

Industry and Occupation Health Indicators

Maryland Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013-2014



Acknowledgements

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Elisabeth Dissen, MSPH

Epidemiologist, Environmental Health Bureau

Georgette Lavetsky, MHS

BRFSS Coordinator, Center for Chronic Disease
Prevention and Control

Ann Liu, PhD

Chief Epidemiologist, Environmental Health Bureau

Clifford S. Mitchell, MS, MD, MPH

Director, Environmental Health Bureau

For more
information on
occupational
health in
Maryland:

[Maryland
Occupational
Health and
Safety website](#)

Environmental
Health Helpline:
1-866-703-3266

Environmental
Health email:
dhmh.envhealth
@maryland.gov



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For more information on occupational health in Maryland:

[Maryland Occupational Health and Safety website](#)

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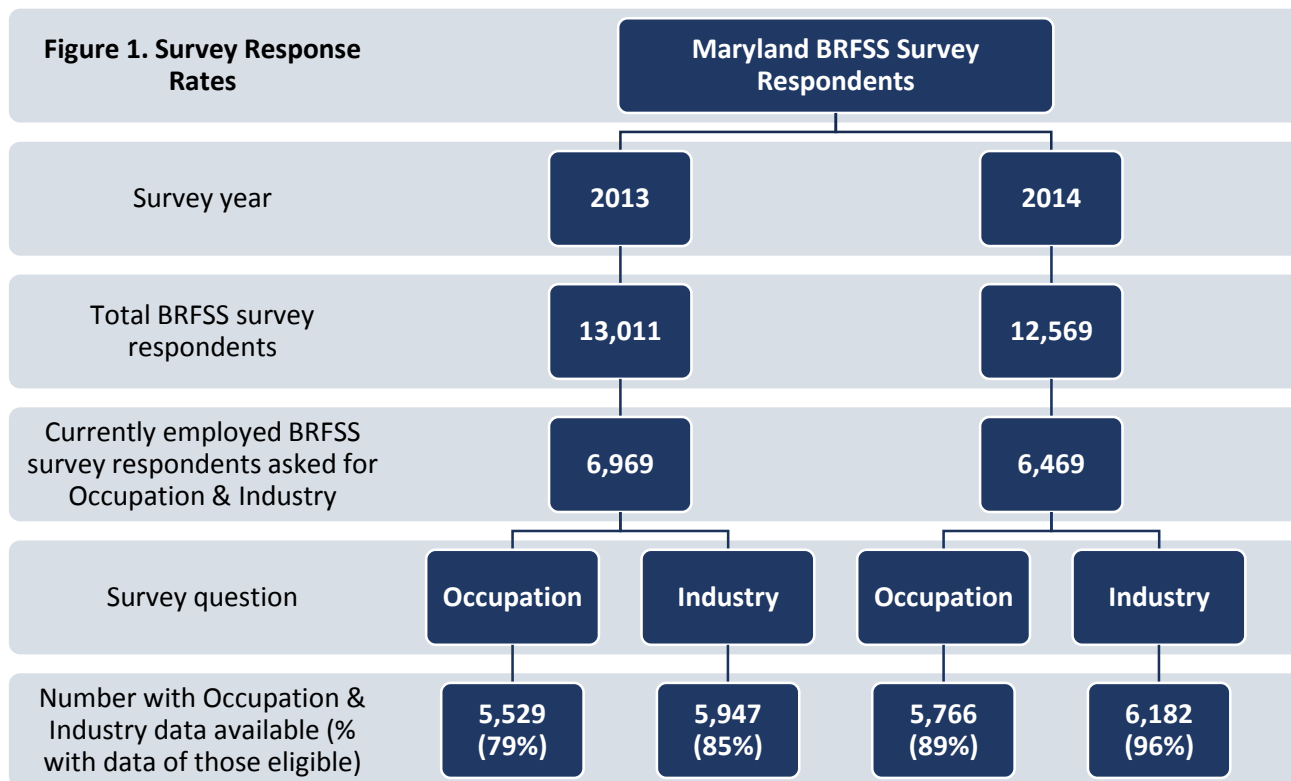
Methodology

The Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a national telephone survey that collects data on health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and the use of preventive services. BRFSS is conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in all 50 states, 3 U.S. territories and the District of Columbia. Survey respondents are non-institutionalized adults (18 years or older) living in the U.S.

The typical sample size in Maryland is 12,000 non-institutionalized Maryland residents per year. BRFSS landline telephone surveys have been conducted in Maryland since 1987 and a cell phone component was added in 2009. The questionnaire has three parts: the core component, optional modules, and state-added questions. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) funded the addition of an industry and occupation optional BRFSS module starting in 2013. During the 2013 and 2014 survey years, Maryland BRFSS collected industry and occupation data, providing insight into health outcomes and health behaviors of approximately three million Maryland workers.

Maryland BRFSS participants were asked for current employment status. Those that were employed for wages, self-employed, or out of work for less than 1 year 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?”). BRFSS interviewers collect responses in open-ended text fields. These responses are later coded by the NIOSH Industry and Occupation Computerized Coding System and the 2002 U.S. Census Bureau coding scheme. Manual coding is done when the computational coding is unsuccessful. Response rates for the occupation and industry questions are high with 79%-96% of eligible participants responding (Figure 1). In 2014, occupation and industry questions were asked right after the employment status question, leading to higher response rates. In 2013, occupation and industry were asked closer to the end of the survey.

Analyses were conducted using the SURVEYFREQ procedure in SAS. Percentages are weighted, unadjusted, bivariate prevalence estimates. Data with a denominator less than 50 or a relative standard error greater than or equal to 30% are suppressed.



Methodology

This analysis examines 22 health indicators by occupation and industry (Figure 2). Health indicators were only included in this report if a majority of the occupations and industries were not suppressed due to small cell counts. Outcomes initially analyzed, but not included are as follows: heart attack; angina or coronary heart disease; stroke; other cancer; COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis; kidney disease; and drinking and driving.

Figure 2. Health Indicators

Health Outcomes

- Hypertension
- Ever asthma
- Current asthma
- Skin cancer
- Arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia
- Depressive disorder
- Anxiety disorder
- Diabetes

Health Status

- Overweight
- Obese
- Fair/poor general health status
- Poor mental health status

Health Behaviors

- Current smoker
- Former smoker
- Binge drinking
- Doesn't always wear a seatbelt
- Leisure time physical activity
- Inadequate sleep

Healthcare Access

- Health insurance
- Needed to see a doctor, but could not because of cost
- Last routine checkup
- Last dental visit

Methodology

For this analysis we grouped occupations and industries using the 2007 NHIS simple recodes, which correspond to 21 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and 23 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) major categories. The BRFSS distribution of the Maryland work force by occupation (Table 1) and industry (Table 2) are similar to what is seen in the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey.

Table 1. Distribution of Maryland Work Force by Occupation

Occupation Groups ¹	2002 Census Occupation Codes (COC)	2013-2014 Current Population Survey Number of Workers, Maryland ²	2013-2014 Current Population Survey Work Distribution %, Maryland ²	Maryland BRFSS 2013-2014
Management	0010-0430	380,705	12.2%	9.4%
Business & Financial Operations	0500-0950	194,799	6.2%	4.6%
Computer & Mathematical	1000-1240	152,632	4.9%	5.7%
Architecture & Engineering	1300-1560	73,571	2.4%	3.7%
Life, Physical, & Social Science	1600-1960	56,873	1.8%	2.2%
Community & Social Services	2000-2060	54,056	1.7%	1.9%
Legal	2100-2150	50,749	1.6%	1.7%
Education, Training, & Library	2200-2550	214,374	6.9%	6.4%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	2600-2960	70,933	2.3%	2.2%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	3000-3540	183,900	5.9%	6.7%
Healthcare Support	3600-3650	74,260	2.4%	2.3%
Protective Service	3700-3950	86,757	2.8%	3.5%
Food Preparation & Serving Related	4000-4160	143,973	4.6%	4.3%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	4200-4250	118,750	3.8%	5.0%
Personal Care & Service	4300-4650	106,822	3.4%	3.4%
Sales & Related	4700-4960	303,672	9.7%	8.9%
Office & Administrative Support	5000-5930	369,514	11.8%	11.9%
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	6000-6130	7,217	0.2%	*
Construction & Extraction	6200-6940	163,957	5.3%	5.8%
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	7000-7620	95,997	3.1%	3.8%
Production	7700-8960	78,336	2.5%	1.9%
Transportation & Material Moving	9000-9750	138,631	4.4%	4.3%

1. Occupation groups based on 2002 Census Occupation Codes.

2. Current Population Survey: <http://dataferrett.census.gov>

* Insufficient data

Methodology

Table 2. Distribution of Maryland Work Force by Industry

Industry Groups ¹	2002 Census Industry Codes (CIC)	2013-2014 Current Population Survey Number of Workers, Maryland ²	2013-2014 Current Population Survey Work Distribution %, Maryland ²	Maryland BRFSS 2013-2014
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	0170-0290	15,944	0.50%	0.81%
Mining	0370-0490	1,895	0.10%	*
Utilities	0570-0690	17,095	0.60%	0.89%
Construction	770	232,302	7.50%	7.84%
Manufacturing	1070-3990	139,022	4.50%	4.50%
Wholesale Trade	4070-4590	58,401	1.90%	1.32%
Retail Trade	4670-5790	322,325	10.40%	7.22%
Transportation & Warehousing	6070-6390	109,816	3.50%	4.19%
Information	6470-6780	66,750	2.10%	2.28%
Finance & Insurance	6870-6990	131,102	4.20%	2.99%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	7070-7190	57,165	1.80%	2.40%
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	7270-7490	337,247	10.90%	8.10%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	7570	6,999	0.20%	*
Administrative, Support, Waste Management, Remediation Services	7580-7790	145,276	4.70%	4.24%
Educational Services	7860-7890	314,560	10.10%	9.52%
Health Care & Social Assistance	7970-8470	407,264	13.10%	14.75%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	8560-8590	64,033	2.10%	1.85%
Accommodation & Food Services	8660-8690	185,286	6.00%	6.01%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	8770-9290	157,647	5.10%	5.37%
Public Administration	9370-9590	334,887	10.80%	15.10%
Active Duty Military³		1,128	0.00%	0.51%

1. Industry groups based on 2002 Census Industry Codes.

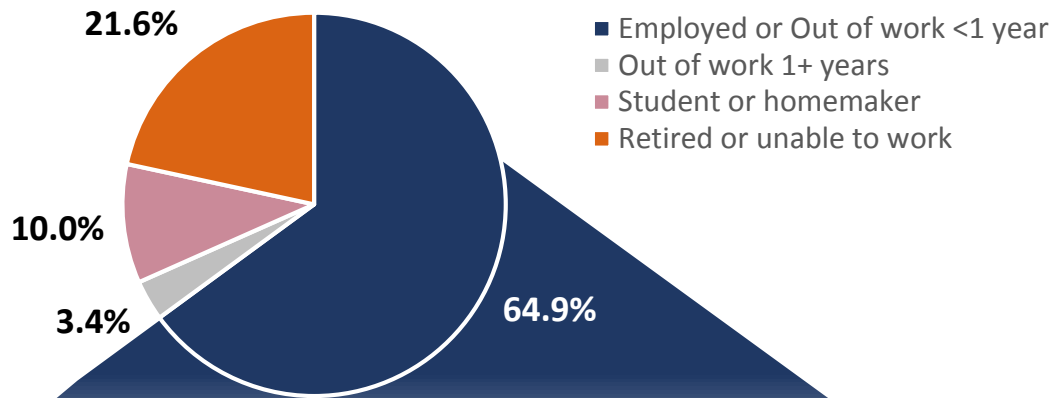
2. Current Population Survey: <http://dataferrett.census.gov>

3. Military living in barracks are not included in data collection

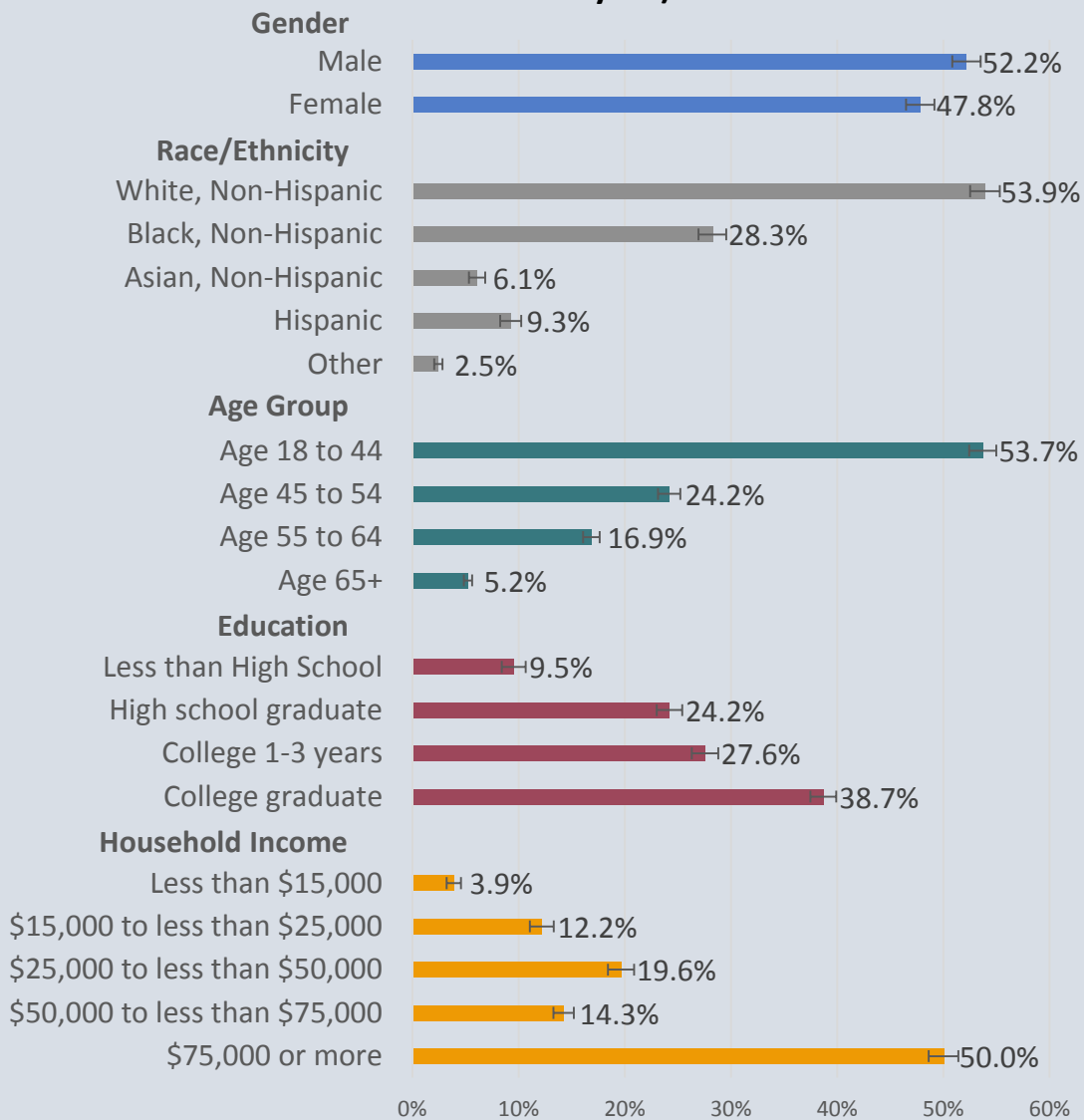
* Insufficient data

Demographics of Maryland Workers

Figure 3. Employment Status in Maryland, 2013-2014



Demographics of Maryland Workers (Employed or Out of work <1 year)



Health Outcome Indicators

Maryland Workers Ever Diagnosed With Hypertension

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had high blood pressure. This analysis excludes women only told during pregnancy, and people told they had pre-hypertension or borderline high blood pressure/hypertension. This question was asked on the 2013 questionnaire, but not on the 2014 questionnaire.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Active Duty Military

Figure 4. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with hypertension, by occupation, 2013

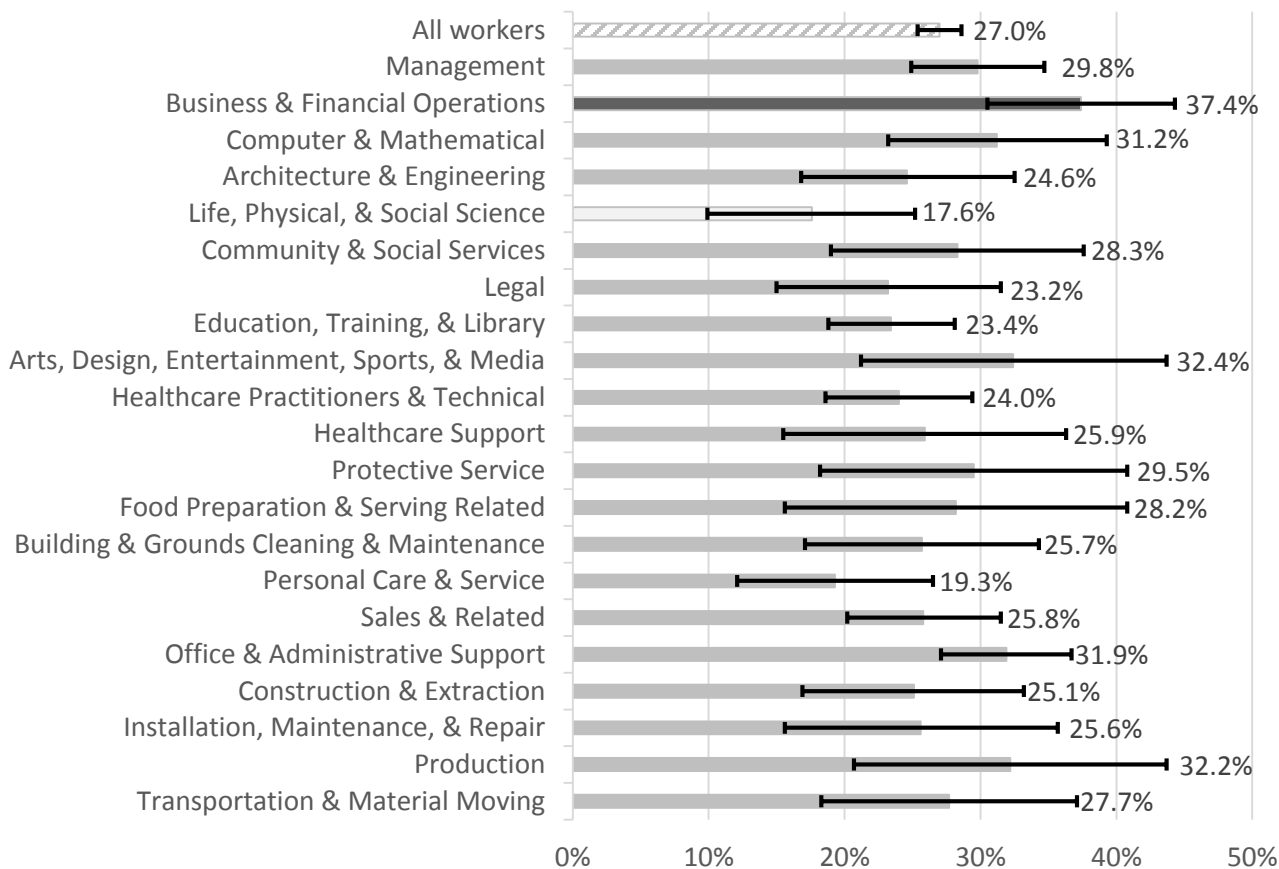
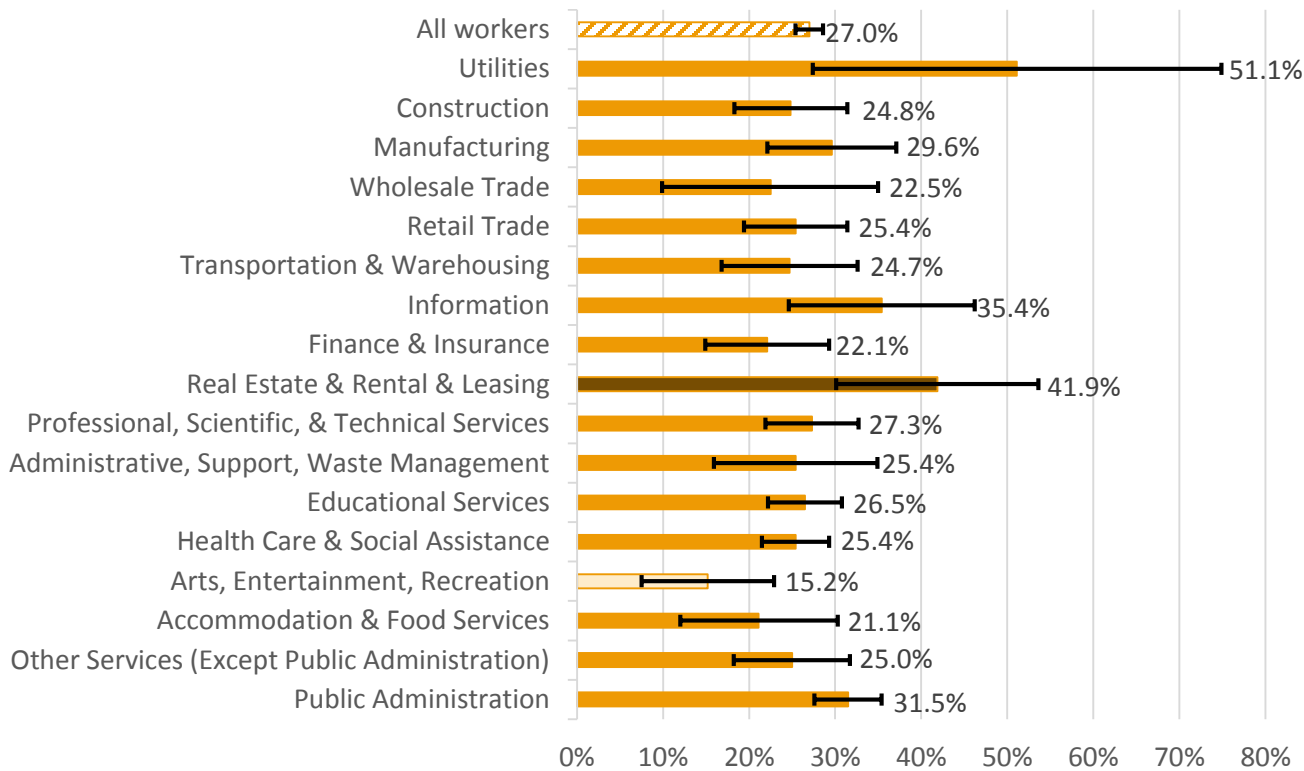


