

List of Supplemental Digital Content:

1. PRISMA-ScR Checklist Supplemental Digital Content
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Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist

SECTION	ITEM	PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a scoping review.	1
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary that includes (as applicable): background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results, and conclusions that relate to the review questions and objectives.	1
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach.	2
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts, and context) or other relevant key elements used to conceptualize the review questions and/or objectives.	2
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed (e.g., a Web address); and if available, provide registration information, including the registration number.	2
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language, and publication status), and provide a rationale.	2, 3
Information sources*	7	Describe all information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources), as well as the date the most recent search was executed.	2
Search	8	Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	2
Selection of sources of evidence†	9	State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.	3
Data charting process‡	10	Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms that have been tested by the team before their use, and whether data charting was done independently or in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	3
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.	3
Critical appraisal of individual sources of evidence§	12	If done, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of included sources of evidence; describe the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis (if appropriate).	n/a

SECTION	ITEM	PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE #
Synthesis of results	13	Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted.	3
RESULTS			
Selection of sources of evidence	14	Give numbers of sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram.	3
Characteristics of sources of evidence	15	For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations.	3
Critical appraisal within sources of evidence	16	If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12).	n/a
Results of individual sources of evidence	17	For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that were charted that relate to the review questions and objectives.	3
Synthesis of results	18	Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.	4
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	19	Summarize the main results (including an overview of concepts, themes, and types of evidence available), link to the review questions and objectives, and consider the relevance to key groups.	4
Limitations	20	Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.	5
Conclusions	21	Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps.	5
FUNDING			
Funding	22	Describe sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review.	Author Information

JBI = Joanna Briggs Institute; PRISMA-ScR = Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews.

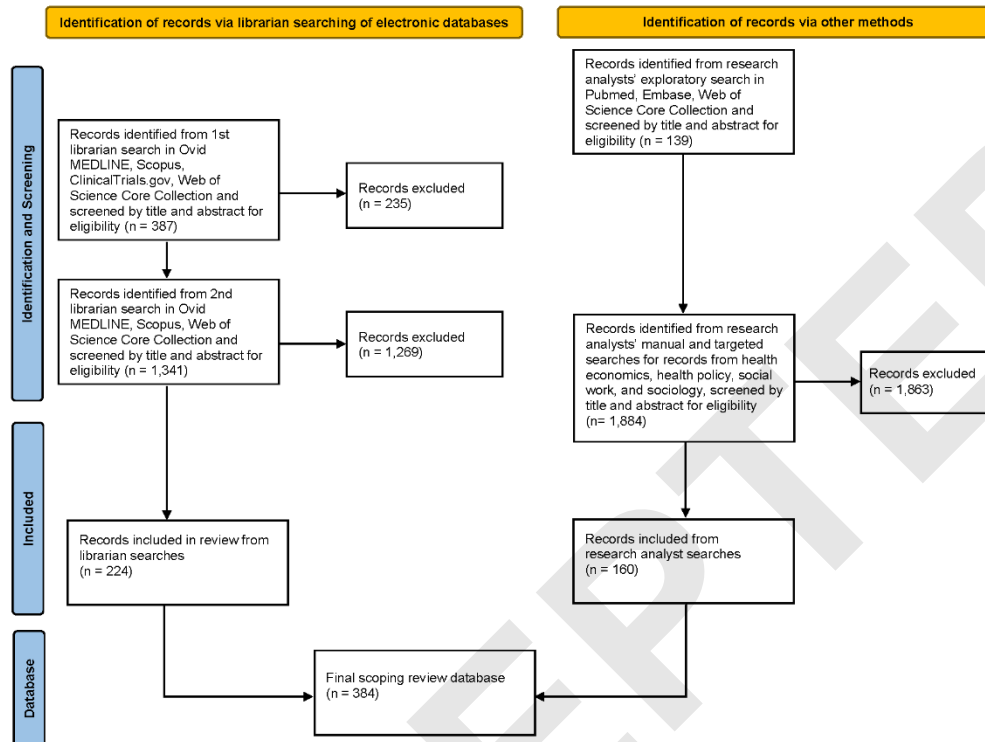
* Where *sources of evidence* (see second footnote) are compiled from, such as bibliographic databases, social media platforms, and Web sites.

† A more inclusive/heterogeneous term used to account for the different types of evidence or data sources (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy documents) that may be eligible in a scoping review as opposed to only studies. This is not to be confused with *information sources* (see first footnote).

