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Women: Work and Health

December 1997

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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National Center for Health Statistics

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Abstract

Objectives

This report describes the sociodemographics, household characteristics, and health of women according to workforce status and job conditions. The report also presents data on men for comparison.

Methods

This report combines data from numerous data systems, including: The National Health Interview Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, National Maternal and Infant Health Survey, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities Surveillance System, and the National Occupational Mortality Surveillance System, which are conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor; and the Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The report also presents selected tables from publications of the Women's Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Results

The report presents summary data on physical conditions and exposures, health conditions attributed to work, other health conditions that impact on work, health promotion in the workplace, and health-related benefits provided by employers. Most estimates are shown according to sex, age, race, ethnicity, educational attainment, and major occupational group.

Keywords: *women • work • health • health promotion • injuries*

Women: Work and Health

by Diane K. Wagener, National Center for Health Statistics; Jane Walstedt, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor; and Lynn Jenkins, Carol Burnett, Nina Lalich, and Marilyn Fingerhut, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Introduction

To state that today more women are in the labor force than ever before simplifies a remarkable social transition that has taken place among American women. Since 1950 the labor force participation rate has increased 173 percent, so that today more than one-half of adult women work. During that period, women as a proportion of the labor force have doubled from 1 in 4 to nearly one-half of today's workers. This report describes the sociodemographics, household characteristics, and health of women according to workforce status and job conditions. The report also presents data on men for comparison. Where possible, data are presented for the period 1980–94.

Other reports that focus on working women have characterized the changes in the sociodemographics and jobs of women (1–3). However, these reports have not combined these data with information on the health status of women according to work status and present the findings with comparable data for men. Another *Vital and Health Statistics* report on ''Health Conditions Among the Currently Employed: United States 1988'' (4) presented information by sex of various work conditions and health conditions attributed to work, but did not compare men and women within socioeconomic groups. This report, where possible, presents data for women and men, according to work status, by age, race, ethnicity, educational attainment, and major occupational group. Educational attainment is used in this report as an indicator of socioeconomic status.

The evaluation of work and health, regardless of gender, is not straightforward. The observation that the health of the currently employed differs from that of the unemployed or the health of workers in one occupational group differs from that of another does not necessarily indicate a direct effect of work on health. In general, currently employed are healthier than either unemployed or individuals not in the labor force. This may be due in part to self-selection factors, known as the ''healthy worker effect.'' Further, intervening variables, such as the availability and coverage of health insurance as it relates to employment, affect the health status of the individual. The comparison of health by gender and work status is further complicated by differences in the social roles and expectations of women and men, which vary over time within and between cultures (5). These social roles and expectations affect health, in part, by influencing health-related behaviors and affecting access to and utilization of health services. In this report simple comparisons are presented that provide the reader with descriptive information of population work-related groups. The report does not attempt to attribute causal relationships. Further studies are required to evaluate causal relationships.

The report consists of six chapters and three appendixes. First, demographic, socioeconomic, and household characteristics of women and men are examined according to work-

force status. These characteristics include age, race, ethnicity, educational attainment, weekly earnings, family income, marital status, pregnancy, age of youngest children, and presence of a disabled person in the home. In the second chapter, the jobs, full- or part-time status, reported exposure to substances or radiation, risky work activities, and availability and use of protective gear are presented. The third chapter describes the health conditions attributed to work. This chapter includes information on occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, traumatic occupational fatalities, mortality experience from other selected conditions, back pain attributed to work accidents or activities, and dermatitis attributed to chemicals or other substances at work. The fourth chapter contains information on other health conditions that, although not necessarily attributed to work, may impact on the ability to work effectively. This chapter contains information on general health status, absence and lost work time, hand discomfort and other selected health conditions. In the fifth chapter, the issues of health promotion in the workplace and knowledge of health risk factors or behaviors among the employed and those not in the labor force are explored. Such health promotion activities and programs include restriction of smoking, provision of exercise facilities, and the availability of numerous health promotion activities. Also, knowledge of cardiovascular risk factors and participation in cancer screening tests or cardiovascular screening tests are assessed. Finally, the availability of health-related benefits are considered in the final chapter by type of employer and health care coverage. These benefits include medical care, dental care, disability insurance, maternity leave, and child care.

Methods

This report includes data from numerous sources in the Federal Government. The sources and limitations of data are described in appendix I. These include data from the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Commerce. The data include previously published information and newly analyzed results. An attempt is made to present the data for each gender in a standardized format according to age, race, ethnicity, educational attainment, and major occupational classification. Information from previously published reports was generally not available for all socioeconomic characteristics. When available, relative standard errors of the estimates are indicated. The methods used to compute the relative standard errors are discussed in appendix II. When available the number of persons interviewed are given according to socioeconomic characteristics. Definitions of certain terms used in this report are given in appendix III.

Chapter 1 Women and Workforce Status

In this chapter, demographic, socioeconomic and household characteristics of women and men are examined according to workforce status.

Sources of Data

The Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, is used extensively by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Labor to characterize the U.S. workforce. The data presented in this chapter also include information from surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Discussion

By Demographic Characteristics

Women have been a majority of the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. adult population since 1950 (table 1), accounting for approximately 52 percent of this population in every year. During this period, a rapidly increasing proportion of women have joined the labor force (i.e., the labor force participation rate, which includes employed and unemployed, increased from 33.9 per 100 women in 1950 to 58.8 in 1994, as compared to the labor force participation rate among men which decreased from 86.4 per 100 men in 1950 to 75.0 in 1994. Women as a proportion of the total civilian labor force (i.e., employed and unemployed women as a percent of all adults in the civilian labor force) can be derived from table 1. Data presented in table 1 are given as percents of the total population. However, the percent of the population who are unemployed is not the same as the unemployment rate (which is the percent of the labor force who are unemployed). The unemployment rate is a standard data item presented in labor statistics. In this report some statistics are shown as unemployment rates, either because these statistics were obtained from other publications or can be compared to other labor statistics publications. However, the focus of the report is on the percent of the population who are unemployed. Another term used in this report is labor force participation rate, which is the number of persons in the civilian labor force (either employed or unemployed) per 100 civilian noninstitutionalized persons. (See appendix III for a discussion of terms.) Because women have been joining the labor force more rapidly than men, the proportion of the total civilian labor force comprising women has changed greatly, from 29.0 percent in 1950 to 46.0 in 1994.

The percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. adult women who are unemployed has doubled from 1950 to 1994 (from 1.9 percent of all women to 3.5, table 1), although the corresponding percentage has remained largely unchanged among men (from 4.4 to 4.6 percent, respectively). The largest change in unemployment among women occurred before 1980, having remained approximately 3.5 percent of all women since 1980.

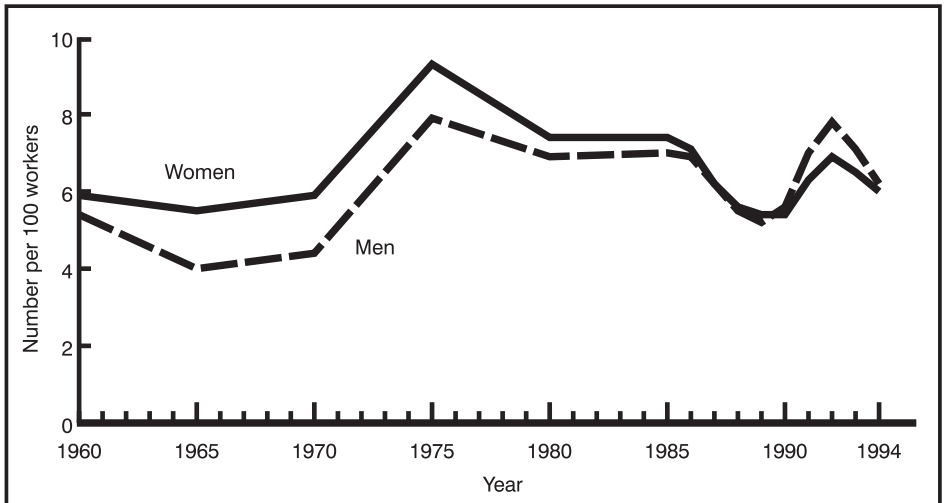
Although the rate of all women who are unemployed has increased, the rate of women in the civilian labor force who were unemployed (i.e., the unemployment rate) in 1994 is almost the same as the rate for 1950 (from 5.7 per 100 women in the civilian labor force in 1950 to 6.0 in 1994), while the unemployment rate among men has increased (from 5.1 per 100 men in the civilian labor force in 1950 to 6.2 in 1994). During the intervening years, however, these rates varied substantially (figure 1). Throughout most of this period, women in the labor force have had higher unemployment rates than men. However, in 1990 the unemployment rate among men increased and surpassed that of women and has remained higher, 6.2 for men and 6.0 for women in 1994.

The median age of women in the labor force was slightly younger than the median age of men (38.5 years compared with 39.0 years in 1994 (6)). However, this may change as the labor force participation rate of older women increases (figure 2), and the total population ages. In 1950 the greatest labor force participation rates among women occurred among women under 25 years of age. Before the 1980's there were large increases in women's labor force participation rates among all age groups under 55 years. However, since 1980 the largest increase occurred among women aged 45–54 years. At the same time, the labor force participation rates among men have been decreasing for all age groups. The pattern of age-related labor force participation rates among women are now becoming similar to those among men; that is, participation increases through age 24, remains constant through age 54 years, and then decreases.

Although the labor force participation rate among women since 1980 has increased for all racial and ethnic populations, the increase has been greater among the white population than either the black or Hispanic populations (table 2). Between 1990 and 1994, the rate increase continued for white and black women, but the rate was stable for Hispanic women, and it decreased among Asian American women. Among men the labor force participation rate decreased between 1990 and 1994 for all race and ethnic groups except American Indians. Labor force participation rates have been similar for black and white women. However, since 1990 the labor force participation rate among black men has been approximately 7 percent less than the rate among white men.

Unemployment rates for both sexes decreased between 1980 and 1990 and subsequently increased (table 2). Between 1980 and 1994, the unemployment rates among women decreased 18.9 percent (from 7.4 per 100 women in the civilian labor force to 6.0), more than double the decrease experienced by men (a decrease of 10.1 percent—from 6.9 per 100 men in the civilian labor force to 6.2). Among women the decrease (as a percent of the 1980 rate) in unemployment rates was similar for the white and black populations; however, no decrease occurred among Hispanics, but an increase occurred among Mexican and Cuban women. In 1994 about 1 in 10 minorities—black, American Indian, and Hispanic women and men—in the labor force were unemployed, which was double the number unemployed among white women and men. There was little difference in unemployment rates between men and women within racial and ethnic groups. Although there was little difference in labor force participation rates between black women and white women in 1994, the unemployment rates for black women were twice that of white women.

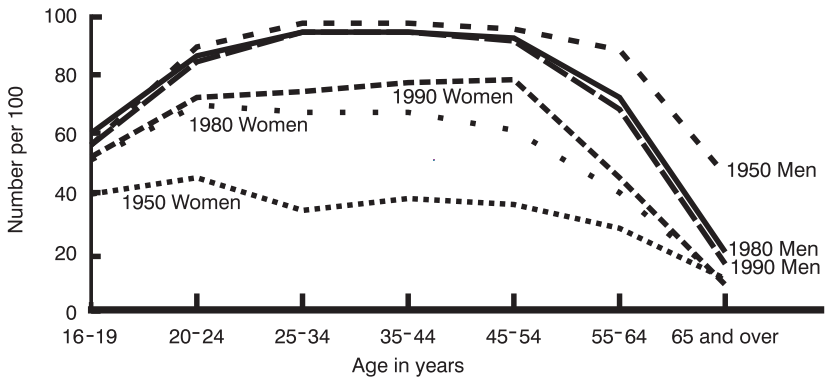
The unemployment rates are 3 to 4 times greater among teenagers than



SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Employment and Earnings*, vol 28 no 1. 1981 and vol 46 no 1. 1991.

Year	Women	Men
1960	5.9	5.4
1965	5.5	4.0
1970	5.9	4.4
1975	9.3	7.9
1980	7.4	6.9
1985	7.4	7.0
1986	7.1	6.9
1987	6.2	6.2
1988	5.6	5.5
1989	5.4	5.2
1990	5.4	5.6
1991	6.3	7.0
1992	6.9	7.8
1993	6.5	7.1
1994	6.0	6.2

Figure 1. Unemployment rates by sex: United States, 1960–94



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Employment and Earnings,* vol 28 no 1. 1981 and vol 42 no 1. 1995.

Age	1950		1980		1990	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
16–19 years	40	56	53	60	52	56
20–24 years	45	89	70	86	72	84
25–34 years	34	97	67	94	74	94
35–44 years	38	97	67	94	77	94
45–54 years	37	95	61	92	71	91
55–64 years	28	88	40	72	45	68
65 years and over	10	46	10	19	9	16

Figure 2. Labor force participation rates by sex and age: United States, 1950, 1980, and 1990

among adults age 20 years or over (table 3). This is true regardless of sex, race, or ethnicity. Unemployment rates generally decreased between 1980 and 1990 and then increased slightly among all race and ethnic populations. The increase between 1990 and 1994 among teenaged men resulted in rates generally larger than the 1980 unemployment rates. Among teenaged women the unemployment rates improved between 1980 and 1994.

Labor force participation is greater among the more educated women and men (table 4). In 1994 the labor force participation rate was 30.8 percent (i.e., employed and unemployed as a percent of the total) among women with less than 12 years of education and 76.2 percent among those with more than 15 years of education. For men the percentages were 50.6 and 86.0, respectively. Between 1979 and 1994, labor force participation rates for men decreased for all educational groups. However, for women the labor force participation rate was largely unchanged among the least educated and increased among all other educational groups.

By Economic Factors

Although women represented approximately one-half of the work-force in 1990, the median earnings of women was 71.8 percent that of men (table 5). Among the youngest workers (ages 16–24 years) and among minority workers (i.e., black or Hispanic), the earnings of women were more comparable to men. However, these workers, on average, earned less than white workers.

Among the working poor—those with a family income of less than $10,000—a higher proportion of the men compared to women were young, white, Hispanic, and less educated (table 6). Among the unemployed poor, the pattern was similar. Among the poor not in the labor force, the comparisons between genders were similar except for education, in which case the women had a higher proportion with less education. Among women and men, whether in the labor force or not, the proportion among the white, non-Hispanic, and higher educated populations increased as family income increased. The largest proportions of men or women by age not in the labor force were those aged 65 years or older except for the cross section of women in the highest income bracket for whom the largest proportions were among women aged 35–44 years and 45–64 years.

By Family Characteristics

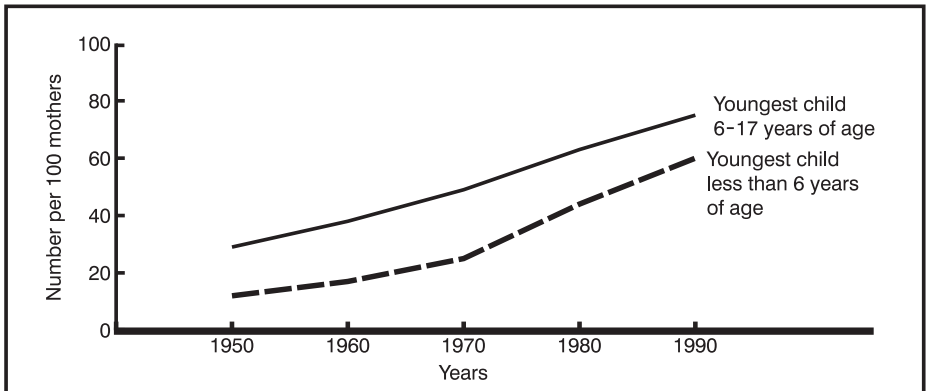
Among men approximately three-quarters of the married, divorced or separated, or never-married were in the labor force (table 7). Among women, however, the rate was three-quarters only for divorced or separated women. About one-half of the married women and two-thirds of the never-married women were in the labor force. The unemployment rates were highest among never-married women and men.

Women and men are more likely to be in the labor force and less likely to be unemployed if there are other working adults in the household (table 8). In households with other adults present but no other working adults in the household, approximately one-half of the men, but only one-third of the women, were working. Unemployment rates were highest in these populations, approximately 1 in 5 women and 1 in 8 men.

More women worked during their pregnancy with their first live-born in 1988 than during subsequent pregnancies (table 9). Though there was a tendency for white women to work more frequently in the year before their first live-born child, for each subsequent pregnancy the percent working did not differ between white and black women. The percent working was much higher among women with at least 12 years of education, regardless of race. The highest percent working was 92.5 percent among white mothers with at least 12 years of education. Women with shorter intervals between births were less likely to be working during the 12 months before delivery than women with longer intervals.

In 1991, 39.6 percent of the working women had children under 18 years (3). Labor force participation among mothers with children has steadily increased since 1950 (figure 3). The percent of married women who had children and who worked during the year has increased from 63.4 percent to 72.9 percent between 1980 and 1992 (table 10). In 1992 approximately two-thirds (67 percent) of married mothers of young children (under 6 years of age) and three-quarters (78 percent) of married mothers of older children (6 to 17 years of age) worked during the previous year. During this period, the percent of married mothers who worked year round, full time increased to 155 percent of the 1980 value (from 23.7 percent to 36.8). This increase in full-time employment is greater among married mothers of young children than among married mothers of older children (an increase of 173 percent compared with 147 percent). In 1992 the year-round full-time employment rate among black married mothers of young children was approximately 150 percent that of white married mothers. Among married mothers of older children, the full-time employment rate among black married mothers was approximately 125 percent that of white married mothers.

Living in a household with at least one household member having disabilities can put burdens on the adult members of that household. For women and men, the labor force participation rate is lower among these adults (table 11), 51.4 per 100 women compared with 63.6 among women living with no household members having disabilities and 70.3 per 100 men compared with 79.0 among men living with no household members having disabilities. In addition, the unemployment rate is also higher, 6.0 per 100 women compared with 5.2 among women living with no household members having disabilities and 6.7 per 100 men compared with 4.4 among men living with no household members having disabilities. However, the lowest labor force participation rates were found among women (44.9) and men (68.6) who lived alone.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau: *1993 Handbook on Women Workers: Trends and Issues.* 1994.

Year	Youngest under age 6 years	Youngest age 6–17 years
1950	12	29
1960	17	38
1970	25	49
1980	44	63
1990	60	75

Figure 3. Labor force participation rates of mothers by age of youngest child: United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990

Chapter 2 Workplace Characteristics of Working Women

Job conditions for women and men—such as full- or part-time status, reported exposures to substances or radiation, risky work activities, and availability and use of protective gear—are described in this chapter according to various socioeconomic characteristics of the worker.

Sources of Data

Historically, the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, has been the primary source of gender-specific information on jobs, information that is computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The National Health Interview Survey of the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, also provides information on jobs and has been used to obtain information from workers on their perceived exposures to substances, radiation, and physically stressful activities. (See appendix III for a discussion of industry and occupation coding.)

Discussion

The distribution of working women among industries has changed greatly since the 1950's. There has been a general trend of workers moving away from manufacturing (23.1 percent of the working women in 1950 and 11.4 percent in 1994) and personal services (14.6 percent in 1950 and 5.3 percent in 1994) and moving toward finance (4.8 percent in 1950 and 8.5 percent in 1994), business (1.0 percent in 1950 and 4.7 percent in 1994), and professional industries (17.1 percent in 1950 and 35.3 percent

in 1994). The data between 1980 and 1994 exemplify those trends (table 12). For example, in 1994 one-third of the currently employed women were in professional and related services industries.

In 1993 the distribution of working women among industries was similar for different age, race, and ethnic groups, with a few notable exceptions (table 13). Employment of women in agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries increased with age. Women ages 18 to 29 years were more likely to be working in the retail trades than older women. Women between the ages 30 to 64 years were more likely to be employed in professional and related services and in public administration industries than younger or older women. Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanics to be employed in personal services and manufacturing industries. With regard to education, women with higher educational attainment were more likely to be employed in professional and public administration industries and less likely to be employed in manufacturing, retail trade, and personal services industries.

Women have become less concentrated in some of the occupations they have held traditionally. For example, in 1980 more than one-third of working women were employed in administrative support occupations, whereas by 1994 the proportion was only about one-quarter (26 percent) (table 14). During the same period, the percent of women in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations increased from 6.9 to 12.4 percent. The percent of women in sales and professional specialty occupations increased, whereas the percent of women working as machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors decreased.

The distribution of occupations among different sociodemographic groups of women varied (table 15). A greater proportion of the black working women as compared to white working women were in service and machine operator occupations, whereas white working women were more likely than black women to work in white collar occupations, including executive, professional, and sales. Hispanic working women were also more likely to be employed as machine operators and less likely to be employed in executive or professional occupations as compared to non-Hispanic women. Educational attainment was strongly, positively correlated with employment in executive and professional occupations, and negatively correlated with sales, service, and machine operator occupations. Women employed in administrative support occupations were more likely to have 12 to 15 years of education than either more or less.

Among women and men, the percent of the employed who work only part time was stable between 1980 and 1990 and then increased by 1994 (table 16). In 1994 approximately 1 in 3 women and 1 in 5 men worked part time. Part-time employment was more common among employed white women than black women, whereas part-time employment was similar among black men and white men. Part-time employment was also more common among the never married, regardless of gender.

Twenty-three percent of currently working women and 39 percent of currently working men indicate that they had been exposed to substances at work that they believe were harmful if breathed or placed on the skin (table 17). Of those reporting exposure, at least one-half were either very or somewhat concerned about the exposure, with blacks and Hispanic women being more concerned than white women. For women and men, the reporting of exposures was similar between racial groups and, for women, between ethnic groups. Reported exposures to substances were less frequent among workers aged 65 years and over and among the most educated. Workers in white collar occupations reported the lowest likelihood of exposure, whereas workers in white collar and farm-related occupations reported the highest likelihood of exposure (more than 40 percent of women workers and more than 50 percent of men workers). Reported exposure to radiation was less frequent. Reported exposure to radiation also decreased with age, but was highest among the most educated.

When interviewees were asked about exposure to each substance on a list of substances (see appendix III for list), more currently employed report exposures. Among currently employed women, 46.7 percent (24,424,000 of 52,333,000) reported exposure to at least one of the listed substances and 61.4 percent of men (39,196,000 of 63,852,000) reported exposure. About one-quarter of currently employed women who reported exposures as compared with about one-half of currently employed men reporting exposures report that they were exposed to industrial chemicals at work (table 18). The reported exposures were somewhat more frequent among younger workers and white workers. Among men reported exposure to industrial chemicals decreases with increasing education, dropping dramatically among the most educated. Reported exposures were greatest among blue collar and farm workers, regardless of gender. Approximately 1 in 3 workers, regardless of gender, reported exposures to soaps, detergents, or disinfecting solutions. Reported exposures were highest among service and farm workers, less educated, and younger workers. Finally, 1 in 5 workers reported exposures to agricultural products, with highest exposures reported among farm workers (about three-quarters) and service workers (about one-half).

Some jobs entail activities that require movements that put stress on the body, regardless of gender: Repeated strenuous physical activity; repeated bending, twisting, or reaching; bending or twisting of hands or wrists; and hand operation of vibrating machinery. Men are more likely to have jobs that require 4 hours or more of these activities (table 19). However, the percent of women having jobs with 4 hours or more of these activities is also substantial. In 1988 among these job activities, the type of activity that men and women were most likely to spend more than 4 hours performing was bending or twisting of hands or wrists (40.4 percent of men and 35.9 percent of women). More than 40 percent of working women and about 50 percent of working men reported some time spent

engaged in repeated bending, twisting, or reaching activities at work. Among women more than 40 percent of the blue collar and service workers reported more than 4 hours of these job activities daily. Among men more than 50 percent of blue collar and farm workers reported this type of repetitive labor. In 1994 the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that repetitive motion—such as grasping tools, scanning groceries, and typing—resulted in the largest absences from work among the leading events and exposures, a median of 18 days (7).

Approximately three-quarters of workers, regardless of gender, who reported exposure to harmful substances or radiation said that protective gear was available in their current job (table 20). However, only about three-quarters of these workers with protective gear available reported using the gear either all or most of the time. Use of the protective gear all the time was most frequent among women, especially black, Hispanic, higher educated, white collar, and service workers. Among men use all the time was most frequent among Hispanic and service workers. In blue collar jobs, women were less likely than men to use protective gear all or most of the time (57.5 percent compared with 72.9 percent among men). Among these workers about 1 in 4 women but only 1 in 10 men never used the equipment. The reasons for not using protective gear were similar for women and men; either the gear interfered with job performance or was uncomfortable, or the worker felt that the gear was not needed. Very few workers, regardless of gender, reported that they did not know how to use the gear.

Chapter 3 Work Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities and Health Conditions Attributed to Work

The tables in this chapter provide information on adverse health effects attributed to work. The information is presented for women and men separately. Whenever possible, the information is presented according to socioeconomic characteristics of the worker.

Sources of Data

The data were derived from various sources of information: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the National Hospital Ambulatory Care Survey of the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; and the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (ASOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Discussion

Among the percent of the U.S. population who had ever worked but were currently not employed in 1988, job-related health problems as the reason for stopping work were cited by 8 percent of the men and 3 percent of the women (4). For both genders the percents citing job-related health problems were about 60 percent higher for black persons than for white persons (4.4 compared with 2.8 for women and 11.6 compared with 7.3 for men). For Hispanics, however, only the percent for women was higher (4.1 compared with 2.9 for women and 4.8 compared with 7.9 for men). The percentage decreased with increasing education (4.3 among those with less than 12 years compared with 1.4 among those women with 15 years and 9.5 compared with 2.4 among men).

In 1994 men had about twice as many episodes of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in lost work days as women (1,483,000 compared with 731,000) (table 21). For both genders, manufacturing, retail, and service industries contributed large numbers of injuries, with construction also contributing many injuries among men. The service industry was the only industry in which the number of reported injuries or illnesses to women involving days away from work were greater than the number of such injuries of illnesses among men, in part reflecting the larger numbers of women in these industries. These injuries and illnesses had substantial impact on work performance, with about one-half the affected workers, regardless of gender, having at least 1 week away from work and 1 in 4 having more than 20 days away from work.

Women in service and in operator, fabricator, and laborer occupations have risk ratios (i.e., index of relative risk) for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work greater than 1.0 (table 22). (See appendix II for a discussion of this statistic.) Among men risk ratios greater than 1.0 were noted for service, precision production, craft and repair, operator, fabricator, and laborer occupations.

Tables 23 and 24 present information on work-related injury or illness episodes. The 1994 data from ASOII (table 23) provide recent statistics on injuries and illnesses resulting in 1 day or more away from work. In 1994 for both genders, the most frequent body part affected from a job-related injury was the back. Hands, wrists, or fingers were also commonly injured. Strain or sprains were much more frequent among men and women than any of the other injuries or illnesses. Except repetitve motion, the most common event leading to a lost work day injury or illness was bodily exertion. Falls and contact with objects (including equipment) were also frequent. More nervous system diseases, musculoskeletal disorders, and infectious or parasitic diseases were reported among working women than working

men. Also, more incidents of assault or violence were reported against women at work than against men. Although less frequent than some of the other causes of injuries, violence has a more harmful effect on the workforce. More than 200 women and 400 men are killed yearly at work because of violence, whereas about 18 women and 600 men are killed yearly from falls at work (table 25).

The 1988 data from the NHIS (table 24), while not as recent as the ASOII, provide information on several socioeconomic dimensions. The body parts injured in injury episodes were generally similar for women and men (table 24). From this self-reported survey, the most frequent body parts injured were the hand—wrist or finger, back, and foot—toe or ankle. One in five workers experiencing an injury episode injured the back. The causes and impact of this problem are further explored in table 26. The types of injury differed slightly between women and men. The most frequent type of injury, regardless of gender, was strain or sprain and laceration or puncture. Injured black women were more likely than injured white women to report back injuries, whereas injured white women were more likely to report injuries to the hand, wrist, and fingers. The proportion of injuries among women affecting hand, wrists, or fingers increased with educational attainment, but not among men.

Most workers, regardless of gender, did not change employers or work activities as a result of an injury (71.8 percent of injured working women and 73.0 percent of injured working men) (table 27). Of those who did, the worker, regardless of gender, was more likely to change work activities rather than employer.

Approximately 24 percent of all injury-related visits to the emergency room in 1994 was due to injuries at work. For women the percentage was about 11. The number of emergency room visits for injuries occurring at work to men was more than twice the number of visits for women (table 28). For each gender, more than three-quarters of these visits were for adults between the ages of 18 and 44 years. A greater proportion of the visits of men as compared with the visits of women were among the white population (86.5 and 80.8, respectively).

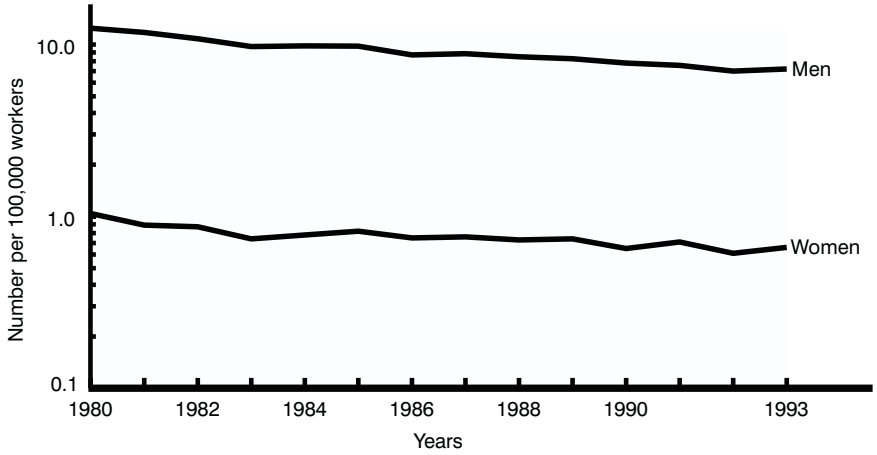
There are two sources of information on fatal work injuries: The CFOI (table 25) and NTOFS (tables 29 and 30). Traumatic occupational fatalities, though infrequent, have an important impact on work. In 1995, 6,210 workers lost their lives because of traumatic experiences at work (table 25). Among women 0.9 per 100,000 workers and among men 8.3 per 100,000 workers died because of work-related trauma. The greatest cause for these deaths among women was homicide. More than 200 women were killed yearly while at work. In 1995 the number of women killed increased almost 20 percent over the number killed in 1994. Among men the greatest cause of death was motor vehicle accidents, with homicide ranking second. The rate of occupational injury deaths among women and among men has been decreasing since 1980 (figure 4).

During 1990 through 1992, the rate of traumatic occupational fatalities was greatest among workers in the mining industry and second among workers in agriculture for women and men (table 29). The rate among construction workers was third and among transportation workers, fourth for women and men. Fatalities among women workers in the retail trades and services industries accounted for more than one-half of the total traumatic occupational fatalities, although the rates for these industries were low.

The rate of traumatic occupational fatalities was highest among the farmer, laborer, and transport occupations for women and men (table 30). However, the order of these occupationally related fatality rates differed between the sexes. The largest percentage of deaths among women occurred to women in sales and services occupations. Among men the largest percentage of deaths occurred among crafts and transport workers and farmers.

Backs were among the most frequently injured body part (see tables 23 and 24). In 1994, 606,000 nonfatal workplace injuries involving the back were reported. An even larger number of workers suffered back pain. In 1988 among currently employed workers, almost 9,000,000 working women and 12,000,000 working men suffered from back pain (table 26). Currently employed women were more likely than currently employed men (5.0 percent compared with 3.9 percent) to suffer from upper or middle back pain (4), whereas currently employed men were more likely than currently employed women (7.7 percent compared with 5.4 percent) to suffer from low back pain not extending to the lower body parts (4); however, currently employed men were more likely than currently employed women to attribute their back pain to accidents and repeated activities at work. Among working women with back pain, 36.8 percent—the equivalent of 3.3 million working women—attribute the cause of back pain to work-related factors, either accidents and/or repeated work activities. Among men more than one-half (57 percent)—the equivalent of 6.8 million working men—attribute their back pain to work-related factors. However, among workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, a much larger proportion, regardless of gender, attributed their back pain to work-related factors (73.4 percent of women and 80.1 percent of men). Less educated (46.7 percent of women with less than 12 years of education and 69.4 percent of men) and black workers (50.5 percent of black working women and 64.9 percent of men) were more likely than those with more education and workers of other race/ethnic groups to attribute their back pain to work. About 1 in 5 currently working adults with back pain, regardless of gender, either changed jobs, or stopped working at that job, or changed work activities because of the back pain.

Dermatitis is another health condition that is often attributed to work-related exposures. In 1988 among currently employed workers, about 7,000,000 working women and an equal number of working men had dermatitis (table 31). Of these 13.7 percent of the women and 16.7 percent of the men attributed the dermatitis to chemicals or other substances at work. Blue collar and service workers and workers in



SOURCE: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities Surveillance System, Division of Safety Research.

Year	Women	Men
1980	1.04	12.46
1981	0.89	11.77
1982	0.87	10.81
1983	0.74	9.74
1984	0.78	9.83
1985	0.82	9.79
1986	0.75	8.71
1987	0.76	8.85
1988	0.73	8.49
1989	0.74	8.27
1990	0.65	7.81
1991	0.71	7.57
1992	0.61	7.01
1993	0.66	7.21

Figure 4. Occupational injury death rates by gender: United States, 1980 to 1993

farming, forestry, and fishing occupations were more likely than white collar workers to attribute the dermatitis to chemicals or other substances at work. Dermatitis did not, however, have a significant impact on work performance, as fewer than 2 percent of these workers changed jobs or work activities as a result of the dermatitis.

Chapter 4 Health Status, Health Conditions, and Absence and Lost Work Time of Employed Workers and Those Not in the Labor Force

This chapter addresses the health status of employed workers as compared with those not in the labor force, health conditions known to occur in association with employment, absence and lost work time rates of full-time workers, and mortality among people according to their usual occupation.

Sources of Data

The sources of data for this chapter are the 1993 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) of the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; the Occupational Health Supplement to the 1988 NHIS; the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and the National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities Surveillance Survey and the National Occupational Mortality Surveillance System of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Discussion

Currently employed women are more likely than women not in the labor force to assess their own health as excellent or very good. In 1993 two-thirds of currently employed women but only one-half of women not in the labor force assessed their health status as excellent or very good (table 32). The difference between the currently employed and those not in the labor force was greater for men than for women. It is unclear whether working enhances health or whether better health status enables the individual to work. Further, child rearing may keep women out the workforce. More educated and younger working and nonworking women and men reported their health status to be excellent or very good. Working Hispanics and blue collar women workers were less likely to report excellent or very good health.

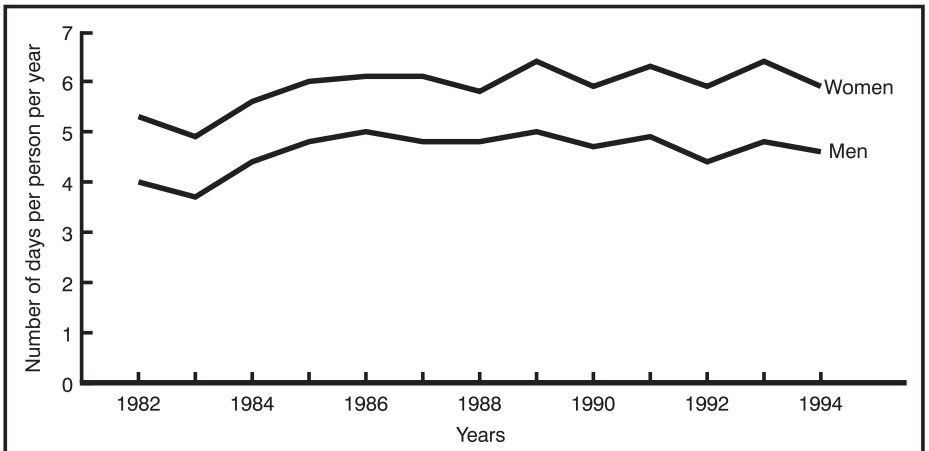
Health conditions covered in the *Occupational Health Supplement* to the 1988 NHIS are among those known to occur in association with employment (4). They include musculoskeletal conditions (back pain (table 26), hand discomfort (table 33), and repeated

trouble with neck, back, or spine (table 34)); work-related injuries (tables 24 and 27); skin conditions (table 31); and eye, nose, and throat irritation (data not shown). The frequency of several of these conditions among the working population are noted in table 34. Of the health conditions assessed by the *Occupational Health Supplement*, trouble with the neck, back, or spine occurred most frequently. Currently employed women were more likely than currently employed men to report repeated trouble with neck, back, or spine (19.5 percent compared with 18.7 percent).

