design\$).ti,ab.
ergonomic\$.ti,ab.
(self help or selfhelp).ti,ab.
(self schedul\$ or self roster\$).ti,ab.
(coping or cope\$).ti,ab.
counsel\$.ti,ab.
empower\$.ti,ab.
circadian.ti,ab.
phototherap\$.ti,ab.
(light treatment or light therap\$).ti,ab.
melatonin\$.ti,ab.
((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or manag\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.

((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
or/21-49
20 and 50

Embase (1980-2005 Week 47) (OVID)

Searched 21/11/05
2836 records retrieved
shift worker/
shiftwork\$.ti,ab.
nightwork\$.ti,ab.
night work/
((shift or shifts) adj2 (work\$ or night\$)).ti,ab.
(night\$ adj2 work\$).ti,ab.
nightshift\$.ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (rota\$ or system or systems or schedule\$ or roster\$)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (extend\$ or pattern\$ or cycle\$)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)).ti,ab.
(hour\$ adj (shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
((shift or shifts) adj2 (continental or continuous or turn-around or split)).ti,ab.
((nonstandard or non-standard) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
(unsocia\$ or antisocia\$ or anti-socia\$) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
(irregular\$ adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
compressed work\$.ti,ab.
long work\$ hour\$.ti,ab.
(extend\$ adj (duty or duties or work\$) adj hour\$).ti,ab.
overtime.ti,ab.
(flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time).ti,ab.
(flex\$ adj work\$).ti,ab.
or/1-22
law/
(law or laws).ti,ab.
legislat\$.ti,ab.
work\$ time directive.ti,ab.
((eu or europe\$) adj3 work\$).ti,ab.
european union/
(european adj (commission or union)).ti,ab.
bright light\$.ti,ab.
(nap or naps or napped or napping).ti,ab.
clockwise.ti,ab.
(reorganiz\$ or reorganiz\$ or re-organis\$ or re-organiz\$).ti,ab.
(restructur\$ or re-structur\$).ti,ab.
(entrain\$ or re-entrain\$).ti,ab.
(countermeasure\$ or surveillance).ti,ab.
(reschedul\$ or re-schedul\$ or redesign\$ or re-design\$).ti,ab.
ergonomics/
ergonomic\$.ti,ab.
self help/
(self help or selfhelp).ti,ab.
(self schedul\$ or self roster\$).ti,ab.
program development/
(coping or cope\$).ti,ab.
counseling/
counsel\$.ti,ab.
empower\$.ti,ab.
Circadian Rhythm/
circadian.ti,ab.
phototherapy/
phototherap\$.ti,ab.

(light treatment or light therap\$).ti,ab.
 Melatonin/
 melatonin\$.ti,ab.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
 or/24-61
 23 and 62
 (cat or cats or dog or dogs or animal or animals or rat or rats or hamster or hamsters or feline or ovine or bovine or canine or sheep).ti,ab.
 exp animal/
 animal experiment/
 nonhuman/
 or/64-67
 human/
 human experiment/
 69 or 70
 68 not (68 and 71)
 63 not 72

HMIC Health Management Information Consortium (November 2005) (OVID)

Searched 21/11/05
 363 records retrieved
 exp shift work/
 shiftwork\$.ti,ab.
 night work/
 nightwork\$.ti,ab.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (work\$ or night\$)).ti,ab.
 (night\$ adj2 work\$).ti,ab.
 nightshift\$.ti,ab.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (rota\$ or system or systems or schedule\$ or roster\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (extend\$ or pattern\$ or cycle\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)).ti,ab.
 (hour\$ adj (shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (continental or continuous or turn-around or split)).ti,ab.
 ((nonstandard or non-standard) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
 exp unsocial hours/
 ((unsocia\$ or antisocia\$ or anti-socia\$) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
 (irregular\$ adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
 compressed work\$.ti,ab.
 long work\$ hour\$.ti,ab.
 (extend\$ adj (duty or duties or work\$) adj hour\$).ti,ab.
 overtime/
 overtime hours/
 overtime.ti,ab.
 flexible working/
 flexible working hours/
 (flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time).ti,ab.

(flex\$ adj work\$).ti,ab.
 or/1-26
 exp legislation/
 legislat\$.ti,ab.
 exp law/
 (law or laws).ti,ab.
 work\$ time directive.ti,ab.
 ((eu or europe\$) adj3 work\$).ti,ab.
 european union/
 european union directives/
 (european adj (commission or union)).ti,ab.
 bright light\$.ti,ab.
 (nap or naps or napped or napping).ti,ab.
 clockwise.ti,ab.
 exp reorganisation/
 exp organisational change/
 (reorganis\$ or reorganiz\$ or re-organis\$ or re-organiz\$).ti,ab.
 (restruct\$ or re-structur\$).ti,ab.
 (entrain\$ or re-entrain\$).ti,ab.
 (countermeasure\$ or surveillance).ti,ab.
 (reschedul\$ or re-schedul\$ or redesign\$ or re-design\$).ti,ab.
 ergonomics/
 ergonomic\$.ti,ab.
 self help/
 (self help or selfhelp).ti,ab.
 (self schedul\$ or self roster\$).ti,ab.
 (coping or cope\$).ti,ab.
 exp counselling/
 counsel\$.ti,ab.
 empowerment/
 empower\$.ti,ab.
 exp circadian rhythm/
 circadian.ti,ab.
 light phototherapy/
 phototherap\$.ti,ab.
 (light treatment or light therap\$).ti,ab.
 melatonin/
 melatonin\$.ti,ab.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
 or/28-69
 27 and 70

Psycinfo (1806-2005 November Week 2) (OVID)

Searched 21/11/05
 1482 records retrieved
 workday shifts/
 shiftwork\$.ti,ab.
 nightwork\$.ti,ab.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (work\$ or night\$)).ti,ab.
 (night\$ adj2 work\$).ti,ab.
 nightshift\$.ti,ab.

((shift or shifts) adj2 (rota\$ or system or systems or schedule\$ or roster\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (extend\$ or pattern\$ or cycle\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)).ti,ab.
 (hour\$ adj (shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (continental or continuous or turn-around or split)).ti,ab.
 ((nonstandard or non-standard) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
 ((unsocia\$ or antisocia\$ or anti-socia\$) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
 (irregular\$ adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).ti,ab.
 compressed work\$.ti,ab.
 long work\$ hour\$.ti,ab.
 (extend\$ adj (duty or duties or work\$) adj hour\$).ti,ab.
 overtime.ti,ab.
 (flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time).ti,ab.
 (flex\$ adj work\$).ti,ab.
 or/1-20
 exp government policy making/
 legislative processes/
 legislat\$.ti,ab.
 (law or laws).ti,ab.
 work\$ time directive.ti,ab.
 ((eu or europe\$) adj3 work\$).ti,ab.
 (european adj (commission or union)).ti,ab.
 bright light\$.ti,ab.
 napping/
 (nap or naps or napped or napping).ti,ab.
 clockwise.ti,ab.
 (reorganis\$ or reorganiz\$ or re-organis\$ or re-organiz\$).ti,ab.
 (restructur\$ or re-structur\$).ti,ab.
 exp organizational change/
 (entrain\$ or re-entrain\$).ti,ab.
 (countermeasure\$ or surveillance).ti,ab.
 (reschedul\$ or re-schedul\$ or redesign\$ or re-design\$).ti,ab.
 ergonomic\$.ti,ab.
 exp self help/
 (self help or selfhelp).ti,ab.
 (self schedul\$ or self roster\$).ti,ab.
 exp program development/
 (coping or cope\$).ti,ab.
 coping behavior/
 exp counseling/
 counsel\$.ti,ab.
 empowerment/
 empower\$.ti,ab.
 human biological rhythms/
 circadian.ti,ab.
 phototherapy/
 phototherap\$.ti,ab.
 (light treatment or light therap\$).ti,ab.
 melatonin/
 melatonin\$.ti,ab.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).ti,ab.

((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or manag\$ or strateg\$)).ti,ab.
 ((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).ti,ab.
 or/22-62
 21 and 63
 animal.po.
 human.po.
 65 not (65 and 66)
 64 not 67

International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (1951 – 2005 November Week 03) (OVID)

Searched 21/11/05
 274 records retrieved
 shiftwork\$.mp.
 nightwork\$.mp.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (work\$ or night\$)).mp.
 (night\$ adj2 work\$).mp.
 nightshift\$.mp.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (rota\$ or system or systems or schedule\$ or roster\$)).mp.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (extend\$ or pattern\$ or cycle\$)).mp.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)).mp.
 (hour\$ adj (shift or shifts)).mp.
 ((shift or shifts) adj2 (continental or continuous or turn-around or split)).mp.
 ((nonstandard or non-standard) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).mp.
 ((unsocia\$ or antisocia\$ or anti-socia\$) adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).mp.
 (irregular\$ adj2 (work\$ or shift or shifts)).mp.
 compressed work\$.mp.
 long work\$ hour\$.mp.
 (extend\$ adj (duty or duties or work\$) adj hour\$).mp.
 overtime.mp.
 (flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time).mp.
 (flex\$ adj work\$).mp.
 or/1-19
 legislat\$.mp.
 (law or laws).mp.
 work\$ time directive.mp.
 ((eu or europe\$) adj3 work\$).mp.
 (european adj (commission or union)).mp.
 bright light\$.mp.
 (nap or naps or napped or napping).mp.
 clockwise.mp.
 (reorganis\$ or reorganiz\$ or re-organis\$ or re-organiz\$).mp.
 (restructur\$ or re-structur\$).mp.
 (entrain\$ or re-entrain\$).mp.
 (countermeasure\$ or surveillance).mp.
 (reschedul\$ or re-schedul\$ or redesign\$ or re-design\$).mp.
 ergonomic\$.mp.
 (self help or selfhelp).mp.
 (self schedul\$ or self roster\$).mp.
 (coping or cope\$).mp.
 counsel\$.mp.
 empower\$.mp.
 circadian.mp.
 phototherap\$.mp.
 (light treatment or light therap\$).mp.
 melatonin\$.mp.
 ((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).mp.

((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or strateg\$)).mp.

((structur\$ or organis\$ or organiz\$ or management or managerial) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).mp.

((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (chang\$ or modif\$ or design\$ or intervention\$)).mp.

((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (impact\$ or alter\$ or adapt\$ or measure\$ or manag\$ or strateg\$)).mp.

((shift\$ or work\$ or hour\$) adj3 (reduc\$ or increas\$ or particip\$ or educat\$ or train\$ or program\$)).mp.

or/21-49
20 and 50

EconLit (1969-2005/10) (WebSPIRS)

Searched 21/11/05
278 records retrieved
shiftwork*
nightwork*
(shift or shifts) near2 (work* or night*)
night* near2 work*
nightshift*
(shift or shifts) near2 (rota* or system or systems or schedule* or roster*)
(shift or shifts) near2 (extend* or pattern* or cycle*)
(shift or shifts) near2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)
(hour* shift) or (hour* shifts)
(shift or shifts) near2 (continental or continuous or turn-around or split)
(nonstandard or non-standard) near2 (work* or shift or shifts)
(unsocia* or antisocia* or anti-socia*) near2 (work* or shift or shifts)
irregular* near2 (work* or shift or shifts)
compressed work*
long work* hour*
extend* near (duty or duties or work*) near hour*
overtime
flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time
flex* work*
#1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or #15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19
legislat*
law or laws
work* time directive
(eu or europe*) near3 work*
(european commission) or (european union)
bright light*
nap or naps or napped or napping
clockwise
reorganis* or reorganiz* or re-organis* or re-organiz*
restructur* or re-structur*
entrain* or re-entrain*
countermeasure* or surveillance
reschedul* or re-schedul* or redesign* or re-design*
ergonomic*
self help or selfhelp
self schedul* or self roster*
coping or cope*
counsel*
empower*
circadian
phototherap*
light treatment or light therap*
melatonin*

(structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) near3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)

(structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) near3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or strateg*)

(structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) near3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)

(shift* or work* or hour*) near3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)

(shift* or work* or hour*) near3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or manag* or strateg*)

(shift* or work* or hour*) near3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)

#21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27 or #28 or #29 or #30 or #31 or #32 or #33 or #34 or #35 or #36 or #37 or #38 or #39 or #40 or #41 or #42 or #43 or #44 or #45 or #46 or #47 or #48 or #49

