

Appendices I - V

Appendix I

Definitions of precarious work

International Labour Organization – ILO [2]

- Temporal – low certainty over the continuity of employment
- Organisational – lack of workers' individual and collective control over working conditions, working time and shifts, work intensity, pay, health and safety
- Economic – poor pay (insufficient pay and salary progression)
- Social – legal, collective or customary protection against unfair dismissal, discrimination, and unacceptable working practices; and social protection (access to social security benefits covering health, accidents, unemployment insurance).

Guy Standing - Professorial Research Associate at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London [3]

- Employment Security, e.g. government goals of full employment.
- Job security - protection against arbitrary dismissal, the rules for hiring and firing, etc.
- Occupational security – ability to maintain a niche on the labour market and opportunities for career development.
- Work place security - protection against occupational accidents and diseases through OSH regulations, limits on working hours, inconvenient hours etc.
- Competence Security - the opportunity to develop new skills through e.g. internships and job training as well as the opportunity to utilize existing skills.
- Income security - guarantees an adequate stable income, protected by example established minimum salary.
- Representation Security - access to a collective voice in the labour market

Employment Precariousness Scale – EPRES [4]

- Temporariness (contract duration)
- Disempowerment (level of negotiation of employment conditions)
- Vulnerability (defencelessness to authoritarian treatment)
- Wages (low or insufficient; possible economic deprivation)
- Rights (entitlement to workplace rights and social security benefits)
- Exercise rights (powerlessness, in practice, to exercise workplace rights)

Precarious Employment and Occupational Injuries

A Systematic Review Protocol

2017-02-10

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Leo Stockfelt

Theo Bodin

Introduction

Rationale

In the last 30 years there has been substantial changes in the Swedish labour market. Outsourcing is more common, both in Sweden and abroad, unemployment rates have been rising, staffing agencies serves bigger amounts of the manpower and in more areas of work, short-term contracts are more common etc. Today 16,7% of the working population in Sweden has a temporary employment [1] and the numbers are especially high (38%) in the age span of 20-34 years. [2]

The number of occupational accidents in Sweden has been declining since 1950, but is now (for women since the middle -90's, and for men since 2010) on the rise. [3, 4] It is possible that these changes in employment structure is a factor that contributes to the turn of trends in work related accidents. That could be because of e.g. temporary employed staff or staff-for-hire tend to have less education about the work place, more stressful/heavier work load and higher tendency to work when sick [5] which all are potential risk factors for hazards at work. According to the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the risk of an occupational accident is twice as high for staff-for-hire compared to regular employees [6] but since there is a substantial risk of under-reporting in these matters, the actual risk could be even higher.

The term "precarious employment" is used to describe the multivariable situation these employees experience. The term comprises both short-term and temporary contracts as well as the possibility of powerlessness, vulnerability, insecurity, less education and insufficient wages. It does not include the voluntary self-employment or voluntary part-time-work. Studies suggests that though precarious employments have an adverse health effect [7], a voluntary flexible employment can have positive health effects and therefore there is a need to separate and identify different types av work situations. The three major definitions of precarious work as of today is presented in the chart below. More specified forms of the definitions are found in Appendix I. All of the terms and expressions from these definitions that were possible to use in our search string was included (*Table 2*).

Table 1: Definitions of precarious work. More specified forms of the definitions are found in Appendix I.

Areas	International Labour Organization – ILO [8]	Guy Standing (English economist) [9]	The Employment Precariousness Scale - EPRES [10]
Time	Temporal	Job security	Temporariness
Labour market	Organisational	Occupational security Competence security	Disempowerment

Income	Economic	Income Security	Wages
Labour rights	Social	Employment security Work place security Representation security	Rights
Unformalized rights/ Consequences			Vulnerability Exercise Rights

Objectives

The main purpose is to collect and summarize the existing scientific research about the relationship between precarious employment and occupational accidents/injuries.

Scientific issue:

Is there a higher rate of occupational accidents/injuries among precarious workers compared with regular employees?

