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Work characteristics as predictors of correctional supervisors' health outcomes

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Abstract

Objective—This study examined associations among health behaviors, psychosocial work factors, and health status.

Methods—Correctional supervisors (n=157) completed a survey that assessed interpersonal and organizational views on health. Chi-square and logistic regressions were used to examine relationships among variables.

Results—Respondents had a higher prevalence of obesity and comorbidities compared to the general U.S. adult population. Burnout was significantly associated with nutrition, physical activity, sleep duration, sleep quality, diabetes, and anxiety/depression. Job meaning, job satisfaction and workplace social support may predict health behaviors and outcomes.

Conclusions—Correctional supervisors are understudied and have poor overall health status. Improving health behaviors of middle-management employees may have a beneficial effect on the health of the entire workforce. This paper demonstrates the importance of psychosocial work factors that may contribute to health behaviors and outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

The reported health status of correctional employees is alarming. In 1984, the life expectancy of corrections officers (COs) was 59 years,¹ and recent data suggests no significant improvement.^{2,3} The current life expectancy in the United States is 79 years.⁴ In Connecticut, male COs life expectancy trails that of other State workers by more than 12 years. Correctional employees face unique sources of job stress^{5,6} and have poor reported psychological health^{7,8} compared to other professional groups. Studies reporting on the health status of COs^{3,6,9,10} describe elevated rates of overweight, obesity, hypertension, and less healthy eating and exercise habits compared to the general population of U.S. adults.^{3,11}

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Conflict of Interest:

The authors have no relationships that would present conflict of interest.

To date, the only existing research on correctional supervisor health has examined job stress;^{12,13} little else is known regarding their health status. Supervisory staff (including lieutenants, captains, and counselor supervisors) represent middle management and experience additional stress from job content that includes administrative responsibilities, lack of higher level support, and conflict resolution between officers.^{12,14}

Challenging work environments have been linked to psychological,^{15,16} musculoskeletal,¹⁷ and behavioral processes¹⁸ that contribute to chronic disease risk.¹⁵⁻¹⁸ Numerous studies have reported associations between the workplace environment and health behaviors associated with chronic disease,¹⁹⁻²³ such as nutrition,²⁴⁻²⁶ physical activity,^{27,28} and sleep.²⁹⁻³¹

Understanding the psychosocial components of work such as burnout, job meaning, job satisfaction, and social support that may contribute to health behaviors and outcomes can guide the development of effective and sustainable health interventions. For correctional supervisors, a high-stress occupational group that experiences unique barriers to achieving optimal health, there is particular pertinence. Different health behaviors may coincide with one another, and therefore inclusion of multiple health behavior measures in research is warranted. The following section will provide a brief review of the literature relating to these variables.

Burnout

Working under high job demands, low control, low workplace support (i.e., coworker, supervisor), and a high effort-reward imbalance is particularly associated with the psychosocial construct of burnout.³² Burnout is a psychological term used to describe emotional exhaustion, detachment from occupational responsibilities and feelings of lack of accomplishment.³³ Unhealthy behaviors such as uncontrolled and emotional eating,³⁴ lack of physical activity,^{35,36} and sleep deprivation^{37,38} have been associated with burnout. Burnout is also linked to health outcomes, such as obesity and cardiovascular disease risk.^{34,36,39} Burnout in correctional officers has been studied^{5,40-43} and linked to increased sick leave, higher medical expenses, mental illnesses such as anxiety/depression,⁴² and lower life satisfaction.⁴³ There is a deficiency of research on the physical and psychological impacts of work in correctional supervisors, a group that likely experiences elevated rates of burnout.

Job Meaning and Job Satisfaction

Job meaning or “meaningful work”, is the perceived value of the work experience that contributes to psychological well-being.⁴⁴ This construct includes factors such as purpose and opportunities for growth.⁴⁴ Job satisfaction includes current contentment with job responsibilities.⁴⁵ Job meaning and job satisfaction have been linked to measures of mental health, well-being, and depression.^{46,47} Job satisfaction is linked to sleep disorders,⁴⁸ depression,⁴⁹ physical ailments, such as headaches and gastrointestinal problems,⁴⁸ and mental health traits, such as anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem. However, findings are mixed in regards to job satisfaction and physical health outcomes.⁵⁰ Correctional employees report decreases in job satisfaction coincident with job tenure.⁵¹

Workplace Social Support

Health behavior decisions are made in context of an individual's social environment. Coworker support describes feelings of psychosocial support by individuals in the work environment that may reduce job stress, improve safety climate and have positive associations with other work-factors such as job performance.⁵²⁻⁵⁴ Supervisor support describes engagement with supervisor staff through provision of resources, emotional support, and guidance. Sorensen et al. (1998) emphasize the importance of workplace social support in promoting health behavior change.⁵⁵ Worksite environment and social influences may improve dietary habits⁵⁶ and physical activity levels.^{18,57-60} Likewise, higher perceived supervisor support might be associated with improved sleep.⁶¹ Sleep habits may partly account for the relationship between work factors (job strain, supervisor support) and dietary habits.⁶¹

A high prevalence of obesity, hypertension and cardiovascular disease risk factors have been reported among corrections staff,^{3,6,11} but little is known about the health status or behaviors of correctional supervisors. Understanding work aspects that influence supervisors' health will provide an opportunity to develop more effective and tailored interventions for this workgroup, which may eventually improve quality of life and life expectancy. Further, the findings from this study may have application to other public safety sector occupations that mandate physical fitness and good health as an occupational safety requirement going into the job (i.e., police, fire, EMS, etc.). The objectives of this study were to test the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1—Correctional supervisors exhibit: a) a high rate of unhealthy behaviors (nutrition, physical activity, sleep) and, b) worse health status, evidenced by a higher prevalence of chronic disease risk factors than the general adult population in the United States.

