Chapter 6: Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities

Note: Figures for this chapter are located on pages 61-67.

More than half of the resident workers (53.8%) in Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (WTTU) are men 35 years of age or older (see Figure 1.6.1). While this proportion is much higher than the statewide average of 29.3 percent (see Figure 1.1.2, page 12), the proportion of nonresident workers in WTTU (see Figure 1.6.2) is 14.6 percent, much lower than the 23.0 percent statewide. Resident and nonresident turnover in this industry is also considerably lower than the statewide averages (13.8% and 29.6% compared to 21.6% and 41.9%, respectively).

Benefits eligibility in WTTU tends to be relatively high. Data in Figure 1.6.3 indicate that 86.1 percent of resident workers and 65.1 percent of nonresident workers were eligible to receive benefits in 2002. Given the relatively low level of turnover in this industry, we expect that workers in WTTU tend to be highly tenured. Figure 1.6.4 shows that nearly 73 percent of workers in WTTU were highly tenured in 2002. Consequently, the proportions of seasonal, marginal, and transitioning workers are less than the statewide averages (see Figure 1.1.5, page 15).

Benefits offering proportions by firm size tend to be much higher in WTTU than statewide. Figure 1.6.5 shows the health benefit offering percentage in WTTU is 80 percent, 15 percentage points greater than statewide (see Figure 1.1.6, page 16).

Much higher than statewide average benefit offering percentages implies that benefit utilization and therefore benefits costs are higher. The wages and benefit costs to employers are shown in Figure 1.6.6. The top bar in Figure 1.6.6 shows the estimated average annual cost of health insurance per WTTU 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. Not only are the vast majority of WTTU workers highly tenured, they are also relatively highly paid at $10,225 per quarter compared to $8,116 statewide (see Figure 1.1.7, page 17).

As shown in Figure 1.6.7, while benefits offering proportions in WTTU are similar to statewide (see Figure 1.1.8, page 18) for part-time workers (14% health, 13% dependent health, 14% dental compared to 12%

health, 12% dependent health and 10% dental, respectively), offering rates to full-time WTTU employees average from 7 to 12 percentage points greater than the statewide averages. WTTU may be an effective target for a program like Wyo-Care because it has relatively stable employment and high paying jobs, both of which lend themselves to uninsured workers being able to afford premium payments.

Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities Figures

Figure 1.6.1: Percentage of Resident Wyoming Workers in Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities by Age and Sex, 2002