About 1,400,000 currently employed women and 1,200,000 currently employed men had prolonged hand and wrist discomfort that was not due to an injury (table 33). About 60 percent of these workers had hand and wrist discomfort for 2 years or more, with about 1 in 10 reporting that they had the discomfort for more than 10 years. In about 1 in 10 cases, the worker changed jobs, stopped working at a job, or changed work activities because of the prolonged hand and wrist discomfort.

Data on employee absences are available from the Current Population Survey. In 1989 absence and lost work time rates were higher among women than among men, for all reasons of absence, regardless of marital status or presence of children in the family (table 35). Absences relate to generally unscheduled periods of leave from work for reasons such as illnesses, injuries, personal and civic commitments, and mishaps. The highest absence rates occurred among women, regardless of their marital status, whose youngest child was under 6 years of age. Unlike women with older children, such women were more likely to be absent for miscellaneous reasons than for illness or injury. Unlike women men with no children under 18 years of age had higher absence rates than those whose youngest child was under 6 years of age.

In 1993 women had about 20 percent more days lost than men from work because of activity restriction from acute and chronic conditions (figure 5). Although the number of days



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey, *Current Estimates*. Annually.

Year	Women	Men
1982	5.3	4.0
1983	4.9	3.7
1984	5.6	4.4
1985	6.0	4.8
1986	6.1	5.0
1987	6.1	4.8
1988	5.8	4.8
1989	6.4	5.0
1990	5.9	4.7
1991	6.3	4.9
1992	5.9	4.4
1993	6.4	4.8
1994	5.9	4.6

Figure 5. Work loss due to activity restriction from acute and chronic conditions: United States, 1982–94

of work lost per person per year because of these conditions has increased slightly and fluctuated for both genders since 1982, the difference has remained.

Occupations heavily dominated by women show differing mortality profiles based on data from death certificates. Proportions of deaths occurring during the working lifetime (ages 15–64 years) and the entire lifetime are provided for selected causes in table 36. Mortality profiles add to our knowledge of health outcomes of occupations but should not be viewed as necessarily related to occupational exposures. For example, higher rates of breast cancer are known to be related to lifestyles and socioeconomic factors, such as nulliparity and delayed childbirth.

In table 36 the proportionate mortality ratios represent the proportion of each cause of death among workers with a certain usual occupation as compared to the proportion of that cause among workers of all occupations, including housewives (see appendix II). A proportionate mortality ratio greater than 100 may indicate an elevated risk of mortality.

Women with the usual occupation reported as ‘‘housewife’’ on the death certificate may have worked in various jobs at some time in life. For instance in the 1980 NHIS, 90.6 percent of women report a job other than housewife as their ‘‘longest’’ job, indicating they were employed for pay at some time in their life (8). However, ‘‘housewife’’ is reported as the usual occupation on over one-half of the death certificates of women in this analysis. Because of the resulting misclassification in this category, the data for ‘‘housewives’’ as an occupational group are not presented here. The large proportion of deaths coded to ‘‘housewife’’ affects the proportions in other occupations and may cause misleading estimates of risk in an occupation. For instance the proportionate mortality ratio for heart

disease is elevated for white and black housewives with the result that many other occupational groups have lower proportionate mortality ratios for heart disease. The converse is true for the proportionate mortality ratios for malignant neoplasms, being low for white and black housewives and elevated for many other occupational groups.

Nevertheless, mortality profiles sometimes suggest hypotheses that can be tested in epidemiologic studies and sometimes indicate where efforts might be directed at education or screening of populations. The following highlights statistically significant elevated findings. However, significance depends on sample size, so occupations with fewer women workers may not have findings as significant.

- Among white women dieticians, motor vehicle mortality was elevated; deaths due to cancer were elevated among black women dieticians.
- White dental hygienists experienced elevated mortality due to cancer, particularly pancreatic and breast cancers.
- White health record technologists and technicians had elevated mortality due to infectious and parasitic diseases.
- White licensed practical nurses (LPN's) experienced elevated mortality due to diabetes and motor vehicle accidents, while black LPN's had elevated mortality due to colon cancer and suicide.
- Black and white secretaries, stenographers, and typists had elevated mortality due to malignant neoplasms, with breast cancer being particularly high.
- Information clerks and bank tellers experienced elevated mortality due to malignant neoplasms, particularly colon, pancreatic, and breast cancers.
- White child care workers in private households had elevated mortality due to diabetes; deaths due to pneumonia were elevated among black women workers under 65 years of age.
- Private household cleaners and servants had a mortality pattern similar to housewives, with low mortality for malignant neoplasms and somewhat elevated mortality due to heart disease. Diabetes was elevated among white women and cerebrovascular disease was elevated for both racial groups.
- Hairdressers and cosmetologists had elevated mortality due to malignant neoplasms, particularly lung cancer; white women had a high proportion of motor vehicle accidents.
- Black dressmakers had elevated mortality due to malignant neoplasms. Also, among black dressmakers, mortality was elevated due to chronic obstructive lung disease and to infectious and parasitic diseases.
- White textile sewing machine operators had elevated mortality due to diabetes and heart disease, while black operators had elevated mortality due to malignant neoplasms, particularly breast cancer. Both experience elevated mortality due to motor vehicle accidents.

Chapter 5 Knowledge of Health Risks, Health Behaviors, and Work-Site Health Promotion

In 1994 almost two-thirds (62.5 percent) of the adult population was currently employed (table 1). Therefore, the workplace has become a vehicle through which information on health promotion could be effectively provided. In this chapter the relationship of work and health promotion opportunities is assessed in two ways. Some tables compare knowledge of health risks and use of appropriate prevention practices of currently employed persons with those of persons not in the labor force. Other tables address the availability of health promotion activities at the worksite.

Sources of Data

Much of the data presented were derived the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) of the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Data are also presented from the National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities which was conducted by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Discussion

Heart disease is the leading cause of death among women (9). Currently employed women and currently employed men are more likely than women and men not in the labor force to know that certain health behaviors or conditions—smoking, high blood cholesterol, obesity, and high blood pressure—increase the risk of cardiovascular disease (table 37); however, more than 80 percent of women and men, regardless of their employment status, identify smoking, being overweight, high blood pressure, and elevated cholesterol levels, as risk factors for cardiovascular disease. For both genders, adults not in the labor force were twice as likely as those currently employed to have "ever been told" that they had high blood pressure, slightly more likely to have been told that they had elevated cholesterol levels, but less likely to be current smokers or to have been under stress during the past 2 weeks. In addition, a greater percentage of women than men report stress, whether employed or not in the labor force.

The Healthy People 2000 objectives include an objective for 75 percent of the adults to have had their blood cholesterol checked in the past 5 years and for 90 percent to know their blood pressure values (10). Among the currently employed, women (75 percent) were more likely than men (62 percent) to have had their blood pressure checked within the last year (table 38). Currently employed Hispanic men (48 percent) were the least likely to have

had their blood pressure or cholesterol checked. Determination of blood pressure or cholesterol level is related to educational attainment.

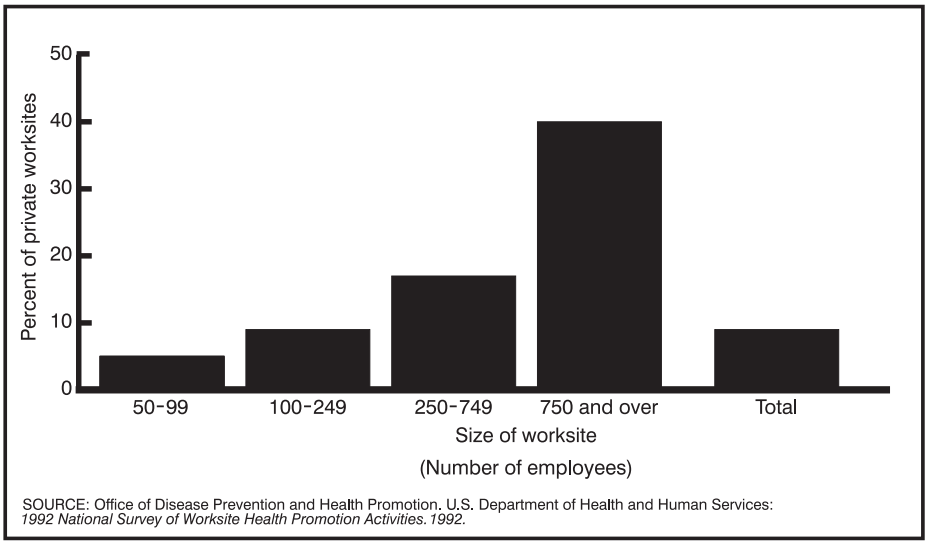
During the 1990's approximately 2 million women will be diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer and more than one-half million women are expected to lose their lives from these two diseases (11). A variety of breast and cervical cancer screening tests are recommended for women; however, participation by women varies (table 39). The Healthy People 2000 objectives are for 95 percent of women to ever receive a pap test, 85 percent to receive a pap test in the previous 3 years, and for 60 percent of women aged 50 years and over to receive a breast examination and mammogram in the preceding 1 or 2 years (10). In 1992 approximately 90 percent of women reported ever having received a pap test regardless of current employment status; however, one-half of currently employed women and only 39 percent of women not in the labor force had the test within the last year (table 39). Also about 90 percent of women had ever received a physical breast examination. The proportion ever having received a mammogram is somewhat lower, about 65 percent. Of the women aged 45 years and older, about 90 percent had received one in the previous 2 years regardless of employment status. A number of corporations provide breast cancer screening programs (12). About 60 percent of women, regardless of employment status, reported that they had performed a breast self-examination, but only about one-third of those doing the examinations performed them at least once a month.

In general the currently employed and women were about as likely as people not in the labor force and men to have used cancer screening tests; however, people who were not in the labor force were more likely than the currently employed to have ever received a proctoscopic examination or had stools checked for blood or ever had a skin examination (table 40). This is partly due to the fact that a larger proportion of people over the age of 45 are not in the labor force (65 percent of women and 75 percent of men) than are in the labor force (31 percent of women and men). Unlike the other screening tests, utilization of proctoscopic examination was not related to educational attainment. Also, skin examinations tend to be received more by white than by black women and men.

Because of the number of women in the labor force (61 million women were in the civilian labor force in 1995), the workplace is an ideal setting to promote women's health. Between 1985 and 1992, the percentage of private establishments offering one type or more of health promotion programs increased, as did the variety of programs offered (table 41). The most frequently offered health promotion program was job hazard and injury programs, followed by exercise or physical fitness and smoking control. Smoking control programs were offered in 40 percent of worksites in 1992, up from 36 percent in 1985. Similarly, back care, exercise, high blood pressure, nutrition education, stress management, and weight control programs were offered more frequently in 1992. Off-the-job accidents information was offered at about 18 percent of worksites, down slightly from 20 percent in 1985. For all programs the percent of worksites offering the program increased with size of the worksite.

One health promotion program uniquely targeted for women—prenatal education—was offered by only 9 percent of worksites overall (figure 6); however, the percentage increased by size of worksite to 40 percent at the largest worksites.

Although 40 percent of worksites had smoking control programs at the worksite (table 41), only 20 percent of currently employed men and women indicated that their employer offered a quit smoking program or any help to employees who wanted to quit smoking (table 42). This reflects the fact that many employees are employed at smaller worksites. Indeed, worksites with fewer than 50 employees were not included in the worksite survey referenced in table 41. Similarly, although 41 percent of worksites offered exercise programs (table 41), only 16 percent of working women and 15 percent of working men participating in NHIS indicated that their employer made exercise programs available (table 42). Older workers (fewer than 6 percent) and less educated workers



SOURCE: Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: *1992 National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities. 1992.*

50–99 employees	100–249 employees	250–749 employees	750 employees and over	Total
5	9	17	40	9

Figure 6. Percent of private worksites offering information or activities concerning prenatal education by size of worksite: United States, 1992

(fewer than 8 percent) were less likely to have access to such programs.

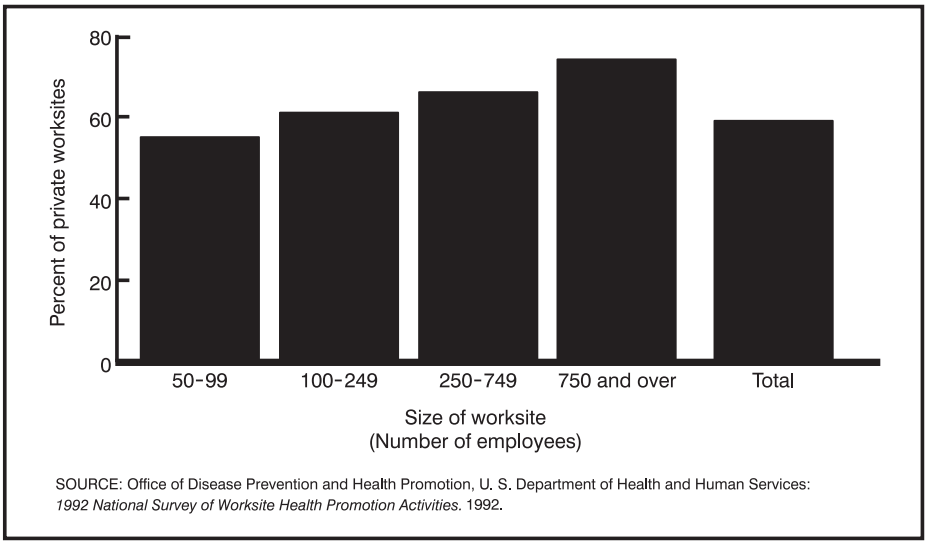
Since 1985 lung cancer has been the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States. Over the past 30 years, the lung cancer death rate among women has increased nearly 400 percent, due almost exclusively to cigarette smoking (9). During the same period, the rate among men has tripled. Legislative prohibition or restriction of smoking in public places has been adopted by an increasing number of State and local governments (12).

Data from the National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities indicate that in 1992, 57 percent of private worksites reported that they had a formal smoking policy in place that prohibited or severely restricted smoking at the workplace (figure 7). The percentage increased with size of the worksite, from 55 percent of worksites with 50 to 99 employees to 73 percent of worksites with at least 750 employees.

Data from NHIS (tables 43–45) provide information on a person-basis, as compared to the worksite basis of the National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities. NHIS data indicate that in 1993 currently employed women age 18 years and over were more likely than men (66 percent compared with 44 percent) to work for an employer who restricted smoking. Currently employed men were more likely than currently employed women (45 percent compared with 21 percent) to work in jobs where smoking restrictions were not applicable, such as outdoor work. About 12 percent of currently employed women, as compared to 10 percent of currently employed men, worked at worksites where there was no smoking restriction. For women and men, workers in entertainment and retail trade were among those most likely to work at worksites where there was no smoking restriction (table 43). Women in construction and personal services were also among those most likely to work at such worksites. For men business repair workers also were more likely to work at worksites where there was no smoking restriction.

Women working in private household occupations, machine operators, handlers, and sales occupations were less likely to work at sites with smoking restrictions (table 44). Men working as machine operators, sales, precision production, and other services were also less likely to work at sites with smoking restrictions.

Although 66 percent of working women worked for employers who restrict smoking, the percent of working women age 65 years and over who worked for such employers was only 48 percent (table 45). The age-related pattern was also true for men (about 44 percent of workers younger than age 65 years, but only 17 percent of the older workers). More educated women and men were likely to work in workplaces that restrict smoking, as did white collar workers.



50–99 employees	100–249 employees	250–749 employees	750 employees and over	Total
55	61	66	74	59

Figure 7. Percent of private worksites with a formal smoking policy at the workplace by size of worksite: United States, 1992

Chapter 6 Employee Benefits

This chapter presents information on employee health and health-related benefits. These benefits include paid and unpaid leave, health care coverage, and disability insurance.

Sources of Data

Three sources of Federal Government data were used: The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Employee Benefits Survey provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) provided by the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Information from the Employee Benefits Survey was based on reports by business establishments. Data were not available by gender. Further, the number of employees impacted by programs varied by the size of the establishment providing the benefit. NHIS and SIPP data were from personal interviews.

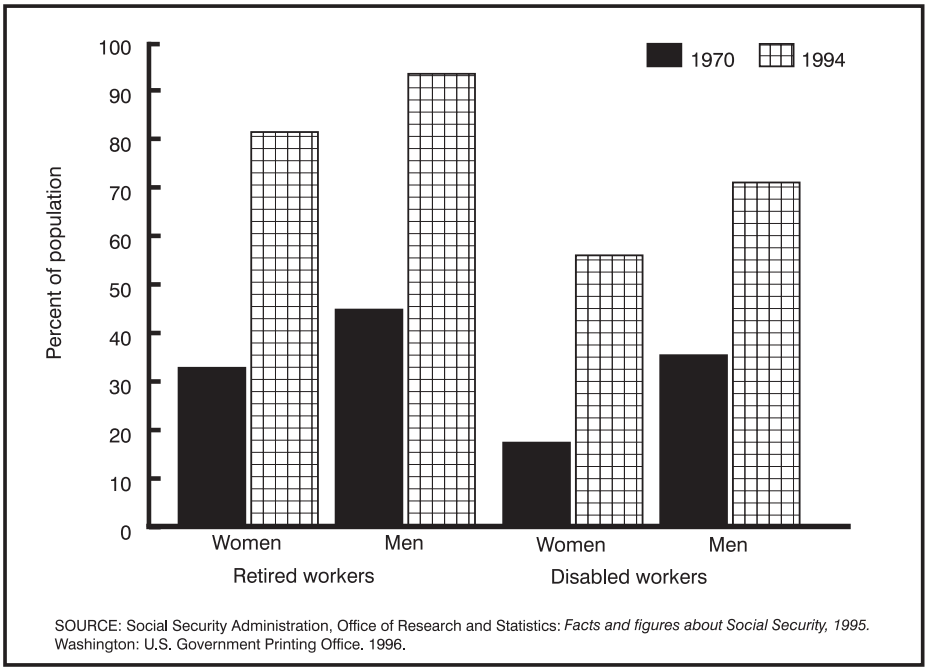
Discussion

In 1992–93 paid maternity leave was infrequent among all sectors of the economy (table 46). Unpaid leave was a more frequent benefit and was more common among public employees than among private sector workers. One-half of the women in the public sector used unpaid maternity leave, whereas only one-third of the women in the private sector used this choice. Child care assistance was available and used by only 4 percent of the currently employed. Public sector and full-time employees were more likely than private sector and part-time workers to participate in such assistance. Further, for all types of benefits, part-time employees were less likely to be participating.

Much of the data in the 1992–93 Employee Benefits Survey were collected before the effective date of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993. This law requires employers with 50 employees or more to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid family and medical leave during any 12-month period, effective August 5, 1993. A survey conducted by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave estimated that 10.8 percent of all U.S. private sector worksites employing more than one-half (59.5 percent) of the private sector employees are covered by the act (13).

Another work and health-related benefit (not shown in table 46) is Old Age, Survivor, and Disability Insurance (OASDI), also known as Social Security. OASDI is obtained and contributions are made through the work- place. In 1994, 81 percent of adult women (compared to 93 percent of adult men) were insured for retired worker benefits programs (figure 8) (14). In 1994, 56 percent of adult women (compared to 71 percent of adult men) were insured for disabled worker benefit programs. For both genders, the percentage insured for disabled worker benefit programs more than doubled since 1970.

Table 47 displays the proportion of adults having health care coverage by type of coverage. These data from the NHIS are assessed on a household basis.



SOURCE: Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics: *Facts and figures about Social Security, 1995.* Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1996.

Type of worker	1970	1994
Retired workers:		
Women	32	81
Men	44	93
Disabled workers:		
Women	17	56
Men	35	71

Figure 8. Percent of population 20 years of age and over insured for Old Age, Survivor, and Disability Insurance by sex and type of coverage: United States, 1970 and 1994

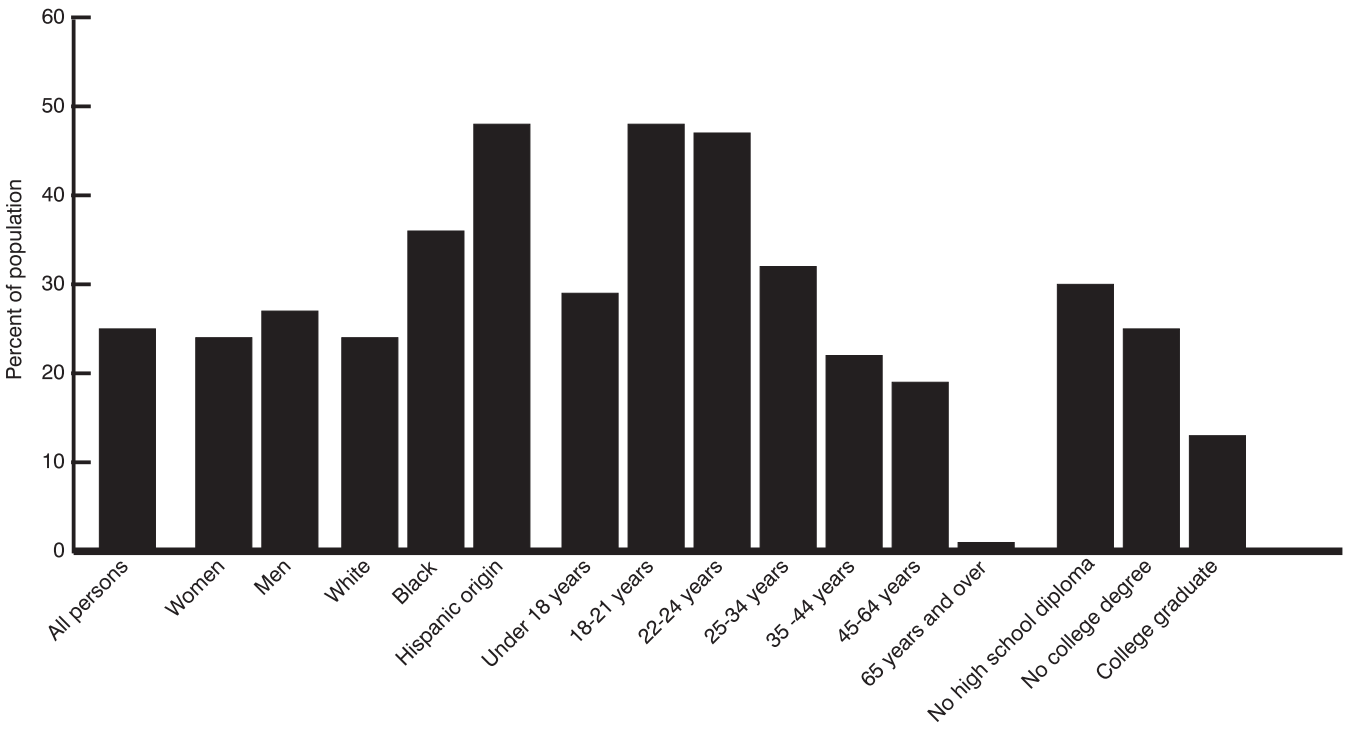
The data do not distinguish which household member is the subscriber. Further, because each type of coverage is assessed separately and individuals may be covered by more than one type of coverage, the percents do not add to 100 percent.

Although the proportion of currently employed who have private health care coverage is greater than that of individuals not in the labor force, the proportions do not differ by gender. The similarity is apparent among those under 65 years of age and those 65 years and older. Black and Hispanic employees were less likely than white employees to have private health insurance. Further, the proportion covered by private plans increased with education. Currently employed women and women not in the labor force were more likely than men in the comparable groups to use Medicaid as a source of health care coverage.

Among the population age 65 years and over, Medicare provides coverage to about 85 to 90 percent of the population. For both genders, the proportion covered by Medicare was greater among those not in the labor force as compared to the currently employed.

Between 1990 and 1992, women were slightly less likely than men to have had lapses in health insurance coverage (figure 9) (15). Women were more likely than men to participate in Medicare and Medicaid, thereby decreasing the chance of lapses in coverage. Black and Hispanic persons, younger, and less educated individuals were more likely to experience lapses in health insurance.

With regard to private health insurance, in 1993 more than 70 percent of the currently employed received insurance through the employer or union (table 48). The exceptions were among farming, forestry, and fishing



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Statistical Brief SB/94-6. 1994.

Type of worker	Percent
All persons	25
Women	24
Men	27
White	24
Black	36
Hispanic origin	48
Under 18 years	29
18–21 years	48
22–24 years	47
25–34 years	32
35–44 years	22
45–64 years	19
65 years and over	1
No high school diploma	30
No college degree	25
College degree	13

Figure 9. Percent of population without health insurance for at least 1 month in a 32-month period by sex, race, ethnicity, age, and education: United States, February 1990 to September 1992

occupations, where less than one-half of the currently employed received insurance through the employer or union. Service workers, especially women, were also less likely than blue or white collar occupational groups to obtain health insurance through work. There was little difference between men and women with regard to the amount of the premium that the employer or union paid. Only about one-half of the people who were not in the labor force obtained health care coverage through an employer or union of the family member. There was no difference between men and women.

In 1992 and 1993, health care coverage provided by the employer health programs was similar for State and local governments and for medium and large private establishments (table 49). Small private establishments were more likely to provide health care programs with coverage subject to limits.

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Table 1. Number and percent distribution of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 years of age and over, according to employment status and sex: United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex and year	Total number in thousands	Civilian labor force					Not in the labor force	
		Total labor force in thousands	Currently employed		Unemployed			
			Number in thousands	Percent of total population	Number in thousands	Percent of total population	Number in thousands	Percent of total population
Women								
1950	54,270	18,389	17,340	32.0	1,049	1.9	35,881	66.1
1960	61,582	23,240	21,874	35.5	1,366	2.2	38,343	62.3
1970	72,782	31,543	29,688	40.8	1,855	2.5	41,239	56.7
1980	88,348	45,487	42,117	47.7	3,370	3.8	42,861	48.5
1990	98,399	56,554	53,479	54.3	3,075	3.1	41,845	42.5
1994	102,460	60,239	56,610	55.3	3,629	3.5	42,221	41.2
Men								
1950	50,725	43,817	41,578	82.0	2,239	4.4	6,906	13.6
1960	55,662	46,390	43,904	78.9	2,486	4.5	9,274	16.7
1970	64,304	51,228	48,990	76.2	2,238	3.5	13,076	20.3
1980	79,398	61,453	57,186	72.0	4,267	5.4	17,945	22.6
1990	89,650	68,234	64,435	71.9	3,799	4.2	21,417	23.9
1994	94,355	70,817	66,450	70.4	4,367	4.6	23,538	24.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Employment and Earnings,* vol 28 no 1, 1981 and vol 42 no 1, 1995. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 2. Labor force participation and unemployment rates for persons 16 years of age and over, by sex, race, and ethnicity: United States, 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, race, and ethnicity	Labor force participation rate[1]			Unemployment rate[2]		
	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994
Women						
Total	51.5	57.5	58.8	7.4	5.4	6.0
Race:						
White	51.2	57.5	58.9	6.5	4.6	5.2
Black	53.2	57.8	58.7	14.1	10.8	11.0
Asian American[3]	- - -	58.9	56.3	- - -	4.2	6.6
American Indian[3]	- - -	55.8	59.2	- - -	10.0	11.6
Ethnicity:						
Non-Hispanic	51.8	57.8	59.4	7.2	5.2	5.6
Hispanic:	47.8	53.0	52.9	10.7	8.3	10.7
Mexican	49.1	52.8	52.9	9.6	8.8	11.1
Puerto Rican	37.2	42.8	44.9	12.6	8.9	12.4
Cuban	54.0	55.9	50.9	6.5	7.5	8.4
Men						
Total	77.4	76.1	75.1	6.9	5.6	6.2
Race:						
White	- - -	76.9	75.9	6.1	4.8	5.4
Black	- - -	70.1	69.1	14.3	11.8	12.0
Asian American[3]	- - -	74.6	71.9	- - -	4.3	6.4
American Indian[3]	- - -	69.7	72.6	- - -	14.4	13.3
Ethnicity:						
Non-Hispanic	- - -	77.0	74.6	5.9	5.4	5.8
Hispanic:	- - -	81.2	79.2	9.7	7.8	9.4
Mexican	- - -	82.9	81.5	- - -	7.9	9.5
Puerto Rican	- - -	71.9	67.6	- - -	9.3	11.0
Cuban	- - -	74.8	70.3	- - -	6.9	7.9

- - - Data not available.

[1]Labor force participation rate is the number of persons in the civilian labor force per 100 civilian noninstitutionalized persons.

[2]Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed per 100 persons in the civilian labor force.

[3]Computed from the March 1990 and March 1994 issues of *Current Population Survey.*

SOURCES: Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor: *Time Change: 1983 Handbook on Women Workers*, 1983; *1993 Handbook on Women Workers: Trends & Issues,* 1994; and *Employment and Earnings,* vol 38 no 1, 1991 and vol 42 no 1, 1995. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 3. Number and unemployment rate of persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian labor force, by age, race, and ethnicity, according to sex: United States, 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The unemployment rate is the number of persons unemployed per 100 persons in the civilian labor force]

Age, race, and ethnicity	Women			Men		
	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994
All	Number in thousands					
Total	44,574	56,554	60,239	60,146	68,234	70,817
	Number unemployed per 100 persons in the civilian labor force					
Total	7.4	5.4	6.0	6.9	5.6	6.2
Race:						
White	6.5	4.6	5.2	6.1	4.8	5.4
Black	14.1	10.8	11.0	14.3	11.8	12.0
Ethnicity:						
Hispanic	10.7	8.3	10.7	9.7	7.8	9.4
Non-Hispanic	7.2	5.2	5.6	6.7	5.4	5.8
Adults[1]	Number in thousands					
Total	40,243	53,010	56,655	55,234	64,368	66,921
	Number unemployed per 100 persons in the civilian labor force					
Total	6.4	4.8	5.4	5.9	4.9	5.4
Race:						
White	5.6	4.1	4.6	5.2	4.3	4.8
Black	11.1	9.6	9.8	11.4	10.4	10.3
Ethnicity:						
Hispanic	9.2	7.4	9.8	8.3	7.0	8.3
Non-Hispanic	6.2	4.6	5.0	5.8	4.7	5.1
Teenagers[2]	Number in thousands					
Total	4,331	3,544	3,584	4,912	3,866	3,896
	Number unemployed per 100 persons in the civilian labor force					
Total	17.2	14.7	16.2	18.2	16.3	19.0
Race:						
White	14.8	12.6	13.8	16.2	14.2	16.3
Black	39.9	30.0	32.6	37.4	32.1	37.6
Ethnicity:						
Hispanic	23.7	19.5	22.4	21.7	19.6	19.9
Non-Hispanic	16.8	14.3	15.5	17.9	15.9	18.9

[1]Data include persons 20 years of age and over.

[2]Data include persons 16–19 years of age.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Employment and Earnings,* vol 28 no 1, 1981; vol 38 no 1, 1991 and vol 42 no 1, 1995. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Census.