Figure 5. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with hypertension, by industry, 2013



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers
 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers

 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Ever Diagnosed With Asthma

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had asthma.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation; Active Duty Military

Figure 6. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with asthma, by occupation, 2013-2014

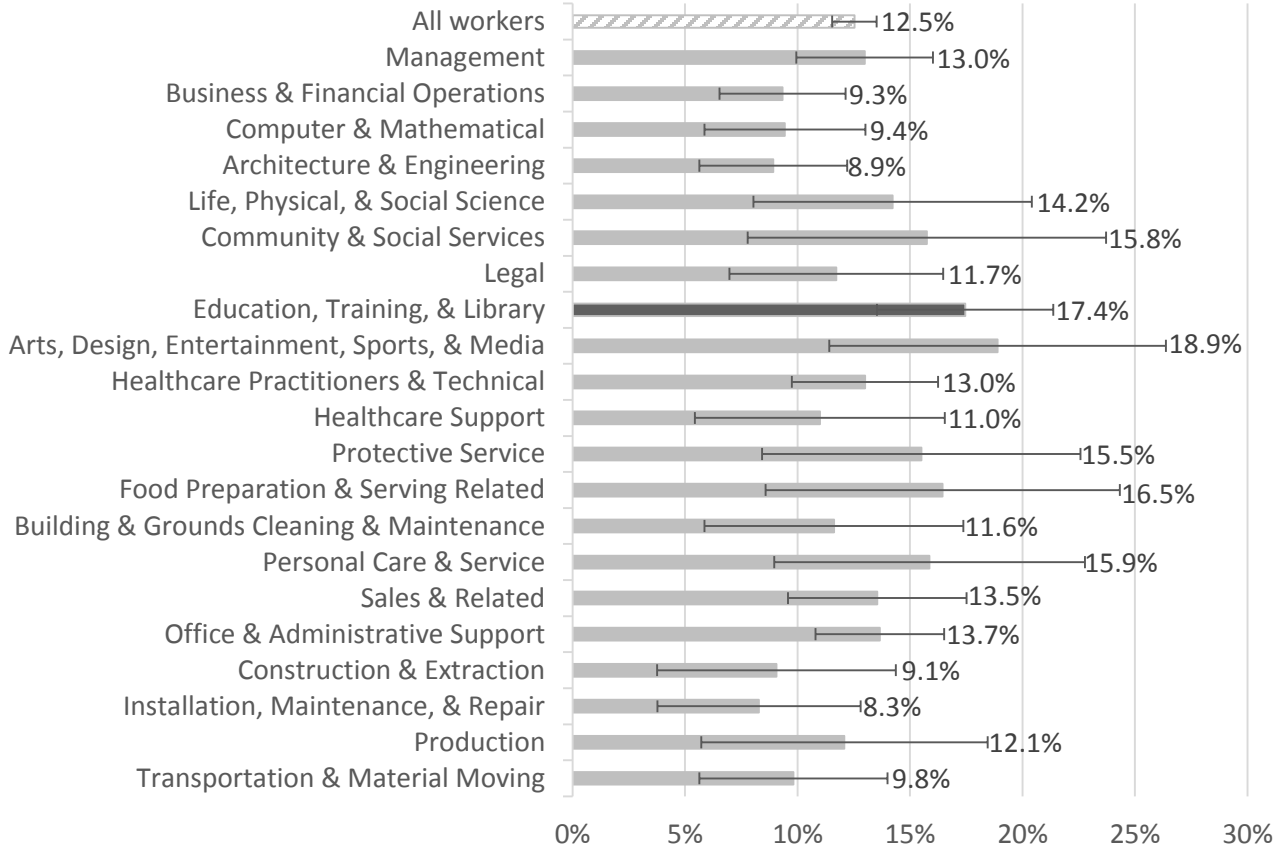
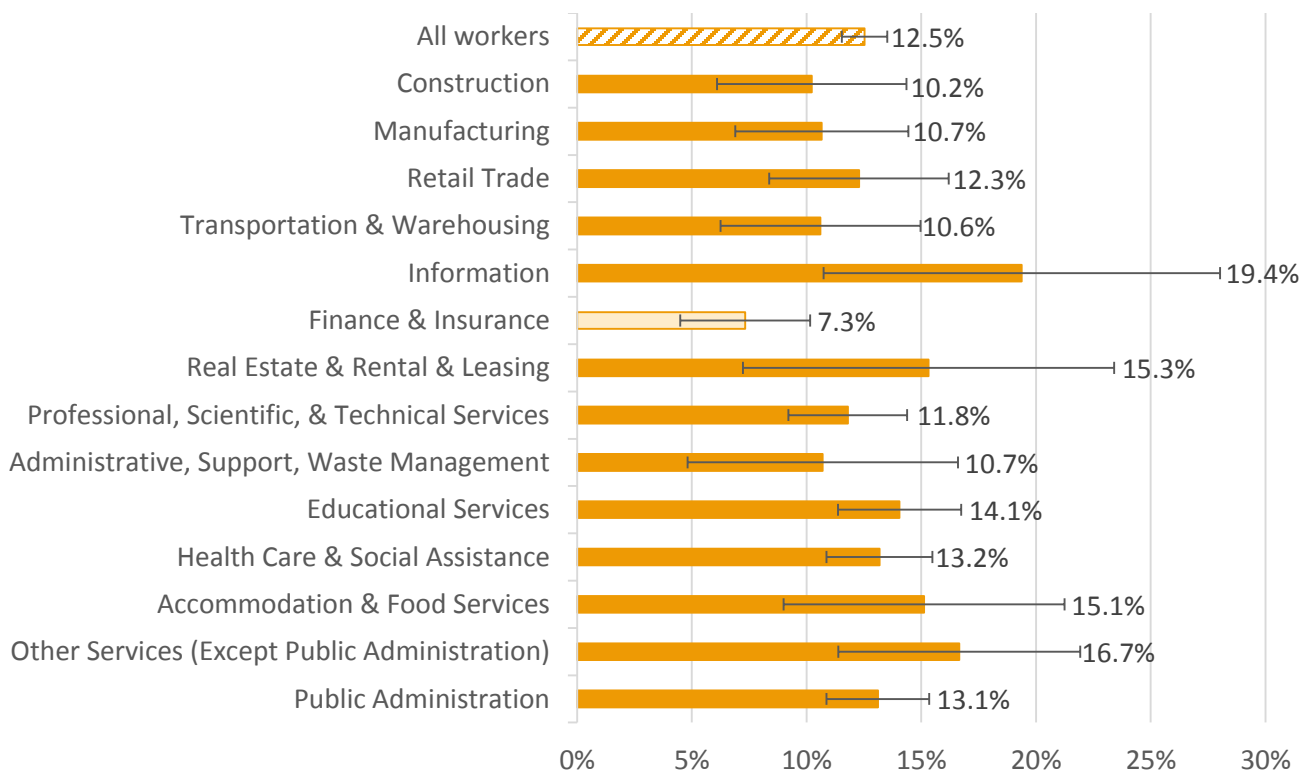


Figure 7. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with asthma, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers
 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Who Currently Have Asthma

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had told them they still had asthma.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Community & Social Services; Healthcare Support; Protective Service; Food Preparation & Serving Related; Farming, Fishing, & Forestry; Construction & Extraction; Installation, Maintenance, & Repair; Production

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Real Estate & Rental & Leasing; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative, Support, Waste Management; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation; Accommodation & Food Services; Active Duty Military

Figure 8. Percentage of Maryland workers who currently have asthma, by occupation, 2013-2014

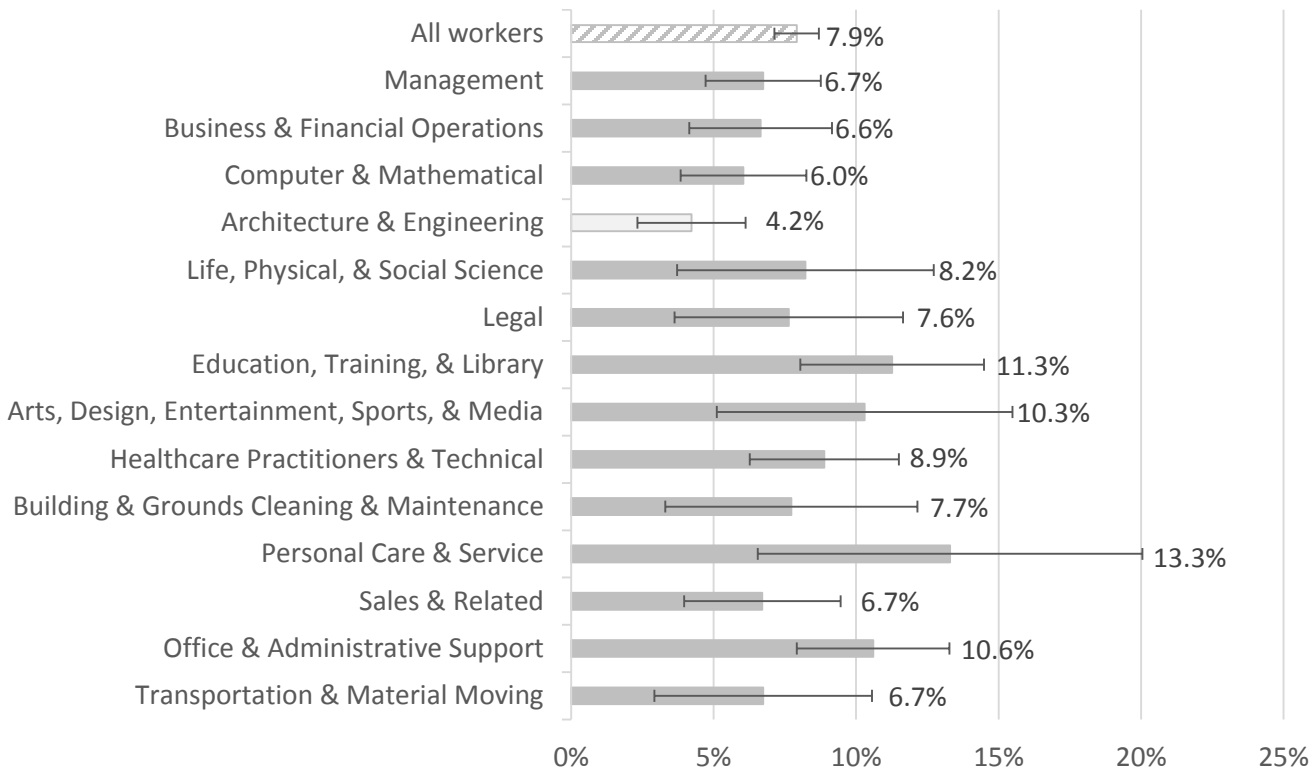
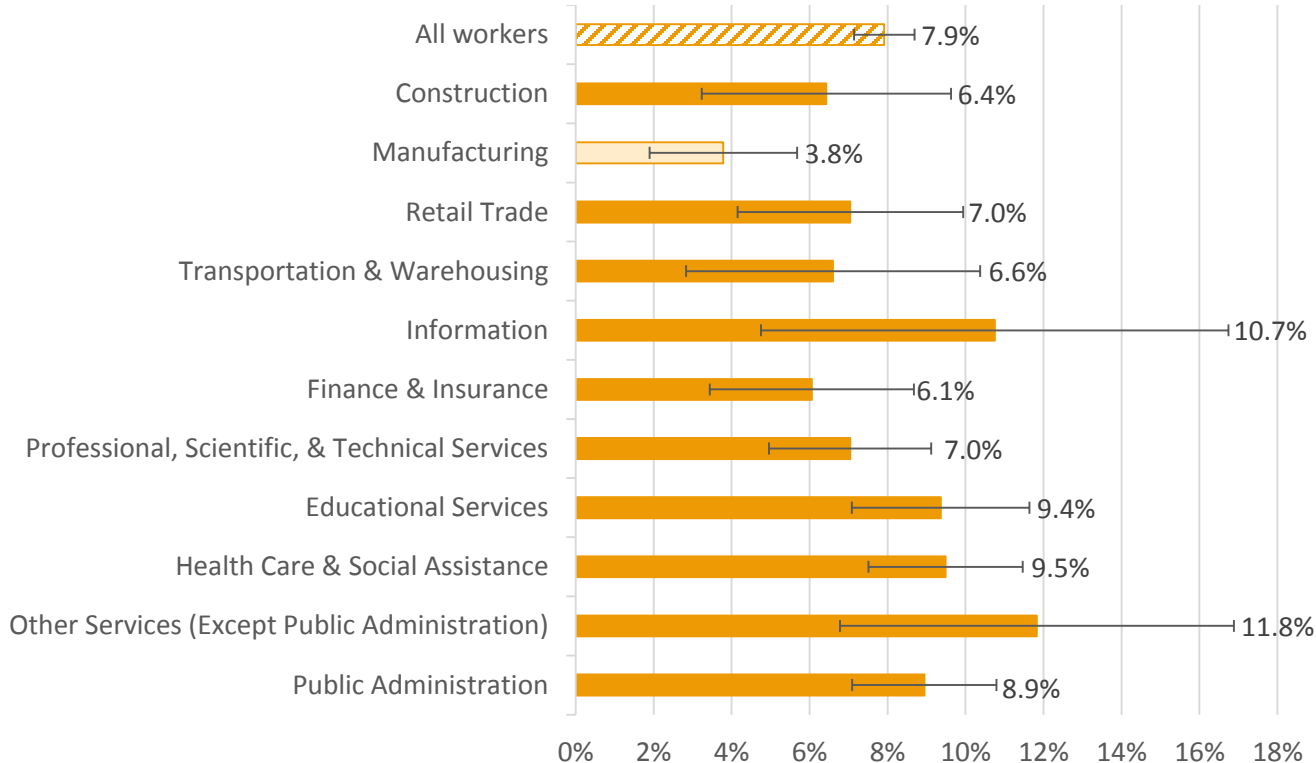


Figure 9. Percentage of Maryland workers who currently have asthma, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Ever Diagnosed With Skin Cancer

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had skin cancer.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media; Healthcare Support; Protective Service; Food Preparation & Serving Related; Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance; Personal Care & Service

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Transportation & Warehousing; Information; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative, Support, Waste Management; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation; Accommodation & Food Services; Active Duty Military

Figure 10. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with skin cancer, by occupation, 2013-2014

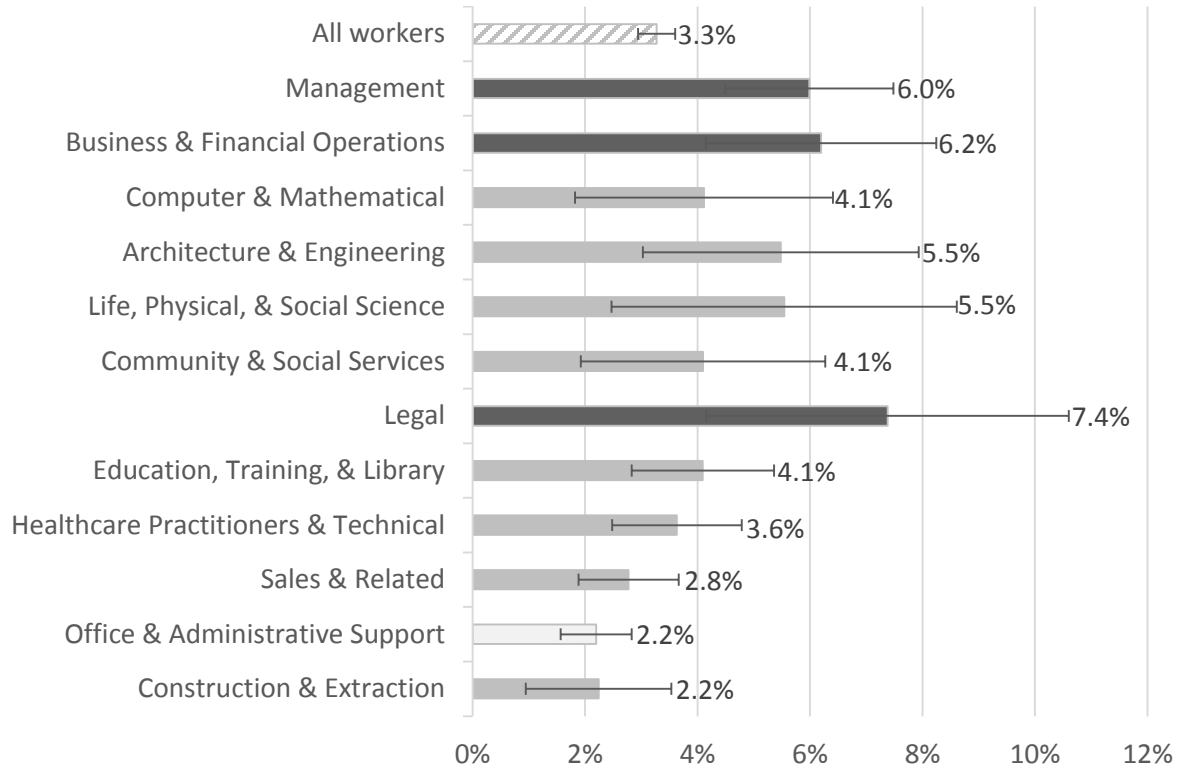
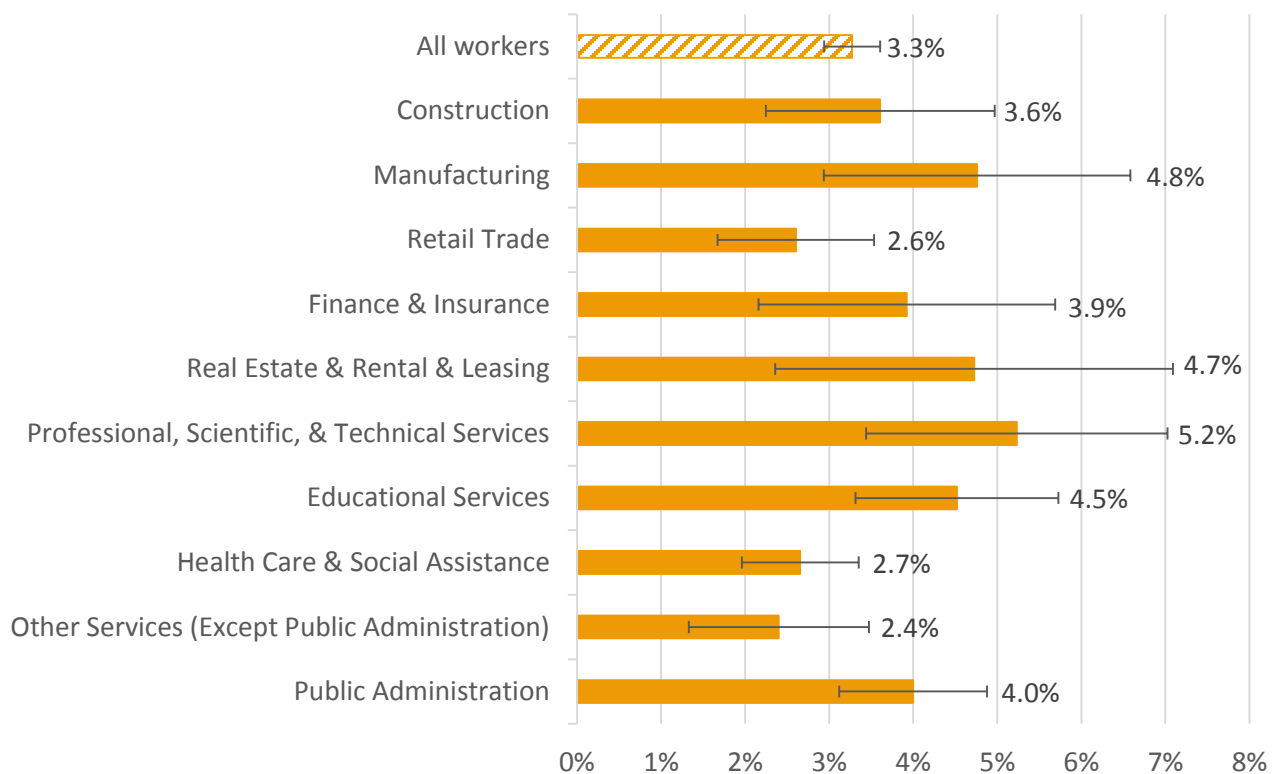


