Nebraska Worker Health Report

Worker Health and Chronic Disease Indicators

Results from the Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

March 2026

Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Division of Public Health

Occupational Health Surveillance Program

NEBRASKA

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Introduction

Work plays a central role in the lives of many Nebraskans. On average, workers in Nebraska dedicate a large portion of their waking hours to their jobs (1). Employment provides not only financial security but also access to healthcare, social benefits, and a sense of purpose (2).

Work is also an important factor in a person's health and well-being. Occupational hazards, long working hours, and job-related stress can negatively impact both physical and mental health (3). Workers can face exposure to harmful substances, physically demanding tasks, or sedentary routines, which may lead to chronic conditions including musculoskeletal injuries, respiratory problems, and cardiovascular diseases (4–6). These risks not only harm the body but can also contribute to mental health challenges such as stress, anxiety, and burnout (7).

There are significant financial costs associated with worker health, safety, and well-being. The economic impact of preventable workplace injuries in 2023 in the United States was estimated at $176.5 billion (8). Costs due to chronic diseases also impose an economic burden on individuals, families, employers, and government. Indirect costs of chronic diseases associated with work absences, lost wages, and reduced economic productivity were estimated at $2.1 trillion. In Nebraska, the indirect costs in 2016 were estimated at $14.3 billion or $7,423 per capita (9).

Workers' health behaviors and outcomes are associated with many factors, including income, education, sex, and work environment (10). Factors such as job flexibility, worker wellness programs, shift schedules, and occupational hazards differ significantly across industries and occupations, potentially promoting health disparities among worker groups (11–16).

This report draws from five years of Nebraska's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) surveys, examining the relationship between occupation, industry, and worker health outcomes. It sheds light on health disparities across different sectors and provides a detailed overview of how employment impacts health in Nebraska.

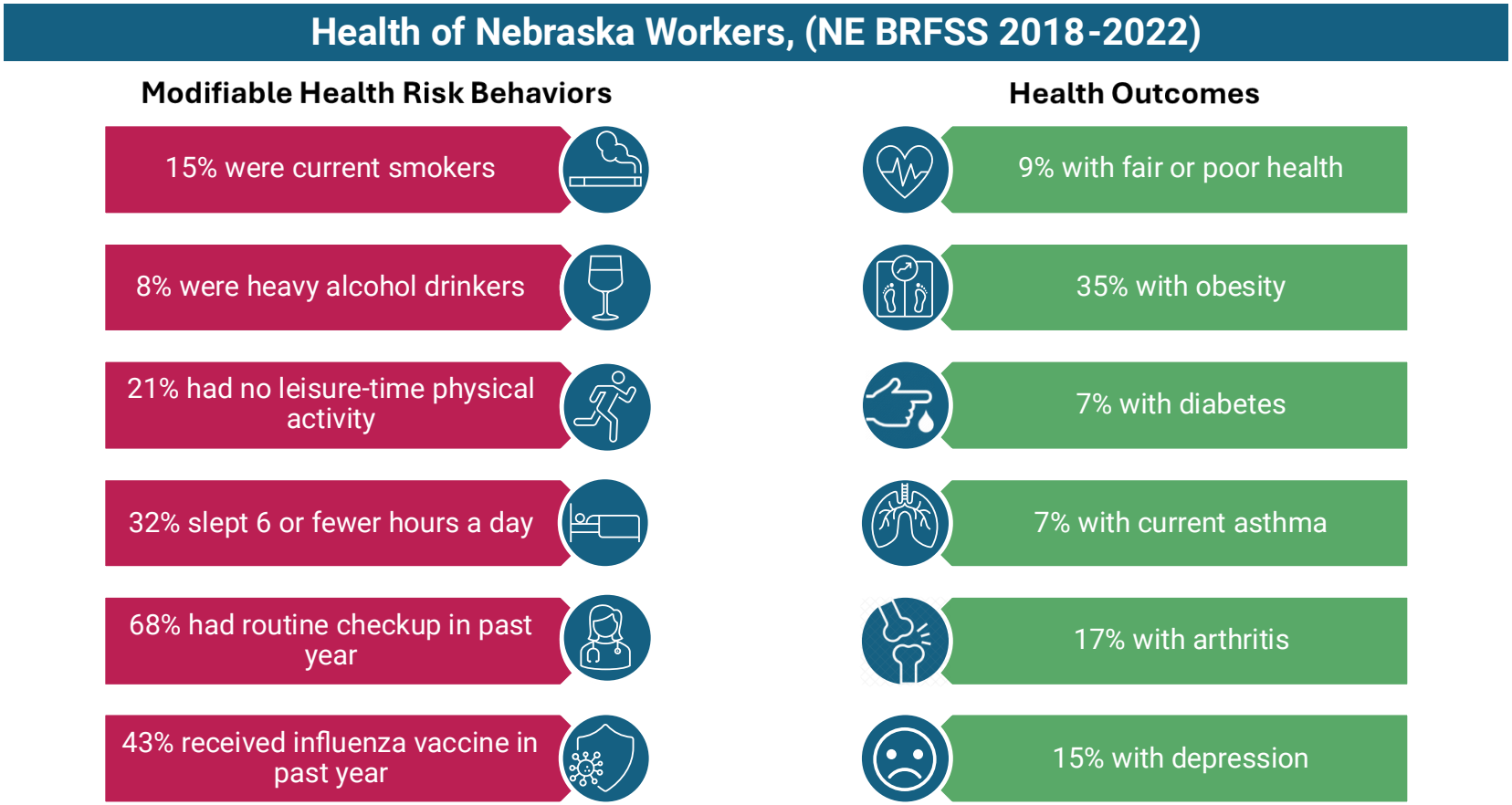
Summary

Nebraska's workforce faces notable health disparities, with significant differences in outcomes across various occupations and industries. Workers in industry sectors such as manufacturing, administration & support services, and accommodation & food services reported higher rates of chronic conditions like obesity, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and depression. Additionally, health risk behaviors including smoking, low fruit and vegetable consumption, and poor sleep were more prevalent in these industry sectors. Workers in some industries and occupations reported poorer health outcomes, including higher rates of chronic conditions such as high blood pressure, cancer, and diabetes.

These findings highlight the opportunity for focused data-driven public health initiatives to improve the health of workers in Nebraska. Employers and policymakers can develop tailored strategies to address the unique challenges and environments faced by different worker groups.

Nebraska Worker Health Snapshot

The graphic below presents key health behaviors and outcomes for Nebraska workers, highlighting some of the most impactful factors affecting worker health in Nebraska. Modifiable health risk behaviors, such as smoking, lack of physical activity, and alcohol consumption can directly influence long-term health and can be addressed through public health initiatives. Health outcomes, including general health status, diabetes, and depression, provide a snapshot of some of the significant health conditions affecting Nebraska workers.



Methods

The Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (NE BRFSS) is a voluntary, annual telephone survey that collects health data from Nebraska residents aged 18 and older. Conducted since 1986, the survey serves as a key resource for monitoring health-related risk behaviors, chronic conditions, and preventive service use in the state.

The NE BRFSS is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It supports the analysis of health trends, tracking of state health goals, and identification of emerging public health challenges. Data from the survey help inform the development of policies and programs aimed at improving population health in Nebraska.

The survey uses a random selection of households and includes both landline and mobile telephone numbers. Survey weights are stratified by geographic telephone density and number of adults in each household. Raking (iterative proportional fitting) adjusts the data for demographic representativeness. Variables such as age, sex, race, and education level were used to adjust weights to match the employed Nebraska population.

Since 2012, the NE BRFSS has included an optional industry and occupation (I&O) module which allows respondents to identify their industry and occupation. The results are coded by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) using the NIOCCS system, which classifies responses into North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for industries and Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) codes for occupations (17).

Between 2018 and 2022, the Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System collected responses from 67,695 individuals, with weighted combined response rates ranging from 51.5% to 57.3%. Of these respondents, 36,958 (54.6%) were employed, and 36,181 (97.9% of employed respondents) provided complete industry and occupation data. Unpaid and retired workers were excluded from analysis to improve the accuracy of health estimates specific to the employed population. This allowed for more accurate comparisons of health outcomes across industries and occupations.

Data collected by the NE BRFSS were analyzed using statistical methods to ensure accuracy and reliability. The SURVEYFREQ procedure from SAS v9.4 was used to analyze the data, generating multi-year survey-weighted estimates. Coefficients of variation (CV) were calculated to assess the reliability of the estimates. Estimates with CVs greater than 30% were flagged as having low reliability.

Two industry sectors, Mining, Oil, & Gas and Management of Companies & Enterprises, were excluded from analysis due to small sample sizes ($n < 50$) and high coefficients of variation (>30%) across most health measures. No occupation groups were excluded, as sample sizes and coefficients of variation met BRFSS reporting guidelines for all occupational categories.

Overall Results

Worker Demographics Summary

Nebraska's employed workforce represented a diverse range of industries and occupations. The most commonly reported industry sectors were Health Care & Social Assistance (16.4%), Manufacturing (9.9%), and Construction (9.8%). The top three occupation groups were Management (12.8%), Office & Admin Support (9.6%), and Sales & Related (9.3%). The distribution of employed respondents by industry and occupation is shown in Table 2 and Table 3 on the next page. A comparison of detailed industry and occupation distributions in Nebraska between surveys can be found as Table 8 and Table 9 in the appendix.

The average age of Nebraska workers was 42.3 years, with 34.7% aged 18 to 34. Men comprised 55.1% of the workforce. Sex distribution varied considerably by sector: men represented the vast majority in Construction (90.5%) and Agriculture (80.8%), while women held most roles in Health Care & Social Assistance (80.2%) and Education, Training, & Library (68.8%).

Nebraska's workforce was predominantly White, non-Hispanic (80.9%). Other racial and ethnic groups included Hispanic (10.1%), Black, non-Hispanic (4.1%), Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic (2.1%), and American Indian, non-Hispanic (0.9%). Multi-race, non-Hispanic individuals accounted for 1.6% and Other, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 0.2%.

Approximately 7.4% of workers had less than a high school diploma, 24.2% had a high school diploma or GED, 34.6% had some college or technical training, and 33.8% held a college degree. 10.4% of workers lived in households earning less than $25,000 annually. An additional 24.1% earned between $25,000 and $49,999, while 19.4% earned $50,000–$74,999 and 46.1% had household incomes of $75,000 or more.

Table 1: Demographics of Nebraska Workers

Characteristic	Employed Respondents	All BRFSS Respondents
Age Group		
18-34	34.7%	30.5%
35-44	22.2%	16.7%
45-54	19.0%	14.5%
55-64	17.4%	16.2%
65+	6.7%	22.0%
Sex		
Male	55.1%	49.5%
Female	44.9%	50.5%
Race & Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	80.9%	80.6%
Black, non-Hispanic	4.1%	4.6%
Asian/PI, non-Hispanic	2.1%	2.1%
American Indian, non-Hispanic	0.9%	1.0%
Other, non-Hispanic	0.2%	0.2%
Multi-race, non-Hispanic	1.6%	1.6%
Hispanic	10.1%	9.8%
Highest Completed Education		
Less than High School	7.4%	9.3%
HS/GED	24.2%	26.6%
Some College/Tech	34.6%	35.0%
College Graduate	33.8%	29.0%
Annual Household Income		
<$25,000	10.4%	18.4%
$25-49,999	24.1%	25.9%
$50-74,999	19.4%	18.2%
$75,000+	46.1%	37.5%

Table 2: Distribution of Nebraska Workers by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	NE BRFSS
Agriculture	6.8%
Mining, Oil & Gas	0.1%
Utilities	1.2%
Construction	9.8%
Manufacturing	9.9%
Wholesale Trade	1.3%
Retail Trade	9.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	4.8%
Information	1.5%
Finance & Insurance	5.7%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	1.7%
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services	4.5%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0.0%
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation	3.0%
Education	8.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	16.4%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	1.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	5.4%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	4.7%
Public Administration	4.7%
All Industries	100.0%

Table 3: Distribution of Nebraska Workers by Occupation Group

Occupation Group	NE BRFSS
Management	12.8%
Business & Financial Operations	4.5%
Computer & Mathematical	3.4%
Architecture & Engineering	2.0%
Life, Physical, & Social Science	1.2%
Community & Social Services	2.0%
Legal	0.9%
Education, Training, & Library	5.6%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	1.4%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	7.4%
Healthcare Support	2.6%
Protective Service	1.7%
Food Prep & Serving	3.7%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	3.8%
Personal Care & Service	3.2%
Sales & Related	9.3%
Office & Admin Support	9.6%
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	1.3%
Construction & Extraction	7.7%
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	4.6%
Production	5.9%
Transportation & Material Moving	5.7%
All Occupations	100.0%

Nebraska Workers' Health Summary

In Nebraska, 8.6% of employed adults reported fair or poor general health, lower than the U.S. average of 10.3%. For other indicators, 5.8% of employed Nebraskans reported poor physical health, 10.6% experienced poor mental health, and 15.3% reported depression. Access to healthcare was generally better than the national average. In Nebraska, 8.6% lacked health insurance, and 9.5% could not afford doctor visits in the past year, both below the national averages.

Hispanic and non-White workers made up 19.1% of the workforce but 31.7% of those reporting fair or poor health. This suggests they may be at a higher risk of reporting fair or poor health than White non-Hispanic workers. Workers without a high school diploma made up 7.4% of the workforce but represented 23.2% of those with fair or poor health. Low-income workers (<$25,000 annual household income) were most concentrated in Accommodation & Food Services (29.7%) and Administrative & Support Services (24.1%). These industries reported the two highest rates of fair or poor health (14.6% and 14.1%, respectively). Table 10 in the Appendix shows poor health rates by demographic characteristics.

Chronic Conditions

Chronic conditions were common among Nebraska's employed adults. 35.3% were classified as obese, higher than the national average of 32.1%. Additionally, 16.7% had arthritis, slightly above the national rate of 16.2%. High blood pressure (24.9%) and high cholesterol (26.4%) were also common, mirroring national rates. 15.3% reported depression and 7.4% had current asthma, both below the national rates. Diabetes, cancer, heart disease, and COPD were each reported by fewer than eight percent of workers, with rates generally similar to national levels.

Table 4: Health Outcome Summary of Nebraska Workers

Health Indicators	NE Employed	US Employed
Poor General Health	8.6%	10.3%
Poor Physical Health	5.8%	6.4%
Poor Mental Health	10.6%	12.0%
Poor Health Limiting Activity	3.9%	4.4%
No Health Care Coverage	8.6%	9.9%
No Medical Provider	17.3%	20.2%
Cannot Afford Medical Care	9.5%	10.6%
Chronic Conditions	**NE Employed**	**US Employed**
Arthritis	16.7%	16.2%
Cancer	7.3%	6.8%
COPD	2.9%	3.2%
Current Asthma	7.4%	8.0%
Lifetime Asthma	11.1%	13.3%
Depression	15.3%	16.1%
Diabetes	6.6%	6.8%
Heart Disease	2.6%	2.9%
High Blood Pressure	24.9%	24.4%
High Cholesterol	26.4%	27.4%
Stroke	1.1%	1.2%
Kidney Disease	1.4%	1.5%
Obesity	35.3%	32.1%
Overweight	71.4%	68.2%

Health Protective Behaviors

Nebraska's employed population engaged in several health protective behaviors. 68.2% reported a routine checkup in the past year, slightly below the national rate of 70.3%. Similarly, 43.3% of Nebraskans received an influenza vaccination in the past year, surpassing the national rate of 37.2%. 68.7% saw a dentist at least once in the past year, and 29.9% reported ever having a dental extraction. Nebraska workers also reported good health literacy in state-specific questions. 72.1% found it very easy to access health-related materials, and 59.8% found medical information from doctors very easy to understand. Additionally, 62.1% demonstrated strong skills in written health literacy.

Health Risk Behaviors

While Nebraska workers demonstrated strong preventive care habits, some health risk behaviors were also prevalent. Alcohol consumption was notably higher than national averages, with 66.8% reporting any alcohol use compared to 61.3% nationally. Binge drinking affected 25.6% of workers, substantially higher than the national rate of 20.9%. Heavy drinking was reported by 8.1% of workers, similar to the national average. Tobacco use rates were comparable to national levels, with 14.6% smoking cigarettes and 7.1% using e-cigarettes in the past 30 days. Physical activity and nutrition showed room for improvement. 21.4% of workers reported no leisure-time physical activity, slightly higher than the national rate of 20.0%. Diet-related behaviors included 43.5% consuming low amounts of fruit and 19.8% consuming low amounts of vegetables. Sleep patterns were better than national averages but still concerning, with 31.7% getting fewer than seven hours of sleep nightly compared to 36.6% nationally.

Table 5: Health Behavior Summary of Nebraska Workers

Health Protective Behaviors	NE Employed	US Employed
Routine Checkup	68.2%	70.3%
Influenza Vaccination	43.3%	37.2%
COVID-19 Vaccination	73.4%	76.2%
Dental Visit	68.7%	67.0%
Dental Extraction	29.9%	33.5%
Dental ER Visit	2.9%	*State Added*
Health Information Access	72.1%	*State Added*
Medical Information Comprehension	59.8%	*State Added*
Written Health Literacy	62.1%	*State Added*
Health Risk Behaviors	**NE Employed**	**US Employed**
Any Alcohol Consumption	66.8%	61.3%
Binge Drinking	25.6%	20.9%
Heavy Drinking	8.1%	7.6%
Cigarette Smoking	14.6%	14.1%
E-Cigarette Use	7.1%	7.4%
Low Fruit Consumption	43.5%	40.8%
Low Vegetable Consumption	19.8%	19.8%
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	21.4%	20.0%
Sleep <6 Hours	8.6%	11.2%
Sleep <7 Hours	31.7%	36.6%
Sleep <8 Hours	67.6%	69.6%

Results by Industry and Occupation Summary

The table below summarizes health risk behaviors and outcomes among Nebraska workers by industry and occupation. Some industry and occupations groups show notable disparities. For example, across industries, construction had the highest smoking rates, while agriculture workers reported the highest rates of arthritis, cancer, and high cholesterol. Similarly, across occupations, workers in construction and extraction reported the highest rates of cigarette smoking and heavy drinking. For health outcomes, workers in food preparation and serving occupations reported the highest prevalence of poor general health and depression.

Table 6: Nebraska Worker Health Summary by Industry and Occupation

Health Risk Behaviors	Health Outcomes
Industry: • Construction had the highest prevalence of current cigarette smoking and binge drinking. • Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation had the highest prevalence of heavy drinking. • Transportation & Warehousing had the highest prevalence of inadequate sleep (<7 hours). • Agriculture had the highest prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity. • Manufacturing had the highest prevalence of inadequate vegetable consumption (<1 serving/day). • Information had the highest prevalence of obesity (BMI 30+). • Accommodation & Food Services had the highest prevalence of current e-cigarette use. **Occupation:** • Construction & Extraction had the highest prevalence of current cigarette smoking and heavy drinking. • Protective Services had the highest prevalence of inadequate sleep (<7 hours). • Production had the highest prevalence of no leisure-time physical activity and inadequate vegetable consumption (<1 serving/day). • Installation, Maintenance, & Repair had the highest prevalence of obesity (BMI 30+) and binge drinking. • Food Preparation & Serving had the highest prevalence of current e-cigarette use.	**Industry:** • Administrative & Support, Waste & Remediation had the highest prevalence of poor or fair general health. • Agriculture had the highest prevalence of arthritis, high cholesterol, and cancer. • Accommodation & Food Services had the highest prevalence of current asthma and depression. • Wholesale Trade had the highest prevalence of high blood pressure. • Public Administration had the highest prevalence of diabetes. • Utilities had the highest prevalence of heart disease. **Occupation:** • Food Preparation & Serving had the highest prevalence of poor or fair general health and depression. • Office and Administrative Support had the highest prevalence of arthritis. • Healthcare Support had the highest prevalence of current asthma. • Transportation & Material Moving had the highest prevalence of high blood pressure. • Architecture & Engineering had the highest prevalence of high cholesterol. • Legal occupations had the highest prevalence of cancer. • Protective Services had the highest prevalence of diabetes. • Community & Social Services had the highest prevalence of heart disease.

Limitations

BRFSS data are subject to several limitations, similar to any population-based survey. Participation in the BRFSS is voluntary and the data are self-reported, which can lead to nonresponse, recall bias, and social desirability bias. The survey was conducted only via telephone, which limited access for individuals without phones, those in institutionalized settings, or those with language barriers in languages other than English and Spanish. Lastly, there may be small sample sizes for some populations, resulting in data suppression or instability.

The use of aggregated industry and occupation categories might have masked important nuances within specific job sectors. There could also be misclassification bias due to errors in coding of the industry and occupation text fields, particularly if the participants did not provide clear responses. Because the employment status, industry, and occupation variables are not included in the survey weights, the BRFSS sample may not be representative of the adult working population. Small sample sizes in specific subgroups can lead to unreliable estimates. As a result, BRFSS data were suppressed if subgroups had a low number of observations ($n < 50$) and high coefficients of variation (>30%).

When interpreting reported differences across industry and occupation groups, it is important to note these results do not necessarily suggest a causal relationship between work and health outcomes. While work environments can impact health, it is also true that people self-select into certain industries and occupations based on various factors including health status, socioeconomic background, education, and personal preferences. Given these factors, while BRFSS data provided valuable insights, results should be interpreted with caution, especially when making health or policy recommendations

Conclusion

This report describes the health status and risk factors of Nebraska's workforce and highlights key prevalence estimates across industry and occupation groups. Overall, employed Nebraskans report health outcomes that are better than the national averages. However, chronic disease and unhealthy behaviors were more prevalent in some industry and occupation groups. These disparities could relate to demographics, health behaviors, and the very nature of work itself.

The workplace plays an influential role in the health and well-being of employed Nebraskans. Integrated, data-driven strategies that align public health objectives with workplace policies have the potential to improve worker health in Nebraska. By prioritizing prevention, access to services, and cultivating supportive work environments, Nebraska can foster a healthier, more resilient workforce.

Appendix

Health Measures, Definitions and Years Asked

Table 7: Health Measures, Definitions and Years Asked

Health Indicators	Definition	Years Asked
Poor General Health	General health rated fair (2) or poor (1) on a 1-5 scale	*All*
Poor Physical Health	Reported poor physical health for 14+ of past 30 days	*All*
Poor Mental Health	Reported poor mental health for 14+ of past 30 days	*All*
Poor Health Limiting Activity	Reported poor health limiting activity for 14+ of past 30 days	*All*
No Health Care Coverage	Reported no health care coverage, including employer sources	2021, 2022
No Medical Provider	Reported no doctor or group they see as their provider	2021, 2022
Cannot Afford Medical Care	Reported needing doctor visit in past year but could not afford it	2021, 2022
Chronic Conditions	**Definition**	**Years Asked**
Arthritis	Ever told they have arthritis by a health professional	*All*
Current Asthma	Reported currently having asthma	*All*
Lifetime Asthma	Ever told they have asthma by a health professional	*All*
Cancer	Ever told they have cancer by a health professional	*All*
COPD	Ever told they have COPD by a health professional	*All*
Depression	Ever told they have depression by a health professional	*All*
Diabetes	Ever told they have diabetes by a health professional	*All*
Heart Disease	Ever told they had a heart attack or heart disease by a health professional	*All*
Stroke	Ever told they had a stroke by a health professional	*All*
High Blood Pressure	Ever told they have high blood pressure by a health professional	2019, 2021
High Cholesterol	Ever told they have high cholesterol by a health professional	2019, 2021
Kidney Disease	Ever told they have kidney disease by a health professional	*All*
Obesity	Obese (BMI=30+), calculated with respondents' weight and height	*All*
Overweight	Overweight (BMI=25+), calculated with respondents' weight and height	*All*
Health Protective Behaviors	**Definition**	**Years Asked**
Routine Checkup	Had a routine checkup in past year	*All*
Influenza Vaccination	Received an influenza vaccination in past year	*All*
COVID-19 Vaccination	Ever received a COVID-19 vaccination	2021, 2022
Dental Visit	Visited a dentist or clinic in past year	2018, 2020, 2022
Dental Extraction	Ever had a tooth extracted due to decay or disease	2018, 2020, 2022

Dental ER Visit	Visited hospital ER for dental problem in past year, excluding injury	2019, 2020, 2021
Health Information Access	Reported it is very easy to find information about health topics	*All*
Medical Information Comprehension	Reported it is very easy to understand info from health professionals	*All*
Written Health Literacy	Reported it is very easy to understand written health information	*All*
Health Risk Behaviors	**Definition**	**Years Asked**
Any Alcohol Consumption	Consumed alcohol at least once in past 30 days	*All*
Binge Drinking	Consumed ≥5 drinks (men) or ≥4 drinks (women) on one occasion in the past 30 days	*All*
Heavy Drinking	Averaged ≥2 drinks/day (men) or ≥1 drink/day (women) in the past 30 days	*All*
Cigarette Smoking	Cigarette smoking in past 30 days	*All*
E-Cigarette Use	E-cigarette or vaping use in past 30 days	*All*
Low Fruit Consumption	Averaged less than 1 serving of fruit per day in the past 30 days	2019, 2021
Low Vegetable Consumption	Averaged less than 1 serving of vegetables per day in the past 30 days	2019, 2021
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	No physical activity outside of work in past 30 days	*All*
Sleep <6 Hours	Averaged 5 or fewer hours of sleep per day in the past 30 days	2018, 2020, 2022
Sleep <7 Hours	Averaged 6 or fewer hours of sleep per day in the past 30 days	2018, 2020, 2022
Sleep <8 Hours	Averaged 7 or fewer hours of sleep per day in the past 30 days	2018, 2020, 2022

Distribution Comparison of Nebraska Work Force

The two tables below compare the distribution of industry sectors and occupation groups across Nebraska BRFSS, Current Population Survey (CPS), and American Community Survey (ACS) data (18,19). While statistical tests, such as the chi-square test of independence, can flag even small differences given large sample sizes, the industry and occupation distributions from the BRFSS, CPS, and ACS align closely in practice. For example, the largest differences between surveys are under three percentage points. Between 2018 and 2022, the BRFSS reported a higher percentage of respondents in agriculture (6.8%) compared to the CPS (4.5%) and ACS (4.1%). Similarly, the BRFSS showed a larger proportion in construction (9.8%) compared to the CPS (7.8%) and ACS (7.3%). These discrepancies may reflect the differences in sampling methods, survey administration, and how industry and occupation categories are defined and classified between the survey systems.

Table 8: Distribution Comparison of Nebraska Work Force by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	NE BRFSS	NE Current Population Survey	NE American Community Survey
Agriculture	6.8%	4.5%	4.1%
Mining, Oil & Gas	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Utilities	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Construction	9.8%	7.8%	7.3%
Manufacturing	9.9%	10.9%	10.3%
Wholesale Trade	1.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Retail Trade	9.0%	10.9%	10.8%
Transportation & Warehousing	4.8%	4.5%	4.9%
Information	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Finance & Insurance	5.7%	6.7%	6.6%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services	4.5%	6.4%	5.7%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation	3.0%	3.5%	3.4%
Education	8.3%	8.7%	9.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	16.4%	13.9%	14.4%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	5.4%	4.8%	5.7%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%
Public Administration	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%
All Industries	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9: Distribution Comparison of Nebraska Work Force by Occupation Group

Occupation Group	NE BRFSS	NE Current Population Survey	NE American Community Survey
Management	12.8%	14.0%	11.3%
Business & Financial Operations	4.5%	5.7%	5.5%
Computer & Mathematical	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%
Architecture & Engineering	2.0%	1.3%	1.5%
Life, Physical, & Social Science	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%
Community & Social Services	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%
Legal	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Education, Training, & Library	5.6%	6.3%	6.9%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	7.4%	6.4%	6.2%
Healthcare Support	2.6%	2.3%	3.0%
Protective Service	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Food Prep & Serving	3.7%	4.3%	5.1%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	3.8%	3.2%	3.0%
Personal Care & Service	3.2%	2.8%	2.8%
Sales & Related	9.3%	9.0%	9.0%
Office & Admin Support	9.6%	11.3%	11.3%
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%
Construction & Extraction	7.7%	5.2%	5.2%
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	4.6%	3.3%	3.5%
Production	5.9%	7.1%	6.9%
Transportation & Material Moving	5.7%	6.8%	7.4%
All Occupations	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Characteristics

Table 10: Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Percent Reporting Fair or Poor Health	Percent of All Employed Cases of Fair or Poor Health	Percent of Employed
Employed Nebraska Average			
Total (All Workers)	8.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Age Group			
18-34	7.2%	29.1%	34.7%
35-44	7.2%	18.6%	22.2%
45-54	9.6%	21.2%	19.0%
55-64	11.4%	23.2%	17.4%
65+	10.2%	8.0%	6.7%
Sex			
Male	8.4%	54.2%	55.1%
Female	8.8%	45.8%	44.9%
Race & Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	7.2%	68.3%	80.9%
Black, non-Hispanic	11.3%	5.5%	4.1%
Asian/PI, non-Hispanic	4.2%	1.0%	2.1%
American Indian, non-Hispanic	13.4%	1.4%	0.9%
Other, non-Hispanic	25.8%	0.7%	0.2%
Multi-race, non-Hispanic	11.7%	2.2%	1.6%
Hispanic	17.6%	20.9%	10.1%
Highest Completed Education			
Less than High School	23.2%	20.1%	7.4%
HS/GED	10.7%	30.3%	24.2%
Some College/Tech	8.2%	33.1%	34.6%
College Graduate	4.2%	16.5%	33.8%
Annual Household Income			
<$25,000	20.0%	24.9%	10.4%
$25-49,999	11.8%	34.0%	24.1%
$50-74,999	7.4%	17.1%	19.4%
$75,000+	4.3%	24.0%	46.1%

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Health Measures by Industry and Occupation

The following pages present health outcomes across Nebraska's major industry sectors and occupational groups to reveal important differences in worker health patterns. Each page highlights one of 41 key health measures, ranging from general health status and chronic conditions to health behaviors and access to care. For each measure, the percentage of workers in each industry and occupation group who reported the behavior or outcome is shown. Results are color-coded to indicate whether a group's outcome is significantly higher (yellow-orange), significantly lower (green), or statistically similar (blue) compared to the overall Nebraska workforce average. These comparisons help identify sectors where workers may face elevated health risks or may benefit from protective factors associated with their work environment, job demands, or access to resources.

It is important to note that these data are descriptive and observational. While they highlight meaningful patterns, they do not establish cause and effect relationships between specific industries or occupations and health outcomes or behaviors. Rather, they highlight areas where further attention, investigation, or intervention may be warranted. The results provide a foundation for developing targeted public health strategies, workplace wellness programs, and evidence-based policies tailored to the needs of Nebraska's diverse workforce. For a more detailed explanation of data limitations and interpretation, see the Limitations section on Page 12.

The 41 health measures are grouped into four broad categories: Health Indicators, Chronic Conditions, Health Protective Behaviors, and Health Risk Behaviors. Definitions and years of data collection for each measure are summarized in Table 7 in the Appendix. Many measures were collected annually from 2018 to 2022, while others were included only in specific years, based on CDC guidelines and evolving state-level public health priorities.

When navigating the health measure pages, click the [Back] button in the lower right corner to return to the table of contents.

Health Indicators

Health Indicators

Poor General Health by Industry Group

General health fair or poor

Respondents were asked to describe their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Percentages reflect respondents who reported their general health was fair or poor.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

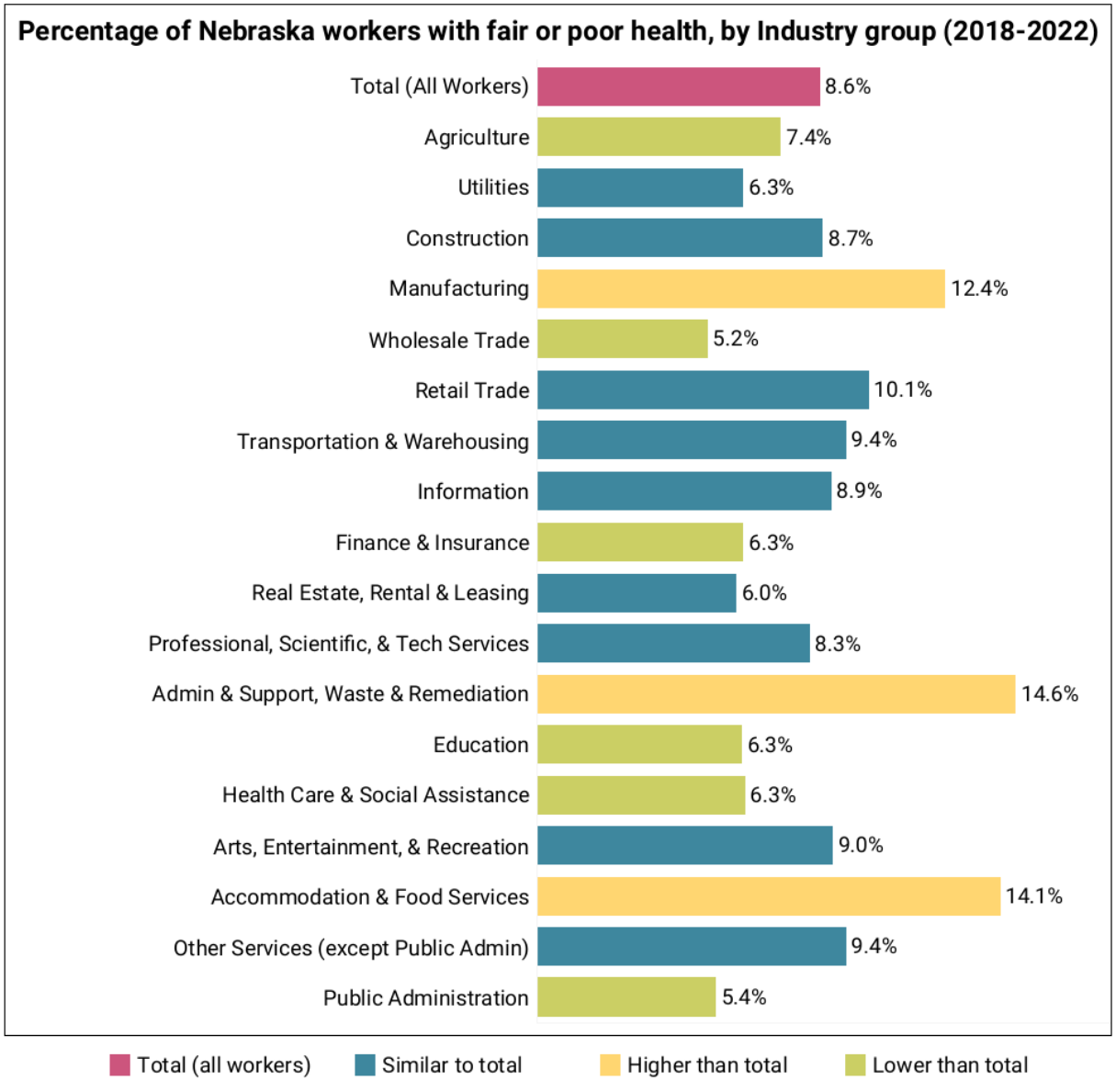
Higher than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Manufacturing

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Public Administration
Wholesale Trade

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Health Indicators

Poor General Health by Occupation Group

General health fair or poor

Respondents were asked to describe their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Percentages reflect respondents who reported their general health was fair or poor.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

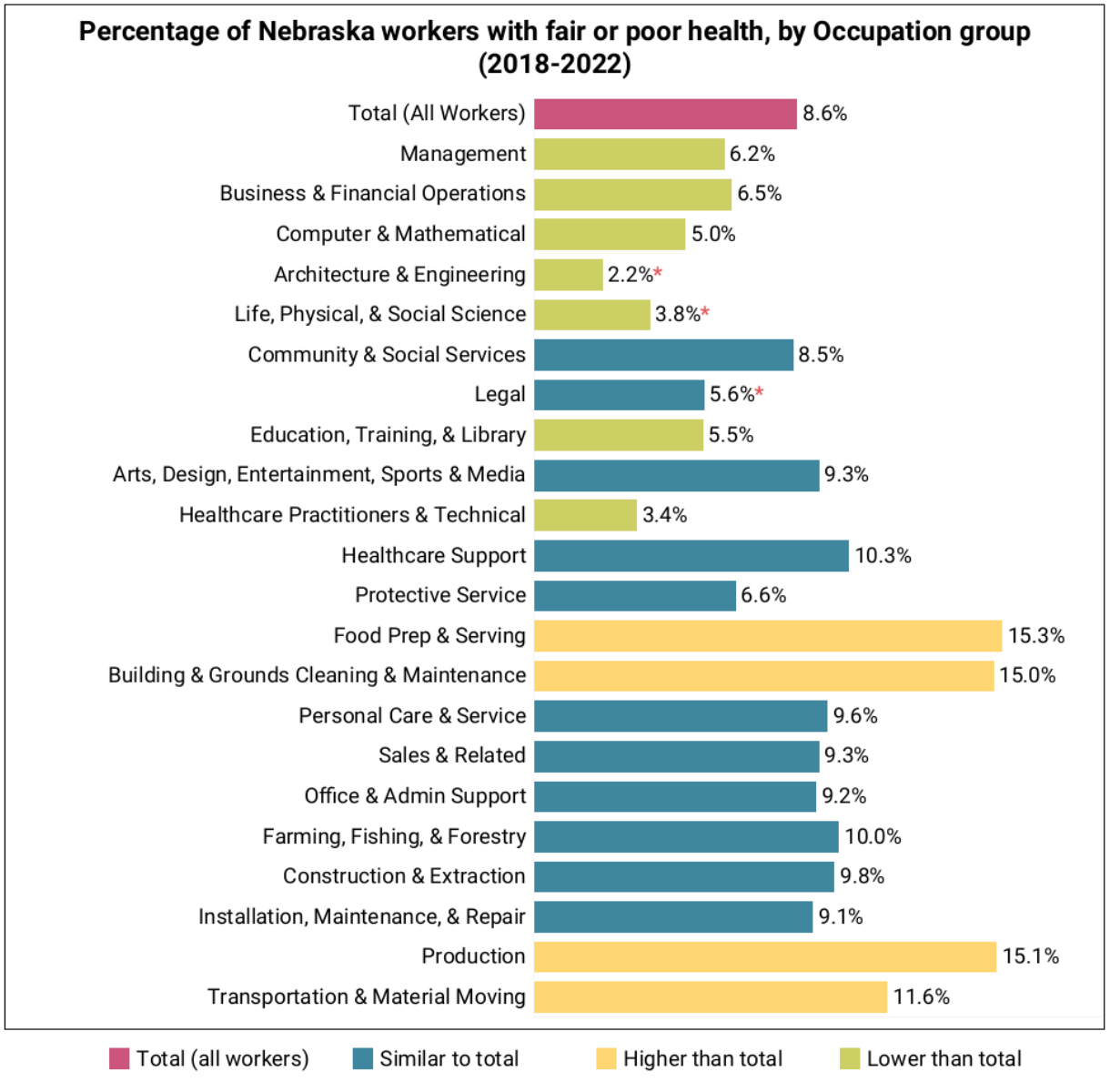
Higher than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Food Prep & Serving
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Computer & Mathematical
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Management

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Health Indicators

Poor Physical Health by Industry Group

Poor physical health 14+ days

Respondents were asked how many days in the past month their physical health, including illness and injury, had not been good. Percentages reflect respondents who reported poor physical health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

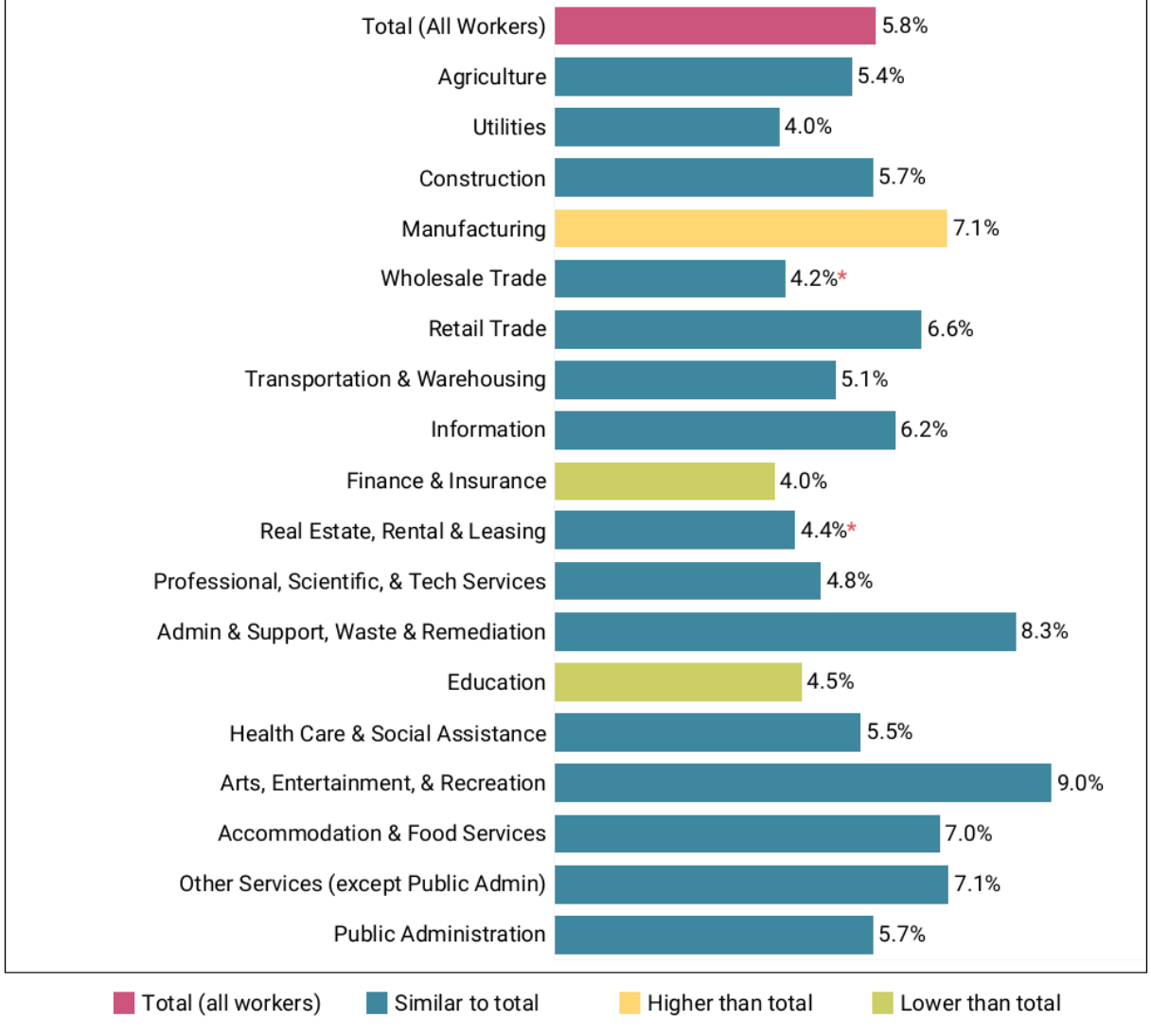
Manufacturing

Lower than all workers

Education
Finance & Insurance

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with poor physical health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days, by Industry group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Health Indicators

Poor Mental Health by Industry Group

Poor mental health 14+ days

Respondents were asked how many days in the past month their mental health had not been good. Percentages reflect respondents who reported poor mental health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

