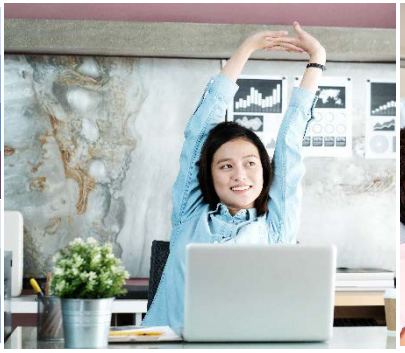
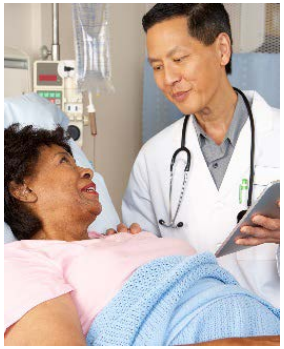
The Health of Connecticut Workers

An Analysis of Health Indicators from the 2014-2016 Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey by Industry and Occupation

March 2019

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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Find more BRFSS factsheets, reports and publications at the Connecticut Department of Public Health BRFSS website: http://www.ct.gov/dph/BRFSS.

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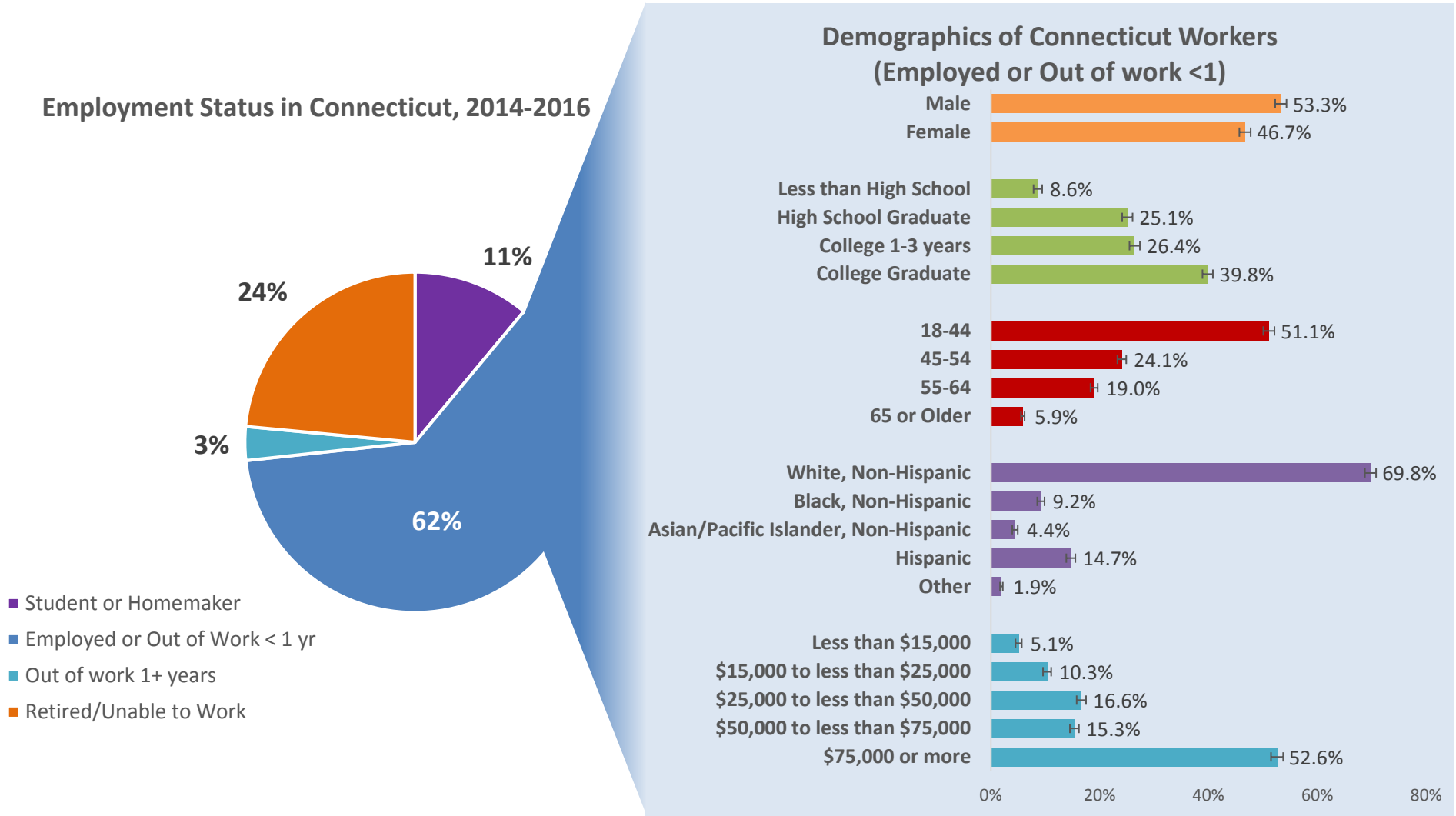
Demographics of Connecticut Workers



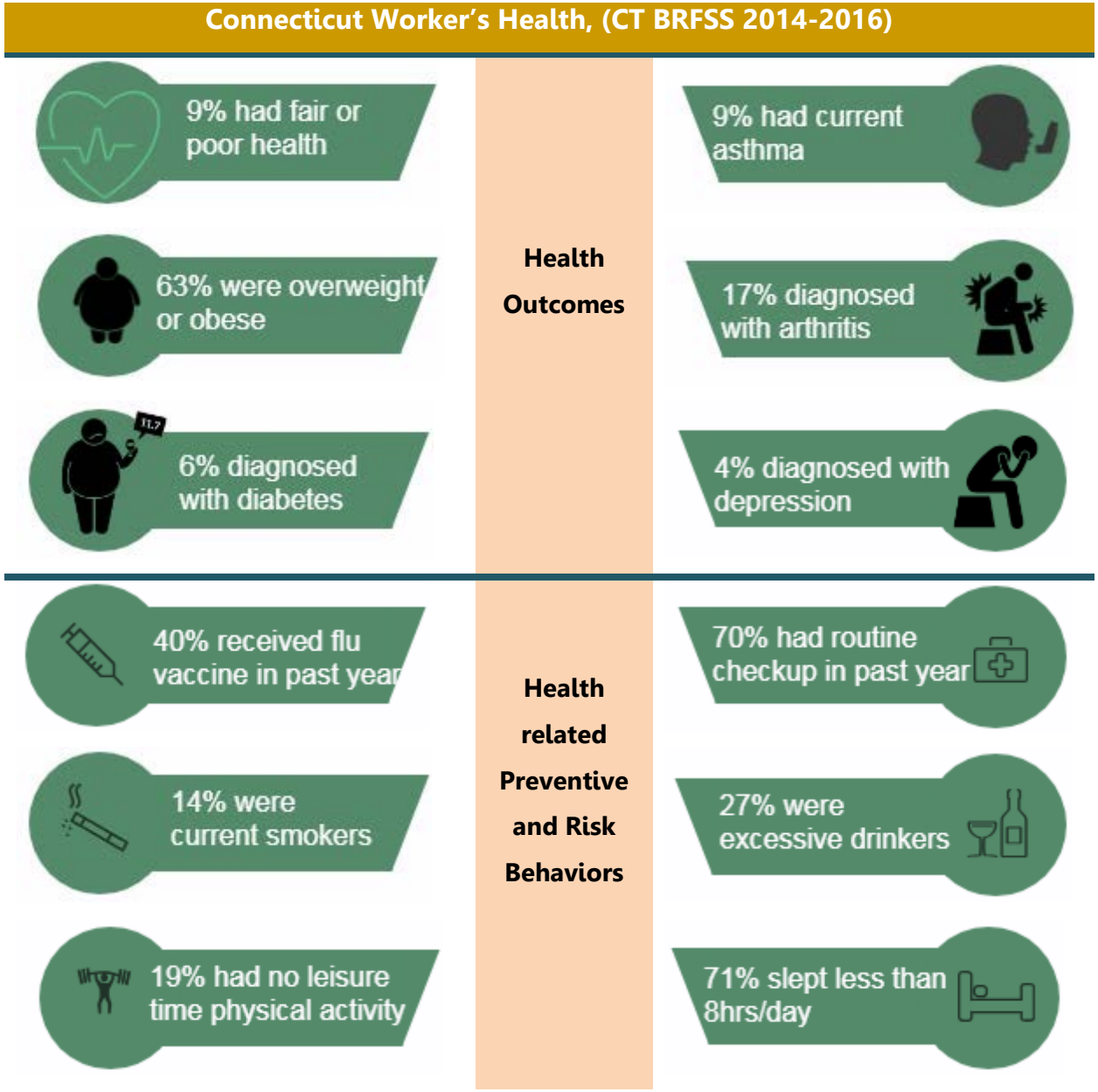
INTRODUCTION

On average, American adults spend more than half of their waking hours at work.[1] While employment can provide the income, benefits, and stability necessary for good health, the workplace can also negatively impact health through exposure to occupational risks, hazards, and stresses.[2] Moreover, studies have found that working life can impact health behaviors (including alcohol consumption, physical activity, and smoking), as well as health outcomes (including body mass index).[3,4] This report presents findings from the 2013-2016 Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (CT BRFSS) surveys on 31 key health indicators by occupation and industry groups. Through examining these relationships, we hope to highlight the impact of the workplace on Connecticut workers, and contribute to discussions on how to promote a healthy and productive workforce in CT.

SUMMARY

During 2014-2016, 62% of Connecticut adults were employed or out of work for less than one year. Among Connecticut employed adults, 53% were males, 51% were ages 18-44 years old, 70% were non-Hispanic White, 9% were non-Hispanic Black, 15% were Hispanics, and 4% were non-Hispanic Asian (**Demographics of Connecticut Workers, page 1**). Compared to employed adults age 18-64 years old in Connecticut, unemployed adults (18-64) are three times more likely to having poor or fair health and poor physical health, and two times more likely to having poor mental health.

The impact of socio-economic factors including education, income and employment status on health behaviors and health outcomes had already been reported in annual CT BRFSS summary report[5], however, differences by occupation and industry remain underreported in Connecticut. The objective of this report was to estimate the prevalence of selected health-risk behaviors and health outcomes among employed adults in Connecticut and to assess the variations by occupation and industry.



In Connecticut, employed adults from low household incomes (less than $35,000) families are most likely with occupations in Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance, Sales and Related, Food Preparation and Serving Related, Construction and Extraction, and Office and Administrative Support, or from industries of Health Care and Social Assistance, Accommodation and Food Services, Retail Trade, Construction, and Manufacturing.

Employed adults with less than high school education are most likely with occupations in Office and Administrative Support, Construction and Extraction, Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance, Sales and Related, and Production, or from industries of Manufacturing, Construction, Retail Trade, Health Care and Social Assistance, Accommodation and Food Services.

In Connecticut, workers from industries of Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance or with occupations in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting had the lowest

Connecticut Health Disparities by Industry and Occupation, CT BRFSS 2014-2016

Modifiable Health Risk Behaviors

Industry:

- Construction and Extraction had the highest prevalence of current smoking;
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance had the highest prevalence of excessive drinking;
- Transportation and Material Moving had the highest prevalence of leisure time physical inactivity;
- Architecture and Engineering had the highest prevalence of poor sleep;
- Transportation and Material Moving had the highest prevalence of being overweight/obese.

Occupation:

- Construction had the highest prevalence of current smoking;
- Accommodation & Food Services had the highest prevalence of excessive drinking;
- Educational Services had the highest prevalence of leisure time physical inactivity;
- Architecture and Engineering had the highest prevalence of poor sleep;
- Utilities had the highest prevalence of being overweight/obese.

Health Outcomes

Industry:

- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance had the highest prevalence of poor or fair overall health;
- Personal Care and Service had the highest prevalence of poor physical health;
- Healthcare Support had the highest prevalence of poor mental health;
- Healthcare Support had the highest prevalence of current asthma;
- Office and Administrative Support had the highest prevalence of arthritis;
- Transportation and Material Moving had the highest prevalence of cardiovascular diseases;
- Transportation and Material Moving had the highest prevalence of diabetes;
- Art, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media had the highest prevalence of depression.

Occupation:

- Administration, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services had the highest prevalence of poor or fair overall health;
- Retail Trade had the highest prevalence of poor physical health;
- Accommodation & Food Services and Other services had the highest prevalence of poor mental health;
- Retail Trade had the highest prevalence of current asthma;
- Educational Services had the highest prevalence of arthritis;
- Educational Services had the highest prevalence of cardiovascular diseases;
- Real East & Rental & Leasing had the highest prevalence of diabetes;
- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had the highest prevalence of depression.

prevalence of health insurance coverage; workers from industries of Construction and Extraction or with occupations in Constructions had lowest prevalence of having routine checkup and flu shot in the past year; workers from industries of Food Preparation and Serving Related industry or with occupations in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting had the lowest prevalence of having visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic with the past year.

Workers from industries of Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance or with occupations in Administration, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services had the highest prevalence of feeling stress of buying nutritious meals and reported could not get needed care in the previous year; workers from industries of Transportation and Material Moving or with occupations in Accommodation and Food Services had the highest prevalence of feeling stress of paying for housing in the previous year.

METHODOLOGY

The Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (CT BRFSS) is an ongoing statewide voluntary phone survey of Connecticut citizen volunteers aged 18 and over. It is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 50 states, and has been implemented in Connecticut since 1989. Households are randomly selected and contacted by a contractor who conducts most interviews in the evenings and on weekends. Once an interviewer reaches a household, one randomly selected person from the household is asked to participate in the survey. Listed and unlisted residential telephone numbers are included in the sample, but not business, Fax, or modem phone lines. Cell phones were added to the methodology in 2011.

The CT BRFSS questionnaire changes somewhat from year to year to provide information on emerging health issues in the state and to address state-specific priorities. The survey originally collected data on health behaviors related to the leading causes of death, but has since been expanded to include issues related to healthcare access, utilization of preventive health services, and to monitor emerging issues such as alternative tobacco use and dietary habits. Results of the survey are used to inform public health programs across the state about progress toward health objectives, and to help identify emerging public health needs in the state.

Each month, survey data from Connecticut are sent to CDC for editing and checking. At the end of each year, data are compiled and weighted to be representative of all adults in the state, and returned to states for analysis and use in planning and monitoring health programs. Summary data for all states are available on the CDC BRFSS website. Data from the CT BRFSS have been used to inform development of state health plans, such as the State Health Improvement Plan,[6] the

Connecticut coordinated chronic disease plan,[7] and to track online state health priorities,[8] and chronic disease dashboards.[9] Data are also being used to inform annual action plans for state health initiatives.

To collect important demographic information for employed adults, the CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) sponsored the BRFSS industry and occupation (I&O) optional module for years 2013–2017.[10] Connecticut adopted the I&O module in 2014. Respondents were asked whether they were employed for wages, self-employed, or out of work for less than 1 year. Connecticut BRFSS participants were asked for current employment status. Those that they were employed for wages, self-employed, or out of work for less than 1 years were then asked for their occupation ("what kind of work do you do?") and industry ("what kind of business or industry do you work in?"). All the information were collected in open ended text files. These responses were later coded by the NIOSH Industry and Occupation Computerized Coding System. Manual coding is done when the computational coding is unsuccessful. Respondents rates for the occupation and industry are high with 78%-95% of eligible participants responding (Figure 1).

Analyses were conducted using the SURVEYFREQ procedure in SAS. Combined weighted were calculated for the purpose of multi-year analysis. The combined weights were based on the weight assigned to each respondent for the landline telephone and cellular telephone combined data (_LLCPWT). These weights were then combined through a weighted average based on overall respondent size for each year. Three sets of combined weights were created for each multi-year analysis performed in this report (2014 – 2016, 2014 & 2016, and 2015 & 2016).

Coefficient of variation (CV) is used to evaluate the validity of the prevalence estimates. CV is computed as the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate, and provides a measure of the degree of strength to a prevalence estimate.

> *Prevalence estimates with a CV of between 15.0% and 20.0%, inclusive, are marked with "†".*
>
> *Prevalence estimates with a CV between 20.1% and 30%, inclusive, are marked with "††", to indicate that caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.*
>
> *Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or with insufficient sample size (n<50) then the estimates were suppressed in this report due to poor validity.*

This report examines 31 health indicators by occupation and industry from data collected from calendar years 2014-2016 (

Table).[11] Of these health indicators, 22 were asked annually and 9 were asked non-annually. Health indicators were only included in this report if a majority of the occupations and industries were not suppressed. Outcomes initially analyzed but not included in this report due to high coefficient of variation include being diagnosed with Kidney Disease and COPD.

Figure 1. Survey Response Rate

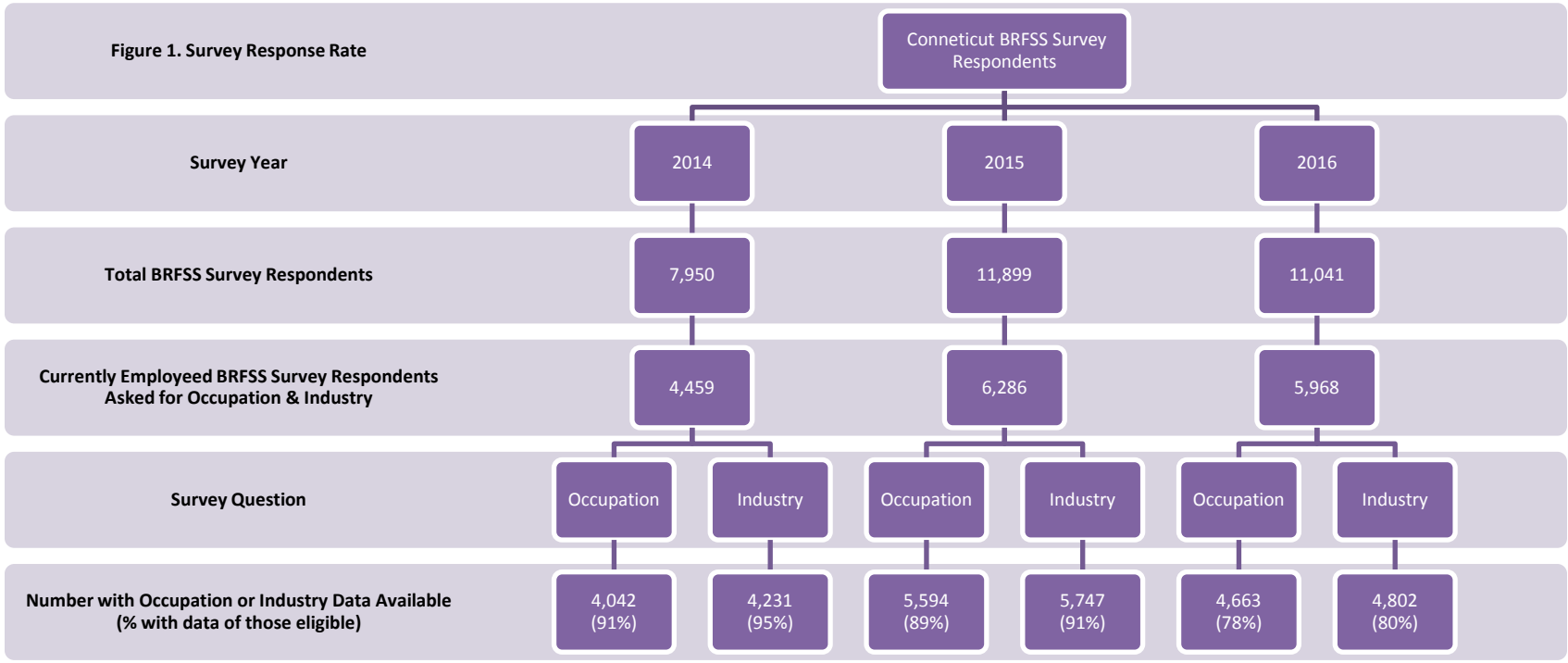


Table 1. Health Topics

Health Topics	BRFSS Variable
Health Status	
General Health Status (Poor/fair health)	GENHLTH
Poor physical health (≥ 15 days out of the past 30 days)	PHYSHLTH
Poor mental health (≥ 15 days out of the past 30 days)	MENTHLTH
Body Mass Index (overweight/obese)	_BMI5CAT
At Least one primary doctor	PERSDOC2
No access to health care due to cost	MEDCOST
Health care coverage	_HCVU651

Always/Usually stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious food[a]	SCNTMEL1
Always/Usually stressed about having enough money to pay rent/mortgage[a]	SCNTMNY1
Oral health - tooth loss[b]	RMVTETH3
Health Risk Behaviors	
No leisure time activities	_TOTINDA
Current smokers	_SMOKER3
Ever used E-cigarette	ECIGARET/TOBVAP/TOBECIG
Excess alcohol drinking (binge or heavy drinking)	_RFBING5/_RFDRHV5
Always use seatbelt	SEATBELT
Inadequate sleep (Less than 8 hours in a 24 hr period)[b]	SLEPTIM1
Health Protective Behaviors	
Check-up in the past year	CHECKUP1
Flu shot in the past year	FLUSHOT6
Ever had pneumonia shot	PNEUVAC3
Ever had HIV test	HIVTST6
Pre-diabetes awareness[b]	PREDIABST
Colon cancer screening: ever had colonoscopy [b]	HADSIGM3
Breast cancer screening: ever had a mammogram [b]	HADMAM
Prostate cancer screening: ever had PSA test [b]	PSATEST1
Visit dentist in the past year[b]	_DENVST2
Chronic Conditions	
Current asthma	_CASTHM1
Diagnosed with arthritis	_DRDXAR1
Diagnosed with cardiovascular disease	CVDCRHD4/CVDCRHD4/CVDSTRK3
Diagnosed with cancer	CHCSCNCR/CHCOCNCR
Diagnosed with diabetes	DIABETE3
Diagnosed with depression	ADDEPEV2

Note: a- Non-annual questions asked in 2015 and 2016; b-Non-annual questions asked in 2014 and 2016.

For this analysis we grouped occupations and industries using the 2007 NHIS simple recodes, which correspond to 21 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and 23 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) major categories. The BRFSS distribution of the Connecticut work force by occupation (Table 2) and industry (Table) are similar to what is seen in the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) during the same time period.

Significance was determined via Rao-Scott Chi-Squared Test, with a p-value <0.05 at a 95% confidence level. Tests compared each sub-group to all workers in the state of CT. Each health indicator includes an Occupation Table (in **blue**) followed by an Industry Table (in **orange**). Within each figure, an "All workers" bar is included to represent the estimated prevalence for all employed respondents with an occupation or industry code, respectively, who answered the question about the corresponding health indicator. Bars in the figures are shaded to represent

Table 2. Distribution of Connecticut Work Force by Occupation

Occupation[1]	2014-2016 CPS Number Workers[2]	2014-2016 CPS Worker Distribution %	2014-2016 CT BRFSS
Management	230,976	12.1%	9.5%
Business and Financial Operations	104,845	5.5%	4.9%
Computer and Mathematical	70,246	3.7%	3.6%
Architecture and Engineering	49,659	2.6%	2.8%
Life, Physical, and Social Services	20,190	1.1%	2.0%
Community and Social Services	32,155	1.7%	2.1%
Legal	20,796	1.1%	1.4%
Education, Training, and Library	140,400	7.3%	7.0%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	42,185	2.2%	2.3%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	118,984	6.2%	8.1%
Healthcare Support	56,808	3.0%	2.8%
Protective Service	34,640	1.8%	1.8%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	95,853	5.0%	4.1%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	79,804	4.2%	5.0%
Personal Care and Service	82,629	4.3%	3.2%
Sales and Related	191,627	10.0%	10.0%
Office and Administrative Support	211,072	11.0%	10.6%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	2,589	0.1%	-
Construction and Extraction	94,339	4.9%	6.2%
Installation, Repair, and Maintenance	49,160	2.6%	3.4%
Production	99,103	5.2%	4.6%
Transportation and Material Moving	83,976	4.4%	4.2%
Active Military	535	0.0%	-
'-' Estimates were suppressed because of limited validity (CV>30%)			

Table 3. Distribution of Connecticut Work Force by Industry

[1] Occupation groups based on 2002 Census Occupation Codes

[2] Based on Primary Occupation from Current Population Survey, average counts (January 2014 – December 2016). Source: CPS Basic (PRDTOCC1), http://dataferret.census.gov

statistically significant differences. Where the prevalence of an indicator was significantly higher among workers in a

particular occupation or industry than among all workers, the bar for that occupation or industry is shaded darker (or); where the prevalence is similar to all workers, the bar for that occupation or industry matches the "all workers bar," and is shaded lighter (or); where the prevalence was significantly lower, the bar is not shaded (or). Confidence intervals (95%) appear above each bar.

For ease of reference, occupations/industries with significantly higher/lower prevalence than all workers for that indicator are listed to the left of each figure.

Industry[3]	2014-2016 CPS Number of CT Workers[4]	2014-2016 CPS CT Worker Distribution %	2014-2016 CT BRFSS
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	8,415	0.4%	0.6%
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	2,335	0.1%	-
Construction	129,640	6.8%	7.9%
Manufacturing	211,945	11.1%	11.5%
Wholesale Trade	37,157	1.9%	1.4%
Retail Trade	210,768	11.0%	9.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	57,313	3.0%	3.5%
Utilities	15,255	0.8%	1.0%
Information	35,724	1.9%	2.3%
Finance & Insurance	139,317	7.3%	7.3%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	31,095	1.6%	1.8%
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	137,230	7.2%	5.8%
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	79,978	4.2%	3.6%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	2,059	0.1%	-
Educational Services	206,711	10.8%	10.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	285,457	14.9%	16.9%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	51,989	2.7%	1.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	108,397	5.7%	5.2%
Other Services	91,853	4.8%	4.9%
Public Administration	69,397	3.6%	4.2%
Active Military[5]	535	0.0%	-
'-' Estimates were suppressed because of limited validity (CV>30%)			

[3] Industry groups based on 2002 Census Industry Codes.
[4] Based on Primary Industry from Current Population Survey, average counts (January 2014 – December 2016). Source: *CPS Basic (PRDTIND1),* http://dataferret.census.gov
[5] Data collection does not include military living in barracks .

HEALTH STATUS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUPS

Respondents were asked to describe their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor.

Health Indicators – General Health

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of fair or poor self-reported overall health status among workers in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Personal Care and Service
- Construction and Extraction
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

- Management
- Business and Financial Operations
- Architecture and Engineering
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

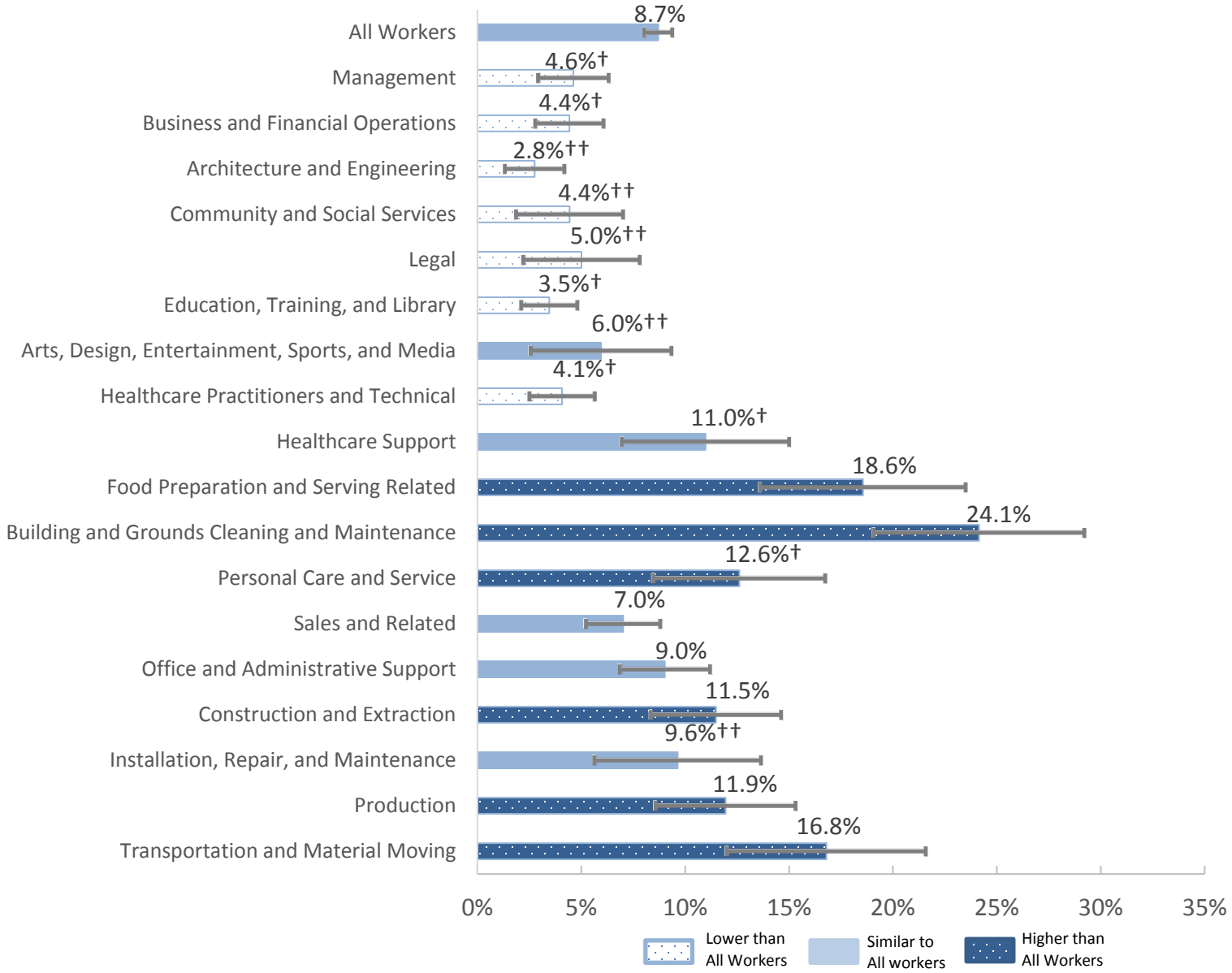
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Protective Service
- Life, Physical and Social Sciences
- Architecture & Engineering

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting poor or fair overall health, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – General Health

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of fair or poor self-reported overall health status among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Construction
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Accommodation & Food Services

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

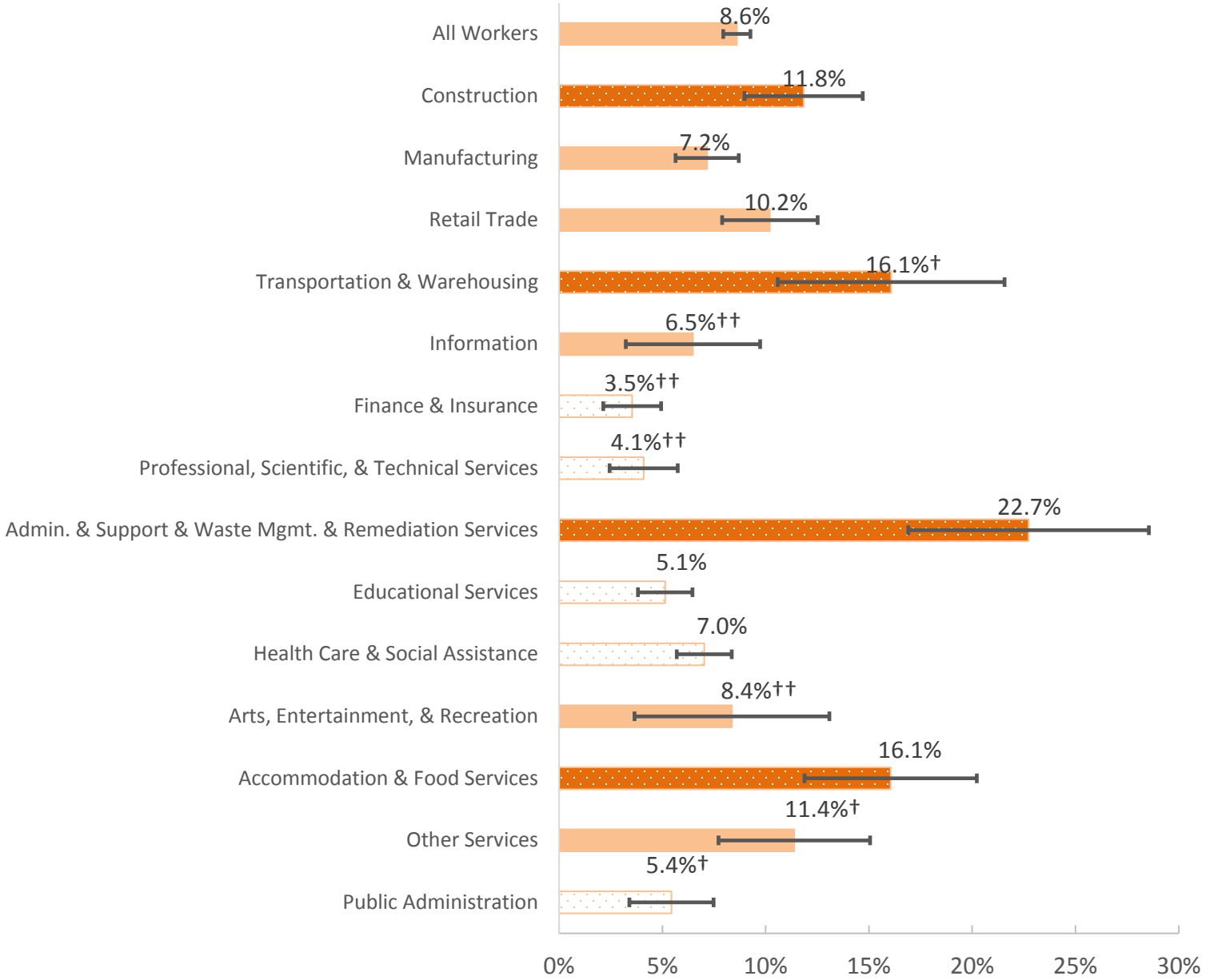
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies &Enterprises
- Real Estate & Rentals & Leasing
- Whole Sale Trade
- Utilities
- Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting poor or fair overall health, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – Physical Health

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of poor physical health on 15 days of more among workers in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Personal Care and Service

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

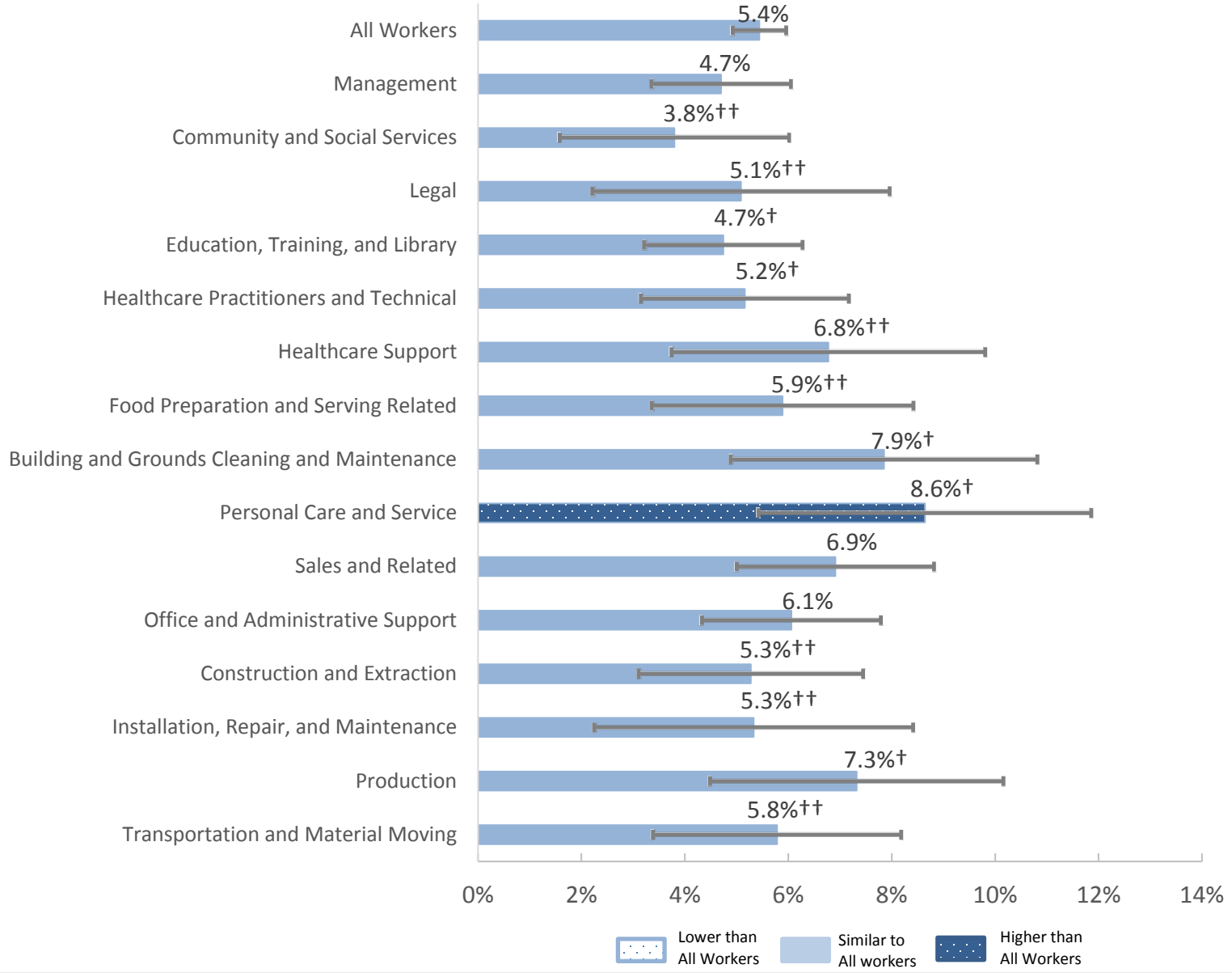
† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Protective Service
- Life, Physical and Social Sciences
- Architecture & Engineering
- Computer & Mathematical
- Business and Financial Operations
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media

Respondents were asked to report the number of days during past month that their physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, had not been good.

