Chapter 12: Other Services

Note: Figures for this chapter are located on pages 121-127.

This industry includes "establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system" (U.S. Census Bureau, n.d.). Consequently, a diversity of service companies operate in this industry.

Figure 1.12.1 illustrates that 48.4 percent of resident workers in this industry are women. Resident (20.6%) and nonresident (40.3%) turnover is lower than for residents statewide (21.6% and 41.9% respectively, see Figures 1.1.3, page 13 and 1.12.2, page 122). The benefits eligibility rate for resident workers in this industry is 78.0 percent (see Figure 1.12.3). The benefits eligibility rate for nonresidents (58.0%) is somewhat higher than the nonresident statewide average (55.5%; see Figure 1.1.4, page 14).

Businesses in this industry have a slightly greater proportion of highly tenured (61.6% compared to 60.8%), transitioning (10.1% compared to 9.3%), and seasonal (11.1% compared to 10.7%) resident workers than do businesses statewide (see Figures 1.12.4, page 124 and 1.1.5, page 15). Although the distribution of workers by tenure is similar to statewide averages, the likelihood of offering benefits to workers in this industry is very low. Only one industry, Leisure & Hospitality (32%), has lower incidences of offering than Other Services (37%; see Appendix A, page A10). Figure 1.12.5 shows that the overall health benefits offering rate is 37 percent, compared to 65 percent statewide (see Appendix A, page A10).

Wages by tenure are considerably lower than statewide averages. Figure 1.12.6 and Appendix E, page E12 show the average quarterly wage for highly tenured workers in this industry is $5,570 compared to the statewide average of $8,193. 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. Only two industries, Leisure & Hospitality ($3,516) and Retail Trade ($5,517), have lower quarterly wages for highly tenured workers. The same holds true for the other levels of tenure.

Estimated benefit offering rates are much lower for workers in this industry than workers in general. Figure 1.12.7 and Figure 1.1.8 (see page 18) show that 56 percent of full-time workers in the industry are offered health benefits, while 81 percent of full-time workers statewide are offered health benefits. The offering rate declines to 38 percent for dental benefits.

Very few part-time workers are offered benefits in this industry. One in 33 part-time workers is offered health benefits in this industry, while 1 in 50 is offered dental benefits and 1 in 100 is offered dependent health benefits.

Other Services Figures

Figure 1.12.1: Percentage of Resident Wyoming Workers in Other Services by Age and Sex, 2002