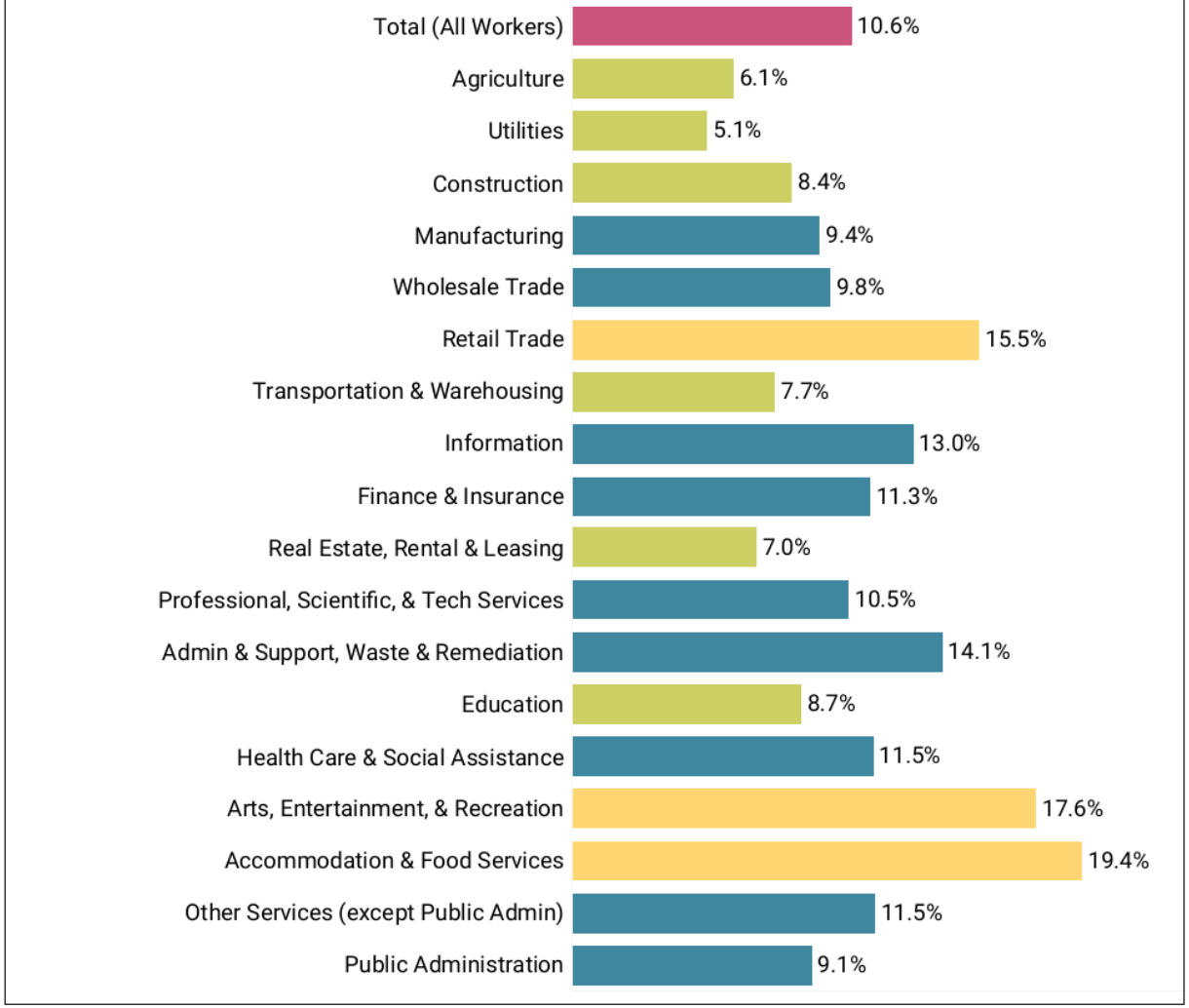
Accommodation & Food Services
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
Retail Trade

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Construction
Education
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing
Transportation & Warehousing
Utilities

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with poor mental health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days, by Industry group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Health Indicators

Poor Mental Health by Occupation Group

Poor mental health 14+ days

Respondents were asked how many days in the past month their mental health had not been good. Percentages reflect respondents who reported poor mental health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

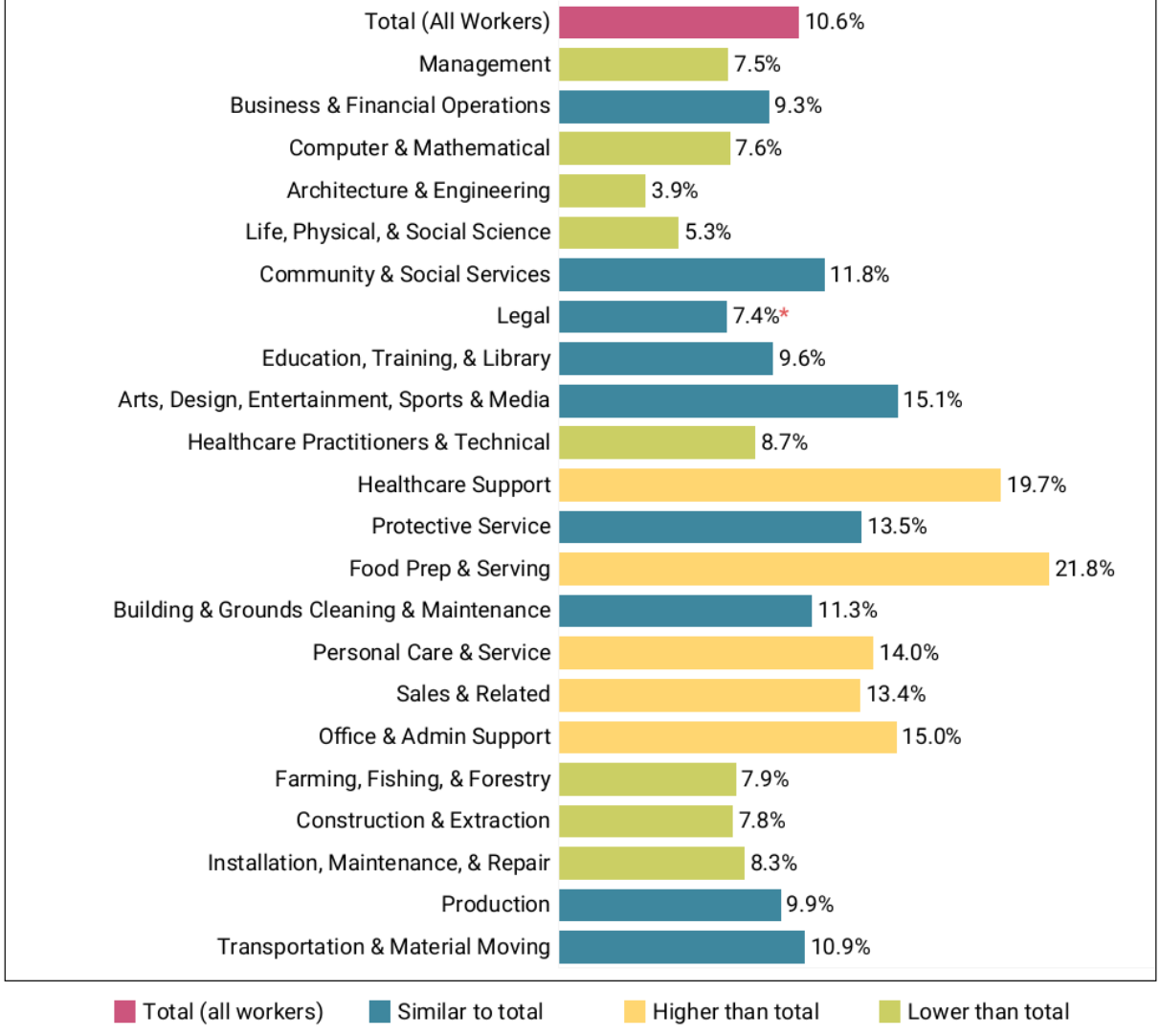
Healthcare Support
Food Prep & Serving
Office & Admin Support
Personal Care & Service
Sales & Related

Lower than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Computer & Mathematical
Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Management

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with poor mental health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Health Indicators

Poor Health Limiting Activity by Industry Group

Poor physical or mental health limiting activity 14+ days

Respondents were asked how many days in the past month their poor physical or mental health had kept them from their usual activities. Percentages reflect respondents who reported poor physical or mental health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

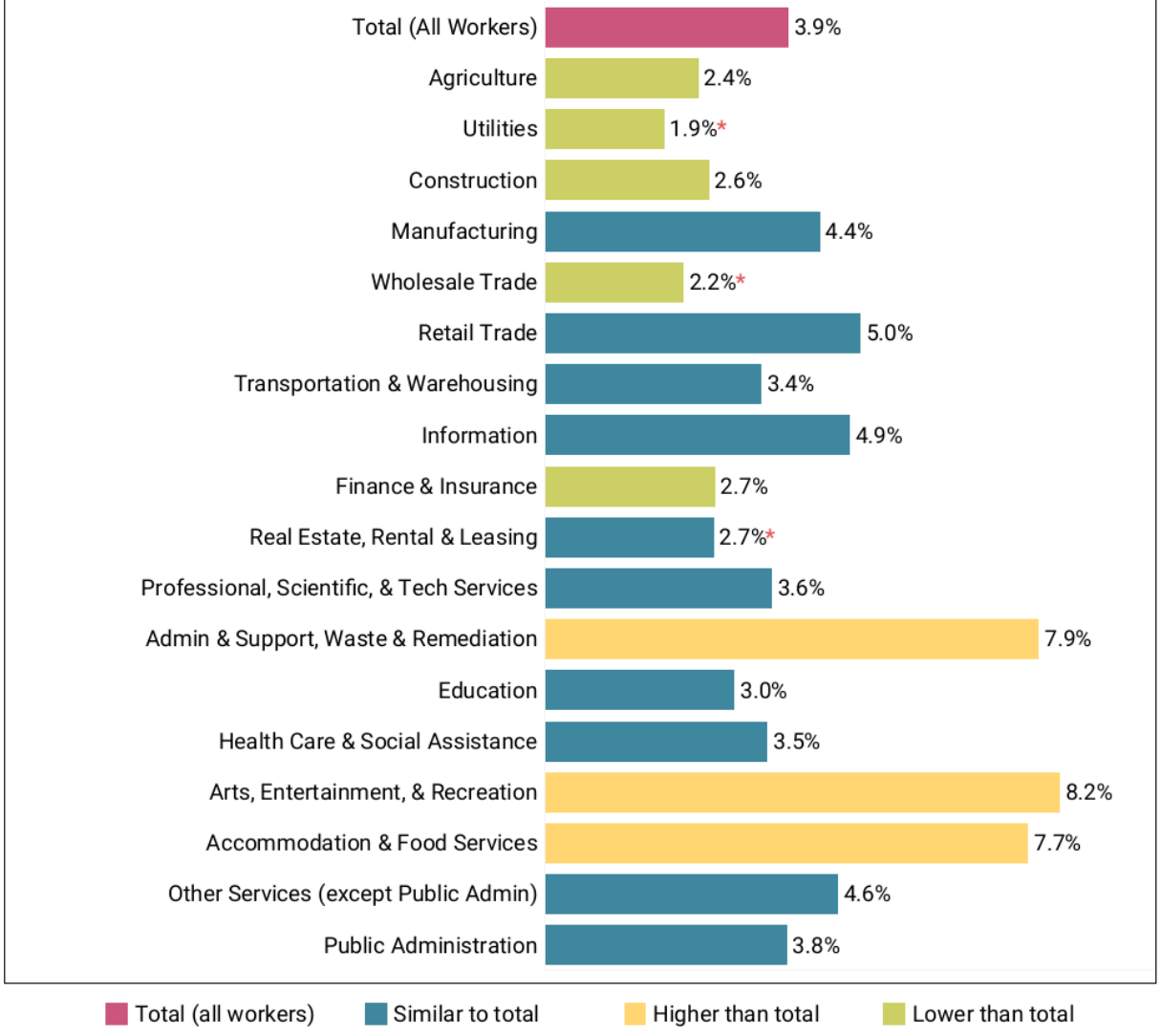
Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Construction
Finance & Insurance

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers with limited activities due to poor health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days, by Industry group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Health Indicators

Poor Health Limiting Activity by Occupation Group

Poor physical or mental health limiting activity 14+ days

Respondents were asked how many days in the past month their poor physical or mental health had kept them from their usual activities. Percentages reflect respondents who reported poor physical or mental health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days...

Higher than all workers

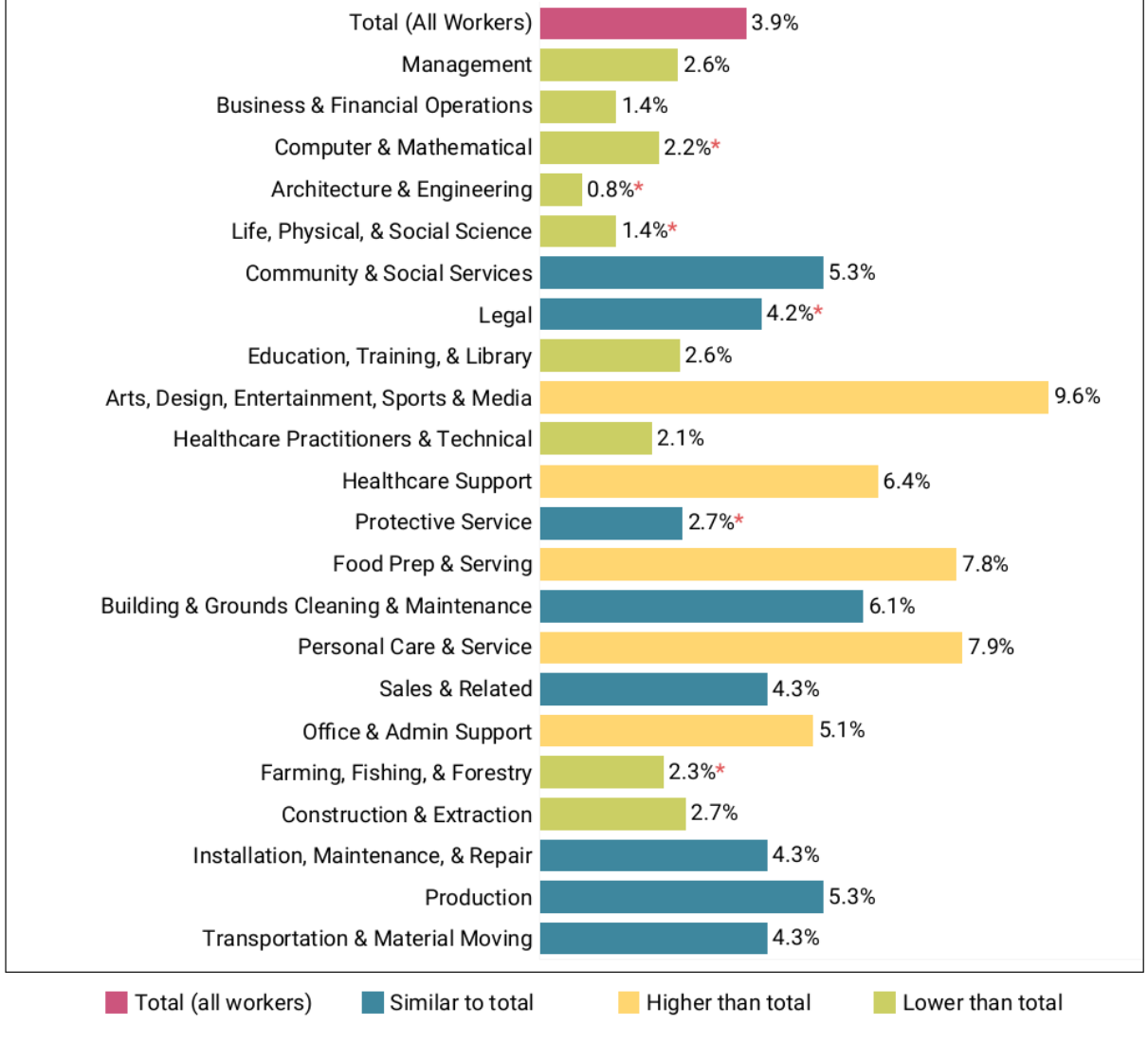
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media
Food Prep & Serving
Healthcare Support
Office & Admin Support
Personal Care & Service

Lower than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Construction & Extraction
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Management

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers with limited activities due to poor health on 14 or more of the previous 30 days, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Health Indicators

No Health Care Coverage by Industry Group

No health care coverage

Respondents were asked for their current primary source of health care coverage. Percentages reflect respondents who reported having no coverage, including employer, private purchase, or government insurance.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

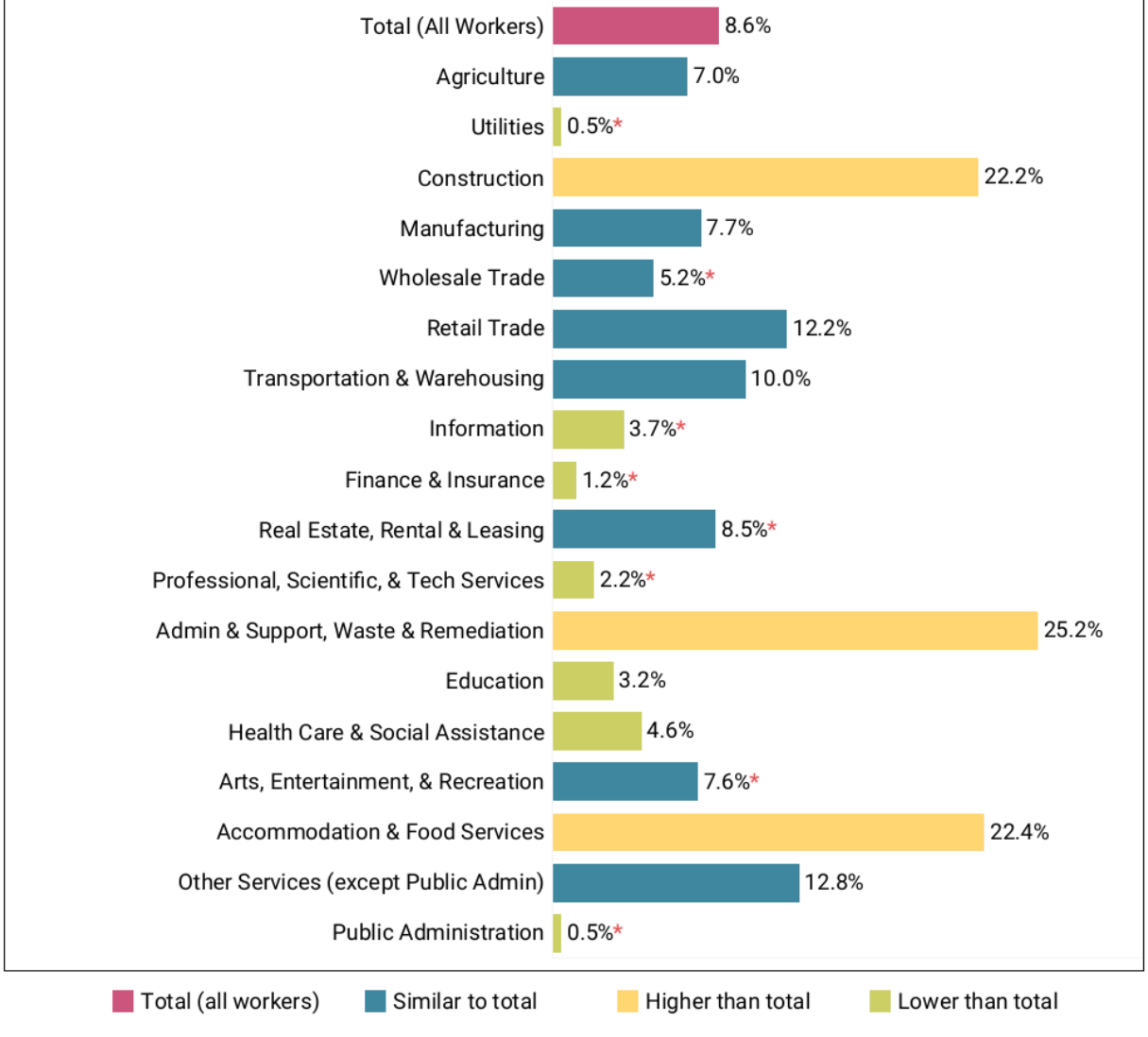
Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Construction

Lower than all workers

Education
Health Care & Social Assistance

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers aged 18-64 without health care coverage, by Industry group (2021, 2022)



[Back]

Health Indicators

No Health Care Coverage by Occupation Group

No health care coverage

Respondents were asked for their current primary source of health care coverage. Percentages reflect respondents who reported having no coverage, including employer, private purchase, or government insurance.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

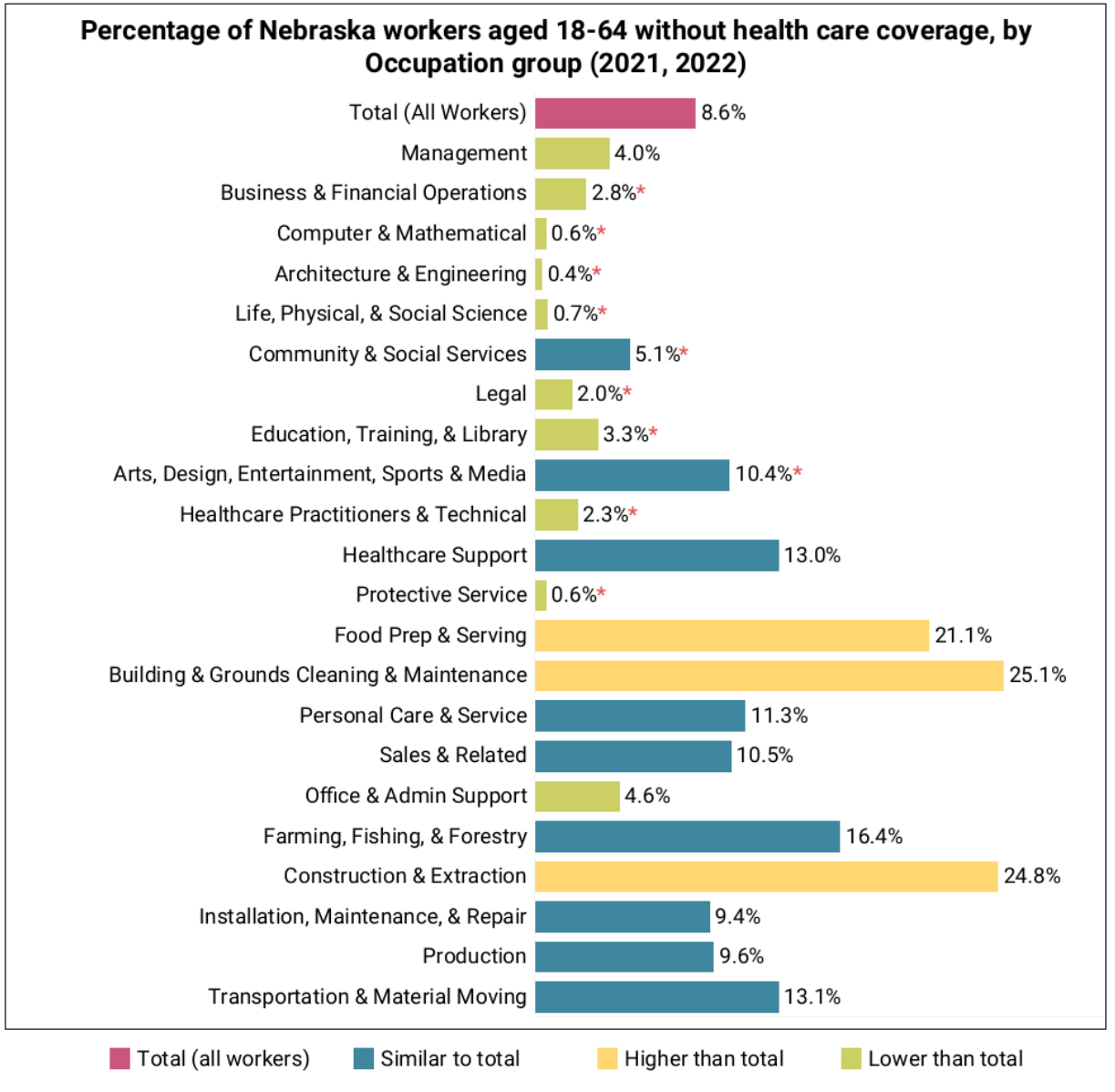
Higher than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Food Prep & Serving

Lower than all workers

Management
Office & Admin Support

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Health Indicators

No Medical Provider by Industry Group

No medical provider

Respondents were asked if they had a personal health care provider or a group of doctors they considered their provider. Percentages reflect respondents who reported having no medical provider.

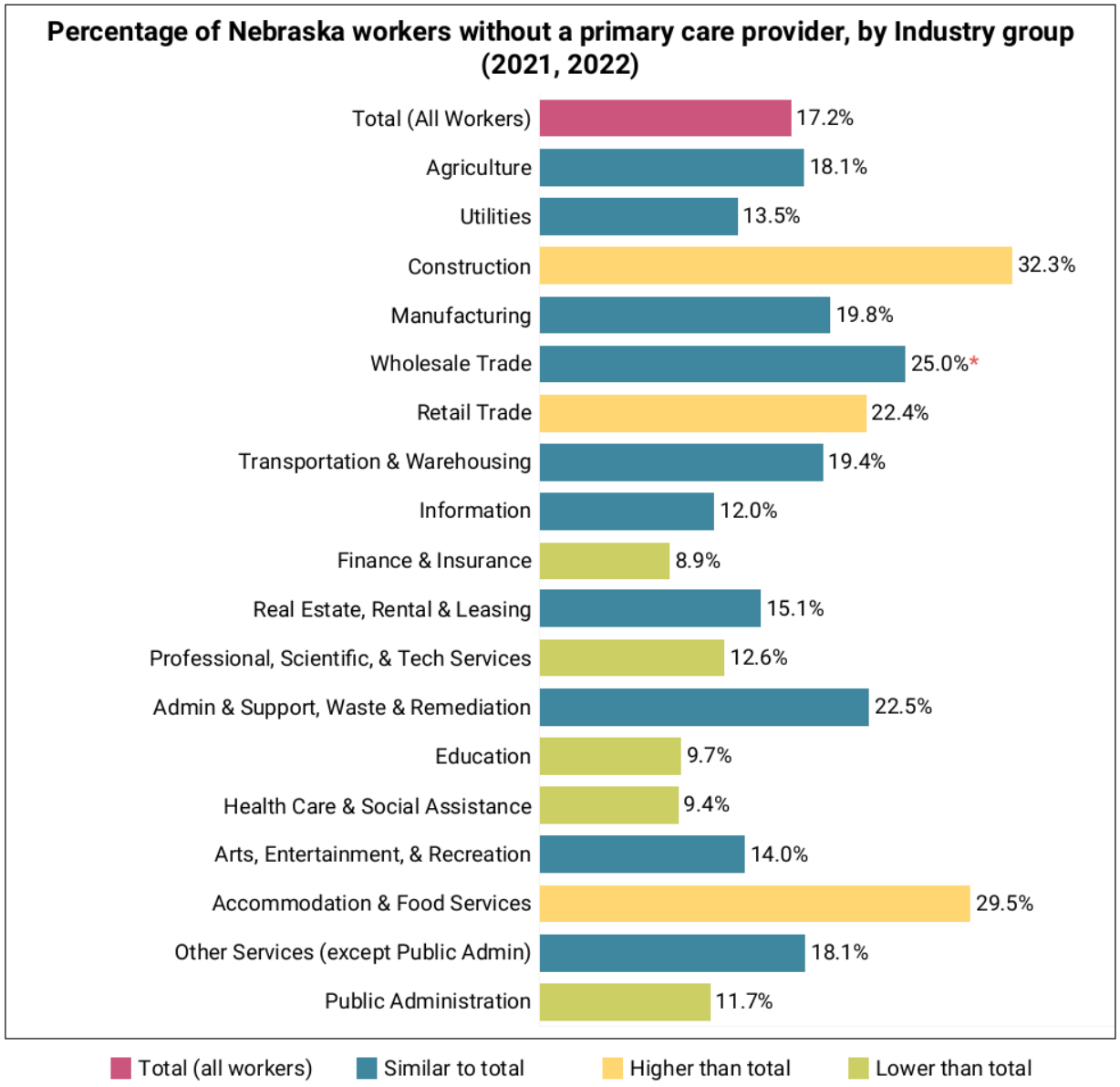
Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Construction
Retail Trade

Lower than all workers

Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration



*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

[Back]

Health Indicators

No Medical Provider by Occupation Group

No medical provider

Respondents were asked if they had a personal health care provider or a group of doctors they considered their provider. Percentages reflect respondents who reported having no medical provider.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

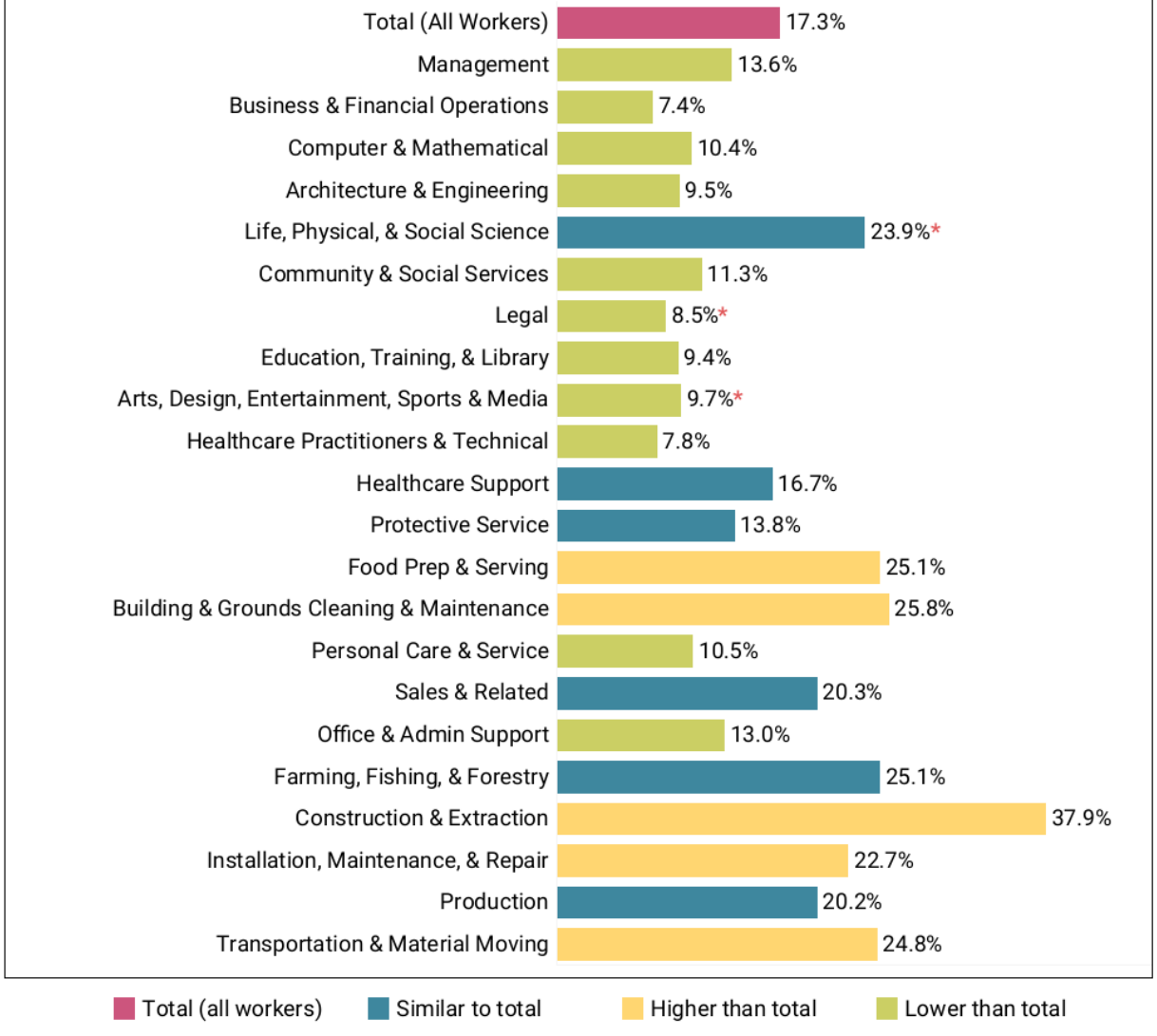
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Food Prep & Serving
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Business & Financial Operations
Community & Social Services
Computer & Mathematical
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Management
Office & Admin Support
Personal Care & Service

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers without a primary care provider, by Occupation group (2021, 2022)



[Back]

Health Indicators

Cannot Afford Medical Care by Industry Group

Could not afford doctor visit in past year

Respondents were asked if they needed to see a doctor but could not afford it in the past year.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

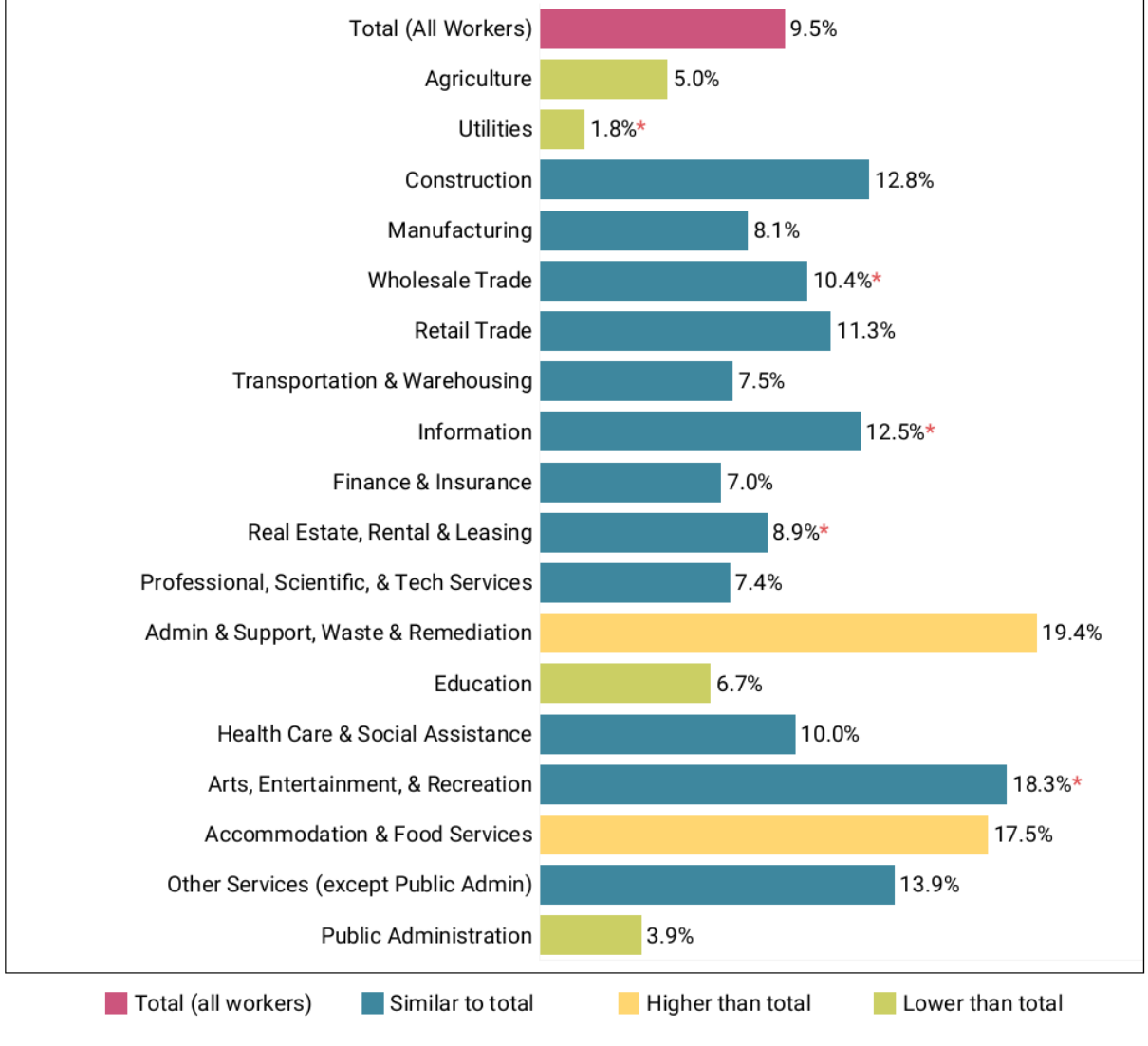
Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Education
Public Administration

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers who could not afford to see a doctor in the past year, by Industry group (2021, 2022)



[Back]

Health Indicators

Cannot Afford Medical Care by Occupation Group

Could not afford doctor visit in past year

Respondents were asked if they needed to see a doctor but could not afford it in the past year.

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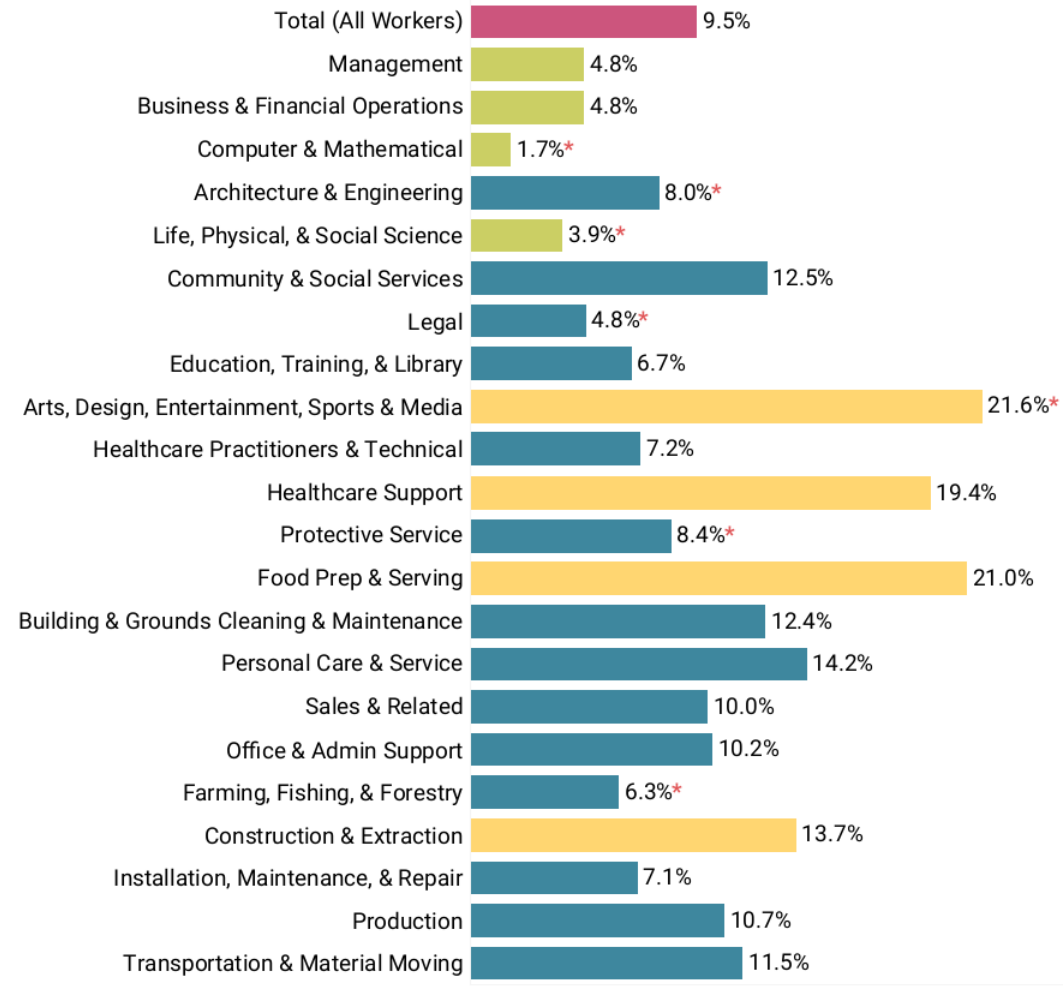
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media
Construction & Extraction
Food Prep & Serving
Healthcare Support

Lower than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Management

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers who could not afford to see a doctor in the past year, by Occupation group (2021, 2022)



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Chronic Conditions

Arthritis by Industry Group

Ever told they have arthritis

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

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

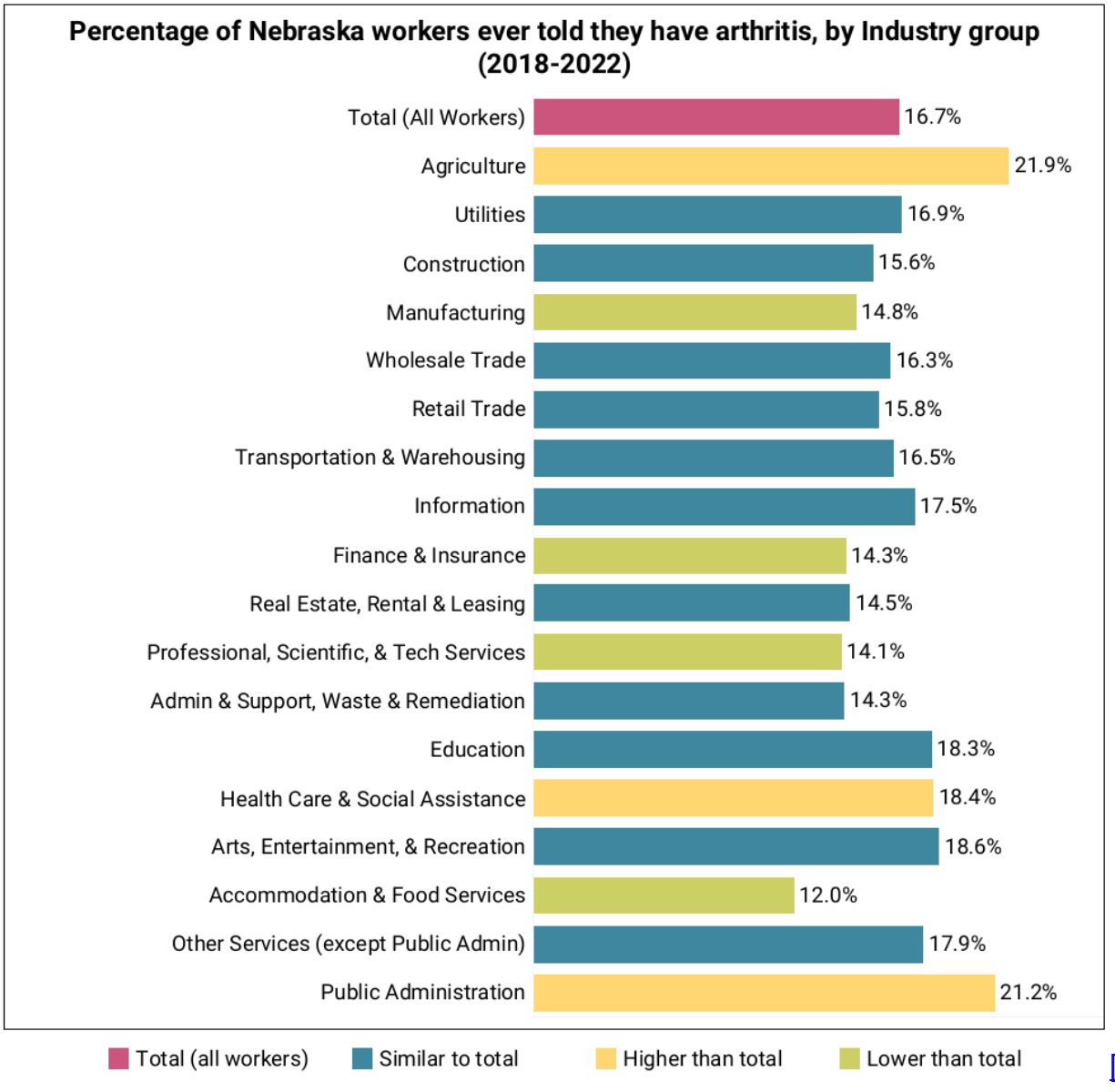
Higher than all workers

Agriculture
Health Care & Social Assistance
Public Administration

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Finance & Insurance
Manufacturing
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Arthritis by Occupation Group

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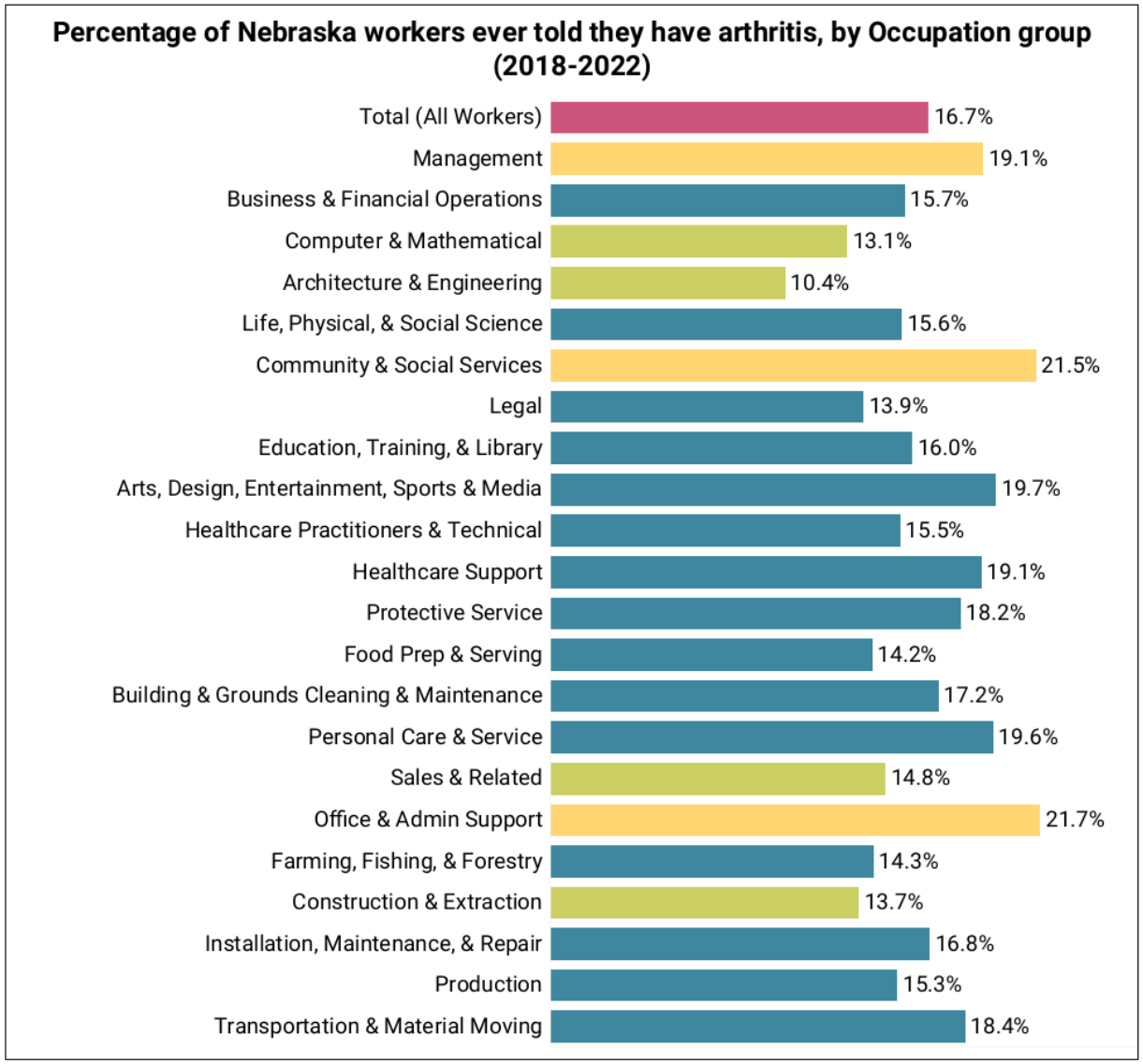
Higher than all workers

Community & Social Services
Management
Office & Admin Support

Lower than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Computer & Mathematical
Construction & Extraction
Sales & Related

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Cancer by Industry Group

Ever told they have cancer

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had cancer (in any form).