Hypothesis 2—Work characteristics (burnout, job meaning, job satisfaction, coworker support, supervisor support) will be associated with a) health behaviors (nutrition, physical activity, sleep duration, sleep quality) and b) health status measures (diabetes, hypertension, elevated cholesterol, anxiety/depression, obesity [BMI]) among correctional supervisors.

METHODS

Measures

This was a cross-sectional observational study examining health behaviors, health outcomes, and psychosocial work characteristics in supervisory staff (lieutenants, captains, counselor supervisors) within the Department of Corrections (DOC) in a northeastern state. As part of a participatory action research (PAR) project, a design team consisting of six correctional supervisors and two university researchers, developed a survey to enable the teams' development of tailored health interventions for the correctional supervisors. The survey was administered in January 2015. Survey questions were developed using a PAR design in which university researchers and supervisors/union representatives contributed equally to

ensure acceptability and feasibility of item content. The primary variables included: demographics, health behaviors, health status variables and work characteristics.

Demographic Variables—Age, sex, race, family income, educational level, marital status, job classification, shift, and weekly overtime were self-reported and explored in statistical analyses.

Health Behaviors—Nutrition, physical activity, sleep duration, and sleep quality were all self-reported using a Likert scale. *Nutrition* habits were assessed using the following question: “Nutrition experts recommend filling half your plate with fruits and vegetables at every meal and snacking occasion. How often do you meet this goal?” The question was adapted from the U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans (2010).⁶² A higher score is indicative of healthier dietary intake. *Physical activity* was assessed with the following question: “Health experts say that you should do strength training exercise twice a week plus do other activities that increase your heart rate and breathing on several days each week. How often do you meet this goal?” This question was adapted from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans (2010).⁶³ A higher score is indicative of more frequent physical activity. *Sleep duration* was assessed by asking respondents, “During the work week, about how many hours of sleep do you typically get per 24-hour period?” Response choices included: 6 hours or less, about 7 hours, about 8 hours, about 9 hours, about 10 or more hours. This item was developed by investigators of the Center for the Promotion of Health in the New England Workplace (CPH-NEW).⁶⁴ Lastly, *sleep quality* was assessed by asking participants to rate the quality of their sleep on a typical night on a scale ranging from 1 (*very poor*) to 4 (*very good*). This item was also developed by CPH-NEW investigators.⁶⁴

Health Status—Four major health conditions and the respondents’ body mass index (BMI) were assessed by self-report. The four health conditions - elevated blood sugar or diabetes, hypertension, elevated cholesterol level, anxiety/depression - were characterized as ever diagnosed or currently requiring medication. Diagnosis and dose were combined as a single variable. That is, each of the four health conditions was coded dichotomously as 0 (*no diagnosis received nor medication taken*) and 1 (*yes, diagnosis received and/or medication taken*). The two factors were combined because of uncertainty, recognized in focus groups, over the distinction between curative treatment, which tended to censor an associated diagnosis, and compliance. Another uncertainty involved perception of having control over their condition resulting in poor medication adherence and compliance.⁶⁵ Refinement of accuracy was deemed non-contributory. *BMI* was calculated from the reported height (in inches) and weight (in pounds) using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) formula below.⁶⁶

$$BMI = \text{weight (lb)} / [\text{height (in)}]^2 \times 703$$

Work Characteristics—All measures used to assess burnout, job meaning, job satisfaction, coworker support, and supervisor support used a Likert scale ranging from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 5 (*strongly agree*). A mean score was created by averaging the survey

items for each construct. *Burnout* was assessed using the following 2 items: “More and more often, I talk about my work in a negative way” and “At work, I often feel emotionally drained.” This factored construct was developed by CPH-NEW investigators and has previously been used in surveys for correctional personnel.⁶⁴ Spreitzer's (1995) measure of *meaningful work*, or *job meaning* was adopted.⁶⁷ It includes the following 3 items: “The work I do is very important to me”, “My job activities are personally meaningful to me”, and “The work I do is meaningful to me.” *Job satisfaction* was assessed using the following 2 items: “All in all, I am satisfied with my job,” and “Overall I would recommend working with this organization to my family and friends.” These items were adapted from the Organizational Assessment Survey.⁶⁸ *Coworker support* was assessed using the following 2 items: “The people I work with take a personal interest in me,” and “The people I work with can be relied on when I need help.” These items were adapted from the Job Content Questionnaire (Karasek et al., 1985).⁶⁹ Lastly, *supervisor support* was assessed using the following 2 items: “My supervisor is concerned about the welfare of those under him/her,” and “My supervisor is helpful in getting the job done.” These items were adapted from the Job Content Questionnaire (Karasek et al., 1985).⁶⁹

Sample

Participants were recruited using convenience sampling methods among membership of the supervisors' bargaining unit. Of 452 invitations, a total of 157 individuals from 20 facilities completed the survey, providing a response rate of 35%. The survey was administered online and open over a four week period. Supervisors received access to the survey electronically via email. The voluntary, anonymous survey consisted of 64 items and took approximately 20 minutes to complete. Participants were assured that their responses were confidential and could not be linked to their name or employee identification number. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at the University of Connecticut. Participants provided consent electronically prior to beginning the survey.

