Chapter 8: Information

Note: Figures for this chapter are located on pages 81-87.

Information employs a relatively large proportion of women in its resident workforce (47.5% of the total, see Figure 1.8.1). The proportion of Information workers who are nonresidents is approximately one in seven or 15 percent. The statewide ratio of nonresidents to residents is 1 in 5 (see Table i, page 1). Resident and nonresident turnover statistics for this industry (16.4% and 32.2%, respectively) are well below the state averages (see Figure 1.8.2). Benefits eligibility in Information is also relatively high (see Figure 1.8.3) with 85.8 percent of residents, and 65.9 percent of nonresidents classified as eligible for health insurance. Of the industries studied, Information has the fifth highest proportion of resident workers (84.4%, see Appendix C, page C14), which is 7.4 percent higher than the statewide average.

The high proportion of highly tenured workers underscores the relatively low turnover experienced by workers in this industry. In 2002, the proportion of highly tenured Information workers was 70.0 percent (see Figure 1.8.4), 10 percentage points greater than the statewide average (60.0%; see Figure 1.1.5, page 15). Table ii (see page 7) indicates that firms in the Information industry tend to be larger than average with 8.1 percent of firms having 50 or more workers and only 64.7 percent of firms having fewer than 10 workers, compared to the statewide averages of 4.1 and 75.5 percent, respectively.

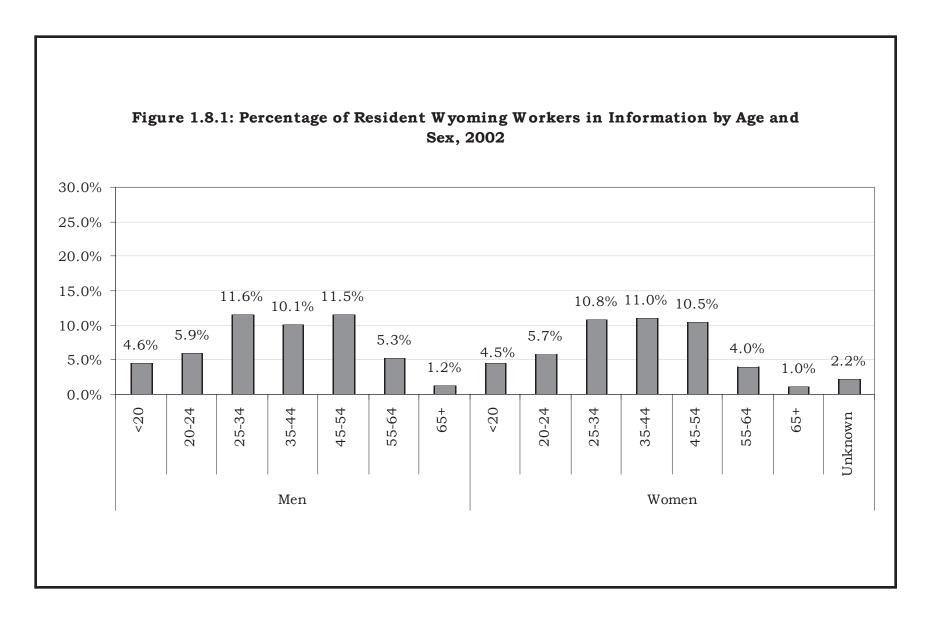
As shown in Figure 1.8.5, 7 out of 10 workers in Information are offered health benefits. According to Appendix A, page A10, health insurance offering in Information (70%) is higher than the statewide average (65%), ranking Information higher than Retail Trade; Professional & Business Services; and Leisure & Hospitality and lower than Mining; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities; Financial Activities, and Education & Health Care. Offering rates by employer size are not shown because of insufficient firms in the sample.

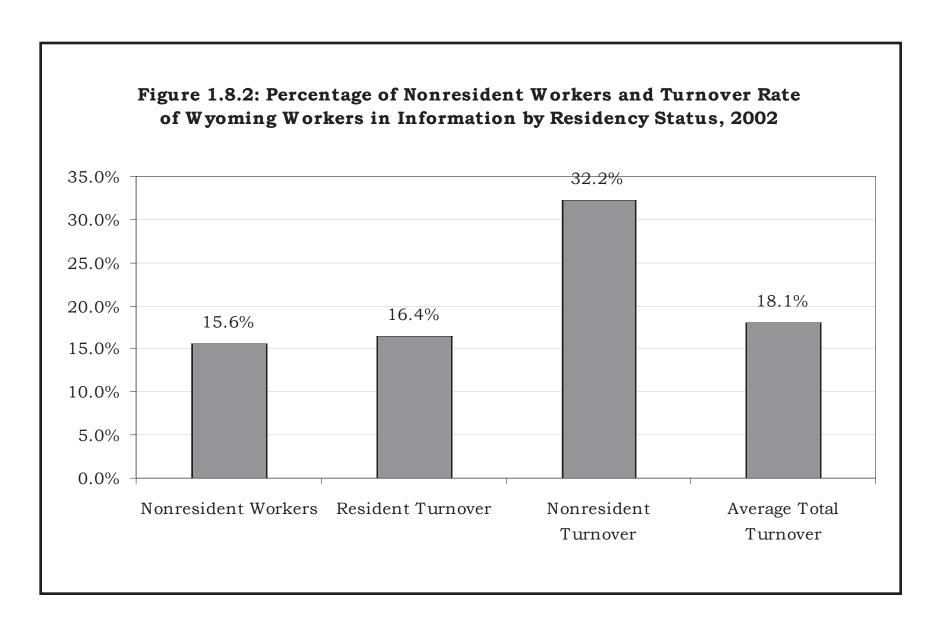
The top bar in Figure 1.8.6 shows the estimated average annual cost of health insurance per Information worker. During the period for which these estimates were prepared, information regarding the number of workers participating in health insurance was unavailable. Additionally, the capacity to produce cost per participant in health, dependent health, and dental benefits together is under development. Estimated benefit costs in Information are similar to the statewide averages (\$2,853 compared to \$2,388; see Figures 1.8.6, page 86 and 1.1.7, page 17). Wages by tenure type are also similar.

