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

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Raul Pino, MD MPH
Commissioner
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Raul Pino, MD, MPH
Commissioner
Connecticut Department of Public Health

Celeste Jorge, MPH
Epidemiologist
Health Statistics & Surveillance Section
Connecticut Department of Public Health

Xi Zheng, MPH, MS
BRFSS Epidemiologist
Health Statistics & Surveillance Section
Connecticut Department of Public Health

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This document was prepared by ICF Macro, Inc, 126 College Street, Burlington, VT 05401. Adam Lee and Robynne Locke co-authored the report with supervision by Naomi Freedner-Maguire.
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For questions or additional information about the BRFSS or the DPH Occupational Health program, please contact:

Celeste Jorge, MPH
BRFSS Coordinator
Health Statistics & Surveillance Section
Connecticut Department of Public Health
860-509-7695
Celeste.Jorge@ct.gov

Thomas St. Louis, MSPH
Occupational Health Program Supervisor
Environmental and Occupational Health Assessment
Connecticut Department of Public Health
860-509-7740
Thomas.St.Louis@ct.gov

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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

**Employment Status in Connecticut, 2014-2016**

- **62%** Employed or Out of work < 1 yr
- **24%** Engaged in School or Homemaking
- **11%** Out of work 1+ years
- **3%** Retired/Unable to Work

**Demographics of Connecticut Workers**

- **Male**
  - Less than High School: 8.6%
  - High School Graduate: 25.1%
  - College 1-3 years: 26.4%
  - College Graduate: 39.8%
- **Female**
  - Less than High School: 5.1%
  - High School Graduate: 14.7%
  - College 1-3 years: 4.4%
  - College Graduate: 9.2%
- **18-44**
  - Male: 51.1%
  - Female: 24.1%
- **45-54**
  - Male: 19.0%
- **55-64**
  - Male: 14.7%
- **65 or Older**
  - Male: 5.1%
  - Female: 10.3%
- **White, Non-Hispanic**
  - Male: 69.8%
  - Female: 4.4%
- **Black, Non-Hispanic**
  - Male: 9.2%
- **Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic**
  - Male: 14.7%
- **Hispanic**
  - Male: 1.9%
- **Other**
  - Male: 10.3%
- **Less than $15,000**
  - Male: 15.3%
- **$15,000 to less than $25,000**
  - Male: 15.3%
- **$25,000 to less than $50,000**
  - Male: 16.6%
- **$50,000 to less than $75,000**
  - Male: 15.3%
- **$75,000 or more**
  - Male: 52.6%

