Chapter 11: Education & Health Care

Note: Figures for this chapter are located on pages 111-117.

Figure 1.11.1 shows that 78.8 percent of resident workers in this industry are women. Data from Appendix C, page C24 indicate that 62.9 percent of resident women working in Education & Health Care are 35 years of age or older (see Age % column). The proportion of women 35 years of age and older in this industry is 8.6 percentage points greater than the statewide average (54.3%; see Appendix C, page C15). Approximately one in seven workers in this industry is a nonresident (see Figure 1.11.2). The total turnover rate of 16.9 percent is 7.9 percentage points less than the statewide average (see Appendix E, page E2).

Figure 1.11.3 illustrates that four of five workers were eligible to receive health benefits in 2002Q3. The 57.3 percent of nonresidents eligible to receive benefits is two percentage points higher than the statewide average (see Appendix D, page D2), but it does not dramatically affect the overall industry result because the number of nonresident workers is small.

In 2002, 80.9 percent of workers in Education & Health Care were either highly tenured or transitioning to high tenure (see Figure 1.11.4), compared with 70.1 percent statewide (see Figure 1.1.5, page 15). The incidence of marginal workers is 8.1 percentage points lower than statewide averages. Table ii (see page 7) shows that the incidence of large employers (50 or more workers) in Education & Health Care is 2.5 percentage points higher than the statewide average. From Appendix A, page A9 and Appendix D, page D4; the proportion of Education & Health Care workers within those large firms is 64.2 percent. While the likelihood of health benefits offering is relatively low in smaller firms, those with 50 or more workers in 2002 had an estimated offering incidence rate of 91 percent (see Figure 1.11.5).

During the period for which these estimates were prepared, information regarding the number of workers participating in health insurance was unavailable. Additionally, the capacity to produce cost per participant in health, dependent health, and dental benefits together is under development. Benefits costs per worker offered in this industry were estimated to be \$2,373, nearly equal to the statewide average (see Figures 1.11.6, page 116 and 1.1.7, page 17).

Appendix E, page E12 shows that resident quarterly wages for highly tenured workers tend to be slightly less in this industry than statewide (\$7,830 compared to \$8,193). However, when we examine the data in

detail, we find that for all categories except highly tenured, workers in Education & Health Care earn nearly \$200 per quarter more than workers with similar tenure statewide.

Education & Health Care represents another industry where a relatively large portion of part-time employees is offered benefits. Data from Figure 1.11.7 show that in some cases more than one-third of part-time workers are offered some type of health benefit.

Education & Health Care Figures