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of civilian labor force participation among persons 16 years of age and over, by sex and educational level, according to U.S. employment status: 1979, 1990, and 1994

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, educational level, and year	Total number in thousands	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	
		Total labor force in thousands	Employed		Unemployed			
			Number in thousands	Percent of population	Number in thousands	Percent of population	Number in thousands	Percent of population
Women								
Less than 12 years:								
1979	21,868	6,626	6,116	28.0	510	2.3	15,242	69.7
1990, March	21,549	6,567	5,792	26.9	775	3.6	14,982	69.5
1994, March	21,072	6,500	5,488	26.0	1,012	4.8	14,572	69.2
12 years:								
1979	27,495	14,710	14,033	51.1	677	2.5	12,785	46.5
1990, March	38,163	22,508	21,240	55.7	1,268	3.3	15,654	41.0
1994, March	36,379	21,031	19,529	53.7	1,502	4.3	15,348	42.2
13–15 years:								
1979	9,717	5,558	5,330	54.8	228	2.3	4,159	42.8
1990, March	21,043	14,128	13,539	64.3	589	2.8	6,914	32.9
1994, March	26,810	18,474	17,542	65.4	932	3.5	8,338	31.1
More than 15 years:								
1979	8,914	5,732	5,549	62.2	183	2.1	3,182	35.7
1990, March	17,398	12,935	12,685	72.9	250	1.4	4,463	25.7
1994, March	17,920	13,642	13,254	74.0	388	2.2	4,278	23.9
Men								
Less than 12 years:								
1979	18,980	11,445	10,850	57.1	595	3.1	7,535	39.7
1990, March	20,196	10,656	9,398	46.5	1,258	6.2	9,540	47.2
1994, March	19,795	10,014	8,480	42.8	1,534	7.8	9,780	49.4
12 years:								
1979	19,425	16,589	16,042	82.6	547	2.8	2,836	14.6
1990, March	30,942	24,631	22,967	74.2	1,664	5.4	6,311	20.4
1994, March	30,859	23,733	21,706	70.3	2,027	6.6	7,127	23.1
13–15 years:								
1979	9,210	8,040	7,823	85.0	217	2.4	1,170	12.7
1990, March	17,940	14,473	13,837	77.1	636	3.5	3,467	19.3
1994, March	22,992	18,238	17,092	74.3	1,146	5.0	4,755	20.7
More than 15 years:								
1979	12,286	11,094	10,905	88.7	189	1.5	1,192	9.7
1990, March	20,294	17,600	17,211	84.8	389	1.9	2,694	13.3
1994, March	20,381	17,532	17,018	83.5	514	2.5	2,849	14.0

SOURCES: 1979 data—Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor: *1993 Handbook on Women Workers: Trends & Issues.* 1994. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990 and 1994 data—U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce: *Current Population Survey.* Data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 5. Median weekly earnings of year-round, full-time workers 16 years of age and over by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1990

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Age, race, ethnicity, and educational level	Median earnings		Earnings gap[1]	Women's earnings as a percentage of men's earnings
	Women	Men		
Total	$348	$485	$137	71.8
Age				
16–24 years	$254	$283	$ 29	89.8
25–54 years	$374	$512	$138	73.0
55 years and over	$342	$526	$184	65.0
Race				
White	$355	$497	$142	71.4
Black	$308	$360	$ 52	85.6
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	$280	$322	$ 42	87.0
Non-Hispanic	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])

[1]Indicates negative difference in dollars.
[2]Data not available in source publication.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Working Women: A Chartbook*, 1991 and *Employment and Earnings,* vol 38 no 1, 1991. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of adults 18 years of age and over, by selected employment and demographic characteristics, according to sex and family income: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Employment status, age, race, ethnicity, and educational level	Family income of women[1]				Family income of men[1]			
	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$19,000	$20,000–$34,000	$35,000 or more	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$19,000	$20,000–$34,000	$35,000 or more
	Number in thousands							
Currently employed	3,147	6,842	12,191	24,540	2,624	7,098	14,222	31,502
Unemployed	678	512	629	785	590	665	677	824
Not in labor force	7,052	7,906	7,476	9,088	3,159	4,983	4,440	3,793
Currently employed	Percent distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age:								
18–29 years	48.1	33.3	29.0	20.7	55.3	40.2	29.2	18.2
30–44 years	25.6	35.6	41.3	46.7	27.3	36.4	44.2	45.3
45–65 years	18.9	24.3	26.5	31.2	14.3	18.1	23.1	33.9
65 years and over	7.3	6.8	3.2	1.5	3.2	5.3	3.5	2.6
Race:								
White	71.6	78.2	84.6	88.6	76.6	80.3	86.5	89.7
Black	22.4	18.5	11.9	6.9	18.5	15.5	10.0	6.2
Other	6.0	3.3	3.5	4.6	5.0	4.2	3.5	4.1
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic	9.9	10.3	7.9	4.8	18.2	14.5	8.1	4.9
Non-Hispanic	90.1	89.7	92.1	95.2	80.8	85.5	91.9	95.1
Educational level:								
Less than 12 years	23.8	20.1	11.0	4.3	33.1	30.4	16.9	6.3
12 years	38.7	46.3	46.7	33.3	31.7	41.4	45.4	30.7
13–15 years	27.9	23.2	24.5	27.9	24.5	17.5	21.3	24.0
More than 15 years	9.2	10.2	17.7	34.4	9.8	10.2	16.1	38.9
Unknown	*0.4	*0.2	*0.1	0.2	*0.9	*0.4	*0.3	*0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of adults 18 years of age and over, by selected employment and demographic characteristics, according to sex and family income: United States, 1993—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Employment status, age, race, ethnicity, and educational level	Family income of women[1]				Family income of men[1]			
	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$19,000	$20,000–$34,000	$35,000 or more	Less than $10,000	$10,000–$19,000	$20,000–$34,000	$35,000 or more
Unemployed				Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age:								
18–29 years	51.6	44.6	41.7	15.4	53.6	39.5	37.6	37.8
30–44 years	37.8	31.8	33.6	32.5	32.8	38.1	36.1	29.3
45–65 years	8.1	21.1	22.2	36.5	12.3	20.9	24.1	30.6
65 years and over	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	15.6	*1.2	*1.5	*2.2	*2.4
Race:								
White	57.3	72.4	82.4	84.8	75.0	43.5	82.3	82.6
Black	36.6	24.4	13.9	10.1	22.7	22.1	13.1	11.9
Other	*6.1	*3.2	*3.7	*5.1	*2.3	*4.4	*4.7	*5.5
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic	7.9	13.6	9.3	7.9	14.3	11.0	9.2	8.1
Non-Hispanic	92.1	86.4	90.7	92.1	85.7	89.0	90.8	91.9
Educational level:								
Less than 12 years	27.0	25.2	13.1	*6.5	37.8	31.7	18.5	8.4
12 years	49.3	41.9	51.2	32.6	36.8	44.6	51.6	38.9
13–15 years	17.9	21.2	19.7	23.7	18.3	18.5	21.4	27.8
More than 15 years	5.8	11.7	16.0	37.2	*6.2	*5.2	*7.5	24.8
Unknown	*–	*–	*–	*–	*0.9	*–	8.5	*0.3
Not in labor force								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age:								
18–29 years	23.3	15.3	15.5	13.7	30.4	10.8	9.9	19.3
30–44 years	15.6	15.4	18.3	30.2	15.0	11.7	6.7	5.6
45–65 years	18.3	19.7	24.3	31.1	22.4	20.3	21.1	26.9
65 years and over	42.8	49.6	41.8	25.0	32.2	57.2	62.3	48.2
Race:								
White	72.1	84.5	90.2	90.8	69.4	82.4	88.7	79.8
Black	24.5	11.4	6.4	3.8	25.3	13.4	6.7	16.2
Other	3.4	4.0	3.4	5.4	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.0
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic	12.4	11.2	7.1	4.8	9.6	8.7	5.1	3.5
Non-Hispanic	87.6	88.8	92.9	95.2	90.4	91.3	94.9	96.5
Educational level:								
Less than 12 years	52.9	43.2	24.1	12.2	50.6	48.5	31.8	17.1
12 years	31.8	39.5	46.3	37.9	27.4	32.2	35.8	30.2
13–15 years	11.5	11.8	18.7	24.9	16.7	11.9	17.8	22.6
More than 15 years	3.1	4.9	10.6	24.5	4.4	6.8	14.0	29.4
Unknown	0.7	*0.5	*0.4	*0.5	*0.9	*0.6	*0.6	*0.7
				Number of persons interviewed				
Currently employed	1,363	3,008	5,272	10,521	1,057	2,912	5,811	12,900
Unemployed	306	218	268	322	247	286	277	327
Not in labor force	3,253	3,482	3,191	3,834	1,348	2,105	1,874	1,562

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Family income unknown for 7,922,000 women currently employed and 8,497,000 not in the labor force. For men family income unknown for 9,579,000 currently employed and 4,530,000 not in labor force.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 7. Labor force participation and unemployment rates for adults 16 years of age and over, by marital status: United States, 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, marital status, and year	Total number in thousands	Labor force participation rate[1]	Unemployment rate[2]
Women			
Total:			
1980	88,348	51.1	7.4
1990, March	98,152	57.2	5.1
1994, March	102,182	58.4	6.4
Never married:			
1980	18,273	61.5	10.9
1990, March	21,088	66.4	8.2
1994, March	22,886	65.1	10.0
Married, spouse present:			
1980	49,699	50.1	5.8
1990, March	53,207	58.2	3.5
1994, March	54,198	60.6	4.5
Married, spouse absent:			
1980	3,243	59.4	([3])
1990, March	3,535	63.6	8.9
1994, March	3,911	62.9	10.3
Widowed:			
1980	10,758	22.5	[4]7.2
1990, March	11,477	19.5	4.2
1994, March	11,073	17.5	6.2
Divorced/separated:			
1980	5,966	74.5	[4]7.2
1990, March	8,845	75.5	5.2
1994, March	10,113	73.8	6.8
Men			
Total:			
1980	79,398	77.4	6.9
1990, March	89,373	75.4	5.8
1994, March	94,027	73.9	7.6
Never married:			
1980	([3])	([3])	13.6
1990, March	25,757	73.1	10.3
1994, March	28,352	71.8	12.5
Married, spouse present:			
1980	([3])	([3])	4.2
1990, March	52,464	78.2	3.6
1994, March	53,436	76.7	4.7
Married, spouse absent:			
1980	([3])	([3])	([3])
1990, March	2,565	77.6	8.0
1994, March	2,797	76.3	10.3
Widowed:			
1980	([3])	([3])	[4]8.6
1990, March	2,331	22.3	5.6
1994, March	2,220	21.3	7.2
Divorced/separated:			
1980	([3])	([3])	[4]8.6
1990, March	6,256	80.0	7.3
1994, March	7,222	76.8	9.4

[1]Labor force participation rate is the number of persons in the civilian labor force per 100 civilian noninstitutionalized persons.

[2]Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed per 100 persons in the civilian labor force.

[3]Data not presented in source publication.

[4]Widowed and divorced/separated were not available separately.

SOURCES: 1980 data—*Women*: Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor. *Time of Change: 1983 Handbook on Women Workers.* 1983. 1980 data—*Men*: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. *Employment and Earnings,* vol 28 no 1, 1981. 1990 and 1994 data—U.S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce: Current Population Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Labor force participation and unemployment rates for adults 18 years of age and over, by sex and work status of other adults in the household: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex and work status of household adults[1]	Total in thousands	Labor force participation rate[2]	Unemployment rate[3]
Women			
Total	97,640	59.0	5.2
Other adults present:			
No other workers	39,821	30.7	19.1
At least one working	42,255	90.9	0.9
No other adults present	15,563	44.9	4.5
Men			
Total	89,174	76.6	4.8
Other adults present:			
No other workers	33,959	54.9	12.4
At least one working	44,031	95.3	1.3
No other adults present	11,184	68.6	4.8

[1]Data include household members 18 years of age and over.
[2]Labor force participation rate is the number of persons in the civilian labor force per 100 civilian noninstitutionalized persons.
[3]Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed per 100 persons in the civilian labor force.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 9. Percent of mothers 20 years of age and over employed at any time during the 12 months before delivery by birth characteristics, according to race and educational level: United States, 1988

[Data are based on interview with mothers of recent live births]

Live-birth order and interval since last birth	Total	Race		Educational level of white mothers		Educational level of black mothers	
		White	Black	12 years or less	More than 12 years	12 years or less	More than 12 years
All births	70.3	71.4	64.6	63.0	75.9	50.8	71.9
First child	88.1	89.6	81.9	83.0	92.5	75.0	84.2
Second child	67.2	66.9	67.8	58.2	71.2	58.9	73.4
More than 2 years since first	70.0	70.1	70.9	61.1	73.5	55.5	76.8
2 years or less since first	58.8	58.8	54.1	41.2	64.7	34.7	59.8
Third child or more	51.4	51.6	49.9	49.0	53.8	38.3	58.9
More than 2 years since second	55.0	54.5	53.9	50.1	57.4	39.7	63.3
2 years or less since second	43.7	43.7	40.6	40.3	45.9	26.6	50.1
				Number of women interviewed			
Total	8,300	4,206	3,808	372	2,696	707	2,473

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Maternal and Infant Health Survey, 1988; data computed by the Office of Analysis, Epidemiology, and Health Promotion from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 10. Number and percent of married mothers 16 years of age and over who worked during the year, by race and year, according to age of youngest child and year-round, full-time status: United States, 1980, 1990, and 1992

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Race and year	With children under 6 years of age			With children 6–17 years of age			Total with children		
	Number in thousands	Percent who worked during year[1]	Percent who worked year round full time[2]	Number in thousands	Percent who worked during year[1]	Percent who worked year round full time[2]	Number in thousands	Percent who worked during year[1]	Percent who worked year round full time[2]
Total[3]									
1980	11,725	58.1	17.7	13,492	68.0	28.9	25,217	63.4	23.7
1990	12,099	67.9	28.0	12,294	77.6	40.0	24,393	72.8	34.0
1992	11,942	67.1	30.6	12,764	78.4	42.6	24,706	72.9	36.8
White									
1980	10,405	57.1	16.1	12,136	67.7	27.7	22,541	62.8	22.3
1990	10,686	67.7	26.4	10,823	77.6	38.3	21,504	72.7	32.4
1992	10,495	66.4	29.1	11,207	78.4	41.7	21,702	72.6	35.6
Black									
1980	899	69.7	32.3	1,025	69.8	40.2	1,924	69.8	36.5
1990	908	77.3	44.6	938	80.5	53.0	1,846	78.9	48.9
1992	871	76.1	44.9	992	82.6	52.6	1,863	79.5	49.1

[1]Worked either full time (35 hours a week or more) or part time (less than 35 hours a week) during the year.
[2]Worked full time (35 hours a week or more) 50–52 weeks.
[3]Includes races other than black and white.

SOURCE: Hayghe HV, Bianchi SM. ''Married mothers' work patterns: The job-family compromise.'' *Monthly Labor Review.* June 1994.

Table 11. Labor force participation and unemployment rates for adults 18 years of age and over, by sex and presence in household of persons with disabilities: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex and presence of persons with disabilities	Total number in thousands	Labor force participation rate[1]	Unemployment rate[2]	Number of persons interviewed
Women				
Total	97,640	56.0	5.2	42,389
Living alone	15,567	44.9	4.4	6,687
Living with no household member having disabilities	69,396	63.6	5.2	30,197
Living with at least one household member having disabilities	12,677	51.4	6.0	5,505
Men				
Total	89,174	72.9	4.8	36,770
Living alone	11,184	68.6	4.8	4,544
Living with no household member having disabilities	66,261	79.0	4.4	27,367
Living with at least one household member having disabilities	11,729	70.3	6.7	4,859

[1]Labor force participation rate is number of persons in the civilian labor force per 100 civilian noninstitutionalized persons.
[2]Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed per 100 persons in the civilian labor force.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 16 years of age and over, by industry, according to sex: United States, 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Industry	Women			Men		
	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994
	Number in thousands					
All categories	41,283	53,479	56,610	55,988	64,435	66,450
	Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1.6	1.4	1.6	5.0	4.1	4.0
Mining	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.8
Construction	1.2	1.2	1.3	10.0	10.9	10.2
Manufacturing	16.4	12.8	11.4	26.4	22.2	20.6
Transport, communications, and other public utilities	3.9	4.3	4.4	8.5	9.0	9.4
Wholesale trade	2.4	2.5	2.4	5.1	5.2	5.0
Retail trade	19.8	19.0	19.0	13.8	14.7	15.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.3	8.8	8.5	4.4	5.2	5.0
Business and repair services	3.0	5.4	4.7	4.5	7.0	7.0
Personal services	6.6	6.2	5.3	1.8	2.1	2.0
Entertainment and recreation services	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8
Professional and related services	31.0	32.5	35.3	11.9	12.3	13.6
Public administration	4.5	4.5	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.0

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Employment and Earnings*, vol 28 no 1, 1981; vol 38 no 1, 1991; and vol 42 no 1, 1995. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of currently employed women 18 years of age and over, by industry, according to selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Industry	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years
						Number in thousands							
All categories	54,642	14,323	22,793	15,724	1,802	45,974	6,282	3,860	50,782	5,664	21,576	14,023	12,976
						Percent distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	*2.8	1.3	*0.4	*1.3	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.7
Mining	0.2	*0.2	0.3	*0.1	*0.0	0.2	*0.1	*0.1	0.2	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.2
Construction	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	*1.2	1.3	*0.3	*0.9	1.1	*0.6	1.3	1.4	0.7
Manufacturing	12.0	10.0	12.9	12.9	8.8	12.1	11.3	16.5	11.7	22.1	14.3	9.3	6.9
Transport, communications, and other public utilities	4.2	3.5	5.2	3.7	*1.1	4.1	5.2	4.0	4.2	2.0	4.8	4.8	3.7
Wholesale trade	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	*1.3	2.0	0.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.2
Retail trade	17.6	26.5	14.3	14.1	18.8	18.2	12.5	18.0	17.6	24.0	22.2	17.3	7.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.4	9.1	8.7	7.4	6.5	8.4	8.2	6.7	8.5	2.2	9.3	10.5	7.5
Business and repair services	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.6
Personal services	5.1	5.2	4.4	5.4	11.3	4.7	7.4	8.3	4.9	12.0	6.2	4.1	1.4
Entertainment and recreation services	1.4	2.4	1.0	0.9	*1.2	1.4	0.9	*1.0	1.4	*1.0	1.2	1.8	1.3
Professional and related services	35.6	29.9	37.2	39.1	30.3	35.6	38.3	29.4	36.1	22.2	25.9	36.8	57.2
Public administration	4.5	2.8	5.0	5.5	4.2	4.2	6.9	4.8	4.5	1.5	4.7	4.8	5.4
Unknown industry	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	8.0	2.4	3.7	3.0	2.6	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.6
						Number of persons interviewed							
Total	23,633	6,018	10,037	6,793	785	19,453	3,232	1,632	22,001	2,469	9,399	6,053	5,524

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Includes women of races other than black and white and women with unknown education.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 16 years of age and over, by occupation, according to sex: United States, 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Occupation	Women			Men		
	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994
	Number in thousands					
All categories	41,283	53,479	56,610	55,988	64,435	66,450
	Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6.9	11.1	12.4	14.4	13.8	14.0
Professional specialty occupations[1]	10.2	15.1	16.3	3.3	12.0	12.5
Technicians and related support occupations[2]	6.6	3.5	3.6	12.2	3.0	2.8
Sales occupations	6.8	13.1	12.8	6.0	11.2	11.4
Administrative support occupations	35.1	27.8	26.0	6.4	5.9	5.8
Private household occupations	2.5	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protective service occupations	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.3	2.6	2.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	16.7	15.8	15.7	6.5	7.1	7.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1.2	1.0	1.2	4.0	4.4	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1.8	2.2	2.2	21.0	19.4	18.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.0	6.0	5.2	11.1	7.5	7.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	0.7	0.8	0.9	5.7	6.8	7.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1.2	1.6	1.6	7.0	6.2	6.1
Unknown occupation and Armed Forces	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]For 1980 data professional specialty occupations include health workers and teachers except college.

[2]For 1980 data technical and related support occupations include other professional and technical.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Employment and Earnings*, vol 38 no 1, 1981; vol 38 no 1, 1991; and vol 42 no 1, 1995. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of currently employed women 18 years of age and over, by occupation, according to selected sociodemographic characteristics: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Occupation	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years
						Number in thousands							
All categories	54,642	14,323	22,793	15,724	1,802	45,974	6,282	3,860	50,782	5,664	21,576	14,023	12,976
						Percent distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.4	9.0	14.2	13.0	9.8	12.8	8.6	7.6	12.7	3.7	9.3	13.8	19.9
Professional specialty occupations	16.7	13.4	19.1	17.1	9.9	17.2	12.8	10.6	17.2	2.2	3.8	13.6	48.3
Technicians and related support occupations	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.0	*1.4	3.7	3.9	2.9	3.8	*0.9	2.6	6.1	4.4
Sales occupations	11.7	16.0	9.5	10.6	14.0	12.1	8.4	11.6	11.7	12.5	13.4	12.6	7.6
Administrative support occupations	25.4	25.9	24.8	26.4	21.4	26.0	23.9	24.6	25.5	10.9	32.8	32.7	12.2
Private household occupations	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	4.0	1.0	2.4	3.9	1.0	4.9	1.1	0.6	*0.2
Protective service occupations	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	*0.9	0.6	1.4	*0.6	0.7	*0.5	0.7	0.9	*0.4
Service occupations except protective/household	15.3	18.5	13.9	13.9	19.4	14.1	22.4	17.8	15.1	33.7	19.6	12.0	3.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	*2.6	1.0	*0.2	1.7	0.9	2.0	1.1	0.7	*0.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	*1.4	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.9	3.7	2.7	1.6	0.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.3	4.5	5.3	6.0	5.1	4.9	7.6	10.7	4.9	17.3	7.1	2.1	0.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	*0.5	0.9	1.3	*1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.7	*0.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.5	*1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	3.0	2.2	0.9	*0.4
Unknown occupation and Armed Forces	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	8.1	2.2	3.6	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.7	1.4
						Number of persons interviewed							
Total	23,633	6,018	10,037	6,793	785	19,453	3,232	1,632	22,001	2,469	9,399	6,053	5,524

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown education.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 16. Number and percent distribution of employed persons in nonagricultural industries, by sex, age, race, and marital status, according to full- and part-time status: United States, 1980, 1990, and 1994

[Data are based on census interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, race, and marital status	Total number in thousands			Full time as percent of employed			Part time as percent of employed		
	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994
Total	88,325	108,697	114,233	81.5	82.0	73.9	18.5	18.0	26.1
Women									
Total	37,931	49,551	52,697	71.8	73.9	65.0	28.2	26.1	35.0
Age:									
16–19 years	3,385	2,864	2,837	38.3	30.8	23.3	61.7	69.2	76.7
20 years and over	34,546	46,688	49,860	75.1	76.5	67.4	24.9	23.5	32.6
Race:									
White	33,102	42,226	44,301	71.0	72.8	64.0	29.0	27.2	36.0
Black	4,829	5,655	6,246	77.5	80.2	71.1	22.5	19.8	28.9
Marital status:									
Never married	9,725	12,314	12,314	66.7	68.7	63.5	33.3	31.3	43.4
Married, spouse present	20,924	27,228	28,964	71.3	73.4	65.1	28.7	26.6	34.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	7,282	10,009	10,565	80.3	81.6	71.8	19.7	18.4	28.2
Men									
Total	50,394	59,146	61,536	88.8	88.7	81.5	11.2	11.3	18.5
Age:									
16–19 years	3,571	2,927	2,855	46.7	39.2	32.0	53.3	60.8	68.0
20 years and over	46,824	56,218	58,681	92.1	91.3	83.9	7.9	8.7	16.1
Race:									
White	45,275	51,659	53,074	89.0	89.0	81.7	11.0	11.0	18.2
Black	5,120	5,529	5,884	87.3	87.3	79.7	12.7	12.7	20.3
Marital status:									
Never married	11,840	15,476	16,368	73.0	76.0	69.6	27.0	24.0	30.4
Married, spouse present	34,434	37,412	38,313	94.1	93.7	86.4	5.9	6.3	13.6
Widowed, divorced, or separated	4,121	6,257	6,855	90.7	90.5	82.8	9.3	9.5	17.2

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Employment and Earnings,* vol 28 no 1, 1981; vol 38 no 1, 1991; and vol 42 no 1, 1995. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over, by sex and reported exposure to substances or radiation at work and concern regarding exposure, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian nonintitutionalized population]

Sex and reported exposure to substance or radiation and level of concern	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–65 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women									Number in thousands								
Total	53,189	13,868	22,405	5,222	1,694	44,792	6,415	3,460	49,729	5,465	21,942	13,588	12,128	37,626	8,759	5,141	622
									Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported exposure to substances believed to be harmful if breathed or on skin:																	
Yes	23.0	25.3	23.6	21.7	*7.8	23.0	25.1	24.2	22.9	28.8	23.2	22.6	20.7	17.6	36.1	41.5	42.8
No	73.7	71.9	73.0	75.7	79.9	73.9	71.7	70.7	73.9	65.9	73.0	75.3	76.6	80.2	61.8	54.0	44.1
Don't know	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.6	12.3	3.1	*3.2	*5.0	3.2	5.3	3.9	2.1	2.7	2.2	*2.1	*4.5	*13.1
Reported exposure to radiation[3]:																	
Yes	4.8	5.5	5.7	3.2	*0.9	5.0	3.5	*4.2	4.8	*1.9	2.3	7.1	8.0	4.9	5.7	*2.8	*6.5
No	92.0	91.7	91.1	93.9	88.8	91.9	93.8	89.8	92.2	93.3	94.2	90.1	89.5	92.5	92.5	95.1	79.8
Don't know	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.0	*10.3	3.1	*2.7	6.0	3.1	4.8	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	*1.9	*2.2	*13.8
									Number in thousands								
Reported exposure only	12,813	3,677	5,549	3,439	148	10,850	1,637	852	11,962	1,598	5,229	3,254	2,733	7,060	3,290	2,159	266
									Percent distribution								
Reported exposure only	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Concern level:																	
Very concerned	25.6	21.5	27.6	26.6	(4)	23.4	39.2	*16.9	26.2	24.4	27.4	24.1	24.4	23.6	27.1	27.6	(4)
Somewhat concerned	27.3	30.1	27.7	24.3	(4)	27.5	27.0	45.3	26.0	26.9	26.4	27.7	28.8	27.0	22.0	39.4	(4)
Slightly concerned	22.7	21.0	26.7	18.4	(4)	23.5	15.5	*14.2	23.3	*14.3	19.4	29.5	25.9	25.2	22.1	15.7	(4)
Not at all concerned	22.7	24.4	17.0	28.8	(4)	24.4	*13.4	*20.9	22.8	31.1	24.9	18.7	18.1	22.4	26.2	16.6	(4)
Unknown	*1.8	*2.9	*1.0	*1.9	(4)	*1.2	*4.9	*2.7	*1.7	*3.4	*1.9	*–	*2.8	*1.8	*2.6	*0.8	(4)
Men									Number in thousands								
Total	63,813	17,284	26,630	17,673	2,226	54,909	6,335	4,459	59,354	8,031	23,510	13,969	18,220	31,574	6,207	22,780	2,631
									Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reported exposure to substances believed to be harmful if breathed or on skin:																	
Yes	39.1	41.7	43.0	33.3	18.5	39.3	38.4	32.0	39.6	41.1	48.2	40.8	24.9	25.4	43.6	56.1	50.1
No	57.4	55.7	53.4	63.1	74.6	57.3	57.5	59.7	57.3	52.2	48.2	56.7	72.5	72.1	52.9	40.2	43.5
Don't know	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.6	*6.9	3.4	*4.1	8.3	3.1	6.8	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	*3.5	3.8	*6.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over, by sex and reported exposure to substances or radiation at work and concern regarding exposure, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian nonintitutionalized population]

Sex and reported exposure to substance or radiation and level of concern	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–65 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Men—Con.									Percent distribution								
Reported exposure to radiation[3]:																	
Yes	6.3	4.7	8.0	5.7	*3.6	6.4	5.8	4.5	6.5	4.8	5.4	8.1	6.8	6.8	8.4	5.9	*1.5
No	89.7	91.7	88.1	90.3	89.5	89.7	89.1	88.8	89.8	88.9	90.2	87.9	91.0	90.8	87.0	89.5	92.1
Don't know	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	*6.9	3.9	*5.1	6.8	3.8	6.3	4.4	4.1	2.2	2.5	*4.6	4.7	*6.4
									Number in thousands								
Reported exposure only	25,927	7,514	11,829	6,465	419	22,452	2,555	1,508	24,419	3,405	11,635	5,959	4,864	8,688	2,862	12,923	1,332
									Percent distribution								
Reported exposure only	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Concern level:																	
Very concerned	27.0	23.1	27.6	30.1	*36.0	23.1	57.0	29.3	26.9	30.7	27.2	28.3	22.0	24.5	30.7	27.4	29.6
Somewhat concerned	27.3	28.1	27.8	26.3	*14.6	28.4	21.3	29.8	27.1	25.4	28.9	28.5	23.2	20.6	30.6	30.5	33.1
Slightly concerned	26.0	30.5	25.5	22.4	*13.2	27.8	*10.5	25.2	26.1	19.2	27.3	23.9	30.6	28.3	20.9	26.1	21.6
Not at all concerned	18.5	18.4	17.1	20.7	*32.6	19.6	*10.2	14.9	18.8	24.6	15.5	17.2	23.3	25.0	17.8	15.0	*14.2
Unknown	*1.1	*–	*2.1	*0.6	*3.6	*1.1	*1.0	*0.9	*1.2	*0.2	*1.0	*2.1	*1.0	*1.5	*–	*1.0	*1.5
									Number of persons interviewed								
Women	3,600	924	1,559	968	149	2,968	525	312	3,288	400	1,421	936	839	2,525	621	345	40
Reported exposure	846	239	385	210	12	709	118	66	780	103	344	217	182	476	219	132	17
Men	3,620	953	1,622	914	131	3,148	341	369	3,251	479	1,247	821	1,029	1,820	357	1,255	150
Reported exposure	1,443	406	708	301	28	1,259	132	125	1,318	195	623	343	279	487	161	708	79

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*–Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Excludes exposure to computer screens.

[4]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 18. Number and percent of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over, by sex and substance categories to which hands and arms are exposed at work, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian, noninstitutionalized population]

Sex and substance category	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Reporting at least one exposure									Number in thousands								
Women	24,424	8,200	9,620	6,012	592	20,608	3,036	1,612	22,816	3,936	10,696	5,512	4,248	13,248	7,160	3,456	512
Men	39,196	13,032	15,652	9,536	976	34,376	3,640	3,000	36,196	7,616	17,436	8,436	5,588	12,024	4,016	20,504	2,536
Industrial chemicals									Percent								
Women	25.6	27.2	27.0	23.0	11.7	26.5	20.0	25.7	25.5	28.7	26.1	23.6	25.2	20.8	32.1	43.4	52.0
Men	51.7	56.8	52.0	47.3	38.0	52.8	45.1	49.8	51.9	62.1	63.8	51.5	27.1	31.8	44.3	74.3	76.0
Soaps, detergents, or disinfecting solutions																	
Women	31.8	35.0	31.0	30.1	24.8	31.6	33.6	33.7	31.7	44.9	32.9	30.1	24.1	22.7	72.3	27.9	52.5
Men	38.3	45.4	38.1	32.5	24.3	38.6	35.7	39.7	38.2	42.2	46.7	40.6	21.2	24.7	58.9	47.9	56.1
Agricultural products																	
Women	21.6	26.2	19.3	19.7	18.2	21.2	24.6	20.8	21.6	34.3	23.7	18.9	13.1	14.0	55.5	13.6	73.7
Men	20.9	26.3	19.4	17.1	21.2	20.9	20.9	26.2	20.5	29.0	23.9	22.5	9.8	12.1	48.1	18.2	85.6
Other																	
Women	10.2	10.4	11.0	9.3	*3.8	10.4	8.5	10.8	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.3	10.8	8.7	11.4	18.0	*10.2
Men	12.0	13.5	13.1	9.3	*5.8	12.0	10.5	11.5	12.0	11.6	13.8	13.8	7.7	8.4	11.2	16.7	8.4
									Number of persons interviewed								
Women	6,381	2,019	2,634	1,513	215	5,205	993	374	6,007	1,068	2,692	1,448	1,165	3,382	1,961	898	123
Men	8,262	2,491	3,484	2,039	248	7,236	835	570	7,692	1,563	3,559	1,830	1,285	2,588	867	4,235	546

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over, by sex and length of time spent daily at specified types of work activity, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Work activity and hours spent	Total[1]	Age: 18–29 years	Age: 30–44 years	Age: 45–64 years	Age: 65 years and over	Race: White	Race: Black	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic	Educational level: Less than 12 years	Educational level: 12 years	Educational level: 13–15 years	Educational level: More than 15 years	Major occupational group: White collar	Major occupational group: Service	Major occupational group: Blue collar	Major occupational group: Farm[2]
Women									Number in thousands								
Total	52,333	16,387	20,802	13,518	1,627	44,449	6,224	3,374	48,959	6,188	22,257	12,824	10,964	37,043	8,669	5,859	598
									Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Repeated strenuous physical activity:																	
None	76.7	74.2	77.0	78.0	85.8	76.7	75.5	76.7	76.7	64.9	74.8	77.4	86.2	83.3	60.2	62.6	41.0
Less than 2 hours	7.4	8.5	7.2	6.6	4.3	7.7	5.4	7.3	7.4	8.5	7.0	8.4	6.2	6.8	10.3	6.5	11.5
2–3 hours	4.7	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.7	6.4	4.9	4.9	3.0	3.5	7.9	5.8	18.0
4 hours or more	9.8	10.9	9.7	9.4	3.8	9.5	12.3	10.3	9.8	17.1	11.7	8.2	3.7	5.5	19.1	22.4	23.2
Unknown	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	*2.0	1.4	2.8	*1.6	1.5	3.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.8	*6.3
Repeated bending, twisting, or reaching:																	
None	60.1	55.7	61.8	61.4	71.2	60.6	55.3	56.8	60.3	41.0	56.2	63.4	75.0	69.6	35.1	40.6	23.5
Less than 2 hours	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.6	5.0	6.4	5.1	7.8	6.1	6.2	5.8	7.2	6.1	6.3	7.2	4.4	9.2
2–3 hours	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.0	7.1	8.0	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.7	8.1	7.7	6.1	6.9	11.2	6.2	20.3
4 hours or more	23.5	27.1	22.7	21.8	12.3	22.9	28.3	26.9	23.3	40.0	27.1	20.1	10.7	15.6	42.4	44.8	34.5
Unknown	2.5	2.1	2.3	3.2	4.3	2.2	4.9	*1.5	2.6	4.1	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.7	4.1	4.0	12.6
Bending or twisting of hands or wrists:																	
None	52.6	50.7	53.5	52.1	63.3	52.7	51.8	50.0	52.8	37.4	47.3	54.4	69.6	59.8	41.2	26.0	24.4
Less than 2 hours	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	1.5	*6.7
2–3 hours	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.7	7.1	5.9	5.0	4.5	6.0	6.2	5.4	6.8	5.8	5.4	7.9	4.8	19.0
4 hours or more	35.9	38.1	35.6	35.3	22.0	36.1	35.8	40.2	35.6	47.8	42.1	33.6	19.3	29.9	43.2	63.5	37.0
Unknown	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.8	4.6	2.7	4.9	1.9	3.0	5.5	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.2	13.0
Hand operation of vibrating machinery:																	
None	91.4	89.6	91.8	92.5	94.5	91.9	88.0	88.1	91.6	85.1	90.3	92.9	95.4	95.4	83.6	78.5	79.5
Less than 2 hours	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.4	*2.0	2.8	2.4	3.7	2.7	4.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	7.1	2.8	9.6
2–3 hours	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	*1.0	1.3	2.2	*1.6	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	3.7	2.6	*2.5
4 hours or more	3.5	4.8	3.3	2.7	*0.8	3.3	5.9	5.5	3.4	6.7	4.6	2.7	0.7	1.6	4.5	14.1	*5.7
Unknown	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	*1.7	0.8	1.6	*1.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.1	*2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over, by sex and length of time spent daily at specified types of work activity, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Work activity and hours spent	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Men									Number in thousands								
Total	63,852	18,945	25,590	17,288	2,029	55,702	6,150	4,551	59,301	10,080	23,954	13,683	15,945	29,926	5,615	25,363	2,732
									Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Repeated strenuous physical activity:																	
None	60.4	52.3	60.4	67.3	76.1	60.2	61.2	53.5	60.9	44.7	48.7	62.2	86.3	81.4	59.0	39.6	26.5
Less than 2 hours	7.9	9.0	8.2	6.6	5.9	8.2	4.8	8.7	7.9	8.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	6.3	12.6	8.7	9.7
2–3 hours	7.2	7.5	7.5	6.7	4.8	7.5	5.0	6.0	7.3	8.8	9.3	7.1	3.1	4.4	7.8	9.9	11.0
4 hours or more	21.5	28.4	21.0	16.2	10.0	21.2	25.3	27.9	21.1	33.3	29.3	18.8	4.6	6.5	16.6	38.0	44.3
Unknown	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.9	2.9	4.8	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.4	4.1	3.9	8.5
Repeated bending, twisting, or reaching:																	
None	48.8	39.5	50.7	54.5	63.7	49.2	42.9	39.5	49.6	28.3	35.0	51.6	80.3	73.3	42.2	25.1	16.1
Less than 2 hours	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	6.9	3.9	5.1	7.8	4.6	7.8
2–3 hours	7.6	8.8	7.6	6.4	7.2	7.8	6.8	7.0	7.7	7.2	9.0	8.8	4.9	5.5	8.7	9.5	11.9
4 hours or more	34.5	43.0	33.0	29.3	19.5	34.2	39.4	44.7	33.7	53.3	46.4	29.6	9.0	14.4	36.4	55.6	55.6
Unknown	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.1	3.5	5.6	4.3	3.7	6.1	4.4	3.1	1.9	1.7	5.0	5.3	8.5
Bending or twisting of hands or wrists:																	
None	46.8	39.5	48.5	50.6	62.8	46.8	45.5	38.1	47.5	28.0	35.2	50.4	73.1	66.5	46.4	26.0	26.7
Less than 2 hours	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.2	*2.7	3.3	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.9	4.6	3.2	4.5
2–3 hours	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.5	6.4	7.3	4.4	5.5	7.0	6.1	7.3
4 hours or more	40.4	47.7	38.6	36.7	24.9	40.5	40.9	49.1	39.7	57.6	50.6	36.3	17.5	23.1	38.8	59.8	52.6
Unknown	3.6	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.4	5.2	5.0	3.5	5.7	4.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.1	4.9	9.0
Hand operation of vibrating machinery:																	
None	73.0	67.9	73.2	77.0	83.8	73.0	71.2	68.7	73.3	60.8	65.4	74.3	91.1	90.2	76.3	54.2	51.6
Less than 2 hours	7.1	8.1	7.2	6.2	4.6	7.4	5.9	5.6	7.3	6.0	9.1	8.8	3.6	3.8	6.5	11.0	9.8
2–3 hours	5.6	6.4	5.9	4.8	*1.5	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.6	8.3	7.3	5.2	1.7	2.0	6.9	9.3	8.4
4 hours or more	11.6	15.1	11.5	8.7	6.7	11.5	13.3	17.8	11.2	20.7	15.0	9.7	2.6	2.8	6.5	21.8	24.4
Unknown	2.6	2.5	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.5	4.0	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	3.7	3.7	5.8
									Number of persons interviewed								
Women	13,755	4,021	5,736	3,440	558	11,285	2,081	796	12,959	1,680	5,617	3,385	3,049	9,635	2,397	1,526	147
Men	13,653	3,689	5,741	3,714	509	11,875	1,415	878	12,775	2,097	4,914	2,968	3,634	6,523	1,218	5,271	593