Possible questions for sub analysis:

Is there a difference between types of trade or types of precarious employments? Differences between experienced/unexperienced workers? Between the distribution of fatal/non-fatal accidents? Gender differences? Trends over time? Differences between countries?

Methods

Eligibility criteria

Study design: Observational studies.

Population: Adult (18-65 years) working population, ≥300 participants.

Exposure: Precarious employment

Control: Non-precarious employees in comparable occupations

Outcomes: Occupational accidents and injuries, results presented in OR/RR.

Setting: European Economic Area, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, USA, Canada

Language: Swedish and English

Publication status: Published and ahead of print-articles from peer-reviewed journals.

Year of publication: 1990-01-01 – 2017-02-09

Information sources and search strategy

Three electronic data bases will be included as sources:

PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science

Table 2: The identified key words included in our search strings

Exposure	Outcomes	Limits
flexible OR precarious OR insecure OR short-term OR contingent OR temporary OR “workplace rights” OR “low	Accident* OR injur* AND work OR occupation* OR job OR employ*	NOT Meta-Analysis OR Editorial OR Letter OR Comment OR Newspaper Article OR Review OR

wages" OR "insufficient wages" OR "inadequate wages" OR "inconvenient hours" OR "part-time" OR insecurity OR discontinuity OR "minimum salary" OR "minimum wage" OR part-time OR non-standard OR nonstandard OR "staffing agency" OR "outsourced services" OR outsourcing OR atypical OR casual OR unprotected		systematic
		NOT japan OR korea OR china OR Chinese OR india
		English OR Swedish

Complete search strings for all three of the databases are found in Appendix II.

When the systematic search strategy is executed, a final search for undetected potentially relevant articles will be performed by manually screening the references of review articles of interest. To find these review articles we will use the same search strings but with a change in limitations (reviews only).

Study records:

Data management: EndNote

Data collection and selection process: Two independent reviewers (two post-docs and one undergrad student) will individually evaluate first the titles, then the abstracts and finally the full text articles. The full text articles will be indexed in relevant/not relevant/maybe. If there is, in any part of the selection process, differences between the assessments by the reviewers, we will deliberate until consensus of opinion is achieved.

Previous to the assessment process a screening for duplicates will be performed.

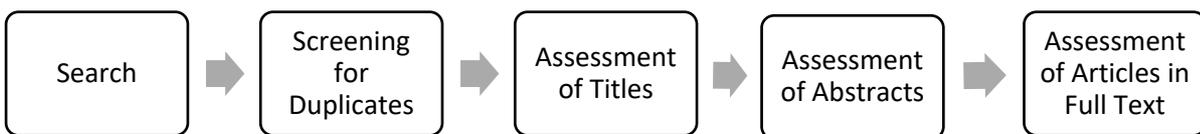


Figure 1: The selection and review process

The evaluation of the articles in full text will be performed using a chart/questionnaire/form for overall assessment that comprises:

- Risk for bias (selection bias, bias in exposure, bias in outcome measures and bias in reporting results)
- Conflict of interests
- Study design and statistical method

The titles of the excluded articles, the reason for exclusion and the completed evaluation forms will be available online.

To make sure high reliability between the reviewers, a test assessment of articles will be done early in the process.

http://www.sbu.se/globalassets/publikationer/content0/1/223e/quality_occupational-exposure_depression_burnout.pdf

Outcomes and prioritisation

Occupational accidents and occupational injuries. There will be no prioritisation of the studies before the evaluation is completed.

Depending on the definitions of outcomes in the included studies we will identify and group the outcomes e.g. if accidents in commuting to and from the work place is defined as an occupational accident or not.

Data synthesis and Meta-bias(es)

The results will be presented as a systemic narrative synthesis, no meta-analysis will be performed. A funnel plot will be drawn as publication bias is likely.