#20 and #50

PAIS International (Public Affairs Information Service) (1972-2005/09) (WebSPIRS)

Searched 21/11/05
173 records retrieved
shiftwork*
nightwork*
(shift or shifts) near2 (work* or night*)
night* near2 work*
nightshift*
(shift or shifts) near2 (rota* or system or systems or schedule* or roster*)
(shift or shifts) near2 (extend* or pattern* or cycle*)
(shift or shifts) near2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)
(hour* shift) or (hour* shifts)
(shift or shifts) near2 (continental or continuous or turn-around or split)
(nonstandard or non-standard) near2 (work* or shift or shifts)
(unsocia* or antisocia* or anti-socia*) near2 (work* or shift or shifts)
irregular* near2 (work* or shift or shifts)
compressed work*
long work* hour*
extend* near (duty or duties or work*) near hour*
overtime
flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time
flex* work*
#1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or #15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19
legislat*
law or laws
work* time directive
(eu or europe*) near3 work*
(european commission) or (european union)
bright light*
nap or naps or napped or napping
clockwise
reorganis* or reorganiz* or re-organis* or re-organiz*
restructur* or re-structur*
entrain* or re-entrain*
countermeasure* or surveillance
reschedul* or re-schedul* or redesign* or re-design*
ergonomic*
self help or selfhelp
self schedul* or self roster*

coping or cope*
 counsel*
 empower*
 circadian
 phototherap*
 light treatment or light therap*
 melatonin*
 (structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) near3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)
 (structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) near3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or strateg*)
 (structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) near3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)
 (shift* or work* or hour*) near3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)
 (shift* or work* or hour*) near3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or manag* or strateg*)
 (shift* or work* or hour*) near3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)
 #21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27 or #28 or #29 or #30 or #31 or #32 or #33 or #34 or #35 or #36 or #37 or #38 or #39 or #40 or #41 or #42 or #43 or #44 or #45 or #46 or #47 or #48 or #49
 #20 and #50

SIGLE (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe) (1980-2005/03) (WebSPIRS)

Searched 21/11/05
 86 records retrieved
 shiftwork*
 nightwork*
 (shift or shifts) near2 (work* or night*)
 night* near2 work*
 nightshift*
 (shift or shifts) near2 (rota* or system or systems or schedule* or roster*)
 (shift or shifts) near2 (extend* or pattern* or cycle*)
 (shift or shifts) near2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)
 (hour* shift) or (hour* shifts)
 (shift or shifts) near2 (continental or continuous or turn-around or split)
 (nonstandard or non-standard) near2 (work* or shift or shifts)
 (unsocia* or antisocia* or anti-socia*) near2 (work* or shift or shifts)
 irregular* near2 (work* or shift or shifts)
 compressed work*
 long work* hour*
 extend* near (duty or duties or work*) near hour*
 overtime
 flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time
 flex* work*
 #1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or #15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19
 legislat*
 law or laws
 work* time directive
 (eu or europe*) near3 work*
 (european commission) or (european union)
 bright light*
 nap or naps or napped or napping

clockwise
 reorganis* or reorganiz* or re-organis* or re-organiz*
 restructur* or re-structur*
 entrain* or re-entrain*
 countermeasure* or surveillance
 reschedul* or re-schedul* or redesign* or re-design*
 ergonomic*
 self help or selfhelp
 self schedul* or self roster*
 coping or cope*
 counsel*
 empower*
 circadian
 phototherap*
 light treatment or light therap*
 melatonin*
 (structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) near3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)
 (structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) near3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or strateg*)
 (structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) near3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)
 (shift* or work* or hour*) near3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)
 (shift* or work* or hour*) near3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or manag* or strateg*)
 (shift* or work* or hour*) near3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)
 #21 or #22 or #23 or #24 or #25 or #26 or #27 or #28 or #29 or #30 or #31 or #32 or #33 or #34 or #35 or #36 or #37 or #38 or #39 or #40 or #41 or #42 or #43 or #44 or #45 or #46 or #47 or #48 or #49
 #20 and #50

Social Science Citations Index (1956-2005 November 20) (ISI Web of Knowledge)

Searched 22/11/05
 3259 records retrieved
 TS=shiftwork* or TS=nightwork* or TS=nightshift* or TS=compressed work* or TS=long work* hour* or TS=overtime or TS=flextime or TS=flex time or TS=flexitime or TS=flexi time or TS=hour* shift or TS=hour* shifts or TS=flex* work*
 TS=((shift or shifts) same (work* or night*))
 TS=(night* same work*)
 TS=((shift or shifts) same (rota* or system or systems or schedule* or roster* or extend* or pattern* or cycle*))
 TS=((shift or shifts) same (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight or continental or continuous or turn-around or split))
 TS=((nonstandard or non-standard or unsocia* or antisocia* or anti-socia* or irregular*) same (work* or shift or shifts))
 TS=extend* duty hour* or TS=extend* duties hour* or TS=extend* work* hour*
 #1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7
 TS=legislat* or TS=law or TS=laws or TS=work* time directive or TS=european union or TS=european commission or TS=bright light* or TS=nap or TS=naps or TS=napped or TS=napping or TS=clockwise
 TS=((eu or europe*) same work*)
 TS=reorganis* or TS=reorganiz* or TS=re-organis* or TS=re-organiz* or TS=restructur* or TS=re-structur*

TS=entrain* or TS=re-entrain* or TS=countermeasure* or TS=surveillance

TS=reschedul* or TS=re-schedul* or TS=redesign* or TS=re-design* or TS=ergonomic* or TS=self help or TS=selfhelp or TS=self schedul* or TS=self roster*

TS=coping or TS=cope* or TS=counsel* or TS=empower* or TS=circadian or TS=phototherap* or TS=light treatment or TS=light therap* or TS=melatonin*

TS=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) same (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*))

TS=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) same (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or strateg*))

TS=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) same (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*))

TS=((shift* or work* or hour*) same (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*))

TS=((shift* or work* or hour*) same (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or manag* or strateg*))

TS=((shift* or work* or hour*) same (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*))

#9 or #10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or #15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19

#8 and #20

ASSIA (1987 – to Date) (CSA)

Searched 21/11/05

243 records retrieved

((DE=(“shiftwork” or “flexible shiftwork” or “night shifts”)) or (kw=shiftwork* or nightwork* or nightshift*) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (work* or night*)) or (kw=(night* within 2 work*)) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (rota* or system or systems or schedule* or roster*)) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (extend* or pattern* or cycle*)) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)) or (kw=hour* shift or hour* shifts) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (continental or continuous or turnaround or split)) or (kw=((nonstandard or non-standard) within 2 (work* or shift or shifts)) or (kw=((unsocia* or antisocia* or anti-socia*) within 2 (work* or shift or shifts)) or (kw=(irregular* within 2 (work* or shift or shifts)) or (kw=compressed work* or long work* hour*) or (kw=extend* duty hour* or extend* duties hour* or extend* work* hour*) or (kw=overtime or flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time or flex* work*) or (DE=“flexitime”)) and ((DE=(“legislation” or “acts of congress” or “acts of parliament” or “emergency legislation” or “parliamentary bills” or “retrospective legislation”)) or (DE=(“european union” or “common agricultural policy” or “european commission”)) or (kw=legislat* or law or laws or work* time directive or european commission or european union) or (kw=((eu or europe*) within 3 work*)) or (DE=“nap therapy”) or (kw=bright light* or nap or naps or napped or napping or clockwise) or (DE=(“reorganization” or “social reorganization”)) or (DE=(“restructuring” or “economic restructuring” or “employment restructuring” or “downsizing”)) or (DE=(“organizational change”) or (kw=reorganiz* or reorganiz* or re-organis* or re-organiz* or restructur* or re-structur* or entrain* or re-entrain*) or (DE=(“countermeasures”) or (DE=(“surveillance” or “aerial surveillance”)) or (DE=(“ergonomics” or “heat stress” or “time study” or “activity sampling”)) or (kw=countermeasure* or surveillance or re-schedul* or re-schedul* or redesign* or re-design* or ergonomic*) or (DE=“selfhelp”) or (kw=self help or selfhelp or self schedul* or self roster*) or (DE=(“cognitive coping” or “emotional coping”)) or (DE=(“coping skills” or “coping strategies”

or “coping style”)) or (DE=(“cognitive behavioural counselling” or “computer assisted counselling” or “crosscultural counselling” or “educational guidance” or “group counselling” or “long term counselling” or “mandatory counselling” or “multicultural counselling” or “pastoral counselling” or “peer group counselling” or “selfcounselling” or “vocational counselling”)) or (DE=(“empowerment” or “disempowerment” or “psychological empowerment” or “selfempowerment”)) or (kw=coping or cope* or counsel* or empower*) or (DE=(“circadian rhythms”) or (DE=(“phototherapy”) or (DE=(“melatonin”) or (kw=circadian or phototherap* or light treatment or light therap* or melatonin*) or (kw=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) within 3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)) or (kw=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) within 3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or strateg*)) or (kw=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) within 3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)) or (kw=((shift* or work* or hour*) within 3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)) or (kw=((shift* or work* or hour*) within 3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or manag* or strateg*)) or (kw=((shift* or work* or hour*) within 3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*))

Sociological Abstracts (1963 – to Date) (CSA)

Searched 21/11/05

678 records retrieved

((DE=(“shift work”) or (kw=shiftwork* or nightwork* or nightshift*) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (work* or night*)) or (kw=(night* within 2 work*)) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (rota* or system or systems or schedule* or roster*)) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (extend* or pattern* or cycle*)) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight)) or (kw=hour* shift or hour* shifts) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (continental or continuous or turnaround or split)) or (kw=((nonstandard or non-standard) within 2 (work* or shift or shifts)) or (kw=((unsocia* or antisocia* or anti-socia*) within 2 (work* or shift or shifts)) or (kw=(irregular* within 2 (work* or shift or shifts)) or (kw=compressed work* or long work* hour*) or (kw=extend* duty hour* or extend* duties hour* or extend* work* hour*) or (kw=overtime or flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time or flex* work*) and ((DE=(“legislation” or “statutes”)) or (DE=(“legislative bodies”) or (kw=legislat* or law or laws or work* time directive or european commission or european union) or (kw=((eu or europe*) within 3 work*)) or (DE=(“european union”) or (kw=bright light* or nap or naps or napped or napping or clockwise) or (kw=reorganiz* or reorganiz* or re-organis* or re-organiz* or restructur* or re-structur* or entrain* or re-entrain*) or (DE=(“organizational change”) or (kw=countermeasure* or surveillance or re-schedul* or re-schedul* or redesign* or re-design* or ergonomic*) or (DE=(“surveillance”) or (kw=self help or selfhelp or self schedul* or self roster*) or (DE=(“self help”) or (kw=coping or cope* or counsel* or empower*) or (DE=(“coping”) or (DE=(“counseling”) or (kw=circadian or phototherap* or light treatment or light therap* or melatonin*) or (kw=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) within 3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)) or (kw=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) within 3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or strateg*)) or (kw=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) within 3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)) or (kw=((shift* or work* or hour*) within 3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*)) or (kw=((shift* or work* or hour*) within 3

(impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or manag* or strateg*)) or (kw=((shift* or work* or hour*) within 3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)))

ERIC (1966 – to Date) (CSA)