‡ The frameworks by Arksey and O'Malley (6) and Levac and colleagues (7) and the JBI guidance (4, 5) refer to the process of data extraction in a scoping review as data charting.

§ The process of systematically examining research evidence to assess its validity, results, and relevance before using it to inform a decision. This term is used for items 12 and 19 instead of "risk of bias" (which is more applicable to systematic reviews of interventions) to include and acknowledge the various sources of evidence that may be used in a scoping review (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy document).

Supplemental figure 1



Supplemental Digital Content 1: List of Scoping Review Citations

1. Nonstandard Work Schedules. In: Tetrick LE, Fisher GG, Ford MT, Quick JC, eds. *Handbook of occupational health psychology*: American Psychological Association; 2023.
2. Abildgaard JS, Hasson H, von Thiele Schwarz U, Løvseth LT, Ala-Laurinaho A, Nielsen K. Forms of participation: The development and application of a conceptual model of participation in work environment interventions. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*. 2020;41:746-769.
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Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
Architecture & Design			
	Interior Design	Germane to Architecture and Design is the whole of the human-built environment, including buildings, cities, urban spaces, and created landscapes. Research and practice involve materials, layout, interior space design, engineering systems, aesthetics, exterior and interior design, and workplace design.	Roth LM, Clark ACR. Understanding architecture: Its elements, history, and meaning: Routledge; 2014. Marinic G. The interior architecture theory reader Routledge; 2018.
	Facilities Management	Interior Design encompasses the analysis, planning, design, documentation, and management of interior non-structural, non-seismic construction and alteration projects. This includes compliance with applicable building design and construction, fire, life-safety, and energy codes, standards, regulations, and guidelines, and integrating the experiences, needs, and personalities of the users within.	Webber SB. Interior design fundamentals: Bloomsbury Publishing; 2019. Kilmer R, Kilmer WO. Designing interiors: Wiley; 2014.
	Corporate Real Estate Management and Construction	Facilities management is the organizational function which integrates people, place, and process within the built environment with the purpose of improving the quality of life for occupants and the productivity of the core business. It encompasses multiple disciplines to ensure functionality of the built environment by integrating people, place, process, and technology. Its foci also include the efficient and effective delivery of logistics and other support services related to real property and buildings.	Atkin B, Brooks A. Total facility management: Wiley-Blackwell; 2021. Roper KO, Payant R. The facility management handbook: AMACOM; 2014. Facility management. [Wikipedia web site]. June 12, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Facility_management&oldid=1159727293 . Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	City and Regional Planning	Corporate Real Estate is a field of study that focuses on the management of costs for real property used by a company for its own operational purposes, and on how it can add value to the core business and contribute to the overall performance of the organization. Research and practice involve site selection, building construction, adjacencies, tenant improvements, square footage allotment, and vacancy management.	What is corporate real estate? [University of Washington, The Runstad Department for Real Estate web site]. Available at: https://re.be.uw.edu/5165-2/. Accessed July 26th, 2023 Hines MA. Global Corporate Real Estate Management: A Handbook for Multinational Businesses and Organizations: Greenwood Publishing Group; 1990. Jensen PA, Voordt Tvd. Facilities Management and Corporate Real Estate Management as Value Drivers: How to Manage and Measure Adding Value: Routledge; 2017.
Psychology		City and Regional Planning is an interdisciplinary field seeking to shape the socio-spatial evolution of neighborhoods, cities and regions by empowering social actors to envision, plan, and shape better futures. Foci of research and practice include amenities, walkways, parks, transportation, housing, services, traffic patterns, logistics, schools, and access to care.	About the Department of City & Regional Planning. [University of California Berkeley web site]. Available at: https://ced.berkeley.edu/city/about . Accessed July 26, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Clinical Psychology	Psychology is the study of mental processes and behavior, and it involves observation, experimentation, testing, and analysis to explore the biological, cognitive, emotional, personal, and social processes or stimuli underlying human and animal behavior. The practice of Psychology involves the use of psychological knowledge for any of several purposes: to understand and treat mental, emotional, physical, and social dysfunction; to understand and enhance behavior in various settings of human activity (e.g., school, workplace, courtroom, sports arena, battlefield); and to improve machine/equipment/technology and building design for human use.	