

Morbidity and disability among workers 18 years and older in the Construction sector, 1997–2007



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health



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Foreword

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is the Federal agency responsible for occupational safety and health research. In collaboration with its many partners, NIOSH is committed to the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of data describing the prevalence of disease and health risk factors among workers in the United States. The National Academies has urged greater use of injury and illness data at the national level to identify priorities, focus resources, and evaluate prevention program effectiveness.

The Occupational Research Group at the University of Miami is illustrative of an extramural partnership which complements NIOSH intramural programs of surveillance and research. Using population health data collected through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), they have successfully undertaken a broadly based research program that describes employed worker's disability, disease, health care access, health behaviors and mortality among occupational groups and industry sectors. With the second decade of NORA, NIOSH is developing strategies and programs to better move research to practice within workplaces, using an industry sector-based approach to define high priority needs. The Occupational Research Group at the University of Miami has since completed extensive analyses describing the prevalence of disability, morbidity, mortality, and injury & disease burden among workers employed within the eight NORA sector groups identified in 2006: Agriculture, forestry and Fishing; Mining; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities; Services; and Healthcare and Social Assistance.

This report is one of a series of reports developed to describe the prevalence of disability and morbidity among current workers within these eight sectors. Survey data from the years 1997–2007 were used to describe the five aspects of worker's health, including (1) health status, (2) physical activity limitations or disability, (3) prevalent chronic conditions (cancer, hypertension, heart disease, asthma, diabetes, and severe psychological distress); (4) access to and use of health care services; and (5) health risk factors or behaviors. The report was developed as a descriptive resource to supplement ongoing research, and guide occupational health research and research-to-practice activities within industry.

Additionally, the information in this report will facilitate a Total Worker Health™ approach to occupational safety and health research. NIOSH increasingly sees the value of integrating occupational safety and health programs that safeguard workers from work-related hazards and programs that promote overall well-being. This report provides data on characteristics of workers health that must be better understood to fulfill the mandate to assure safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources. I invite you to learn more about the NIOSH Total Worker Health™ program at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/TWH/default.html>.

John Howard, M.D.

Director

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Acknowledgements

This document is one of eight documents prepared by NIOSH, each based on the March, 2010 report NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007 prepared under contract with the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine. NIOSH has supplemented the original report with additional figures, and reformatted the contents to conform to NIOSH publication guidelines.

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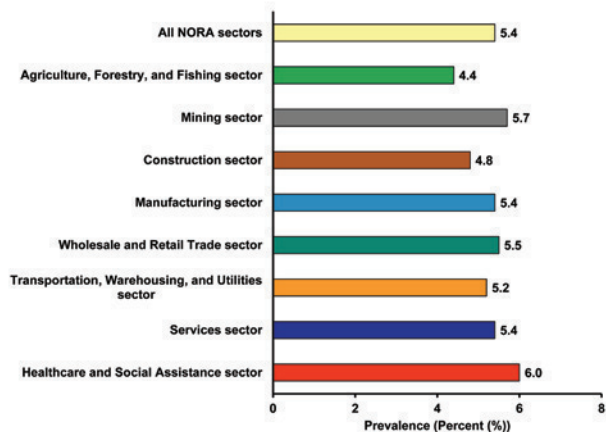
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Guide to the figures and data

Data are presented on pages 13–39 using two horizontal bar charts to summarize NHIS estimates for 27 morbidity and disability measures. The first bar chart/figure presents overall summary estimates for All NORA Sectors (i.e., all workers) and workers employed within each of the eight NORA sectors.

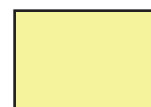


The horizontal bar for Construction is assigned a different color to contrast with other entries.

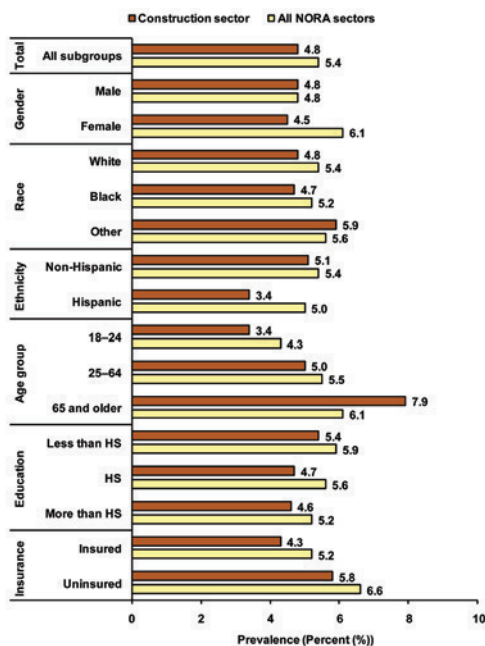
Construction



All NORA Sectors



The second bar chart/figure presents estimates by population subgroups (all subgroups, gender, race, ethnicity, age, education and insurance status) for the Construction Sector and the All NORA Sectors category.

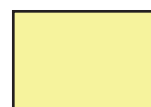


The horizontal bar for Construction is assigned a different color to contrast with All NORA Sectors.

Construction



All NORA Sectors



The majority of the figures present prevalence (percentage) values reflecting non-zero estimates. For a small number of figures, the response values displayed may include symbols indicating (1) no data available, which occurs where the population subgroup sample is zero; (2) the computed quantity or value is greater than 0.0 but less than 0.05% (symbol (0.0)); and (3) there were no cases in that particular cell, and thus the response value estimated (symbol (–)) as zero quantity. These values are distinguished in the figures with the following symbols:

- (--)
- (0.0)
- (–)

Background and introduction

The ongoing collection, analysis, dissemination and use of population health data has been an integral part of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) research program since the 1970s. In collaboration with its many partners, NIOSH has established programs to describe the magnitude of occupational hazards, diseases, and injuries in the United States. These activities document the nation's progress in reducing the burden of work-related diseases and injuries. These activities have continually identified new areas that require additional research and prevention efforts. Despite these accomplishments, occupational health surveillance in the United States remains fragmented, with substantial data gaps.

NIOSH conducts a range of efforts in the area of research, guidance, information, and service. To better coordinate these efforts, NIOSH has adopted aspects of matrix management to both organize and manage its research portfolio. In 2005 NIOSH solicited the involvement of both intramural staff, and extramural partners and stakeholders, to develop the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) goals to advance the prevention of occupational injuries and illnesses for eight targeted sectors of U.S. industry. The eight sector programs, with their corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2-digit codes, are identified below:

NORA sectors	NAICS codes
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	11
Mining	21
Construction	23
Manufacturing	31–33
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42, 44–45,
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	48–49, 22
Healthcare and Social Assistance	62; 54194
Services	51–56, 61, 71–72, 81, 92

As an integral part of the NIOSH Program Portfolio, the NIOSH Surveillance program has developed five strategic goals. These goals outline the major elements of a long-range plan for a comprehensive occupational surveillance program. These national goals seek to both strengthen and balance national and state-based partnerships, and support a comprehensive intramural program of illness, injury, and hazard surveillance activities.

Occupational health surveillance is challenged to narrow many substantial data and information gaps. To this end, the NIOSH surveillance program promotes increased coordination and information exchange within NIOSH and among our many external partner organizations. One such organization is the Occupational Research Group at the University of Miami. This Group was funded in the past by NIOSH to study the U.S. employed population's morbidity and mortality using statistical resources publicly available through the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The focus of this report is to describe the prevalence of morbidity and disability among employed workers in the Construction sector. This report is based on work products from comprehensive analyses performed by the Occupational Research Group at the University of Miami using an established methodology to assess predictors of acute and chronic disability morbidity for U.S. workers by the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) sectors using the 1997–2007 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data [Fleming et al. 2004; Fleming et al. 2005; Fleming et al. 2007a].

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuous multipurpose and multistage probability area in-person survey of the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population living at addressed dwellings [NCHS 2000]. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by trained personnel to obtain information about the characteristics of each member of the household. Data from the NHIS include a range of measures of population health, acute and chronic disability, health care access, and individual risk factor and health behavior collected for all participants. After adjustment for sample weights and design effects, prevalence measures were estimated for workers ages 18 years and older for each of the eight NORA sectors; as well as by population subgroups categorized by age, gender, race, ethnicity, health insurance, and education. Additional information has been made available to allow for extrapolation to the entire U.S. worker population during the 1997–2007 study period.

Previous NHIS Occupational Morbidity Studies

Previous studies have used the NHIS data to explore a range of occupational health issues, including: injury, smoking characteristics, health characteristics in the longest held occupation and industry, injuries in racial subgroups, cardiovascular disease and working women, impairments and chronic diseases in farmers, back injury and disability, workplace accommodations, AIDS knowledge among health care workers, and carpal tunnel syndrome [Behrens et al. 1994; Biddlecom et al. 1992; Brackbill et al. 1994a,b; Cooper et al. 1993; Guo et al. 1999; Hurwitz and Morgenstern 1997; La Rosa JH 1988; Nelson et al. 1994a,b; NIOSH 1980; Sterling and Weinkam 1989, 1990; Tanaka et al. 1995; Wagener and Winn 1991; Zwerling et al. 1997, 1998, 2003].

NIOSH colleagues Kaminski and Spirtas [NIOSH 1980] analyzed NHIS data and produced proportionate morbidity ratios (PMRs) from the 1969–74 NHIS surveys to examine the morbidity, disability, and reported health care use patterns for 498,580 individuals by industry. They did not look at trends over this relatively short time period. The highest specific disease conditions were reported for agriculture, furniture manufacturing, metal fabrication, railroad transport, repair services, amusement and recreational services, state and local government workers, and new workers; the highest disabilities were found for forestry and fisheries workers, certain manufacturers, medical and health services workers, and federal government employees; the greatest use of medical services was among metal industries, specific manufacturers, and railroad workers; the greatest morbidity was reported by private household service workers although they had less disability and use of medical services; overall manufacturing industries had the largest proportion of workers with work injuries and the service industries had the smallest. The authors pointed out that although some of the results confirmed previous studies, other results of their study revealed new associations of morbidity with particular industry/occupations of U.S. workers. These observations were possible because the NHIS survey design is not limited to a particular industry, occupation, or geographic area. Therefore, Kaminski and Spirtas [NIOSH 1980] suggested that NHIS data be used for surveillance of disease morbidity and mortality for U.S. workers, and recommended that its use for this purpose be explored further.

The Occupational Research Group at the University of Miami used the NHIS data from 1986–2007, with mortality follow-up through 2002, to evaluate various issues of health disparities among all U.S. workers, particularly among poor and minority worker subpopulations predominantly by occupational subcategory [Caban et al. 2005; Caban-Martinez et al. 2007a,b; Christ et al. 2007; Fleming et al. 2003; Fleming et al. 2007b; Gómez-Marin et al. 2004, 2005; Lee et al. 2004; Lee et al. 2006a,b; Lee et al. 2007a,b; McCollister et al. 2010]. They have evaluated occupational health disparities in terms of health behaviors, health insurance, obesity and exercise, occupational segregation, morbidity, and mortality in all U.S. workers, as well as morbidity and mortality in particular occupations and industry sectors. Overall, they have found that minority and blue collar workers are less likely to reported having health

insurance, health screening (such as cancer screenings), and receiving health prevention information from their health care providers. At the same time, these workers are more likely to be obese, less likely to exercise, more likely to reported morbidity, and more likely to report risky drinking and smoking behaviors (See <http://www.umiamiorg.com/> for online monographs and other documentation).

Methods

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

Since 1957, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has administered the NHIS as a continuous multipurpose and multistage area probability in-person survey of the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population living at addressed dwellings [Botman and Jack 1995; NCHS 1989, 2000]. The survey was authorized by Congress to obtain national estimates on disease, injury, impairment, disability, and related issues on a uniform basis for the U.S. population. The NHIS Survey has evolved over the years with a significant redesign in 1997.

Survey Years 1997–2007

The NHIS was completely redesigned in 1997 to collect key health information from a single randomly selected adult household member. In case the randomly selected household member is not home when the interviewer goes to the home, then the interviewer returns at a different date to interview this person. This strategy greatly enhances the reliability of acute and chronic condition assessment.

Data exist in three separate files: the Person, Sample Adult, and Sample Child. These files include both household and individual level information on various demographics and aspects of health. However, the data that exist in each of these files differ. For example, the Sample Adult file contains information on health conditions, physical and social activity limitations, psychological distress, and chronic conditions important risk factors (such as tobacco and alcohol use) among the adult randomly selected to be interviewed, while the Person file contains information on functional status and access to health care of all NHIS participants. Data on occupation and industry is only available in the Sample Adult file. For the survey years 1997–2007 of the NHIS, there were 196,924 adult participants currently employed at the time of the household interview (see table below). Annual response rates to the 1997–2007 adult core survey ranged from 69% (in 2005) to 80% (in 1997) [NCHS 2002a,b; NCHS 2003a,b; NCHS 2004a,b; NCHS 2005; NCHS 2006a,b; NCHS 2007].

Sample size for gender and age-group by ethnic or race subgroups National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	Females		Males	
	18-59 years	60 years and older	18-59 years	60 years and older
Hispanic origin				
Hispanic/Latino	14,908	679	17,526	807
Not Hispanic/Latino	76,281	7,288	72,391	7,044
Race				
White	70,250	6,734	73,358	6,698
Black/African American	15,248	963	10,238	813
Unknown/multiple races	5,691	270	6,321	340
Total	91,189	7,967	89,917	7,851

Morbidity and disability prevalence measures

The tables below summarize the questions administered consistently from the NHIS for the period 1997–2007. A comprehensive summary of these questions is found in Appendix 1.

These questions include:

Demographic subgroups	
Variable	Question(s)
Gender	Are you male or female?
Age	How old are you? (years)
Race	What races do you consider yourself to be?
Ethnicity	Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino? Hispanic includes: Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, Central/South American, other Latin American, other Hispanic
Insurance	Are you covered by health insurance or any other health care plan?
Education	What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

As noted under Statistical methods below, estimates are provided for population subgroups based on responses to these questions on gender, age, ethnicity, insurance coverage and education.

Since the 1970s health planners have used various metrics to gauge population health status. In recent years, both Healthy People 2000 and 2010 have included measures that seek to characterize the quality of life, and efforts within CDC seek to track health days as measured by the NHIS and the CDC’s Behavioral Risk Factor Survey [CDC 2000]. This report provides data on self-reported health status, which is supplemented with data on bed day disability and lost work days among the employed U.S. population.

Health status	
Variable	Question(s)
Health Last Year	Compared with 12 MONTHS AGO, would you say your health is (better, worse, or about the same)?
Self Rated Health	Would you say health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?
Bed Day	During the PAST 12 MONTHS, that is, since [12 month ref date], ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep you in bed for more than half of the day? (Include days while an overnight patient in a hospital).
Lost Work Day	During the PAST 12 MONTHS, that is, since [12 month ref date], ABOUT how many days did you miss work at a job or business because of illness or injury (do not include maternity leave)?

The NHIS provides NIOSH with the opportunity to describe working populations relative to more subtle aspects of physical activity limitations or disability. These questions permit us to examine a proportion of employed workers who labor under physical limitations; require the use of special equipment; or have hearing or visual impairment.

Physical activity limitations	
Variable	Question(s)
Special Equipment	Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?
Limitations	NHIS recode based on all the 12 NHIS questions on activity limitations: How difficult it is for you to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o walk ¼ mile w/o special equipment? o Climb 10 steps w/o special equipment o Stand 2 hours w/o special equipment o Sit 2 hours w/o special equipment o Stoop, bend or kneel w/o special equipment o Reach over w/o special equipment o Grasp small objects w/o special equipment o Lift/carry 10 lbs w/o special equipment o Push large objects w/o special equipment o Go out to events w/o special equipment o Participate in social activities w/o special equipment o Relax at home w/o special equipment
Hearing Impairment	Which statement best describes your hearing (without a hearing aid): good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?
Visual Impairment	Based on two questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Do you have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses? and o Are you blind or unable to see at all?

Establishment-based surveys of occupational illness provide limited insight on the prevalence of many chronic diseases and mental health problems. For the years 1997–2007 the NHIS permits one to pool data so as to estimate and describe the prevalence of cancer, hypertension, heart disease, asthma, diabetes, and severe psychological distress.

Health and chronic conditions	
Variable	Question(s)
Cancer	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had cancer or a malignancy of any kind? (yes/no)
Hypertension	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have had hypertension, also called high blood pressure?
Heart Disease	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had heart disease? Based on NHIS questions of specific diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Coronary heart disease o Angina o Heart attack o Any kind of heart condition or heart disease
Asthma	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?
Diabetes	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?
Severe Psychological Distress	Based on 6 NHIS questions: “During the past 30 days how often did you feel...? “ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o so sad that nothing could cheer you up? o nervous? o restless or fidgety? o hopeless? o that everything was an effort? o worthless?

The health of workers depends on access to and use of health care services, both of which are essential to maintaining the productive capabilities of the labor force. These questions provide important data on access to primary medical and dental care, and the use of hospital emergency rooms and surgical procedures.

Health care utilization	
Variable	Question(s)
Seen Primary Health care Provider	During the past 12 months, have you seen a primary health care provider (any of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ob/GYN o general doctor
Dental	About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.
Surgery	During the PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had SURGERY or other surgical procedures either as an inpatient or an outpatient? This includes both major surgery and minor procedures such as setting bones or removing growths.
Emergency Room Visit	During the PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES have you gone to a HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM for your health?

Health promotion and disease prevention for many chronic diseases emphasize the importance of smoking cessation, and moderating alcohol consumption. Few would question that regular physical activity is important for maintaining a healthy body, enhancing psychological well-being, and preventing premature death. Yet, while we have statistics that estimate more than half of adults in the United States are overweight or obese, we have limited data on how these factors vary among employed workers and industry. Immunizations can prevent disability or severe health effects from infectious diseases among individuals and help control the spread of infections within communities. Recent campaigns in the U.S. have focused on the importance of the spread of influenza by and among selected high-risk occupational groups, as the workplace is recognized as an element of community-based immunization programs. The NHIS permits one to pool data so as to estimate and describe the prevalence of these factors among population subgroups within industry sectors.

Health risk factors or behaviors	
Variable	Question(s)
Smoking status	<p>Is the individual a never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker? Based on the NHIS questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? o Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?
Drinking status	<p>Based on three questions related to historical and current alcohol use patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage? o In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage? o In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?
Body Mass Index (BMI) (obesity)	<p>NHIS Recoded variable based on NHIS variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Self-reported weight without shoes (pounds) (AWEIGHTP) o Self-reported total height in inches (AHEIGHT)
Leisure Time Physical Activity	<p>Did the individual meet CDC Health People 2010 recommendations for leisure time physical activity (i.e. engaged or light-moderate activity for ≥ 30 minutes ≥ 5 times/week or “vigorous activity” ≥ 20 minutes ≥ 3 times per week or both).</p> <p>Based on NHIS questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Frequency of light/moderate activity (times per week)? o Duration of light/moderate activity (in minutes)? o Frequency vigorous activity (times per week)? o Duration of vigorous activity (in minutes)?
HIV/AIDS Test	<p>The next questions are about the test for HIV. Have you ever been tested for HIV?</p>
Influenza Vaccine	<p>During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot? A flu shot is usually given in the fall and protects against influenza for the flu season.</p>
Pneumococcal Vaccine	<p>Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.</p>

Employment and NORA Sector

Beginning in 1997, employment was defined as having worked during the week prior to the NCHS survey and asked of all Sample Adult NHIS participants 18 years and older. This definition includes paid as well as unpaid work. The NHIS employs U.S. Census Occupational and Industrial Codes to classify workers [NCHS 1993a]. NCHS then recoded the Census Occupational Codes into 13 broad categories, and 41 more specialized categories.

For this analysis employed workers were aggregated by codes into eight industrial sector classifications corresponding to National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) sectors [Soderholm 2006]. Of note, these industrial groupings are heterogeneous in that each group may include workers engaged in both blue- and white-collar occupational activities. Sector definitions follow the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. More information about NAICS can be found on the U.S. Census Bureau [<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>]. NAICS provides definitions for 20 sectors which NIOSH aggregated into eight sector groups (see Background and introduction).

For survey years NHIS 1997–2004, the industry codes do not translate directly into the NORA sectors. A conversion process was developed to translate the codes, the details of which are provided in Appendices 2 and 3.

Statistical Methods

Because of the multi-stage sampling design, all analyses were performed with adjustment for sample weights and design effects using the SUDAAN and SAS statistical packages [Research Triangle Institute 2004]. These analyses also took into account relatively minor sample design modifications implemented in 2006 due to smaller sample size recruitment targets [NCHS 2008]. The sample weights used were those required for the analysis of data from combined survey years and were calculated as originally specified by Botman and currently recommended by the NCHS [Botman and Jack 1995; NCHS 2008]. Sample weights are also used to estimate the number of workers in the U.S. with various health conditions. In some cases these values will be underestimates due to either (1) the presence missing data for the condition of interest (e.g., respondent did not respond to a chronic disease question), or (2) in the case of stratified analyses, there are missing values for the stratification variable (e.g., educational attainment).

Estimates are presented in a table format for All U.S. workers and all workers employed in the Construction sector (and are available for each of the remaining seven NORA sectors). Within each table, estimates are presented for all workers identified with the NORA sector subpopulation, and then by subgroups of age, gender, race, ethnicity, health insurance status, and education. Each table provides the NHIS sample size and the estimated employed U.S. worker population by each of these subgroups. Estimated standard errors (SEs) are included in these tables, which can be used to compute confidence intervals.

Limitations

The NHIS data are collected cross-sectionally every year, thus causal inference is difficult. Nevertheless, the fact that the NHIS collects data from a representative sample of the U.S. civilian population annually makes it a powerful surveillance tool to look at pooled data for a range of factors in all U.S. civilian workers.

The data from the NHIS are entirely self-reported which can lead to biases of both under- and over-reporting. For example, weight and height were collected in a self-reported or proxy fashion, which could have led to less precision in the calculation of the BMI. Previous research has suggested that people tend to under-report their weight and over-report their height, leading to the underestimation of BMI; additionally, the degree of under- and over-reporting varies as a function of age, gender, race, ethnicity, and social class [Caban et al. 2005; Engstrom et al. 2003; Kuczmarski et al. 2001; Spencer et al. 2002].

Some of the NORA sectors, particularly Mining and to a lesser extent Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, have relatively few workers. Consequently, small sample sizes may limit one's ability to produce estimates for less prevalent chronic conditions (e.g., cancer, psychological distress) or impairments, as well as inferences and conclusions users derive from these estimates. This is most apparent where one stratifies by the different demographic subgroups (e.g., race, ethnicity, or age group).

The figures display and reflect the tabulated prevalence (percentage) values for these population samples. For a small number of figures, the response values displayed may include symbols indicating (1) no data available, which occurs where the population subgroup sample is zero (symbol (---)); (2) the computed quantity or value is greater than 0.0 but less than 0.05% (symbol (0.0)); and (3) there were no cases in that particular cell, and thus no response value estimated (symbol (–)) is zero quantity.

The NHIS does not consistently collect data on occupational exposure or direct occupational health effects with the exception of work loss days. Of note, NCHS has collaborated and conducted occupational supplements in the past [NCHS 1990,1993b]. NIOSH sponsored an Occupational Health Supplement to the 2010 NHIS. An advanced statistical report of these data is expected in the 3rd quarter of 2011.

Summary of Estimates for the Workers in the Construction sector

Population and demographic Overview for 1997–2007

All U.S. Workers

From 1997–2007, 196,924 U.S. workers age 18 years and older (representing an estimated 126,898,030 U.S. workers annually) participated in a probability sampling of the entire non-institutionalized U.S. population (see Table 1, page 41). Of the U.S. workers, there were approximately equal percentages of men (54.0%) and women (46.0%) during this time period. The majority of the U.S. workers self-identified as White (83.0%) with 11.1% Black and 5.9% “Other” races, while 11.8% were Hispanic and 88.2% Non-Hispanic. The majority (83.5%) of U.S. workers were in the 25–64 year old age group with 13.4% in the 18–24 year old age group and 3.1% in the 65 years and older group. The majority (59.4%) of U.S. workers had more than a high school education, with 11.7% having less than a high school education and 28.4% having completed high school. Although 83.8% of U.S. workers reported having health insurance, 16.0% did not have health insurance.

Construction

From 1997–2007, an estimated 9,442,958 U.S. workers age 18 years and older worked annually in the Construction sector (see Table 1, page 41). Of the entire U.S. workforce, approximately 7.4% work in the Construction sector. In this sector, the majority of workers were men (91.4%) with only 8.6% women during this time period. The majority of the workers in this sector were self-identified as White (89.3%) with 6.5% Black and 4.2% “Other” races, while 18.8% were Hispanic and 81.2% Non-Hispanic. The majority (84.6%) of workers in the Sector were in the 25–64 year old age group with 13.4% in the 18–24 year old age group and 2.0% in the 65 years and older group. In this sector, 37.0% of workers had more than a high school education, with 22.8% having less than a high school education and 39.4% having completed high school. Finally, although 66.1% of workers in this sector reported having health insurance, 33.7% did not have health insurance.

The following summary statements on population, disability, and morbidity measures are based on data found in Table 1 (page 41) and Table 2 (pages 42–43).

Health Status

An estimated 4.8% or about 453,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported their health status was worse when compared with 12 months prior.

An estimated 5.3% or about 500,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported their self-rated health status in general was fair to poor.

NORA Construction sector workers reported an estimated mean of 1.7 bed disability days during the past 12 months; 20.6% or about 1.9 million workers reported 2 or more bed disability days.

NORA Construction sector workers reported an estimated mean of 3.8 work loss days during the past 12 months; 10.1% or about 954,000 workers reported 6 or more work loss days.

Physical Activity Limitations

An estimated 1.0% or about 94,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported having a health problem that required the use of special equipment.

An estimated 17.8% or about 1.7 million NORA Construction sector workers reported experiencing any functional limitations in any of 12 activities.

An estimated 15.1% or about 1.4 million NORA Construction sector workers reported some degree of hearing impairment.

An estimated 6.0% or about 567,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported some degree of visual impairment.

Health and Chronic Conditions

An estimated 2.6% or about 246,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported ever being told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cancer or a malignancy of any kind.

An estimated 15.1% or about 1.4 million NORA Construction sector workers reported ever being told by a doctor or other health professional that they had ever had hypertension.

An estimated 5.0% or about 472,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported ever being told by a doctor or other health professional that they had had heart disease (including Coronary heart disease, Angina, Heart attack, or any kind of heart condition or heart disease).

An estimated 6.9% or about 652,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported ever being told by a doctor or other health professional that they had asthma.

An estimated 2.9% or about 274,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported ever being told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes (or sugar diabetes).

An estimated 0.5% or about 47,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported experiencing in the previous 30 days symptoms of severe psychological distress.

Health Care Utilization

An estimated 49.5% or about 4.7 million NORA Construction sector workers reported not having seen a primary health care provider during the past 12 months

An estimated 48.3% or about 4.6 million NORA Construction sector workers reported not having seen or talked to a dentist during the past 12 months.

An estimated 8.0% or about 755,000 NORA Construction sector workers reported having surgery or other surgical procedure as an inpatient or outpatient during the past 12 months.

An estimated 18.1% or about 1.7 million NORA Construction sector workers reported having made one or more hospital emergency room visits during the past 12 months.

Health Risk Factors or Behaviors

An estimated 34.9% or about 3.3 million NORA Construction sector workers reported being current smokers.

An estimated 75.0% or about 7.1 million NORA Construction sector workers reported being current alcohol drinkers.

An estimated 21.6% or about 2.0 million NORA Construction sector workers reported a combination of height and weight consistent with obesity.

An estimated 69.3% or about 6.5 million NORA Construction sector workers reportedly did not achieve CDC recommended leisure time levels of physical activity.

An estimated 34.0 or about 3.2 million NORA Construction sector workers reported ever being tested for HIV.

An estimated 89.3% or about 8.4 million NORA Construction sector workers reported not receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months.

An estimated 77.1% or 370,000 NORA Construction sector workers 60 years and older reported never receiving a pneumococcal vaccination.

Figures

Prevalence of a reported decline in health when compared to health status 12 months prior estimated for workers 18 years and older

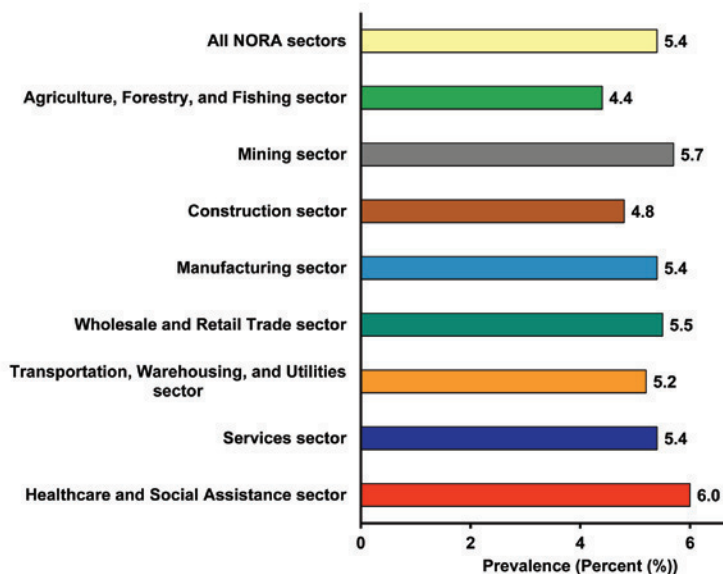


Figure 1a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 5.4% of all employed U.S. workers reported their current health was worse when compared to their health status 12 months prior (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 3 and 4, pages 44–45). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest decline in health status compared 12 months prior (6.0%), while Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers reported the lowest (4.4%).

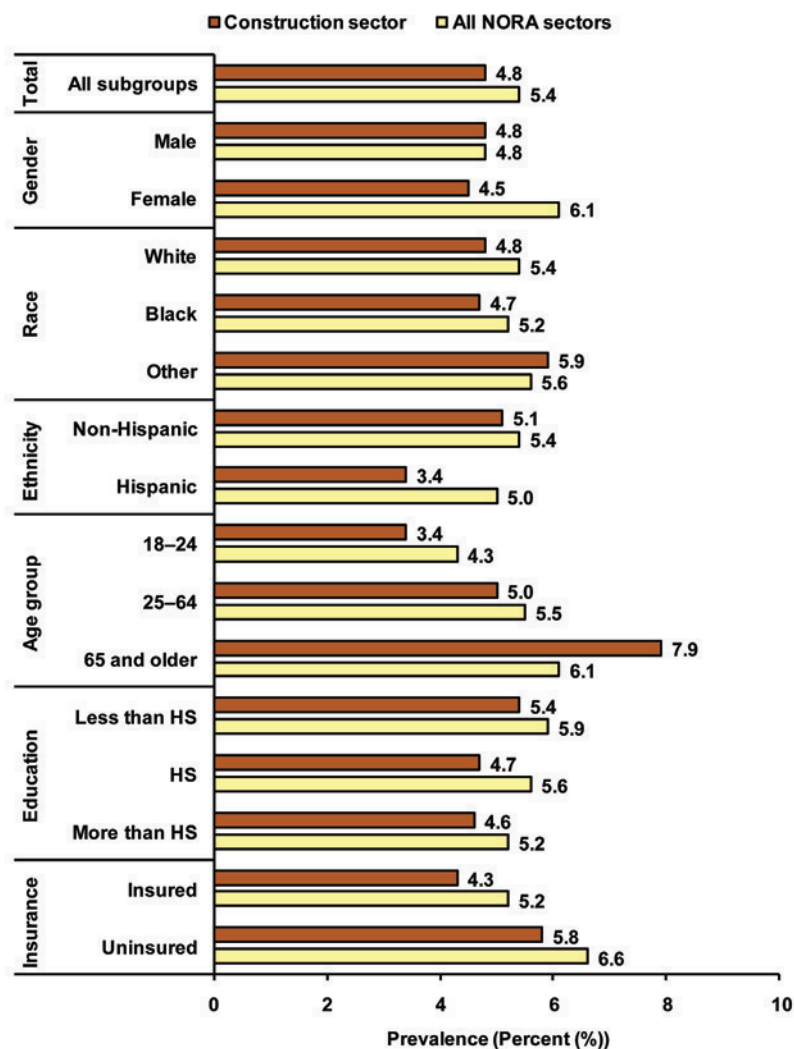


Figure 1b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 4.8% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported their current health was worse when compared to their health status 12 months prior. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of a decline in health status compared 12 months prior (7.9%), while workers 18–24 years of age and Hispanic workers reported the lowest (3.4%) (see Table 4, page 45). Among all U.S. workers, uninsured workers reported the highest prevalence of a decline in health status compared 12 months prior (6.6%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (4.3%) (see Table 3, page 44).