Searched 21/11/05

551 records retrieved

((kw=shiftwork* or nightwork* or nightshift*) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (work* or night*))) or (kw=(night* within 2 work*)) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (rota* or system or systems or schedule* or roster*))) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (extend* or pattern* or cycle*))) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (evening or late or early or weekend or twilight))) or (kw=hour* shift or hour* shifts) or (kw=((shift or shifts) within 2 (continental or continuous or turnaround or split))) or (kw=((nonstandard or non-standard) within 2 (work* or shift or shifts))) or (kw=((unsocia* or antisocia* or anti-socia*) within 2 (work* or shift or shifts))) or (kw=(irregular* within 2 (work* or shift or shifts))) or (kw=compressed work* or long work* hour* or (kw=extend* duty hour* or extend* duties hour* or extend* work* hour* or (kw=overtime or flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time or flex* work*) or (DE="overtime") or (DE="flexible working hours") and ((DE="legislation" or "labor legislation" or "local legislation" or "public health legislation" or "state legislation")) or (kw=legislat* or law or laws or work* time directive or european commission or european union) or (kw=((eu or europe*) within 3 work*)) or (kw=bright light* or nap or naps or napped or napping or clockwise) or (DE="program development") or (kw=reorganis* or reorganiz* or re-organis* or re-organiz* or restructur* or re-structur* or entrain* or re-entrain*) or (kw=countermeasure* or surveillance or re-schedul* or re-schedul* or redesign* or re-design* or ergonomic*) or (kw=self help or selfhelp or self schedul* or self roster*) or (DE="program development") or (kw=coping or cope* or counsel* or empower*) or (DE="program development") or (DE="adult counseling" or "career counseling" or "cocounseling" or "educational counseling" or "family counseling" or "group counseling" or "individual counseling" or "nondirective counseling" or "peer counseling")) or (kw=circadian or phototherap* or light treatment or light therap* or melatonin*) or (kw=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) within 3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*))) or (kw=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) within 3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or strateg*)) or (kw=((structur* or organis* or organiz* or management or managerial) within 3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*))) or (kw=((shift* or work* or hour*) within 3 (chang* or modif* or design* or intervention*))) or (kw=((shift* or work* or hour*) within 3 (impact* or alter* or adapt* or measure* or manag* or strateg*)) or (kw=((shift* or work* or hour*) within 3 (reduc* or increas* or particip* or educat* or train* or program*)))

Geobase (1980-16/11/05) (OCLC)

Searched 21/11/05

1241 records retrieved

(kw: shiftwork* or kw: nightwork* or kw: nightshift*) or ((kw: shift* n2 work) or (kw: shift* n2 work) or (kw: shift* n2 works) or (kw: shift* n2 working) or (kw: shift* n2 worker*)) or ((kw: shift* n2 night*) or (kw: night* n2 work) or (kw: night* n2 works) or (kw: night* n2 worke*) or (kw: night* n2 working) or ((kw: shift* n2 rota*) or (kw: shift* n2 system) or (kw: shift* n2 systems) or (kw: shift* n2 schedule*) or (kw: shift* n2 roster*) or ((kw: shift* n2 extend*) or (kw: shift* n2 pattern*) or (kw: shift* n2 cycle*)) or ((kw: shift* n2

evening) or (kw: shift* n2 late) or (kw: shift* n2 early) or (kw: shift* n2 weekend) or (kw: shift* n2 twilight) or ((kw: hour* n shift) or (kw: hour* n shifts)) or ((kw: shift* n2 continental) or (kw: shift* n2 continuous) or (kw: shift* n2 turnaround) or (kw: shift* n2 split)) or ((kw: shift* n2 nonstandard) or (kw: shift* n2 non-standard)) or ((kw: nonstandard n2 working) or (kw: non-standard n2 working) or (kw: unsocial n2 working) or (kw: antisocial n2 working) or (kw: anti-social n2 working)) or ((kw: antisocial n2 working) or (kw: anti-social n2 working) or (kw: antisocial n2 work) or (kw: anti-social n2 work) or (kw: antisocial n2 works) or (kw: anti-social n2 works)) or ((kw: unsocia* n2 shift*) or (kw: antisocia* n2 shift*) or (kw: anti-socia* n2 shift*)) or ((kw: irregular* n2 shift*) or (kw: irregular n2 work) or (kw: irregular n2 working) or ((kw: compressed n work) or (kw: compressed n working) or ((kw: long n work n hour*) or (kw: long n working n hour*)) or ((kw: extended n duty n hour*) or (kw: extended n work n hours*)) or (kw: overtime or kw: flextime or (kw: flex n time) or kw: flexitime or (kw: flexi n time) or ((kw: flex* n work) or (kw: flex* n working)) and ((kw: legislat* or kw: law or kw: laws) or (kw: working n time n directive) or ((kw: eu n3 work) or (kw: eu n3 working) or (kw: europe n3 work) or (kw: europe n3 working)) or ((kw: european n commission) or (kw: european n union)) or ((kw: bright n light) or (kw: bright n lights) or (kw: bright n lighting)) or (kw: nap or kw: naps or kw: napped or kw: napping or kw: clockwise) or (kw: reorganis* or kw: reorganiz* or kw: re-organis* or kw: re-organiz*) or (kw: restructur* or kw: re-structur* or kw: entrain* or kw: re-entrain*) or (kw: countermeasure* or kw: surveillance or kw: ergonomic*) or (kw: reschedul* or kw: re-schedul* or kw: redesign* or kw: re-design*) or ((kw: self n help) or kw: selfhelp or (kw: self n schedul*) or (kw: self n roster*)) or (kw: coping or kw: cope* or kw: counsel* or kw: empower*) or (kw: circadian or kw: phototherap* or (kw: light n treatment) or (kw: light n therap*) or kw: melatonin*) or (kw: chang* or kw: modif* or kw: design* or kw: intervention* or kw: impact* or kw: alter* or kw: adapt* or kw: measure* or kw: manag* or kw: strateg* or kw: reduc* or kw: increas* or kw: particip* or kw: educat* or kw: train* or kw: program*)

Electronic Collections Online (1995-18/11/05) (OCLC)

Searched 21/11/05

1822 records retrieved

(kw: shiftwork* or kw: nightwork* or kw: nightshift*) or ((kw: shift* n2 work) or (kw: shift* n2 work) or (kw: shift* n2 works) or (kw: shift* n2 working) or (kw: shift* n2 worker*)) or ((kw: shift* n2 night*) or (kw: night* n2 work) or (kw: night* n2 works) or (kw: night* n2 worke*) or (kw: night* n2 working) or ((kw: shift* n2 rota*) or (kw: shift* n2 system) or (kw: shift* n2 systems) or (kw: shift* n2 schedule*) or (kw: shift* n2 roster*) or ((kw: shift* n2 extend*) or (kw: shift* n2 pattern*) or (kw: shift* n2 cycle*)) or ((kw: shift* n2 evening) or (kw: shift* n2 late) or (kw: shift* n2 early) or (kw: shift* n2 weekend) or (kw: shift* n2 twilight) or ((kw: hour* n shift) or (kw: hour* n shifts)) or ((kw: shift* n2 continental) or (kw: shift* n2 continuous) or (kw: shift* n2 turnaround) or (kw: shift* n2 split)) or ((kw: shift* n2 nonstandard) or (kw: shift* n2 non-standard)) or ((kw: nonstandard n2 working) or (kw: non-standard n2 working) or (kw: unsocial n2 working) or (kw: antisocial n2 working) or (kw: anti-social n2 working)) or ((kw: antisocial n2 working) or (kw: anti-social n2 working) or (kw: antisocial n2 work) or (kw: anti-social n2 work) or (kw: antisocial n2 works) or (kw: anti-social n2 works)) or ((kw: unsocia* n2 shift*) or (kw: antisocia* n2 shift*) or (kw: anti-socia* n2 shift*)) or ((kw: irregular* n2 shift*) or (kw: irregular n2 work) or (kw: irregular n2 working) or ((kw: compressed n work) or (kw:

compressed n working)) or ((kw: long n work n hour*) or (kw: long n working n hour*)) or ((kw: extended n duty n hour*) or (kw: extended n work n hours*)) or (kw: overtime or kw: flextime or (kw: flex n time) or kw: flexitime or (kw: flexi n time)) or ((kw: flex* n work) or (kw: flex* n working)) and ((kw: legislat* or kw: law or kw: laws) or (kw: working n time n directive) or ((kw: eu n3 work) or (kw: eu n3 working) or (kw: europe n3 work) or (kw: europe n3 working)) or ((kw: european n commission) or (kw: european n union)) or ((kw: bright n light) or (kw: bright n lights) or (kw: bright n lighting)) or (kw: nap or kw: naps or kw: napped or kw: napping or kw: clockwise) or (kw: reorganis* or kw: reorganiz* or kw: reorganis* or kw: re-organiz*) or (kw: restructur* or kw: restructur* or kw: entrain* or kw: re-entrain*) or (kw: countermeasure* or kw: surveillance or kw: ergonomic*) or (kw: reschedul* or kw: re-schedul* or kw: redesign* or kw: redesign*) or ((kw: self n help) or kw: selfhelp or (kw: self n schedul*) or (kw: self n roster*)) or (kw: coping or kw: cope* or kw: counsel* or kw: empower*) or (kw: circadian or kw: phototherap* or (kw: light n treatment) or (kw: light n therap*) or kw: melatonin*) or (kw: chang* or kw: modif* or kw: design* or kw: intervention* or kw: impact* or kw: alter* or kw: adapt* or kw: measure* or kw: manag* or kw: strateg* or kw: reduc* or kw: increas* or kw: particip* or kw: educat* or kw: train* or kw: program*)).

PapersFirst (1993-19/11/05) (OCLC)

Searched 21/11/05

281 records retrieved

((kw: shiftwork* or kw: nightwork* or kw: nightshift*) or ((kw: shift* n2 work) or (kw: shift* n2 work) or (kw: shift* n2 works) or (kw: shift* n2 works) or (kw: shift* n2 working) or (kw: shift* n2 worker*)) or ((kw: shift* n2 night*) or (kw: night* n2 work) or (kw: night* n2 works) or (kw: night* n2 worke*) or (kw: night* n2 working)) or ((kw: shift* n2 rota*) or (kw: shift* n2 system) or (kw: shift* n2 systems) or (kw: shift* n2 schedule*) or (kw: shift* n2 roster*)) or ((kw: shift* n2 extend*) or (kw: shift* n2 pattern*) or (kw: shift* n2 cycle*)) or ((kw: shift* n2 evening) or (kw: shift* n2 late) or (kw: shift* n2 early) or (kw: shift* n2 weekend) or (kw: shift* n2 twilight)) or ((kw: hour* n shift) or (kw: hour* n shifts)) or ((kw: shift* n2 continental) or (kw: shift* n2 continuous) or (kw: shift* n2 turnaround) or (kw: shift* n2 split)) or ((kw: shift* n2 nonstandard) or (kw: shift* n2 non-standard)) or ((kw: nonstandard n2 working) or (kw: non-standard n2 working) or (kw: unsocial n2 working) or (kw: antisocial n2 working) or (kw: anti-social n2 working)) or ((kw: antisocial n2 working) or (kw: anti-social n2 working) or (kw: antisocial n2 work) or (kw: anti-social n2 work) or (kw: antisocial n2 works) or (kw: anti-social n2 works)) or ((kw: unsocia* n2 shift*) or (kw: antisocia* n2 shift*) or (kw: anti-socia* n2 shift*)) or ((kw: irregular* n2 shift*) or (kw: irregular n2 work) or (kw: irregular n2 working)) or ((kw: compressed n work) or (kw: compressed n working)) or ((kw: long n work n hour*) or (kw: long n working n hour*)) or ((kw: extended n duty n hour*) or (kw: extended n work n hours*)) or (kw: overtime or kw: flextime or (kw: flex n time) or kw: flexitime or (kw: flexi n time)) or ((kw: flex* n work) or (kw: flex* n working)) and ((kw: legislat* or kw: law or kw: laws) or (kw: working n time n directive) or ((kw: eu n3 work) or (kw: eu n3 working) or (kw: europe n3 work) or (kw: europe n3 working)) or ((kw: european n commission) or (kw: european n union)) or ((kw: bright n light) or (kw: bright n lights) or (kw: bright n lighting)) or (kw: nap or kw: naps or kw: napped or kw: napping or kw: clockwise) or (kw: reorganis* or kw: reorganiz* or kw: reorganis* or kw: re-organiz*) or (kw: restructur* or kw: restructur* or kw: entrain* or kw: re-entrain*) or (kw: countermeasure* or kw: surveillance or kw: ergonomic*) or (kw:

reschedul* or kw: re-schedul* or kw: redesign* or kw: redesign*) or ((kw: self n help) or kw: selfhelp or (kw: self n schedul*) or (kw: self n roster*)) or (kw: coping or kw: cope* or kw: counsel* or kw: empower*) or (kw: circadian or kw: phototherap* or (kw: light n treatment) or (kw: light n therap*) or kw: melatonin*) or (kw: chang* or kw: modif* or kw: design* or kw: intervention* or kw: impact* or kw: alter* or kw: adapt* or kw: measure* or kw: manag* or kw: strateg* or kw: reduc* or kw: increas* or kw: particip* or kw: educat* or kw: train* or kw: program*)).