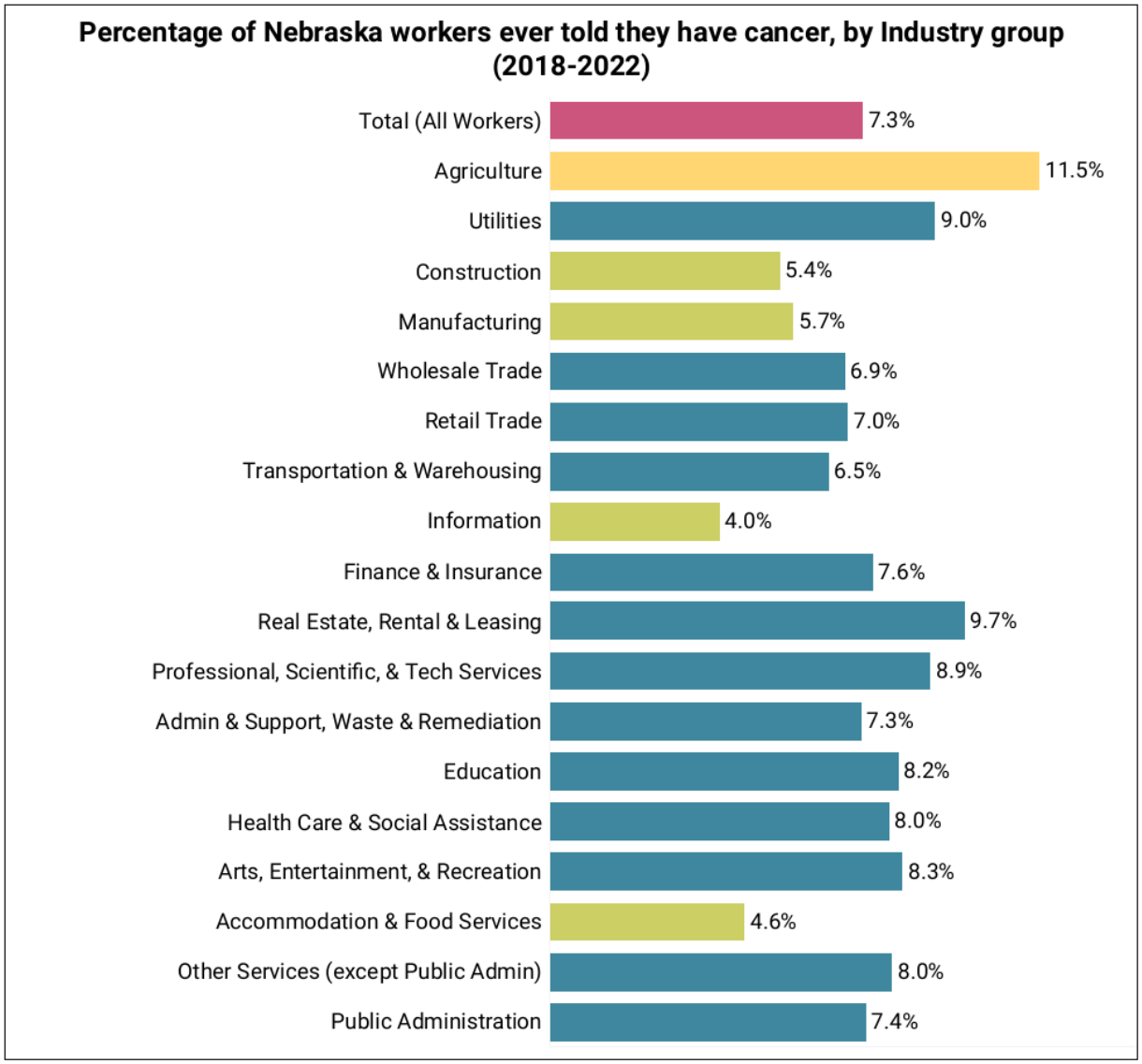
Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

Agriculture

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Construction
Information
Manufacturing



*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Cancer by Occupation Group

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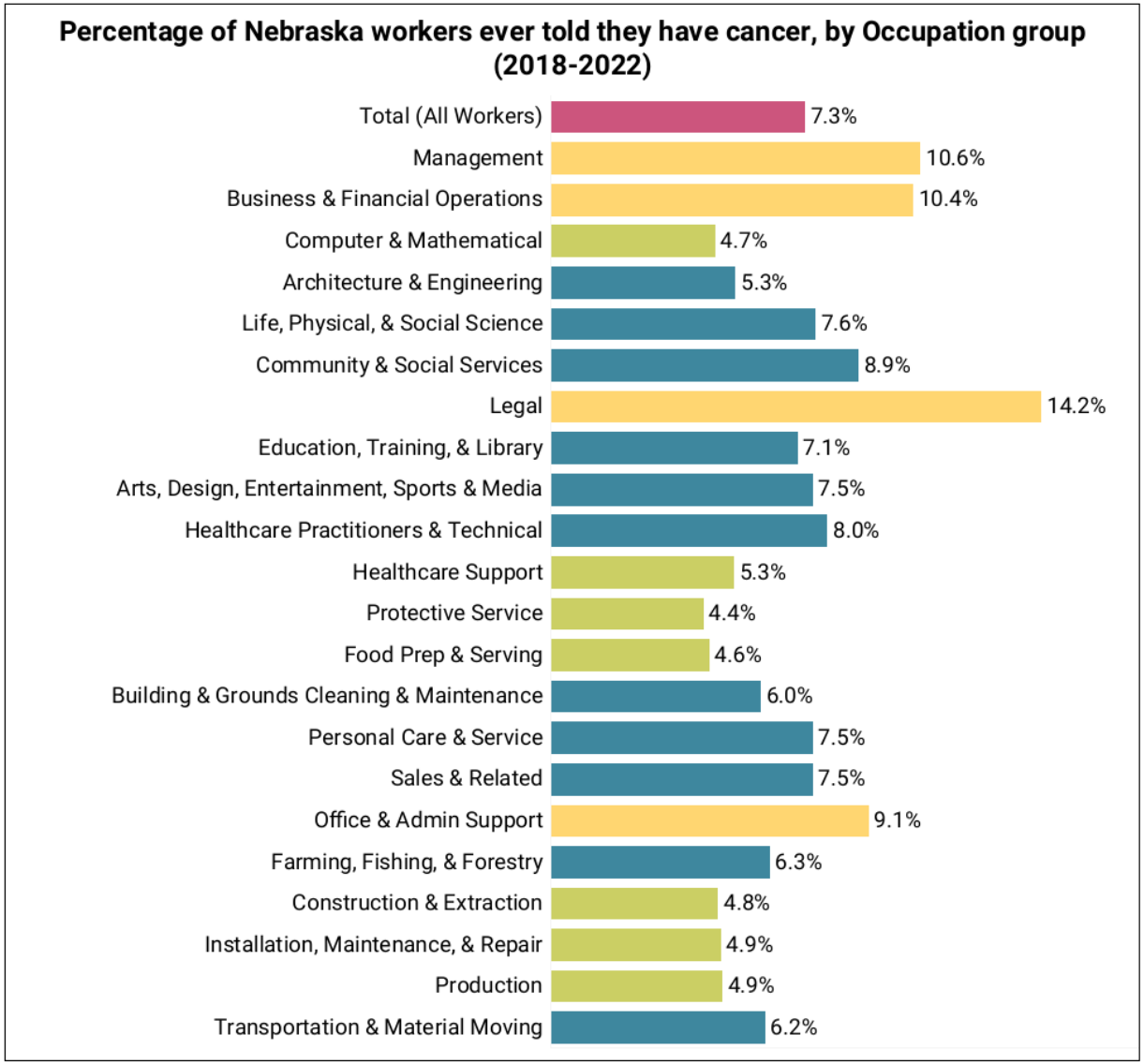
Higher than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Legal
Management
Office & Admin Support

Lower than all workers

Computer & Mathematical
Construction & Extraction
Food Prep & Serving
Healthcare Support
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Production
Protective Service

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

COPD by Industry Group

Ever told they have COPD

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

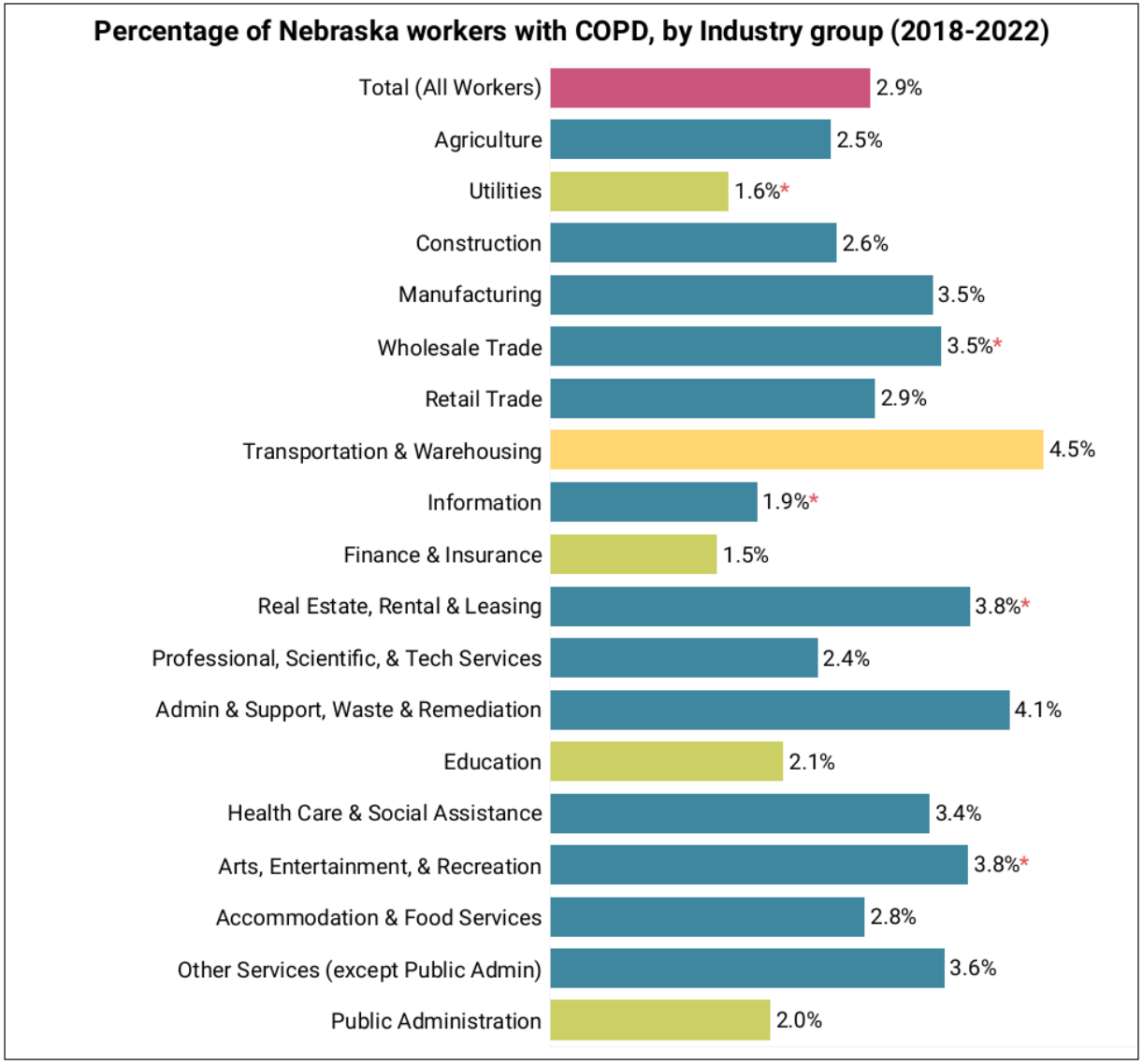
Higher than all workers

Transportation & Warehousing

Lower than all workers

Education
Finance & Insurance
Public Administration

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

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Ever told they have COPD

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

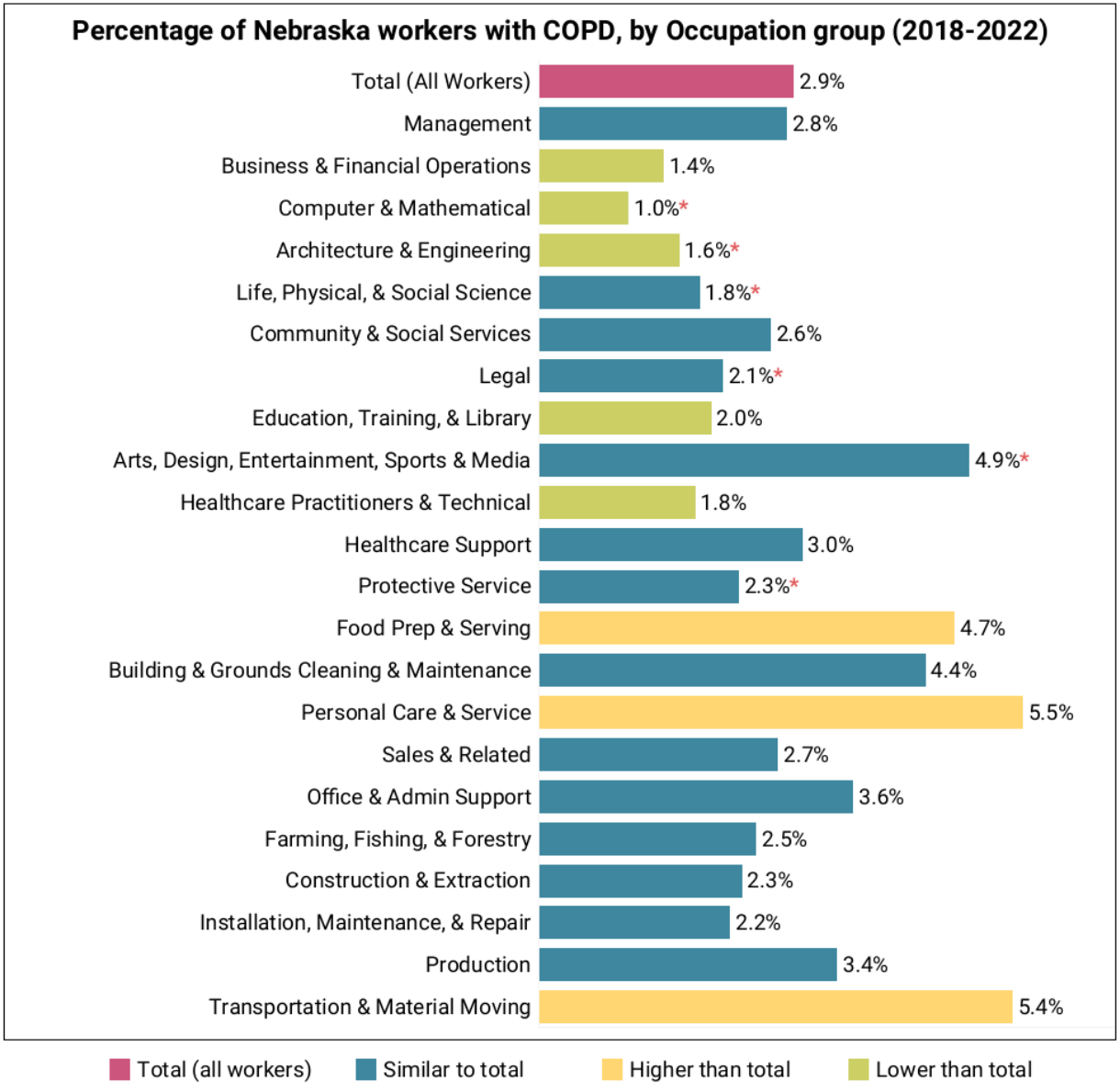
Higher than all workers

Food Prep & Serving
Personal Care & Service
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Current Asthma by Industry Group

Currently have asthma

Respondents who reported lifetime asthma were asked if they still had asthma. Percentages reflect the proportion of all workers.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

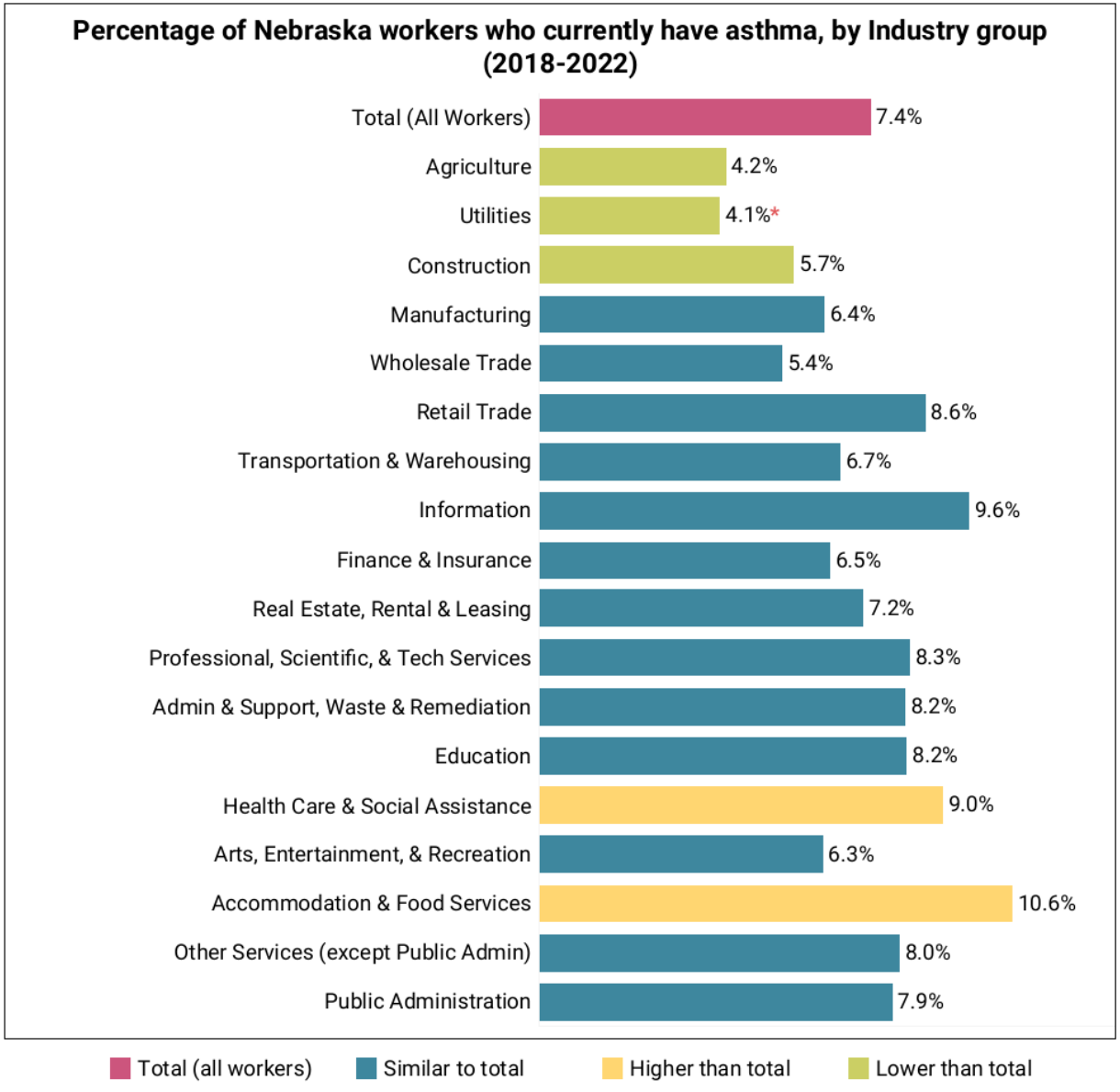
Accommodation & Food Services
Health Care & Social Assistance

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Construction

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers who currently have asthma, by Industry group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Current Asthma by Occupation Group

Currently have asthma

Respondents who reported lifetime asthma were asked if they still had asthma. Percentages reflect the proportion of all workers.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

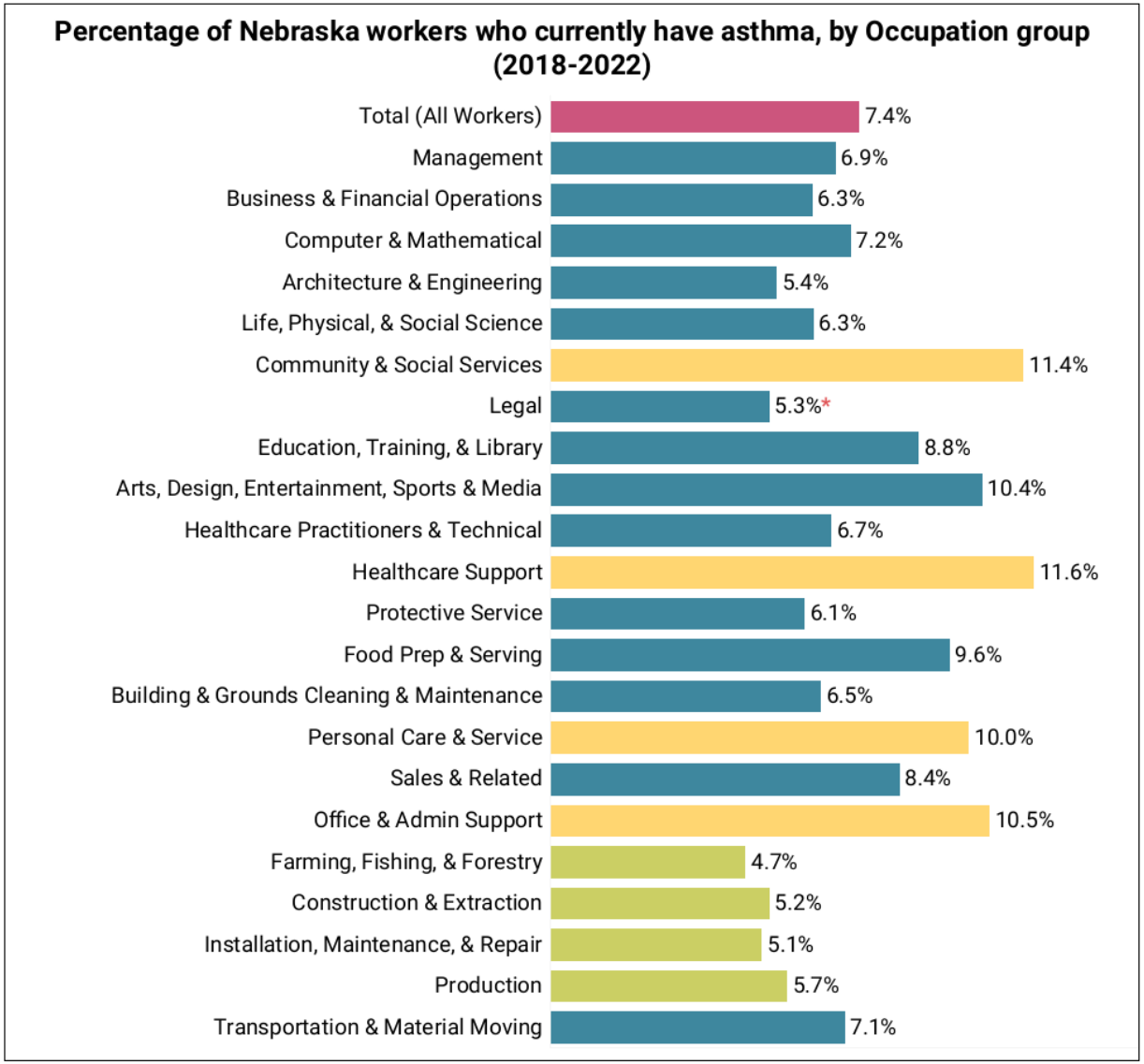
Higher than all workers

Community & Social Services
Healthcare Support
Office & Admin Support
Personal Care & Service

Lower than all workers

Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Production

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Lifetime Asthma by Industry Group

Ever told they have asthma

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

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

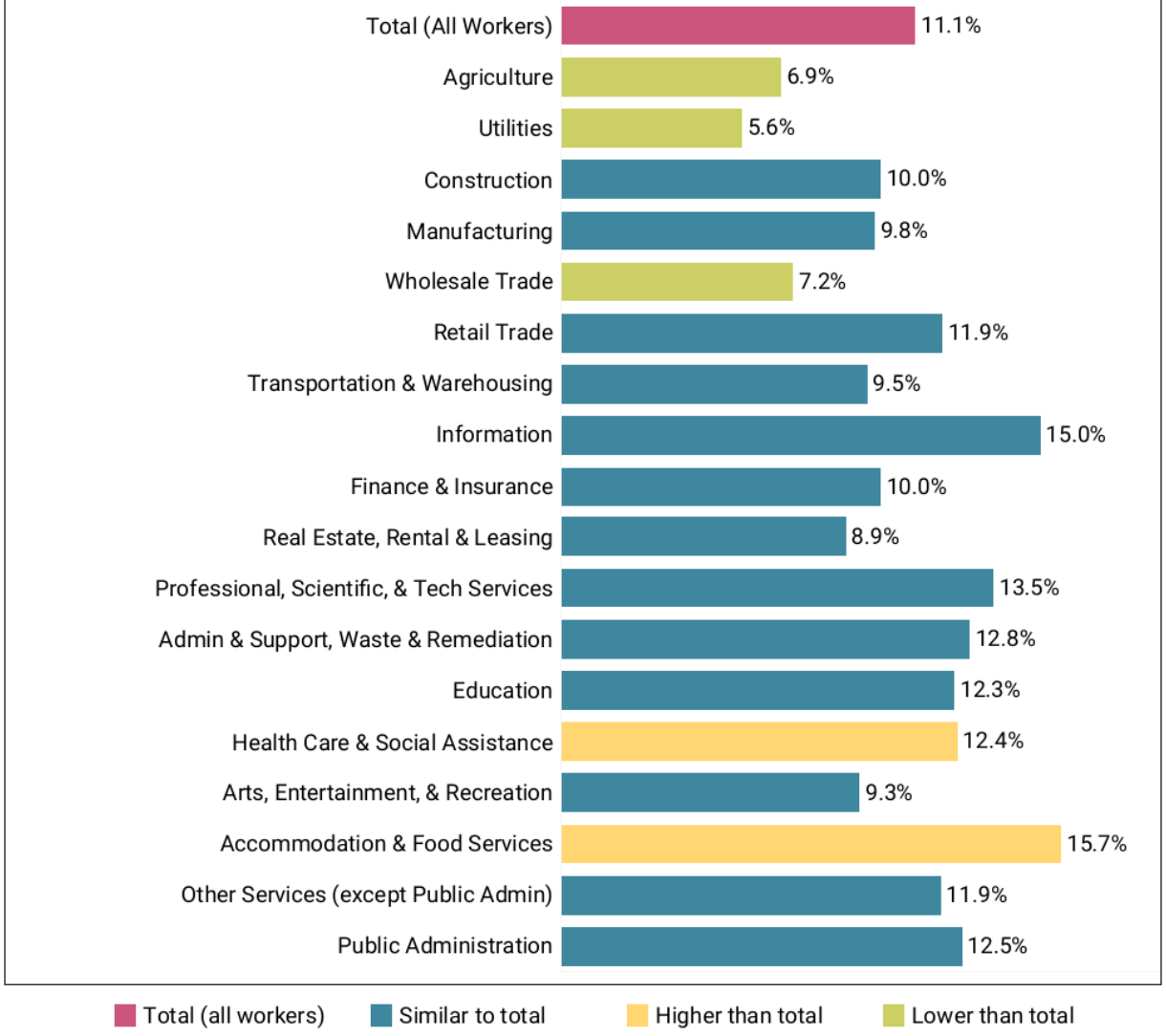
Accommodation & Food Services
Health Care & Social Assistance

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Utilities
Wholesale Trade

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers ever told they have asthma, by Industry group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Lifetime Asthma by Occupation Group

Ever told they have asthma

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

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

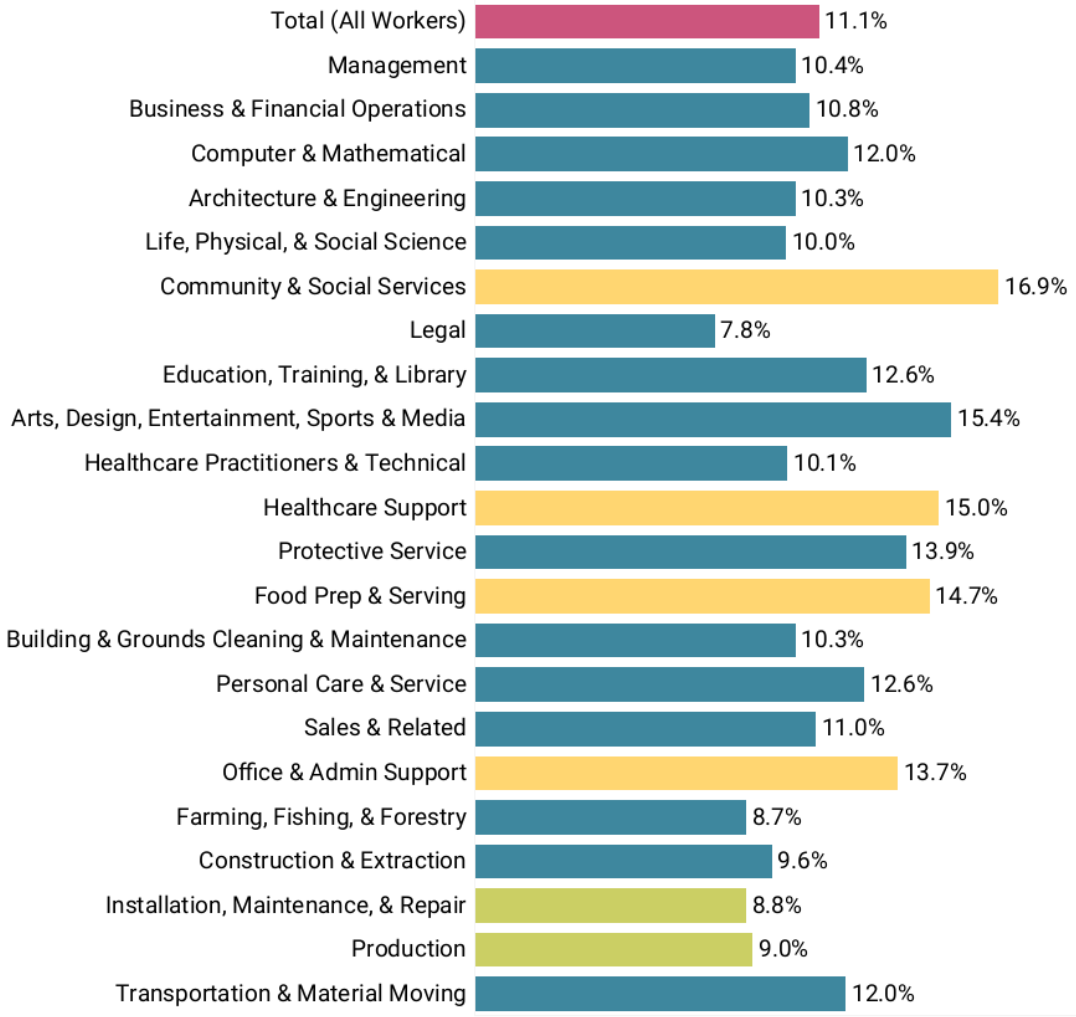
Community & Social Services
Healthcare Support
Food Prep & Serving
Office & Admin Support

Lower than all workers

Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Production

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers ever told they have asthma, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Chronic Conditions
Depression by Industry Group

Ever told they have depression

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

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

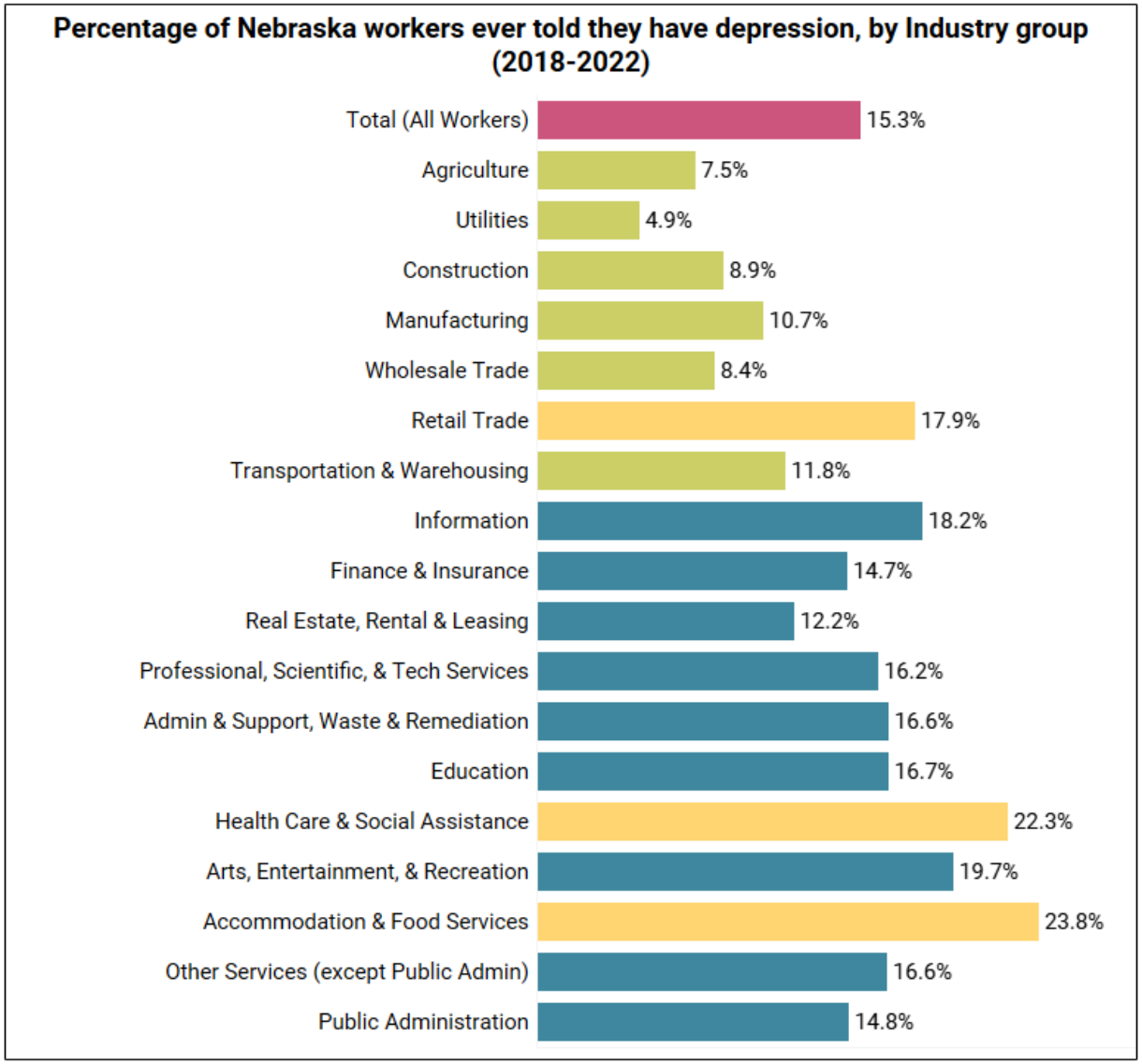
Higher than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Health Care & Social Assistance
Retail Trade

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Construction
Manufacturing
Transportation & Warehousing
Utilities
Wholesale Trade

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):



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Chronic Conditions

Depression by Occupation Group

Ever told they have depression

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

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

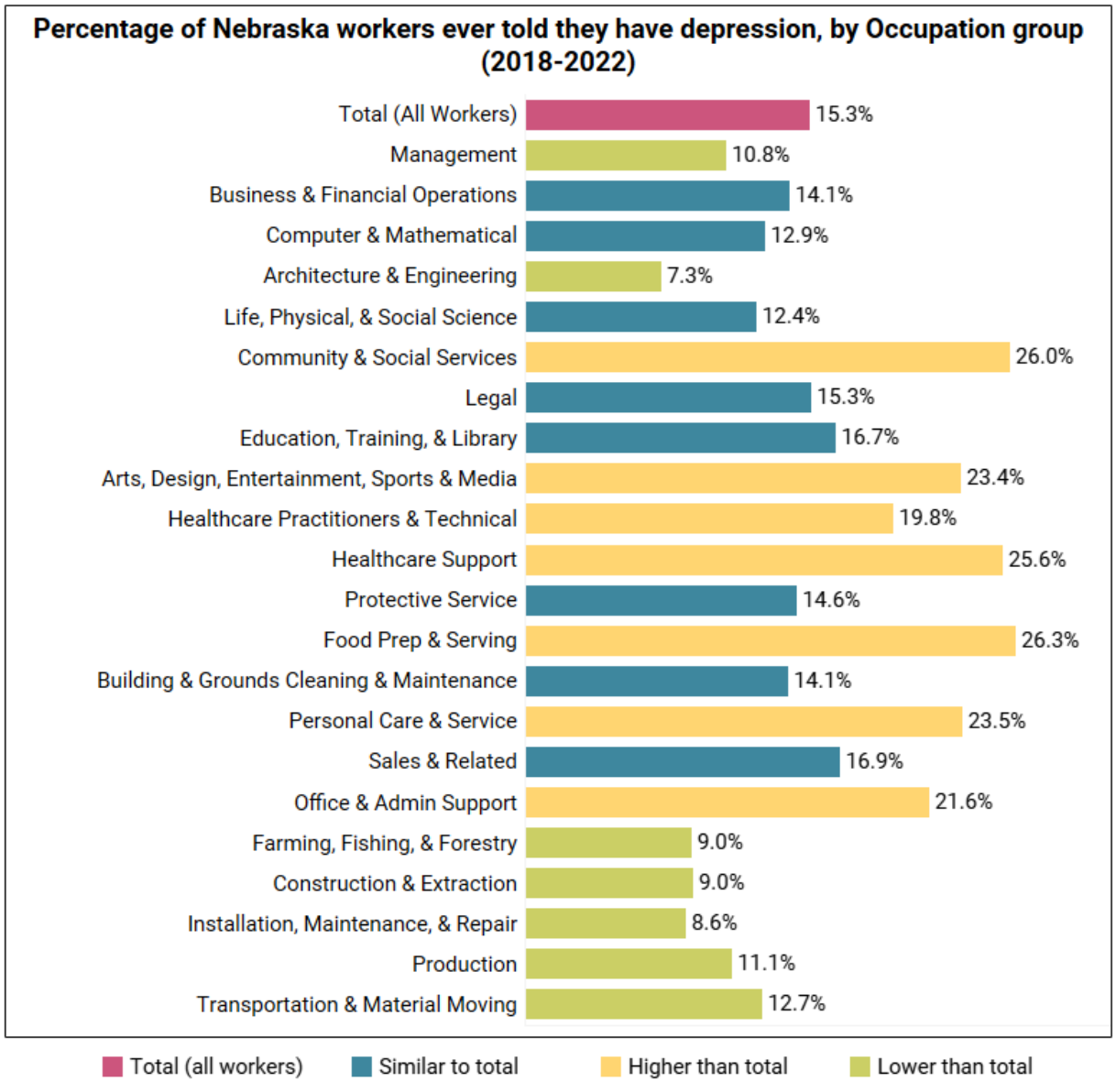
Higher than all workers

Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media
Community & Social Services
Food Prep & Serving
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Healthcare Support
Office & Admin Support
Personal Care & Service

Lower than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Construction & Extraction
Don't Know or Insufficient Info
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Management
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):



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Chronic Conditions

Diabetes by Industry Group

Ever told they have diabetes

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had diabetes (excluding pregnancy).

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

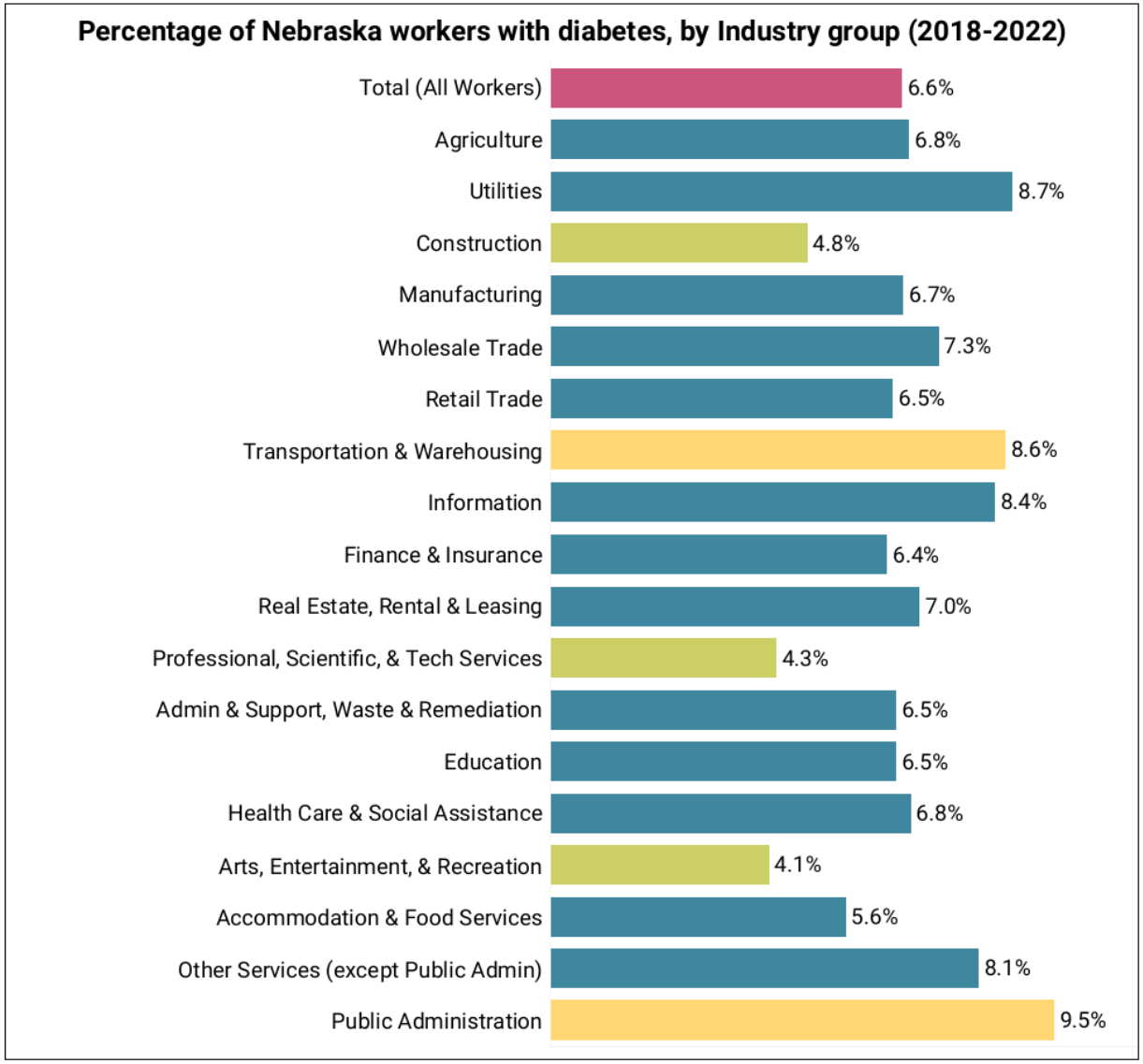
Higher than all workers

Public Administration
Transportation & Warehousing

Lower than all workers

Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
Construction
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Diabetes by Occupation Group

Ever told they have diabetes

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had diabetes (excluding pregnancy).