Statistical Analyses

Data was analyzed using IBM SPSS™ version 21 to recode variables and create new variables (i.e., mean scores) and SAS version 9.3 for statistical test assumptions, descriptive statistics, frequency distributions, chi-square tests, and logistic regression. The primary variables analyzed included: demographic variables, health behaviors, health status including BMI, and work characteristics. Nonparametric tests were used when applicable due to the ordinal nature of the variables.⁷⁰ However, new variables were also created from mean scores of Likert items and were treated as continuous variables, as this is considered an acceptable statistical approach.^{71,72}

Key variables were assessed for normality and appropriate test assumptions prior to running statistical inference tests. Missing variables were excluded from syntax. The maximum number of participants excluded from any analysis due to missing data was two. Frequency analyses were run for categorical variables. Chi-square tests were performed to examine differences between categorical variables. Ordinal logistic regressions were used to evaluate continuous work-related variables as predictors of categorical health behavior and health outcome survey items. An odds ratio of greater than 1 was used as a cut-off to explain that

the predictor variable was associated with higher odds of the outcome dependent variable.⁷³ A *p* value of < 0.05 was set as the cut-off for statistical significance.

RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

Demographic and anthropometric data are presented in **Table 1**. Over three-quarters of the sample were male (78.2%), and the mean [standard deviation (SD)] age was 42.3 [\pm 6.1] years. The majority of participants had attained some college education (84.6%) and were married or living with their partner (73.0%). Almost two-thirds of respondents worked first shift (63.8%). Most were supervising lieutenants (59.6%), followed by captains and counselors. Almost one-third of participants reported doing at least 2 or more overtime shifts per week (**Figure 1**). Of respondents that worked two or more additional shifts per week, lieutenants worked most frequently (85.5%), followed by captains (12%), and then counselors (2.4%). These were statistically significant differences ($p < 0.001$).

Hypothesis 1

Health Behaviors—Frequency distributions were performed on categorical health behavior variables to assess the prevalence of unhealthy behaviors (see **Figure 2**). Analyses of survey item responses revealed that 43% of respondents reported never or rarely meeting the guideline for fruit and vegetable intake. Only 3% of respondents reported always meeting these guidelines. For comparison, findings from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) conducted in the United States revealed 13.1% of adults consumed the recommended servings of fruit and 8.9% consumed the recommended servings of vegetables in 2013.⁷⁴ Similarly, approximately 37% of respondents reported never or rarely meeting the guidelines for cardiorespiratory and resistance exercise and approximately 42% often or always meet these guidelines. In comparison, findings from the National Health Interview Survey in 2014 suggests that of U.S. adults over the age of 18, 49.2% meet recommendations for aerobic physical activity, and 20.8% meet recommendations for both cardiorespiratory and resistance activities.⁷⁵ Over half the sample (57%) reported that they typically slept an average of 6 hours or less during the work week, which is less than the 7 to 9 hours that the National Sleep Foundation recommends adults over the age of 18 sleep per night.⁷⁶ In comparison, findings from the 2014 BRFSS reveal that approximately 65% of US adults meet the recommended sleep guidelines of 7 hours per night.⁷⁷ Further, 41% of respondents reported poor sleep quality. Consistent with Hypothesis 1a, survey respondents exhibited a high rate of unhealthy behaviors compared to US national data averages pertaining to nutrition, physical activity, sleep duration, and sleep quality.

Health Status—Corresponding to Hypothesis 1b, participants in this sample of supervisors were primarily overweight or obese - mean [SD] BMI 30.2 [\pm 4.3] - with 37.8% of the participants being overweight and 50.6% being obese, formally surpassing the threshold for obesity. **Table 2** provides a comparison to the US adult population, where the percentage of overweight and obesity is 33.6% and 34.9%, respectively.⁷⁸ There was no significant difference in BMI by job class or shift. In addition, 10.2% of the sample reported

being diagnosed with and/or taking medication for elevated blood sugar/diabetes. In comparison, 9.3% of the American population had diabetes in 2012.⁷⁹ Of the total sample, 22.9% reported being diagnosed with and/or taking medication for high blood pressure (hypertension). This was lower than the national average of 29% in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey of 2011-2012.⁸⁰ In addition, 24.2% of the sample reported being diagnosed with and/or taking medication for elevated cholesterol. This was nearly double the average adult percentage in the U.S. (13.4%).⁸¹ Of the total participants, 14.6% reported being diagnosed with and/or taking medication for anxiety/depression. In comparison, 3.1% of U.S. adults reportedly suffer from anxiety and 6.7% of adults suffer from depression.⁸² In summary, with the exception of hypertension, which was not adjusted for age, survey respondents exhibited a higher prevalence of chronic diseases than the general adult population in the United States, which is consistent with Hypothesis 1b.