Prevalence of fair or poor self-rated health status estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 2a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 5.3% of all employed U.S. workers reported their self-rated health status was fair or poor (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 5 and 6, pages 46–47). Among the NORA sectors, Mining sector workers reported the highest prevalence of fair or poor self-rated health status (6.5%), while Services sector workers reported the lowest (4.9%).

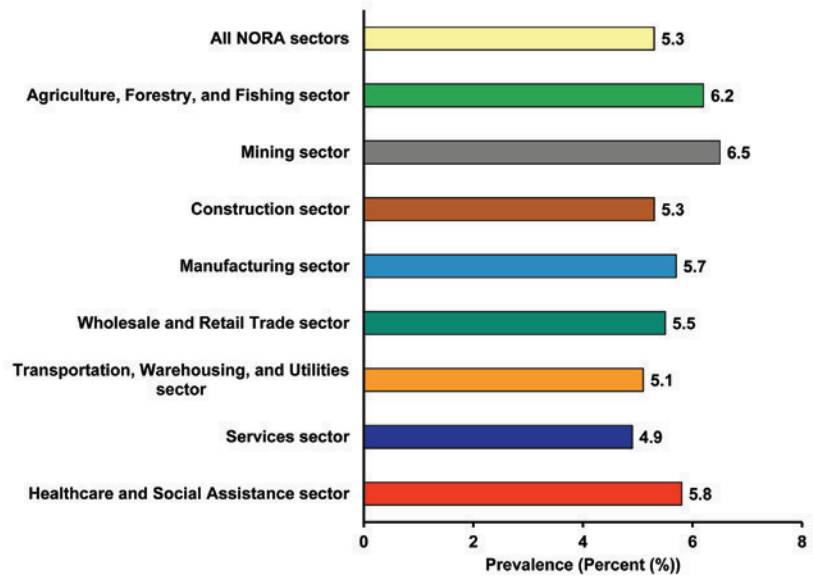
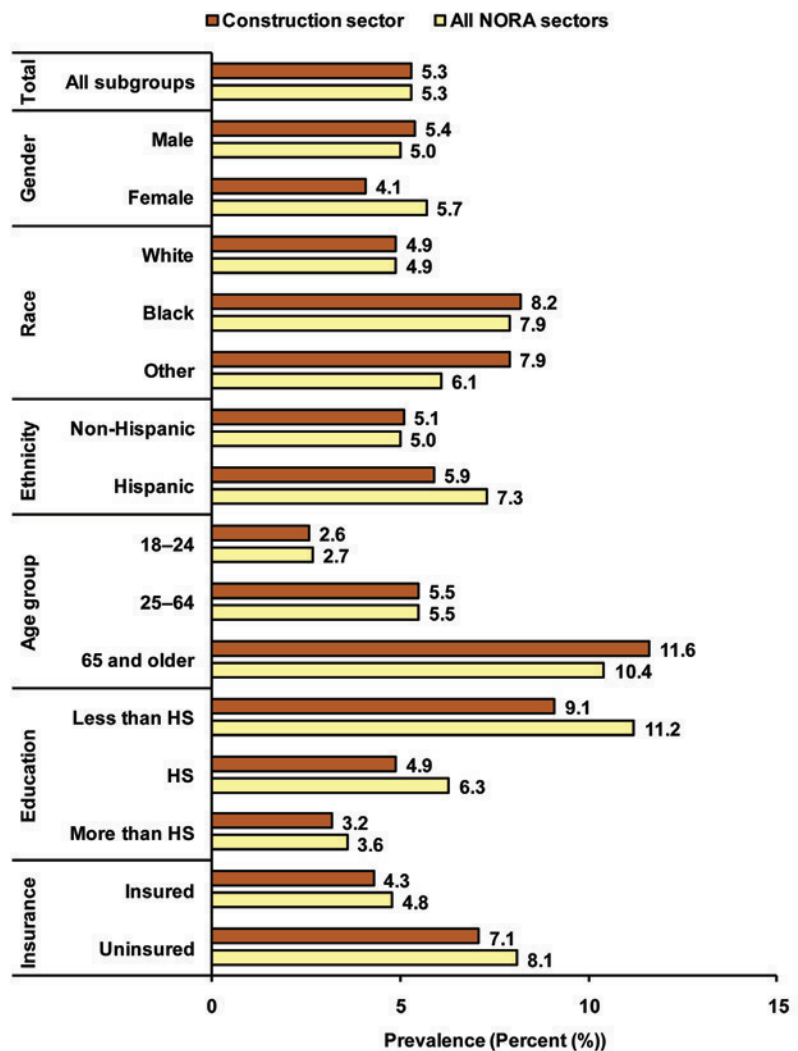


Figure 2b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 5.3% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported their self-rated health status was fair or poor. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of fair or poor self-rated health status (11.6%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (2.6%) (see Table 6, page 47). Among all U.S. workers, those with less than a high school education reported the highest prevalence of fair or poor self-rated health status (11.2%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (2.7%). Uninsured workers reported nearly twice the rate of fair or poor self-rated health status relative to insured workers (8.1% vs. 4.8%) (see Table 5, page 46).



Mean number of bed disability days during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older

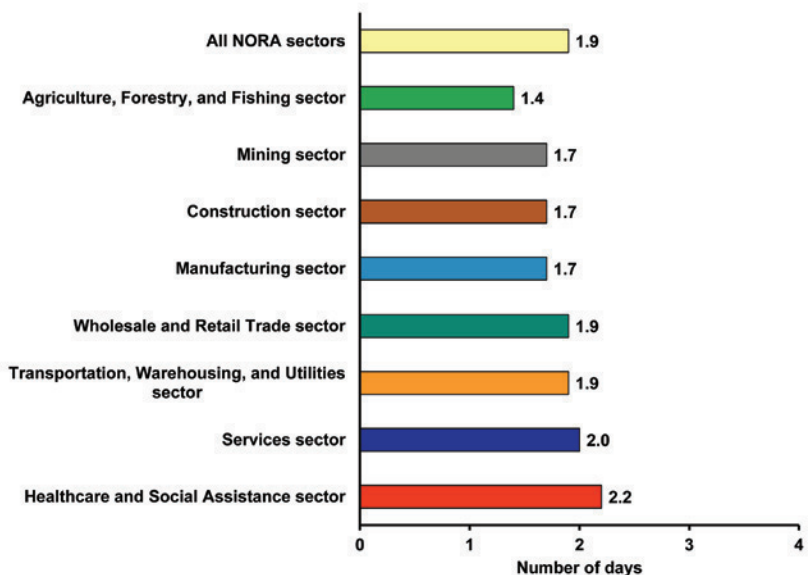


Figure 3a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. Employed U.S. workers reported an estimated mean of 1.9 bed disability days during the past 12 months (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 7 and 8, pages 48–49). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest mean number of bed disability days during the past 12 months (2.2 bed disability days), that is days in bed for half a day or longer because of illness or injury, while Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers reported the lowest (1.4 bed disability days).

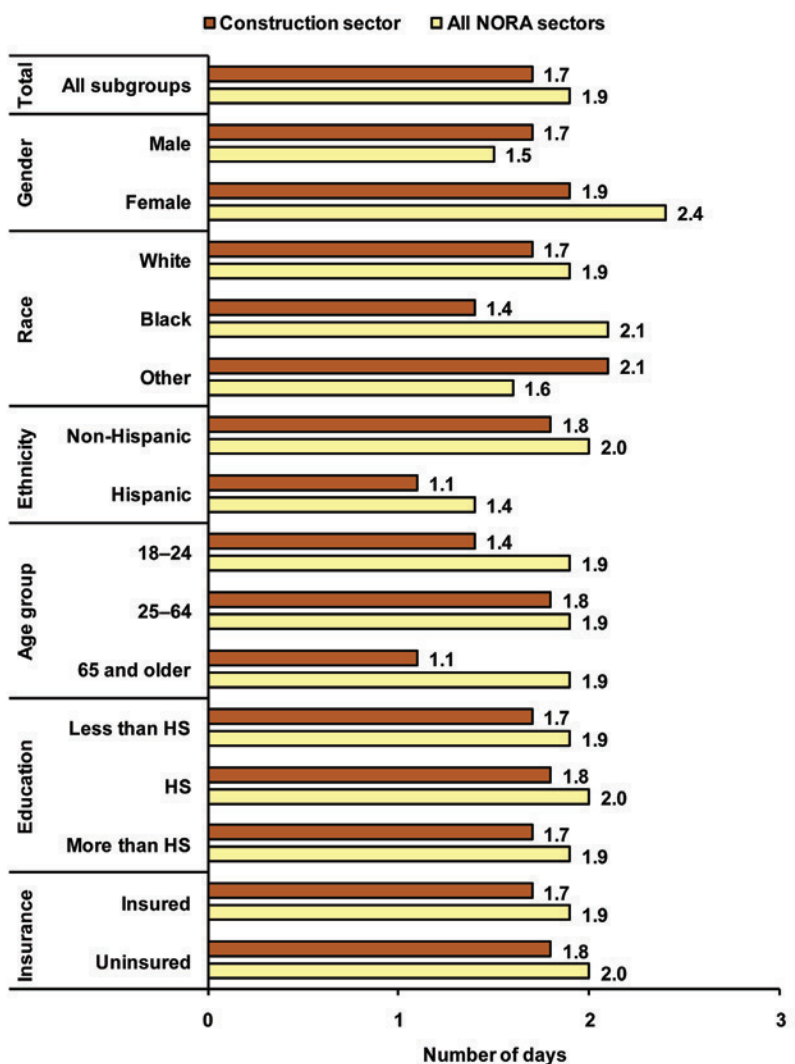


Figure 3b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. Workers employed in the Construction sector reported an estimated mean of 1.7 bed disability days during the past 12 months. Among the subgroups, workers of “Other” race reported the highest mean number of days during the past 12 months (2.1 bed disability days), while Hispanic workers and workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (1.1 bed disability days) (see Table 8, page 49). Among all U.S. workers, female workers reported the highest mean number of bed disability days during the past 12 months (2.4 bed disability days), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (1.4 bed disability days) (see Table 7, page 48).

Prevalence of having 2 or more bed disability days during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 4a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 25.3% of employed U.S. workers reported having had at least 2 or more bed disability days during the past 12 months (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 9 and 10, pages 50–51). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest prevalence of two or more bed disability days during the past 12 months (28.5%), while Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers reported the lowest (18.1%).

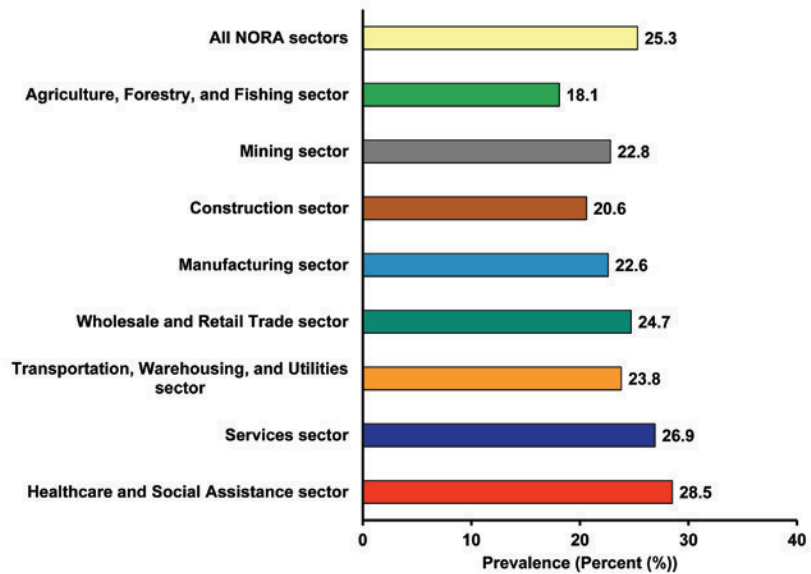
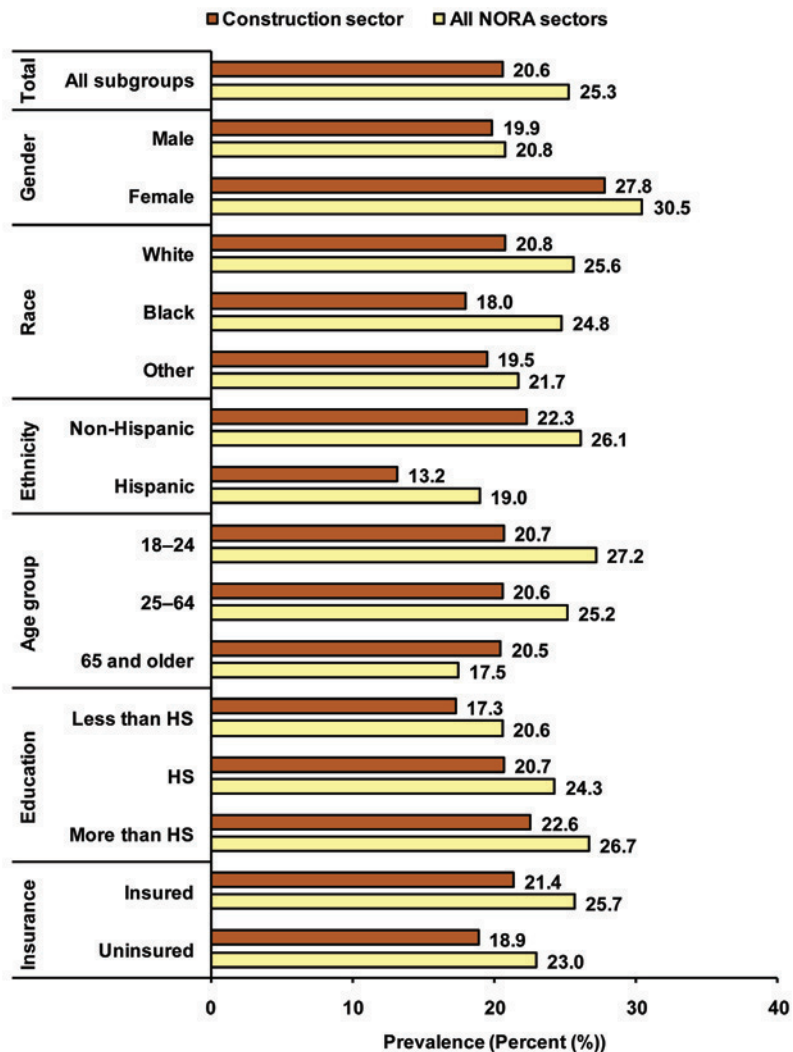


Figure 4b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 20.6% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported having had at least 2 or more bed disability days during the past 12 months. Among the subgroups, female workers reported the highest prevalence of two or more bed disability days during the past 12 months (27.8%), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (13.2%) (see Table 10, page 51). Among all U.S. workers, female workers reported the highest prevalence of two or more bed disability days during the past 12 months (30.5%), while workers 65 years of age and older reported the lowest (17.5%). Rates for these older workers 65 years and older were lower than the rates for younger workers, 18–24 years [27.2%] and 25–64 years [25.2%], respectively (see Table 9, page 50).



Mean number of work loss days during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older

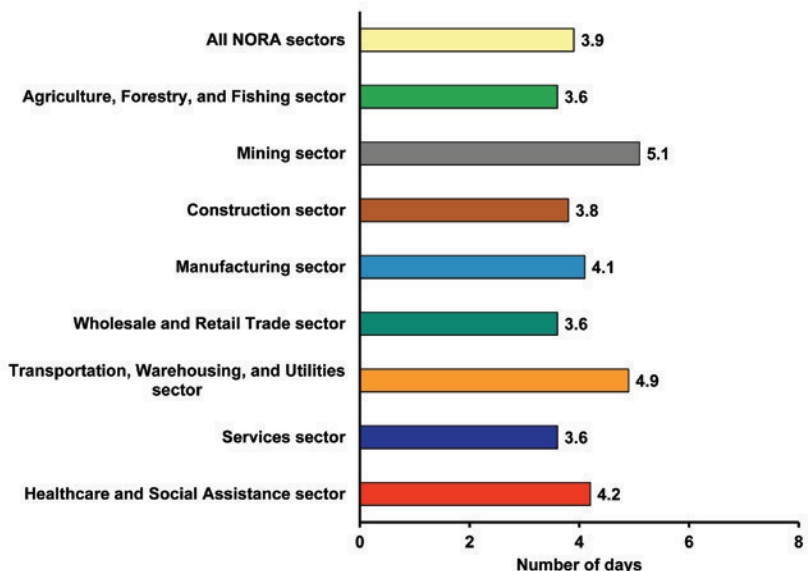


Figure 5a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. Employed U.S. workers reported an estimated mean of 3.9 work loss days during the past 12 months (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 11 and 12, pages 52–53). Among the NORA sectors, Mining sector workers reported the highest mean number of work loss days during the past 12 months (5.1 work loss days), while Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers, Services sector workers, and Wholesale and Retail Trade sector workers reported the lowest (3.6 work loss days).

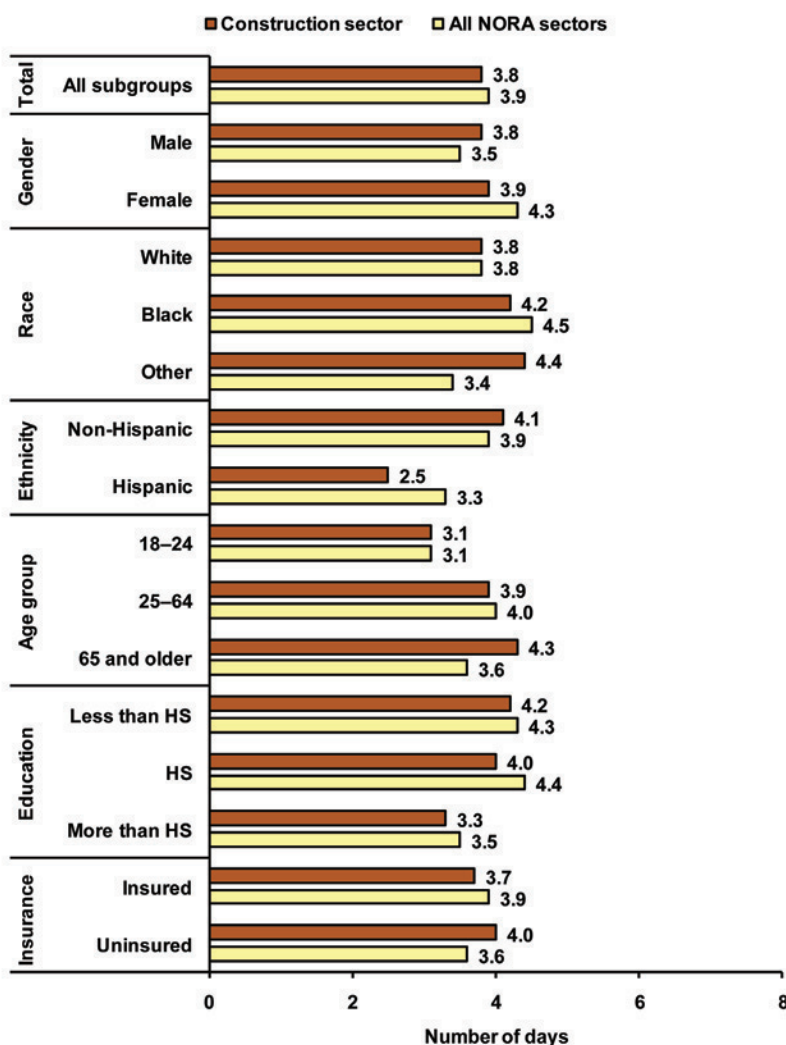


Figure 5b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. Workers employed in the Construction sector reported an estimated mean of 3.8 work loss days during the past 12 months. Among the subgroups, workers of “Other” race reported the highest mean number of work loss days during the past 12 months (4.4 work loss days), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (2.5 work loss days) (see Table 12, page 53). Among all U.S. workers, Black workers reported the highest mean number of work loss days during the past 12 months (4.5 work loss days), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (3.1 work loss days) (see Table 11, page 52).

Prevalence of 6 or more work loss days during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 6a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 11.1% of employed U.S. workers reported having had > 6 work loss days during the past 12 months (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 13 and 14, pages 54–55). Among the NORA sectors, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities sector workers reported the highest prevalence of > 6 work loss days during the past 12 months (13.1%), while Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers reported the lowest (8.8%).

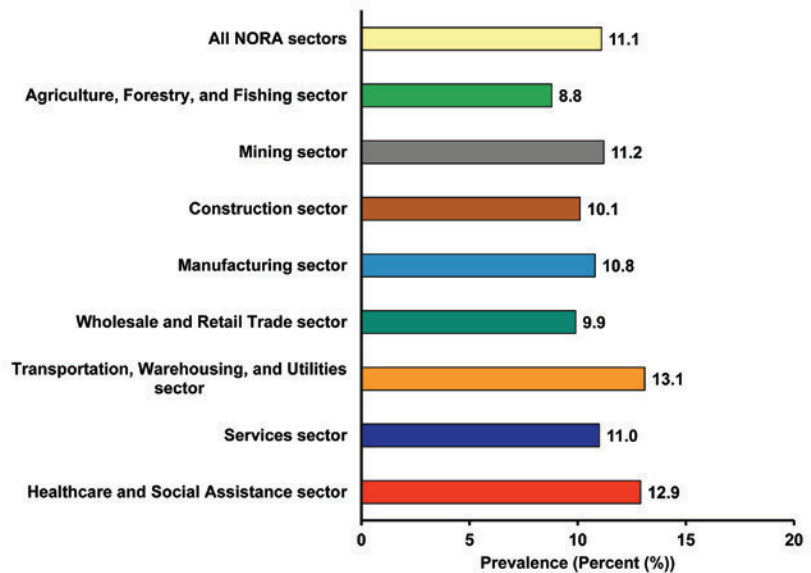
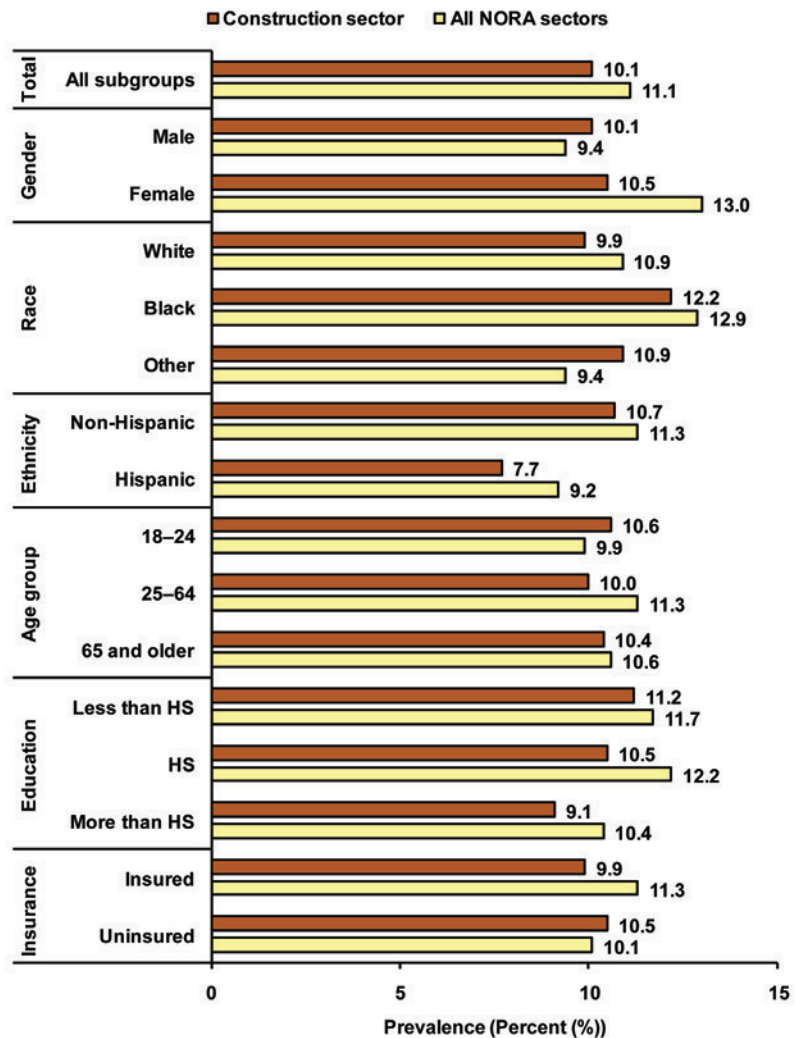


Figure 6b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 10.1% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported having had > 6 work loss days during the past 12 months. Among the subgroups, Black workers reported the highest prevalence of > 6 work loss days during the past 12 months (12.2%), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (7.7%) (see Table 14, page 55). Among all U.S. workers, female workers reported the highest prevalence of > 6 work loss days during the past 12 months (13.0%), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (9.2%) (see Table 13, page 54).



Prevalence of health problems requiring the use of special equipment estimated for workers 18 years and older

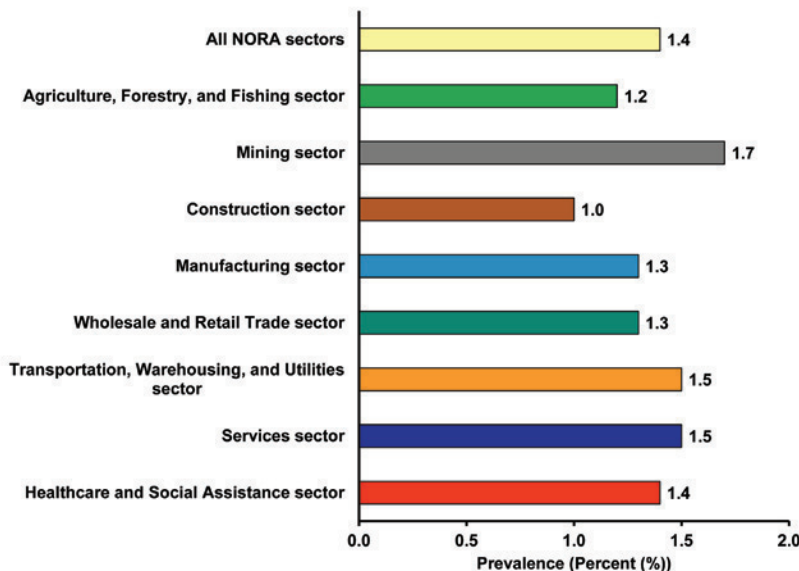


Figure 7a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

Health problems that require the use of special equipment (such as a cane, a wheelchair, or a special telephone) are uncommon in the U.S. workforce as a whole, with a prevalence of 1.4% among all employed workers (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 15 and 16, pages 56–57)). Among the NORA sectors, Mining sector workers reported the highest prevalence of health problems requiring the use of special equipment (1.7%), while Construction sector workers reported the lowest (1.0%).

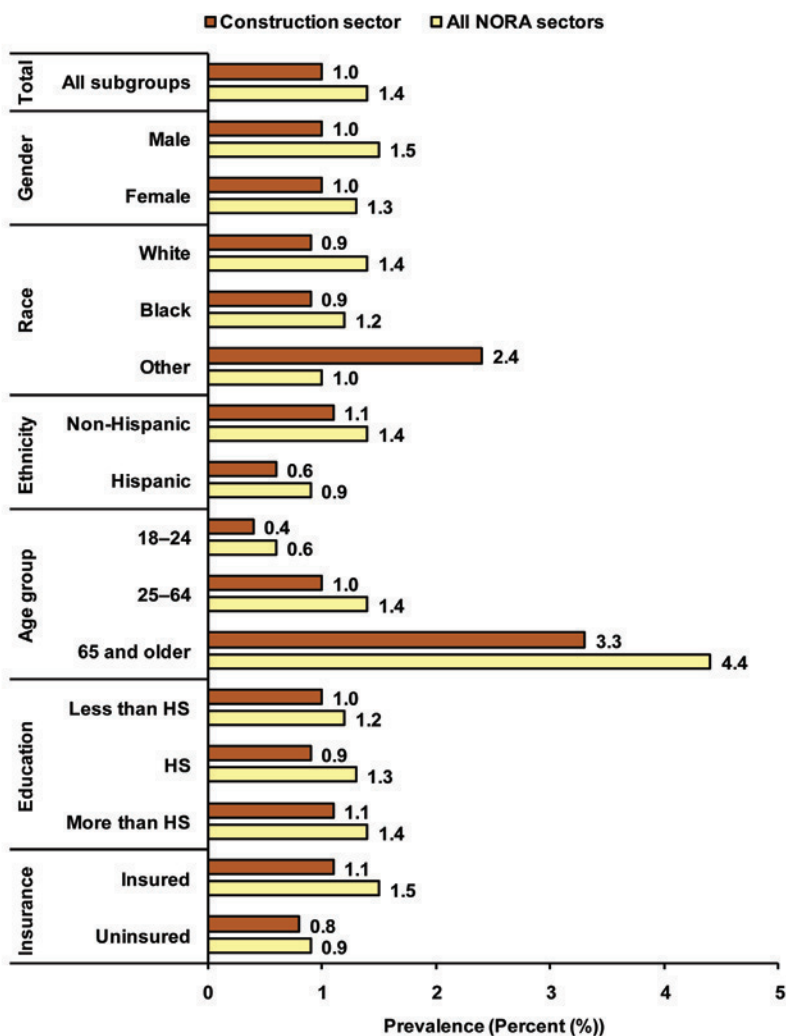


Figure 7b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 1.0% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported having a health problem that required the use of special equipment. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of health problems requiring the use of special equipment (3.3%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (0.4%) (see Table 16, page 57). Among all U.S. workers, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of health problems requiring the use of special equipment (4.4%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (0.6%) (see Table 15, page 56).

Prevalence of any functional limitations estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 8a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 21.6% of all employed U.S. workers reported experiencing any functional limitations (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 17 and 18, pages 58–59). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest prevalence of experiencing any functional limitations (25.1%), while Construction sector workers reported the lowest (17.8%). These functional limitations include: having difficulty walking ¼ mile without special equipment, reaching over without special equipment, attending events without special equipment, etc.

