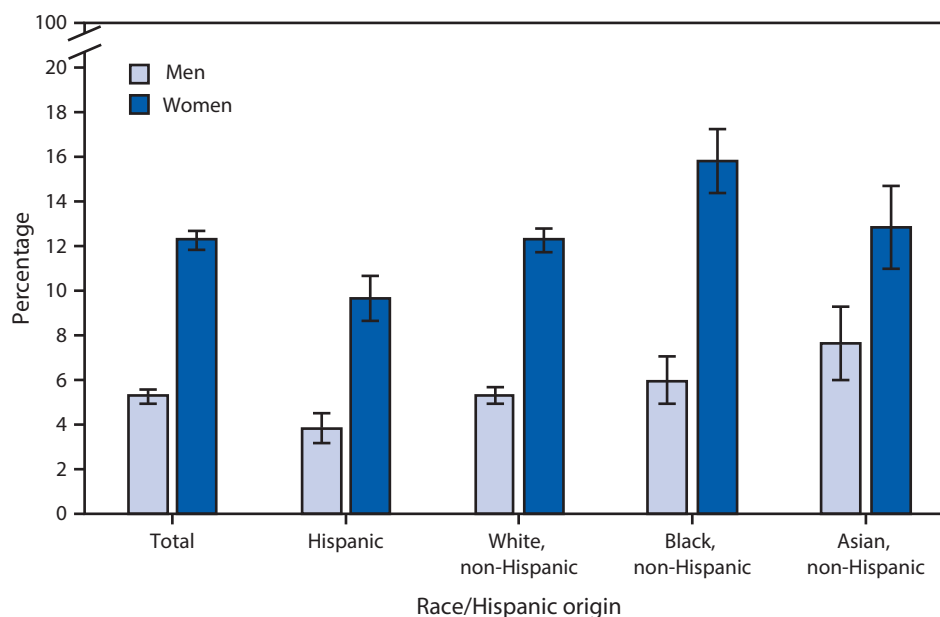


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Adults Who Volunteered or Worked in a Hospital, Medical Clinic, Doctor's Office, Dentist's Office, Nursing Home, or Some Other Health Care Facility,† by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin[§] — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2016–2018[¶]



* With 95% confidence intervals shown with error bars.

† Based on responses to the question "Do you currently volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist's office, nursing home, or some other health-care facility? This includes emergency responders and public safety personnel, part-time and unpaid work in a health care facility as well as professional nursing care provided in the home. [This includes non-health care professionals, such as administrative staff, who work in a health-care facility.]"

[§] Refers to persons who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Non-Hispanic" refers to persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[¶] Estimates were based on household interviews of a sample of the noninstitutionalized U.S. civilian population and are derived from the National Health Interview Survey Sample Adult component.

During 2016–2018, women aged ≥ 18 years were more likely to volunteer or work in a hospital, medical clinic, doctor's office, dentist's office, nursing home, or some other health care facility (health care settings) than were men (12.3% compared with 5.2%). Non-Hispanic black (15.8%), Asian (12.8%), and white women (12.3%) were more likely to volunteer or work in health care settings than were Hispanic women (9.6%). Non-Hispanic Asian men (7.6%) were more likely to volunteer or work in health care settings than were black (6.0%), white (5.3%), and Hispanic men (3.8%).

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2016–2018 data. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

Reported by: Abay Asfaw, PhD, AAafaw@cdc.gov, 202-245-0635.