Hypothesis 2

Health Behaviors—Chi-square tests were performed to examine the relationships between measured health behaviors. In general, nutrition and physical activity behaviors were significantly associated with each other ($p < 0.001$). Participants reporting “never” meeting nutrition recommendations were more likely to also report never meeting physical activity recommendations. Nutrition behavior was significantly associated with sleep quality ($p < 0.05$), but not sleep duration ($p = 0.32$). Participants reporting “often” or “always” meeting nutrition recommendations were more likely to report good sleep. Physical activity behavior was not associated with sleep duration ($p = 0.66$) or sleep quality ($p = 0.47$). Reported sleep duration and sleep quality shared a significant association ($p < 0.01$). Participants reporting “very poor” quality sleep were most likely to report sleeping 6 hours or less per night.

Health Behaviors and Work Characteristics—Logistic ordinal regression tests were used to test Hypothesis 2a and examine associations between mean scores of psychosocial work characteristics, the independent variables (IVs) and health behaviors, the dependent variables (DVs). Burnout was significantly associated with nutrition, physical activity, sleep duration and sleep quality. A one-unit increase in burnout was associated with a 0.35 increase in the odds of a lower nutrition score (indicating less frequently meeting nutrition guidelines), with an odds ratio of 0.71 (95%CI: 0.54, 0.92), $p < 0.05$. Similarly, a one-unit increase in burnout was associated with a 0.39 increase in the odds of lower physical activity, with an odds ratio of 0.68 (95%CI: 0.52, 0.88), $p < 0.01$. No other work characteristics (job meaning, job satisfaction, coworker support, supervisor support) were significantly associated with nutrition or physical activity.

Job satisfaction and coworker support were significantly associated with sleep duration. A one-unit increase in job satisfaction was associated with a 0.41 increase in the odds of higher reported hours of sleep, with an odds ratio of 1.5 (95%CI: 1.01, 2.24), $p < 0.05$. Higher coworker support more than doubled the odds (OR=2.25, 95%CI: 1.40, 3.61) of greater reported sleep duration ($p < 0.01$). All work characteristics (burnout, job meaning, job satisfaction, coworker support, supervisor support) were significantly associated with sleep quality. Positive work characteristics were associated with better sleep quality, evidenced by a positive parameter estimate, whereas burnout was associated with poor sleep quality,

evidenced by a negative parameter estimate. Higher job satisfaction (OR=2.12, 95% CI: 1.46, 3.08, $p<0.001$) and coworker support (OR=2.39, 95% CI: 1.58, 3.63, $p<0.001$) were associated with more than double the odds of better sleep quality. **Table 3** summarizes the associations between work characteristics and health behaviors. In summary, burnout was associated with most health behaviors (nutrition, physical activity, sleep duration, sleep quality); job satisfaction and coworker support were associated with sleep duration; and all work characteristics (burnout, job meaning, job satisfaction, coworker support, supervisor support) were associated with sleep quality. The results are consistent with Hypothesis 2a.

Health Status and Work Characteristics—Binomial logistic regression tests were used to test Hypothesis 2b and evaluate associations between mean scores of work characteristics, the independent variables (IVs) and health status measures, as dependent variables (DVs). Obesity (BMI>30) was an additional variable used to examine relationships between comorbidities. **Table 4** provides logistic regression results. Burnout and job satisfaction were significantly associated with elevated blood sugars/diabetes. A one-unit increase in mean burnout score was associated with a 0.60 greater odds of diabetes risk, with an odds ratio of 1.80 (95% CI: 1.10, 3.03), $p<0.05$. In contrast, job satisfaction was protective against diabetes, as evidenced by a negative parameter estimate ($\beta=-0.56$, $p<0.05$). Burnout was also significantly associated with anxiety/depression, and a one-unit increase in burnout was associated with a 0.67 increase in nearly double the odds of having anxiety/depression, with an odds ratio of 1.90 (95% CI: 1.25, 3.03), $p<0.01$. Supervisor support was protective against anxiety/depression ($\beta=-0.53$, $p<0.05$). No work characteristics were significantly associated with hypertension or elevated cholesterol in this sample. Elevated BMI was significantly associated with diabetes ($p<0.05$) and hypertension ($p<0.01$) but not with elevated cholesterol ($p=0.14$) or anxiety/depression ($p=0.35$). In summary, with the exception of work characteristics sharing associations with hypertension or elevated cholesterol, some work characteristics (burnout, job satisfaction, supervisor support) were associated with diabetes and anxiety/depression. The results are consistent with Hypothesis 2b.

DISCUSSION

Correctional institutions are often located in desolate areas, food choices are limited to take-out food or vending machines, and employees often have long work days due to mandated overtime or rotating shifts. In addition, correctional employees experience unique job stress, psychological demands, and little job control. These factors and many others put correctional employees at high-risk of comorbid conditions influencing their longevity and health-related quality of life. These individual costs also unfavorably affect the employer and society. This present study is a considerable addition to what is admittedly a sparse existing literature on workplace and health associations in correctional supervisors. Previous studies are particularly limited in their exploration of the psychosocial environment and its' impact on health.