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting poor physical health on 15 days or more in the past month, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – Physical Health

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of poor physical health on 15 days or more among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Retail Trade

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance

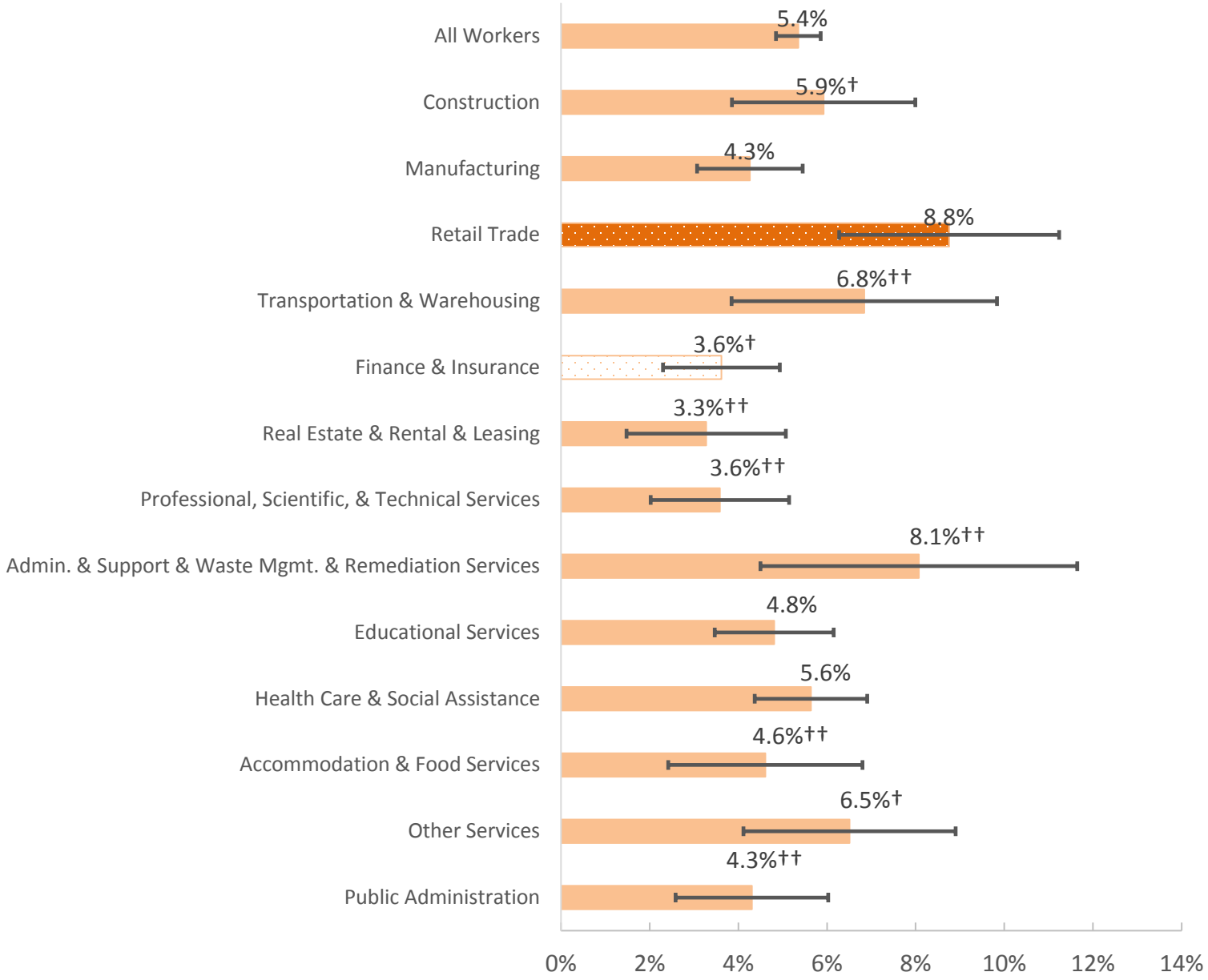
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
- Information
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Information
- Wholesale Trade
- Utilities
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting poor physical health on 15 days or more in the past month, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Respondents were asked to report the number of days during past month that their mental health was not good.

Health Indicators – Mental Health

Compared to all workers, the prevalence poor mental health for 15 days or more among workers in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Food Preparation and Serving Related

Lower:

- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering

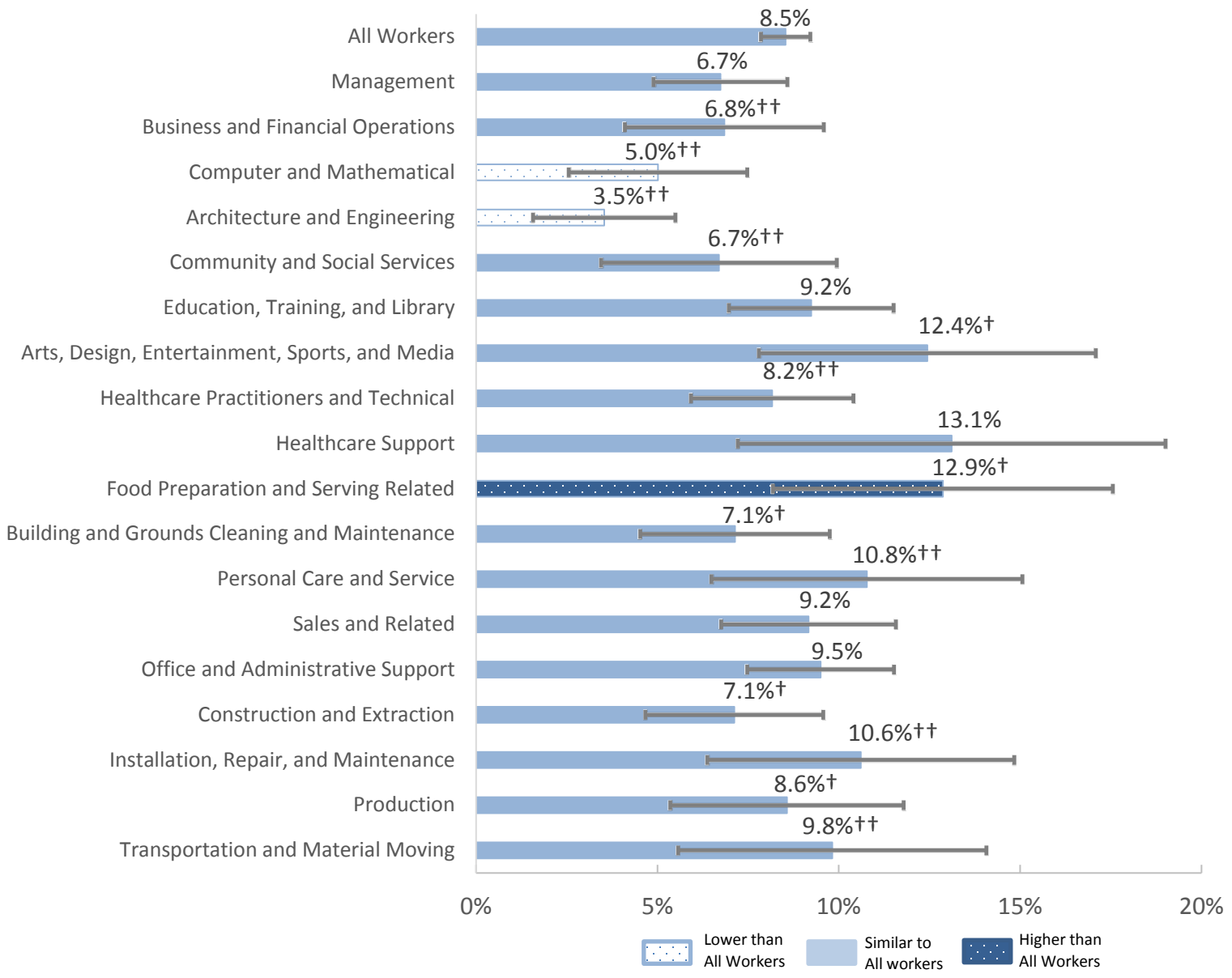
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Protective Service
- Life, Physical and Social Sciences
- Legal

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting poor mental health on 15 days or more in the past month by occupation, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – Mental Health

Compared to all workers, the prevalence poor mental health for 15 days or more among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Retail Trade
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services

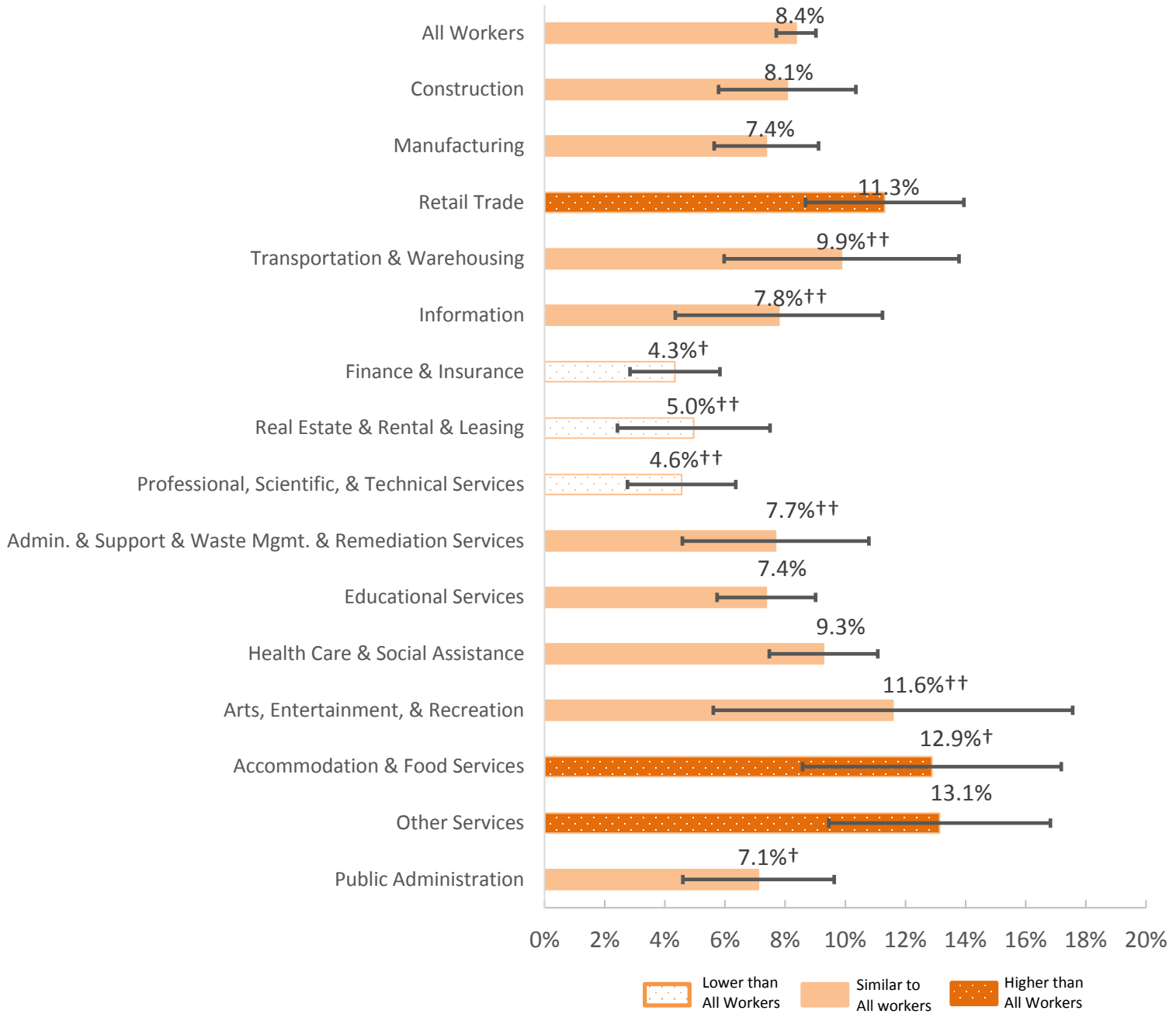
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Wholesale Trade
- Utilities
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting poor mental health on 15 days or more in the past month by industry, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – Body Mass Index (BMI)

All respondents were asked their height and weight and a corresponding Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated. Overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 and Obesity is defined by a BMI of 30.0 or higher.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of being overweight or obese among workers in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Management
- Protective Service
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

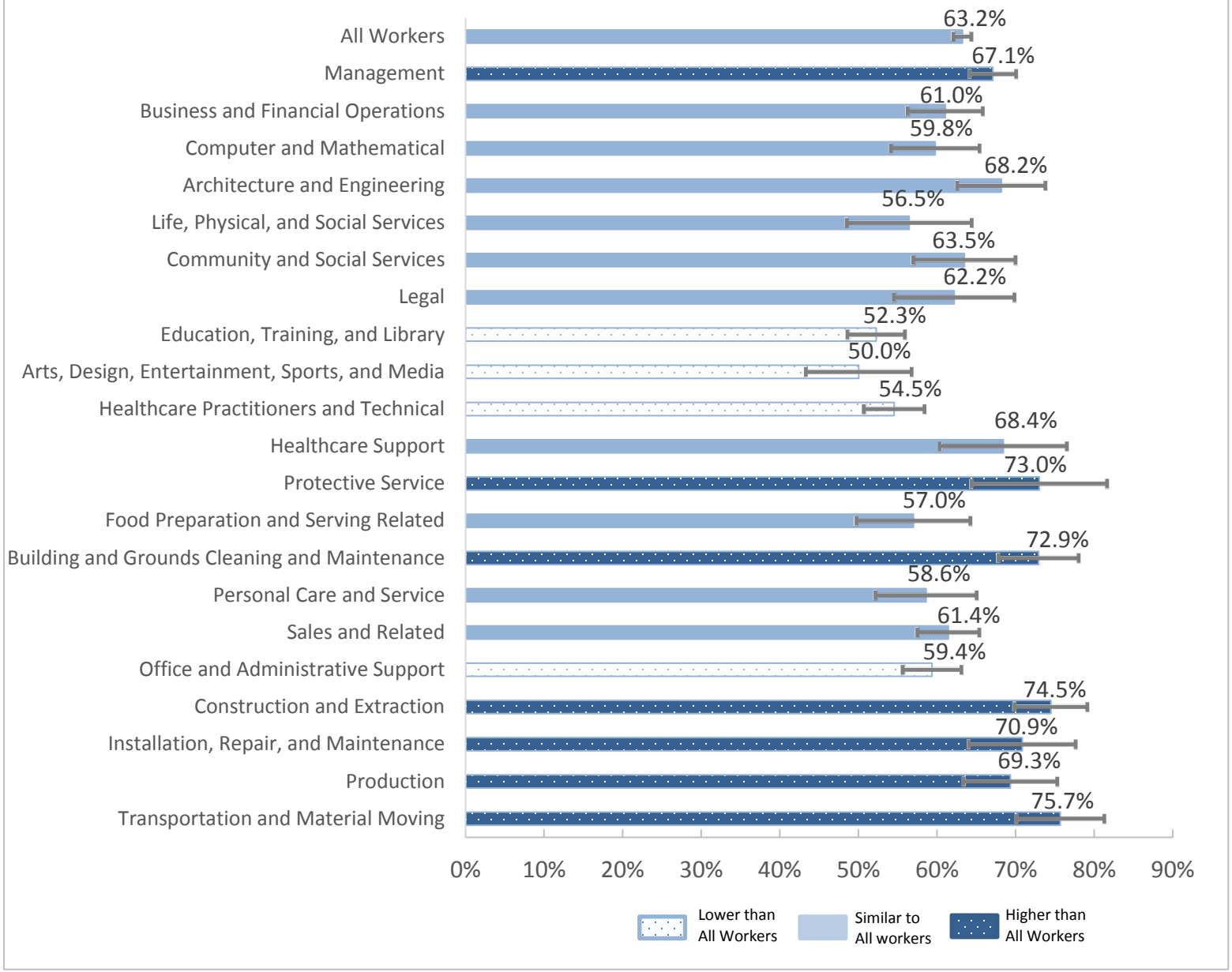
- Education, Training, and Library
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Office and Administrative Support

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers that are overweight or obese, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – Body Mass Index (BMI)

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of being overweight or obese among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Utilities
- Construction
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Public Administration

Lower:

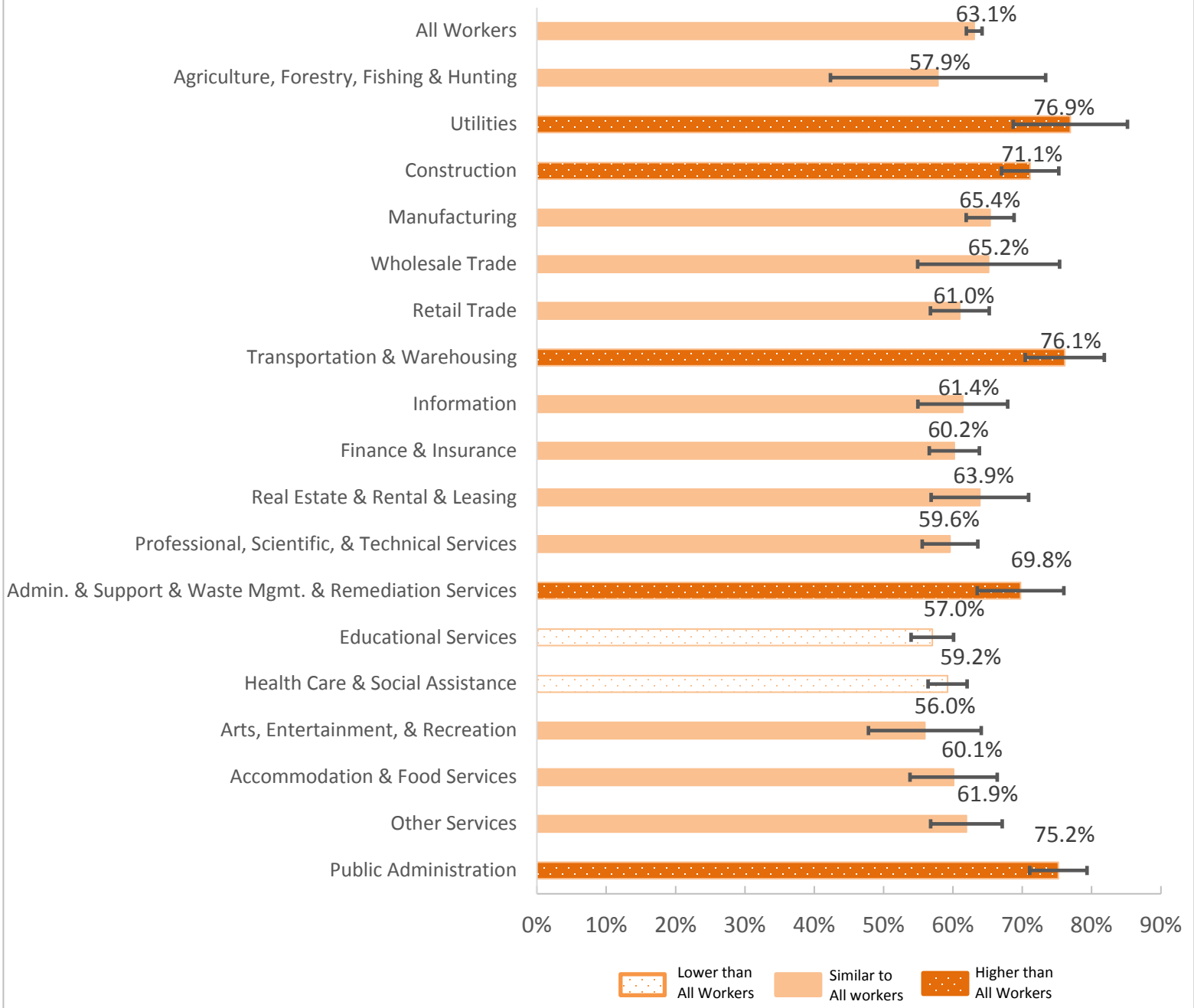
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance

All workers = Respondents with an industry code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers that are overweight or obese, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Respondents were asked if they have one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider.

Health Indicators – Personal Doctor

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of having at least one personal doctor or health care provider in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Management
- Business and Financial Operations
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

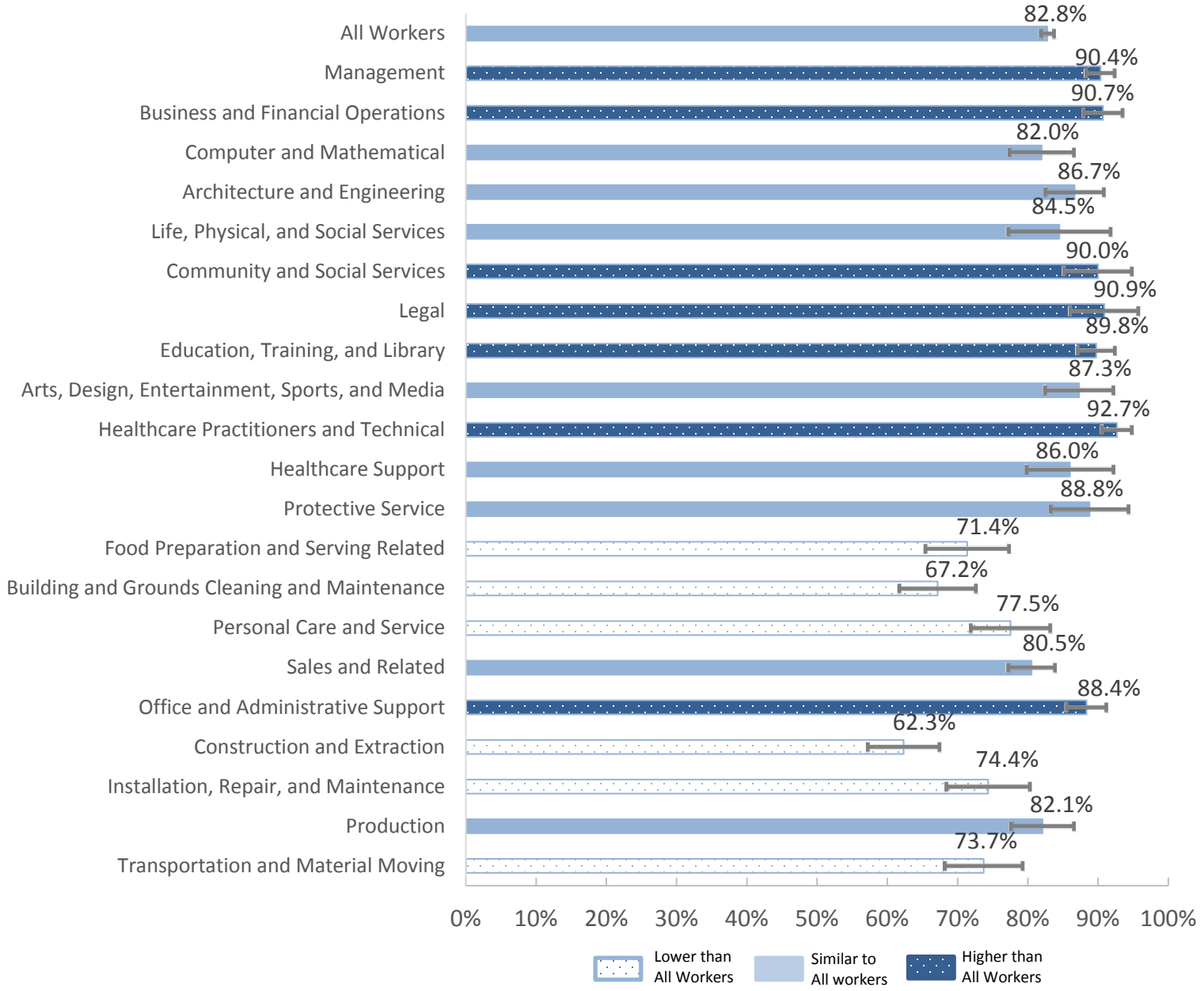
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Personal Care and Service
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance
- Transportation and Material

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting have at least one personal doctors, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – Personal Doctor

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of having at least one personal doctor or health care provider in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

Lower:

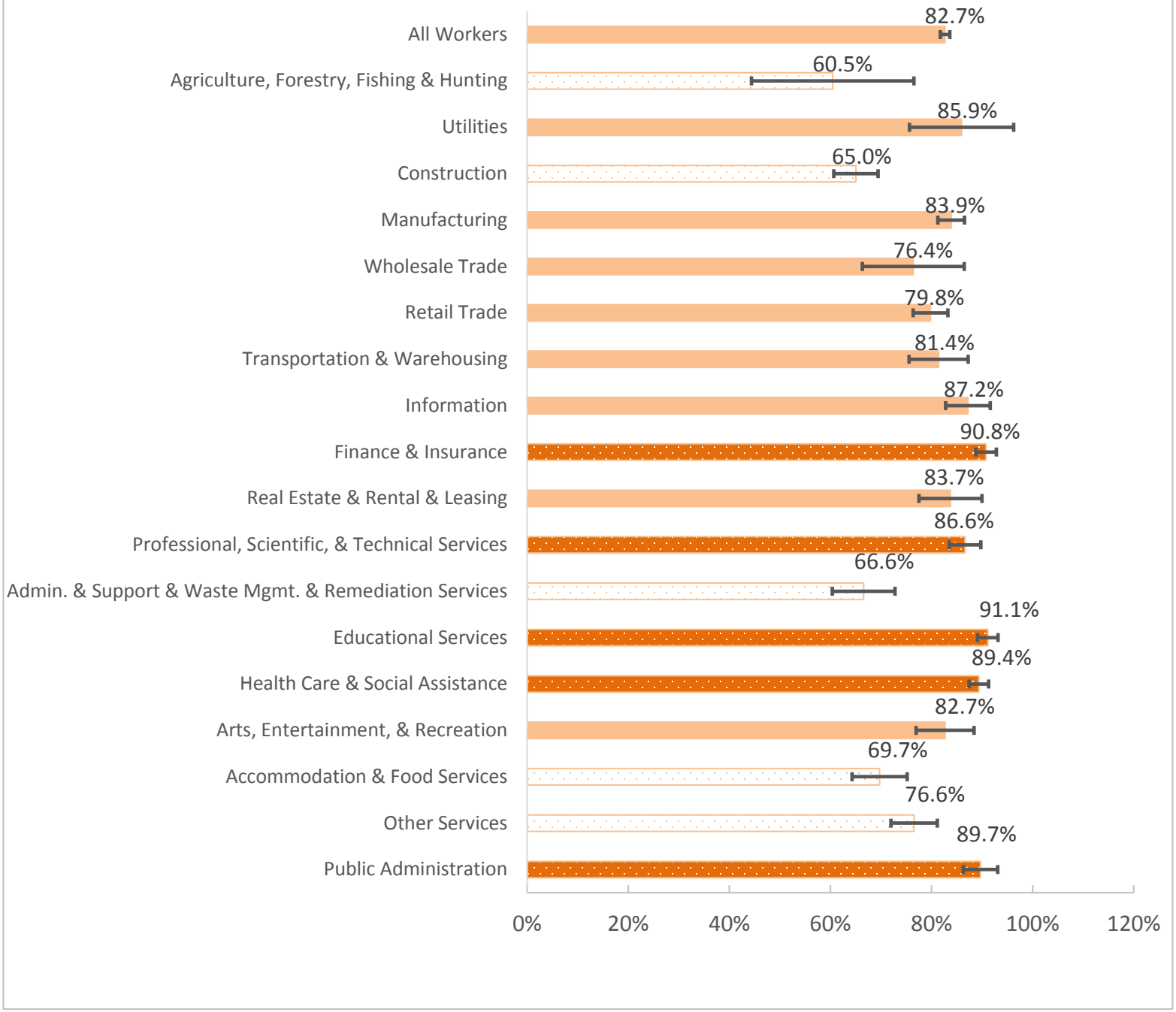
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
- Construction
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services

All workers = Respondents with an industry code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting have at least one personal doctors, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – Access to Care

All respondents were asked if there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of worker who need to see a doctor, but could not because of cost in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Healthcare Support
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Personal Care and Service
- Construction and Extraction
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

- Management
- Business and Financial Operations
- Architecture and Engineering
- Life, Physical, and Social Services
- Education, Training, and Library

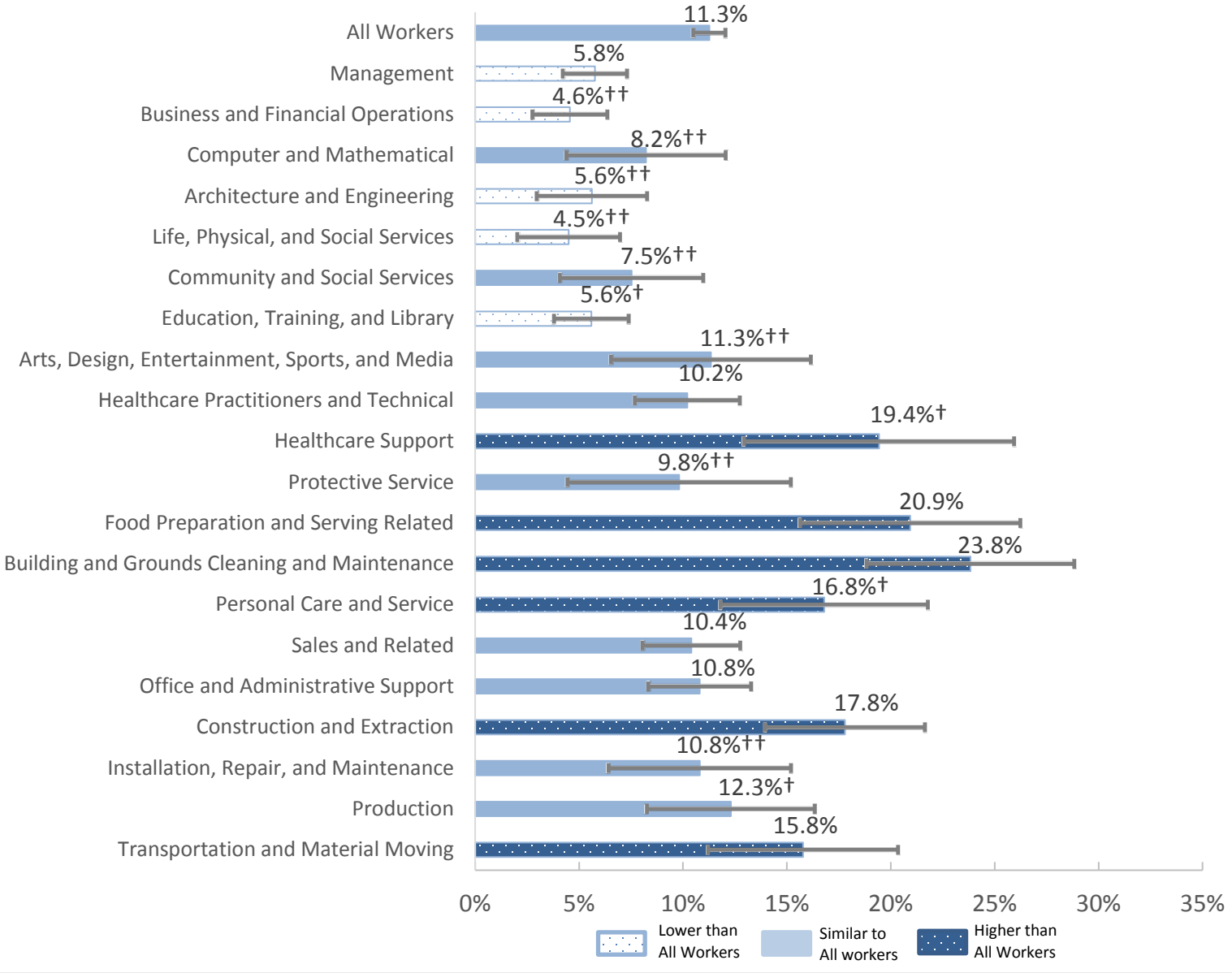
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Legal