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and persons with unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 20. Percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over reporting exposure to harmful substances or radiation at work by sex and availability and use and reasons for nonuse of protective gear, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Protective gear availability and use	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women	Percent distribution																
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protective gear available in current job:																	
Yes	70.2	66.2	75.2	66.9	(3)	69.5	76.1	62.7	70.7	72.0	66.2	75.3	70.8	67.3	71.0	76.7	(3)
No	27.5	30.2	23.1	31.2	(3)	28.5	19.4	34.6	27.0	23.9	31.2	24.7	25.8	30.8	26.1	20.6	(3)
Don't know	2.3	*3.7	*1.7	*1.9	(3)	*2.1	*4.5	*2.7	*2.3	*4.2	*2.7	*–	*3.4	*2.0	*2.9	*2.7	(3)
If available, use protective gear:																	
Never	13.6	15.1	12.1	14.2	(3)	13.3	16.8	*3.7	14.3	22.7	16.8	12.9	*3.4	11.9	*6.8	24.8	(3)
Some of the time	13.0	13.8	11.2	15.8	(3)	13.6	*8.5	*13.4	12.1	*11.4	19.0	*9.2	*7.8	9.6	16.6	17.7	(3)
Most of the time	13.5	*9.6	15.8	13.4	(3)	14.5	*8.2	*12.1	13.6	*14.8	11.8	11.8	17.9	11.6	12.9	18.3	(3)
Always	59.9	61.4	60.9	56.7	(3)	58.6	66.1	70.8	59.2	50.5	52.4	66.2	70.9	66.9	63.5	39.2	(3)
Unknown	*0.1	*0.2	*–	*–	(3)	*–	*0.5	*–	*0.1	*0.5	*–	*–	*–	*–	*0.3	*–	(3)
Reasons for not using, if available:																	
Doesn't work properly or don't know how to use	*1.6	*1.5	*2.8	*–	(3)	*1.3	*4.8	*–	*1.8	*2.5	*0.3	*2.9	*2.6	*1.6	*–	*3.4	(3)
Interferes with job performance	18.6	19.1	17.6	20.7	(3)	18.2	25.2	*29.6	18.1	21.1	18.9	18.2	16.0	10.8	37.6	*14.3	(3)
Uncomfortable	21.0	16.3	21.1	24.3	(3)	19.9	28.9	*5.0	21.7	*11.1	23.5	20.5	24.2	17.3	22.1	27.0	(3)
Not needed	24.3	24.3	25.6	22.9	(3)	26.8	*9.2	50.8	23.1	29.2	27.6	19.7	16.3	27.0	15.9	27.3	(3)
Other	29.9	31.5	31.0	26.4	(3)	30.1	30.1	*14.6	30.6	25.8	24.6	38.6	36.9	40.8	19.2	19.7	(3)
Unknown	4.6	*7.4	*1.0	*5.7	(3)	3.8	*4.9	*–	4.8	*10.4	*5.2	*–	*4.0	*2.5	*5.3	*8.1	(3)
Men	Percent distribution																
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protective gear available in current job:																	
Yes	79.5	78.6	82.1	76.5	62.7	79.7	76.2	81.8	79.3	78.5	82.1	77.2	76.2	75.1	77.7	82.4	81.7
No	19.1	20.7	16.1	21.9	*33.7	19.0	21.3	17.6	19.2	21.5	16.4	20.0	22.8	23.0	22.3	16.2	*15.9
Don't know	1.5	*0.7	*1.8	*1.6	*3.6	*1.3	*2.5	*0.6	1.5	*–	*1.4	*2.8	*1.0	*2.0	*–	*1.4	*2.5
If available, use protective gear:																	
Never	7.7	11.3	6.3	*5.7	(3)	7.5	*9.3	*4.9	7.9	13.1	6.4	*4.9	10.0	9.7	*9.7	5.7	*9.4
Some of the time	18.4	20.1	17.3	18.8	(3)	18.7	18.3	20.6	18.2	17.0	21.0	15.1	16.8	15.0	*8.1	21.1	30.5
Most of the time	20.2	20.3	21.7	17.4	(3)	20.9	17.7	*12.2	20.8	14.1	24.4	18.6	16.3	20.7	16.7	19.7	30.1
Always	53.3	47.8	54.6	57.6	(3)	52.4	54.7	62.3	52.7	55.2	47.6	61.5	56.9	53.9	65.4	53.2	30.0
Unknown	0.4	0.7	*0.2	*0.6	(3)	0.5	*–	*–	0.4	*0.7	0.6	*–	*–	0.7	*–	*0.3	*–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over reporting exposure to harmful substances or radiation at work by sex and availability and use and reasons for nonuse of protective gear, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Protective gear availability and use	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Men—Con.								Percent distribution									
Reasons for not using, if available:																	
Doesn't work properly or don't know how to use	*0.8	*–	*0.6	*2.4	([3])	*0.9	*–	*–	*0.8	*–	*0.6	*–	*2.9	*1.6	*–	*0.6	*–
Interferes with job performance	20.7	20.6	23.3	13.8	([3])	21.2	*12.4	*13.2	21.0	26.8	20.3	22.5	15.8	14.0	21.9	23.1	30.0
Uncomfortable	22.5	23.9	21.7	23.8	([3])	23.2	*15.7	21.1	22.6	19.5	27.9	25.6	*4.5	13.9	24.4	27.3	*20.6
Not needed	26.7	28.6	23.3	31.2	([3])	26.1	38.4	25.0	26.8	30.5	24.4	25.3	31.4	35.2	26.9	20.5	32.1
Other	26.1	25.0	27.4	24.1	([3])	26.3	25.4	37.0	25.5	18.1	23.6	24.7	41.7	30.6	24.0	25.5	*17.3
Unknown	3.3	*1.9	3.7	*4.7	([3])	2.4	*8.1	*3.7	3.3	*5.1	*3.2	*2.0	*3.7	*4.8	*2.7	3.0	*–
								Number of persons interviewed									
Women:																	
Reporting exposure	846	239	385	210	12	709	118	66	780	103	344	217	182	476	219	132	17
With gear available	601	165	285	144	7	497	93	43	558	71	235	167	128	325	156	103	16
Men:																	
Reporting exposure	1,443	406	708	301	28	1,259	132	125	1,318	195	623	343	279	487	161	708	79
With gear available	1,149	315	584	232	18	1,008	99	101	1,048	152	516	266	212	367	121	590	64

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and persons with unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

NOTES: The percentages shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 21. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work and percent distribution of days away from work among currently employed adults 16 years of age and over, by industry division, according to sex: United States, 1992, 1993, and 1994

[Data are based on employer reports. Days away from work cases include result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity]

Industry division and days away from work	Women			Men		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
			Number in thousands			
Total, nonfarm private	764.2	735.6	730.8	1527.4	1490.0	1483.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	7.8	7.4	7.0	38.9	37.1	33.9
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.5	22.3	20.5	20.2
Construction	4.6	4.3	4.4	203.6	199.6	213.3
Manufacturing	163.8	148.3	149.7	453.2	431.7	430.8
Transportation and public utilities	33.3	37.9	42.7	176.3	182.7	188.5
Wholesale trade	23.2	20.9	23.3	147.9	138.8	141.7
Retail trade	180.4	170.0	171.6	229.3	235.7	220.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	28.5	29.9	28.5	31.5	29.5	26.6
Service	322.0	316.4	303.2	224.2	214.8	207.9
			Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 day	14.8	16.0	15.5	16.2	16.4	16.7
2 days	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.9
3–5 days	20.6	21.0	21.8	20.4	20.7	20.7
6–10 days	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3
11–20 days	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1
21–30 days	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
31 days or more	20.0	18.7	18.4	19.3	19.0	19.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Work injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics*, 1994, 1995, and 1996. Washington: U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 22. Index of relative risk of occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by occupation, according to sex: United States, 1993

[Data are based on employer reports. Index of relative risk is the ratio of the proportion of all injuries attributed to workers of occupation i to the proportion of all hours worked attributed to workers of the same occupation i. See appendix II. Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity]

Occupation	Men	Women
Total, nonfarm private	1.2	0.8
Managerial and professional specialty	0.2	0.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	0.5	0.5
Service occupations	1.5	1.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	1.3	1.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2.4	1.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Report on the American Workforce.* 1994. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 23. Number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving 1 day or more away from work among currently employed adults 16 years of age and over by part of body affected, nature of injury or illness, and event or exposure, according to sex: United States, 1994

[Data are based on employer records]

Body part affected[1]	Sex			Nature of injury/illness	Sex			Event or exposure	Sex		
	Men	Women	Unknown		Men	Women	Unknown		Men	Women	Unknown
	Number				Number				Number		
Shoulder	70,620	37,741	1,182	Burns	39,695	16,114	351	Contact with objects	464,398	138,267	4,408
Knee	101,999	45,396	1,666	Surface wounds and bruises	182,548	87,000	3,161	Falls	235,210	155,122	2,976
Head[2]	44,048	22,902	688	Fractures	102,076	34,992	1,476	Bodily exertion, except repetitive	579,943	292,356	9,376
Eyeball	69,391	13,451	706	Open wounds	171,270	41,334	1,416	Repetitive motion	31,788	60,076	712
Back	396,624	203,771	6,150	Strain or sprain	620,299	332,454	10,742	Exposure to harmful substances	72,306	37,745	892
Hand, wrist, or finger	254,891	127,802	3,052	Nervous system diseases	22,926	30,620	359	Transportation incidents	58,264	20,070	1,270
Foot, toe, or ankle	150,458	66,188	2,305	Musculoskeletal disorder[3]	21,651	25,435	328	Fires and explosions	4,397	630	20
Leg	145,840	60,709	2,290	Disorders of the skin	7,630	4,554	98	Assaults and violent acts	11,421	14,872	228
Neck	23,147	16,387	644	Infectious and parasitic	986	2,088	39				

[1]Does not include unspecified or multiple body parts.
[2]Head, not including eye.
[3]Includes musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States,* 1994, 1996. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 24. Number and percent distribution of injury episodes among adults 18 years of age and over who worked all or part of the past 12 months and who had a work injury, by sex, body part affected, and type of injury, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, body part affected, and type of injury	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women	Number in thousands																
All categories	2,781	983	1,089	645	63	2,371	344	174	2,607	449	1,357	603	365	1,459	685	579	47
Men																	
All categories	6,127	2,721	2,311	1,025	70	5,425	549	464	5,663	1,292	3,029	1,311	467	1,377	573	3,855	290
	Percent distribution																
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Body part affected																	
Women:																	
Shoulder	3.0	*3.1	*3.5	*2.5	([3])	2.7	*4.2	*–	3.2	*3.2	*3.1	*2.8	*3.1	*3.1	*2.0	*4.5	([3])
Knee	6.2	4.6	6.5	9.0	([3])	6.3	*6.9	*–	6.6	*6.9	5.5	9.0	*3.3	8.1	*4.9	*3.2	([3])
Head	2.5	*2.2	*3.1	*1.7	([3])	*1.9	*7.6	*2.3	2.6	*4.1	*2.1	*1.9	*3.2	*2.8	*3.3	*1.0	([3])
Eyeball	3.3	4.7	*2.6	*2.7	([3])	3.4	*3.7	*7.5	3.1	*3.8	*3.3	*3.8	*2.1	*2.6	*1.6	*6.9	([3])
Back	22.9	20.5	26.2	21.5	([3])	21.0	39.4	22.5	22.9	22.8	26.6	19.6	14.4	21.8	31.1	17.4	([3])
Hand, wrist, or finger	29.0	34.4	27.4	21.7	([3])	29.9	22.9	30.8	28.9	25.3	27.8	27.0	41.8	27.2	23.7	39.1	([3])
Foot, toe, or ankle	10.2	13.6	6.4	11.6	([3])	10.8	*6.7	*12.7	10.1	*10.5	10.5	9.5	*10.5	11.3	10.0	8.3	([3])
Leg	4.4	*2.8	*3.9	8.1	([3])	4.7	*1.0	*7.0	4.2	*5.5	3.7	*4.4	*5.6	4.1	*4.0	*5.0	([3])
Other	3.7	*4.1	4.9	*1.0	([3])	4.0	*0.6	*2.3	3.7	*6.2	*2.8	*3.8	*3.2	3.7	*4.1	*3.3	([3])
Unknown	14.7	10.0	15.5	20.3	([3])	15.3	*7.0	*14.9	14.6	11.7	14.5	18.3	12.8	15.3	15.3	11.2	([3])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Number and percent distribution of injury episodes among adults 18 years of age and over who worked all or part of the past 12 months and who had a work injury, by sex, body part affected, and type of injury, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, body part affected, and type of injury	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Body part affected—Con.																	
Men:																	
Shoulder	4.1	3.7	3.6	6.6	(3)	3.8	*4.9	*4.5	4.1	*4.0	4.0	5.6	*0.7	*2.2	*6.7	4.1	*6.1
Knee	6.4	6.0	6.8	5.7	(3)	6.1	10.7	*6.2	6.4	9.1	4.3	7.8	*8.3	5.5	12.2	5.7	*8.8
Head	3.9	4.5	2.8	*4.6	(3)	3.8	*2.2	*2.6	4.0	*3.5	3.7	*3.9	*5.2	4.9	*3.8	3.3	*7.6
Eyeball	7.0	6.2	8.6	6.0	(3)	7.1	*6.1	*4.1	7.2	7.7	7.1	7.7	*2.9	4.5	*2.4	8.9	*2.7
Back	20.6	18.9	23.0	20.3	(3)	20.9	21.2	14.2	21.2	17.9	21.1	21.2	24.8	24.6	25.0	19.2	*14.4
Hand, wrist, or finger	27.7	31.5	23.7	25.7	(3)	28.2	22.6	35.7	27.0	29.1	27.8	27.7	22.7	25.2	22.9	29.8	21.1
Foot, toe, or ankle	7.6	8.3	7.6	5.8	(3)	7.5	*7.8	*10.1	7.5	8.3	7.0	7.5	10.1	8.5	*5.8	8.1	*1.9
Leg	3.3	3.8	2.4	*4.1	(3)	3.1	*5.1	*1.8	3.5	*3.2	3.4	*3.8	*2.0	3.6	*0.4	3.9	*1.4
Other	3.5	4.2	3.6	*1.2	(3)	3.6	*3.0	*–	3.8	*3.6	3.0	*3.4	*6.6	3.6	*4.2	3.0	*6.1
Unknown	15.8	12.8	18.0	20.0	(3)	15.8	16.5	20.9	15.4	13.6	18.6	11.5	16.8	17.4	16.7	14.1	29.8
Type of injury	Percent distribution																
Women:																	
Burns	5.9	11.5	*2.6	*2.1	(3)	5.8	*5.7	*9.1	5.7	*8.5	6.5	*3.2	*4.9	5.0	8.0	*6.2	(3)
Contusions or abrasions	14.4	15.9	12.1	16.8	(3)	15.2	*6.2	*8.9	14.8	14.7	12.3	18.3	15.2	15.9	11.8	13.9	(3)
Fractures	8.0	5.9	6.5	12.5	(3)	8.8	*4.1	*9.2	8.0	*4.8	10.4	*6.2	*6.5	7.7	8.3	*6.7	(3)
Laceration or puncture	17.4	17.0	19.0	15.1	(3)	18.2	14.4	*15.2	17.5	14.0	16.8	16.5	26.3	17.9	12.6	22.1	(3)
Strain or sprain	29.2	28.5	30.5	30.3	(3)	28.5	34.5	*19.1	29.8	25.2	32.8	26.9	24.6	29.9	32.0	25.0	(3)
Hemorrhage	*0.2	*0.4	*–	*–	(3)	*0.2	*–	*2.7	*–	*–	*–	*0.7	*–	*–	*0.6	*–	(3)
Other	17.3	13.8	20.7	16.6	(3)	15.9	25.7	27.0	16.7	20.6	15.2	18.6	18.7	15.1	19.8	19.2	(3)
Unknown	7.6	6.9	8.6	6.6	(3)	7.4	*9.4	*8.8	7.5	12.1	6.0	9.4	3.8	8.5	6.8	*6.8	(3)
Men:																	
Burns	4.2	3.7	5.5	*2.4	(3)	4.0	*4.5	*3.0	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.1	*0.9	4.9	*7.3	3.8	*1.1
Contusions or abrasions	11.4	9.8	11.9	12.4	(3)	10.8	18.6	18.2	10.9	12.4	10.3	11.6	15.5	11.2	12.8	11.6	*7.1
Fractures	5.9	5.1	7.6	*4.7	(3)	6.3	*2.1	*4.1	6.0	*4.3	7.0	4.6	*7.3	7.4	*5.1	5.0	*11.6
Laceration or puncture	21.5	24.4	19.2	19.2	(3)	21.8	14.5	28.3	20.9	20.9	22.1	19.3	25.4	21.3	15.4	22.1	25.4
Strain or sprain	25.4	24.7	25.1	29.0	(3)	24.4	33.3	26.0	25.4	22.0	27.2	26.8	20.3	29.3	31.1	23.6	22.4
Hemorrhage	*0.1	*–	*0.2	*–	(3)	*0.1	*–	*–	*0.1	*–	*–	*–	*0.8	*0.3	*–	*–	*–
Other	25.0	24.7	23.5	29.7	(3)	26.3	18.9	16.1	25.7	29.4	23.4	26.5	18.9	18.4	19.9	28.6	19.4
Unknown	6.5	7.6	7.0	*2.6	(3)	6.2	*8.0	*4.3	6.7	5.8	5.8	7.2	10.8	7.3	8.4	5.3	13.0
	Number of persons interviewed																
Women	842	298	339	185	20	691	129	42	800	125	385	208	122	437	215	172	14
Men	1,515	633	620	245	17	1,322	150	98	1,417	314	711	347	136	331	162	931	83

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*–Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 25. Number, percent distribution, and rate of traumatic occupational fatalities among currently employed adults 16 years of age and over, by cause of death, according to sex: United States, 1993–95

[Data are based on vital records and other sources]

Cause of death	Number of deaths						Percent distribution						Rate per 100,000 workers					
	Women			Men			Women			Men			Women			Men		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
Total	481	521	534	5,790	6,067	5,676	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	8.3	8.6	8.3
Assaults and violent acts	204	204	257	1,106	1,104	780	42.4	39.2	48.1	19.1	18.2	13.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.1
Homicide	188	184	244	875	887	780	39.1	35.3	45.7	15.1	14.6	13.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
Suicide	([1])	15	10	([1])	195	205	([1])	2.9	1.9	([1])	3.2	3.6	([1])	0.0	0.0	([1])	0.3	0.3
Transportation	191	225	194	2,293	2,515	2,366	39.7	43.2	36.3	39.6	41.5	41.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.3	3.6	3.5
Air transport	([1])	40	12	([1])	384	266	([1])	7.7	2.2	([1])	6.3	4.7	([1])	0.1	0.0	([1])	0.5	0.4
Highway motor vehicle	([1])	130	132	([1])	1,206	1,197	([1])	25.0	24.7	([1])	19.9	21.1	([1])	0.2	0.2	([1])	1.7	1.7
Rail transport	([1])	4	0	([1])	77	82	([1])	0.8	0.0	([1])	1.3	1.4	([1])	0.0	0.0	([1])	0.1	0.1
Water transport	([1])	0	0	([1])	90	84	([1])	0.0	0.0	([1])	1.5	1.5	([1])	0.0	0.0	([1])	0.1	0.1
Falls	17	14	26	596	563	617	3.5	2.7	4.9	10.3	9.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Fires	11	9	10	191	193	198	2.3	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	58	46	47	1,604	1,629	1,490	12.1	8.8	8.8	27.7	26.9	26.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
Contact with objects	30	25	31	1,013	990	884	6.2	4.8	5.8	17.5	16.3	15.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.4	1.3
Exposure to substances	28	21	12	562	617	586	5.8	4.0	2.2	9.7	10.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.9

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

[1]Data not presented in source publication.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Fatal Workplace Injuries in 1993: A collection of data and analysis,* 1995, and *Fatal Workplace Injuries in 1994: A collection of data and analysis.* 1996. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office; and unpublished data.

Table 26. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over who had back pain during the past 12 months, by sex, cause of back pain, and resulting change in work status or activity, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, cause of back pain, and change in work status	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women								Number in thousands									
All categories	8,917	2,447	3,708	2,535	227	7,849	834	496	8,421	1,193	3,955	2,077	1,660	6,059	1,668	1,065	103
								Percent distribution									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cause of back pain:																	
Accident:																	
At work	4.4	3.5	5.4	4.0	*4.3	3.8	10.7	*0.9	4.6	3.3	5.0	4.9	*3.0	3.7	4.9	7.3	*7.6
Not at work	13.1	13.2	14.4	10.8	17.3	13.2	12.3	12.6	13.2	12.6	12.2	15.9	11.9	14.6	9.8	10.5	*8.2
Repeated activities:																	
At work	20.2	23.5	18.8	20.0	*11.7	19.8	24.8	24.3	20.0	26.3	22.2	18.9	12.8	14.3	34.9	29.3	44.2
Not at work	7.4	5.7	8.5	6.7	17.6	7.8	*3.0	*7.6	7.4	7.8	6.6	7.6	9.3	8.4	7.1	*3.0	*–
Accident and repeated activities:																	
At work	12.2	10.3	13.5	12.9	*2.5	11.9	15.0	13.6	12.1	17.1	13.0	11.5	7.4	10.2	16.1	16.5	*21.6
Not at work	4.6	6.7	4.1	3.5	*4.2	4.8	*2.9	*6.9	4.5	*4.4	4.2	4.2	6.7	5.7	*2.9	*1.1	*–
Disease or illness	14.7	16.3	12.4	15.7	23.2	14.9	12.1	*8.8	15.0	13.3	14.1	13.4	19.0	16.8	9.7	11.0	*9.2
Other	23.3	20.8	23.0	26.5	19.4	23.8	19.3	25.3	23.2	15.3	22.9	23.7	30.0	26.3	14.6	21.4	*9.2
Lifetime change in workstatus or activity due to back pain:																	
No change	77.4	81.4	76.6	74.7	75.9	77.6	74.2	81.4	77.1	76.0	76.4	78.3	79.3	78.3	77.1	74.1	56.8
Changed jobs or stopped working at a job	10.9	8.9	11.0	12.1	17.8	10.7	13.9	*9.8	10.9	14.2	11.9	10.4	6.9	9.3	15.3	12.5	*17.5
Changed work activities	10.1	7.9	10.7	11.8	*6.3	10.3	8.7	*8.8	10.2	9.4	10.3	9.0	11.5	10.3	7.4	12.3	*25.7
Unknown	1.7	*1.8	1.8	*1.5	*–	1.4	*3.2	*–	1.8	*0.4	*1.4	*2.4	*2.3	2.2	*0.3	*1.2	*–
Men								Number in thousands									
All categories	11,794	2,896	5,257	3,270	370	10,690	828	641	11,153	2,011	4,738	2,614	2,397	4,828	953	5,510	477
								Percent distribution									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cause of back pain:																	
Accident:																	
At work	9.2	7.3	10.2	8.8	*11.9	9.3	8.1	16.6	8.7	8.9	9.9	10.1	6.6	9.1	19.9	7.1	12.2
Not at work	9.6	10.6	9.8	7.9	*13.9	9.7	8.9	*7.2	9.7	7.0	8.2	10.6	13.6	13.4	8.9	6.9	*3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over who had back pain during the past 12 months, by sex, cause of back pain, and resulting change in work status or activity, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, cause of back pain, and change in work status	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Cause of back pain—Con.								Percent distribution									
Repeated activities:																	
At work	28.3	33.0	28.4	25.4	15.7	27.8	34.3	28.1	28.3	34.1	33.0	25.8	16.3	15.9	23.6	38.5	44.6
Not at work	6.8	5.9	7.8	6.5	*3.4	6.9	*4.8	*2.9	7.1	4.2	4.0	6.7	15.0	11.3	*5.1	3.7	*2.3
Accident and repeated activities:																	
At work	19.5	25.1	19.3	16.5	*4.8	19.2	22.5	18.7	19.5	26.4	23.4	19.1	6.8	11.6	21.3	25.8	23.3
Not at work	4.0	3.9	4.6	2.6	*6.8	4.2	*1.0	*4.4	3.9	*1.0	2.9	4.6	7.8	7.2	*2.0	1.6	*2.1
Disease or illness	5.3	*1.7	3.7	9.2	21.9	5.4	*4.0	*0.9	5.5	4.5	4.9	3.7	8.4	7.7	*3.3	3.7	*2.6
Other	17.4	12.5	16.2	23.2	21.5	17.5	16.5	21.3	17.2	13.9	13.7	19.4	25.7	23.9	15.9	12.7	*9.8
Lifetime change in work status or activity due to back pain:																	
No change	79.1	80.2	77.7	80.8	76.4	79.6	75.5	70.4	79.6	81.0	76.5	76.9	85.2	80.8	78.0	78.4	72.8
Changed jobs or stopped working at a job	11.0	11.2	11.7	9.3	*13.3	11.0	12.8	19.4	10.5	11.8	13.5	10.3	5.8	8.8	11.5	12.4	15.0
Changed work activities	9.0	8.1	9.5	8.9	*10.4	8.7	9.6	*9.2	9.0	7.2	8.9	12.1	7.6	9.4	9.2	8.4	*11.7
Unknown	0.9	*0.6	*1.1	*1.0	*–	0.8	*2.0	*1.1	0.9	*–	*1.1	*0.7	*1.4	*1.1	*1.3	*0.7	*0.5
								Number of persons interviewed									
Women	2,344	609	1,006	648	81	2,011	276	121	2,223	315	1,005	556	460	1,583	451	275	28
Men	2,509	574	1,157	692	86	2,265	192	121	2,388	411	981	561	551	1,059	207	1,128	109

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are shown with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 27. Number and percent distribution of injury episodes among adults 18 years of age and over who worked any or all of the past 12 months and who had a work injury in the past 12 months, by sex and resulting change in work status or activity caused by work injuries, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex and change in work status	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
All categories										Number in thousands							
Women	2,781	983	1,089	645	63	2,371	344	174	2,607	449	1,357	603	365	1,459	685	579	47
Men	6,127	2,721	2,311	1,025	70	5,425	549	464	5,663	1,292	3,029	1,311	467	1,377	573	3,855	290
										Percent distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women																	
No change	71.8	62.8	73.6	82.2	(3)	71.8	72.8	65.7	72.2	69.6	73.8	65.6	78.0	74.3	72.8	64.5	(3)
Changed employer	4.6	5.9	3.9	*4.0	(3)	4.0	*6.3	*–	4.9	*6.5	3.8	6.8	*1.0	3.8	*2.5	9.4	(3)
Changed work activity	15.9	20.8	15.8	9.0	(3)	16.2	14.7	*24.7	15.3	11.5	15.7	19.5	16.0	16.9	12.8	16.6	(3)
Unknown	7.7	10.4	6.7	*4.9	(3)	8.0	*6.2	*9.6	7.6	12.4	6.6	8.1	*5.0	5.1	11.9	9.5	(3)
Men																	
No change	73.0	70.5	73.8	76.9	(3)	72.9	74.3	70.2	73.2	72.9	72.7	71.5	77.7	75.6	71.2	72.2	67.9
Changed employer	4.9	4.6	5.5	*4.3	(3)	4.8	*5.7	*5.1	4.8	*4.3	5.3	5.7	*2.2	*3.8	*4.4	5.7	*4.4
Changed work activity	14.9	17.0	14.0	11.9	(3)	15.3	11.5	15.8	14.8	10.5	17.0	15.4	12.9	15.1	13.6	15.6	*10.0
Unknown	7.3	7.8	6.7	6.8	(3)	7.0	8.5	*8.9	7.1	12.4	5.0	7.4	*7.2	5.5	10.8	6.4	17.7
										Number of persons interviewed							
Women	842	298	339	185	20	691	129	42	800	125	385	208	122	437	215	172	14
Men	1,515	633	620	245	17	1,322	150	98	1,417	314	711	347	136	331	162	931	83

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 28. Number and percent distribution of emergency room visits because of injuries at work among adults 18 years of age and over, by age, race, and ethnicity, according to sex: United States, 1993 and 1994

[Data are based on emergency room records]

Age, race, and ethnicity	Women		Men	
	1993	1994	1993	1994
	Number in thousands			
All	1,295	1,461	2,873	3,510
	Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age				
18–29 years	36.4	31.1	44.2	38.9
30–44 years	39.9	45.9	40.8	44.0
45–64 years	21.7	22.9	13.6	14.9
65 years and over	2.0	*0.1	1.4	2.2
Race				
White	83.5	80.8	86.3	86.5
Black	14.7	13.6	11.8	11.0
Other	1.8	5.6	*1.9	2.5
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	8.4	7.5	12.4	8.3
Non-Hispanic	91.6	92.5	87.6	91.7
	Number of patient visits evaluated			
Total	3,875	3,652	4,468	4,229

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are shown with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey—Emergency Room File; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics.

Table 29. Number, percent distribution, and rate of traumatic occupational fatalities among currently employed adults 16 years of age and over, by industry division, according to sex: United States, 1990–92

[Data are based on vital records]

Industry	Number		Percent distribution		Rate per 100,000 workers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	1,068	14,725	100.0	100.0	0.7	7.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	37	1,772	3.5	12.0	1.8	23.3
Mining	7	535	0.7	3.6	2.0	30.1
Construction	28	2,798	2.6	19.0	1.4	14.1
Manufacturing	94	2,259	8.8	15.3	0.5	5.4
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	94	2,380	8.8	16.2	1.3	13.5
Wholesale trade	19	467	1.8	3.2	0.5	4.7
Retail trade	274	1,364	25.7	9.3	0.9	4.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	54	178	5.1	1.2	0.4	1.8
Services	279	1,518	26.1	10.3	0.4	3.3
Public administration	68	972	6.4	6.6	1.0	5.0
Not classified	114	482	10.7	3.3	. . .	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

SOURCE: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities Surveillance System; data compiled and computed by the Division of Safety Research.

Table 30. Number, percent distribution, and rate of traumatic occupational fatalities among currently employed adults 16 years of age and over, by occupational division, according to sex: United States, 1990–92

[Data are based on vital records]

Occupation	Number		Percent distribution		Rate per 100,000 workers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	1,068	14,725	100.0	100.0	0.7	7.7
Executive, administrative, and managers	79	960	7.4	6.5	0.4	3.6
Professional and specialties	70	547	6.6	3.7	0.3	2.4
Technical and support occupations	20	376	1.9	2.6	0.3	6.2
Sales	111	982	10.4	6.7	0.5	4.5
Clerical	80	190	7.5	1.3	0.2	1.7
Services	125	964	11.7	6.5	0.4	5.0
Farmers	28	2,029	2.6	13.8	1.7	23.4
Crafts	17	3,179	1.6	21.6	0.5	8.7
Operatives	39	718	3.7	4.9	0.4	5.1
Transport	37	2,598	3.5	17.6	2.8	19.5
Laborers	51	1,483	4.8	10.1	2.0	12.9
Unknown	411	699	38.5	4.7	. . .	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

SOURCE: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities Surveillance System; data compiled and computed by the Division of Safety Research.

Table 31. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over who had skin conditions (dermatitis) during the past 12 months, by sex, cause of dermatitis, and resulting change in work status, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, dermatitis cause, and change in work status	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women									Number in thousands								
All categories	6,826	2,216	2,887	1,504	218	6,086	525	285	6,541	587	2,728	1,739	1,753	4,969	1,093	673	85
									Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cause of dermatitis:																	
Chemicals or other substances at work	13.7	14.7	14.3	12.2	*4.6	13.8	14.4	21.7	13.3	20.0	16.3	11.5	9.7	8.8	26.4	27.0	*27.1
Chemicals or other substances not at work	8.7	6.6	9.7	9.1	*14.4	8.7	*6.9	*6.2	8.8	*7.2	6.2	10.1	11.8	9.2	7.0	7.4	*12.2
Other	67.2	69.8	66.9	64.0	67.0	67.6	64.9	58.4	67.6	53.5	67.8	67.6	70.3	72.1	56.1	50.4	53.1
Unknown	10.5	8.9	9.2	14.8	*14.0	9.9	13.9	*13.8	10.3	19.3	9.7	10.8	8.2	9.9	10.4	15.2	*7.6
Change in work status or activity due to dermatitis:																	
No change	98.4	96.8	*99.2	*99.0	*100.0	98.3	*99.1	*99.3	98.4	*96.5	*98.3	*98.8	*98.7	*98.9	*97.8	*95.7	*100.0
Changed jobs or work activities or stopped working at a job	1.2	2.5	*0.5	*0.7	*–	1.3	*0.9	*–	1.2	*2.7	*1.4	*0.5	*1.0	*0.8	*1.9	*3.4	*–
Unknown	*0.4	*0.7	*0.4	*0.3	*–	*0.5	*–	*0.7	*0.4	*0.8	*0.3	*0.7	*0.3	*0.4	*0.4	*0.9	*–
Men									Number in thousands								
All categories	7,044	1,735	3,177	1,944	188	6,514	358	292	6,752	742	2,253	1,770	2,265	3,757	483	2,532	249
									Percent distribution								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cause of dermatitis:																	
Chemicals or other substances at work	16.7	23.1	17.0	11.9	3.0	16.0	33.0	20.6	16.5	20.4	21.6	18.6	9.2	8.2	21.3	28.0	*21.6
Chemicals or other substances not at work	5.2	5.8	4.7	5.7	3.5	5.2	4.3	1.9	5.4	4.9	3.3	5.9	6.7	6.2	*6.6	3.8	*3.0
Other	66.6	64.2	66.3	68.4	75.6	68.0	45.8	59.8	66.9	59.1	61.3	66.7	74.7	76.7	55.5	54.0	64.2
Unknown	11.4	6.8	12.0	14.0	17.9	10.8	17.0	17.7	11.2	15.7	13.8	8.8	9.3	8.9	16.6	14.3	*11.2
Change in work status or activity due to dermatitis:																	
No change	98.8	*97.0	*99.4	*99.4	*100.0	98.9	*96.3	*99.3	98.8	*100.0	*98.3	*98.3	*99.4	*99.2	*96.1	*98.7	*100.0
Changed jobs or work activities or stopped working at a job	0.9	*2.2	*0.5	*0.4	*–	*0.7	*3.7	*0.7	0.9	*–	*1.5	*1.0	*0.3	*0.4	*3.4	*1.1	*–
Unknown	*0.3	*0.8	*0.2	*0.2	*–	*0.4	*–	*–	*0.4	*–	*0.2	*0.6	*0.3	*0.4	*0.6	*0.2	*–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over who had skin conditions (dermatitis) during the past 12 months, by sex, cause of dermatitis, and resulting change in work status, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, dermatitis cause, and change in work status	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
	Number of persons interviewed																
Women	1,831	553	816	402	60	1,598	179	71	1,760	159	687	471	510	1,327	290	191	21
Men	1,527	357	713	411	46	1,409	81	60	1,467	148	459	397	521	829	115	526	52

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 32. Number and percent distribution of adults 18 years of age and over, by sex, health status, and employment status, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and health status	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women								Number in thousands									
Currently employed	54,642	14,323	22,793	15,724	1,802	45,974	6,282	3,860	50,782	5,664	21,576	14,023	12,976	38,176	9,336	5,306	499
Not in labor force	40,018	6,535	7,726	9,491	16,267	33,608	4,782	3,449	36,569	13,201	15,378	6,522	4,335	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
								Percent distribution									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently employed:																	
Excellent health	35.3	40.0	36.3	30.3	29.6	36.8	25.8	29.5	35.8	21.5	30.3	37.8	47.6	38.2	29.6	26.6	33.7
Very good health	32.0	33.0	32.9	30.4	27.1	32.2	30.1	26.2	32.5	24.1	32.4	34.5	32.1	33.3	30.0	26.9	29.0
Good health	25.5	22.3	24.8	28.6	32.4	24.5	32.3	32.5	25.0	36.4	29.6	22.5	17.1	23.2	29.1	35.4	28.2
Fair health	6.0	3.9	5.1	8.9	9.0	5.4	10.2	9.3	5.8	15.0	6.7	4.4	2.6	4.5	9.7	9.7	*7.8
Poor health	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.5	*1.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	0.8	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.4	*0.5
Unknown	0.2	*0.3	*0.2	*0.3	*0.4	0.2	*0.4	*0.7	0.2	*0.4	0.3	*0.2	*0.1	0.1	*0.3	0.1	*0.9
Not in labor force:																	
Excellent health	21.5	33.4	29.3	18.8	14.6	22.4	15.3	21.0	21.6	12.9	21.3	30.1	36.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Very good health	23.8	29.0	27.3	21.3	21.5	24.5	19.9	19.5	24.2	17.6	26.1	28.3	29.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Good health	29.8	27.5	25.7	28.5	33.4	29.9	27.5	32.7	29.5	31.8	31.6	26.0	22.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fair health	16.6	7.6	11.7	19.1	21.1	15.8	23.0	17.2	16.5	24.2	14.8	11.0	8.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Poor health	7.8	2.1	5.3	11.9	8.8	7.0	13.8	9.0	7.7	12.8	6.0	4.3	3.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Unknown	0.5	*0.4	*0.7	*0.4	0.5	0.4	*0.6	*0.7	0.5	0.7	*0.3	*0.4	*0.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men								Number in thousands									
Currently employed	65,024	16,655	27,647	18,493	2,229	56,207	6,173	5,250	59,775	9,155	23,520	14,440	1,735	30,942	6,175	24,032	2,446
Not in labor force	20,335	3,181	2,000	4,732	10,837	17,233	2,818	1,429	19,476	7,859	6,528	3,389	2,742	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
								Percent distribution									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently employed:																	
Excellent health	41.3	47.2	43.2	34.8	26.1	42.1	34.2	35.2	41.8	25.4	37.5	44.3	52.7	47.5	34.1	35.9	37.1
Very good health	31.0	30.3	32.1	30.0	30.6	31.3	28.3	26.4	31.4	28.1	31.9	32.0	30.4	31.2	31.9	30.9	28.2
Good health	21.8	19.3	20.1	25.8	29.8	21.0	28.9	31.1	21.0	34.4	24.1	19.2	14.0	17.1	26.6	25.9	26.9
Fair health	5.0	2.8	3.9	7.8	9.8	4.6	7.6	6.3	4.8	10.3	5.4	3.8	2.5	3.6	6.3	6.2	6.1
Poor health	0.8	*0.2	0.6	1.3	3.3	0.8	*0.8	*0.8	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	*0.8	0.9	*1.5
Unknown	0.2	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	0.2	*0.2	*0.2	0.2	*0.2	*0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.3	*0.2	*0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Number and percent distribution of adults age 18 years and over, by sex, health status, and employment status, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1993—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and health status	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Not in labor force:																	
Excellent health	18.4	39.1	12.4	14.8	14.7	18.6	15.1	18.1	18.4	12.0	17.8	26.6	28.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Very good health	20.8	29.7	16.8	15.4	21.2	21.7	14.9	18.8	21.0	16.1	21.0	27.5	27.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Good health	29.4	22.3	29.0	26.6	32.9	29.6	28.4	31.9	29.2	29.6	32.3	26.1	25.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fair health	19.0	6.0	24.6	22.2	20.6	18.3	25.2	19.5	19.0	24.6	18.4	12.5	12.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Poor health	11.9	2.6	16.7	20.2	10.3	11.5	15.5	11.5	11.9	17.2	10.2	7.0	6.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Unknown	0.5	*0.4	*0.6	*0.7	*0.4	0.4	*0.9	*0.3	0.5	*0.4	*0.4	*0.4	*0.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Number of persons interviewed																
Women:																	
Currently employed	23,633	6,018	10,037	6,793	785	19,453	3,232	1,632	22,001	2,469	9,399	6,053	5,524	16,435	4,066	2,318	225
Not in labor force	17,470	2,743	3,469	4,120	7,138	14,190	2,609	1,461	16,009	5,852	6,702	2,813	1,842	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men:																	
Currently employed	26,628	6,518	11,258	7,909	933	22,963	2,627	2,136	24,492	3,773	9,720	5,864	7,028	12,577	2,551	9,870	1,037
Not in labor force	8,801	1,389	852	2,044	4,516	7,090	1,369	574	8,227	3,364	2,744	1,381	1,140	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