Appendix I (Of Appendix 2 – Review protocol)
Definitions of precarious work

International Labour Organization – ILO [8]

- Temporal – low certainty over the continuity of employment
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- Economic – poor pay (insufficient pay and salary progression)
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Guy Standing - Professorial Research Associate at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London [9]

- Employment Security, i.e. government goals of full employment.
- Job security - protection against arbitrary dismissal, the rules for hiring and firing, etc.
- Occupational security – ability to maintain a niche on the labour market and opportunities for career development.
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Employment Precariousness Scale – EPRES [10]

- temporariness (contract duration)
- disempowerment (level of negotiation of employment conditions)
- vulnerability (defencelessness to authoritarian treatment)
- wages (low or insufficient; possible economic deprivation)
- rights (entitlement to workplace rights and social security benefits)
- exercise rights (powerlessness, in practice, to exercise workplace rights)

Appendix II (Of Appendix 2 – Review protocol)
Search strings for PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science

PubMed

((work[title] OR occupation*[title] OR job[title] OR employ*[title]) AND (accident*[title] OR injur*[title])) AND (flexible OR precarious OR insecure OR short-term OR contingent OR temporary OR “workplace rights” OR “low wages” OR “insufficient wages” OR “inadequate wages” OR “inconvenient hours” OR “part-time” OR insecure OR insecurity OR discontinuity OR “minimum salary” OR “minimum wage” OR part-time OR non-standard OR nonstandard OR “staffing agency” OR “outsourced services” OR outsourcing OR atypical OR casual OR unprotected) AND

(English[lang] OR Swedish[lang]) NOT (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Editorial[ptyp] OR Letter[ptyp] OR Comment[sb] OR Newspaper Article[ptyp] OR Review[ptyp] OR systematic[sb]) NOT (japan[title] OR korea[title] OR china[title] OR Chinese[title] OR india[title])

Scopus

title((work OR occupation* OR job OR employ*) AND (accident* OR injur*)) AND (flexible OR precarious OR insecure OR short-term OR contingent OR temporary OR "workplace rights" OR "low wages" OR "insufficient wages" OR "inadequate wages" OR "inconvenient hours" OR "part-time" OR insecure OR insecurity OR discontinuity OR "minimum salary" OR "minimum wage" OR part-time OR non-standard OR nonstandard OR "staffing agency" OR "outsourced services" OR outsourcing OR atypical OR casual OR unprotected) AND language(English) AND NOT title(japan OR korea OR china OR chinese OR india) AND NOT doctype(re OR ed OR le OR ip)

Web of Science

ti=((work OR occupation* OR job OR employ*) AND (accident* OR injur*)) AND ts=(flexible OR precarious OR insecure OR short-term OR contingent OR temporary OR "workplace rights" OR "low wages" OR "insufficient wages" OR "inadequate wages" OR "inconvenient hours" OR "part-time" OR insecure OR insecurity OR discontinuity OR "minimum salary" OR "minimum wage" OR part-time OR non-standard OR nonstandard OR "staffing agency" OR "outsourced services" OR outsourcing OR atypical OR casual OR unprotected) NOT ti=(japan OR korea OR china OR chinese OR india)

1. Centralbyrån, S. *Arbetskraftsundersökningarna (AKU) fjärde kvartalet 2014 – Tema: Utvecklingen av tidsbegränsat anställda*. Available from: <http://www.scb.se/sv/Hitta-statistik/Statistik-efter-amne/Arbetsmarknad/Arbetskraftsundersokningar/Arbetskraftsundersokningarna-AKU/23265/23272/Behallare-for-Press/385694/>.
2. SCB. *statistikdatabasen.scb.se*. Available from: http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START_AM_AM0401_AM0401I/NAKUSysseAnkAr/?rxid=4858eda2-4cd7-4159-aa90-6548ebb46657.
3. Authority, S.W.E., *Arbetsjukdomar och arbetsolyckor 1998*
4. Authority, S.W.E., *Arbets-skador 2015 (Occupational accidents and work-related diseases)*.
5. Benach, J., et al., *Precarious employment: Understanding an emerging social determinant of health*, in *Annual Review of Public Health*. 2014, Annual Reviews Inc. p. 229-253.
6. Arbetsmiljöverket. *In- och uthyrning av arbetskraft, Projektrapport 2013*. Available from: <https://www.av.se/globalassets/filer/nyheter/in-och-uthyrning-av-arbetskraft--projektrapport2013-10-29.pdf>.
7. Giraudo, M., et al., *Occupational injuries in times of labour market flexibility: The different stories of employment-secure and precarious workers*. BMC Public Health, 2016. **16**(1).
8. Organization, I.I.L.; Available from: https://oshwiki.eu/wiki/Precarious_work:_definitions,_workers_affected_and_OSH_consequences.
9. Standing, G., *The precariat: The new dangerous class*. 2011: Bloomsbury Publishing.
10. Vives, A., et al., *The Employment Precariousness Scale (EPRES): psychometric properties of a new tool for epidemiological studies among waged and salaried workers*. Occup Environ Med, 2010. **67**(8): p. 548-55.