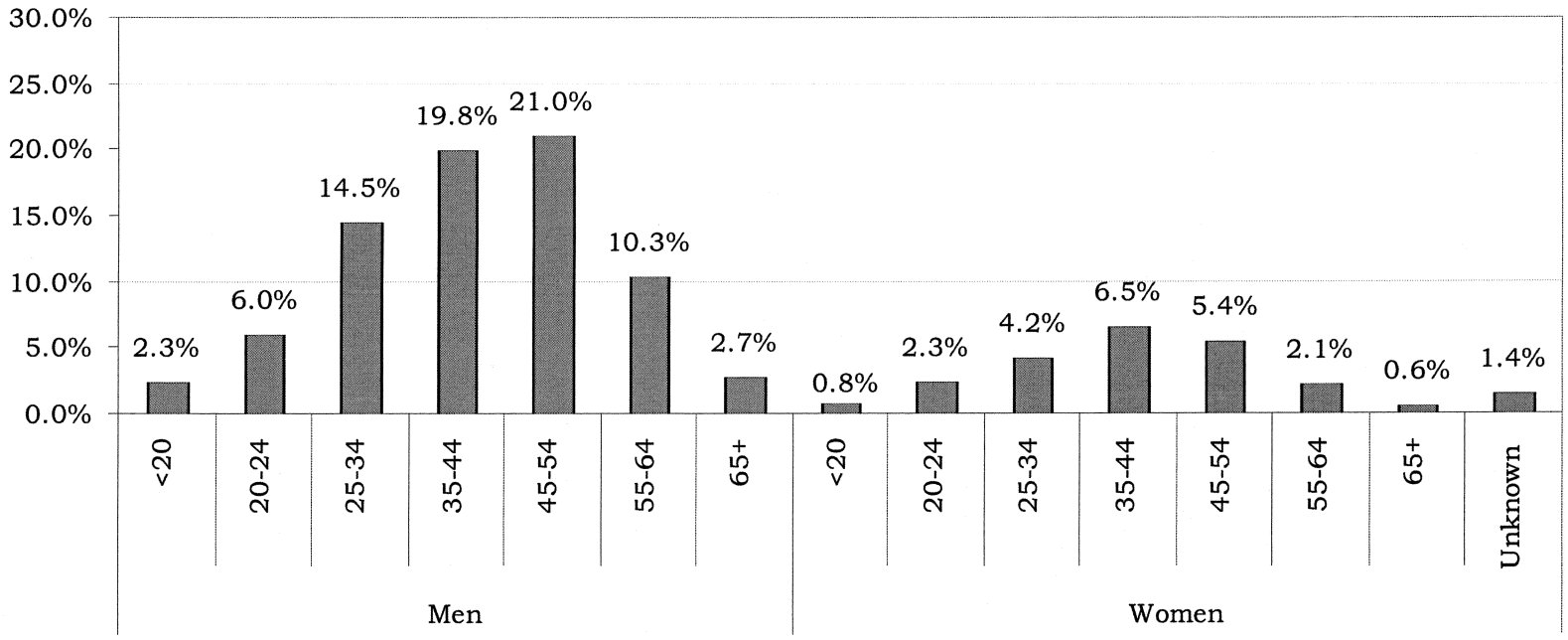


Figure 1.6.2: Percentage of Nonresident Workers and Turnover Rate of Wyoming Workers in Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities by Residency Status, 2002