Connecticut Department of Public Health | 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.\(^5\) 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\(^6\), 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 Worker’s Health, (CT BRFSS 2014-2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Outcomes</th>
<th>Health Related Preventive and Risk Behaviors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9% had fair or poor health</td>
<td>40% received flu vaccine in past year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63% were overweight or obese</td>
<td>14% were current smokers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% diagnosed with diabetes</td>
<td>19% had no leisure time physical activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9% had current asthma</td>
<td>70% had routine checkup in past year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17% diagnosed with arthritis</td>
<td>27% were excessive drinkers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% diagnosed with depression</td>
<td>71% slept less than 8hrs/day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Connecticut Health Disparities by Industry and Occupation, CT BRFSS 2014-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifiable Health Risk Behaviors</th>
<th>Health Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industry:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Industry:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Construction and Extraction had the highest prevalence of current smoking;</td>
<td>• Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance had the highest prevalence of poor or fair overall health;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Installation, Repair, and Maintenance had the highest prevalence of excessive drinking;</td>
<td>• Personal Care and Service had the highest prevalence of poor physical health;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Transportation and Material Moving had the highest prevalence of leisure time physical inactivity;</td>
<td>• Healthcare Support had the highest prevalence of poor mental health;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Architecture and Engineering had the highest prevalence of poor sleep;</td>
<td>• Healthcare Support had the highest prevalence of current asthma;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Transportation and Material Moving had the highest prevalence of being overweight/obese.</td>
<td>• Office and Administrative Support had the highest prevalence of arthritis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupation:</strong></td>
<td>• Transportation and Material Moving had the highest prevalence of cardiovascular diseases;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Construction had the highest prevalence of current smoking;</td>
<td>• Transportation and Material Moving had the highest prevalence of diabetes;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Accommodation &amp; Food Services had the highest prevalence of excessive drinking;</td>
<td>• Art, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media had the highest prevalence of depression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Educational Services had the highest prevalence of leisure time physical inactivity;</td>
<td><strong>Occupation:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Architecture and Engineering had the highest prevalence of poor sleep;</td>
<td>• Administration, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services had the highest prevalence of poor or fair overall health;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Utilities had the highest prevalence of being overweight/obese.</td>
<td>• Retail Trade had the highest prevalence of poor physical health;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Accommodation &amp; Food Services and Other services had the highest prevalence of poor mental health;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Retail Trade had the highest prevalence of current asthma;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Educational Services had the highest prevalence of arthritis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Educational Services had the highest prevalence of cardiovascular diseases;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Real Estate &amp; Rental &amp; Leasing had the highest prevalence of diabetes;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had the highest prevalence of depression.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Connecticut coordinated chronic disease plan, and to track online state health priorities, and chronic disease dashboards. 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. 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 weights 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 ). 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.
Table 1. Health Topics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Topics</th>
<th>BRFSS Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Health Status (Poor/fair health)</td>
<td>GENHLTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor physical health (≥ 15 days out of the past 30 days)</td>
<td>PHYSHLTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor mental health (≥ 15 days out of the past 30 days)</td>
<td>MENTHLTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Mass Index (overweight/obese)</td>
<td>_BMI5CAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Least one primary doctor</td>
<td>PERSDOC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No access to health care due to cost</td>
<td>MEDCOST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care coverage</td>
<td>_HCVU651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always/Usually stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious food</td>
<td>SCNTMEL1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always/Usually stressed about having enough money to pay rent/mortgage</td>
<td>SCNTMNY1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral health - tooth loss</td>
<td>RMVTETH3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Risk Behaviors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No leisure time activities</td>
<td>_TOTINDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smokers</td>
<td>_SMOKER3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever used E-cigarette</td>
<td>ECIGARET/TOBVAP/TOBECIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess alcohol drinking (binge or heavy drinking)</td>
<td>_RFBING5/_RFDRHV5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always use seatbelt</td>
<td>SEATBELT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate sleep (Less than 8 hours in a 24 hr period)</td>
<td>SLEPTIM1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Protective Behaviors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check-up in the past year</td>
<td>CHECKUP1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu shot in the past year</td>
<td>FLUSHOT6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had pneumonia shot</td>
<td>PNEUVAC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had HIV test</td>
<td>HIVTST6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-diabetes awareness</td>
<td>PREDIABST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon cancer screening: ever had colonoscopy</td>
<td>HADSIGM3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast cancer screening: ever had a mammogram</td>
<td>HADMAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate cancer screening: ever had PSA test</td>
<td>PSATEST1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit dentist in the past year</td>
<td>_DENVST2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chronic Conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current asthma</td>
<td>_CASTHM1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed with arthritis</td>
<td>_DRDXAR1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed with cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>CVDCRHHD4/CVDCRHHD4/CVDSTRK3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed with cancer</td>
<td>CHCSCNCR/CHCOCNCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed with diabetes</td>
<td>DIABETE3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed with depression</td>
<td>ADDEPEV2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 3) 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

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

* 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
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.

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

* Estimates were suppressed because of limited validity (CV>30%)

---

3 Industry groups based on 2002 Census Industry Codes.
5 Data collection does not include military living in barracks.
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

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

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

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
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

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**

- **All Workers:** 5.4%
- **Management:** 4.7%
- **Community and Social Services:** 3.8%††
- **Legal:** 5.1%††
- **Education, Training, and Library:** 4.7%†
- **Healthcare Practitioners and Technical:** 5.2%†
- **Healthcare Support:** 6.8%††
- **Food Preparation and Serving Related:** 5.9%††
- **Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance:** 7.9%†
- **Personal Care and Service:** 8.6%†
- **Sales and Related:** 6.1%
- **Office and Administrative Support:** 6.1%
- **Construction and Extraction:** 5.3%††
- **Installation, Repair, and Maintenance:** 5.3%††
- **Production:** 7.3%†
- **Transportation and Material Moving:** 5.8%††
**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