Figure 11. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with skin cancer, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers

 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Ever Diagnosed With Arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lupus, Or Fibromyalgia

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Active Duty Military

Figure 12. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, by occupation, 2013-2014

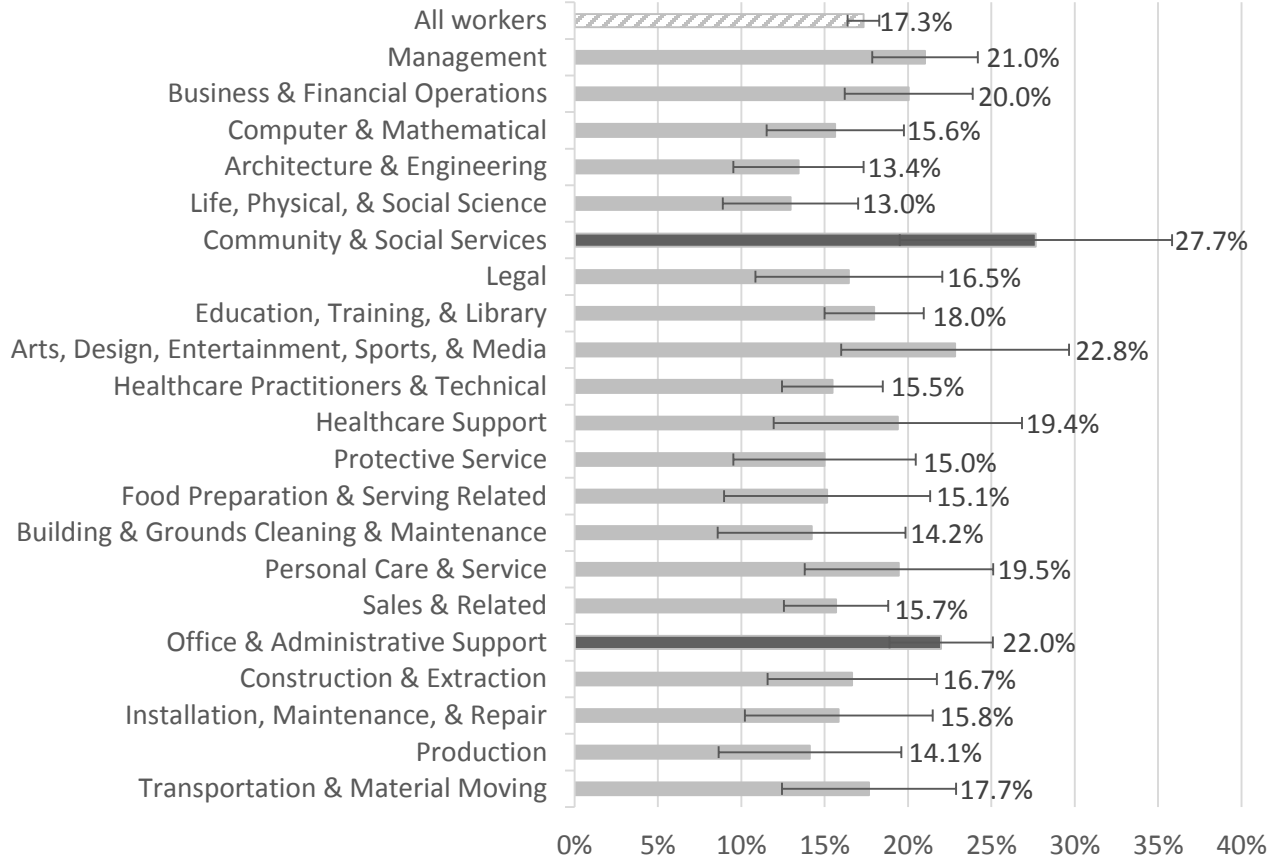
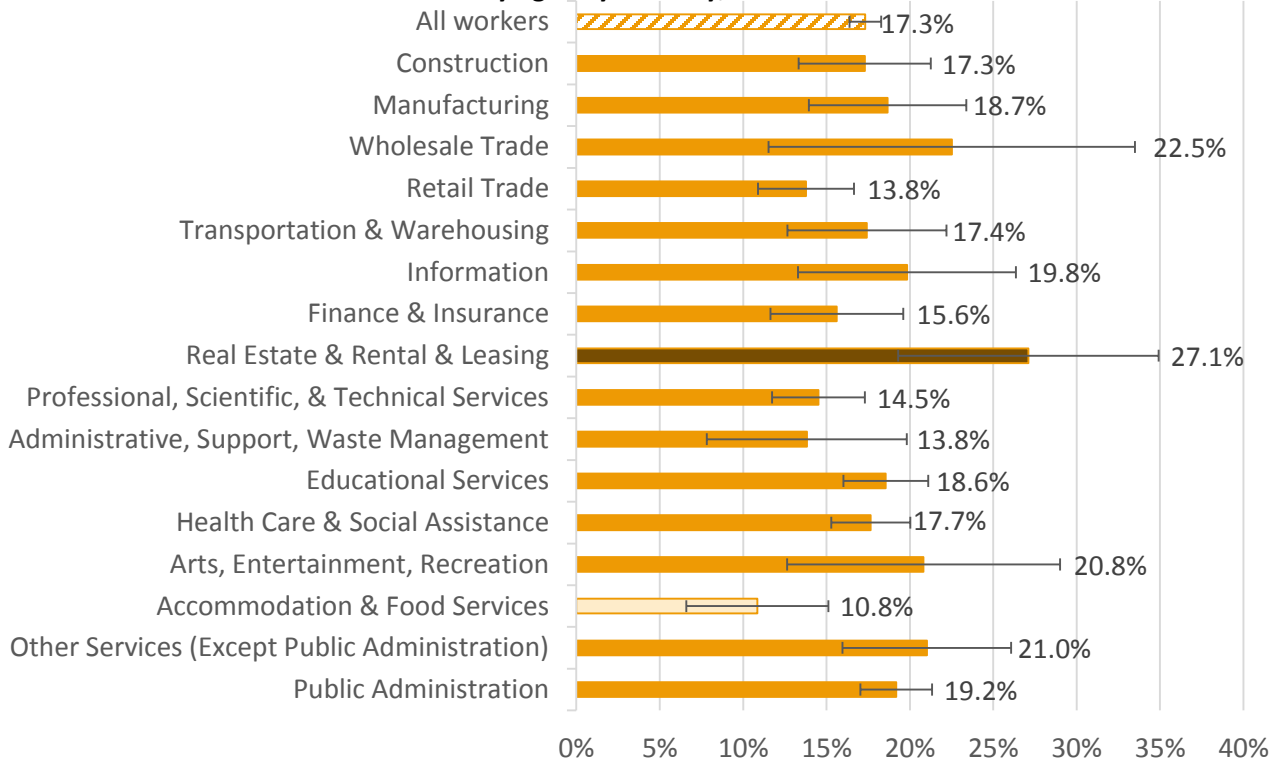


Figure 13. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers
 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Ever Diagnosed With A Depressive Disorder

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Active Duty Military

Figure 14. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with a depressive disorder, by occupation, 2013-2014

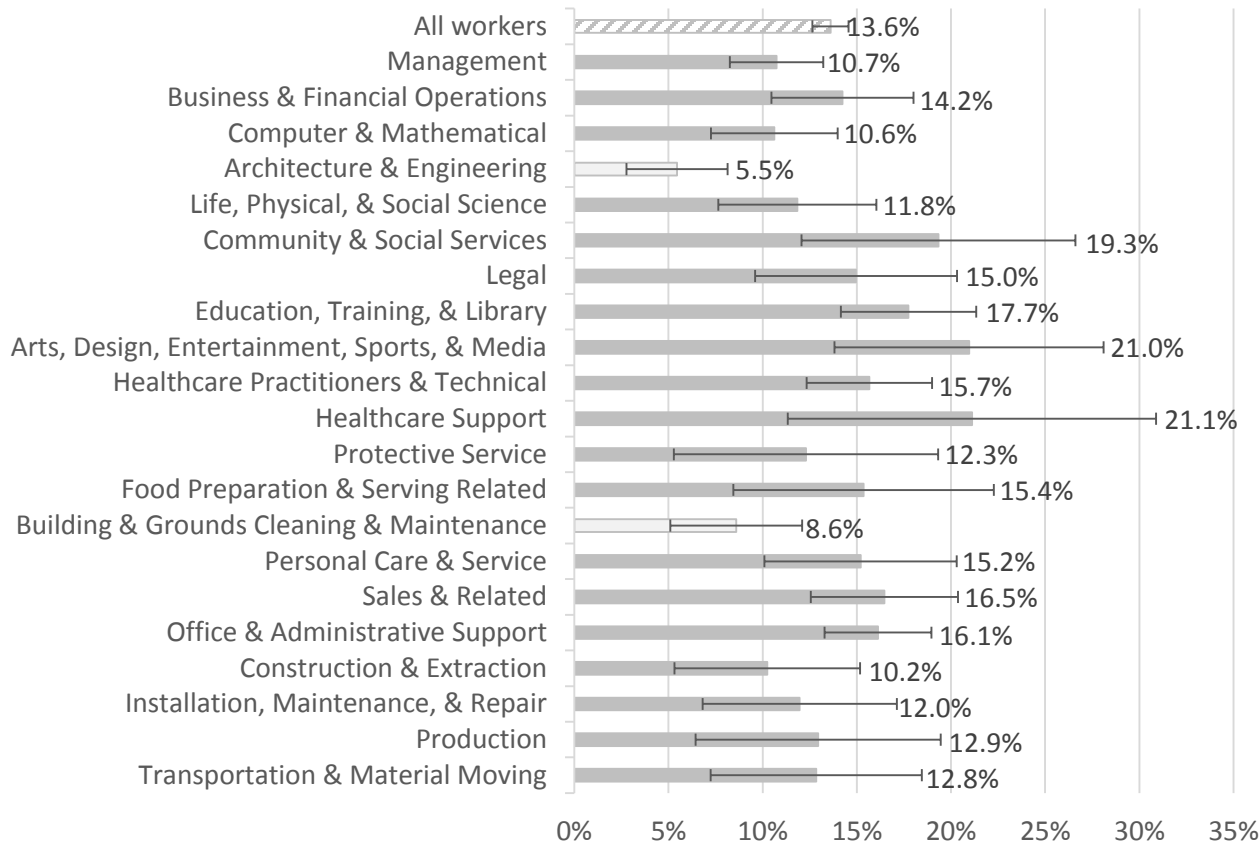
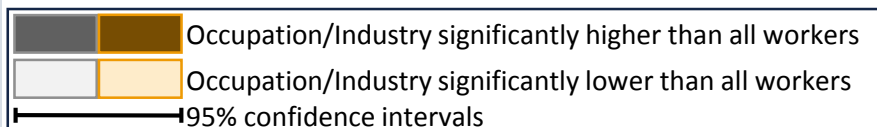
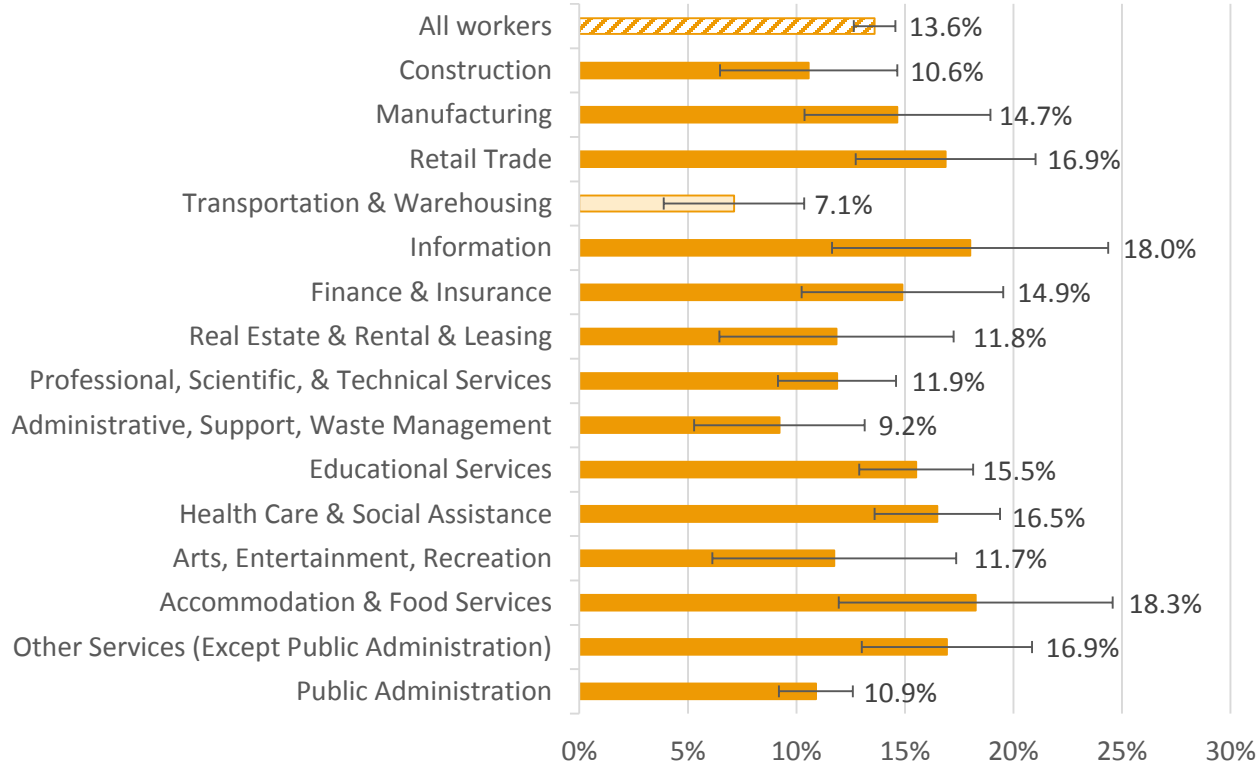


Figure 15. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with a depressive disorder, by industry, 2013-2014



Maryland Workers Ever Diagnosed With An Anxiety Disorder

Respondents were asked if a doctor or other healthcare provider had ever told them they had an anxiety disorder including acute stress disorder, anxiety, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Architecture & Engineering; Protective Service; Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Active Duty Military

Figure 16. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with an anxiety disorder, by occupation, 2013-2014

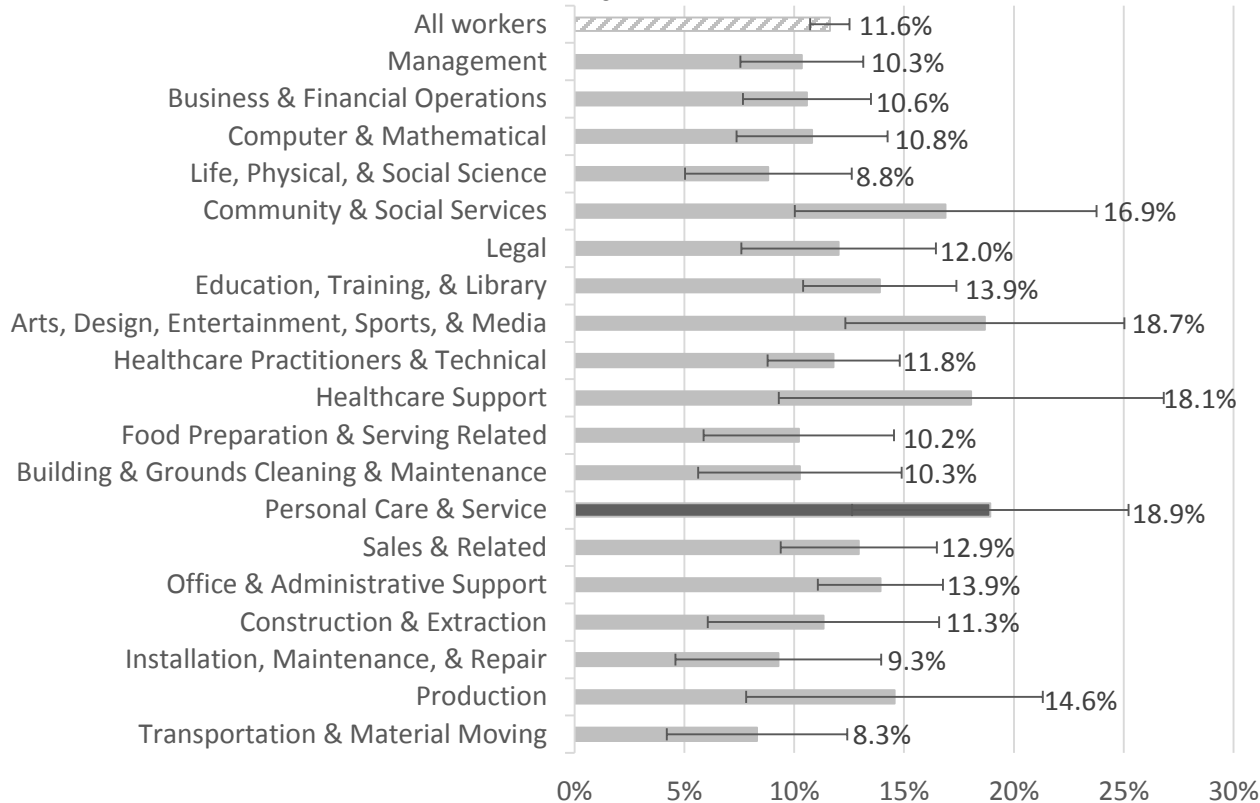
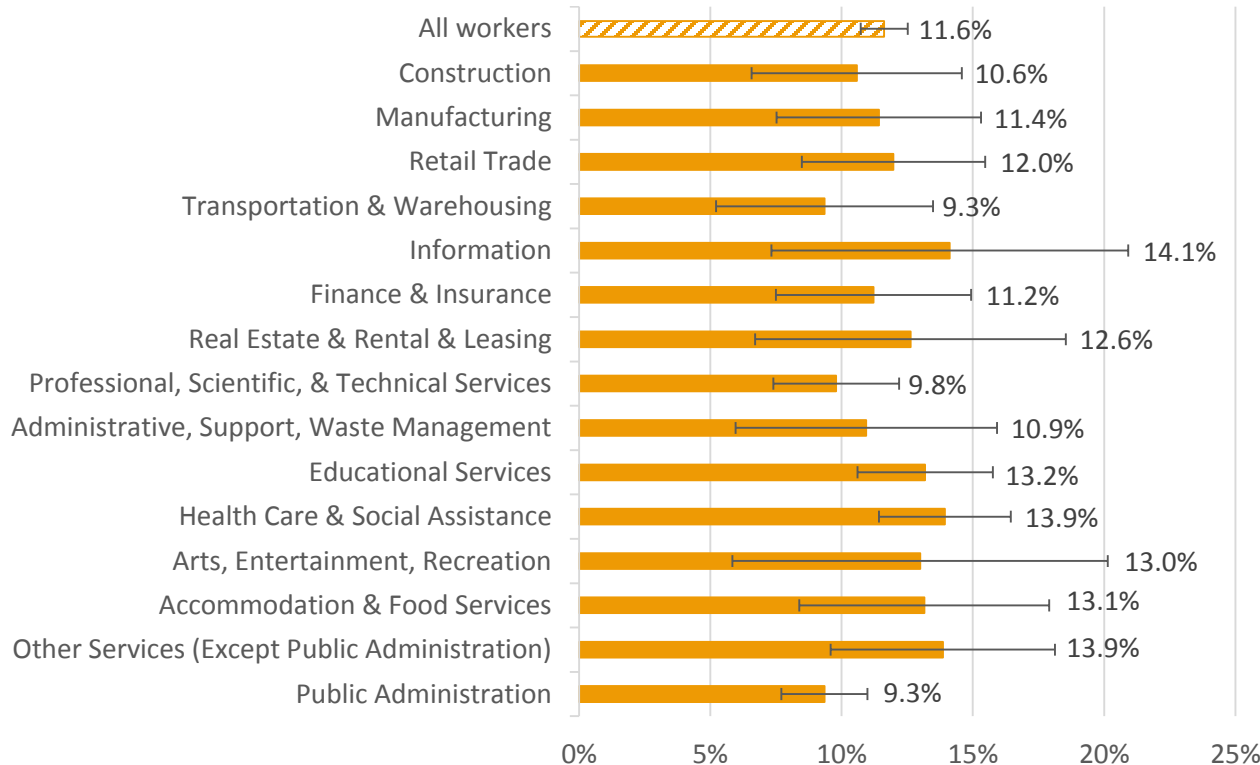


Figure 17. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with an anxiety disorder, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Ever Diagnosed With Diabetes

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had diabetes. This analysis excludes women only told during pregnancy, and people told they had pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Life, Physical, & Social Science; Community & Social Services; Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media; Healthcare Support; Food Preparation & Serving Related; Farming, Fishing, & Forestry; Installation, Maintenance, & Repair

