

Table 12. Medical care benefits, single coverage: Employee participation by type of contribution, State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2009

(All workers with contributory coverage = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Single coverage						
	Total with contributory coverage	Flat dollar amount	Composite rate ¹	Varies ²	Flexible benefits ³	Percent of earnings	Exists, but unknown
All workers	100	81	(⁴)	12	2	(⁴)	4
Worker characteristics							
Management, professional, and related	100	80	(⁴)	12	3	(⁴)	4
Professional and related	100	81	(⁴)	12	2	—	4
Teachers	100	82	1	11	—	—	5
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	100	83	1	9	—	—	5
Registered nurses	100	77	—	15	—	—	5
Service	100	82	—	10	1	—	5
Protective service	100	83	—	9	1	—	5
Sales and office	100	82	—	11	3	—	2
Office and administrative support	100	83	—	12	2	—	3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100	81	—	12	2	—	4
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	100	84	—	10	—	—	5
Full time	100	81	(⁴)	12	2	(⁴)	4
Part time	100	81	—	10	3	—	—
Union	100	78	1	14	2	—	5
Nonunion	100	84	—	10	3	—	3
Wage percentiles: ⁵							
Lowest 10 percent	100	83	—	9	—	—	7
Lowest 25 percent	100	82	1	10	3	(⁴)	4
Second 25 percent	100	84	—	11	2	—	3
Third 25 percent	100	83	—	9	2	—	4
Highest 25 percent	100	77	(⁴)	15	3	—	4
Highest 10 percent	100	73	—	18	3	—	5
Establishment characteristics							
Service-providing industries	100	81	(⁴)	11	2	(⁴)	4
Education and health services	100	81	(⁴)	12	2	(⁴)	4
Educational services	100	82	(⁴)	12	1	(⁴)	4
Elementary and secondary schools	100	83	1	8	2	—	5
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	100	77	—	21	—	—	—
Health care and social assistance	100	78	—	17	—	—	2
Hospitals	100	82	—	13	—	—	—
Public administration	100	81	—	10	3	—	4
1 to 99 workers	100	74	—	14	7	—	5
1 to 49 workers	100	65	—	19	9	—	—
50 to 99 workers	100	85	—	8	—	—	3
100 workers or more	100	82	(⁴)	11	2	(⁴)	4
100 to 499 workers	100	86	—	9	2	—	3
500 workers or more	100	81	1	12	2	(⁴)	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Medical care benefits, single coverage: Employee participation by type of contribution, State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2009—Continued

(All workers with contributory coverage = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Single coverage						
	Total with contributory coverage	Flat dollar amount	Composite rate ¹	Varies ²	Flexible benefits ³	Percent of earnings	Exists, but unknown
State government	100	74	—	20	4	—	1
Local government	100	85	1	7	1	(⁴)	5
Geographic areas							
New England	100	90	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	100	70	—	20	—	1	—
East North Central	100	81	—	15	—	—	4
West North Central	100	77	—	—	—	—	—
South Atlantic	100	95	—	1	—	—	2
East South Central	100	83	—	—	—	—	—
West South Central	100	79	—	—	—	—	6
Mountain	100	79	—	—	7	—	—
Pacific	100	70	—	19	6	—	2
Average monthly employer premium ⁶	\$400.86	\$394.18	\$630.68	\$440.47	\$393.73	\$387.70	\$401.69

¹ A composite rate is a set contribution covering more than one benefit area, for example, health care and life insurance. Cost data for individual plans cannot be determined.

² Based on worker attributes. For example, employee contributions may vary based on earnings, length of service, or age.

³ Amount varies by options selected under a "cafeteria plan" or employer-sponsored reimbursement account.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁵ 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, 2008." See Technical Note for more details.

⁶ Average premium is for all workers.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash indicates no workers in this category or data did not meet publication criteria. For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20082009.htm.