Table 5. Standard errors for health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,  $^1$  civilian workers,  $^2$  National Compensation Survey, March 2008

Characteristics	Medical care			Dental care			
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	
All workers	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	
Worker characteristics							
Management, professional, and related Management, business, and financial Professional and related Teachers Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers Registered nurses Service Sales and office Sales and related Office and administrative support Natural resources, construction, and maintenance Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry Installation, maintenance, and repair Production, transportation, and material moving Production Transportation and material moving Full time Part time Union Nonunion  Average wage within the following percentiles:3 Less than 10	0.8 0.7 1.0 1.3 2.0 3.2 2.1 0.8 1.2 1.0 1.3 2.1 1.7 1.2 1.7 1.8 0.5 1.0	0.8 0.9 0.9 1.3 1.5 2.9 1.8 0.9 1.1 1.0 1.5 2.0 1.6 1.1 1.4 1.5 0.6 0.7 1.0 0.7	0.5 0.5 0.7 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.3 0.7 1.4 0.9 0.9 1.3 1.0 0.8 0.8 1.2 0.5 1.9 0.7 0.5	1.0 1.6 1.1 1.5 2.0 3.1 2.6 0.9 1.3 1.1 1.6 2.1 2.2 1.4 2.0 1.7 0.9 0.8	0.9 1.8 1.0 1.4 1.8 3.0 2.6 0.9 1.0 1.4 1.7 1.9 1.1 1.6 1.3 0.8 0.6 1.3 0.8	0.5 1.5 0.6 0.8 1.1 1.9 2.6 0.7 1.3 0.5 1.2 1.8 1.4 0.9 1.0 1.5 0.5 1.6	
10 to under 25	1.1 0.9 0.7 0.9 1.0	1.1 1.0 0.7 0.8 1.1	1.3 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.7	1.1 1.1 1.0 1.2 1.3	1.0 1.0 0.9 1.0	1.8 0.8 0.5 0.6 0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Standard errors for health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2008—Continued

Characteristics		Medical care		Dental care			
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	
Establishment characteristics							
Goods-producing industries	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.9	
Service-providing industries  Education and health services  Educational services  Elementary and secondary schools  Junior colleges, colleges, and universities  Health care and social assistance  Hospitals  Public administration  1 to 99 workers  1 to 49 workers  50 to 99 workers  100 workers or more  100 to 499 workers  500 workers or more	0.8 1.2 0.8 0.6 1.1 2.0 1.2 1.1 1.0 1.2 1.5 0.6 1.0 0.6	0.7 1.1 1.0 2.0 1.7 1.5 1.3 0.9 1.0 1.3 0.7 1.0 0.8	0.5 1.0 0.9 1.0 2.1 1.5 1.1 0.8 0.9 1.1 1.1 0.5 0.6	1.0 1.4 1.4 1.6 3.0 2.3 2.1 2.3 1.0 1.1 1.4 1.0 1.4	0.9 1.1 1.2 1.5 2.7 1.7 1.8 2.1 0.8 0.9 1.3 1.0 1.2	0.6 0.7 0.7 1.0 0.9 1.2 1.0 0.9 0.8 1.1 1.4 0.7 0.8 0.8	
Geographic areas							
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	1.0 1.9 1.2 1.4 1.2 5.0 2.0 3.8 1.2	1.2 1.4 0.8 1.9 1.4 3.8 1.9 4.6 1.3	1.1 1.1 0.9 1.4 0.9 1.8 1.2 2.6 1.0	2.2 1.3 1.6 2.2 1.8 7.5 1.6 6.7	1.7 1.1 1.3 2.0 1.3 8.0 1.5 5.6 1.0	1.7 0.8 0.7 1.5 0.8 5.3 1.9 1.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Standard errors for health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2008—Continued

Characteristics	Vision care			Outpatient prescription drug coverage		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4
Worker characteristics						
Management, professional, and related	1.1 1.5 1.2 1.4 1.7 2.4 2.9 1.0 1.3 1.0 1.4 1.9 1.8 1.0 1.8 1.1	0.9 1.4 1.1 1.2 1.5 1.7 2.9 0.8 1.1 0.9 1.1 1.6 1.5 0.9 1.5 1.0 1.0 0.4 1.3 1.0	1.0 1.1 1.1 1.5 1.7 2.0 3.9 1.1 1.8 1.3 1.3 1.8 1.5 1.1 1.8 1.7 0.9 1.7	0.8 0.9 1.0 1.4 2.2 3.3 2.1 0.8 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 0.5 0.9 1.0 0.8	0.8 0.9 1.0 1.3 1.7 3.0 1.9 0.9 1.1 1.1 1.4 1.8 1.9 1.1 1.6 1.6 0.7 1.1 0.7	0.5 0.5 0.7 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.4 0.7 1.4 0.9 0.9 1.2 1.1 0.7 0.8 1.2 0.4 1.9 0.7 0.5
10 to under 25	1.2 1.3 1.1 1.4 1.3	1.1 1.2 0.9 1.3 1.1	2.9 1.4 0.7 1.1 1.4	1.1 1.1 0.8 1.1 0.9	1.1 1.0 0.8 0.9 1.1	1.4 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Standard errors for health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,<sup>1</sup> civilian workers,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, March 2008—Continued

Characteristics	Vision care			Outpatient prescription drug coverage			
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	
Establishment characteristics							
Goods-producing industries	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	
Service-providing industries  Education and health services  Educational services  Elementary and secondary schools  Junior colleges, colleges, and universities  Health care and social assistance  Hospitals  Public administration  1 to 99 workers  1 to 49 workers  50 to 99 workers  100 workers or more  100 to 499 workers  500 workers or more	1.1 1.3 1.4 1.5 3.0 2.0 2.4 1.9 0.7 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.3 2.2	1.0 1.0 1.2 1.3 2.7 1.4 1.8 1.5 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.4 1.1 2.3	1.0 1.3 1.5 1.9 2.1 1.9 1.7 2.0 1.0 1.5 1.5 1.1 0.9 1.7	0.8 1.3 0.9 0.9 1.1 2.1 1.4 1.2 1.0 1.2 1.5 0.7 1.0 0.7	0.7 1.1 1.1 1.1 2.1 1.7 1.6 1.4 0.8 0.9 1.2 0.7 1.0 0.8	0.5 1.0 1.0 2.1 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.1 1.2 0.5 0.6	
Geographic areas							
New England	1.6 1.3 1.2 2.3 1.2 - 1.5 4.7 1.5	1.0 1.0 1.1 1.9 1.0 - 1.3 3.9 1.3	1.5 0.7 1.6 1.6 1.7 - 1.1 1.1	1.5 2.0 1.2 1.4 1.5 5.7 1.9 3.5	1.1 1.4 0.8 1.9 1.4 4.2 1.8 4.2	1.2 1.1 0.8 1.6 0.9 1.9 0.9 2.6 0.9	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

NOTE: Dash indicates no workers in this category or data did not meet publication criteria.

See Technical Note for more details.

2 Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

government. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

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