APA Dictionary of Psychology. [APA web site] Available at: https://dictionary.apa.org/psychology. Accessed July 26, 2023. Doyle CL. Psychology: Definition. Encyclopedia of Psychology: American Psychological Association and Oxford University Press; 2000. Psychology. [Wikipedia web site] May 20, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Psychology&oldid=1155894508. Accessed August 9, 2023. Sadock BJ, Sadock VA, Ruiz P. Kaplan & Sadock's comprehensive textbook of psychiatry. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer; 2017.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Environmental Psychology	Clinical Psychology is a broad discipline concerned with the scientific study of psychopathology that integrates human science, behavioral science, theory, and clinical knowledge for the purpose of understanding, preventing, and relieving psychologically-based distress or dysfunction and to promote subjective well-being and personal development. It focuses on the assessment and treatment of persons with emotional, cognitive, and behavioral problems. Clinical Psychology also applies the knowledge and principles gained from research combined with individual assessment in order to develop individually-tailored therapy to help persons with mental health issues.	Routh DK. Clinical Psychology: History of the Field. Encyclopedia of Psychology: American Psychological Association and Oxford University Press; 2000. Nietzel MT, Bernstein DA. Introduction to clinical psychology. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, US: Prentice-Hall, Inc; 1987. Clinical psychology. [Wikipedia web site]. June 25, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Clinical_psychology&oldid=1161877781. Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Health Psychology	Environmental Psychology studies the dynamic transactions between individuals and the built and natural environment by examining the influence of the environment on human experiences, behavior, and well-being, and the influence of individuals on the environment. It examines the way in which the natural environment and our built environments shape individuals and individual behavior. It focuses on the environment on a macro scale, such as people's homes, neighborhoods, and work and community settings. Research from this field integrates the scientific goals of analyzing and explaining the nature of people-environment transactions with the more practical goal of enhancing and optimizing people's relationships with their everyday environments through more effective urban planning and environmental design. It includes the translation of human needs, desires, and behavioral requirements into physical environmental elements that stimulate or underlie these human experiences. Factors that are important for this translation include indoor environmental quality (air, light, water, space, temperature, natural light, humidity, visual privacy, noise, cleanliness, smells), building materials, biophilia, colors, visual complexity, furniture, technology, floor plan, and symbols.	Steg L, de Groot JIM. Environmental psychology: an introduction. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley; 2018. Stokols D. Environmental Psychology. Encyclopedia of Psychology: American Psychological Association and Oxford University Press; 2000. Environmental psychology. [Wikipedia web site]. July 3, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Environmental_psychology&oldid=1163102751. Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Industrial-Organizational Psychology	Health Psychology is focused on understanding the biological, psychological, and social influences on health and illness, with the aims of promoting health, preventing illness, and improving health care systems and policies. It also examines how individual behaviors and lifestyles affect a person's physical health, and applies psychological principles to physical health areas. In practice, the field works to identify physical environmental and psychological conditions that affect health, diagnose and treat certain chronic diseases, and modify the behavioral factors involved in physiological and psychological rehabilitation.	Frazier LD. Health Psychology: Worth Publishers; 2020. Brannon L, Updegraff JA, Feist J. Health Psychology: Cengage Learning; 2017.
	Occupational Health Psychology	Industrial-Organizational Psychology aims to understand and predict human behavior in work organizations. It focuses on deriving principles of individual, group and organizational behavior and applying this knowledge to the solution of problems at work. Research and practice involve scientific studies of human motivation, productivity, personality, cognitive abilities, physical abilities. Topic areas germane to the field include worker selection, placement, training, compensation, retention, engagement, socialization, and company culture.	Carpintero H. History of Organizational Psychology. Oxford University Press; 2017. Klimoski R. Industrial and Organizational Psychology: Assessments and Interventions. Encyclopedia of Psychology: American Psychological Association and Oxford University Press; 2000. Industrial and organizational psychology. [Wikipedia web site]. July 26, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Industrial_and_organizational_psychology&oldid=11