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Information; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation; Accommodation & Food Services; Active Duty Military

Figure 18. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with diabetes, by occupation, 2013-2014

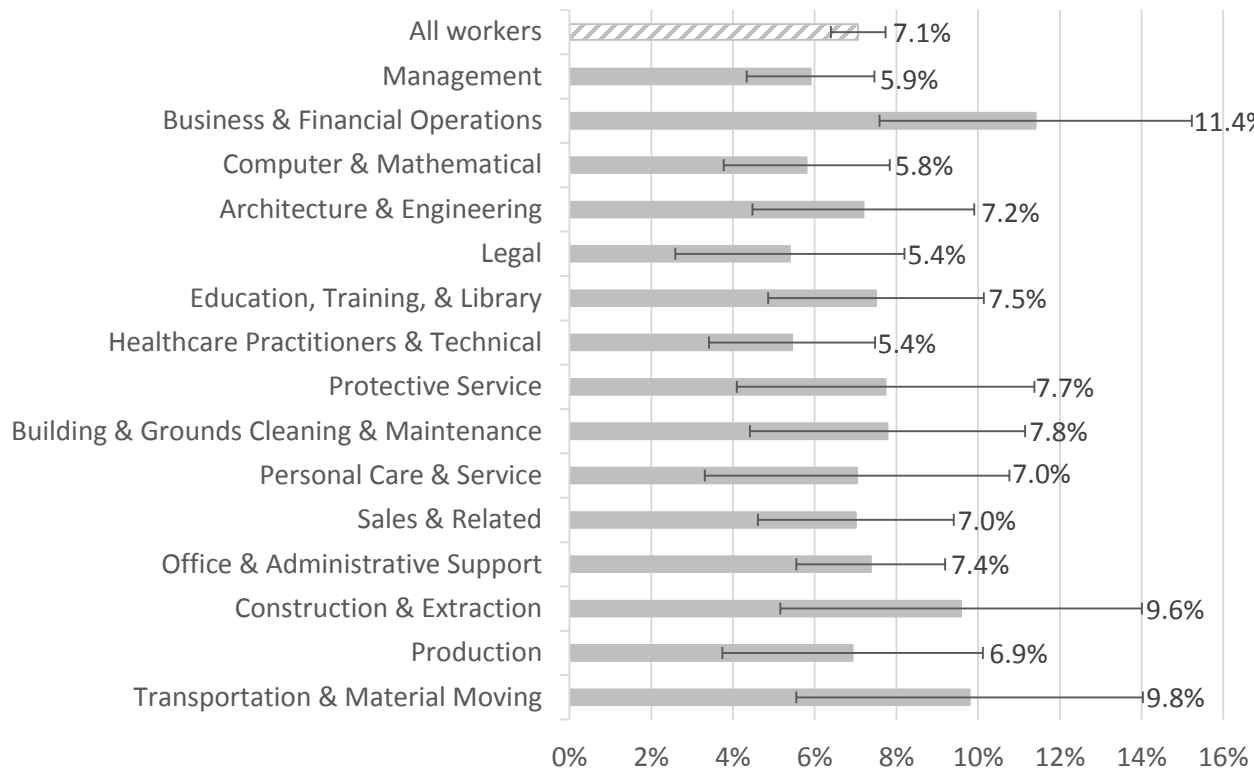
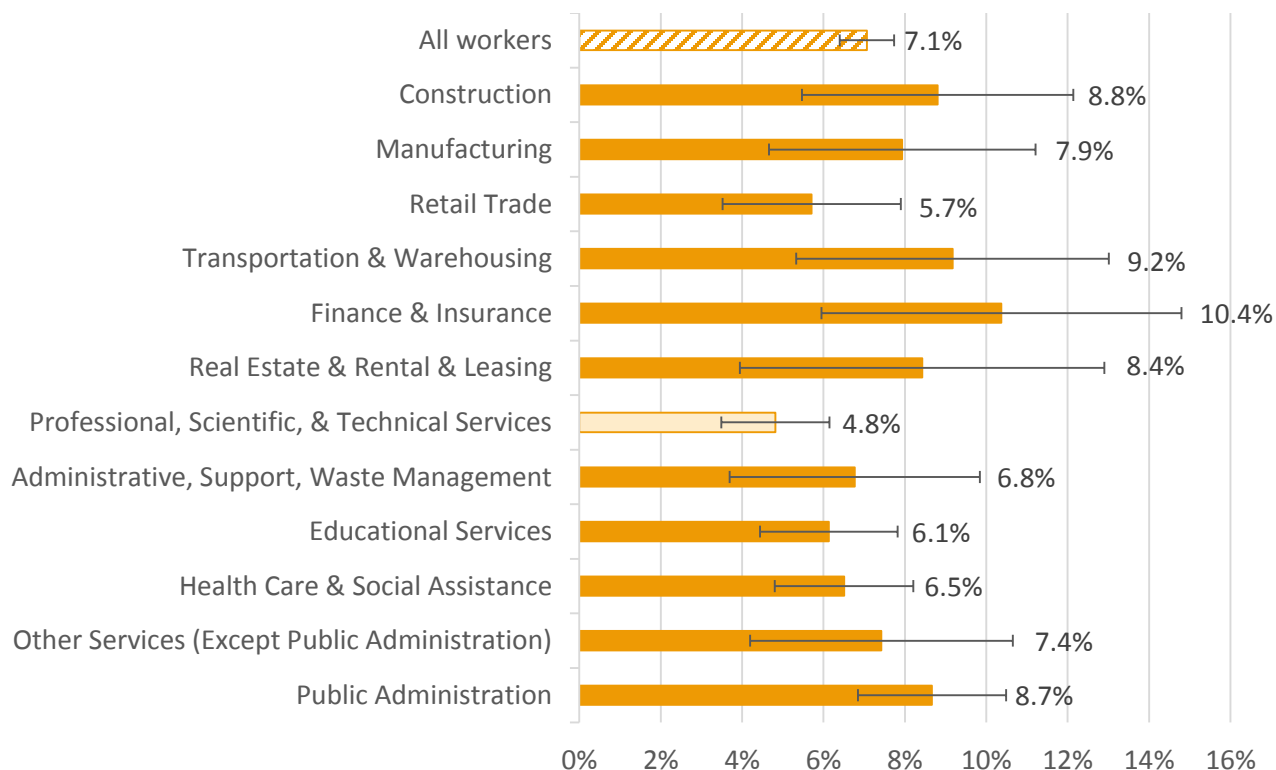


Figure 19. Percentage of Maryland workers ever diagnosed with diabetes, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Health Status Indicators

Overweight Maryland Workers

Respondents were asked for their weight and height. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared. Respondents with a BMI between 25.0 and 29.9 were considered overweight.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Mining; Management of Companies & Enterprises

Figure 20. Percentage of Maryland workers who are overweight (BMI 25.0 - 29.9), by occupation, 2013-2014

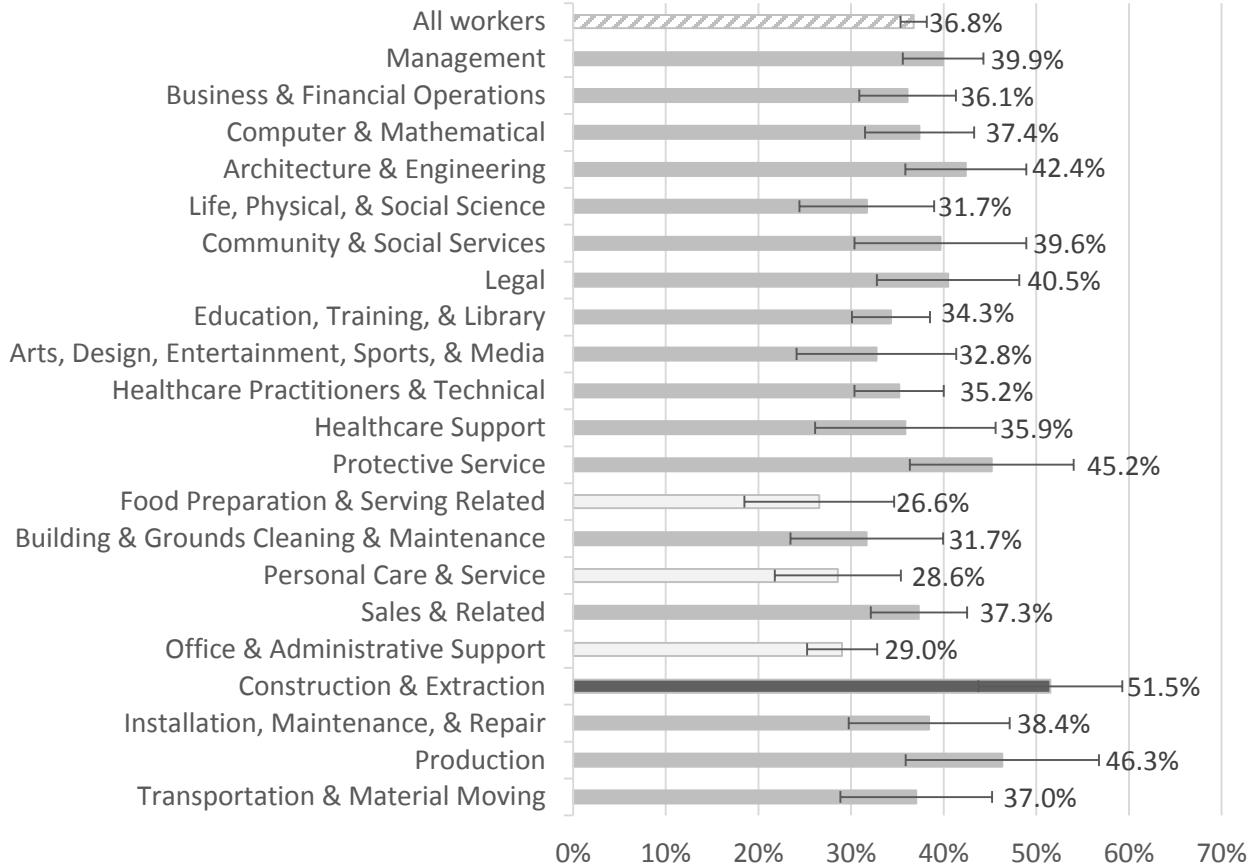
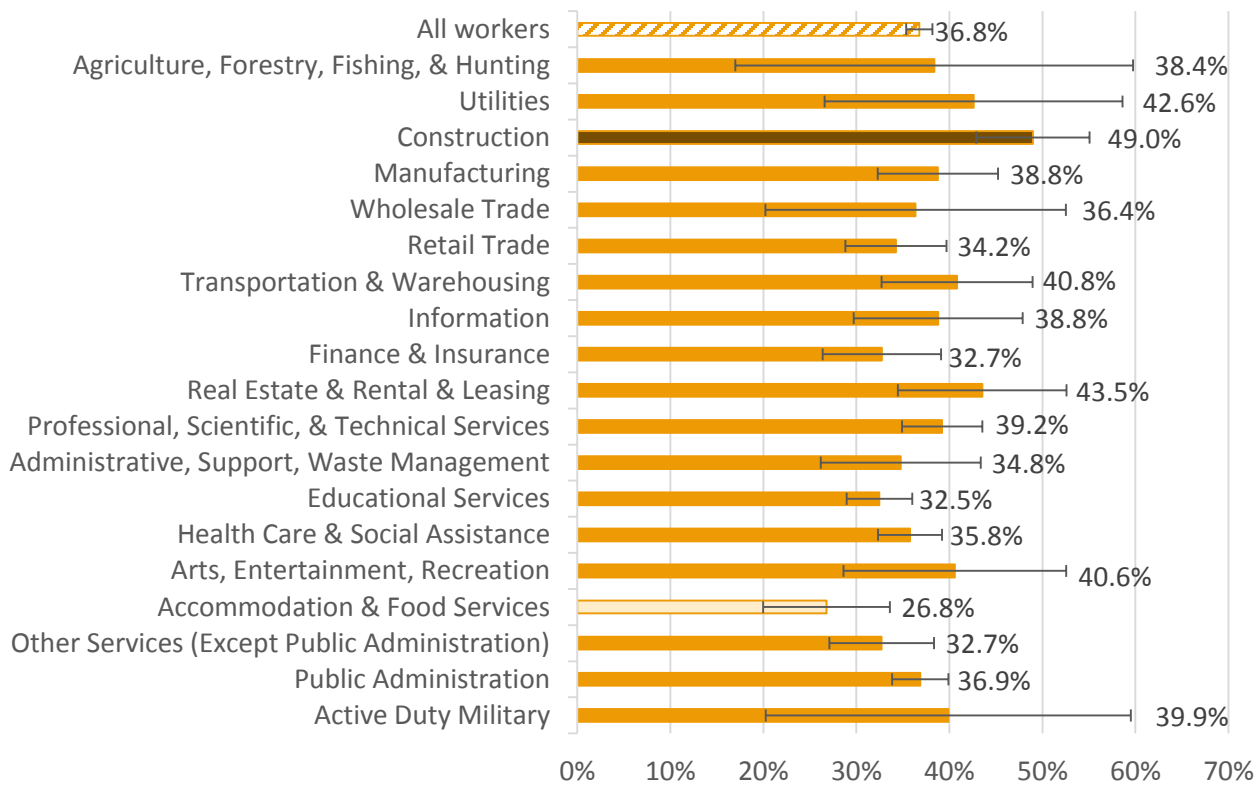


Figure 21. Percentage of Maryland workers who are overweight (BMI 25.0 - 29.9), by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers

 95% confidence intervals

Obese Maryland Workers

Respondents were asked for their weight and height. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared. Respondents with a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0 were considered obese.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Mining; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Active Duty Military

Figure 22. Percentage of Maryland workers who are obese (BMI 30.0+), by occupation, 2013-2014

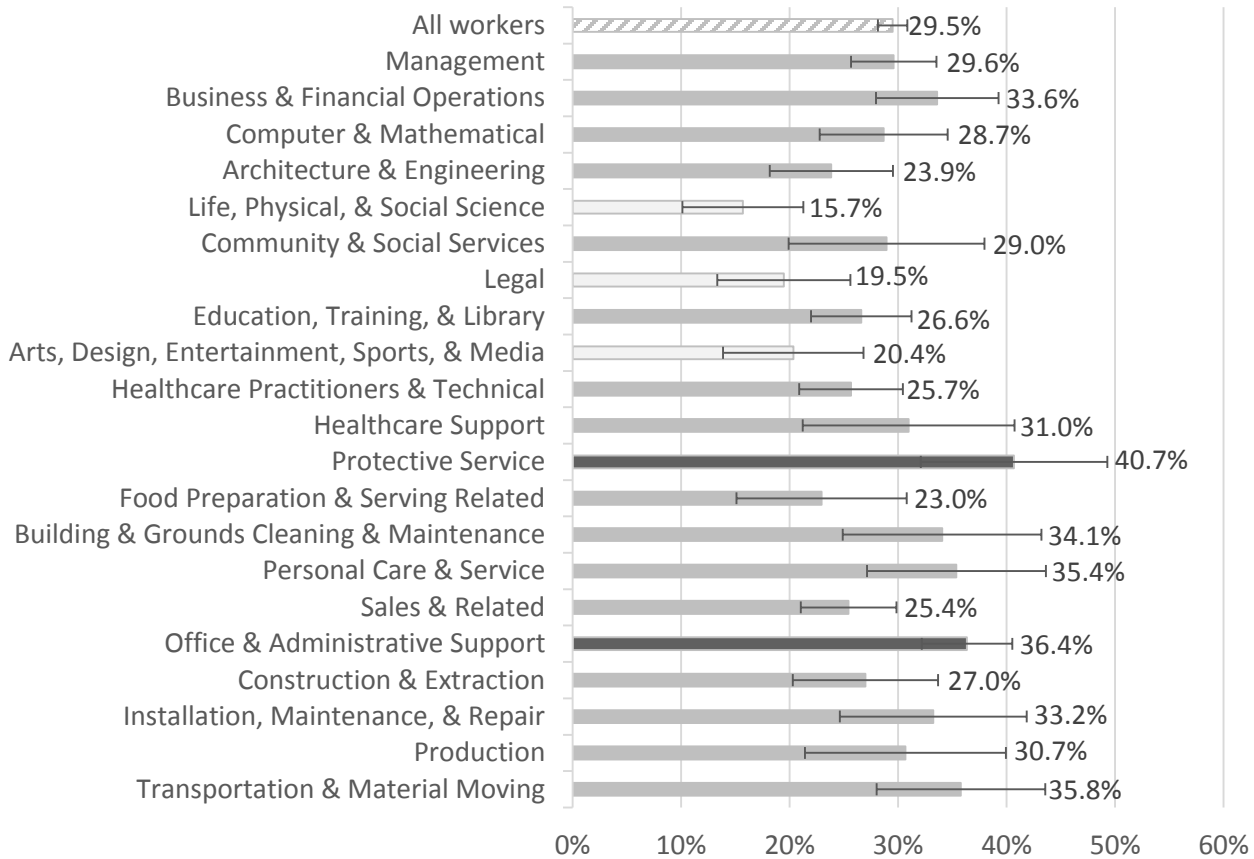
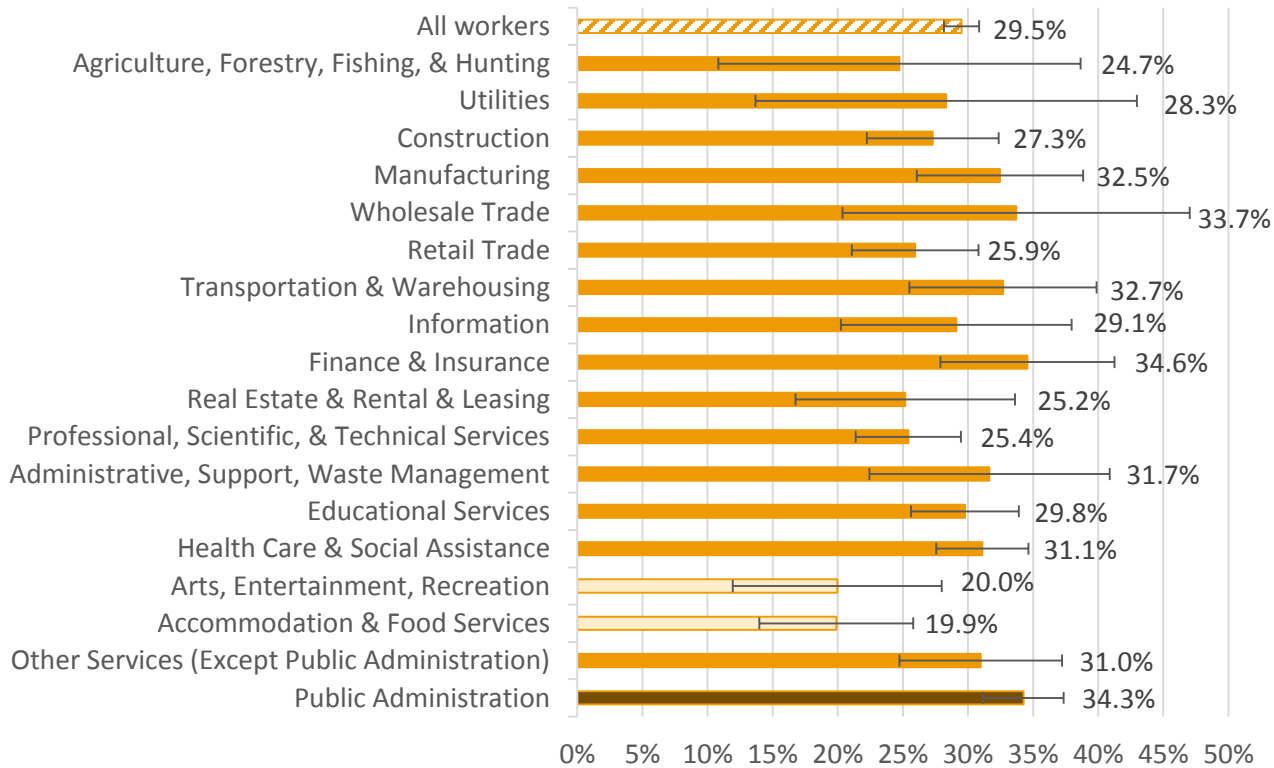


Figure 23. Percentage of Maryland workers who are obese (BMI 30.0+), by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers
 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers

 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers With Poor Or Fair Health Status

Respondents were asked if their health status was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Responses of fair or poor are depicted.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Life, Physical, & Social Science; Healthcare Support; Protective Service; Farming, Fishing, & Forestry; Installation, Maintenance, & Repair

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Real Estate & Rental & Leasing; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation; Active Duty Military

Figure 24. Percentage of Maryland workers with poor or fair health status, by occupation, 2013-2014