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting that they could not see a doctor because of cost, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – Access to Care

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of worker who need to see a doctor, but could not because of cost in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Construction
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance
- Educational Services
- Public Administration

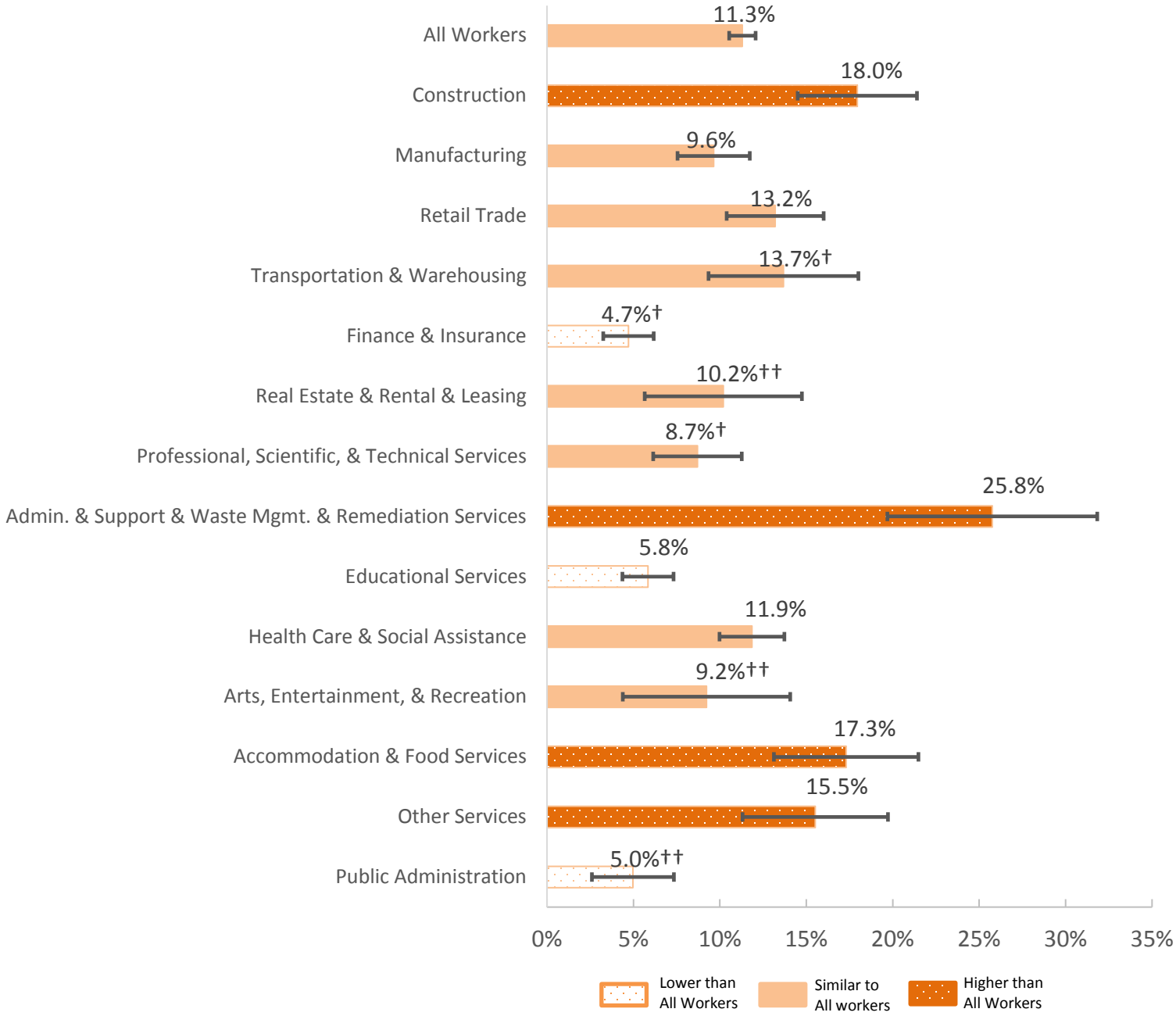
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Information
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Wholesale Trade
- Utilities
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting that they could not see a doctor because of cost, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Respondents aged 18- 64, were asked if they have any form of health care coverage.

Health Indicators – Health Care Coverage

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of having health care coverage among workers in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Management
- Business and Financial Operations
- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

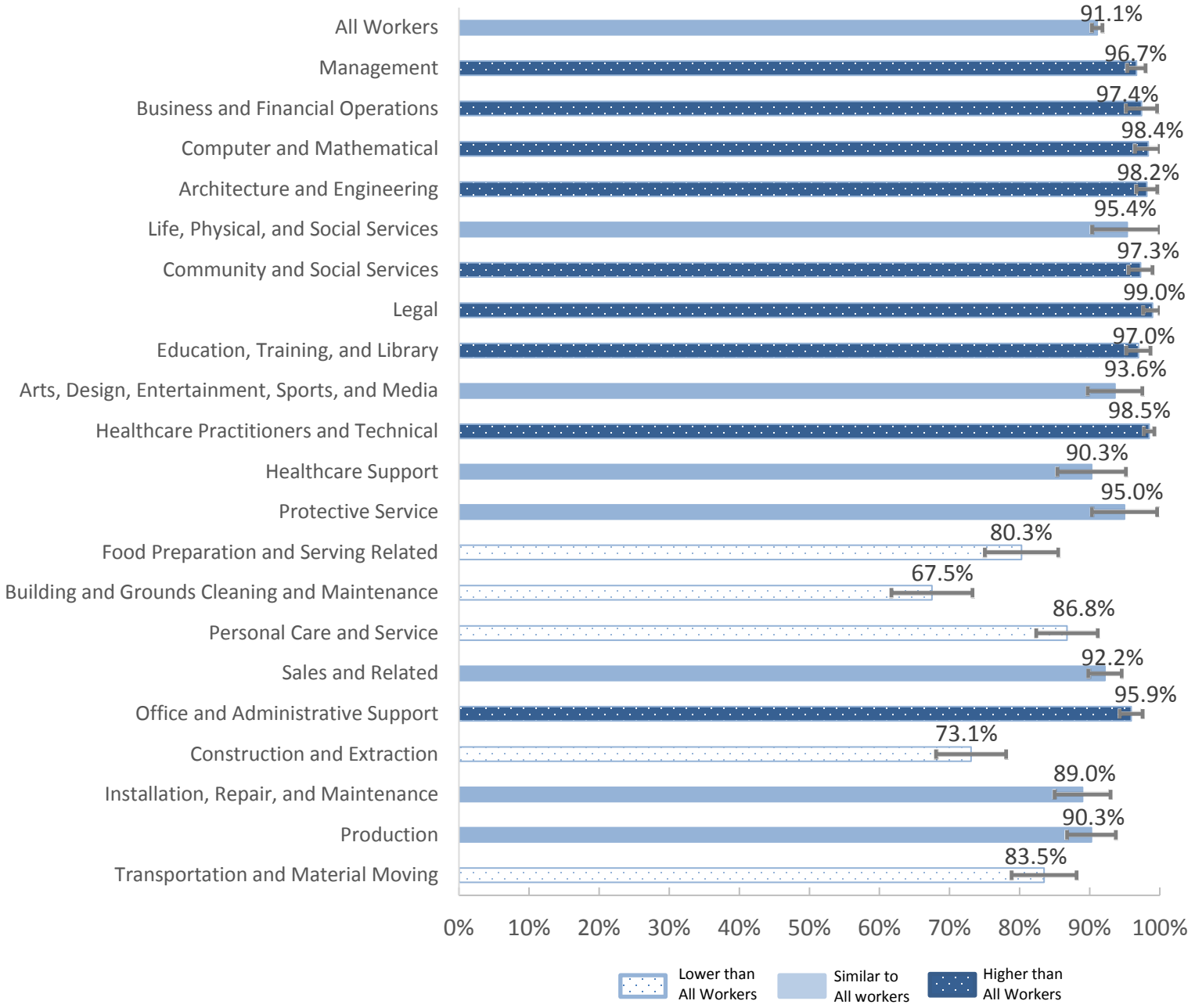
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Personal Care and Service
- Construction and Extraction
- Transportation and Material Moving

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting having health care coverage (18-64 years old), by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Indicators – Health Care Coverage

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of having health care coverage among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Utilities
- Manufacturing
- Information
- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

Lower:

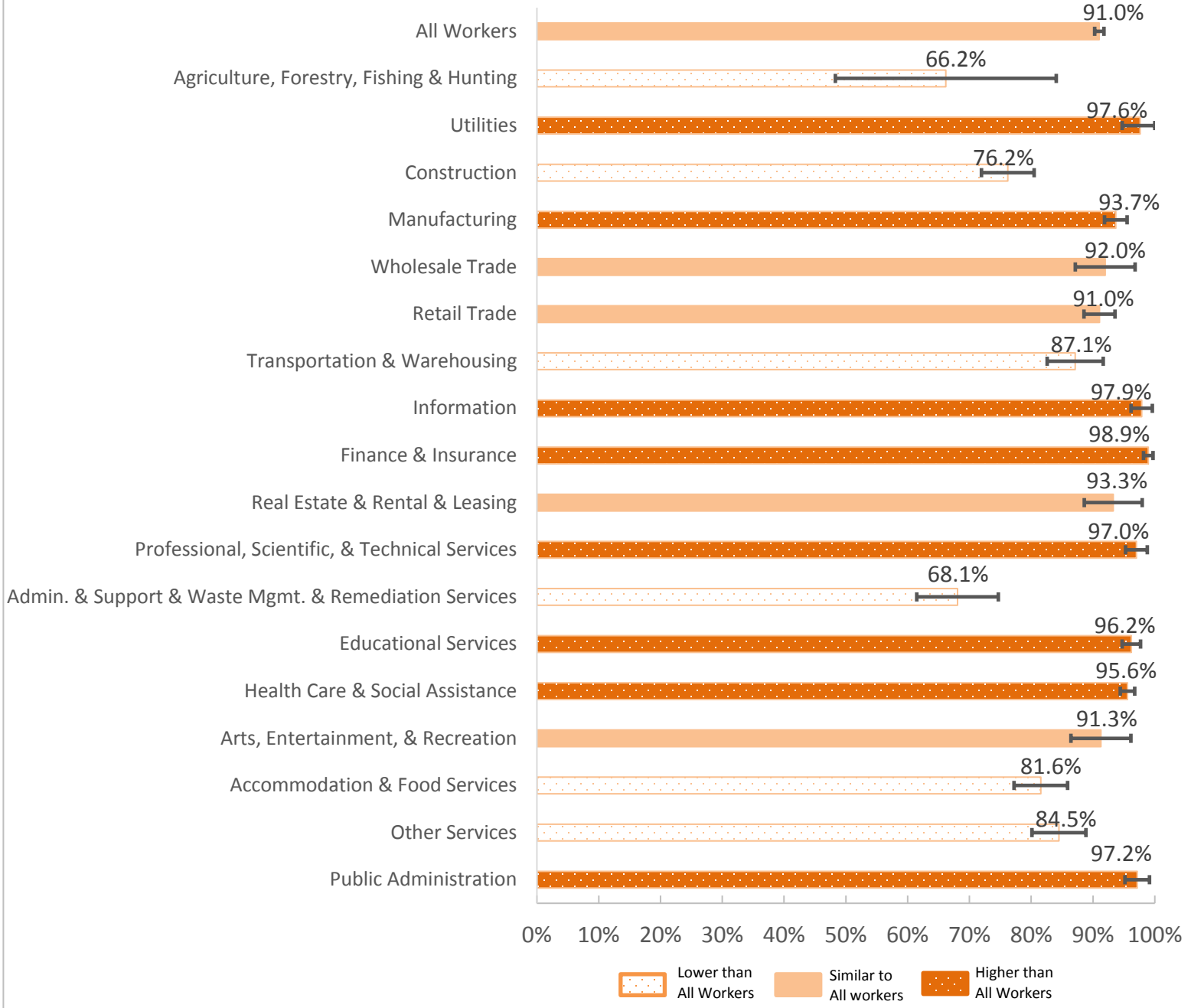
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
- Construction
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services

All workers = Respondents with an industry code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting having health care coverage (18-64 years old), by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Status – Food Insecurity

In 2015 and 2016, respondents were asked how often in the past 12 months would they say they were worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of stress about having enough money to buy nutritious meals in the following occupation groups was significantly—

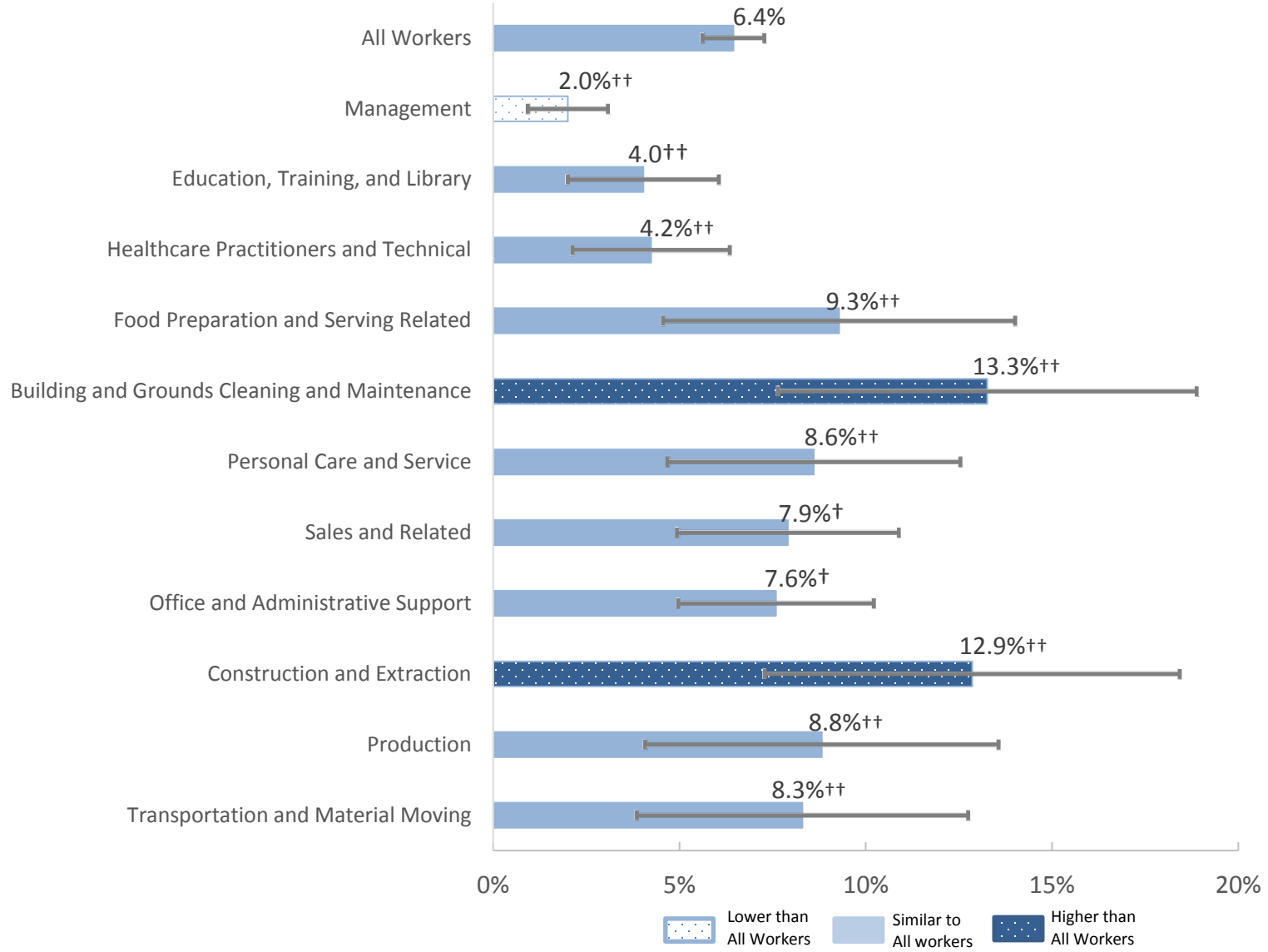
Higher:

- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Construction and Extraction

Lower:

- Management

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they were always/ usually worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2015 & 2016



All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Protective Service
- Life, Physical and Social Sciences
- Architecture & Engineering
- Computer & Mathematical
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Support
- Installation, Repair, & Maintenance
- Business and Financial Operations
- Legal
- Community and Social Services

Health Status – Food Insecurity

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of stress about having enough money to buy nutritious meals in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

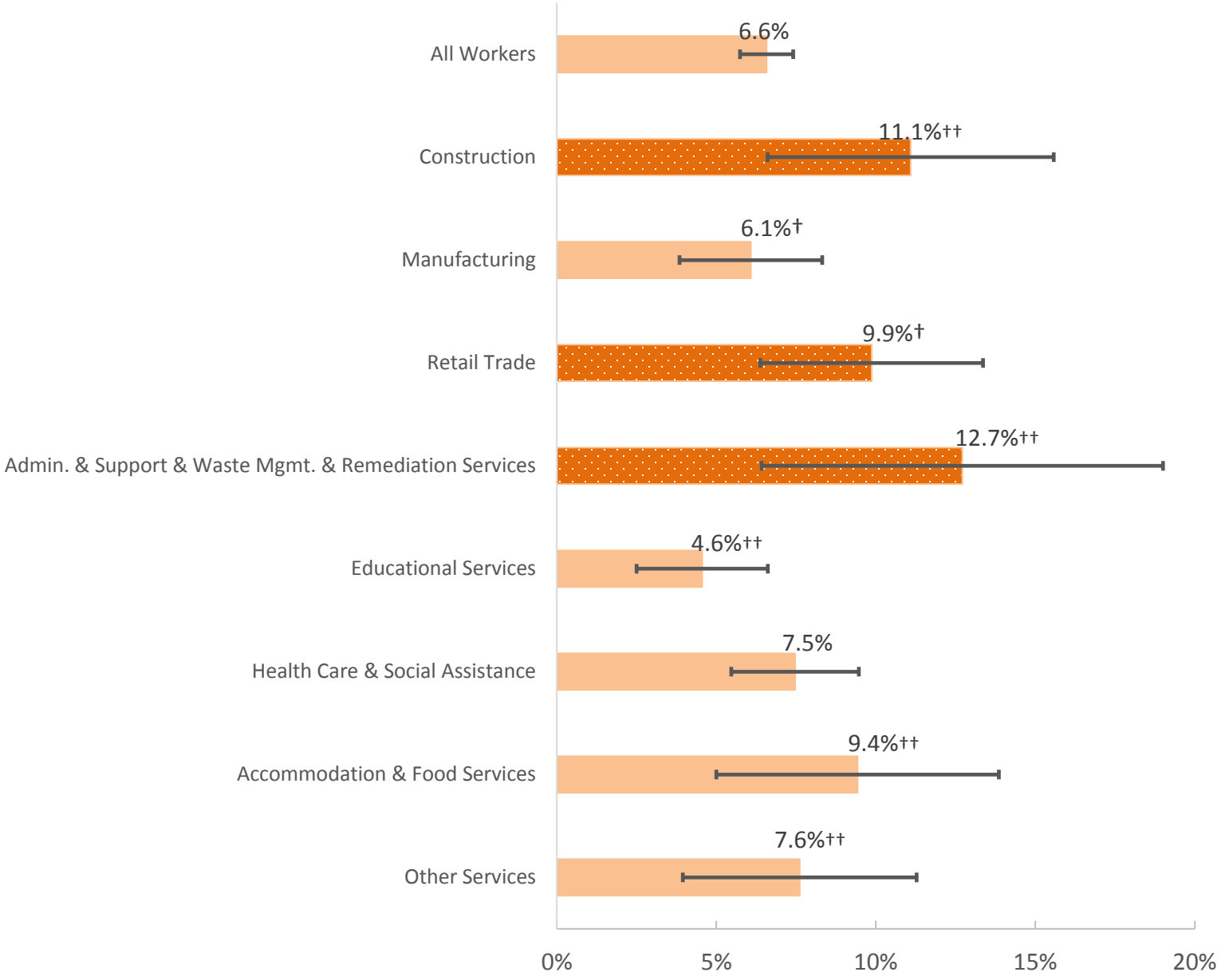
- Construction
- Retail Trade
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services

All workers = Respondents with an industry code
† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Professional, Scientific & Technical Services
- Finance & Insurance
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Arts, Entertainment & Recreation
- Wholesale Trade
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting
- Information
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Public Administration
- Utilities

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they were always /usually worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2015 & 2016



In 2015 and 2016, respondents were asked how often in the past 12 months would they say they were worried or stressed about having enough money to pay their rent/mortgage.

Health Status – Housing Insecurity

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of stress about having enough money to pay their rent/mortgage in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Healthcare Support
- Personal Care and Service
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

- Management
- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

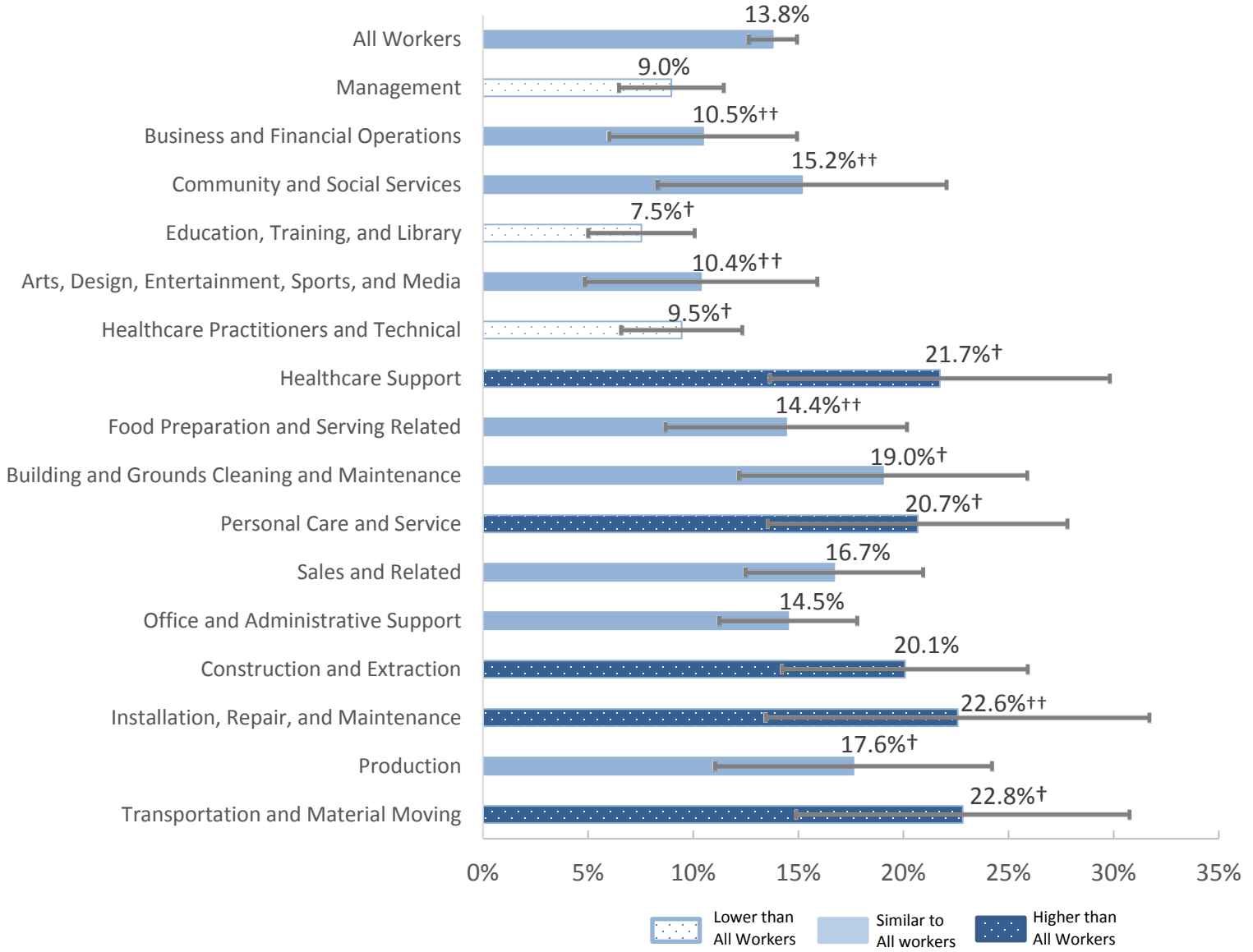
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Protective Service
- Life, Physical and Social Sciences
- Architecture & Engineering
- Computer & Mathematical
- Legal

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they were always/ usually worried or stressed about having enough money to afford rent/mortgage, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2015 & 2016



Health Status – Housing Insecurity

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of stress about having enough money to pay their rent/mortgage in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Construction
- Retail Trade
- Accommodation & Food Services

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services
- Public Administration

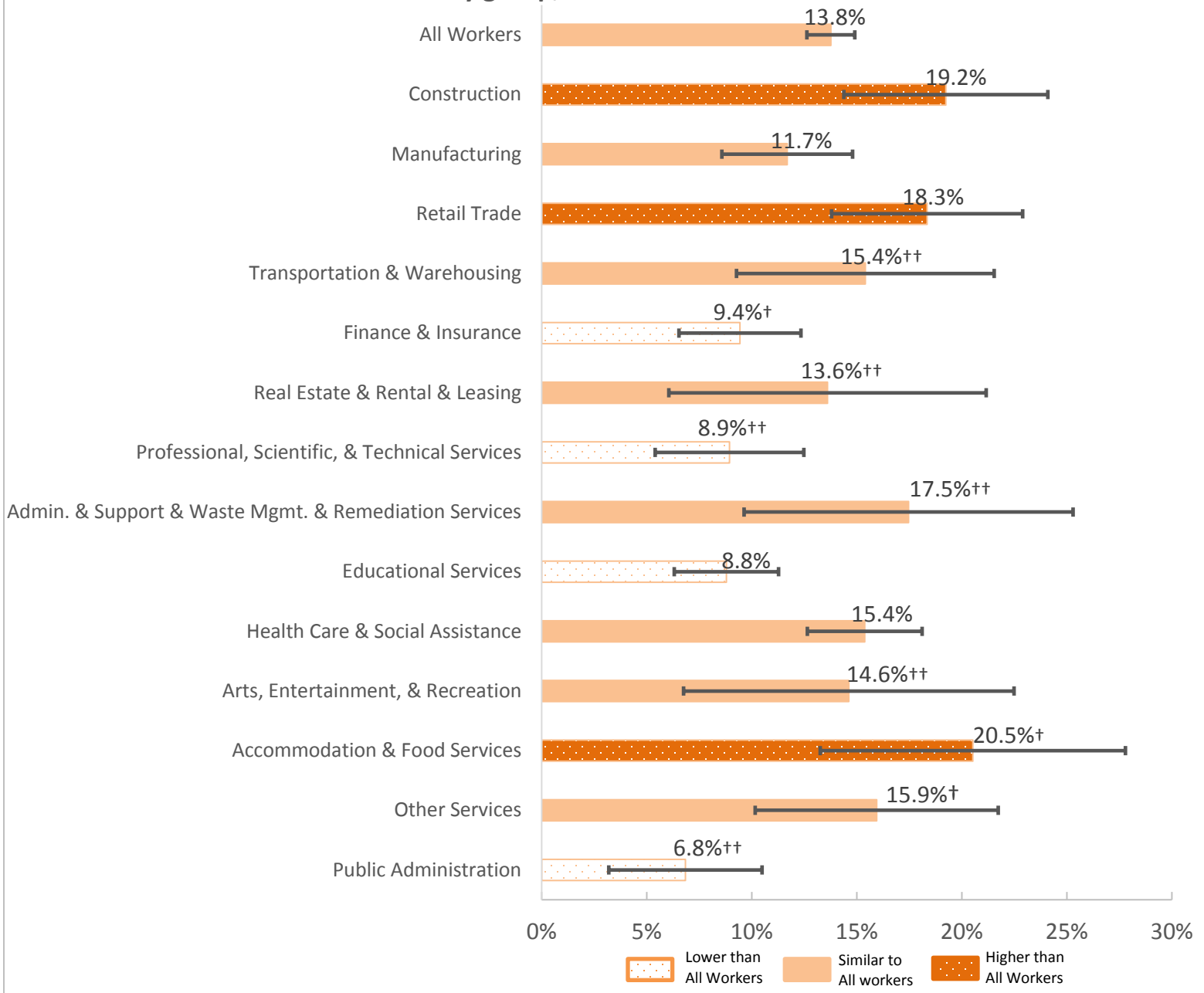
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Wholesale Trade
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting
- Information
- Utilities

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they were always /usually worried or stressed about having enough money to afford rent/mortgage, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2015 & 2016



Health Status – Dental Health

In 2014 and 2016, respondents were asked how many of their permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of permanent teeth having been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Construction and Extraction
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

- Business and Financial Operations
- Computer and Mathematical
- Life, Physical, and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Sales and Related

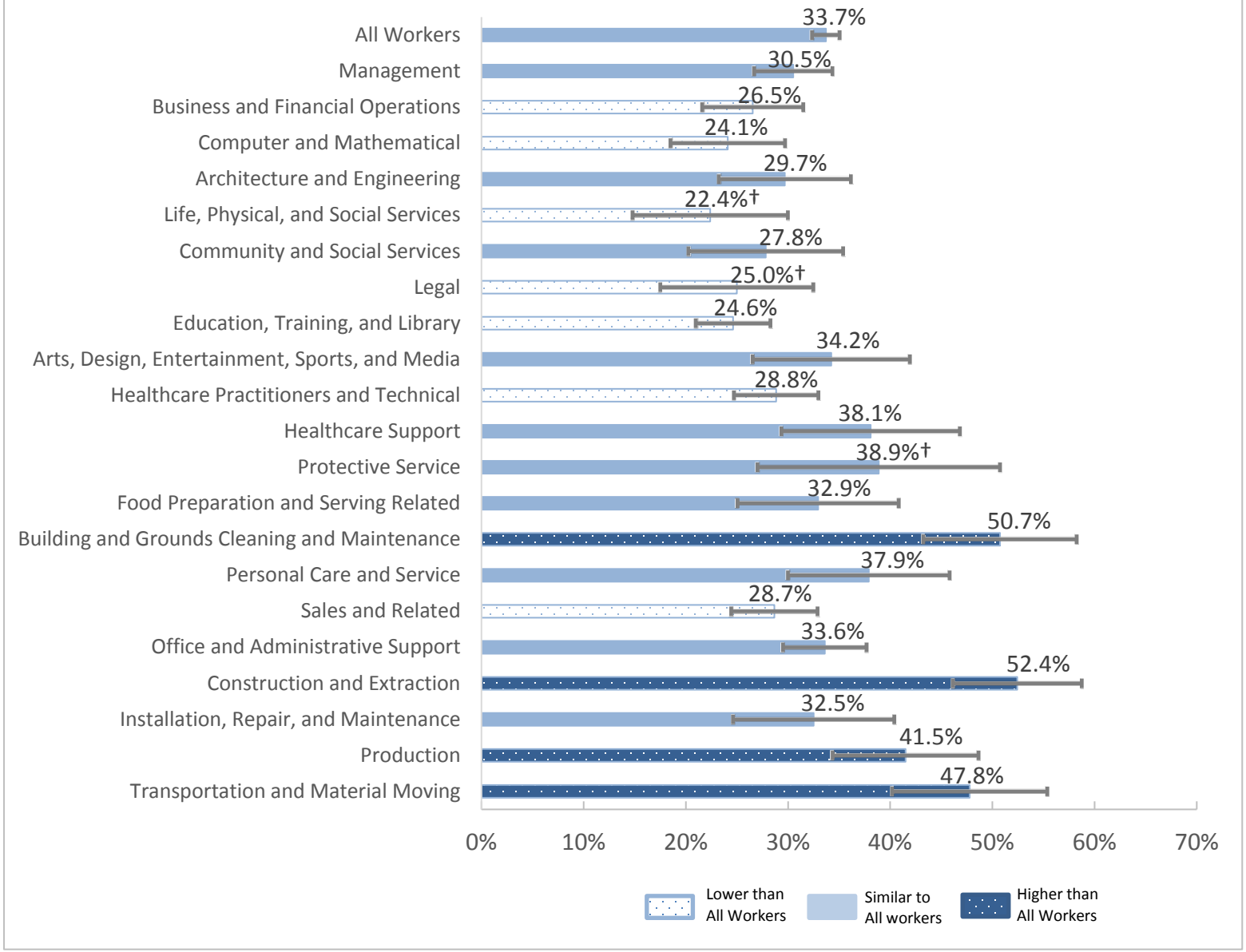
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they had at least one tooth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



Health Status – Dental Health

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of permanent teeth having been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Construction
- Wholesale Trade
- Transportation & Warehousing