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
			67153558. Accessed August 9, 2023.
	Psychiatry	Occupational Health Psychology (OHP) is an interdisciplinary field that examines the impact of psychosocial working conditions on the health and well-being of workers. OHP applies behavioral and social science theories, principles, and evidence to understand sources of psychosocial issues and to protect, promote, and generally improve worker health, safety, and well-being. Research and practice includes models characterizing the balance of work demands, controls and resources, work-life fit, job stress and job strain, effort-reward match, job crafting, reward/recognition programs, and leadership style.	Cunningham CJL, Black KJ. Essentials of occupational health psychology: Routledge; 2021. Schonfeld IS, Chang C-H. Occupational Health Psychology: Springer International Publishing; 2017.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
Sociology		Psychiatry is the medical specialty devoted to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of mental conditions. Psychiatrists study and treat a variety of mental disorders that are expressed in signs and symptoms reflecting the activity of mind. This includes memory, mood and emotion, fear and anxiety, sensory perception, attention, impulse control, pleasure, appetitive drives, willed actions, executive functions, ability to think in representations, language, creativity and imagination, consciousness, and introspection. The field investigates mechanisms of these and the way their disruption leads to mental illnesses and diseases of the brain. Research involves the study of brain and mental illness, effectiveness of drugs on mental illness, and treatment modalities. Practice includes individual psychotherapy treatment and prescription drug use.	Andreasen NC. What is psychiatry? Amer J of Psychiatry. 1997;154:591-593. Psychiatry. [Wikipedia web site]. May 23, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Psychiatry&oldid=1156623576. Accessed August 9, 2023. Trivedi JK, Goel D. What psychiatry means to us. Mens Sana Monographs. 2006;4:166-183. Sadock BJ, Sadock VA, Ruiz P. Kaplan & Sadock's comprehensive textbook of psychiatry. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer; 2017.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Medical Sociology	Sociology is the study of social life, social change, and the social causes and consequences of human behavior. Sociologists investigate the structure of groups, organizations, and societies, and how people interact within these contexts. The sociology of health and illness examines the interaction between societal factors and health. The foci of its research and practice include family systems, education, law, identity, social determinants of health, social policy and welfare, and social advocacy.	Sociology. [Wikipedia web site]. July 10, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sociology&oldid=1164713898. Accessed August 9, 2023. Sociology of health and illness. [Wikipedia web site]. July 14, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sociology_of_health_and_illness&oldid=1165307881. Accessed August 9, 2023. <i>What is sociology?</i> [Case Western Reserve University web site]. Available at: https://sociology.case.edu/what-is-sociology/. Accessed August 9, 2023.
Occupational Health		Medical Sociology focuses on the social causes and consequences of health, illness, and disease. It applies sociological perspectives, theories, and methods to the study of health-related situations such as the social causes of health and disease, health disparities, the social behavior of health care personnel and their patients, the social functions of health organizations and institutions, the social patterns of the utilization of health services, and social policies toward health. Medical sociology also informs healthcare policy and advocacy.	Cockerham W. Medical Sociology: Routledge; 2022.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Ergonomics	Occupational Health addresses all aspects of health, safety, and well-being in a variety of occupational settings including the workplace and has a strong focus on primary prevention of hazards. A wide array of workplace hazards present risks to the health and safety of people at work, which include physical factors, adverse ergonomic conditions, chemicals, biological agents, allergens, and a complex network of safety risks. Its aim is to provide America's workforce a safe and healthy workplace free from hazards. This discipline is supported legally through the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1980 (OSHA); its regulations are enforced by a governmental body, OSHA, at the state and federal levels.	Korhan O. Occupational Health: IntechOpen; 2017. Reese CD. Occupational Safety and Health: Fundamental Principles and Philosophies: Routledge; 2017.
	Human Factors	Ergonomics is the study of the interaction between people and technology, and the factors that affect the interaction with the goal of assuring the effective performance of the system. It applies theory, principles, data, and methods to design equipment and systems in order to optimize human performance and to preserve human health and well-being. Its research and practice include studies of equipment design, work processes, tool design, and modeling to eliminate illness, injury, and performance errors and deficits and to improve productivity.	Bridger R. Introduction to human factors and ergonomics: CRC Press; 2018. Human factors and ergonomics. [Wikipedia web site]. July 14, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Human_factors_and_ergonomics&oldid=1165374087 . Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Industrial Hygiene	Human factors, related to ergonomics, is concerned with understanding the human-machine or human-technology interface in order to design systems that optimize well-being and overall system performance. The field seeks to understand the cognitive, physical, and organizational demands and influences on human behavior in order to improve human interaction with products and processes. It improves system performance by enhancing safety (reducing the risk of injury and death), performance (increasing productivity, quality, and efficiency), and satisfaction (increasing acceptance, comfort, and well-being).	