

가 , 가)
1) 1) 1) 1)

Abstract

**Health Behavior Practices and Needs for Health Promotion Program
According to Shift Work Pattern in Subway Workers**

Suk Kyong Choi, Kang Sook Lee¹⁾, Joung Woon Lee¹⁾,
Jung-Wan Koo¹⁾, Chung-Yill Park¹⁾

*Graduate School of Occupational Health, Department of Preventive Medicine and Industrial Medical Center¹⁾,
The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea*

Objectives: To determine the health behavior practices and needs for health promotion in shift work pattern in subway workers.

Methods: Among 789 male subway workers divided into four groups, 191 day time workers, 187 station service men (3 groups, 2 turns), 204 rolling stock inspectors (3 groups, 2 turns) and 207 train operators (8 groups, 5 turns), we surveyed the health behavior and needs for health promotion by questionnaire.

Results: For obesity, blood pressure and total cholesterol, day time workers had the highest levels, while train operators had higher diseases of the liver and stomach than others.

The station service men had the highest smoking rate and daily smoking amount. More than 80% of the respondents consumed alcohol, and the drinking amount was highest among the day time workers and the 8/5 shift train operators. Eighty-two percent of the station service men had irregular eating habits and 17.7% did not have any breakfast. In health promotion activities, exercise and restriction of one's favorite(smoking or drinking) were most preferred in the four groups of respondents. The priority of needs and participation for health promotion program was exercise programs, followed by stress management, cancer prevention program, weight control program, anti-smoking campaign, high blood pressure control program, and abstinence/moderation in drinking.

Conclusion: As the health behavior practices differed relative to shift work patterns, it was suggested that a comprehensive health promotion program according to shift work pattern should be planned and implemented among subway workers.

Key Words: Subway workers, Shift work, Health promotion

(, 2000; , 1998; , 1998; , 1997; , 1996) (, 1996; , 1998)

, , , ,

.

가 , .

(, 1993).

(, 1997)

가 , 가 73%가

(Torbiorn, 1990).

24

(Circadian ,

Rhythm)

1980

1995

1.

2002 2

가 (, 1998) 913 6,240

851 , 62 . 30 , 가

2 1 11 21

789

(4

, 2001; , 2000; , 1998; , (;09:00 ~ 18:00)

1998; , 1997)가 (, 1999; , 1,658 191 , 3 2

1997)가 ()

1,715 187 , 3 2

(, 2000; , 1998)

() 854 204

8 BMI(Body Mass Index): Quetelet Index

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight (kg)}}{\text{Height (m)}^2}$$
 20
 , 20 25 , 25
 (, 1992).

1) 3 2 8 5 : 140/90
 mmHg

6 : 220 mg/dl
 : 110 mg/dl

2) 6

2. : ,
 10 30 .
 1 가
 가 .
 (1996)가
 가

가 4) Health Risk
 Appraisal(William A. Kizer, 1987)

6 ,
 11 , 16 , 8 (, 1999)
 24 : , 1

1) : , , , , ,
 6 : , , , , ,
 4가 : , , 1

2) 5) , (1996)

3) 8가
 가 (/ , , , , ,)
 , 가)

3.

SAS window

ANOVA, Scheffe

(BMI),

ANOVA Scheffe

Duncan

 χ^2 -test, Fisher's

1

ANOVA

Exact Test

Table 1. General characteristic of workers by shift work patterns

% ()