---

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Group</th>
<th>All Workers</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Retail Trade</th>
<th>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</th>
<th>Finance &amp; Insurance</th>
<th>Real Estate &amp; Rental &amp; Leasing</th>
<th>Professional, Scientific, &amp; Technical Services</th>
<th>Admin. &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgmt. &amp; Remediation Services</th>
<th>Educational Services</th>
<th>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</th>
<th>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</th>
<th>Other Services</th>
<th>Public Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.9%†</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>8.8%†</td>
<td>6.8%††</td>
<td>3.6%†</td>
<td>3.3%††</td>
<td>3.6%††</td>
<td>8.1%††</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>4.6%††</td>
<td>6.5%†</td>
<td>4.3%††</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All workers = Respondents with an industry code

† Coefficient of variance is 0.15<CVs0.2

†† Coefficient of variance is 0.2<CVs0.3

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
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

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

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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Workers</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</td>
<td>9.9%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>7.8%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; Insurance</td>
<td>4.3%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate &amp; Rental &amp; Leasing</td>
<td>5.0%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, &amp; Technical Services</td>
<td>4.6%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin. &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgmt. &amp; Remediation Services</td>
<td>7.7%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>11.6%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</td>
<td>12.9%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>7.1%†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14% 16% 18% 20%
Health Indicators – Body Mass Index (BMI)

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

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.

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

All Workers
Management
Business and Financial Operations
Computer and Mathematical
Architecture and Engineering
Life, Physical, and Social Services
Community and Social Services
Legal
Education, Training, and Library
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
Healthcare Support
Protective Service
Food Preparation and Serving Related
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
Personal Care and Service
Sales and Related
Office and Administrative Support
Construction and Extraction
Installation, Repair, and Maintenance
Production
Transportation and Material Moving

Lower than All Workers
Similar to All workers
Higher than All Workers
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

---

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

- **All Workers:** 63.1%
- **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting:** 57.9%
- **Utilities:** 76.9%
- **Construction:** 71.1%
- **Manufacturing:** 65.4%
- **Wholesale Trade:** 65.2%
- **Retail Trade:** 61.0%
- **Transportation & Warehousing:** 76.1%
- **Information:** 61.4%
- **Finance & Insurance:** 60.2%
- **Real Estate & Rental & Leasing:** 63.9%
- **Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services:** 59.6%
- **Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services:** 69.8%
- **Educational Services:** 57.0%
- **Health Care & Social Assistance:** 56.0%
- **Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation:** 60.1%
- **Accommodation & Food Services:** 61.9%
- **Other Services:** 75.2%
- **Public Administration:**

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
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 Moving

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

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](image)
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>0.30)
- Active Military
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Service
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 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 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.

Figure 1a. Percentage of CT workers reporting that they could not see a doctor because of cost, 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
- Legal

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
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
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
- 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
- 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

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

**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

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

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.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Group</th>
<th>All Workers</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Education, Training, and Library</th>
<th>Healthcare Practitioners and Technical</th>
<th>Food Preparation and Serving Related</th>
<th>Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance</th>
<th>Personal Care and Service</th>
<th>Sales and Related</th>
<th>Office and Administrative Support</th>
<th>Construction and Extraction</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Transportation and Material Moving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Workers</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>2.0%‡‡</td>
<td>4.0‡‡</td>
<td>4.2%‡‡</td>
<td>9.3%‡‡</td>
<td>13.3%‡‡</td>
<td>8.6%‡‡</td>
<td>7.9%†</td>
<td>7.6%†</td>
<td>12.9%‡‡</td>
<td>8.8%‡‡</td>
<td>8.3%‡‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower than All Workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similar to All workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

- 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
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

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.