Management Contents (1983-2005/November 22) (Dialog)

Searched 24/11/05

317 records retrieved

S1SHIFTWORK?/TI,AB

S2NIGHTWORK?/TI,AB

S3((SHIFT OR SHIFTS)(2N)(WORK? OR NIGHT?))/TI,AB

S4(NIGHT?(2N)WORK?)/TI,AB

S5NIGHTSHIFT?/TI,AB

S6((SHIFT OR SHIFTS)(2N)(ROTA? OR SYSTEM OR SYSTEMS OR SCHEDULE? OR ROSTER?))/TI,AB

S7((SHIFT OR SHIFTS)(2N)(EXTEND? OR PATTERN? OR CYCLE?))/TI,AB

S8((SHIFT OR SHIFTS)(2N)(EVENING OR LATE OR EARLY OR WEEKEND OR TWILIGHT))/TI,AB

S9((HOUR?(W)SHIFT) OR (HOUR?(W)SHIFTS))/TI,AB

S10((SHIFT OR SHIFTS)(2N)(CONTINENTAL OR CONTINUOUS OR TURNAROUND OR SPLIT))/TI,AB

S11((NONSTANDARD OR NONSTANDARD)(2N)(WORK? OR SHIFT OR SHIFTS))/TI,AB

S12((UNSOCIA? OR ANTISOCIA? OR ANTISOCIA?)(2N)(WORK? OR SHIFT OR SHIFTS))/TI,AB

S13(IRREGULAR?(2N)(WORK? OR SHIFT OR SHIFTS))/TI,AB

S14COMPRESSED(W)WORK?/TI,AB

S15LONG(W)WORK?(W)HOUR?/TI,AB

S16((EXTEND?(W)DUTY(W)HOUR?) OR (EXTEND?(W)DUTIES(W)HOUR?) OR (EXTEND?(W)WORK?(W)HOUR?))/TI,AB

S17OVERTIME/TI,AB

S18(FLEXTIME OR FLEX TIME OR FLEXTIME OR FLEXI TIME)/TI,AB

S19FLEX?(W)WORK?/TI,AB

S20S1:S19

S21LEGISLAT?/TI,AB

S22(LAW OR LAWS)/TI,AB

S23WORK?(W)TIME(W)DIRECTIVE/TI,AB

S24((EU OR EUROPE?)(3N)WORK?)/TI,AB

S25((EUROPEAN(W)COMMISSION) OR (EUROPEAN(W)UNION))/TI,AB

S26BRIGHT(W)LIGHT?/TI,AB

S27(NAP OR NAPS OR NAPPED OR NAPPING)/TI,AB

S28CLOCKWISE/TI,AB

S29(REORGANIS? OR REORGANIZ? OR RE(W)ORGANIS? OR RE(W)ORGANIZ?)/TI,AB

S30(RESTRUCTUR? OR RE(W)STRUCTUR?)/TI,AB

S31(ENTRAIN? OR RE(W)ENTRAIN?)/TI,AB

S32(COUNTERMEASURE? OR SURVEILLANCE)/TI,AB

S33(RESCEDUL? OR RE(W)SCHEDUL? OR REDESIGN? OR RE(W)DESIGN?)/TI,AB

S34ERGONOMIC?/TI,AB

S35(SELF(W)HELP OR SELFHELP)/TI,AB

S36(SELF(W)SCHEDUL? OR SELF(W)ROSTER?)/TI,AB

S37(COPING OR COPE?)/TI,AB

S38COUNSEL?/TI,AB

S39EMPOWER?/TI,AB
 S40CIRCADIAN/TI,AB
 S41PHOTOTHERAP?/TI,AB
 S42(LIGHT(W)TREATMENT OR LIGHT(W)THERAP?)/
 TI,AB
 S43MELATONIN?/TI,AB
 S44((STRUCTUR? OR ORGANIS? OR ORGANIZ? OR
 MANAGEMENT OR MANAGERIAL)(3N)(CHANG? OR
 MODIF? OR DESIGN? OR INTERVENTION?))/TI,AB
 S45((STRUCTUR? OR ORGANIS? OR ORGANIZ? OR
 MANAGEMENT OR MANAGERIAL)(3N)(IMPACT? OR AL-
 TER? OR ADAPT? OR MEASURE? OR STRATEG?))/TI,AB
 S46((STRUCTUR? OR ORGANIS? OR ORGANIZ? OR
 MANAGEMENT OR MANAGERIAL)(3N)(REDUC? OR IN-
 CREAS? OR PARTICIP? OR EDUCAT? OR TRAIN? OR
 PROGRAM?))/TI,AB
 S47((SHIFT? OR WORK? OR HOUR?)(3N)(CHANG? OR
 MODIF? OR DESIGN? OR INTERVENTION?))/TI,AB
 S48((SHIFT? OR WORK? OR HOUR?)(3N)(IMPACT? OR
 ALTER? OR ADAPT? OR MEASURE? OR MANAG? OR
 STRATEG?))/TI,AB
 S49((SHIFT? OR WORK? OR HOUR?)(3N)(REDUC? OR
 INCREAS? OR PARTICIP? OR EDUCAT? OR TRAIN? OR
 PROGRAM?))/TI,AB
 S50S21:S49
 S51S20 AND S50

For all of the following databases/websites, the unsophisticated search interfaces made it impractical or impossible to combine lines of search terminology, therefore the sole concept of shiftwork was searched.

Index to Theses (1716-9/11/05)

(www.theses.com/)

Searched 28/11/05
 29 records retrieved
 [Results scanned as database does not allow automatic download of material].
 ti contains (shiftwork* or nightwork* or nightshift* or compressed work* or long work* hour* or overtime)
 ti contains (flextime or flex time or flexitime or flexi time or hour* shift or hour* shifts)
 ti contains (flex* work* or shift work* or shifts work* or night* shift or night shifts or night* work*)
 ti contains (rota* shift* or shift* system or shift* systems or shift* schedule* or shift* roster* or extend* shift*)
 ti contains (shift* pattern* or shift* cycle* or evening shift* or late shift* or early shift* or weekend shift*)
 ti contains (twilight shift* or continental shift* or continuous shift* or shift* turnaround or split shift* or nonstandard work*)
 ti contains (nonstandard shift* or non-standard work* or non-standard shift* or unsocia* work* or unsocia* shift* or antisocia* work*)
 ti contains (antisocia* shift* or anti-socia* work* or antisocia* shift*)
 ti contains (irregular* work* or irregular shift* or extend* duty hour* or extend* duties hour* or extend* work* hour*)

Dissertation Abstracts (1861-to Date) (UMI Proquest)

Searched 28/11/05
 194 records retrieved
 TI(irregular? work?) or TI(irregular shift?) or TI(extend? duty hour?) or TI(extend? duties hour?) or TI(extend? work? hour?)

TI(antisocia? shift?) or TI(anti-socia? work?) or TI(anti-socia? shift?)
 TI(nonstandard shift?) or TI(non-standard work?) or TI(non-standard shift?) or TI(unsocia? work?) or TI(unsocia? shift?) or TI(antisocia? work?)
 TI(twilight shift?) or TI(continental shift?) or TI(continuous shift?) or TI(shift? turnaround) or TI(split shift?) or TI(nonstandard work?)
 TI(shift? pattern?) or TI(shift? cycle?) or TI(evening shift?) or TI(late shift?) or TI(early shift?) or TI(weekend shift?)
 TI(rota? shift?) or TI(shift? system) or TI(shift? systems) or TI(shift? schedule?) or TI(shift? roster?) or TI(extend? shift?)
 TI(flex? work?) or TI(shift work?) or TI(shifts work?) or TI(night? shift) or TI(night shifts) or TI(night? work?)
 TI(flexitime) or TI(flex time) or TI(flexitime) or TI(flexi time) or TI(hour? shift) or TI(hour? shifts)
 TI(shiftwork?) or TI(nightwork?) or TI(nightshift?) or TI(compressed work?) or TI(long work? hour?) or TI(over-time)

JSTOR (Last Updated 17/11/05) (JSTOR)

Searched 23/11/05
 81 records retrieved
 (ti:(shiftwork??? OR nightwork??? OR nightshift??? OR "shift work" OR "shift working" OR "shift worker" OR "shift workers" OR "night shift" OR "night shifts" OR "night work" OR "night working" OR "night worker" OR "night workers" OR "rotating shift" OR "rotating shifts" OR "shift system" OR "shift systems" OR "shifts system" OR "shifts systems" OR "shift schedule" OR "shifts schedule" OR "shift schedules" OR "shifts schedules" OR "shift scheduling" OR "shifts scheduling" OR "shift roster" OR "shifts roster" OR "shift rosters" OR "shifts rosters" OR "shift rostering" OR "shifts rostering" OR "extended shift" OR "extended shifts" OR "shift pattern" OR "shift patterns" OR "shifts pattern" OR "shifts patterns" OR "shift cycle" OR "shift cycles" OR "shifts cycle" OR "shifts cycles" OR "evening shift" OR "evening shifts" OR "late shift" OR "late shifts" OR "early shift" OR "early shifts" OR "weekend shift" OR "weekend shifts" OR "twilight shift" OR "twilight shifts" OR "continental shift" OR "continental shifts" OR "continuous shift" OR "continuous shifts" OR "turnaround shift" OR "turnaround shifts" OR "split shift" OR "split shifts" OR "nonstandard shift" OR "nonstandard shifts" OR "nonstandard shifts" OR "non standard shift" OR "non standard shifts" OR "non standard shifts" OR "night shift" OR "night shifts" OR "night work" OR "night working" OR "night worker" OR "night workers" OR "rotating shift" OR "rotating shifts" OR "shift system" OR "shift systems" OR "shifts system" OR "shifts systems" OR "shift schedule" OR "shifts schedule" OR "shift schedules" OR "shifts schedules" OR "shift scheduling" OR "shifts scheduling" OR "shift roster" OR "shifts roster" OR "shift rosters" OR "shifts rosters" OR "shift rostering" OR "shifts rostering" OR "extended shift" OR "extended shifts" OR "shift pattern" OR "shift patterns" OR "shifts pattern" OR "shifts patterns" OR "shift cycle" OR "shift cycles" OR "shifts cycle" OR "shifts cycles" OR "evening shift" OR "evening shifts" OR "late shift" OR "late shifts" OR "early shift" OR "early shifts" OR "weekend shift" OR "weekend shifts" OR "twilight shift" OR "twilight shifts" OR "continental shift" OR "continental shifts" OR "continuous shift" OR "continuous shifts" OR "turnaround shift" OR "turnaround shifts" OR "split shift" OR "split shifts" OR "nonstandard shift" OR "nonstandard shifts" OR "non standard

shift" OR "non standard shifts" OR "unsociable shift" OR "unsociable shifts" OR "antisocial shift" OR "antisocial shifts" OR "anti social shift" OR "anti social shifts" OR "irregular shift" OR "irregular shifts")) AND ty:FLA

CORDIS (Community Research and Development Information Service)

(www.cordis.lu/en/home.html)

Searched 28/11/05

2 records retrieved

[Results scanned as database does not allow automatic download of material].

shiftwork* or nightwork* or nightshift* or overtime or flextime or flexitime

"night work" or "night working" or "night worker" or "night workers" or "working nights"

"long work hours" or "long working hours" or "compressed work" or "compressed working"

"extended duty hours" or "extended work hours" or "irregular work" or "irregular working" or "nonstandard working" or "non standard working"

"shift work" or "shift working" or "shift worker" or "shift workers" or "working shifts"

"night shift" or "night shifts" or "rotating shift" or "rotating shifts"

"shift system" or "shift systems" or "shifts system" or "shifts systems" or "shift schedule" or "shifts schedule" or "shift schedules" or "shifts schedules" or "shift scheduling" or "shifts scheduling"

"shift roster" or "shifts roster" or "shift rosters" or "shifts rosters" or "shift rostering" or "shifts rostering" or "extended shift" or "extended shifts"

"shift pattern" or "shift patterns" or "shifts pattern" or "shifts patterns" or "shift cycle" or "shift cycles" or "shifts cycle" or "shifts cycles"

"evening shift" or "evening shifts" or "late shift" or "late shifts" or "early shift" or "early shifts" or "weekend shift" or "weekend shifts"