Variable	Day time (n=191)	3/2 shift A*(n=187)	3/2 shift B**(n=204)	8/5 shift*** (n=207)	Total (n=789)	p-value
Age						
29	12(6.3)	22(11.8)	44(21.6)	27(13.0)	105(13.3)	0.001
30~39	100(52.4)	121(64.7)	129(63.2)	141(68.1)	491(62.2)	
40~49	66(34.5)	43(23.0)	28(13.7)	37(17.9)	174(22.1)	
50	13(6.8)	1(0.5)	3(1.5)	2(1.0)	19(2.4)	
Education						
Highschool	26(13.6)	49(26.2)	35(17.2)	56(27.0)	166(21.1)	0.001
Junior college	54(28.3)	30(16.0)	70(34.3)	67(32.4)	221(28.0)	
University	111(58.1)	108(57.8)	99(48.5)	84(40.6)	401(50.9)	
Marriage						
Single	29(15.2)	55(29.4)	69(33.8)	56(27.1)	209(26.5)	0.001
Married	161(84.3)	131(70.1)	130(63.7)	148(71.5)	570(72.2)	
Others	1(0.5)	1(0.5)	5(2.5)	3(1.4)	10(1.3)	
Religion						
Christianity	41(21.5)	39(20.8)	46(22.5)	43(20.8)	169(21.4)	0.480
Buddhism	31(16.2)	25(13.4)	30(14.7)	24(11.6)	110(13.9)	
Catholicism	23(12.0)	14(7.5)	9(4.4)	20(9.6)	66(8.4)	
None	93(48.7)	107(57.2)	116(56.9)	118(57.0)	434(55.0)	
Others	3(1.6)	2(1.1)	3(1.5)	2(1.0)	10(1.3)	
Economic status						
High	10(5.2)	9(4.8)	5(2.4)	6(2.9)	30(3.8)	0.003
Middle	113(59.2)	88(47.1)	91(44.6)	109(52.7)	401(50.8)	
Middle low	58(30.4)	76(40.6)	75(36.8)	75(36.2)	284(36.0)	
Low	10(5.2)	14(7.5)	33(16.2)	17(8.2)	74(9.4)	
Job duration(M ± SD)						
Total years of exchanged Job	2.80 ± 4.00	6.69 ± 5.11 ^B	4.58 ± 3.83 ^A	7.21 ± 6.02 ^B		0.000
Years in present position	2.59 ± 2.17 ^A	1.91 ± 1.66	3.02 ± 2.19 ^A	2.81 ± 2.09 ^A		0.000
Total years of work	11.40 ± 7.69 ^B	8.05 ± 5.42 ^A	6.86 ± 5.86	9.22 ± 6.88 ^A		0.000

* 3/2 shift A : 3 groups 2 turns, shift station service man

** 3/2 shift B : 3 groups 2 turns, shift rolling stock inspector

*** 8/5 shift : 8 groups 5 turns, shift train operator

Table 2. Comparison of working environment by shift work patterns

% ()

