

Table 5. Standard errors for health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2008

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Medical care			Dental care		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.5
Worker characteristics						
Management, professional, and related	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.6
Professional and related	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.7
Teachers	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.9
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	0.6	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.1
Registered nurses	1.8	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.8
Service	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.6	0.9
Protective service	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.4	1.1
Sales and office	1.3	1.7	1.2	2.5	2.4	1.0
Office and administrative support	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.5	2.4	0.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.8	2.5	2.0	3.6	3.3	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	4.1	3.7	1.5	3.8	3.3	2.3
Full time	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.6
Part time	2.0	1.1	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.3
Union	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.7
Nonunion	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.9
Average wage within the following percentiles: ²						
Less than 10	2.6	2.7	3.0	1.8	1.6	2.2
10 to under 25	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.5
25 to under 50	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.3	2.2	0.8
50 to under 75	0.7	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.9	0.7
75 to under 90	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.0
90 or greater	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Standard errors for health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2008—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Medical care			Dental care		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
Establishment characteristics						
Service-providing industries	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.5
Education and health services	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.7
Educational services	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.8
Elementary and secondary schools	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.0
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.4	3.1	3.0	4.5	3.9	1.4
Health care and social assistance	1.6	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.7
Hospitals	1.2	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.9
Public administration	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.3	2.1	0.9
1 to 99 workers	2.5	2.5	1.6	3.4	3.2	2.0
1 to 49 workers	3.6	3.6	2.4	4.4	4.1	3.0
50 to 99 workers	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.7	3.8	2.8
100 workers or more	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.5
100 to 499 workers	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4	2.3	0.8
500 workers or more	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.7
State government	0.7	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.9	1.0
Local government	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.6
Geographic areas						
New England	2.3	3.0	2.6	4.9	4.0	2.0
Middle Atlantic	1.7	1.8	0.5	2.3	2.4	0.7
East North Central	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.7	2.5	1.1
West North Central	2.4	3.6	3.8	7.2	5.5	2.3
South Atlantic	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.3	3.9	1.2
East South Central	2.2	6.3	6.4	4.4	2.6	6.1
West South Central	1.5	1.9	1.6	3.7	3.6	2.3
Mountain	1.7	3.1	3.0	4.2	3.1	1.5
Pacific	0.9	2.3	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.3

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Table 5. Standard errors for health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2008—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Vision care			Outpatient prescription drug coverage		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9
Worker characteristics						
Management, professional, and related	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.0
Professional and related	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.0
Teachers	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.0
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.1
Registered nurses	5.0	4.3	3.5	2.1	4.0	3.7
Service	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.9
Protective service	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.0
Sales and office	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
Office and administrative support	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.1	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.4	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	3.5	3.1	3.2	4.2	3.7	1.5
Full time	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.8
Part time	1.3	1.1	2.6	2.0	1.1	2.7
Union	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8
Nonunion	1.9	1.4	2.6	0.9	1.4	1.4
Average wage within the following percentiles: ²						
Less than 10	1.2	0.9	4.1	2.6	2.7	3.0
10 to under 25	2.1	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.4
25 to under 50	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.0
50 to under 75	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.0
75 to under 90	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.8
90 or greater	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.3

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Table 5. Standard errors for health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2008—Continued

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Establishment characteristics						
Service-providing industries	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.9
Education and health services	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.1
Educational services	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.0
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	4.1	3.8	2.9	1.4	3.1	3.1
Health care and social assistance	3.8	3.7	3.8	2.0	2.6	2.7
Hospitals	4.4	4.3	5.8	2.2	3.3	3.5
Public administration	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.8
1 to 99 workers	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.6
1 to 49 workers	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.7	2.5
50 to 99 workers	4.3	4.1	3.6	2.0	3.1	2.4
100 workers or more	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.9
100 to 499 workers	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9
500 workers or more	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.1
State government	2.8	2.3	2.5	0.7	1.8	1.9
Local government	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8
Geographic areas						
New England	5.5	4.6	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.5
Middle Atlantic	4.2	4.1	0.9	1.8	1.9	0.6
East North Central	3.6	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4
West North Central	2.9	2.5	10.3	2.2	3.9	3.8
South Atlantic	3.8	2.2	4.2	1.5	1.7	1.6
East South Central	2.8	1.9	8.0	2.2	6.3	6.5
West South Central	2.5	2.2	3.5	1.9	2.0	1.6
Mountain	9.5	7.8	3.3	1.6	3.0	3.0
Pacific	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.8

¹ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan, rounded for presentation. See Technical Note for more details.

² The percentile groupings are based on the average wage for each

occupation surveyed, which may include workers both above and below the threshold. The percentile values are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2007." See Technical Note for more details.