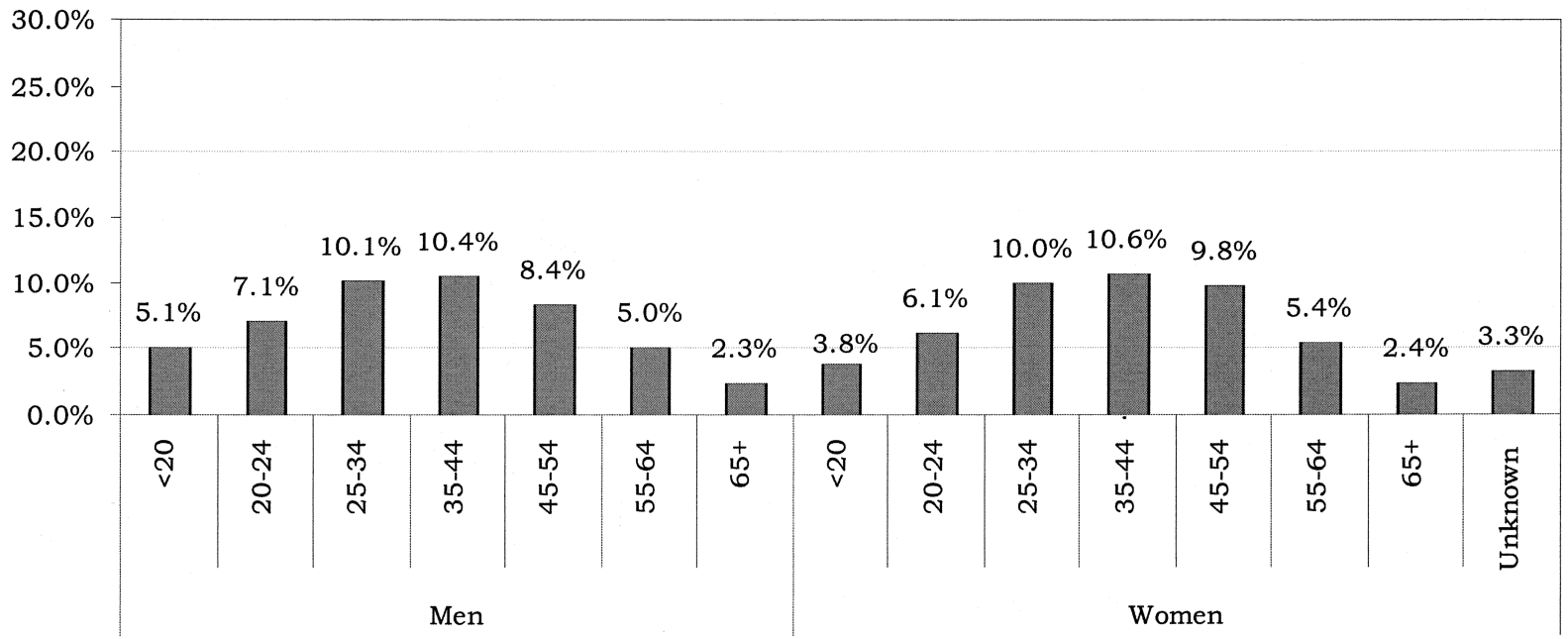


Figure 1.12.2: Percentage of Nonresident Workers and Turnover Rate of Wyoming Workers in Other Services by Residency Status, 2002