Results not shown for the following groups due to insufficient sample size (N<50) or high variance (CV>0.3):
- 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**

- **All Workers**
  - Management: 9.0%
  - Business and Financial Operations: 10.5%**
  - Community and Social Services: 7.5%+
  - Education, Training, and Library: 10.4%**
  - Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media: 9.5%+
  - Healthcare Practitioners and Technical: 21.7%+
  - Healthcare Support: 14.4%**
  - Food Preparation and Serving Related: 19.0%+
  - Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance: 20.7%+
  - Personal Care and Service: 16.7%
  - Sales and Related: 14.5%
  - Office and Administrative Support: 20.1%
  - Construction and Extraction: 22.6%**
  - Installation, Repair, and Maintenance: 17.6%+
  - Production: 22.8%+
  - Transportation and Material Moving: 22.8%+

**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>0.3):

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Compared to All Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Workers</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</td>
<td>15.4%††</td>
<td>Lower than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; Insurance</td>
<td>9.4%†</td>
<td>Lower than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate &amp; Rental &amp; Leasing</td>
<td>13.6%††</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, &amp; Technical Services</td>
<td>8.9%††</td>
<td>Lower than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin. &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgmt. &amp; Remediation Services</td>
<td>17.5%††</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>14.6%††</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</td>
<td>20.5%†</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>15.9%†</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>6.8%††</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**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 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
- 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

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**

- All Workers
- Management
- Business and Financial Operations
- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering
- Life, Physical, and Social Services
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Healthcare Support
- Protective Service
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Personal Care and Service
- Sales and Related
- Office and Administrative Support
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70%
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

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

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.

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**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**

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Workers</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>10.8%†</td>
<td>13.2%†</td>
<td>10.6%†</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>10.1%†</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>14.2%†</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower than All Workers</td>
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<td>Similar to All workers</td>
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<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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>0.3)
- Active Military
- Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
- Life, Physical and Social Sciences
**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**

- All Workers 18.8%
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting 19.1%††
- Construction 20.4%
- Manufacturing 22.2%
- Wholesale Trade 23.3%†
- Retail Trade 22.1%
- Transportation & Warehousing 33.2%
- Information 10.9%†
- Finance & Insurance 12.0%
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing 13.1%†
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services 11.8%
- Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services 28.5%
- Educational Services 13.6%
- Health Care & Social Assistance 18.1%
- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation 13.7%††
- Accommodation & Food Services 25.5%
- Other Services 21.2%
- Public Administration 14.8%
Health Risk Behaviors – Current Smokers

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
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical

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.

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

- Construction: 25.2%
- Wholesale Trade: 20.4%‡‡
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing: 19.2%†
- Construction: 25.2%
- Transportation & Warehousing: 20.0%
- Accommodation & Food Services: 25.1%
- Other Services: 19.5%
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:
- 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
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Healthcare Support
- Protective Service
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Personal Care and Service
- Sales and Related
- Office and Administrative Support
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

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

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

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

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 occasion or five or more drinks per occasion for women.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Workers</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Financial Operations</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and Mathematical</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture and Engineering</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life, Physical, and Social Services</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Social Services</td>
<td>20.3%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Training, and Library</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare Practitioners and Technical</td>
<td>19.1%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare Support</td>
<td>25.3%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Service</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Preparation and Serving Related</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Care and Service</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Related</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and Administrative Support</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and Extraction</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation, Repair, and Maintenance</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Material Moving</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%
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

---

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

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

---

Lower than All Workers
Similar to All Workers
Higher than All Workers
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 respondents were asked how often they wore seatbelts when they drove or rode in a car.

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

All workers
- Management
- Business and Financial Operations
- Computer and Mathematical
- Architecture and Engineering
- Life, Physical, and Social Services
- Community and Social Services
- Legal
- Education, Training, and Library
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
- Healthcare Support
- Protective Service
- Food Preparation and Serving Related
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
- Personal Care and Service
- Sales and Related
- Office and Administrative Support
- Construction and Extraction
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance
- Production
- Transportation and Material Moving

Figure 1a: Bar chart showing the percentage of CT workers reporting always using seatbelts, by occupation group, for the years 2014-2016. The chart includes data for all workers as well as groups classified as higher, similar, or lower than all workers.
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

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

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
Health Risk Behaviors – Inadequate Sleep

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

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

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

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
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
HEALTH PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUPS
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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Workers</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Financial Operations</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and Mathematical</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture and Engineering</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life, Physical, and Social Services</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Social Services</td>
<td>71.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Training, and Library</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media</td>
<td>66.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare Practitioners and Technical</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare Support</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Service</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Preparation and Serving Related</td>
<td>65.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Care and Service</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Related</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and Administrative Support</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and Extraction</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation, Repair, and Maintenance</td>
<td>62.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Material Moving</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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
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 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.