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

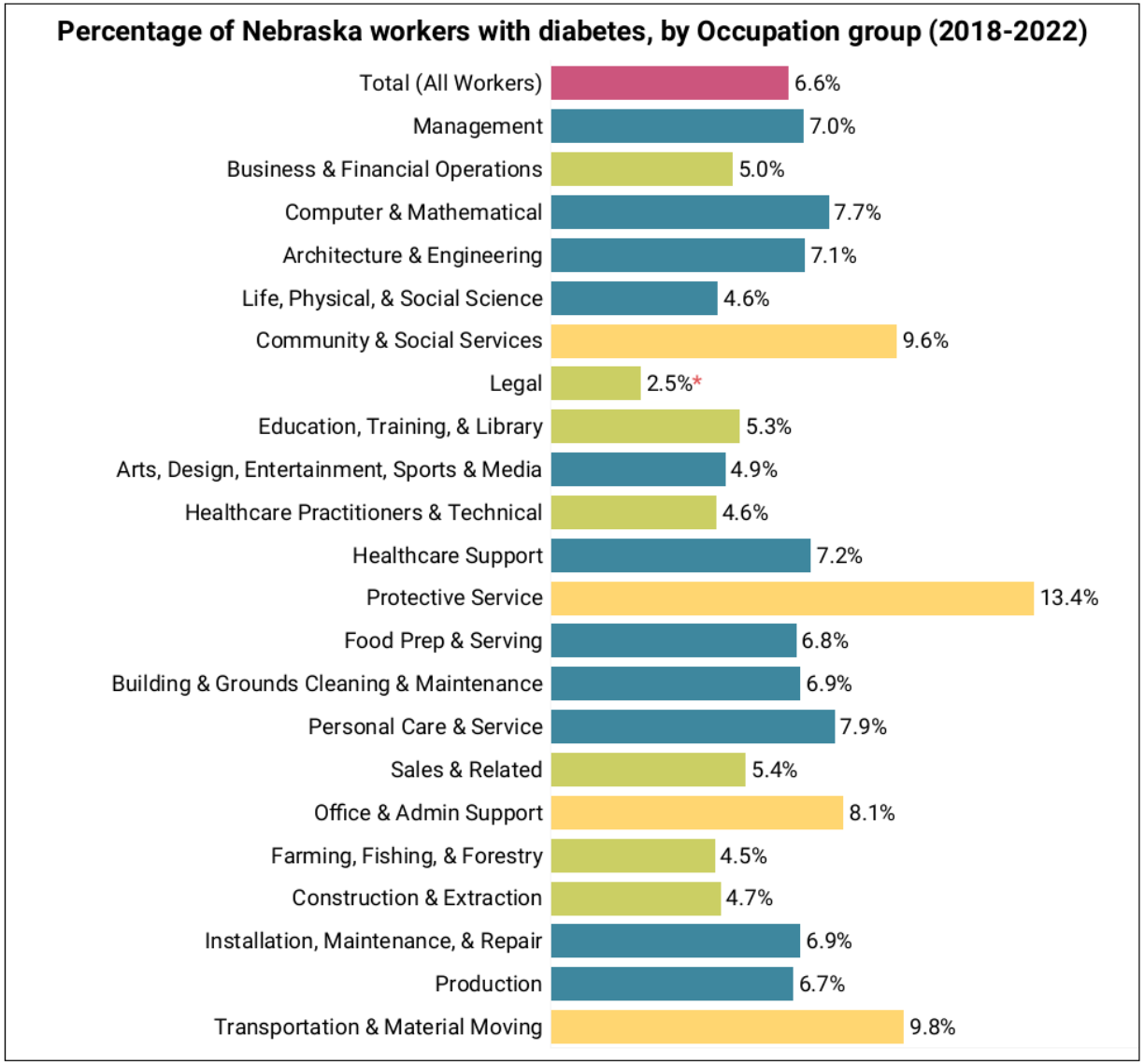
Higher than all workers

Community & Social Services
Office & Admin Support
Protective Service
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Construction & Extraction
Education, Training, & Library
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Sales & Related

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



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Chronic Conditions

Heart Disease by Industry Group

Ever told they had a heart attack or coronary heart disease

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had a heart attack or had coronary heart disease.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

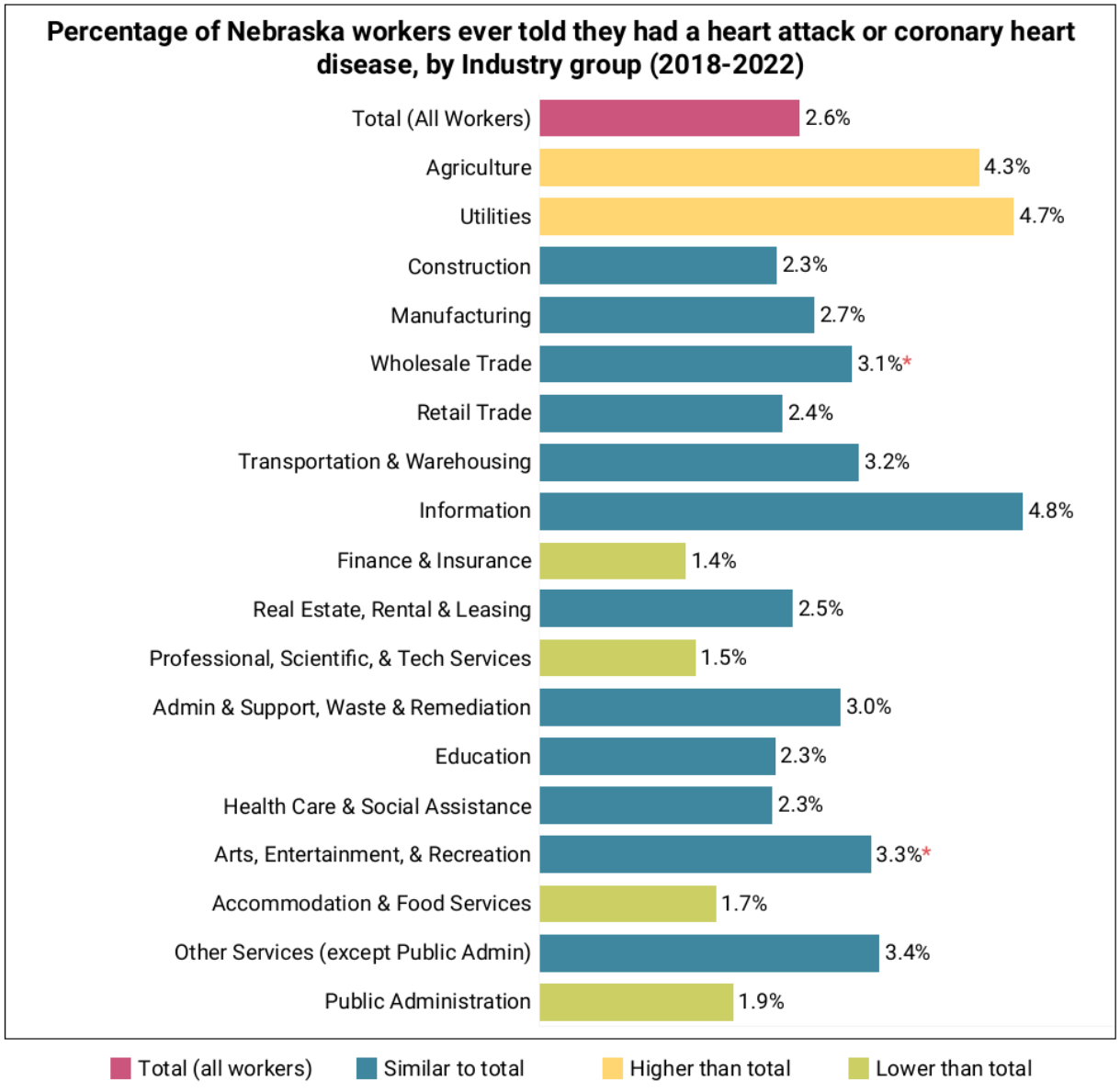
Higher than all workers

Agriculture
Utilities

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Finance & Insurance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



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Chronic Conditions

Heart Disease by Occupation Group

Ever told they had a heart attack or coronary heart disease

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had a heart attack or had coronary heart disease.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

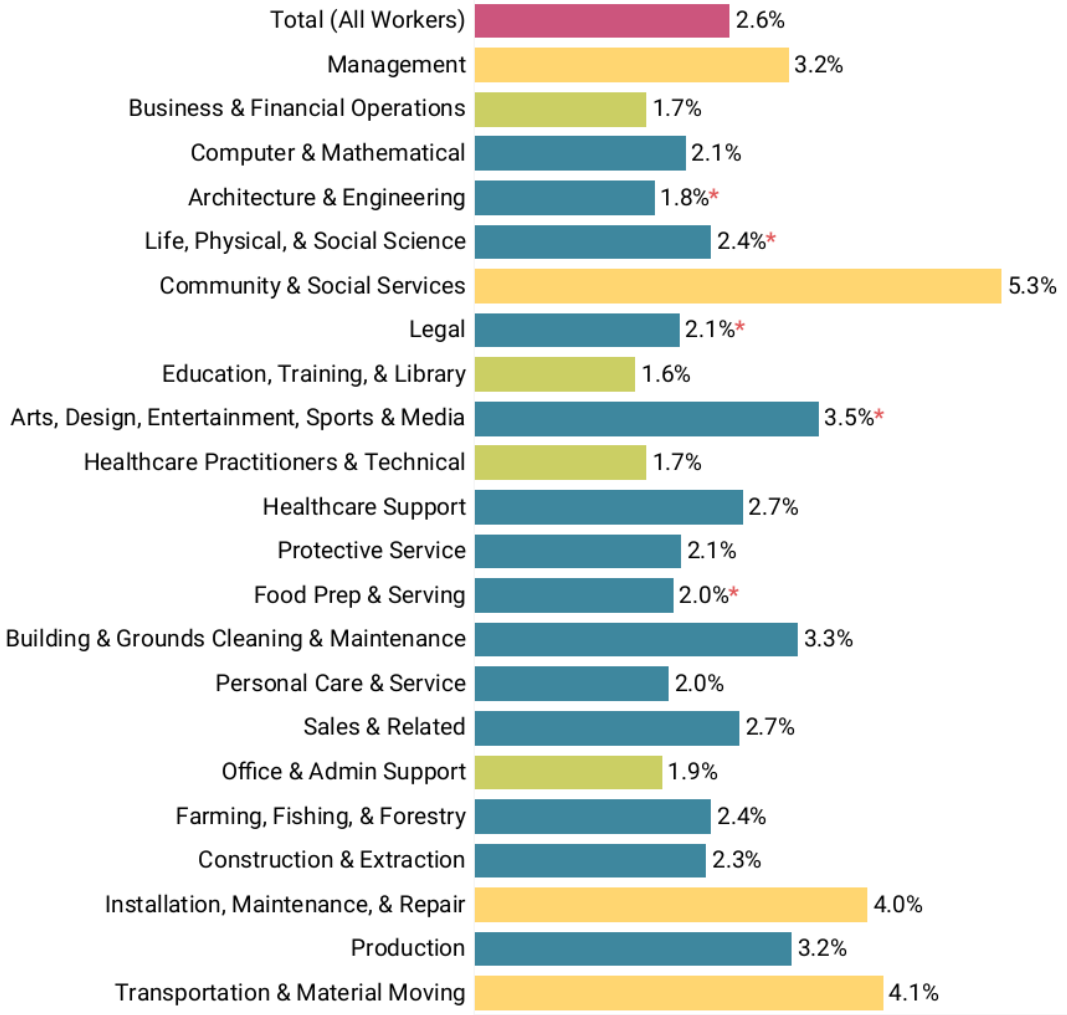
Community & Social Services
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Management
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Office & Admin Support

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers ever told they had a heart attack or coronary heart disease, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



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Chronic Conditions

High Blood Pressure by Industry Group

Ever told they have high blood pressure

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them their blood pressure was high (excluding pregnancy).

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

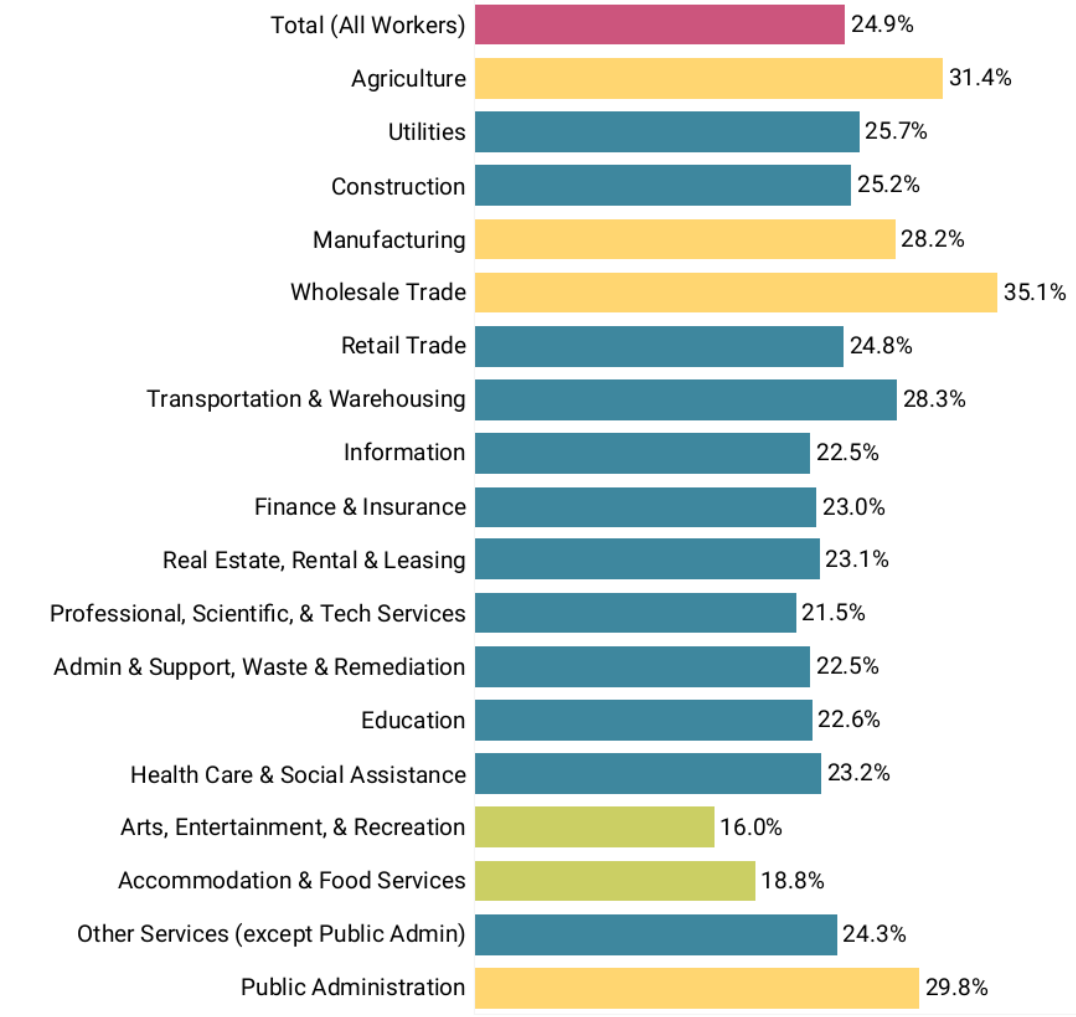
Agriculture
Manufacturing
Public Administration
Wholesale Trade

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with high blood pressure, by Industry group (2019, 2021)



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Chronic Conditions

High Blood Pressure by Occupation Group

Ever told they have high blood pressure

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them their blood pressure was high (excluding pregnancy).

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

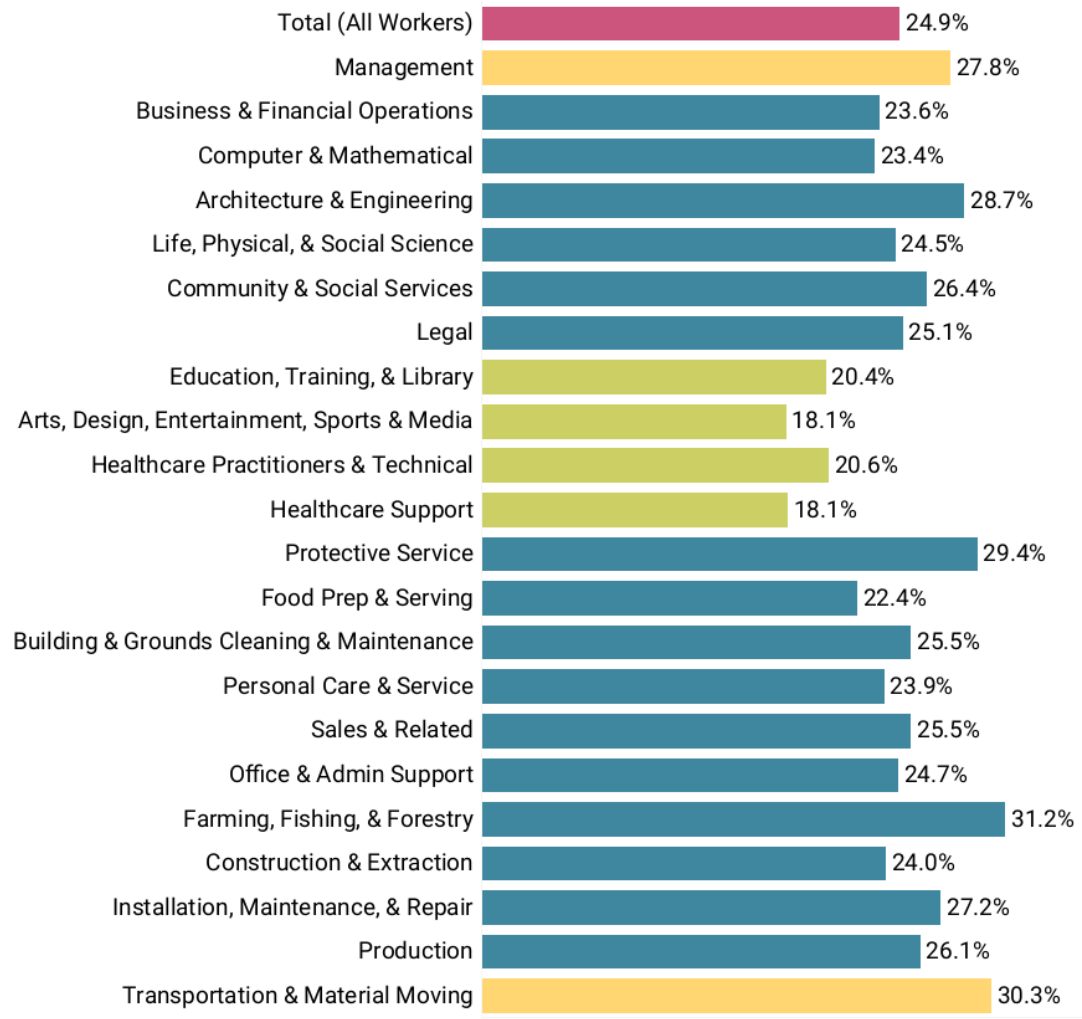
Management
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Healthcare Support

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with high blood pressure, by Occupation group (2019, 2021)



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Chronic Conditions

High Cholesterol by Industry Group

Ever told they have high cholesterol

Respondents who had their cholesterol checked were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them their cholesterol was high.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

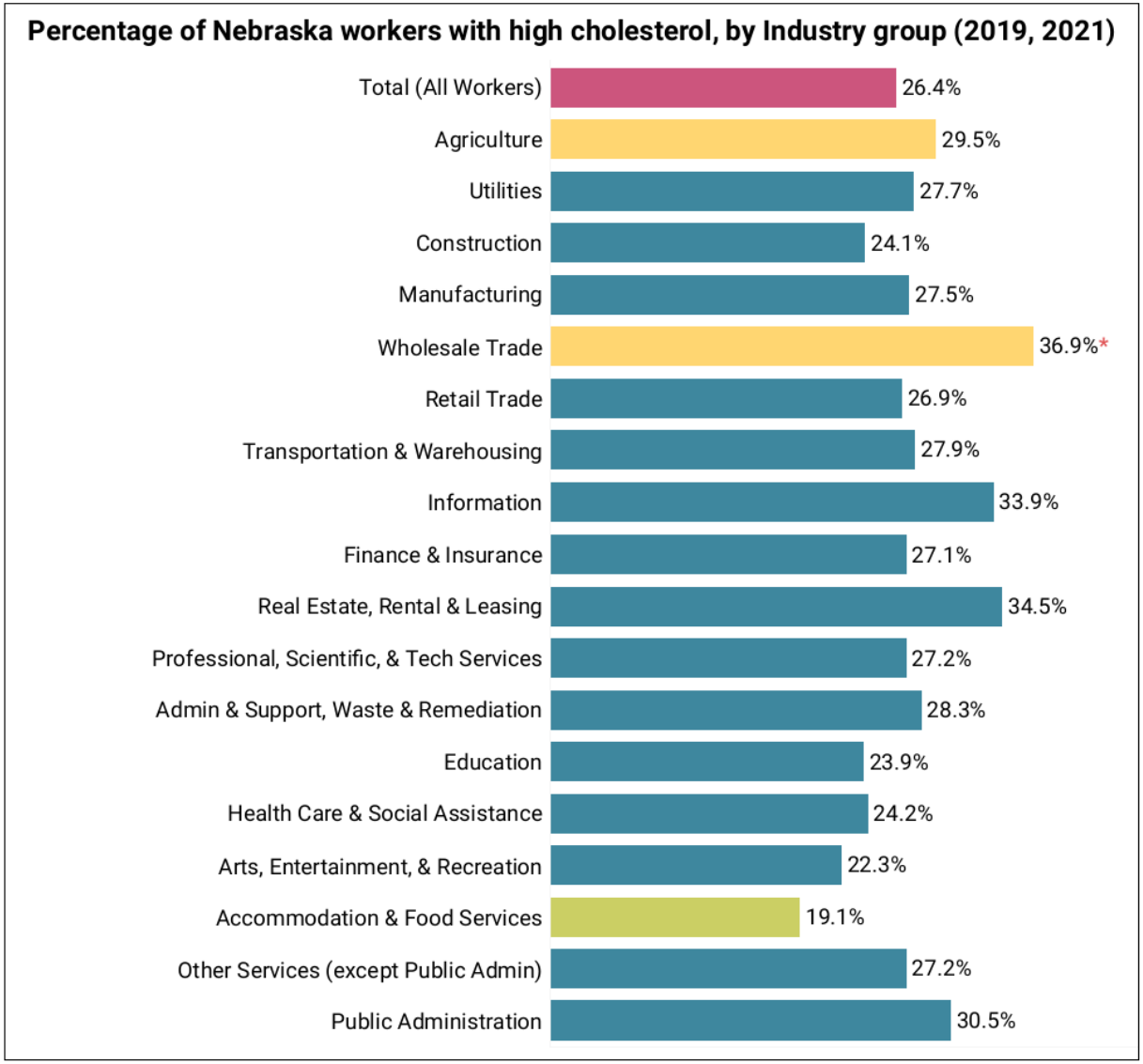
Agriculture
Wholesale Trade

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with high cholesterol, by Industry group (2019, 2021)



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

High Cholesterol by Occupation Group

Ever told they have high cholesterol

Respondents who had their cholesterol checked were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them their cholesterol was high.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

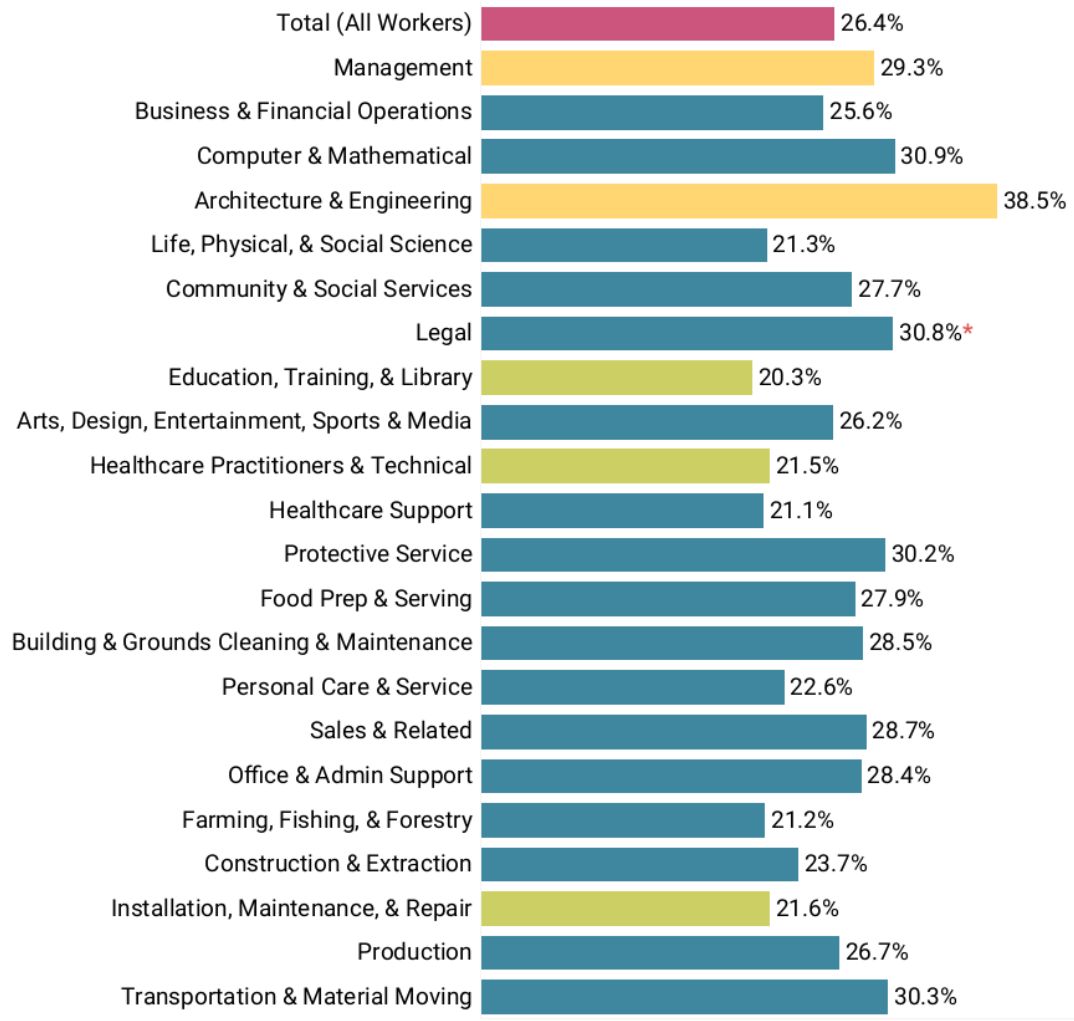
Architecture & Engineering
Management

Lower than all workers

Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with high cholesterol, by Occupation group (2019, 2021)



[Back]

Chronic Conditions

Stroke by Industry Group

Ever told they had a stroke

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

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

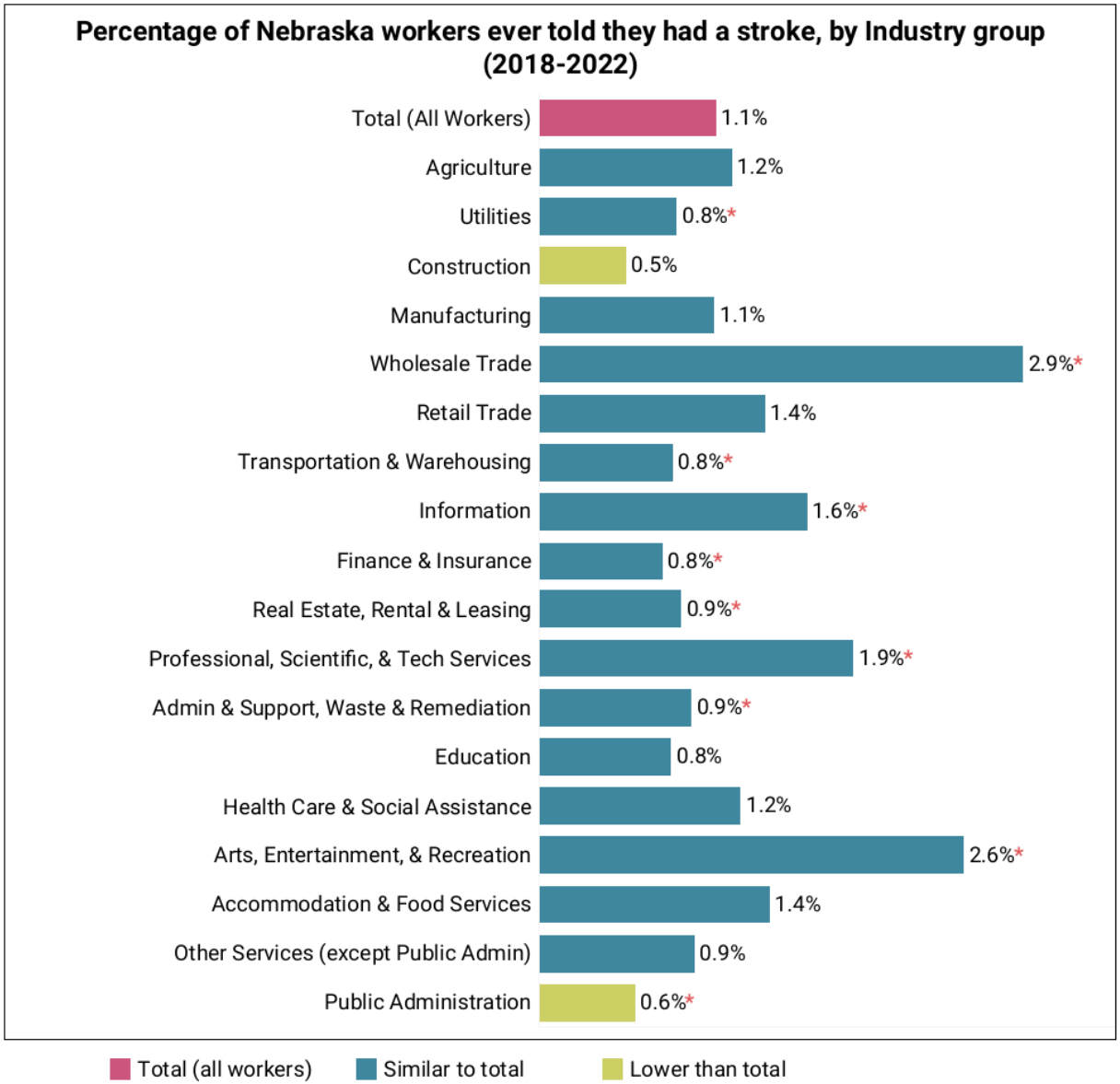
Higher than all workers

None

Lower than all workers

Construction

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



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Chronic Conditions

Stroke by Occupation Group

Ever told they had a stroke

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

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

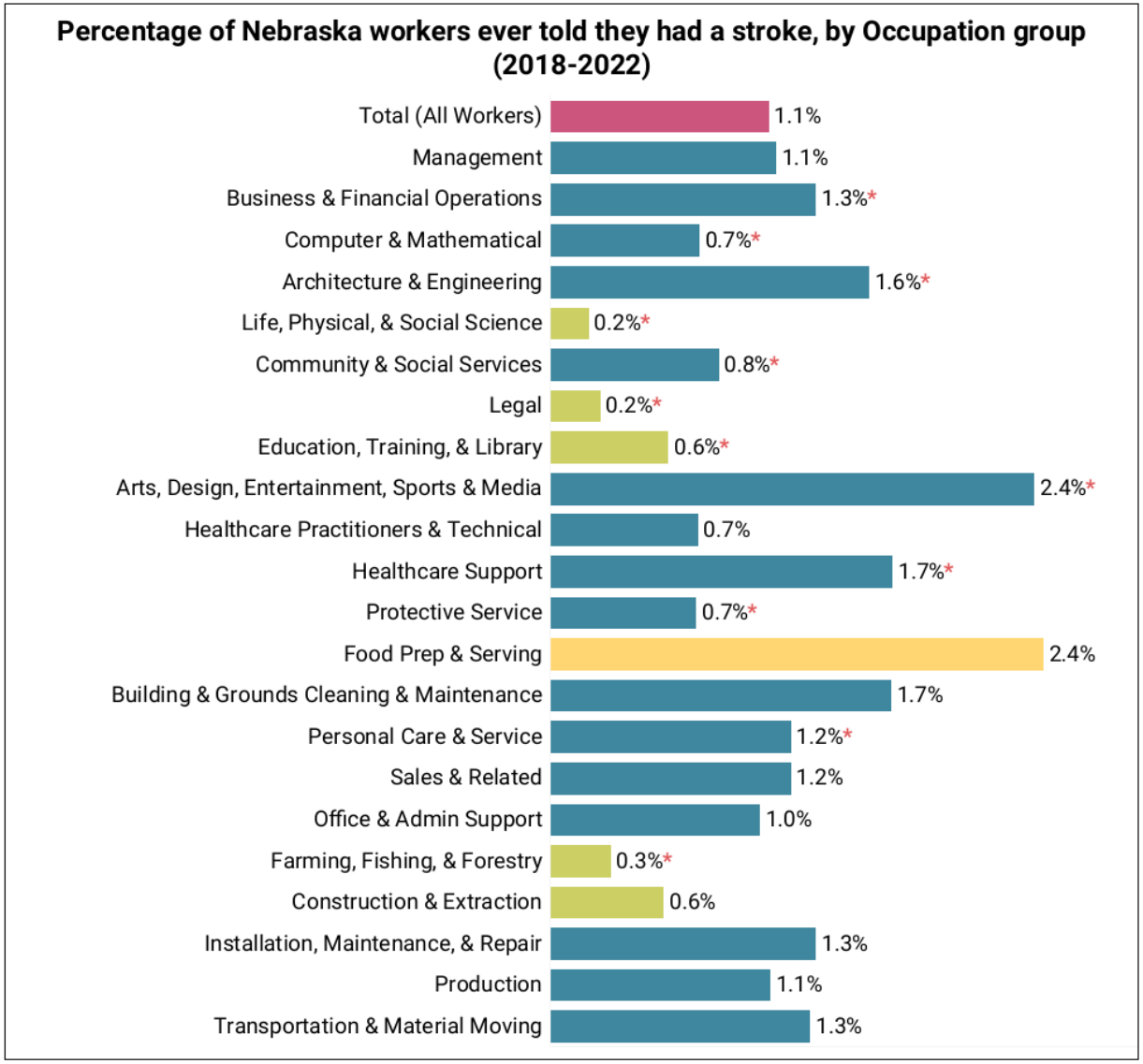
Food Prep & Serving

Lower than all workers

Construction & Extraction

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers ever told they had a stroke, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



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Chronic Conditions

Kidney Disease by Industry Group

Ever told they have kidney disease

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had kidney disease (excluding kidney stones and bladder infections).

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

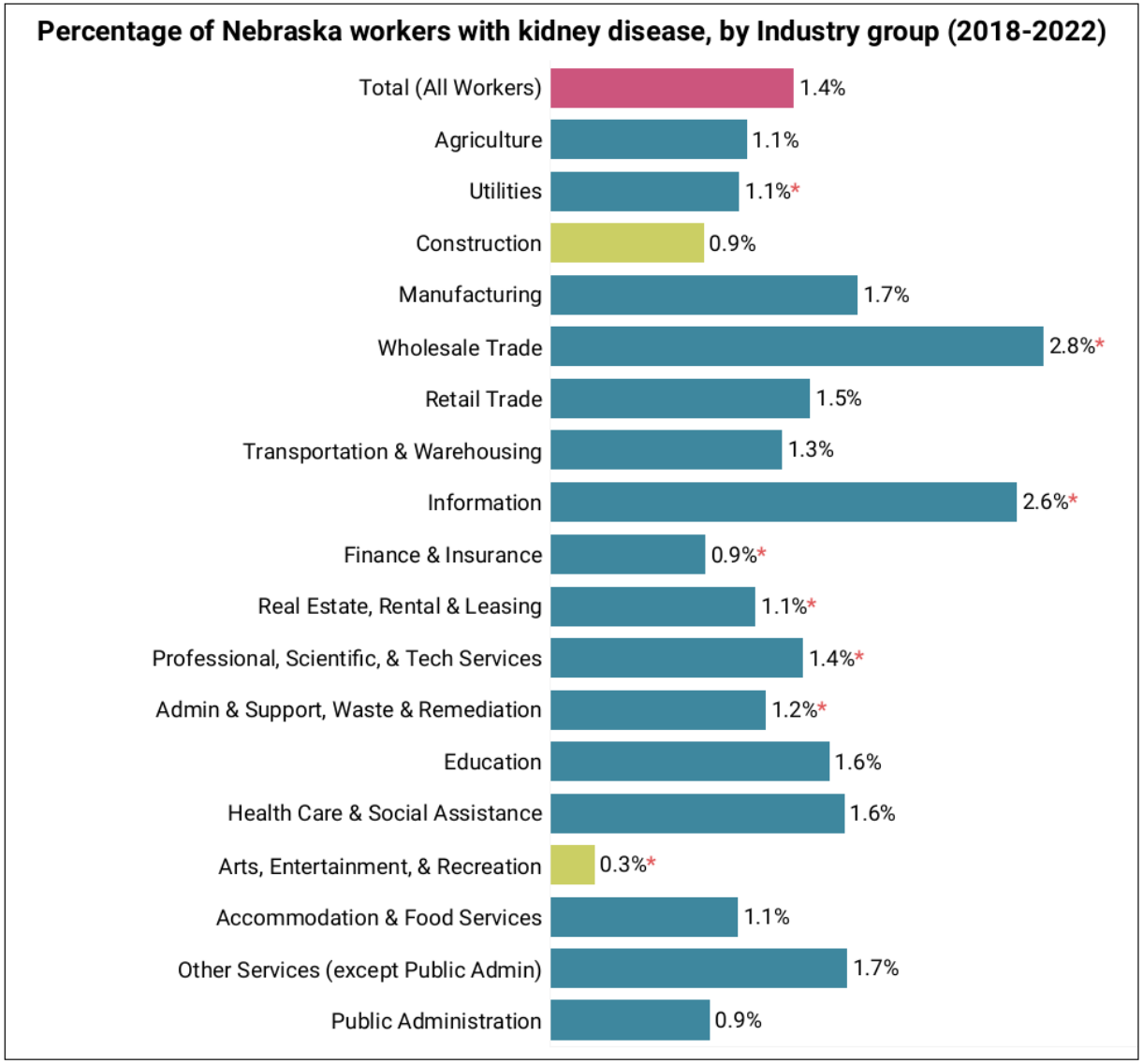
Higher than all workers

None

Lower than all workers

Construction

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



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Chronic Conditions

Kidney Disease by Occupation Group

Ever told they have kidney disease

Respondents were asked if a doctor, nurse, or other health professional had ever told them they had kidney disease (excluding kidney stones and bladder infections).

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for followi..