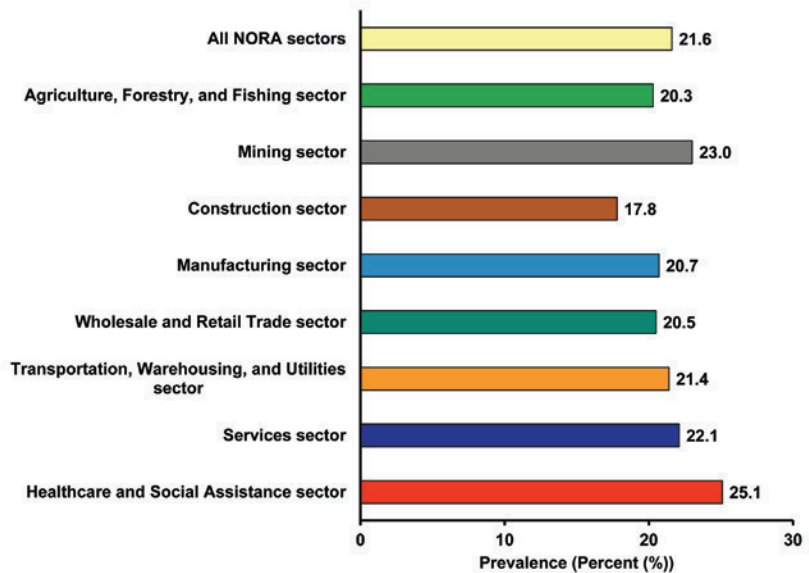
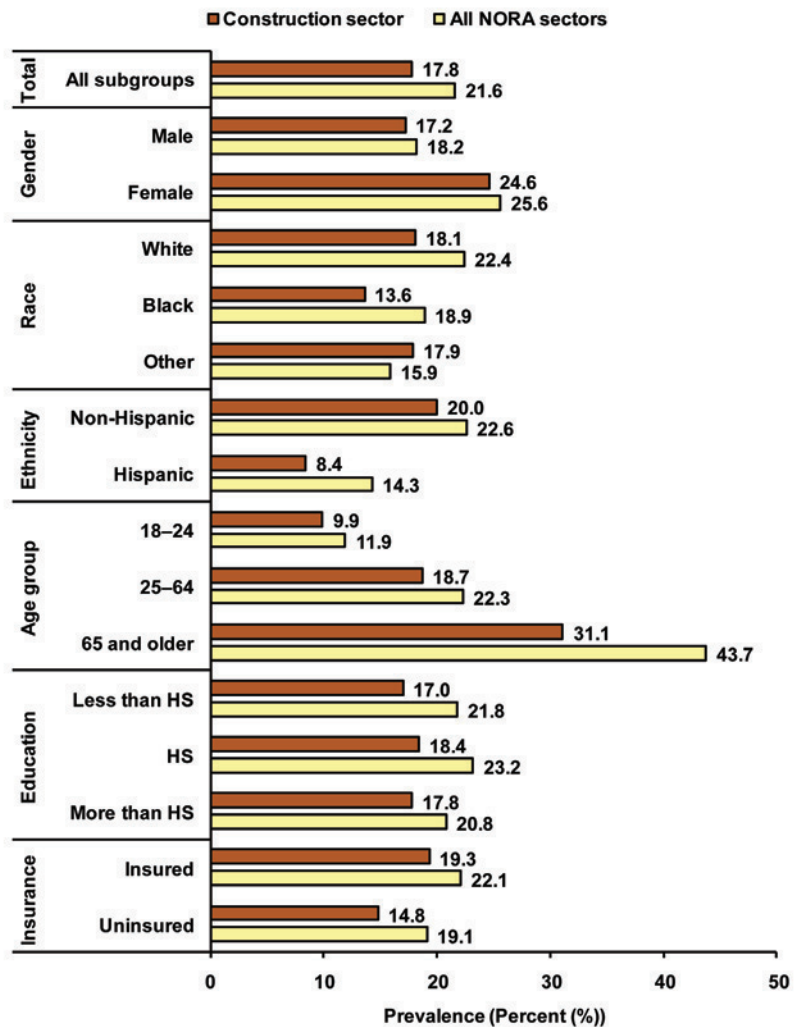


Figure 8b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 17.8% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported experiencing any functional limitations. Among the subgroups, female workers reported the highest prevalence of experiencing any functional limitations (24.6%), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (8.4%) (see Table 18, page 59). Among all U.S. workers, those 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of experiencing any functional limitations (43.7%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (11.9%) (see Table 17, page 58).



Prevalence of hearing difficulty estimated for workers 18 years and older

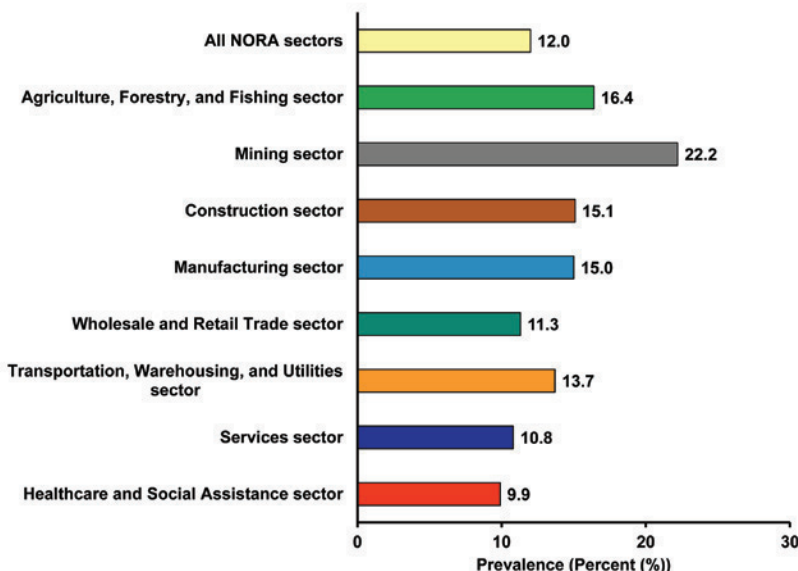


Figure 9a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 12.0% of all employed U.S. workers reported any hearing difficulty (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 19 and 20, pages 60–61). There was more than a two-fold difference in prevalence of any reported hearing difficulty (defined as a little trouble, a lot of trouble, or deaf) across the NORA sectors. Mining sector workers reported markedly higher prevalence of hearing difficulty (22.2%) relative to all other groups, while Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the lowest rate of hearing difficulty (9.9%).

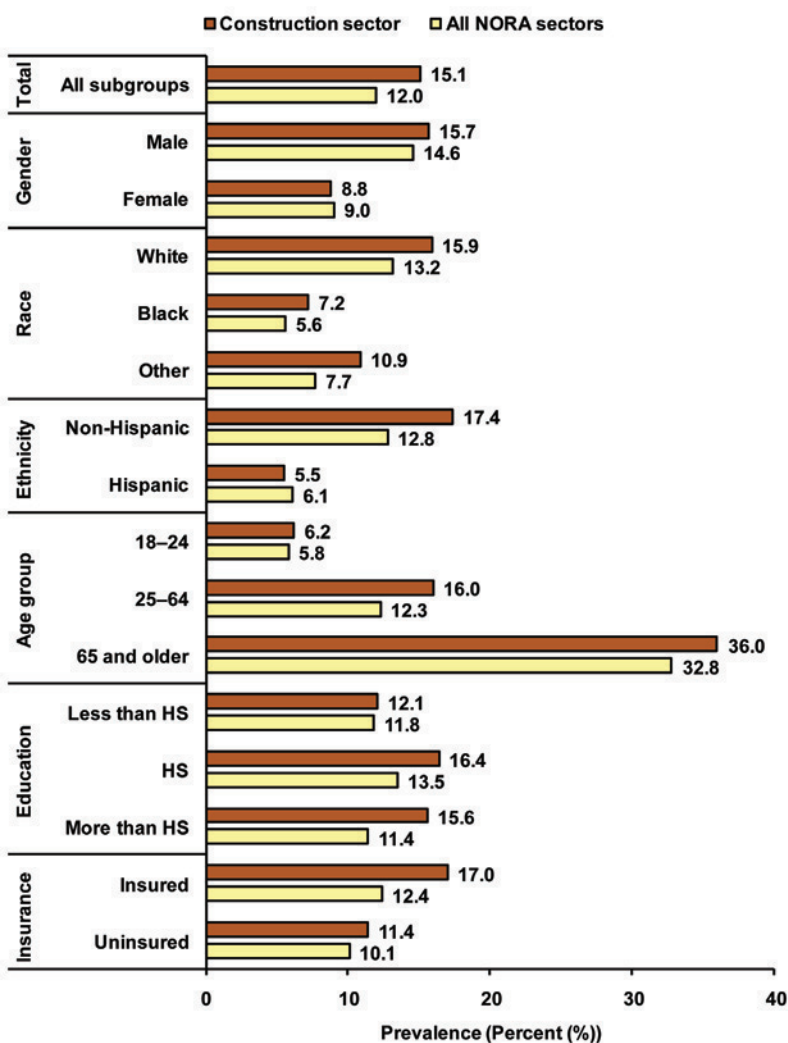


Figure 9b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 15.1% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported any hearing difficulty. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of any hearing difficulty (36.0%), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (5.5%) (see Table 20, page 61). Among all U.S. workers, those 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of any hearing difficulty (32.8%), while Black workers reported the lowest (5.6%) (see Table 19, page 60).

Prevalence of visual impairment estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 10a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 6.7% of all employed U.S. workers reported current visual impairment (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 21 and 22, pages 62–63). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest prevalence of current visual impairment (7.7%), while Mining sector workers reported the lowest (4.7%).

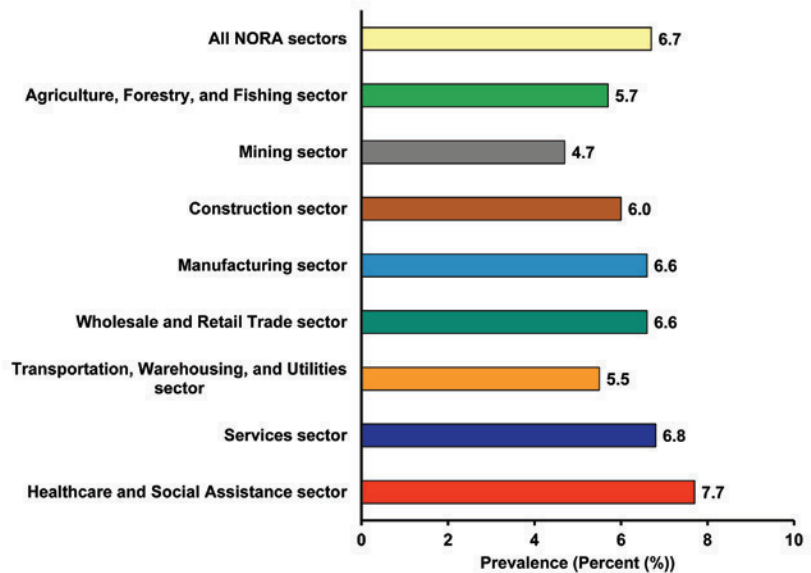
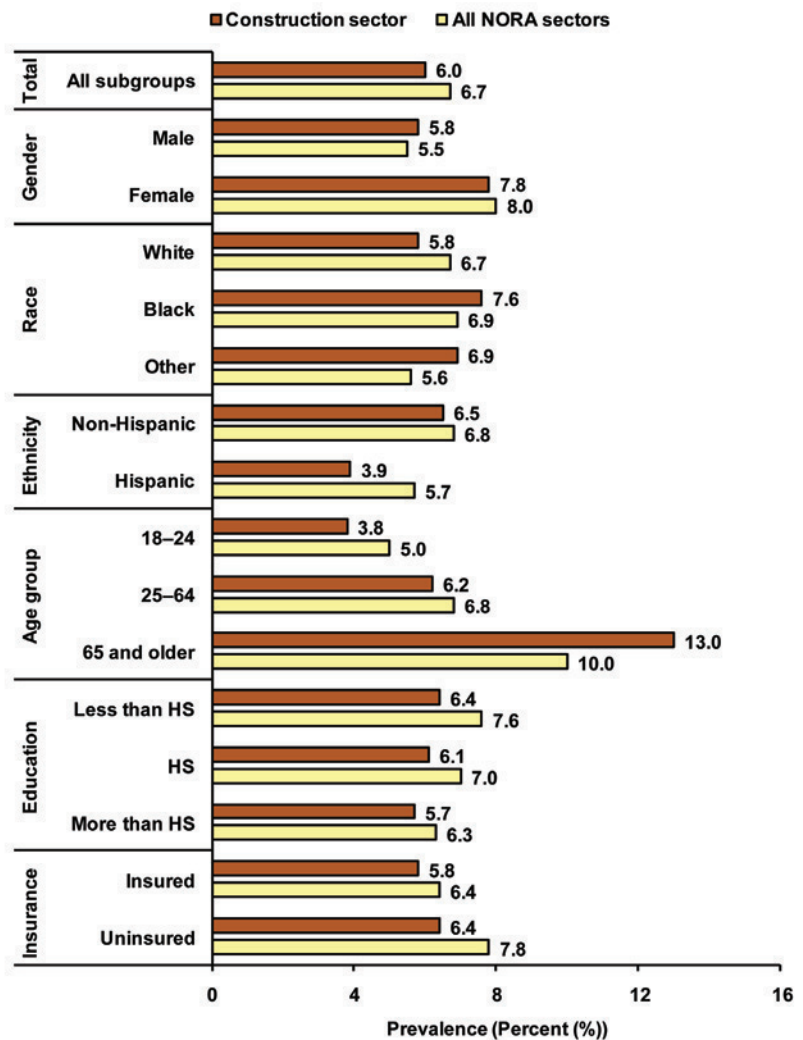


Figure 10b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 6.0% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported current visual impairment. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of current visual impairment (13.0%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (3.8%) (see Table 22, page 63). Among all U.S. workers, those 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of current visual impairment (10.0%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (5.0%). Female workers also reported higher rates of current visual impairment relative to men (8.0% vs. 5.5%) (see Table 21, page 62).



Prevalence of cancer estimated for workers 18 years and older

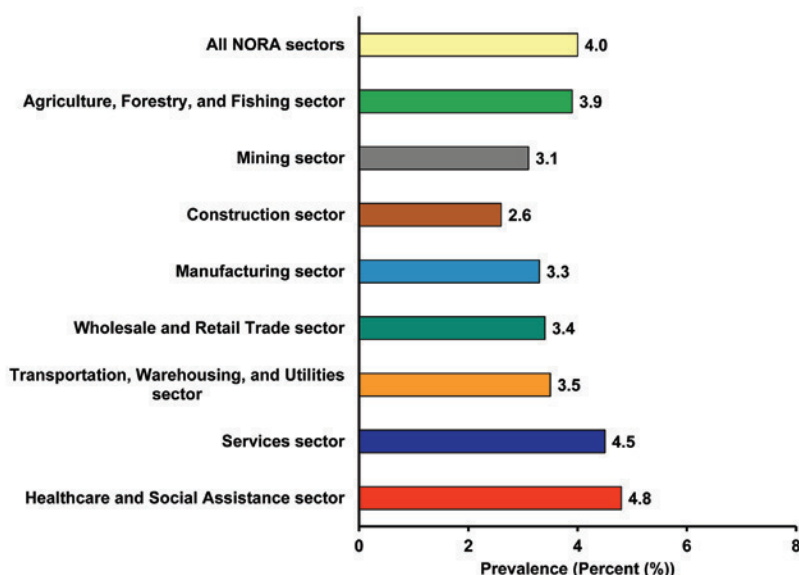


Figure 11a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 4.0% of all employed U.S. workers reported ever having a diagnosis of cancer (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 23 and 24, pages 64–65). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of cancer (4.8%), while Construction sector workers reported the lowest (2.6%).

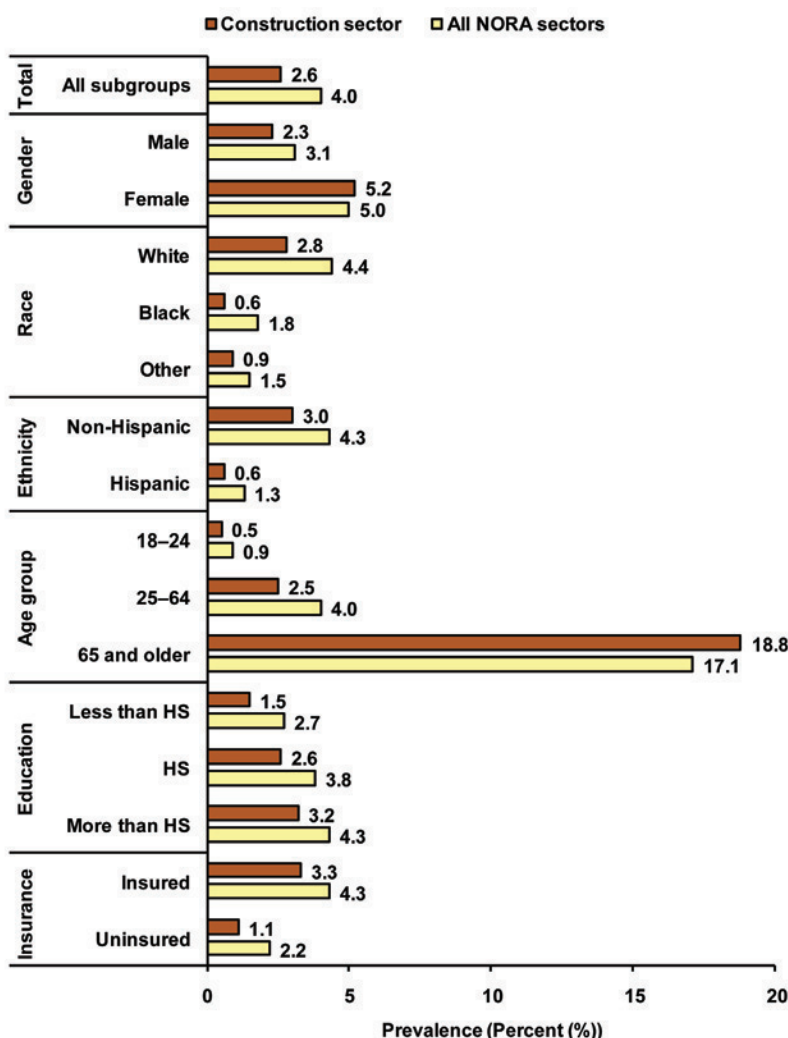


Figure 11b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 2.6% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported ever having a diagnosis of cancer. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence ever having a diagnosis of cancer (18.8%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (0.5%) (see Table 24, page 65). Among all U.S. workers, those 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of cancer (17.1%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (0.9%). Hispanics reported much lower cancer rates relative to non-Hispanics (1.3% vs. 4.3%), while Whites reported higher rates relative to Blacks (4.4% vs. 1.8%) (see Table 23, page 64).

Prevalence of hypertension estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 12a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 17.7% of all employed U.S. workers reported ever having a diagnosis of hypertension (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 25 and 26, pages 66–67). Among the NORA sectors, Mining sector workers reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of hypertension (23.2%), while Construction sector workers reported the lowest (15.1%).

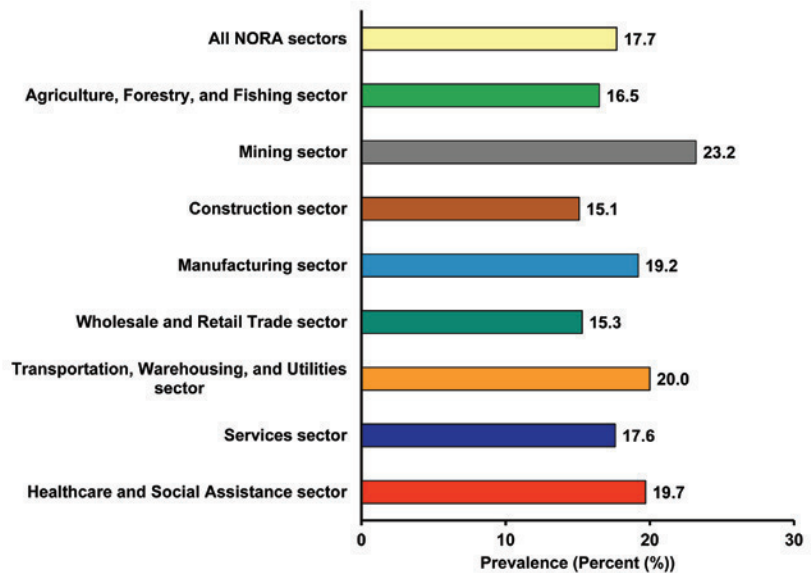
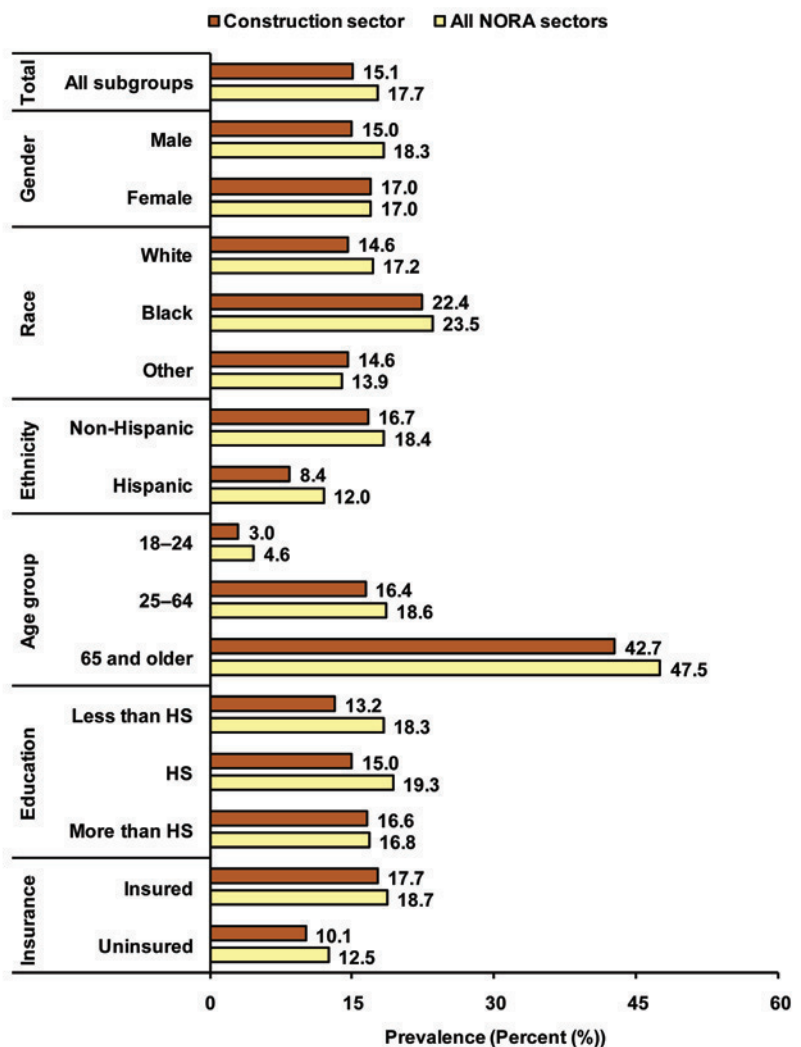


Figure 12b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 15.1% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported ever having a diagnosis of hypertension. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of hypertension (42.7%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (3.0%) (see Table 26, page 67). Among all U.S. workers, those 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of hypertension (47.5%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (4.6%) (see Table 25, page 66).



Prevalence of heart disease estimated for workers 18 years and older

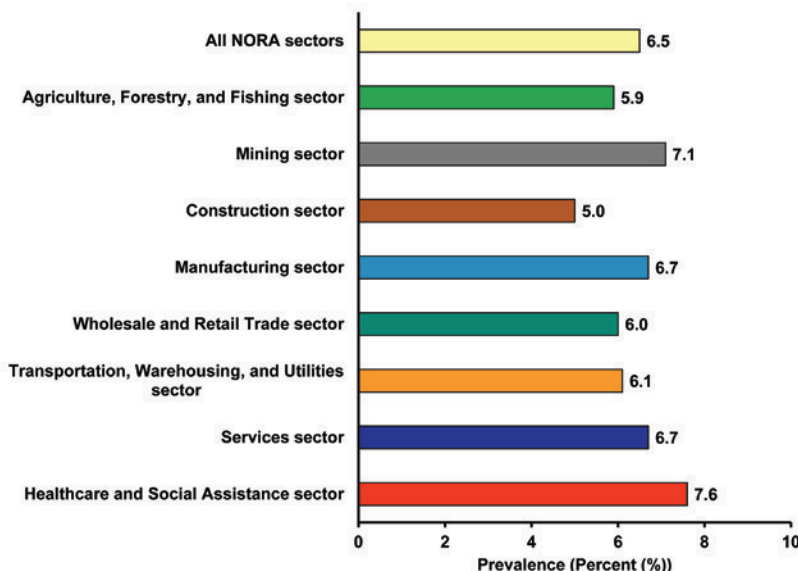


Figure 13a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 6.5% of all employed U.S. workers reported ever having a diagnosis of heart disease (see Table 2, page 42 and Tables 27 and 28, pages 68–69). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of heart disease (7.6%), while Construction sector workers reported the lowest (5.0%).

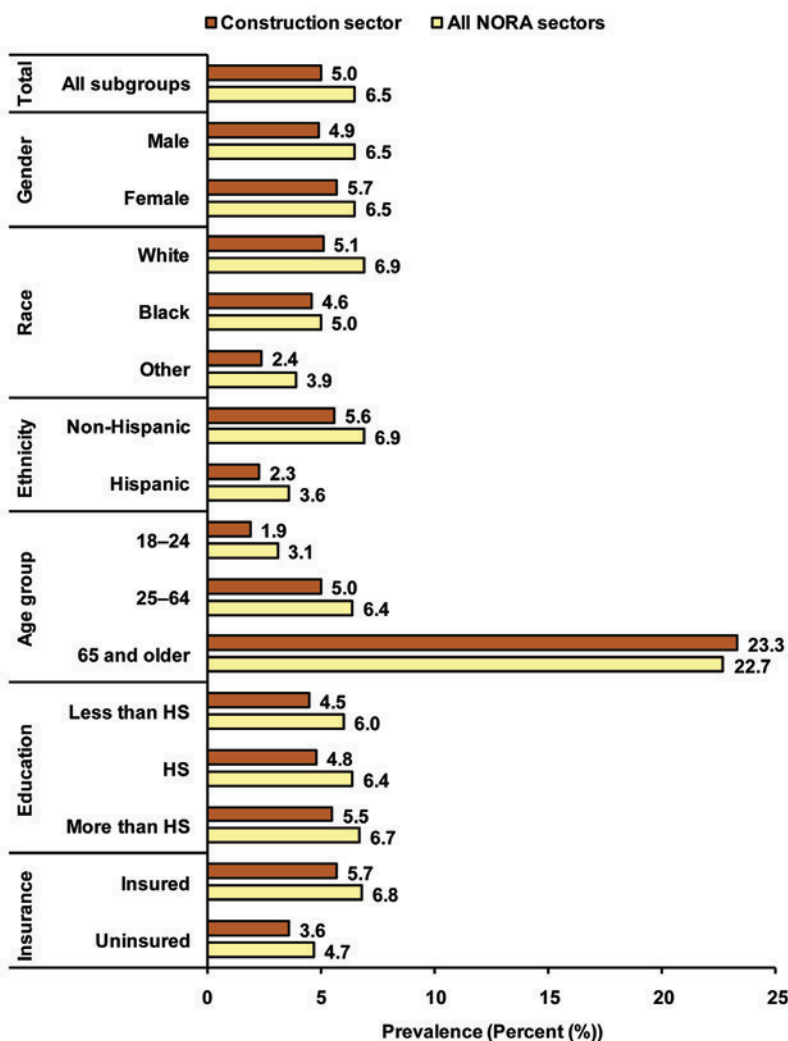


Figure 13b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 5.0% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported ever having a diagnosis of heart disease. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of heart disease (23.3%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (1.9%) (see Table 28, page 69). Among all U.S. workers, those 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of heart disease (22.7%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (3.1%). Men and women reported the same rates of heart disease (6.5%) (see Table 27, page 68).

Prevalence of asthma estimated for workers 18 years

Figure 14a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 9.4% of all employed U.S. workers reported ever having a diagnosis of asthma (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 29 and 30, pages 70–71). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of asthma (11.0%), while Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector workers reported the lowest (6.5%).

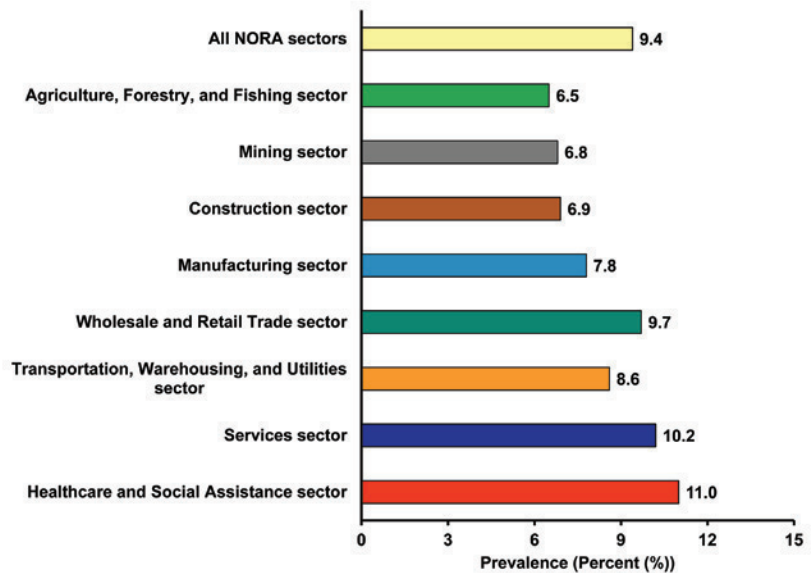
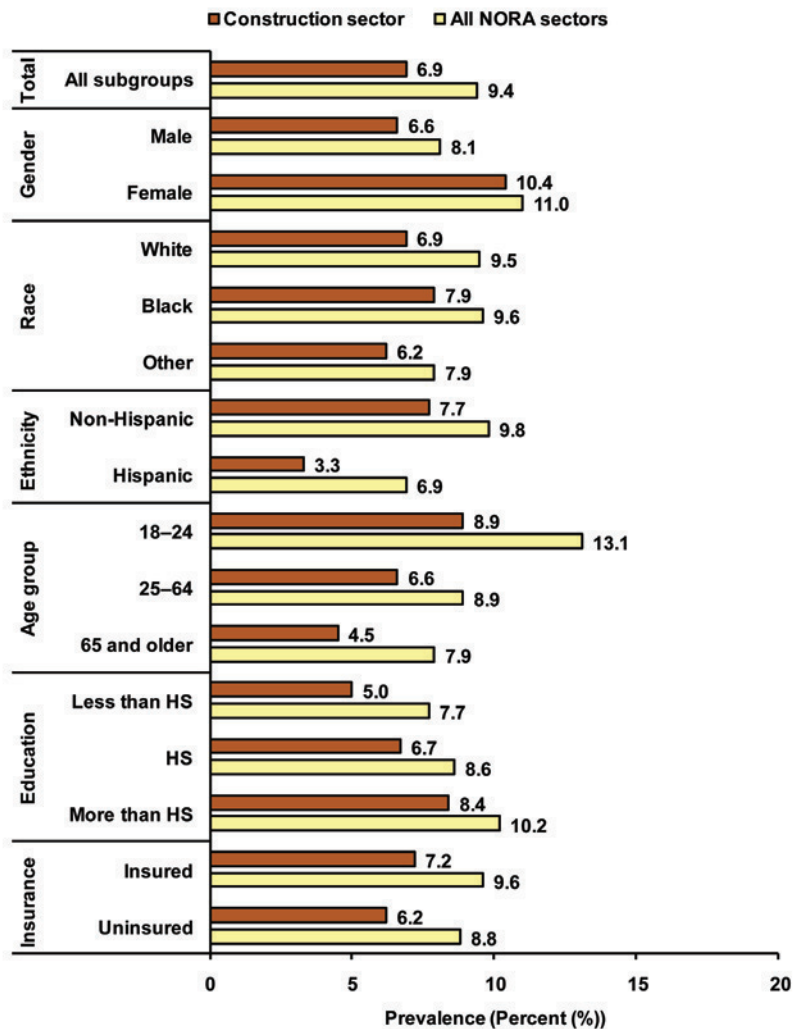


Figure 14b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 6.9% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported ever having a diagnosis of asthma. Among the subgroups, female workers reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of asthma (10.4%), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (3.3%) (see Table 30, page 71). Among all U.S. workers, those 18–24 years of age reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of asthma (13.1%), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (6.9%) (see Table 29, page 70).



Prevalence of diabetes estimated for workers 18 years and older

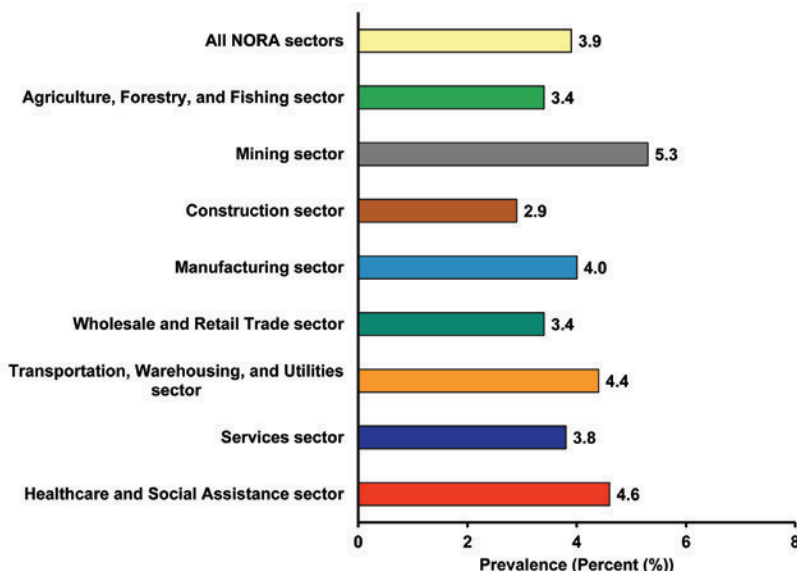


Figure 15a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 3.9% of all employed U.S. workers reported ever having a diagnosis of diabetes (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 31 and 32, pages 72–73). Among the NORA sectors, Mining sector workers reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of diabetes (5.3%), while Construction sector workers reported the lowest (2.9%).