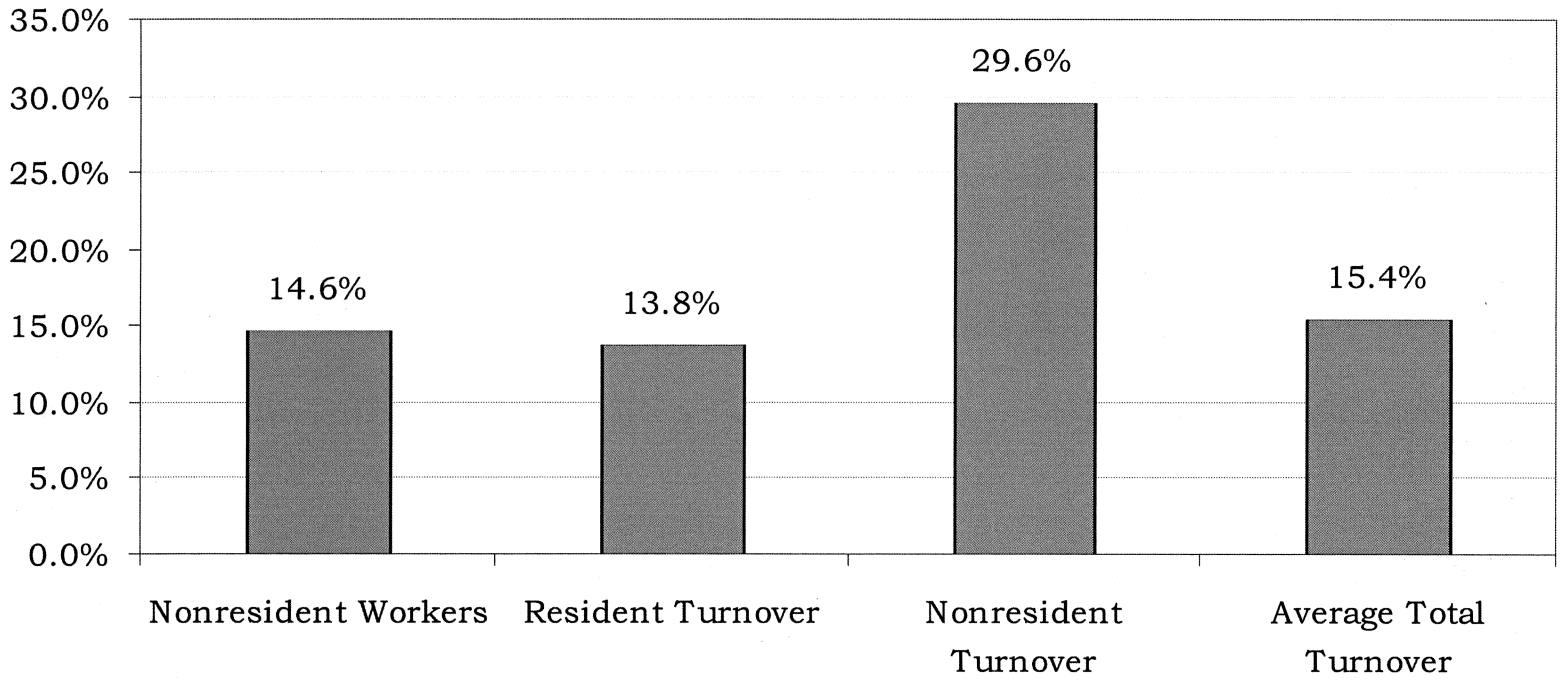


Figure 1.6.3: Distribution of Wyoming Workers in Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities Eligible to Receive Insurance Benefits by Residency Status, 2002Q3

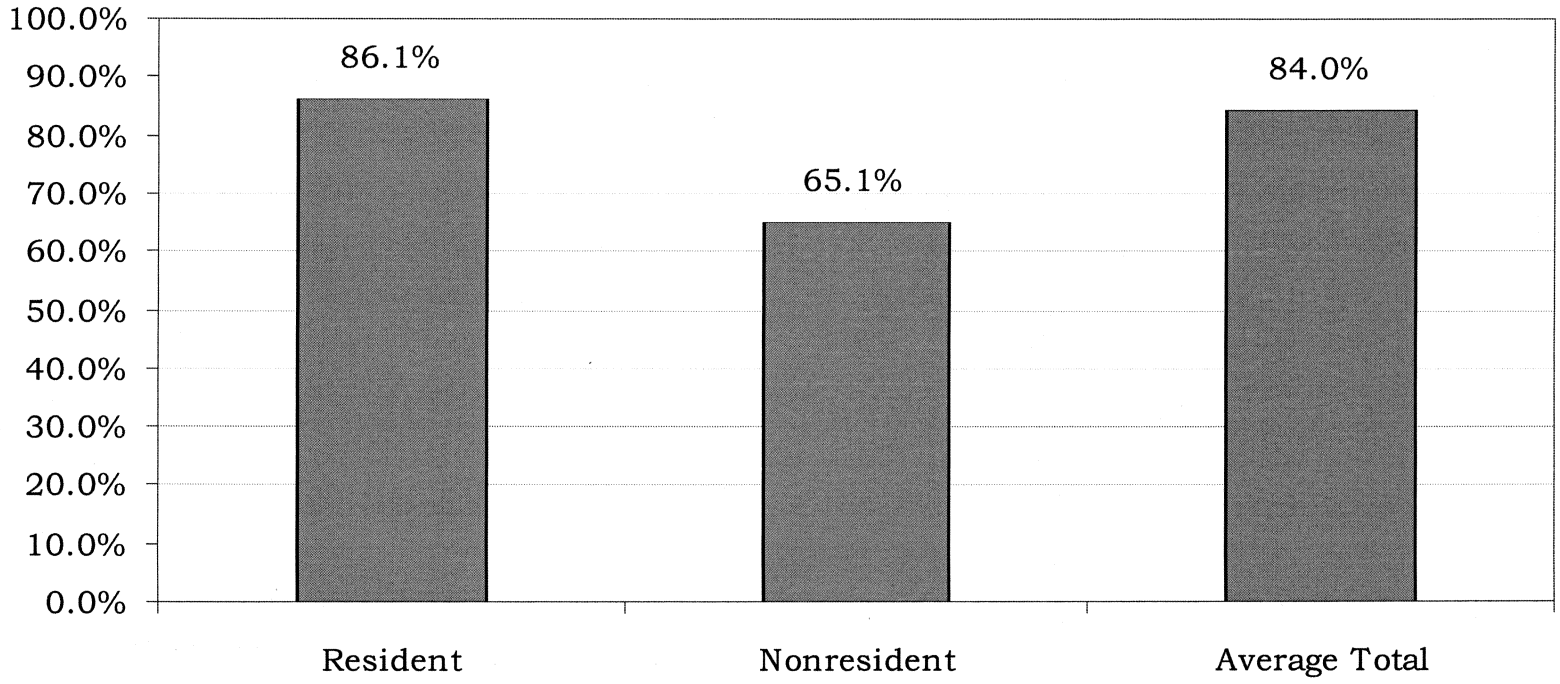


Figure 1.6.4: Wyoming Resident Worker in Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities Average Turnover and Distribution of Wyoming Resident Workers in Construction by Tenure (Worker Attachment to Employer), 2002