Variable	Day time (n=191)	3/2 shift A*(n=187)	3/2 shift B**(n=204)	8/5 shift*** (n=207)	Total (n=789)	p-value
Degree of noisy						
Very noisy	3(1.7)	47(25.1)	57(27.9)	88(42.5)	195(24.7)	0.001
Little noisy	27(14.1)	102(54.6)	110(53.9)	89(43.0)	328(41.6)	
Noisy	78(40.8)	34(18.2)	32(15.7)	24(11.6)	168(21.3)	
Quite	83(43.4)	4(2.1)	5(2.5)	6(2.9)	98(12.4)	
Work space						
Too close	5(2.6)	36(19.3)	13(6.4)	56(27.0)	110(14.0)	0.001
Little close	56(29.3)	82(43.9)	49(24.0)	108(52.2)	295(37.4)	
Optimal	107(56.0)	61(32.6)	84(41.2)	41(19.8)	293(37.1)	
Comparative wide	23(12.1)	8(4.2)	58(28.4)	1(1.0)	91(11.5)	
Air						
Very dusty	12(6.3)	85(45.5)	94(46.1)	123(59.4)	314(39.8)	0.001
Comparative dusty	40(20.9)	89(47.6)	85(41.7)	57(27.5)	271(34.3)	
Good	95(49.8)	13(6.9)	22(10.7)	18(8.7)	148(18.8)	
Very good	44(23.0)	0(0.0)	3(1.5)	9(4.4)	56(7.1)	
Illumination						
Bright	40(21.0)	18(9.6)	6(2.9)	14(6.8)	78(9.9)	0.001
Good	133(69.6)	82(43.9)	87(42.7)	87(42.0)	389(49.3)	
Little dark	17(8.9)	76(40.6)	94(46.1)	63(30.4)	250(31.7)	
Very dark	1(0.5)	11(5.9)	17(8.3)	43(20.8)	72(9.1)	
Temperature						
Very cold	8(4.2)	10(5.3)	65(31.9)	2(1.0)	85(10.8)	0.001
Little cold	38(19.9)	95(50.8)	97(47.5)	32(15.5)	262(33.2)	
Good	135(70.7)	80(42.8)	33(16.18)	164(79.2)	412(52.2)	
Hot	10(5.2)	2(1.1)	9(4.4)	9(4.3)	30(3.8)	
Cleaning state						
Very Clean	97(50.8)	76(40.7)	24(11.8)	59(28.5)	256(32.4)	0.001
Clean	85(44.5)	95(50.8)	109(53.4)	100(48.3)	389(49.3)	
Dirty	9(4.7)	16(8.6)	71(34.8)	48(23.2)	142(18.3)	
Work environment satisfaction						
Very satisfied	12(6.3)	1(0.5)	2(1.0)	7(3.4)	22(2.8)	0.001
Little satisfied	53(27.8)	22(11.8)	23(11.3)	28(13.5)	126(16.0)	
Good	107(56.0)	80(42.8)	91(44.6)	87(42.0)	365(46.2)	
Dis-satisfied	14(7.3)	54(28.9)	64(31.4)	55(26.6)	187(23.7)	
Very dis-satisfied	5(2.6)	30(16.0)	24(11.7)	30(14.5)	89(11.3)	

* 3/2 shift A : 3 groups 2 turns, shift station service man

** 3/2 shift B : 3 groups 2 turns, shift rolling stock inspector

*** 8/5 shift : 8 groups 5 turns, shift train operator

가
 , 3 2
 1. 16.2% 가 (p=0.003).
 8 5
 Table 1 7 2 가 ,
 3 2 가 3 가 ,
 30 가 가 11 4 가 ,
 가 (p=0.000).
 40 34.5% 가 .
 가
 2.
 , 8 5
 가 27.0% 가 Table 2
 (p=0.001),
 가 ,
 가

Table 3. Health condition of workers by shift work patterns

Variable	Day time n=(191)	3/2 shift A*(n=187)	3/2 shift B**(n=204)	8/5 shift*** (n=207)	Total (n=789)	p-value
Body mass index						
Below 25	126(66.7)	140(75.3)	151(75.1)	151(74.4)	568(72.9)	0.036
Above 25	63(33.3)	46(24.7)	50(24.9)	52(25.6)	211(27.1)	
Weight change for last year						
Yes	89(46.6)	82(43.8)	96(47.1)	105(50.7)	372(47.1)	0.593
No	102(53.4)	105(56.2)	108(52.9)	102(49.3)	417(52.9)	
Blood pressure						
Normal	161(84.3)	163(87.2)	189(92.6)	183(88.4)	696(88.2)	0.046
Abnormal	30(15.7)	24(12.8)	15(7.4)	24(11.6)	93(11.8)	
Cholesterol in blood						
Normal	153(80.1)	50(80.2)	182(90.5)	177(85.5)	662(84.2)	0.004
Abnormal	38(19.9)	37(19.8)	19(9.5)	30(14.5)	124(15.8)	
Blood sugar						
Normal	186(97.9)	178(95.2)	200(99.5)	205(99.0)	769(98.0)	0.004
Abnormal	4(2.1)	9(4.8)	1(0.5)	2(1.0)	16(2.0)	
Liver disease						
Yes	11(5.8)	7(3.7)	1(0.5)	15(7.3)	34(4.3)	0.005
No	180(94.2)	180(96.3)	203(99.5)	192(92.7)	755(95.7)	
Stomach disease						
Yes	27(14.1)	35(18.7)	16(7.8)	48(23.2)	126(16.0)	0.001
No	164(85.9)	152(81.3)	188(92.2)	159(76.8)	663(84.0)	