NOTES: The percents shown are national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 33. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over who had prolonged, noninjury hand and wrist discomfort during the past 12 months, by sex, duration of discomfort, and lifetime change in work status or activity due to discomfort, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, duration of discomfort, and change in work status	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women								Number in thousands									
All categories	1,372	259	508	540	66	1,215	133	68	1,304	197	625	316	228	874	232	247	17
								Percent distribution									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Years with hand discomfort:																	
Less than 2 years	39.4	59.1	41.3	30.2	21.6	38.5	46.6	38.7	39.4	36.4	41.2	39.8	35.5	40.2	35.5	41.2	(3)
2–5 years	30.5	26.4	31.9	32.0	24.0	30.1	30.9	28.6	30.6	32.1	30.5	30.6	29.9	30.6	30.8	29.4	(3)
6–10 years	13.2	7.4	9.2	18.7	22.9	13.2	13.0	*18.0	13.0	18.3	12.5	10.3	15.3	11.8	16.2	14.3	(3)
More than 10 years	10.6	*2.2	12.1	12.0	21.2	11.3	*4.7	*8.1	10.8	7.3	9.1	14.6	12.5	11.5	8.7	9.7	(3)
Unknown	6.3	*4.9	5.5	7.1	*10.4	6.6	*4.8	*6.6	6.3	*6.0	6.8	4.8	6.9	5.9	8.8	*5.3	(3)
Lifetime change in work status or activity due to hand discomfort:																	
No change	84.7	79.5	85.2	85.9	*90.7	84.9	84.1	89.9	84.4	83.4	85.1	84.5	84.3	85.7	83.6	81.2	(3)
Changed jobs or stopped working at a job	5.9	9.1	5.7	4.8	*4.3	5.6	*7.4	*4.8	6.0	9.6	6.2	4.4	*4.0	4.5	7.1	9.9	(3)
Changed work activity	6.1	7.8	6.7	4.9	*3.7	6.1	*5.8	*2.3	6.3	*4.0	5.4	7.1	8.4	6.6	*3.9	6.6	(3)
Unknown	3.4	*3.6	*2.4	4.5	*1.4	3.4	*2.8	*3.1	3.4	*3.1	3.2	*4.0	*3.3	3.2	*5.4	*2.3	(3)
Men								Number in thousands									
All categories	1,200	234	474	429	64	1,084	93	56	1,144	213	492	282	206	420	100	621	60
								Percent distribution									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Years with hand discomfort:																	
Less than 2 years	34.7	51.9	37.1	25.9	*12.9	33.8	42.5	39.7	34.6	35.2	32.3	34.6	40.8	33.8	28.0	37.3	25.4
2–5 years	32.9	29.7	31.8	35.3	36.1	33.3	26.6	34.6	32.8	29.7	36.6	33.3	27.1	32.8	47.8	31.5	22.4
6–10 years	17.0	14.4	15.5	19.5	20.4	17.1	17.2	*17.8	17.0	15.2	15.3	19.6	17.7	17.1	18.2	15.7	28.3
More than 10 years	9.7	*1.9	10.8	11.1	19.9	10.2	*4.4	*3.8	9.9	12.4	10.1	8.7	7.5	9.4	*6.0	9.4	*20.4
Unknown	5.8	*2.1	4.7	8.3	*10.8	5.6	*9.4	*4.2	5.9	*7.5	5.8	*3.8	7.0	6.9	*–	6.2	*3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over who had prolonged, noninjury hand and wrist discomfort during the past 12 months, by sex, duration of discomfort, and lifetime change in work status or activity due to discomfort, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, duration of discomfort, and change in work status	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Lifetime change in work status or activity due to hand discomfort:																	
No change	86.4	88.7	83.2	86.8	*98.5	87.1	82.7	*89.2	86.2	87.0	84.9	84.8	91.6	87.1	*94.5	84.3	*88.6
Changed jobs or stopped working at a job	5.0	*5.2	7.0	*3.3	*–	4.7	*6.0	*4.4	5.0	*3.0	5.5	6.7	*3.5	4.9	*1.4	5.8	*2.1
Changed work activity	5.5	*5.4	6.6	5.0	*1.5	5.3	*5.3	*2.2	5.7	*5.8	6.7	6.1	*1.9	4.3	*2.8	6.9	*4.0
Unknown	3.2	*0.6	*3.3	4.9	*–	3.0	*6.0	*4.2	3.1	*4.2	*2.9	*2.5	*3.1	*3.7	*1.2	2.9	*5.2
								Number of persons interviewed									
Women	1,424	243	562	534	85	1,220	180	66	1,358	205	635	331	246	891	256	257	17
Men	1,020	178	419	363	60	914	87	45	975	172	408	248	187	371	87	505	57

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 34. Number and percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over, by selected health conditions, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1988

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Selected health conditions	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
								Number in thousands									
Women																	
All categories	52,333	16,387	20,802	13,518	1,627	44,449	6,224	3,374	48,959	6,188	22,257	12,824	10,964	37,043	8,669	5,859	598
Men																	
All categories	63,852	18,945	25,590	17,288	2,029	55,702	6,150	4,551	59,301	10,080	23,954	13,683	15,945	29,926	5,615	25,363	2,732
								Percent distribution									
Women																	
Repeated trouble with neck, back, or spine	19.5	16.4	20.0	22.5	19.8	20.2	15.5	17.9	19.6	22.0	20.3	19.1	16.9	19.0	21.8	19.7	20.2
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.8	0.9	2.3	2.1	*1.7	2.0	*0.7	*1.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.7	*1.3
Tendinitis	3.3	2.1	3.4	4.4	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.2	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.4	4.6	*3.0
Asthma	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.3	*1.7	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.8	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.7	*5.1
Chronic bronchitis	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.5	*1.5	2.8	1.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	*1.0
Deafness[3]	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	4.6	1.1	*0.4	*0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	*1.3
Men																	
Repeated trouble with neck, back, or spine	18.7	15.4	20.7	19.6	17.5	19.3	14.8	15.7	19.0	20.9	19.9	19.2	15.1	16.5	17.4	21.8	17.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.2	0.5	1.5	1.5	*0.8	1.2	*0.7	*0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.7	*1.1	1.8	*0.8
Tendinitis	3.6	2.1	4.5	4.3	*1.1	3.9	1.8	1.7	3.7	1.8	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.9	2.8	3.6	*1.1
Asthma	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.7	*2.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	*2.4
Chronic bronchitis	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.6	1.3	1.1	*0.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	*1.3
Deafness[3]	1.9	0.8	1.4	3.2	8.5	2.2	*0.5	*0.5	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	*1.0	2.2	2.9
								Number of persons interviewed									
Women	13,755	4,021	5,736	3,440	558	11,285	2,081	796	12,959	1,680	5,617	3,385	3,049	9,635	2,397	1,526	147
Men	13,653	3,689	5,741	3,714	509	11,875	1,415	878	12,775	2,097	4,914	2,968	3,634	6,523	1,218	5,271	593

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Currently occurring in one or both ears.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 35. Number and rates of absence and lost work time among full-time employees 16 years of age and over for illness and injuries or miscellaneous reasons, by sex, marital status, and age of youngest child: United States, 1989

[Data are based on employer reports]

Sex, marital status, and age of youngest child	Number in thousands	Absence rate[1]			Lost work time rate[2]		
		Total	Illness	Miscellaneous	Total	Illness	Miscellaneous
Married women, spouse present							
With no children under 18 years of age	9,465	5.8	3.3	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.3
Youngest child 6–17 years of age	5,698	6.0	3.4	2.6	3.3	2.1	1.2
Youngest child under 6 years of age	4,010	11.5	4.0	7.5	7.9	2.5	5.3
Unmarried women							
With no children under 18 years of age	13,160	5.7	3.5	2.2	3.0	2.0	1.0
Youngest child 6–17 years of age	2,193	6.8	4.3	2.5	3.7	2.6	1.0
Youngest child under 6 years of age	956	11.0	5.0	6.0	6.1	2.7	3.3
Married men, spouse present							
With no children under 18 years of age	12,839	4.1	2.7	1.5	2.6	1.9	0.8
Youngest child 6–17 years of age	9,429	3.7	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.5	0.9
Youngest child under 6 years of age	9,636	3.8	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.4	0.8
Unmarried men							
With no children under 18 years of age	15,990	4.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.1
Youngest child 6–17 years of age	471	4.2	2.6	1.6	2.4	1.8	0.6
Youngest child under 6 years of age	307	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.6

[1]Absent employees as a percent of total employed.
[2]Hours absent as a percent of total hours usually worked.

SOURCE: Meisenheimer II, JR. ''Employee absences in 1989: A new look at data from the CPS.'' *Monthly Labor Review.* August 1990.

Table 36. Number of deaths, proportionate mortality ratios, and 95-percent confidence intervals of women 15 years of age and over, by selected occupations and selected causes of death, according to race and age: 28 selected States, 1979–90

[Data are based on death records. Selected occupations are occupations heavily dominated by women in 1983 and 1991]

Cause of death	White						Black					
	15–64 years			15 years and over			15–64 years			15 years and over		
	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]
						Dieticians						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	6	65	(24, 142)	32	65	(44, 91)	13	95	(50, 161)	29	108	(72, 155)
Malignant neoplasms	310	101	(89, 112)	945	104	(97, 110)	151	113	(95, 132)	279	112	(99, 125)
Colon cancer	15	65	(36, 106)	105	103	(84, 124)	14	128	(69, 214)	32	120	(81, 169)
Pancreatic cancer	10	88	(42, 162)	44	93	(67, 124)	9	146	(66, 277)	22	143	(89, 216)
Lung cancer	63	92	(70, 117)	167	93	(79, 108)	30	113	(76, 161)	47	106	(77, 140)
Breast cancer	84	108	(86, 133)	189	109	(93, 125)	36	113	(79, 156)	55	114	(86, 148)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	12	133	(68, 231)	37	109	(76, 150)	1	46	(1, 255)	5	113	(36, 264)
Leukemia	12	139	(71, 242)	31	103	(69, 145)	2	66	(8, 239)	9	153	(69, 290)
Diabetes mellitus	20	112	(68, 172)	96	105	(84, 127)	20	107	(65, 166)	47	106	(78, 141)
Diseases of nervous system	14	107	(58, 180)	58	85	(64, 110)	7	107	(42, 219)	13	102	(54, 173)
Diseases of the heart	167	106	(90, 123)	1,337	98	(94, 102)	108	90	(73, 108)	325	96	(85, 107)
Cerebrovascular disease	43	131	(94, 176)	355	109	(97, 120)	40	120	(86, 164)	102	105	(86, 128)
Pneumonia	5	55	(17, 127)	129	110	(91, 130)	7	101	(40, 208)	14	68	(37, 114)
COPD[3]	33	130	(89, 182)	120	91	(75, 108)	4	50	(13, 128)	15	91	(51, 150)
Diseases of the liver	15	67	(37, 110)	48	106	(77, 139)	8	49	(21, 96)	11	53	(26, 94)
Diseases of the kidney	5	83	(26, 193)	39	83	(59, 113)	9	94	(42, 178)	26	103	(67, 151)
Motor vehicle accidents	39	147	(104, 201)	51	133	(99, 174)	13	172	(91, 293)	14	154	(83, 257)
Suicide	16	82	(47, 133)	21	87	(53, 132)	1	38	(1, 211)	1	33	(0, 182)
						Dental hygienists						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	4	155	(42, 396)	7	130	(52, 268)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Malignant neoplasms	90	129	(103, 158)	137	118	(99, 139)	1	138	(3, 769)	1	83	(2, 459)
Colon cancer	2	42	(5, 153)	7	66	(26, 136)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Pancreatic cancer	6	277	(101, 603)	7	142	(57, 293)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Lung cancer	10	74	(35, 135)	18	80	(47, 126)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Breast cancer	39	203	(144, 277)	50	188	(139, 247)	1	652	(16, 3,634)	1	463	(11, 2,582)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	3	142	(29, 414)	6	150	(55, 326)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Leukemia	2	83	(10, 298)	4	99	(27, 254)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diabetes mellitus	3	75	(15, 220)	5	53	(17, 123)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diseases of nervous system	2	57	(6, 205)	9	121	(55, 230)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diseases of the heart	17	56	(32, 89)	83	73	(58, 90)	2	319	(38, 1,152)	4	218	(59, 558)
Cerebrovascular disease	5	67	(21, 157)	29	107	(71, 153)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Pneumonia	3	135	(27, 393)	8	88	(38, 173)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
COPD[3]	7	154	(61, 317)	18	142	(84, 224)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diseases of the liver	4	71	(19, 182)	8	107	(46, 211)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diseases of the kidney	2	146	(17, 526)	7	167	(67, 343)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Motor vehicle accidents	13	105	(55, 179)	14	105	(57, 176)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Suicide	9	112	(51, 212)	10	119	(56, 218)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
						Health record technologists and technicians						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	4	149	(40, 381)	13	196	(104, 335)	1	120	(3, 666)	1	108	(2, 601)
Malignant neoplasms	82	106	(84, 131)	166	116	(98, 134)	6	115	(42, 250)	7	116	(46, 238)
Colon cancer	6	110	(40, 239)	17	124	(72, 198)	1	246	(6, 1,371)	1	194	(4, 1,081)
Pancreatic cancer	6	236	(86, 514)	8	125	(53, 245)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Lung cancer	17	109	(63, 174)	32	112	(76, 158)	2	203	(24, 732)	2	179	(21, 645)
Breast cancer	15	72	(40, 118)	34	108	(74, 150)	–	–	. . .	1	73	(1, 406)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	2	86	(10, 310)	4	80	(21, 205)	1	1,015	(25, 5,653)	1	882	(22, 4,913)
Leukemia	3	120	(24, 351)	4	84	(23, 216)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diabetes mellitus	5	111	(35, 258)	7	58	(23, 118)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diseases of nervous system	3	82	(16, 239)	11	121	(60, 215)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diseases of the heart	35	96	(66, 133)	131	86	(71, 101)	6	131	(48, 285)	7	115	(46, 236)
Cerebrovascular disease	10	120	(57, 220)	36	100	(70, 138)	1	76	(1, 422)	1	57	(1, 316)
Pneumonia	1	41	(1, 228)	10	82	(39, 150)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
COPD[3]	7	126	(50, 258)	21	124	(76, 189)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diseases of the liver	3	50	(10, 145)	5	58	(18, 134)	2	276	(33, 997)	2	264	(31, 953)
Diseases of the kidney	1	65	(1, 359)	9	163	(74, 309)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Motor vehicle accidents	9	89	(40, 169)	11	97	(48, 172)	1	165	(4, 920)	1	162	(4, 903)
Suicide	7	95	(38, 195)	7	88	(35, 181)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Number of deaths, proportionate mortality ratios, and 95-percent confidence intervals of women 15 years of age and over, by selected occupations and selected causes of death, according to race and age: 28 selected States, 1979–90—Con.

[Data are based on death records. Selected occupations are occupations heavily dominated by women in 1983 and 1991]

Cause of death	White						Black					
	15–64 years			15 years and over			15–64 years			15 years and over		
	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]
						Licensed practical nurses						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	45	117	(85, 156)	169	98	(83, 114)	32	116	(79, 163)	63	123	(94, 157)
Malignant neoplasms	1,056	90	(85, 94)	2,854	92	(89, 95)	255	105	(92, 119)	471	107	(97, 117)
Colon cancer	84	99	(78, 122)	296	87	(77, 97)	29	146	(98, 210)	61	129	(98, 165)
Pancreatic cancer	37	91	(64, 125)	162	104	(88, 120)	15	135	(75, 223)	40	148	(106, 202)
Lung cancer	209	84	(73, 96)	564	95	(87, 103)	50	106	(79, 140)	79	103	(81, 128)
Breast cancer	248	80	(70, 91)	503	82	(75, 89)	63	108	(83, 138)	95	111	(89, 135)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	40	114	(81, 155)	121	106	(88, 126)	3	75	(15, 218)	6	76	(28, 165)
Leukemia	31	86	(58, 122)	113	107	(88, 128)	6	108	(39, 234)	13	122	(65, 208)
Diabetes mellitus	86	126	(100, 155)	352	114	(102, 126)	39	115	(81, 157)	89	114	(91, 139)
Diseases of nervous system	50	94	(69, 123)	209	89	(77, 102)	8	65	(28, 129)	21	90	(55, 137)
Diseases of the heart	589	103	(94, 111)	4,659	101	(98, 102)	215	98	(85, 112)	593	97	(89, 105)
Cerebrovascular disease	115	91	(75, 109)	1,137	101	(95, 106)	48	79	(58, 104)	147	84	(70, 98)
Pneumonia	33	92	(63, 128)	398	96	(86, 106)	9	69	(31, 131)	32	84	(57, 117)
COPD[3]	94	105	(84, 128)	465	108	(98, 118)	21	145	(89, 221)	34	117	(81, 164)
Diseases of the liver	74	83	(65, 104)	146	91	(76, 106)	26	85	(55, 124)	31	81	(55, 115)
Diseases of the kidney	27	116	(76, 169)	171	107	(91, 124)	17	97	(56, 155)	46	102	(74, 135)
Motor vehicle accidents	184	134	(115, 155)	226	130	(113, 147)	15	102	(56, 167)	23	132	(83, 198)
Suicide	112	116	(95, 139)	123	110	(91, 131)	14	267	(145, 447)	14	236	(129, 396)
						Secretaries, stenographers, and typists						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	306	97	(86, 108)	988	100	(93, 106)	95	114	(92, 139)	105	112	(91, 135)
Malignant neoplasms	11,537	116	(114, 117)	23,768	116	(115, 117)	529	138	(126, 150)	657	137	(126, 147)
Colon cancer	885	122	(114, 130)	2,442	117	(113, 121)	44	158	(115, 212)	70	171	(133, 216)
Pancreatic cancer	425	122	(110, 134)	1,088	112	(105, 117)	17	128	(74, 205)	25	119	(76, 175)
Lung cancer	2,159	101	(97, 105)	4,545	111	(108, 113)	89	149	(119, 183)	116	154	(127, 184)
Breast cancer	3,434	133	(129, 136)	5,727	134	(131, 136)	183	169	(145, 195)	206	169	(146, 193)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	330	112	(100, 124)	782	108	(100, 115)	13	165	(87, 282)	18	184	(109, 291)
Leukemia	338	113	(101, 125)	775	116	(107, 124)	20	160	(97, 247)	25	168	(108, 248)
Diabetes mellitus	394	69	(62, 76)	1,215	66	(61, 70)	37	76	(53, 104)	57	81	(61, 105)
Diseases of nervous system	421	95	(85, 104)	1,635	119	(113, 124)	30	105	(70, 149)	42	124	(89, 168)
Diseases of the heart	4,001	82	(79, 84)	22,131	88	(87, 89)	253	79	(69, 89)	419	84	(76, 92)
Cerebrovascular disease	1,003	95	(89, 100)	5,786	97	(95, 99)	89	88	(70, 107)	135	88	(73, 104)
Pneumonia	236	78	(68, 88)	2,134	103	(99, 107)	16	55	(31, 89)	28	71	(46, 102)
COPD[3]	659	86	(79, 92)	2,794	107	(103, 110)	28	118	(78, 170)	38	123	(87, 169)
Diseases of the liver	767	103	(95, 110)	1,182	102	(96, 107)	39	55	(39, 75)	41	55	(39, 74)
Diseases of the kidney	139	72	(60, 84)	702	80	(74, 85)	13	46	(24, 78)	22	53	(33, 81)
Motor vehicle accidents	1,181	100	(95, 105)	1,405	102	(96, 106)	64	101	(77, 129)	68	105	(81, 133)
Suicide	835	107	(100, 115)	951	110	(103, 117)	24	105	(67, 156)	25	108	(69, 158)
						Information clerks						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	34	94	(65, 131)	94	102	(82, 124)	15	115	(64, 189)	17	105	(61, 168)
Malignant neoplasms	1,198	113	(108, 117)	2,215	113	(109, 116)	88	129	(103, 158)	122	128	(106, 152)
Colon cancer	91	119	(96, 146)	241	126	(110, 142)	6	117	(43, 255)	11	125	(62, 223)
Pancreatic cancer	44	121	(87, 162)	108	120	(98, 144)	6	233	(85, 507)	7	148	(59, 304)
Lung cancer	256	115	(101, 129)	463	117	(106, 128)	18	159	(94, 250)	31	199	(135, 283)
Breast cancer	330	121	(108, 134)	499	119	(109, 130)	25	137	(88, 202)	29	131	(88, 188)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	40	124	(88, 169)	79	114	(90, 142)	1	74	(1, 411)	1	53	(1, 297)
Leukemia	42	121	(87, 163)	75	114	(89, 142)	2	94	(11, 341)	3	108	(22, 314)
Diabetes mellitus	38	62	(43, 84)	123	73	(60, 86)	5	55	(18, 129)	12	80	(41, 139)
Diseases of nervous system	27	53	(34, 76)	118	91	(75, 109)	7	145	(58, 299)	12	191	(98, 333)
Diseases of the heart	432	84	(76, 92)	2,005	91	(88, 94)	42	72	(51, 96)	93	84	(68, 103)
Cerebrovascular disease	128	113	(94, 134)	507	98	(89, 107)	21	118	(73, 180)	34	104	(71, 144)
Pneumonia	24	71	(45, 106)	179	100	(86, 116)	2	42	(5, 150)	4	50	(13, 127)
COPD[3]	67	83	(64, 105)	284	119	(105, 133)	3	70	(14, 205)	6	96	(35, 209)
Diseases of the liver	66	83	(64, 105)	100	87	(70, 105)	9	79	(36, 149)	10	80	(38, 147)
Diseases of the kidney	14	66	(36, 110)	54	69	(51, 89)	6	118	(43, 256)	8	91	(39, 179)
Motor vehicle accidents	230	123	(107, 140)	258	126	(111, 142)	11	107	(53, 191)	12	113	(58, 197)
Suicide	113	113	(93, 135)	118	110	(90, 131)	5	137	(44, 318)	5	133	(43, 310)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Number of deaths, proportionate mortality ratios, and 95-percent confidence intervals of women 15 years of age and over, by selected occupations and selected causes of death, according to race and age: 28 selected States, 1979–90—Con.

[Data are based on death records. Selected occupations are occupations heavily dominated by women in 1983 and 1991]

Cause of death	White						Black					
	15–64 years			15 years and over			15–64 years			15 years and over		
	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]
						Bank tellers						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	16	85	(48, 137)	48	102	(75, 135)	6	111	(40, 242)	6	105	(38, 228)
Malignant neoplasms	633	118	(108, 127)	1,134	117	(111, 121)	29	159	(106, 227)	35	166	(115, 230)
Colon cancer	48	126	(93, 167)	107	114	(93, 137)	4	326	(89, 835)	5	311	(100, 725)
Pancreatic cancer	25	139	(90, 205)	52	119	(88, 155)	1	191	(4, 1,064)	2	269	(32, 971)
Lung cancer	113	102	(84, 123)	217	113	(98, 129)	4	167	(45, 426)	5	177	(57, 411)
Breast cancer	186	132	(113, 152)	273	130	(114, 146)	8	153	(66, 301)	9	160	(73, 303)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	16	98	(56, 159)	37	109	(76, 149)	2	427	(51, 1,541)	2	383	(46, 1,381)
Leukemia	26	144	(94, 211)	41	123	(88, 167)	–	–	. . .	1	112	(2, 622)
Diabetes mellitus	17	55	(31, 87)	48	58	(42, 76)	–	–	. . .	1	35	(0, 192)
Diseases of nervous system	33	125	(85, 174)	99	152	(123, 185)	2	104	(12, 375)	2	96	(11, 348)
Diseases of the heart	205	81	(70, 92)	941	86	(80, 92)	9	60	(27, 114)	13	64	(34, 109)
Cerebrovascular disease	54	94	(70, 122)	261	100	(88, 113)	3	59	(12, 172)	3	45	(9, 131)
Pneumonia	11	64	(32, 114)	78	86	(67, 107)	1	56	(1, 312)	2	94	(11, 338)
COPD[3]	33	84	(57, 117)	126	109	(90, 129)	4	315	(85, 805)	4	271	(73, 692)
Diseases of the liver	32	78	(53, 109)	43	74	(53, 99)	1	26	(0, 143)	1	25	(0, 139)
Diseases of the kidney	8	75	(32, 147)	31	79	(53, 112)	1	69	(1, 382)	1	54	(1, 302)
Motor vehicle accidents	117	117	(97, 140)	128	118	(98, 140)	6	102	(37, 222)	6	102	(37, 220)
Suicide	59	108	(82, 139)	60	103	(78, 132)	4	199	(54, 509)	4	198	(54, 506)
						Child care workers in private households						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	3	118	(24, 344)	11	122	(60, 218)	2	67	(8, 242)	5	79	(25, 185)
Malignant neoplasms	57	87	(66, 113)	122	86	(71, 102)	28	121	(80, 174)	53	114	(85, 148)
Colon cancer	1	22	(0, 122)	11	72	(35, 128)	3	164	(33, 480)	6	113	(41, 246)
Pancreatic cancer	1	47	(1, 261)	3	44	(9, 128)	–	–	. . .	2	69	(8, 248)
Lung cancer	11	84	(41, 149)	20	78	(47, 120)	6	138	(50, 300)	12	159	(82, 277)
Breast cancer	16	96	(55, 156)	31	109	(73, 154)	9	157	(71, 297)	10	112	(53, 205)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	2	96	(11, 347)	5	95	(31, 222)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Leukemia	6	236	(86, 512)	7	127	(51, 261)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diabetes mellitus	5	132	(42, 307)	23	163	(103, 244)	3	95	(19, 278)	11	128	(63, 228)
Diseases of nervous system	1	27	(0, 151)	15	124	(69, 205)	–	–	. . .	1	36	(0, 198)
Diseases of the heart	41	133	(95, 181)	236	101	(88, 115)	25	123	(79, 182)	84	112	(89, 139)
Cerebrovascular disease	8	114	(49, 223)	54	93	(69, 121)	7	121	(48, 248)	21	95	(58, 145)
Pneumonia	3	133	(27, 389)	33	139	(95, 194)	5	372	(120, 869)	7	130	(52, 267)
COPD[3]	4	84	(22, 214)	17	92	(53, 147)	–	–	. . .	2	64	(7, 231)
Diseases of the liver	6	121	(44, 263)	8	105	(45, 206)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
Diseases of the kidney	1	73	(1, 407)	5	62	(20, 144)	–	–	. . .	3	55	(11, 162)
Motor vehicle accidents	18	87	(51, 137)	20	90	(55, 139)	1	46	(1, 254)	1	40	(1, 225)
Suicide	7	82	(33, 169)	7	77	(31, 159)	–	–	. . .	–	–	. . .
						Private household cleaners and servants						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	65	124	(95, 157)	396	97	(87, 107)	199	95	(82, 108)	851	98	(91, 104)
Malignant neoplasms	1,481	85	(81, 88)	5,615	91	(89, 93)	1,844	86	(82, 89)	6,616	95	(93, 96)
Colon cancer	96	73	(59, 89)	686	92	(85, 99)	142	77	(64, 90)	841	94	(88, 101)
Pancreatic cancer	54	84	(63, 110)	329	98	(88, 109)	86	82	(65, 101)	483	97	(88, 105)
Lung cancer	349	90	(81, 100)	1,029	92	(86, 97)	379	88	(79, 97)	1,037	94	(88, 99)
Breast cancer	327	74	(66, 82)	938	83	(78, 88)	337	70	(62, 77)	982	86	(80, 91)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	36	70	(49, 97)	176	75	(64, 86)	24	70	(44, 103)	110	85	(70, 102)
Leukemia	41	83	(59, 112)	190	87	(74, 100)	38	80	(56, 109)	150	83	(70, 97)
Diabetes mellitus	140	138	(115, 162)	826	120	(111, 128)	334	106	(94, 117)	1,408	98	(93, 103)
Diseases of nervous system	75	101	(79, 126)	520	95	(87, 104)	104	102	(83, 123)	381	95	(85, 104)
Diseases of the heart	999	112	(105, 119)	11,978	101	(99, 102)	2,097	104	(100, 107)	12,998	101	(99, 102)
Cerebrovascular disease	216	116	(101, 132)	3,082	104	(100, 107)	616	114	(104, 122)	3,895	103	(100, 105)
Pneumonia	58	111	(84, 144)	1,231	105	(99, 111)	113	103	(84, 123)	856	95	(89, 102)
COPD[3]	143	99	(83, 117)	931	99	(93, 106)	122	93	(77, 110)	483	99	(90, 108)
Diseases of the liver	118	93	(77, 111)	253	90	(78, 101)	298	125	(110, 139)	462	114	(104, 125)
Diseases of the kidney	38	111	(78, 152)	442	110	(100, 120)	176	110	(94, 127)	885	97	(91, 103)
Motor vehicle accidents	165	99	(84, 115)	240	96	(84, 109)	86	79	(63, 97)	140	83	(69, 97)
Suicide	111	98	(80, 118)	142	99	(83, 116)	35	94	(65, 131)	46	90	(65, 120)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Number of deaths, proportionate mortality ratios, and 95-percent confidence intervals of women 15 years of age and over, by selected occupations and selected causes of death, according to race and age: 28 selected States, 1979–90—Con.

[Data are based on death records. Selected occupations are occupations heavily dominated by women in 1983 and 1991]

Cause of death	White						Black					
	15–64 years			15 years and over			15–64 years			15 years and over		
	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]
						Hairdressers and cosmetologists						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	47	96	(70, 127)	168	97	(83, 113)	25	90	(58, 132)	60	91	(69, 117)
Malignant neoplasms	1,539	109	(104, 112)	3,895	112	(109, 114)	257	111	(97, 125)	605	112	(103, 121)
Colon cancer	117	116	(95, 138)	387	108	(97, 118)	19	98	(59, 153)	82	131	(104, 162)
Pancreatic cancer	48	101	(74, 133)	204	120	(104, 138)	18	167	(99, 264)	40	112	(80, 153)
Lung cancer	337	116	(104, 129)	889	129	(120, 138)	51	114	(85, 150)	113	125	(102, 150)
Breast cancer	401	107	(97, 118)	765	108	(100, 116)	69	129	(100, 162)	105	109	(88, 131)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	43	100	(72, 134)	142	112	(94, 132)	3	76	(15, 221)	13	130	(69, 223)
Leukemia	38	82	(58, 112)	125	107	(89, 127)	5	88	(28, 204)	15	109	(61, 180)
Diabetes mellitus	51	61	(45, 80)	227	70	(61, 80)	31	93	(63, 131)	101	98	(79, 119)
Diseases of nervous system	70	102	(79, 129)	252	105	(92, 118)	10	81	(38, 148)	39	130	(92, 177)
Diseases of the heart	576	84	(77, 91)	3,966	91	(88, 93)	199	93	(80, 107)	828	98	(91, 105)
Cerebrovascular disease	162	106	(90, 123)	977	95	(89, 101)	55	93	(70, 121)	214	88	(76, 100)
Pneumonia	37	82	(57, 112)	331	94	(84, 105)	12	92	(47, 160)	45	82	(59, 109)
COPD[3]	86	81	(64, 100)	550	118	(108, 128)	13	91	(48, 155)	36	97	(68, 135)
Diseases of the liver	122	113	(93, 134)	201	106	(91, 121)	28	98	(65, 141)	46	115	(84, 153)
Diseases of the kidney	26	91	(59, 133)	135	88	(73, 104)	17	98	(57, 157)	60	98	(74, 125)
Motor vehicle accidents	270	120	(105, 134)	322	121	(107, 134)	20	109	(66, 167)	24	107	(68, 159)
Suicide	118	87	(71, 103)	139	91	(76, 106)	3	48	(9, 140)	3	41	(8, 120)
						Dressmakers						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	11	111	(55, 197)	138	114	(95, 134)	13	158	(84, 269)	41	141	(101, 191)
Malignant neoplasms	377	107	(96, 118)	1,714	104	(99, 107)	96	124	(100, 151)	251	115	(101, 130)
Colon cancer	24	88	(56, 130)	211	100	(86, 114)	5	77	(25, 179)	32	116	(79, 164)
Pancreatic cancer	21	156	(96, 237)	99	106	(86, 129)	3	83	(17, 243)	18	119	(70, 188)
Lung cancer	79	97	(77, 121)	266	91	(80, 103)	20	133	(81, 204)	46	135	(98, 180)
Breast cancer	88	101	(80, 124)	292	101	(90, 113)	33	181	(124, 254)	50	134	(99, 176)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	8	78	(33, 152)	66	102	(79, 130)	1	80	(2, 448)	3	75	(15, 219)
Leukemia	12	128	(66, 224)	60	100	(76, 128)	1	58	(1, 322)	5	87	(28, 203)
Diabetes mellitus	20	96	(58, 149)	179	91	(77, 105)	10	91	(43, 166)	37	84	(59, 115)
Diseases of nervous system	16	112	(63, 181)	155	98	(83, 114)	4	107	(29, 274)	12	93	(48, 162)
Diseases of the heart	187	99	(85, 114)	3,607	99	(96, 101)	58	82	(62, 105)	372	90	(81, 99)
Cerebrovascular disease	38	101	(71, 138)	928	101	(94, 108)	21	108	(66, 164)	125	103	(85, 122)
Pneumonia	11	107	(53, 190)	378	100	(90, 110)	2	49	(6, 178)	24	79	(50, 117)
COPD[3]	29	94	(63, 135)	258	97	(85, 110)	10	215	(103, 396)	22	146	(91, 220)
Diseases of the liver	19	76	(45, 118)	62	89	(68, 113)	5	53	(17, 124)	9	64	(29, 121)
Diseases of the kidney	10	144	(69, 265)	127	104	(86, 124)	2	35	(4, 128)	29	100	(67, 144)
Motor vehicle accidents	23	99	(62, 148)	44	93	(67, 125)	3	76	(15, 222)	5	89	(28, 208)
Suicide	15	84	(46, 138)	19	71	(42, 111)	1	72	(1, 398)	2	113	(13, 406)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Number of deaths, proportionate mortality ratios, and 95-percent confidence intervals of women 15 years of age and over, by selected occupations and selected causes of death, according to race and age: 28 selected States, 1979–90—Con.