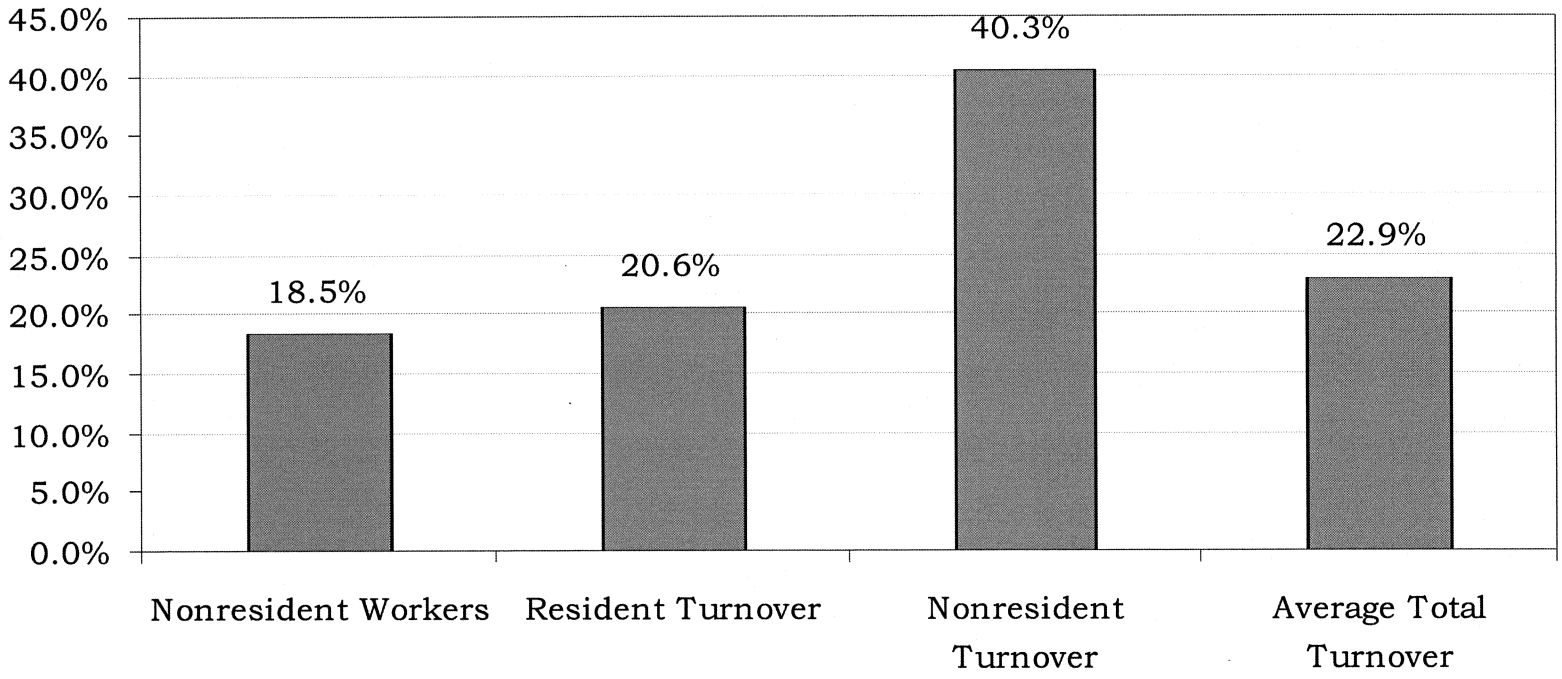


Figure 1.12.3: Distribution of Wyoming Workers in Other Services Eligible to Receive Insurance Benefits by Residency Status, 2002Q3

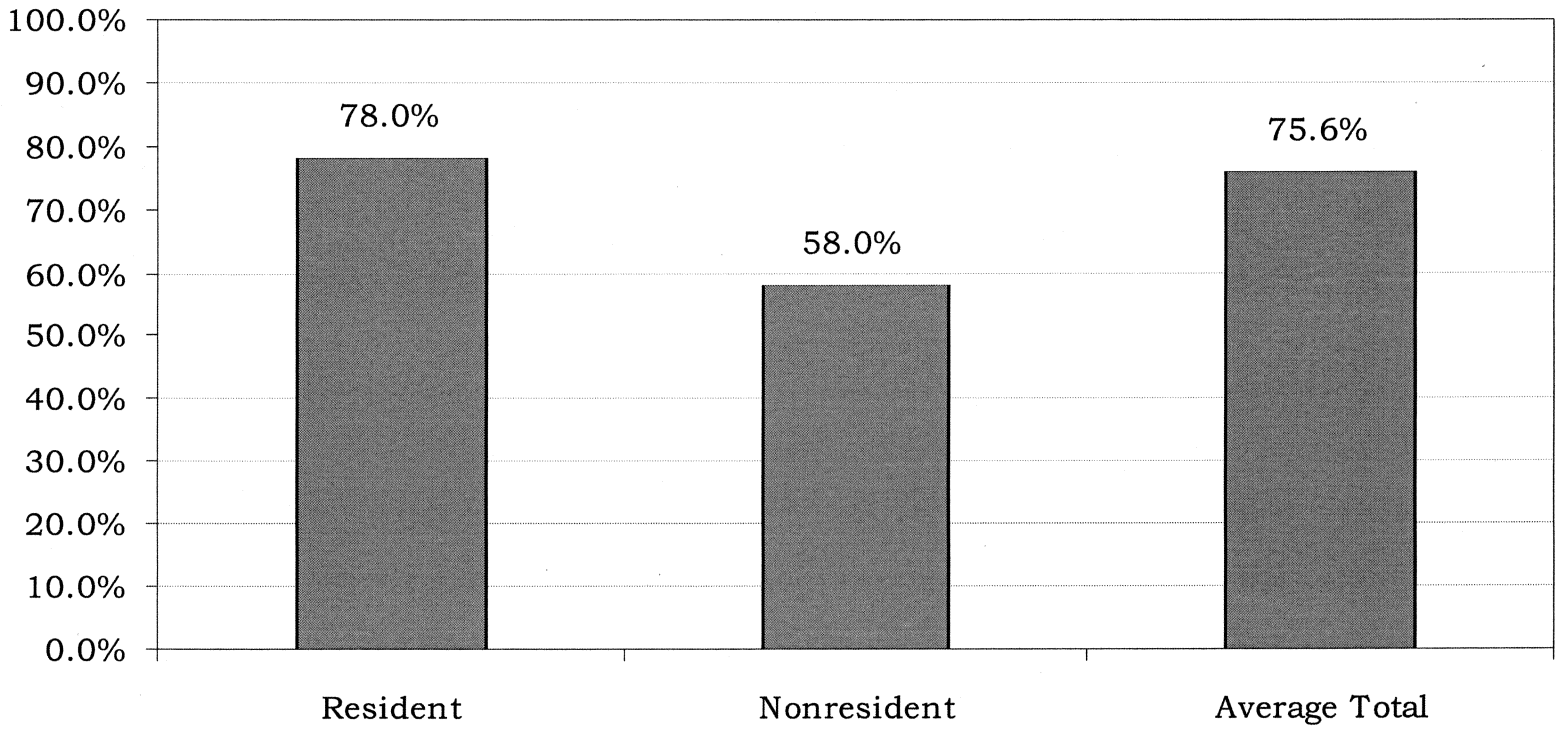


Figure 1.12.4: Wyoming Resident Worker in Other Services Average Turnover and Distribution of Wyoming Resident Workers in Other Services by Tenure (Worker Attachment to Employer), 2002