Higher than all workers

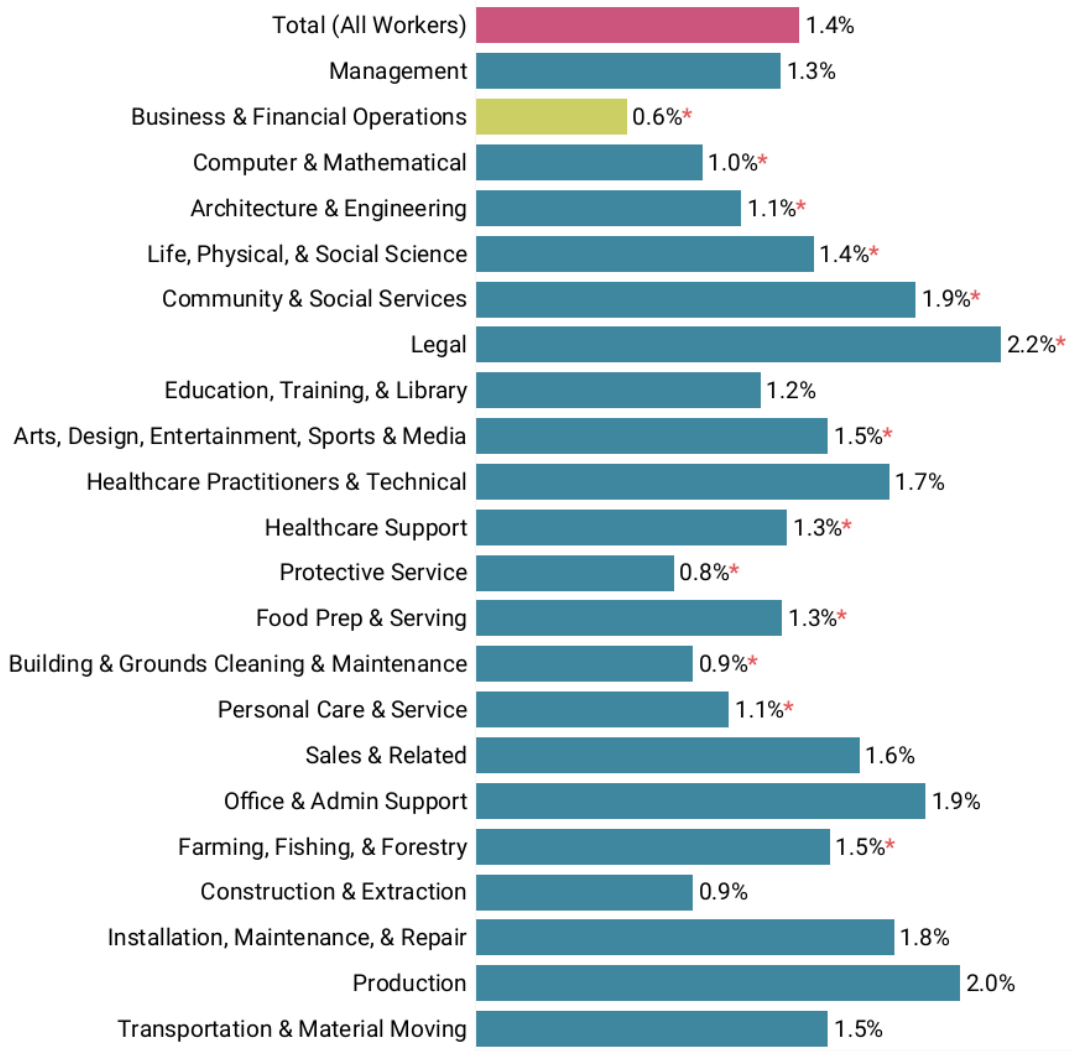
None

Lower than all workers

None

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with kidney disease, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



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Chronic Conditions

Obesity by Industry Group

Obese (BMI=30+)

Respondents were asked their height and weight, and a Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated. Percentages reflect respondents with a calculated BMI of 30 or higher.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

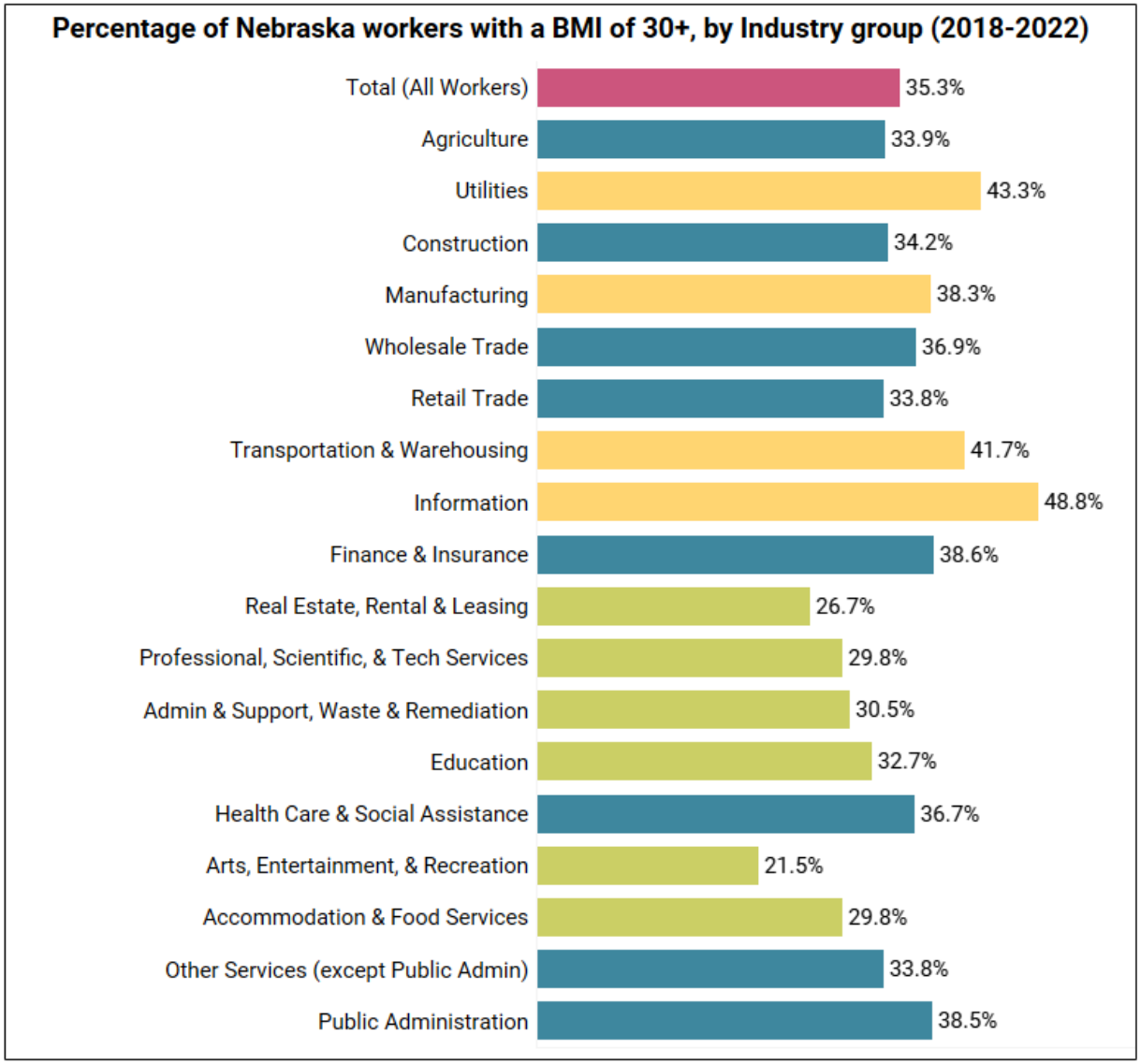
Higher than all workers

Information
Manufacturing
Transportation & Warehousing
Utilities

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
Education
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):



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Chronic Conditions

Obesity by Occupation Group

Obese (BMI=30+)

Respondents were asked their height and weight, and a Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated. Percentages reflect respondents with a calculated BMI of 30 or higher.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

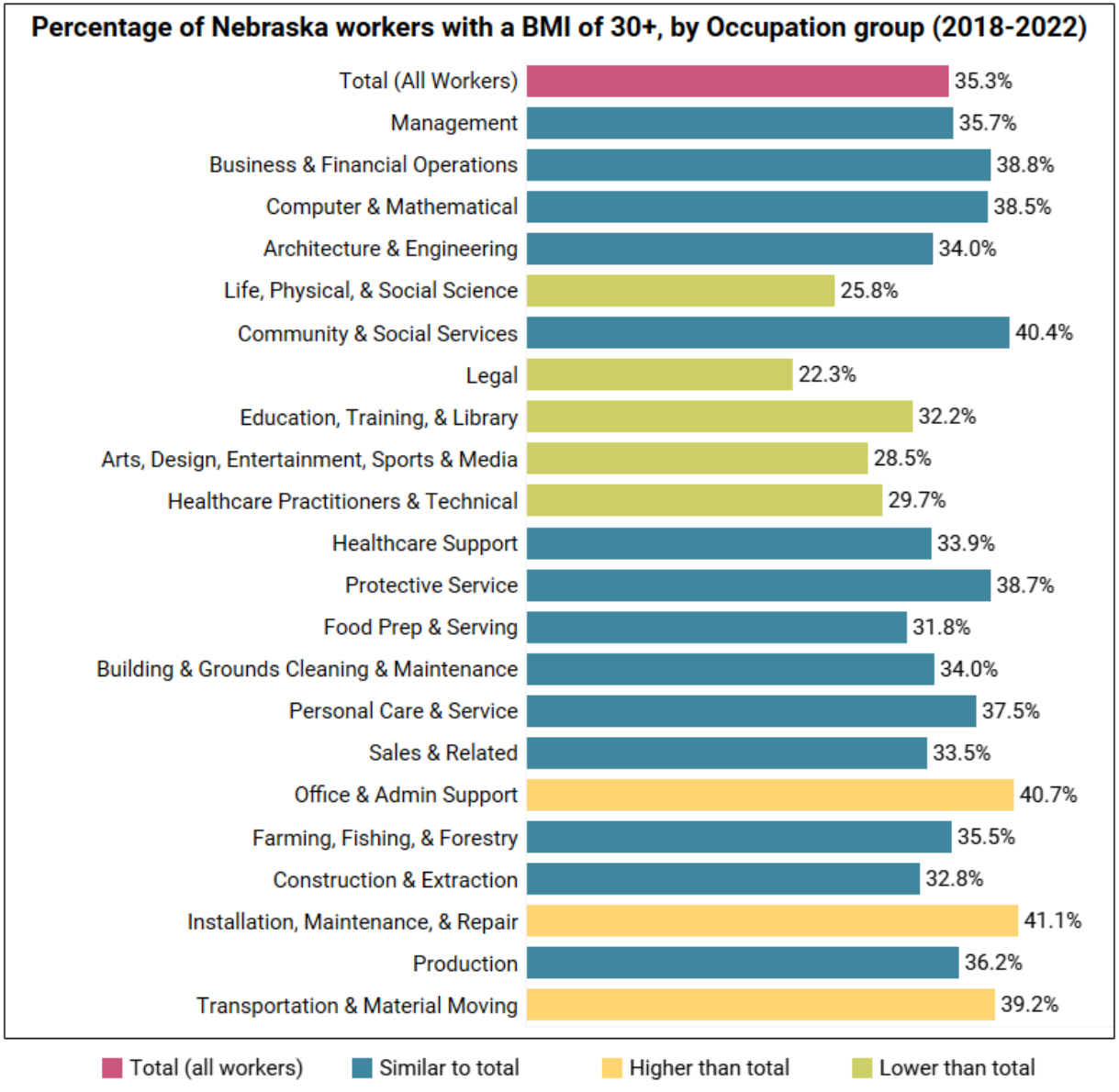
Higher than all workers

Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Office & Admin Support
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Legal
Life, Physical, & Social Science

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):



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Chronic Conditions

Overweight by Industry Group

Overweight (BMI=25+)

Respondents were asked their height and weight, and a Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated. Percentages reflect respondents with a calculated BMI of 25 or higher.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

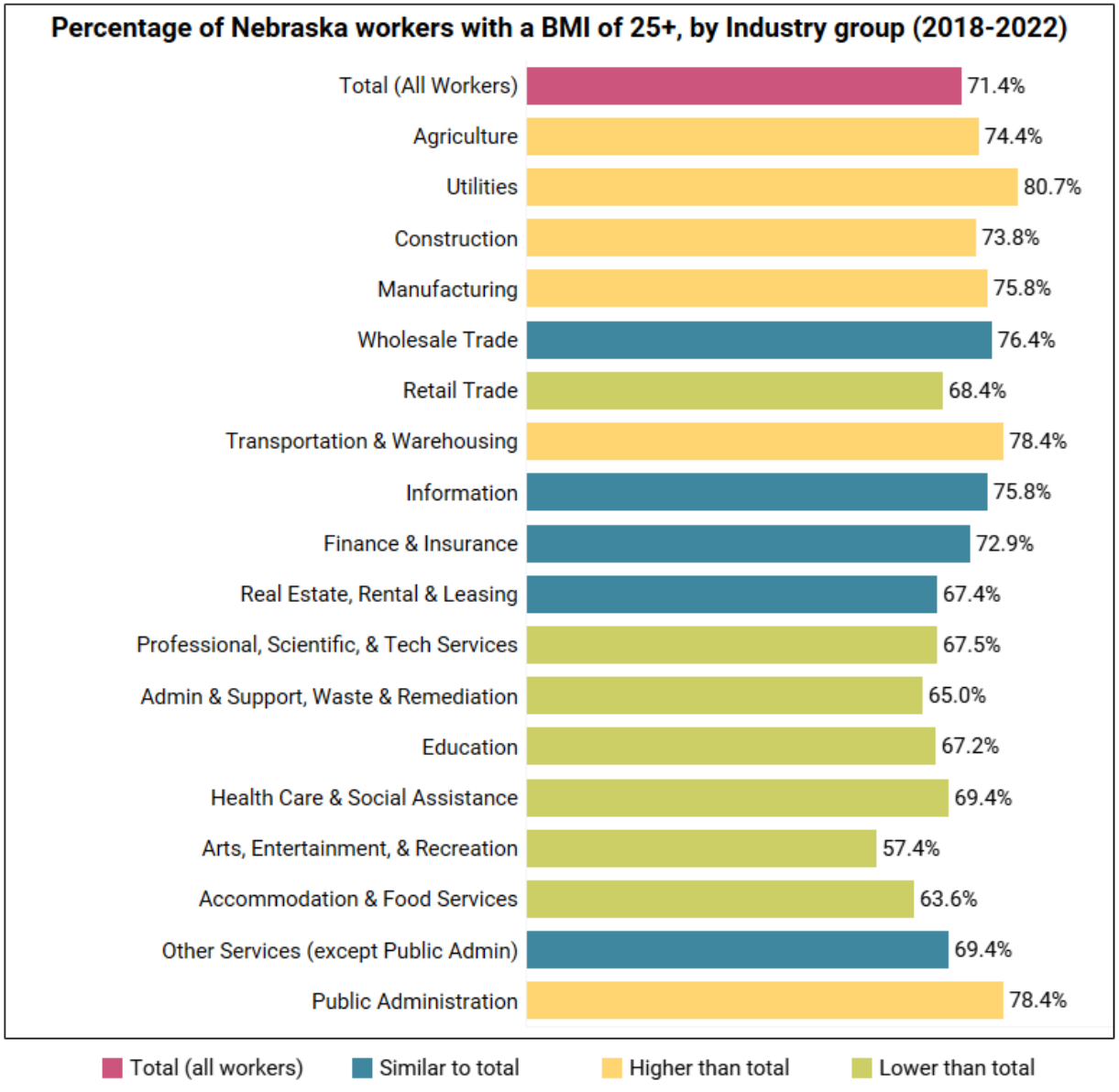
Higher than all workers

Agriculture
Construction
Manufacturing
Public Administration
Transportation & Warehousing
Utilities

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
Education
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Retail Trade

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):



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Chronic Conditions

Overweight by Occupation Group

Overweight (BMI=25+)

Respondents were asked their height and weight, and a Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated. Percentages reflect respondents with a calculated BMI of 25 or higher.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

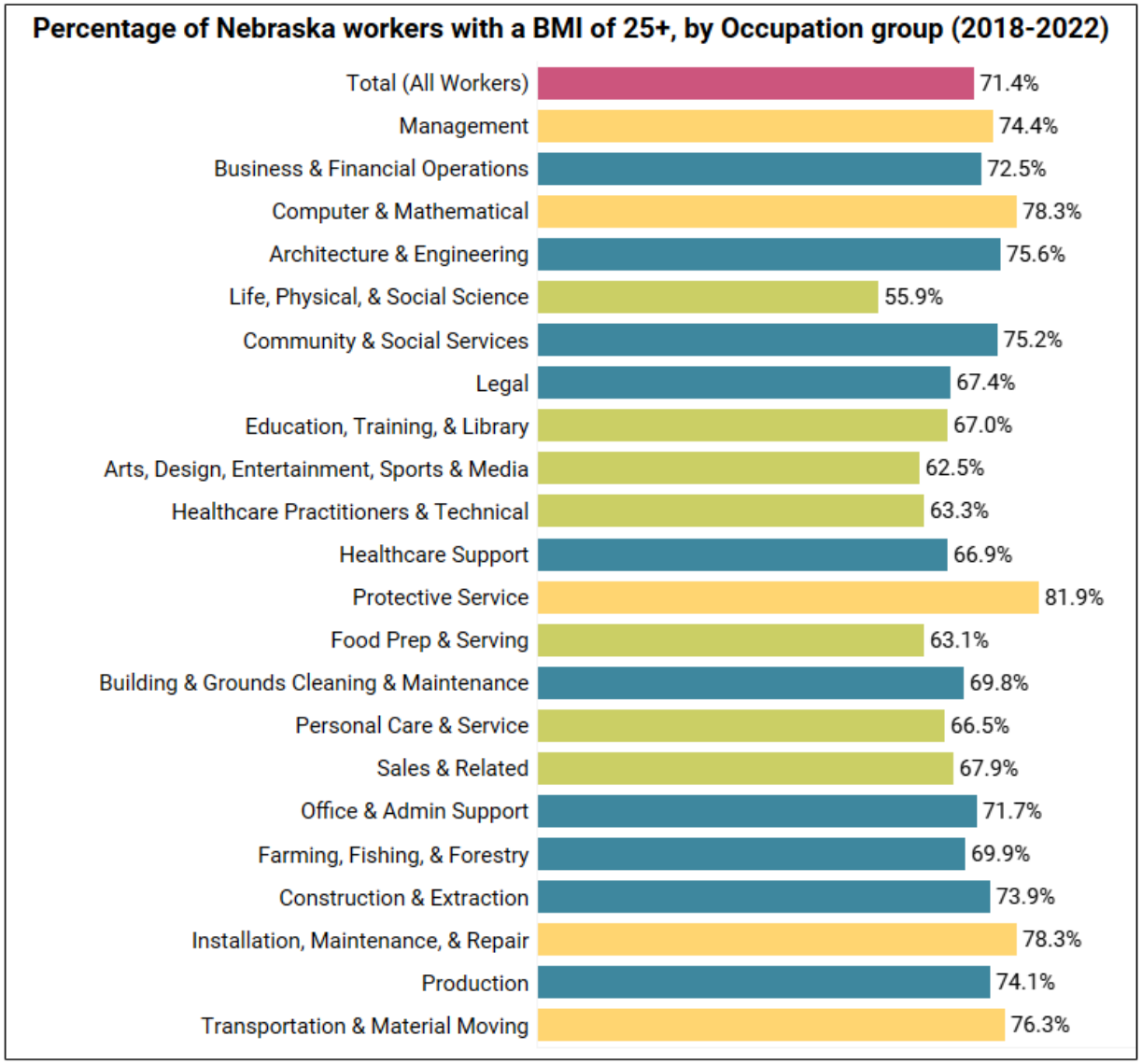
Higher than all workers

Computer & Mathematical
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Management
Protective Service
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media
Education, Training, & Library
Food Prep & Serving
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Personal Care & Service
Sales & Related

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):



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Health Protective Behaviors

Health Protective Behaviors
Routine Checkup by Industry Group

Had a routine checkup in past year

Respondents were asked when they last visited a doctor for a routine checkup. Percentages reflect respondents who reported having a routine checkup in the past year.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

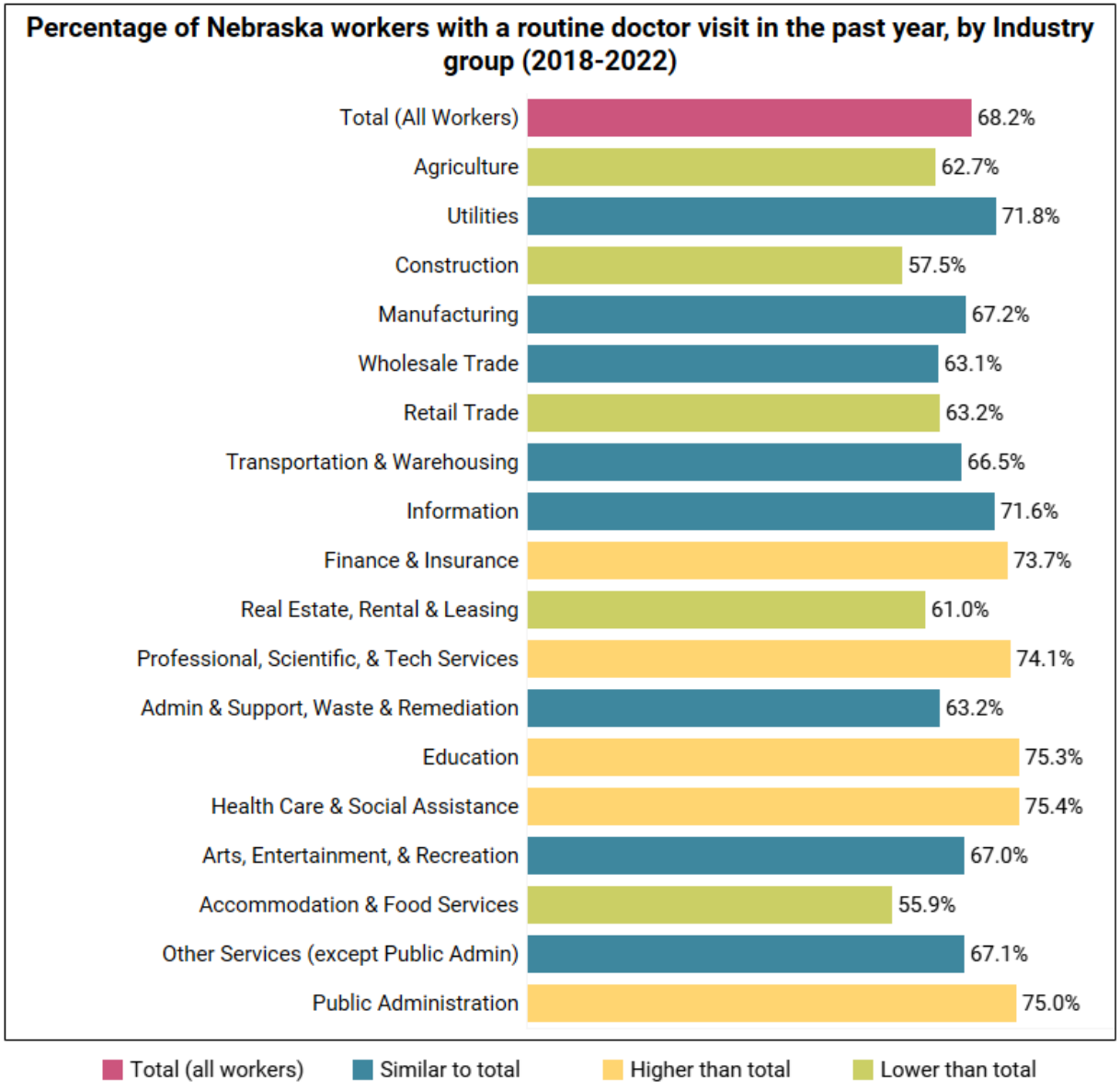
Higher than all workers

Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Military Active Duty
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Agriculture
Construction
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing
Retail Trade

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):



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Health Protective Behaviors

Routine Checkup by Occupation Group

Had a routine checkup in past year

Respondents were asked when they last visited a doctor for a routine checkup. Percentages reflect respondents who reported having a routine checkup in the past year.

Compared to all workers, the percentage w..

Higher than all workers

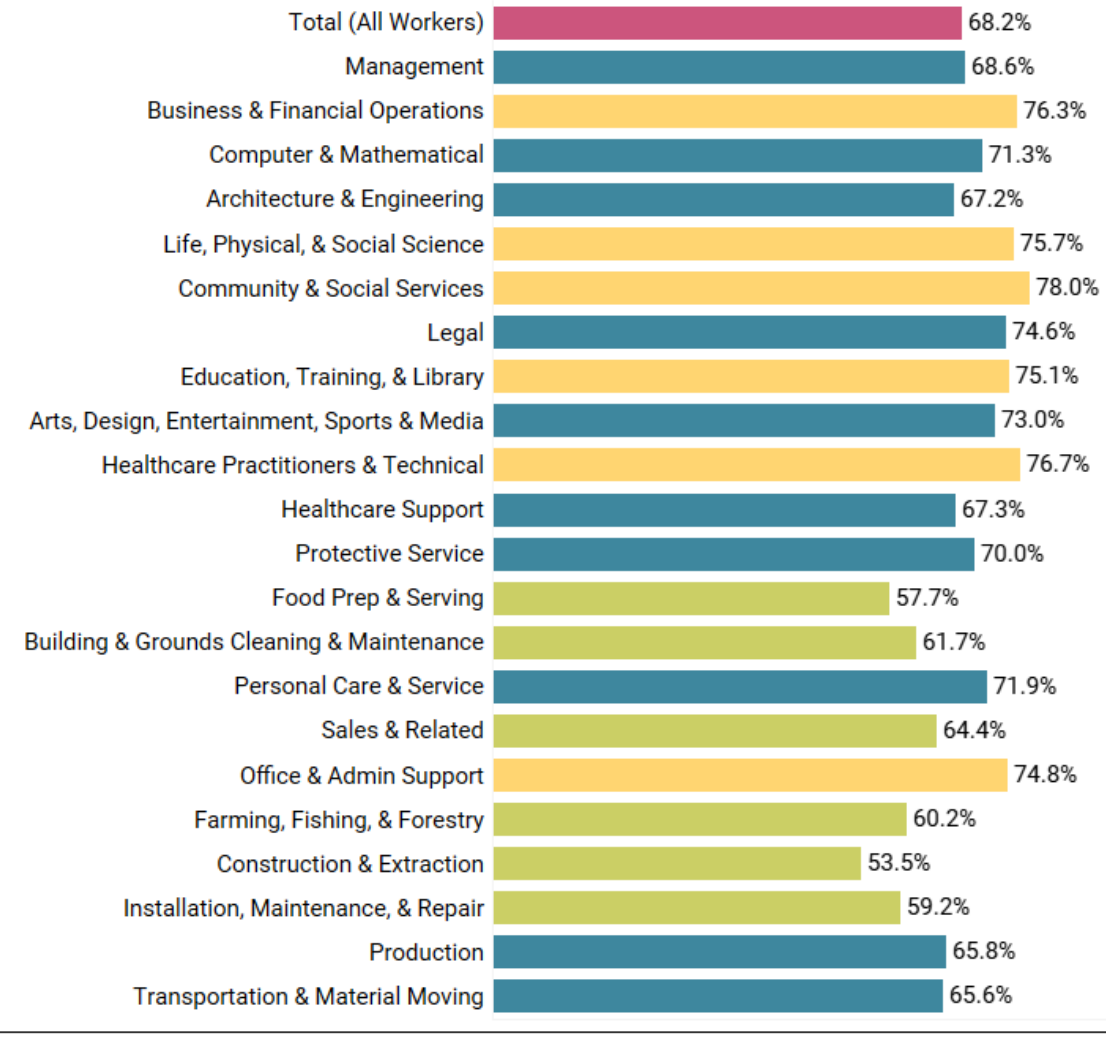
Business & Financial Operations
Community & Social Services
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Military Active Duty
Office & Admin Support

Lower than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Food Prep & Serving
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Sales & Related

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers with a routine doctor visit in the past year, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



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Health Protective Behaviors

Influenza Vaccination by Industry Group

Received an influenza vaccination in past year

Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination in the past year.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

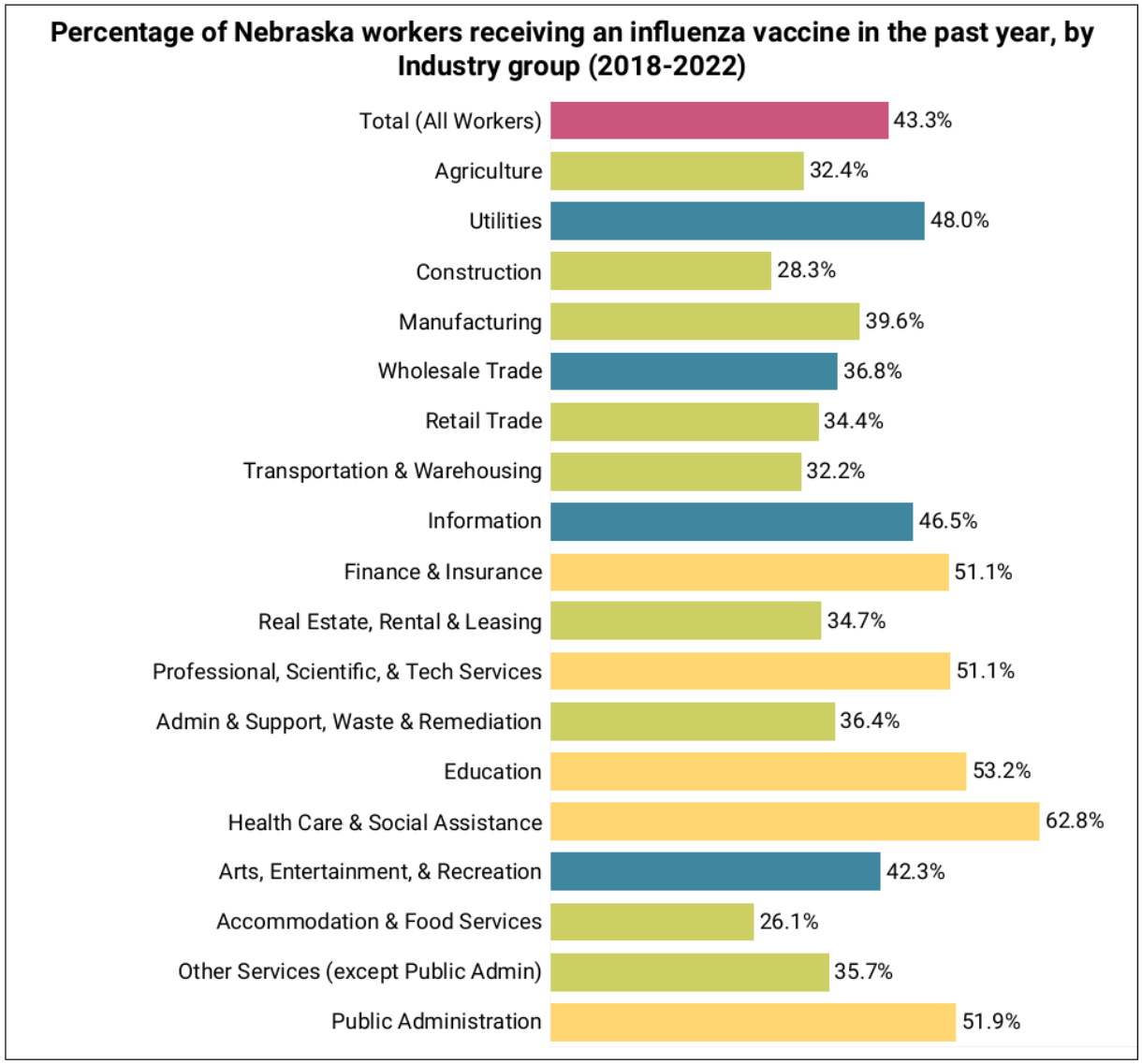
Higher than all workers

Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Agriculture
Construction
Manufacturing
Other Services (except Public Admin)
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing
Retail Trade
Transportation & Warehousing

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



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Health Protective Behaviors

Influenza Vaccination by Occupation Group

Received an influenza vaccination in past year

Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination in the past year.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

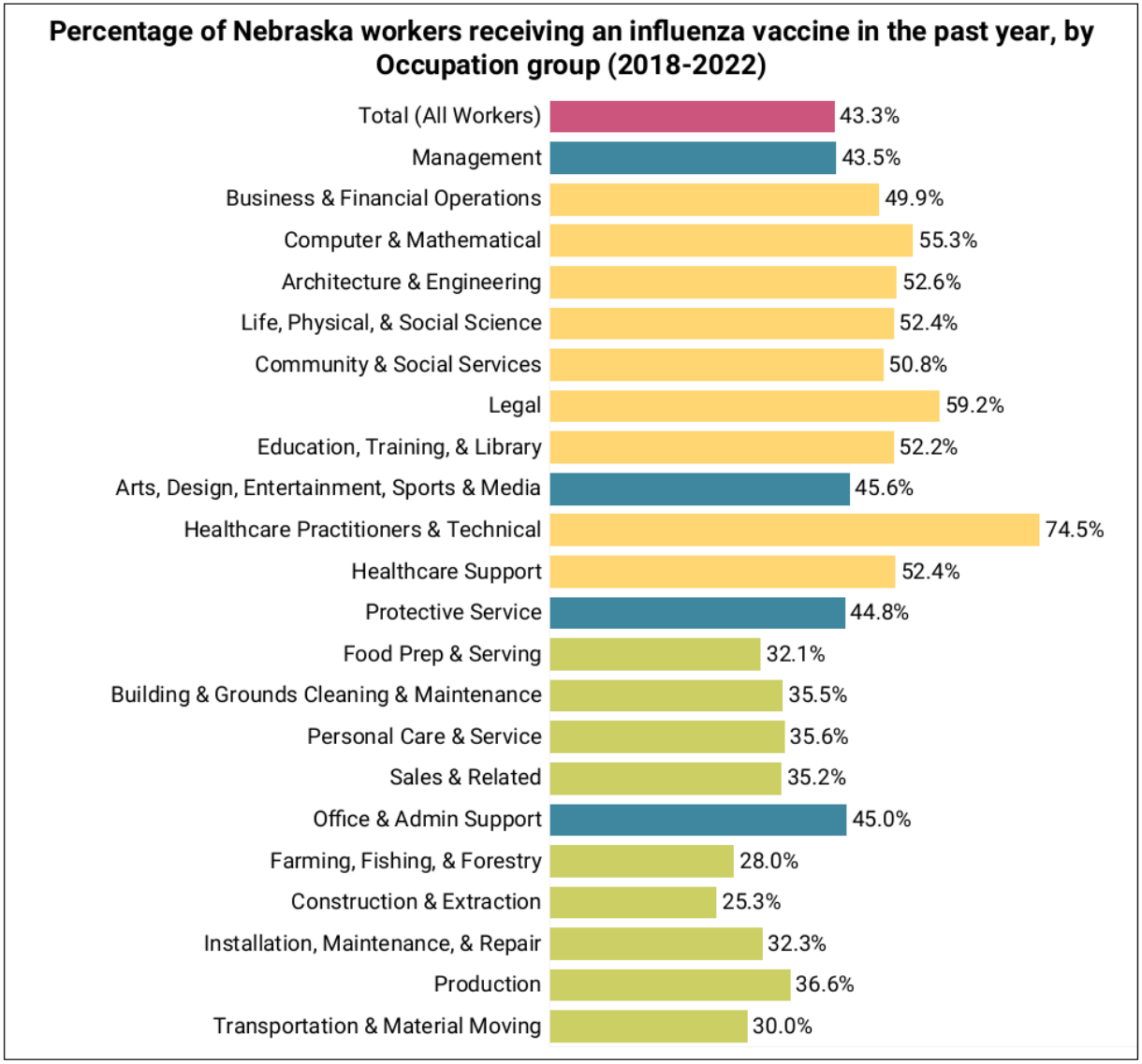
Higher than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Business & Financial Operations
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Community & Social Services
Computer & Mathematical
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Support
Legal
Life, Physical, & Social Science

Lower than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Food Prep & Serving
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Personal Care & Service
Production
Sales & Related
Transportation & Material Moving

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Health Protective Behaviors

COVID-19 Vaccination by Industry Group

Ever received a COVID-19 vaccination

Respondents were asked if they had ever received a COVID-19 vaccination.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

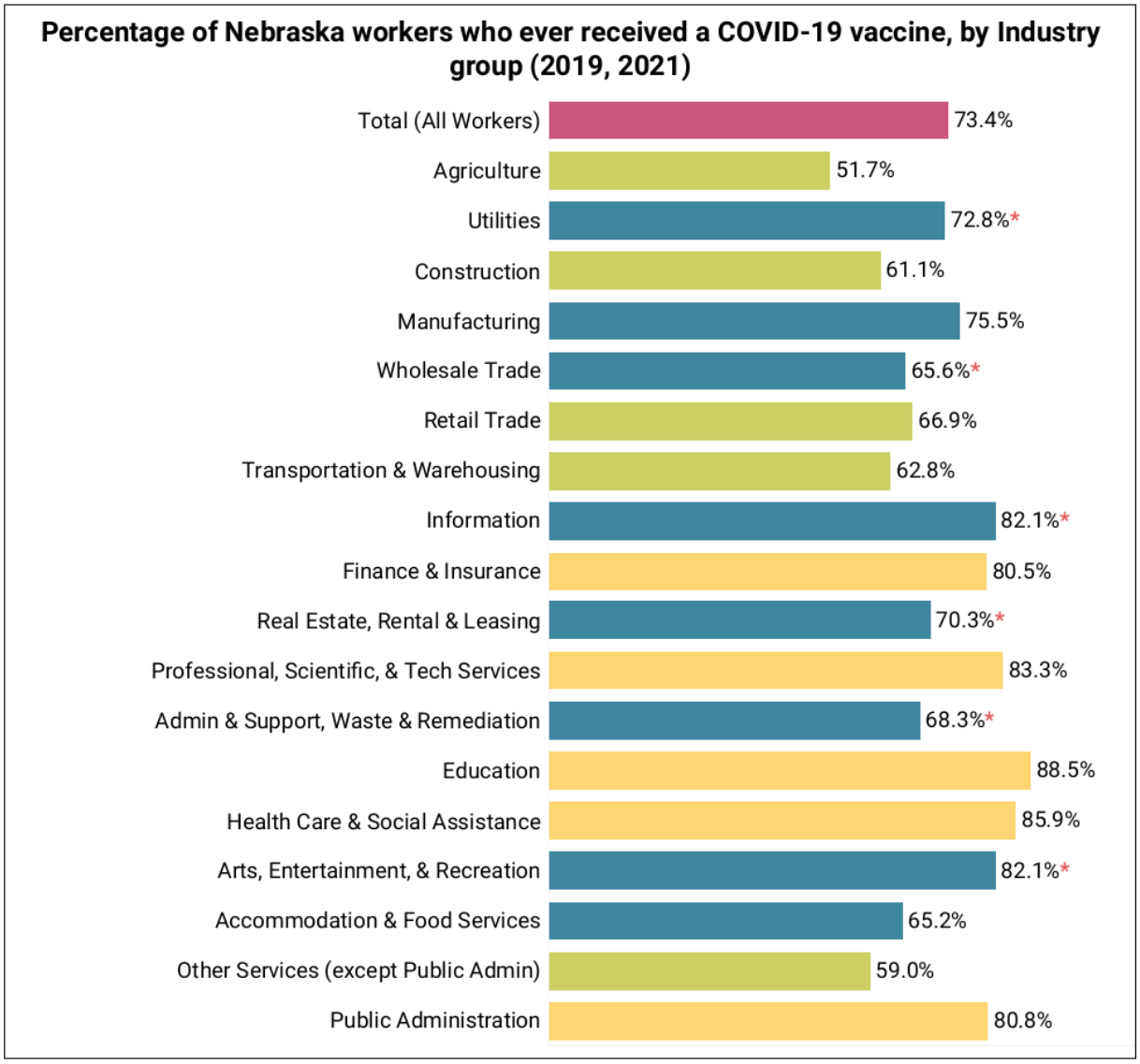
Higher than all workers

Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Construction
Other Services (except Public Admin)
Retail Trade
Transportation & Warehousing

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Health Protective Behaviors

COVID-19 Vaccination by Occupation Group

Ever received a COVID-19 vaccination

Respondents were asked if they had ever received a COVID-19 vaccination.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

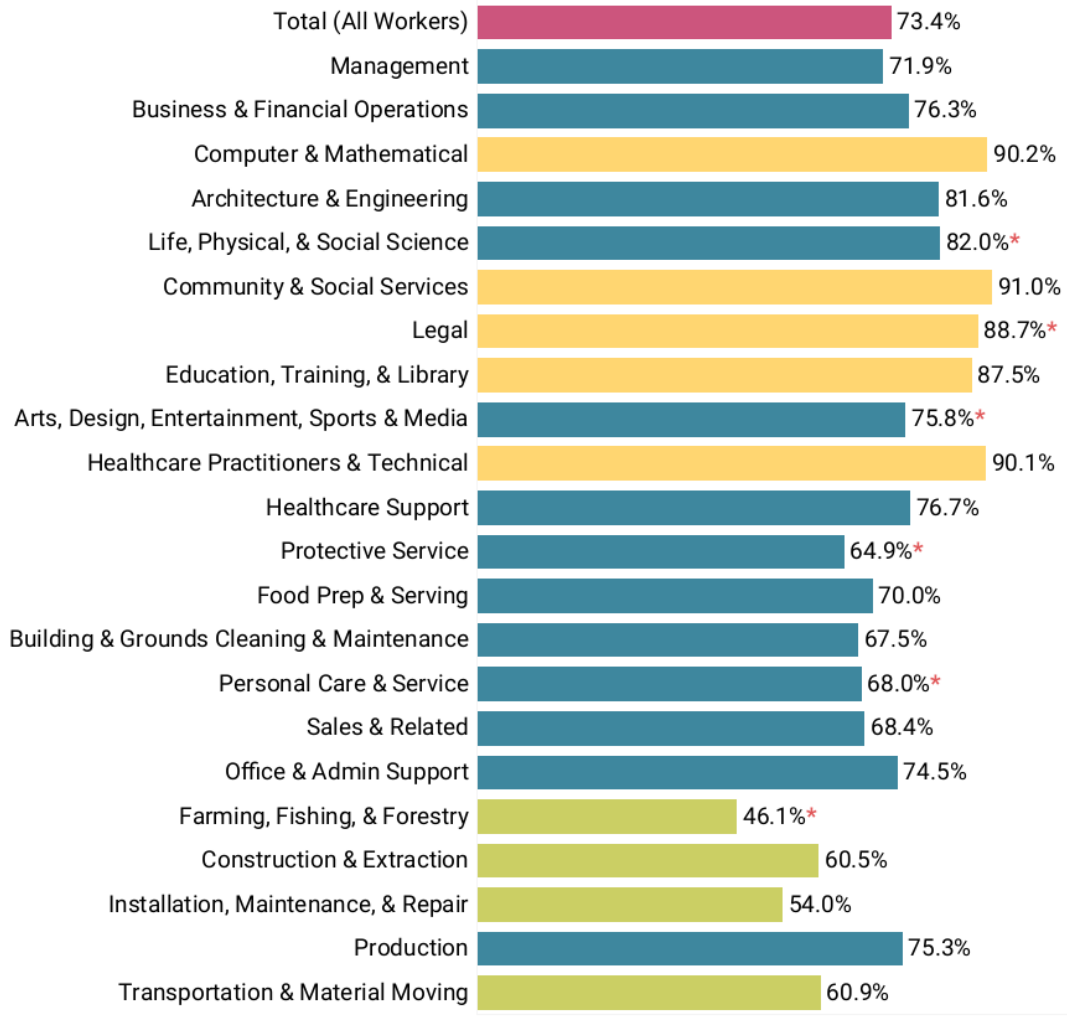
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Community & Social Services
Computer & Mathematical
Education, Training, & Library
Legal

Lower than all workers

Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Transportation & Material Moving

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers who ever received a COVID-19 vaccine, by Occupation group (2019, 2021)



[Back]

Health Protective Behaviors

Dental Visit by Industry Group

Visited a dentist or clinic in past year

Respondents were asked when they last visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason in the past year.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

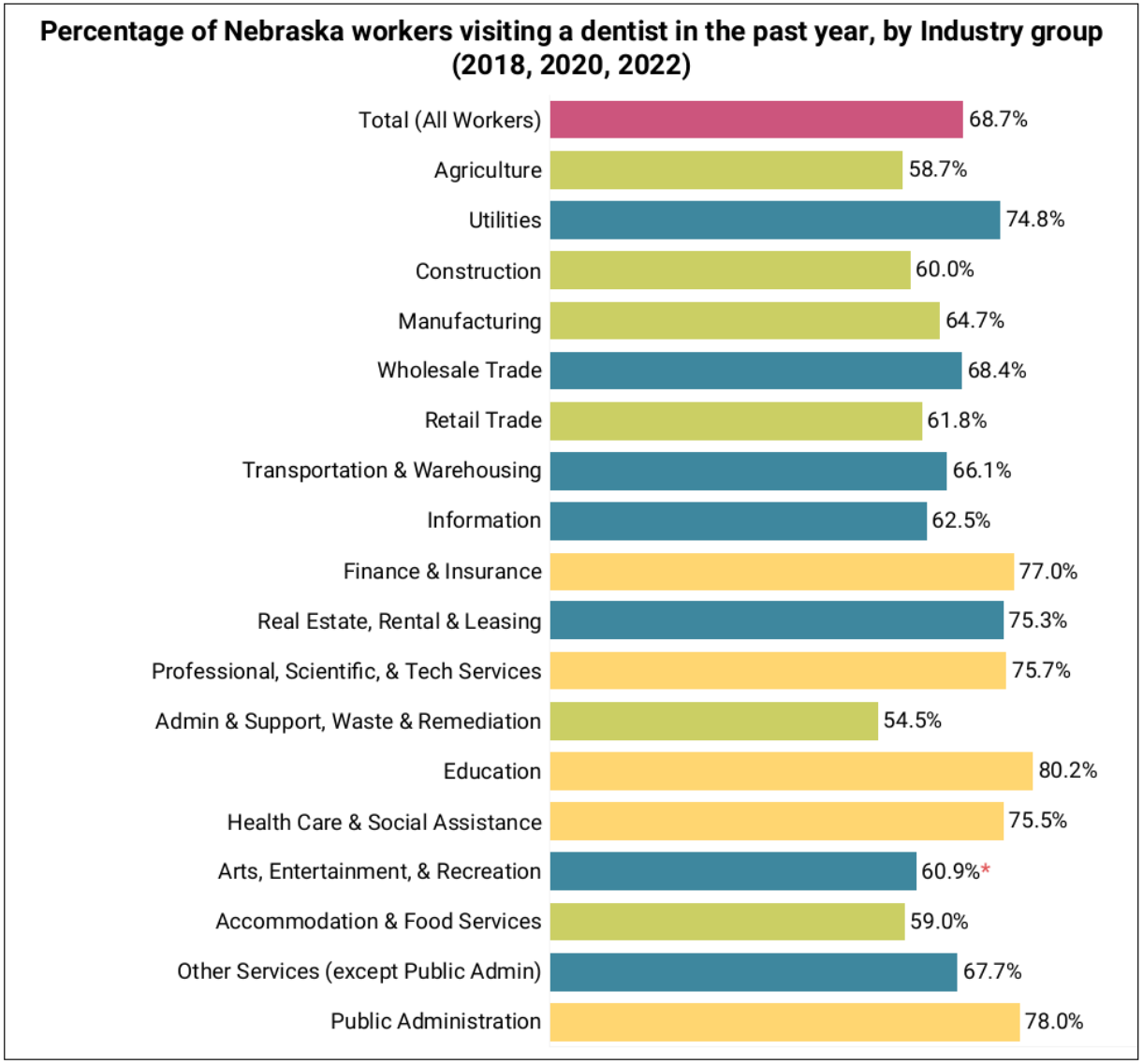
Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Agriculture
Construction
Manufacturing
Retail Trade

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers visiting a dentist in the past year, by Industry group (2018, 2020, 2022)



[Back]

Health Protective Behaviors

Dental Visit by Occupation Group

Visited a dentist or clinic in past year

Respondents were asked when they last visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason in the past year.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