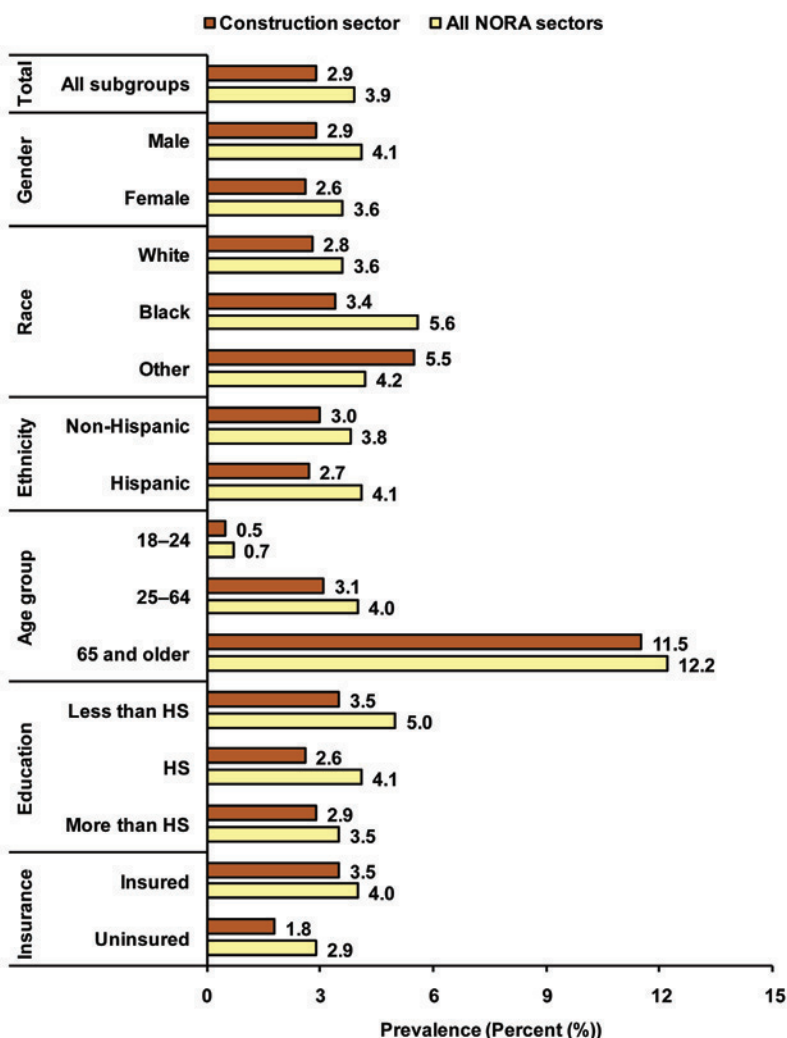


Figure 15b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 2.9% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported ever having a diagnosis of diabetes. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of diabetes (11.5%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (0.5%) (see Table 32, page 73). Among all U.S. workers, those 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of diabetes (12.2%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (0.7%). Black workers reported higher rates of diabetes relative to White workers (5.6% vs. 3.6%) (see Table 31, page 72).

Prevalence of severe psychological distress estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 16a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 0.5% of all employed U.S. workers reported ever having a diagnosis of severe psychological distress (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 33 and 34, pages 74–75). Among the NORA sectors, Wholesale and Retail Trade sector workers and Mining sector workers reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of severe psychological distress (0.7%), while Services sector workers reported the lowest (0.4%).

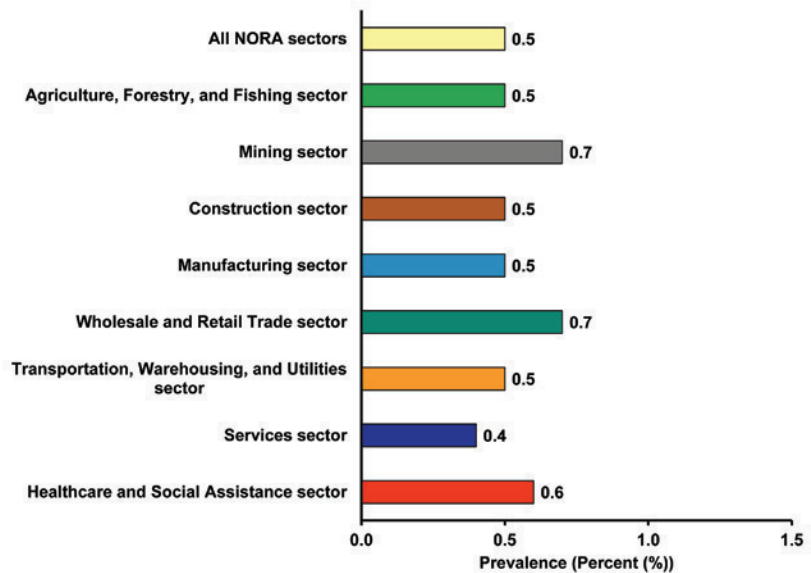
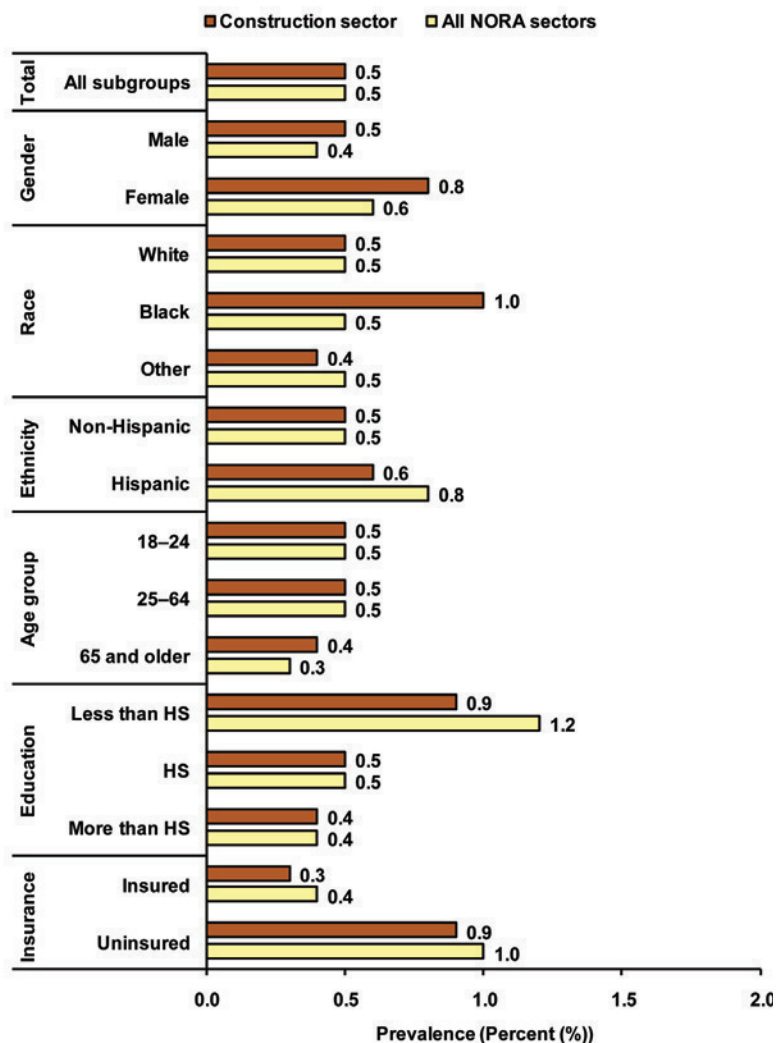


Figure 16b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 0.5% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported ever having a diagnosis of severe psychological distress. Among the subgroups, Black workers reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of severe psychological distress (1.0%), while insured workers reported the lowest (0.3%) (see Table 34, page 75). Among all U.S workers, those with less than a high school education (1.2%) and uninsured workers (1.0%) reported the highest prevalence of ever having a diagnosis of severe psychological distress, with all other subgroups reporting rates below 1% (see Table 33, page 74).



Prevalence of not having seen a primary health care provider during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older

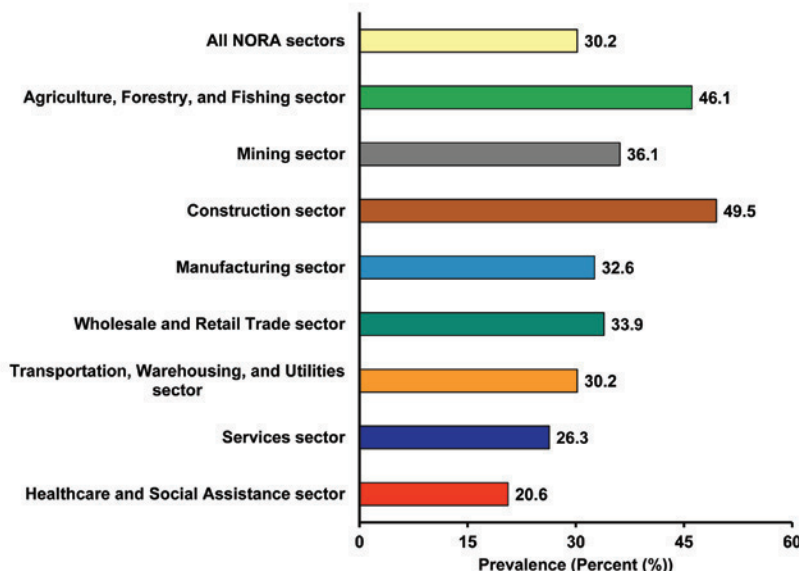


Figure 17a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 30.2% of all employed U.S. workers reported not having seen a primary health care provider during the past 12 months (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 35 and 36, pages 76–77). Among the NORA sectors, Construction sector workers reported the highest prevalence of not having seen a primary health care provider during the past 12 months (49.5%), while Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the lowest (20.6%).

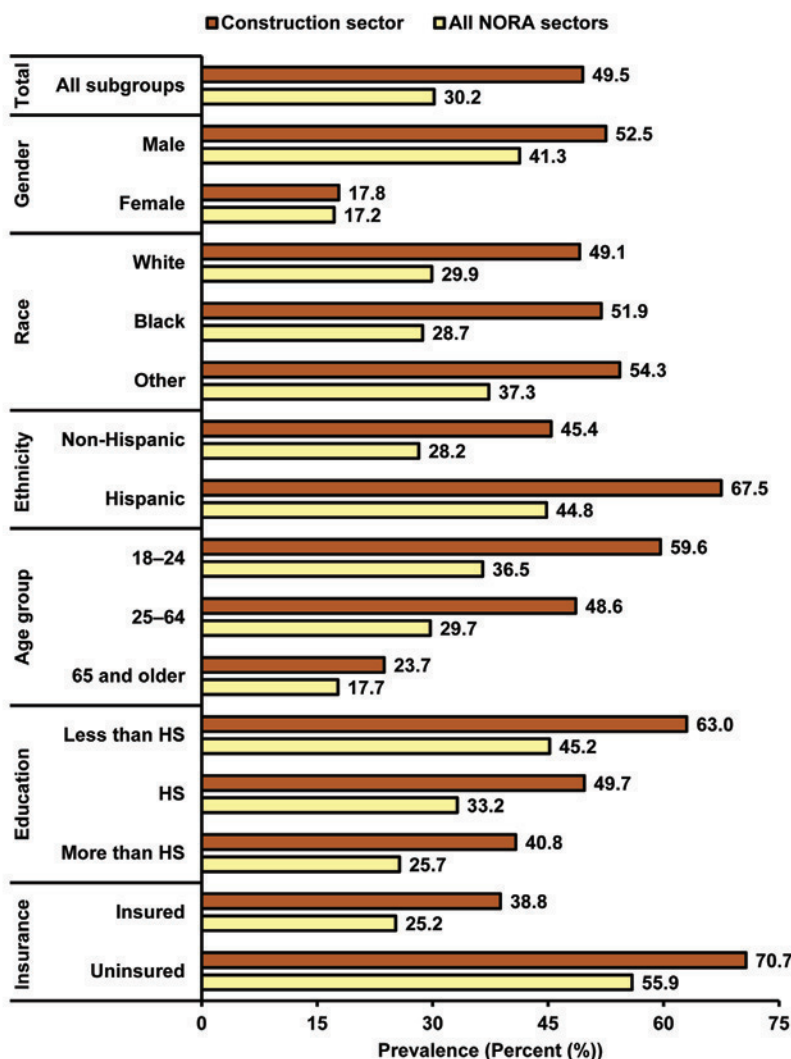


Figure 17b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 49.5% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported not having seen a primary health care provider during the past 12 months. Among the subgroups, uninsured workers reported the highest prevalence of not having seen a primary health care provider during the past 12 months (70.7%), while female workers reported the lowest (17.8%) (see Table 36, page 77). Among all U.S. workers, uninsured workers reported the highest prevalence of not having seen a primary health care provider during the past 12 months (55.9%), while female workers reported the lowest (17.2%). Male workers were more than twice as likely to report not having seen a primary care provider during the past 12 months when compared to female workers (41.3% vs. 17.2%) (see Table 35, page 76).

Prevalence of dentist contact of 1 year or greater estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 18a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 34.2% of all employed U.S. workers reported not having seen a dentist during the past year (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 37 and 38, pages 78–79). Among the NORA sectors, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers reported the highest prevalence of not having seen a dentist during the past year (50.3%), while Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the lowest (27.9%).

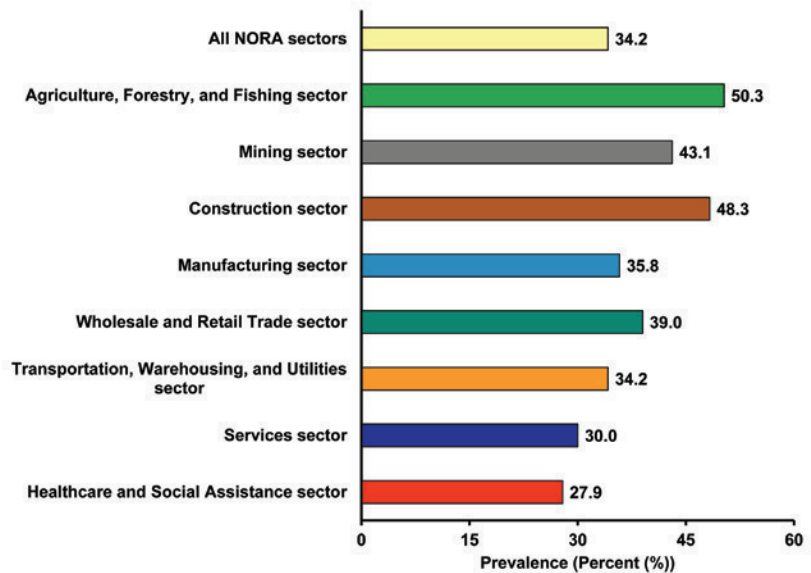
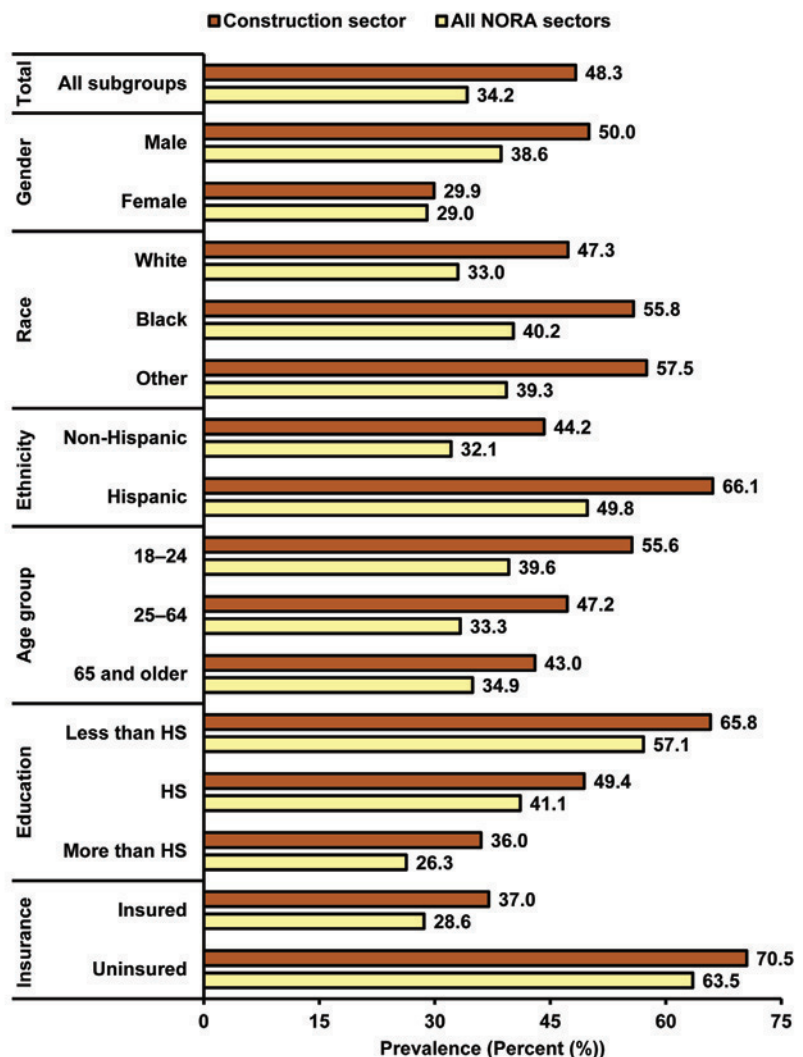


Figure 18b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 48.3% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported not having seen a dentist during the past year. Among the subgroups, uninsured workers reported the highest prevalence of not having seen a dentist during the past year (70.5%), while female workers reported the lowest (29.9%) (see Table 38, page 79). Among all U.S. workers, uninsured workers reported the highest prevalence of not having seen a dentist during the past year (63.5%), while workers with more than a high school education reported the lowest (26.3%). Workers with less than a high school education were more than twice as likely to report not having seen a dentist during the past year when compared to workers with more than a high school education (57.1% vs. 26.3%) (see Table 37, page 78).



Prevalence of surgery during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older

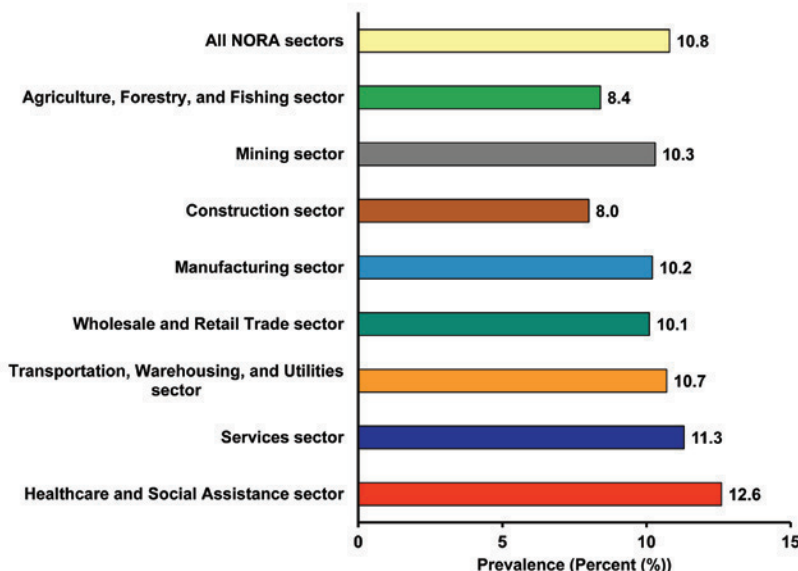


Figure 19a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 19997–2007. An estimated 10.8% of all employed U.S. workers reported having surgery during the past 12 months (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 39 and 40, pages 80–81). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest prevalence of having surgery during the past 12 months (12.6%), while Construction sector workers reported the lowest (8.0%).

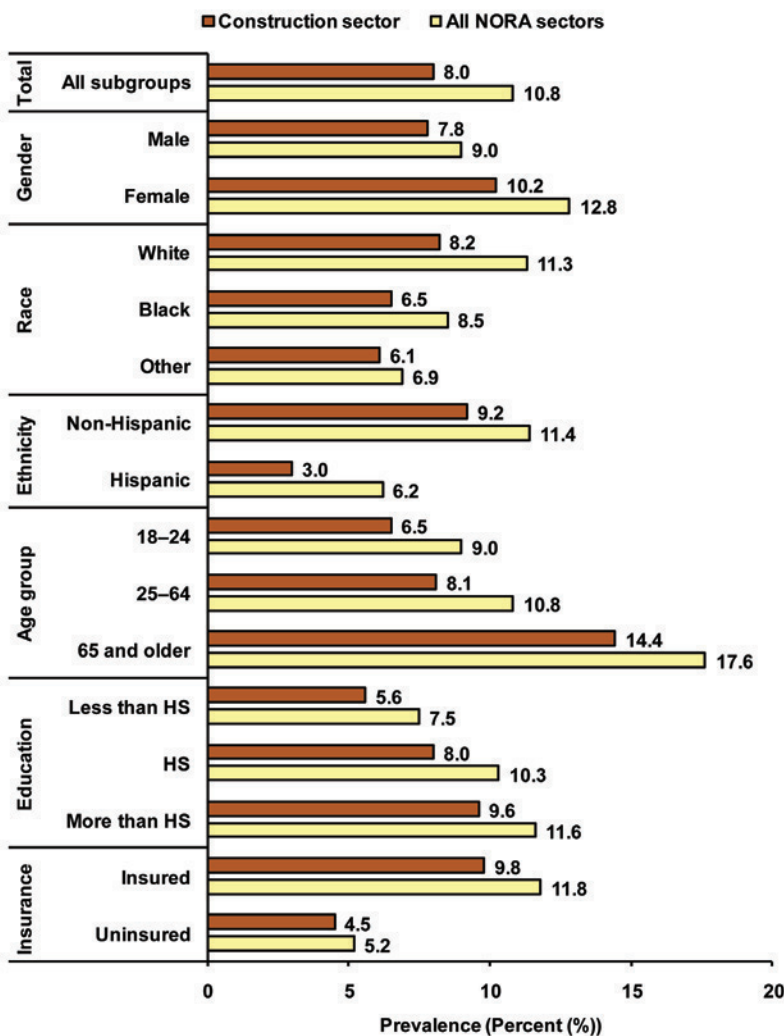


Figure 19b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 19997–2007. An estimated 8.0% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported having surgery during the past 12 months. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of having surgery during the past 12 months (14.4%), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (3.0%) (see Table 40, page 81). Among all U.S. workers, those 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of having surgery during the past 12 months (17.6%), while uninsured workers reported the lowest (5.2%) (see Table 39, page 80).

Prevalence of hospital emergency room visit during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 20a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 17.6% of all employed U.S. workers reported at least one hospital emergency room visit during the past 12 months (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 41 and 42, pages 82–83). Among the NORA sectors, Wholesale and Retail Trade sector workers reported the highest prevalence of at least one hospital emergency room visit during the past 12 months (19.1%), while Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers reported the lowest (14.6%).

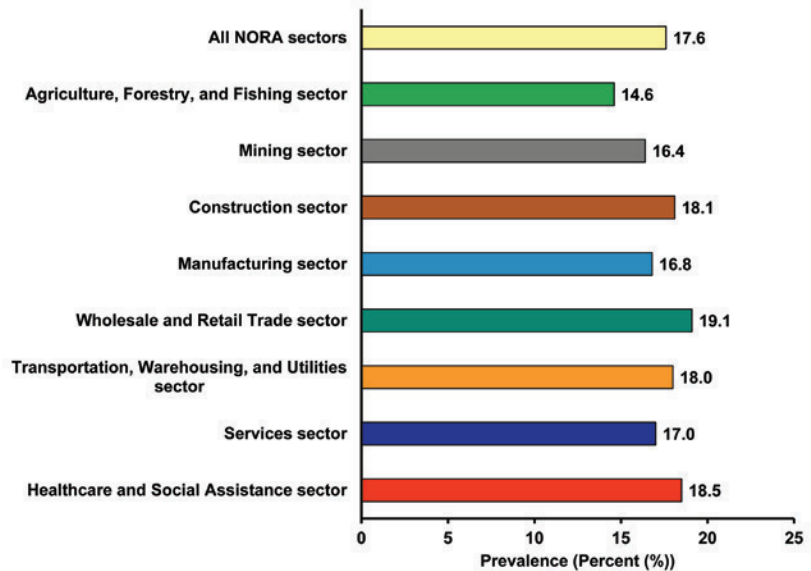
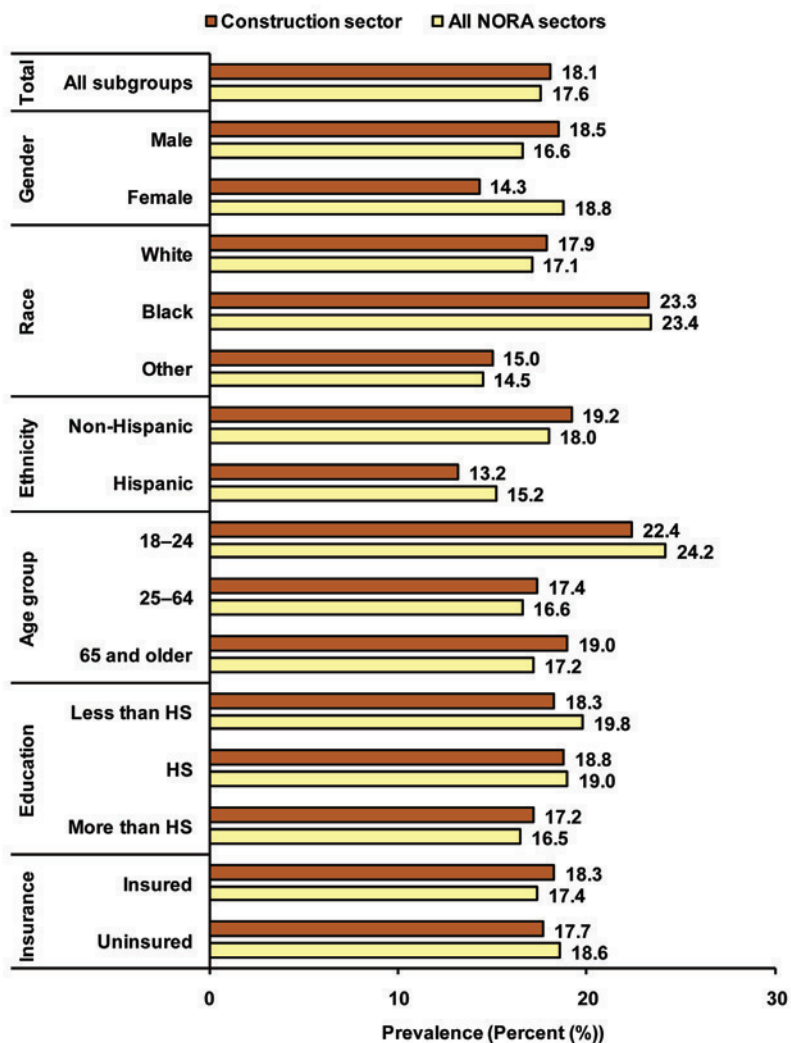


Figure 20b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 18.1% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported at least one hospital emergency room visit during the past 12 months. Among the subgroups, Black workers reported the highest prevalence of at least one hospital emergency room visit during the past 12 months (23.3%), while Hispanic workers reported the lowest (13.2%) (see Table 42, page 83). Among all U.S. workers, those 18–24 years of age reported the highest prevalence of at least one hospital emergency room visit during the past 12 months (24.2%), while workers of “Other” race reported the lowest (14.5%) (see Table 41, page 82).



Prevalence of current smokers estimated for workers 18 years and older

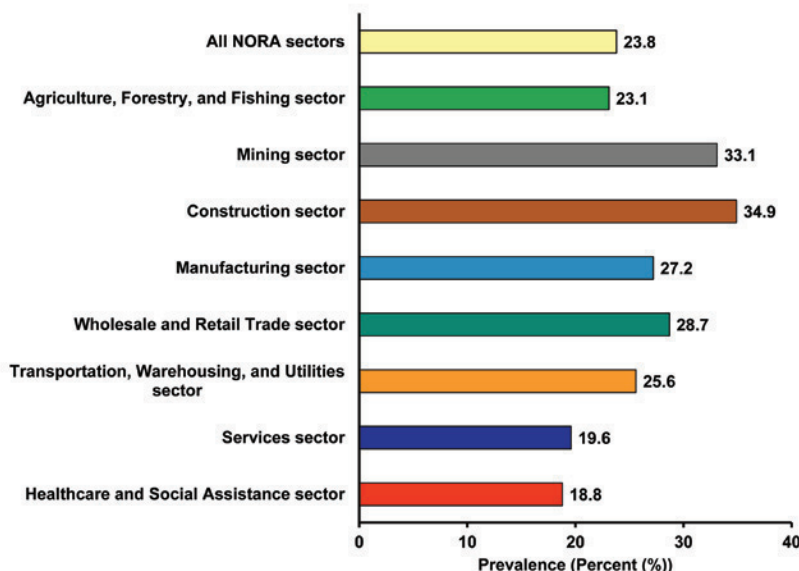


Figure 21a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 23.8% of employed U.S. workers reported being current smokers (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 43 and 44, pages 84–85). Among the NORA sectors, Construction sector workers reported the highest prevalence of current smokers (34.9%), while Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the lowest (18.8%).

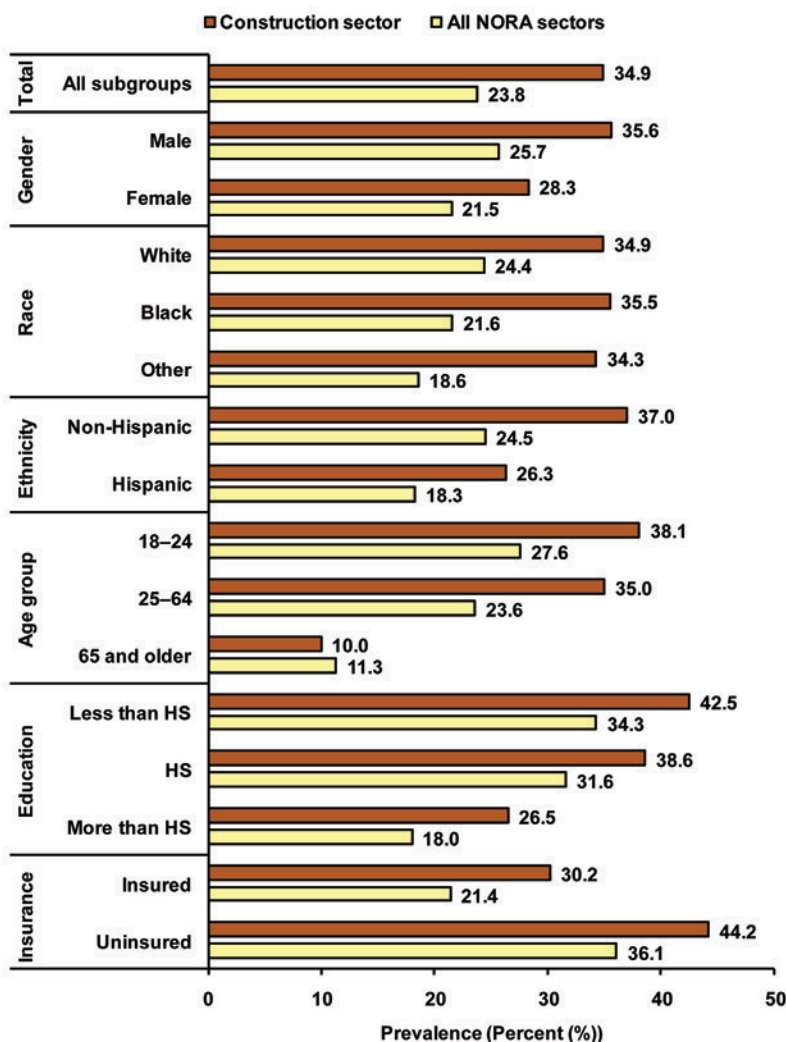


Figure 21b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 34.9% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported being current smokers. Among the subgroups, uninsured reported the highest prevalence of current smokers (44.2%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (10.0%) (see Table 44, page 85). Among all U.S. workers, uninsured workers reported the highest prevalence of current smokers (36.1%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (11.3%). Workers with less than a high school education were more likely to report being current smokers than workers with more than a high school education (34.3% vs. 18.0%) (see Table 43, page 84).