[Data are based on death records. Selected occupations are occupations heavily dominated by women in 1983 and 1991]

Cause of death	White						Black					
	15–64 years			15 years and over			15–64 years			15 years and over		
	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]	Deaths	PMR[1]	95% CI[2]
						Textile sewing machine operators						
Infectious and parasitic diseases	68	96	(74, 121)	441	108	(98, 118)	47	84	(61, 111)	74	90	(71, 113)
Malignant neoplasms	2,437	102	(98, 104)	7,638	101	(99, 103)	416	121	(109, 133)	648	116	(107, 125)
Colon cancer	191	105	(90, 120)	864	102	(95, 108)	34	129	(89, 179)	68	121	(93, 153)
Pancreatic cancer	77	86	(68, 107)	403	101	(91, 111)	8	58	(25, 115)	27	87	(57, 127)
Lung cancer	498	92	(84, 100)	1,294	87	(82, 91)	60	101	(76, 129)	101	110	(89, 133)
Breast cancer	588	98	(90, 106)	1,412	100	(94, 104)	128	141	(117, 167)	153	127	(107, 148)
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	73	103	(81, 129)	299	106	(94, 118)	4	62	(17, 159)	11	104	(51, 186)
Leukemia	69	103	(80, 130)	275	110	(97, 124)	14	145	(79, 243)	22	145	(90, 219)
Diabetes mellitus	142	101	(85, 119)	881	115	(107, 122)	36	79	(55, 109)	82	87	(69, 108)
Diseases of nervous system	71	70	(54, 88)	456	81	(73, 88)	11	50	(25, 90)	20	59	(36, 91)
Diseases of the heart	1,364	109	(104, 114)	11,911	105	(103, 106)	283	95	(84, 106)	708	97	(90, 104)
Cerebrovascular disease	280	109	(96, 122)	2,689	99	(95, 102)	97	109	(88, 133)	216	101	(87, 115)
Pneumonia	53	74	(55, 97)	880	90	(84, 96)	23	103	(65, 154)	49	97	(71, 128)
COPD[3]	164	81	(69, 94)	841	76	(70, 81)	19	91	(54, 142)	29	79	(53, 113)
Diseases of the liver	134	78	(65, 91)	367	99	(89, 109)	37	68	(48, 94)	43	69	(50, 93)
Diseases of the kidney	59	125	(95, 161)	412	105	(95, 116)	22	88	(55, 132)	50	90	(67, 119)
Motor vehicle accidents	283	132	(116, 147)	393	124	(112, 137)	72	178	(139, 224)	73	169	(132, 212)
Suicide	73	50	(39, 62)	95	51	(41, 62)	11	77	(38, 137)	12	80	(41, 139)

–Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]PMR is defined as proportionate mortality ratios.

[2]CI is defined as confidence interval.

[3]COPD is defined as Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

SOURCES: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: National Occupational Mortality System; data were computed by the Division of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations, and Field Studies from data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. *Employment and Earnings,* vol 31 no 1, 1983 and vol 39 no 1, 1992. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office.

Table 37. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over, by sex, employment status, and knowledge of cardiovascular risk factors or of risk behaviors, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1990

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and knowledge of risk factor/behavior	Total[1]	Age group				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women									Number in thousands								
Currently employed	53,833	15,773	22,107	14,113	1,839	45,695	6,507	4,059	49,774	6,372	22,463	12,996	11,894	37,786	8,970	5,687	554
									Percent								
Smoking:																	
Know as a risk factor	93.9	95.1	94.6	92.4	86.8	94.9	88.8	90.1	94.2	86.8	93.6	95.2	96.9	95.1	90.5	91.5	94.5
Current smoker	24.1	24.4	24.4	24.3	15.1	25.1	19.3	16.8	24.7	35.1	28.7	21.0	12.7	21.7	29.8	31.8	21.8
Former smoker	18.6	11.4	19.7	24.4	22.1	19.6	13.2	13.5	19.0	14.7	17.7	19.2	21.7	19.8	16.6	14.7	*11.2
Never smoked	56.6	63.6	55.1	50.6	60.4	54.6	65.2	68.9	55.6	49.0	52.9	59.1	64.9	57.8	52.5	52.8	67.0
Have tried to quit cigarette smoking	15.4	14.5	16.2	16.1	9.2	16.3	11.6	10.1	15.9	21.0	18.2	14.0	8.8	14.1	19.0	19.2	*12.7
Overweight:																	
Know as a risk factor	96.0	95.8	96.4	96.2	93.0	96.6	93.2	92.7	96.3	92.0	95.7	97.0	97.7	96.9	94.3	93.7	94.4
Stress:																	
Under stress past 2 weeks	66.9	66.4	70.5	64.9	43.0	69.4	53.5	54.1	67.9	54.0	64.9	69.9	74.4	70.4	59.6	56.9	56.8
High blood pressure:																	
Know as a risk factor	91.7	91.5	92.1	92.0	86.5	92.7	86.3	85.9	92.2	84.1	91.3	92.9	95.4	93.0	88.3	88.7	89.3
Ever told had high blood pressure	15.2	6.4	12.2	26.1	41.7	14.1	23.5	10.7	15.5	22.2	16.6	12.9	10.9	14.4	17.0	16.9	14.9
Cholesterol:																	
Know as a risk factor	93.6	94.5	94.1	92.4	87.2	94.0	90.7	89.1	93.9	85.8	93.6	94.9	96.3	94.8	90.6	90.0	93.6
Ever told had high cholesterol	14.5	6.2	10.9	27.3	31.3	14.8	13.5	10.3	14.9	15.0	14.7	13.2	15.4	15.4	12.3	12.6	*15.7
Had changed diet to lower cholesterol	37.1	23.7	36.0	52.3	50.0	37.6	37.1	30.9	37.7	30.3	35.8	37.5	43.0	38.9	33.6	32.7	27.5
									Number in thousands								
Not in labor force	38,677	6,482	7,084	9,661	15,449	33,579	4,122	3,369	35,309	13,415	15,059	6,142	3,928	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Percent								
Smoking:																	
Know as a risk factor	88.2	89.0	91.6	90.7	84.8	89.2	82.4	83.0	88.8	82.2	91.1	91.7	93.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Current smoker	20.1	26.3	27.8	25.0	10.9	20.1	21.6	15.8	20.6	22.3	21.8	16.9	11.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Former smoker	20.6	12.0	18.2	24.2	22.9	20.8	12.7	13.8	21.2	17.5	21.8	22.5	23.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Never smoked	57.4	60.1	53.1	49.9	64.9	57.2	64.5	69.5	57.3	59.0	55.6	59.8	64.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Have tried to quit cigarette smoking	12.5	16.2	18.1	15.5	6.5	12.6	13.4	7.8	13.0	13.8	13.5	11.0	7.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Overweight:																	
Know as a risk factor	91.5	90.2	93.3	94.0	89.8	92.4	87.0	84.6	92.2	86.7	93.6	94.8	96.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Stress:																	
Under stress past 2 weeks	46.9	53.7	58.2	52.8	35.2	47.9	42.1	38.5	47.7	40.8	48.1	55.1	51.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
High blood pressure:																	
Know as a risk factor	86.2	84.6	89.3	89.4	83.4	87.2	80.8	78.7	86.9	78.9	88.6	92.0	93.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever told had high blood pressure	32.8	9.5	13.4	38.5	48.0	32.5	38.7	25.4	33.5	40.2	31.8	23.6	26.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over, by sex, employment status, and knowledge of cardiovascular risk factors or of risk behaviors, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1990—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and knowledge of risk factor/behavior	Total[1]	Age group				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Not in labor force—Con.									Percent								
Cholesterol:																	
Know as a risk factor	86.8	88.7	91.0	89.4	82.5	87.7	82.1	81.1	87.4	79.6	89.9	92.0	92.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever told had high cholesterol	20.8	4.0	11.3	28.1	27.6	21.7	15.3	10.6	21.7	20.4	21.5	19.4	21.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had changed diet to lower cholesterol	42.2	20.9	37.1	50.6	48.3	43.1	38.1	31.9	43.2	39.2	43.3	42.8	48.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men									Number in thousands								
Currently employed	64,591	18,272	26,535	17,612	2,171	56,252	6,059	5,233	59,358	9,649	23,812	14,135	16,897	30,956	5,856	24,468	2,481
									Percent								
Smoking:																	
Know as a risk factor	92.5	92.5	93.8	91.2	88.6	93.4	88.0	83.8	93.3	82.8	92.2	94.8	96.8	95.5	90.3	89.9	88.7
Current smoker	28.8	27.7	31.4	27.5	16.1	28.7	30.3	31.2	28.6	42.2	34.7	26.4	14.7	21.8	35.9	36.3	27.1
Former smoker	27.0	13.0	25.1	41.5	49.0	28.0	19.4	20.2	27.6	25.6	26.0	26.5	29.4	29.3	19.5	26.0	24.6
Never smoked	42.9	57.9	42.2	29.7	33.8	42.1	48.0	46.8	42.6	30.5	37.9	45.7	54.9	47.7	43.0	36.3	47.4
Have tried to quit cigarette smoking	16.6	13.3	19.2	16.6	10.4	16.8	15.6	14.2	16.8	20.2	20.4	16.1	9.4	14.0	20.4	19.6	12.6
Overweight:																	
Know as a risk factor	93.8	92.3	94.8	93.7	93.9	94.4	92.1	84.2	94.6	86.0	94.0	94.8	97.0	96.0	90.6	92.3	89.2
Stress:																	
Under stress past 2 weeks	58.3	57.1	63.9	54.0	35.2	60.3	45.7	36.2	60.3	40.0	54.4	64.5	69.4	66.9	52.1	50.9	43.6
High blood pressure:																	
Know as a risk factor	90.5	88.8	91.9	90.6	88.6	91.5	86.1	80.3	91.4	81.2	89.8	93.1	94.9	93.5	86.9	88.2	86.0
Ever told had high blood pressure	18.0	8.5	15.7	28.8	37.8	17.3	25.2	13.1	18.4	20.3	17.7	17.5	17.4	18.4	19.4	17.0	18.9
Cholesterol:																	
Know as a risk	89.7	90.0	90.5	88.7	85.0	90.3	87.0	81.8	90.4	80.5	89.2	91.4	94.4	92.9	86.3	87.4	81.6
Ever told had high cholesterol	14.2	4.1	13.8	24.7	19.6	14.9	8.7	7.4	14.8	10.1	12.2	14.1	19.5	17.6	13.3	10.9	8.9
Had changed diet to lower cholesterol	30.7	18.2	30.7	42.5	40.1	31.4	28.4	19.6	31.6	21.0	26.2	33.2	40.5	37.3	28.1	24.0	21.2
									Number in thousands								
Not in labor force	18,774	2,934	1,599	4,081	10,160	15,573	2,383	1,056	17,718	7,511	5,810	2,845	2,520	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Percent								
Smoking:																	
Know as a risk factor	86.8	91.0	83.8	87.0	86.0	88.1	79.4	75.5	87.5	80.2	89.7	91.7	95.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Current smoker	23.0	24.9	50.3	33.0	14.0	21.5	30.8	24.7	22.8	27.4	23.6	20.3	10.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Former smoker	41.8	5.9	16.7	42.6	55.8	45.1	27.7	19.2	43.2	41.1	42.5	36.2	49.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Never smoked	33.8	67.0	30.3	23.4	28.9	32.2	38.9	53.1	32.6	29.4	32.8	42.4	39.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Have tried to quit cigarette smoking	13.7	12.0	30.7	22.2	8.1	13.2	16.1	*10.6	13.9	15.8	13.9	13.2	7.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over, by sex, employment status, and knowledge of cardiovascular risk factors or of risk behaviors, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1990—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and knowledge of risk factor/behavior	Total[1]	Age group: 18–29 years	Age group: 30–44 years	Age group: 45–64 years	Age group: 65 years and over	Race: White	Race: Black	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic	Educational level: Less than 12 years	Educational level: 12 years	Educational level: 13–15 years	Educational level: More than 15 years	Major occupational group: White collar	Major occupational group: Service	Major occupational group: Blue collar	Major occupational group: Farm[2]
Not in labor force—Con.									Percent								
Overweight:																	
Know as a risk factor	89.9	90.9	87.2	90.7	89.6	90.9	86.5	83.7	90.2	84.6	91.3	95.0	96.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Stress:																	
Under stress past 2 weeks	34.8	49.1	58.7	38.8	25.3	34.9	35.0	29.8	35.1	30.8	35.6	44.4	34.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
High blood pressure:																	
Know as a risk factor	84.2	85.3	80.1	85.0	84.2	85.9	78.4	76.8	84.7	76.9	87.6	90.5	91.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever told had high blood pressure	34.1	6.2	22.1	45.5	39.5	34.7	37.0	22.6	34.8	36.4	34.1	29.8	32.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cholesterol:																	
Know as a risk factor	83.7	91.3	81.3	86.5	80.7	84.7	77.9	78.2	84.0	76.2	87.0	88.9	92.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever told had high cholesterol	19.4	*2.2	11.7	27.8	22.3	20.8	14.8	*9.5	20.0	18.1	18.4	20.9	24.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had changed diet to lower cholesterol	37.5	12.4	24.3	46.8	43.1	39.2	32.9	21.2	38.5	33.1	38.7	39.0	46.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Number of persons interviewed								
Women:																	
Currently employed	13,167	3,614	5,619	3,366	568	10,874	1,940	889	12,278	1,568	5,301	3,242	3,035	9,213	2,238	1,375	125
Not in labor force	10,079	1,507	1,771	2,224	4,577	8,350	1,511	719	9,360	3,671	3,839	1,553	984	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men:																	
Currently employed	12,494	3,312	5,387	3,310	485	10,865	1,243	927	11,567	1,763	4,543	2,746	3,424	6,088	1,150	4,601	488
Not in labor force	4,104	518	335	878	2,373	3,380	591	178	3,926	1,690	1,237	614	537	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes adults of races other than black and white and adults with unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 38. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over using cardiovascular screening tests, according to sex, employment status, and recency of examination, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and recency of examination	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women									Number in thousands								
Currently employed	54,704	14,639	22,414	15,864	1,787	45,814	6,437	3,632	51,071	5,484	21,987	14,682	12,471	38,742	9,234	5,596	511
									Percent								
Blood pressure checked:																	
Within last year	74.9	74.9	73.4	76.4	79.6	75.1	77.8	72.1	75.1	67.9	73.2	75.9	79.5	76.4	71.0	70.8	73.9
Within last 1–2 years	14.0	13.6	15.8	12.0	11.7	14.1	12.3	16.2	13.8	12.8	14.6	15.3	11.9	13.8	15.0	14.0	*10.8
Within last 2–5 years	6.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	*2.4	6.6	5.4	5.7	6.7	9.1	7.6	5.1	5.7	6.1	7.9	7.4	*10.6
More than 5 years ago	1.7	*0.8	1.7	2.3	*3.4	1.6	*1.6	*1.6	1.7	4.5	1.8	*1.1	*1.0	1.3	3.0	*2.2	*3.2
Never	0.4	*0.9	*0.2	*0.1	*0.5	*0.2	*0.3	*1.1	*0.3	*1.3	*0.3	*0.3	*0.3	*0.3	*0.2	*1.3	*–
Cholesterol checked:																	
Within last year	35.3	26.2	32.5	45.6	54.1	34.5	42.9	42.4	34.8	32.2	34.3	35.1	38.7	36.5	32.2	33.3	*19.5
Within last 1–2 years	17.2	11.6	18.9	20.1	15.7	17.4	15.6	12.3	17.5	10.9	16.7	17.9	19.8	18.4	15.2	12.2	*19.5
Within last 2–5 years	12.2	8.0	14.1	13.9	7.4	13.2	6.7	8.3	12.5	8.8	11.1	12.8	14.9	13.4	8.7	9.3	*18.3
More than 5 years ago	3.0	*1.4	3.9	3.2	*2.8	3.1	*2.4	*2.2	3.1	*3.1	2.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	*3.4	*3.0
Never	28.2	47.0	26.9	14.8	11.9	27.7	28.1	30.7	28.1	38.8	31.4	26.4	20.5	25.0	37.0	35.5	35.4
									Number in thousands								
Not in labor force	40,066	8,251	8,006	9,484	16,325	33,973	4,619	3,340	36,726	12,744	15,720	6,903	4,597	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Percent								
Blood pressure checked:																	
Within last year	78.3	75.8	70.5	76.3	84.3	78.4	80.9	71.3	78.9	78.2	77.6	77.3	82.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–2 years	10.5	13.6	14.9	11.2	6.7	10.8	7.8	11.5	10.4	8.9	11.1	12.2	10.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 2–5 years	6.1	6.4	10.9	5.6	4.0	5.9	5.0	9.4	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.4	5.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 5 years ago	1.5	*0.4	*0.9	2.4	1.7	1.6	*1.2	*1.4	1.5	2.0	1.4	*1.1	*0.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Never	*0.4	*1.2	*0.4	*0.2	*0.1	*0.3	*0.5	*1.8	*0.2	*0.3	*0.5	*0.4	*0.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cholesterol checked:																	
Within last year	44.3	21.8	27.1	49.1	58.5	44.4	47.3	38.2	44.8	43.0	44.1	43.8	49.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–2 years	14.2	9.4	15.7	17.2	13.6	15.0	9.0	12.5	14.3	12.1	14.9	14.2	17.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 2–5 years	8.5	5.2	12.1	10.7	6.7	8.9	5.9	6.9	8.7	5.3	9.1	10.9	11.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 5 years ago	2.5	*0.6	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.7	*1.6	*1.4	2.6	2.7	2.1	*2.3	*3.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Never	24.5	56.2	36.8	14.4	12.1	23.4	27.4	32.9	23.7	27.7	24.3	25.4	15.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men									Number in thousands								
Currently employed	65,154	16,636	27,803	18,443	2,272	56,035	6,295	5,242	59,911	8,441	24,007	14,886	17,677	31,630	6,174	24,496	2,156
									Percent								
Blood pressure checked:																	
Within last year	61.5	54.4	60.5	66.9	81.0	61.8	61.9	48.0	62.6	53.4	60.3	63.2	65.5	63.9	57.0	59.9	55.3
Within last 1–2 years	17.0	19.2	18.2	14.0	9.2	17.1	15.6	18.9	16.8	13.8	17.5	17.1	17.7	17.8	19.1	15.4	17.2
Within last 2–5 years	12.1	14.4	12.6	10.3	*4.4	12.2	10.0	13.2	12.0	13.5	11.5	13.4	11.1	11.1	11.4	13.3	14.8
More than 5 years ago	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.3	*1.8	3.7	*3.3	*4.0	3.6	6.7	3.9	3.2	2.1	3.1	*3.2	4.2	*6.3
Never	1.0	1.9	1.1	*0.2	*–	0.8	*1.5	6.7	0.5	3.4	*0.8	*0.4	*0.7	0.8	*3.3	*0.9	*0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over using cardiovascular screening tests, according to sex, employment status, and recency of examination, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1993—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and recency of examination	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Men—Con.									Percent								
Cholesterol checked:																	
Within last year	30.4	16.6	28.3	42.2	61.5	30.3	31.6	18.3	31.4	22.8	27.3	31.9	36.8	34.3	26.2	26.5	25.1
Within last 1–2 years	14.6	9.6	16.7	16.2	13.7	15.0	13.1	11.8	14.9	7.8	13.5	14.3	19.8	18.2	12.6	10.9	8.8
Within last 2–5 years	12.4	10.3	13.0	14.0	*8.4	12.9	8.5	12.0	12.5	8.6	10.0	13.8	16.6	14.4	9.1	10.8	13.5
More than 5 years ago	3.2	1.8	3.4	4.5	*1.6	3.3	*2.4	*1.9	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.2	4.3	3.6	*3.2	2.9	*3.4
Never	33.9	54.2	33.8	18.8	10.2	33.4	36.9	46.6	32.8	48.0	40.7	32.3	19.3	25.5	41.0	42.7	40.4
									Number in thousands								
Not in labor force	20,981	3,181	2,068	4,878	10,855	17,615	2,622	1,385	19,596	7,513	6,709	3,607	3,046	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Percent								
Blood pressure checked:																	
Within last year	75.3	58.3	64.3	73.4	83.2	76.4	73.0	66.5	75.9	70.3	79.3	74.0	80.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–2 years	8.7	14.6	*7.1	9.7	6.9	9.0	*4.8	*7.6	8.8	9.0	8.3	9.7	8.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 2–5 years	7.7	13.7	13.5	9.1	4.2	7.4	8.0	13.5	7.2	8.2	7.1	8.9	*5.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 5 years ago	2.6	*2.6	*6.5	*2.6	1.9	2.4	*4.4	*2.4	2.7	3.7	*2.0	*1.9	*2.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Never	*0.6	*2.7	*0.2	*0.6	*0.2	*0.4	*1.4	*3.7	*0.4	*1.4	*0.1	*0.7	*–	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cholesterol checked:																	
Within last year	45.3	14.1	24.7	47.0	57.6	47.7	34.9	43.5	45.4	39.7	49.3	39.9	56.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–2 years	12.5	10.9	*9.7	14.9	12.5	13.1	8.5	*10.3	12.7	10.6	12.0	15.2	15.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 2–5 years	7.9	8.1	*9.7	10.1	6.6	8.5	*6.1	*5.5	8.1	7.6	6.3	10.6	9.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 5 years ago	2.3	*2.3	*3.9	*3.2	*1.6	2.2	*3.0	*3.0	2.3	*2.1	*3.0	*1.8	*1.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Never	24.6	59.1	44.0	19.0	13.3	22.0	35.0	31.0	24.1	30.6	22.4	26.5	12.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Number of persons interviewed								
Women:																	
Currently employed	6,517	1,608	2,754	1,860	295	5,401	879	397	6,120	665	2,502	1,767	1,573	4,628	1,116	632	62
Not in labor force	5,258	710	977	1,079	2,492	4,335	769	355	4,903	1,758	2,008	900	574	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men:																	
Currently employed	6,339	1,493	2,783	1,821	242	5,502	602	451	5,888	786	2,253	1,479	1,803	3,132	633	2,287	222
Not in labor force	2,232	304	206	517	1,205	1,862	297	122	2,110	805	712	376	329	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes adults of races other than black and white and adults with unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 39. Number and percent of women 18 years of age and over using breast or cervical cancer screening tests, by employment status and recency of examination, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Employment status and recency of examination	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Currently employed									Number in thousands								
Total	53,985	14,483	22,800	14,939	1,763	45,516	6,343	3,599	50,386	6,229	21,008	14,062	12,613	38,718	8,527	5,119	588
									Percent								
Ever received pap test[3]	93.8	86.6	96.5	96.7	93.1	94.2	95.3	88.4	94.2	87.7	93.5	94.7	96.3	95.1	89.2	91.2	88.4
If yes:																	
Within last year[3]	52.8	66.1	50.0	48.0	31.4	53.4	49.9	56.7	52.5	40.1	47.9	57.5	61.2	55.4	45.7	47.7	*34.1
Within last 1–3 years[3]	33.7	30.5	35.6	33.5	32.8	32.7	39.9	33.1	33.7	37.1	34.9	32.2	31.7	32.8	38.6	31.3	36.0
More than 3 years ago[3]	12.4	*2.4	13.3	17.2	35.0	12.8	9.0	*9.2	12.6	21.5	16.0	9.2	6.1	10.7	14.2	19.6	*29.9
Ever received physical breast examination[4]	94.3	. . .	94.4	95.1	85.9	95.2	93.2	88.7	94.7	87.4	94.3	95.6	96.5	96.4	89.6	88.8	78.9
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	51.3	. . .	50.0	54.3	42.5	51.6	52.5	52.3	51.3	44.1	47.2	52.1	60.4	54.2	43.8	43.3	38.6
Within last 1–3 years[4]	35.1	. . .	36.8	31.8	41.6	34.7	35.9	34.3	35.1	33.7	34.7	38.2	33.0	34.2	38.8	35.6	32.8
More than 3 years ago[4]	13.4	. . .	13.2	13.6	15.0	13.4	10.7	13.1	13.4	21.7	17.9	9.1	6.6	11.5	16.4	20.9	*23.7
Ever received mammogram[4]	63.5	. . .	50.6	81.3	70.4	64.3	58.6	66.1	63.3	59.5	61.3	64.2	68.2	66.3	53.8	54.9	67.8
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	44.9	. . .	38.9	49.2	54.7	44.5	47.7	42.5	45.0	40.7	44.3	41.5	50.2	45.2	41.2	46.0	([5])
Within last 1–2 years[4]	42.8	. . .	45.2	41.3	34.7	42.9	41.7	45.5	42.6	48.0	40.3	46.6	41.0	43.0	45.6	40.4	([5])
More than 2 years ago[4]	12.1	. . .	15.7	9.1	*9.6	12.2	10.6	*10.9	12.1	11.4	14.7	11.9	8.6	11.7	13.2	11.0	([5])
Performs self examination[4]																	
Never[4]	39.4	. . .	15.9	18.2	23.2	38.9	42.4	49.3	38.7	42.1	38.7	42.6	35.4	38.0	46.3	32.7	39.2
More than once a month[4]	17.6	. . .	26.2	21.0	23.9	18.5	12.2	9.0	18.3	16.3	16.8	16.2	21.4	18.3	12.6	22.9	*19.9
Less than once a month[4]	40.5	. . .	54.3	57.8	48.8	40.1	42.7	39.8	40.6	38.7	41.8	39.3	40.9	41.5	39.2	33.9	37.0
Not in labor force									Number in thousands								
Total	39,590	6,548	7,384	9,594	16,063	33,636	4,552	3,381	36,209	13,693	15,602	6,137	4,014	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Percent								
Ever received pap test[3]	87.7	82.6	94.1	93.0	88.6	88.2	88.1	80.2	88.4	81.0	90.5	92.6	92.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year[3]	38.6	63.8	45.4	35.9	26.8	38.6	37.9	47.5	37.9	31.4	38.2	47.1	49.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years[3]	34.4	31.6	42.1	33.1	32.4	33.6	40.5	37.5	34.2	34.3	35.2	33.9	32.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago[3]	25.9	*3.6	11.3	30.2	39.4	26.7	20.0	14.6	26.8	32.4	25.9	18.7	17.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever received physical breast examination[4]	85.7	. . .	87.4	89.5	82.7	87.1	77.4	81.9	86.0	77.9	88.6	92.2	92.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	43.0	. . .	48.2	43.5	40.1	43.4	40.5	43.8	42.9	36.6	42.3	53.5	49.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years[4]	37.2	. . .	41.2	35.7	36.2	36.1	46.5	41.8	36.9	40.0	37.7	33.9	32.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago[4]	19.0	. . .	10.2	20.3	22.4	19.6	11.9	14.4	19.3	22.4	19.1	11.6	17.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Number and percent of women 18 years of age and over using breast or cervical cancer screening tests, by employment status and recency of examination, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Employment status and recency of examination	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Not in labor force—Con.									Percent								
Ever received mammogram[4]	66.4	. . .	46.9	72.4	71.0	66.8	65.4	70.8	66.1	61.5	68.5	66.8	72.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	39.0	. . .	31.4	43.2	38.3	40.4	27.7	38.2	39.0	32.0	38.6	48.0	44.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–2 years[4]	45.8	. . .	53.3	42.8	45.7	44.4	59.4	41.2	46.1	48.2	48.3	39.3	40.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 2 years ago[4]	15.0	. . .	15.0	13.9	15.7	15.0	12.5	19.6	14.7	19.4	12.9	12.5	14.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Performs self examination[4]:																	
Never[4]	39.9	. . .	22.8	21.1	34.6	38.3	45.8	53.9	38.6	45.5	36.9	40.2	31.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than once a month[4]	14.3	. . .	23.8	17.1	14.2	15.3	9.0	11.1	14.6	10.6	15.9	17.0	17.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Less than once a month[4]	41.8	. . .	51.5	56.9	45.3	42.4	41.8	33.2	42.6	39.0	44.3	38.3	48.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Currently employed								Number of persons interviewed									
Total	3,751	926	1,650	1,036	139	3,107	514	344	3,407	445	1,424	961	914	2,658	625	361	44
30 years and over	2,875	. . .	1,650	1,036	139	2,343	388	236	2,589	338	1,108	671	713	2,002	444	302	40
Had pap smear	3,546	825	1,597	995	129	2,951	488	308	3,238	397	1,345	918	880	2,541	570	337	38
Had physical breast examination[4]	2,658	. . .	1,564	977	117	2,225	356	213	2,445	293	1,039	644	679	1,926	391	263	31
Had mammogram[4]	1,609	. . .	730	789	90	1,362	199	134	1,475	167	609	391	441	1,215	205	138	20
Does self examination	3,751	926	1,650	1,036	139	3,107	514	344	3,407	445	1,424	961	914	2,658	625	361	44
Not in labor force																	
Total	3,004	464	548	669	1,323	2,469	451	362	2,642	1,126	1,118	454	282	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
30 years and over	2,540	. . .	548	669	1,323	2,123	357	254	2,286	992	928	350	256	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had pap smear	2,628	398	513	618	1,099	2,165	401	300	2,328	923	1,012	420	264	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had physical breast examination[4]	2,152	. . .	474	591	1,087	1,827	278	204	1,948	769	812	323	239	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had mammogram[4]	1,424	. . .	203	435	786	1,216	184	135	1,289	472	559	219	169	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Does self examination	3,004	464	548	669	1,323	2,469	451	362	2,642	1,126	1,118	454	282	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes women of races other than black and white and women with unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Includes women without a uterine cervix.

[4]Includes only women age 30 years and over.