Appendix III

Table 5. Risk of Bias

Article	Year of publication	Study Design	Sample Size	Overall risk for selection bias	Overall risk for bias in exposure	Overall risk for bias in outcome measures	Overall risk for bias in loss to follow-up	Overall risk for bias in reporting results
Aiken	1997	Prospective cohort	910	Low/Moderate	Low/Moderate	Low	Unclear	Low
Alali et al	2016	Cross-sectional	1 886	Moderate	Low/Moderate	Low	Unclear/Low	Low
Alali et al	2017	Cross-sectional	3 343	Low	Low/Moderate	Low/Moderate	Low	Low
Alamgir et al	2008	Cross-sectional	8 640	Moderate	Moderate/High	Low	Low	Low
Bena et al	2011	Cross-sectional	8 955	Low	Low	Low/Moderate	Low	Low/Moderate
Benavides et al	2006	Cross-sectional	24 962 833	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Berdahl	2008	Cohort	6 634	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dong	2015	Cohort	4 130	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Dong et al	2005	Cohort	1 625	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Low
Engkvist et al	2001	Prospective case-referent	673 ¹	Low/Moderate	Low	Low/Moderate	Low/Moderate	Low
Giraud et al	2016	Cross-sectional	56 760	Low	Moderate	Low	Low/Moderate	Low
Hintikka	2011	Cross-sectional	234 537 ²	Low	Moderate	Low/Moderate	Low	Low
Kubo et al	2013	Cohort retrospective	81 301	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Marucci-Wellman et al	2014	Cross-sectional	268 615	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Smith	2010	Cross-sectional	254 696 ³	Low	Moderate	Low/Moderate	Low	Low
Tucker et al	2016	Cohort	9 177	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low
Wirtz et al	2012	Cross-sectional	96 915	Low	Low/Moderate	Low	Low	Low

¹ 220 cases, 453 referents

² accidents

³ claims

Appendix IV – Quality Assessment form

Quality Assessment Form

Precarious Employment and Occupational Injuries

*Obligatorisk

1. Reviewer

Markera endast en oval.

- Isa
- Theo
- Leo
- Johanna

2. Paper **Markera endast en oval.*

- Lay, 2017 #118
- Castillo-Rosa, 2017 #120
- Alali, 2017 #4
- Tucker, 2016 #130
- McDonald, 2016 #2
- Håkansson, 2016 #152
- Giraudo, 2016 #3
- Bidassie, 2016 #133
- Alali, 2016 #5
- Suárez-Cebador, 2015 #160
- Johannessen, 2015 #170
- Dong, 2015 #168
- Bellamy, 2015 #535
- Anastasiou, 2015 #532
- Marucci-Wellman, 2014 #192
- Bena, 2014 #542
- Agovino, 2014 #187
- Sadeghain, 2013 #853
- Kubo, 2013 #64
- Bena, 2013 #220
- Wirtz, 2012 #793
- García-Herrero, 2012 #251
- Bena, 2012 #259
- Villanueva, 2011 #855
- Siow, 2011 #293
- Hintikka, 2011 #288
- Bena, 2011 #76
- Loudoun, 2010 #299
- García-Serrano, 2010 #314
- Fort, 2010 #301
- Fabiano, 2010 #306
- Bevilacqua, 2010 #312
- Benavides, 2010 #322
- Munoz, 2009 #588
- Mainar, 2009 #589
- Saha, 2008 #864
- Patussi, 2008 #602
- Mitchell, 2008 #358
- Fabiano, 2008 #357
- Dembe, 2008 #739
- Berdahl, 2008 #868

