The case study is to establish whether the PSIs reduce if the work hours are altered from three shifts of 8 hours to two shifts of 12 hours. The information that needs to be acquired might include the statistics of the PSIs over a time span, the health reports of the physical and psychological aspects of the workers, the effectiveness of the interaction between the workers during the information transfer and the work efficiency of the employees during 8-Hour, 3 Shifts and 12-Hour two shift. For the purpose of this information, data can be collected in various forms.

The potential sources of information can range from the already existing studies from the similar environment to fresh data collection from the workers. The data collection can be from primary sources such as surveys at the end of the shifts or the data can be acquired from the work efficiency by observation of the number of PSIs over a time span.

The information can be collected from an already existing source such as a medical institute which has a 12 hour based shift instead of the 8-hour shift. The PSIs accounted in the institute can be estimated and analyzed to get a perspective of the foreseen changes the medical institute is going to implement. Although the time and energy in the data collection are preserved in such a case there is always the aspect of similarity that needs to be accounted in this scenario. The information gathered may account for a lot of consequences such as the workers from the source Institute may have a varied working condition, which adversely impacts the study.

The surveys conducted after shifts and a weekly review has both positive as well as negative attributes tagged along. The positive aspects of the survey include the accuracy of the information as it is directly recorded from the primary source. However, generalizing such information is tedious as there is a lot of diversity that tags along the source of information that is the worker’s personal conditions affect directly on the information acquired.

An experimental study can be conducted for a time frame. For instance, three months of study can give sound knowledge of the data. The experiment should be conducted on two different groups. One group consisting of the 8-hour shift workers and the other includes the 12-hour shift workers. The experimental subjects must be such that each group should have an even distribution of worker attributes - personal as well as physical health.

The experiment should include important variables such as age, gender, marital status, commute time, and transportation from the workplace to home. These variables impact directly on the work efficiency and the readiness of the worker to take up the shift. Hence, a similar distribution of workers into two groups will indeed yield better results with minimum aberration from the accuracy.

The major concern that needs to be considered is the willingness of the worker to take up a 12-hour shift. A person with family might not readily take up a 12-hour shift whereas a single person might. However, this statement is subjective to many other attributes. A worker with active social life might not willingly take up a long shift. Working for 12 hours might stress the worker and adversely affect the work efficiency. The administration should take steps to analyze the issues that a worker might face with spending long hours at work at a length.