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 received a flu vaccine in the past year, by Occupation group, CT BRFSS 2014-2016**

- All Workers: 39.9%
- Management: 39.7%
- Business and Financial Operations: 40.1%
- Computer and Mathematical: 44.7%
- Architecture and Engineering: 40.6%
- Life, Physical, and Social Services: 50.1%
- Community and Social Services: 40.6%
- Legal: 56.5%
- Education, Training, and Library: 49.1%
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media: 48.9%
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical: 68.7%
- Healthcare Support: 54.3%
- Protective Service: 42.1%
- Food Preparation and Serving Related: 27.0%
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance: 33.2%
- Personal Care and Service: 34.5%
- Sales and Related: 30.4%
- Office and Administrative Support: 39.9%
- Construction and Extraction: 19.7%
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance: 27.3%
- Production: 33.3%
- Transportation and Material Moving: 28.6%
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
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

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

---

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

- **All Workers**
  - 19.9%
  - 19.7%
- **Management**
  - 21.5%
- **Business and Financial Operations**
  - 16.2%
- **Computer and Mathematical**
  - 19.3%
- **Architecture and Engineering**
  - 20.2%†
- **Life, Physical, and Social Services**
  - 19.1%
- **Community and Social Services**
  - 17.0%†
- **Legal**
  - 19.0%
- **Education, Training, and Library**
  - 27.3%
- **Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media**
  - 20.1%†
- **Healthcare Practitioners and Technical**
  - 21.3%†
- **Healthcare Support**
  - 23.2%†
- **Protective Service**
  - 19.2%
- **Food Preparation and Serving Related**
  - 18.9%
- **Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance**
  - 19.8%
- **Personal Care and Service**
  - 22.3%
- **Sales and Related**
  - 22.5%
- **Office and Administrative Support**
  - 12.8%
- **Construction and Extraction**
  - 17.9%†
- **Installation, Repair, and Maintenance**
  - 16.7%
- **Production**
  - 21.1%
- **Transportation and Material Moving**
  - 0% 10% 20% 30% 40%
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Group</th>
<th>All Workers</th>
<th>Compared to All Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing &amp; Hunting</td>
<td>18.8% ♦♦</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>Lower than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>23.3% ♦♦</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</td>
<td>20.8% ♦</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>21.8% ♦</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; Insurance</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate &amp; Rental &amp; Leasing</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, &amp; Technical Services</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin. &amp; Support &amp; Waste Mgmt. &amp; Remediation Services</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>23.0% ♦</td>
<td>Higher than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>Lower than All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>Similar to All Workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50%
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

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

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>0.30)
- 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**

- All Workers: 41.6%
- Management: 38.9%
- Business and Financial Operations: 36.4%
- Computer and Mathematical: 35.3%
- Architecture and Engineering: 30.7%
- Life, Physical, and Social Services: 41.5%
- Community and Social Services: 41.6%
- Legal: 39.8%
- Education, Training, and Library: 37.1%
- Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media: 37.1%
- Healthcare Practitioners and Technical: 58.8%
- Healthcare Support: 58.0%
- Protective Service: 53.9%
- Food Preparation and Serving Related: 43.7%
- Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance: 50.7%
- Personal Care and Service: 46.8%
- Sales and Related: 40.6%
- Office and Administrative Support: 34.5%
- Construction and Extraction: 37.1%
- Installation, Repair, and Maintenance: 37.9%
- Production: 33.7%
- Transportation and Material Moving: 45.3%

Lower than All Workers
Similar to All workers
Higher than All Workers
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

---

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

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

---

- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Public Administration
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Finance & Insurance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Educational Services
- All Workers
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
- Utilities
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Information
- Finance & Insurance
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services
- Public Administration

---

Lower than All Workers
Similar to All workers
Higher than All Workers
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

In 2014 and 2016, respondents who were 50 years or older were asked if they ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

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

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

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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