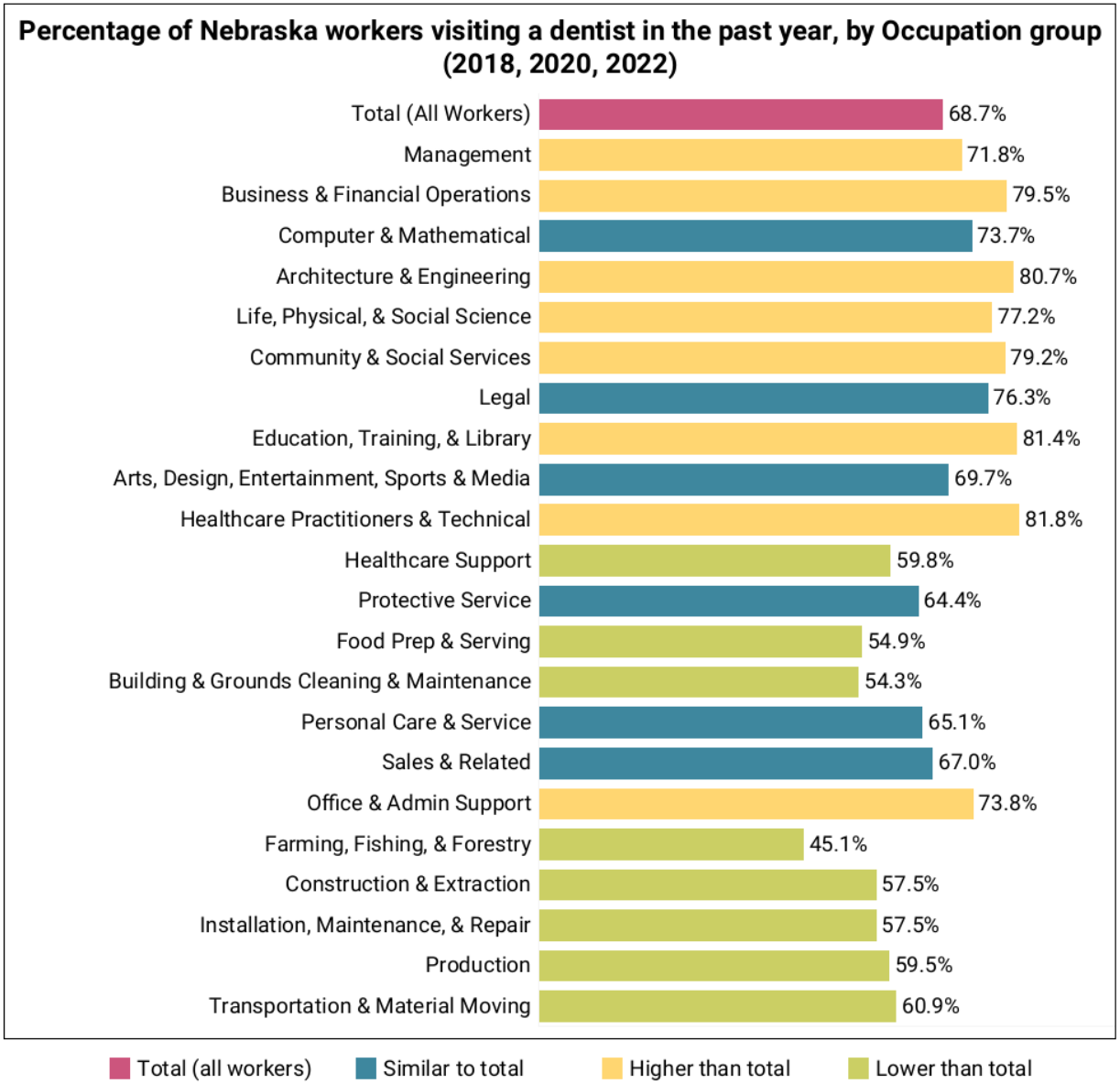
Architecture & Engineering
Business & Financial Operations
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Community & Social Services
Education, Training, & Library
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Management
Office & Admin Support

Lower than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Food Prep & Serving
Healthcare Support
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers visiting a dentist in the past year, by Occupation group (2018, 2020, 2022)



[Back]

Health Protective Behaviors

Dental Extraction by Industry Group

Ever had a tooth extracted due to decay or disease

Respondents were asked how many of their permanent teeth had been removed due to tooth decay or gum disease, including teeth lost to infection, but not those lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

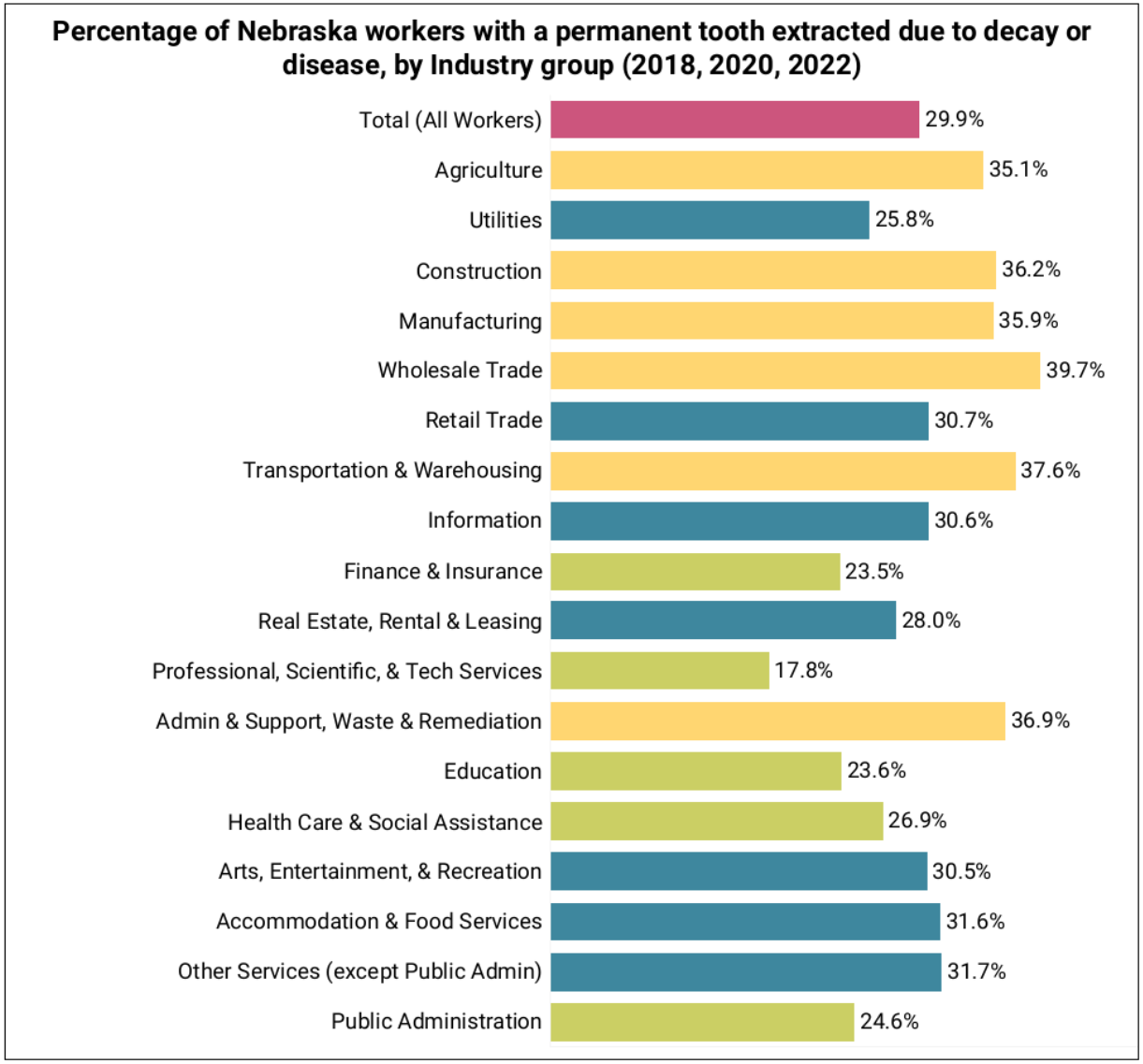
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Agriculture
Construction
Manufacturing
Transportation & Warehousing
Wholesale Trade

Lower than all workers

Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with a permanent tooth extracted due to decay or disease, by Industry group (2018, 2020, 2022)



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Health Protective Behaviors

Dental Extraction by Occupation Group

Ever had a tooth extracted due to decay or disease

Respondents were asked how many of their permanent teeth had been removed due to tooth decay or gum disease, including teeth lost to infection, but not those lost for other reasons, such as injury or orthodontics.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

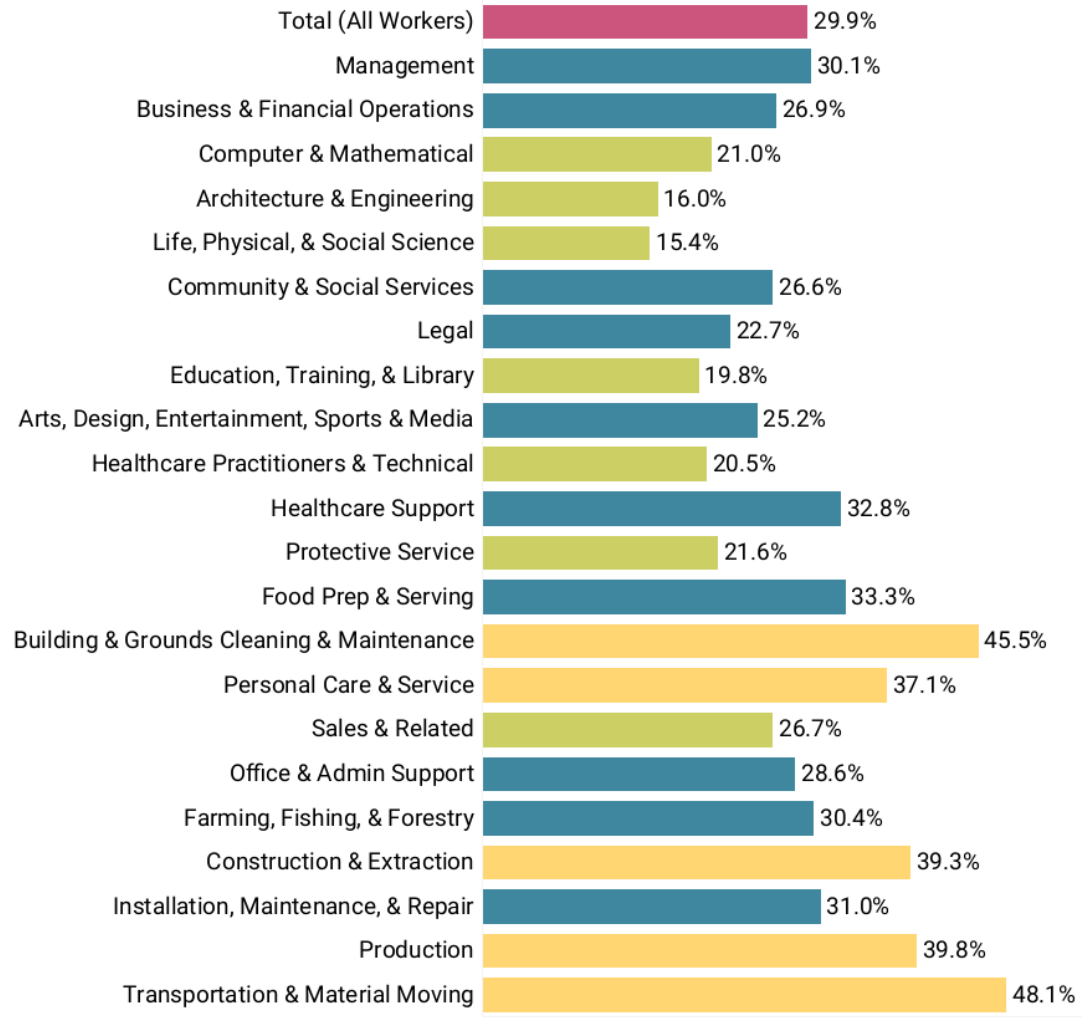
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Personal Care & Service
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Computer & Mathematical
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Protective Service
Sales & Related

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers with a permanent tooth extracted due to decay or disease, by Occupation group (2018, 2020, 2022)



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Health Protective Behaviors

Dental ER Visit by Industry Group

Visited hospital ER for dental problem in past year

Respondents were asked if they had gone to a hospital emergency room (ER) for a dental problem, excluding injury or trauma, in the past year.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

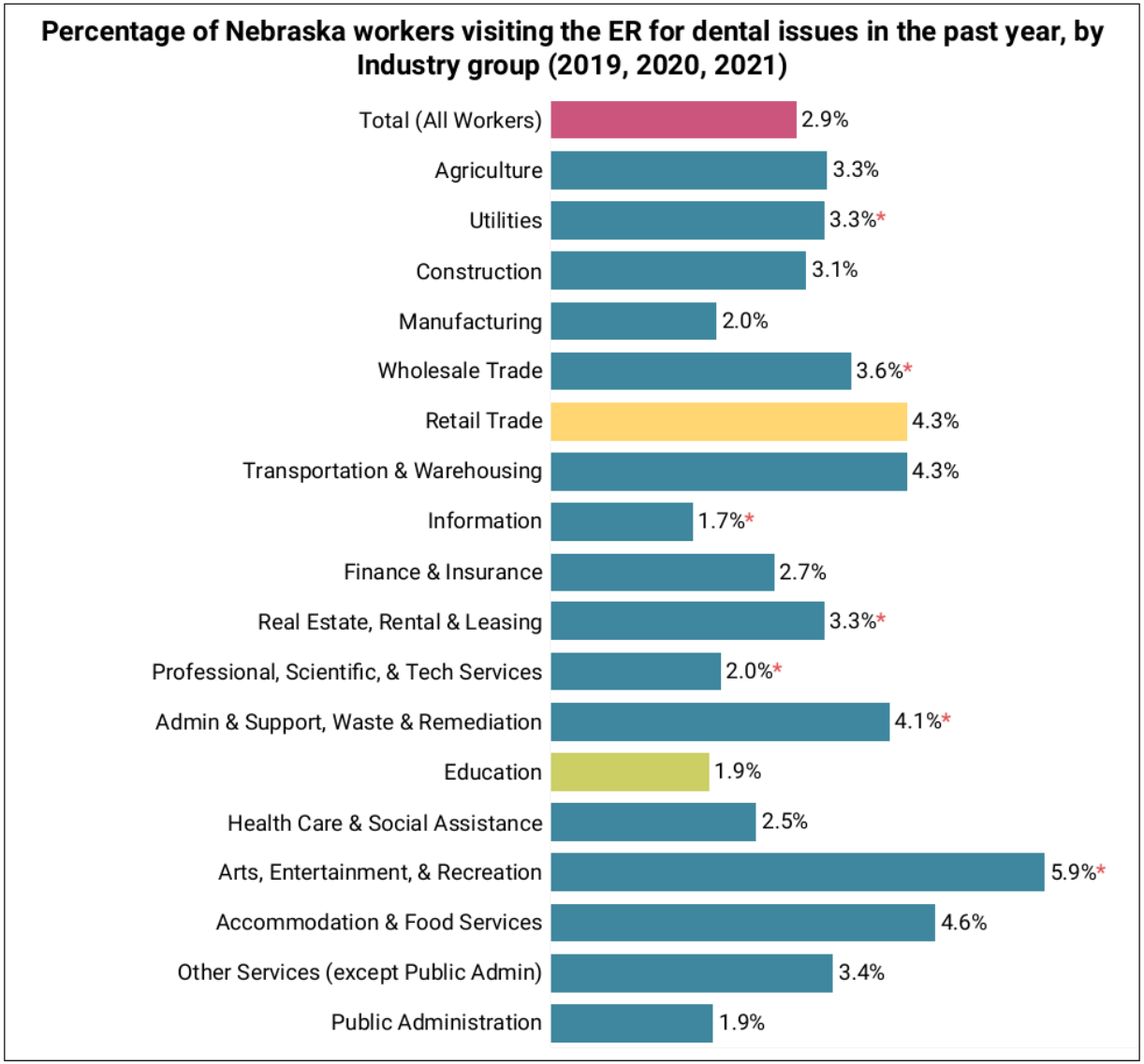
Retail Trade

Lower than all workers

Education

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers visiting the ER for dental issues in the past year, by Industry group (2019, 2020, 2021)



[Back]

Health Protective Behaviors

Dental ER Visit by Occupation Group

Visited hospital ER for dental problem in past year

Respondents were asked if they had gone to a hospital emergency room (ER) for a dental problem, excluding injury or trauma, in the past year.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

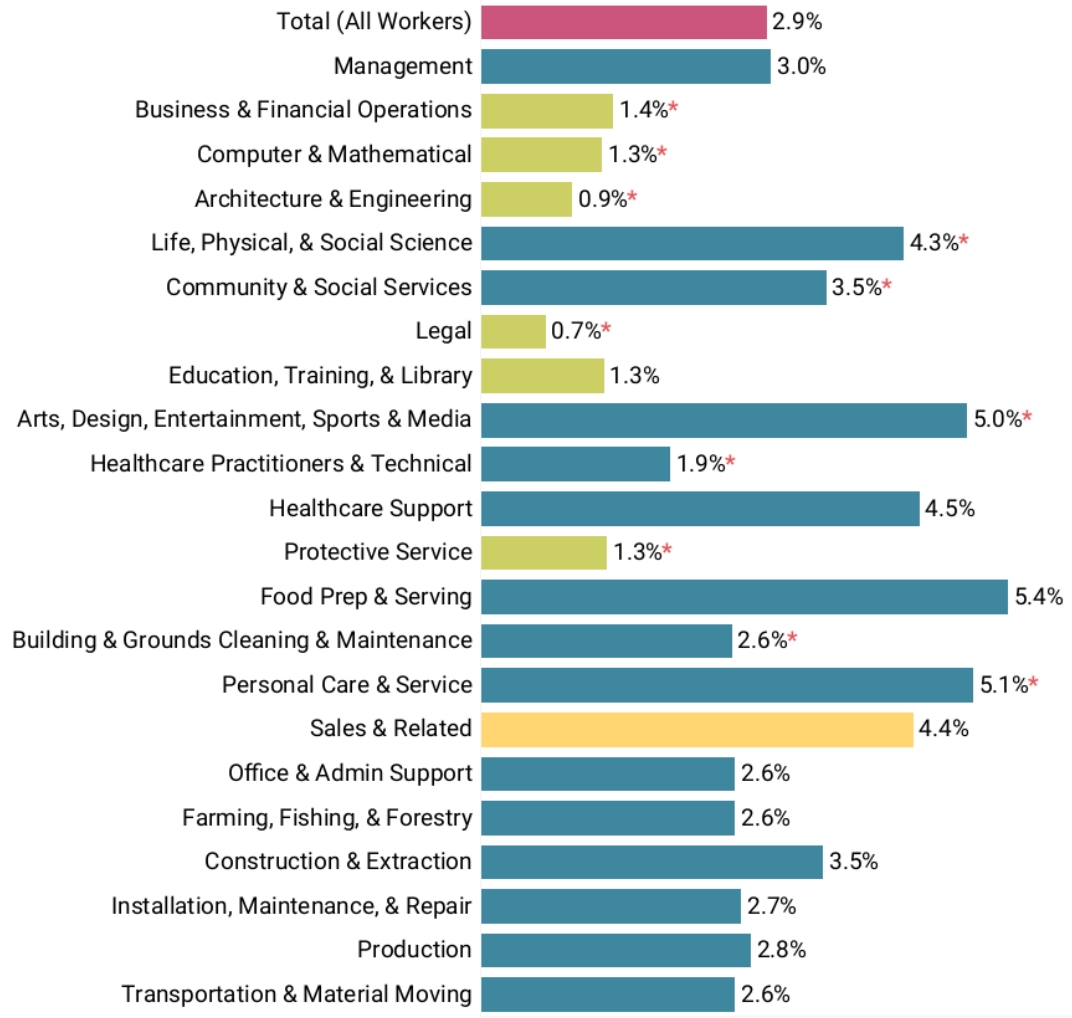
Sales & Related

Lower than all workers

Education, Training, & Library

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers visiting the ER for dental issues in the past year, by Occupation group (2019, 2020, 2021)



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Health Protective Behaviors

Health Information Access by Industry Group

Very easy to find information about health topics

Respondents were asked how easy it was for them to find health or medical advice when needed. Percentages reflect respondents who reported 'very easy', excluding those who report they don't look for health information.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

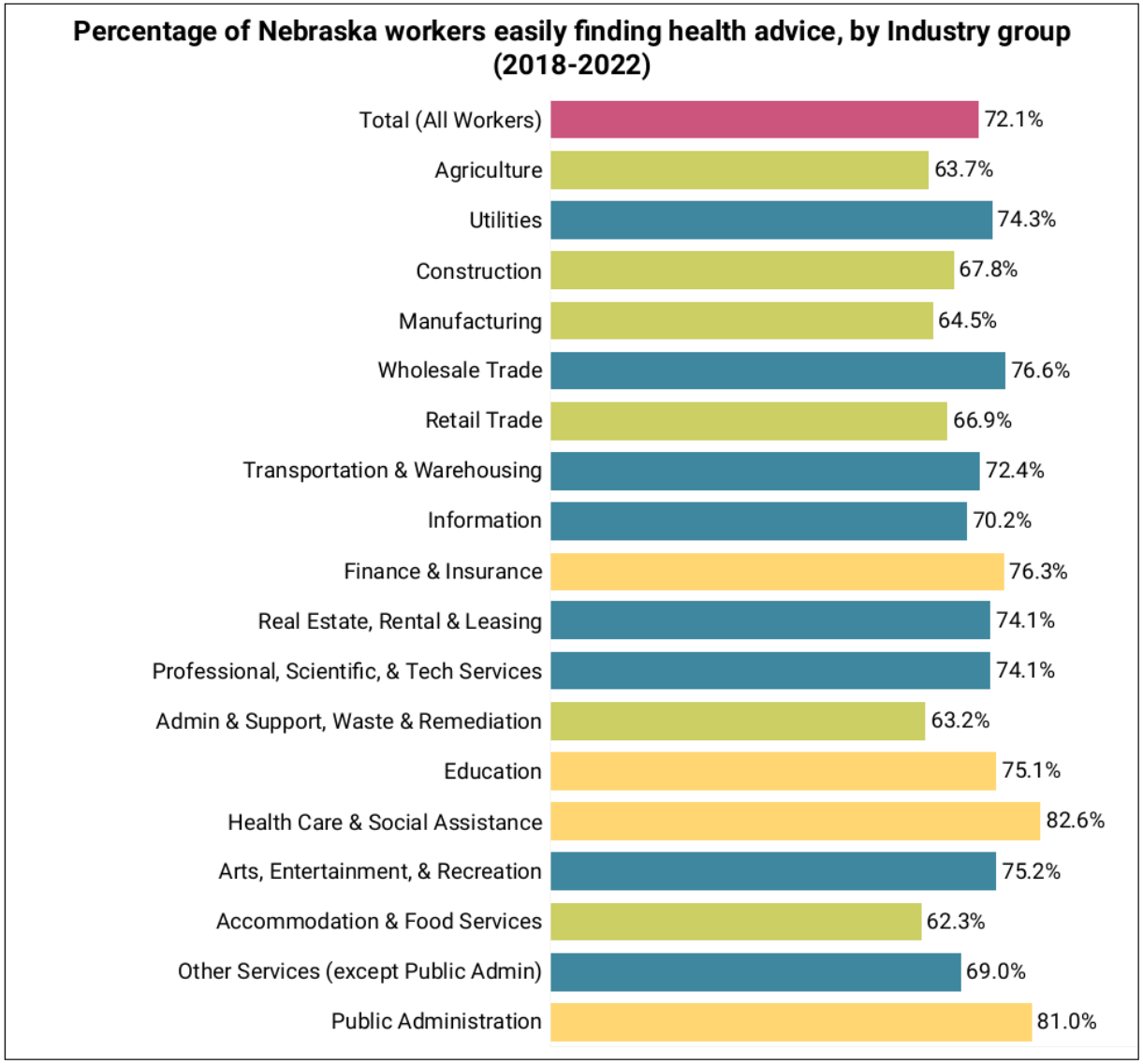
Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Public Administration

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Agriculture
Construction
Manufacturing
Retail Trade

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers easily finding health advice, by Industry group (2018-2022)



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Health Protective Behaviors

Health Information Access by Occupation Group

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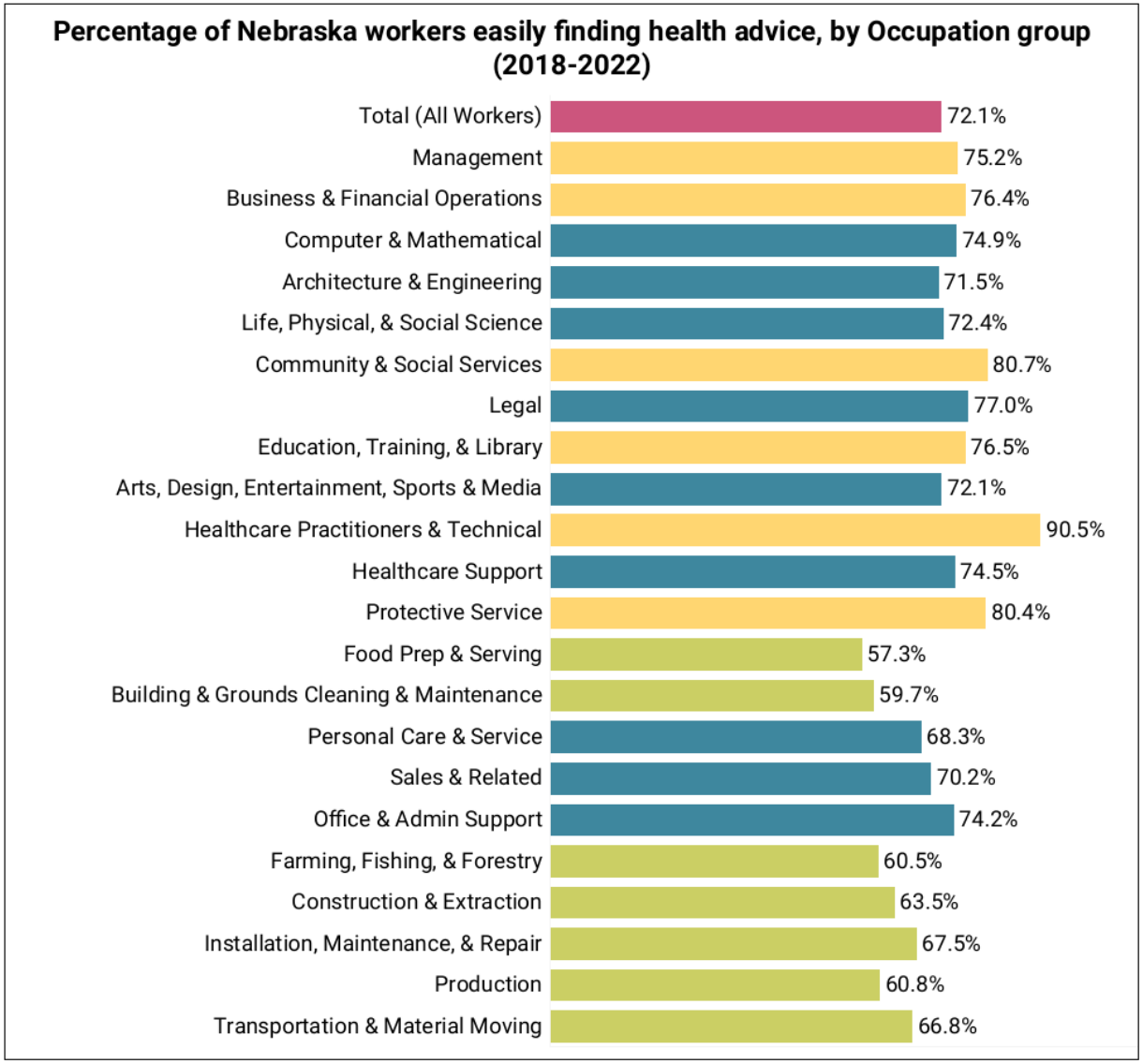
Higher than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Community & Social Services
Education, Training, & Library
Management
Protective Service

Lower than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Food Prep & Serving
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



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Health Protective Behaviors

Medical Information Comprehension by Industry Group

Very easy to understand information from health professionals

Respondents were asked how easy it was for them to understand information from health professionals. Percentages reflect respondents who reported 'very easy'.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

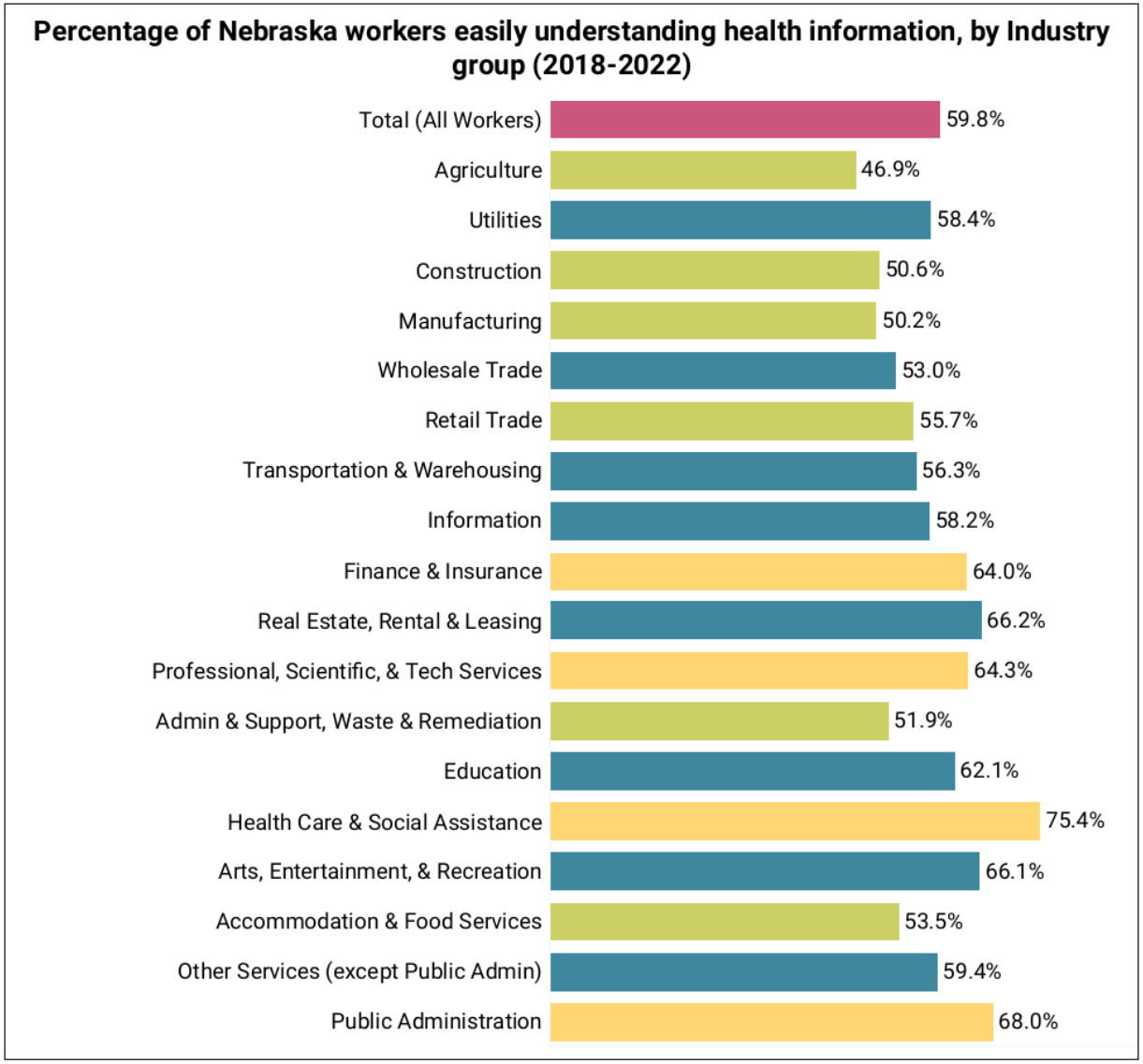
Higher than all workers

Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Agriculture
Construction
Manufacturing
Retail Trade

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[Back]

Health Protective Behaviors

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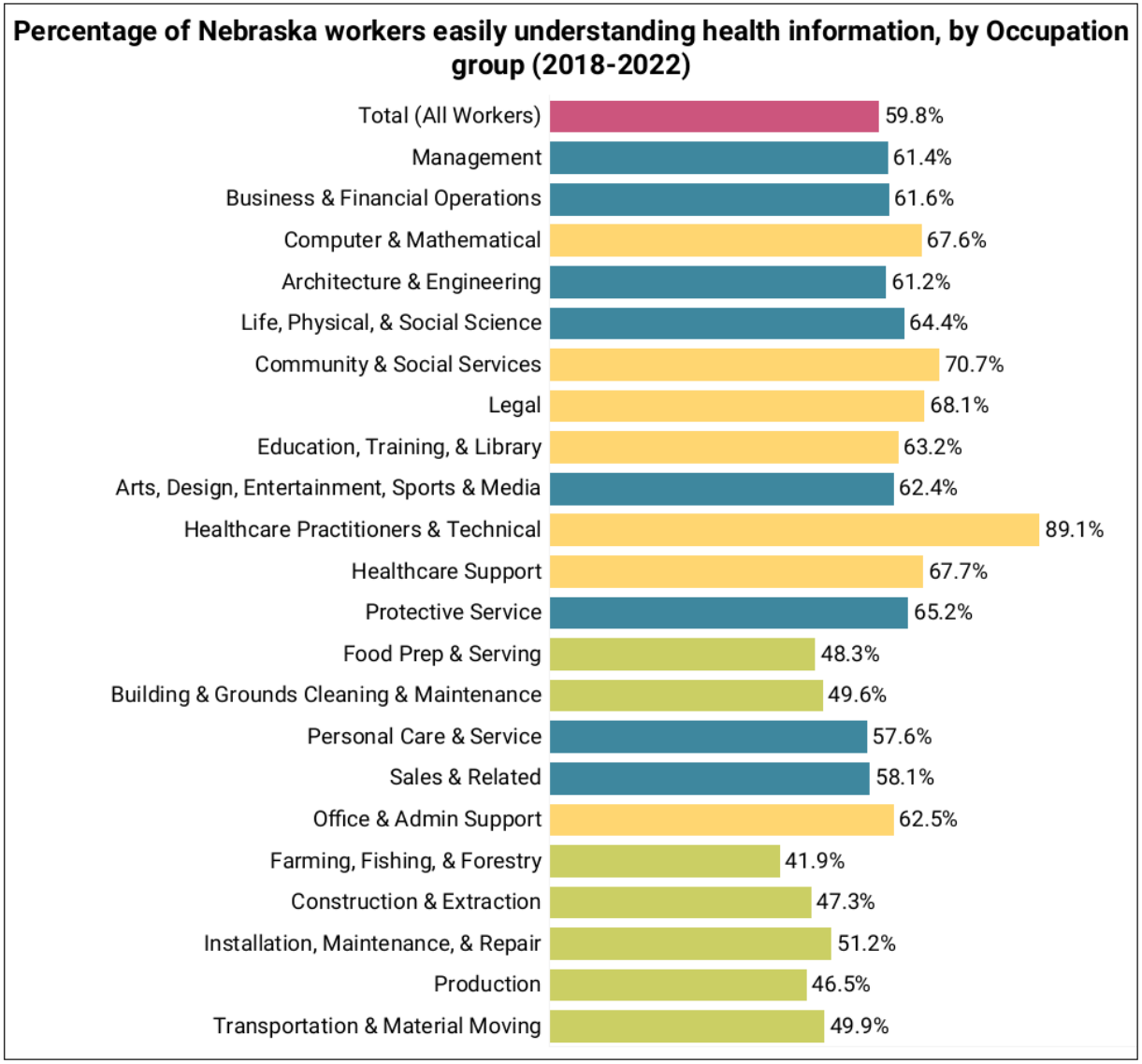
Higher than all workers

Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Community & Social Services
Computer & Mathematical
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Support
Legal
Office & Admin Support

Lower than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Food Prep & Serving
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

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Health Protective Behaviors

Written Health Literacy by Industry Group

Very easy to understand written health information

Respondents were asked how easy it was for them to understand written health information. Percentages reflect respondents who reported 'very easy', excluding those who report they don't pay attention to written health information.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

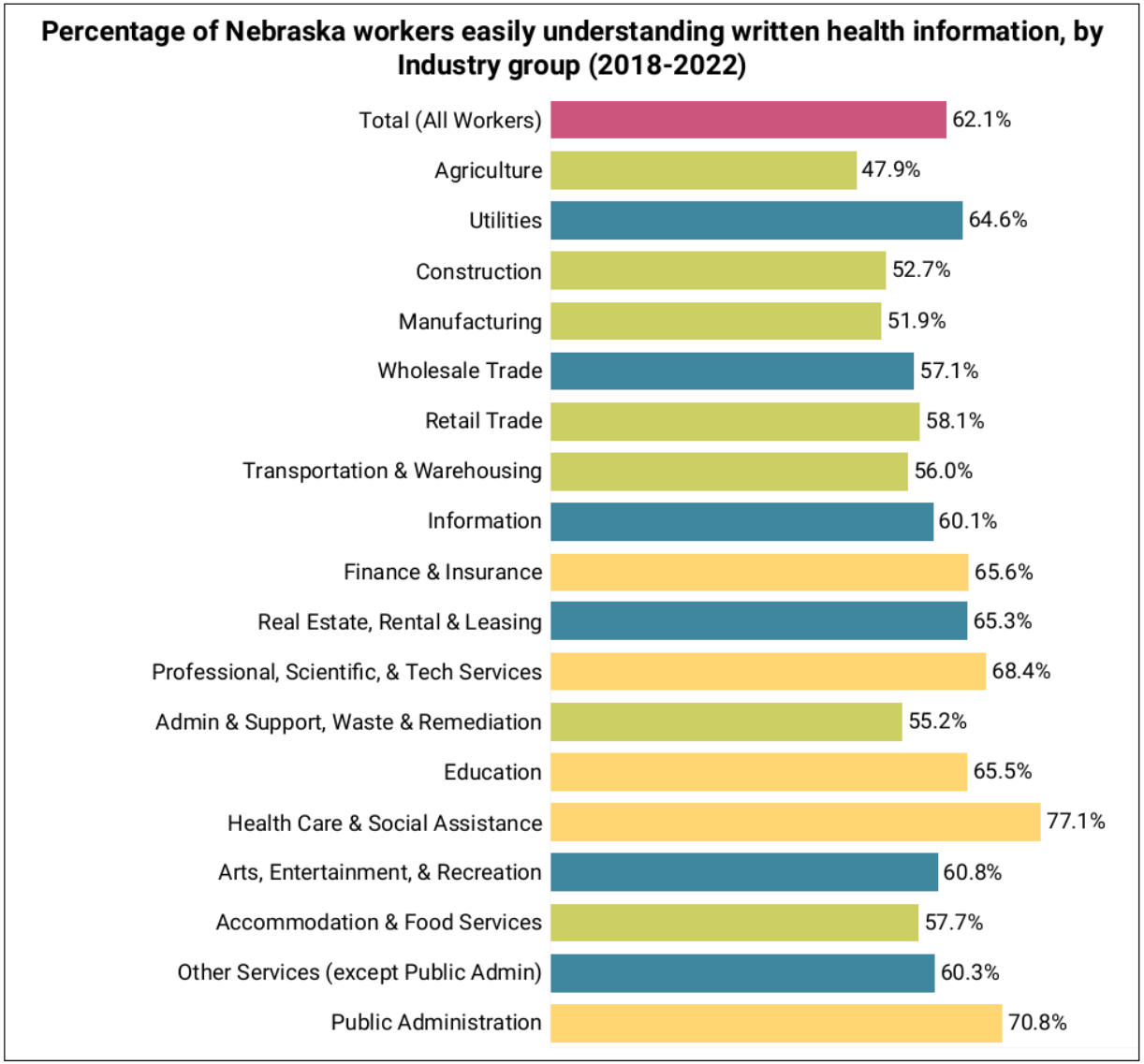
Higher than all workers

Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Agriculture
Construction
Manufacturing
Retail Trade
Transportation & Warehousing

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Health Protective Behaviors

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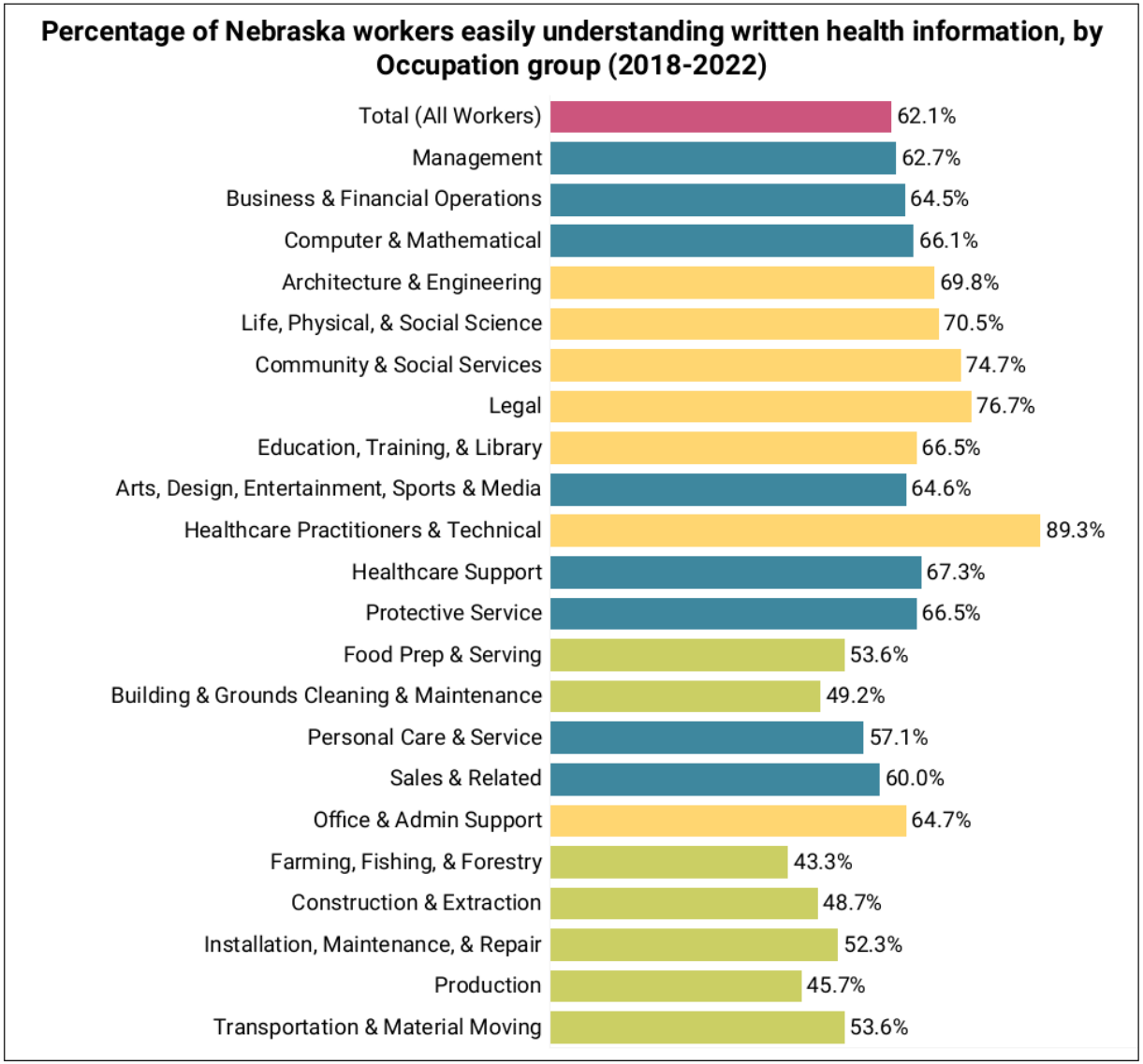
Higher than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Community & Social Services
Education, Training, & Library
Legal
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Office & Admin Support

Lower than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Food Prep & Serving
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



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Health Risk Behaviors

Health Risk Behaviors

Any Alcohol Consumption by Industry Group

Alcohol consumption in past 30 days

Respondents were asked how many days they had one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. Percentages reflect respondents who reported consuming alcohol on at least one day.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