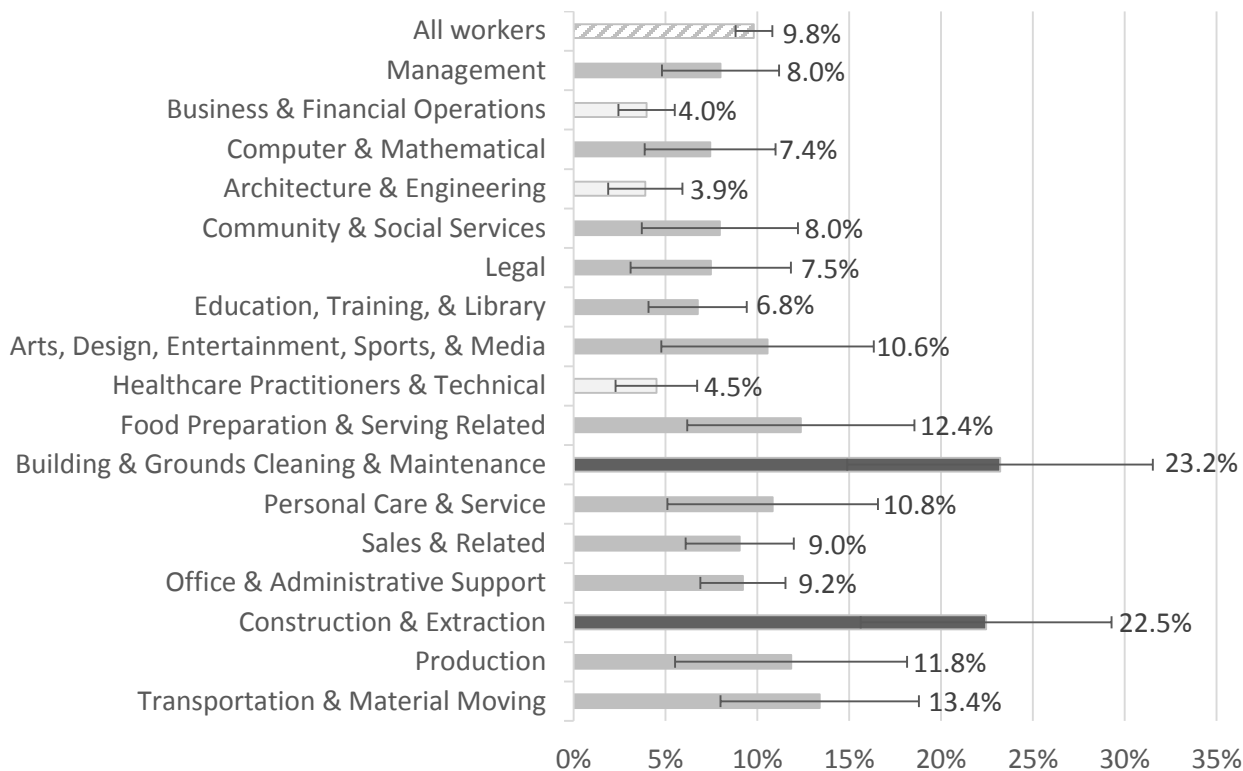
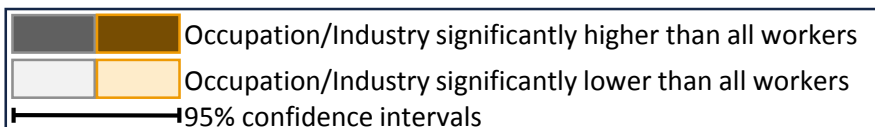
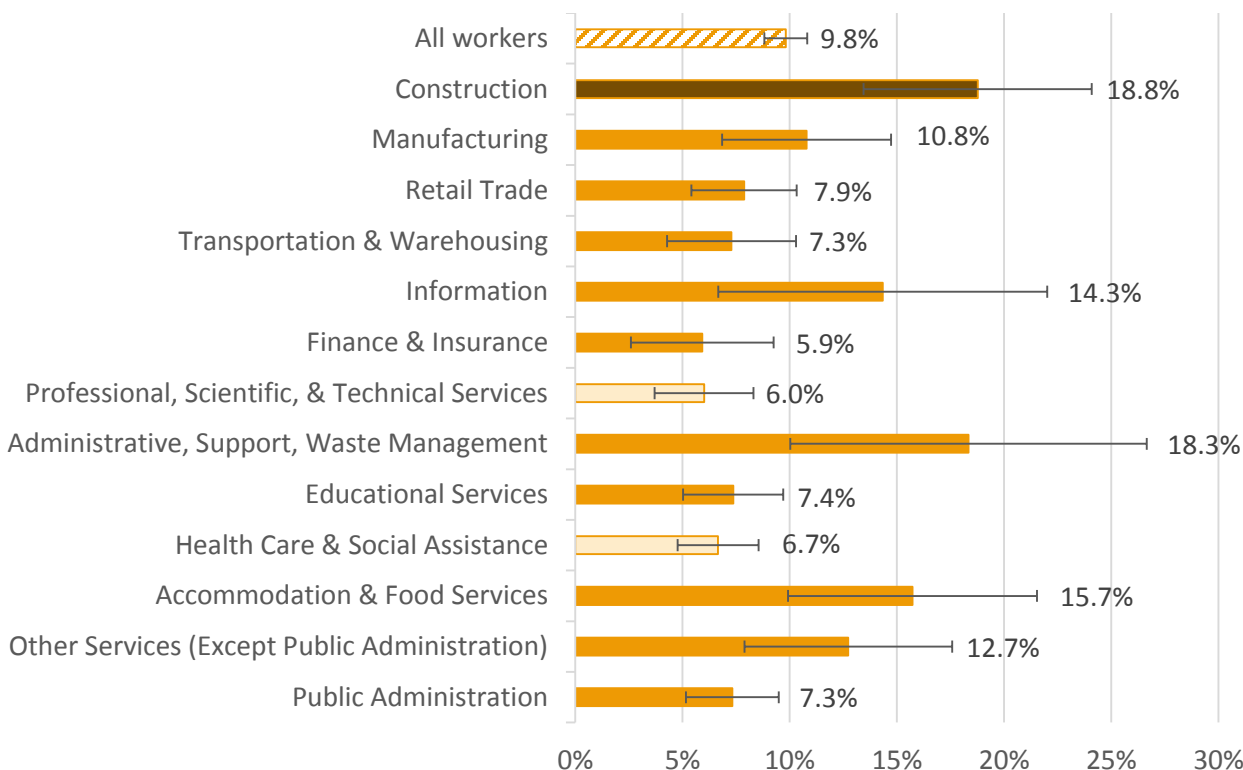


Figure 25. Percentage of Maryland workers with poor or fair health status, by industry, 2013-2014



Maryland Workers With Poor Mental Health On ≥15 Days Out Of Past 30 Days

Respondents were asked for how many days during the past 30 days was their mental health not good. Mental health includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions. Responses of 15 days or greater are depicted.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Life, Physical, & Social Science; Legal; Healthcare Support; Farming, Fishing, & Forestry; Installation, Maintenance, & Repair; Production

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Information; Finance & Insurance; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation; Active Duty Military

Figure 26. Percentage of Maryland workers with poor mental health on ≥15 days out of past 30 days, by occupation, 2013-2014

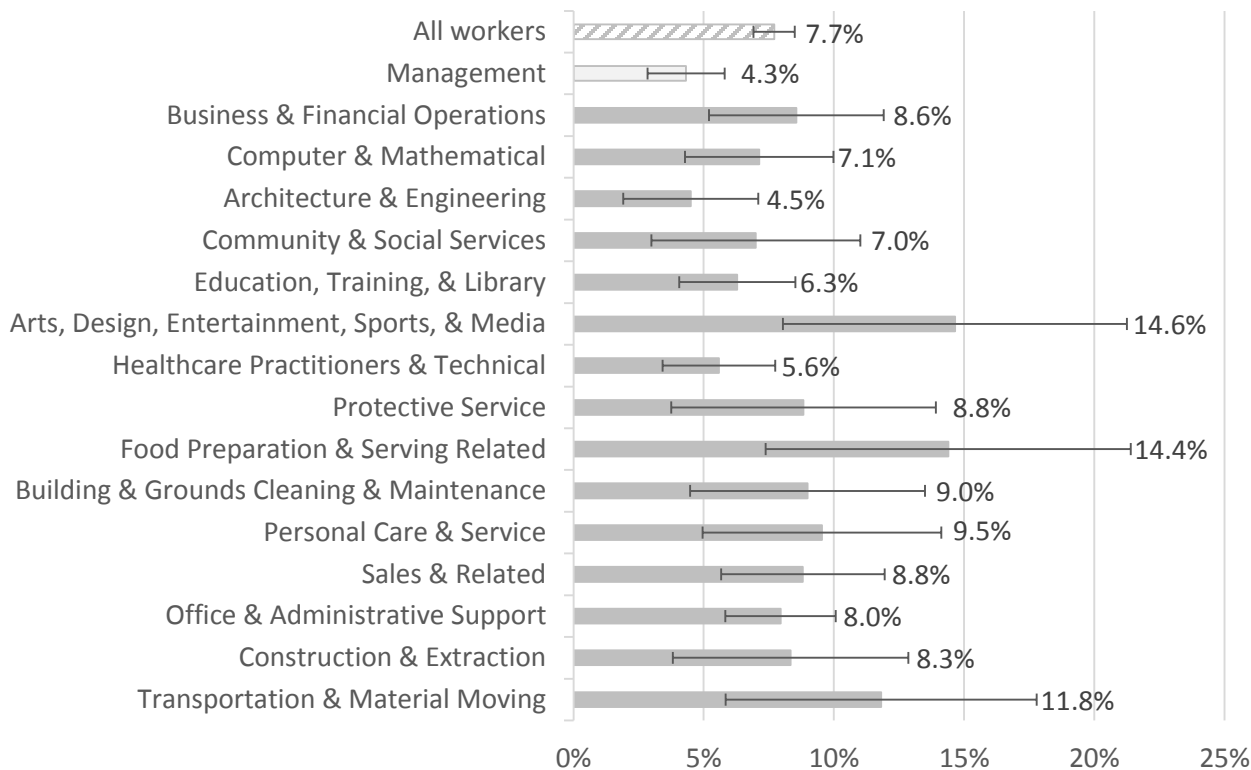
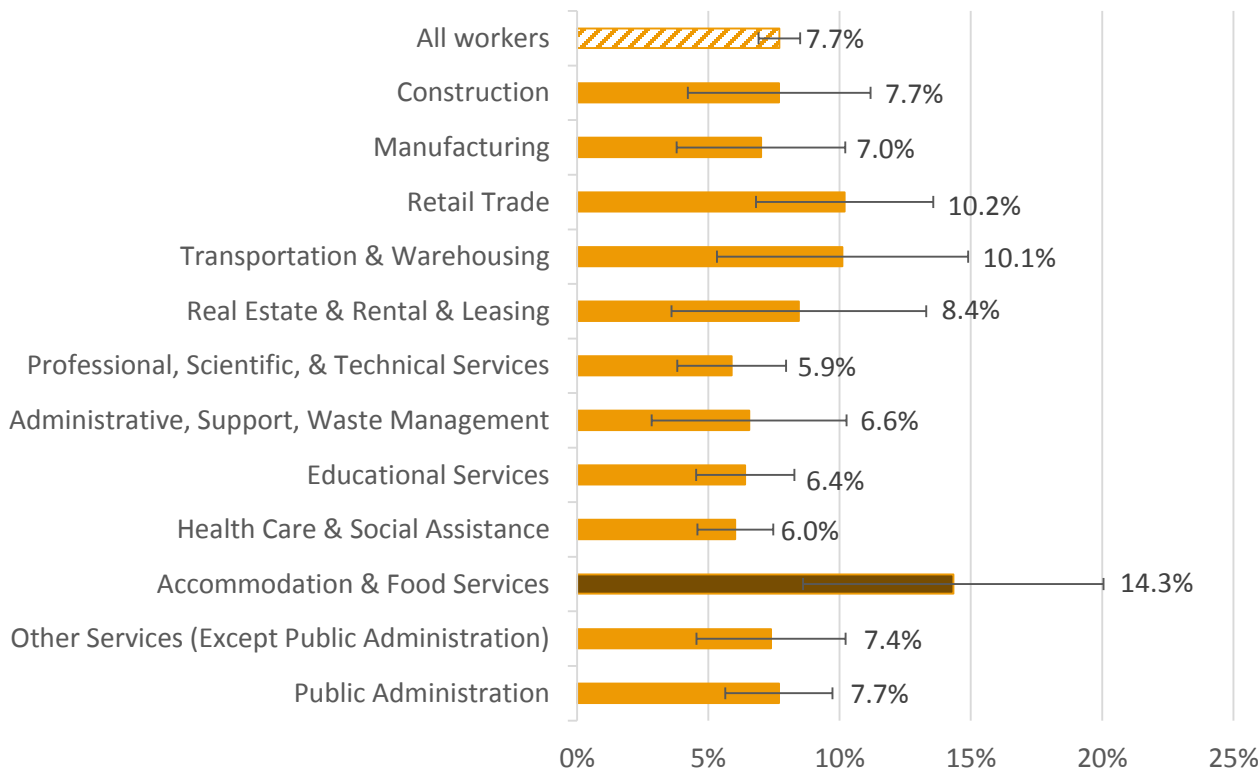


Figure 27. Percentage of Maryland workers with poor mental health on ≥15 days out of past 30 days, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers

 95% confidence intervals

Health Behavior Indicators

Maryland Workers Who Currently Smoke

Respondents were asked if they currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all. Responses of every day and some days are depicted.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Active Duty Military

Figure 28. Percentage of Maryland workers who currently smoke every day or some days, by occupation, 2013-2014

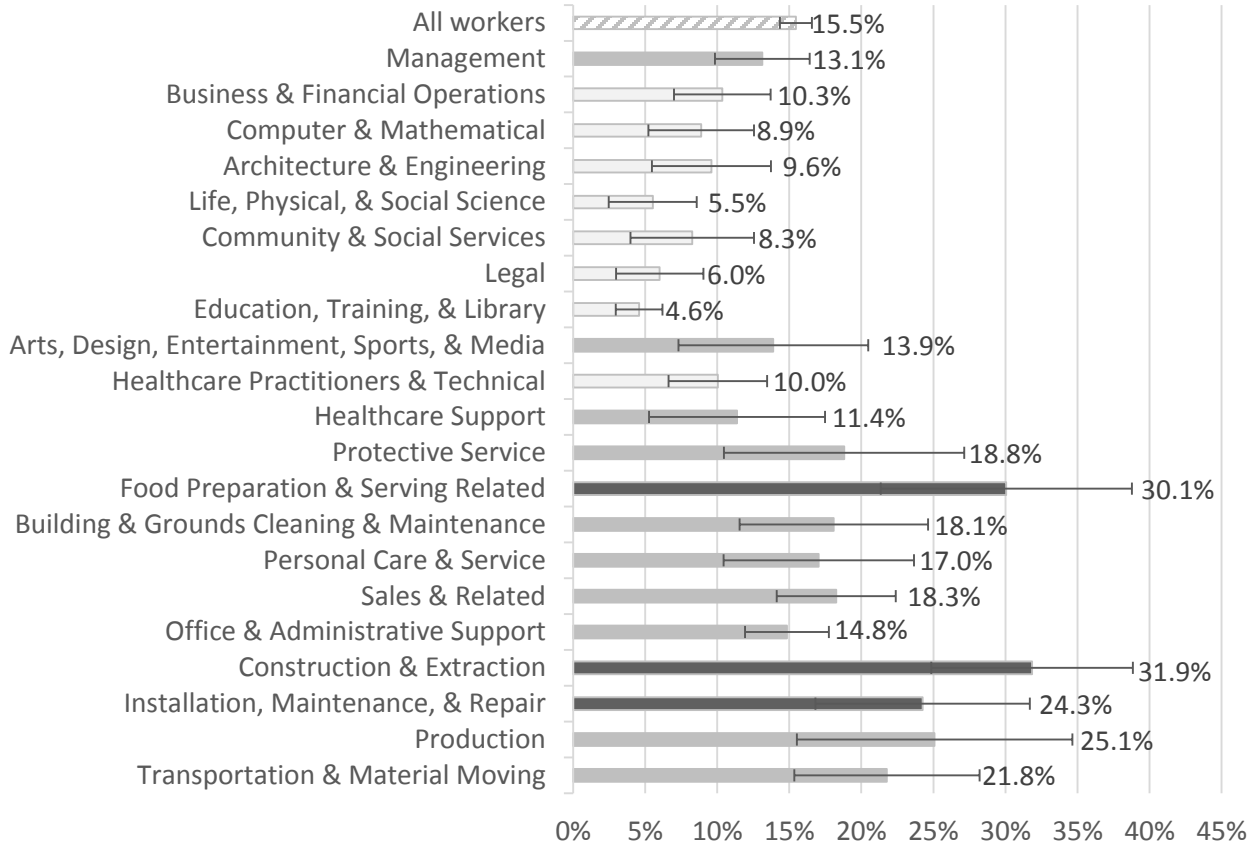
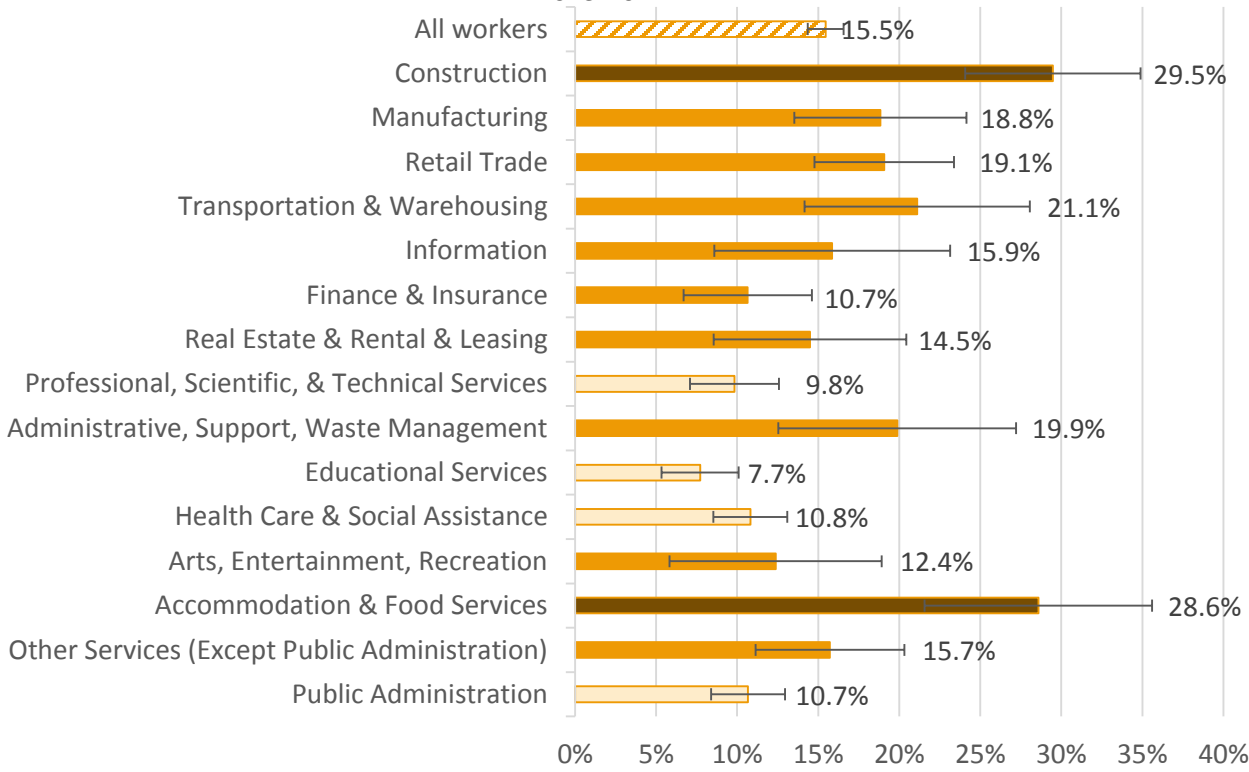


Figure 29. Percentage of Maryland workers who currently smoke every day or some days, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers

 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Who Are Former Smokers

Respondents were asked if they had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life. Respondents are classified as former smokers if they answered “yes” to smoking 100 cigarettes in their life, but answered “no” to being a current smoker.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Active Duty Military

Figure 30. Percentage of Maryland workers who are former smokers, by occupation, 2013-2014