Public safety sector occupations, such as corrections, that require new recruits to perform at high levels of fitness and health, have a positive baseline for maintaining and improving health of all employees. The hierarchical organizational structure also provides supervisors

with opportunity to model behavior for lower-ranked employees. There are studies that emphasize the role of middle-management in improving lower ranked employees' physical^{83,84} and mental health⁸⁵ in other sectors. In the correctional employee literature, several studies have highlighted the role of supervisor support, suggesting that these middle managers can be instrumental in reducing occupational stress^{86,87} and burnout,⁸⁸ improving job satisfaction,⁸⁹ increasing organizational commitment among COs, and potentially reducing job turnover.⁹⁰ Despite the prominent role of supervisors in supporting the health of other employees, limited literature exists examining their health status and potential relationships among health behaviors, health outcomes, and work characteristics.

Health Behaviors and Health Status of Supervisors

A large percentage of the sample in this study reported not meeting nutrition recommendations, physical activity recommendations or sleep guidelines compared to data averages on US adults. Nutrition behavior shared associations with physical activity and sleep quality. This is consistent with previous studies reporting relationships between nutrition, exercise,⁹¹ and sleep quality.⁹² Correctional supervisors in this study exhibited poorer health status than the general U.S. population. Over 85% of the sample was overweight or obese, a contributing risk factor to cardiovascular disease. Potential explanations for the elevated rates of obesity in supervisor staff may be related to job tasks promoting sedentary behavior and the level of job responsibilities may interfere with leisure time physical activity.

Participants in this study reported higher rates of diabetes, elevated cholesterol, and anxiety/depression compared to the general U.S. population. The study sample had averages for hypertension that were lower than the national population. This finding conflicts with previous research reporting higher hypertension in male and female COs compared to national norms.³ In our own evaluation of the CO population (Cherniack et al., 2016), where blood pressure was directly measured, age-adjusted hypertension was considerably higher than national norms.⁹³ In addition, a recent report on cardiovascular health reported that 17% of U.S. adults have undiagnosed hypertension;⁹⁴ it is possible that hypertension was underreported in this study. Consistent with previous work,⁹⁵ BMI was significantly associated with diabetes and hypertension, but was not associated with elevated cholesterol in this sample. Understanding contributing workplace factors that increase obesity and chronic disease risk in correctional employees remains an important area of research.

Work Characteristics and Health Behaviors

Regarding psychosocial work factors, health behaviors and health outcomes in correctional supervisor staff, Faghri et al. (2015) examined COs and found that positive emotions were associated with better nutrition, physical activity, and sleep quality. Those findings in line-officers from this same workforce duplicate the associations seen here in their supervisors. The psychological and physiological health impact from poor coping mechanisms, changes in health behaviors, morbidity and mortality among correctional employees reiterates a need for understanding the relationships among work characteristics and health behaviors.

Burnout was significantly associated with all four health diagnoses. There was an inverse relationship, indicating that higher burnout was associated with poorer nutrition, physical activity, less sleep and poor sleep quality. Similarly, Hu et al. (2015) reported associations between emotional exhaustion and cynicism (domains within burnout) with sleep disorders, exercise, chronic disease, work hours, and shift.⁴¹ Mignano et al. (2016) used a theory-driven approach and created the psychological health, behavior, and body weight (PBBW) model based on the CO population described in this study. The authors found that poor psychological health, such as higher depression levels, were associated with less healthy diet and exercise behaviors, and increased body weight. Stress may play a moderating role in the relationship between mood, health behaviors, and obesity.⁹⁶ This finding was absent when depression was used as a predictor variable, which may be attributed to underreporting of stress levels in this occupational group.^{10,97} There may be an indirect relationship between psychological health and chronic disease risk factors, such as obesity, which may be explained by health behaviors.⁹⁶ In summary, reducing feelings of burnout in correctional employees may have a spillover effect on health behaviors.

Job satisfaction and coworker support were associated with sleep duration, suggesting that individuals who feel positively about their job and social network at the workplace may be more likely to meet sleep guidelines. The relationship between supervisor support and sleep duration approached significance. All five psychosocial work characteristics (burnout, job meaning, job satisfaction, coworker support, and supervisor support) were associated with sleep quality. Burnout was inversely related, whereas the other variables were positively related. This finding suggests that emotional experiences at work may significantly influence sleep hygiene. Previous research has linked sleep to physical^{98,99} and mental health,¹⁰⁰ and therefore improving psychosocial work factors and health climate in the workplace may have a spillover effect on health.

We did not find relationships between job meaning, job satisfaction, or social support with nutrition or physical activity. This conflicts prior research demonstrating relationships among coworker^{18,101-103} and supervisor support,¹⁰⁴ to higher fruit and vegetable intake and inversely associated with obesity. In general, more supportive social work environments are associated with healthier behaviors.^{57,60,105,106}

Work Characteristics and Health Outcomes

Burnout was associated with diabetes and anxiety/depression. Participants were nearly twice as likely to report anxiety/depression if reporting symptoms of burnout. This finding is consistent with previous research suggesting relationships between burnout, mental health outcomes,¹⁰⁷ and type 2 diabetes.¹⁰⁸ Job satisfaction was significantly associated with diabetes and supervisor support was significantly associated with anxiety/depression. These items were inversely related, suggesting that higher levels of job satisfaction or supervisor support would be associated with lower odds of developing the respective health outcome. Therefore, psychosocial work factors may increase the odds of developing some comorbid conditions, or alternatively, may protect against chronic disease risk factors. No psychosocial work factors were associated with hypertension or elevated cholesterol in this

study. It is likely there are complex interrelationships among demographic, environmental, biological, and psychosocial factors.