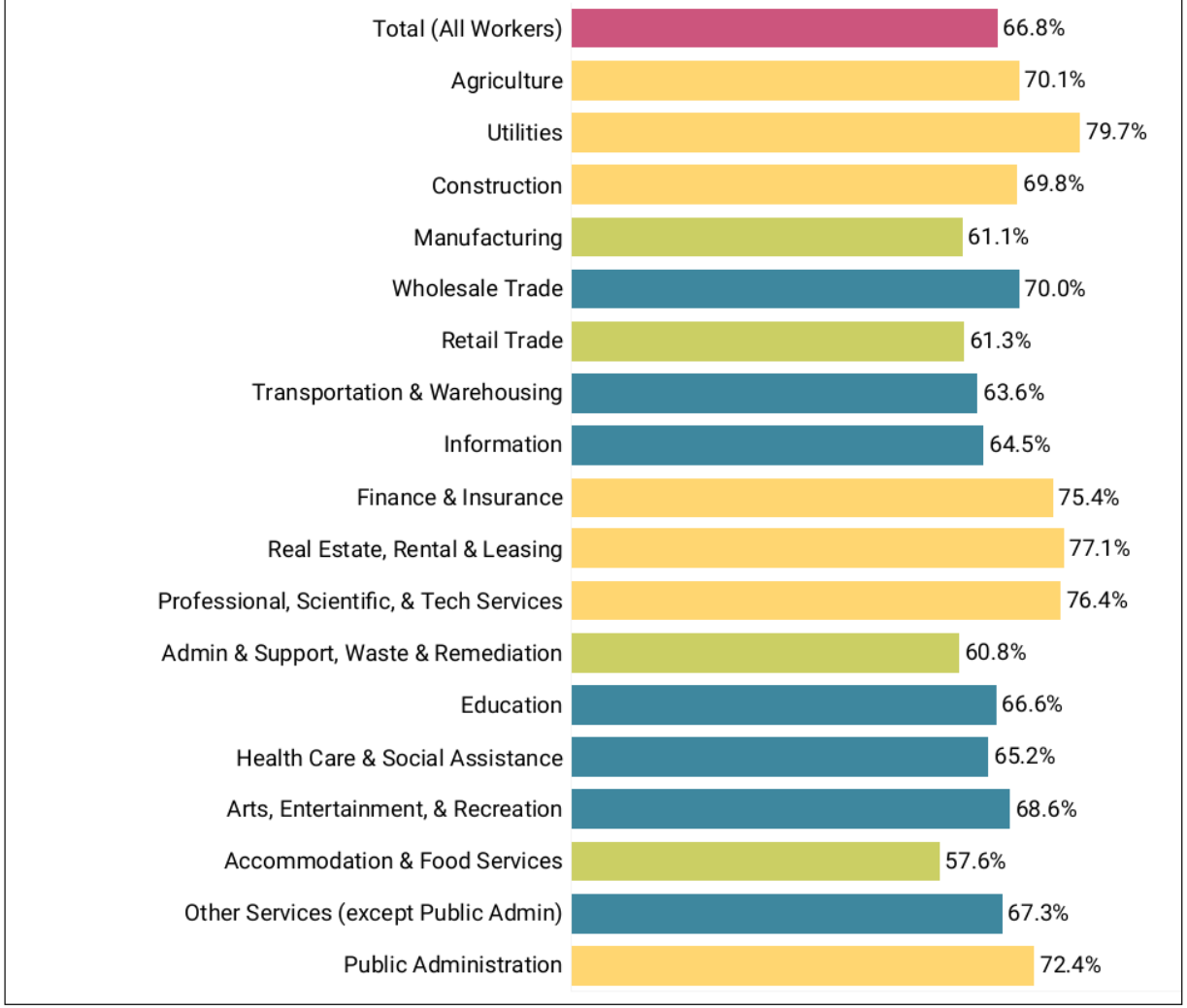
Agriculture
Construction
Finance & Insurance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing
Utilities

Lower than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Manufacturing
Retail Trade

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers drinking alcohol in the past 30 days, by Industry group (2018-2022)



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Health Risk Behaviors

Any Alcohol Consumption by Occupation Group

Alcohol consumption in past 30 days

Respondents were asked how many days they had one alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. Percentages reflect respondents who reported consuming alcohol on at least one day.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

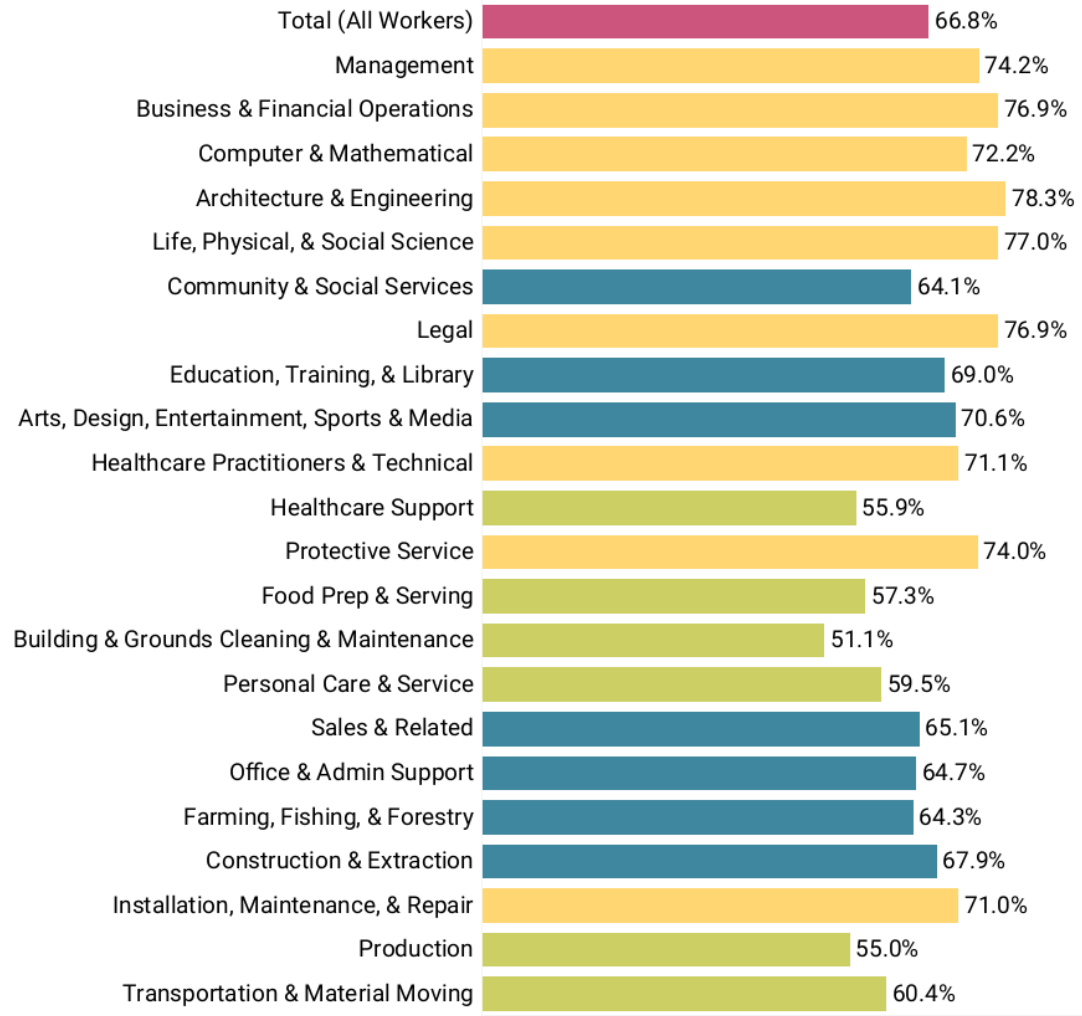
Architecture & Engineering
Business & Financial Operations
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Computer & Mathematical
Legal
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Management
Protective Service

Lower than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Food Prep & Serving
Healthcare Support
Personal Care & Service
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers drinking alcohol in the past 30 days, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



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Health Risk Behaviors

Binge Drinking by Industry Group

Binge drinking in past 30 days

Respondents were asked the largest number of drinks they had on one occasion in the past 30 days. Percentages reflect respondents who reported having 5 or more alcoholic drinks for men, or 4 or more for women, on at least one occasion.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

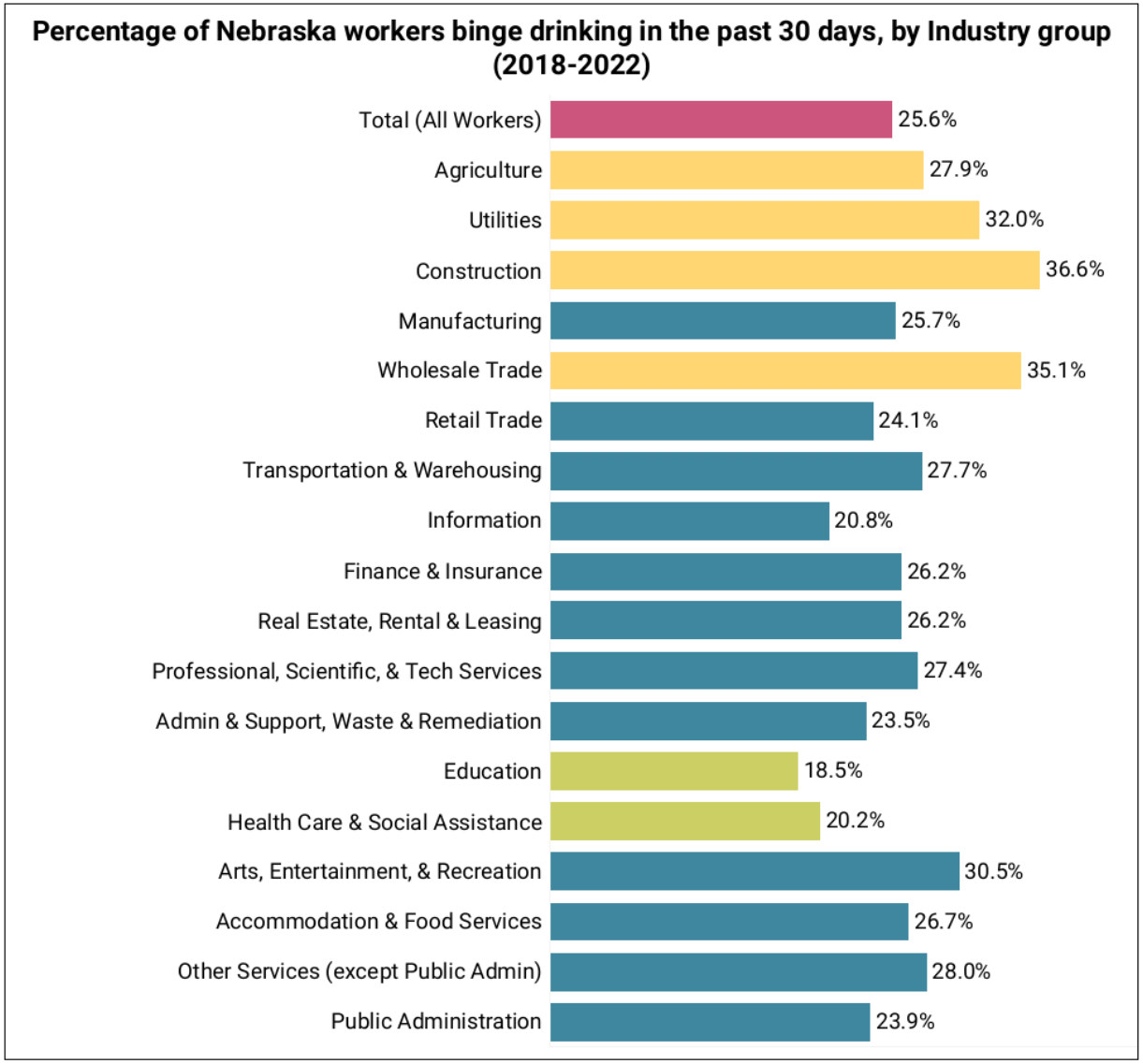
Agriculture
Construction
Utilities
Wholesale Trade

Lower than all workers

Education
Health Care & Social Assistance

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers binge drinking in the past 30 days, by Industry group (2018-2022)



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Health Risk Behaviors

Binge Drinking by Occupation Group

Binge drinking in past 30 days

Respondents were asked the largest number of drinks they had on one occasion in the past 30 days. Percentages reflect respondents who reported having 5 or more alcoholic drinks for men, or 4 or more for women, on at least one occasion.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

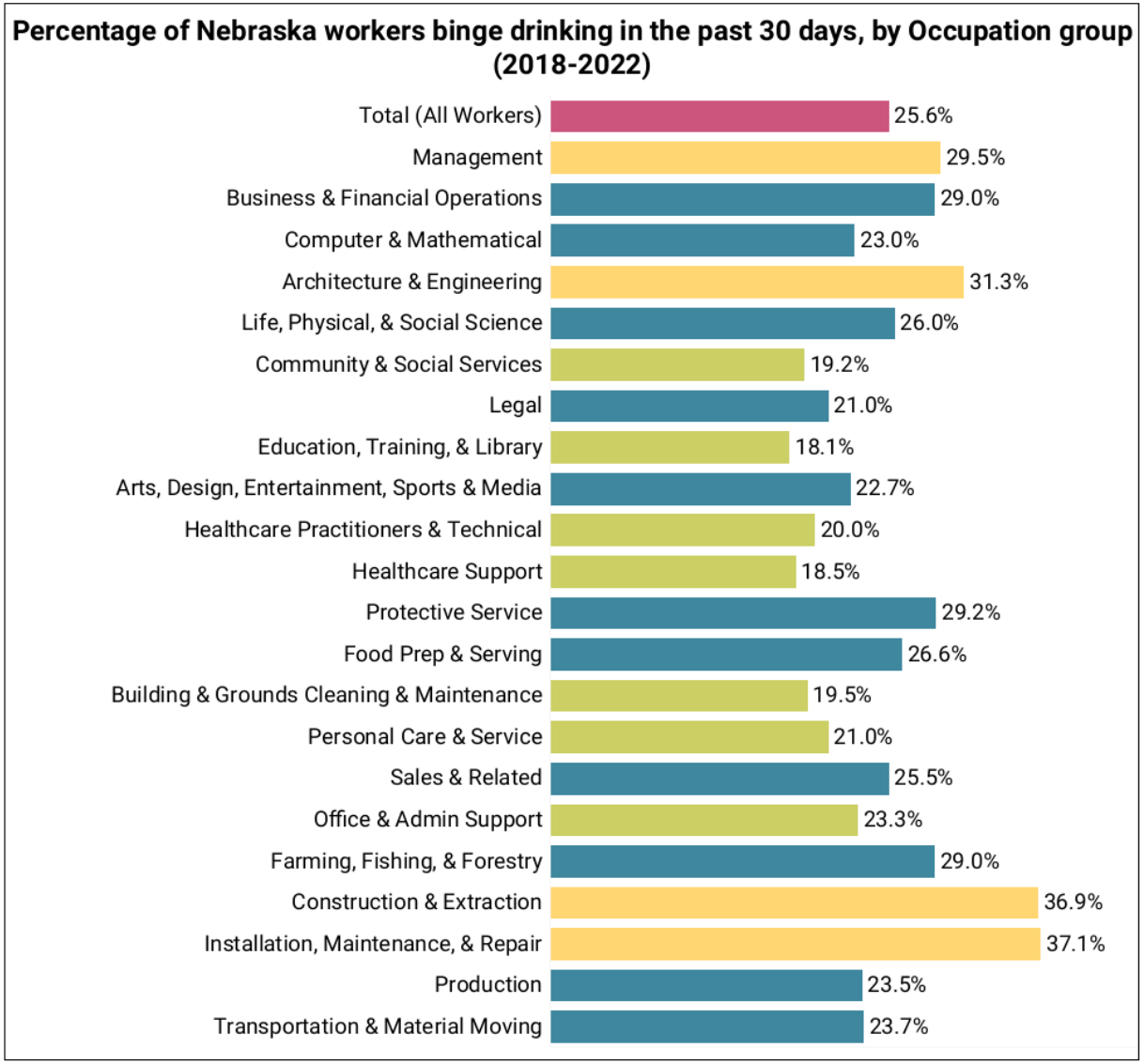
Architecture & Engineering
Construction & Extraction
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Management

Lower than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Community & Social Services
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Healthcare Support
Office & Admin Support
Personal Care & Service

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers binge drinking in the past 30 days, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



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Health Risk Behaviors

Heavy Drinking by Industry Group

Heavy drinking in past 30 days

Respondents were asked how many alcoholic drinks they had on the days they drank in the past 30 days. Percentages reflect respondents who reported averaging two or more alcoholic drinks per day for men, or one or more drinks per day for women.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

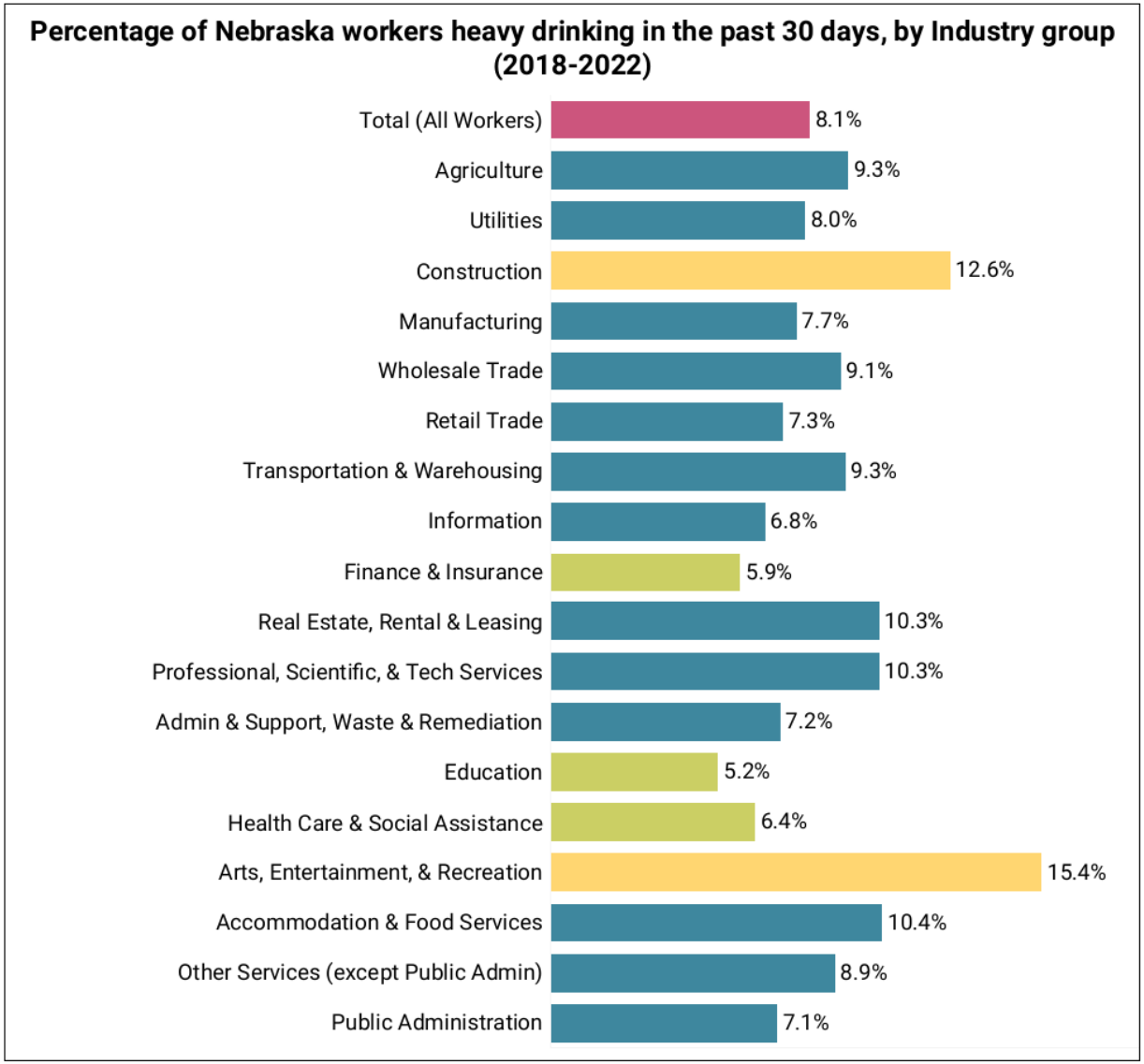
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
Construction

Lower than all workers

Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers heavy drinking in the past 30 days, by Industry group (2018-2022)



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Health Risk Behaviors

Heavy Drinking by Occupation Group

Heavy drinking in past 30 days

Respondents were asked how many alcoholic drinks they had on the days they drank in the past 30 days. Percentages reflect respondents who reported averaging two or more alcoholic drinks per day for men, or one or more drinks per day for women.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

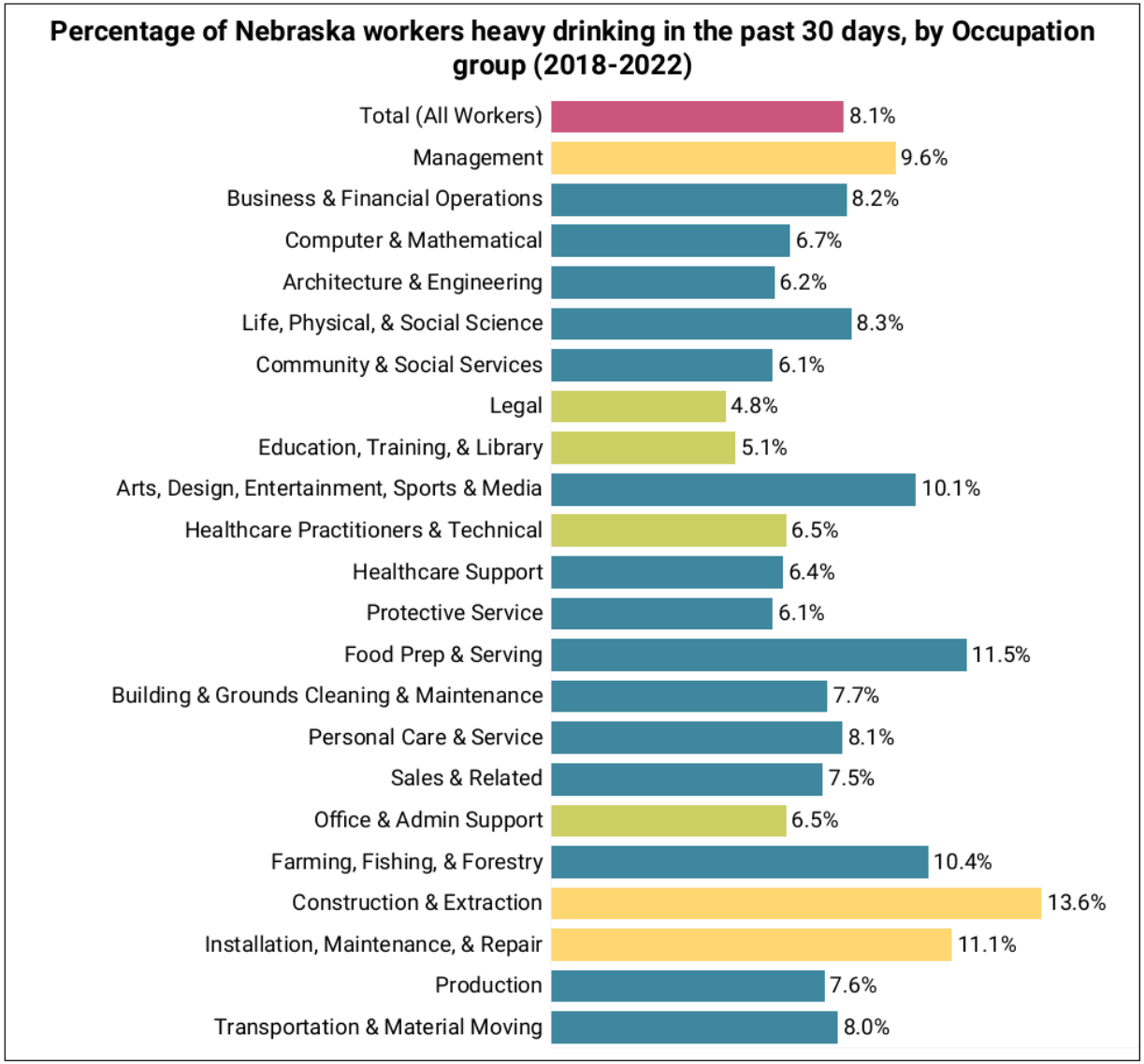
Construction & Extraction
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Management

Lower than all workers

Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Legal
Office & Admin Support

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers heavy drinking in the past 30 days, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



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Health Risk Behaviors

Cigarette Smoking by Industry Group

Current cigarette smoking

Respondents were asked if they smoked cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all. Percentages reflect respondents who reported they currently smoke cigarettes every day or on some days.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

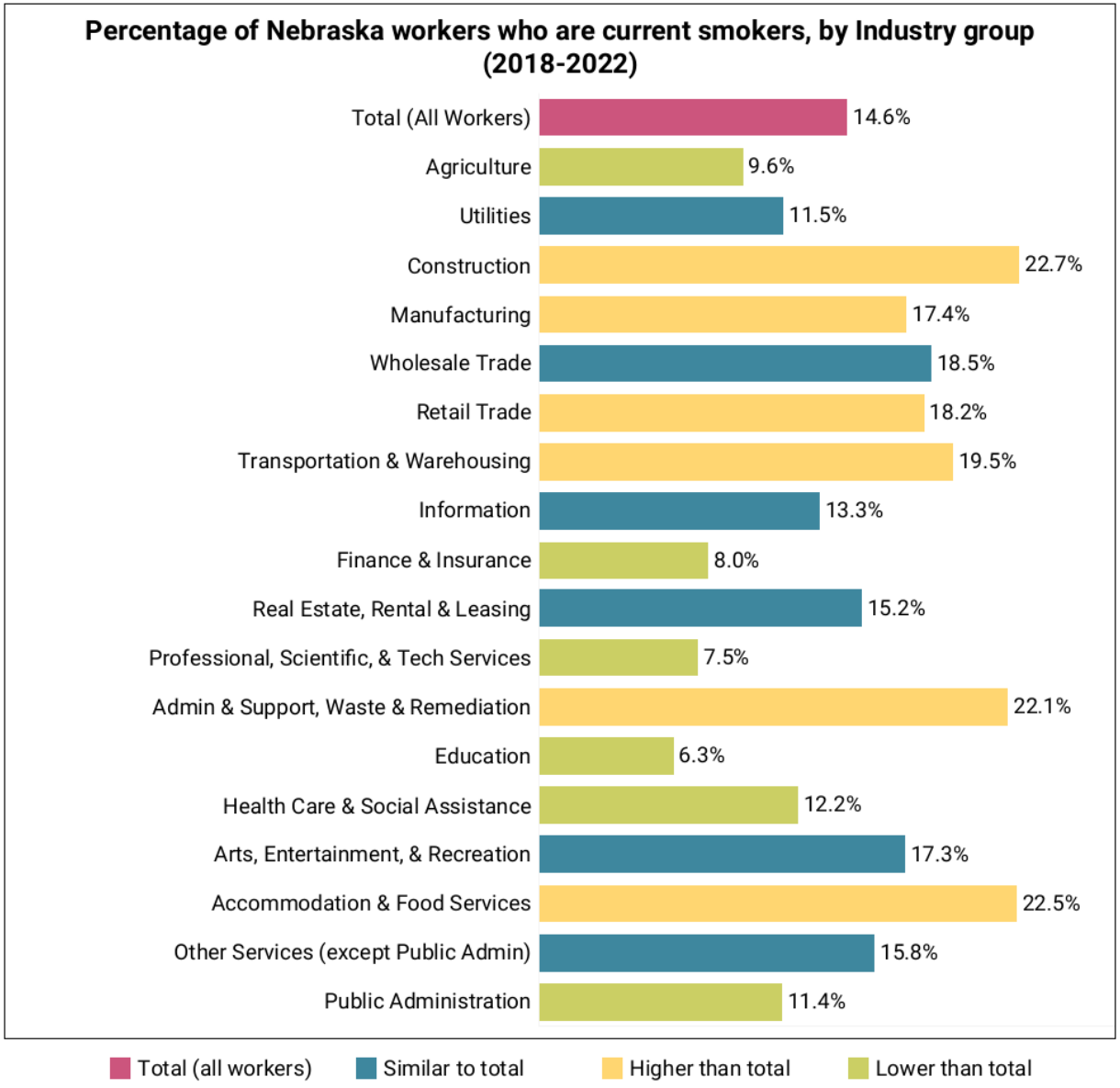
Higher than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Construction
Manufacturing
Retail Trade
Transportation & Warehousing

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Cigarette Smoking by Occupation Group

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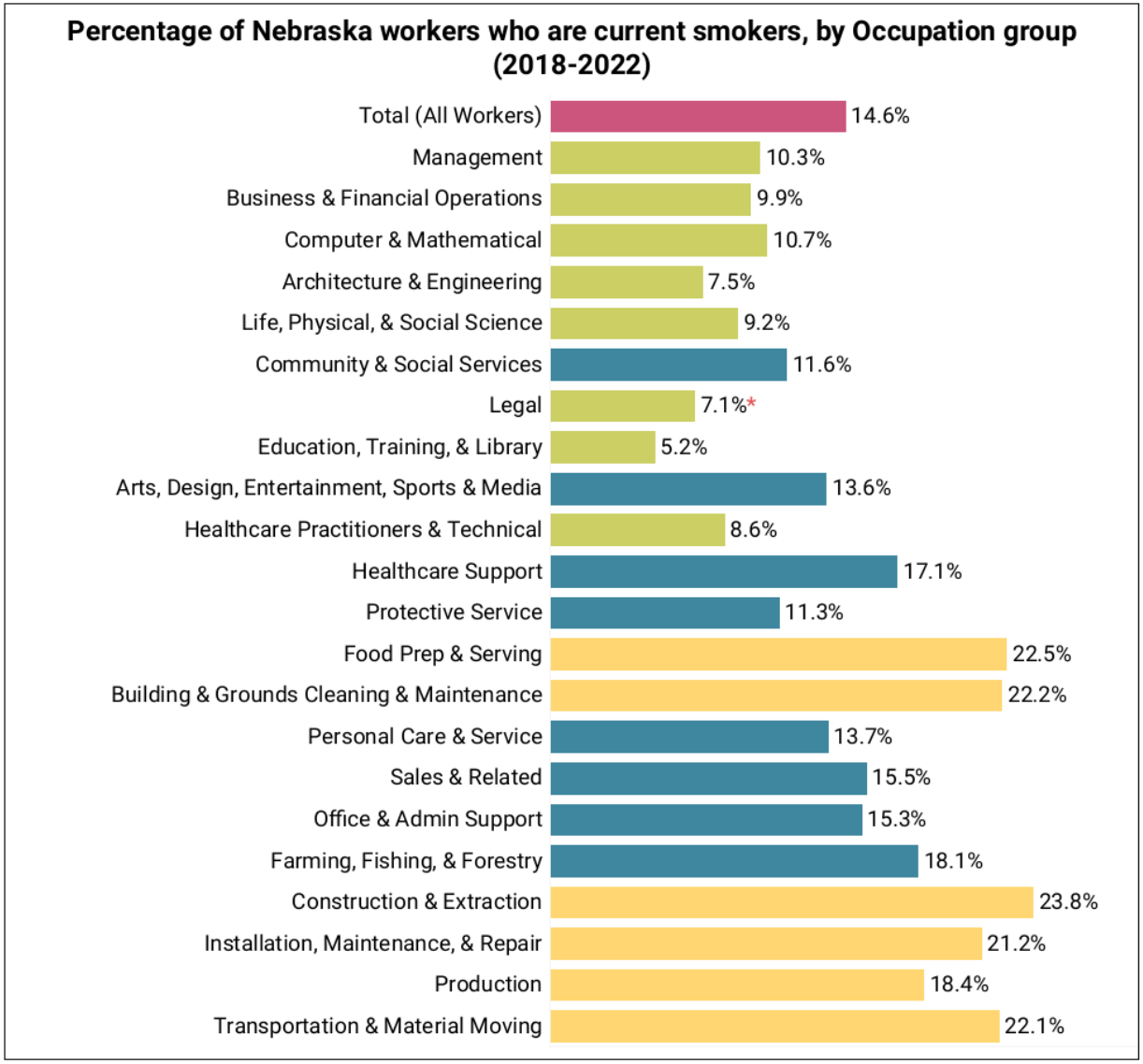
Higher than all workers

Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Food Prep & Serving
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Business & Financial Operations
Computer & Mathematical
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Management

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



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Health Risk Behaviors

E-Cigarette Use by Industry Group

Current e-cigarette or vaping use

Respondents were asked if they currently used e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day, some days, or not at all. Percentages reflect respondents who reported they currently use e-cigarettes every day or on some days.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

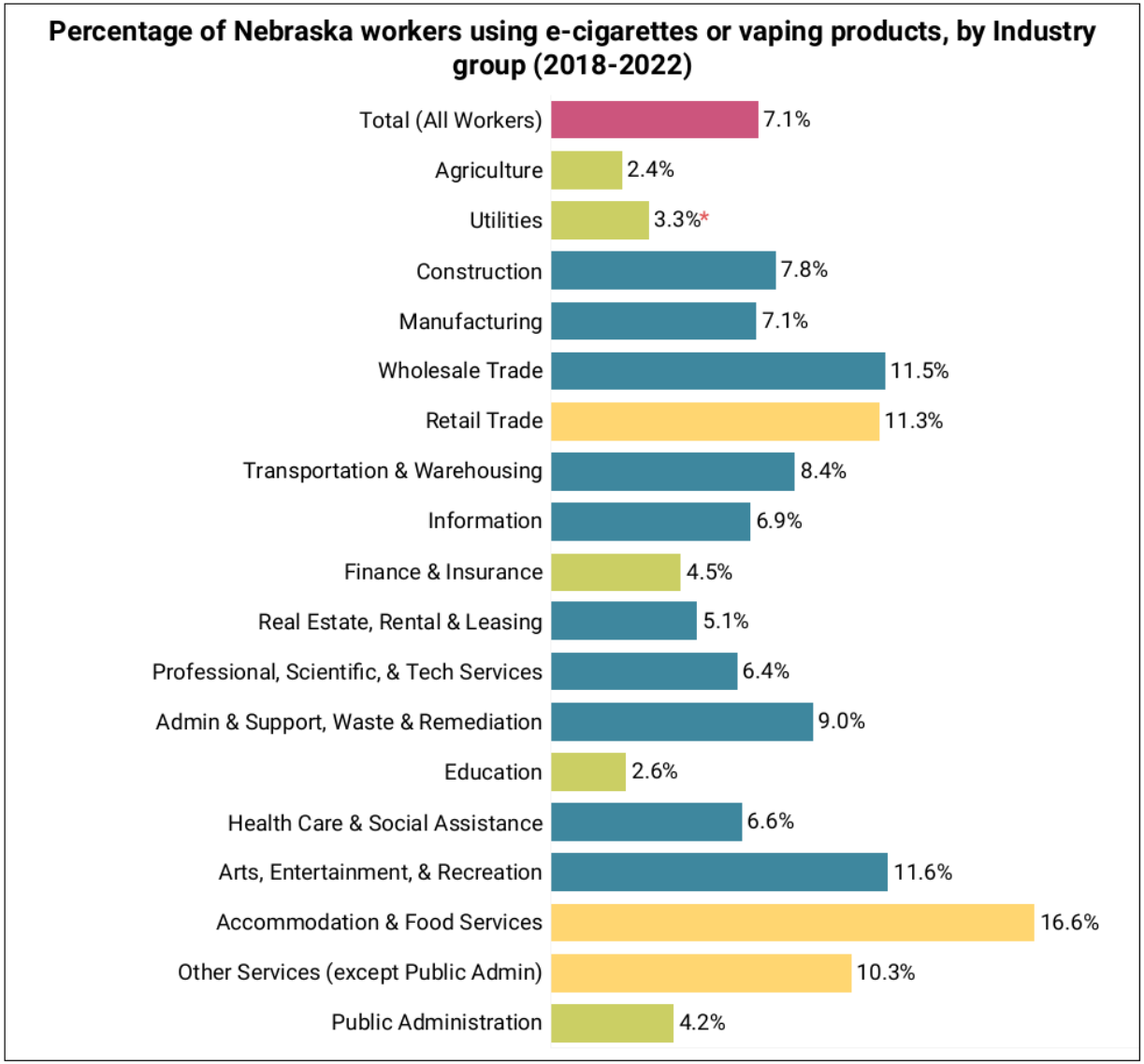
Accommodation & Food Services
Other Services (except Public Admin)
Retail Trade

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Education
Finance & Insurance
Public Administration

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers using e-cigarettes or vaping products, by Industry group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

E-Cigarette Use by Occupation Group

Current e-cigarette or vaping use

Respondents were asked if they currently used e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products every day, some days, or not at all. Percentages reflect respondents who reported they currently use e-cigarettes every day or on some days.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

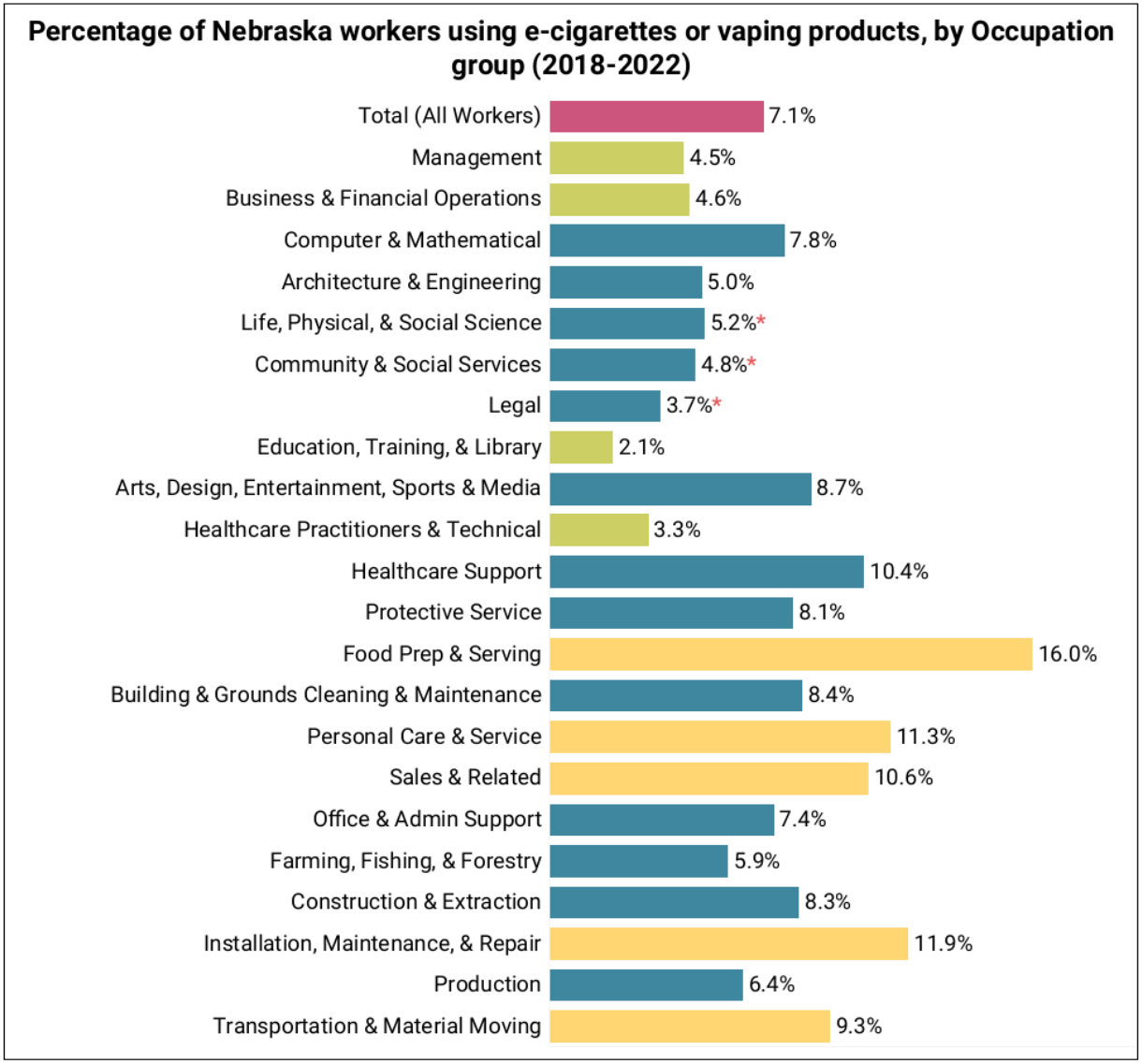
Higher than all workers

Food Prep & Serving
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Personal Care & Service
Sales & Related
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Management

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Low Fruit Consumption by Industry Group

Eat <1 serving of fruits a day

Respondents were asked how often they ate fruit (excluding juices). Percentages reflect respondents who reported consuming fewer than one serving a day.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

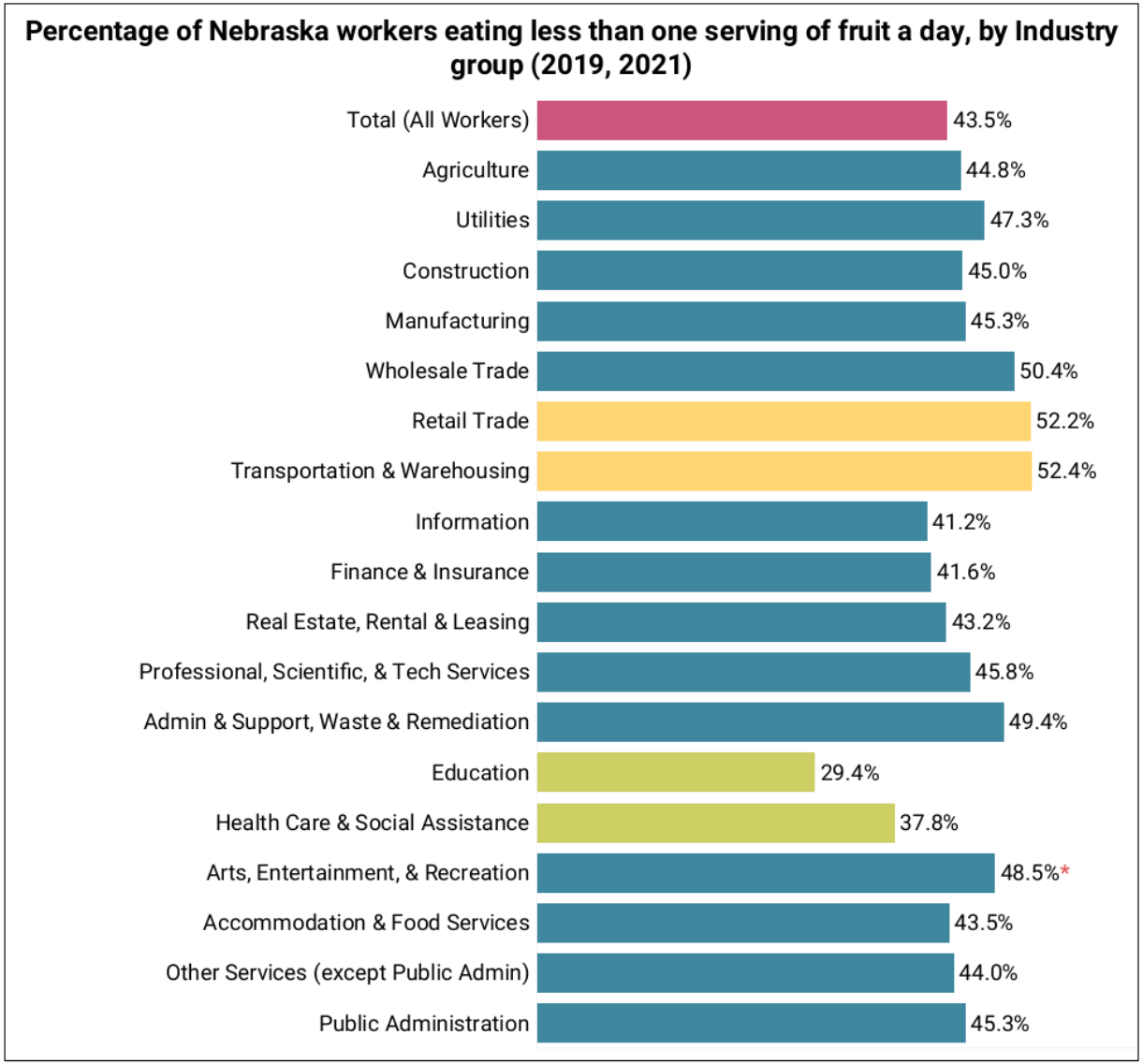
Retail Trade
Transportation & Warehousing

Lower than all workers

Education
Health Care & Social Assistance

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers eating less than one serving of fruit a day, by Industry group (2019, 2021)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Low Fruit Consumption by Occupation Group

Eat <1 serving of fruits a day

Respondents were asked how often they ate fruit (excluding juices). Percentages reflect respondents who reported consuming fewer than one serving a day.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