Prevalence of current alcohol drinkers estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 22a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 70.2% of employed U.S. workers reported being current alcohol drinkers (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 45 and 46, pages 86–87). Among the NORA sectors, Construction sector workers reported the highest prevalence of current alcohol drinkers (75.0%), while Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the lowest (64.8%).

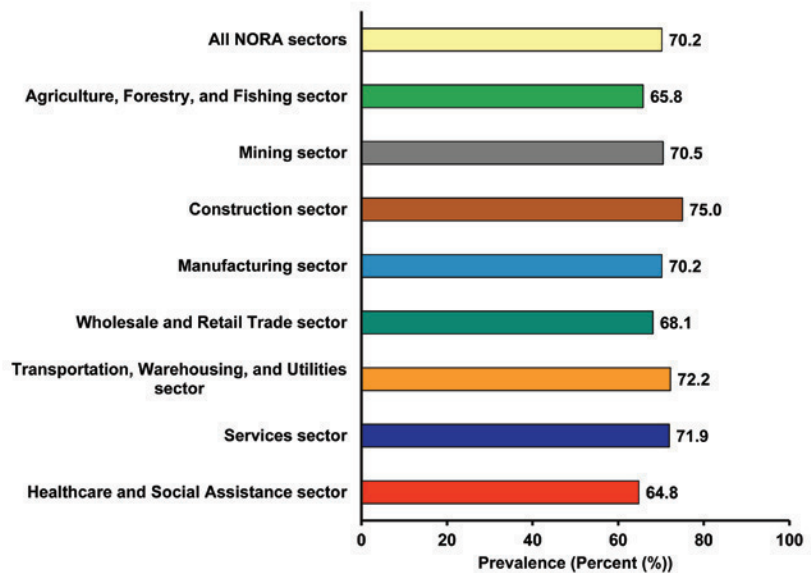
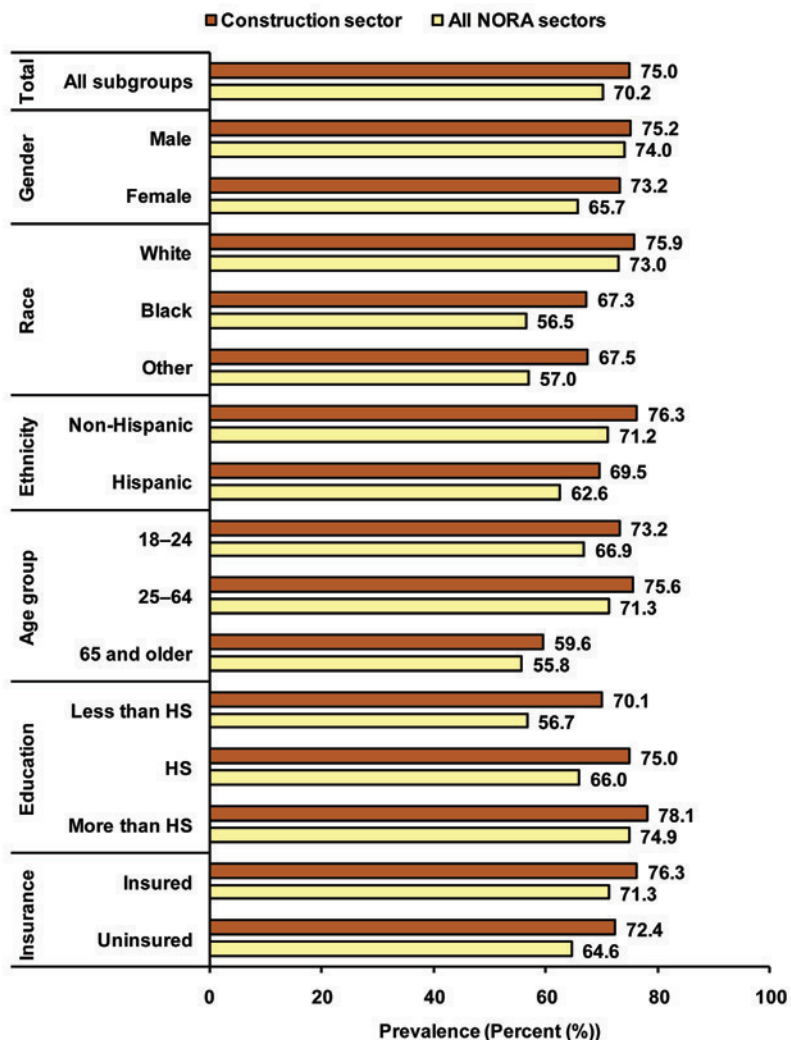


Figure 22b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 75.0% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported being current alcohol drinkers. Among the subgroups, workers with more than a high school education reported the highest prevalence of current alcohol drinkers (78.1%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (59.6%) (see Table 46, page 87). Among all U.S. workers, those with more than a high school education reported the highest prevalence of current alcohol drinkers (74.9%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (55.8%) (see Table 45, page 86).



Prevalence of obesity estimated for workers 18 years and older

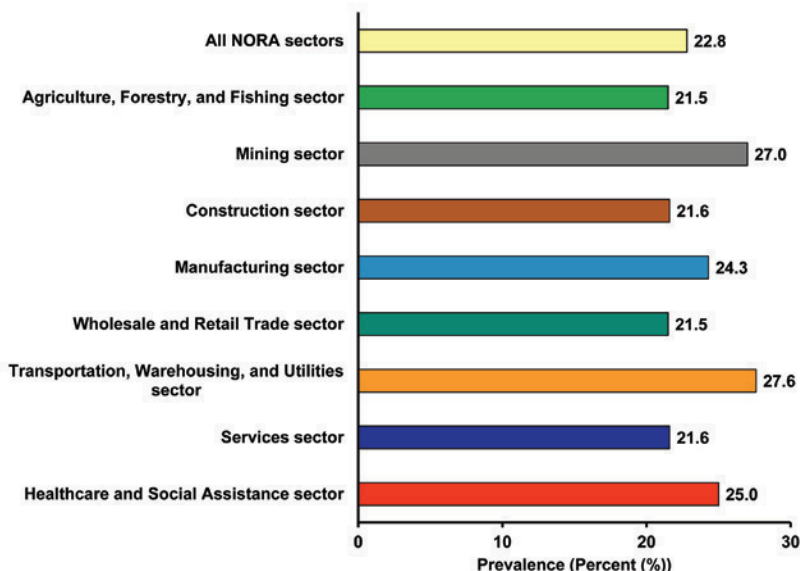


Figure 23a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 22.8% of all employed U.S. workers reported being obese (having a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30) (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 47 and 48, pages 88–89). Among the NORA sectors, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities sector workers reported the highest prevalence of obesity (27.6%), while Wholesale and Retail Trade sector and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers reported the lowest (21.5%).

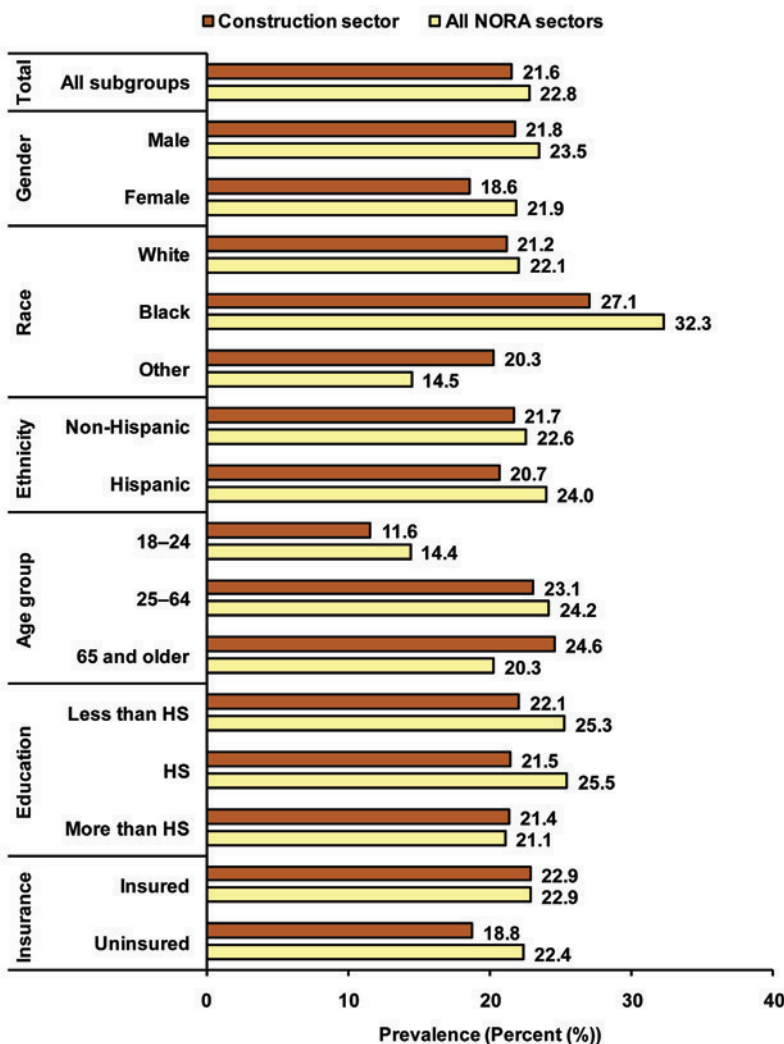


Figure 23b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 21.6% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported being obese (having a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30). Among the subgroups, Black workers reported the highest prevalence of obesity (27.1%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (11.6%) (see Table 48, page 89). Among all U.S. workers, Black workers reported the highest prevalence of obesity (32.3%), while workers 18–24 years of age reported the lowest (14.4%). Obesity among Black workers was more than twice that noted for workers in the “Other” race group (32.3% vs. 14.5%) (see Table 47, page 88).

Prevalence of not meeting CDC recommended leisure time levels of physical activity estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 24a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 65.9% of all employed U.S. workers reported not meeting recommended leisure time levels of physical activity (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 49 and 50, pages 90–91). Among the NORA sectors, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers reported the highest prevalence of not meeting recommended leisure time levels of physical activity (73.5%), while Services sector workers reported the lowest (62.1%).

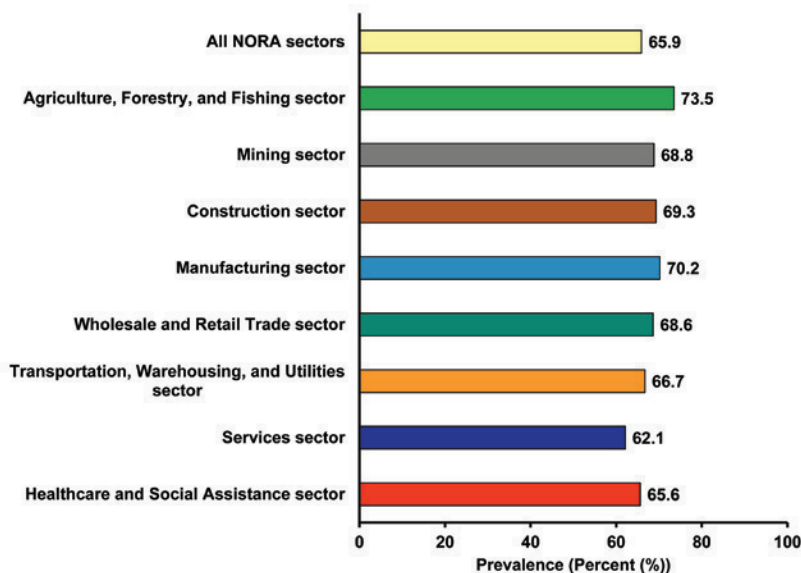
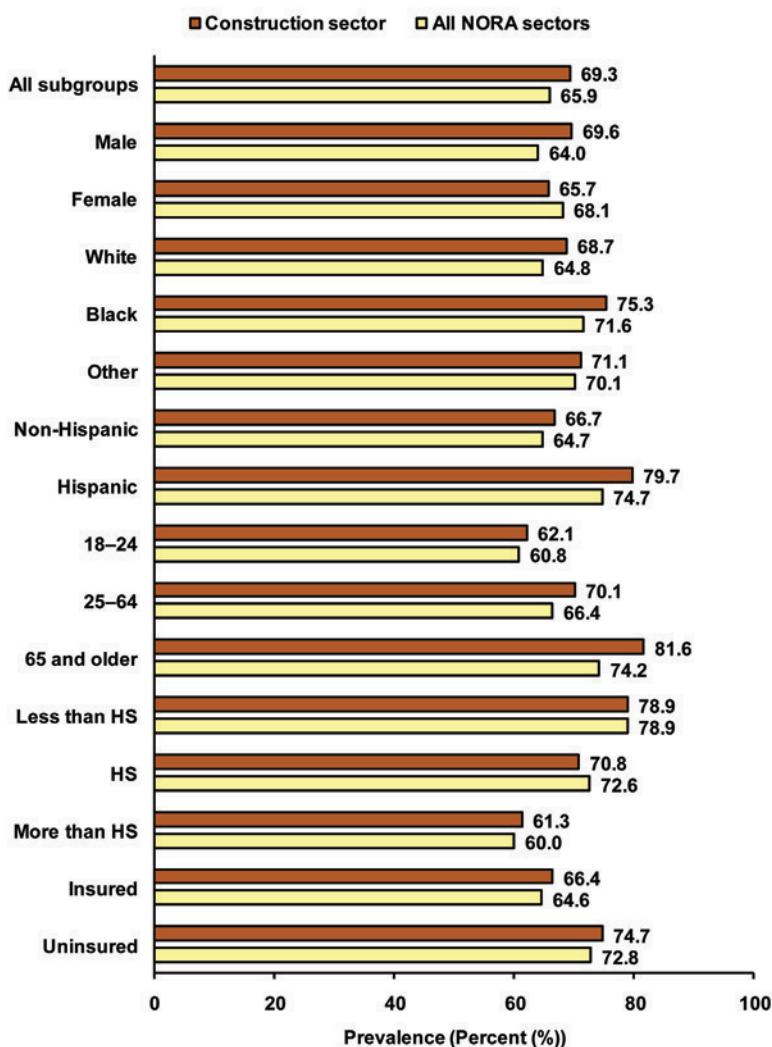


Figure 24b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 69.3% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported not meeting recommended leisure time levels of physical activity. Among the subgroups, workers 65 years of age or older reported the highest prevalence of not meeting recommended leisure time levels of physical activity (81.6%), while workers with more than a high school education reported the lowest (60.0%) (see Table 50, page 91). Among all U.S. workers, those with less than a high school education reported the highest prevalence of not meeting recommended leisure time levels of physical activity (78.9%), while workers with more than a high school education reported the lowest (60.0%) (see Table 49 page 90).



Prevalence of lifetime HIV test estimated for workers 18 years and older

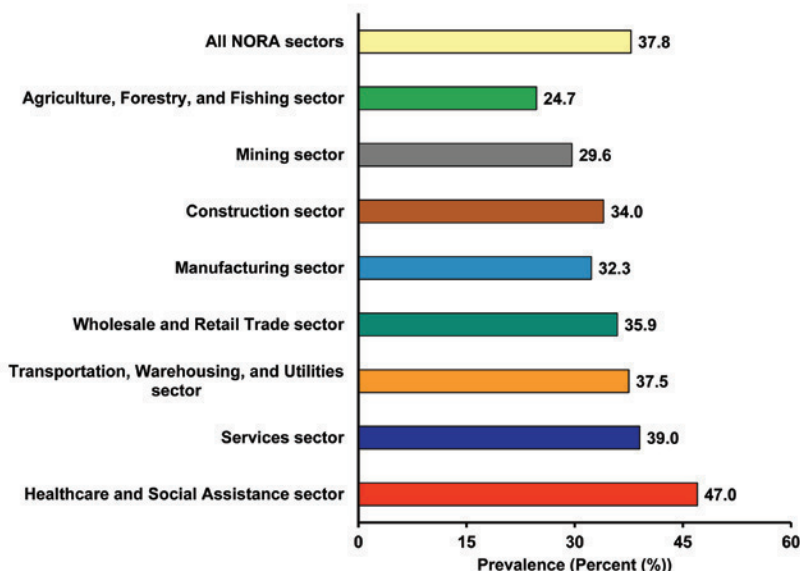


Figure 25a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 37.8% of all employed U.S. workers reported ever being tested for HIV (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 51 and 52, pages 92–93). Among the NORA sectors, Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the highest prevalence of ever being tested for HIV (47.0%), while Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector workers reported the lowest (24.7%).

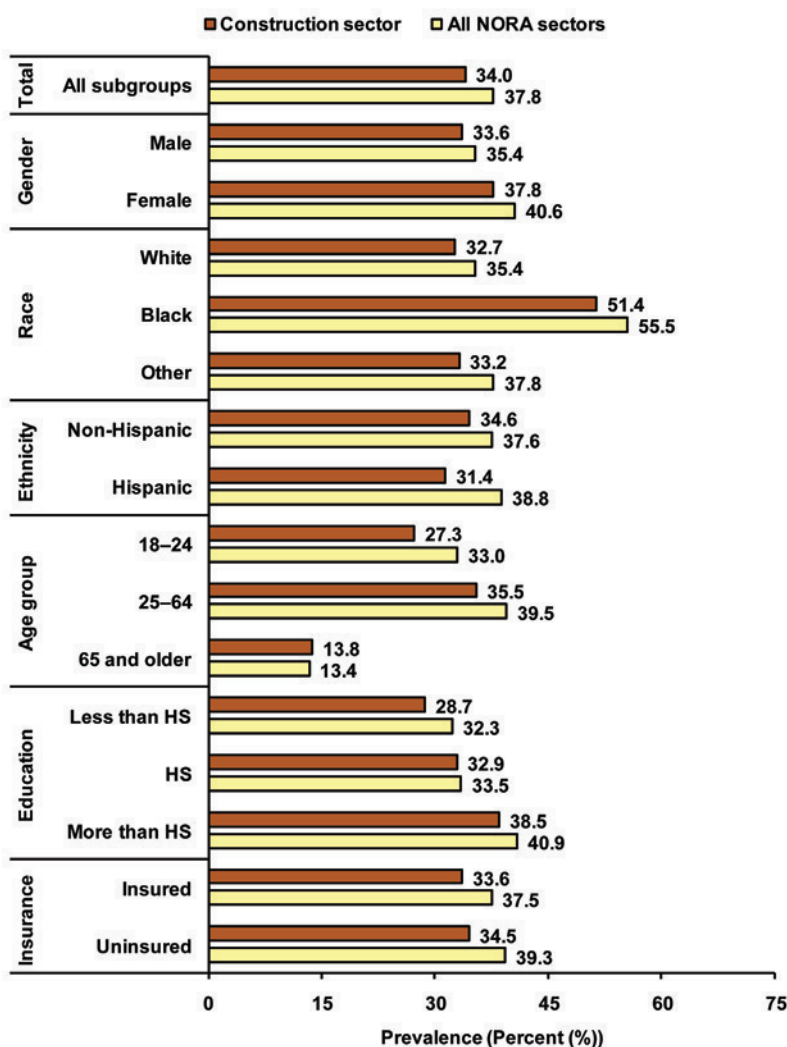


Figure 25b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007. An estimated 34.0% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported ever being tested for HIV. Among the subgroups, Black workers reported the highest prevalence of ever being tested for HIV (51.4%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (13.8%) (see Table 52, page 93). Among all U.S. workers, Black workers reported the highest prevalence of ever being tested for HIV (55.5%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (13.4%) (see Table 51, page 92).

Prevalence of not receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older

Figure 26a. Workers 18 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 79.1% of all employed U.S. workers reported not receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 53 and 54, pages 94–95). Among the NORA sectors, Construction sector workers reported the highest prevalence of not receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months (89.3%), while Healthcare and Social Assistance sector workers reported the lowest (64.5%).

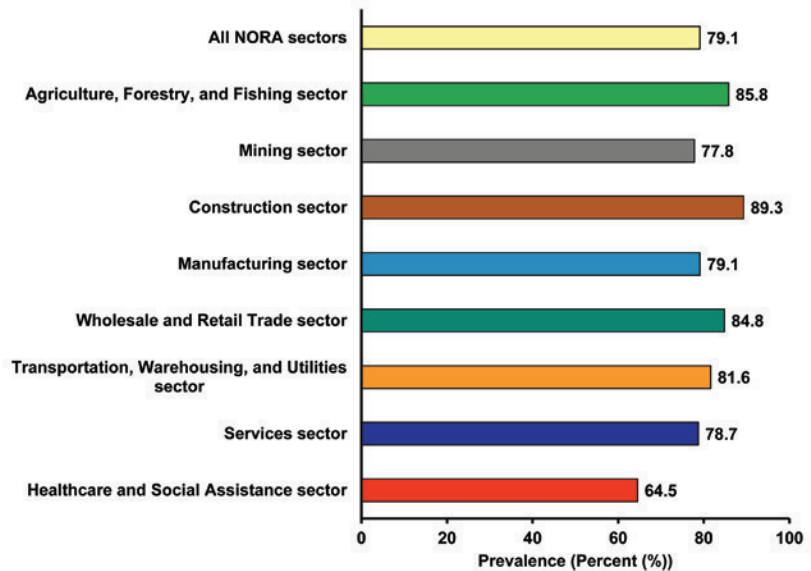
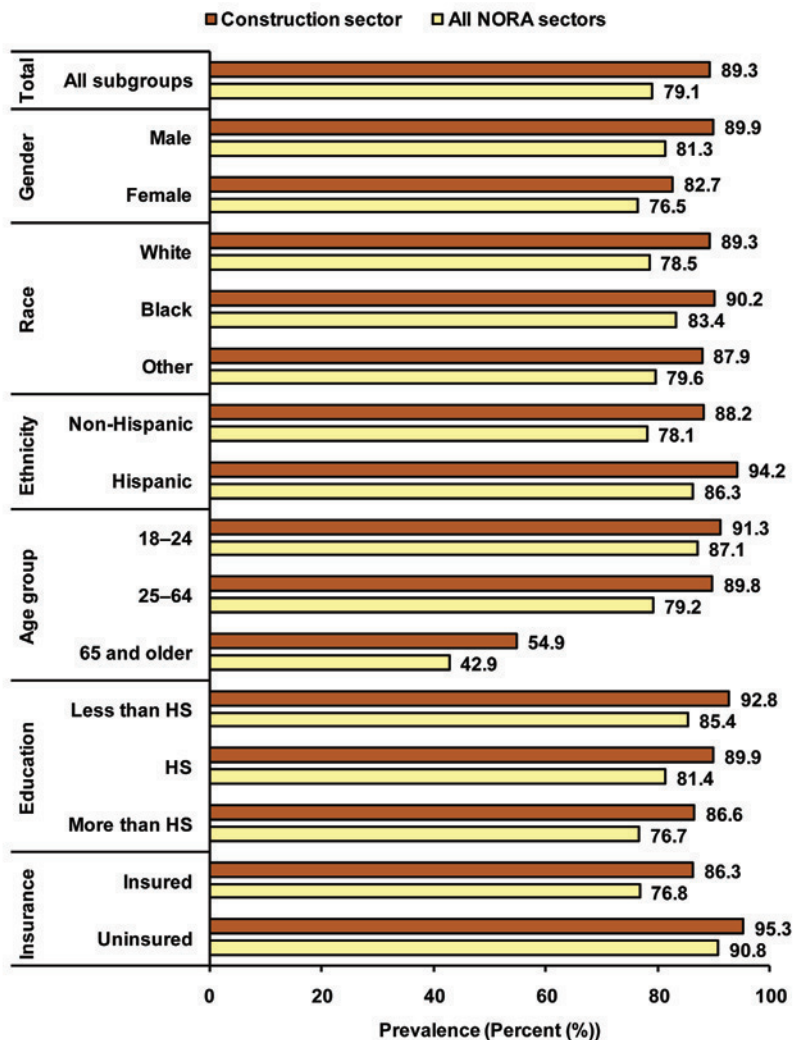


Figure 26b. Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 89.3% of workers employed in the Construction sector reported not receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Among the subgroups, uninsured workers reported the highest prevalence of not receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months (95.3%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (54.9%) (see Table 54, page 95). Among all U.S. workers, uninsured workers reported the highest prevalence of not receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months (90.8%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (42.9%). A large proportion of workers 18–24 years of age also reported not receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months (87.1%) (see Table 53, page 94).



Prevalence of never receiving a pneumococcal vaccination estimated for workers 60 years and older

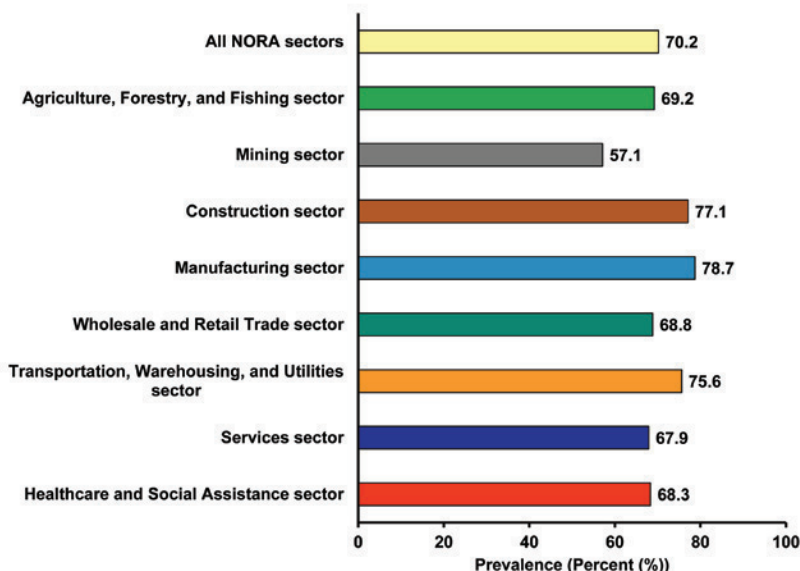


Figure 27a. Workers 60 years and older by NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 70.2% of all employed U.S. workers 60 years and older reported never receiving a pneumococcal vaccination (see Table 2, page 42, and Tables 55 and 56, pages 96–97). Among the NORA sectors, Manufacturing sector workers reported the highest prevalence of never receiving a pneumococcal vaccination (78.7%), while Mining sector workers reported the lowest (57.1%).

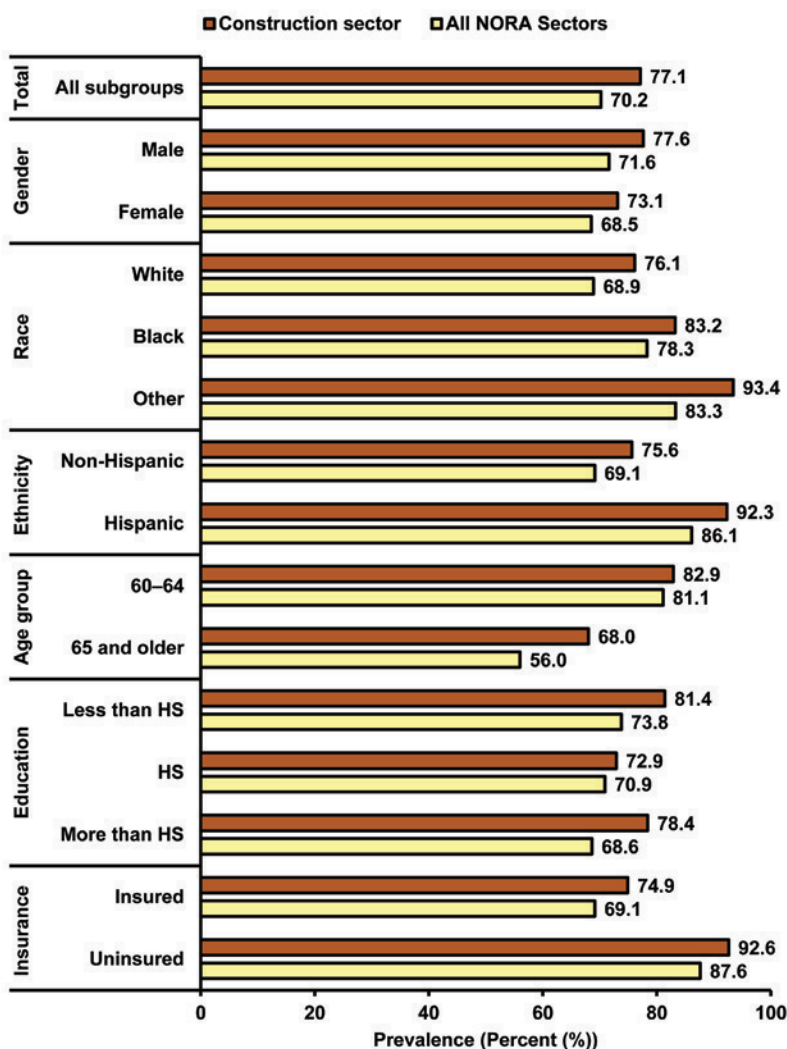


Figure 27b. Workers 60 years and older, Construction sector and All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007.

An estimated 77.1% of workers 60 years and older employed in the Construction sector reported never receiving a pneumococcal vaccination. Among the subgroups, workers of “Other” race reported the highest prevalence of never receiving a pneumococcal vaccination (93.4%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (68.0%) (see Table 56, page 97). Among all U.S. workers, uninsured workers reported the highest prevalence of never receiving a pneumococcal vaccination (87.6%), while workers 65 years of age or older reported the lowest (56.0%). Hispanic workers reported lower pneumococcal vaccination rates relative to non-Hispanic workers (13.9% vs. 30.9%) (see Table 55, page 96).

Tables

Table 1. Estimated U.S. worker population and sample size for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors and Construction sector¹, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	All NORA sectors			Construction sector		
	U.S. Worker Population Estimates		NHIS N ¹	U.S. Worker Population Estimates		NHIS N ¹
	Number	Percent (%)		Number	Percent (%)	
Overall Total	126,898,030	100.0%	196,924	9,442,958	100.0%	13,626
Gender						
Male	68,530,792	54.0%	97,768	8,629,049	91.4%	12,346
Female	58,367,238	46.0%	99,156	813,909	8.6%	1,280
Race						
White	105,313,053	83.0%	157,040	8,436,589	89.3%	11,908
Black	14,056,560	11.1%	27,262	611,009	6.5%	1,007
Other	7,528,417	5.9%	12,622	395,360	4.2%	711
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	88.2%	163,004	7,669,207	81.2%	10,148
Hispanic	15,035,498	11.8%	33,920	1,773,751	18.8%	3,478
Age group						
18–24	16,959,193	13.4%	21,858	1,261,235	13.4%	1,568
25–64	105,946,456	83.5%	167,739	7,991,098	84.6%	11,738
65 and older	3,992,381	3.1%	7,327	190,625	2.0%	320
Education ²						
Less than high school graduate	14,798,890	11.7%	26,367	2,155,142	22.8%	3,483
High school graduate or GED	36,048,733	28.4%	54,264	3,722,060	39.4%	5,114
Some college or higher	75,434,176	59.4%	115,325	3,494,061	37.0%	4,933
Insurance						
Insured	106,279,655	83.8%	161,665	6,238,750	66.1%	8,501
Uninsured	20,282,002	16.0%	34,830	3,185,889	33.7%	5,093

¹ Sample size (N) from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the years 1997–2007.

² Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Note: Subgroup percentages may not total 100% due to missing covariate values. Sample weights are also used to estimate the number of workers in the U.S. with various health conditions. In some cases these values will be underestimates due to either (1) the presence of missing data for the condition of interest (e.g., respondent did not respond to a chronic disease condition), or (2) in the case of stratified analyses, there are missing values for the stratification variable (e.g., educational attainment).