* 3/2 shift A : 3 groups 2 turns, shift station service man

** 3/2 shift B : 3 groups 2 turns, shift rolling stock inspector

*** 8/5 shift : 8 groups 5 turns, shift train operator

Table 4. Smoking and drinking habits by shift work patterns

% ()

Variable	Day time (n=191)	3/2 shift A*(n=187)	3/2 shift B**(n=204)	8/5 shift*** (n=207)	Total (n=789)	p-value
Smoking						
Never smoker	40(20.9)	46(24.6)	37(18.2)	55(26.6)	178(22.5)	0.322
Exsmoker	67(35.1)	47(25.1)	69(33.8)	55(26.6)	238(30.2)	
Smoker	84(44.0)	94(50.3)	98(48.0)	97(46.8)	373(47.3)	
Quantity of smoking/day (M ± SD)	10.65 ± 8.71 ^A (n=104)	15.16 ± 9.66 ^B (n=103)	8.95 ± 9.37 ^A (n=167)	13.39 ± 10.14 ^B (n=118)		0.000
Smoking duration (M ± SD)	12.47 ± 6.92 ^A (n=155)	12.03 ± 6.37 ^A (n=144)	9.47 ± 5.98 (n=189)	11.53 ± 6.51 ^A (n=166)		0.000
Number of drinking						
Below 1/month	14(7.3)	21(11.3)	31(15.2)	26(12.6)	92(11.7)	0.139
2-4/month	115(60.2)	103(55.4)	98(48.3)	98(47.3)	414(52.6)	
2-4/week	47(24.6)	42(22.6)	45(22.2)	54(26.1)	188(23.9)	
Almost everyday	3(1.6)	5(2.7)	3(1.5)	4(1.9)	15(1.9)	
No drink	12(6.3)	15(8.0)	26(12.8)	25(12.1)	78(9.9)	
Quantity of drinking [†] (M ± SD)	256.4 ± 379.1 (n=161)	229.6 ± 304.0 (n=144)	189.6 ± 222.3 (n=154)	242.2 ± 264.7 (n=163)		0.227
Number of exercise						
Almost not	72(37.7)	86(46.0)	42(20.6)	78(37.7)	278(35.2)	0.001
1-2/week	56(29.3)	29(15.5)	68(33.3)	62(29.9)	215(27.3)	
Above 3-4/week	39(20.4)	25(13.4)	49(24.0)	26(12.6)	139(17.6)	
Anytime unregularly	24(12.6)	47(25.1)	45(22.1)	41(19.8)	157(19.9)	
Difficulties in exercising						
No place	Yes	32(16.8)	57(30.5)	37(18.1)	45(21.7)	0.005
	No	159(83.2)	130(69.5)	167(81.9)	162(78.3)	
No time	Yes	72(37.7)	57(30.5)	41(20.1)	54(26.1)	0.001
	No	119(62.3)	130(69.5)	163(79.9)	153(73.9)	
No program	Yes	35(18.3)	50(26.7)	54(26.5)	46(22.2)	0.162
	No	156(81.7)	137(73.3)	150(73.5)	161(77.8)	
Economic problem						
Yes	Yes	12(6.3)	17(9.1)	19(9.3)	5(2.4)	0.018
	No	179(93.7)	170(90.9)	185(90.7)	202(97.6)	
No knowledge	Yes	20(10.5)	30(16.0)	36(17.6)	32(15.5)	0.222
	No	171(89.5)	157(84.0)	168(82.4)	175(84.5)	
Nothing	Yes	28(14.7)	26(13.9)	37(18.1)	31(15.0)	0.660
	No	163(85.3)	161(86.1)	167(81.9)	176(85.0)	