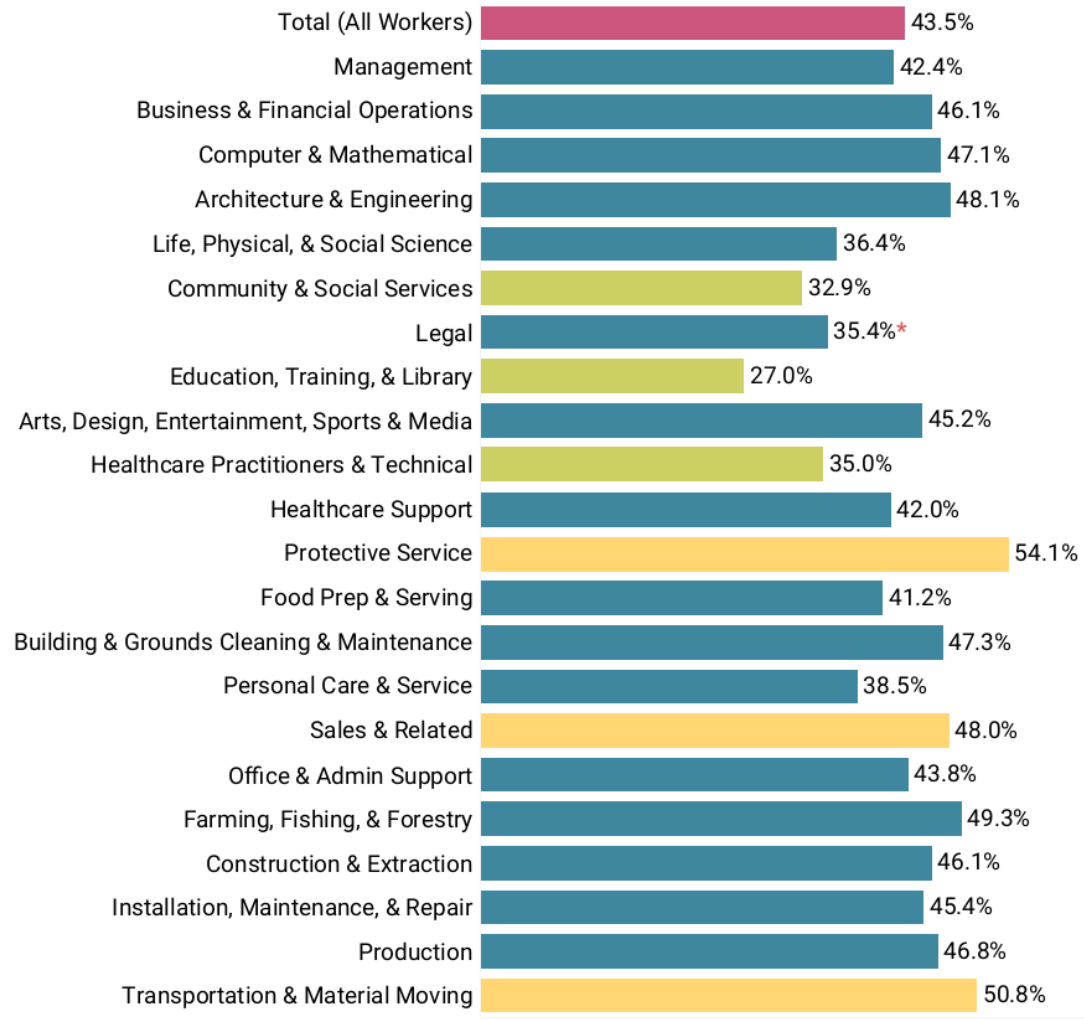
Protective Service
Sales & Related
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Community & Social Services
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers eating less than one serving of fruit a day, by Occupation group (2019, 2021)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Low Vegetable Consumption by Industry Group

Eat <1 serving of vegetables a day

Respondents were asked how often they ate vegetables (excluding lettuce salads and potatoes). Percentages reflect respondents who reported consuming fewer than one serving a day.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

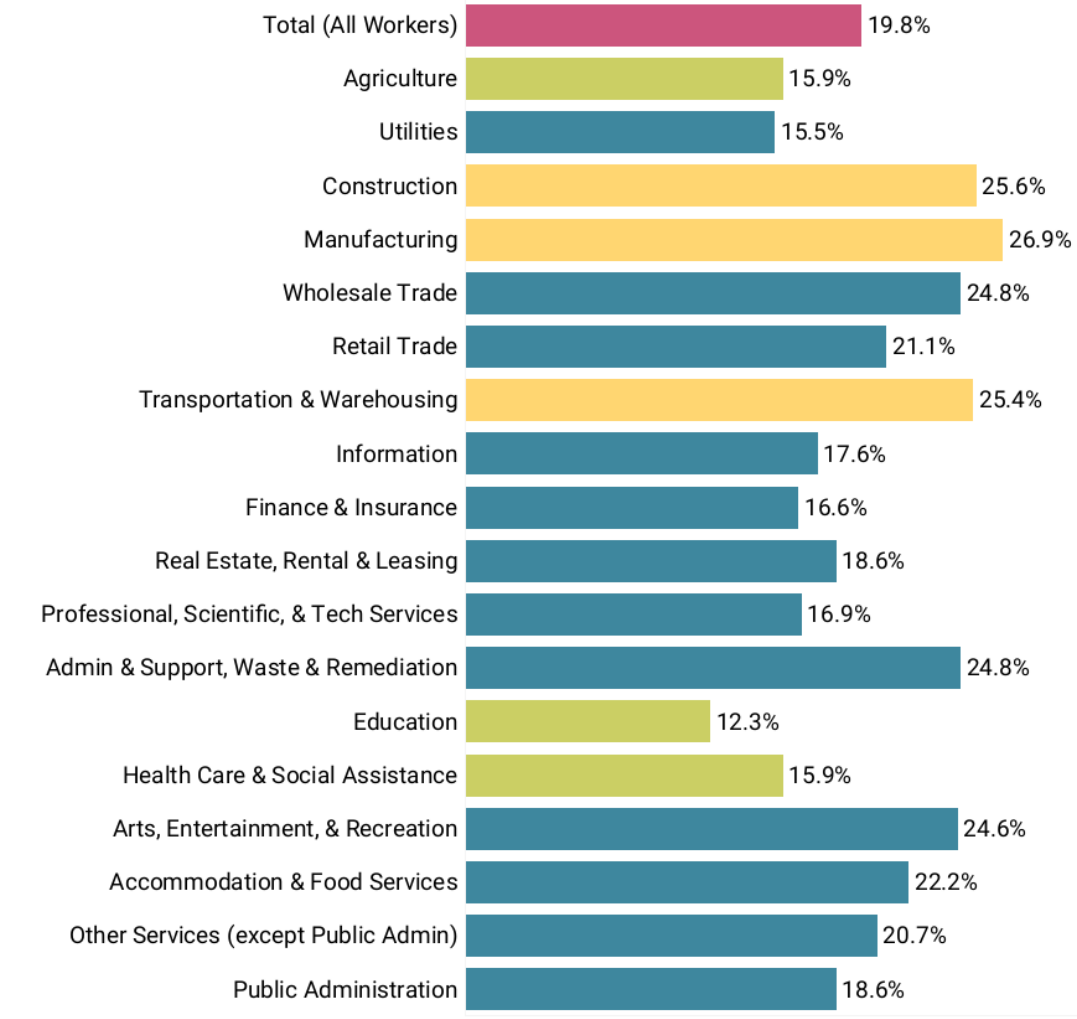
Construction
Manufacturing
Transportation & Warehousing

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Education
Health Care & Social Assistance

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers eating less than one serving of vegetables a day, by Industry group (2019, 2021)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Low Vegetable Consumption by Occupation Group

Eat <1 serving of vegetables a day

Respondents were asked how often they ate vegetables (excluding lettuce salads and potatoes). Percentages reflect respondents who reported consuming fewer than one serving a day.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

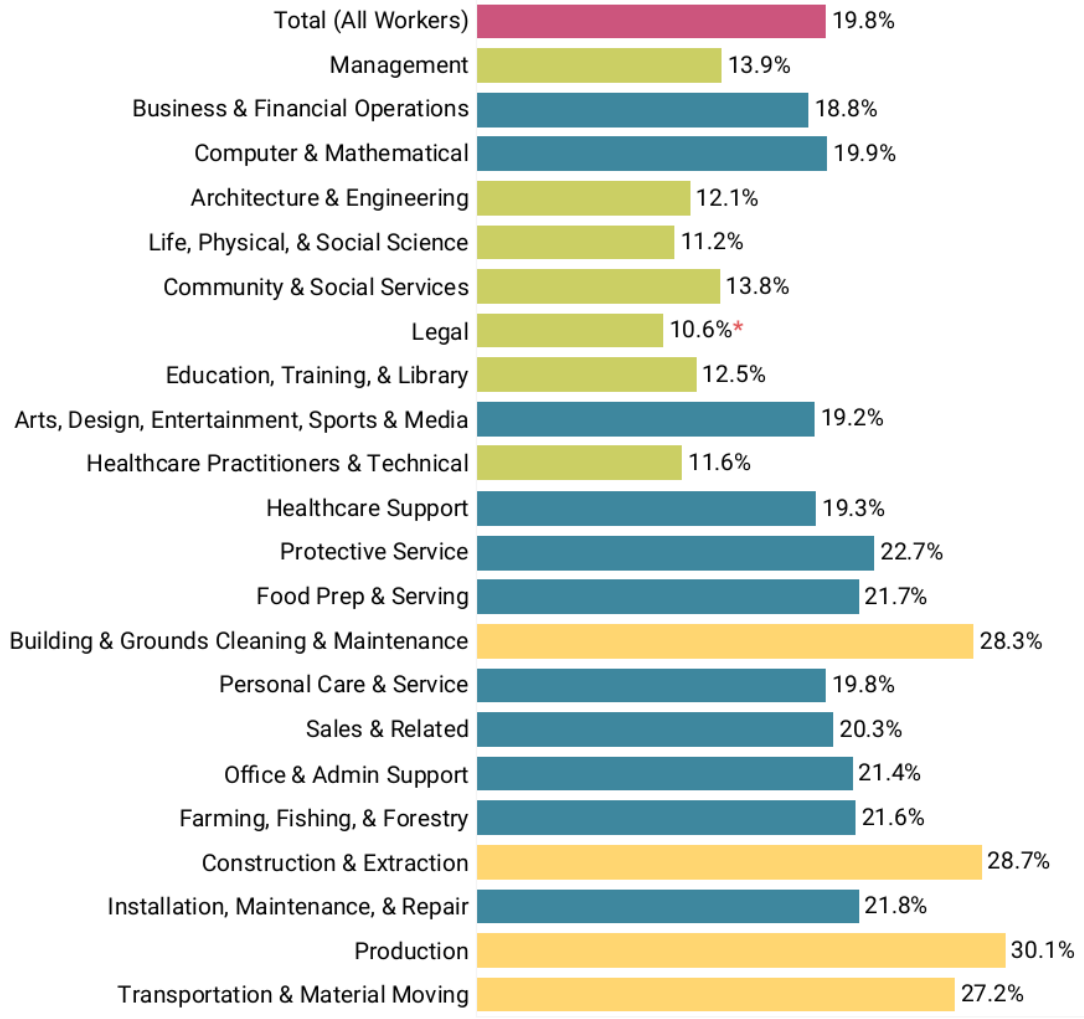
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Community & Social Services
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Management

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers eating less than one serving of vegetables a day, by Occupation group (2019, 2021)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity by Industry Group

No leisure-time physical activity

Respondents were asked if they participated in physical activities or exercises, such as running, gardening, or walking, other than for work. Percentages reflect respondents who reported no physical activity other than their regular job.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

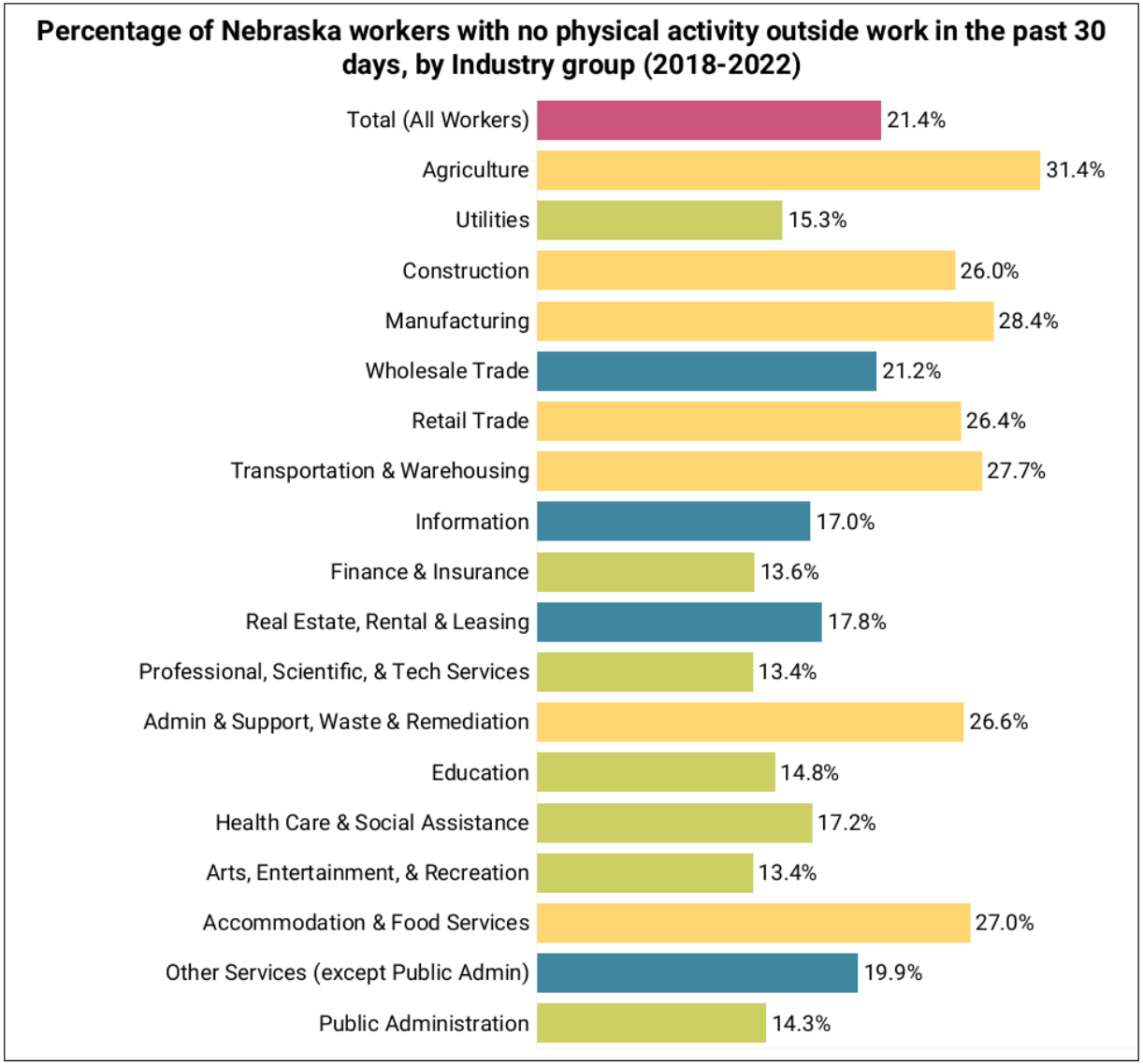
Higher than all workers

Accommodation & Food Services
Admin & Support, Waste & Remediation
Agriculture
Construction
Manufacturing
Retail Trade
Transportation & Warehousing

Lower than all workers

Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
Education
Finance & Insurance
Health Care & Social Assistance
Professional, Scientific, & Tech Services
Public Administration
Utilities

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):



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Health Risk Behaviors

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity by Occupation Group

No leisure-time physical activity

Respondents were asked if they participated in physical activities or exercises, such as running, gardening, or walking, other than for work. Percentages reflect respondents who reported no physical activity other than their regular job.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

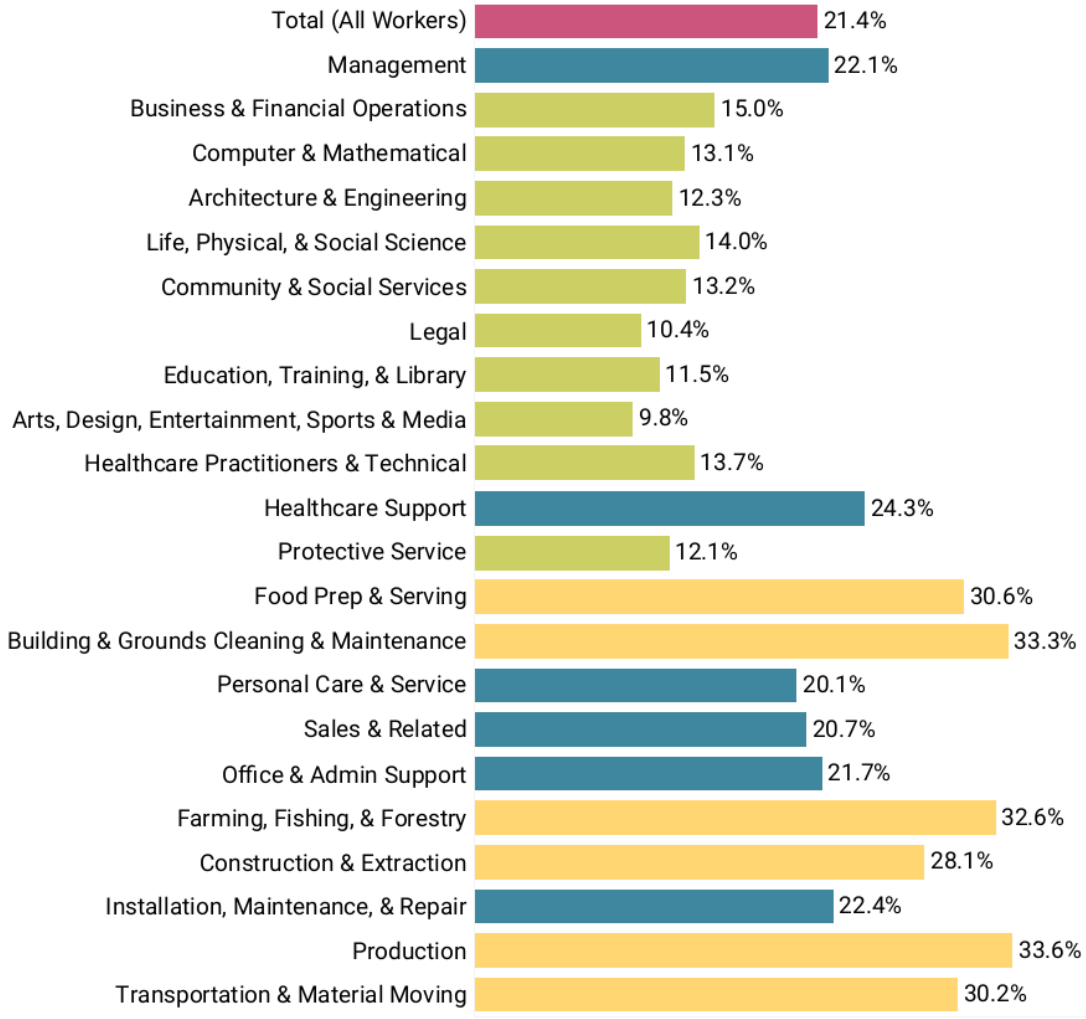
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
Construction & Extraction
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry
Food Prep & Serving
Production
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media
Business & Financial Operations
Community & Social Services
Computer & Mathematical
Education, Training, & Library
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
Legal
Life, Physical, & Social Science
Protective Service

Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50):

Percentage of Nebraska workers with no physical activity outside work in the past 30 days, by Occupation group (2018-2022)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Sleep <6 Hours by Industry Group

Sleep fewer than 6 hours a day

Respondents were asked how many hours of sleep they got on average per day. Percentages reflect respondents who reported sleeping 5 or fewer hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

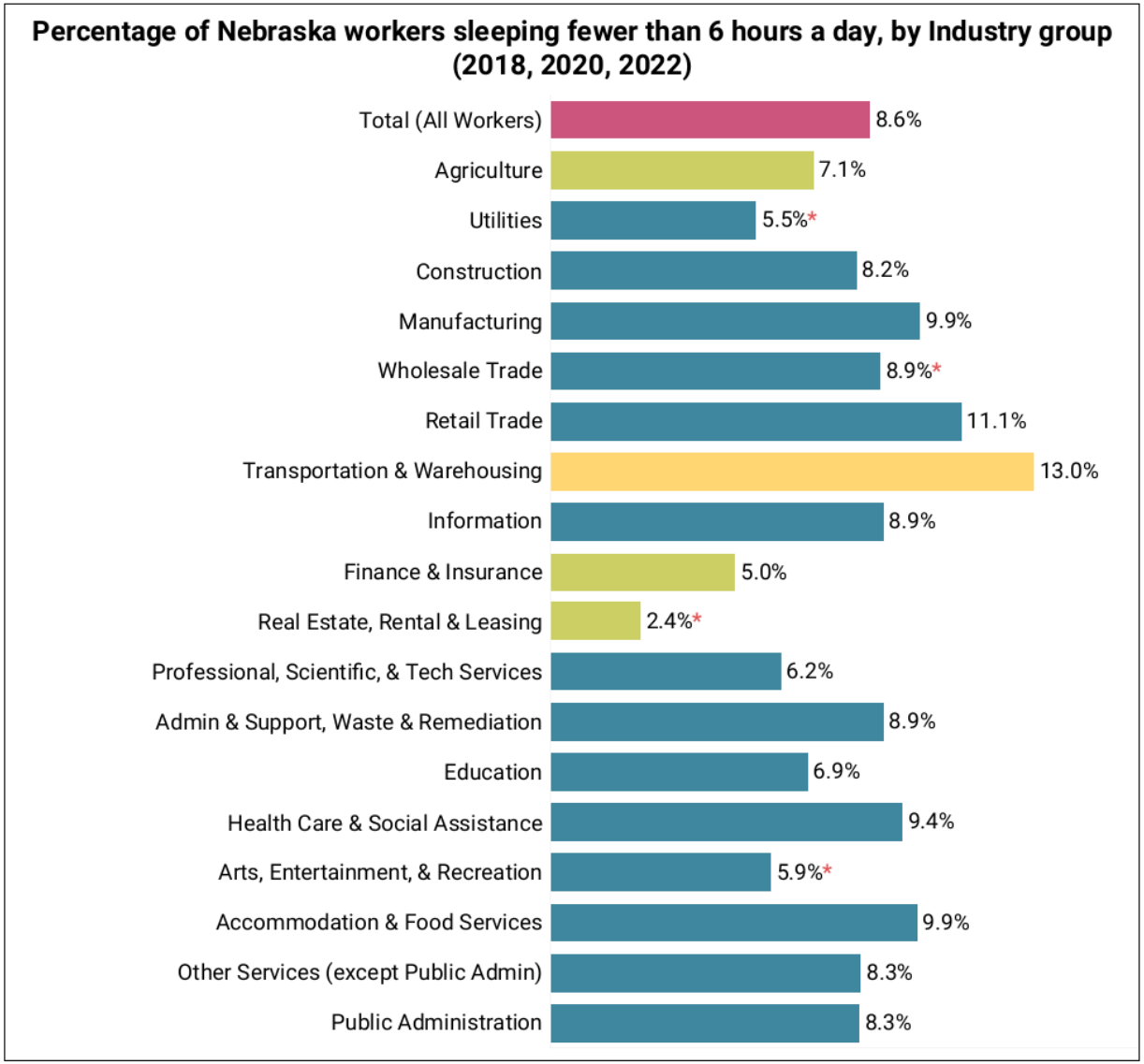
Transportation & Warehousing

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Finance & Insurance

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers sleeping fewer than 6 hours a day, by Industry group (2018, 2020, 2022)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Sleep <6 Hours by Occupation Group

Sleep fewer than 6 hours a day

Respondents were asked how many hours of sleep they got on average per day. Percentages reflect respondents who reported sleeping 5 or fewer hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

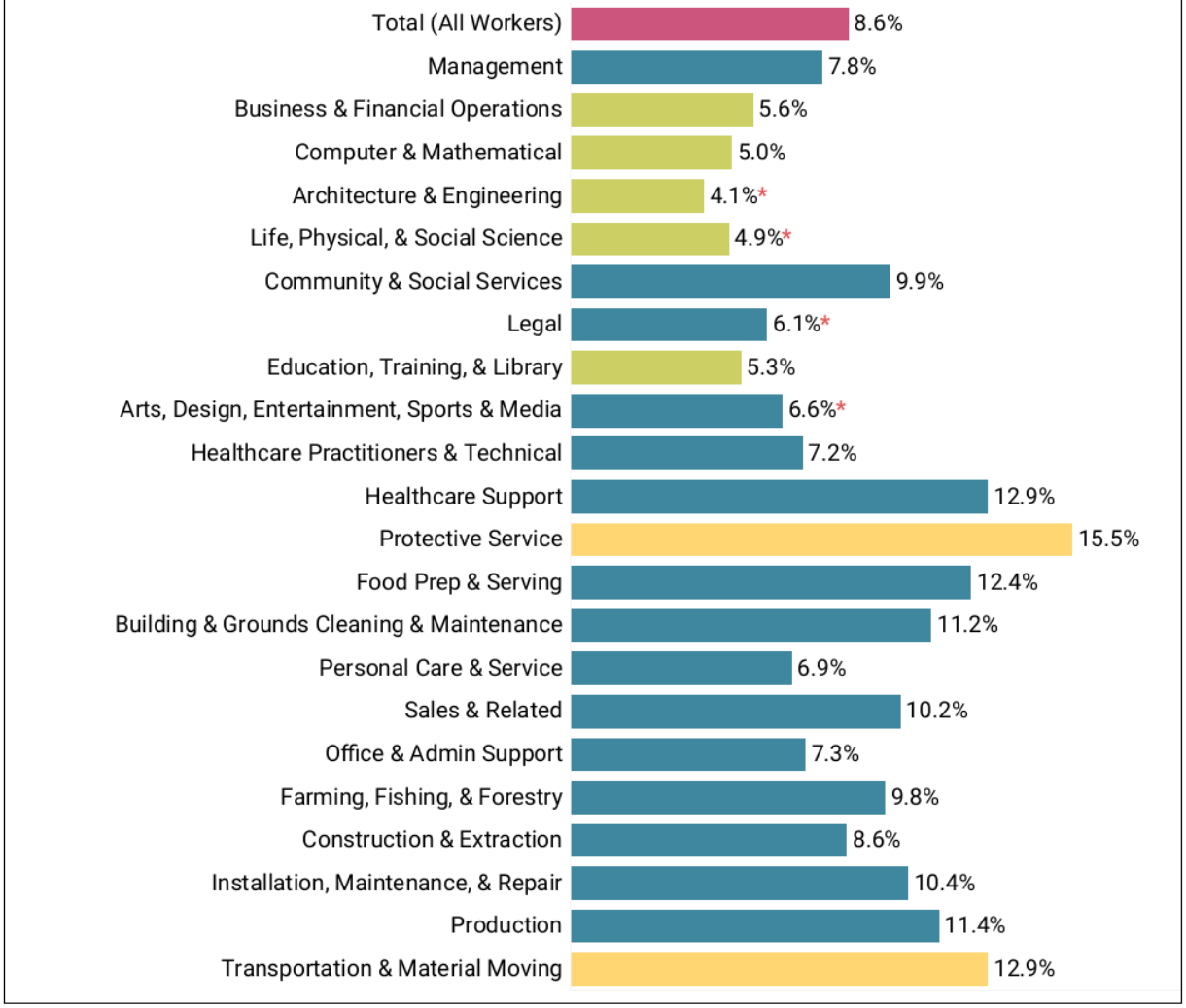
Protective Service
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Business & Financial Operations
Computer & Mathematical
Education, Training, & Library

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers sleeping fewer than 6 hours a day, by Occupation group (2018, 2020, 2022)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Sleep <7 Hours by Industry Group

Sleep fewer than 7 hours a day

Respondents were asked how many hours of sleep they got on average per day. Percentages reflect respondents who reported sleeping 6 or fewer hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

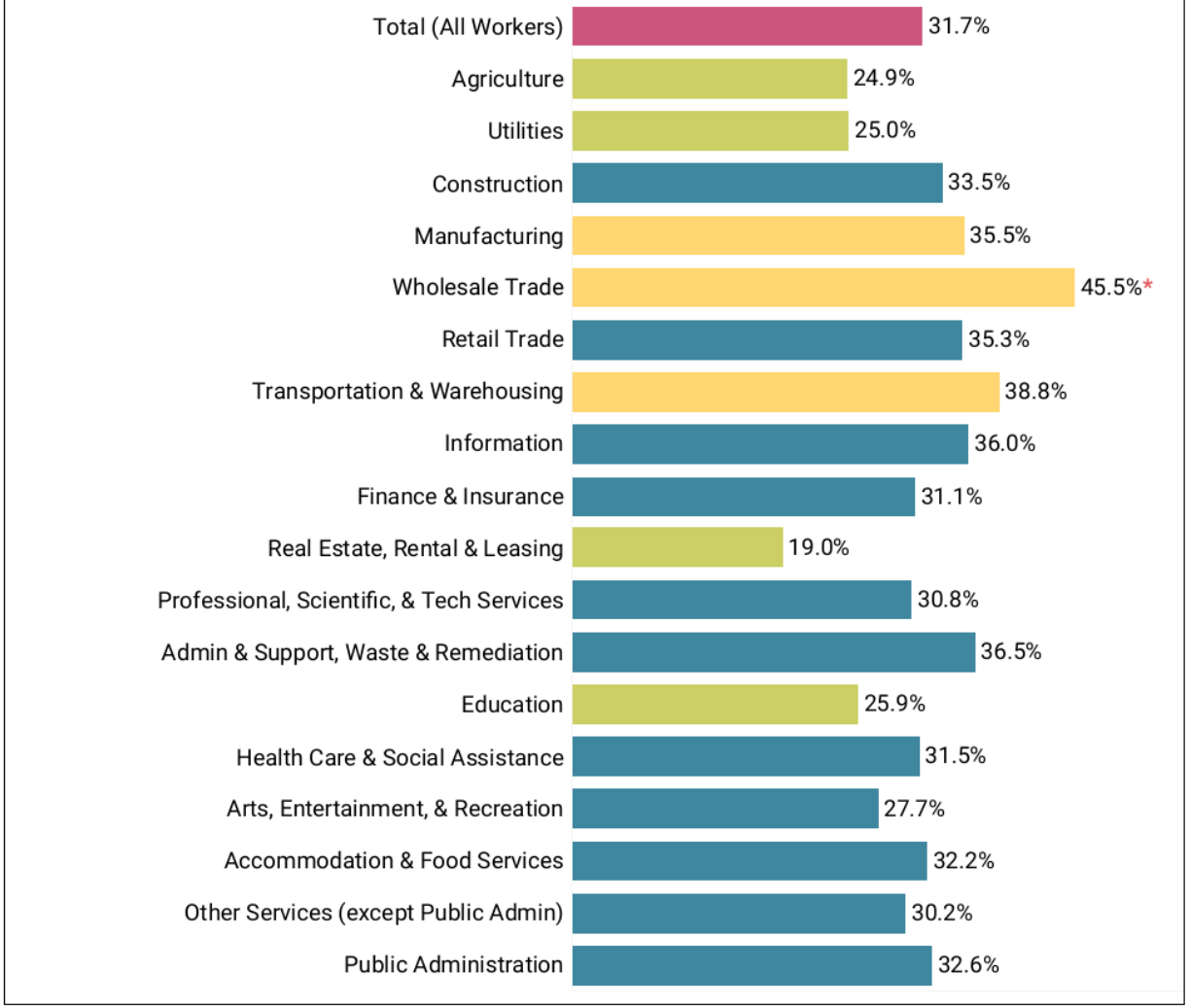
Manufacturing
Transportation & Warehousing
Wholesale Trade

Lower than all workers

Agriculture
Education
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing
Utilities

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers sleeping fewer than 7 hours a day, by Industry group (2018, 2020, 2022)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Sleep <7 Hours by Occupation Group

Sleep fewer than 7 hours a day

Respondents were asked how many hours of sleep they got on average per day. Percentages reflect respondents who reported sleeping 6 or fewer hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

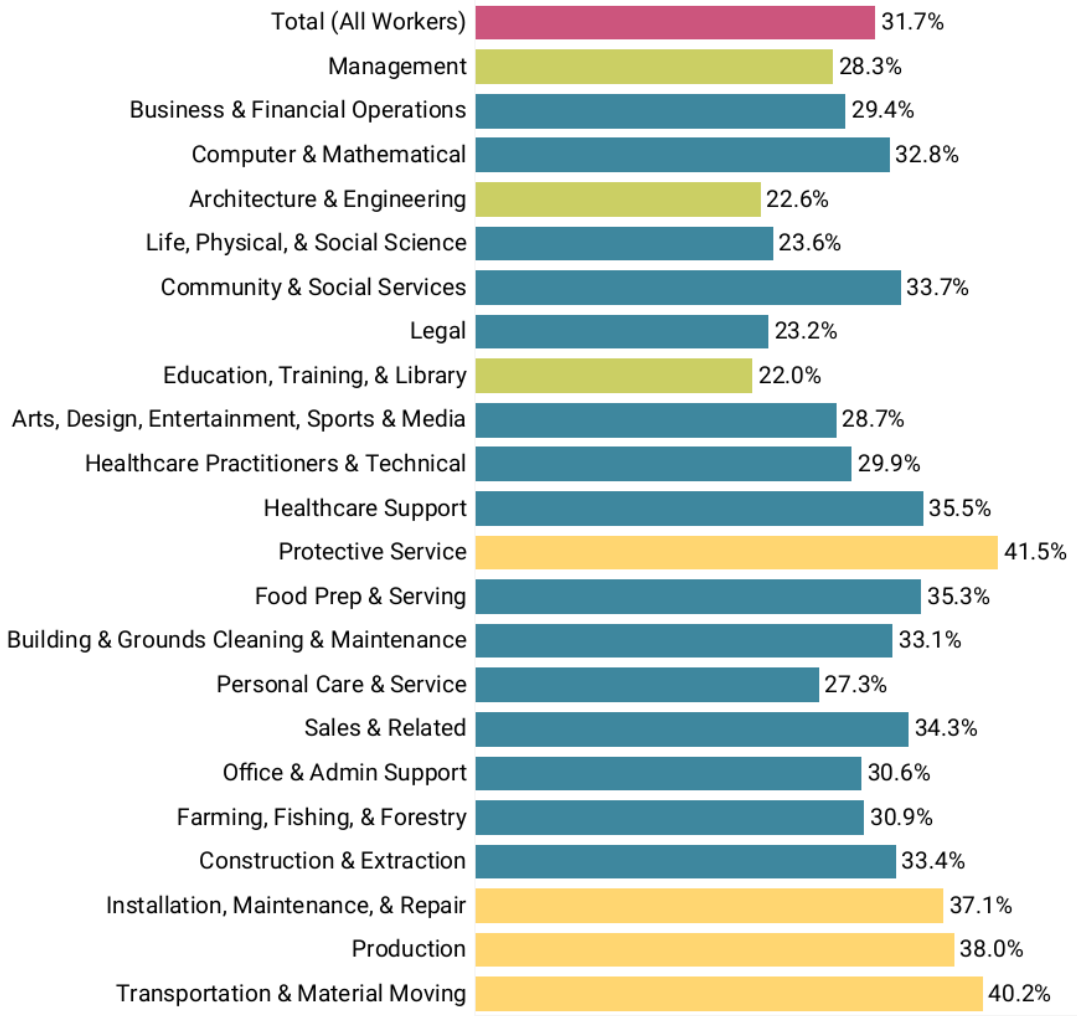
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair
Production
Protective Service
Transportation & Material Moving

Lower than all workers

Architecture & Engineering
Education, Training, & Library
Management

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers sleeping fewer than 7 hours a day, by Occupation group (2018, 2020, 2022)



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Health Risk Behaviors

Sleep <8 Hours by Industry Group

Sleep fewer than 8 hours a day

Respondents were asked how many hours of sleep they got on average per day. Percentages reflect respondents who reported sleeping 7 or fewer hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Industry groups:

Higher than all workers

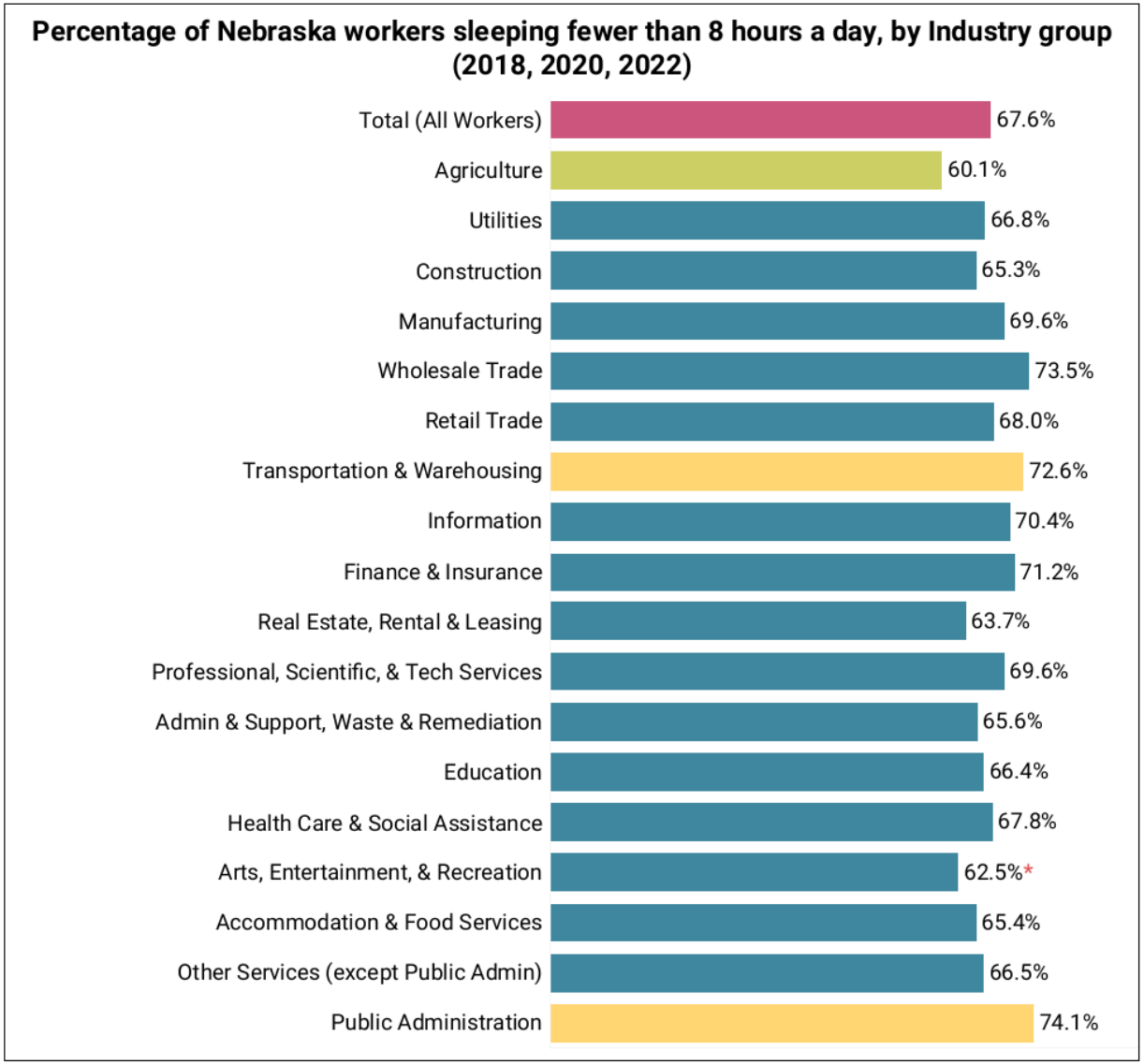
Public Administration
Transportation & Warehousing

Lower than all workers

Agriculture

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers sleeping fewer than 8 hours a day, by Industry group (2018, 2020, 2022)



[Back]

Health Risk Behaviors

Sleep <8 Hours by Occupation Group

Sleep fewer than 8 hours a day

Respondents were asked how many hours of sleep they got on average per day. Percentages reflect respondents who reported sleeping 7 or fewer hours of sleep in a 24-hour period.

Compared to all workers, the percentage was significantly higher or lower for following Occupation groups:

Higher than all workers

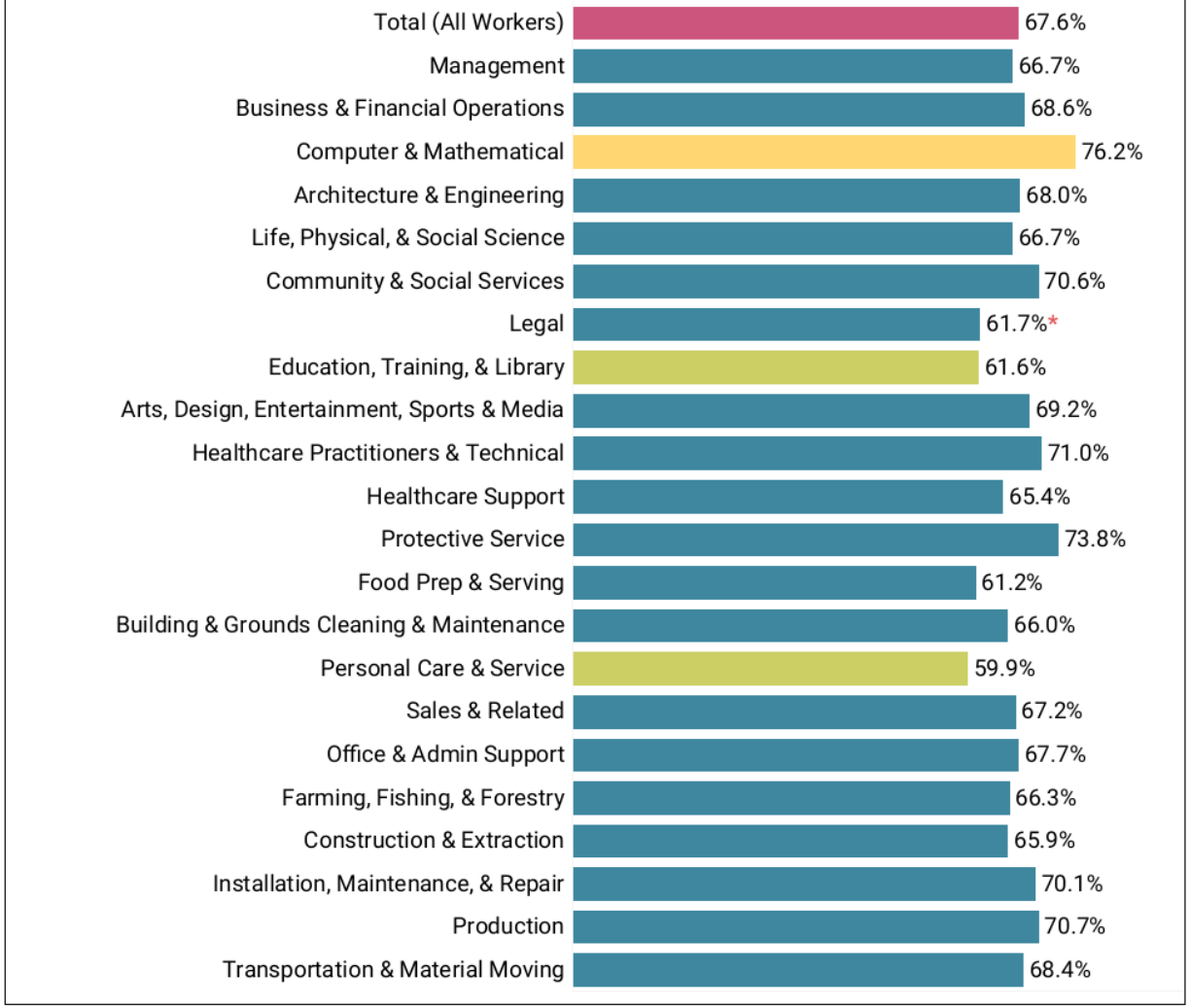
Computer & Mathematical

Lower than all workers

Education, Training, & Library
Personal Care & Service

*Results marked with asteriks are unstable due to high variance (CV>.30). Results are suppressed for groups with insufficient sample size (N<50).

Percentage of Nebraska workers sleeping fewer than 8 hours a day, by Occupation group (2018, 2020, 2022)



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Acknowledgments: We acknowledge Nebraska DHHS Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Program for administration of the Nebraska BRFSS. We also acknowledge the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Sociological Research (BOSR) and interviewers for their integral role in survey data collection. The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services thanks all of the Nebraska residents who have participated in the BRFSS. Your time and your responses help us better meet our mission of *Helping People Live Better Lives*.

Statement of Support: This report was supported by Cooperative Agreement Numbers 5U60OH010897, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Suggested Citation: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, 2025. Health of Nebraska Workers: Report of Worker Health and Chronic Disease Indicators from the Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

For questions on this report or for more information, please contact DHHS Epidemiology Unit at dhhs.epi@nebraska.gov or visit: https://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Epidemiology.aspx.

Additional Resources

- Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) website: https://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/BRFSS.aspx
- Nebraska BRFSS Data and Dashboards: https://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/BRFSS-Reports.aspx
- CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/