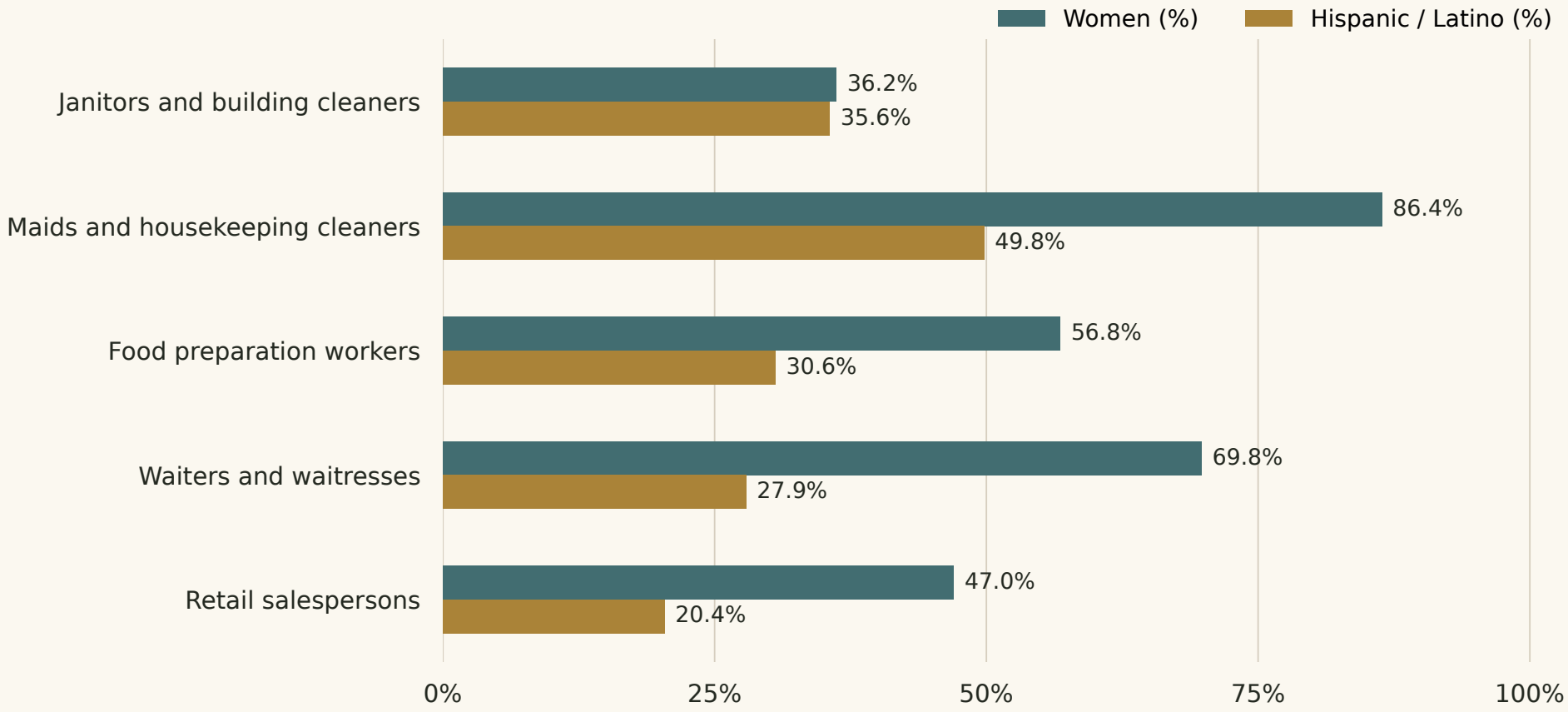
WHO WORKS IN THESE OCCUPATIONS?

US workforce composition, 2025 | Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPS table 11



CPS estimated workers (thousands): Janitors 2,341 | Housekeeping 1,392 | Food prep 930 | Waiters 1,754 | Retail 2,661

These categories overlap: women and Hispanic / Latino are NOT mutually exclusive populations. They must not be added.