"twilight shift" or "twilight shifts" or "hour shift" or "hour shifts" or "hours shift" or "hours shifts"

"continental shift" or "continental shifts" or "continuous shift" or "continuous shifts" or "turnaround shift" or "turnaround shifts" or "split shift" or "split shifts"

"nonstandard shift" or "nonstandard shifts" or "non standard shift" or "non standard shifts" or "unsociable shift" or "unsociable shifts" or "antisocial shift" or "antisocial shifts" or "anti social shift" or "anti social shifts"

"irregular shift" or "irregular shifts" or "flex time" or "flexi time"

ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council)

(www.regard.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/index.aspx)

Searched 29/11/05

8 records retrieved

[Results scanned as website does not allow automatic download of material].

shiftwork or shiftworker or shiftworkers or shiftworking or nightwork or nightworker or nightworkers or nightworking or nightshift or nightshifts or overtime or flextime or flexitime

"night work" or "night working" or "night worker" or "night workers" or "working nights"

"long work hours" or "long working hours" or "compressed work" or "compressed working"

"extended duty hours" or "extended work hours" or "irregular work" or "irregular working" or "nonstandard working" or "non standard working"

"shift work" or "shift working" or "shift worker" or "shift workers" or "working shifts"

"night shift" or "night shifts" or "rotating shift" or "rotating shifts"

"shift system" or "shift systems" or "shifts system" or "shifts systems" or "shift schedule" or "shifts schedule" or "shift schedules" or "shifts schedules" or "shift scheduling" or "shifts scheduling"

"shift roster" or "shifts roster" or "shift rosters" or "shifts rosters" or "shift rostering" or "shifts rostering" or "extended shift" or "extended shifts"

"shift pattern" or "shift patterns" or "shifts pattern" or "shifts patterns" or "shift cycle" or "shift cycles" or "shifts cycle" or "shifts cycles"

"evening shift" or "evening shifts" or "late shift" or "late shifts" or "early shift" or "early shifts" or "weekend shift" or "weekend shifts"

"twilight shift" or "twilight shifts" or "hour shift" or "hour shifts" or "hours shift" or "hours shifts" or "continental shift" or "continental shifts" or "continuous shift" or "continuous shifts" or "turnaround shift" or "turnaround shifts" or "split shift" or "split shifts"

"nonstandard shift" or "nonstandard shifts" or "non standard shift" or "non standard shifts" or "unsociable shift" or "unsociable shifts" or "antisocial shift" or "antisocial shifts" or "anti social shift" or "anti social shifts" or "irregular shift" or "irregular shifts" or "flex time" or "flexi time"

EconPapers (<http://econpapers.repec.org/>)

Searched 29/11/05

6 records retrieved

[Results scanned as database does not allow automatic download of material].

shiftwork* or nightwork* or nightshift*

overtime or flextime or flexitime

"night work" or "night working" or "night worker" or "night workers" or "working nights"

"long work hours" or "long working hours" or "compressed work" or "compressed working"

"extended duty hours" or "extended work hours" or "irregular work" or "irregular working" or "nonstandard working" or "non standard working"

"shift work" or "shift working" or "shift worker" or "shift workers" or "working shifts"

"night shift" or "night shifts" or "rotating shift" or "rotating shifts"

"shift system" or "shift systems" or "shifts system" or "shifts systems" or "shift schedule" or "shifts schedule" or "shift schedules" or "shifts schedules" or "shift scheduling" or "shifts scheduling"

"shift roster" or "shifts roster" or "shift rosters" or "shifts rosters" or "shift rostering" or "shifts rostering" or "extended shift" or "extended shifts"

"shift pattern" or "shift patterns" or "shifts pattern" or "shifts patterns" or "shift cycle" or "shift cycles" or "shifts cycle" or "shifts cycles"

"evening shift" or "evening shifts" or "late shift" or "late shifts" or "early shift" or "early shifts" or "weekend shift" or "weekend shifts"

"twilight shift" or "twilight shifts" or "hour shift" or "hour shifts" or "hours shift" or "hours shifts"

"continental shift" or "continental shifts" or "continuous shift" or "continuous shifts" or "turnaround shift" or "turnaround shifts" or "split shift" or "split shifts"

“nonstandard shift” or “nonstandard shifts” or “non standard shift” or “non standard shifts” or “unsociable shift” or “unsociable shifts” or “antisocial shift” or “antisocial shifts” or “anti social shift” or “anti social shifts”

“irregular shift” or “irregular shifts” or “flex time” or “flexi time”

NTIS (National Technical Information Service)

(www.ntis.gov/index.asp?loc=2-0-0)

Searched 29/11/05

35 records retrieved

[Results scanned as database does not allow automatic download of material].

shiftwork or shiftworker or shiftworkers or shiftworking or nightwork or nightworker or nightworkers or nightworking or nightshift or nightshifts

overtime or flexitime or flexitime

“night work” or “night working” or “night worker” or “night workers” or “working nights”

“long work hours” or “long working hours” or “compressed work” or “compressed working”

“extended duty hours” or “extended work hours” or “irregular work” or “irregular working” or “nonstandard working” or “non standard working”

“shift work” or “shift working” or “shift worker” or “shift workers” or “working shifts”

“night shift” or “night shifts” or “rotating shift” or “rotating shifts”

“shift system” or “shift systems” or “shifts system” or “shifts systems” or “shift schedule” or “shifts schedule” or “shift schedules” or “shifts schedules” or “shift scheduling” or “shifts scheduling”

“shift roster” or “shifts roster” or “shift rosters” or “shifts rosters” or “shift rostering” or “shifts rostering” or “extended shift” or “extended shifts”

“shift pattern” or “shift patterns” or “shifts pattern” or “shifts patterns” or “shift cycle” or “shift cycles” or “shifts cycle” or “shifts cycles”

“evening shift” or “evening shifts” or “late shift” or “late shifts” or “early shift” or “early shifts” or “weekend shift” or “weekend shifts”

“twilight shift” or “twilight shifts” or “hour shift” or “hour shifts” or “hours shift” or “hours shifts” or “continental shift” or “continental shifts” or “continuous shift” or “continuous shifts” or “turnaround shift” or “turnaround shifts” or “split shift” or “split shifts”

“nonstandard shift” or “nonstandard shifts” or “non standard shift” or “non standard shifts” or “unsociable shift” or “unsociable shifts” or “antisocial shift” or “antisocial shifts” or “anti social shift” or “anti social shifts” or “irregular shift” or “irregular shifts” or “flex time” or “flexi time”

Harvard Business Review

(<http://harvardbusinessonline.hbsp.harvard.edu/hbrsa/en/archive/archive.jhtml>)

Searched 02/12/05

2 records retrieved

[Results scanned as website does not allow automatic download of material].

shiftwork

shiftworker

shiftworkers

shiftworking

nightwork

nightworker

nightworkers

nightworking

nightshift

nightshifts

overtime

flexitime

flexitime

“night work” or “night working”

“night worker” or “night workers”

“working nights” or “long work hours”

“long working hours” or “compressed work”

“compressed working” or “extended duty hours”

“extended work hours” or “irregular work”

“irregular working” or “nonstandard working”

“non standard working” or “shift work”

“shift working” or “shift worker”

“shift workers” or “working shifts”

“night shift” or “night shifts”

“rotating shift” or “rotating shifts”

“shift system” or “shift systems”

“shifts system” or “shifts systems”

“shift schedule” or “shifts schedule”

“shift schedules” or “shifts schedules”

“shift scheduling” or “shifts scheduling”

“shift roster” or “shifts roster”

“shift rosters” or “shifts rosters”

“shift rostering” or “shifts rostering”

“extended shift” or “extended shifts”

“shift patterns” or “shifts pattern”

“shifts patterns” or “shift cycle”

“shift cycles” or “shifts cycle”

“shifts cycles” or “shift pattern”

“evening shift” or “evening shifts”

“late shift” or “late shifts”

“early shift” or “early shifts”

“weekend shift” or “weekend shifts”

“twilight shift” or “twilight shifts”

“hour shift” or “hour shifts”

“hours shift” or “hours shifts”

“continental shift” or “continental shifts”

“continuous shift” or “continuous shifts”

“turnaround shift” or “turnaround shifts”

“split shift” or “split shifts”

“nonstandard shift” or “nonstandard shifts”

“non standard shift” or “non standard shifts”

“unsociable shift” or “unsociable shifts”

“antisocial shift” or “antisocial shifts”

“anti social shift” or “anti social shifts”

“irregular shift” or “irregular shifts”

“flex time” or “flexi time”

European Commission Libraries Catalogue

(<http://europa.eu.int/eclas/>)

Searched 02/12/05

259 records retrieved

shiftwork* nightwork* nightshift* overtime flexitime flexi-time

night work*

working nights

long work* hours

compressed work*

extended duty hours

extended work hours

irregular work*

nonstandard working

non standard working

shift work*

working shifts
 night shift
 night shifts
 rotating shift
 rotating shifts
 shift* system
 shift* systems
 shift* schedul*
 shift* roster*
 extended shift
 extended shifts
 shift pattern*
 shifts pattern*
 shift* cycle*
 evening shift*
 late shift*
 early shift*
 weekend shift*
 twilight shift*
 hour shift
 hours shift
 hourly shift
 continental shift*
 continuous shift*
 turnaround shift*
 split shift*
 nonstandard shift*
 non standard shift*
 unsociable shift*
 antisocial shift*
 anti social shift*
 irregular shift*
 flex time
 flexi time

"shift workers"
 "working shifts"
 "night shift"
 "night shifts"
 "rotating shift"
 "rotating shifts"
 "shift system"
 "shift systems"
 "shifts system"
 "shifts systems"
 "shift schedule"
 "shifts schedule"
 "shift schedules"
 "shifts schedules"
 "shift scheduling"
 "shifts scheduling"
 "shift roster"
 "shifts roster"
 "shift rosters"
 "shifts rosters"
 "shift rostering"
 "shifts rostering"
 "extended shift"
 "extended shifts"
 "shift patterns"
 "shifts pattern"
 "shifts patterns"
 "shift cycle"
 "shift cycles"
 "shifts cycle"
 "shifts cycles"
 "shift pattern"
 "evening shift"
 "evening shifts"
 "late shift"
 "late shifts"
 "early shift"
 "early shifts"
 "weekend shift"
 "weekend shifts"
 "twilight shift"
 "twilight shifts"
 "hour shift"
 "hour shifts"
 "hours shift"
 "hours shifts"
 "continental shift"
 "continental shifts"
 "continuous shift"
 "continuous shifts"
 "turnaround shift"
 "turnaround shifts"
 "split shift"
 "split shifts"
 "nonstandard shift"
 "nonstandard shifts"
 "non standard shift"
 "non standard shifts"
 "unsociable shift"
 "unsociable shifts"
 "antisocial shift"
 "antisocial shifts"
 "anti social shift"
 "anti social shifts"
 "irregular shift"
 "irregular shifts"

Labordoc (<http://labordoc.ilo.org/>)

Searched 02/12/05
 493 records retrieved

[Most terms were searched in keyword, but some were searched in titles only as yield was high and false using keywords.]

shiftwork?
 nightwork?
 nightshift?
 overtime [titles only]
 flextime
 flexitime
 "flex time"
 "flexi time"
 "night work" [titles only]
 "night working"
 "night worker"
 "night workers"
 "working nights"
 "long work hours"
 "long working hours"
 "compressed work"
 "compressed working"
 "extended duty hours"
 "extended work hours"
 "irregular work"
 "irregular working"
 "nonstandard working"
 "non standard working"
 "shift work" [titles only]
 "shift working"
 "shift worker"

Appendix C

Quality Appraisal Criteria¹⁻⁴

1. Is the study prospective?
2. Is there a representative sample? (random samples, adequately justified purposive sampling, or 100% samples)
3. Is there an appropriate control group? (random allocation, matched control, case-control, within or between organisation comparison group)
4. Is the baseline response greater than 60%?
5. Is the follow-up greater than 80% in a cohort study, or greater than 60% in a cross-sectional study?
6. Have the authors adjusted for non-response and drop-out?
7. Are the authors' conclusions substantiated by the data presented?
8. Is there adjustment for any of the following confounders: demographic, lifestyle, job content or shift work experience?
9. Were the entire intervention group exposed to the intervention? Was there any contamination between the intervention and control groups?
10. Were appropriate statistical tests used?