- Arocena, 2008 #347
- Alamgir, 2008 #1
- Alamgir, 2008 #28
- Solomon, 2007 #383
- Clarke, 2007 #376
- Chau, 2007 #378
- Thomas, 2006 #22
- Subramanian, 2006 #84
- Hernanz, 2006 #393
- Benavides, 2006 #878
- Dong, 2005 #408
- Dembe, 2005 #410
- Cole, 2005 #87
- Strambi, 2004 #882
- Guadalupe, 2003 #434
- Engkvist, 2001 #454
- Alsop, 2000 #463
- Hamermesh, 1999 #464
- Sampaio, 1998 #653
- Hersch, 1998 #473
- HÅR BÖRJAR ALLA NYA
- Aiken, 1997 #1
- Amuedo-Dorantes, 2002 #2
- Backinger, 1994 #3
- Benavides, 2006 #4
- Brooks, 1996 #5
- Glazner, 1999 #7
- Kirschenbaum, 2000 #9
- Kivimaki, 2003 #10
- Meyer, 1999 #11
- Morris, 1999 #12
- Ono, 1995 #13
- Salminen, 1993 #14
- Smith, 2010 #16
- Suruda, 1996 #17
- Vahtera, 1997 #19

3. Population (Country, setting, age restrictions etc)

4. Total number of participants:

5. Exposure:

6. Comparator/control/reference:

7. Outcome:

8. Study Design

9. Follow-up time (months)

10. Does the study meet the inclusion criteria? (PICOS)

Markera endast en oval.

Yes

Maybe

No (End review here) *Sluta fylla i detta formulär efter den sista frågan i detta avsnitt.*

11. Reason for exclusion:

Study details & quality assessment

12. Number of male participants:

13. Number of female participants:

14. Exposure measurement method:

15. Results/Effect sizes

(n) + Total + gender breakdown for each exposure-outcome combination

16. Outcome measurement method:

17. A1 Potential selection bias*Markera endast en oval per rad.*

	Yes	No	Lack of info	Not applicable
Where the participants recruited in a similar way?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Where the groups studied assembled in a sufficiently similar way, a part from the occupational exposure?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. Kommentar:

19. A2 Potential bias in exposure*Markera endast en oval per rad.*

	Yes	No	Lack of info	Not applicable
Where the circumstances (except for occupational exposure) similar for the participants?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Where potential confounders adequately handled in the study?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. Kommentar:

21. A3 Potential bias in outcome measures*Markera endast en oval per rad.*

	Yes	No	Lack of info	Not applicable
a) Was the outcome measure objective?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Were those who evaluated the outcome unaware of the participants' occupational exposure?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c) Was the outcome appropriately defined?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d) Was the outcome appropriately measured?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e) Was the outcome measured with defined methods and technologies?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f) Were the methods and technologies used in the study validated?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g) Does the analysis take variations over time in account?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h) Was the outcome measured at appropriate points in time?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i) Has the statistical analysis taken correction of imbalances in baseline variables between groups with different exposures in to account in an adequate manner?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j) If several observers took part - was the intraobserver reliability acceptable?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k) Has the study applied appropriate statistical methodology?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

22. Kommentar:

23. A4 Potential bias in loss to follow-up*Markera endast en oval per rad.*

	Yes	No	Lack of info	Not applicable
a) Was the drop-out of participants during the time to follow-up described?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Was the number of drop-outs balanced between the groups?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c) Were relevant variables at baseline comparable for drop-outs among participants with vs without occupational exposure?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d) Was the statistical handling of drop-outs adequate?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

24. Kommentar:

25. A5 Potential bias in reporting results

Markera endast en oval per rad.