Salvendy G. Handbook of human factors and ergonomics: John Wiley & Sons, Inc; 2012. Lee JD, Wickens CD, Liu Y, Boyle LN. Designing for people: An introduction to human factors engineering: CreateSpace; 2017.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Industrial Systems & Engineering	Industrial Hygiene is devoted to the anticipation, recognition, evaluation, and control of environmental factors or stresses arising in or from the workplace, which may cause sickness, impaired health and well-being, or significant discomfort among workers or among the citizens of the community. This subdiscipline has traditionally been viewed as a specialized subset of the safety and health profession. Industrial hygienists use environmental monitoring and analytical methods to detect the extent of worker exposure and employ engineering, work practice controls, and other methods to control potential health hazards. Its practice includes the development of corrective measures in order to control health hazards by either reducing or eliminating the exposure. A core focus is implementing goals of the Occupational Safety and Health Act that involve determining the relationship between diseases and work in environmental conditions; implementing processes and procedures for identifying, analyzing, and controlling workplace hazards; monitoring to ensure compliance with regulatory standards; and promoting the performance of work in a safe and compliant manner.	Alston F, Millikin EJ. Industrial hygiene: Improving worker health through an operational risk approach: CRC Press; 2018. Niland J, Elam LA. Fundamentals of industrial hygiene: National Safety Council; 2020. Occupational hygiene. [Wikipedia web site]. May 12, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Occupational_hygiene&oldid=1154377841. Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Occupational Health & Safety	Industrial and Systems Engineering applies engineering principles and scientific management to the design of jobs, work processes, and practices to improve the efficiency of production and service activities. It aims to maximize the economy by setting performance standards and benchmarks for quality, quantity, and cost, and designing systems that integrate all aspects of the organization or facility. It is concerned with the design, improvement and installation of integrated systems of people, materials, information, equipment, and energy. It draws upon specialized knowledge and skill in the mathematical, physical, and social sciences together with the principles and methods of engineering analysis and design, to specify, predict, and evaluate the results to be obtained from such systems. Research and practice include setting labor budgets for work processes based on time and motion studies or other analytical models underlying productivity per unit of time, redesigning work processes whereby unnecessary steps or movement are eliminated, re-engineering manufacturing processes to reduce labor or streamline tasks, and accommodate human limitations in production processes.	About IISE. [The Institute of Industrial and Systems Engineers web site]. Available at: https://www.iise.org/about. Accessed August 9, 2023. Industrial engineering. [Wikipedia web site]. July 24, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Industrial_engineering&oldid=1166896840. Accessed August 9, 2023. Badiru AB. Handbook of industrial and systems engineering. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press/Taylor and Francis; 2014. Blanchard BS, Blyler J. System engineering management. Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley; 2016.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Occupational & Environmental Medicine/ Nursing	Occupational Health and Safety core focus is the identification and control of health risks in the workplace arising from physical, chemical, and other workplace hazards through the anticipation, recognition, and evaluation of hazards that could impair the health and well-being of workers. It aims to establish and maintain safe and healthy working environments.	Alli BO. Fundamental principles of occupational health and safety. Geneva: International Labour Office; 2008. Friend MA, Kohn JP. Fundamentals of occupational safety and health. Lanham: Bernan Press; 2018. Friis RH. Occupational health and safety for the 21st century: Jones & Bartlett Learning; 2015. Occupational safety and health. [Wikipedia web site]. May 25, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Occupational_safety_and_health&oldid=1156953769. Accessed August 9, 2023.
	Occupational Therapy	Occupational and Environmental Medicine is a specialty or field of practice within medicine and nursing that identifies and seeks to prevent adverse health conditions including environmental factors associated with the performance of work. It also includes management of occupational and environmental injury, illness and disability and the promotion of health and productivity for workers, their families and communities, individual patient care, and population health management. Its aim is to support workforce	Guidotti TL. The Handbook of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, LLC; 2020.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
		productivity, economic security, and the well-being of individuals and communities.	