These criteria were used to appraise all of the included studies. The results of this process are presented under the quality appraisal section of the results in Appendixes D-F, with the numbers 1-10 representing satisfactory fulfillment of the corresponding criterion.

Appendix D. Changes to shift work rotation (grouped by intervention type)

Study	Design and quality appraisal (see criteria in Appendix C)	Setting and participants	Intervention
SPEED OF ROTATION			
Hornberger (1995) ⁵ (1998) ⁶	Prospective cohort with comparison group (T1 and T2), no comparison group (T3) 8- and 54-month follow-ups Final sample: <i>n</i> =50 (no separate <i>n</i> for intervention and comparison groups) Quality appraisal: 1 7 8 9 10	Chemical industry, Germany Chemical processing workers, all male	Intervention(s): Slow to fast rotation Shift systems: Continuous slow rotation 4 shift to continuous fast rotation 5 shift
Ng-A-Tham (1993) ⁷	Prospective cohort 6-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =39 Quality appraisal: 1 2 4 7 9 10	Railway, Netherlands Traffic controllers	Intervention(s): Slow to fast rotation Shift systems: Slow backward rotating to fast rotating morning and evening (1 fixed evening off). Night shifts remained slow rotating.
Williamson (1986) ⁸	Prospective repeat cross section 5-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =26 Quality appraisal: 1 2 4 5 7 9 10	Emergency service, Australia Control room operators	Intervention(s): Slow to fast rotation Shift systems: Slow rotating 3 shift to a fast rotating 3 shift

Detailed results ^a	Summary results ↑ = improvement ↓ = worsening ↔ = little change
Fatigue (0–100, low–high number of disturbances): reduction in intervention group compared to comparison group from 38 at T1 to 21 at T2 (F=9.43, <i>p</i> =0.0001). NS difference at T3 (24).	Fatigue ↑
Sleep disturbances (0–100, low–high number of disturbances): reduction in intervention group compared to comparison group from 30 at T1 to 20 at T2 (F=5.11, <i>p</i> =0.007). NS difference at T3 (23).	Sleep disturbances ↑
Appetite disturbances (0–100, low–high number of disturbances): reduction in intervention group compared to comparison group from 20 at T1 to 18 at T2 (F=3.96, <i>p</i> =0.021). This remained at T3 (18).	Appetite disturbances ↓
Neurovegetative complaints (0–100, low–high number of disturbances): increased T1 to T3 from 20 to 22 (F=3.54, <i>p</i> =0.031).	Neurovegetative complaints ↓
Gastrointestinal disorders: NS change.	Gastrointestinal disorders ↔
Disturbance in social and family life (0–100, low–high number of disturbances): reduction in intervention group compared to comparison group on morning shift days from 39 at T1 to 28 at T2 and T3 (F=4.11, <i>p</i> =0.018). NS differences on night or afternoon shift days.	Disturbance to social and family life (am) ↑
	Disturbance to social and family life (pm) ↔
	Disturbance to social and family life (night) ↔
Sleep complaints (1–5, few–many complaints): decreased from 2.77 to 2.35 (t=3.33, df 42, <i>p</i> <0.001).	Sleep complaints ↑
NS change: Fatigue, leisure time complaints.	Fatigue ↔
Domestic and childcare problems (1–5, few–many complaints): decreased from 2.64 to 2.33 (t=2.63, df 44, <i>p</i> <0.01).	Leisure time complaints ↔
Weekly workload decreased (1–5, few–many complaints): from 2.64 to 2.10 (t=4.12, df 41, <i>p</i> <0.001).	Domestic and child care problems ↑
Satisfaction with leisure time in the evening (1–10, not satisfied at all–very satisfied): increased from 5.8 to 6.4 (t=–2.63, df 45, <i>p</i> <0.01).	Weekly workload ↑
Satisfaction with days off (1–10, not satisfied at all - very satisfied): decreased from 7.1 to 5.8 (t=3.01, df 45, <i>p</i> <0.001). Perhaps because the number of consecutive free days decreased.	Satisfaction with evening leisure time ↓
	Satisfaction with days off ↔
Decrease in % reporting sleep difficulties from 70% to 58% (x ² =33.98, df=5, <i>p</i> <0.001): initial difficulties falling asleep decreased from 87% to 67%, waking too early 61% to 12%, feeling unrefreshed after sleep 52% to 0%, feeling tired at work 61% to 0%, being irritable 67% to 0%. Being disturbed by noise increased from 26% to 33%.	Sleep difficulties ↑
Sickness absence (3-month average pre, 3-month average post) fell from 6% to 4%.	Absence ↔
Decrease in overall illness rates (x ² =28.32, df=7, <i>p</i> <0.001): headaches 64% to 0%, digestive system disorders 46% to 4%, high blood pressure 21% to 12%, diarrhea from 12% to 0%, constipation from 6% to 0%, Strait-trait anxiety inventory (Spielberger, 1970, 1–4, not at all–very much so): anxiety scores of over 90 th percentile decreased from 6% to 0. Nervousness increased from 33% to 54%.	Headaches ↔
NS change in levels of alcohol consumption, caffeine consumption or smoking.	Digestive system disorders ↑
Job satisfaction (1–5, dissatisfied–satisfied) levels were higher with 50% reporting satisfied or somewhat satisfied at T2 compared to 36% at T1 (x ² =12.18, df=4, <i>p</i> <0.03).	High blood pressure ↑
	Diarrhoea ↓
	Constipation ↔
	Anxiety ↔
	Nervousness ↑
	Alcohol consumption ↑
	Caffeine consumption ↓
	Smoking ↓
	Job satisfaction ↑

Appendix D. Changes to shift work rotation (grouped by intervention type)

Study	Design and quality appraisal (see criteria in Appendix C)	Setting and participants	Intervention
DIRECTION OF ROTATION			
Orth-Gomer (1983) ⁹	Crossover controlled trial 3- and 5-week follow-ups Final sample: <i>n</i> =45 (45 intervention, 45 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 3 5 7 9 10	Police force, Sweden Police officers	Intervention(s): Backward to forward rotation Shift systems: Fast backward rotation to fast forward rotation
Barton (1994) ¹⁰	Prospective cohort with comparison group 6-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =263 (92 intervention, 171 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 7 9 10	Automotive plant, UK Car production workers, majority male	Intervention(s): Forward to backward rotation Shift systems: Discontinuous forward slow rotating 3 shift to discontinuous backward slow rotating 3 shift.

Appendix D. (continued)

Detailed results ^a	Summary results	↑ = improvement ↓ = worsening ↔ = little change
Coronary risk factors: triglycerides ($t=2.95$, $p=0.005$) and serum glucose ($t=4.65$, $p<0.001$) but not cholesterol levels ($t=1.33$, $p=0.191$) were significantly lower during the intervention compared to the comparison condition. NS difference in serum uric acid levels.	Coronary risk factors	↑
Mean systolic blood pressure was lower ($t=2.52$, $p<0.05$) during intervention (111.6mg) compared to comparison condition (115.6mg). NS difference in diastolic.	Systolic blood pressure	↑
Duration (9hrs compared to 8.4hrs, $t=2.04$, $p<0.05$) and quality of sleep (Akerstedt and Torsvall, 1981, 1–5.25 scale, low quality–high quality) at night after day work (3.7 compared to 3.2, $t=2.96$, $p<0.01$) improved during the intervention compared to the comparison. NS differences in sleep duration of quality after night shift.	Diastolic blood pressure	↔
Self-rated health status (1–5, higher = worse) worsened ($t=3.29$, $p<0.01$) during intervention (1.84) compared to comparison (2.28).	Sleep quality (day)	↑
NS change in tobacco consumption.	Sleep quality (night)	↔
NS difference work load.	Sleep duration (day)	↓
Dissatisfaction with the amount of leisure time (1–5, higher = worse) between shifts decreased ($t=7.36$, $p<0.001$) during intervention (1.44) compared to comparison (3.16).	Sleep duration (night)	↔
Workers slept less well after the afternoon shift in the intervention group (standard shift work index) compared to the comparison groups ($F=4.85$, $p<0.05$). Difference for the morning or night shifts.	Self-rated health	↔
Cigarette consumption decreased in the intervention group compared to the comparison groups (from 49.28 cigarettes per week to 38.8, $F=7.54$, $p<0.01$).	Tobacco consumption	↔
Alcohol consumption decreased in the intervention group compared to the comparison groups (from 10.59 drinks per week to 8.18, $F=6.99$, $p<0.01$).	Workload	↔
NS differences for GHQ-12, chronic fatigue, gastrointestinal problems, sleep difficulties, sleep duration, sleep onset times.	Dissatisfaction with amount of leisure time between shifts	↔
Social disruption (Standard shift work index) decreased in the intervention group compared to the comparison groups (from 3.42 to 3.12, $F=6.18$, $p<0.01$).	Sleep quality (pm)	↔
NS differences for domestic disruption, non-domestic disruption, social life dissatisfaction.	Sleep quality (am)	↓
NS difference job dissatisfaction.	Sleep quality (night)	↓
	Cigarette consumption	↓
	Alcohol consumption	↓
	GHQ-12	↓
	Chronic fatigue	↓
	Gastrointestinal problems	↓
	Sleep difficulties	↓
	Sleep onset times	↓
	Sleep duration	↓
	Social disruption	↓
	Domestic disruption	↓
	Non-domestic disruption	↓
	Social life dissatisfaction	↓
	Job dissatisfaction	↓

Appendix D. Changes to shift work rotation (grouped by intervention type)

Study	Design and quality appraisal (see criteria in Appendix C)	Setting and participants	Intervention
REMOVAL OF ROTATION			
Owen (1985) ¹¹	Prospective cohort with comparison group 12-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =239 (122 intervention, 117 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 2 3 7 8 9 10	Police force, U.S. Police officers, mainly white males	Intervention: Rotating to permanent Shift systems: Backward slow rotating 3 shift to permanent shift
Phillips (1991) ¹²	Prospective cohort 4-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =63 Quality appraisal: 1 2 9 10	Police force, U.S. Police officers	Intervention: Rotating to permanent Shift systems: Rotating 3 shift to permanent shift

Note: Morning shift days only. No changes on night and evening shift days.

^aSpecific scales and measures used are also recorded when cited in the studies. Similarly, statistical detail varies depending on the amount of information available in the original studies.

Appendix D. (continued)

Detailed results ^a	Summary results ↑ = improvement ↓ = worsening ↔ = little change
Trouble sleeping decreased in the intervention group compared to the comparison group (−0.41 and −0.2 respectively, $t=2.92$, $p<0.025$).	Trouble sleeping ↔
NS change: Trouble digesting, on the job tiredness, appetite problems, headaches, general health, smoking, drinking.	Trouble digesting ↓
Spousal satisfaction with shift schedule increased in the intervention group compared to the comparison group (0.47 and 0.02 respectively, $t=2.19$, $p<0.025$).	On the job tiredness ↓
NS difference in: Satisfaction with work load, satisfaction with time spent with spouse, satisfaction time spent with children,	Appetite problems ↓
Time spent on social activities.	General health ↓
Productivity (numbers of arrests and tickets issued) increased by 6% in the intervention group.	Smoking ↓
NS change in job satisfaction.	Drinking ↓
	Headaches ↓
	Spousal satisfaction with shift schedule ↓
	Satisfaction with work load Satisfaction with time spent with spouse ↓
	Satisfaction with time spent with children ↓
	Time spent on social activities ↓
	Productivity ↓
	Job satisfaction ↓
	↔
Florida Sleep Questionnaire: Officers required less sleep from 8.11 hours to 7.77 hours ($t=2.75$, $p<0.01$) and they needed less sleep time to feel well from 7.30 to 7.01 hours ($t=2.18$, $p<0.03$). Increase in adequacy ($t=-2.61$, $p<0.01$) and quality of sleep ($t=-2.20$, $p<0.03$). Officers felt more rested upon awakening ($t=2.94$, $p<0.01$) and had less daytime sleepiness ($t=2.31$, $p<0.02$). Awakening earlier than usual decreased ($t=2.31$, $p<0.02$) and there was less difficulty falling asleep ($t=3.0$, $p<0.001$).	Sleep duration required ↔
SCL-90 psychological symptoms checklist (0–4, no discomfort to extreme discomfort): decrease in number (19.25 to 15.18, $p<0.05$) and severity of symptoms (0.282 to 0.214, $p<0.05$).	Sleep adequacy ↓
Sickness absence (6 months pre and post) decreased from 1400 hours to 883 hours.	Sleep quality ↓
	Rested upon awakening ↓
	Daytime sleepiness ↓
	Awakening too early ↓
	Difficulty falling asleep ↓
	Psychological symptoms (number) ↓
	Psychological symptoms (severity) ↓
	Absence ↓