* 3/2 shift A : 3 groups 2 turns, shift station service man

** 3/2 shift B : 3 groups 2 turns, shift rolling stock inspector

*** 8/5 shift : 8 groups 5 turns, shift train operator

[†] quantity of drinking : gram of ethyl alcohol taken for 2 weeks(pure alcohol)

- So-ju : 360 ml × 25% × 0.8

- Beer : 633 ml × 4.5% × 0.8

- Whisky : 360 ml × 40% × 0.8

- Makkolri(rice wine) : 1,000 ml × 6% × 0.8

8 5

42.5%

가 (p=0.001).

8 5

52.2%

가 8 5

9.2% 가

(p=0.001).

4.

27.0%

Table 4

가

가 가

가 가 8 5 (p=0.001).

59.4% 가 , 3

50.3%

가

. 1 3 2

, 8 5

가 가

15 가

(p=0.000).

2

, 가 3 2

46.1%

가

3 2

가 (p=0.001).

가

12 가

, 3 2

8 5 가

, 가 3

9.5

(p=0.000).

50.8%

, 3 2

가

2~4

가

34.8%가

1.9%

2

가 (p=0.001).

가 가

(, 2001)

가 3 2

256g 가

16.0% 가 (p=0.001).

3.

가

가 3 2

, ' 3~4 '

3 2

24.0%

(p=0.001).

Table 3

가

BMI

33.3% 가

,

3 2

(p=0.036). 2001

30.5% 가

(p=0.005).

가

15.7% 가 (p=0.046),

Table 5

가

' ' , 3 2

19.9% 가 (p=0.004).

, 8 5

가

4.8% 가 (p=0.004).

가 3 2

' ' 3 2

82.9% 가

(0.001).

가

52.5%, 8 5

58.6%, 3 2

52.6% 가

7.3%, 23.2% 가 (p=0.001).

8 5

(p=0.001).

37.4% 가

가 가

. 3 2

가 가

31.5% 가

(p=0.016),

, 2

1

3 2

7

가 (p=0.000). 가 68.6%, 54.2%, 가 46.9%, 40.2%, 33.1%, 33.0%, / 27.9%

가 54.5%, 3 2 가 66.2%, 8 5 54.6% 3 2 가 74.5% 17.7% 가 (p=0.001)(Table 6). 가 61.3%, 48.5%, 42.2%, 36.6%, 5. 30.3%, 29.0%, / 25.7%

7 가 30 가 62.2% 가 가 가 (1998) 80.8%, 30 가 47.3% 가

Table 5. Eating and sleeping habits by shift work patterns

Variable	Day time (n=191)	3/2 shift A*(n=187)	3/2 shift B**(n=204)	8/5 shift*** (n=207)	Total (n=789)	P
Regular mealtime						
Yes	152(79.6)	32(17.1)	101(49.5)	44(21.3)	329(41.7)	0.001
No	39(20.4)	155(82.9)	103(50.5)	163(78.7)	460(58.3)	
Breakfast						
Always	112(58.6)	70(37.4)	107(52.5)	109(52.6)	398(50.4)	0.001
Sometimes	51(26.7)	84(44.9)	81(39.7)	85(41.1)	301(38.2)	
Never	28(14.7)	33(17.7)	16(7.8)	13(6.3)	90(11.4)	
Food to be eaten often						
Meats	23(12.0)	25(13.4)	22(10.8)	27(13.0)	97(12.3)	0.378
Meats and vegetables	148(77.5)	127(67.9)	149(73.0)	150(72.5)	574(72.7)	
Vegetables	20(10.5)	35(18.7)	33(16.2)	30(14.5)	118(15.0)	
Degree to eat salty food						
Salty	32(16.7)	59(31.5)	53(26.0)	52(25.1)	196(24.8)	0.016
General	130(68.1)	111(59.4)	123(60.3)	137(66.2)	501(63.5)	
Insipid	29(15.2)	17(9.1)	28(13.7)	18(8.7)	92(11.7)	
Hours of Sleeping/day						
(M ± SD)	6.58 ± 0.90	7.03 ± 1.22 ^B	6.93 ± 1.17 ^A	6.88 ± 1.04 ^A		0.000