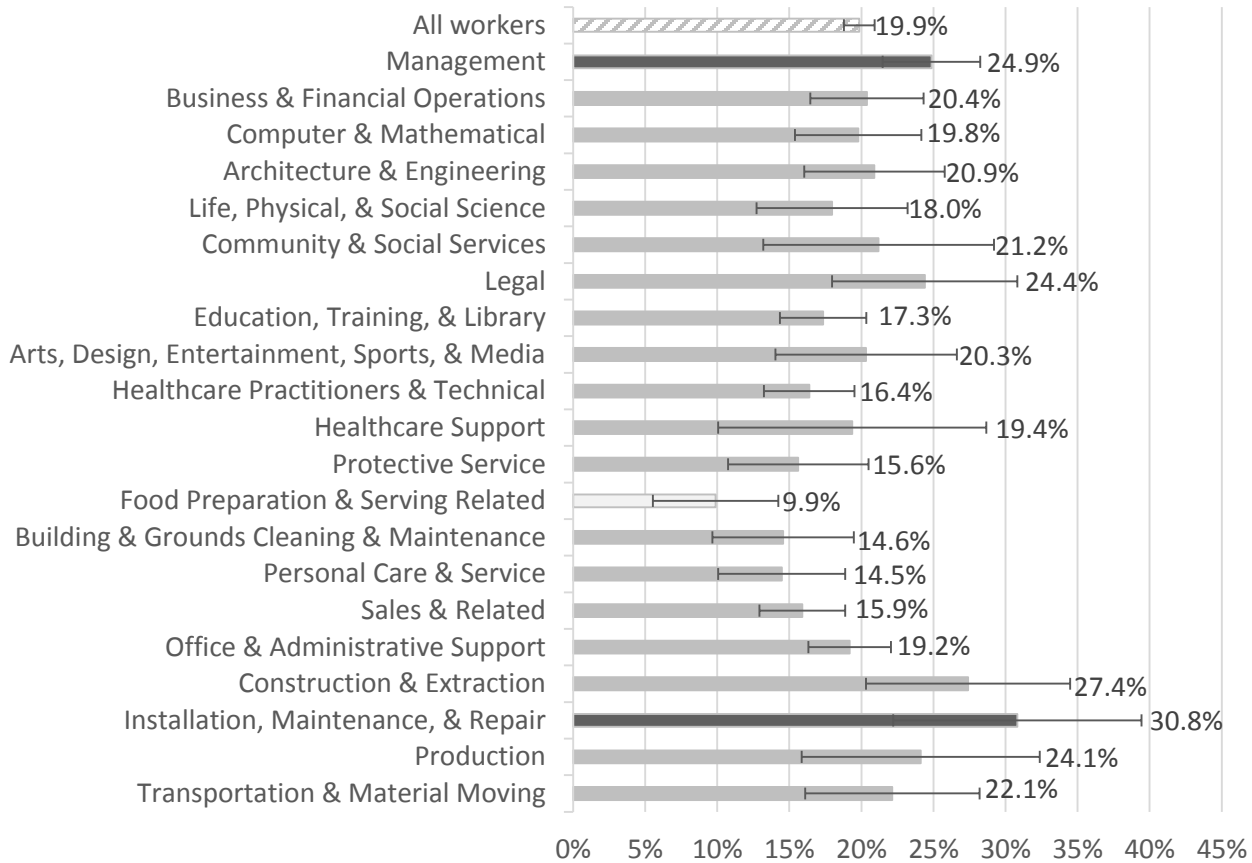
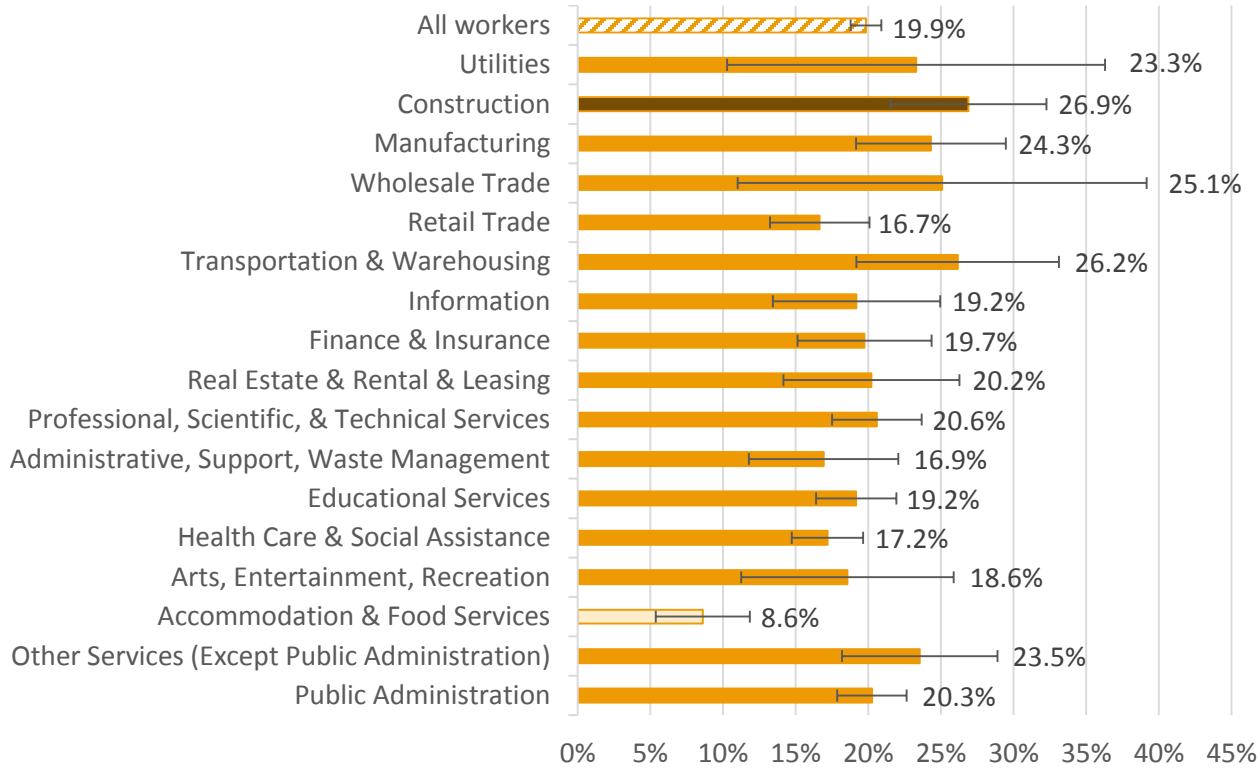


Figure 31. Percentage of Maryland workers who are former smokers, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers
 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Not Always Wearing a Seatbelt

Respondents were asked how often they use seat belts when they drive or ride in a car; always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, or never. Responses of nearly always, sometimes, seldom, and never are depicted.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Life, Physical, & Social Science; Community & Social Services; Legal; Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media; Healthcare Support; Food Preparation & Serving Related; Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Finance & Insurance; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Active Duty Military

Figure 32. Percentage of Maryland workers not always wearing a seatbelt, by occupation, 2013-2014

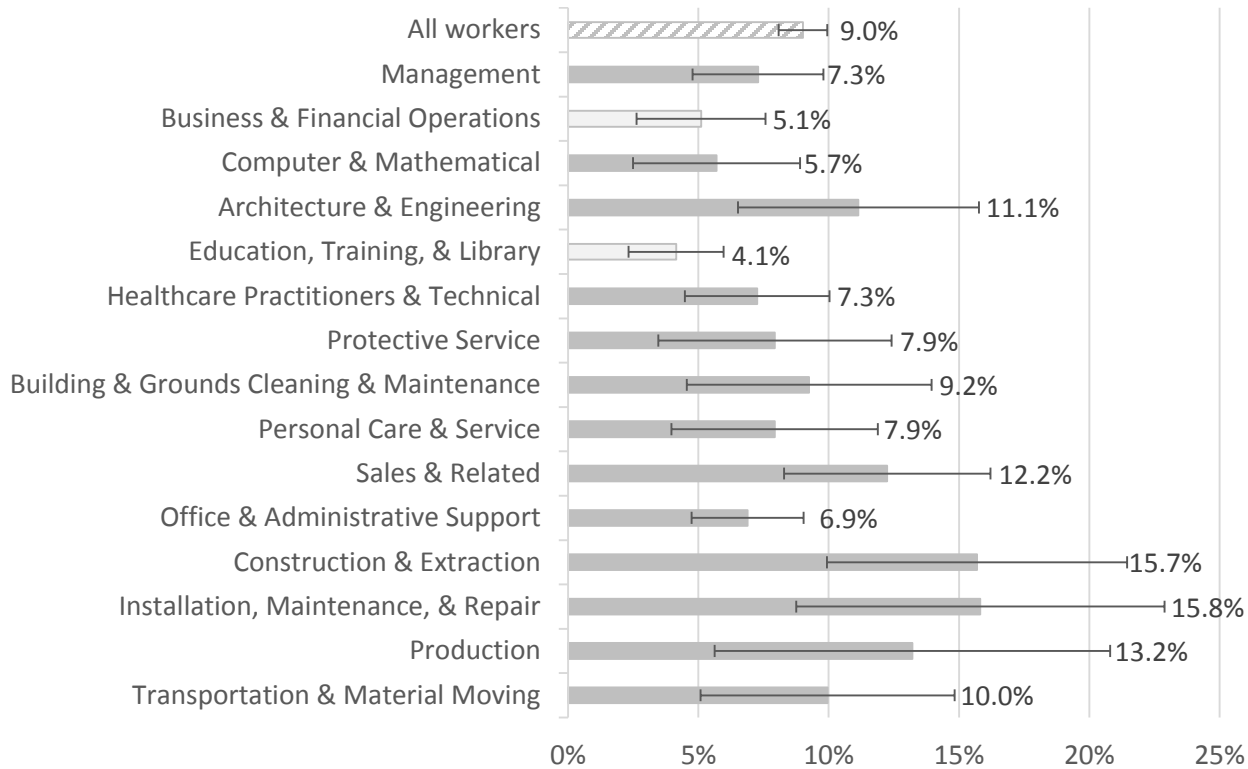
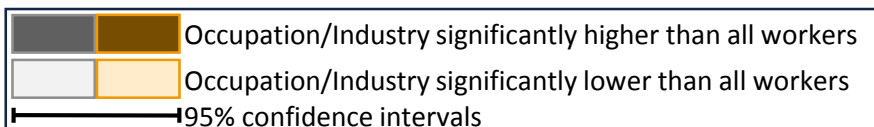
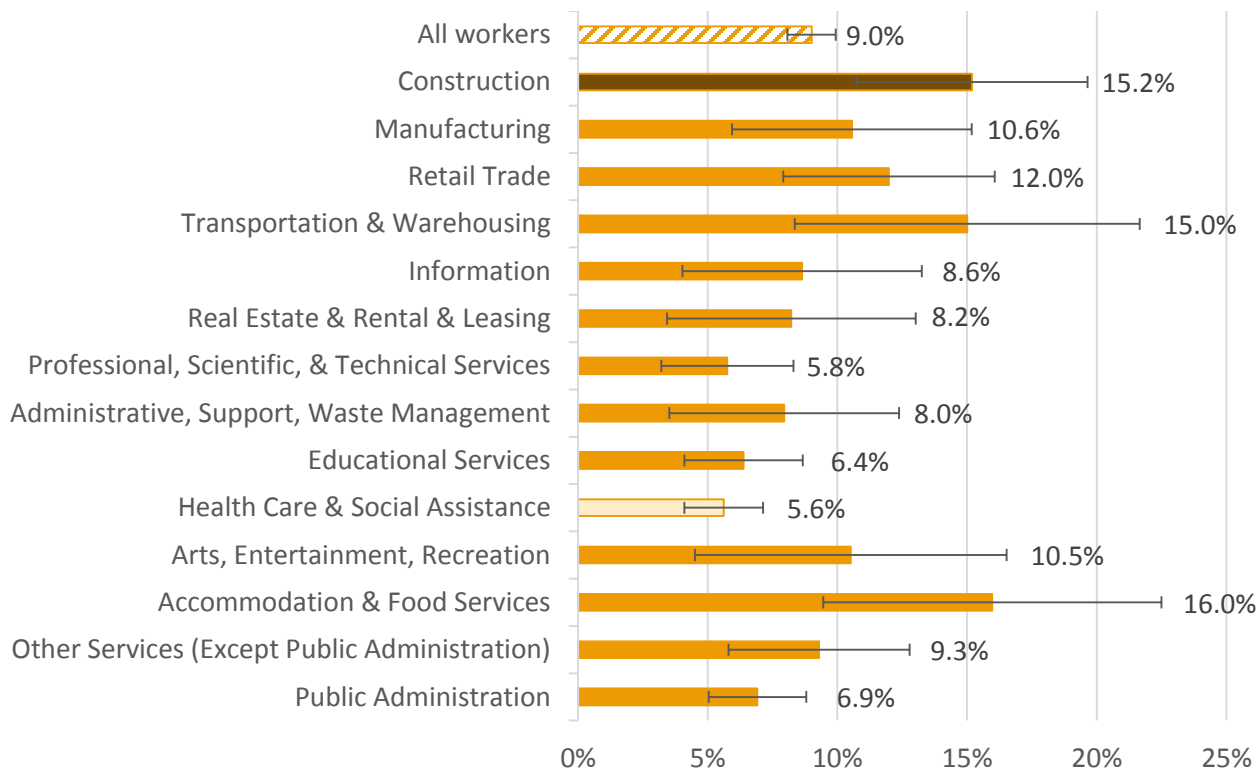


Figure 33. Percentage of Maryland workers not always wearing a seatbelt, by industry, 2013-2014



Maryland Workers Who Binge Drank In The Past 30 Days

Respondents were asked for how many days during the past 30 days they drank 5 alcoholic beverages for men or 4 for women. Responses of 1 or more days are depicted.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Mining; Utilities; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation; Active Duty Military

Figure 34. Percentage of Maryland workers who binge drank in the last month, by occupation, 2013-2014

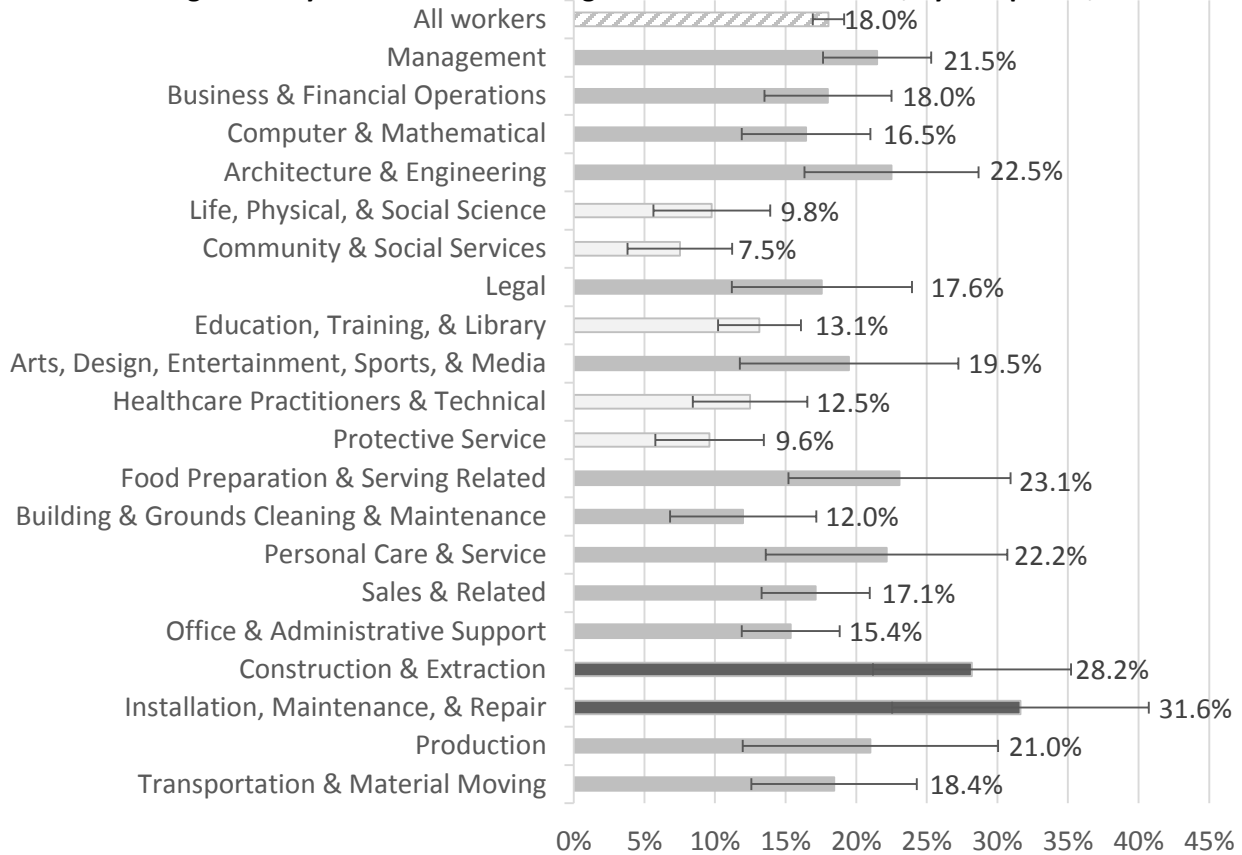
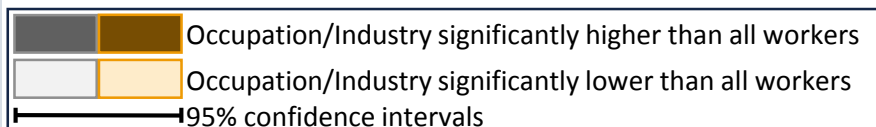
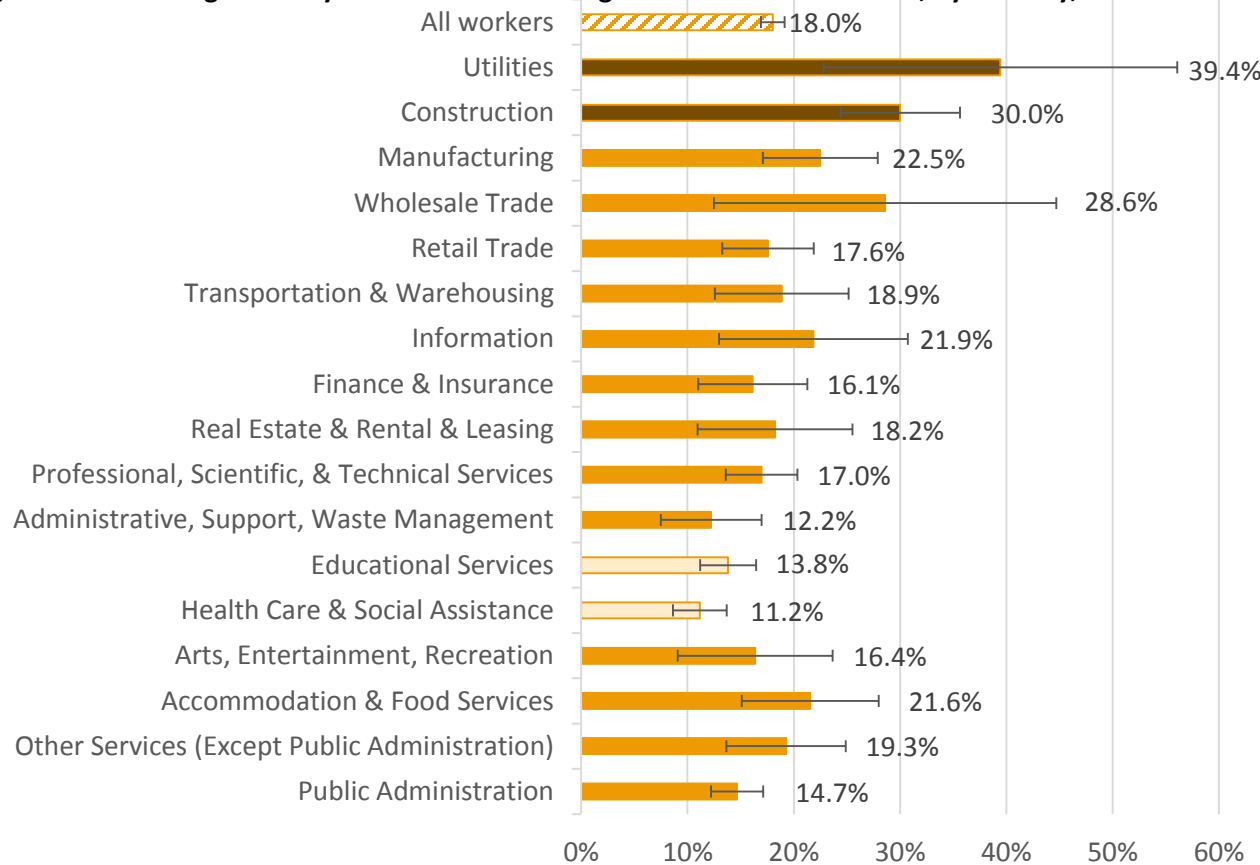


Figure 35. Percentage of Maryland workers who binge drank in the last month, by industry, 2013-2014



Maryland Workers With No Leisure Time Physical Activity

Respondents were asked if during the past month, other than their regular job, if they participated in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Mining; Utilities; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation; Active Duty Military

Figure 36. Percentage of Maryland workers who did not participate in leisure time physical activity in the last month, by occupation, 2013-2014