Table 2. U.S. Health status, Disability and Morbidity Prevalence (percent) estimates for workers 18 years and older, NORA sectors¹, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Health status, Disability and Morbidity domains	All NORA sectors	Agriculture	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail trades	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	Services	Healthcare and Social Assistance
Health status									
Health worse than last year	5.4	4.4	5.7	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4	6.0
Self-rated health (fair to poor)	5.3	6.2	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.8
Bed Days from illness in past year									
Mean bed disability days	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2
2 or more bed disability days	25.3	18.1	22.8	20.6	22.6	24.7	23.8	26.9	28.5
Work loss days									
Mean number of work loss days	3.9	3.6	5.1	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.9	3.6	4.2
Work loss ≥ 6 days in last 12 months	11.1	8.8	11.2	10.1	10.8	9.9	13.1	11.0	12.9
Disability									
Needs special equipment	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Experiences any functional activity limitation	21.6	20.3	23.0	17.8	20.7	20.5	21.4	22.1	25.1
Any hearing impairment	12.0	16.4	22.2	15.1	15.0	11.3	13.7	10.8	9.9
Visual impairment	6.7	5.7	4.7	6.0	6.6	6.6	5.5	6.8	7.7
Health conditions (ever diagnosed)									
Cancer	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.5	4.8
Hypertension	17.7	16.5	23.2	15.1	19.2	15.3	20.0	17.6	19.7
Heart disease	6.5	5.9	7.1	5.0	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.6
Asthma	9.4	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.8	9.7	8.6	10.2	11.0
Diabetes	3.9	3.4	5.3	2.9	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.8	4.6
Severe psychological distress	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6

Table 2. Continued

Health status, Disability and Morbidity domains	All NORA sectors	Agriculture	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail trades	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	Services	Healthcare and Social Assistance
Health care utilization									
Primary health care provider (not seen health care provider in past 12 months)	30.2	46.1	36.1	49.5	32.6	33.9	30.2	26.3	20.6
Dental (not seen dentist in past 12 months)	34.2	50.3	43.1	48.3	35.8	39.0	34.2	30.0	27.9
Surgery during past 12 months	10.8	8.4	10.3	8.0	10.2	10.1	10.7	11.3	12.6
Emergency room visit in past 12 months	17.6	14.6	16.4	18.1	16.8	19.1	18.0	17.0	18.5
Health behaviors									
Smoking status - current smoker	23.8	23.1	33.1	34.9	27.2	28.7	25.6	19.6	18.8
Drinking status - current drinker	70.2	65.8	70.5	75.0	70.2	68.1	72.2	71.9	64.8
Obesity - Body mass index \geq 30	22.8	21.5	27.0	21.6	24.3	21.5	27.6	21.6	25.0
Does not meet CDC guidelines for leisure time levels of physical activity	65.9	73.5	68.8	69.3	70.2	68.6	66.7	62.1	65.6
HIV/AIDS test (ever tested)	37.8	24.7	29.6	34.0	32.3	35.9	37.5	39.0	47.0
No Influenza vaccination in past 12 months	79.1	85.8	77.8	89.3	79.1	84.8	81.6	78.7	64.5
No Pneumococcal vaccination (ages 60 years and older, only)	70.2	69.2	57.1	77.1	78.7	68.8	75.6	67.9	68.3

¹ Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability. The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

Note: The Contract Report includes extensive tables with prevalence estimates for worker characteristics such as gender (male, female), race (white, black, other), ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic), age group (18–24, 25–64, 65 and older), education (Less than high school (HS) graduate; HS graduate or GED; and >HS= Some college or higher); and insurance coverage (insured, uninsured).

Table 3. Prevalence of a reported decline in health when compared to health status 12 months prior estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Better		About the same		Worse				
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	36,706	18.2	0.12	148,682	76.4	0.13	11,187	5.4	0.07
Gender											
Male	68,530,792	97,768	17,228	17.4	0.15	75,534	77.9	0.17	4,829	4.8	0.09
Female	58,367,238	99,156	19,478	19.2	0.17	73,148	74.7	0.18	6,358	6.1	0.10
Race											
White	105,313,053	157,040	28,729	17.9	0.13	119,115	76.7	0.14	8,923	5.4	0.08
Black	14,056,560	27,262	5,409	19.8	0.34	20,281	75.0	0.36	1,517	5.2	0.15
Other	7,528,417	12,622	2,568	20.0	0.45	9,286	74.4	0.48	747	5.6	0.27
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	29,600	17.9	0.13	123,769	76.7	0.14	9,343	5.4	0.07
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	7,106	20.7	0.32	24,913	74.3	0.32	1,844	5.0	0.15
Age group											
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	4,517	20.6	0.35	16,286	75.1	0.38	1,023	4.3	0.16
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	31,138	18.0	0.13	126,575	76.5	0.14	9,729	5.5	0.08
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	1,051	14.6	0.52	5,821	79.3	0.56	435	6.1	0.33
Education ³											
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	4,636	17.1	0.29	20,015	77.0	0.32	1,667	5.9	0.18
High school	36,048,733	54,264	9,416	17.1	0.22	41,650	77.4	0.23	3,096	5.6	0.13
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	22,519	19.0	0.15	86,280	75.8	0.16	6,369	5.2	0.08
Insurance											
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	30,361	18.3	0.13	122,217	76.5	0.14	8,810	5.2	0.07
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	6,265	17.8	0.26	26,131	75.6	0.29	2,364	6.6	0.16

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents "Compared with 12 MONTHS AGO, would you say your health is (better, worse, or about the same)?"

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 4. Prevalence of a reported decline in health when compared to health status 12 months prior estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Better			About the same			Worse		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	2,147	15.7	0.40	10,774	79.5	0.42	681	4.8	0.21
Gender											
Male	8,629,049	12,346	1,882	15.3	0.42	9,834	79.8	0.45	611	4.8	0.22
Female	813,909	1,280	265	20.1	1.25	940	75.4	1.42	70	4.5	0.65
Race											
White	8,436,589	11,908	1,847	15.5	0.42	9,453	79.8	0.44	590	4.8	0.22
Black	611,009	1,007	167	16.8	1.43	788	78.5	1.56	50	4.7	0.65
Other	395,360	711	133	20.1	2.13	533	74.0	2.26	41	5.9	1.27
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	1,551	15.4	0.44	8,029	79.5	0.46	550	5.1	0.24
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	596	17.2	0.90	2,745	79.4	0.96	131	3.4	0.44
Age group											
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	285	18.5	1.32	1,222	78.2	1.39	58	3.4	0.47
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	1,826	15.5	0.42	9,290	79.6	0.44	601	5.0	0.23
65 and older	190,625	320	36	8.8	1.74	262	83.3	2.52	22	7.9	2.01
Education ³											
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	493	13.8	0.75	2,802	80.9	0.81	183	5.4	0.47
High school	3,722,060	5,114	756	14.9	0.61	4,101	80.4	0.65	246	4.7	0.35
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	886	17.8	0.65	3,792	77.6	0.72	249	4.6	0.35
Insurance											
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	1,381	16.2	0.51	6,707	79.5	0.52	399	4.3	0.24
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	760	14.8	0.62	4,042	79.4	0.69	282	5.8	0.40

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Compared with 12 MONTHS AGO, would you say your health is (better, worse, or about the same)?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 7. Mean number of bed disability days during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Mean	95% confidence interval	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	195,418	1.9	1.9--1.9	0.02
Gender					
Male	68,530,792	97,078	1.5	1.4--1.6	0.03
Female	58,367,238	98,340	2.4	2.3--2.5	0.04
Race					
White	105,313,053	155,967	1.9	1.9--1.9	0.03
Black	14,056,560	26,948	2.1	2.0--2.2	0.06
Other	7,528,417	12,503	1.6	1.4--1.8	0.09
Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	161,751	2.0	2.0--2.0	0.02
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,667	1.4	1.3--1.5	0.05
Age group					
18–24	16,959,193	21,700	1.9	1.8--2.0	0.07
25–64	105,946,456	166,457	1.9	1.9--1.9	0.03
65 and older	3,992,381	7,261	1.9	1.6--2.2	0.18
Education ²					
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,119	1.9	1.7--2.1	0.08
High school	36,048,733	53,809	2.0	1.9--2.1	0.04
More than HS	75,434,176	114,659	1.9	1.9--1.9	0.02
Insurance					
Insured	106,279,655	160,491	1.9	1.9--1.9	0.02
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,516	2.0	1.9--2.1	0.06

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep you in bed for more than half the day? (include days while an overnight patient in a hospital).”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 8. Mean number of bed disability days in the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Mean	95% confidence interval	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,534	1.7	1.5–1.9	0.09
Gender					
Male	8,629,049	12,265	1.7	1.5–1.9	0.10
Female	813,909	1,269	1.9	1.5–2.3	0.18
Race					
White	8,436,589	11,838	1.7	1.5–1.9	0.09
Black	611,009	996	1.4	0.8–2.0	0.29
Other	395,360	700	2.1	1.2–3.0	0.46
Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,078	1.8	1.6–2.0	0.10
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,456	1.1	0.8–1.4	0.13
Age group					
18–24	1,261,235	1,561	1.4	1.0–1.8	0.22
25–64	7,991,098	11,656	1.8	1.6–2.0	0.10
65 and older	190,625	317	1.1	0.7–1.5	0.18
Education ²					
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,458	1.7	1.3–2.1	0.19
High school	3,722,060	5,083	1.8	1.5–2.1	0.14
More than HS	3,494,061	4,907	1.7	1.4–2.0	0.14
Insurance					
Insured	6,238,750	8,440	1.7	1.5–1.9	0.11
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,063	1.8	1.5–2.1	0.14

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep you in bed for more than half the day? (include days while an overnight patient in a hospital).”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 9. Prevalence of having 2 or more bed disability days during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	0 Days			1 Day			2 or More Days		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
			All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	63.5	0.18	21,082	11.2	0.10	50,479
Gender											
Male	68,530,792	97,768	68.5	0.23	9,911	10.7	0.14	20,117	20.8	0.19	
Female	58,367,238	99,156	57.7	0.23	11,171	11.8	0.13	30,362	30.5	0.20	
Race											
White	105,313,053	157,040	62.8	0.20	17,524	11.7	0.11	40,617	25.6	0.16	
Black	14,056,560	27,262	66.3	0.40	2,365	8.9	0.22	7,037	24.8	0.33	
Other	7,528,417	12,622	69.0	0.53	1,193	9.4	0.31	2,825	21.7	0.46	
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	62.3	0.19	18,266	11.6	0.11	43,699	26.1	0.16	
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	72.6	0.36	2,816	8.5	0.20	6,780	19.0	0.29	
Age group											
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	60.6	0.48	2,579	12.2	0.28	6,062	27.2	0.40	
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	63.4	0.18	18,172	11.3	0.11	43,112	25.2	0.15	
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	77.6	0.57	331	4.8	0.31	1,305	17.5	0.52	
Education ³											
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	72.6	0.37	1,651	6.7	0.20	5,317	20.6	0.33	
High school	36,048,733	54,264	65.7	0.29	5,167	10.0	0.16	13,175	24.3	0.25	
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	60.6	0.21	14,218	12.7	0.13	31,840	26.7	0.17	
Insurance											
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	62.6	0.19	18,260	11.7	0.11	42,489	25.7	0.15	
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	68.4	0.37	2,788	8.6	0.20	7,899	23.0	0.31	

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep you in bed for more than half the day? (include days while an overnight patient in a hospital).”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 10. Prevalence of having 2 or more bed disability days in the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	0 Days			1 Day			2 or More Days		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
			All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	9,598	70.5	0.50	1,168	8.9	0.28
Gender											
Male	8,629,049	12,346	8,844	71.4	0.52	1,020	8.7	0.30	2,401	19.9	0.45
Female	813,909	1,280	754	60.9	1.55	148	11.3	0.97	367	27.8	1.42
Race											
White	8,436,589	11,908	8,374	70.2	0.54	1,028	9.0	0.30	2,436	20.8	0.47
Black	611,009	1,007	710	74.0	1.62	84	8.0	1.03	202	18.0	1.32
Other	395,360	711	514	73.2	2.09	56	7.4	1.16	130	19.5	1.92
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	6,832	68.3	0.56	957	9.5	0.32	2,289	22.3	0.50
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	2,766	80.3	0.89	211	6.5	0.59	479	13.2	0.71
Age group											
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,105	69.4	1.47	149	9.9	0.93	307	20.7	1.33
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	8,249	70.6	0.50	1,005	8.8	0.28	2,402	20.6	0.45
65 and older	190,625	320	244	74.4	3.04	14	5.0	1.34	59	20.5	2.93
Education ³											
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	2,681	76.6	0.86	191	6.0	0.53	586	17.3	0.76
High school	3,722,060	5,114	3,594	70.1	0.79	458	9.2	0.46	1,031	20.7	0.69
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	3,245	66.8	0.77	517	10.5	0.52	1,145	22.6	0.71
Insurance											
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	5,813	68.7	0.59	818	9.9	0.36	1,809	21.4	0.53
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	3,762	74.1	0.80	349	7.0	0.44	952	18.9	0.71

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep you in bed for more than half the day? (include days while an overnight patient in a hospital).”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 11. Mean number of work loss days during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Mean	95% confidence interval	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	194,982	3.9	3.8--4.0	0.04
Gender					
Male	68,530,792	96,875	3.5	3.4--3.6	0.06
Female	58,367,238	98,107	4.3	4.2--4.4	0.06
Race					
White	105,313,053	155,651	3.8	3.7--3.9	0.05
Black	14,056,560	26,852	4.5	4.3--4.7	0.12
Other	7,528,417	12,479	3.4	3.1--3.7	0.17
Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	161,408	3.9	3.8--4.0	0.04
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,574	3.3	3.1--3.5	0.10
Age group					
18–24	16,959,193	21,664	3.1	2.9--3.3	0.10
25–64	105,946,456	166,104	4.0	3.9--4.1	0.05
65 and older	3,992,381	7,214	3.6	3.2--4.0	0.21
Education ²					
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,034	4.3	4.0--4.6	0.14
High school	36,048,733	53,655	4.4	4.2--4.6	0.09
More than HS	75,434,176	114,480	3.5	3.4--3.6	0.05
Insurance					
Insured	106,279,655	160,161	3.9	3.8--4.0	0.05
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,410	3.6	3.4--3.8	0.11

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS ABOUT how many days did you miss work at a job or business because of illness or injury (do not include maternity leave)?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 12. Mean number of work loss days in the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Mean	95% confidence interval	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,488	3.8	3.5–4.1	0.16
Gender					
Male	8,629,049	12,221	3.8	3.5–4.1	0.16
Female	813,909	1,267	3.9	2.9–4.9	0.50
Race					
White	8,436,589	11,797	3.8	3.5–4.1	0.17
Black	611,009	992	4.2	3.2–5.2	0.53
Other	395,360	699	4.4	2.7–6.1	0.88
Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,046	4.1	3.7–4.5	0.19
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,442	2.5	2.1–2.9	0.20
Age group					
18–24	1,261,235	1,554	3.1	2.5–3.7	0.33
25–64	7,991,098	11,620	3.9	3.6–4.2	0.17
65 and older	190,625	314	4.3	2.1–6.5	1.15
Education ²					
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,440	4.2	3.5–4.9	0.36
High school	3,722,060	5,062	4.0	3.4–4.6	0.29
More than HS	3,494,061	4,901	3.3	2.9–3.7	0.21
Insurance					
Insured	6,238,750	8,422	3.7	3.4–4.0	0.18
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,035	4.0	3.4–4.6	0.30

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents "During the PAST 12 MONTHS ABOUT how many days did you miss work at a job or business because of illness or injury (do not include maternity leave)?"

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 13. Prevalence of 6 or more work loss days during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US		0 Days			1 Day			2–5 Days			6 or more Days		
	Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	104,332	53.4	0.17	16,632	9.0	0.09	51,311	26.5	0.14	22,707	11.1	0.09
Gender														
Male	68,530,792	97,768	57,192	58.1	0.23	7,965	8.7	0.12	22,325	23.8	0.19	9,393	9.4	0.12
Female	58,367,238	99,156	47,140	48.0	0.23	8,667	9.3	0.12	28,986	29.8	0.19	13,314	13.0	0.13
Race														
White	105,313,053	157,040	82,562	52.8	0.19	14,038	9.4	0.09	41,315	26.8	0.15	17,736	10.9	0.10
Black	14,056,560	27,262	14,406	54.6	0.40	1,680	6.6	0.21	7,061	25.9	0.35	3,705	12.9	0.26
Other	7,528,417	12,622	7,364	59.9	0.57	914	7.2	0.26	2,935	23.5	0.49	1,266	9.4	0.32
Ethnicity														
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	83,388	52.2	0.18	14,362	9.2	0.09	44,263	27.3	0.15	19,395	11.3	0.09
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	20,944	63.1	0.38	2,270	6.9	0.18	7,048	20.9	0.30	3,312	9.2	0.21
Age group														
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	11,158	51.2	0.43	2,146	10.3	0.27	6,138	28.6	0.38	2,222	9.9	0.25
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	88,002	53.1	0.18	14,205	8.9	0.09	44,184	26.7	0.15	19,713	11.3	0.10
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	5,172	71.9	0.62	281	3.9	0.25	989	13.7	0.46	772	10.6	0.42
Education ³														
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	16,642	62.7	0.40	1,419	5.8	0.19	4,907	19.8	0.30	3,066	11.7	0.25
High school	36,048,733	54,264	29,378	54.3	0.29	4,128	8.0	0.15	13,492	25.6	0.24	6,657	12.2	0.16
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	57,769	51.2	0.20	11,047	10.1	0.11	32,757	28.3	0.17	12,907	10.4	0.11
Insurance														
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	82,525	51.9	0.18	14,439	9.4	0.09	44,063	27.4	0.15	19,134	11.3	0.10
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	21,555	61.6	0.35	2,163	6.5	0.17	7,148	21.8	0.28	3,544	10.1	0.22

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents "During the PAST 12 MONTHS ABOUT how many days did you miss work at a job or business because of illness or injury (do not include maternity leave)?"

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 14. Prevalence of 6 or more work loss days in the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	0 Days			1 Day			2–5 Days			6 or more Days		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
			All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	8,417	61.4	0.55	872	6.7	0.27	2,762	21.7	0.46
Gender														
Male	8,629,049	12,346	7,746	62.2	0.57	770	6.6	0.28	2,418	21.2	0.48	1,287	10.1	0.32
Female	813,909	1,280	671	53.7	1.71	102	8.5	0.96	344	27.4	1.58	150	10.5	1.02
Race														
White	8,436,589	11,908	7,336	61.2	0.58	788	6.9	0.29	2,445	22.0	0.49	1,228	9.9	0.33
Black	611,009	1,007	606	61.5	1.96	48	5.4	1.09	201	20.9	1.59	137	12.2	1.13
Other	395,360	711	475	66.6	2.54	36	4.1	0.72	116	18.5	2.18	72	10.9	1.55
Ethnicity														
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	5,936	59.0	0.62	714	7.2	0.30	2,240	23.1	0.54	1,156	10.7	0.36
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	2,481	71.8	0.99	158	4.8	0.53	522	15.7	0.81	281	7.7	0.52
Age group														
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	922	58.0	1.64	110	7.2	0.87	352	24.3	1.45	170	10.6	0.93
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	7,264	61.8	0.56	752	6.7	0.28	2,369	21.5	0.48	1,235	10.0	0.32
65 and older	190,625	320	231	70.2	3.03	10	4.1	1.30	41	15.3	2.59	32	10.4	2.02
Education ³														
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	2,399	68.2	0.99	136	4.0	0.40	526	16.6	0.84	379	11.2	0.62
High school	3,722,060	5,114	3,093	59.8	0.87	353	7.2	0.44	1,061	22.5	0.71	555	10.5	0.50
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	2,859	58.7	0.84	381	7.9	0.50	1,162	24.2	0.77	499	9.1	0.46
Insurance														
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	5,027	59.0	0.67	631	7.7	0.36	1,868	23.3	0.60	896	9.9	0.38
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	3,370	66.1	0.85	240	4.8	0.36	886	18.7	0.71	539	10.5	0.52

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents "During the PAST 12 MONTHS ABOUT how many days did you miss work at a job or business because of illness or injury (do not include maternity leave)?"

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 15. Prevalence of health problems requiring the use of special equipment estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	193,976	98.6	0.03	2,796	1.4	0.03
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	96,261	98.5	0.05	1,420	1.5	0.05
Female	58,367,238	99,156	97,715	98.7	0.04	1,376	1.3	0.04
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	154,619	98.6	0.04	2,302	1.4	0.04
Black	14,056,560	27,262	26,873	98.8	0.08	367	1.2	0.08
Other	7,528,417	12,622	12,484	99.0	0.10	127	1.0	0.10
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	160,366	98.6	0.04	2,516	1.4	0.04
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	33,610	99.1	0.07	280	0.9	0.07
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	21,713	99.4	0.07	132	0.6	0.07
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	165,273	98.6	0.04	2,343	1.4	0.04
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	6,990	95.6	0.27	321	4.4	0.27
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	26,039	98.8	0.09	302	1.2	0.09
High school	36,048,733	54,264	53,504	98.7	0.06	710	1.3	0.06
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	113,492	98.6	0.04	1,765	1.4	0.04
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	159,074	98.5	0.04	2,470	1.5	0.04
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	34,478	99.1	0.07	321	0.9	0.07

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine
 The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Respondents are asked the question “What is the highest level of education that you have completed. Analysis categories summarize the responses by (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 16. Prevalence of Special equipment use estimated for workers 18 years and older Workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	13,480	99.0	0.10	133	1.0	0.10
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	12,220	99.0	0.11	118	1.0	0.11
Female	813,909	1,280	1,260	99.0	0.28	15	1.0	0.28
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	11,792	99.1	0.11	107	0.9	0.11
Black	611,009	1,007	995	99.1	0.37	10	0.9	0.37
Other	395,360	711	693	97.6	0.69	16	2.4	0.69
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	10,027	98.9	0.12	113	1.1	0.12
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,453	99.4	0.16	20	0.6	0.16
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,557	99.6	0.17	10	0.4	0.17
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	11,613	99.0	0.12	113	1.0	0.12
65 and older	190,625	320	310	96.7	1.28	10	3.3	1.28
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,450	99.0	0.25	28	1.0	0.25
High school	3,722,060	5,114	5,061	99.1	0.14	48	0.9	0.14
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,874	98.9	0.17	57	1.1	0.17
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	8,393	98.9	0.13	100	1.1	0.13
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	5,055	99.2	0.17	33	0.8	0.17

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Respondents are asked the question “What is the highest level of education that you have completed. Analysis categories summarize the responses by (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 17. Prevalence of any functional limitations estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	153,444	78.4	0.18	43,097	21.6	0.18
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	80,077	81.8	0.20	17,486	18.2	0.20
Female	58,367,238	99,156	73,367	74.4	0.23	25,611	25.6	0.23
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	121,278	77.6	0.20	35,476	22.4	0.20
Black	14,056,560	27,262	21,703	81.1	0.31	5,496	18.9	0.31
Other	7,528,417	12,622	10,463	84.1	0.45	2,125	15.9	0.45
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	124,654	77.4	0.19	38,024	22.6	0.19
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	28,790	85.7	0.28	5,073	14.3	0.28
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	19,261	88.1	0.31	2,570	11.9	0.31
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	130,063	77.7	0.19	37,362	22.3	0.19
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	4,120	56.3	0.70	3,165	43.7	0.70
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	20,694	78.2	0.39	5,616	21.8	0.39
High school	36,048,733	54,264	41,449	76.8	0.25	12,698	23.2	0.25
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	90,523	79.2	0.20	24,613	20.8	0.20
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	124,931	77.9	0.18	36,414	22.1	0.18
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	28,153	80.9	0.34	6,614	19.1	0.34

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents Information on activity limitations. "How difficult it is for you to walk ¼ mile w/out special equipment; climb 10 steps w/o special equipment; stand 2 hours w/o special equipment; Sit 2 hours w/o special equipment; stoop, bend or kneel w/o special equipment; reach over w/o special equipment; grasp small objects w/o special equipment; lift/carry 10 lbs w/o special equipment; push large objects w/o special equipment; go out to events w/o special equipment; participate in social activities w/o special equipment; or relax at home w/o special equipment?"

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Respondents are asked the question "What is the highest level of education that you have completed. Analysis categories summarize the responses by (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 18. Prevalence of any functional limitations estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	11,192	82.2	0.41	2,406	17.8	0.41
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	10,239	82.8	0.41	2,085	17.2	0.41
Female	813,909	1,280	953	75.4	1.43	321	24.6	1.43
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	9,747	81.9	0.44	2,138	18.1	0.44
Black	611,009	1,007	853	86.4	1.24	152	13.6	1.24
Other	395,360	711	592	82.1	2.09	116	17.9	2.09
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	8,023	80.0	0.49	2,105	20.0	0.49
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,169	91.6	0.60	301	8.4	0.60
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,410	90.1	0.93	157	9.9	0.93
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	9,570	81.3	0.46	2,142	18.7	0.46
65 and older	190,625	320	212	68.9	2.91	107	31.1	2.91
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	2,936	83.0	0.78	542	17.0	0.78
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,170	81.6	0.63	931	18.4	0.63
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	3,999	82.2	0.64	926	17.8	0.64
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	6,811	80.7	0.52	1,671	19.3	0.52
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,355	85.2	0.63	729	14.8	0.63

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997-2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents Information on activity limitations. "How difficult it is for you to walk ¼ mile w/out special equipment; climb 10 steps w/o special equipment; stand 2 hours w/o special equipment; Sit 2 hours w/o special equipment; stoop, bend or kneel w/o special equipment; reach over w/o special equipment; grasp small objects w/o special equipment; lift/carry 10 lbs w/o special equipment; push large objects w/o special equipment; go out to events w/o special equipment; participate in social activities w/o special equipment; or relax at home w/o special equipment?"

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Respondents are asked the question "What is the highest level of education that you have completed. Analysis categories summarize the responses by (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 19. Prevalence of hearing difficulty estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	174,139	88.0	0.12	22,726	12.0	0.12
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	83,911	85.4	0.17	13,833	14.6	0.17
Female	58,367,238	99,156	90,228	91.0	0.13	8,893	9.0	0.13
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	136,854	86.8	0.14	20,136	13.2	0.14
Black	14,056,560	27,262	25,647	94.4	0.17	1,609	5.6	0.17
Other	7,528,417	12,622	11,638	92.3	0.32	981	7.7	0.32
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	142,305	87.2	0.14	20,646	12.8	0.14
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	31,834	93.9	0.17	2,080	6.1	0.17
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	20,603	94.2	0.20	1,250	5.8	0.20
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	148,440	87.7	0.13	19,250	12.3	0.13
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	5,096	67.2	0.66	2,226	32.8	0.66
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	23,552	88.2	0.27	2,809	11.8	0.27
High school	36,048,733	54,264	47,221	86.5	0.20	7,028	13.5	0.20
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	102,518	88.6	0.14	12,776	11.4	0.14
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	142,257	87.6	0.13	19,357	12.4	0.13
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	31,504	89.9	0.23	3,319	10.1	0.23

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on questions from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Which statement best describes your hearing (without a hearing aid): good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 20. Prevalence of hearing difficulty estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	11,651	84.9	0.41	1,968	15.1	0.41
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	10,493	84.3	0.43	1,848	15.7	0.43
Female	813,909	1,280	1,158	91.2	0.88	120	8.8	0.88
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	10,081	84.1	0.43	1,822	15.9	0.43
Black	611,009	1,007	921	92.8	0.96	85	7.2	0.96
Other	395,360	711	649	89.1	1.81	61	10.9	1.81
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	8,371	82.6	0.47	1,772	17.4	0.47
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,280	94.5	0.50	196	5.5	0.50
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,469	93.8	0.73	99	6.2	0.73
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	9,973	84.0	0.44	1,759	16.0	0.44
65 and older	190,625	320	209	64.0	3.17	110	36.0	3.17
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,097	87.9	0.78	384	12.1	0.78
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,314	83.6	0.63	799	16.4	0.63
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,157	84.4	0.59	774	15.6	0.59
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	7,078	83.0	0.49	1,418	17.0	0.49
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,547	88.6	0.59	544	11.4	0.59

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on questions from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Which statement best describes your hearing (without a hearing aid): good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 21. Prevalence of visual impairment estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	183,289	93.3	0.09	13,537	6.7	0.09
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	92,232	94.5	0.10	5,496	5.5	0.10
Female	58,367,238	99,156	91,057	92.0	0.12	8,041	8.0	0.12
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	146,208	93.3	0.09	10,754	6.7	0.09
Black	14,056,560	27,262	25,255	93.1	0.19	1,990	6.9	0.19
Other	7,528,417	12,622	11,826	94.4	0.27	793	5.6	0.27
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	151,389	93.2	0.09	11,530	6.8	0.09
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	31,900	94.3	0.18	2,007	5.7	0.18
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	20,698	95.0	0.19	1,150	5.0	0.19
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	156,005	93.2	0.09	11,654	6.8	0.09
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	6,586	90.0	0.42	733	10.0	0.42
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	24,367	92.4	0.22	1,986	7.6	0.22
High school	36,048,733	54,264	50,331	93.0	0.14	3,904	7.0	0.14
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	107,692	93.7	0.10	7,589	6.3	0.10
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	150,810	93.6	0.09	10,776	6.4	0.09
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	32,082	92.2	0.20	2,730	7.8	0.20

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on questions from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Do you have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?”; and, “Are you blind or unable to see at all?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 22. Prevalence of visual impairment estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	12,821	94.0	0.25	796	6.0	0.25
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	11,649	94.2	0.26	691	5.8	0.26
Female	813,909	1,280	1,172	92.2	0.87	105	7.8	0.87
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	11,234	94.2	0.27	669	5.8	0.27
Black	611,009	1,007	922	92.4	0.91	81	7.6	0.91
Other	395,360	711	665	93.1	1.34	46	6.9	1.34
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	9,485	93.5	0.29	655	6.5	0.29
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,336	96.1	0.43	141	3.9	0.43
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,504	96.2	0.55	64	3.8	0.55
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	11,031	93.8	0.28	698	6.2	0.28
65 and older	190,625	320	286	87.0	2.69	34	13.0	2.69
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,271	93.6	0.53	210	6.4	0.53
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,811	93.9	0.40	300	6.1	0.40
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,645	94.3	0.39	284	5.7	0.39
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	8,014	94.2	0.31	483	5.8	0.31
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,777	93.6	0.45	311	6.4	0.45

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on questions from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Do you have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?; and, Are you blind or unable to see at all?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 23. Prevalence of cancer estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	188,905	96.0	0.05	7,897	4.0	0.05
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	94,776	96.9	0.07	2,937	3.1	0.07
Female	58,367,238	99,156	94,129	95.0	0.09	4,960	5.0	0.09
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	149,793	95.6	0.06	7,152	4.4	0.06
Black	14,056,560	27,262	26,707	98.2	0.10	539	1.8	0.10
Other	7,528,417	12,622	12,405	98.5	0.13	206	1.5	0.13
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	155,476	95.7	0.06	7,418	4.3	0.06
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	33,429	98.7	0.07	479	1.3	0.07
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	21,640	99.1	0.07	210	0.9	0.07
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	161,134	96.0	0.06	6,501	4.0	0.06
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	6,131	82.9	0.53	1,186	17.1	0.53
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	25,636	97.3	0.12	714	2.7	0.12
High school	36,048,733	54,264	52,115	96.2	0.10	2,118	3.8	0.10
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	110,215	95.7	0.07	5,041	4.3	0.07
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	154,453	95.7	0.06	7,112	4.3	0.06
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	34,028	97.8	0.09	780	2.2	0.09

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had cancer or a malignancy of any kind?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 24. Prevalence of cancer estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	13,274	97.4	0.16	346	2.6	0.16
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	12,062	97.7	0.16	278	2.3	0.16
Female	813,909	1,280	1,212	94.8	0.70	68	5.2	0.70
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	11,569	97.2	0.17	335	2.8	0.17
Black	611,009	1,007	1,000	99.4	0.28	6	0.6	0.28
Other	395,360	711	705	99.1	0.43	5	0.9	0.43
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	9,817	97.0	0.19	327	3.0	0.19
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,457	99.4	0.18	19	0.6	0.18
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,559	99.5	0.20	9	0.5	0.20
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	11,446	97.5	0.16	287	2.5	0.16
65 and older	190,625	320	269	81.2	2.71	50	18.8	2.71
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,436	98.5	0.24	45	1.5	0.24
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,979	97.4	0.24	134	2.6	0.24
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,766	96.8	0.28	165	3.2	0.28
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	8,208	96.7	0.22	289	3.3	0.22
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	5,035	98.9	0.18	56	1.1	0.18

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had cancer or a malignancy of any kind?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 25. Prevalence of hypertension estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	161,325	82.3	0.13	35,522	17.7	0.13
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	79,864	81.7	0.17	17,859	18.3	0.17
Female	58,367,238	99,156	81,461	83.0	0.16	17,663	17.0	0.16
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	130,025	82.8	0.14	26,956	17.2	0.14
Black	14,056,560	27,262	20,423	76.5	0.33	6,828	23.5	0.33
Other	7,528,417	12,622	10,877	86.1	0.41	1,738	13.9	0.41
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	131,564	81.6	0.14	31,374	18.4	0.14
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	29,761	88.0	0.25	4,148	12.0	0.25
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	20,803	95.4	0.18	1,046	4.6	0.18
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	136,687	81.4	0.14	30,987	18.6	0.14
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	3,835	52.5	0.71	3,489	47.5	0.71
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	21,495	81.7	0.32	4,859	18.3	0.32
High school	36,048,733	54,264	43,489	80.7	0.22	10,752	19.3	0.22
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	95,554	83.2	0.15	19,733	16.8	0.15
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	130,659	81.3	0.14	30,947	18.7	0.14
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	30,291	87.5	0.25	4,522	12.5	0.25

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension, also called high blood pressure?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 26. Prevalence of hypertension estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	11,565	84.9	0.36	2,053	15.1	0.36
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	10,499	85.0	0.37	1,839	15.0	0.37
Female	813,909	1,280	1,066	83.0	1.23	214	17.0	1.23
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	10,162	85.4	0.38	1,738	14.6	0.38
Black	611,009	1,007	782	77.6	1.65	225	22.4	1.65
Other	395,360	711	621	85.4	1.98	90	14.6	1.98
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	8,379	83.3	0.41	1,764	16.7	0.41
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,186	91.6	0.58	289	8.4	0.58
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,511	97.0	0.47	55	3.0	0.47
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	9,868	83.6	0.40	1,864	16.4	0.40
65 and older	190,625	320	186	57.3	3.02	134	42.7	3.02
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,039	86.8	0.71	441	13.2	0.71
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,333	85.0	0.60	779	15.0	0.60
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,108	83.4	0.63	822	16.6	0.63
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	6,977	82.3	0.47	1,520	17.7	0.47
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,563	89.9	0.51	526	10.1	0.51

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension, also called high blood pressure?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 27. Prevalence of heart disease estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	184,045	93.5	0.07	12,815	6.5	0.07
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	91,420	93.5	0.10	6,314	6.5	0.10
Female	58,367,238	99,156	92,625	93.5	0.10	6,501	6.5	0.10
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	146,143	93.1	0.08	10,848	6.9	0.08
Black	14,056,560	27,262	25,774	95.0	0.17	1,477	5.0	0.17
Other	7,528,417	12,622	12,128	96.1	0.23	490	3.9	0.23
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	151,396	93.1	0.08	11,554	6.9	0.08
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	32,649	96.4	0.13	1,261	3.6	0.13
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	21,157	96.9	0.15	698	3.1	0.15
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	157,135	93.6	0.08	10,549	6.4	0.08
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	5,753	77.3	0.57	1,568	22.7	0.57
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	24,798	94.0	0.20	1,558	6.0	0.20
High school	36,048,733	54,264	50,797	93.6	0.13	3,450	6.4	0.13
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	107,535	93.3	0.09	7,758	6.7	0.09
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	150,477	93.2	0.08	11,137	6.8	0.08
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	33,153	95.3	0.14	1,664	4.7	0.14

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had heart disease?”. Based on NHIS questions of specific diseases: Coronary heart disease, Angina, Heart attack, or Any kind of heart condition or heart disease?