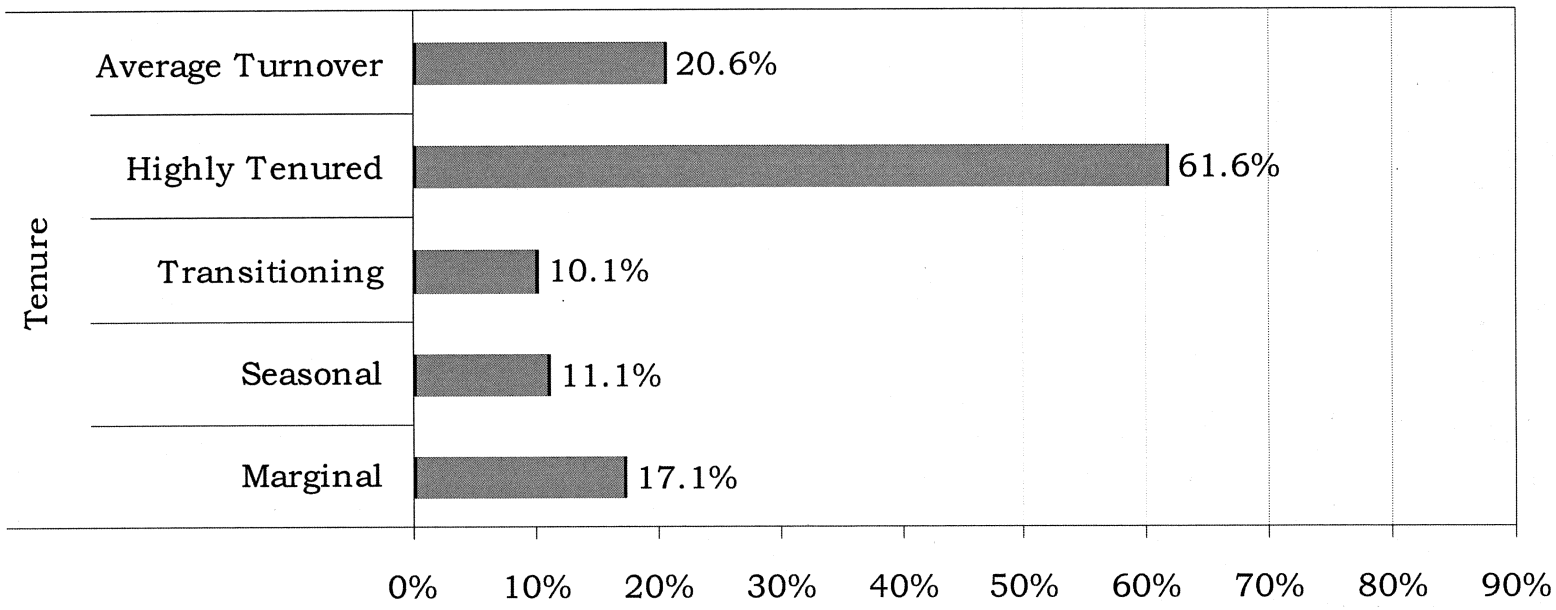


Figure 1.12.5: Percentage of Wyoming Workers in Other Services Offered Benefits by Firm Size, 2002

