



The California Janitor Workload Study Determining safe and effective workloads for California Janitors during the COVID-19 era.



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Survey- Research Questions

- 1) Determine the types of COVID-19 prevention measures <u>implemented</u> at janitorial workplaces.
- 2) Compare workloads pre and with pandemic
- 3) Describe the relationship between janitor workload, work climate, prevention measures, organizational policies and health (mental and physical)



Survey Methods

- Piloted survey by email, noticed challenges with:
 - response rates
 - survey completion
- Provided optional one-on-one interviewing
- Continue collecting survey data
 - by email
 - interviews at data collection sites





Demographics

15% some college

715 respondents % Age 74% Female (years) 96% Hispanic • 18-29 3% 61% care for others living with them • 30-49 42% Education 50-65 48% 35% some or no high school >65 7% 49% GED or equivalent



Work Experience

Years Worked

- 12.3 (SD=8.8) average years worked as a janitor
- 7.8 (SD=7.1) average years at current employer
- 82% have worked for 1-3 companies as a Janitor Work Shift
- 41% day shift, 46% work night shift, 10% swing
 Second Job
 - 25% work a second job
 - Average of 21 hours (SD=13) per week

Union Representation

- 48% represented by a Union
- 16% non-unionized

Venue Type

Venue	N=715	%
Office	536	75%
Schools	33	5%
Airport	28	4%
Events/Convention	17	3%
Malls/shopping centers	27	4%
Tech/biotech	16	2%
Other	58	9%

Workload- Tasks Performed >2hrs/Day

	% Workers	Rate of Perceived Exertion (0-10)
Sweeping/mopping	32%	6.9 (2.6)
Vacuuming	27%	6.9 (2.7)
Trash collection/sorting	33%	6.6 (2.7)
Cleaning kitchens	15%	5.9 (2.9)
Cleaning bathrooms	35%	7.0 (2.6)
Dusting	30%	5.7 (2.7)
COVID 19 disinfection	21%	6.1(2.9)

Workload- Activities Performed >2hrs/Day

(N=426)	All/Most Days	Some Days	Never or Almost Never
Repetitive motion with hands, wrists, arms or shoulders	80%	10%	9%
Neck or back bent without support	48%	22%	29%
Lift or lower objects above the shoulders or below the knees or while twisting	47%	22%	32%
Work with hands overhead	45%	27%	28%



Workload comparison NOW versus BEFORE COVID

(N=451)	Agree	Disagree	Not applicable
Workload has INCREASED	50%	30%	19%
Required to do ADDITIONAL disinfecting tasks	50%	26%	23%
Pressured to work FASTER and do MORE	43%	33%	24%



Intensity of Work (RPE)

N=470

N=461





Mean=7.4 (SD=2.5)

Mean=7.7 (SD=2.2)

Change in Intensity of Work (RPE)





Change in Intensity of Work by Venue Type





COVID -19 Experience

- 5% unvaccinated (n=11)
- 26% unsure who to go to if they get injured or sick

	AGREE	DISAGREE
Can stay home with symptoms and not fear job loss or less pay.	67%	33%
Increased risks of getting sick because of my work	79%	21%
My employer will notify me if someone gets sick.	53%	47%
My employer provides me with supplies to protect myself	68%	33%
I have the time I need to use protective measures.	76%	25%



Prevention Measures- Training

22% never received any prevention training 17% could not understand it due to language barriers

(N=195)

Online Training	23%
In-Person Group Training (ie., morning meeting)	31%
In-Person Individual Training	7%
Information was posted	11%
An email or letter was received	7%
No information or training has been provided	22%



Prevention Measures- PPE

77% provided PPE most or all the time

During past week (N=202)	Never	Some of the time	Most or All of the Time
Wear a face mask?	56%	10%	35%
Wear a respirator?	34%	2%	64%
Wear a bandanna over your nose and mouth?	34%	6%	59%
Wear gloves?	66%	6%	28%



22% only occasionally or never receive PPE



Time Motion Study- Research Questions

- 1. What are the <u>tasks</u>, <u>durations</u>, <u>and rates</u> per venue, location, and area?
- 2. What are the durations, frequency and magnitudes of <u>biomechanical exposures</u> and <u>risk for MSDs?</u>
- 3. What is the <u>physiological workload</u> and <u>risk for</u> <u>cardiovascular strain?</u>



4. How does the <u>actual work rate</u> compare to the <u>ISSE</u> <u>production rates</u> and <u>COVID-19 production rates</u>?

Data Collection Equipment



Heart Rate Monitor(HR)









XSens

Handheld Camera Laptop used with XSens & LMM only



Lumbar Motion Monitor

Data Collection in Motion

2 Researchers/ Worker



Detailed Video Analysis









Assign Physical Demands & assess Risk

Examples Include:

- Average weight of items of interest (e.g., trashcan, full and empty)
- Grip and Pinch forces required to manipulate frequently used elements (e.g., spray bottle triggers, stretching trashbag onto rim)
- Push and Pull forces required to manipulate a variety of often engaged jobsite elements (e.g., furniture, cleaning carts, mops)
- Height and area of frequently cleaned surfaces to determine reach requirements



Challenges & Next Steps

Budget spending has been in line with work/ access to venues

- Will be able to bring on more people as access increases
- Will have carryforward to support ongoing analysis

Winter will be dedicated to:

- Continued data analysis of video on participants to date
- Collecting data on airports, malls, and offices
- Identifying 4th type of Venue

Challenges

- Access is very challenging
 - Property owner & janitorial service





THANK YOU!

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https://www.ergo.berkeley.edu/research-projects