Limitations

Despite the significant findings of this study, there are several limitations that need to be acknowledged. This study was limited by the measures used to capture health behaviors and outcomes. However, this study utilized a participatory action research approach, involving supervisors in survey development, possibly improving the acceptability of the questions used. In addition, this study relies on self-reported data and convenience sampling, and thus, the ability to generalize to other correctional supervisors or public safety occupations may be limited. However, survey respondents represented 20 correctional facilities, thus increasing the likelihood that the supervisors were a representative sample to strengthen these preliminary findings. Despite these limitations, this study adds to existing literature examining work characteristics and health behaviors in a worker group at elevated chronic disease risk. A large proportion of the sample was classified as overweight or obese, and therefore it may be difficult to determine predictors of obesity. Despite these limitations, this study provides much-needed insight into the health status of correctional supervisors.

CONCLUSIONS

This study adds to the existing literature on correctional supervisors. To our knowledge, this is the first study that examines correctional supervisor health status in the United States. Correctional supervisors are an understudied population within the DOC organization, and this group of middle-management has the opportunity to encourage health-promoting practices in the workplace by connecting policies from administrators to fellow coworkers and line-level officers. Workplace health promotion programs primarily direct interventions towards individual-level behavior change. Use of psychosocial work constructs will allow investigators to direct their attention to organizational factors that may derail health behaviors and outcomes in the workplace, posing additional costs from increased use of sick days, workers compensation claims, and lost productivity.

This study examined work factors that may predict health behaviors and outcomes in a group of high-stress employees. Higher levels of burnout and lower levels of meaningful work, job satisfaction and workplace social support were associated with poor health behaviors and outcomes. This may be due to negative emotions associated with work responsibilities and the environment. Burnout was significantly associated with nutrition, physical activity, sleep duration, sleep quality, diabetes, and anxiety/depression. Job meaning, job satisfaction, and workplace social support may also be associated with sleep. Sleep may impact numerous physiological processes and chronic disease risk,²⁹ and thus, improving the psychosocial work environment may support a public health impact. Future research should utilize psychosocial work measures and objective health outcome measures to clarify these relationships. The health status and behaviors of correctional supervisors versus officers should be a research comparison, as this may provide direction for policy change and interventions.

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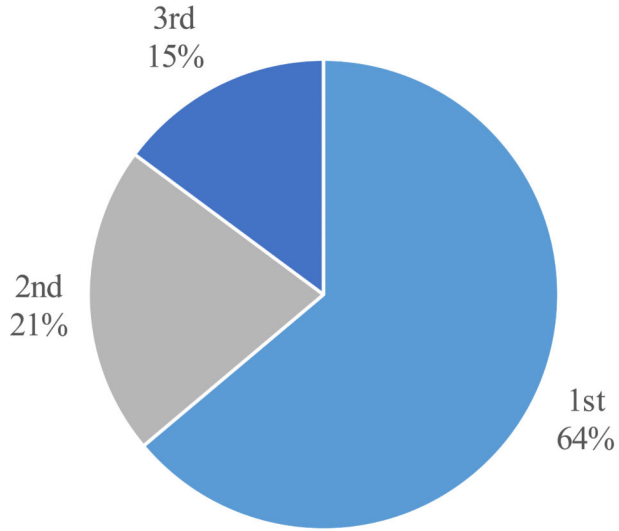
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Reported Primary Shift



Average Weekly Overtime

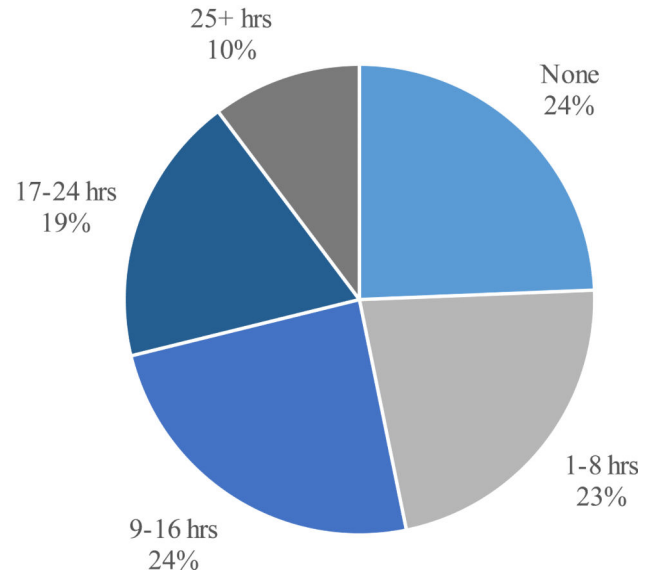
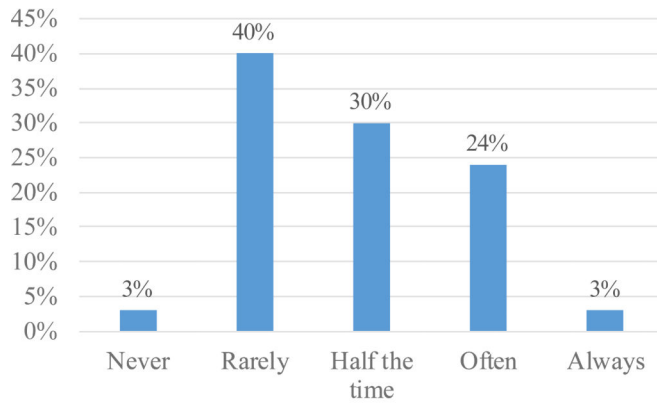
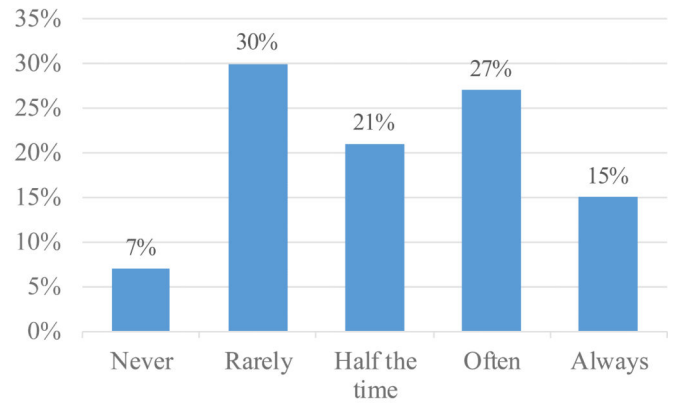