* 3/2 shift A : 3 groups 2 turns, shift station service man

** 3/2 shift B : 3 groups 2 turns, shift rolling stock inspector

*** 8/5 shift : 8 groups 2 turns, shift train operator

13.9%

가

가 가

3 2

(1996)

5 가

52.5%, 가

60.2%, 9.6%

40.6%,

89.1%, 5 가

96.8%가

2 8

47.3% 1998

가

15 ~ 69

35.5%,

67.6%, 6.7%

(BMI)

가

1995

3 2

Table 7. Needs and willingness to participation in health promotion program by shift work patterns % ()

Classification	Needs / Participation intention	Day time (n=191)	3/2 shift A*(n=187)	3/2 shift B**(n=204)	8/5 shift*** (n=207)	Total (n=789)
Exercise program	Need	157(82.2)	146(78.1)	176(86.3)	159(76.8)	638(80.8)
	Participation	128(67.0)	140(74.8)	172(84.3)	148(71.5)	588(74.5)
Stress management program	Need	122(63.9)	129(69.0)	136(66.7)	154(74.4)	541(68.6)
	Participation	99(51.8)	110(58.9)	131(64.2)	144(69.6)	484(61.3)
Cancer preventing program	Need	107(56.0)	101(54.0)	113(55.4)	107(51.7)	428(54.2)
	Participation	85(44.5)	86(46.0)	110(53.9)	102(49.3)	383(48.5)
Weight management program	Need	93(48.7)	87(46.5)	97(47.5)	93(44.9)	370(46.9)
	Participation	75(39.2)	76(40.7)	91(44.6)	91(44.0)	333(42.2)
Quit smoking program	Need	72(37.7)	75(40.1)	93(45.6)	77(37.2)	317(40.2)
	Participation	63(33.0)	68(36.3)	88(43.1)	70(33.8)	289(36.6)
Diabetes program	Need	67(35.1)	62(33.1)	77(37.7)	55(26.6)	261(33.1)
	Participation	53(27.7)	48(25.7)	76(37.2)	52(25.1)	229(29.0)
Hypertension management program	Need	59(30.9)	60(32.1)	71(34.8)	71(34.3)	261(33.0)
	Participation	49(25.6)	59(31.5)	68(33.3)	63(30.5)	239(30.3)
Alcohol program	Need	54(28.2)	54(28.9)	54(26.5)	58(28.1)	220(27.9)
	Participation	46(24.0)	52(27.8)	51(25.0)	54(26.1)	203(25.7)

* 3/2 shift A : 3 groups 2 turns, shift station service man

** 3/2 shift B : 3 groups 2 turns, shift rolling stock inspector

*** 8/5 shift : 8 groups 5 turns, shift train operator

15 1 2003

1 가

가

가 (1996)

(Whaley, 1996; Harris, 1989),

80%

15

가

40%

3

(1997)

, 50%

2

81.7%

가

(1995)

가 가

2

가

가

WHO(1993)

Alexy (1990)

가

가

가

가

가,

Connrad(1987)

3 2

가

가

가

8 5

가

(Parkinson, 1982)

가

가

가

35.2%가

(Goetzel, 1994).

(1997)

가,

59.2%가

가

(1996)

67.7%

(Bly, 1986; Gibbs

, 1985; Erfurt , 1991; Spilman , 1986;

Pauly, 1982). Connrad(1987).

가 가

(1994)

Goetzel

가

6.3%

, 10

(1988)

가
Sloan

(, , , , ,)

4

가 가

가

가

가

:

가

:

789

191 , 3 2

187 , 3 2

204 , 8 5

207

2002 2 8 2 22

(1997)

(1996)

: 가

가 가 , 3 2

DuPont

(38.8%),

8 5

7 2 가

(51.4%),

(45.1%)

(48%)

가 (Bertera, 가

3 2

1990).