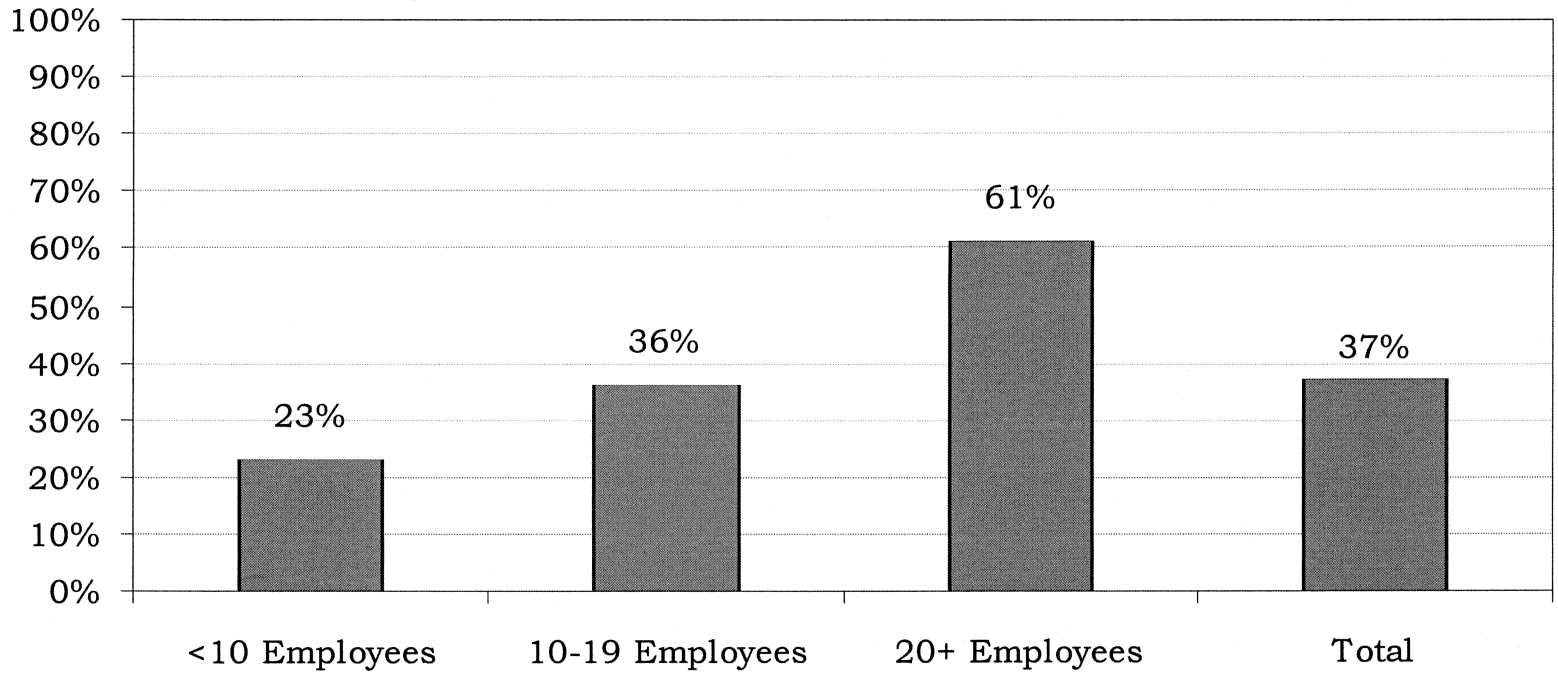


Figure 1.12.6: Average Annual Insurance Cost Per Worker for Wyoming Employers in Other Services and Average Quarterly Wage of Wyoming Workers in Other Services by Tenure (Worker Attachment to Employer), 2002