[5]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 40. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over using selected cancer screening tests, by sex, employment status, and recency of examination, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and recency of examination	Total[1]	Age: 18–29 years	Age: 30–44 years	Age: 45–64 years	Age: 65 years and over	Race: White	Race: Black	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic	Educational level: Less than 12 years	Educational level: 12 years	Educational level: 13–15 years	Educational level: More than 15 years	Major occupational group: White collar	Major occupational group: Service	Major occupational group: Blue collar	Major occupational group: Farm[2]
Women																	
									Number in thousands								
Currently employed	53,985	14,483	22,800	14,939	1,763	45,516	6,343	3,599	50,386	6,229	21,008	14,062	12,613	38,718	8,527	5,119	588
									Percent								
Ever received oral examination	15.1	10.0	16.8	17.2	16.7	16.3	7.3	11.1	15.4	8.7	11.2	17.3	22.4	16.7	11.4	10.0	*10.0
If yes:																	
Within last year	48.6	50.1	49.9	46.9	(3)	49.6	*25.8	*25.8	49.8	*28.3	44.5	54.7	50.7	50.0	43.2	50.1	(3)
Within last 1–3 years	37.0	39.2	37.5	35.8	(3)	36.8	52.9	52.0	36.3	53.1	37.9	33.8	36.0	36.2	37.9	*34.0	(3)
More than 3 years ago	9.6	*5.6	8.8	13.1	(3)	8.9	*17.2	*20.3	9.0	*18.7	10.7	*8.2	8.1	8.3	*18.2	*10.4	(3)
Ever received skin examination	19.0	10.0	18.5	25.9	40.6	20.1	13.7	8.3	19.7	12.5	14.6	22.4	25.7	21.2	13.0	14.1	*14.3
If yes:																	
Within last year	29.6	30.4	27.8	28.2	45.7	30.8	*17.7	40.3	29.3	*26.5	28.6	27.8	33.0	29.8	31.3	26.6	(3)
Within last 1–3 years	40.1	45.8	40.9	40.0	*24.2	40.1	38.2	41.7	40.0	*26.5	35.4	46.9	41.1	43.0	28.9	24.6	(3)
More than 3 years ago	30.3	23.8	31.3	31.6	30.1	29.1	44.1	*18.0	30.7	47.1	36.0	25.1	26.0	27.1	39.8	48.8	(3)
Ever received proctoscopic examination[4]	29.0	. . .	14.3	33.5	47.1	29.2	29.8	25.6	29.2	34.6	28.6	27.3	29.0	29.2	30.7	30.6	*14.6
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	14.7	. . .	*9.6	14.7	*20.0	13.3	*29.2	(3)	14.3	*22.0	14.6	*12.6	*12.6	13.6	*18.6	*16.3	(3)
Within last 1–3 years[4]	25.7	. . .	27.9	26.4	*18.6	24.8	*28.2	(3)	25.8	*11.5	23.2	34.3	29.6	26.4	*21.2	*29.3	(3)
More than 3 years ago[4]	59.7	. . .	62.5	58.9	61.4	62.0	42.6	(3)	59.9	66.6	62.2	53.1	57.8	60.0	60.2	54.5	(3)
Ever received digital rectal examination[4]	86.7	. . .	85.6	87.7	82.7	87.5	85.5	70.7	87.6	80.5	84.7	89.4	91.7	89.5	80.0	81.3	79.4
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	43.0	. . .	37.7	45.1	43.9	43.4	38.6	41.4	43.1	34.3	41.7	43.5	48.7	46.6	20.0	40.5	(3)
Within last 1–3 years[4]	32.2	. . .	33.3	32.3	27.9	31.8	39.7	28.4	32.4	31.2	28.3	34.2	37.0	32.4	36.1	26.5	(3)
More than 3 years ago[4]	24.2	. . .	28.5	22.1	27.4	24.3	21.7	30.2	23.9	31.8	29.5	21.9	14.3	21.0	40.3	32.0	(3)
Check blood stools[4]	44.5	. . .	30.9	49.0	59.7	44.7	39.3	54.9	44.0	50.1	37.7	48.0	50.4	44.6	45.9	45.5	33.5
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	29.2	. . .	30.2	28.5	32.4	30.0	23.2	*18.8	29.8	28.2	27.6	27.9	33.3	29.9	27.1	25.3	(3)
Within last 1–3 years[4]	37.8	. . .	34.8	37.8	44.1	35.8	50.9	42.7	37.5	44.0	35.1	39.3	36.9	38.1	33.7	48.5	(3)
More than 3 years ago[4]	32.5	. . .	35.0	33.3	*20.9	33.6	26.0	35.7	32.3	24.8	37.4	32.3	29.8	31.9	39.2	24.6	(3)
									Number in thousands								
Not in labor force	39,590	6,548	7,384	9,594	16,063	33,636	4,552	3,381	36,209	13,693	15,602	6,137	4,014	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Percent								
Ever received oral examination	11.8	7.1	17.2	12.5	10.9	12.8	7.3	7.1	12.3	6.5	11.5	18.9	20.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year	44.0	48.9	47.7	36.7	45.1	44.9	31.5	*13.7	45.7	35.9	45.0	45.0	49.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years	32.5	36.2	32.8	32.4	31.2	31.5	43.8	*37.9	32.2	32.6	35.1	23.2	39.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago	17.5	*12.8	11.3	25.6	17.6	17.7	*16.4	*34.3	16.6	22.4	15.6	22.3	*9.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over using selected cancer screening tests, by sex, employment status, and recency of examination, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and recency of examination	Total[1]	Age: 18–29 years	Age: 30–44 years	Age: 45–64 years	Age: 65 years and over	Race: White	Race: Black	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic	Educational level: Less than 12 years	Educational level: 12 years	Educational level: 13–15 years	Educational level: More than 15 years	Major occupational group: White collar	Major occupational group: Service	Major occupational group: Blue collar	Major occupational group: Farm[2]
Women—Con.									Percent								
Ever received skin examination	22.3	9.2	14.2	27.4	28.4	24.5	11.0	8.4	23.6	14.9	23.1	26.0	38.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year	31.7	35.7	25.1	31.0	33.2	31.9	*25.6	*17.6	32.2	24.0	32.6	40.5	31.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years	34.9	*16.1	42.8	36.4	34.7	35.1	32.2	44.8	34.6	33.5	34.8	33.4	37.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago	32.8	48.3	32.2	31.9	31.4	32.7	36.5	*37.6	32.6	42.5	31.6	25.6	30.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever received proctoscopic examination[4]	45.8	. . .	17.7	43.3	50.4	44.9	50.9	62.0	45.3	50.9	40.1	48.9	51.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	17.6	. . .	([3])	17.6	18.2	17.1	24.4	*23.1	17.4	18.5	14.7	23.7	16.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years[4]	29.4	. . .	([3])	24.7	31.0	28.2	38.8	29.8	29.4	26.5	30.5	26.2	37.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago[4]	51.8	. . .	([3])	56.5	49.7	53.4	36.8	45.3	52.1	54.2	53.5	50.2	43.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever received digital rectal examination[4]	79.3	. . .	78.3	85.2	76.0	80.7	71.0	62.4	80.4	68.7	85.2	85.9	90.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	33.0	. . .	33.7	34.5	31.9	33.6	30.0	35.0	33.0	29.7	33.5	36.4	36.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years[4]	35.6	. . .	42.1	32.4	37.0	34.8	40.4	24.1	36.0	33.2	36.1	35.0	40.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago[4]	30.5	. . .	24.2	31.5	30.6	30.7	29.7	39.3	30.1	36.3	29.5	28.0	21.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Check blood stools[4]	56.9	. . .	37.6	53.7	61.0	56.5	59.7	56.3	56.9	51.3	59.0	59.1	64.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	28.7	. . .	*19.4	31.8	27.6	29.4	22.9	26.4	28.8	22.6	29.6	36.1	32.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years[4]	40.1	. . .	55.1	35.9	41.5	38.6	46.0	40.5	40.1	42.6	38.0	41.8	38.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago[4]	30.7	. . .	*25.5	31.5	30.6	31.4	30.8	33.2	30.6	34.4	32.3	22.1	27.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men									Number in thousands								
Currently employed	63,901	17,296	26,680	17,693	2,020	54,942	6,318	4,891	58,799	8,728	22,643	14,368	17,742	31,195	5,534	23,556	2,809
									Percent								
Ever received oral examination	15.2	10.9	14.9	19.7	17.1	15.6	12.2	8.0	15.8	9.0	11.1	16.4	22.7	19.3	11.9	10.7	*10.5
If yes:																	
Within last year	44.0	33.2	44.0	49.9	*42.4	45.5	*21.0	43.2	44.0	28.4	37.3	42.1	52.3	45.8	50.4	38.3	([3])
Within last 1–3 years	34.0	41.3	32.4	30.3	50.5	33.1	56.4	*27.8	34.3	38.2	37.3	40.8	27.3	34.2	*28.1	38.3	([3])
More than 3 years ago	19.3	20.9	20.3	18.4	*7.0	18.4	*22.6	*26.9	18.9	*25.8	24.1	15.1	17.4	17.4	*21.5	22.1	([3])
Ever received skin examination	17.5	10.8	14.3	26.5	38.5	18.0	15.3	8.6	18.2	11.0	13.4	16.1	27.4	22.4	15.9	11.9	11.9
If yes:																	
Within last year	26.8	*19.2	24.8	31.1	*28.8	28.6	*8.2	*29.6	26.7	*25.3	22.6	24.7	30.7	28.5	*21.6	26.1	([3])
Within last 1–3 years	40.9	37.9	40.8	41.9	43.0	41.1	40.1	32.6	41.3	40.3	41.7	39.9	41.1	41.5	35.5	41.3	([3])
More than 3 years ago	31.5	41.0	34.4	26.0	*27.1	29.4	51.0	35.5	31.3	32.8	35.4	33.5	27.8	29.1	43.0	31.7	([3])
Ever received proctoscopic examination[4]	38.7	. . .	27.5	39.9	66.7	38.6	47.8	48.8	38.3	43.4	37.9	34.0	40.9	40.8	37.7	33.5	36.6
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	20.5	. . .	27.3	17.0	28.4	21.8	*7.3	*17.1	20.6	34.1	15.1	20.2	21.1	18.4	*34.9	17.8	([3])
Within last 1–3 years[4]	36.7	. . .	29.0	41.2	24.9	34.2	65.0	44.1	36.4	*16.3	42.5	36.7	37.8	39.9	*18.6	37.3	([3])
More than 3 years ago[4]	42.2	. . .	43.8	40.9	46.7	43.6	*25.9	*34.2	42.6	47.9	41.6	42.3	41.2	41.5	46.6	43.2	([3])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over using selected cancer screening tests, by sex, employment status, and recency of examination, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and recency of examination	Total[1]	Age: 18–29 years	Age: 30–44 years	Age: 45–64 years	Age: 65 years and over	Race: White	Race: Black	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic	Educational level: Less than 12 years	Educational level: 12 years	Educational level: 13–15 years	Educational level: More than 15 years	Major occupational group: White collar	Major occupational group: Service	Major occupational group: Blue collar	Major occupational group: Farm[2]
Men									Percent								
Ever received digital rectal examination[4]	83.8	. . .	80.4	85.1	84.8	85.1	75.1	59.9	85.2	67.5	82.0	87.7	90.9	89.6	69.6	79.2	70.2
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	27.7	. . .	20.9	27.6	51.1	28.2	18.7	28.9	27.7	24.5	28.9	26.0	29.2	29.2	36.6	21.5	38.2
Within last 1–3 years[4]	38.7	. . .	37.3	39.6	35.5	38.1	41.5	41.7	38.6	41.3	34.4	36.8	42.5	40.1	27.2	40.2	*22.7
More than 3 years ago[4]	33.2	. . .	41.8	32.1	*13.4	33.3	38.7	29.5	33.3	33.5	36.7	36.6	27.8	30.2	34.9	38.3	39.1
Check blood stools[4]	48.3	. . .	38.6	51.5	56.1	47.6	61.3	40.7	48.6	36.4	44.8	45.7	57.4	54.5	40.1	40.2	32.9
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	23.7	. . .	21.1	23.7	30.6	24.5	*15.7	*20.3	23.9	25.2	21.0	22.7	25.8	24.9	36.4	18.4	([3])
Within last 1–3 years[4]	41.1	. . .	33.7	44.1	35.9	40.1	48.7	*20.1	41.9	38.1	41.5	35.7	44.1	42.2	*21.9	41.4	([3])
More than 3 years ago[4]	35.0	. . .	45.3	31.9	33.6	35.2	35.6	59.6	34.1	36.7	37.5	40.5	30.1	32.5	41.7	40.3	([3])
									Number in thousands								
Not in labor force	20,726	3,117	2,158	4,684	10,766	17,186	2,671	1,308	19,417	7,873	6,896	3,118	2,663	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Percent								
Ever received oral examination	12.6	*7.2	*9.3	14.2	14.2	13.3	*7.7	*12.7	12.6	11.1	10.7	16.3	18.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year	47.4	([3])	([3])	40.4	50.2	45.9	([3])	([3])	48.7	44.0	47.3	50.0	52.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years	34.2	([3])	([3])	36.2	33.2	35.3	([3])	([3])	35.6	39.4	30.8	*30.8	*34.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago	15.4	([3])	([3])	*22.1	*13.1	15.9	([3])	([3])	12.5	*12.3	*19.6	*15.4	*13.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever received skin examination	28.5	*9.4	*9.7	27.6	38.2	31.1	15.9	*11.1	29.7	22.2	29.3	28.6	46.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year	40.5	([3])	([3])	33.8	43.3	41.2	*23.0	([3])	40.7	35.3	46.7	34.2	42.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years	33.9	([3])	([3])	29.9	34.2	33.7	45.0	([3])	34.2	32.8	26.1	42.6	42.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago	24.2	([3])	([3])	34.2	21.3	23.8	*29.2	([3])	23.7	29.6	25.3	*23.1	*15.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever received proctoscopic examination[4]	59.0	. . .	30.9	51.8	63.1	58.3	66.9	58.9	59.0	66.1	51.1	53.6	68.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	23.1	. . .	([3])	17.8	23.9	22.8	*22.0	*14.8	23.5	28.3	17.2	29.6	*19.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years[4]	33.5	. . .	([3])	34.5	33.9	31.8	53.1	*22.7	34.0	31.3	33.0	36.2	36.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago[4]	42.1	. . .	([3])	45.8	41.2	44.5	*20.9	62.6	41.3	39.2	48.3	34.2	42.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Ever received digital rectal examination[4]	80.3	. . .	46.7	82.7	81.5	84.2	58.5	71.5	80.7	70.8	83.9	90.0	89.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	38.0	. . .	([3])	30.5	41.4	38.2	35.9	*18.6	38.8	36.8	37.0	35.3	44.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years[4]	37.0	. . .	([3])	38.1	36.7	36.9	41.1	54.5	36.3	37.1	35.2	42.5	36.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago[4]	24.3	. . .	([3])	30.8	21.2	24.6	*16.3	*26.9	24.2	25.4	27.2	21.6	18.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Check blood stools[4]	63.6	. . .	52.2	55.9	67.5	63.5	65.3	64.9	63.5	64.5	59.0	64.9	70.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
If yes:																	
Within last year[4]	30.3	. . .	([3])	26.3	31.6	30.7	29.2	*17.4	30.9	32.7	30.1	22.2	31.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Within last 1–3 years[4]	38.8	. . .	([3])	40.3	38.4	37.9	46.4	36.6	38.9	41.9	35.2	38.3	40.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
More than 3 years ago[4]	30.3	. . .	([3])	33.0	29.4	30.9	*22.8	46.0	29.6	25.1	34.2	37.3	38.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over using selected cancer screening tests, by sex, employment status, and recency of examination, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1992—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and recency of examination	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
		Number of persons interviewed															
Women																	
Currently employed	3,751	926	1,650	1,036	139	3,107	514	344	3,407	445	1,424	961	914	2,658	625	361	44
30 years and over	2,875	. . .	1,650	1,036	139	2,343	388	236	2,589	338	1,108	671	703	2,002	444	291	40
Had oral examination	557	90	276	173	18	507	36	36	521	39	152	159	207	447	65	34	4
Had skin examination	695	93	301	254	47	625	59	30	665	48	195	204	248	557	84	39	6
Had proctoscopic examination[4]	361	. . .	57	253	51	316	39	19	342	48	144	80	89	269	53	31	3
Had digital rectal examination[4]	1,037	. . .	289	670	78	881	129	55	982	122	393	254	268	789	130	95	11
Checked blood stools[4]	648	. . .	135	448	65	556	70	50	598	93	225	161	169	469	99	64	7
Not in labor force	3,004	464	548	669	1,323	2,469	451	362	2,642	1,136	1,118	454	282	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
30 years and over	2,540	. . .	548	669	1,323	2,123	357	254	2,286	1,992	928	350	256	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had oral examination	352	33	84	86	149	311	38	27	325	84	127	80	60	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had skin examination	641	42	172	173	354	585	48	33	608	166	250	117	106	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had proctoscopic examination[4]	643	. . .	12	203	428	567	66	43	600	219	237	108	79	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had digital rectal examination[4]	1,153	. . .	68	396	689	986	150	75	1,078	394	444	188	123	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Checked blood stools[4]	976	. . .	34	306	636	841	121	71	905	334	377	154	108	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men																	
Currently employed	3,581	872	1,575	1,012	122	3,105	353	376	3,205	510	1,238	818	1,006	1,758	312	1,327	150
30 years and over	2,709	. . .	1,575	1,012	122	2,356	263	273	2,436	392	897	589	824	1,379	206	986	113
Had oral examination	538	104	231	181	22	482	42	35	503	46	138	133	221	335	39	139	14
Had skin examination	618	85	225	263	45	567	42	38	580	54	163	129	272	385	45	167	16
Had proctoscopic examination[4]	404	. . .	71	277	56	368	34	29	375	43	115	82	164	252	24	105	16
Had digital rectal examination[4]	974	. . .	256	635	83	884	77	55	919	111	282	228	351	576	57	300	33
Checked blood stools[4]	614	. . .	128	428	58	547	59	37	577	62	171	135	246	386	31	170	20
Not in labor force	1,249	161	123	284	681	1,016	183	108	1,141	496	398	191	155	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
30 years and over	1,088	. . .	123	284	681	894	159	77	1,011	453	354	134	139	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had oral exam	153	10	11	38	94	132	16	16	137	55	44	28	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had skin exam	351	16	12	75	248	316	29	16	335	111	111	55	74	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had proctoscopic exam[4]	375	. . .	6	83	286	330	40	21	354	144	114	45	72	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Had digital rectal exam[4]	643	. . .	14	174	455	567	66	34	609	248	211	81	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Checked blood stools[4]	509	. . .	15	130	364	440	59	30	479	189	164	63	91	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes adults of races other than black and white and adults with unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

[4]Includes only adults 30 years and over.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 41. Percent of private worksites with 50 employees or more that offered selected health promotion programs and facilities, according to workplace size: United States, 1985 and 1992

[Data are based on questionnaires of private establishments in nonagricultural industries and governments]

Type of program	Size of private establishment—1985					Size of private establishment—1992				
	Total	50–99 employees	100–249 employees	250–749 employees	750 employees and over	Total	50–99 employees	100–249 employees	250–749 employees	750 employees and over
AIDS[1] education	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.0	22.9	29.6	37.9	61.9
Alcohol/other drugs	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36.4	30.4	40.3	45.1	70.5
Back care	28.6	19.5	34.8	41.4	47.4	32.5	27.8	38.8	36.0	51.4
Cancer education	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.0	17.2	25.2	33.2	63.5
Cholesterol education	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26.7	20.1	28.5	41.4	71.1
Exercise/physical fitness	22.1	14.5	22.7	32.4	53.7	40.7	31.6	45.2	63.8	79.0
High blood pressure	16.5	8.7	17.9	23.8	49.8	29.4	23.1	32.4	40.3	67.8
Job hazards/injury	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63.8	61.4	67.8	64.0	64.6
Medical self care	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18.3	14.4	19.6	28.5	38.6
Mental health	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25.4	18.2	29.7	38.1	62.4
Nutrition education	16.8	8.6	19.8	21.9	48.0	31.4	22.1	37.5	46.7	77.6
Off-the-job accidents	19.8	13.2	21.6	33.8	38.3	17.8	13.6	22.0	22.3	32.5
Prenatal education	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.0	5.4	9.0	16.5	40.4
Smoking control	35.6	30.1	37.5	39.5	57.9	40.0	32.0	43.5	58.9	78.9
Sexually transmitted disease	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10.4	8.1	11.4	12.4	30.6
Stress management	26.6	14.9	32.7	37.5	60.8	37.1	29.3	41.5	50.8	78.6
Weight control	14.7	8.1	13.5	22.9	48.8	24.3	14.2	28.2	48.0	77.9

- - - Data not available.

[1]AIDS is defined as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

SOURCE: Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: *National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities: A Summary,* 1987 and *1992 National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities,* 1993. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 42. Percent of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over by selected sociodemographic characteristics, according to selected health promotion/disease prevention programs offered by employer and sex: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Age, race, ethnicity, and education	Program offered by employer					
	Smoking cessation program		Exercise program		Exercise facility	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	19.8	19.5	15.9	14.7	17.6	17.9
Age						
18–29 years	14.9	12.1	17.1	12.6	18.4	15.5
30–44 years	22.9	21.7	16.6	16.0	18.2	19.5
45–64 years	21.4	24.8	14.9	15.9	17.1	19.2
65 years and older	6.8	5.1	5.7	4.4	7.5	5.9
Race						
White	19.3	19.4	14.9	14.4	17.1	17.6
Black	22.3	20.8	20.8	18.3	19.6	21.2
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	13.4	11.1	8.0	9.4	9.8	12.7
Non-Hispanic	20.3	20.3	16.4	15.2	18.1	18.4
Education						
Less than high school	8.1	8.7	7.6	5.7	8.4	8.1
High school	17.8	18.4	13.6	12.8	15.1	15.9
Some college	22.1	21.8	17.1	15.4	18.3	19.5
Post graduate	25.8	24.4	21.1	21.1	25.2	24.0
	Number of persons interviewed					
Total	6,517	6,339	6,517	6,339	6,517	6,339

NOTES: Percents shown are national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey; data computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 43. Percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over whose employer restricted smoking by sex and type of restriction, according to industry: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex and type of restriction	Total[1]	Farm[2]	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transport, utilities[2]	Wholesale	Retail trade	Finance, real estate[2]	Business, repair[2]	Personal services	Entertainment[2]	Professional[2]	Public administration	Unknown[2]
								Percent distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women															
Not applicable[3]	20.9	59.8	([4])	36.2	10.4	27.8	24.6	20.0	16.3	35.3	32.8	31.8	17.8	18.2	82.9
Employer restricts smoking	65.6	20.6	([4])	28.6	74.4	58.9	62.5	59.5	68.8	48.0	39.6	47.2	74.8	74.9	*14.8
Employer does not restrict	12.5	15.2	([4])	33.8	14.8	12.0	12.0	19.1	14.5	14.7	24.0	20.9	6.6	6.6	*1.7
Unknown	1.1	*4.4	([4])	*1.4	*0.4	*1.4	*0.9	*1.3	*0.4	*2.0	*3.7	*–	0.9	*0.2	*0.7
Men															
Not applicable[3]	45.2	91.4	60.0	84.8	24.4	61.5	55.4	33.5	41.9	51.9	43.3	50.0	31.7	39.9	83.8
Employer restricts smoking	43.6	*5.4	32.1	7.6	62.2	34.3	34.9	47.9	47.4	30.1	43.5	34.8	59.2	56.2	*10.1
Employer does not restrict	10.4	*2.3	*4.2	7.3	12.8	3.7	9.1	16.9	9.6	16.5	*11.3	15.2	7.7	*3.9	*6.1
Unknown	0.9	*1.0	*3.6	*0.2	*0.6	*0.5	*0.6	1.7	*1.1	*1.5	*1.9	*–	*1.4	*–	*–
								Number of persons interviewed							
Women	6,517	85	16	76	804	281	122	1,060	553	279	327	94	2,439	304	77
Men	6,339	212	59	612	1,374	586	259	890	335	460	115	116	926	327	68

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown industry.

[2]"Farm" includes agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. "Transport, utilities" includes transport, communications, and other public utilities. "Finance, real estate" includes finance, insurance, and real estate. "Business, repair" includes business and repair services. "Entertainment" includes entertainment and recreation services. "Professional" includes professional and related services. "Unknown" includes unknown and Armed Forces.

[3]Person works outside, in a motor vehicle, or at several locations.

[4]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 44. Percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over whose employer restricted smoking by sex and type of restriction, according to occupation: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex and type of restriction	Total[1]	Executive[2]	Professional[2]	Technicians[2]	Sales	Administrative support[2]	Private house[2]	Protective	Other services[2]	Farm[2]	Precision product[2]	Machine operator[2]	Transportation[2]	Handler[2]	Unknown[2]
	Percent distribution														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women															
Not applicable[3]	20.9	20.7	19.3	9.5	29.3	10.8	40.9	57.6	27.7	72.1	20.4	8.9	77.6	10.9	87.9
Employer restricts smoking	65.6	65.6	75.4	83.5	54.6	74.2	17.9	37.7	54.8	*9.5	67.4	74.2	*19.7	67.1	*12.1
Employer does not restrict	12.5	12.8	4.6	6.3	15.5	14.0	28.9	*4.1	16.7	*12.5	11.5	16.6	*0.9	16.6	*–
Unknown	1.1	*0.8	*0.7	*0.2	*0.7	1.0	*12.3	*0.6	*0.8	*6.0	*0.7	*0.3	*1.8	*5.4	*–
Men															
Not applicable[3]	45.2	41.7	28.4	33.4	52.5	20.8	([4])	57.6	26.3	94.0	55.6	16.4	84.9	48.5	85.5
Employer restricts smoking	43.6	49.4	63.6	57.4	32.2	67.7	([4])	34.6	55.9	*3.2	30.9	66.9	9.6	40.9	*7.2
Employer does not restrict	10.4	8.8	7.0	8.1	13.9	11.1	([4])	7.9	14.7	*1.9	12.8	16.0	5.1	8.9	*7.4
Unknown	0.9	*0.2	*1.0	*0.1	*0.3	*0.4	([4])	*–	*3.1	*0.9	*0.8	*0.8	*0.5	*1.7	*–
	Number of persons interviewed														
Employees of all employers:															
Women	6,517	873	1,110	279	710	1,656	91	43	982	62	135	329	62	106	79
Men	6,339	924	888	224	701	395	2	181	450	222	1,092	459	418	318	65

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

*– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero.

[1]Includes unknown occupations.

[2]"Executive" includes executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. "Professional" includes professional specialty occupations. "Technicians" includes technicians and related support occupations. "Private house" includes private household occupations. "Other services" includes service occupations except protective and household. "Farm" includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. "Precision product" includes precision production, craft, and repair occupations. "Machine operator" includes machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. "Transportation" includes transportation and material moving occupations. "Handler" includes handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers. "Unknown" includes unknown and Armed Forces.

[3]Person works outside, in a motor vehicle, or at several locations.

[4]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 45. Percent distribution of currently employed adults 18 years of age and over whose employer restricted smoking by sex and type of restriction, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex and type of restriction	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
	Percent distribution																
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women																	
Not applicable[3]	20.9	16.0	20.7	23.6	38.4	21.3	17.5	20.1	20.9	24.5	20.4	20.0	21.4	17.4	30.0	18.0	72.1
Employer restricts smoking	65.6	68.1	66.2	64.4	48.1	65.1	68.9	63.8	65.7	56.4	63.9	68.0	70.0	70.4	51.6	66.5	*9.5
Employer does not restrict	12.5	14.8	12.0	11.1	12.8	12.5	12.5	13.9	12.4	17.2	15.0	11.0	7.9	11.4	17.1	14.0	*12.5
Unknown	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	*0.7	1.1	*1.1	*2.3	1.0	*1.9	0.8	1.4	*0.8	*0.8	*1.6	3.5	*6.0
Men																	
Not applicable[3]	45.2	37.5	44.6	49.7	70.2	46.0	40.8	43.2	45.3	55.8	48.6	42.0	37.9	37.3	35.1	52.5	94.0
Employer restricts smoking	43.6	47.5	44.2	42.4	17.0	42.8	46.6	46.0	43.3	29.5	39.1	47.0	53.5	52.2	49.9	35.3	*3.2
Employer does not restrict	10.4	13.6	10.4	7.3	11.2	10.3	10.9	9.2	10.5	13.4	11.3	10.1	7.8	9.8	12.8	11.4	*1.9
Unknown	0.9	1.4	0.9	*0.6	*1.6	0.8	*1.9	*1.7	0.9	*1.3	1.0	*0.9	*0.8	0.8	*2.3	0.9	*0.9
	Number of persons interviewed																
Women	6,517	1,608	2,754	1,860	295	5,401	879	397	6,120	665	2,502	1,767	1,573	4,628	1,116	632	62
Men	6,339	1,493	2,783	1,821	242	5,502	602	451	5,888	786	2,253	1,479	1,803	3,132	633	2,287	222

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Person works outside, in a motor vehicle, or in several locations.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 46. Percent of employees participating by type of benefit and percent distribution of source of financing, according to private and public sectors and full- and part-time status: United States, 1992–93

[Data are based on questionnaires of private establishments in nonagricultural industries and of governments]

Type of benefit	All employees	Private sector employees	Public sector employees	Full-time employees	Part-time employees
			Percent		
Medical care	67	63	85	78	15
Dental care	42	39	62	49	11
Long-term disability insurance	26	25	26	31	3
Long-term care insurance	4	3	13	3	1
Job-related travel accident insurance	24	25	14	26	11
Employer assistance for child care	4	4	7	5	3
Maternity leave					
Paid leave	2	2	1	2	–
Unpaid leave	37	34	56	41	19
			Percent distribution		
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Medical care					
Employee coverage					
Wholly employer financed	48	45	58	48	49
Partly employer financed	51	54	42	52	49
Not determined	1	1	–	1	2
Family coverage					
Wholly employer financed	25	25	28	25	29
Partly employer financed	74	74	72	74	69
Not determined	1	1	–	1	2
Long-term disability insurance					
Wholly employer financed	76	76	79	76	73
Partly employer financed	24	24	21	23	27
Not determined	–	–	–	–	–

– Quantity zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: *Employee Benefits in the United States, 1992–93.* March 1995. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 47. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over with health care coverage, by sex, age, employment status, and type of health coverage, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, employment status, and type of health coverage	Total[1]	Age: 18–29 years	Age: 30–44 years	Age: 45–64 years	Age: 65 years and over	Race: White	Race: Black	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic	Educational level: Less than 12 years	Educational level: 12 years	Educational level: 13–15 years	Educational level: More than 15 years	Major occupational group: White collar	Major occupational group: Service	Major occupational group: Blue collar	Major occupational group: Farm[2]
Women								Number in thousands									
Currently employed:																	
18–64 years	53,019	14,285	22,701	16,033	. . .	44,287	6,262	4,007	49,012	5,111	20,982	14,123	12,347	37,346	8,761	5,151	497
65 years and over	1,761	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,761	1,528	202	373	1,723	468	673	362	242	989	449	118	50
Not in labor force:																	
18–64 years	23,756	6,511	7,886	9,359	. . .	19,012	3,304	2,766	20,990	6,433	9,633	4,664	2,764	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	16,342	. . .	. . .	. . .	16,342	14,666	1,375	702	15,641	6,358	5,967	2,094	1,620	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
								Percent									
Currently employed, 18–64 years:																	
Medicaid[3]	2.2	4.3	2.0	0.6	. . .	1.7	6.0	3.4	2.1	7.1	2.6	1.8	*0.2	1.3	5.6	3.5	*5.5
Other government[4]	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.0	. . .	2.1	3.2	*1.2	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.4	4.2	*1.2	*2.3
Private plan	80.9	76.9	81.5	83.6	. . .	82.6	70.7	68.3	81.9	64.4	79.8	83.6	88.7	85.5	68.1	80.6	68.2
Currently employed, 65 years and over;																	
Medicare[5]	87.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	87.5	87.5	85.4	([6])	87.7	89.7	88.7	85.4	85.2	86.6	90.1	88.4	([6])
Medicaid[3]	*2.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	*2.6	*2.0	*7.6	([6])	*2.7	*5.1	*1.1	*1.6	*3.8	*1.5	*3.2	*4.7	([6])
Other government[4]	*1.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	*1.6	*1.0	*–	([6])	*1.7	*–	1.3	*5.5	*–	*2.0	*1.9	*–	([6])
Private plan	83.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	83.6	86.5	61.3	([6])	84.4	75.1	90.8	83.3	82.8	90.6	72.5	80.6	([6])
Not in labor force, 18–64 years:																	
Medicaid[3]	16.7	24.2	18.6	9.9	. . .	12.5	38.6	25.0	15.6	30.3	15.3	9.4	*3.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Other government[4]	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.3	. . .	4.7	6.6	4.4	5.5	4.9	5.8	6.2	*3.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Private plan	60.5	50.8	58.7	68.9	. . .	65.5	33.6	38.5	63.4	38.5	64.6	72.6	80.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Not in labor force, 65 years and over:																	
Medicare[5]	90.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	90.3	91.0	86.7	90.3	90.3	90.8	90.1	93.5	93.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Medicaid[3]	8.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.1	6.5	19.4	33.9	6.9	16.3	3.7	*1.1	*1.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Other government[4]	2.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.0	1.9	*0.5	*1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	*3.5	*2.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Private plan	76.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	76.4	79.1	50.1	50.9	77.6	65.6	83.3	86.9	89.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men								Number in thousands									
Currently employed:																	
18–64 years	63,269	16,672	27,711	18,885	. . .	54,498	6,134	5,491	57,778	8,636	23,457	14,341	16,194	29,293	6,018	24,194	2,332
65 years and over	2,235	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,235	2,067	131	68	2,167	560	673	344	635	1,196	215	465	249
Not in labor force:																	
18–64 years	9,998	3,384	2,073	4,541	. . .	7,540	1,833	967	9,032	3,287	3,273	2,026	1,188	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	10,896	. . .	. . .	. . .	10,896	9,673	958	419	10,477	4,368	3,305	1,286	1,734	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over with health care coverage, by sex, age, employment status, and type of health coverage, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1993—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, employment status, and type of health coverage	Total[1]	Age: 18–29 years	Age: 30–44 years	Age: 45–64 years	Age: 65 years and over	Race: White	Race: Black	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic	Educational level: Less than 12 years	Educational level: 12 years	Educational level: 13–15 years	Educational level: More than 15 years	Major occupational group: White collar	Major occupational group: Service	Major occupational group: Blue collar	Major occupational group: Farm[2]
Currently employed, 18–64 years:									Percent								
Medicaid[3]	0.7	1.2	0.7	*0.4	. . .	0.6	1.9	*1.3	0.7	2.2	0.8	*0.4	*0.1	*0.2	1.8	1.0	*2.0
Other government[4]	2.8	1.8	1.7	5.2	. . .	2.4	4.6	2.2	2.9	2.1	3.0	3.4	2.3	3.1	3.4	2.5	*1.3
Private plan	78.6	71.6	79.4	83.5	. . .	79.8	69.1	57.2	80.6	59.4	79.2	81.7	87.3	85.4	70.1	76.2	66.4
Currently employed, 65 years and over:																	
Medicare[5]	84.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	84.6	84.4	82.4	([6])	84.9	88.2	85.6	84.8	82.3	80.0	84.0	91.3	94.8
Medicaid[3]	*0.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	*0.7	*0.6	*–	([6])	*0.7	*0.7	*1.2	*–	*0.6	*0.3	*–	*–	*3.3
Other government[4]	6.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.8	5.9	*13.8	([6])	6.5	8.2	5.7	11.6	3.9	7.1	9.0	29.1	*2.5
Private plan	86.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	86.6	87.4	*71.4	([6])	87.4	78.6	89.1	88.0	92.0	89.0	86.4	81.8	88.5
Not in the labor force, 18–64 years:																	
Medicaid[3]	13.9	9.0	29.3	10.5	. . .	11.9	19.3	19.4	13.3	22.4	11.9	7.5	*6.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Other government[4]	8.4	2.6	8.7	12.7	. . .	8.0	10.0	*4.5	8.8	4.9	10.1	11.2	12.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Private plan	58.0	61.4	40.0	63.8	. . .	63.7	38.2	38.4	60.1	45.0	61.2	67.9	73.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Not in the labor force, 65 years and over																	
Medicare[3]	90.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	90.0	91.2	83.2	84.3	90.2	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Medicaid[3]	3.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.9	2.9	9.0	19.2	3.3	7.1	*2.2	*1.3	*1.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Other government[4]	8.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	8.3	7.5	14.4	*4.0	8.5	8.3	8.7	10.3	6.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Private plan	78.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	78.5	81.3	54.1	61.5	79.2	70.8	83.5	85.2	89.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Women									Number of persons interviewed								
Currently employed:																	
18–64 years	12,725	3,268	5,549	3,908	. . .	10,450	1,727	931	1,794	1,248	5,060	3,357	2,943	8,930	2,113	1,252	118
65 years and over	447	. . .	. . .	. . .	447	380	62	10	437	119	175	85	64	250	118	31	14
Not in labor force:																	
18–64 years	5,784	1,497	1,968	2,319	. . .	4,496	956	670	5,114	1,612	2,339	1,105	663	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	4,093	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,093	3,586	433	153	3,940	1,608	1,483	529	395	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men									Number of persons interviewed								
Currently employed:																	
18–64 years	14,467	3,639	6,287	4,541	. . .	12,418	1,468	1,224	13,243	1,993	5,395	3,246	3,682	6,676	1,390	5,525	546
65 years and over	521	. . .	. . .	. . .	521	482	33	16	505	130	160	78	146	275	50	114	59
Not in labor force:																	
18–64 years	2,374	777	483	1,114	. . .	1,748	490	226	2,148	825	762	460	273	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	2,562	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,562	2,223	281	87	2,475	1,042	781	292	395	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision. *– Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision and quantity zero. . . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupation and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

[3]Coverage in last month.

[4]Includes other public assistance, CHAMPUS, Veterans Administration, military, and other.

[5]Includes age 65 and over. Coverage in last month.

[6]Data not presented because based on 20 or fewer interviewed persons.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk. Percents do not add to 100.0 because individuals may have more than one method of coverage.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 48. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over with private health insurance, by sex, source of insurance, payments by employer or union, and employment status, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1993

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and source of coverage and payments	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Women									Number in thousands								
Currently employed	54,779	14,285	22,701	16,033	1,761	45,815	6,464	4,044	50,735	5,580	21,655	14,485	12,890	38,335	9,210	5,269	547
Not in labor force	40,098	6,511	7,886	9,359	16,342	33,678	4,680	3,467	36,631	12,790	15,599	6,759	4,384	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Percent								
Currently employed:																	
Source of insurance:																	
Employer	73.2	70.6	75.9	74.9	45.8	74.6	65.6	59.6	74.3	55.9	72.4	75.6	81.6	78.6	57.9	74.5	34.7
Union	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.6	*1.8	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	*3.1
Workplace, don't know whether employer or union	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	*0.7	0.9	*0.4	*0.8	0.9	*0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	*0.2	*3.0
Employer/union pays:																	
All of premium	27.2	25.3	27.5	29.8	16.5	28.4	20.3	19.4	27.9	18.6	27.8	27.3	30.9	30.0	19.4	26.1	15.5
Some of premium	48.1	45.4	51.2	48.8	23.6	48.7	44.7	39.4	48.8	34.8	47.5	50.0	53.9	51.8	37.4	49.0	22.3
None	5.1	5.1	4.2	5.8	7.7	5.2	4.5	3.7	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	3.9	4.8	*3.7
Not in labor force:																	
Source of insurance:																	
Employer of family member	46.0	41.0	50.6	55.6	40.2	48.5	28.4	31.5	47.3	30.2	50.0	56.2	65.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Union of family member	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	*1.2	*1.8	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Workplace, don't know whether employer or union	0.8	*0.6	*0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	*0.9	*1.6	0.7	*0.6	0.7	*1.1	*1.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Employer/union pays:																	
All of premium	14.9	10.5	16.0	18.8	13.9	16.0	8.4	7.8	15.6	9.3	17.6	17.1	19.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Some of premium	25.7	26.4	31.5	32.5	18.8	26.7	16.7	20.8	26.2	16.2	27.6	32.5	38.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
None	6.9	2.1	4.1	7.5	9.9	7.7	3.2	3.8	7.2	5.5	7.4	8.0	8.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men									Number in thousands								
Currently employed	65,504	16,672	27,711	18,886	2,235	56,565	6,265	5,559	59,945	9,196	24,139	14,685	16,828	30,489	6,233	24,659	2,581
Not in labor force	20,894	3,384	2,073	4,541	10,896	17,214	2,791	1,385	19,508	7,655	6,578	3,312	2,922	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Percent								
Currently employed:																	
Source of insurance:																	
Employer	70.6	65.3	72.6	74.5	52.5	71.4	64.4	50.0	72.5	51.7	71.4	74.0	78.8	77.4	63.5	69.2	44.5
Union	2.7	2.7	2.4	3.1	*2.1	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	3.6	3.2	1.3	1.5	2.8	4.4	*1.4
Workplace, don't know whether employer or union	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	*1.1	0.8	*0.2	*1.2	0.7	*0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	*0.9	0.5	*0.4
Employer/union pays:																	
All of premium	26.2	23.7	26.6	28.3	21.5	26.8	22.2	15.7	27.2	17.6	27.2	28.2	28.5	27.2	23.0	27.6	18.5
Some of premium	46.1	42.0	48.3	48.7	26.5	46.4	41.8	34.9	47.1	31.5	47.9	48.0	51.0	51.1	42.1	44.9	24.4
None	4.4	3.9	3.7	5.5	7.6	4.5	4.3	2.9	4.6	4.9	4.0	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.5	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Number and percent of adults 18 years of age and over with private health insurance, by sex, source of insurance, payments by employer or union, and employment status, according to selected socioeconomic characteristics: United States, 1993—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, employment status, and source of coverage and payments	Total[1]	Age				Race		Ethnicity		Educational level				Major occupational group			
		18–29 years	30–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Less than 12 years	12 years	13–15 years	More than 15 years	White collar	Service	Blue collar	Farm[2]
Not in labor force:									Percent								
Source of insurance:																	
Employer of family	47.0	47.4	31.0	52.5	47.6	49.5	34.9	31.9	48.0	37.5	52.0	52.5	57.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Union of family member	2.7	*1.7	*1.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	*1.2	*1.5	2.8	3.4	2.9	*2.5	*1.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Workplace, don't know whether employer or union	0.9	*0.8	*0.5	*0.8	1.0	0.8	*1.2	*1.4	0.8	*1.0	*0.5	*0.9	*1.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Employer/union pays:																	
All of premium	16.6	13.7	10.7	20.6	16.9	17.6	12.3	9.1	17.1	14.5	18.1	17.9	18.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Some of premium	24.8	27.7	18.4	27.3	24.0	25.6	20.2	20.8	25.1	20.4	26.1	28.4	30.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
None	8.6	3.2	*3.4	8.5	11.2	9.6	4.1	*4.7	8.8	6.5	10.1	8.8	10.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
									Number of persons interviewed								
Women:																	
Currently employed	13,172	3,268	5,549	3,908	447	10,830	1,789	941	12,231	1,367	5,235	3,442	3,007	9,180	2,231	1,283	132
Not in labor force	9,877	1,497	1,968	2,319	4,093	8,082	1,389	823	9,054	3,220	3,822	1,634	1,058	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Men:																	
Currently employed	14,988	3,639	6,287	4,541	521	12,900	1,501	1,240	13,748	2,123	5,555	3,324	3,828	6,951	1,440	5,639	605
Men: Not in labor force	4,936	777	483	1,114	2,562	3,971	771	313	4,623	1,867	1,543	752	668	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes races other than black and white and unknown occupations and unknown education.