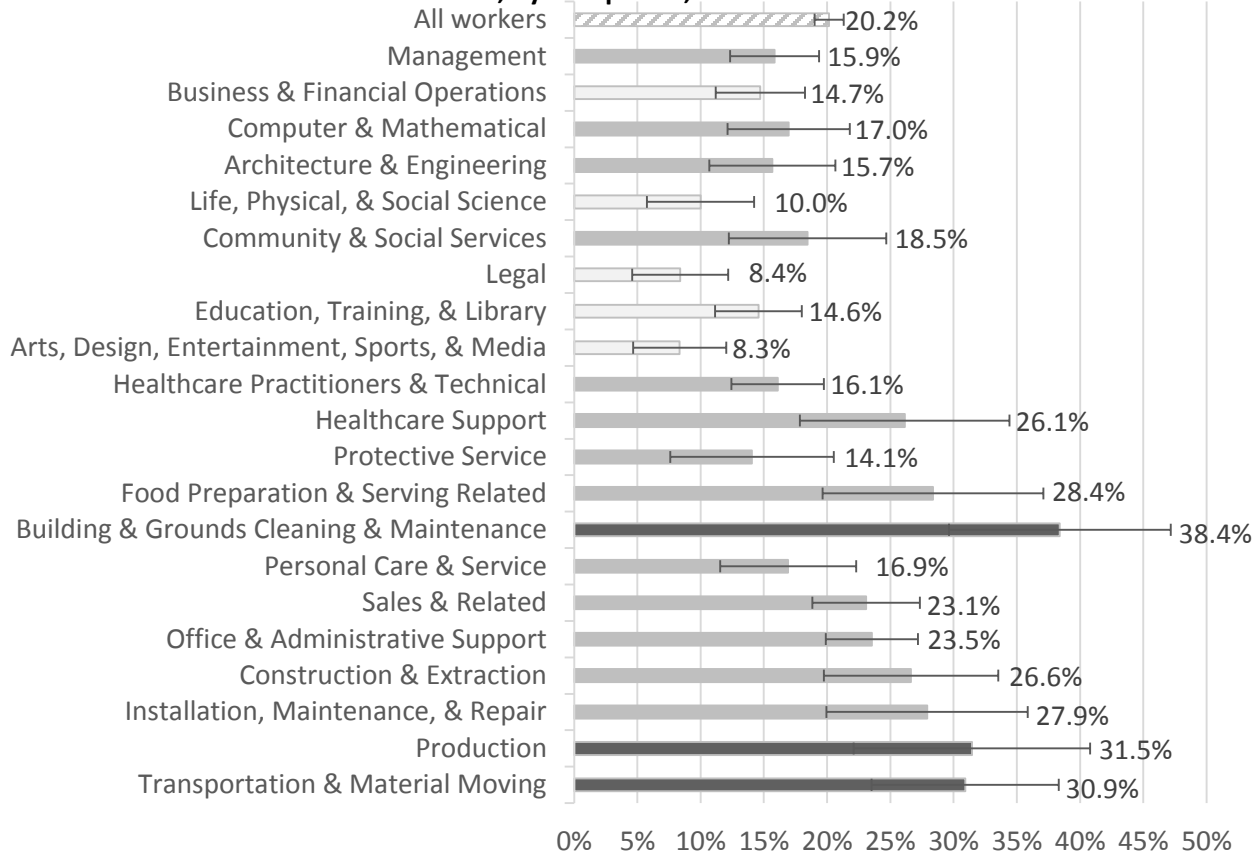
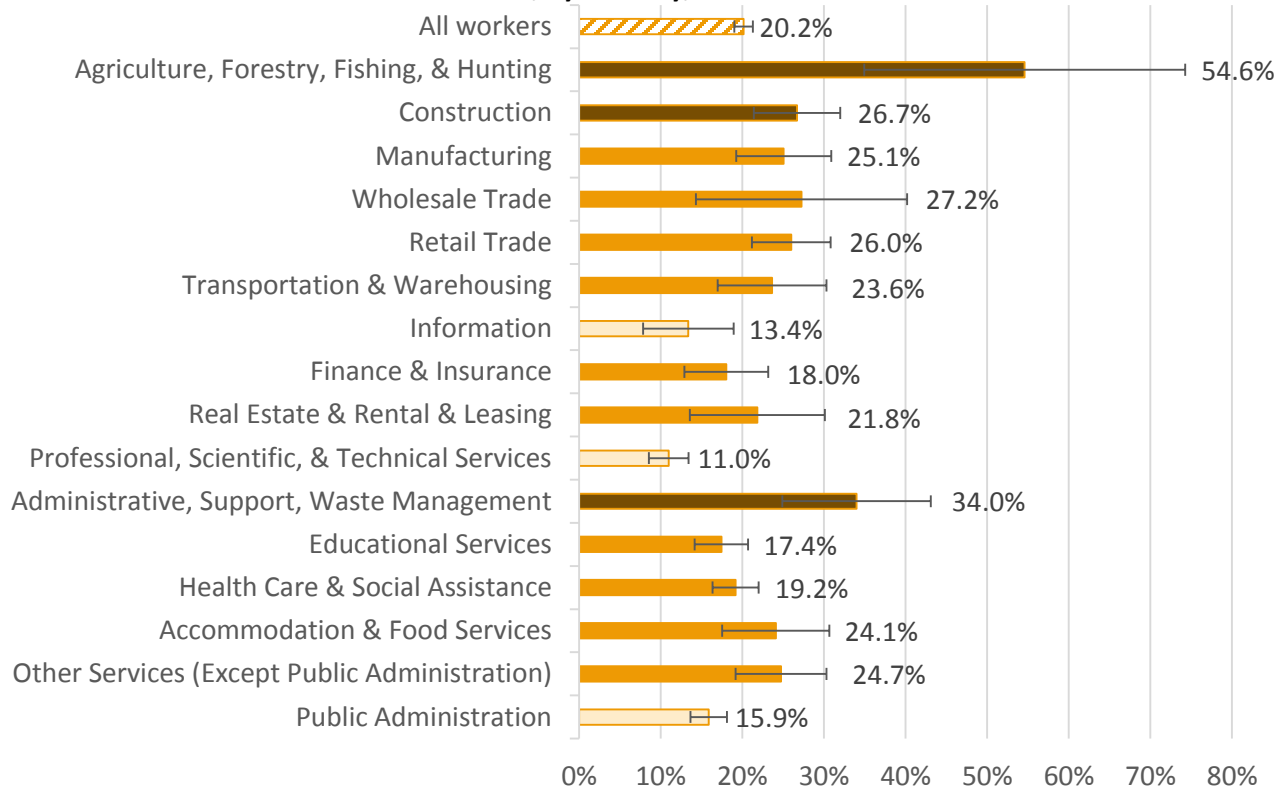


Figure 37. Percentage of Maryland workers who did not participate in leisure time physical activity in the last month, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers With Inadequate Sleep (<7 Hours)

Respondents were asked for how many hours on average they sleep in a 24-hour period. Responses of less than 7 hours are depicted.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Mining; Management of Companies & Enterprises

Figure 38. Percentage of Maryland workers with inadequate sleep (<7 hours), by occupation, 2013-2014

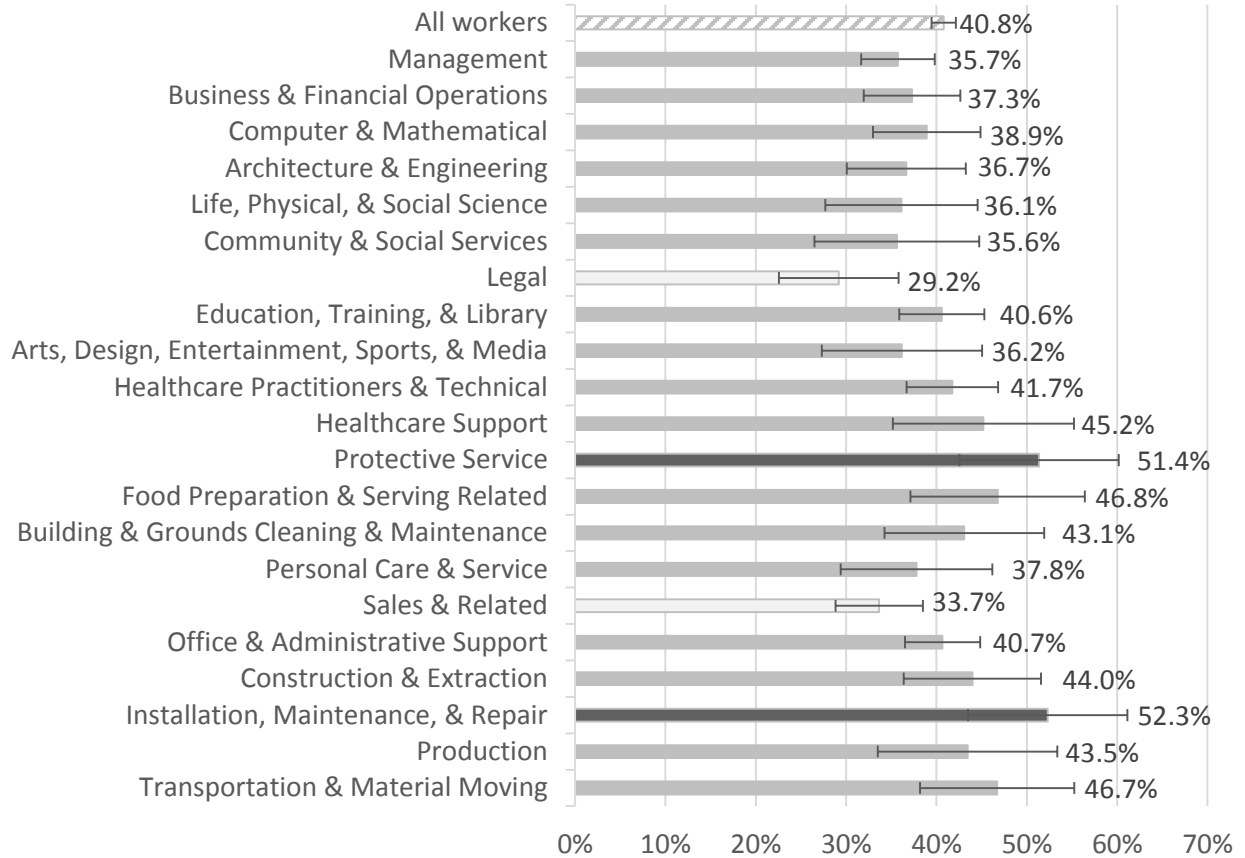
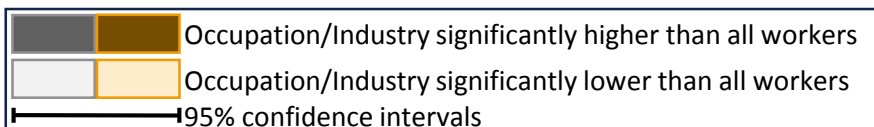
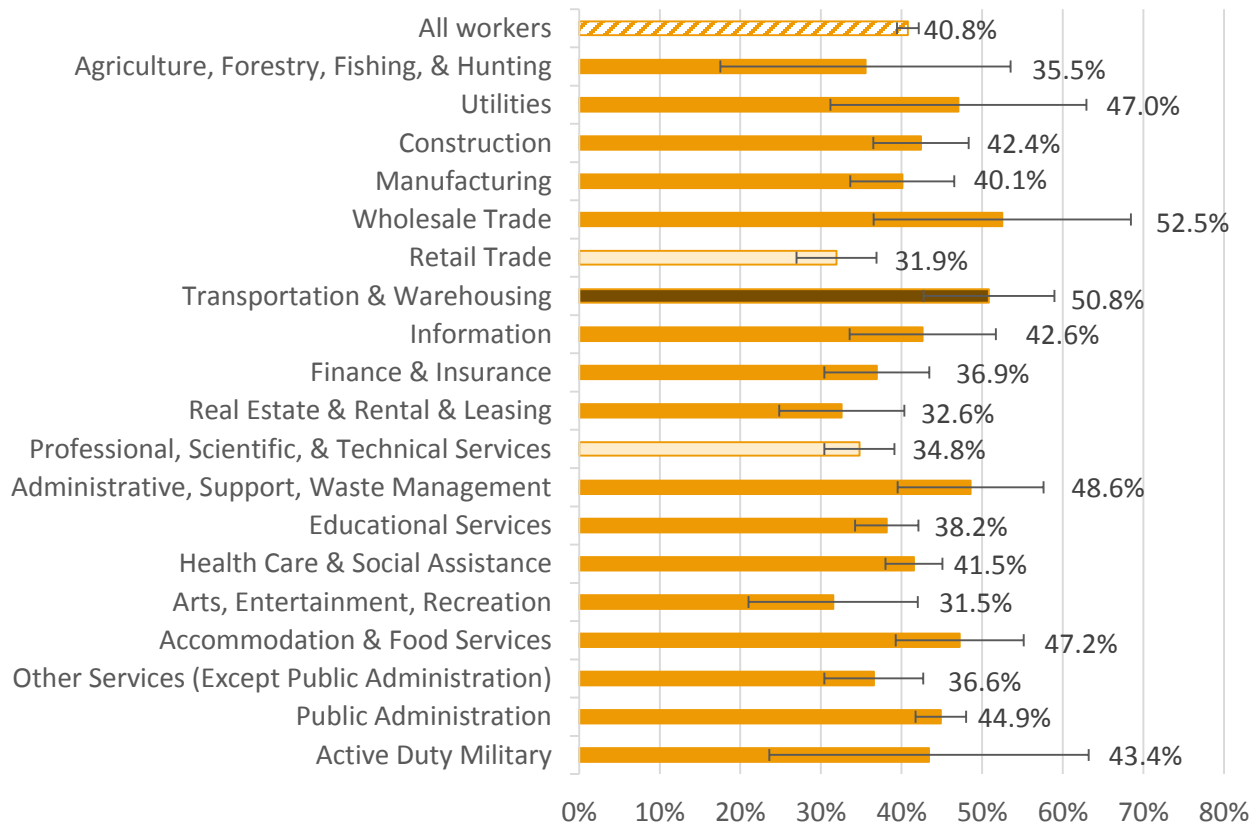


Figure 39. Percentage of Maryland workers with inadequate sleep (<7 hours), by industry, 2013-2014



Healthcare Access Indicators

Maryland Workers With Health Insurance

Respondents were asked if they have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, government plans such as Medicare, or Indian Health Service.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Mining; Management of Companies & Enterprises

Figure 40. Percentage of Maryland workers with health insurance, by occupation, 2013-2014

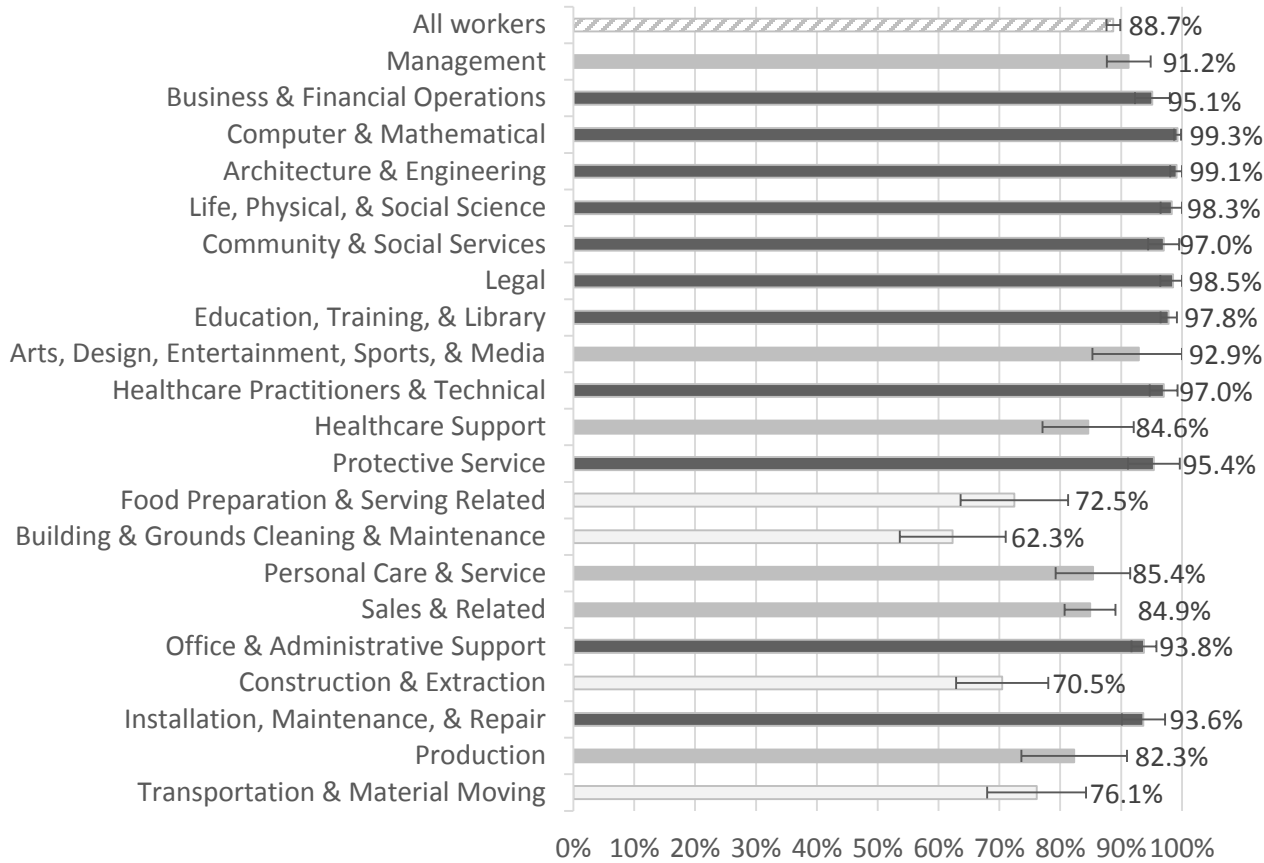
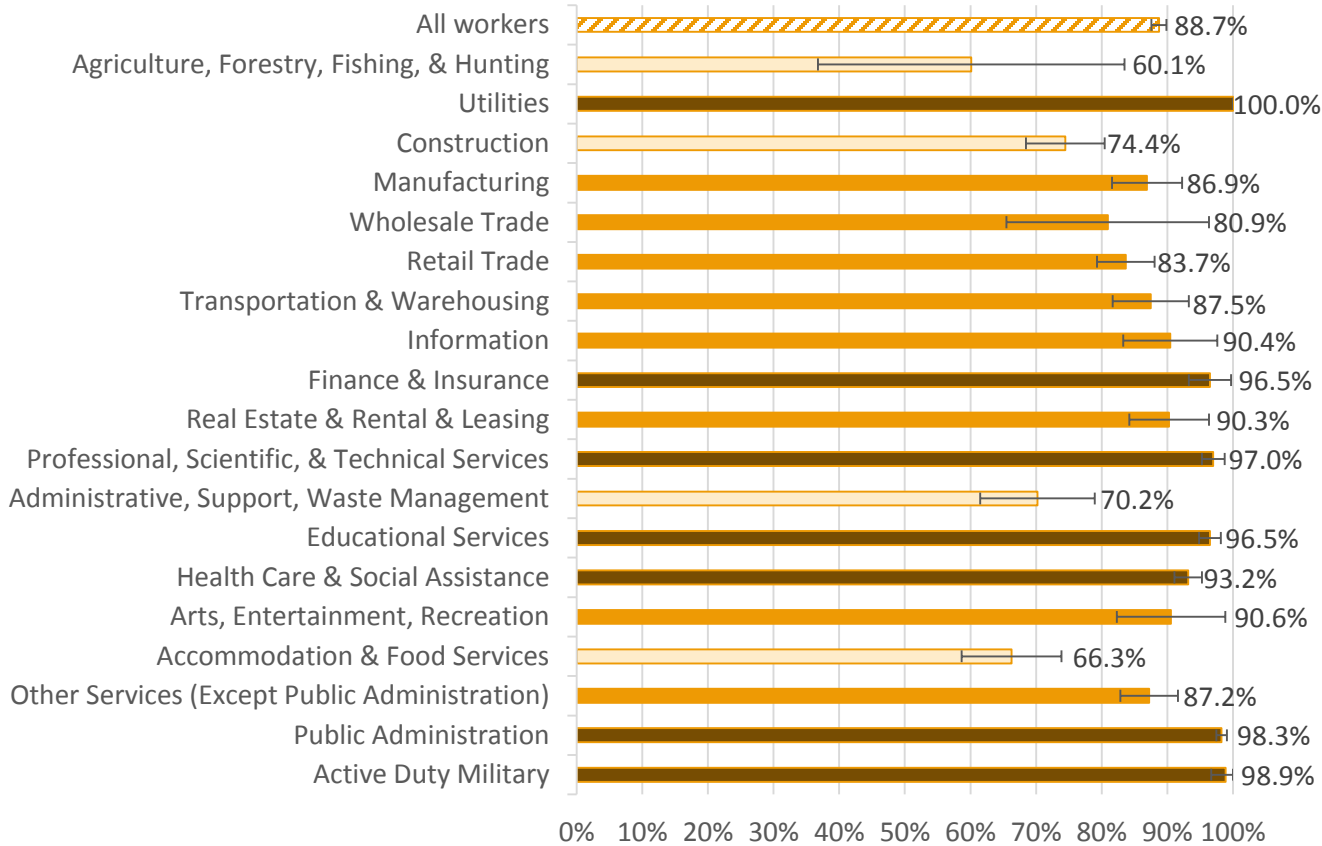


Figure 41. Percentage of Maryland workers with health insurance, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Who Needed To See A Doctor, But Could Not Because Of Cost

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.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Life, Physical, & Social Science; Legal; Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media; Protective Service; Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting; Mining; Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation; Active Duty Military

Figure 42. Percentage of Maryland workers who needed to see a doctor, but could not because of cost, by occupation, 2013-2014