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services

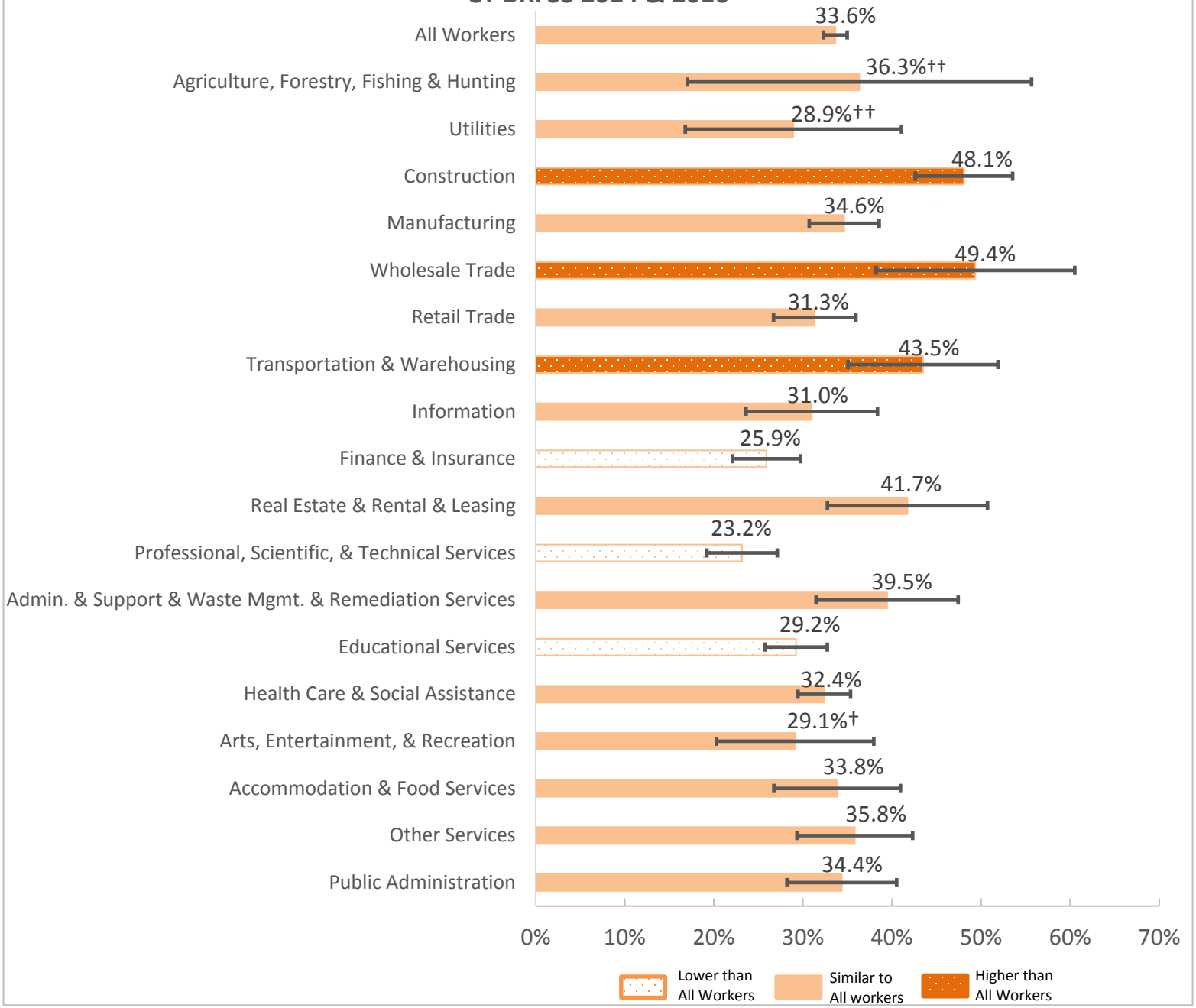
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they had at least one tooth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUPS

Health Risk Behaviors – Physical Activity

All respondents were asked to report whether they had participated in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening or walking, other than for their job.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of participating in no leisure time physical activity other than work in the past month among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Healthcare Support
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Personal Care and Service
- Construction and Extraction
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

- Management
- Business and Financial Operations
- Architecture and Engineering
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

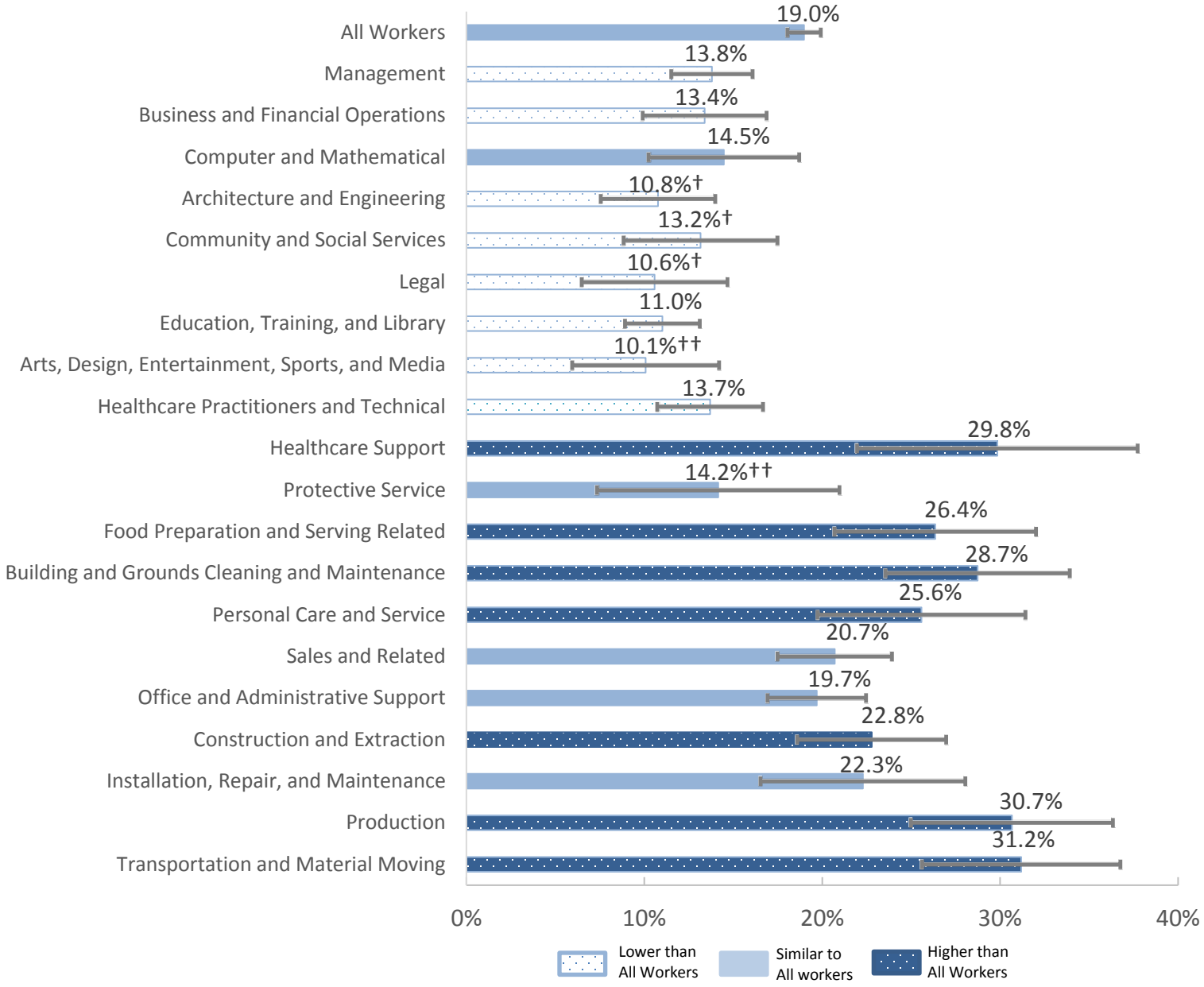
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Life, Physical and Social Sciences

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they have no leisure time physical activity other than work in the past month, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Risk Behaviors – Physical Activity

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of participating in physical activity other than work in the past month among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Manufacturing
- Retail Trade
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Accommodation & Food Services

Lower:

- Information
- Finance & Insurance
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services

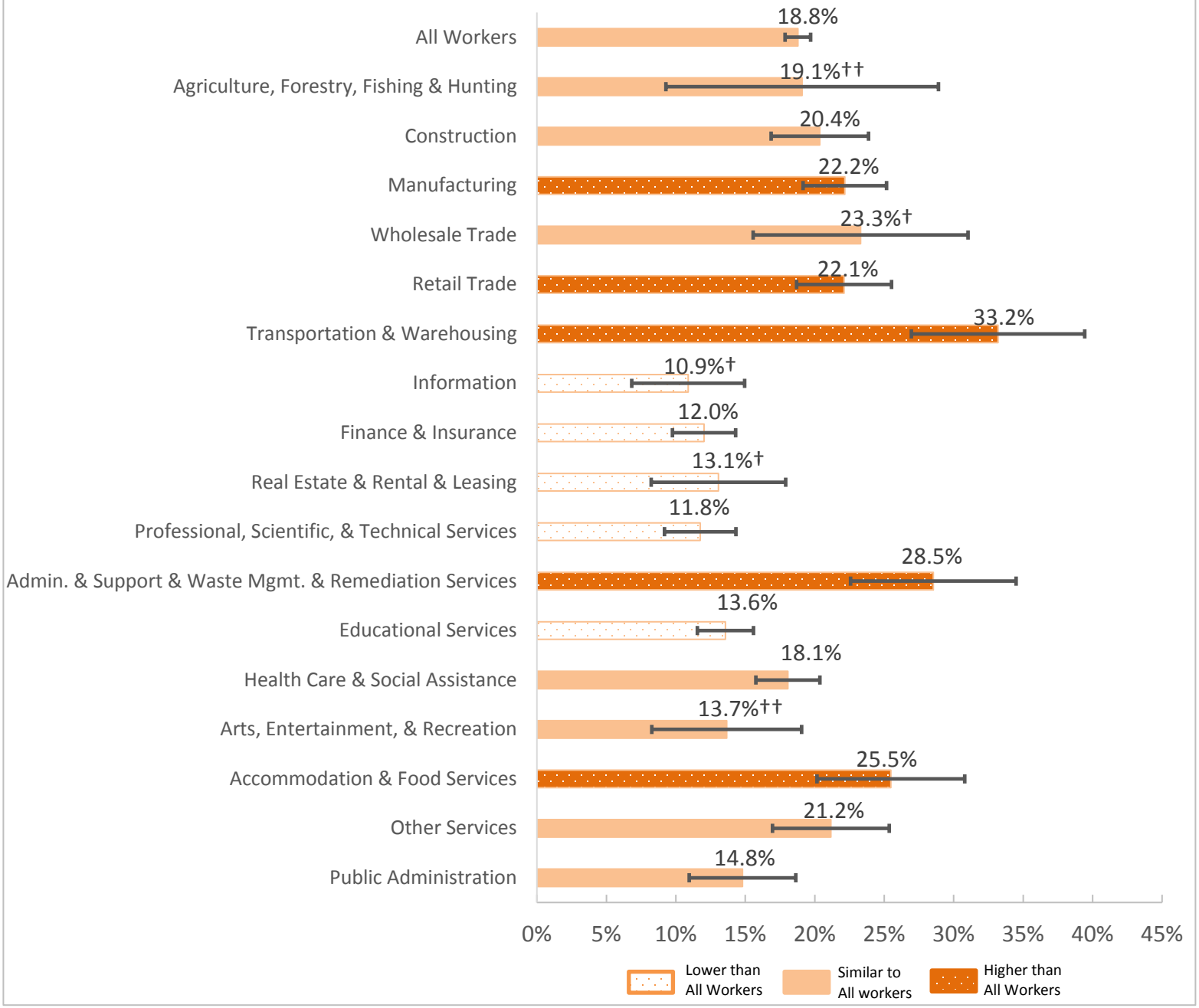
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Utilities
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they have no leisure time physical activity other than work in the past month, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Risk Behaviors – Current Smokers

All respondents were asked if they smoked every day, somedays, or not at all. Current smokers are defined as respondents who indicated they smoke every day or somedays.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence current smokers among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

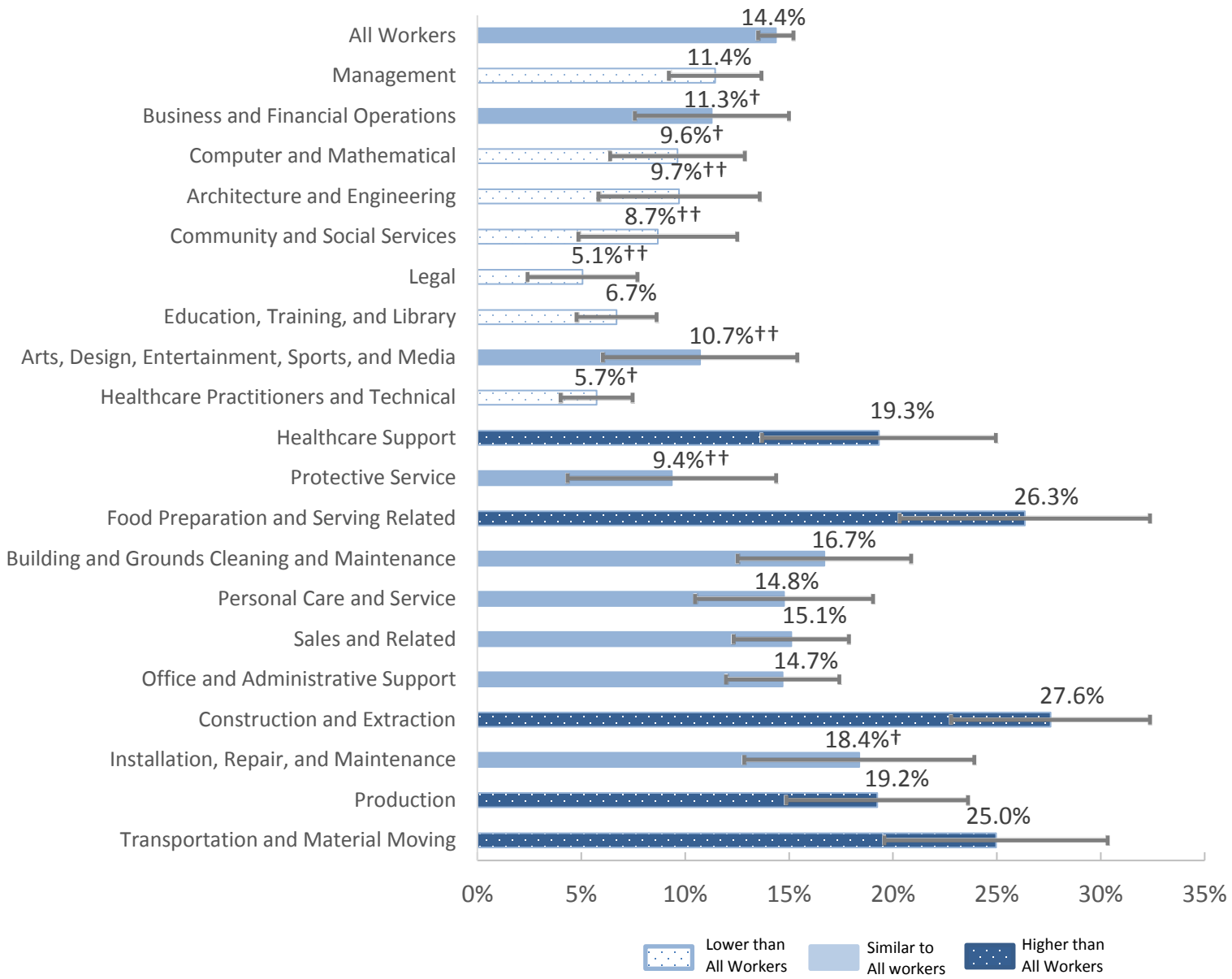
Higher:

- Healthcare Support
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Construction and Extraction
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

- Management
- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers who are current smokers, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Life, Physical & Social Sciences

Health Risk Behaviors – Current Smokers

Compared to all workers, the prevalence current smokers among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Construction
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

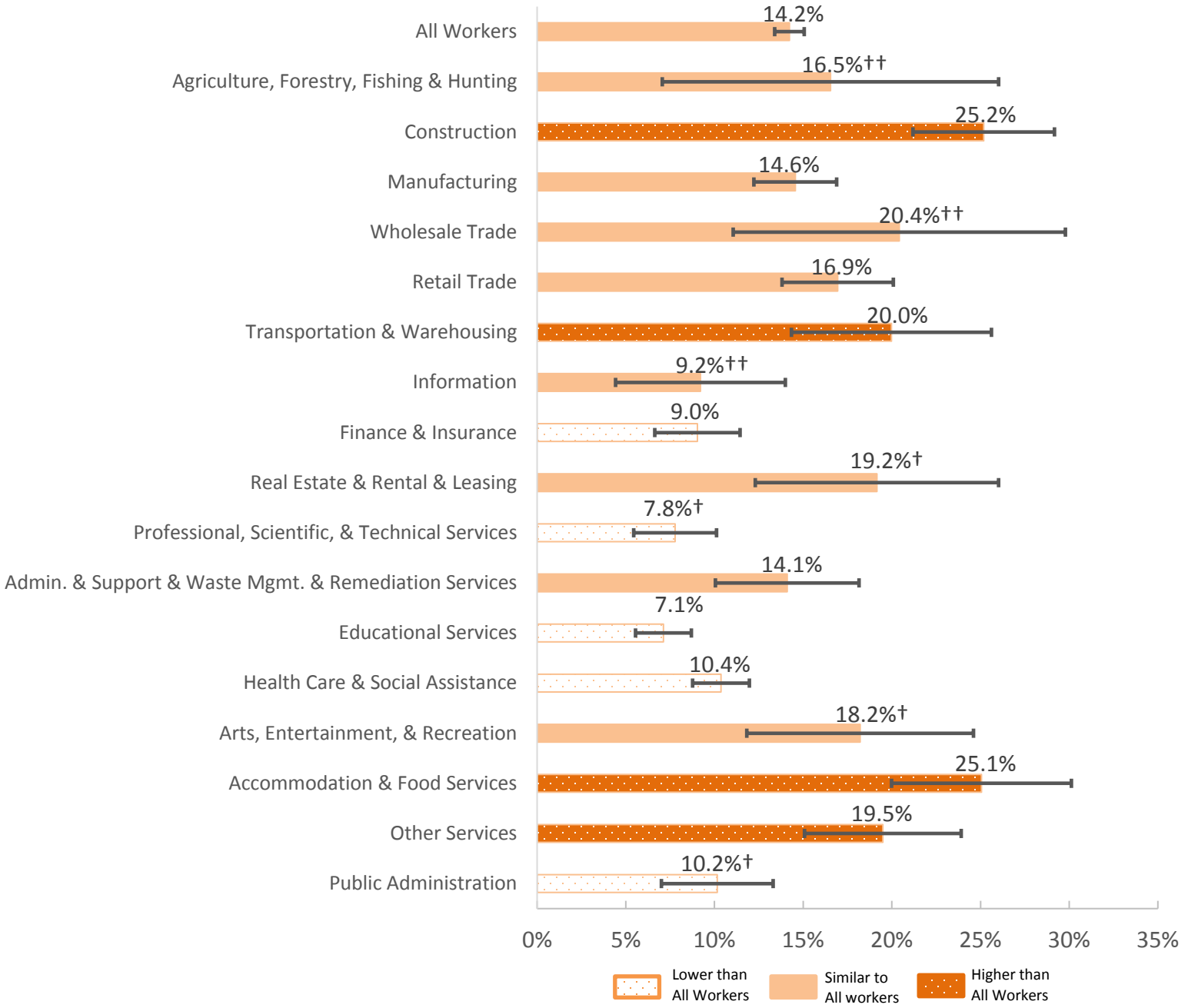
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Utilities

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers who are current smokers, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Risk Behaviors – E-Cigarette Usage

All respondents were asked if they ever used an e-cigarette or other electronic "vaping" product, even just one time, in their entire life.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever used an e-cigarette or other electronic "vaping" product among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Personal Care and Service
- Sales and Related
- Construction and Extraction
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

- Management
- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

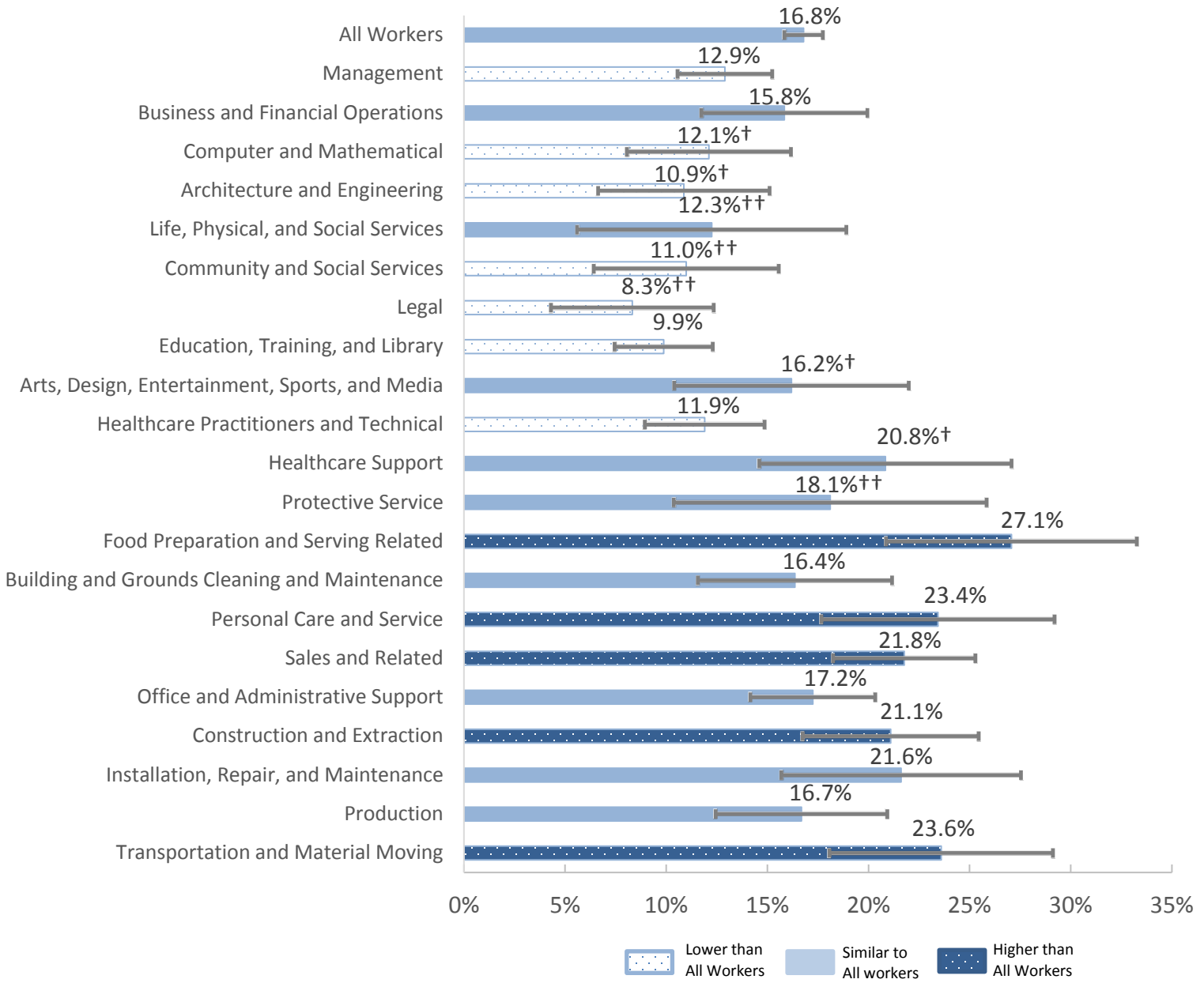
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting ever using e-cigarette or other "vaping" products, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Risk Behaviors – E-Cigarette Usage

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever used an e-cigarette or other electronic "vaping" product among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Retail Trade
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

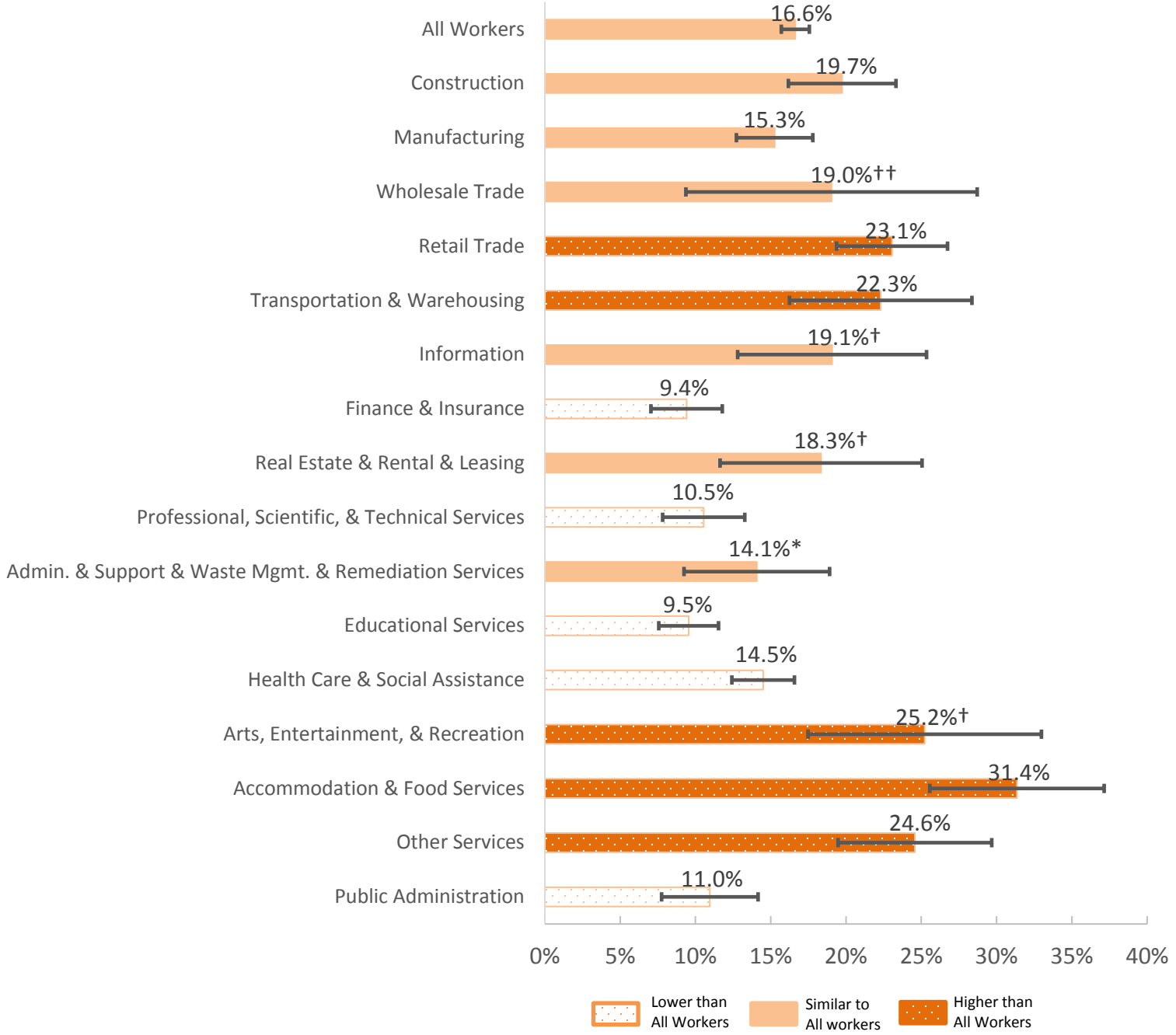
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Utilities
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting ever using e-cigarette or other "vaping" products, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Risk Behaviors – Excessive Alcohol Drinking

Respondents were asked to report the number of days they had consumed at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days. Responses that classify as either heavy drinking or binge drinking. Heavy drinking is defined as at least three drinks daily for men or at least two drinks daily for women. Binge drinking is defined as six or more drinks during one occation or five or more drinks per occasion for women.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of binge drinking or heavy drinking in the past 30 days among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

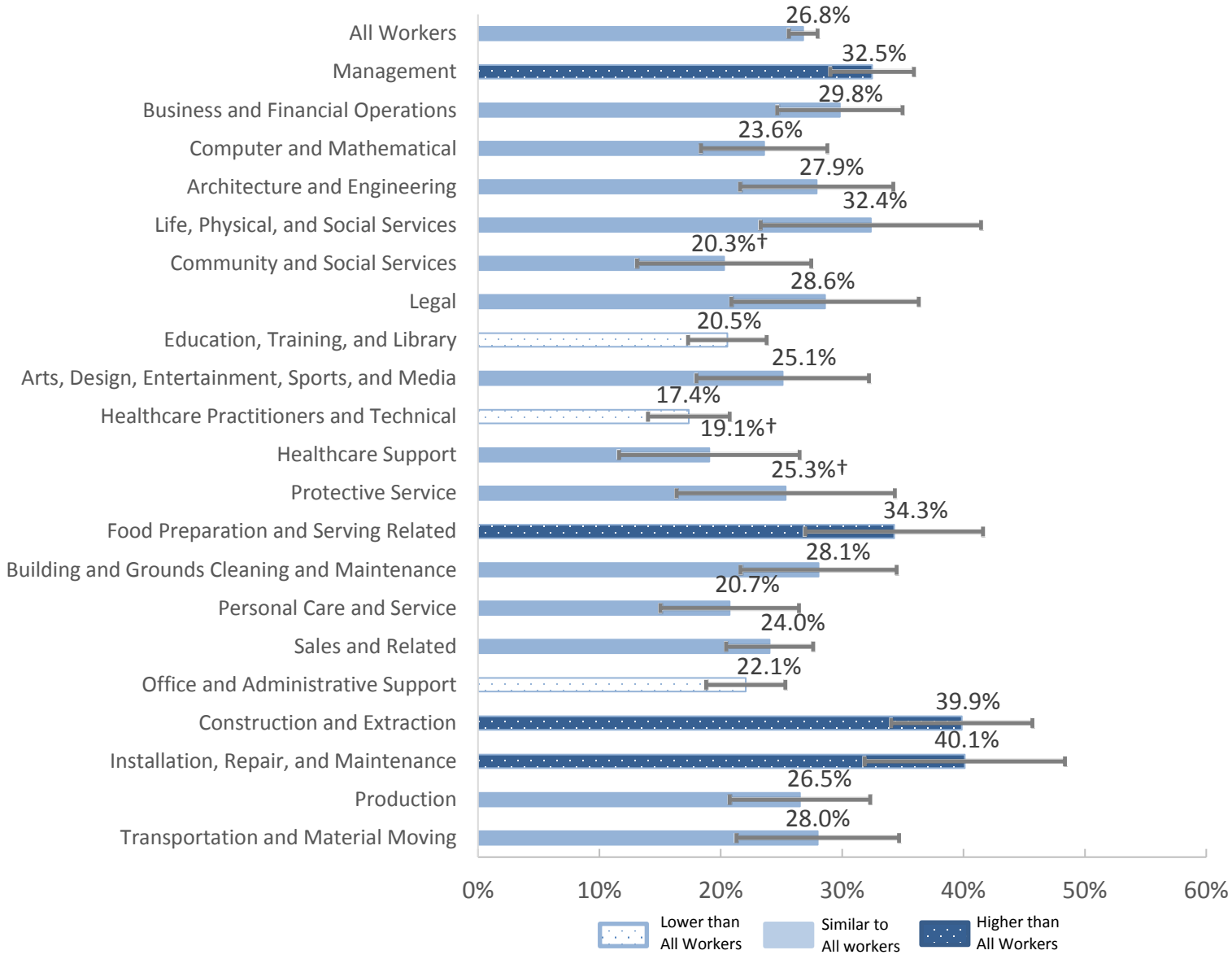
Higher:

- Management
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance

Lower:

- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Office and Administrative Support

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting binge/heavy drinking in the past 30 days, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Health Risk Behaviors – Excessive Alcohol Drinking

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of binge drinking or heavy drinking in the past 30 days among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Construction
- Wholesale Trade
- Information
- Finance & Insurance
- Accommodation & Food Services

Lower:

- Retail Trade
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance

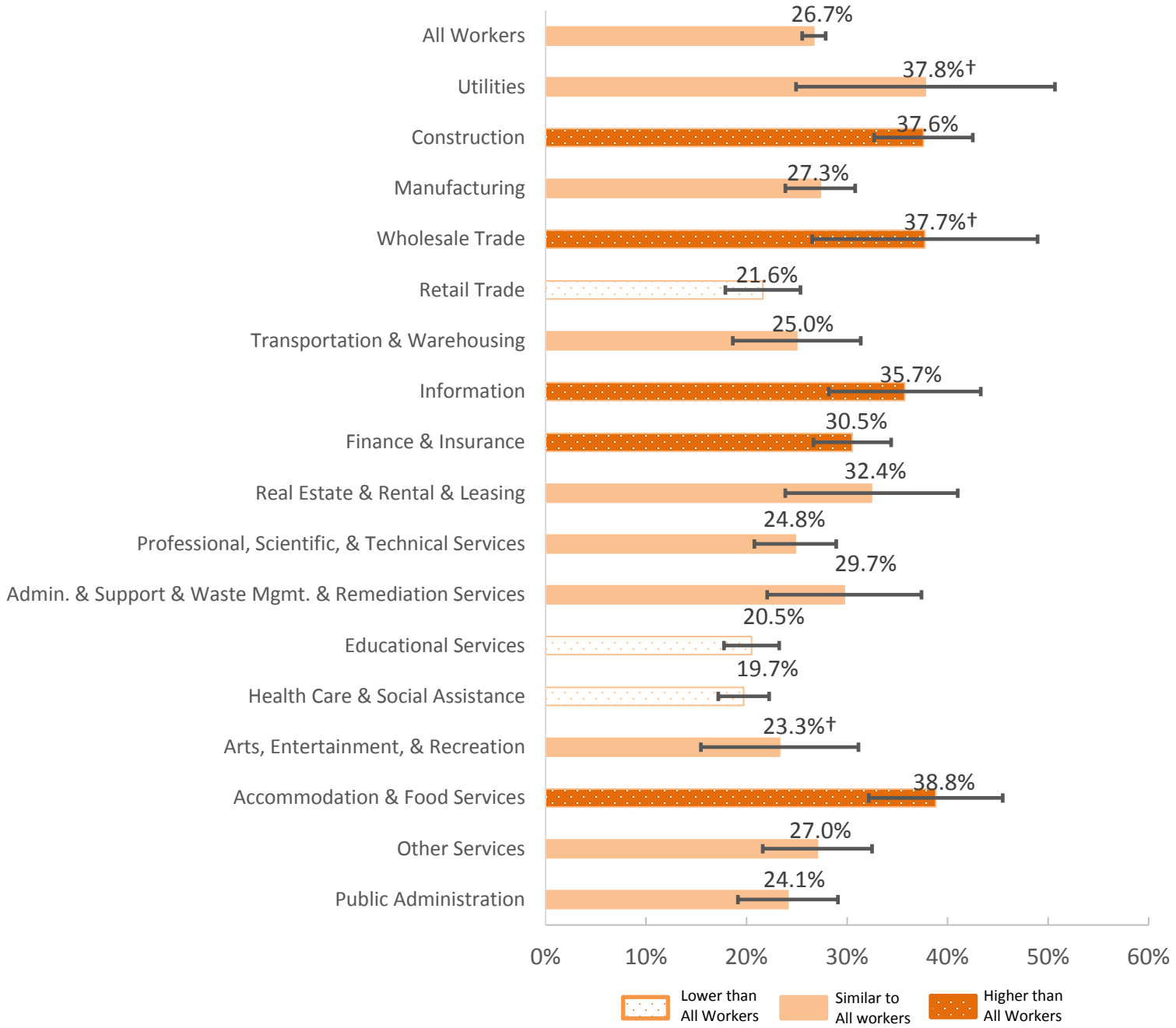
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting binge/heavy drinking in the past 30 days, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



All respondents were asked how often they wore seatbelts when they drove or rode in a car.