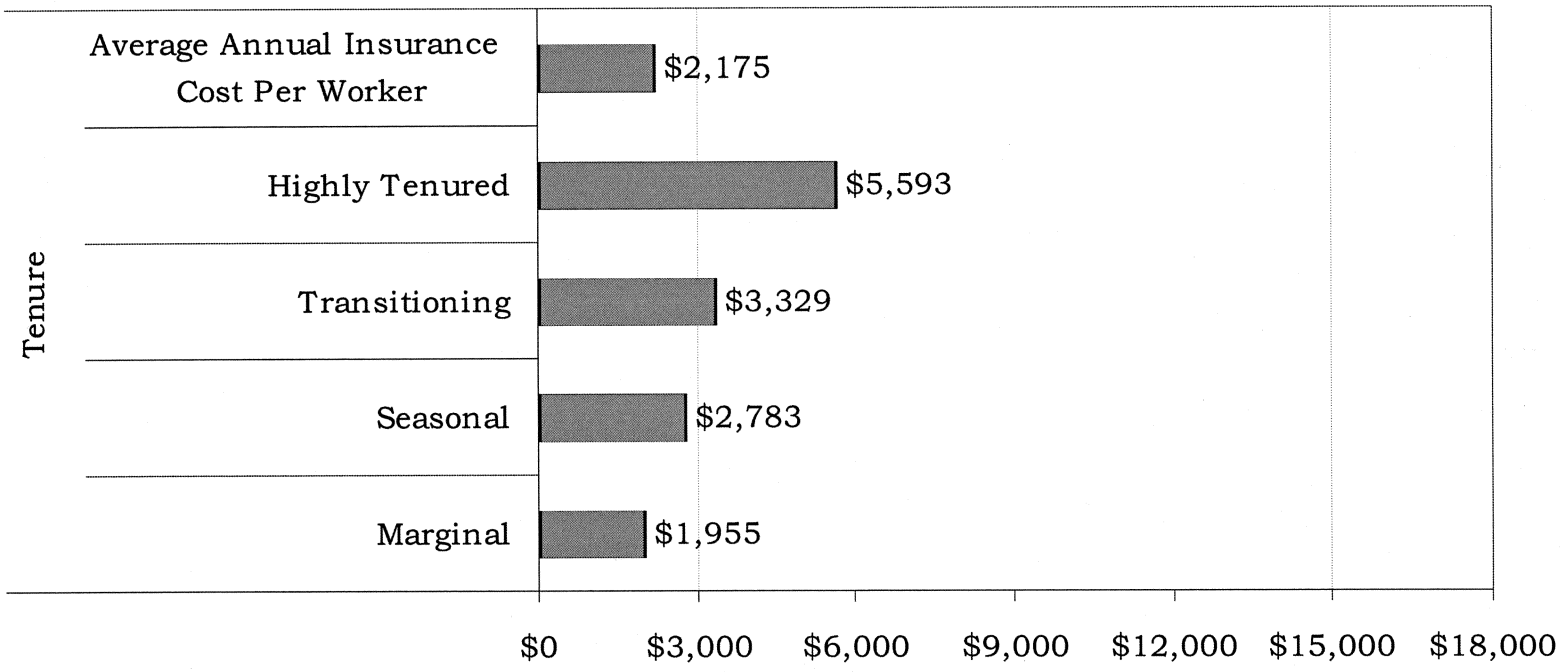
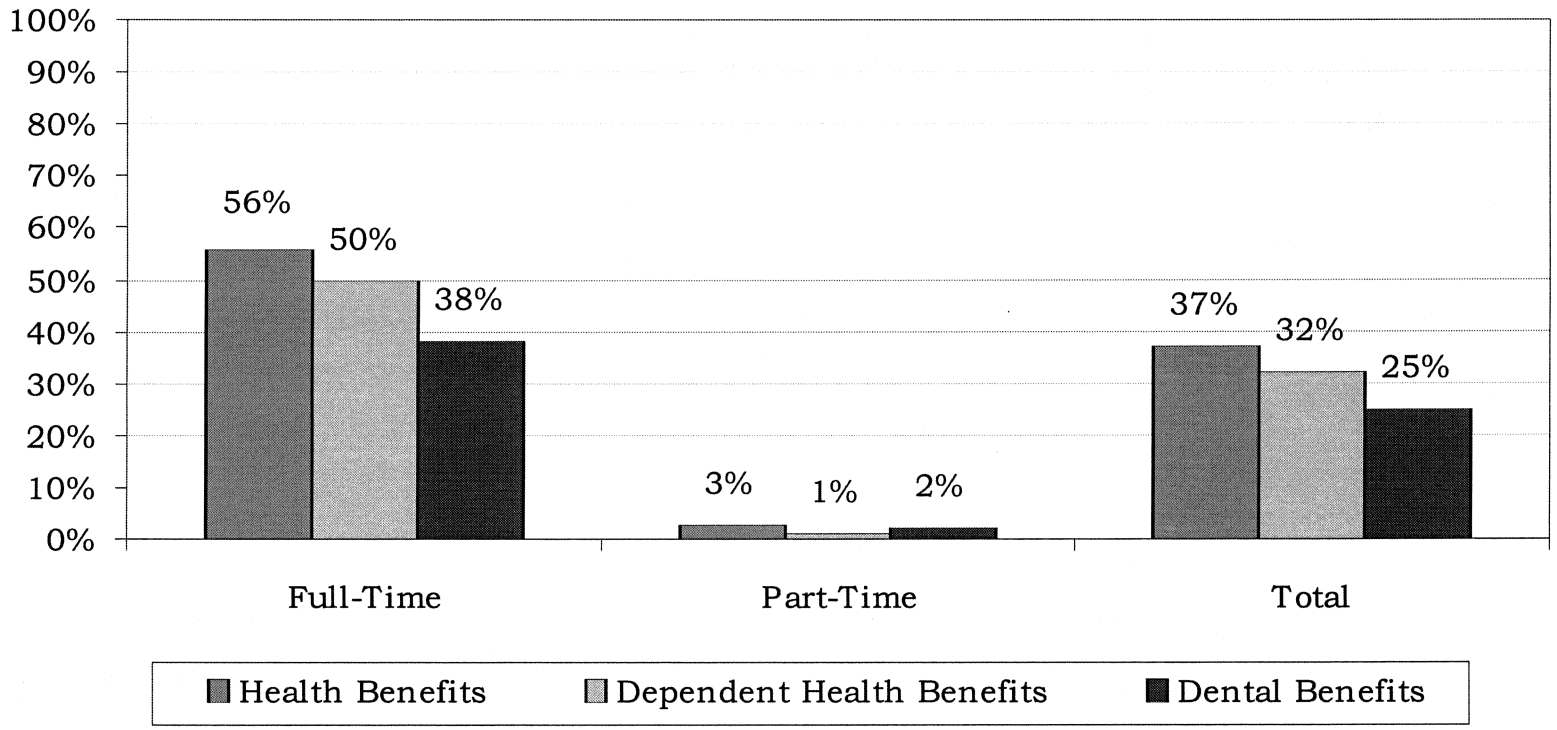


