

Table 9. Health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2010

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Health care ²			Medical care		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	88	78	89	88	73	83
Worker characteristics						
Management, professional, and related	90	79	88	90	73	81
Professional and related	89	78	88	89	73	82
Teachers	89	79	88	89	73	82
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	95	84	88	95	78	82
Service	81	73	89	81	68	85
Protective service	89	81	91	89	77	87
Sales and office	88	80	91	88	75	84
Office and administrative support	89	81	91	89	75	84
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95	85	90	95	81	86
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	84	75	90	82	69	84
Full time	99	88	89	99	82	84
Part time	28	22	76	28	19	68
Union	96	87	90	95	79	83
Nonunion	82	71	87	81	67	82
Average wage within the following categories: ³						
Lowest 25 percent	69	59	85	69	56	81
Lowest 10 percent	53	43	82	53	41	79
Second 25 percent	92	83	90	91	78	85
Third 25 percent	95	84	89	95	79	83
Highest 25 percent	97	87	89	97	79	82
Highest 10 percent	97	88	91	97	80	82
Establishment characteristics						
Service-providing industries	88	78	89	88	72	83
Education and health services	89	78	88	89	72	81
Educational services	89	78	88	88	72	81
Elementary and secondary schools	89	77	86	89	71	80
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	86	79	92	86	75	87
Health care and social assistance	91	80	88	91	76	83
Hospitals	94	83	88	94	77	82
Public administration	88	80	90	88	75	84
1 to 99 workers	76	67	88	75	64	85
1 to 49 workers	68	60	87	68	58	86
50 to 99 workers	87	77	89	86	73	84
100 workers or more	90	80	89	89	74	82
100 to 499 workers	85	77	90	85	72	85
500 workers or more	91	81	88	91	74	82

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2010—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Health care ²			Medical care		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
State government	94	87	92	94	82	88
Local government	86	75	87	86	69	81
Geographic areas						
New England	85	76	90	85	71	84
Middle Atlantic	87	82	94	87	78	91
East North Central	81	70	86	81	63	78
West North Central	84	71	85	84	67	80
South Atlantic	91	79	87	91	74	81
East South Central	94	82	87	94	80	85
West South Central	90	77	85	90	74	82
Mountain	87	78	89	86	68	79
Pacific	90	84	93	90	75	83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2010—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Dental care			Vision care			Outpatient prescription drug coverage		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	54	47	86	37	30	81	86	71	83
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	55	47	86	38	30	80	89	72	81
Professional and related	54	46	85	36	29	81	88	72	81
Teachers	53	46	86	34	28	83	88	71	82
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	58	50	87	36	31	84	94	76	81
Service	49	42	86	35	28	80	79	67	84
Protective service	58	50	86	42	34	81	87	75	86
Sales and office	57	50	87	40	33	82	87	73	84
Office and administrative support	57	50	87	40	33	82	87	74	84
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	62	55	89	40	33	84	94	80	85
Production, transportation, and material moving	58	51	87	35	29	82	82	68	83
Full time	61	53	86	42	34	81	97	81	83
Part time	17	13	79	13	10	77	27	19	68
Union	70	61	86	50	44	87	94	78	83
Nonunion	41	36	86	27	19	72	81	66	82
Average wage within the following categories: ³									
Lowest 25 percent	34	29	85	23	17	73	68	55	81
Lowest 10 percent	21	17	82	13	9	69	52	41	79
Second 25 percent	59	51	87	41	32	80	90	76	85
Third 25 percent	58	51	87	39	32	82	94	78	83
Highest 25 percent	67	57	85	47	40	84	95	78	82
Highest 10 percent	69	60	87	50	43	87	95	79	83
Establishment characteristics									
Service-providing industries	54	47	86	37	30	81	86	71	83
Education and health services	52	45	86	34	28	81	87	71	81
Educational services	51	44	86	34	28	82	87	71	81
Elementary and secondary schools	51	44	86	34	28	82	87	70	80
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	50	44	88	33	27	81	86	74	86
Health care and social assistance	60	52	85	40	30	76	90	74	83
Hospitals	61	52	85	38	28	75	93	75	81
Public administration	59	50	86	43	34	79	87	74	84
1 to 99 workers	41	36	87	31	24	80	74	63	84
1 to 49 workers	35	31	88	24	20	82	67	57	85
50 to 99 workers	52	44	85	40	31	78	86	72	84
100 workers or more	56	48	86	38	31	81	88	73	82
100 to 499 workers	54	48	89	35	30	84	83	70	85
500 workers or more	57	48	85	39	31	80	90	73	82

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Health care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2010—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Dental care			Vision care			Outpatient prescription drug coverage		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
State government	59	52	88	49	37	76	93	82	88
Local government	53	45	85	33	28	83	84	68	81
Geographic areas									
New England	49	42	86	20	18	86	83	69	83
Middle Atlantic	59	53	90	44	40	91	85	77	91
East North Central	63	52	83	46	35	76	79	62	78
West North Central	53	43	82	10	8	82	83	66	79
South Atlantic	48	40	84	39	24	62	90	73	81
East South Central	23	19	83	11	8	68	93	79	85
West South Central	24	20	86	15	11	75	88	72	81
Mountain	74	65	88	34	29	84	86	68	79
Pacific	84	74	89	71	65	92	89	74	83

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 Health care is a collective term for the following benefits: medical, dental, and vision care benefits; and outpatient prescription drug coverage. If workers have access to or participate in at least one of these benefits, they are considered as having access to or participating in health care.

³ The categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed,

which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The average wages are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2009." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20092010.htm.