Figure 1. Distribution of shift and average weekly overtime among survey respondents (n=157).

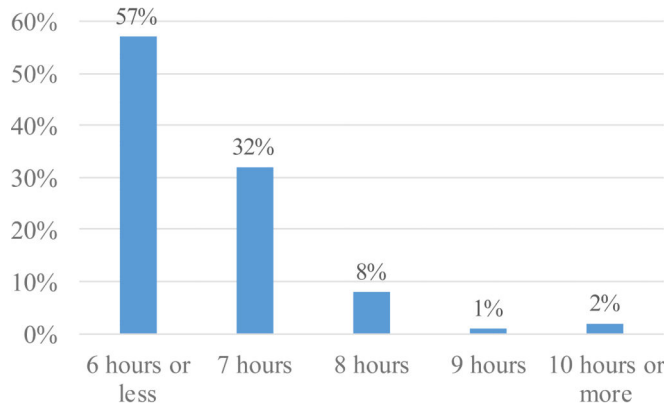
Frequency of meeting fruit and vegetable recommendations



Frequency of meeting physical activity guidelines



Average reported sleep duration during work week



Typical sleep quality

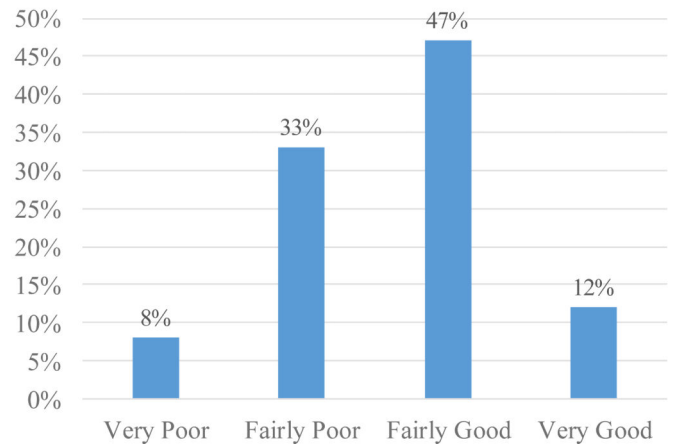


Figure 2. Distribution of health behaviors (nutrition, physical activity, sleep duration, sleep quality) among survey respondents (n=157).

Table 1

Demographic & Anthropometric Variables (n=157)

Male	78.2 % (n=122)
Female	21.8% (n=34)
Age in years (mean \pm SD)	42.3 (\pm 6.1)
Body Mass Index (BMI) (mean \pm SD)	30.1 (\pm 4.6)
Underweight (<18.5) or Normal Weight (18.5-24.9)	11.5%
Overweight (25.0-29.9)	37.8%
Obese (\geq 30)	50.6%
Race/Ethnicity	
White, European, or European American	69.2%
Black, African American, or African	16.0%
Hispanic, Latino or Hispanic American	9.6%
Other	3.2%
Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander	1.3%
Middle Eastern, Arab, or Arab American	0.6%
Education	
High school graduate or GED	15.3%
Some college	38.8%
College degree (2 or 4-year college)	35.0%
Graduate degree	10.8%
Marital Status	
Married or live with partner	73.0%
Widowed	1.9%
Divorced or separated	16.0%
Single, never married	8.9%
Family Income	
\$50,000-74,999	1.3%
\$75,000-99,999	24.5%
\$100,000-124,999	29.7%
\$125,000-149,999	15.5%
More than \$150,000	29.0%
Job Classification	
Counselor Supervisor	11.5%
Lieutenant	59.6%
Captain	28.8%

Table 2

Comparison of health status between study sample and general U.S. adult population