Health Risk Behaviors – Seatbelt Usage

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of always using seatbelts among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Business and Financial Operations
- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

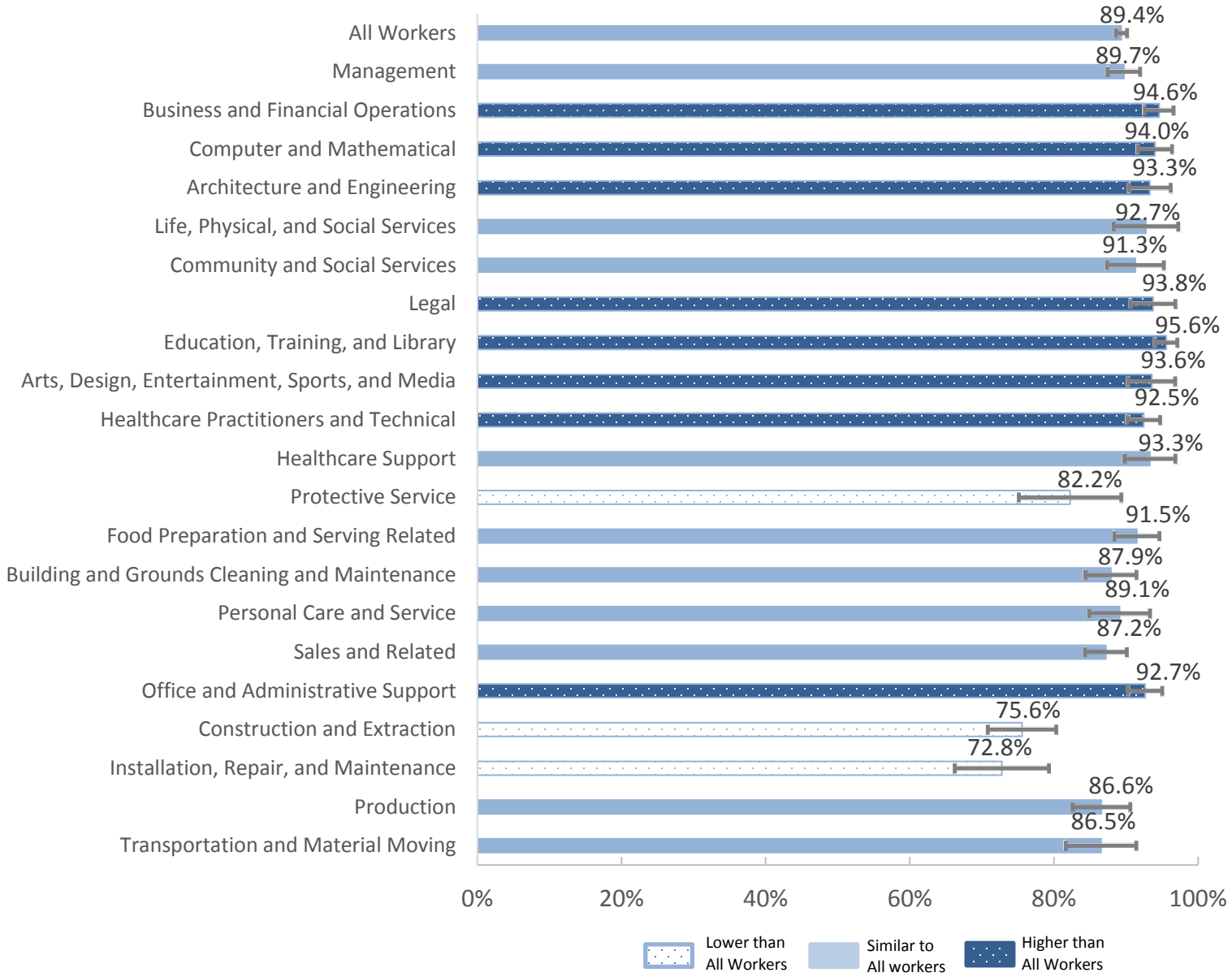
- Protective Service
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting always using seatbelts, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Risk Behaviors – Seatbelt Usage

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of always using seatbelts in the past 30 days among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance

Lower:

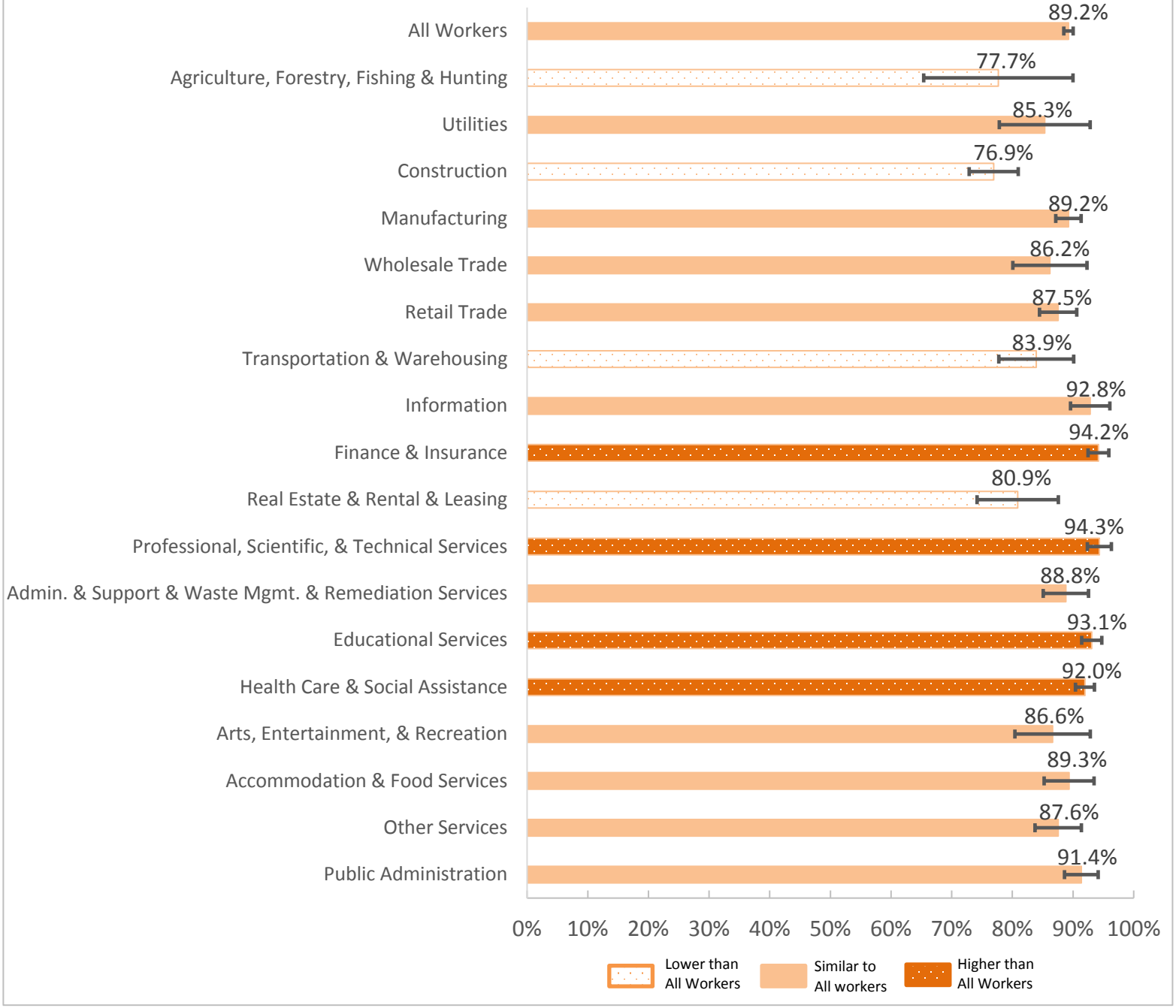
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
- Construction
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing

All workers = Respondents with an industry code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting reporting always using seatbelts, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Risk Behaviors – Inadequate Sleep

In 2014 and 2016, respondents were asked, on average how many hours of sleep they get in 24-hour period. Inadequate sleep is defined as less than 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of inadequate sleep in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Architecture and Engineering
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

Lower:

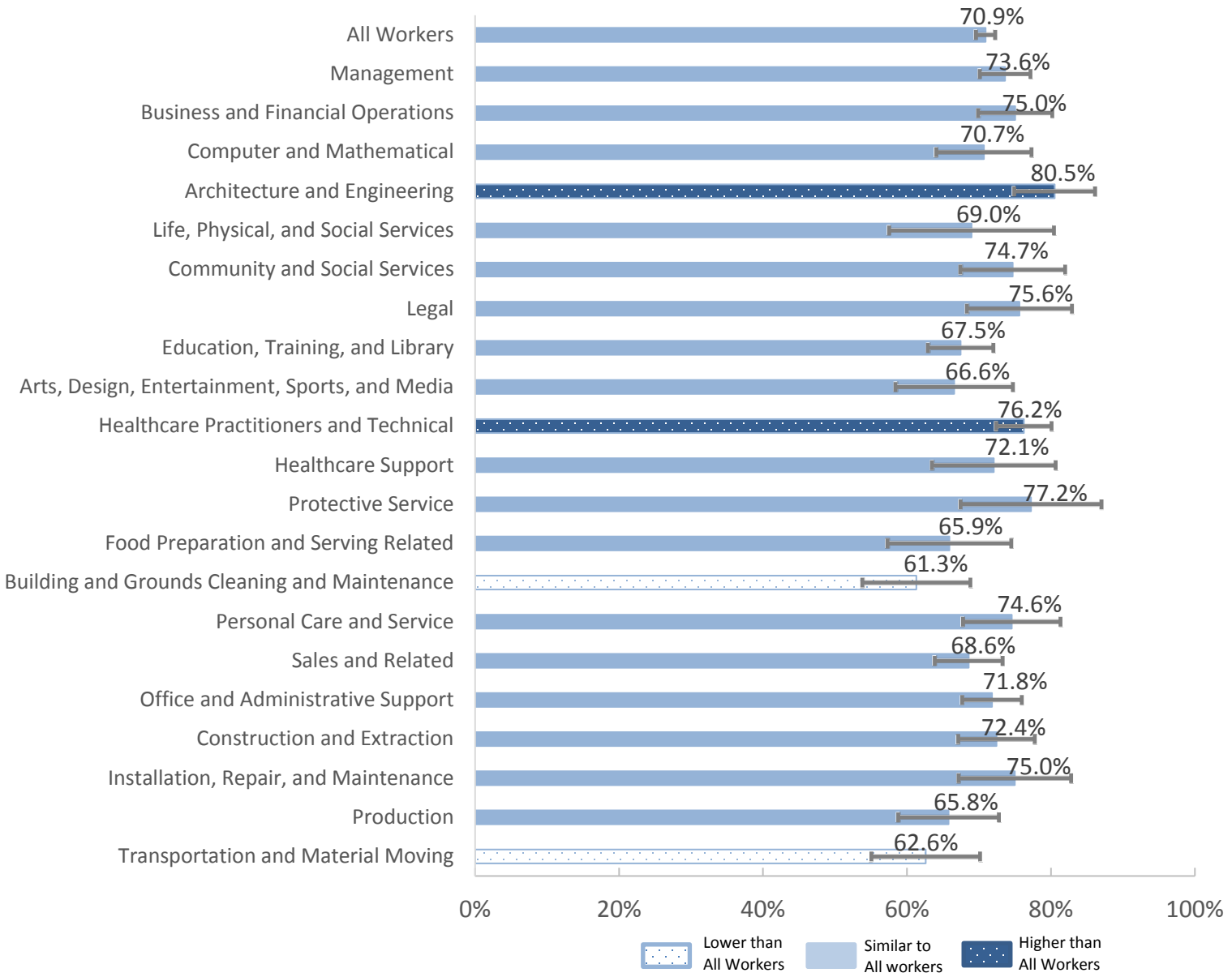
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Transportation and Material Moving

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting less than 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



Health Risk Behaviors – Inadequate Sleep

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of inadequate sleep in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Finance & Insurance
- Public Administration

Lower:

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
- Retail Trade
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services

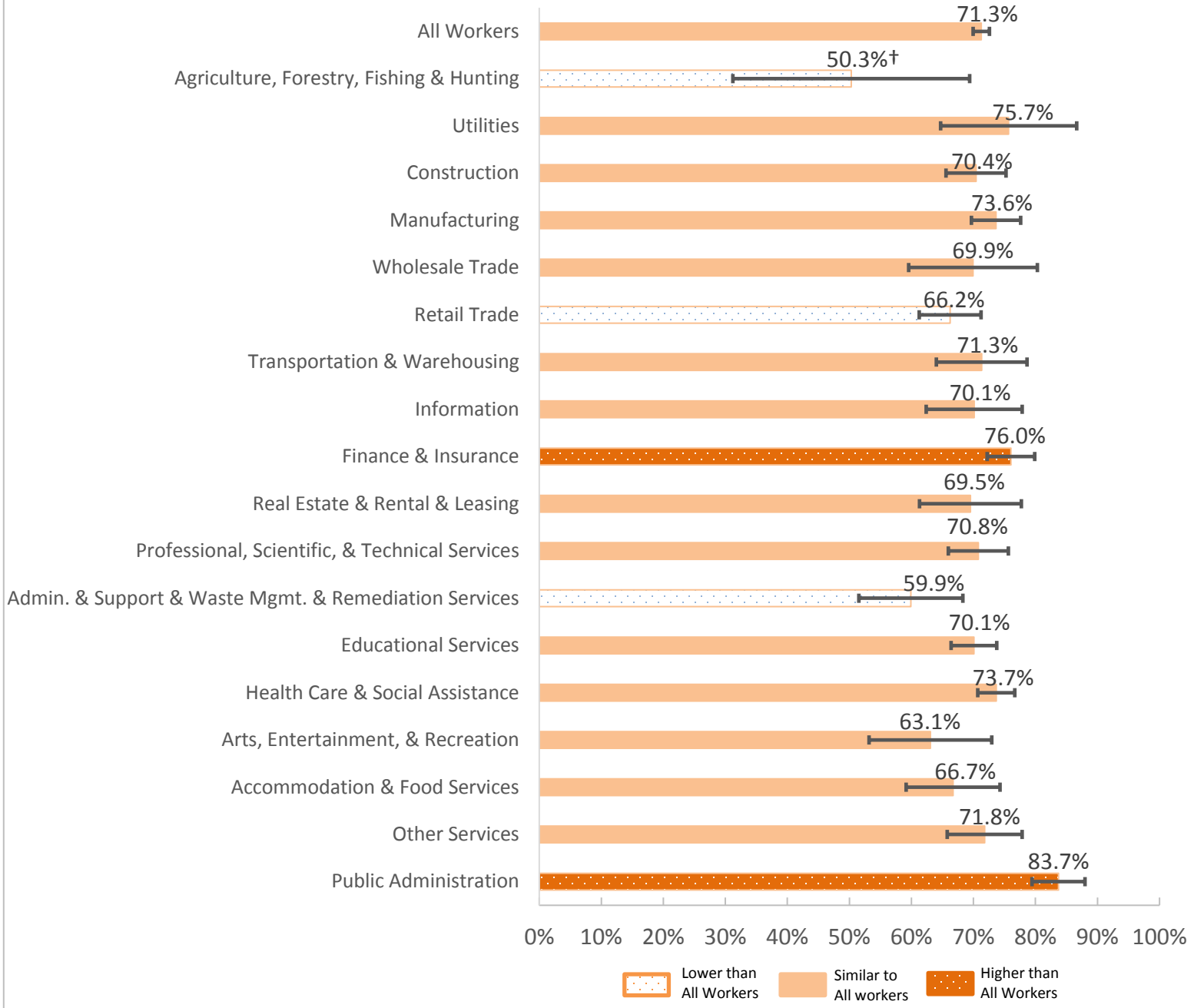
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting less than 8 hours of sleep in a 24-hour period, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



HEALTH PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUPS

Respondents were asked about how long it has been since they last visited a doctor for a routine checkup.

Health Protective Behaviors – Routine Checkup

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of visiting the doctor in the past year for a routine checkup among workers in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Support
- Protective Service
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

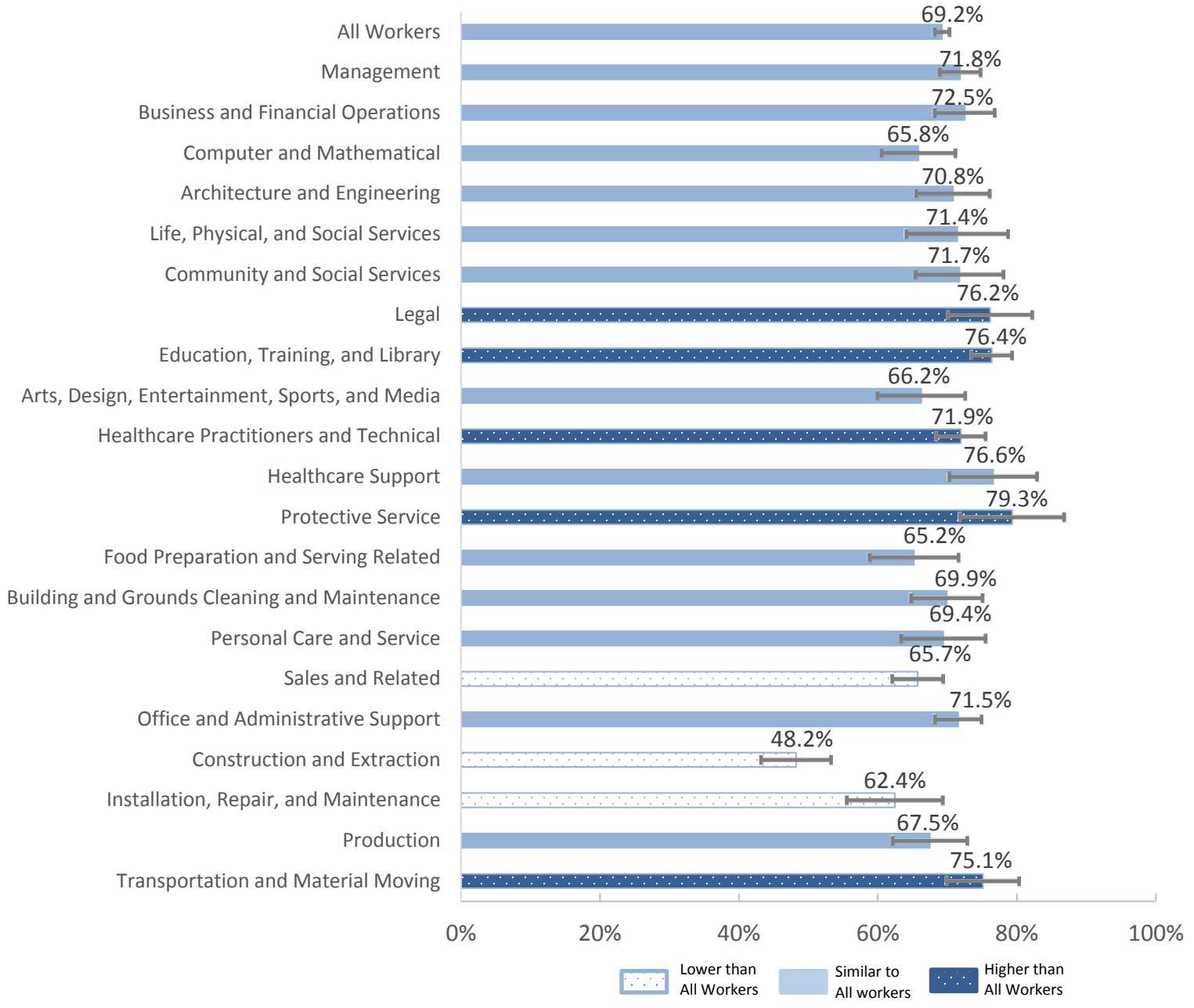
- Sales and Related
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they visited a doctor in the past year, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Routine Checkup

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of visiting the doctor in the past year for a routine checkup among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

Lower:

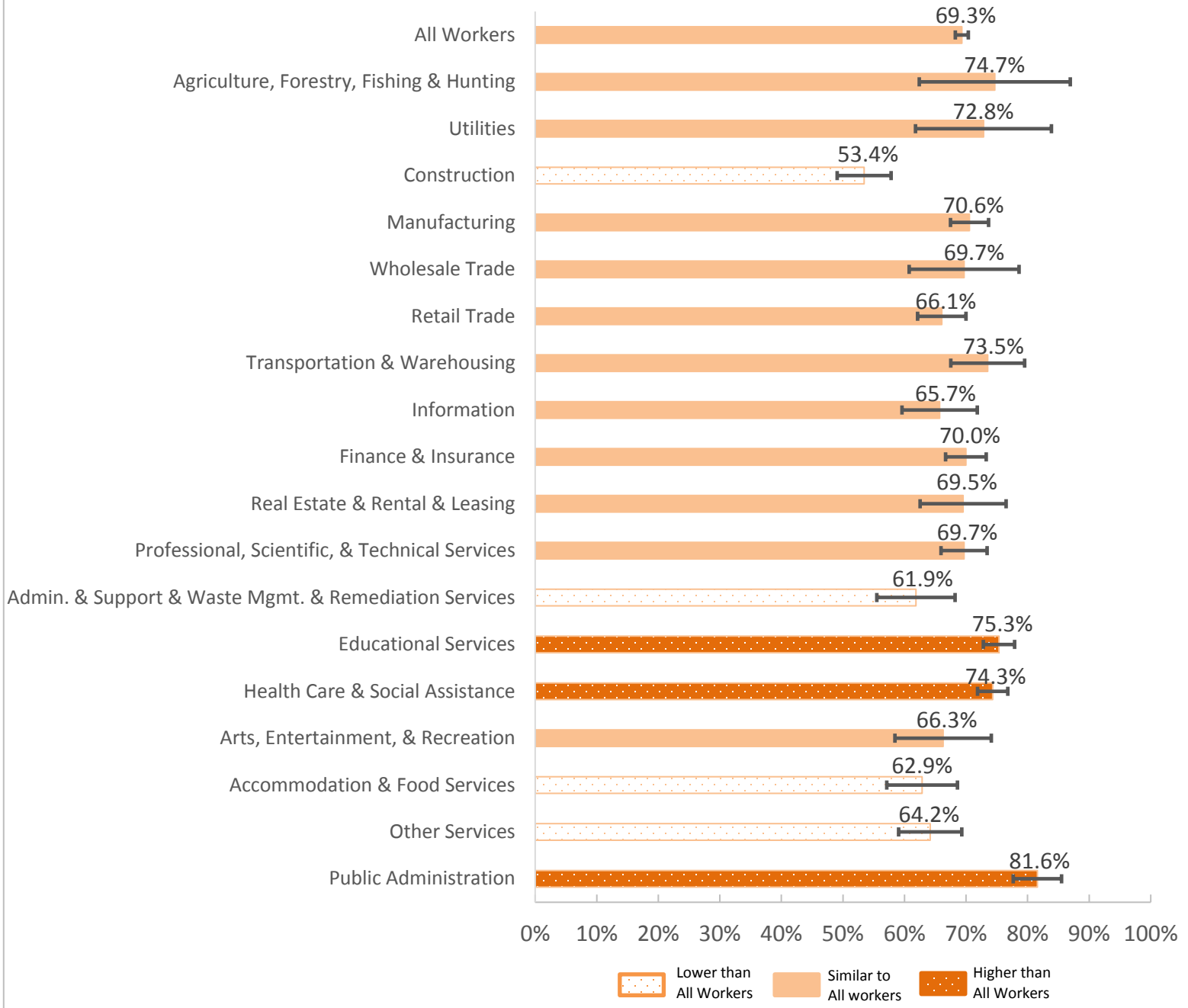
- Construction
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services

All workers = Respondents with an industry code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing, and Media

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they visited a doctor in the past year, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Flu Vaccination

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of receiving a flu vaccine among workers in the past year in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Life, Physical, and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Healthcare Support

Lower:

- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Sales and Related
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

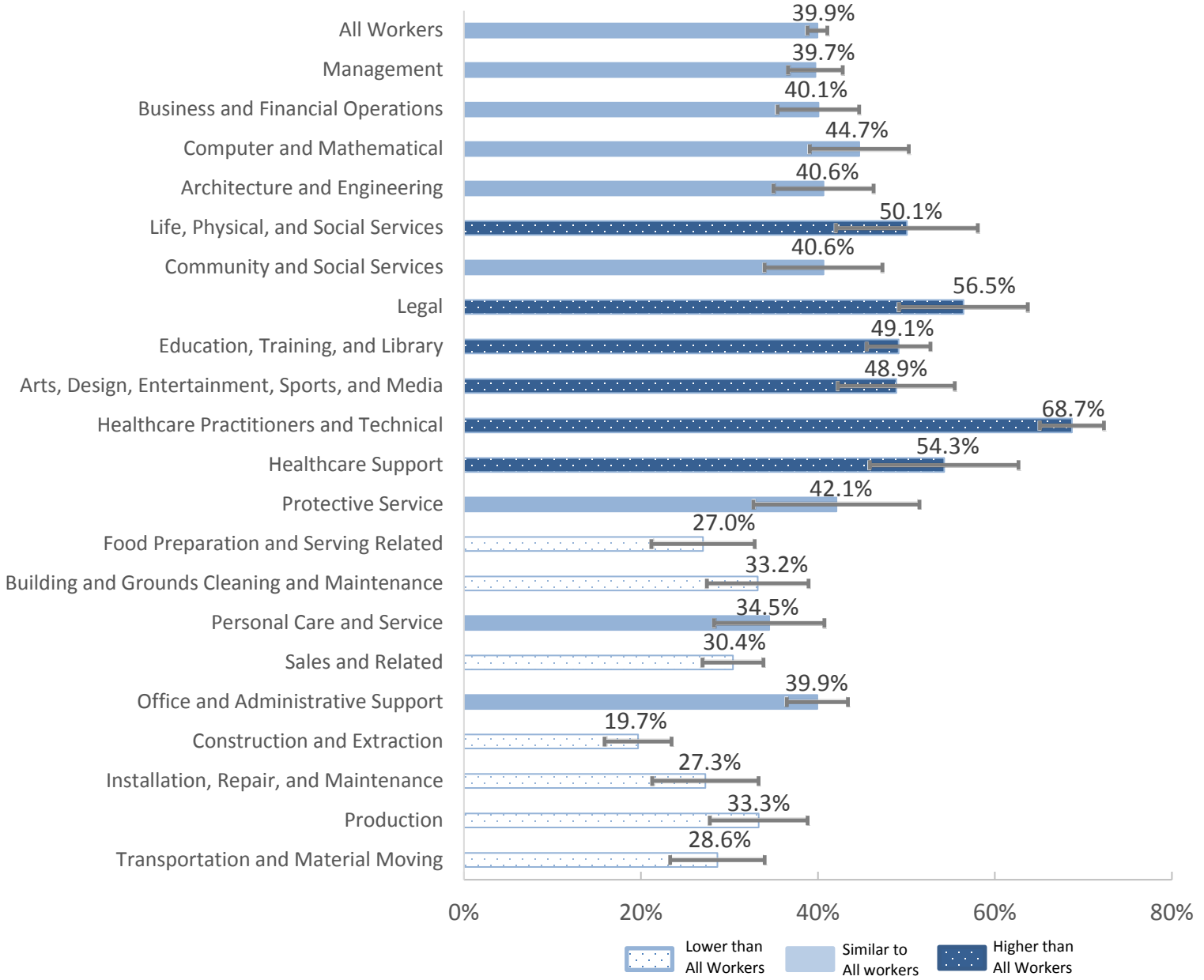
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

All respondents were asked if during the past 12 months they had either a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose.

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers that received a flu vaccine in the past year, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Flu Vaccination

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of receiving a flu vaccine among workers in the past year in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

Lower:

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
- Construction
- Retail Trade
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Accommodation & Food Services

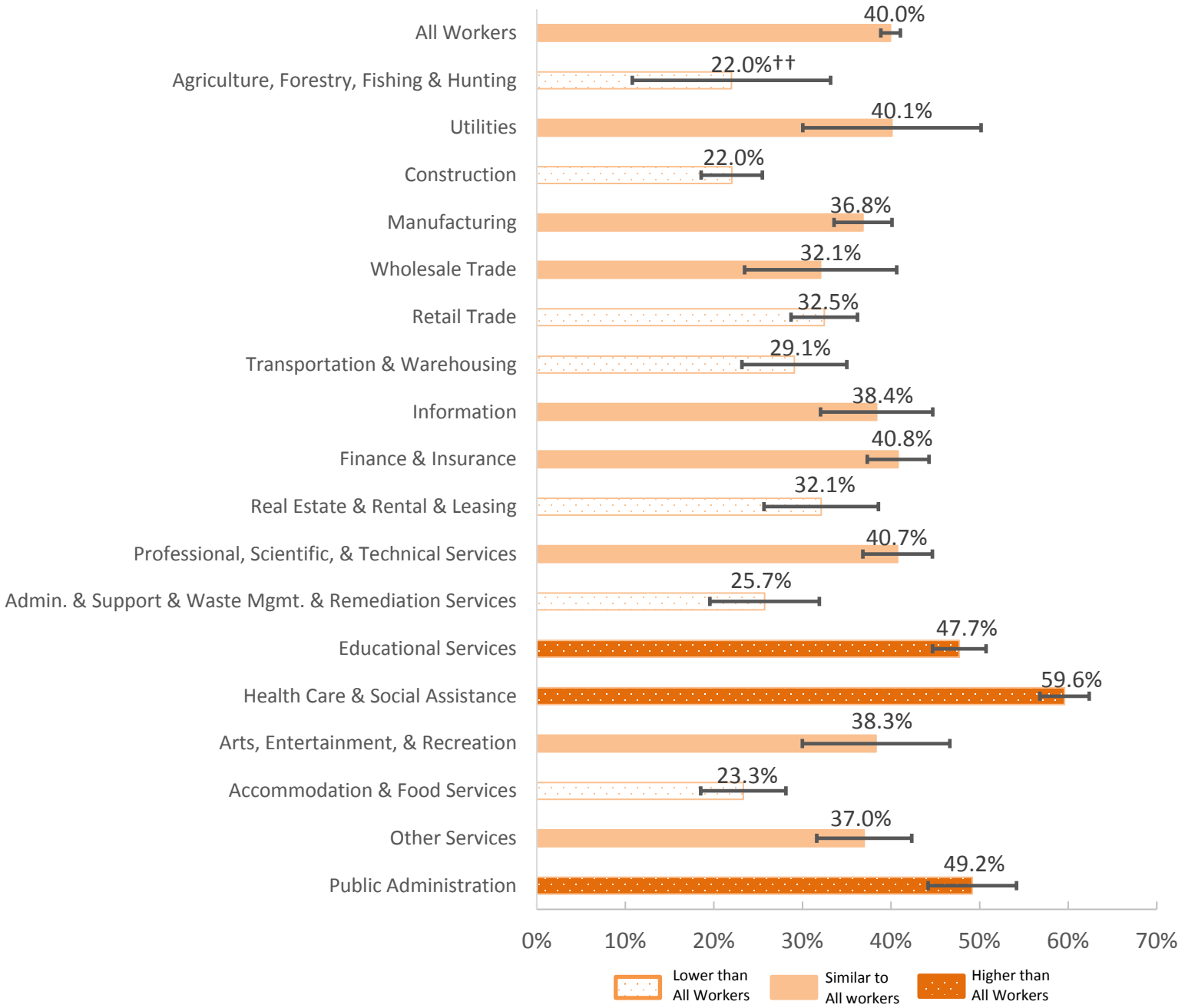
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers that that received a flu vaccine in the past year, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Respondents were asked if they have ever had a pneumonia shot.