Business Administration		The field of Occupational Therapy studies and applies therapeutic interventions for the purpose of helping individuals with physical and mental limitations, such as disabilities, amputations, mental illness, musculoskeletal problems, to increase independence and improve quality of life and health. Therapy interventions include optimal adaptations, learning/re-learning, recovery, health, and wellness. It involves the use of assessment and intervention to develop, recover, or maintain the meaningful activities, or occupations, of individuals, groups, or communities.	Söderback I. International Handbook of Occupational Therapy Interventions. Cham: Springer International Publishing; 2015. Occupational therapy. [Wikipedia web site]. June 2, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Occupational_therapy&oldid=1158183527. Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Human Resource Management	Business Administration is the administration of a commercial enterprise whose aim is to implement the right way to organize, set up, and administer business to produce desired results. It includes all parts of the business including finance, operations, human resources, marketing, risk management, real estate, and legal counsel. It involves all aspects of overseeing and supervising the business functions of an organization.	Thuis P, Stuive R. Business Administration: Routledge; 2014.
	Management	Human Resource Management (HRM) is the design and development of formal policies, practices, programs, and systems in an organization to help manage the organization's workforce and support desired employee behavior, attitudes, and performance. HRM provides the guidance, tools, training, and management support to assist organizational leadership in managing its human talent in accomplishing organizational goals. It aims to create a strategic and coherent approach to the effective and efficient management of people in an organization and help the organization gain a competitive advantage over their peers. HRM also works to support the organization's compliance with all relevant labor and employment laws.	Noe R, Hollenbeck J, Gerhart B, Wright P. Fundamentals of Human Resource Management: McGraw Hill; 2019. Mathis RL, Jackson JH, Valentine SR. Human Resource Management: Essential Perspectives: Cengage Learning; 2015. Human resource management. [Wikipedia web site]. July 10, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Human_resource_management&oldid=1164603231. Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Organizational Behavior	Management is the process of assessing, directing, and developing workers to support their achievement of organizational and personal objectives. Management applies organizational policies, practices, and procedures to their actions and decision-making in order to guide and direct worker talent in productive ways. Areas of application include recruitment and selection, orientation, mentoring, training, performance management, compensation, learning and development, and advancement. The aim of management is to maximize the value of the worker by effective deployment of their efforts and continuous expansion of their skills and abilities through job experience and training.	Kreitner R, Cassidy C. Management: Cengage Learning; 2012. Mosley DC, Mosley JDC, Pietri PH. Supervisory management: The art of inspiring, empowering, and developing: Cengage Learning; 2018. Management. [Wikipedia website]. May 19, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Management&oldid=1155768979. Accessed August 9, 2023.
Economics		Organizational Behavior is a field of study of human behavior in organizational settings, the interface between human behavior and the organization, and the structure and function of the organization itself. It investigates the impact that individual, groups, and organizational structures have on behavior within organizations with the purpose of applying such knowledge toward improving an organization's effectiveness. Its practice areas include organizational functioning, leadership, decision-making, management style, group dynamics, teams, motivation, diversity and inclusion, culture, structure, employee treatment, and power and influence.	Griffin RW, Moorhead G. Organizational Behavior: Managing People and Organizations: South-Western College Pub; 2013. Organizational behavior. [Wikipedia web site]. May 29, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Organizational_behavior&oldid=1157573968. Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Health Economics	Economics is a social science that generally studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It focuses on how an actor (decision-maker) behaves when solving a well- or ill-defined optimization or choice problem. Decision-making can be rational or not, depending on the presence of biases inherent in the problem the decision maker attempts to solve. It also involves the study of individual and group decisions regarding the use of scarce resources to satisfy their wants and needs. In general, decision makers are sensitive to market conditions and how supply and demand might affect desired outcomes.	Hashimzade N, Myles G, Black J. A Dictionary of Economics: Oxford University Press; 2017. Economics. [Wikipedia web site]. July 3, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Economics&oldid=1163277481 . Accessed August 9, 2023.
	Labor Economics	Health Economics applies economic theories to the systematic and rigorous examination of the problems faced in promoting health of populations. It aims to understand the behavior of individuals, health care providers, public and private organizations, and governments in decision-making. Specifically, it is concerned with issues related to efficiency, effectiveness, value and behavior in the production and consumption of health and healthcare.	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. [Johns Hopkins web site]. Available at: https://publichealth.jhu.edu/ . Accessed April 17, 2023. Health economics. [Wikipedia web site]. June 11, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Health_economics&oldid=1159559823 . Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