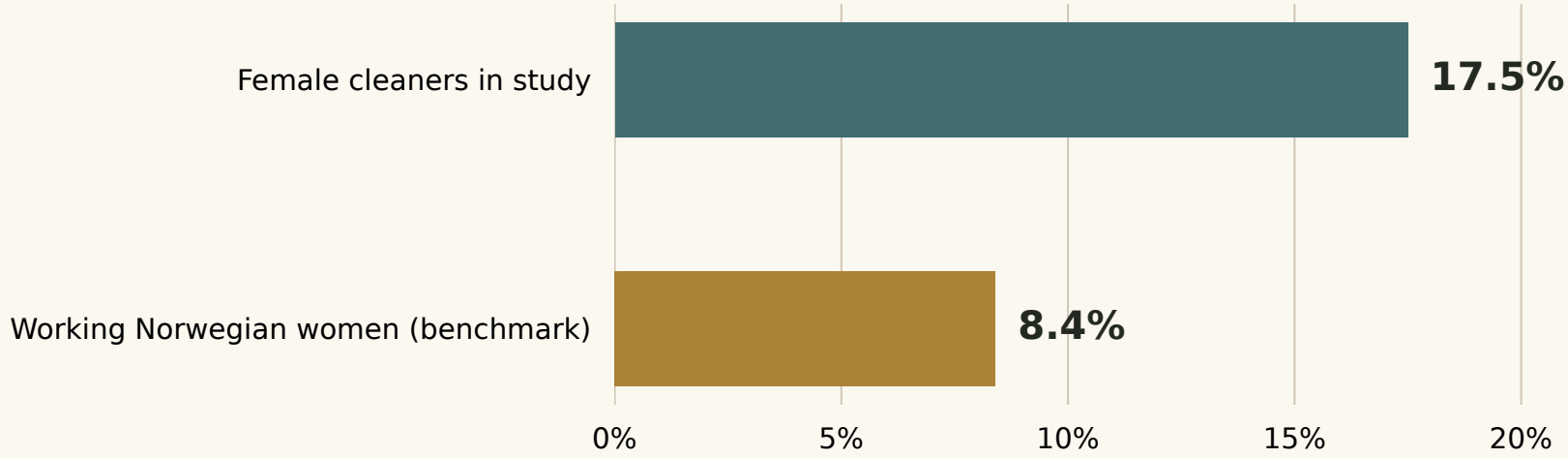
Workforce composition is NOT a statistic about criminal offending, restroom cleanup exposure, or hygiene practice.

SOURCE https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm | 2025 estimates are based on 11 months; October 2025 was unavailable.

CLEANING WORK & PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

Historical Norwegian observational study | female cleaners, data collected 1999; published 2006

SHARE SCORING AT OR ABOVE HSCL-25 THRESHOLD (1.75)



KEY FINDINGS

374 female cleaner respondents | mean cleaning experience: 10.8 years

Poor satisfaction with leadership and coworker relationships was associated with distress.

CAUTION: observational, historical, unmatched benchmark - not evidence that fecal exposure causes mental illness.

It does NOT compare businesses with janitors against businesses assigning cleaning to food or retail workers.

SOURCE Gamperiene et al., J Occup Med Toxicol 2006, 1:24 (PMCID: PMC1636641).
https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC1636641/

CRIME DATA: WHAT IS KNOWN AND MISSING

Data availability is not a measure of criminal behavior.

QUESTION / MEASURE	STATUS
Workforce sex, ethnicity and occupation	**AVAILABLE** BLS household employment tables
Cleaners’ psychosocial work conditions	**AVAILABLE** Peer-reviewed surveys / EU-OSHA
Fecal contamination and food safety	**AVAILABLE** CDC and FDA guidance
Offender occupation in FBI NIBRS	**NOT COLLECTED** Offender fields do not include job
Offender restroom-cleaning exposure	**NOT COLLECTED** No shift or cleaning-task field
Crime rate after repeated restroom cleanup	**NOT ESTIMABLE** Cannot link or calculate from these sources

FBI NIBRS records offender age, sex, race and ethnicity - not occupation, restroom duty, or exposure history.

A graph showing crime increases or demographic criminality by this exposure would require new linked data.

SOURCES https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/national-incident-based-reporting-system-nibrs

HOW TO STUDY SHIFTS, WEEKS AND YEARS

Proposed 12-month observational / intervention design | no modeled or invented outcomes

EACH SHIFT

Restroom contamination assignments; food-task transitions; training and handwashing.

EACH WEEK

Exposure counts; task interruptions; incident-response time; sanitation records.

EACH MONTH

Job satisfaction; role conflict; perceived disgust; fatigue; psychological safety.

3 TO 6 MONTHS

Sick leave; employee complaints; turnover intentions; staffing and labor costs.

12 MONTHS

Retention; verified sanitation violations; customer experience; staff well-being.

THREE WORKPLACE STRUCTURES TO COMPARE

A Dedicated in-house janitorial team B Shared retail/food staff cleaning C Mobile subcontractor team

Adjust for business size, shift staffing, wages, role demands, occupancy, customer traffic and local rules.

Crime is not an assumed outcome: a separate, ethically reviewed study would need a valid causal hypothesis and lawful data.