Appendix E. Other changes to shift working schedules (grouped by intervention type)

Study	Design and quality appraisal (see criteria in Appendix C)	Setting and participants	Intervention
CHANGES TO NIGHT WORK			
Akerstadt (1978) ^{b,13}	Prospective cohort with comparison group 12-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =305 (127 intervention, 178 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 2 4 5 7 9 10	Steel company, Sweden Steel factory workers, majority men	Intervention: No night shifts Shift systems: 3 or 4 shift system to 2 shift system with no night shifts
Smith (2001) ¹⁴	Prospective cohort 6-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =76 Methods: 1 2 7 9 10	Police force, UK Police officers	Intervention: Less consecutive night shifts Shift systems: Ottawa system (with 7 consecutive night shifts) to Ottawa (with a maximum of 4 consecutive night shifts)
Kobayashi (1997) ¹⁵	Prospective cohort No details of follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =18 Quality appraisal: 1 2 4 5 6 7 9 10	Hospital, Japan Nurses, all female	Intervention: Increase of rest period before night shift Shift systems: Irregular rotating 3 shift system with a full day shift (0830–1630) before night shift to irregular rotating 3 shift system with a half day shift (0830–1230) before night shift
LATER START & FINISH TIMES			
Rosa (1996) ¹⁶	Prospective cohort with comparison group 4-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =208 (68 intervention, 140 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 2 4 7 9 10	Steel rolling mill, Finland Mill workers	Intervention: Later start and finish times Shift systems: Rotating 3 shift system (with shift starts at 0600, 1400, 2200) to rotating 3 shift (with shift starts of 0700, 1500, 2300)

Appendix E. (continued)

Detailed results ^a	Summary results ↑ = improvement ↓ = worsening ↔ = little change
Sleep complaints improved in intervention compared to control: mean change = 0.3 ($p < 0.01$).	Sleep complaints ↑
Gastro-intestinal complaints improved in intervention compared to control: mean change = 0.2 ($p < 0.01$).	Gastro-intestinal complaints ↑
NS changes in shift specific problems, sleep length, sickness absence.	Shift specific problems ↔
Social life complaints (time spent on clubs and hobbies, going out, political activity etc scored 4–1, enough to far too little) improved in intervention group compared to control: mean change 0.38 ($p < 0.01$).	Sleep length ↔
Subjective fatigue (Standard Shiftwork Index): more fatigue on night shifts under the new system (F7.99, $p < 0.01$).	Absence ↔
Sleepiness (Standard Shiftwork Index): more sleepiness on the new system (F7.93, $p < 0.01$).	Social life complaints ↑
NS decrease in caffeine intake.	Night shift fatigue ↓
Sleep duration (minutes) before the night shift increased amongst both single nurses (from 146.6 to 232.2, $p < 0.05$) and nurses who were married with children (from 127.0 to 187.2, $p < 0.05$).	Sleepiness ↓
NS change in irritation and tiredness levels during night shift.	Caffeine intake ↔
	Sleep duration before night shift ↓
	Irritation on night shift ↔
	Tiredness on night shift ↔
Sleep duration (hours) increased on the evening shift in intervention group, no change in comparison group (F=11.27, $p < 0.001$).	Sleep duration (pm) ↓
Sleep quality (Standard shiftwork index, 1–5, very bad - very good): decrease in intervention group in evening shift (3.68 to 3.39, mean difference -0.29, $p < 0.05$) and night shift (2.89 to 2.63, mean difference -0.26, $p < 0.05$). NS change on morning shift or days off. NS changes in comparison group.	Sleep duration (am, night, rest) ↔
Satisfaction with amount of sleep (standard shiftwork index, 1–5, not enough–plenty): increase in intervention group in morning shift (2.74 to 3.31, mean difference 0.57, $p < 0.05$). Decrease on evening shift (4.07 to 3.63, mean difference -0.44, $p < 0.05$) and night shift (3.20 to 2.83, mean difference -0.37, $p < 0.05$). NS change in days off. NS changes in comparison group.	Sleep quality (pm, night) ↔
Awaken refreshed from sleep (Standard shiftwork index, 1–5, not at all – extremely): increase in intervention group in morning shift (2.65 to 3.15, mean difference 0.50, $p < 0.05$). Decrease on evening shift (3.89 to 3.60, mean difference -0.29, $p < 0.05$) and night shift (2.8 to 2.51, mean difference -0.29, $p < 0.05$). NS change in days off. NS changes in comparison group.	Sleep quality (am, rest) ↓
NS changes in health complaints or chronic fatigue.	Satisfaction with amount of sleep (am) ↔
Interference of shift work with domestic activities increased in intervention group but not in comparison group (F=5.54, $p < 0.03$).	Satisfaction with amount of sleep (pm, night) ↔
NS changes in mental and physical workload.	Satisfaction with amount of sleep (rest) ↓
NS changes in job satisfaction.	Awaken refreshed from sleep (am) ↔
	Awaken refreshed from sleep (pm, night) ↔
	Awaken refreshed from sleep (rest) ↓
	Health complaints ↔
	Chronic fatigue ↔
	Interference of shift work with domestic activities ↓
	Mental and physical workload ↔
	Job satisfaction ↔

Appendix E. Other changes to shift working schedules (grouped by intervention type)

Study	Design and quality appraisal (see criteria in Appendix C)	Setting and participants	Intervention
CHANGES TO WEEKEND WORKING			
Boggild (2001) ¹⁷	Prospective cohort with comparison group 6-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =101 (41 intervention, 60 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 2 4 6 7 8 9 10	Hospital, Denmark Nurses	Intervention: Continuous (weekends on) to discontinuous shift system (weekends off) Shift systems: Irregular continuous flexible rotating shift to A. regular continuous or B. discontinuous regular shift
Banks (1956) ¹⁸	Retrospective cross-section After only recall data Final sample: <i>n</i> =73 Quality appraisal: 2 4 7 9 10	Steel factory, UK Wives of steel workers	Intervention(s): Discontinuous (weekends off) to continuous (weekends on) Shift systems: Discontinuous rotating 3 shift to a continuous rotating 3 shift
DECREASED HOURS			
Boudreaux (1998) ¹⁹	Prospective cohort 2- and 12-month follow-ups Final sample: <i>n</i> =35 Quality appraisal: 1 2 4 7 9 10	Emergency services, U.S. Paramedics	Intervention: Decrease in shift length Shift systems: 24-hr shifts (1 day on, 2 days off) to 12-hr shifts (2/3 days on, 2/3 off) with monthly rotation between day and night shifts
Best (1933) ²⁰	Retrospective cross-section After only recall data. Final sample: <i>n</i> =265 Quality appraisal: 2 4 7 9	Factory, U.S. Factory workers, all female	Intervention: Decrease in shift length Shift systems: 8-hour three shift to 6-hour four shift
SELF-SCHEDULING			
de Haan (1990) ²¹	Prospective cohort with comparison group 12-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =50 (25 intervention, 25 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 7 9 10	Bus company, Netherlands Bus drivers	Intervention(s): Self-scheduling of shifts Shift systems: Irregular to regular self-scheduled
Gauderer (2004) ²²	Prospective cohort with comparison group 12-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =24 (no details of <i>n</i> for intervention or comparison groups) Quality appraisal: 1 9	Public transport depot, Germany Bus drivers	Intervention: Self-scheduling of shifts Shift systems: No details provided of shift systems
Wortley (2003) ²³	Prospective repeat cross-section 6-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =45 Quality appraisal: 1 2 5 9	Hospital, UK Nurses	Intervention: Self-scheduling of shifts Shift systems: No details provided of shift systems

^aSpecific scales and measures used are also recorded when cited in the studies. Similarly, statistical detail varies depending on the amount of information available in the original studies.

^bA separate group were exposed to multiple changes (see Table 3).

Appendix E. (continued)

Detailed results ^a	Summary results ↑ = improvement ↓ = worsening ↔ = little change
Group B compared to control: Increase in HDL cholesterol (median change of 0.1 mmol/l, <i>p</i> =0.004), decrease in total (median change of -0.1 mmol/l, <i>p</i> =0.043) and LDL cholesterol (median change of -0.2 mmol/l, <i>p</i> =0.005), decrease in total:HDL ratio (median change of -0.3 mmol/l, <i>p</i> =0.000). Changes in total:HDL ratio and LDL cholesterol were still significant when data were adjusted for age and lifestyle.	HDL Cholesterol (A) ↔ Total Cholesterol (A) ↔ LDL Cholesterol (A) ↔ HDL Cholesterol (B) ↓ Total Cholesterol (B) ↑ LDL Cholesterol (B) ↑
NS changes in Group A. 38% of wives said that the change had most negatively affected their social life (going out, visits to friends and family, hobbies and clubs), 11% their domestic routine (meal preparation, washing, etc.), and 10% time with their husband. 25% reported no detrimental effect as a result of the change and 11% said that social and domestic life had improved. NS difference in responses by household size or number of dependents.	Social life ↔ Domestic routine ↔ Time with husband ↔
Emotional exhaustion (Maslach Burnout Inventory, 0–6 never to everyday, higher scores represent more burnout) decreased at 2 month follow up from 23.6 to 19.8 (<i>t</i> =3.06, <i>p</i> <0.01). NS change between baseline and 12-month follow-up.	Emotional exhaustion ↔ Social and family life ↔ Job satisfaction ↑
Schedule impact on social and family life (schedule attitude survey, 1–5, strongly agree to strongly disagree, higher scores represent less interference) improved at 2 month (7.2 to 10.8, <i>t</i> =-4.52, <i>p</i> <0.001) and 12 month follow-ups (10.9, <i>t</i> =-5.0). NS change job satisfaction.	
25.2% reported less fatigue, 56.1% the same amount of fatigue and 18.7% more fatigue.	Fatigue ↓ Domestic inconvenience ↓ Wages ↓
64.7% reported no inconvenience or upset to domestic arrangements Due to the decrease in working hours, earnings of 77% of workforce decreased by 10–20% despite an increase in hourly pay.	↔ ↔ ↑
Sickness absence rates decreased in the intervention group from an average of 28 days per driver to 20 days. Rates increased in the comparison group from 32 to 47 days.	Absence ↑ Fatigue ↑ Complaints about family life ↑
Fatigue (0=minimum, 11=maximum) decreased in intervention group (from 3.31 to 1.94, <i>p</i> <0.05). NS decrease in comparison group (3.57 to 3.09, <i>p</i> >0.05).	Complaints about free time ↔ Complaints about time with children ↔ Productive work hours ↓
Complaints about family life (1=very good, 5= very bad) decreased in intervention group (from 2.77 to 2.11, <i>p</i> <0.05). NS decrease in comparison group (from 2.52 to 2.40). NS change in complaints about free time or time with children.	
Productive work hours increased from 50% to over 54% in the intervention group. No data for the comparison group.	
Accidents decreased by 20%. 79% said that the new rotas gave better opportunities to plan their leisure time.	Accidents ↑ Opportunities to plan leisure time ↑ Social contacts ↑
66.6% said that the new system was better for social contacts. Customer complaints by 52% in intervention group whilst there were slight increases for both measures in the comparison group.	Customer complaints ↑
21% said that they were rarely or never able to maintain a work-life balance under the old system compared to 0% after the change.	Work-life balance ↑