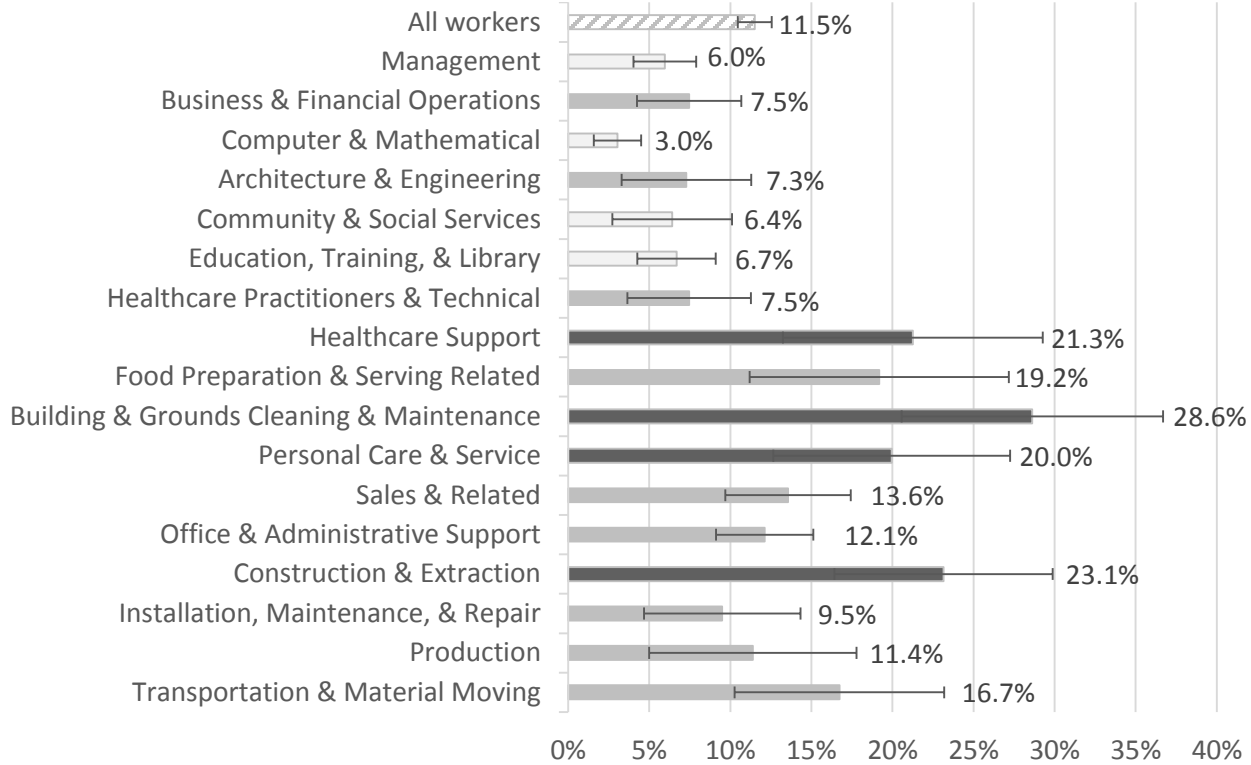
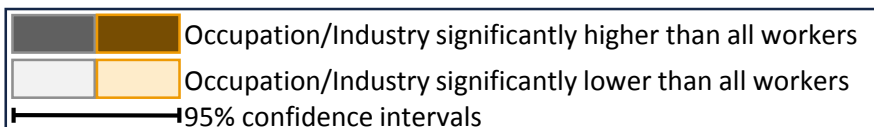
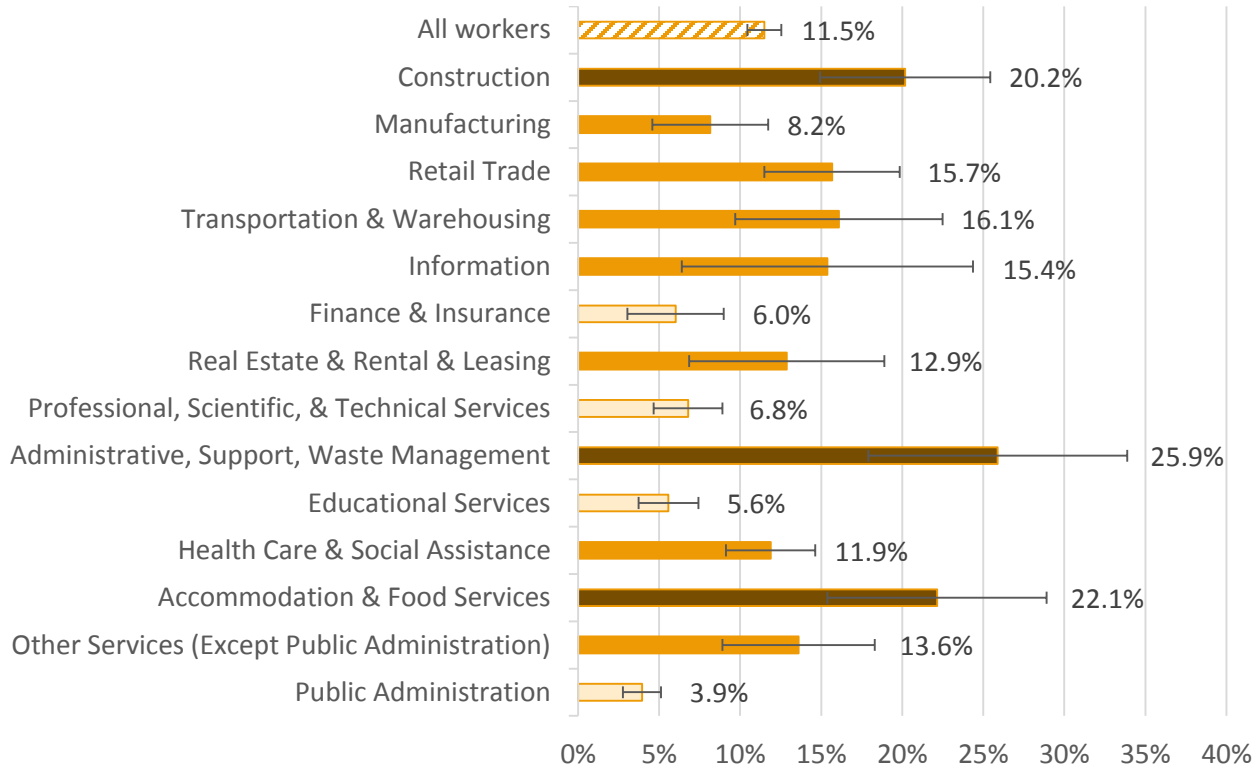


Figure 43. Percentage of Maryland workers who needed to see a doctor, but could not because of cost, by industry, 2013-2014



Maryland Workers Who Had A Routine Checkup Within The Past Year

Respondents were asked how long it had been since they last visited a doctor for a routine checkup. Responses of “within the past year” are depicted.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Mining; Management of Companies & Enterprises

Figure 44. Percentage of Maryland workers who had a routine checkup within the past year, by occupation, 2013-2014

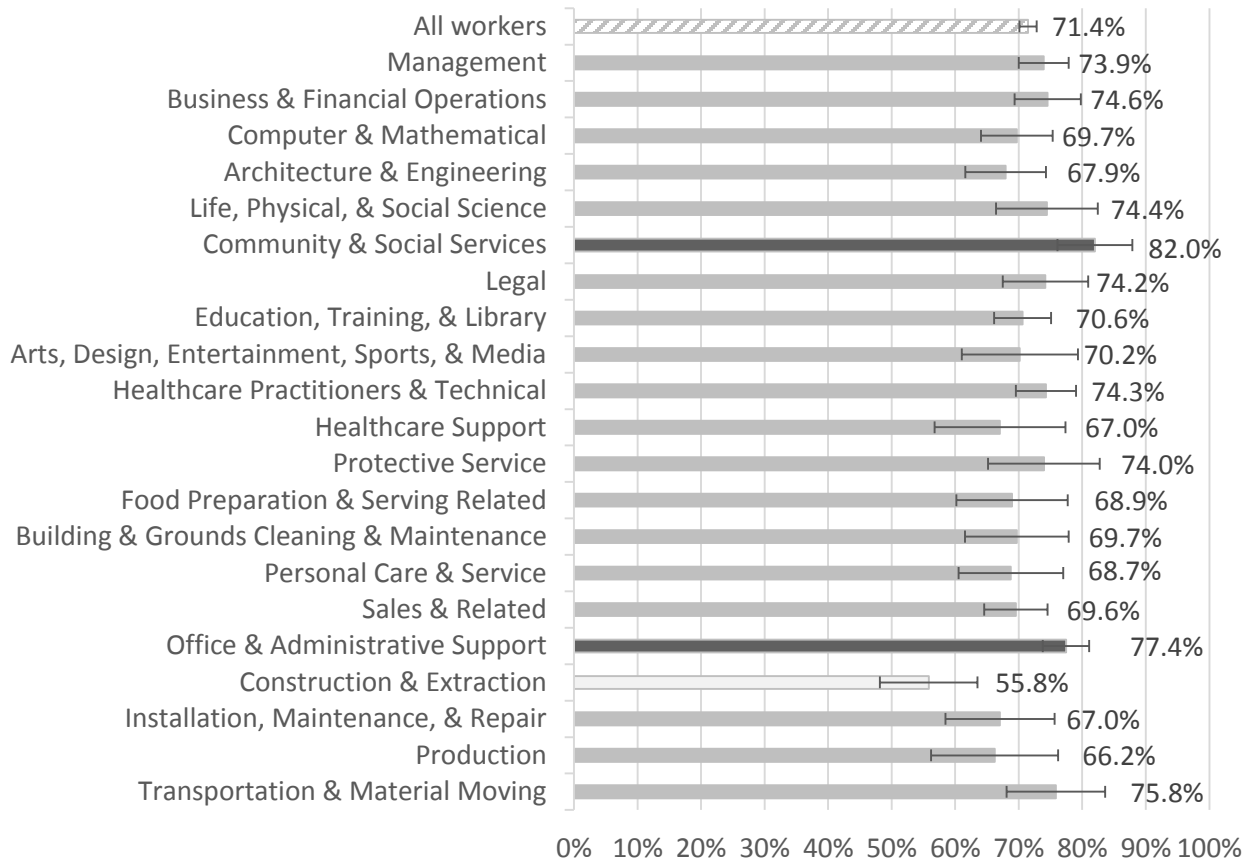
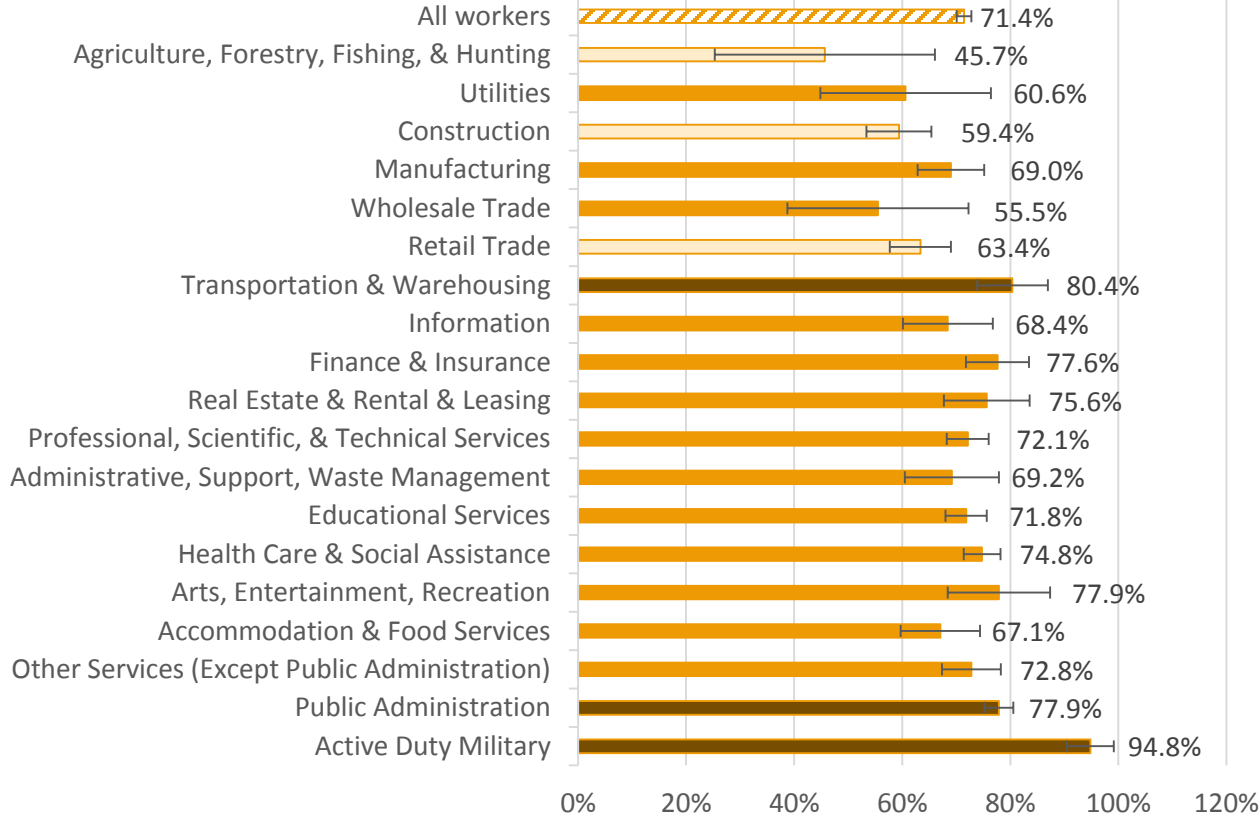


Figure 45. Percentage of Maryland workers who had a routine checkup within the past year, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers

 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Maryland Workers Who Had A Dental Visit Within The Past Year

Respondents were asked how long it had been since they last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason. Responses of “within the past year” are depicted.

Data suppressed for the following occupations: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry

Data suppressed for the following industries: Mining; Management of Companies & Enterprises; Active Duty Military

Figure 46. Percentage of Maryland workers who had a dental visit within the past year, by occupation, 2013-2014

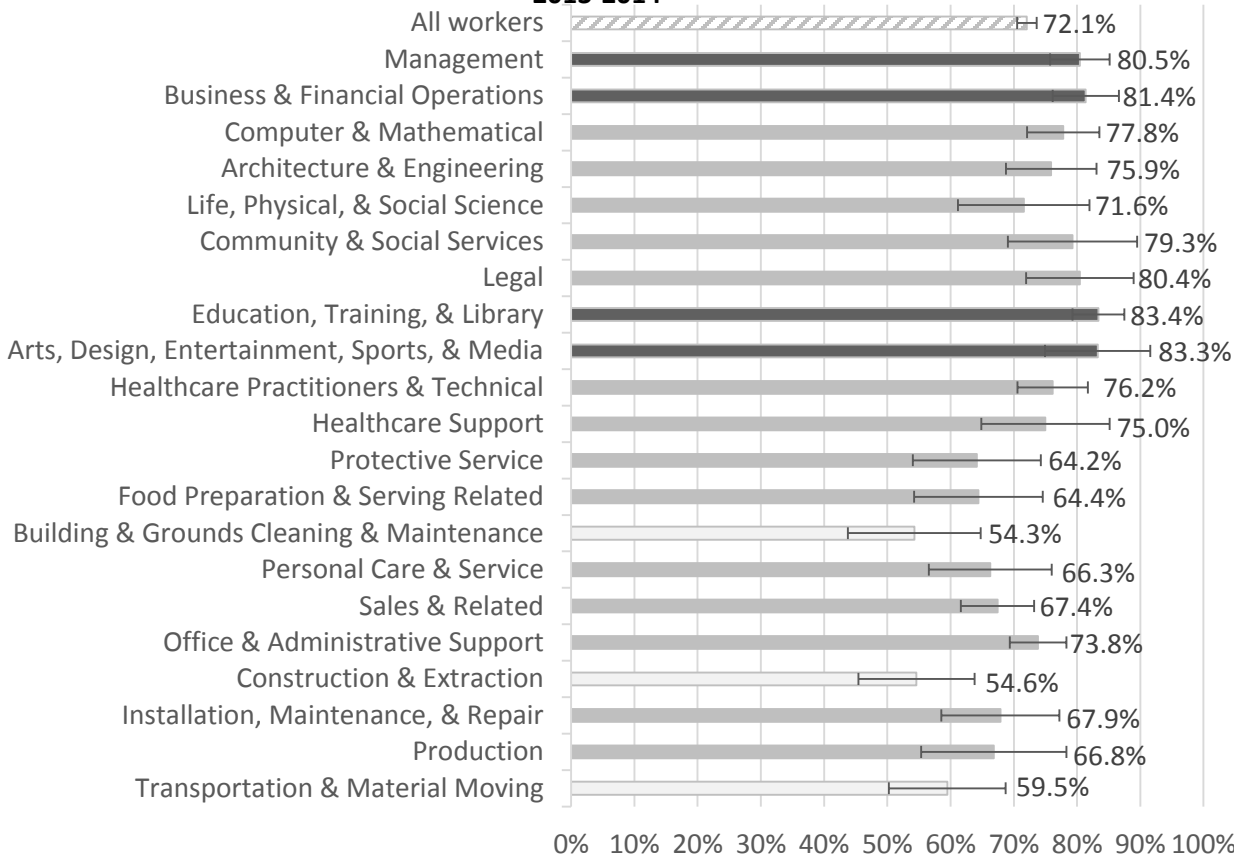
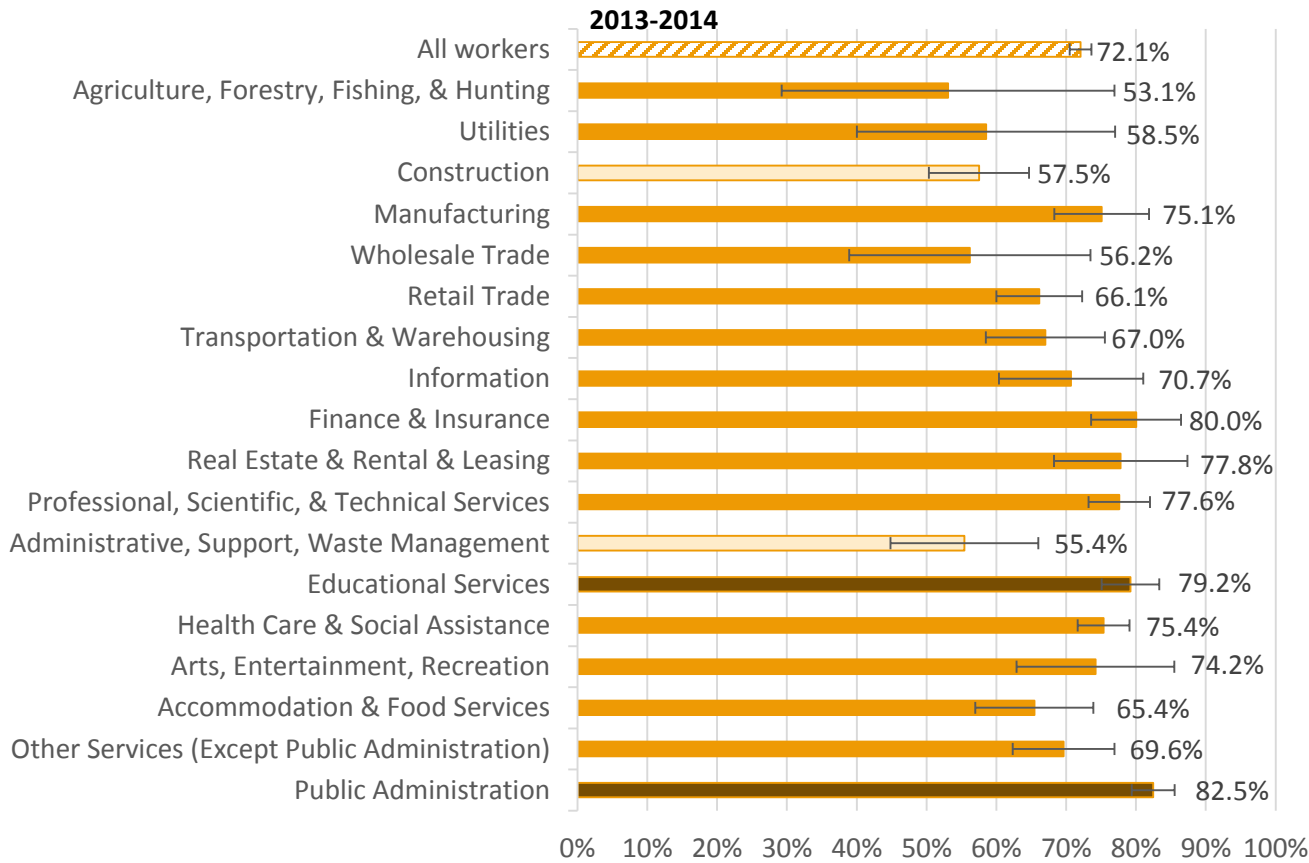


Figure 47. Percentage of Maryland workers who had a dental visit within the past year, by industry, 2013-2014



Occupation/Industry significantly higher than all workers
 Occupation/Industry significantly lower than all workers
 95% confidence intervals

Resources

For more information on occupational health in Maryland:

[Maryland Occupational Health and Safety website](#)

Environmental Health Helpline:
1-866-703-3266

Environmental Health email:
dhmh.envhealth@maryland.gov

1. Maryland Occupation Health and Safety Surveillance Project
<https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/OEHFP/EH/Pages/occupational-safety-and-health-in-maryland.aspx>
2. Maryland Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
<https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/ccdpc/Reports/Pages/brfss.aspx>
3. CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
<https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>
4. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data
<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/surveillance/brfss/default.html>