[2]Includes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

NOTES: The percents shown are weighted national estimates. The standard error computations are described in appendix II. Estimates for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30 percent are indicated with an asterisk.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey; data were computed by the Division of Health Promotion Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 49. Percent of full-time employees participating in health care programs by type of benefit and establishment size, according to extent of coverage: United States, 1992 and 1993—Con.

[Data are based on questionnaires of private establishments in nonagricultural industries and of governments]

Establishment size and type of benefit	Extent of coverage		
	Full coverage	Subject to limits	Care not provided
Small private establishments			
Hospital room and board	12	88	–
Extended care facility	5	79	16
Home health care	12	68	20
Hospice	6	51	43
Surgery:			
Inpatient	24	76	–
Outpatient	29	71	–
Physician visits:			
In hospital	19	81	–
Office	4	96	–
Diagnostic x ray/laboratory	22	78	–
Prescription drugs-nonhospital	1	94	5
Mental health care:			
In hospital	2	94	4
Outpatient	–	95	5
Alcohol abuse treatment:			
Inpatient detoxification	7	88	5
Inpatient rehabilitation	1	69	30
Outpatient rehabilitation	1	70	29
Drug abuse treatment:			
Inpatient detoxification	7	86	7
Inpatient rehabilitation	1	66	33
Outpatient rehabilitation	1	68	31
Medium/large private establishments			
Hospital room and board	22	78	–
Extended care facility	6	76	18
Home health care	19	67	14
Hospice	14	51	35
Surgery:			
Inpatient	32	68	–
Outpatient	34	66	–
Physician visits:			
In hospital	27	73	–
Office	6	94	–
Diagnostic x ray/laboratory	32	68	–
Prescription drugs-nonhospital	([1])	([1])	([1])
Mental health care:			
In hospital	2	96	2
Outpatient	–	97	3
Alcohol abuse treatment:			
Inpatient detoxification	12	86	2
Inpatient rehabilitation	2	78	20
Outpatient rehabilitation	1	81	18
Drug abuse treatment:			
Inpatient detoxification	12	86	2
Inpatient rehabilitation	2	76	22
Outpatient rehabilitation	1	79	20
State/local governments			
Hospital room and board	26	74	–
Extended care facility	9	75	16
Home health care	25	62	13
Hospice	16	38	46

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Percent of full-time employees participating in health care programs by type of benefit and establishment size, according to extent of coverage: United States, 1992 and 1993—Con.

[Data are based on questionnaires of private establishments in nonagricultural industries and of governments]

Establishment size and type of benefit	Extent of coverage		
	Full coverage	Subject to limits	Care not provided
State/local governments—Con.			
Surgery:			
Inpatient	49	51	–
Outpatient	48	52	–
Physician visits:			
In hospital	41	59	–
Office	13	87	–
Diagnostic x ray/laboratory	48	52	–
Prescription drugs-nonhospital	2	86	12
Mental health care:			
In hospital	6	93	1
Outpatient	–	93	7
Alcohol abuse treatment:			
Inpatient detoxification	17	82	1
Inpatient rehabilitation	4	68	28
Outpatient rehabilitation	2	72	26
Drug abuse treatment:			
Inpatient detoxification	17	82	1
Inpatient rehabilitation	4	67	29
Outpatient rehabilitation	2	71	27

– Quantity zero.
[1]Not provided in source publication.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor: *Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments, 1992*. 1994; *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments, 1992*.1994; and *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Establishments, 1993*. 1994.

Appendix I

Sources and Limitations of Data

Introduction

This report presents data on various aspects of health and work among women. Much but not all of the data presented are from the ongoing data collection systems of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). For an overview of these systems, see *Data systems of NCHS* (16).

Although a detailed description and comprehensive evaluation of each data source is beyond the scope of this appendix, users should be aware of the general strengths and weaknesses of the different data collection systems. For example, population-based surveys contain socioeconomic data, data on family characteristics, and information on the impact of an illness, such as days lost from work or limitation of activity. They are limited by the amount of information a respondent remembers or is willing to report. Detailed medical information, such as precise diagnoses or types of operations performed, may not be known and so will not be reported. Conversely, work establishments have little or no information about socioeconomic characteristics of individuals, but do have information on work loss.

The population covered by different data collection systems may not be the same, and understanding the differences is critical to interpreting the data. Data on vital statistics cover the entire population. Most data on morbidity and utilization of health resources cover only the noninstitutionalized population, that is, individuals living in the community. For instance, these surveys do not cover persons in the military, jails, or long-term care facilities.

The descriptive summaries of each data source are presented in this section. The data set or source is listed under the agency or organization that sponsored the data collection. Summaries provide a general overview of study design, methods of data collection, and reliability and validity of the data. More complete and detailed discussions are found in the publications cited at the end of each summary. In many cases the publication is from the same period as the data presented in this report.

U.S. Bureau of the Census

***Census of Population*—**The census of population has been taken in the United States every 10 years since 1790. In the 1990 census, data were collected on sex, race, age, and marital status from 100 percent of the enumerated population. More detailed information, such as income, education, housing, occupation, and industry were collected from a representative sample of the population. For most of the country, 1 in 6 households (about 17 percent) received the more detailed questionnaire. In places of residence estimated to have less than 2,500 population, 50 percent of households received the long form.

For more information on the 1990 census, see *Census of Population, General Population Characteristics* (17).

***Current Population Survey*—**The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The CPS provides estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, the population as a whole, and various other subgroups of the population.

A list of housing units from the 1980 census, supplemented by newly constructed units of households known to be missed in the 1980 census, provides the sampling frame in most areas for the present CPS. In some rural locations, current household listings of selected land areas serve as the frame.

The present CPS sample is located in 729 sample areas, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. In an average month during 1994, the number of housing units or living quarters eligible for interview was about 60,000; of these between 4 and 5 percent were, for various reasons, unavailable for interview. In 1994 major changes to the CPS were introduced, which included a complete redesign of the questionnaire and the introduction of computer-assisted interviewing for the entire survey. In addition, there were revisions to some of the labor force concepts and definitions. Each month of data collection is nationally representative.

The estimation procedure used involves inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment. Beginning in 1994 new population controls based on the 1990 census adjusted for the estimated population undercount were utilized.

For more information, see *The Current Population Survey, Design and Methodology* (18) and *Employment and Earnings*, volume 41, number 2 (19), and Volume 42, number 2 (20).

***Population Estimates*—**National population estimates are derived by using decennial census data as benchmarks and data available from various agencies as follows: Births and deaths (NCHS); immigrants (Immigration and Naturalization Service); Armed Forces (U.S. Department of Defense); net movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland (Puerto Rico Planning Board); and Federal employees abroad (Office of Personnel Management and U.S. Department of Defense). State estimates are based on similar data and also on a variety of data series, including school statistics from State departments of education and parochial school systems. Current estimates are consistent with official decennial census figures and do not reflect estimated decennial census under enumeration.

After decennial population censuses, intercensal population estimates for the preceding decade are prepared to replace postcensal estimates. Intercensal population estimates are more accurate than postcensal estimates because they take into account the census of population at the beginning and end of the decade. Intercensal estimates have been prepared for the 1960's, 1970's, and 1980's to correct the "error of closure" or difference between the estimated population at the end of the

decade and the census count for that date. The error of closure at the national level was quite small during the 1960's (379,000). However, for the 1970's it amounted to almost 5 million.

For more information, see ''U.S. population estimated by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1980–91,'' *Current Population Reports* (21).

National Center for Health Statistics

National Health Interview Survey—The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in which data are collected through personal household interviews. Information is obtained on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, utilization of health resources, and other health topics. The household questionnaire consists of a core questionnaire that is revised on a periodic basis and special health topics that change yearly. For most health topics, data are collected over an entire calendar year from a sample of the core questionnaire respondents.

The sample design plan of NHIS follows a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. The survey is designed in such a way that the sample scheduled for each week is representative of the target population, and the weekly samples are additive over time. Over the years, the response rate for the survey has been between 95 and 98 percent.

In 1985 the NHIS adopted two new major sample design feature changes, reducing the number of primary sampling locations from 376 to 198 for sampling efficiency, and oversampling the black population to improve the precision of the statistics.

The sample was designed so that a typical NHIS sample for the data collection years 1985–94 would consist of approximately 7,500 segments containing about 59,000 assigned households. Of these households, an expected 10,000 would be vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the target population of the survey. The expected sample of 49,000 occupied households will yield a probability sample of about 127,000 persons.

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey are presented in ''Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1994'' (22).

National Hospital Ambulatory Care Survey—The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), initiated in 1992, is a continuing annual national probability sample of visits by patients to emergency departments (ED's) and outpatient departments (OPD's) of non-Federal, short-stay, or general hospitals. Telephone contacts are excluded. The NHAMCS was initiated by NCHS in 1992 to learn more about the ambulatory care rendered in hospital emergency and outpatient departments in the United States. NHAMCS contains information on demographic characteristics of the patient, sources of payment, place and cause of injury, complaints and symptoms, diagnoses, and screening, procedures, and medications provided, as well as disposition and type of provider seen.

A four-stage probability sample design is used in the NHAMCS, involving samples of primary sampling units (PSU's), hospitals with ED's and/or OPD's within PSU's, ED's within hospitals and/or clinics within OPD's, and patient visits within ED's and/or clinics. In 1992 the hospital response rate for NHAMCS was 93 percent. Hospital staff were asked to complete patient record forms for a systematic, random sample of patient visits occurring during a randomly assigned 4-week reporting period. The number of patient record forms completed for ED's was 36,271 and for OPD's was 35,114.

For more detailed information on the NHAMCS, see ''Plan and operation of the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey'' (23).

National Maternal and Infant Health Survey—The 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey (NMIHS) was conducted by NCHS to examine factors concerning maternal health, pregnancy outcome, and infant health. The NMIHS collected information on independent samples of live births, fetal deaths, and infant deaths that occurred in the United States in 1988.

Data for each infant in the NMIHS live birth sample were derived from four different sources: A questionnaire completed by the mother anywhere from 6 to 30 months after the birth of the child, the mother's prenatal care provider(s), the hospital where the infant was born, and the infant's birth certificate. Data in this report were derived from the mother's questionnaire. Of the 13,417 mothers contacted, 9,953 reported, yielding an overall response rate of 74 percent. The live birth sample contains an over representation of low-birthweight infants (infants with a birthweight of less than 2,500 grams) and black infants.

Data for the fetal deaths and infant deaths included information from the same sources as the live births and the death certificate. Of the 4,772 mothers of fetal deaths who were sent the questionnaire, 3,309 responded (a response rate of 69 percent). Of the 8,166 mothers of infant deaths who were sent the questionnaire, 5,332 responded (a response rate of 65 percent).

For more detailed information on the NMIHS, see ''The 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey: Design, content, and data availability'' (24) and ''Comparability of the birth certificate and 1988 Maternal Infant Health Survey'' (25).

National Vital Statistics System—Through the National Vital Statistics System, NCHS collects and publishes data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the United States. Fetal deaths are classified and tabulated separately from other deaths. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births and deaths from the registration offices of all States, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. Geographic coverage for births and deaths has been complete since 1933.

Until 1972 microfilm copies of all death certificates were received from all registration areas and processed by NCHS. Beginning in 1972 some States sent their data to NCHS through the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS). States that participated in the CHSS program processed 100 percent of their death and birth records and sent the entire data file to NCHS on computer tapes. Currently, the data are sent to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP), following the same procedures as the CHSS. The number of participating States grew from 6 in 1972 to 46 in 1984. Starting in 1985 all 50 States and the District of Columbia participated in the VSCP.

In most areas practically all births and deaths are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the United States during that period were registered. No comparable information is available for deaths, but it is generally believed that death registration in the United States is at least as complete as birth registration.

Demographic information on the death certificate is provided by the funeral director based on information supplied by an informant. Medical certification of cause of death is provided by a physician, medical examiner, or coroner.

The standard certificates of birth, death, and fetal death recommended by NCHS are modified in each registration area to serve the area's needs. However, most certificates conform closely in content and arrangement to the standard certificate, and all certificates contain a minimum data set specified by NCHS.

For more information, see *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1991*, vol II, Mortality, Part B (26).

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

***National Occupational Mortality Surveillance System*—**The National Occupational Mortality Surveillance System (NOMS) was developed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), in collaboration with NCHS and the National Cancer Institute. NOMS is based on mortality data from the National Vital Statistics System, with the addition of occupation and industry information coded by selected State health departments. NOMS is used to identify mortality patterns among occupational and industrial groups.

The number of States included in NOMS varies by year. A total of 28 States have contributed data since 1979. The States included in the analyses presented in this report and the years for which those States provided data were: Alaska (1987–88), California (1979–81), Colorado (1984–90), Georgia (1984–90), Idaho (1988–90), Indiana (1986–90), Kansas (1984–90), Kentucky (1984–90), Maine (1982–90), Missouri (1985–86), Nebraska (1984–85), Nevada(1984–90), New Hampshire (1984–90), New Jersey (1988–90), New Mexico (1986–90), New York (except New York City) (1980–87), North Carolina (1984–90), Ohio (1985–90), Oklahoma (1985–90), Pennsylvania (1983–87), Rhode Island (1979–90), South Carolina (1984–90), Tennessee (1985–88), Utah (1985–90), Vermont (1986–90), Washington (1990), West Virginia (1987–90), and Wisconsin (1984–90).

Underlying and contributory causes of death are coded according to the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases* (27). Occupation and industry are coded according to the 1980 U.S. Bureau of the Census classification system for the years 1979–92. Data from 1993 to the present are coded in the 1990 Census classification system.

For more information, see "Mortality by occupation, industry, and cause of death: 12 reporting States, 1984" (28).

***National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities Surveillance System*—** NIOSH initiated the National Traumatic Occupational Fatalities Surveillance System (NTOFSS) for the purpose of providing information on recent traumatic fatalities that were work-related. NIOSH receives copies of death certificates from the registration offices of all States, New York City, and the District of Columbia. To be included in this system, the cause of death must be for other than natural causes, that is codes included in the E-800 and E-900 series of the *Ninth Revision, International Classification of Diseases*. In addition, the "injury at work" item must be completed, indicating that the traumatic fatality occurred at work, for decedents ages 14 years and over and may be completed for those less than 14 years of age, if warranted. To be considered "an injury at work" on the employer's premises, the person must have been engaged in a work activity, on break on the premises, or in the employer parking lots. To be considered "an injury at work" off the employer's premises, the person must have been paid for performing the activity, working in a family business, traveling on business, or engaged in work activity where the vehicle is considered the work environment. If the decedent's usual occupation is housewife, student, or retired, the injury is considered "an injury at work" if it occurred during other employment. Data collection began with deaths occurring in 1980.

For more information, see *Fatal Injuries to Workers in the United States, 1980–1989: A Decade of Surveillance.* (29).

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

***National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities*—**In 1992 the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health, conducted the National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities for the purpose of examining worksite health promotion and disease prevention activities in 1,507 U.S. private worksites with 50 employees or more. The survey assessed the policies, practices, services and facilities, information, and activities sponsored by employers to improve the health of their employees, dependents, and retirees. Stratified sampling was based on industry and worksite size. Worksites were drawn from six broad

industry categories: Manufacturing (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2000–3900), wholesale/retail (SIC 5000–5900), services (SIC 7000–8900), transportation/communications/utilities (SIC 4000–4900), finance/insurance/real estate (SIC 6000–6700), and agriculture/mining/construction (SIC 0100–1700). Telephone interviews were conducted with the person ''responsible for health promotion activities'' at the worksite.

For detailed information on the survey, see *1992 National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities.* (30).

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses—Since 1971 the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has conducted an annual survey of establishments in the private sector to collect statistics on occupational injuries and illnesses. The Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is based on records that employers maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farmers with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws; and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Data are obtained from a sample of approximately 280,000 establishments, that is, single physical locations where business is conducted or where services of industrial operations are performed. An independent sample that represents industries in the jurisdiction is selected from each State and the District of Columbia. The BLS then subsamples the State samples to select the establishments to be included in the national sample.

Establishments included in the survey are instructed in a mailed questionnaire to provide summary totals of all entries for the previous calendar year to its Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) No. 200 form). Occupational injuries include any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment. Occupational illnesses are any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. Lost workday cases are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both. The response rate is about 94 percent.

For more information, see *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry, 1992* (31).

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries—In 1992 the BLS initiated the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) to collect reliable occupational fatality data. Fatalities are identified from as many as 25 different sources, including death certificates; State workers' compensation reports; coroner, medical examiner, and autopsy reports; news media accounts; State motor vehicle reports; and reports received from organizations including State farm bureaus, local police departments, emergency medical services, and the National Association of Chiefs of Police. In addition, other Federal agencies having jurisdiction over, or compiling data about, specific groups of workers provide data to BLS. These agencies include OSHA, the Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Department of Justice, the Department of Energy, and the National Transportation Safety Board. Fatalities are designated as work-related and included in CFOI only if two or more independent source documents or a source document and a follow-up questionnaire verify the work-related nature of the fatality. Work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. The system is administered by the States, which collect, code, and verify fatality data.

CFOI also includes some information on deaths due to occupational illnesses. These data do not represent all deaths from occupational illnesses. These partial data cover traumatic conditions such as asbestosis, occupational cancers, and heart attacks. An occupational disease (illness) is defined as a condition produced in the work environment over a period longer than 1 workday or shift. Usually an illness is due to repetitive factors over a period of time. It may result from systematic infection, repeated stress or strain, exposure to toxins, poisons, fumes, or other continuing conditions of the work environment.

In the 1991 data year only 32 States participated in the CFOI program. Beginning in 1992 all States and the District of Columbia were included. Up to 30 injury data elements are included in CFOI, including demographic information about the deceased, employer information, and circumstances of the injury.

For more information, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Fatal Workplace Injuries in 1993: A Collection of Data and Analysis* (32).

Employment and Earnings—The Division of Monthly Industry Employment Statistics and the Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics publish data on employment and earnings. The data are collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Employment Security Agencies, and State Departments of Labor in cooperation with the BLS.

The major data source is the CPS, a household interview survey conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to collect labor force data for BLS. CPS is described separately in this appendix. Data based on establishment records are also compiled each month by BLS from mailed questionnaires in cooperation with State agencies.

For more information, see *Employment and Earnings* (33).

Appendix II

Technical Notes on Methods

Reliability of the Survey Estimates

Because many of the estimates in this report are based on a sample survey, they may differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same survey and processing procedures. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: Sampling and nonsampling errors. To the extent possible, these types of errors are kept to a minimum by methods built into the survey procedures.

The precision of the estimate depends on the sample size; the larger the sample, the more precise the estimate. Accordingly, where available, sample sizes are included in the tables for each estimate to keep the estimates in context. The numbers of respondents provide a sense of the errors of the estimate. However, the calculation of standard errors and statistical significance should incorporate the specific information for the survey. If only the number of respondents and an assumption of simple random sampling to estimate the standard error are used, the estimates will be erroneous and probably too small because potential clustering and other factors, such as multistage sampling, due to the complex sampling design, would not be included in the standard error estimate. For those statistics that were abstracted from previously published reports, the reliability and standard errors are indicated if available.

Rounding of Numbers

In published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand. Derived statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed before the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Estimation of Standard Errors

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling error, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 in 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 in 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 in 100 that it would be less than 2.5 times as large.

In this report standard errors were estimated for the percents for data derived from the data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics. (Reliability was also indicated for statistics derived from other data systems and publications as available.) The standard errors (SE) of the estimated percents were approximated by the formula

$$\mathrm{SE}(p') = \sqrt{p'\,(100 - p')\,/\,n \bullet \mathrm{DEFT}}$$

where p' is the sample percent, n is the unweighted sample size of the base of the percent, and DEFT is an average inflation factor or design effect that adjusts the simple random sample standard estimate to the complex survey design estimate. More precisely, DEFT is the ratio of the standard error (p': subject to complex survey sampling) to the standard error (p': subject to simple random sampling). The value of DEFT[2] is often referred to as DEFF in statistical literature.

For this report the mean DEFF was computed by taking a representative sample of percentages from the tables for each of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) supplements used in this report. A mean DEFF was computed and this factor was then multiplied by the standard error used for simple binomial proportions (see equation above) to obtain the standard errors for estimates in this report. The DEFF values vary as the population sampled, or responding to a question, vary. For instance the DEFF for the respondents to a question asked of only those persons over 29 years of age will differ from the DEFF for the respondents to a question asked of persons over 17 years of age. The following are DEFT values for the NHIS and the supplements to the NHIS that were used for the tables in this report:

NHIS Core or Supplement	DEFT
1988 Occupational health supplement	1.15
1990 Health promotion and disease prevention supplement	1.57
1992 Cancer epidemiology supplement	1.30
1992 Cancer control supplement	
Ages 18 and older	1.33
Ages 30 and older	1.35
Women only, 18 years and older	1.20
Women only, 30 years and older	1.27
Population having had pap test	1.81
Population having had a mammogram	1.23
Population having had a physical breast examination	1.25
Population having had oral cancer test	1.27
Population having had a skin cancer examination	1.30
Population having had a proctoscopic examination	1.27
Population having had a digital rectal examination	1.24
Population having had stools examined for blood	1.26
1993 Core	1.48
1993 Health care coverage supplement	
Medicare coverage	1.07
Other insurance coverage	1.36
1993 Year 2000 supplement	
Cardiovascular risk factor questions	1.46
Smoking questions	1.17

Relative Standard Errors

The relative standard error (RSE) of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error (SE) of the estimate by the estimate p' itself. This quantity is expressed as a percent of the estimate:

$$\mathrm{RSE} = 100 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{SE}(p')}{p'}$$

Index of Relative Risk

The index of relative risk is calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to compare the observed proportion of illnesses and injuries attributed to workers in a selected industry or occupation to the proportion expected. The expected proportion is assumed to be directly proportional to the relative hours worked. The index of relative risk is equivalent to the incidence rate for injuries and illnesses for a selected group divided by the incidence rate for all workers, that is, the number of injuries and illnesses per hours worked among workers in a selected industry or occupation divided by the number of injuries and illnesses per hours worked for all workers. The index of relative risk for workers of type i (I_i) is calculated as:

$$I_i = \frac{n_i / N}{h_i / H}$$

where n_i is the number of injuries and illnesses sustained by group i, N is the number of injuries and illnesses sustained by all workers, h_i is the number of hours worked by workers in group i and H is the number of hours worked by all workers.

Proportionate Mortality Ratios

Proportionate mortality ratios (PMR's) are not rates of mortality, but estimates of relative proportions. Each occupation is compared with all occupations, including housewives. A PMR analysis indicates whether the proportion of deaths attributed to a particular cause of death is greater (greater than 100) or lower (less than 100) than the corresponding proportion for all occupations combined. In this report PMR's are age-adjusted.

For a specific occupation, y, and cause of death, c, the deaths within each age group, i, are denoted:

	Cause of death		
	Cause c	Other causes	All causes
Occupation y	c_i	o_i	n_i
Other occupations	C_i	O_i	N_i
All occupations	$M_{c,i}$	$M_{o,i}$	T_i

Therefore, c_i is the observed number of deaths among individuals in age group i due to cause c with occupation y listed on the death certificate. The expected number of deaths is given by:

$$E(c_i) = \frac{M_{ci}\, n_i}{T_i}$$

$$\text{PMR} = \sum \frac{c_i / n_i}{C_i / N_i} \cdot 100 = \frac{\sum c_i}{\sum E(c_i)} \cdot 100$$

Then, the PMR is given by summing over all ages. If the total number of cause-specific deaths with a given occupation, $\sum c_i$, is greater than 1,000, the confidence interval (CI) is calculated as:

$$\text{PMR} \pm 1.96 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\sum \frac{M_{c,i}\ M_{o,i}\, n_i\, N_i}{T_i^2\,(T_i - 1)}}}{\sum \frac{M_{c,i}\ n_i}{T_i}}$$

If $\sum c_i$ is less than or equal to 1,000, the lower (L) limit of the CI is calculated from the following equation, where the summation (over j) is from $\sum c_i$ to infinity:

$$\sum \frac{e^{-L} L^j}{j\,!} = 0.025$$

Similarly, the upper limit (U) of CI is calculated from the following equation, where the summation (over j) is from 0 to $\sum c_i$:

$$\sum \frac{e^{-U} U^j}{j\,!} = 0.025$$

If the mortality rate of an occupation is high, PMR's will tend to underestimate the risk of death from the specific diseases. If the rate of a major cause of death, such as heart disease, is elevated in an occupation, PMR's for other causes of death in that occupation will underestimate risk. Because housewives make up over one-half of the deaths for women in this analysis, the proportion of deaths for housewives affects the proportions in other occupations. For instance, the PMR for heart disease is elevated for housewives with the result that many other occupational groups have low PMR's for heart disease. The converse is true for the PMR's for malignant neoplasms, being low for housewives and elevated for many other occupational groups.

Appendix III

Definition of General Terms

Social and Demographic Terms

Age—Age is reported as age at last birthday, that is, age in completed years, often calculated by subtracting date of birth from the reference date, with the reference date being the date of the interview or other contact with an individual, or hospital record.

Race—Beginning in 1976 the Federal Government's data systems classified individuals into the following racial groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, and white.

Depending on the data source, the classification by race may be based on self-classification, observation by an interviewer or other persons filling out the questionnaire, hospital records, or information recorded in a health record.

Hispanic origin—The population was divided into two ethnic groups: "Hispanic" and "non-Hispanic." Hispanic refers to persons who identified themselves as belonging to any one of seven Hispanic origin groups: Mexican/Mexicano, Mexican, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, other Latin American, or Spanish. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; thus, they are included in the white and black population groups.

Population—The U.S. Bureau of Census collects and publishes data on several different types of population in the United States. Various statistical systems then use the appropriate population in calculating rates.

Total population is the population of the United States, including all members of the Armed Forces living in foreign countries, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Other Americans abroad (for example, civilian Federal employees and dependents of members of the Armed Forces or other Federal employees) are not included.

Resident population is the population of U.S. residents living in the United States. This includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States and their families. It excludes foreign military, naval, and diplomatic personnel and their families located here and residing in embassies or similar quarters as well as foreigners working or studying here; and Americans living abroad. The resident population is the denominator when calculating death rates and incidence of disease.

Civilian population is the resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces; however, families of members of the Armed Forces are included.

Civilian noninstitutionalized population is the civilian population not residing in institutions. Institutions include correctional institutions, detention homes, and training schools for juvenile delinquents; homes for the aged and dependents (for example, nursing homes and convalescent homes); homes for dependent and neglected children; homes and schools for mentally or physically handicapped; homes for unwed mothers; psychiatric, tuberculosis, and chronic disease hospitals; and residential treatment centers. This population is the denominator in rates calculated for the National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

Population estimates used for data through 1993 from the NHIS are inflated to national population controls by age, race, and sex. The population controls are based on the 1980 census carried forward to the year of interest. Therefore, estimates for 1990–93 may differ from 1990 census results brought forward to the survey date. Population controls incorporating census results will be used for survey estimation beginning later in the decade.

Income of family—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he or she is a member. Within the household, all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own incomes.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources—for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, government payments, and help from relatives—is included.

Never married; married, spouse present; and other marital status—These are the terms used to define the marital status of individuals at the time of interview. Never married includes persons who were never married and persons whose only marriage was annulled. Married, spouse present, applies to husband and wife if both are living in the same household, even though one may be temporarily absent on business, on vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, etc. Married, spouse absent, relates to persons who are separated due to marital problems, as well as husbands and wives who are living apart because one or the other is employed elsewhere, on duty with the Armed Forces, or any other reasons. Widowed and divorced include, respectively, all persons who report that they are either widowed or legally divorced.

Educational level—Each person 18 years of age and over is classified by education in terms of the highest grade of school completed. Only grades completed in regular schools where persons are given a formal education are included. A ‘‘regular’’ school is one that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus, education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade in school completed.

Terms Related to Work

Currently employed—Data on current employment in this report comes from two surveys: NHIS and the Current Population Survey (CPS). The definitions for this term differs between surveys. The primary difference between the definitions is the age threshold. The NHIS considers persons 18 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business or are currently employed. The CPS considers persons 16 years and over who reported that at any time during the 1-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business or are currently employed. The other conceptual difference is that NHIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly, whereas CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week that includes the 12th of the month. The other definitional considerations that follow are the same for both surveys.

Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

Freelance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (a) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (b) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, (c) seasonal workers for the portion of the year they were not working, and (d) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff and looking for work.

Labor force participation rate—The labor force comprises all persons classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force does not include persons who are on active duty in the Armed Forces or inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged). The labor force

participation rate is the number in the population that are either currently employed or unemployed per 100 persons.

Unemployed—This group includes persons who during the reference period covered by the interview did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work and those who had a job but were on layoff or were looking for work. (See discussion under "Currently employed" regarding differences between the NHIS and CPS.)

Not in the labor force—Included in this group are all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are neither employed nor unemployed. Information is collected on their desire for and availability to take a job at the time of the interview, job search activity in the prior year, and reason for not looking in the reference period. (See discussion under "Currently employed" regarding differences between the NHIS and CPS.) This group also includes discouraged workers, defined as persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

Unemployment rate—The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed per 100 persons in the labor force.

Weekly earnings—Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions, and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received. Earnings reported on a basis other than weekly (e.g., annual, monthly, hourly) are converted to weekly. Data refer to wage and salary workers (excluding self-employed persons who respond that their businesses are incorporated) who usually work full time on their sole or primary job.

Occupation—A person's occupation may be defined as his or her principal job or business. For the purposes of the NHIS, principal job or business is defined in one of the following ways: If someone worked during the 2-week reference period, or had a job or business, the question concerning occupation applies to his or her job during that period. If the respondent held more than one job, the question is directed to the job at which he or she spent the most time.

The classifications of occupations presented in this report are based on the *1980 Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (34) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Most of the tables in this report display four occupational classes. However, 13 occupational classes in addition to a residual class(es)—unknown occupation and Armed Forces—are also presented in the report. The occupational codes that make up the occupational categories shown in this report are shown below.

Occupational classification	*1980 Census code*
White collar workers	003–389
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	003–037
Professional specialty occupations	043–199
Technicians and related support occupations	203–235
Sales occupations	243–285
Administrative support occupations	308–389
Service workers	403–469
Private household occupations	403–407
Protective service occupations	413–427
Service occupations except protective and household	433–469
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	473–499
Blue collar workers	503–889
Precision products, craft, and repair occupations	503–699
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	703–799
Transportation and material-moving occupations	803–859
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	863–889

Industry—The industry in which a person was reported as working is classified by the major activity of the establishment in which he or she worked. The only exceptions—the few establishments classified according to the major activity of the parent organization—are laboratories, warehouses, repair shops, and storage facilities.

The classification of industry derived from the NHIS is shown below, with the corresponding codes found in the *1980 Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (34). There are 13 classes in addition to unknown and Armed Forces.

Industry classification	*1980 Census code*
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	010–031
Mining	040–050
Construction	060
Manufacturing	100–392
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	400–472
Wholesale trade	500–571
Retail trade	591–691
Finance, insurance, and real estate	700–712
Business and repair services	721–760
Personal services	761–791
Entertainment and recreation services	800–802
Professional and related services	812–881
Public administration	900–932

Job activities—Work-related activities were self-reported in the NHIS in response to specific questions. There was no attempt to validate the responses through other data-gathering activities. To determine the amount of strenuous physical activity performed in the job, the respondents were asked, "Did your job require you to do repeated strenuous physical activities such as lifting, pushing, or pulling heavy objects?" Informants were then asked how many minutes or hours altogether they spent doing these activities. Similar questions were asked regarding: Repeated bending, twisting, or reaching; bending or twisting of hands or wrists many times an hour; and operation of hand-held or hand-operated vibrating tools or machinery. These questions were asked about the current job, if the informant was currently employed or about the job held during the past 12 months. In this report the data are only presented for the currently employed population.

Substance categories—Work-related exposures to substances were self-reported in response to specific questions. There was no attempt to validate the responses through other data-gathering activities.

In the *1988 Occupational Health Supplement* to the NHIS, respondents were read a list of substances and asked whether they got any on their hands or

arms on the job during the past 12 months. This list included (a) solvents or degreasers; (b) petroleum products other than solvents (such as grease, oil, or fuel); (c) soaps, detergents, or cleaning and disinfecting solutions; (d) cutting oils, machine coolants, or metal-working fluids; (e) paints, varnishes, lacquers, or other coatings; (f) glues, pastes, or other adhesives; (g) acids or alkalies; (h) pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, or fumigants; (i) foods or food products; (j) plants, trees, or shrubs; (k) or any other chemical or substance, in which case the respondent was asked to specify the substance. The respondent was reminded that the exposure had to occur as part of the job duties. In this report these work exposure substances were grouped into four categories: ''Industrial chemicals'' (a, b, d, e, f, or g); ''soaps, detergents, or disinfecting solutions'' (c); ''agricultural products'' (h, i, or j); and ''other substances'' (k).

In the *1992 Cancer Epidemiology Supplement* to the NHIS, respondents were asked ''On your current job, do you WORK WITH any substances that you believe may be harmful if you breathed them or got them on your skin?'' and ''On your current job, are you exposed to radiation, not counting computer screen exposure?'' If they reported ''Yes'' to either of these questions, they were then asked ''How concerned are you about your exposure to [these substances/(and) radiation] on your current job?''

Absences and lost worktime—Absences relate to generally unscheduled periods of leave from work. Reasons for absences include illnesses, injuries, personal and civic commitments, and mishaps. Workers are deemed absent by reporting that they worked less than the total hours usually worked per week because of illness, injury, or other reasons. Absences and lost worktime are measured as rates. The absence rate is the proportion of workers with an absence. Lost worktime rate is the proportion of hours lost relative to all scheduled hours.

Terms Related to Health Behaviors and Knowledge

Current smoker—A current smoker is a person who has smoked 100 cigarettes in his or her entire life and is currently smoking.

Physical breast examination—This term includes examinations by physicians, nurses, physicians' assistants, midwives, nurse practitioners, or other health professionals.

Mammogram—A mammogram is a file screen or xerographic imaging technique that is used in screening for female breast cancer.

Terms Related to Persons Injured

Episodes of persons injured—Each time a person is involved in accidental or nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in medical attention or at least a one-half day of restricted activity, it is counted as a separate episode of a person injured. The subject is interviewed regarding episodes of injury over a specified period. In this report the period is 1 year. Therefore, one person may account for more than one episode of a person injured.

The number of episodes of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of accidents for several reasons: (a) The term ''accident'' as commonly used may not involve injury at all; (b) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident, so the number of accidents resulting in injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents; and (c) the term ''accident'' ordinarily implied an accidental origin, whereas ''persons injured'' as used in the NHIS includes persons whose injuries resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

Types of injuries—Types of injury was obtained from two sources: The NHIS and the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (ASOII).

In the NHIS, respondents were asked, ''What kind of injury was it?'' for each injury that the respondent reported. The response was coded according to the Injury Diagnosis Code Summary available from the American National Standard Institute (35), and grouped for presentation as follows:

Type of injury	*Injury diagnosis codes*
Fractures	57
Sprains and strains	64
Lacerations and punctures	59, 63
Contusions and abrasions	53
Burns	46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 73
Other	41, 42, 50, 52, 54–56, 58, 60–62, 65–72, 74

In the ASOII, recordable injuries and illnesses are: (a) Occupational deaths, regardless of the time between injury and death, or the length of the illness; or (b) nonfatal occupational illnesses; or (c) nonfatal occupational injuries which involve one or more of the following: Loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. The nature of the injury, body part affected, and event causing the injury or illness are recorded by the employer.

Terms Related to Health Conditions

Back pain—Back pain refers to any backache, back discomfort, or back pain, excluding menstrual back pain, that the respondent had had every day for a week or more in the previous 12 months.

Hand discomfort—The respondents were asked whether they had experienced discomfort in their hands, wrists, or fingers in the previous 12 months. Discomfort was described as

pain, burning, stiffness, numbness, or tingling. The total number of years and consequent job status were asked of only those persons who had ‘‘prolonged’’ hand discomfort, defined as those having had discomfort not resulting from an injury for a total of at least 20 days or every day for a week or more in the past 12 months.

Skin conditions (dermatitis)—The respondents were asked whether they had experienced dermatitis, eczema, or any other red, inflamed skin rash in the previous 12 months. Dry itchy skin, acne, and psoriasis, if mentioned by the respondent, were not included.

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