Appendix F. Multiple interventions

Study	Design and quality appraisal (see criteria in Appendix C)	Setting and participants	Interventions
Akerstadt (1978) ^{13, b}	Prospective cohort with comparison group 12-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =305 (127 intervention, 178 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 2 4 5 7 9 10	Steel company, Sweden Steel factory workers, majority men	Intervention(s): Fast to slow rotation, continuous to discontinuous Shift systems: Fast rotating 4 shift with weekend working to slow rotating 3 shift with weekends off
Poole (1982) ²⁴	Prospective cohort with comparison group 6 month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =298 (189 intervention, 109 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 5 7 9 10	Engineering factory, UK Production line workers	Intervention(s): Slow to fast rotation; backward to forward rotation Shift systems: Discontinuous slow forward rotating 2 shift to discontinuous fast backward rotating 3 shift
Bodin (1983) ²⁵	Prospective cohort with comparison group 8-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =129 (104 intervention, 25 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 7 9	Paper mill, France Laboratory, maintenance, security workers, machine operators, all men	Interventions: Slow to fast rotation; reduction in hours of working week Shift systems: Continuous backward 3 shift slow rotation to continuous backward 3 shift fast rotation
Knauth (1987) ²⁶	Prospective cohort with comparison group 6-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =52 (25 intervention, 27 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 8 9 10	Food processing factory, Germany Production and maintenance workers	Intervention(s): Slow to fast rotation; discontinuous to continuous Shift systems: Backward slow rotating discontinuous system to a fast rotating continuous system

Appendix F. (continued)

Detailed results ^a	Summary results	↑ = improvement ↓ = worsening ↔ = little change
Shift specific problems (difficulty in falling asleep, disturbed sleep, waking up too soon, slept well, fatigue, irritation, good appetite, gastrointestinal complaints, scored 4–1, never to often) increased on all shifts: mean change morning –0.2, afternoon –0.18, night –0.18 ($p<0.05$).	Shift specific problems	↓
Sleep length (hours): decreased on rest days (0.4, $p<0.05$). NS change on morning, afternoon or night shift days.	Sleep length (days)	↓
NS changes in sleep complaints, gastro-intestinal complaints, sickness absence.	Sleep length (pm, night)	↔
Social life complaints (time spent on clubs and hobbies, going out, political activity etc scored 4–1, enough to far too little) improved in intervention group compared to control: mean change 0.18 ($p<0.01$).	Absence	↔
Increase in percentage reporting difficulties in ‘getting up for work’ (from 39% to 50%, $p<0.05$).	Sleep complaints	↔
Decrease in percentage reporting ‘feeling sleepy on the night shift during previous month’ (from 73% to 64%, $p<0.05$).	Gastro-intestinal complaints	↔
Increase in percentage reporting indigestion problems in previous week (from 22% to 35%, $p<0.05$).	Social life complaints	↑
Stress and Arousal Checklist (Mackay et al, 1978): deterioration in ‘arousal’ scores (from 6.9 to 6.3, $p<0.05$). NS change in ‘stress’. NS change in anxiety or depression. NS change in ‘felt stressed’.	Difficulties getting up for work	↓
Alcohol consumption in previous week (units of alcohol) increased from 12.0 units to 13.4 units ($p<0.05$).	Feeling sleepy on the night shift	↓
NS change in reported abdominal pain, heartburn, or bowel movements. NS change in ‘difficulty going to sleep’ NS change in number of visits to doctor in previous month.	Indigestion problems	↓
NS change in sickness absence 10 weeks average pre compared to post. Enjoyment of social life and sex life (0–7, bad-good) decreased (from 5.0 to 4.5, $p<0.05$ and 4.8 to 4.3, $p<0.05$ respectively).	Arousal	↔
NS change in ‘tension at home’.	Stress	↔
NS change ‘Enjoyment of work’.	Anxiety	↔
Percentage of workers reporting tiredness in intervention group decreased from 34.4% to 30.8%. There was an increase in the comparison group from 21.6% to 41%.	Depression	↔
Percentage of workers reporting lack of appetite in intervention group decreased from 35.4% to 24%. There was an increase in the comparison group from 10.8% to 20%.	Alcohol consumption	↑
Percentage of workers reporting digestive disorders in intervention group decreased from 35.4% to 26%. There was no change in the comparison group (23.5%).	Abdominal pain	↓
Percentage of workers reporting nervous disorders decreased in both the intervention (from 51.9% to 48.4%) and the comparison groups (from 44% to 8.4%).	Heartburn	↓
Percentage of workers reporting incidences of physical stiffness increased in both the intervention (from 21.1% to 51%) and the comparison groups (from 18.9% to 44%).	Bowel movements	↔
Effects of change on family life rated as positive by 65% of workers on the slow rotation and 58% on the fast rotation. 49% of all workers said that they had more time to take part in family life. 39% of fast rotation workers stated that they had more time to enjoy their customary activities compared to 71% on the slow rotation.	Difficulty going to sleep	↔
Sleep difficulties during night shifts decreased in the intervention group compared to the comparison group ($p<0.01$). NS decrease in afternoon shifts ($p=0.079$).	Visits to doctor	↔
NS change in sleep duration.	Absence	↔
NS change in gastrointestinal symptoms.	Enjoyment of social and sex life	↑
18/31 (58%) earned less on the new system due to decline in overtime.	Tension at home	↔
	Enjoyment of work	↑
	Tiredness	↓
	Lack of appetite	↓
	Digestive disorders	↓
	Nervous disorders	↔
	Physical stiffness	↔
	Family life	↑
	Time on customary activities	↑
	Sleep difficulties (night)	↓
	Sleep difficulties (day)	↔
	Sleep duration	↔
	Gastrointestinal symptoms	↔
	Earnings	↓

Appendix F. Multiple interventions

Study	Design and quality appraisal (see criteria in Appendix C)	Setting and participants	Interventions
Kandolin (1996) ²⁷	Prospective cohort with comparison group 6-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =58 (45 intervention, 13 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10	Hospital, Finland Midwives, all female	Interventions: Slow to fast rotation; backward to forward rotation; self-scheduling of shifts Shift systems: Slow backward rotating 3 shift to fast forward rotating self-scheduled 3 shift
Czeisler (1982) ²⁸	Prospective cohort 3-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =85 Quality appraisal: 1 4 5 7 9 10	Chemical industry, U.S. Chemical processing workers	Intervention(s): Fast to slow rotation; backward to forward rotation Shift systems: Weekly backward rotating to 3 weeks forward rotating
Totterdell (1990) ²⁹	Prospective cohort 4-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =20 Quality appraisal: 1 7 9 10	Police force, UK Police officers	Intervention(s): Slow to fast rotation; backward to forward rotation; later start and finish times, self-scheduling. Shift systems: A. Weekly backward rotating 3 shift (with shift starts at 0600, 1400, 2200) to rapid forward rotating 3 shift with flexible start times of up to 2 hrs delay (with guideline shift starts of 0700, 1500, 2300) B. Weekly backward rotating 3 shift (with shift starts at 0600, 1400, 2200) to rapid forward rotating 3 shift (with shift starts of 0700, 1500, 2300)
Hakola (2001) ³⁰	Prospective cohort 12-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =16 Quality appraisal: 1 5 7 9 10	Steel factory, Finland Factory workers, all male	Intervention(s): Backward to forward rotation; slow to fast rotation Shift systems: Continuous slow backward rotating three shift to a fast forward rotating three shift
Knauth (1998) ³¹	Prospective repeat cross section with comparison group 10-month follow-up Final sample: <i>n</i> =137 (70 intervention, 67 comparison) Quality appraisal: 1 2 4 5 7 8 9 10	Steel industry, Germany Steel workers	Intervention(s): Backward to forward rotation; slow to fast rotation Shift systems: A. Discontinuous slow backward rotating or B. Continuous slow backward rotating to A. fast discontinuous forward rotating or B. fast continuous forward rotating.

^aSpecific scales and measures used are also recorded when cited in the studies. Similarly, statistical detail varies depending on the amount of information available in the original studies.

^bA separate group were exposed to a decrease in night shifts (see Table 2).

Appendix F. (continued)

Detailed results ^a	Summary results ↑ = improvement ↓ = worsening ↔ = little change	
Standard shiftwork index (Barton, 1992) and Occupational Stress Questionnaire (Elo, 1992): NS difference in 'mental strain during morning shift' between intervention and comparison group (27% to 11% intervention group stating rather or very strenuous); NS difference in mental strain during evening shift (17% to 9% rather or very strenuous) between intervention and comparison group.	Mental strain during morning shift	↔
	Mental strain during evening shift	↔
	Tiredness during night shifts	↓
	Mental stress	↔
Decrease in tiredness during night shift (53% to 44% rather or very tired).		
NS difference in mental stress (27% to 15% in intervention group somewhat or much).		
Health index scores (Smith, 1969, 0–100, low–high) improved in intervention group B (from 50 to 60%, $t=3.23$, $p<0.01$). NS change in group A.	Health	↔
Productivity (tonnes processed per hour) increased in intervention group B (from 0.9 to 1.05, $t=6.99$, $p<0.001$). No data for group A.	Productivity	↓
NS difference total duration of sleep or average sleep quality.	Sleep duration	↔
In both groups, time for social activities improved ($F=4.48$; $df=1,20$; $p<0.05$).	Sleep quality	↔
	Time for social activities	↔
Disruption to personal life ($F=4.67$, $df=1,20$; $p<0.05$); time for social activities ($F=9.56$; $df=1,20$; $p<0.05$) and difficulty of planning social life ($F=10.17$; $df=1,20$; $p<0.05$) all deteriorated in A (flexible) and improved in B (standard).	Disruption to personal life (A)	↓
	Time for social activities (A)	↔
	Difficulty of planning social life (A)	↔
	Disruption to personal life (B)	↔
NS change in 25 other unspecified well-being and satisfaction variables.	Time for social activities (B)	↓
	Difficulty of planning social life (B)	↔
Standard Shiftwork Index (1–5, never – always): NS changes on evening and night shift days. On morning shift days, 'feels rested' improved (0.8 to 2.6, $p=0.008$), 'quality of sleep' improved (2.1 to 2.7, $p<0.05$), sufficient amount of sleep improved (2.1 to 2.9, $p<0.003$). NS changes on morning shift days for 'easy to fall asleep', 'wakes up when intended'.	Feels rested	↓
	Quality of sleep	↓
	Sufficient amount of sleep	↓
	Easy to fall asleep	↔
	Wake up when intended	↔
Overall quality of sleep improved ($F=8.48$, $p<0.013$) for older workers (mean age 54 years) compared to younger workers (mean age 39 years).		
NS change in health, sleep duration, sleep disturbances.	Health	↔
Frequency of difficulties with social problems (Knauth, 1987, 0–100 scales, no –always) decreased on days with evening shifts on new system A. (from 38 to 30, $p<0.05$) and on morning (from 40 to 21, $p<0.05$), evening (from 42 to 26, $p<0.05$) and afternoon (from 43 to 22, $p<0.05$) shift days in new system B.	Sleep duration	↔
	Sleep disturbances	↔
	Difficulties with social problems	↓
NS change in duration of leisure time.	Duration of leisure time	↔

Appendix G:

**Summary of Intervention Effects
Speed of Rotation (3 Studies)^{5–8}**

Overall, the studies of the speed of rotation suggest that changing from a slow to a fast shift rotation tended to

improve health and well-being outcomes, though the small studies suggest caution in interpretation.

Direction Rotation (2 Studies)^{9,10}

One high quality study found improvements in health related outcomes as a result of changing from backward to

forward rotation. However, the well-being effects were less clear.

Removal of Rotation (2 Studies)^{11,12}

The evidence base is small and somewhat inconclusive with few negative or positive effects on health, well-being or economic outcomes.

Changes to Night Work (3 Studies)^{13–15}

The current evidence base on the health effects of changes to night working is diverse and quite weak—three uncontrolled studies of three slightly different interventions conducted in three different settings—and so it is not possible to offer any real conclusions about the effects on health and well-being.

Later Start and Finish Times (1 Study)¹⁶

There is a very small evidence base of one study, reporting inconclusive effects on health-related outcomes, and a worsening of work/life balance.

Changes to Weekend Working (2 Studies)^{17,18}

Very little evidence was located on the health, well-being or economic effects of changes to weekend shift work.

Decreased Hours (2 Studies)^{19,20}

Only a partial and diverse evidence base was found, from which it is not possible to draw any firm conclusions about the health and well-being effects of reducing shift length.

Self-Scheduling (3 Studies)^{21–23}

All studies found that self-scheduling improved health and well-being. However, given the small size of the studies, the focus on only two different occupational settings, and the lack of control group in any of the studies, more robust research is needed to add weight to and reinforce this conclusion.

Note: Some studies are reported in more than one publication.

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