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 28. Prevalence of heart disease estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	12,939	95.0	0.20	685	5.0	0.20
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	11,729	95.1	0.21	615	4.9	0.21
Female	813,909	1,280	1,210	94.3	0.74	70	5.7	0.74
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	11,288	94.9	0.22	618	5.1	0.22
Black	611,009	1,007	957	95.4	0.84	50	4.6	0.84
Other	395,360	711	694	97.6	0.70	17	2.4	0.70
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	9,552	94.4	0.24	595	5.6	0.24
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,387	97.7	0.29	90	2.3	0.29
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,533	98.1	0.35	35	1.9	0.35
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	11,154	95.0	0.22	582	5.0	0.22
65 and older	190,625	320	252	76.7	2.65	68	23.3	2.65
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,327	95.5	0.41	155	4.5	0.41
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,865	95.2	0.34	249	4.8	0.34
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,654	94.5	0.38	278	5.5	0.38
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	7,999	94.3	0.27	501	5.7	0.27
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,909	96.4	0.29	183	3.6	0.29

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had heart disease?”. Based on NHIS questions of specific diseases: Coronary heart disease, Angina, Heart attack, or Any kind of heart condition or heart disease?

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 29. Prevalence of asthma estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	178,336	90.6	0.09	18,462	9.4	0.09
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	90,054	91.9	0.11	7,653	8.1	0.11
Female	58,367,238	99,156	88,282	89.0	0.13	10,809	11.0	0.13
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	142,231	90.5	0.10	14,708	9.5	0.10
Black	14,056,560	27,262	24,540	90.4	0.24	2,705	9.6	0.24
Other	7,528,417	12,622	11,565	92.1	0.32	1,049	7.9	0.32
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	146,836	90.2	0.10	16,056	9.8	0.10
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	31,500	93.1	0.21	2,406	6.9	0.21
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	19,070	86.9	0.28	2,776	13.1	0.28
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	152,519	91.1	0.10	15,119	8.9	0.10
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	6,747	92.1	0.37	567	7.9	0.37
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	24,435	92.3	0.22	1,912	7.7	0.22
High school	36,048,733	54,264	49,653	91.4	0.15	4,581	8.6	0.15
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	103,344	89.8	0.12	11,913	10.2	0.12
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	145,999	90.4	0.10	15,562	9.6	0.10
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	31,949	91.2	0.21	2,860	8.8	0.21

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 30. Prevalence of asthma estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	12,695	93.1	0.26	928	6.9	0.26
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	11,547	93.4	0.27	796	6.6	0.27
Female	813,909	1,280	1,148	89.6	1.06	132	10.4	1.06
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	11,098	93.1	0.28	807	6.9	0.28
Black	611,009	1,007	930	92.1	1.11	77	7.9	1.11
Other	395,360	711	667	93.8	1.10	44	6.2	1.10
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	9,345	92.3	0.31	801	7.7	0.31
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,350	96.7	0.39	127	3.3	0.39
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,431	91.1	0.83	137	8.9	0.83
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	10,962	93.4	0.28	773	6.6	0.28
65 and older	190,625	320	302	95.5	1.15	18	4.5	1.15
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,316	95.0	0.44	166	5.0	0.44
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,783	93.3	0.44	331	6.7	0.44
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,505	91.6	0.45	427	8.4	0.45
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	7,892	92.8	0.33	607	7.2	0.33
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,773	93.8	0.38	319	6.2	0.38

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 31. Prevalence of diabetes estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	187,575	96.1	0.05	7,783	3.9	0.05
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	92,999	95.9	0.08	4,032	4.1	0.08
Female	58,367,238	99,156	94,576	96.4	0.07	3,751	3.6	0.07
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	150,173	96.4	0.06	5,676	3.6	0.06
Black	14,056,560	27,262	25,401	94.4	0.17	1,591	5.6	0.17
Other	7,528,417	12,622	12,001	95.8	0.24	516	4.2	0.24
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	155,300	96.2	0.06	6,384	3.8	0.06
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	32,275	95.9	0.13	1,399	4.1	0.13
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	21,637	99.3	0.07	163	0.7	0.07
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	159,636	96.0	0.06	6,743	4.0	0.06
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	6,302	87.8	0.46	877	12.2	0.46
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	24,742	95.0	0.16	1,367	5.0	0.16
High school	36,048,733	54,264	51,490	95.9	0.10	2,297	4.1	0.10
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	110,431	96.5	0.07	4,076	3.5	0.07
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	153,649	96.0	0.06	6,701	4.0	0.06
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	33,513	97.1	0.11	1,070	2.9	0.11

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 32. Prevalence of diabetes estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	13,130	97.1	0.17	404	2.9	0.17
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	11,900	97.1	0.19	361	2.9	0.19
Female	813,909	1,280	1,230	97.4	0.42	43	2.6	0.42
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	11,491	97.2	0.18	338	2.8	0.18
Black	611,009	1,007	957	96.6	0.66	39	3.4	0.66
Other	395,360	711	682	94.5	1.55	27	5.5	1.55
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	9,767	97.0	0.20	306	3.0	0.20
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,363	97.3	0.33	98	2.7	0.33
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,557	99.5	0.22	7	0.5	0.22
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	11,299	96.9	0.20	356	3.1	0.20
65 and older	190,625	320	274	88.5	1.99	41	11.5	1.99
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,327	96.5	0.35	126	3.5	0.35
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,954	97.4	0.30	131	2.6	0.30
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,758	97.1	0.29	144	2.9	0.29
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	8,130	96.5	0.25	307	3.5	0.25
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,969	98.2	0.21	97	1.8	0.21

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 33. Prevalence of severe psychological distress estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	194,031	99.5	0.02	1,200	0.5	0.02
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	96,329	99.6	0.02	449	0.4	0.02
Female	58,367,238	99,156	97,702	99.4	0.03	751	0.6	0.03
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	154,782	99.5	0.02	938	0.5	0.02
Black	14,056,560	27,262	26,877	99.5	0.05	173	0.5	0.05
Other	7,528,417	12,622	12,372	99.5	0.08	89	0.5	0.08
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	160,715	99.5	0.02	875	0.5	0.02
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	33,316	99.2	0.06	325	0.8	0.06
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	21,568	99.5	0.06	130	0.5	0.06
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	165,244	99.5	0.02	1,048	0.5	0.02
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	7,219	99.7	0.08	22	0.3	0.08
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	25,731	98.8	0.08	359	1.2	0.08
High school	36,048,733	54,264	53,394	99.5	0.03	356	0.5	0.03
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	114,089	99.6	0.02	472	0.4	0.02
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	159,562	99.6	0.02	790	0.4	0.02
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	34,055	99.0	0.06	409	1.0	0.06

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine
 The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked how often respondents experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days: “How often did you feel (1) so sad that nothing could cheer you up?; (2) nervous?; (3) restless or fidgety?; (4) hopeless?; (5) that everything was an effort ?; and worthless?”
 See Pratt LA, Dey AN, Cohen AJ. Characteristics of adults with serious psychological distress as measured by the K6 scale. United States, 2001–04. Advance data from vital and health statistics; No. 382. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2007. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2007-1250.

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 34. Prevalence of severe psychological distress estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No			Yes		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	13,383	99.5	0.07	80	0.5	0.07
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	12,121	99.5	0.07	69	0.5	0.07
Female	813,909	1,280	1,262	99.2	0.31	11	0.8	0.31
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	11,701	99.5	0.07	64	0.5	0.07
Black	611,009	1,007	986	99.0	0.34	12	1.0	0.34
Other	395,360	711	696	99.6	0.21	4	0.4	0.21
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	9,972	99.5	0.08	55	0.5	0.08
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,411	99.4	0.15	25	0.6	0.15
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,547	99.5	0.21	8	0.5	0.21
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	11,521	99.5	0.08	71	0.5	0.08
65 and older	190,625	320	315	99.6	0.39	1	0.4	0.39
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,419	99.1	0.19	32	0.9	0.19
High school	3,722,060	5,114	5,023	99.5	0.10	29	0.5	0.10
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,857	99.6	0.10	19	0.4	0.10
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	8,365	99.7	0.06	31	0.3	0.06
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,987	99.1	0.16	49	0.9	0.16

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked how often respondents experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days: “How often did you feel (1) so sad that nothing could cheer you up?; (2) nervous?; (3) restless or fidgety?; (4) hopeless?; (5) that everything was an effort?; and worthless?” See Pratt LA, Dey AN, Cohen AJ. Characteristics of adults with serious psychological distress as measured by the K6 scale. United States, 2001–04. Advance data from vital and health statistics; No. 382. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2007. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2007-1250.

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 35. Prevalence of not having seen a primary health care provider during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Past 12 months			1 year or greater		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	136,250	69.8	0.18	59,536	30.2	0.18
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	55,443	58.7	0.24	41,710	41.3	0.24
Female	58,367,238	99,156	80,807	82.8	0.18	17,826	17.2	0.18
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	108,698	70.1	0.19	47,471	29.9	0.19
Black	14,056,560	27,262	19,731	71.3	0.37	7,353	28.7	0.37
Other	7,528,417	12,622	7,821	62.7	0.61	4,712	37.3	0.61
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	117,104	71.8	0.17	44,965	28.2	0.17
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	19,146	55.2	0.45	14,571	44.8	0.45
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	13,739	63.5	0.45	7,995	36.5	0.45
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	116,570	70.3	0.18	50,204	29.7	0.18
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	5,941	82.3	0.53	1,337	17.7	0.53
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	14,262	54.8	0.44	11,948	45.2	0.44
High school	36,048,733	54,264	36,098	66.8	0.29	17,854	33.2	0.29
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	85,401	74.3	0.19	29,316	25.7	0.19
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	120,791	74.8	0.16	39,982	25.2	0.16
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	15,238	44.1	0.36	19,361	55.9	0.36

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the past 12 months, have you seen a primary health care provider (any of the following): Ob/GYN, general doctor?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 36. Prevalence of not having seen a primary health care provider in the past year estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Past 12 months			1 year or greater		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	6,628	50.5	0.53	6,893	49.5	0.53
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	5,606	47.5	0.55	6,646	52.5	0.55
Female	813,909	1,280	1,022	82.2	1.21	247	17.8	1.21
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	5,831	50.9	0.58	5,987	49.1	0.58
Black	611,009	1,007	486	48.1	1.84	510	51.9	1.84
Other	395,360	711	311	45.7	2.10	396	54.3	2.10
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	5,530	54.6	0.58	4,548	45.4	0.58
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	1,098	32.5	1.00	2,345	67.5	1.00
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	584	40.4	1.51	974	59.6	1.51
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	5,808	51.4	0.55	5,836	48.6	0.55
65 and older	190,625	320	236	76.3	2.72	83	23.7	2.72
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	1,219	37.0	0.97	2,240	63.0	0.97
High school	3,722,060	5,114	2,494	50.3	0.83	2,576	49.7	0.83
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	2,886	59.2	0.89	2,014	40.8	0.89
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	5,162	61.2	0.64	3,276	38.8	0.64
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	1,450	29.3	0.77	3,602	70.7	0.77

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the past 12 months, have you seen a primary health care provider (any of the following): Ob/GYN, general doctor?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 37. Prevalence of no dentist contact during the past year estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Past year			1 year or greater		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	125,540	65.8	0.20	69,530	34.2	0.20
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	57,405	61.4	0.26	39,340	38.6	0.26
Female	58,367,238	99,156	68,135	71.0	0.22	30,190	29.0	0.22
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	102,144	67.0	0.22	53,528	33.0	0.22
Black	14,056,560	27,262	16,025	59.8	0.47	10,892	40.2	0.47
Other	7,528,417	12,622	7,371	60.7	0.62	5,110	39.3	0.62
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	108,733	67.9	0.20	52,768	32.1	0.20
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	16,807	50.2	0.49	16,762	49.8	0.49
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	12,653	60.4	0.47	8,982	39.6	0.47
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	108,270	66.7	0.20	57,933	33.3	0.20
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	4,617	65.1	0.71	2,615	34.9	0.71
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	10,743	42.9	0.43	15,321	57.1	0.43
High school	36,048,733	54,264	31,151	58.9	0.30	22,524	41.1	0.30
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	83,235	73.7	0.19	31,259	26.3	0.19
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	112,993	71.4	0.19	47,278	28.6	0.19
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	12,331	36.5	0.35	22,064	63.5	0.35

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 38. Prevalence of no dentist contact during the past year estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Past year			1 year or greater		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	6,641	51.7	0.56	6,818	48.3	0.56
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	5,770	50.0	0.59	6,423	50.0	0.59
Female	813,909	1,280	871	70.1	1.44	395	29.9	1.44
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	5,906	52.7	0.60	5,859	47.3	0.60
Black	611,009	1,007	429	44.2	1.81	560	55.8	1.81
Other	395,360	711	306	42.5	2.26	399	57.5	2.26
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	5,516	55.8	0.61	4,512	44.2	0.61
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	1,125	33.9	1.08	2,306	66.1	1.08
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	617	44.4	1.61	931	55.6	1.61
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	5,845	52.8	0.59	5,748	47.2	0.59
65 and older	190,625	320	179	57.0	3.25	139	43.0	3.25
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	1,078	34.2	1.03	2,365	65.8	1.03
High school	3,722,060	5,114	2,472	50.6	0.87	2,570	49.4	0.87
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	3,061	64.0	0.88	1,827	36.0	0.88
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	5,208	63.0	0.65	3,196	37.0	0.65
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	1,416	29.5	0.79	3,608	70.5	0.79

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 39. Prevalence of surgery during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	1 year or greater			Past 12 months		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	175,240	89.2	0.10	20,586	10.8	0.10
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	88,896	91.0	0.12	8,305	9.0	0.12
Female	58,367,238	99,156	86,344	87.2	0.13	12,281	12.8	0.13
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	138,866	88.7	0.10	17,340	11.3	0.10
Black	14,056,560	27,262	24,718	91.5	0.22	2,360	8.5	0.22
Other	7,528,417	12,622	11,656	93.1	0.30	886	6.9	0.30
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	143,682	88.6	0.10	18,419	11.4	0.10
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	31,558	93.8	0.17	2,167	6.2	0.17
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	19,811	91.0	0.24	1,931	9.0	0.24
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	149,354	89.2	0.10	17,454	10.8	0.10
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	6,075	82.4	0.53	1,201	17.6	0.53
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	24,349	92.5	0.22	1,869	7.5	0.22
High school	36,048,733	54,264	48,552	89.7	0.16	5,417	10.3	0.16
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	101,471	88.4	0.12	13,244	11.6	0.12
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	141,965	88.2	0.11	18,824	11.8	0.11
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	32,893	94.8	0.15	1,728	5.2	0.15

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS have you had SURGERY or other surgical procedures either as an inpatient or an outpatient? This includes both major surgery and minor procedures such as setting bones or removing growths.”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 40. Prevalence of surgery in the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	1 year or greater			Past 12 months		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	12,480	92.0	0.28	1,049	8.0	0.28
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	11,353	92.2	0.29	910	7.8	0.29
Female	813,909	1,280	1,127	89.8	0.94	139	10.2	0.94
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	10,883	91.8	0.30	945	8.2	0.30
Black	611,009	1,007	927	93.5	0.88	66	6.5	0.88
Other	395,360	711	670	93.9	1.19	38	6.1	1.19
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	9,147	90.8	0.33	935	9.2	0.33
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,333	97.0	0.34	114	3.0	0.34
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,463	93.5	0.81	94	6.5	0.81
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	10,742	91.9	0.30	911	8.1	0.30
65 and older	190,625	320	275	85.6	2.33	44	14.4	2.33
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	3,283	94.4	0.46	177	5.6	0.46
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,691	92.0	0.45	384	8.0	0.45
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,418	90.4	0.48	483	9.6	0.48
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	7,612	90.2	0.38	832	9.8	0.38
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,840	95.5	0.35	214	4.5	0.35

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS have you had SURGERY or other surgical procedures either as an inpatient or an outpatient? This includes both major surgery and minor procedures such as setting bones or removing growths.”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 41. Prevalence of hospital emergency room visit during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No Visits			1 or more Visits		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	161,854	82.4	0.11	35,070	17.6	0.11
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	81,835	83.4	0.14	15,933	16.6	0.14
Female	58,367,238	99,156	80,019	81.2	0.15	19,137	18.8	0.15
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	130,438	82.9	0.12	26,602	17.1	0.12
Black	14,056,560	27,262	20,754	76.6	0.32	6,508	23.4	0.32
Other	7,528,417	12,622	10,662	85.5	0.39	1,960	14.5	0.39
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	133,260	82.0	0.12	29,744	18.0	0.12
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	28,594	84.8	0.27	5,326	15.2	0.27
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	16,571	75.8	0.36	5,287	24.2	0.36
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	139,210	83.4	0.11	28,529	16.6	0.11
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	6,073	82.8	0.51	1,254	17.2	0.51
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	21,288	80.2	0.31	5,079	19.8	0.31
High school	36,048,733	54,264	43,936	81.0	0.19	10,328	19.0	0.19
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	95,860	83.5	0.13	19,465	16.5	0.13
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	132,978	82.6	0.12	28,687	17.4	0.12
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	28,527	81.4	0.27	6,303	18.6	0.27

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS HOW MANY TIMES have you gone to a HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM for your health?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 42. Prevalence of hospital emergency room visit during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	No Visits			1 or more Visits		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	11,229	81.9	0.38	2,397	18.1	0.38
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	10,157	81.5	0.41	2,189	18.5	0.41
Female	813,909	1,280	1,072	85.7	1.03	208	14.3	1.03
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	9,850	82.1	0.41	2,058	17.9	0.41
Black	611,009	1,007	778	76.7	1.69	229	23.3	1.69
Other	395,360	711	601	85.0	1.56	110	15.0	1.56
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	8,212	80.8	0.45	1,936	19.2	0.45
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	3,017	86.8	0.74	461	13.2	0.74
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,238	77.6	1.39	330	22.4	1.39
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	9,728	82.6	0.40	2,010	17.4	0.40
65 and older	190,625	320	263	81.0	2.57	57	19.0	2.57
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	2,898	81.7	0.84	585	18.3	0.84
High school	3,722,060	5,114	4,160	81.2	0.63	954	18.8	0.63
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	4,092	82.8	0.65	841	17.2	0.65
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	6,961	81.7	0.46	1,540	18.3	0.46
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	4,242	82.3	0.66	851	17.7	0.66

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS HOW MANY TIMES have you gone to a HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM for your health?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 43. Prevalence of current smokers estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Current			Former			Never		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	47,553	23.8	0.17	37,470	19.6	0.13	110,816	56.6	0.19
Gender											
Male	68,530,792	97,768	25,797	25.7	0.21	21,014	21.7	0.17	50,345	52.6	0.23
Female	58,367,238	99,156	21,756	21.5	0.20	16,456	17.2	0.17	60,471	61.3	0.24
Race											
White	105,313,053	157,040	38,967	24.4	0.18	32,365	21.1	0.14	84,879	54.5	0.20
Black	14,056,560	27,262	6,099	21.6	0.39	3,376	12.1	0.24	17,590	66.3	0.41
Other	7,528,417	12,622	2,487	18.6	0.49	1,729	13.6	0.37	8,347	67.8	0.59
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	40,999	24.5	0.18	32,851	20.4	0.14	88,237	55.0	0.20
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	6,554	18.3	0.30	4,619	13.8	0.27	22,579	67.8	0.39
Age group											
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	6,014	27.6	0.44	1,725	7.8	0.21	14,028	64.5	0.47
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	40,686	23.6	0.17	32,893	20.7	0.14	93,211	55.6	0.19
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	853	11.3	0.45	2,852	41.3	0.71	3,577	47.5	0.71
Education ³											
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	8,394	34.3	0.43	4,189	16.3	0.30	13,625	49.5	0.45
High school	36,048,733	54,264	17,036	31.6	0.27	10,194	19.6	0.22	26,703	48.7	0.30
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	21,871	18.0	0.17	22,953	20.3	0.16	70,009	61.7	0.21
Insurance											
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	35,373	21.4	0.17	32,895	20.9	0.14	92,534	57.6	0.20
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	12,077	36.1	0.37	4,525	13.0	0.23	18,018	50.8	0.40

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents "Is the individual a never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker (based on the questions: Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?)"

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 44. Prevalence of current smokers estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Current			Former			Never		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	4,761	34.9	0.53	2,643	19.7	0.41	6,127	45.3	0.53
Gender											
Male	8,629,049	12,346	4,379	35.6	0.56	2,419	19.9	0.43	5,464	44.5	0.56
Female	813,909	1,280	382	28.3	1.50	224	17.9	1.26	663	53.8	1.59
Race											
White	8,436,589	11,908	4,170	34.9	0.55	2,375	20.3	0.44	5,281	44.8	0.56
Black	611,009	1,007	368	35.5	1.82	153	14.4	1.28	477	50.1	1.95
Other	395,360	711	223	34.3	2.52	115	15.4	1.43	369	50.2	2.46
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	3,823	37.0	0.61	2,129	21.0	0.47	4,122	42.1	0.59
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	938	26.3	0.97	514	14.3	0.71	2,005	59.4	1.04
Age group											
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	585	38.1	1.65	122	7.4	0.77	854	54.5	1.67
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	4,137	35.0	0.56	2,374	21.0	0.45	5,139	43.9	0.55
65 and older	190,625	320	39	10.0	1.82	147	46.7	3.06	134	43.2	3.16
Education ³											
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	1,386	42.5	1.10	597	17.5	0.81	1,480	40.0	1.09
High school	3,722,060	5,114	1,964	38.6	0.82	995	19.6	0.67	2,115	41.9	0.80
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	1,389	26.5	0.75	1,033	21.3	0.65	2,486	52.2	0.88
Insurance											
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	2,602	30.2	0.62	1,927	23.0	0.53	3,905	46.8	0.61
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	2,154	44.2	0.96	708	13.3	0.57	2,204	42.4	0.91

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Is the individual a never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker (based on the questions: Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?)”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 45. Prevalence of current alcohol drinkers estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Current			Former			Never		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	134,393	70.2	0.25	22,860	11.6	0.12	35,763	18.2	0.22
Gender											
Male	68,530,792	97,768	71,167	74.0	0.26	11,361	11.8	0.14	12,883	14.2	0.23
Female	58,367,238	99,156	63,226	65.7	0.30	11,499	11.5	0.14	22,880	22.8	0.27
Race											
White	105,313,053	157,040	111,944	73.0	0.27	17,899	11.5	0.13	24,126	15.5	0.23
Black	14,056,560	27,262	15,073	56.5	0.48	3,708	13.3	0.25	7,872	30.2	0.50
Other	7,528,417	12,622	7,376	57.0	0.62	1,253	9.9	0.35	3,765	33.1	0.63
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	113,759	71.2	0.27	19,517	11.9	0.13	26,504	16.9	0.23
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	20,634	62.6	0.40	3,343	9.8	0.22	9,259	27.5	0.40
Age group											
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	14,751	66.9	0.50	1,013	4.5	0.17	5,610	28.6	0.48
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	115,756	71.3	0.25	20,289	12.4	0.13	28,406	16.3	0.22
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	3,886	55.8	0.75	1,558	21.4	0.60	1,747	22.8	0.59
Education ³											
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	14,320	56.7	0.42	3,885	15.1	0.29	7,511	28.2	0.39
High school	36,048,733	54,264	34,718	66.0	0.34	7,374	13.8	0.20	10,904	20.2	0.32
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	84,953	74.9	0.26	11,490	9.9	0.13	17,099	15.2	0.23
Insurance											
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	112,405	71.3	0.26	18,808	11.7	0.13	27,414	17.1	0.22
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	21,736	64.6	0.40	4,015	11.6	0.23	8,242	23.8	0.37

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

The estimates from this table are from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents three questions related to historical and current alcohol use patterns (In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage? In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage? In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?)

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 46. Prevalence of current alcohol drinkers estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Current			Former			Never		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	9,946	75.0	0.50	1,582	11.9	0.33	1,726	13.1	0.44
Gender											
Male	8,629,049	12,346	9,020	75.2	0.52	1,451	12.1	0.35	1,526	12.7	0.44
Female	813,909	1,280	926	73.2	1.50	131	9.9	1.01	200	16.9	1.33
Race											
White	8,436,589	11,908	8,804	75.9	0.52	1,363	11.8	0.35	1,418	12.3	0.45
Black	611,009	1,007	664	67.3	1.82	134	13.7	1.34	182	19.0	1.52
Other	395,360	711	478	67.5	2.36	85	12.7	1.55	126	19.7	2.01
Ethnicity											
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	7,557	76.3	0.53	1,272	12.6	0.37	1,039	11.2	0.44
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	2,389	69.5	1.14	310	9.3	0.61	687	21.3	1.08
Age group											
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	1,139	73.2	1.55	71	5.2	0.77	307	21.7	1.50
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	8,633	75.6	0.52	1,432	12.7	0.36	1,355	11.6	0.41
65 and older	190,625	320	174	59.6	3.22	79	22.1	2.50	64	18.3	2.39
Education ³											
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	2,367	70.1	0.96	435	13.0	0.71	580	16.8	0.80
High school	3,722,060	5,114	3,738	75.0	0.77	600	12.1	0.55	619	12.9	0.66
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	3,795	78.1	0.75	534	11.0	0.53	511	10.9	0.62
Insurance											
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	6,310	76.3	0.58	1,016	12.0	0.40	948	11.7	0.48
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	3,614	72.4	0.84	563	11.8	0.56	773	15.8	0.76

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents three questions related to historical and current alcohol use patterns (In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage? In ANY ONE YEAR, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage? In the PAST YEAR, how often did you drink any type of alcoholic beverage?)

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 47. Prevalence of obesity estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Underweight BMI < 18.5			Healthy Weight BMI=18.5-24.9			Overweight BMI ≥ 25.0 < 30.0			Obese BMI ≥ 30.0			
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	
			All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	3,098	1.6	0.04	74,938	39.0	0.17	68,981	36.5	0.15	43,705
Gender															
Male	68,530,792	97,768	606	0.7	0.04	30,686	31.4	0.21	42,958	44.4	0.21	21,898	23.5	0.19	
Female	58,367,238	99,156	2,492	2.8	0.07	44,252	48.3	0.24	26,023	26.9	0.19	21,807	21.9	0.19	
Race															
White	105,313,053	157,040	2,492	1.6	0.04	61,178	39.5	0.18	55,242	36.8	0.16	33,144	22.1	0.16	
Black	14,056,560	27,262	274	0.9	0.07	7,834	29.8	0.37	9,703	37.0	0.35	8,591	32.3	0.38	
Other	7,528,417	12,622	332	3.2	0.22	5,926	50.2	0.68	4,036	32.1	0.61	1,970	14.5	0.45	
Ethnicity															
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	2,761	1.7	0.04	63,618	39.7	0.18	55,835	35.9	0.16	35,858	22.6	0.16	
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	337	1.0	0.07	11,320	34.2	0.37	13,146	40.9	0.33	7,847	24.0	0.35	
Age group															
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	801	3.9	0.17	11,904	55.8	0.43	5,499	25.9	0.40	3,075	14.4	0.31	
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	2,217	1.3	0.04	60,474	36.5	0.18	60,437	37.9	0.16	39,204	24.2	0.16	
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	80	1.1	0.14	2,560	34.7	0.68	3,045	44.0	0.69	1,426	20.3	0.58	
Education ³															
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	356	1.8	0.15	8,662	35.3	0.40	9,925	37.6	0.39	6,436	25.3	0.37	
High school	36,048,733	54,264	826	1.6	0.07	19,057	36.3	0.28	19,180	36.6	0.25	13,418	25.5	0.25	
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	1,906	1.6	0.05	46,919	41.1	0.22	39,561	36.2	0.19	23,671	21.1	0.18	
Insurance															
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	2,396	1.5	0.04	61,339	38.7	0.19	57,018	36.9	0.16	36,078	22.9	0.16	
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	695	2.2	0.13	13,426	40.7	0.36	11,843	34.7	0.34	7,531	22.4	0.31	

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability. The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a questions from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents about their weight without shoes (pounds) and height in inches.