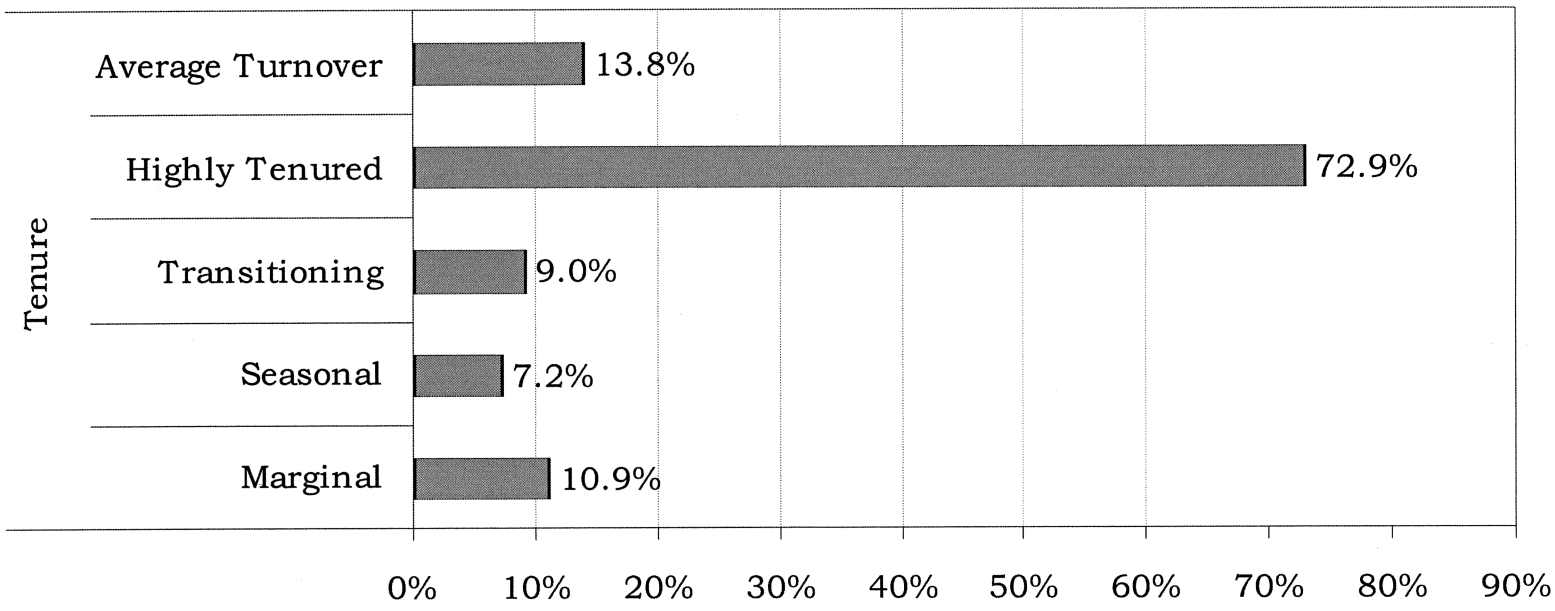


Figure 1.6.5: Percentage of Wyoming Workers in Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities Offered Benefits by Firm Size, 2002