Health Protective Behaviors – Pneumonia Vaccine

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever receiving a pneumonia shot in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media

Lower:

- Construction and Extraction

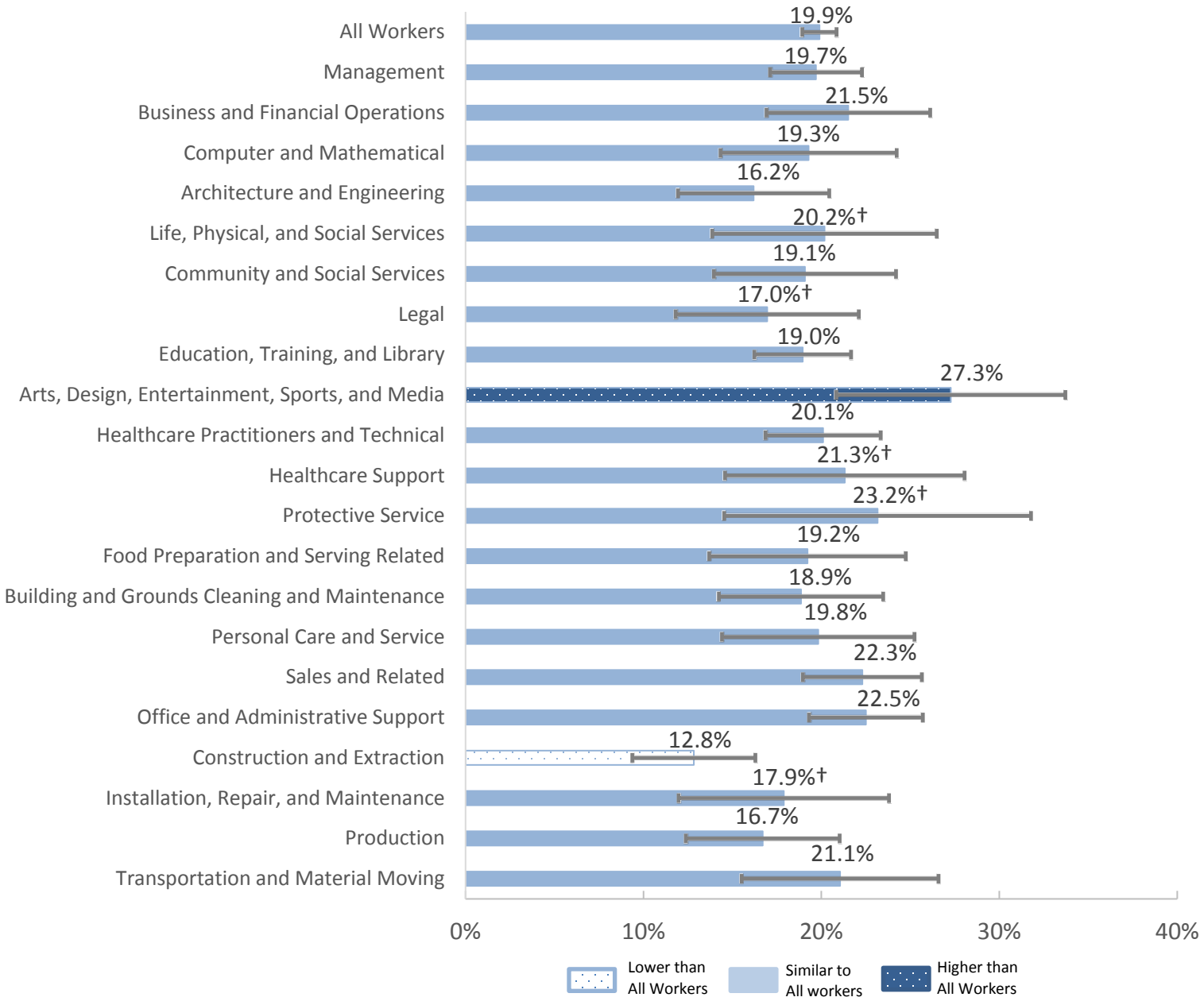
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever had a pneumonia shot, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Pneumonia Vaccine

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever receiving a pneumonia shot in the following industry groups was significantly—

Lower:

- Construction

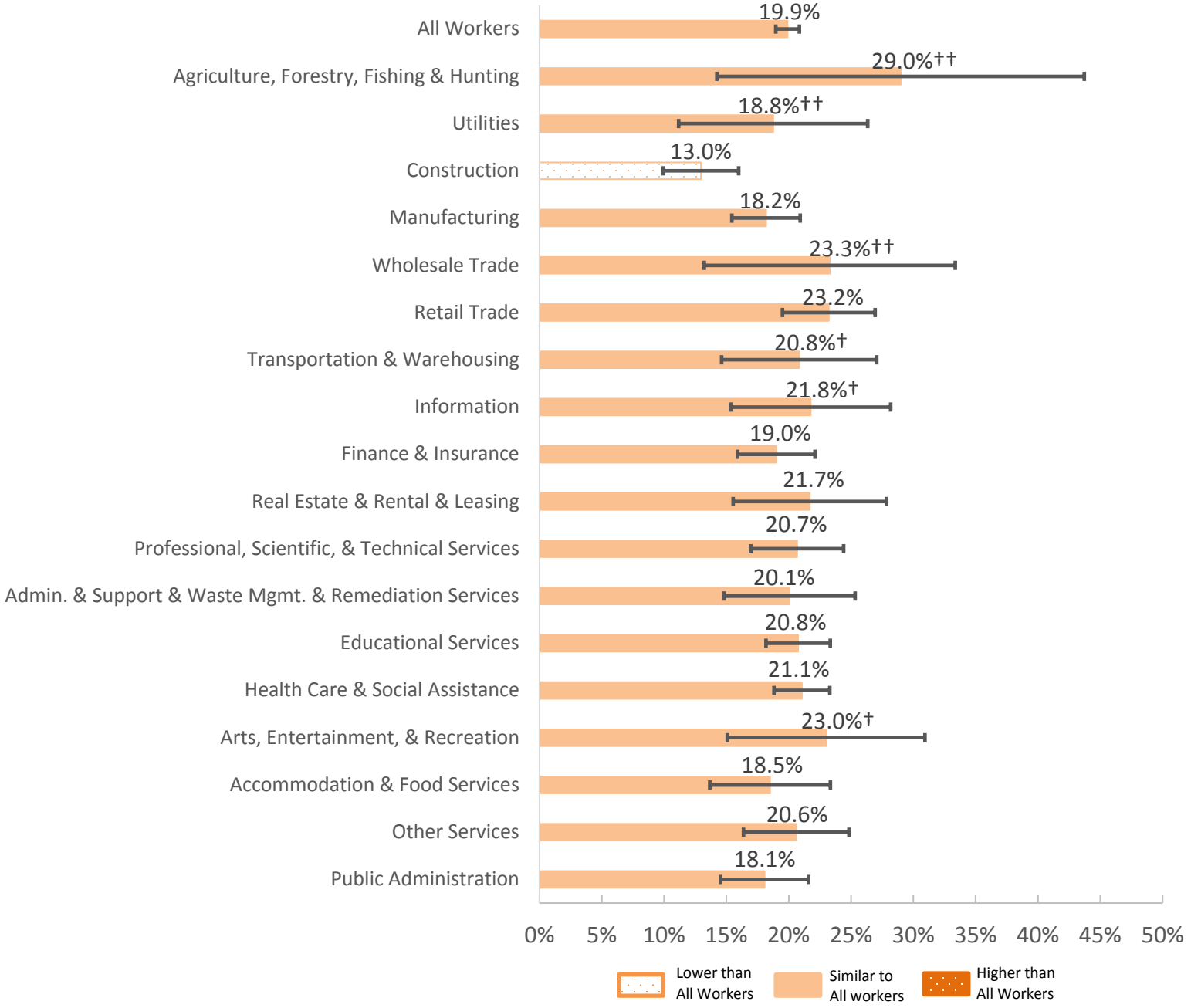
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever had a pneumonia shot, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Respondents were asked if they have ever been tested for HIV.

Health Protective Behaviors – HIV Testing

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been tested for HIV in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Community and Social Services
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Healthcare Support
- Protective Service
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance

Lower:

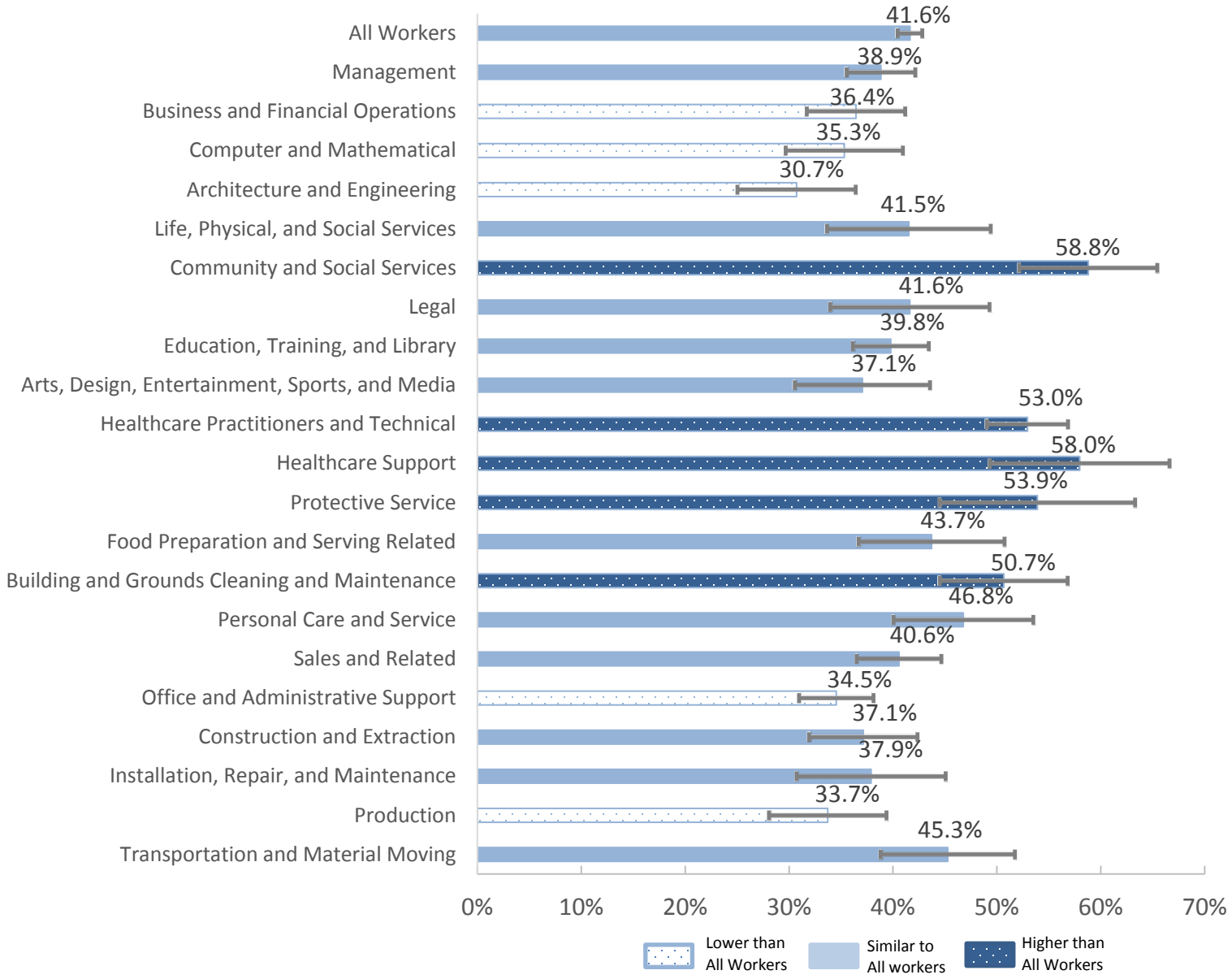
- Business and Financial Operations
- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering
- Office and Administrative Support
- Production

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they have ever been tested for HIV, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Protective Behaviors – HIV Testing

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been tested for HIV among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

Lower:

- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services

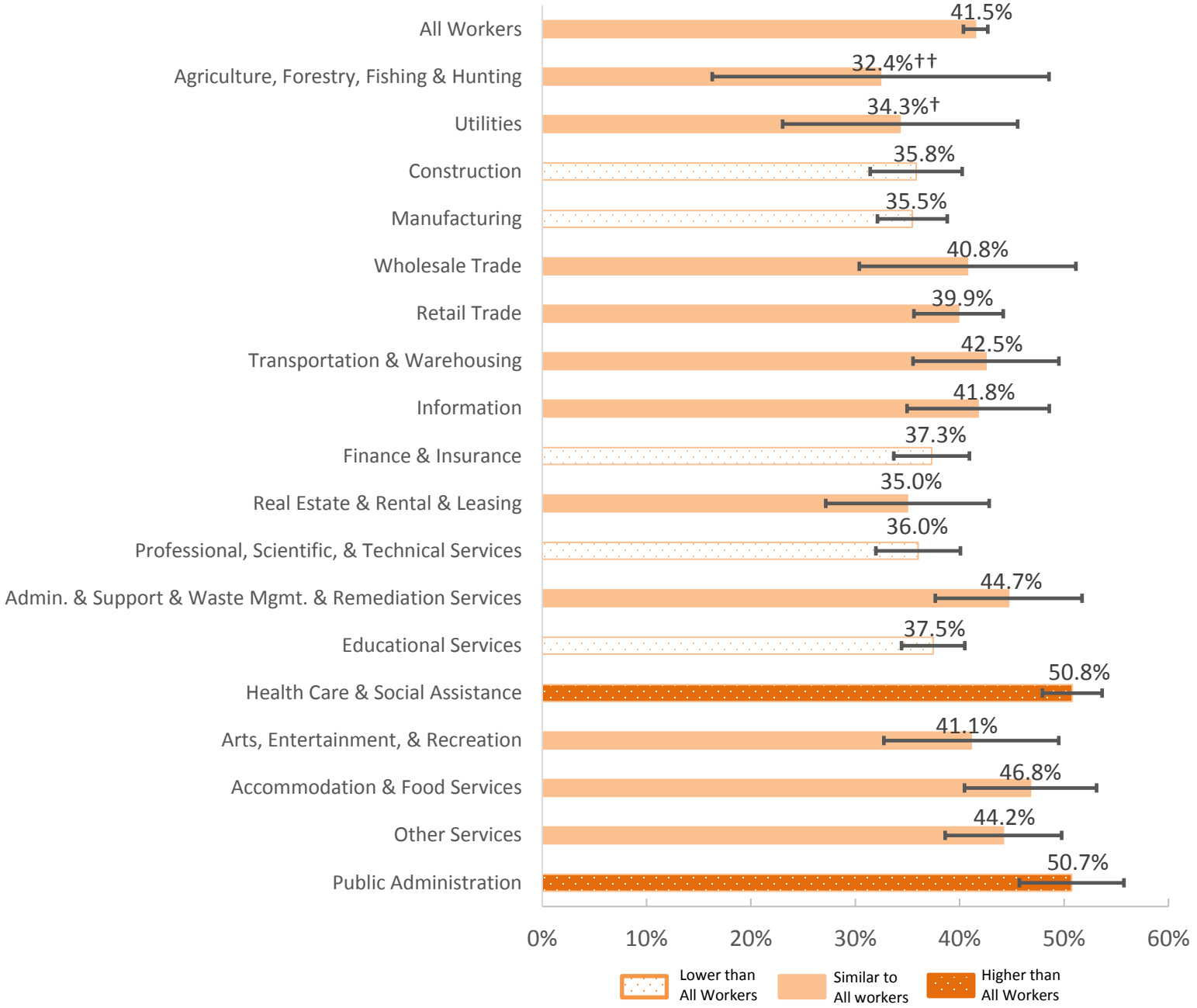
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they have ever been tested for HIV, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Colon Cancer Screening

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Protective Service

Lower:

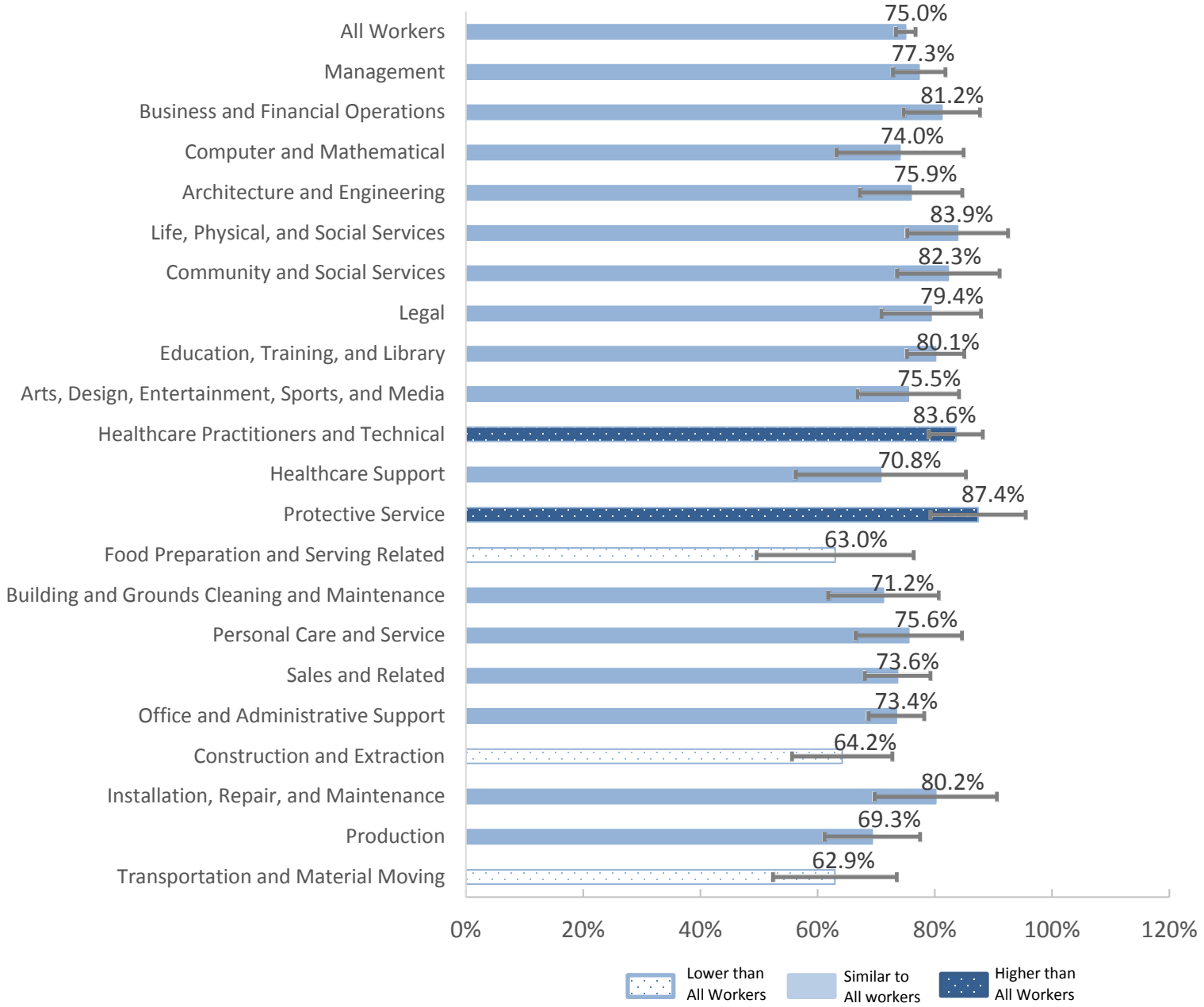
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Construction and Extraction
- Transportation and Material Moving

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (50+ years old), by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Colon Cancer Screening

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Educational Services
- Public Administration

Lower:

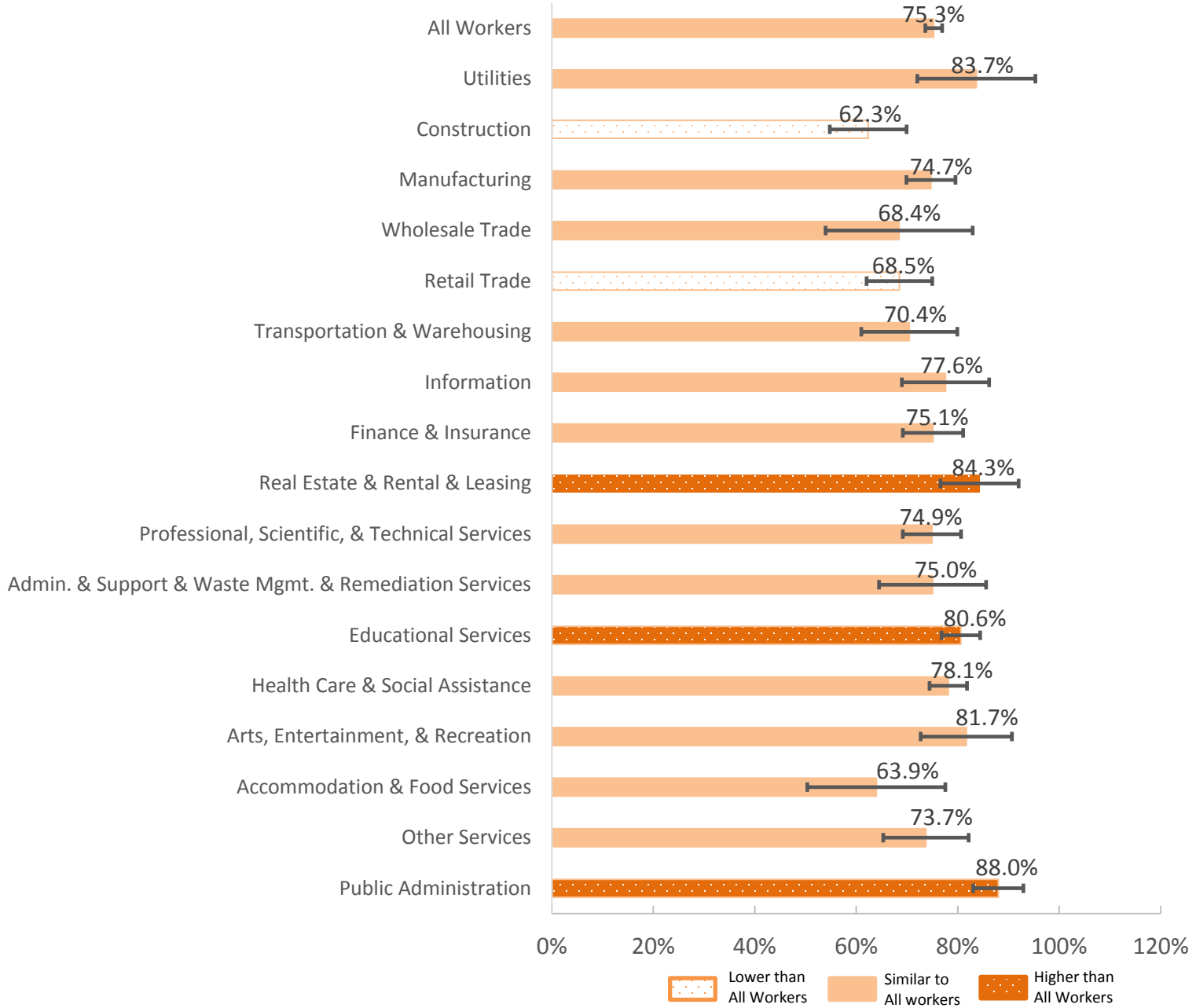
- Construction
- Retail Trade

All workers = Respondents with an industry code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (50+ years old), by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



In 2014 and 2016, respondents who were female and 40 years and older were asked if they ever had a mammogram.

Health Protective Behaviors – Breast Cancer Screening

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever had a mammogram in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Management
- Legal
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

- Healthcare Support
- Sales and Related

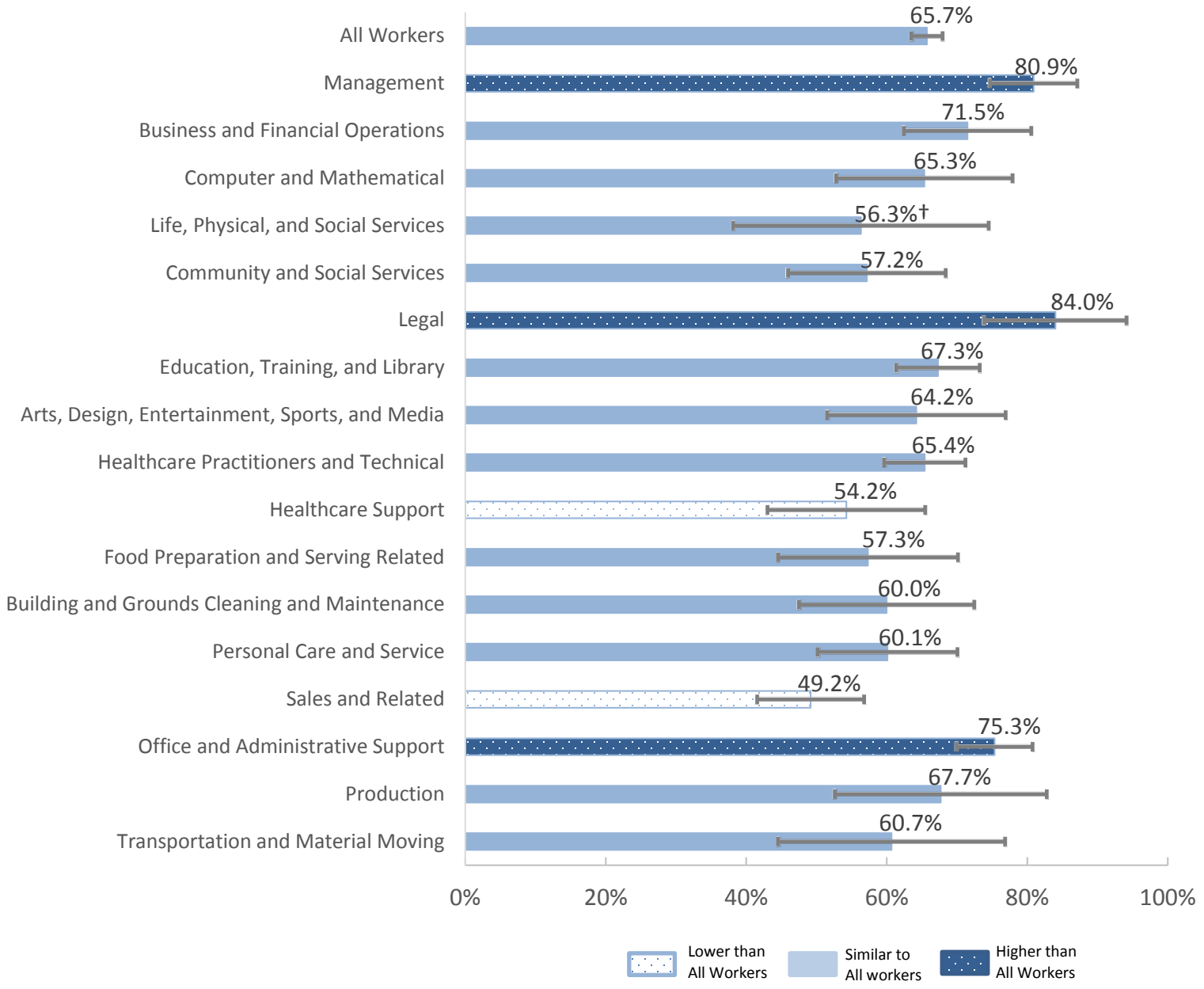
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Installation, Repair, & Maintenance
- Construction & Extraction
- Architecture & Engineering
- Protective Service

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever had a mammogram (women 40+ years old), by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Breast Cancer Screening

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever had a mammogram in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Information
- Finance & Insurance
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Educational Services
- Public Administration

Lower:

- Retail Trade
- Accommodation & Food Services

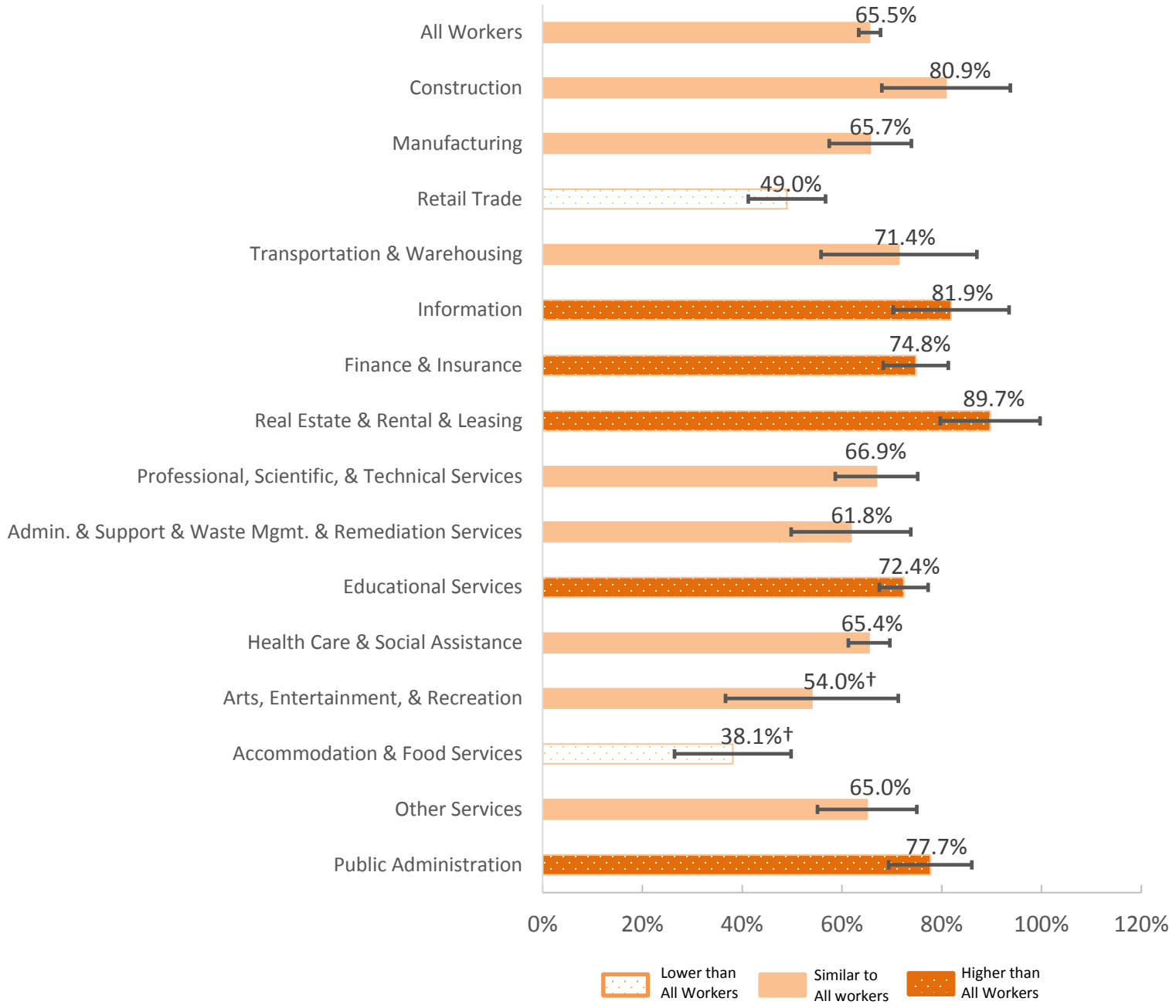
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Wholesale Trade
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting
- Utilities
- Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction
- Utilities

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever had a mammogram (women 40+ years old), by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Prostate Cancer Screening

In 2014 and 2016, respondents who were men and 40 years or older were asked if they ever had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever had had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test in the following occupation groups was significantly—

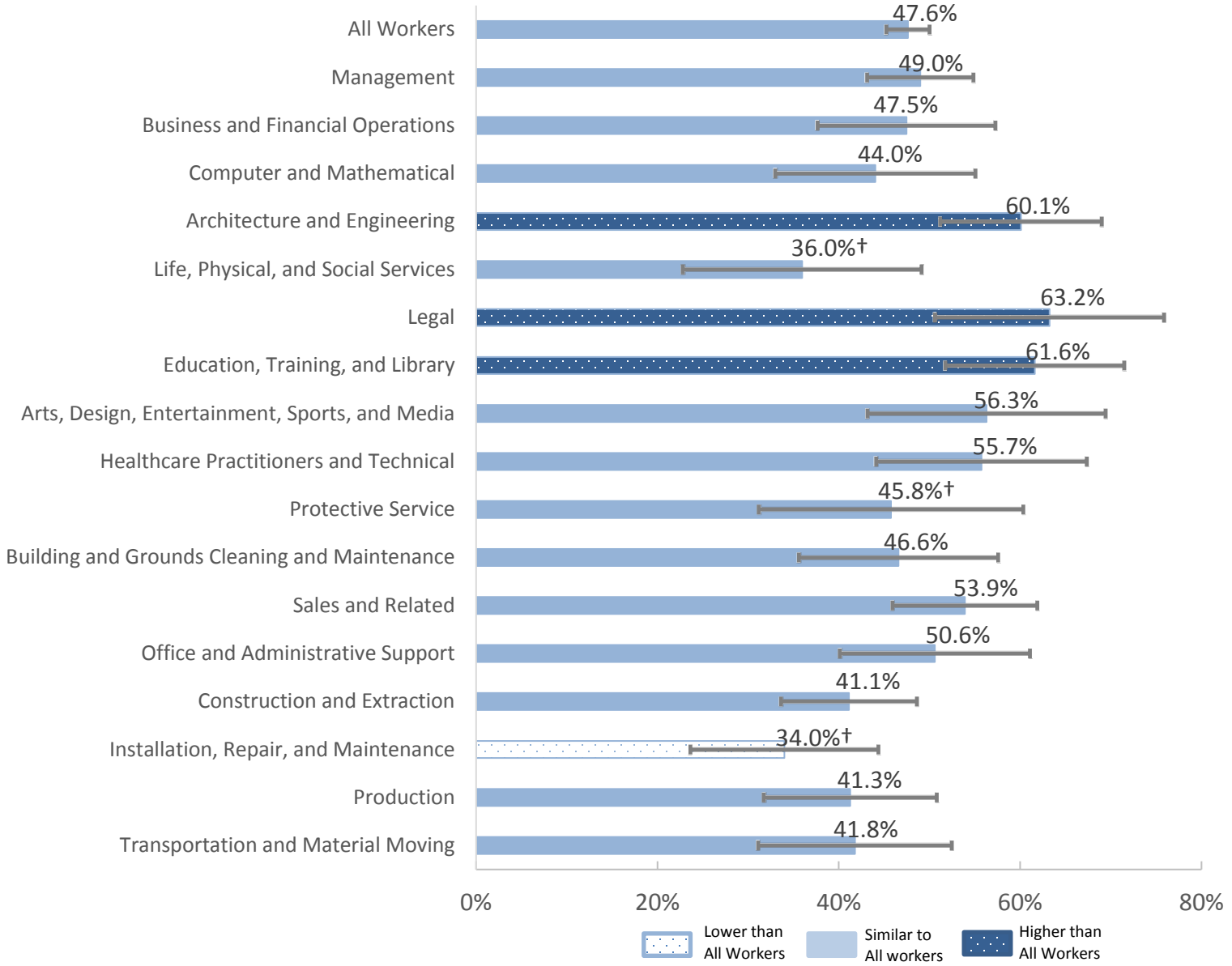
Higher:

- Architecture and Engineering
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library

Lower:

- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they were ever had a PSA test (men 40+ years old), by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Personal Care & Service
- Food Production and Serving Related
- Healthcare Support
- Community and Social Services

Health Protective Behaviors – Prostate Cancer Screening

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Educational Services

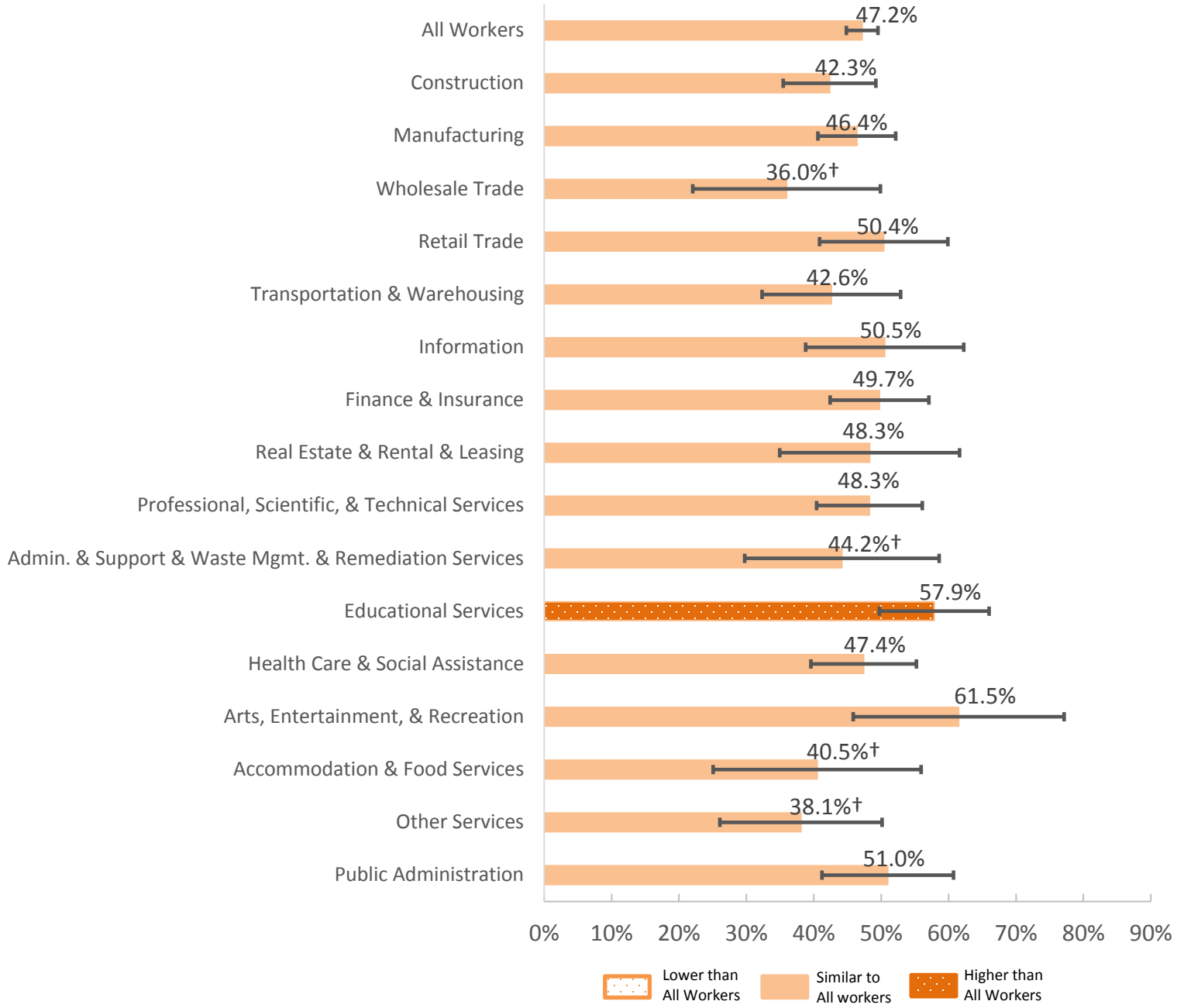
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Wholesale Trade
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting
- Utilities

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they were ever had a PSA test (men 40+ years old), CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Dentist Visit

In 2014 and 2016, respondents were asked how long it had been since they last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of having visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic with the past year in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Management
- Architecture and Engineering
- Life, Physical, and Social Services
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

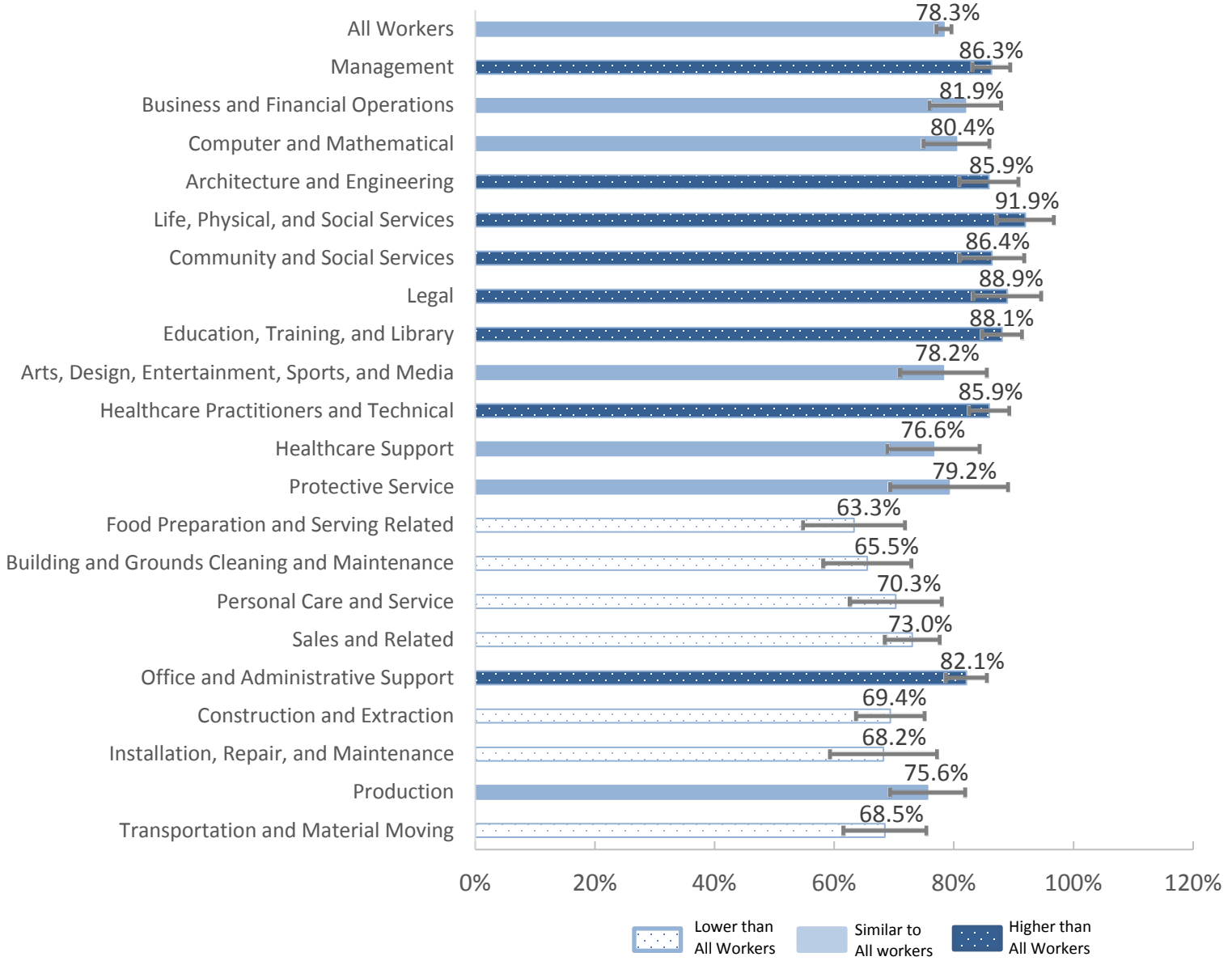
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Personal Care and Service
- Sales and Related
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance
- Transportation and Material Moving

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they visited a dentist, dental hygienist, or dental clinic with in the past year, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



Health Protective Behaviors–Dentist Visit

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of having visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic with the past year in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

Lower:

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
- Construction
- Retail Trade
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services

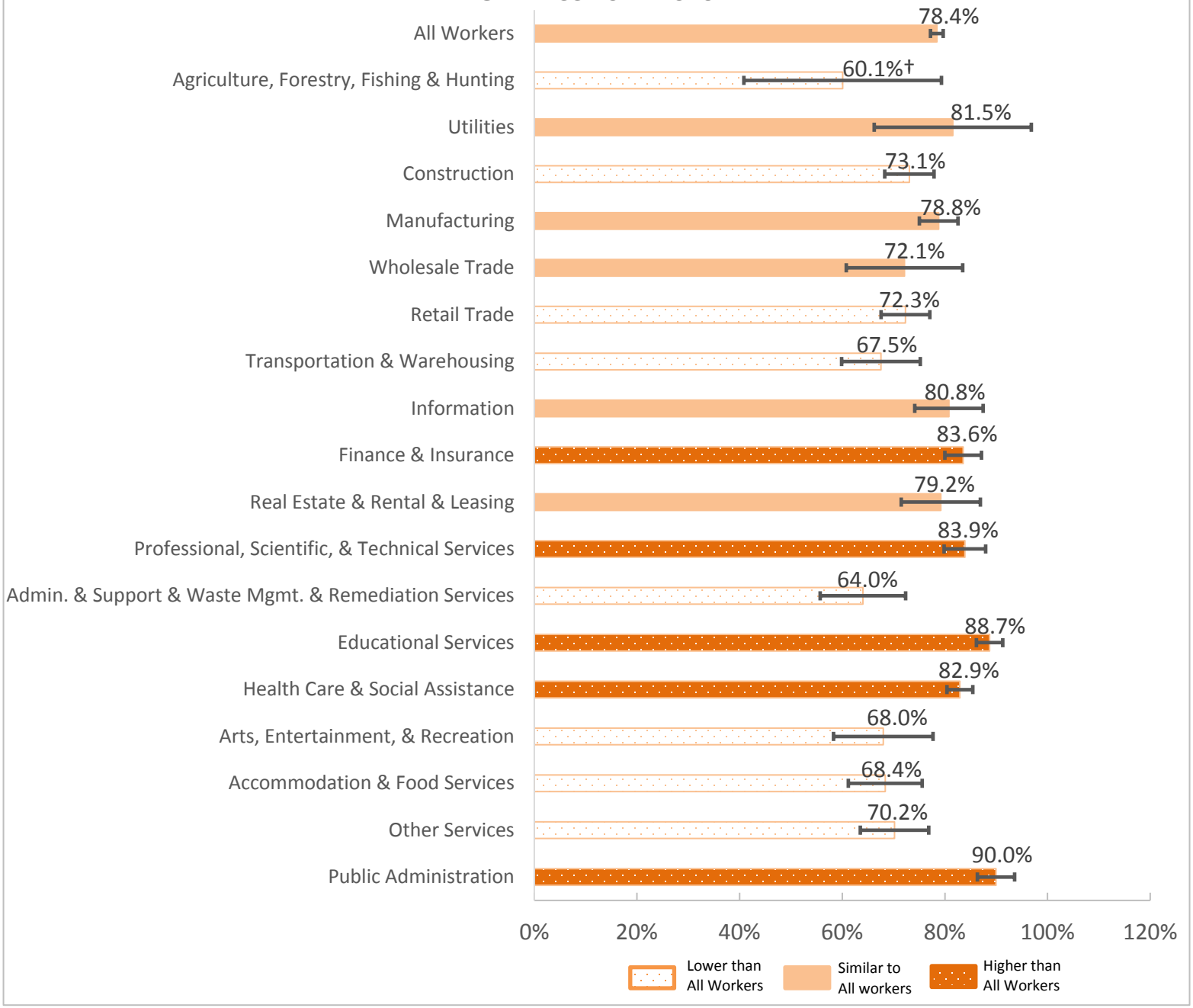
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they visited a dentist, dental hygienist, or dental clinic with in the past year, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Pre-diabetes Awareness

In 2014 and 2016, respondents were asked if they have been tested for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of been tested for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Life, Physical, and Social Services
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

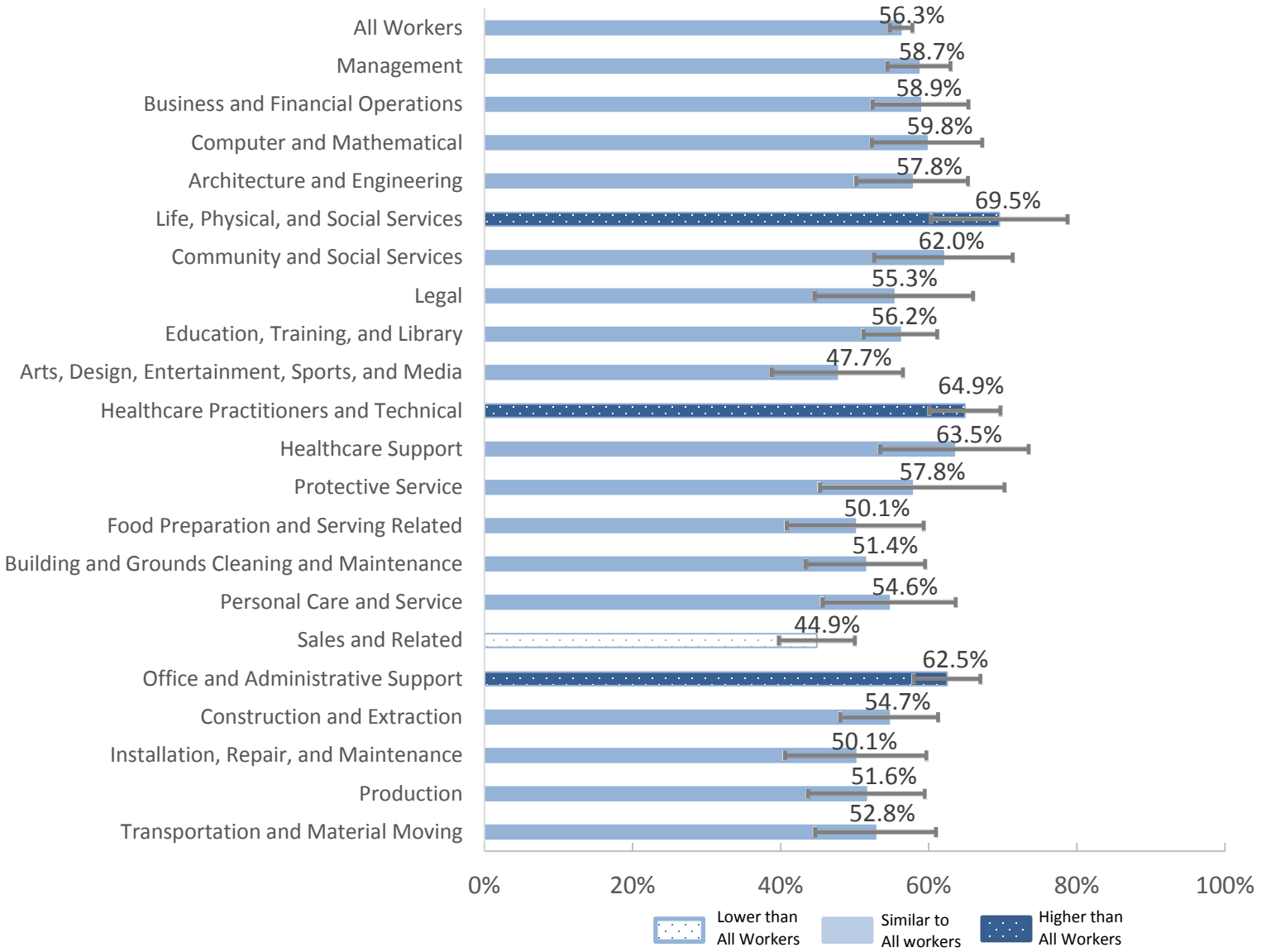
- Sales and Related

All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they have been tested for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



Health Protective Behaviors – Pre-diabetes Awareness

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of been tested for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration

Lower:

- Retail Trade
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Accommodation & Food Services

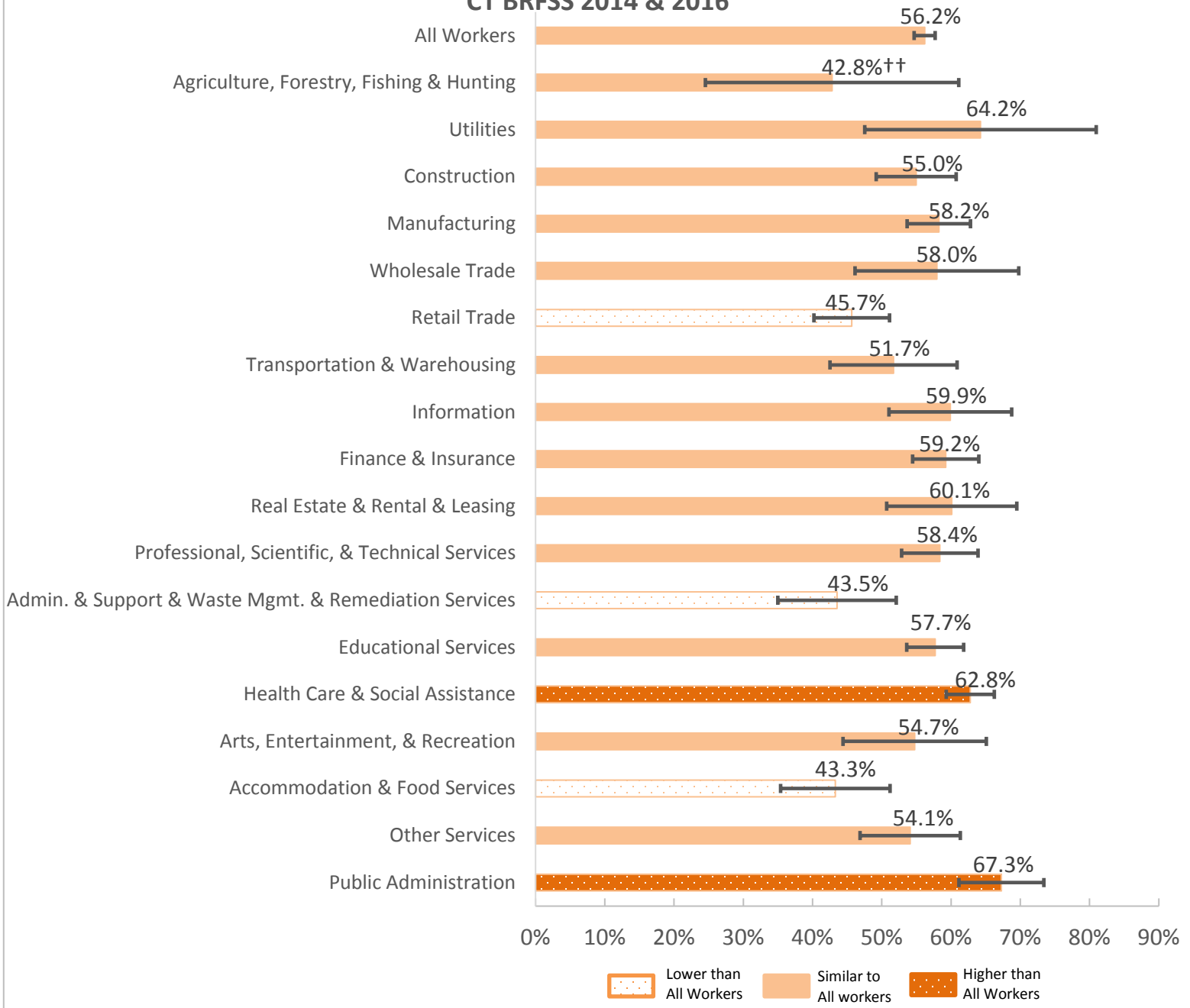
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they have been tested for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014 & 2016



CHRONIC CONDITIONS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUPS

Respondents were asked if they have been told they currently have asthma.

Chronic Conditions – Current Asthma

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of workers who have been told they currently have asthma in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Community and Social Services
- Healthcare Support
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Construction and Extraction

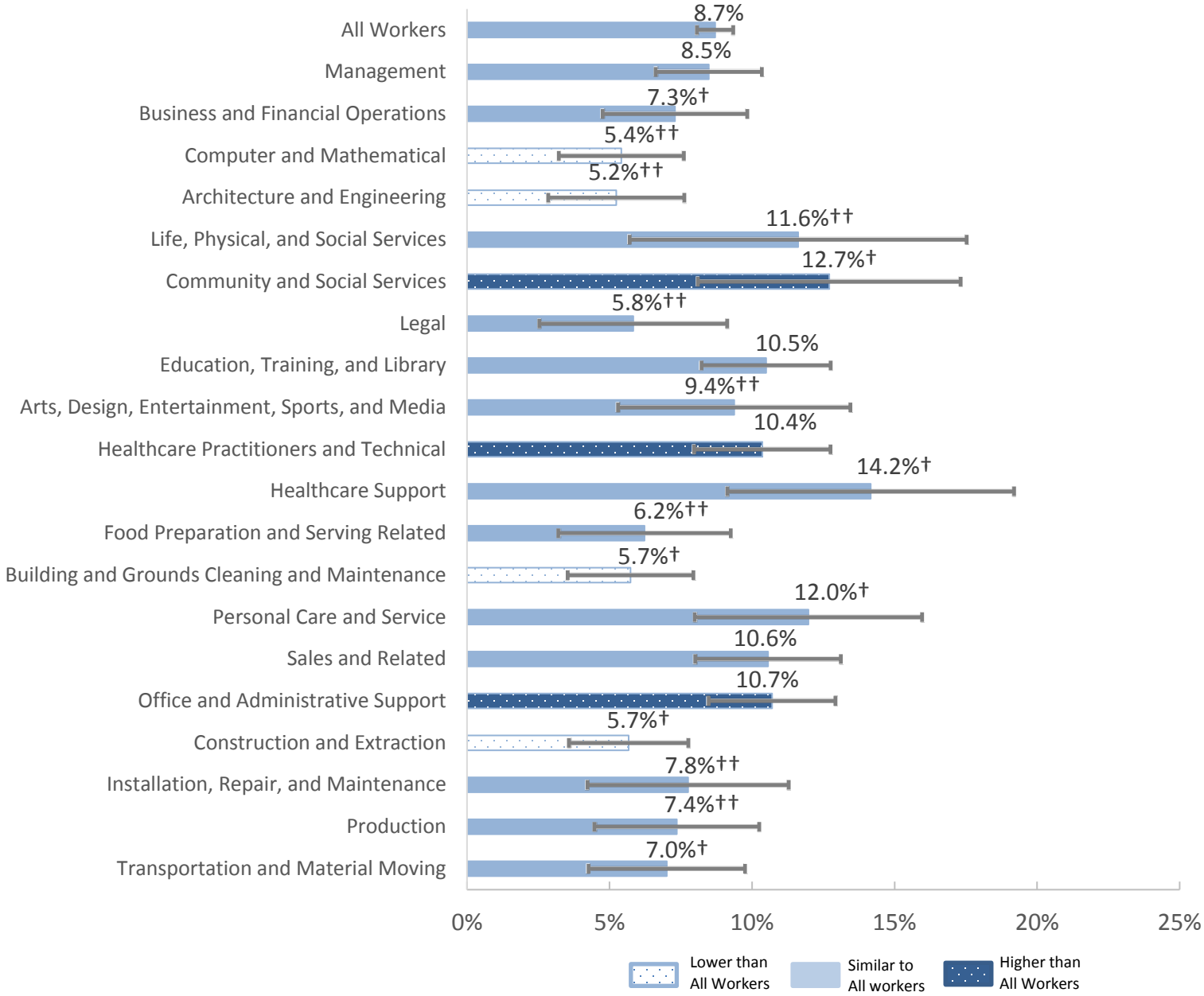
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Protective Service

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they currently have asthma, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Chronic Conditions – Current Asthma

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of workers who currently have asthma in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Retail Trade
- Health Care & Social Assistance

Lower:

- Manufacturing

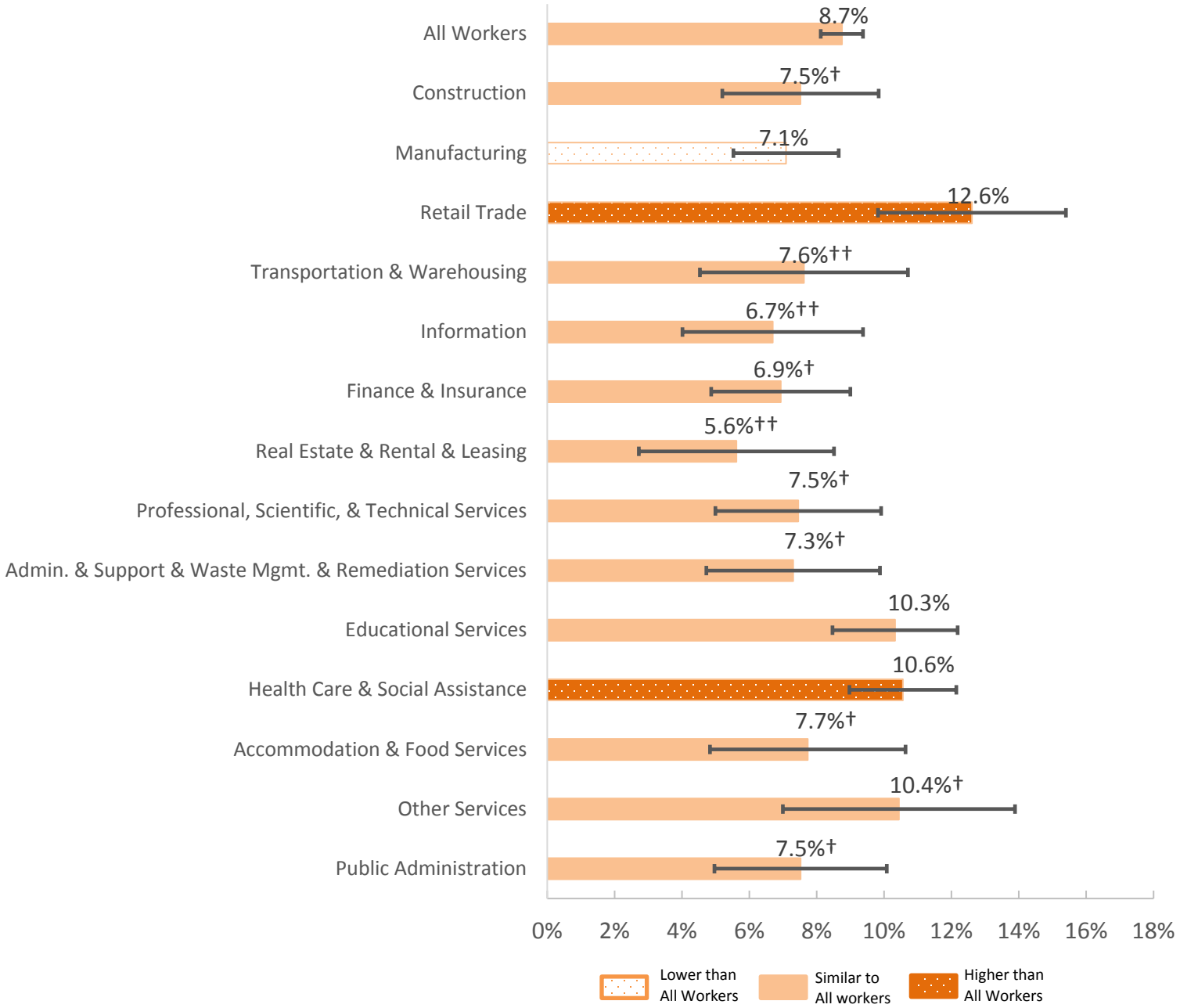
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Arts, Entertainment & Recreation
- Wholesale Trade
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting
- Utilities

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they currently have asthma, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Respondents were asked if they were ever told that they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

Chronic Conditions – Arthritis

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been diagnosed with arthritis in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Education, Training, and Library
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

- Computer and Mathematical
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Sales and Related

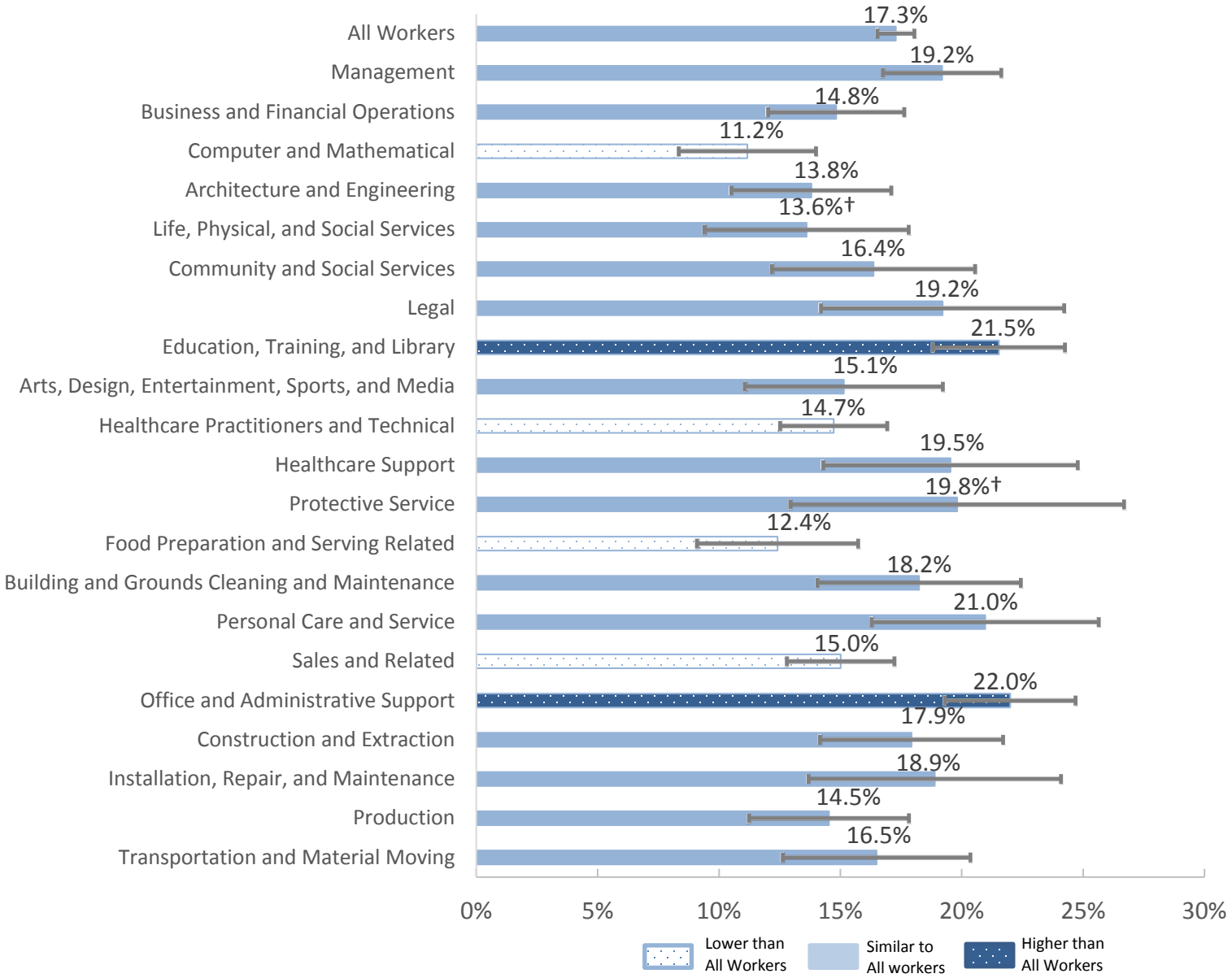
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever diagnosed with arthritis, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Chronic Conditions – Arthritis

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of being diagnosed with some form of arthritis among workers in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Educational Services

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance
- Accommodation & Food Services

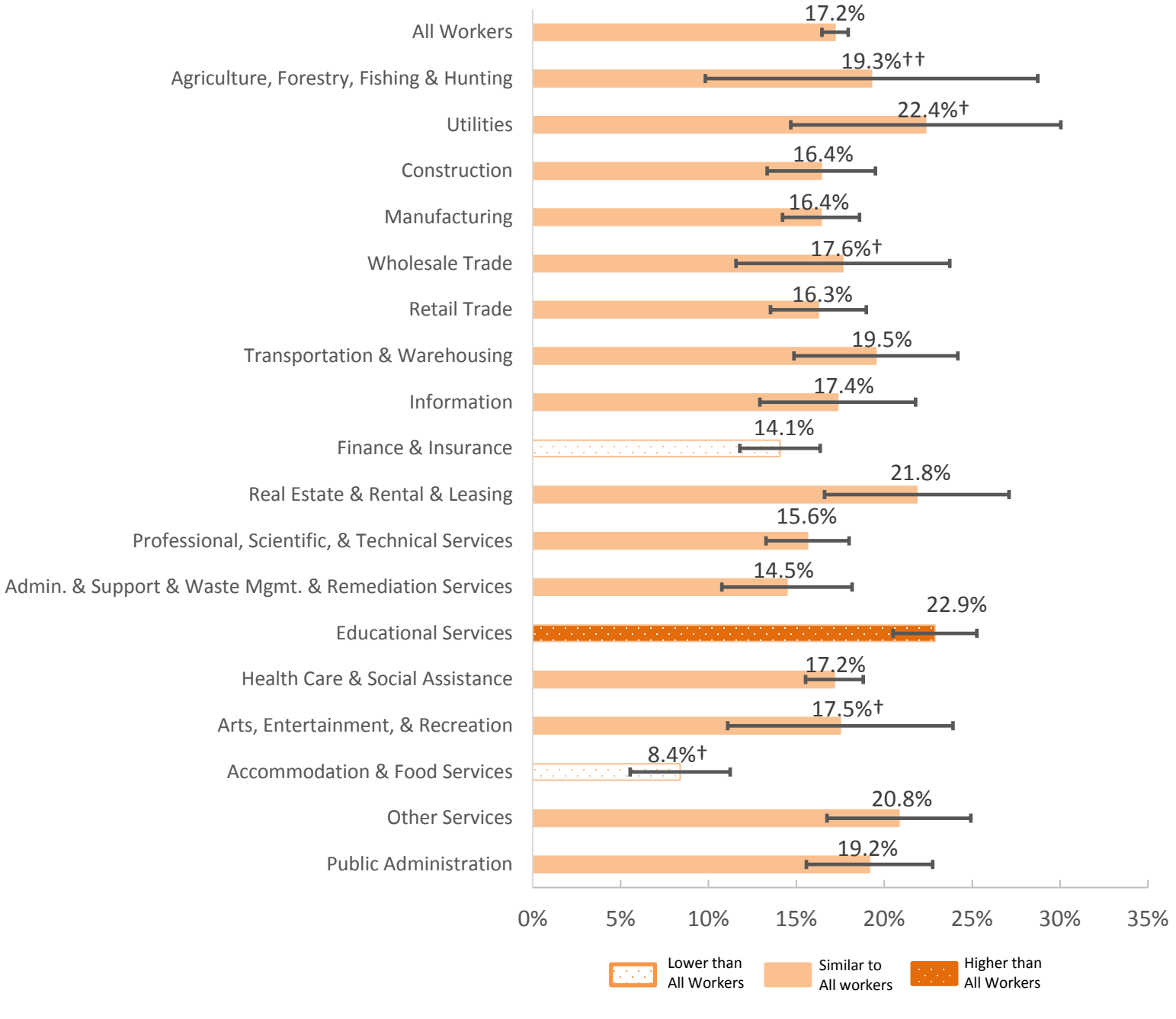
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever diagnosed with arthritis, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Respondents were asked if they were ever told that they had a heart attack; angina or coronary heart disease; or a stroke.