Social Work		Labor Economics analyzes the supply and demand for labor. Factors that can affect labor economics include the participation rate, wage bargaining and organized labor, training, hours and conditions of work, hiring practices, labor turnover, migration, retirement, unemployment rate, and supply/demand ratio for labor. This field studies the functioning and dynamics of the markets for wage labor, defined as labor supplied by laborers in exchange for wages paid by demanding firms; labor markets or job markets function through the interaction of workers and employers. External labor markets refer to acquiring labor from outside the organization whereas internal labor markets refer to the labor available within the same organization. Generally, if the demand for labor is larger than the supply, wages increase as laborers acquire more bargaining power. Exceptions to the expected the relationship between supply and demand can be caused by differences in the value and demand for skilled versus unskilled labor, and by discrimination by demographic differences.	Hashimzade N, Myles G, Black J. A Dictionary of Economics: Oxford University Press; 2017. Labour Economics. [Wikipedia web site]. March 29, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labour_economics. Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
Public Health		Social Work studies human behavior and social needs in the context of social environments. It aims to enhance the well-being and level of functioning of individuals and groups, create positive social change by improving social conditions, and create more humane practices and policies for vulnerable populations. In practice, its workers work with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities in various settings, such as schools, hospitals, mental health clinics, domestic violence shelters, senior centers, elected offices, private practice, advocacy organizations, and other public and private agencies to intervene between people and their environments to improve social and economic conditions.	Jones S. Social Work. International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences The Gale Group; 2008. Holland S, Scourfield J. Social Work: A very short introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2015. Social work. [Wikipedia web site]. April 30, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Social_work&oldid=1152399416. Accessed August 9, 2023.
	Environmental Health	Public Health focuses on collective action for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health. Public Health includes five broad domains: Social and Behavioral Sciences, Epidemiology, Health Services Administration, Environmental Health Sciences, and Biostatistics. Its aim is to prevent disease, prolong life, and promote health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals.	Leeuw ED. Public Health. International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences: The Gale Group; 2008. Zimmerman MA. Public Health. Encyclopedia of Psychology: American Psychological Association and Oxford University Press; 2000. Public health. [Wikipedia web site]. May 29, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Public_health&oldid=1157504479. Accessed August 9, 2023.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
	Public Health Epidemiology	Environmental Health involves the science and practice of injury and illness prevention and well-being promotion by identifying and evaluating environmental sources and hazardous agents, and limiting exposures to hazardous physical, chemical, and biological agents in air, water, soil, food, and other environmental media or settings that may adversely affect human health. As a branch of Public Health, it is concerned with all aspects of the natural and built environment affecting human health.	Cruickshank J. New perspectives on environmental health: The approval of new definitions. <i>Journal of Environmental Health</i>. 2013;76:72-73. Environmental health. [Wikipedia web site]. July 11, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Environmental_health&oldid=1164922320. Accessed August 9, 2023.
	Public Health Promotion	Public Health Epidemiology is the study of the determinants of health-related states or events, how disease is distributed in populations, and what factors influence or determine the distribution in populations with the aim of controlling health problems. The term disease refers to a broad array of health-related states and events, including diseases, injuries, disabilities, and death.	Gordis L. <i>Epidemiology</i>. Saint Louis, United States: Elsevier; 2013. Porta, M. S. (2008). <i>A dictionary of epidemiology</i> (5th ed.). Oxford University Press. Epidemiology. [Wikipedia web site]. May 18, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Epidemiology&oldid=1155584710. Accessed August 9, 2023. Aschengrau A, Seage GR. <i>Essentials of epidemiology in public health</i>. Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning; 2020.

Discipline	Subdiscipline	Definition	References for Definition
Public Policy		Public Health Promotion is the process of empowering people to increase control over their health and its determinants. It is a core function of public health that supports governments, communities and individuals. The field utilizes a set of social and political processes to apply a wide range of interventions to strengthen the health-promoting skills and capabilities of individuals and to improve the social, environmental, and economic conditions that impact the public's health. It aims to benefit and protect population health and quality of life by addressing and preventing the root causes of ill health. It includes activities for the community-at-large or for populations at increased risk of negative health outcomes, and invites public participation in health promotion efforts.	Madanat H, Madanat H, Arredondo EM, Ayala GX. Introduction to Health Promotion & Behavioral Science in Public Health: Delmar Cengage Learning; 2016. Restrepo HE. Health promotion: A global perspective. Health Promotion: An Anthology: Pan American Health Organization; 1996. Health promotion. [Wikipedia web site]. July 18, 2023. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Health_promotion&oldid=1155458803. Accessed August 9, 2023.

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