	Yes	No	Lack of info	Not applicable
a) Was the outcome measured in some other way than by self-assessment?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Was the outcome reported in an adequate way?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

26. Kommentar:

27. Overall risk for bias

Markera endast en oval per rad.

	Unclear	Low	Moderate	High
A1) Selection bias	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A2) Bias in exposure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A3) Bias in outcome measures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A4) Bias in loss to follow-up	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A5) Bias in reporting results	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

28. Kommentar:

29. B. Conflict of interests*Markera endast en oval per rad.*

	Yes	No	Lack of info	Not applicable
a) Is it a low risk that the study's results were affected by conflicts of interest, based on the bindings stated by the authors?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Is it a low risk that the results were affected by a sponsor with financial interest in the outcome?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

30. Kommentar:

31. C. Transferability*Markera endast en oval per rad.*

	Yes	No	Partially	Not applicable
a) Is the study's context consistent with the focus of the present review?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

32. Kommentar:

33. D. Study design and statistical methodology*Markera endast en oval per rad.*

	Yes	No	Partially	Not applicable
a) Is the study design adequate for the investigated research question?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Is the study design and number of participants adequate to obtain statistical power?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c) Where the associations high (e.g. odds ratio <0.5 or odds ratio >2.0) between occupational exposure and outcome?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d) Where the associations very high (e.g. odds ratio <0.2 or odds ratio >5.0) between occupational exposure and outcome?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e) Is there a correlation between dose and response for occupational exposure and outcome?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

34. Kommentar:

35. Overall assessment

Markera alla som gäller.

- Low quality
- Low/moderate (unclear; request opinion from additional reviewer)
- Moderate quality
- High quality

Tillhandahålls av



Appendix V

Complete search strings

PubMed

((work[title] OR occupation*[title] OR job[title] OR employ*[title]) AND (accident*[title] OR injur*[title])) AND (flexible OR precarious OR insecure OR short-term OR contingent OR temporary OR “workplace rights” OR “low wages” OR “insufficient wages” OR “inadequate wages” OR “inconvenient hours” OR “part-time” OR insecure OR insecurity OR discontinuity OR “minimum salary” OR “minimum wage” OR part-time OR non-standard OR nonstandard OR “staffing agency” OR “outsourced services” OR outsourcing OR atypical OR casual OR unprotected) AND (English[lang] OR Swedish[lang]) NOT (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR Editorial[ptyp] OR Letter[ptyp] OR Comment[sb] OR Newspaper Article[ptyp] OR Review[ptyp] OR systematic[sb]) NOT (japan[title] OR korea[title] OR china[title] OR Chinese[title] OR india[title])

Scopus

title((work OR occupation* OR job OR employ*) AND (accident* OR injur*)) AND (flexible OR precarious OR insecure OR short-term OR contingent OR temporary OR "workplace rights" OR "low wages" OR "insufficient wages" OR "inadequate wages" OR "inconvenient hours" OR "part-time" OR insecure OR insecurity OR discontinuity OR "minimum salary" OR "minimum wage" OR part-time OR non-standard OR nonstandard OR "staffing agency" OR "outsourced services" OR outsourcing OR atypical OR casual OR unprotected) AND language(English) AND NOT title(japan OR korea OR china OR chinese OR india) AND NOT doctype(re OR ed OR le OR ip)

Web of Science

ti=((work OR occupation* OR job OR employ*) AND (accident* OR injur*)) AND ts=(flexible OR precarious OR insecure OR short-term OR contingent OR temporary OR “workplace rights” OR “low wages” OR “insufficient wages” OR “inadequate wages” OR “inconvenient hours” OR “part-time” OR insecure OR insecurity OR discontinuity OR “minimum salary” OR “minimum wage” OR part-time OR non-standard OR nonstandard OR “staffing agency” OR “outsourced services” OR outsourcing OR atypical OR casual OR unprotected) NOT ti=(japan OR korea OR china OR chinese OR india)