Figure 1.12.7: Percentage of Wyoming Workers in Other Services Offered Selected Benefits by Employment Status, 2002



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Technical Notes

Industry Aggregations

Several industry aggregations were widely used in the main body and appendixes of this document. This was done to enable more accurate analysis of Benefits Survey data by increasing stratum cell sizes. The following multi-industry aggregations and the corresponding industries contained within them are as follows:

Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities:
- Wholesale Trade - Durable & Non-durable Goods
- Transportation - includes Trucking, Air & Ground Transportation of Passengers, Pipelines
- Warehousing
- Utilities - includes Electricity Generation, Natural Gas Distribution, Water & Sewer Systems

Professional & Business Services:
- Legal Services
- Accounting & Bookkeeping Services
- Architectural & Engineering Services
- Computer Systems Design
- Consulting Firms
- Research & Development Services
- Advertising Services
- Photography, Translation, & Veterinary Services
- Management of Companies & Enterprises
- Administrative Support & Waste & Remediation Services

Education & Health Care:
- Education Services - includes Elementary, Secondary, Colleges, and Trade Schools
- Education Support Services
- Ambulatory Health Care Services - includes the offices of Physicians, Dentists, Physical Therapists, Chiropractors, Mental Health Professionals, Outpatient Care Centers, Diagnostic Laboratories, Home Health Providers, Ambulance Services, and Blood Banks

- Hospitals
- Nursing & Residential Care Facilities
- Social Assistance - includes Family Services, Community Food, Housing & Relief Services, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Child Day Care

Leisure & Hospitality:
- Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, & Related Industries
- Museums and Historical Sites
- Amusement, Gambling, & Recreation
- Accommodation - Hotels, Motels
- Food Services & Drinking Establishments

Data Sources and Weighting

Wyoming Benefits Survey data are collected on a quarterly basis and represent a stratified random sample of the universe of Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered Wyoming employers. The original data collection stratified survey recipients by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), employment and region. In the current analysis, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes were attached to each employer record and the number of size classes was reduced from six to four. In addition, region was not used when weighting the data. These steps were taken to ensure the estimates of benefits offered and cost in each cell would be more reliable (less error). All estimates calculated using Wyoming Benefits Survey data are based on the number of people working at any time during 2002.