Chronic Conditions – Cardiovascular Disease

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease in the following occupation groups was significantly—

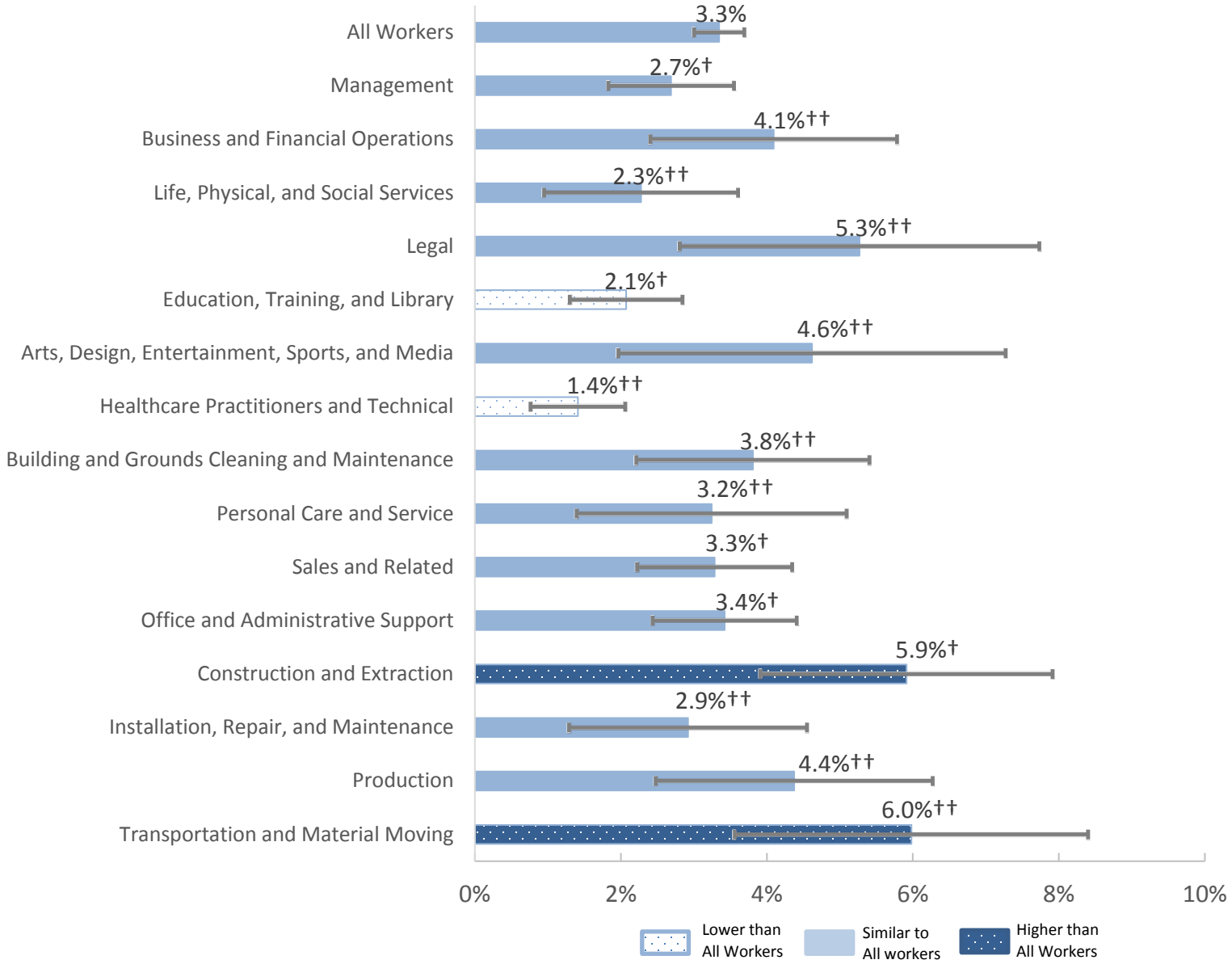
Higher:

- Construction and Extraction
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

- Education, Training, and Library
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting ever diagnosed with cardiovascular disease, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Protective Service
- Healthcare Support
- Community and Social Services
- Architecture and Engineering
- Computer and Mathematical

Chronic Conditions – Cardiovascular Disease

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Construction
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing

Lower:

- Finance & Insurance
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance

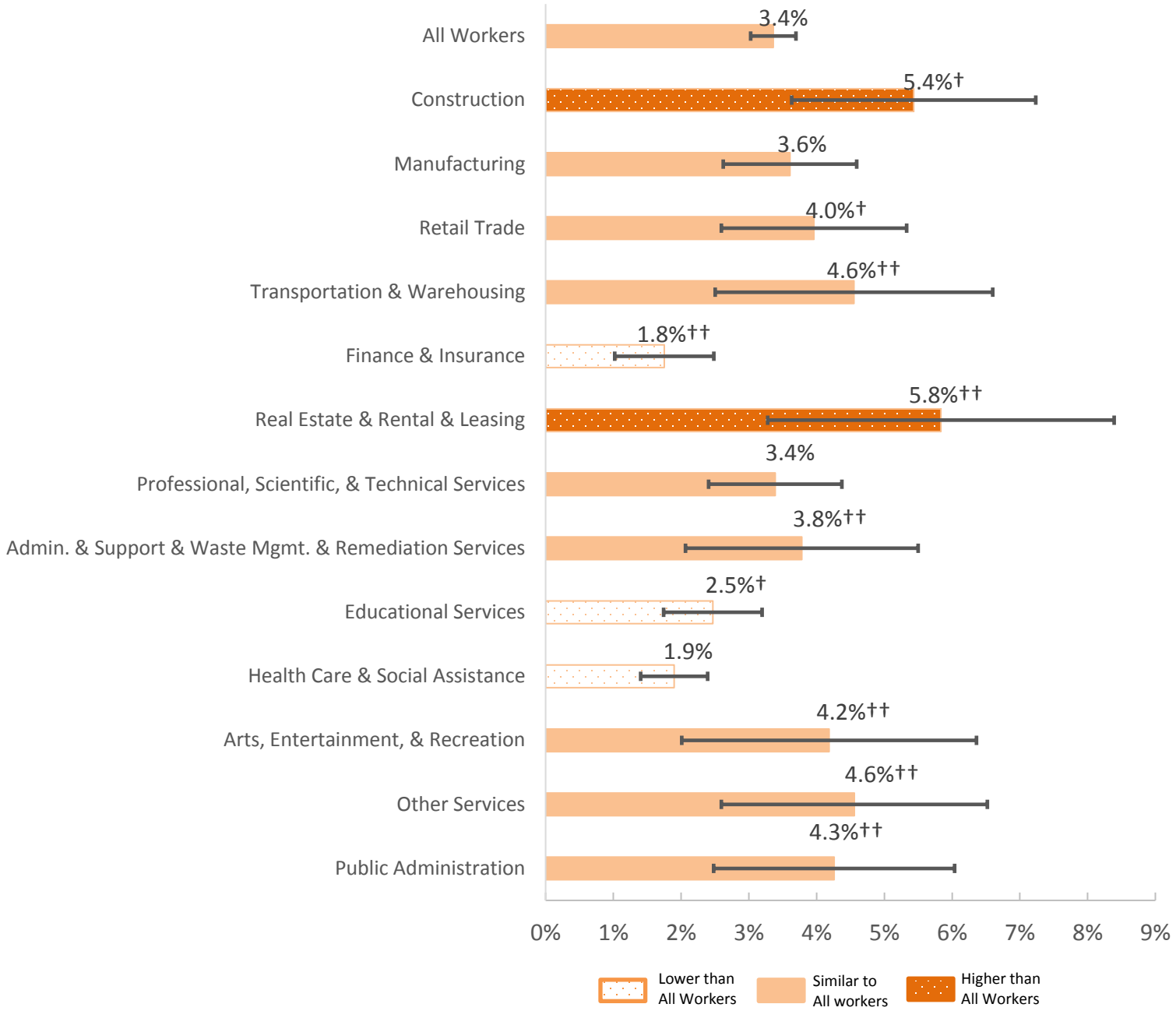
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Information
- Wholesale Trade
- Utilities
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting ever diagnosed with cardiovascular disease, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Chronic Conditions – Cancer

Respondents were asked if they were ever told that they have skin cancer, and if they were ever told if they had any other type of cancer.

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been diagnosed with cancer in the following occupation groups was significantly—

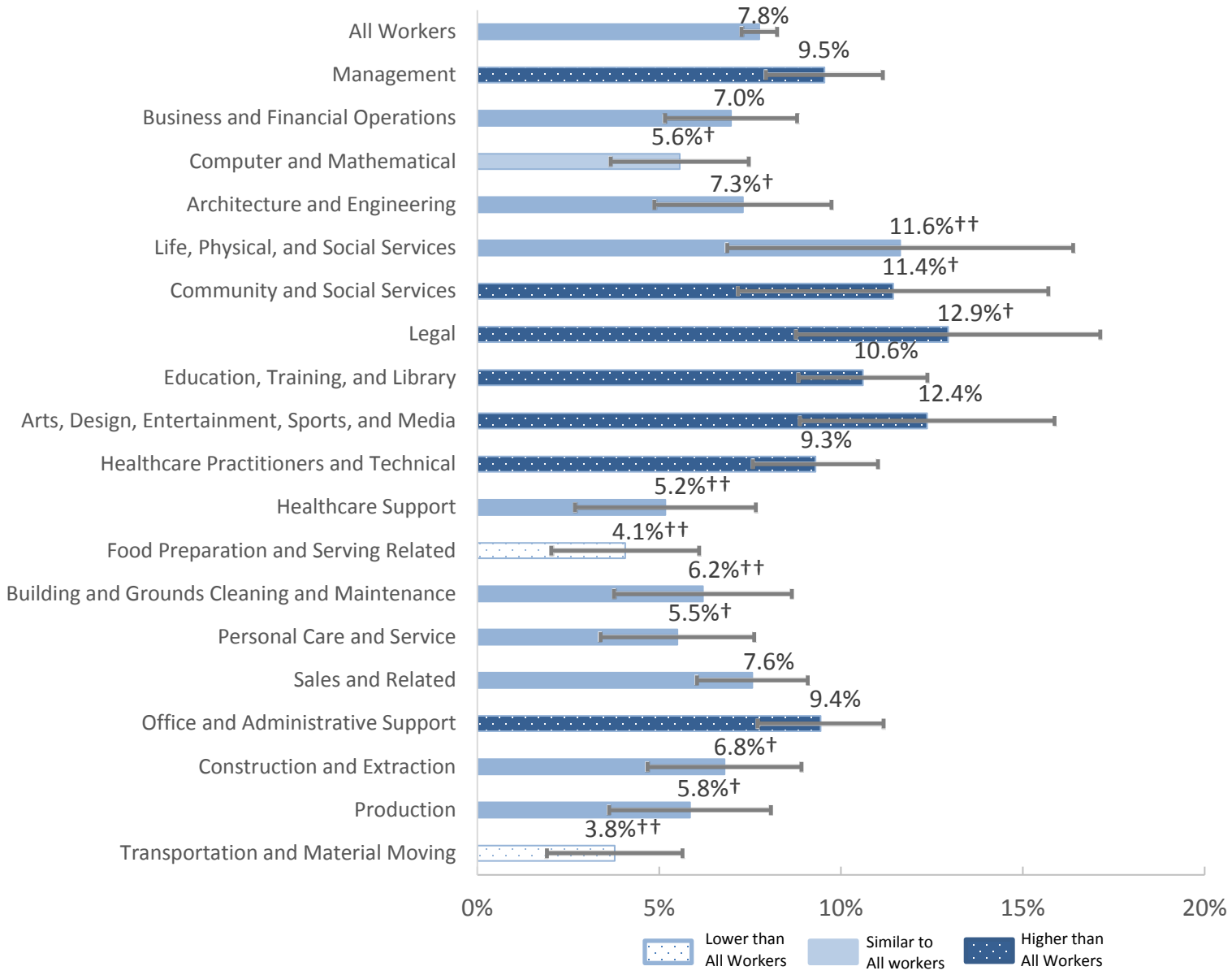
Higher:

- Management
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Transportation and Material Moving

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever diagnosed with cancer, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Protective Service
- Installation, Repair, & Maintenance

Chronic Conditions – Cancer

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been diagnosed with cancer in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Information
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Educational Services

Lower:

- Transportation & Warehousing
- Accommodation & Food Services

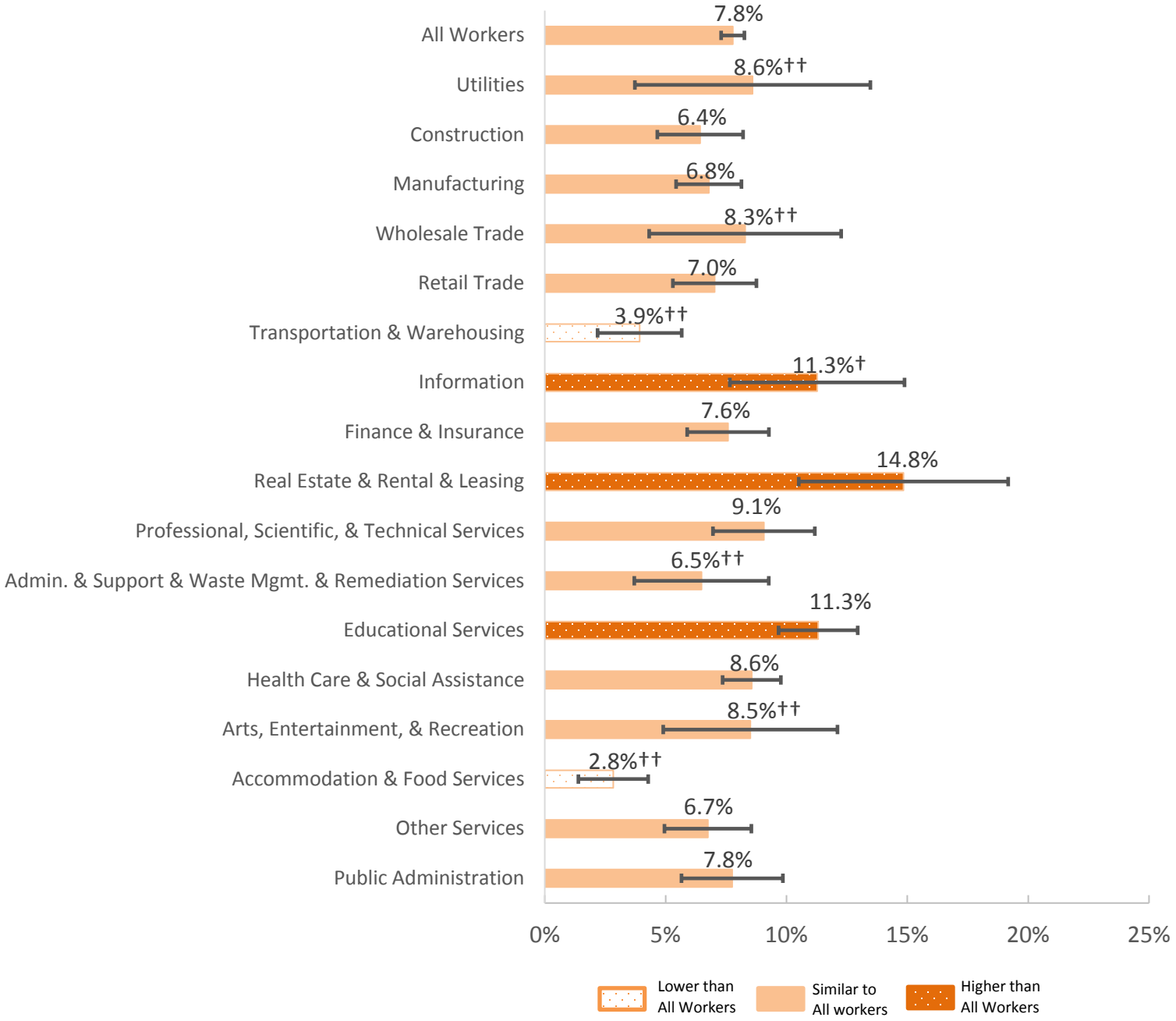
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever diagnosed with cancer, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Respondents were asked if they were ever told that they have diabetes (excluding pregnancy related diabetes).

Chronic Conditions – Diabetes

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been diagnosed with diabetes (excluding pregnancy related diabetes) in the following occupation groups was significantly—

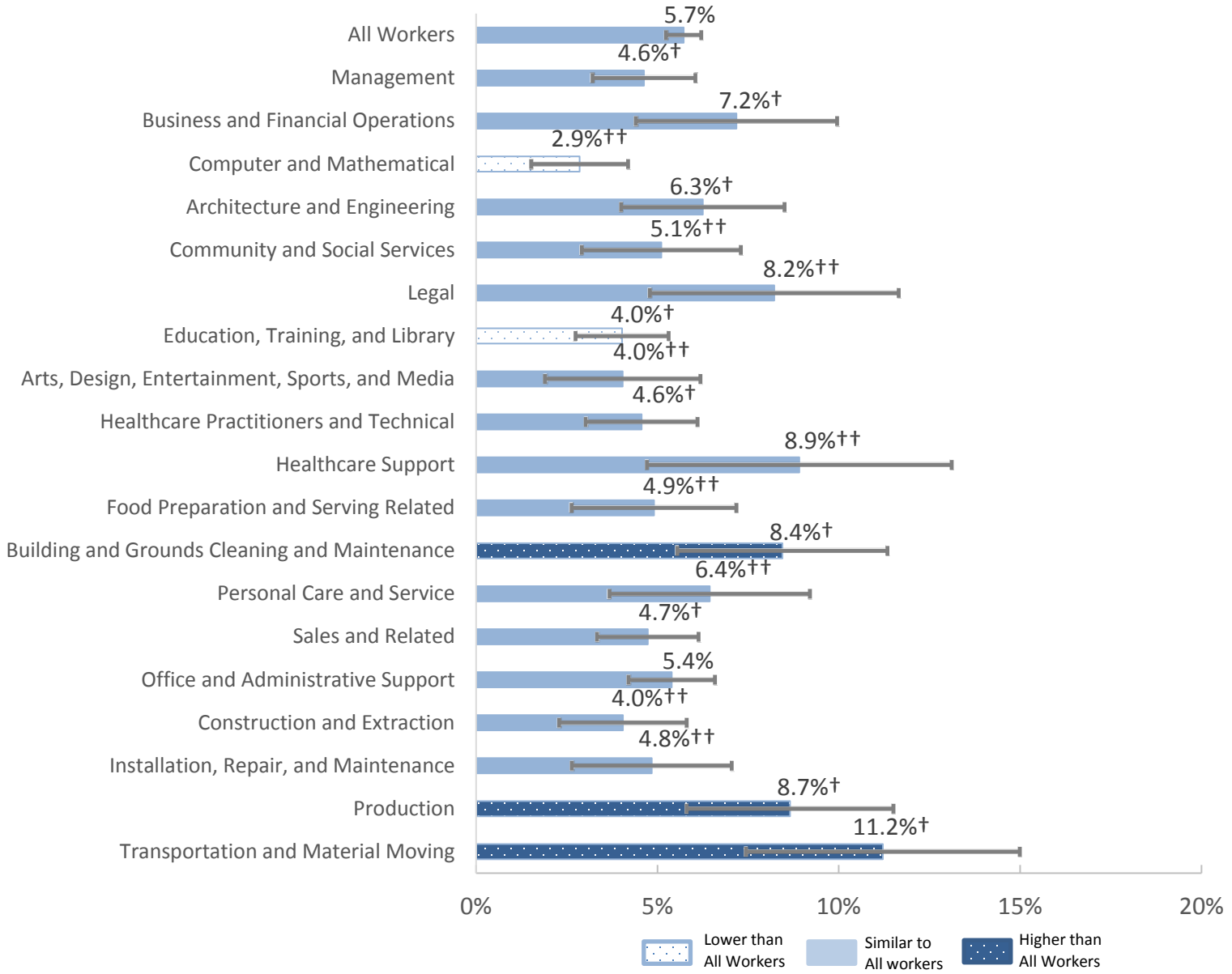
Higher:

- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

Lower:

- Computer and Mathematical
- Education, Training, and Library

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever diagnosed with diabetes, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Protective Service
- Life, Physical and Social Sciences

Chronic Conditions – Diabetes

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been diagnosed with diabetes (excluding pregnancy related diabetes) in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Utilities
- Transportation & Warehousing

Lower:

- Accommodation & Food Services

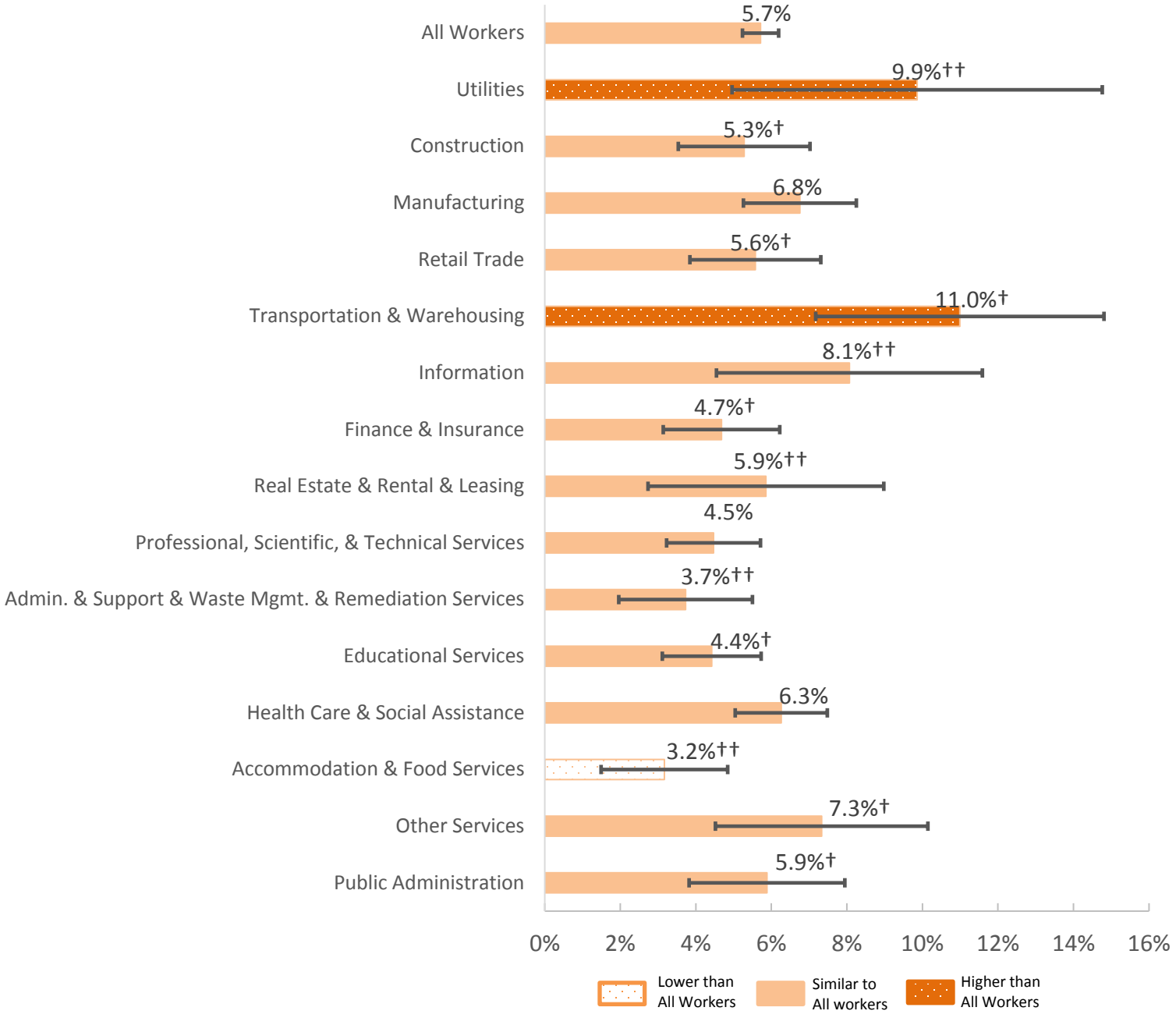
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Arts, Entertainment & Recreation
- Wholesale Trade
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever diagnosed with diabetes, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Respondents were asked if they were ever told they have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression.

Chronic Conditions – Depression

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been diagnosed with depression in the following occupation groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Personal Care and Service
- Sales and Related
- Office and Administrative Support

Lower:

- Management
- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance

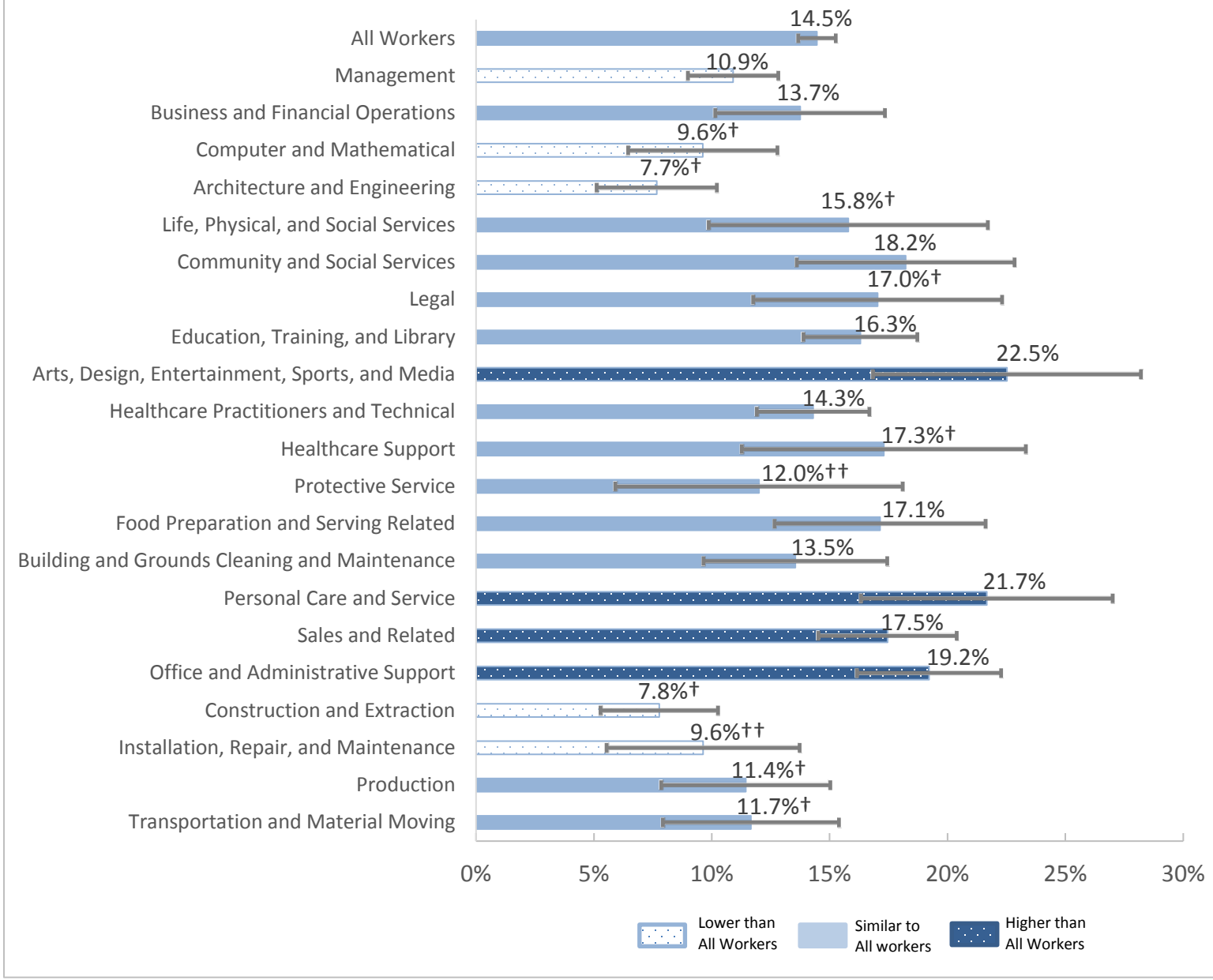
All workers = Respondents with an occupation code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting they were ever diagnosed with depression, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



Chronic Conditions – Depression

Compared to all workers, the prevalence of ever been diagnosed with depression in the following industry groups was significantly—

Higher:

- Retail Trade
- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
- Accommodation & Food Services

Lower:

- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale Trade
- Finance & Insurance

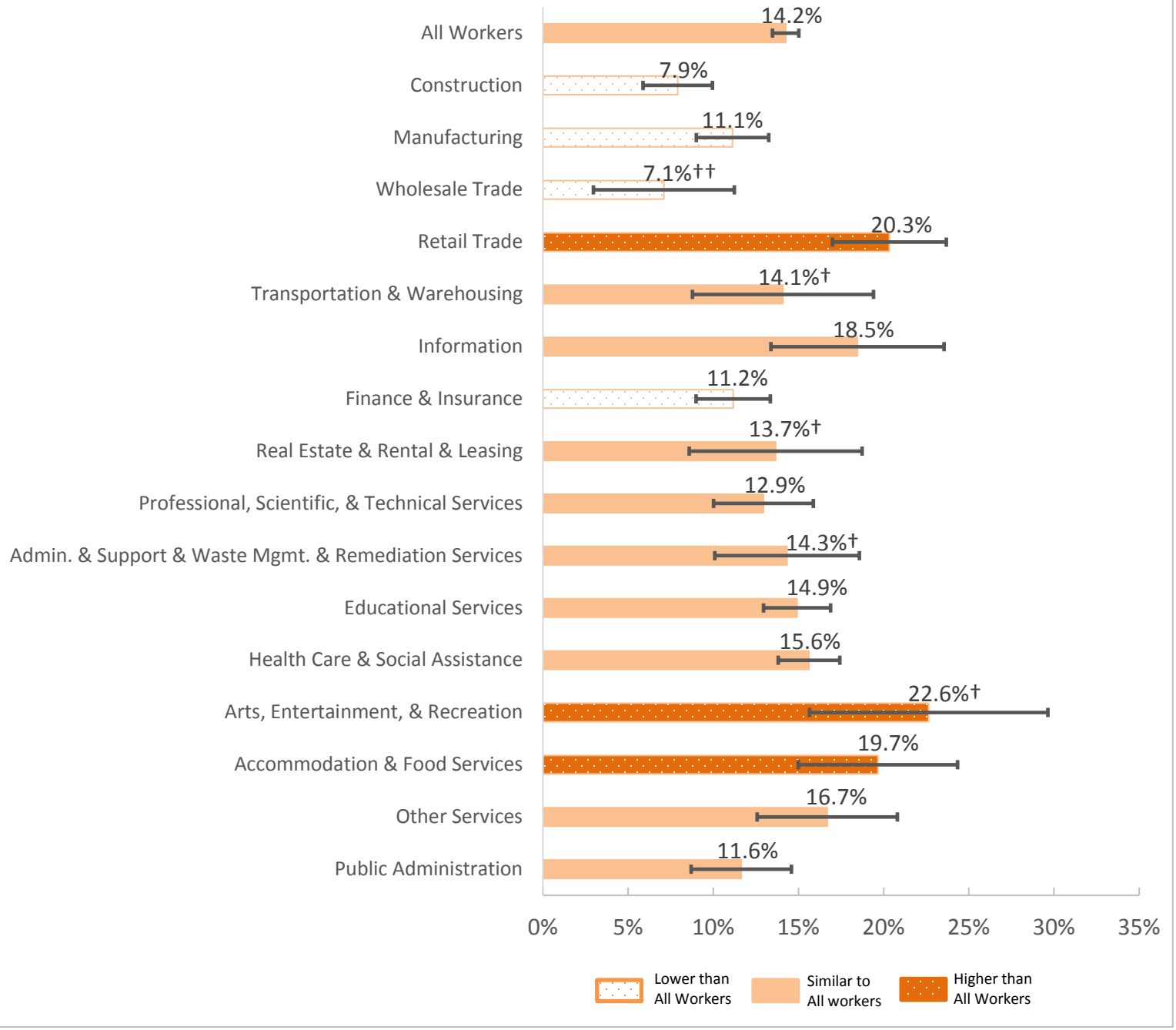
All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CV≤0.2
†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CV<0.3

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>.30)

- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting
- Utilities

Figure 1b. Percentage of CT workers reporting they ever diagnosed with depression, by Industry group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016



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[11] Excludes Unknown Industry and Occupation codes respective to each analysis (i.e., missing Industry codes does not exclude a respondent for analysis with a valid Occupation code for the Occupation analysis)