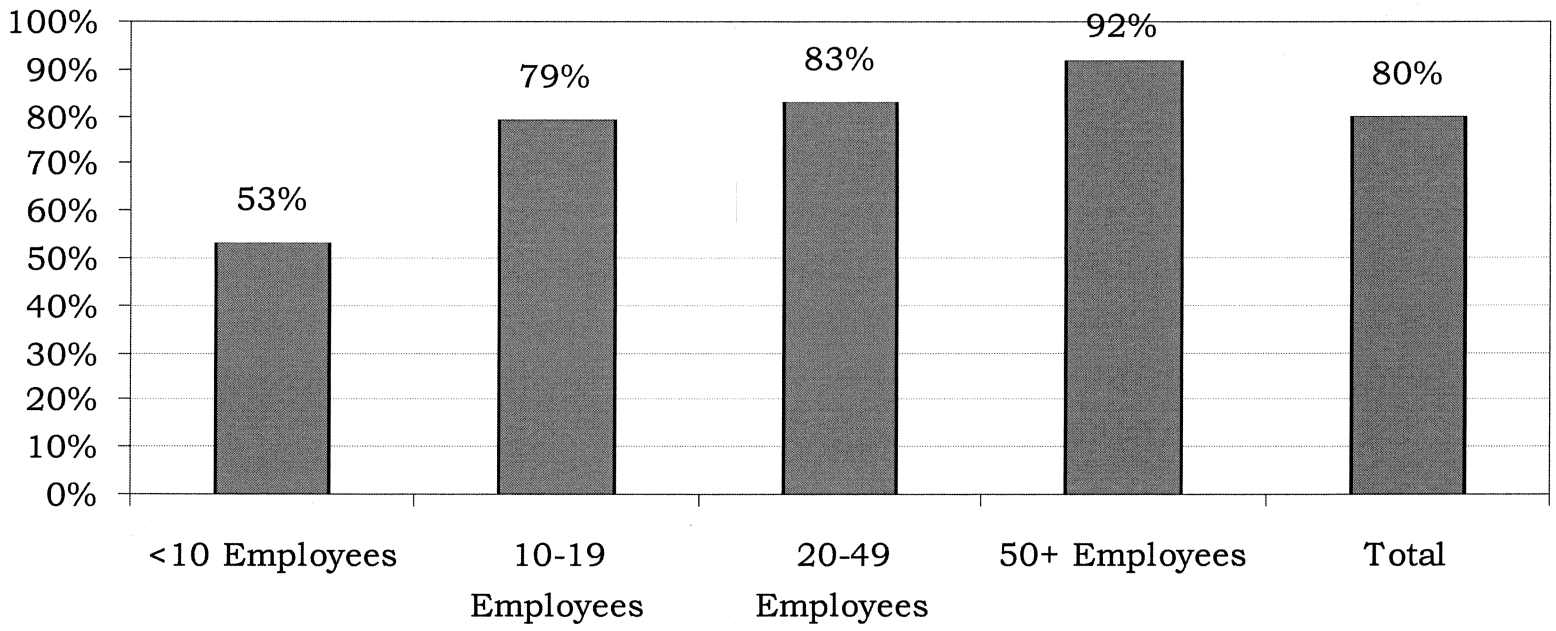


Figure 1.6.6: Average Annual Insurance Cost Per Worker for Wyoming Employers in Wholesale, Transportation, & Utilities and Average Quarterly Wage of Wyoming Workers in Wholesale, Transportation, & Utilities by Tenure (Worker Attachment to Employer), 2002