Results from the Wyoming Benefits Survey were weighted according to the average quarterly employment reported by businesses in the Wage Records database by NAICS code. The average employment in the state for 2002 was calculated by dividing each firm's total number of wage records by the number of quarters each firm operated during 2002. The results were then summed to obtain the estimates of the number of people working at any time in 2002. The proportions of full- and part-time employment were estimated using values reported by benefits survey participants during the quarter of collection. Where reporting of full- and part-time employment was required, the original weighting factors were adjusted according to the proportion of full- or part-time employment in each stratum (NAICS industry by firm size).

Wage records data were used to calculate average wages, turnover, and insurance eligibility. Insurance eligibility was defined as persons who were attached to an employer during the current quarter and the prior

quarter. The eligibility concept was predicated on prior research by Harris (2004), which indicated that workers are required, on average, to have a minimum of three months continuous service to attain benefits eligibility.

In the tables where an analysis of unduplicated individuals was required, each person (social security number) was attached to a primary employer. A primary employer is defined as the employer who paid the worker the largest share of wages during the period, in this case, the 2002 calendar year.

Missing Data

Several methods were employed to fill in missing data contained in the benefits survey (Cowan, 2003). The first of these was to correct records where survey respondents did not report total employment at the time of collection, in addition to either their full- or part-time employment. These errors were corrected by filling their total employment value with the average number of workers reported (total wage records in 2002 divided by the quarters of operation in 2002). Then, if either the full- or part-time value was reported, it was subtracted from the total employment to obtain its value. If all three values were missing, the Wage Records value was applied, and the mean proportion for the responding employers in that stratum cell was used to fill the full- and part-time values. Lastly, the health benefits questions for employers reporting either zero full-time or zero part-time employees at the time of collection were checked to ensure those responses matched the provided answers. The matching step forces full- or part-time benefits answers to No, if an employer reported zero values in either case.

Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004) were used to evaluate the estimates of the proportions of full- and part-time employees. The results of these calculations are shown in Table iv (see page 133). Calculations using CPS data indicated that our calculated ratios of full- and part-time employment were reasonable, given the difference in collection periods and frequency. The CPS is a household survey and estimates employment for the payroll period including the 12th of each month. In contrast, the benefits survey is conducted quarterly from establishments and uses the payroll period containing the 12th of the month for the month in the middle of the quarter.

In the cases of missing responses (20) for the benefits questions, the proportion of employers answering Yes or No was used in conjunction with a random number generator to calculate the probability of a Yes answer. If the calculated probability for each target record met or exceeded the threshold value, a Yes answer was imputed to the record for that question. Otherwise, a No answer was imputed for that question.

Table iv: Comparison of Full-Time Employment Ratios by Industry

Industry	Proportion of Full-Time Employment	
	CPS Estimate (April 2004)	Benefits Survey Estimate (2002)
Mining	98.5%	90.5%
Construction	82.9%	89.2%
Manufacturing	88.8%	94.0%
Information	83.8%	72.7%
Financial Activities	87.6%	81.1%
Professional and Business Services	74.3%	79.5%
Education and Health Services	68.6%	77.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	51.0%	53.4%
Other Services	67.9%	63.5%
All Industries[a]	**76.5%**	**76.7%**

[a]Some industries were excluded from the individual totals because they were not readily comparable. Results in both surveys exclude Government and Agriculture. Health Services in the Wyoming Benefits Survey includes government operated hospitals.

The result of the imputation step was a data set where every question that required an answer was answered. Random number generators were used to reduce or eliminate systematic bias in the imputed responses.

Amount of Benefits Data Available

Following completion of the imputation steps outlined above and elimination of employers reporting zero workers, 1,362 usable survey responses remained for 2002. The distribution of these responses was analyzed by stratum cell. In some cases, multiple strata were collapsed to increase the reliability of estimated values. Such was the case in the Information and Other Services industries where insufficient cases were available to produce reliable estimates by firm size (see Appendix D, pages D2-D13).

Data Limitations

Because of differences between Wage Records data (sum of workers for the quarter) and benefits survey data (a single point in time in a quarter) such as collection and analysis methods, the employment numbers (jobs worked, including multiple job holding) and unduplicated counts of individuals in all tables do not necessarily match. The number of people working at any time in 2002 includes multiple jobholding, as the number of transactions does, but since the average is calculated at the employer level using only the number of quarters each employer operated as the denominator, a larger employment number appears than if the total number of transactions in 2002 were divided by four.