

Overview

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statebased telephone survey funded by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and conducted in all 50 states.

The BRFSS consists of a core set of questions and other modules added by the state. Washington State has added questions on industry and occupation (I/O) annually since 1995. I/O responses are coded to US Census I/O categories. This allows researchers to compare occupational groups.

BRFSS data can be used to characterize the health of workers by occupation. Identifying overall health needs can better inform policy and help create strategies to improve workers' health.

The purpose of this study was to characterize the overall health of Janitors in WA. WA BRFSS data from 2011-2017 were analyzed, comparing Janitors to workers in all other coded occupations.

Contact the author: Naomi.Anderson@Lni.wa.gov

Research for Safe Work

The SHARP Program at the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries partners with business and labor to develop sensible, effective solutions to identify and eliminate industry-wide hazards. Learn more at www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/Research/

Research Findings

Occupational Health Profile: Janitors

Using Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data as an Occupational Health Profile: Washington State Janitors, 2011-2017

Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 2019 Naomi J. Anderson, MPH and Jennifer L. Marcum, DrPH

Key Findings

Compared to workers in all other occupations, Janitors:

- Were less likely to be women and were more racially diverse.
- Had a lower percentage of workers reporting:
 - Using the internet in the last 30 days
 - $\circ\,$ Having a cellphone for personal use
- Had a higher percentage of workers reporting:
 - No healthcare coverage
 - Poor overall health status
 - Diagnosis of depression and arthritis
 - \circ Inadequate sleep.
- Had lower educational attainment and lower household income.

Impact

Multiple risk factors compound the vulnerability of janitors. Janitors face hazardous work and low wages, and are a diverse population that may be less likely to have access to technology and may need culturallyand language-appropriate training and services.

Find the free article here: https://doi.org/10.1097/JOM.000000000001652

Support for this project was provided in part by the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries and by a grant from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH grant# 5U60OH008487).

75-38-2019 FY14-456 [05-2014]