---

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

- **All Workers:** 75.3%
- **Utilities:** 83.7%
- **Construction:** 62.3%
- **Manufacturing:** 74.7%
- **Wholesale Trade:** 68.4%
- **Retail Trade:** 68.5%
- **Transportation & Warehousing:** 70.4%
- **Information:** 77.6%
- **Finance & Insurance:** 75.1%
- **Real Estate & Rental & Leasing:** 84.3%
- **Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services:** 74.9%
- **Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services:** 75.0%
- **Educational Services:** 80.6%
- **Health Care & Social Assistance:** 78.1%
- **Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation:** 81.7%
- **Accommodation & Food Services:** 63.9%
- **Other Services:** 73.7%
- **Public Administration:** 88.0%

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
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

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

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](image)
**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

---

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

- **All Workers:** 65.5%
- **Construction:** 80.9%
- **Manufacturing:** 65.7%
- **Retail Trade:** 49.0%
- **Transportation & Warehousing:** 71.4%
- **Information:** 81.9%
- **Finance & Insurance:** 74.8%
- **Real Estate & Rental & Leasing:** 89.7%
- **Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services:** 66.9%
- **Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services:** 61.8%
- **Educational Services:** 72.4%
- **Health Care & Social Assistance:** 65.4%
- **Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation:** 54.0%
- **Accommodation & Food Services:** 38.1%
- **Other Services:** 65.0%
- **Public Administration:** 77.7%

---

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

---

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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.

**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**

- **Higher:**
  - Architecture and Engineering
  - Legal
  - Education, Training, and Library
- **Lower:**
  - Installation, Repair, and Maintenance

---

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 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
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

† 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**

- All Workers: 47.2%
- Construction: 42.3%
- Manufacturing: 46.4%
- Wholesale Trade: 36.0%†
- Retail Trade: 50.4%
- Transportation & Warehousing: 42.6%
- Information: 50.5%
- Finance & Insurance: 49.7%
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing: 48.3%
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services: 48.3%
- Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services: 44.2%†
- Educational Services: 57.9%
- Health Care & Social Assistance: 47.4%
- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation: 61.5%
- Accommodation & Food Services: 40.5%†
- Other Services: 38.1%†
- Public Administration: 51.0%

All workers = Respondents with an industry code

Higher than All Workers
Lower than All Workers
Similar to All workers
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 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

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.

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

- All Workers
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting
- Utilities
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Information
- Finance & Insurance
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services
- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
- Accommodation & Food Services
- Other Services
- Public Administration

Lower than All Workers
Similar to All workers
Higher than All Workers
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 occupation groups was significantly—

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

Lower:
- Sales and Related

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

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 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

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

Health Protective Behaviors – Pre-diabetes Awareness
CHRONIC CONDITIONS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUPS
**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

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

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**

[Bar chart showing the percentage of CT workers reporting current asthma by occupation group for the years 2014-2016. The chart compares the prevalence to all workers and indicates which groups have higher or lower rates.]
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

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

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
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

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

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
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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Workers</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>2.7%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Financial Operations</td>
<td>4.1%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life, Physical, and Social Services</td>
<td>2.3%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>5.3%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Training, and Library</td>
<td>2.1%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media</td>
<td>4.6%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare Practitioners and Technical</td>
<td>1.4%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance</td>
<td>3.8%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Care and Service</td>
<td>3.2%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Related</td>
<td>3.3%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and Administrative Support</td>
<td>3.4%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and Extraction</td>
<td>5.9%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation, Repair, and Maintenance</td>
<td>2.9%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>4.4%††</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Material Moving</td>
<td>6.0%††</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Lower than All Workers
Similar to All Workers
Higher than All Workers
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

- All Workers
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Retail Trade
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Finance & Insurance
- Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services
- Educational Services
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
- Other Services
- Public Administration

Lower than All Workers
Similar to All workers
Higher than All Workers
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.

**Chronic Conditions – 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

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

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Workers</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>5.6%†</td>
<td>7.3%†</td>
<td>11.6%††</td>
<td>11.4%†</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>5.2%††</td>
<td>4.1%††</td>
<td>6.2%††</td>
<td>5.5%†</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>6.8%†</td>
<td>5.8%††</td>
<td>3.8%††</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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

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
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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)