가 가

, 8 5

1

가

15 1 2003

3 2 , , , 1995.

80% , , 가 , 가 , 1999.

3 2 가 , 가 , 1996;12(2):48-60.

3 2 , 17.7%가 , 2000.

82%가 , 가 , 1995.

가 , , , 1996.

가 가 , , , 2001.

가 / , , , 2001.

가 , 1996;17(6):400-6.

가 , 1997.

가 , 2000.

가 , 2000.

가 , 1997.

가 , 1996.

가 , 1998 , 1999.

가 , 1998.

가 , 1997.

(1998).

10(2):214-26. , 1998;

가 , 1993.

2001.

Alexy B. Workplace Health Promotion and the Blue Collar Worker. AAOHN Journal, 1990; 38(1):12-6.

Bertera RL. Planning and Implementing Health Promotion in the Workplace: A Case Study of the Du Pont Company Experience. Health Education Quarterly 1990;17(3):307-27

Bly JL, Robert C. Jean E. Richardson. Impact of Worksite Health Promotion on Health Care Costs and Utilization: Evaluation of Johnson & Johnson's Live For Life Program. JAMA 1986; 256(23):3235-40.

Connrad P. Who comes to Work-site Wellness Program? A Preliminary Review. JOM 1987; 29(4):317-20.

Erfurt JC, Foote A, Heirich MA. The Cost-Effectiveness of Work-Site Wellness Programs for Hypertension Control, Weight Loss, and Smoking Cessation. JOM 1991;33(9):962-70.

Gibbs JO, Mulvaney D, Henes C, Roger WR. Work-Site Health Promotion: Five-Year Trend in Employee Health Care Costs. JOM 1985; 27(11):826-30.

Goetzel R, Sepulveda M, Knight K, Eisen M, Wade S, Wong J, Fielding J, Association of IBM's "A Plan for Life" Health Promotion Program with Changes in Employees' Health Risk Status. JOM 1994;36(9):1005-9.

Goetzel RZ. Program Evaluation. In: O Donnell MP, Harris JS, editors. Health promotion in the workplace. 2nd ed. Delmar Publishers INC 1994;118-59.

Harris SS, Caspersen CJ, Defries, GH, Estes, EH. Physical Activity Counselling for Healthy Adult as a Primary Preventive Intervention in the

- Clinical Setting, JAMA 1989;261:3590-8.
- Kizer WM, The Healthy Workplace: A Blueprint for Corporate Action. John Wiley & Sons, 1987; 52-3.
- Parkinson R. Managing Health Promotion at the Worksite. PaloAlto, CA, Mayfield, 1982.
- Pauly JT, Palmer JA, Craig W, Pfeiffer GJ. The Effect of a 14-Week Employee Fitness Program on Selected Physiological and Psychological Parameters. JOM 1982; 24(6):457-63.
- Sloan RP, Gruman JC. Participation in the Worksite Health Promotion Programs: The Contribution of Health and Organizational Factors, Health Education Quarterly, 1988; 15(3):269-88.
- Spilman MA, Goetz A, Schultz J, Bellingham R & Johnson D. Effects of a Corporate Health Promotion Program. JOM 1986; 28(4):285-9.
- Taylor RB, Denham JW, Ureda JR Health Promotion: Principles & Clinical Applications. Norwalk, CT: Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1982.
- Torbiorn A. Psychological and psychophysiological effect of shift work. Scan J work Environ Health 1990;16:67-73.
- Whaley MH. Surgeon General's Report on Physical Activity and Health. A Newsletter for Certified Clinical and Health & Fitness Professionals, 1996;6(3):1-4.
- World Health Organization. Health Promotion in the Workplace: Alcohol and Drug Abuse, WHO Technical Report Series, 1993; Vol. 833.