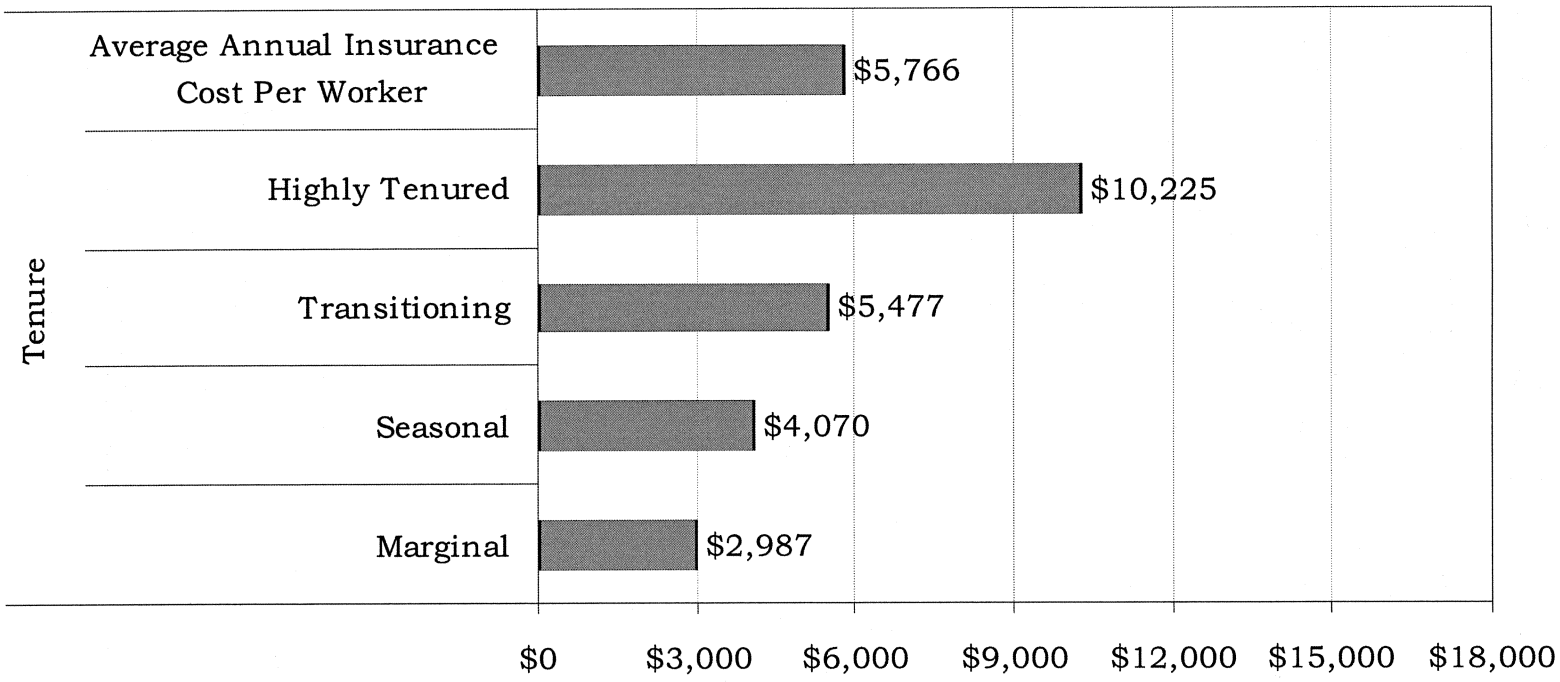
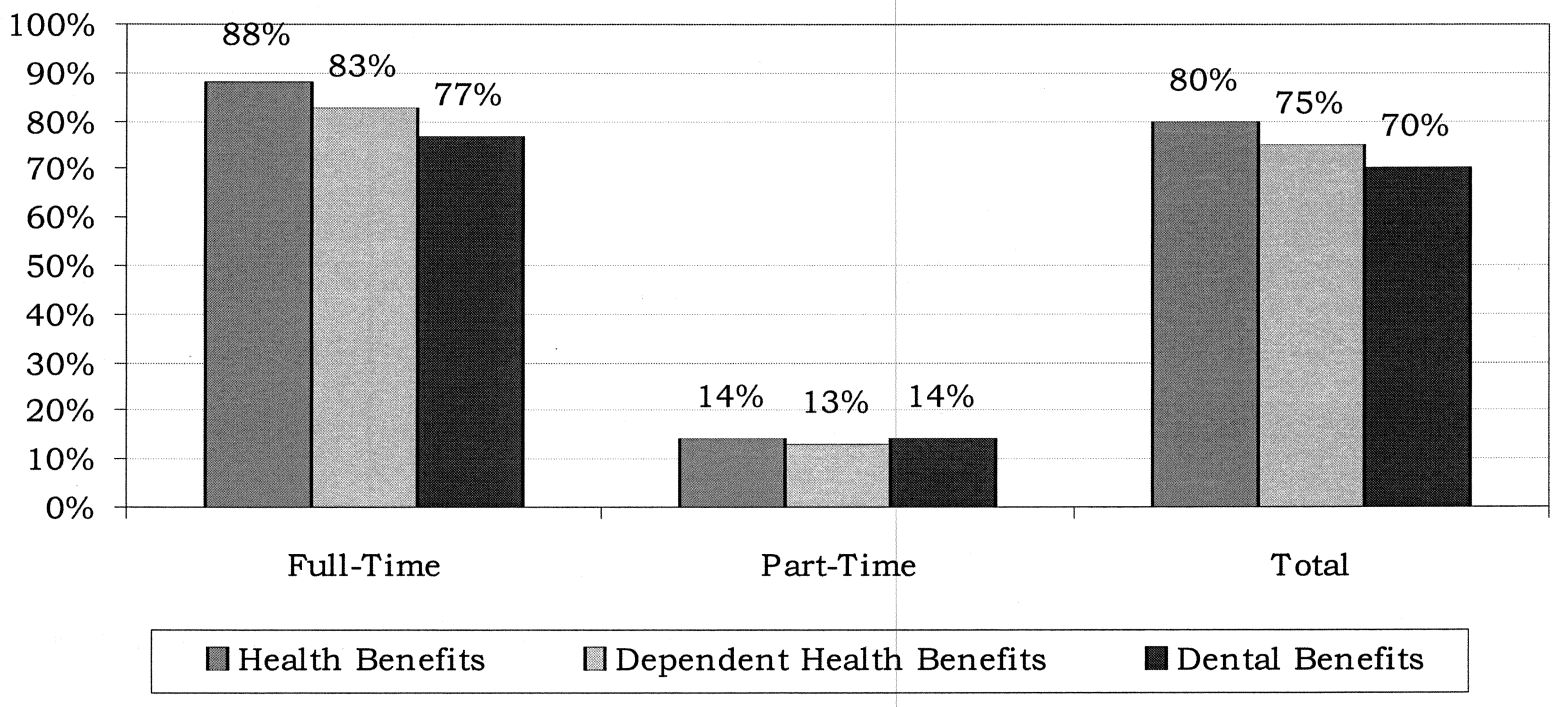