	Study Sample (n=157)	General U.S. Population
BMI (in kg/m²)		
<i>Overweight</i>	37.8%	33.6% ⁷⁸
<i>Obese</i>	50.6%	34.9% ⁷⁸
Elevated blood sugar/diabetes	10.2%	9.3% ⁷⁹
Hypertension	22.9%	29.0% ⁸⁰
Elevated cholesterol	24.2%	13.4% ⁸¹
Anxiety or depression	14.6%	9.8% ⁸²

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Table 3

Associations between work characteristics and health behaviors

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Model χ^2	Parameter Estimate (\pm SE)	p value	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Nutrition	Burnout	6.66	-0.35 \pm 0.14	0.010 **	0.71	0.54, 0.92
	Job Meaning	2.35	0.27 \pm 0.18	0.125	1.32	0.93, 1.87
	Job Satisfaction	0.00	0.01 \pm 0.18	0.946	1.01	0.72, 1.42
	Coworker Support	3.12	0.35 \pm 0.20	0.078	1.42	0.96, 2.10
	Supervisor Support	0.01	-0.01 \pm 0.15	0.930	0.99	0.73, 1.33
Physical Activity	Burnout	8.79	-0.39 \pm 0.13	0.003 **	0.68	0.52, 0.88
	Job Meaning	0.05	0.04 \pm 0.17	0.824	0.96	0.69, 1.34
	Job Satisfaction	3.52	0.32 \pm 0.17	0.061	1.38	0.99, 1.94
	Coworker Support	2.63	0.31 \pm 0.19	0.105	1.37	0.94, 1.99
	Supervisor Support	0.35	0.09 \pm 0.15	0.554	1.09	0.81, 1.47
Sleep Duration	Burnout	6.73	-0.38 \pm 0.15	0.009 **	0.68	0.51, 0.91
	Job Meaning	0.39	-0.12 \pm 0.19	0.534	0.89	0.62, 1.28
	Job Satisfaction	4.10	0.41 \pm 0.20	0.043 *	1.51	1.01, 2.24
	Coworker Support	11.11	0.81 \pm 0.24	0.001 **	2.25	1.40, 3.61
	Supervisor Support	2.80	0.29 \pm 0.17	0.094	1.34	0.95, 1.88
Sleep Quality	Burnout	34.44	-0.92 \pm 0.16	<0.0001 **	0.40	0.29, 0.54
	Job Meaning	5.45	0.42 \pm 0.18	0.020 **	1.53	1.07, 2.18
	Job Satisfaction	15.73	0.75 \pm 0.19	<0.0001 **	2.12	1.46, 3.08
	Coworker Support	16.79	0.87 \pm 0.21	<0.0001 **	2.39	1.58, 3.63
	Supervisor Support	12.73	0.59 \pm 0.17	0.0004 **	1.80	1.30, 2.49

* p < 0.05

** p < 0.01

Table 4

Associations between work characteristics and BMI and health status measures

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Model χ^2	Parameter Estimate	p value	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Elevated blood sugar/diabetes	Burnout	5.456	0.60 ±0.26	0.020 *	1.83	1.10, 3.03
	Job Meaning	0.00	-0.01 ±0.31	0.971	0.99	0.54, 0.97
	Job Satisfaction	3.91	-0.56 ±0.28	0.048 *	0.57	0.33, 0.99
	Coworker Support	2.20	-0.49 ±0.33	0.138	0.62	0.32, 1.17
	Supervisor Support	0.16	0.12 ±0.29	0.687	1.12	0.64, 1.97
	BMI	5.97	0.15 ±0.06	0.015 *	1.16	1.03, 1.31
Hypertension	Burnout	1.85	0.24 ±0.17	0.174	1.27	0.90, 1.78
	Job Meaning	0.30	-0.12 ±0.22	0.584	0.89	0.58, 1.37
	Job Satisfaction	1.28	0.28 ±0.24	0.257	1.32	0.82, 2.12
	Coworker Support	0.04	0.05 ±0.25	0.844	1.05	0.64, 1.73
	Supervisor Support	0.00	0.01 ±0.20	0.957	1.01	0.68, 1.50
	BMI	11.32	0.17 ±0.05	0.001 **	1.18	1.07, 1.30
Elevated cholesterol	Burnout	0.42	0.11 ±0.17	0.519	1.11	0.80, 1.55
	Job Meaning	0.01	0.02 ±0.22	0.916	1.02	0.66, 1.56
	Job Satisfaction	0.05	0.05 ±0.22	0.829	1.05	0.68, 1.63
	Coworker Support	0.11	-0.08 ±0.25	0.744	0.92	0.57, 1.50
	Supervisor Support	0.08	0.06 ±0.20	0.776	1.06	0.72, 1.56
	BMI	2.15	0.06 ±0.04	0.143	1.07	0.98, 1.16
Anxiety/depression	Burnout	8.66	0.67 ±0.23	0.003 **	1.95	1.25, 3.03
	Job Meaning	0.44	-0.17 ±0.26	0.509	0.85	0.51, 1.39
	Job Satisfaction	0.01	-0.03 ±0.27	0.920	0.97	0.58, 1.65
	Coworker Support	0.23	-0.14 ±0.29	0.631	0.87	0.49, 1.55
	Supervisor Support	5.52	-0.53 ±0.22	0.019 *	0.59	0.38, 0.92
	BMI	0.88	0.05 ±0.05	0.348	1.05	0.95, 1.16

* p < 0.05

** p < 0.01