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 48. Prevalence of obesity estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Underweight BMI < 18.5			Healthy Weight BMI=18.5-24.9			Overweight BMI ≥ 25.0 < 30.0			Obese BMI ≥ 30.0			
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error	
			All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	101	0.9	0.17	4,516	33.6	0.48	5,897	44.0	0.52	2,801
Gender															
Male	8,629,049	12,346	67	0.8	0.17	3,903	32.0	0.50	5,557	45.4	0.55	2,560	21.8	0.45	
Female	813,909	1,280	34	2.9	0.57	613	50.1	1.61	340	28.4	1.43	241	18.6	1.25	
Race															
White	8,436,589	11,908	86	0.9	0.19	3,999	33.8	0.51	5,151	44.0	0.56	2,404	21.2	0.44	
Black	611,009	1,007	7	0.8	0.37	278	28.4	1.75	436	43.7	1.90	262	27.1	1.66	
Other	395,360	711	8	1.2	0.53	239	35.5	2.52	310	43.0	2.40	135	20.3	2.18	
Ethnicity															
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	81	1.0	0.21	3,459	33.9	0.54	4,323	43.3	0.59	2,115	21.7	0.48	
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	20	0.5	0.14	1,057	31.8	1.06	1,574	46.9	1.10	686	20.7	0.84	
Age group															
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	27	3.2	1.11	798	50.6	1.66	526	34.7	1.58	173	11.6	1.12	
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	72	0.6	0.07	3,635	31.1	0.52	5,225	45.3	0.56	2,546	23.1	0.46	
65 and older	190,625	320	2	0.8	0.55	83	25.1	2.74	146	49.5	3.21	82	24.6	2.63	
Education ³															
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	30	1.8	0.65	1,130	33.2	0.97	1,502	42.8	1.08	716	22.1	0.85	
High school	3,722,060	5,114	36	0.7	0.13	1,759	35.4	0.76	2,157	42.3	0.81	1,052	21.5	0.68	
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	34	0.6	0.12	1,595	31.6	0.78	2,205	46.5	0.82	1,017	21.4	0.69	
Insurance															
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	50	0.7	0.11	2,661	31.2	0.59	3,747	45.2	0.66	1,882	22.9	0.54	
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	51	1.5	0.43	1,848	38.2	0.83	2,134	41.5	0.86	912	18.8	0.65	

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007.

Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a questions from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents about their weight without shoes (pounds) and height in inches.

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 49. Prevalence of not meeting CDC recommended leisure time levels of physical activity estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Meets Guideline			Does Not Meet Guideline		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	60,942	34.1	0.22	121,354	65.9	0.22
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	32,283	36.0	0.25	57,891	64.0	0.25
Female	58,367,238	99,156	28,659	31.9	0.25	63,463	68.1	0.25
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	50,402	35.2	0.23	94,906	64.8	0.23
Black	14,056,560	27,262	7,030	28.4	0.44	18,289	71.6	0.44
Other	7,528,417	12,622	3,510	29.9	0.59	8,159	70.1	0.59
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	52,997	35.3	0.23	97,494	64.7	0.23
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	7,945	25.3	0.35	23,860	74.7	0.35
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	7,828	39.2	0.50	12,523	60.8	0.50
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	51,416	33.6	0.22	103,728	66.4	0.22
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	1,698	25.8	0.63	5,103	74.2	0.63
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	4,718	21.1	0.36	19,715	78.9	0.36
High school	36,048,733	54,264	13,347	27.4	0.31	36,585	72.6	0.31
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	42,721	40.0	0.24	64,408	60.0	0.24
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	52,241	35.4	0.22	97,328	64.6	0.22
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	8,570	27.2	0.37	23,752	72.8	0.37

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine
The estimates from this table are based on four questions from the National Health Interview Survey that permits one to assess whether respondents met CDC Healthy People 2010 recommendations for leisure time physical activity (i.e., engaged in light or moderate activity ≥ 30 minutes ≥ 5 times per week or rigorous activity ≥ 20 minutes ≥ 3 times per week or both. The four questions sought responses on (1) frequency of light/moderate activity (times per week); (2) duration of light/moderate activity (in minutes); (3) frequency of vigorous activity; and (4) duration of vigorous activity. See Adams PF, Barnes PM. Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10 (229). 2006. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2006-1557, Series 10, No. 229.

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 50. Prevalence of not meeting CDC recommended physical activity levels estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Meets Guideline			Does Not Meet Guideline		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	3,767	30.7	0.56	8,826	69.3	0.56
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	3,355	30.4	0.59	8,057	69.6	0.59
Female	813,909	1,280	412	34.3	1.52	769	65.7	1.52
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	3,341	31.3	0.60	7,664	68.7	0.60
Black	611,009	1,007	233	24.7	1.86	697	75.3	1.86
Other	395,360	711	193	28.9	2.23	465	71.1	2.23
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	3,080	33.3	0.61	6,217	66.7	0.61
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	687	20.3	0.93	2,609	79.7	0.93
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	524	37.9	1.66	939	62.1	1.66
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	3,191	29.9	0.58	7,634	70.1	0.58
65 and older	190,625	320	52	18.4	2.75	253	81.6	2.75
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	651	21.1	1.00	2,613	78.9	1.00
High school	3,722,060	5,114	1,351	29.2	0.85	3,342	70.8	0.85
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	1,752	38.7	0.86	2,805	61.3	0.86
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	2,595	33.6	0.68	5,219	66.4	0.68
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	1,168	25.3	0.83	3,581	74.7	0.83

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine
 The estimates from this table are based on four question from the National Health Interview Survey that permits one to assess whether respondents met CDC Healthy People 2010 recommendations for leisure time physical activity (i.e., engaged in light or moderate activity ≥ 30 minutes ≥ 5 times per week or rigorous activity ≥ 20 minutes ≥ 3 times per week or both). The four questions sought responses on (1) frequency of light/moderate activity (times per week); (2) duration of light/moderate activity (in minutes); (3) frequency of vigorous activity; and (4) duration of vigorous activity. See Adams PF, Barnes PM. Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10 (229). 2006. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2006-1557, Series 10, No. 229.
¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007
² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007
³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 51. Prevalence of lifetime HIV test estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Yes			No		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	76,067	37.8	0.20	114,789	62.2	0.20
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	34,778	35.4	0.25	59,762	64.6	0.25
Female	58,367,238	99,156	41,289	40.6	0.24	55,027	59.4	0.24
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	56,355	35.4	0.21	95,852	64.6	0.21
Black	14,056,560	27,262	14,858	55.5	0.48	11,578	44.5	0.48
Other	7,528,417	12,622	4,854	37.8	0.58	7,359	62.2	0.58
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	62,707	37.6	0.21	95,190	62.4	0.21
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	13,360	38.8	0.44	19,599	61.2	0.44
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	8,019	33.0	0.44	13,325	67.0	0.44
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	67,082	39.5	0.22	95,482	60.5	0.22
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	966	13.4	0.49	5,982	86.6	0.49
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	8,753	32.3	0.42	16,760	67.7	0.42
High school	36,048,733	54,264	18,821	33.5	0.29	33,719	66.5	0.29
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	48,268	40.9	0.23	63,743	59.1	0.23
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	62,010	37.5	0.22	94,601	62.5	0.22
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	13,916	39.3	0.38	19,940	60.7	0.38

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you ever been tested for HIV?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 52. Prevalence of lifetime HIV test estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Yes			No		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	4,596	34.0	0.50	8,577	66.0	0.50
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	4,099	33.6	0.53	7,840	66.4	0.53
Female	813,909	1,280	497	37.8	1.58	737	62.2	1.58
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	3,858	32.7	0.51	7,656	67.3	0.51
Black	611,009	1,007	496	51.4	2.02	473	48.6	2.02
Other	395,360	711	242	33.2	2.26	448	66.8	2.26
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	3,516	34.6	0.54	6,272	65.4	0.54
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	1,080	31.4	1.01	2,305	68.6	1.01
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	451	27.3	1.44	1,075	72.7	1.44
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	4,098	35.5	0.54	7,244	64.5	0.54
65 and older	190,625	320	47	13.8	2.27	258	86.2	2.27
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	986	28.7	0.96	2,398	71.3	0.96
High school	3,722,060	5,114	1,680	32.9	0.78	3,262	67.1	0.78
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	1,911	38.5	0.87	2,857	61.5	0.87
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	2,884	33.6	0.62	5,316	66.4	0.62
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	1,697	34.5	0.87	3,245	65.5	0.87

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine
 The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you ever been tested for HIV?”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 53. Prevalence of not receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Yes			No		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	126,898,030	196,924	40,401	20.9	0.15	154,881	79.1	0.15
Gender								
Male	68,530,792	97,768	17,898	18.7	0.18	79,022	81.3	0.18
Female	58,367,238	99,156	22,503	23.5	0.21	75,859	76.5	0.21
Race								
White	105,313,053	157,040	33,373	21.5	0.17	122,428	78.5	0.17
Black	14,056,560	27,262	4,574	16.6	0.29	22,399	83.4	0.29
Other	7,528,417	12,622	2,454	20.4	0.50	10,054	79.6	0.50
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	111,862,532	163,004	35,693	21.9	0.16	125,950	78.1	0.16
Hispanic	15,035,498	33,920	4,708	13.7	0.27	28,931	86.3	0.27
Age group								
18–24	16,959,193	21,858	2,770	12.9	0.29	18,883	87.1	0.29
25–64	105,946,456	167,739	33,669	20.8	0.16	132,706	79.2	0.16
65 and older	3,992,381	7,327	3,962	57.1	0.68	3,292	42.9	0.68
Education ³								
Less than HS	14,798,890	26,367	3,876	14.6	0.30	22,262	85.4	0.30
High school	36,048,733	54,264	10,007	18.6	0.22	43,797	81.4	0.22
More than HS	75,434,176	115,325	26,356	23.3	0.19	88,109	76.7	0.19
Insurance								
Insured	106,279,655	161,665	37,134	23.2	0.17	123,190	76.8	0.17
Uninsured	20,282,002	34,830	3,205	9.2	0.19	31,343	90.8	0.19

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had a flu shot? A flu shot is usually given in the fall and protects against influenza for the flu season.”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 54. Prevalence of not having an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months estimated for workers 18 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Yes			No		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	9,442,958	13,626	1,420	10.7	0.32	12,077	89.3	0.32
Gender								
Male	8,629,049	12,346	1,221	10.1	0.33	11,009	89.9	0.33
Female	813,909	1,280	199	17.3	1.35	1,068	82.7	1.35
Race								
White	8,436,589	11,908	1,242	10.7	0.34	10,558	89.3	0.34
Black	611,009	1,007	98	9.8	1.23	894	90.2	1.23
Other	395,360	711	80	12.1	1.49	625	87.9	1.49
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	7,669,207	10,148	1,202	11.8	0.38	8,860	88.2	0.38
Hispanic	1,773,751	3,478	218	5.8	0.48	3,217	94.2	0.48
Age group								
18–24	1,261,235	1,568	131	8.7	0.88	1,420	91.3	0.88
25–64	7,991,098	11,738	1,154	10.2	0.34	10,473	89.8	0.34
65 and older	190,625	320	135	45.1	3.06	184	54.9	3.06
Education ³								
Less than HS	2,155,142	3,483	252	7.2	0.54	3,199	92.8	0.54
High school	3,722,060	5,114	510	10.1	0.49	4,549	89.9	0.49
More than HS	3,494,061	4,933	649	13.4	0.58	4,247	86.6	0.58
Insurance								
Insured	6,238,750	8,501	1,172	13.7	0.44	7,250	86.3	0.44
Uninsured	3,185,889	5,093	243	4.7	0.38	4,801	95.3	0.38

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “During the PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had a flu shot? A flu shot is usually given in the fall and protects against influenza for the flu season.”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 55. Prevalence of never receiving a pneumococcal vaccination estimated for workers 60 years and older, All NORA sectors, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Yes			No		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	8,947,375	15,437	4,516	29.8	0.45	10,921	70.2	0.45
Gender								
Male	4,903,958	7,622	2,085	28.4	0.59	5,537	71.6	0.59
Female	4,043,417	7,815	2,431	31.5	0.63	5,384	68.5	0.63
Race								
White	7,884,204	13,110	4,033	31.1	0.49	9,077	68.9	0.49
Black	715,325	1,732	376	21.7	1.23	1,356	78.3	1.23
Other	347,846	595	107	16.7	1.69	488	83.3	1.69
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	8,360,710	13,982	4,300	30.9	0.47	9,682	69.1	0.47
Hispanic	586,665	1,455	216	13.9	1.13	1,239	86.1	1.13
Age group								
60–64	5,060,713	8,296	1,516	18.9	0.51	6,780	81.1	0.51
65 and older	3,886,662	7,141	3,000	44.0	0.70	4,141	56.0	0.70
Education ³								
Less than HS	1,385,505	2,718	662	26.2	1.08	2,056	73.8	1.08
High school	2,850,046	4,865	1,402	29.1	0.78	3,463	70.9	0.78
More than HS	4,651,458	7,753	2,432	31.4	0.62	5,321	68.6	0.62
Insurance								
Insured	8,391,603	14,396	4,395	30.9	0.48	10,001	69.1	0.48
Uninsured	544,635	1,018	119	12.4	1.19	899	87.6	1.19

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine

The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

Table 56. Prevalence of not ever having a pneumococcal vaccination estimated for workers 60 years and older, Construction sector, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2007

Subgroup	US Estimated Worker Population	NHIS sample size ¹	Yes			No		
			Number	Percent ²	Standard error	Number	Percent ²	Standard error
All subgroups	480,163	763	174	22.9	1.77	589	77.1	1.77
Gender								
Male	423,422	671	143	22.4	1.90	528	77.6	1.90
Female	56,741	92	31	26.9	4.89	61	73.1	4.89
Race								
White	434,049	681	165	23.9	1.83	516	76.1	1.83
Black	34,152	63	8	16.8	6.74	55	83.2	6.74
Other	11,962	19	1	6.6	6.44	18	93.4	6.44
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	437,895	671	164	24.4	1.89	507	75.6	1.89
Hispanic	42,268	92	10	7.7	2.88	82	92.3	2.88
Age group								
60–64	292,992	450	76	17.1	2.14	374	82.9	2.14
65 and older	187,171	313	98	32.0	3.00	215	68.0	3.00
Education ³								
Less than HS	121,540	209	40	18.6	3.30	169	81.4	3.30
High school	179,869	272	73	27.1	3.02	199	72.9	3.02
More than HS	177,350	279	60	21.6	2.77	219	78.4	2.77
Insurance								
Insured	413,965	648	164	25.1	1.95	484	74.9	1.95
Uninsured	64,260	112	9	7.4	2.52	103	92.6	2.52

Source: Contract Report (March 2010). NORA Morbidity and Disability: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997–2007. Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami School of Medicine
 The estimates from this table are based on a question from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents “Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.”

¹ Sample size from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

² Percent (prevalence) estimated from the National Health Interview Survey for the years 1997–2007

³ Response categories include (1) less than High School graduate, (2) High School graduate or GED, and (3) Some college or higher education.

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Appendices

Appendix 1.					
Detailed Matrix of Morbidity and Disability Questions from the NHIS asked consistently 1997-2007					
Variable	NHIS Question	NHIS Possible Responses	NHIS variable Name	Study Definition	Study Missing Data (N)
Demographics					
Gender	Are you male or female?	Male, Female	SEX	Male, female	None
Age	How old are you? (years)	Age in years	AGE	Continuous, Categorized: 1=18-24 years 2=25-64 3=65+	None
Race	What races do you consider yourself to be?	NHIS recode variable: white, black, other. Other includes other race than white or black such as includes Indian American, Alaska native, native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, Asian, Indian, Chinese, Filipino, other race, multiple race.	RACE	1=White 2=Black 3=All Other	None
Ethnicity	Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino? Hispanic includes: Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, Central/South American, other Latin American, other Hispanic	Hispanic, non-Hispanic	HISPAN_I	1=Non-Hispanic 2=Hispanic	None
Insurance	Are you covered by health insurance or any other health care plan?	Yes, No	PHICOV(97-99),NOTCOV(00-07)	1=Insured 2=Not insured	429
Education	What is the highest level of education that you have completed?	1 st , 2 nd , third, 4 th , fifth, 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th , 10 th , 11 th , 12 th no diploma, GED, high school diploma, some college (no degree), associate degree, bachelors, masters, doctorate degree	EDUC	< 12 years; 12 years; >12 years	968
Health Status					
Health Last Year	Compared with 12 MONTHS AGO, would you say your health is (better, worse, or about the same)?	1) Better, 2) Worse, 3) about the same	AHSTATYR	1) Better, 2) Worse, 3) about the same	349
Self Rated Health	Would you say health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?	1) excellent, very good, good 2) fair or poor	HEALTH	0=excellent, very good, good 1=fair or poor	84

Appendix 1.
Detailed Matrix of Morbidity and Disability Questions from the NHIS asked consistently 1997-2007

Variable	NHIS Question	NHIS Possible Responses	NHIS variable Name	Study Definition	Study Missing Data (N)
Bed Day (Cat)	During the PAST 12 MONTHS, that is, since [12 month ref date], ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep you in bed for more than half of the day? (Include days while an overnight patient in a hospital).	Number of times	BEDDAYR	Continuous and categorical: 1=0 days 2=1 day 3=2+ days	1506
Lost Work Day (CAT)	During the PAST 12 MONTHS, that is, since [12 month ref date], ABOUT how many days did you miss work at a job or business because of illness or injury (do not include maternity leave)?	Number of times	WKDAYR	Continuous and as categorical: 1=0 days 2=1 day 3=2-5 days 4=6+ days	1942

Disability and limitations in activity

Special Equipment	Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?	Yes, No	SPECEQ		152
Any functional Limitations	NHIS recode based on all the 12 NHIS questions on activity limitations	Any functional limitation (e.g. did not answer "not all") versus not limited in any way	FIA1AR	Yes if said limitation to any of 12 questions, No if otherwise	383
Hearing Impairment	Which statement best describes your hearing (without a hearing aid): good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf?	Good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, deaf	AHEARST	1=hearing impaired if a little or a lot of trouble hearing, or deaf. 0=Not hearing impaired	59
Visual Impairment	Based on two questions: ○ Do you have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses? and ○ Are you blind or unable to see at all?	Yes, No	AVISION	1=visual impaired if answered yes to any of the two questions 0=not visually impaired	98

Appendix 1.					
Detailed Matrix of Morbidity and Disability Questions from the NHIS asked consistently 1997-2007					
Variable	NHIS Question	NHIS Possible Responses	NHIS variable Name	Study Definition	Study Missing Data (N)
Morbidity					
Cancer	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had cancer or a malignancy of any kind? (yes/no)	Yes, No	CANEV	1=Yes 0=No	122
Hypertension	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have had hypertension, also called high blood pressure?	Yes, No	HYPEV	1=Yes 0=No	189
Heart Disease	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had heart disease?. Based on NHIS questions of specific diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coronary heart disease ○ Angina ○ Heart attack ○ Any kind of heart condition or heart disease 	Each of the 4 questions have responses of Yes or No	CHDEV ANGEV MIEV HRTEV	1= answered yes to having been told had, coronary heart disease, angina, heart attack, or any other heart condition. 0=otherwise	64
Asthma	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?	Yes, No	AASMEV	1=Yes 0=No	126

Appendix 1.

Detailed Matrix of Morbidity and Disability Questions from the NHIS asked consistently 1997-2007

Variable	NHIS Question	NHIS Possible Responses	NHIS variable Name	Study Definition	Study Missing Data (N)
Severe Psychological Distress	Is the individual depressed? Based on 6 NHIS questions: "During the past 30 days how often did you feel...? " <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ so sad that nothing could cheer you up? ○ nervous? ○ restless or fidgety? ○ hopeless? ○ that everything was an effort? ○ worthless? 	For each of the 6 NHIS variables, responses are: 1=All of the time, 2=most of the time, 3=some of the time, 4=a little of the time, 5=none of the time	SAD NERVOUS RESTLESS HOPELESS EFFORT WORTHHLS	Score 0-24 based on sum of the 6 depression questions of number of days with symptoms (e.g. need cheering up, nervous, restless/fidgety, hopeless, too much effort, worthless, in the past 30 days. A cutoff of <13 will be used to define severe psychological distress (Pratt et al. 2007).	1693
Diabetes	Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had diabetes or sugar diabetes?	Yes, No	DIBEV	1=Yes 0=No	1566
Health care utilization or access					
Seen Primary Health care Provider	During the past 12 months, have you seen a primary health care provider (any of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ob/GYN ○ general doctor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seen/talked to a Ob/GYN: Yes, No ○ Seen/talked to a general doctor: Yes/ No 	AHCSYR7, AHCSYR9	0=seen Ob/GYN and/or general doctor 1=otherwise	None
Dental	About how long has it been since you last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.	Never, < 6 months, 6 months – 1 yr, >1 yr but no more than 2 years, > 2 years but no more than 5 years, >5 years	ADENLONG	0=within the past year 1=greater than a year	1854

**Appendix 1.
Detailed Matrix of Morbidity and Disability Questions from the NHIS asked consistently 1997-2007**

Variable	NHIS Question	NHIS Possible Responses	NHIS variable Name	Study Definition	Study Missing Data (N)
Surgery	During the PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had SURGERY or other surgical procedures either as an inpatient or an outpatient? This includes both major surgery and minor procedures such as setting bones or removing growths.	1) Yes 2) No	ASRGYR	1=Yes 0=No	1098
Emergency Room Visit	During the PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES have you gone to a HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM for your health?	Number of times	AHERNOY2	1=Yes 0=No	None

Health risk factors or behaviors

Smoking	Is the individual a never smoker, former smoker, or current smoker? Based on the NHIS questions:	○ Yes, No	SMKEV	1=Never smoker, if the person said no to the question of ever smoker “ Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? 2=Former smoker, if answered yes to “ever smoker” but no to the question “ Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all? 3=Current smoker, if the person classified as ever smoker and said smoke cigarettes every day or some days	1085
		○ Everyday, some days, not at all	SMKNOW		
	○ Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?				
	○ Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?				

Appendix 1.

Detailed Matrix of Morbidity and Disability Questions from the NHIS asked consistently 1997-2007

Variable	NHIS Question	NHIS Possible Responses	NHIS variable Name	Study Definition	Study Missing Data (N)
Drinking	<p>Is the individual a risky drinker? Based on the NHIS questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In your entire life, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage? ○ In the past year, how often did you drink alcoholic beverages? ○ In the past year, on those days that you drank, on the average, how many drinks did you have? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yes, No ○ Number of times ○ Number of drinks 	<p>ALCLIFE</p> <p>ALC12MO</p> <p>ALCCAMT</p>	<p>Yes if an individual reported: 1) an average consumption of >14 alcoholic beverages for men or > 9 alcoholic beverages for women and 2) reported >12 binge drinking episodes; a binge episode is 5+ drinks in one episode. (Coups et al., 2004) These are based on a combination of questions regarding frequency and amount of alcohol consumption in the past 12 months.</p>	62,531
Body Mass Index (cat)	NHIS recode variable	<p>NHIS Recoded variable based on NHIS variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Self-reported weight without shoes (pounds) (AWEIGHTP) ○ Self-reported total height in inches (AHEIGHT) 	BMI	<p>Continuous and categorical:</p> <p>1=Underweight (<18.5)</p> <p>2=healthy weight (18.5-24.9)</p> <p>3=overweight (≥25.0<30.0)</p> <p>4=obese (≥30)</p>	6202

Appendix 1.
Detailed Matrix of Morbidity and Disability Questions from the NHIS asked consistently 1997-2007

Variable	NHIS Question	NHIS Possible Responses	NHIS variable Name	Study Definition	Study Missing Data (N)
Leisure Time Physical Activity	Did the individual meet CDC Health People 2010 recommendations for leisure time physical activity (i.e. engaged or light-moderate activity for ≥ 30 minutes ≥ 5 times/week or “vigorous activity” ≥ 20 minutes ≥ 3 times per week or both). (Adams et al 2006). Based on NHIS questions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Times per week & Minutes per session ○ Times per week & Minutes per session 	MODFREQW MODMIN VIGFREQW VIGMIN	1=yes, did meet recommendations 0=No , did not meet recommendations	14,628
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Frequency of light/moderate activity (times per week)? ○ Duration of light/moderate activity (in minutes)? ○ Freq vigorous activity (times per week)? ○ Duration of vigorous activity (in minutes)? 				
HIV/AIDS Test	The next questions are about the test for HIV. Have you ever been tested for HIV?	Yes, No	AIDSTST	1=Yes 0=No	6068
Influenza Vaccine	During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot? A flu shot is usually given in the fall and protects against influenza for the flu season.	Yes, No	SHTFLUYR	1=Yes 0=No	1642
Pneumococcal Vaccine	Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person’s lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.	Yes, No	SHTPNUYR	1=Yes 0=No Only asked for those 60 years of age or older.	181,487

Appendix 2.

Description of Conversion of 1986–2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Industries into NORA Sectors

NORA Sectors (<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/programs/>)

- Sector 1 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
- Sector 2 - Construction
- Sector 3 - Healthcare and Social Assistance
- Sector 4 - Manufacturing
- Sector 5 - Mining
- Sector 6 - Services
- Sector 7 - Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities
- Sector 8 - Wholesale and Retail Trade

There is no issue in conversion from NHIS Industries into the NORA Sectors from 2005 NHIS onward since NHIS uses the NAICS Codes.

However, for 1986–2004 NHIS, the NHIS Industry codes do not translate directly into NORA Sectors, and a conversion is necessary (see attached figure which depicts the conversion process). The conversion from NHIS-recoded census industry codes into NORA Sector codes was accomplished using the NHIS Industry13 Recode to define Sectors 1,2,4,5,7,and 8 as follows:

- Sector 1 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Industry 13 NHIS code 1)
- Sector 5 - Mining (Industry 13 NHIS code 2)
- Sector 2 - Construction (Industry13 NHIS code 3)
- Sector 4 - Manufacturing (Industry13 NHIS code 4)
- Sector 7 - Transport, Communication, Other Public Utilities (Industry13 NHIS code 5)
- Sector 8 - Wholesale Trade (Industry13 NHIS code 6)
- Sector 8 - Retail Trade (Industry13 NHIS code 7)

To define NORA Sectors 3 and 6, the following conversion was used:

- Sector 6 - Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (Industry13 NHIS code 8)
- Sector 6 - Business and Repair Services (Industry13 NHIS code 9)
- Sector 6 - Personal Services (Industry13 NHIS code 10)
- Sector 6 - Entertainment and recreation Services (Industry13 NHIS code 11)
- Sector 6 - Professional/Related Services (Industry13 NHIS code 12 [excluding Industry 41 NHIS codes 80, 81, and 84])
- Sector 3 - Professional/Related Services (Industry13 NHIS code 12 only for Industry 41 NHIS codes 80, 81, and 84)
- Sector 6 - Public Administration (Industry13 NHIS code 13)

Using the Industry41 NHIS code 84 to place workers in the Healthcare and Social Assistance sector has the undesirable result of also including Museums/art galleries/zoos, Labor Unions, and Membership organizations, n.e.c. industries. These people should be assigned to the Services Sector (NORA Sector 6). The 1986–1994 NHIS data sets provide a more detailed industry code that allows the identification of these groups (detail codes 872, 873, and 881 are designated by an asterisk (*)). For the **1986-1994 data sets**, this would involve changing approximately 2,000 out of approximately 63,000 Healthcare Sector workers into Service Sector workers (3%). Since this detailed industry code is publicly available in the NHIS data sets, this was done (see below).

For the **1995–2004 NHIS data sets**, this detailed industry information is not publicly available due to NCHS confidentiality concerns. The Services sector workers, who are inadvertently captured by this categorization of workers in Healthcare and Social Assistance sector, remain in the Healthcare and Social Assistance sector group for the estimates and analyses used for the 1997–2007 report.

Specific explanation of detailed industry codes for 1986–1994 data:

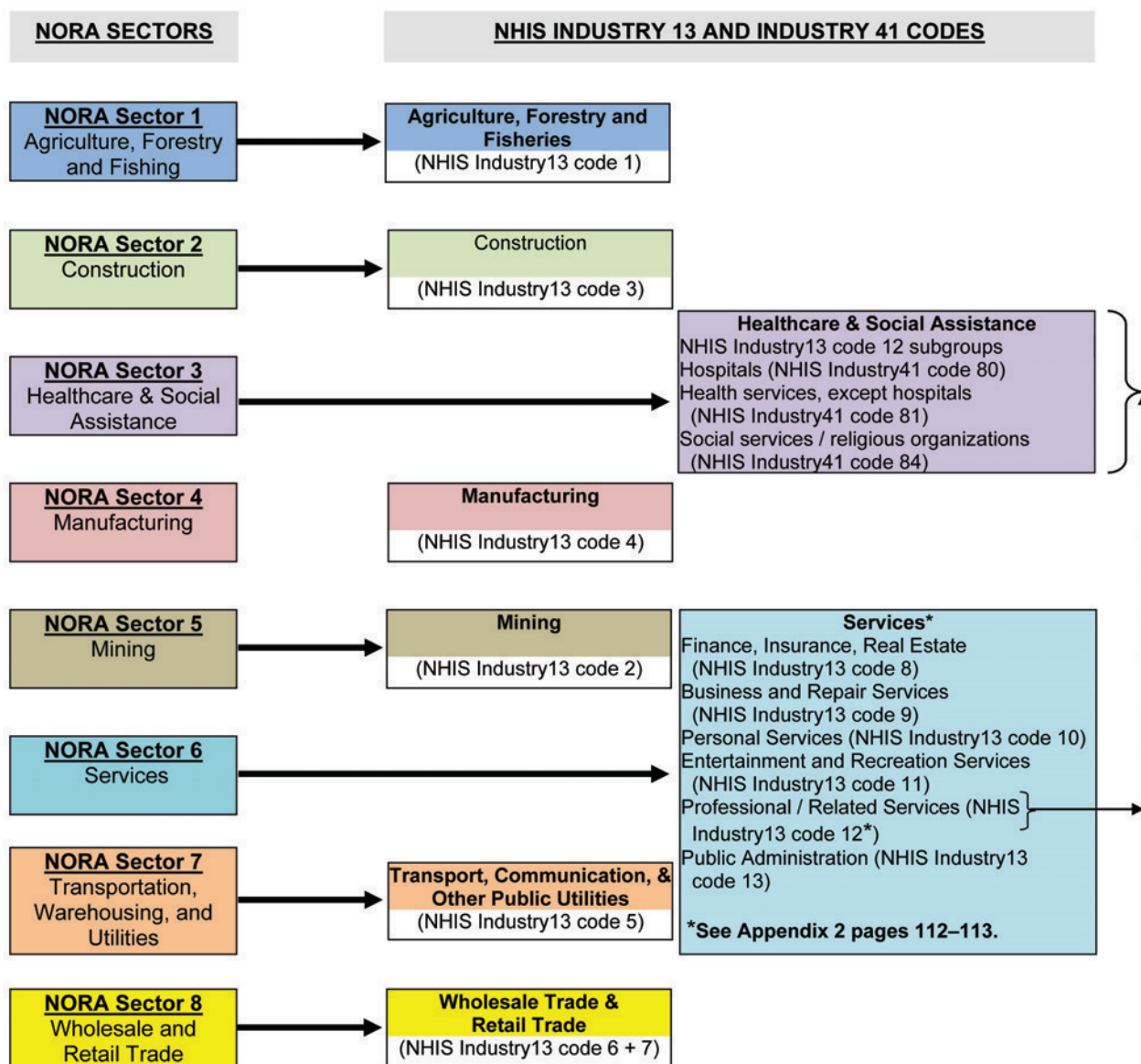
Three NHIS Census Industry Code (CIC) Recodes were used to define the Healthcare and Social Assistance NORA Sector 3: Industry41 code 80; Industry41 code 81; and Industry41 code 84. These subset of industries, are ordered below with corresponding NHIS Census Industrial Codes (CIC), Industry titles and 1987 Standardized Industry Codes (SIC) (SIC codes in parentheses).

<u>Industry41</u>	<u>CIC</u>	<u>Industry Title (1987 Standardized Industry Codes)</u>
Recode 80	831	Hospitals (806)
Recode 81	812	Offices and clinics of physicians (801, 803)
Recode 81	820	Offices and clinics of dentists (802)
Recode 81	821	Offices and clinics of chiropractors (8041)
Recode 81	822	Offices and clinics of optometrists (8042)
Recode 81	830	Offices and clinics of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8043, 8049)
Recode 81	832	Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
Recode 81	840	Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
Recode 84	861	Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
Recode 84	862	Child day care services (part 835)
Recode 84	863	Family child care homes (part 835)
Recode 84	870	Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
Recode 84	871	Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
Recode 84	872	Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)*
Recode 84	873	Labor unions (863)*
Recode 84	880	Religious organizations (866)
Recode 84	881	Membership organizations, n.e.c. (861, 862, 864, 865, 869)*
		(861): Business associations
		(862): Professional membership organizations
		(864): Civic, social, fraternal organizations
		(865): Political associations
		(869): Membership organizations, n.e.c.; e.g., Travel motor clubs, Humane societies, Farm business organizations, Athletic associations

References:

The Relationship between the 1990 Census and Census 2000 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems, Technical Paper #65. Prepared By Thomas S. Scopp Under Special Contract with the U.S. Census Bureau, October 30, 2003
 Map of 1987 SIC to 2002 NAICS:
<http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/S87TON02.HTM>

Appendix 3: Conversion of 1986–2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Industries into NORA Sectors (flowchart)



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