Average wages in Information for highly tenured and transitioning workers are slightly lower than the statewide averages and wages for seasonal and marginal workers are slightly greater than statewide averages.

As shown in Figure 1.8.7, nearly all full-time workers in Information are offered health (96%) and dependent health (96%) benefits with 76 percent offered dental benefits. None of the firms in the sample reported offering benefits to part-time workers.

Information Figures





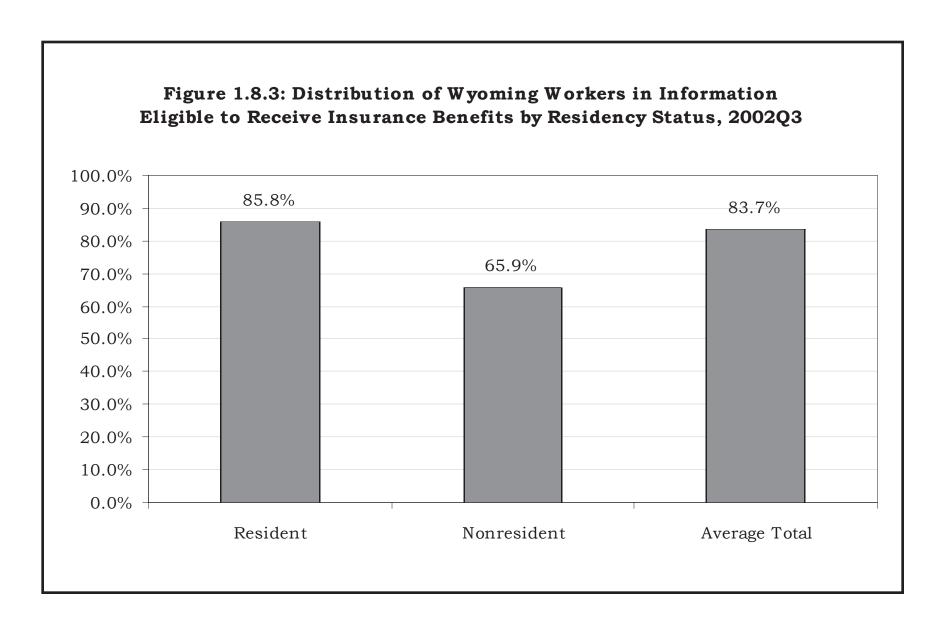


Figure 1.8.4: Wyoming Resident Worker in Information Average Turnover and Distribution of Wyoming Resident Workers in Information by Tenure (Worker Attachment to Employer), 2002 16.4% Average Turnover 70.0% Highly Tenured Tenure Transitioning 10.0% Seasonal 7.4% 12.6% Marginal 0% 10% 30% 40% 50% 60% 80% 20% 70% 90%

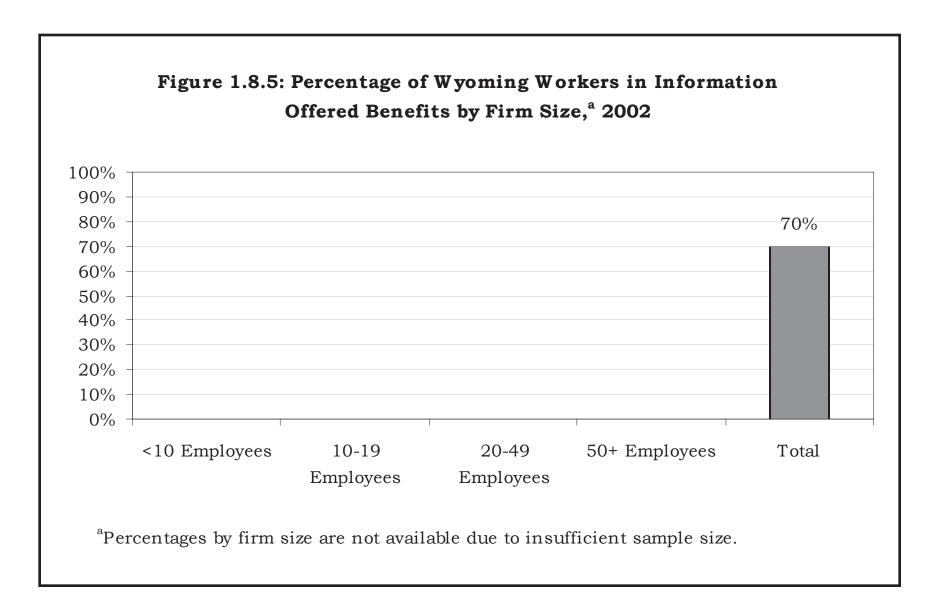


Figure 1.8.6: Average Annual Insurance Cost Per Worker for Wyoming Employers in Information and Average Quarterly Wage of Wyoming Workers in Information by Tenure (Worker Attachment to Employer), 2002

Average Annual Insurance Cost Per Worker

\$2,853