Figure 1.6.7: Percentage of Wyoming Workers in Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities Offered Selected Benefits by Employment Status, 2002



Chapter 7: Manufacturing

Note: Figures for this chapter are located on pages 71-77.

Figure 1.7.1 shows that 63.8 percent of resident workers are 35 years of age or older, compared with 53.5 percent statewide (see Figure 1.1.2, page 12). Most resident Manufacturing workers are men (73.6%), compared with the statewide average of 52.5 percent. The proportion of nonresident Manufacturing workers is much less than statewide (15.5% compared to 23.0%, see Figures 1.7.2, page 72 and 1.1.3, page 13). Employment stability appears to be much greater in Manufacturing compared to statewide, with turnover rates at 17.4 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively.

Since turnover in Manufacturing is lower than statewide, it is expected that benefits eligibility and offering rates would be greater than the state averages. Figure 1.7.3 and Figure 1.1.4 (see page 14) shows that benefit eligibility rates are higher than average in the industry (78.8% compared to 73.7% statewide). In addition, Table iii (see page 8) shows that 94.0 percent of workers in Manufacturing are full-time, compared to the statewide average of 76.5 percent. Manufacturing workers also tend to be employed in relatively large firms. Calculating the percentage using data from Table D4 (see Appendix D, page D4) and Table iii (see page 8) indicates that 59.9 percent of workers are employed in firms with 50 or more employees, compared to the statewide average of 47.4 percent. Employment in Manufacturing firms tends to be more stable than statewide as shown in Figure 1.7.4. Almost three-quarters of resident workers in this industry (72.4%) are highly tenured. Conversely, the proportions of seasonal (7.2%), marginal (11.8%) and transitioning workers (8.6%) are lower than the statewide averages, particularly in the marginal worker category (19.3% statewide; see Figure 1.1.5, page 15).

Since Manufacturing firms tend to be relatively large, have a relatively large proportion of older male workers, and have stable employment, it is expected that the likelihood of benefits offering is high as well. Figure 1.7.5 illustrates that the overall benefits offering proportion is 88 percent, compared to 65 percent statewide (see Figure 1.1.6, page 16). The benefits offering proportion is higher for each size of employer than it is statewide as well, and tends to increase rapidly with increasing firm size. The one exception would be in firms with 10-19 workers. The likelihood of benefit offering is lower than in the smallest firms (<10 workers) and those with 20-49 workers.

The top bar in Figure 1.7.6 shows the estimated average annual cost of health insurance per Manufacturing worker. According to Figure 1.7.6, employer benefit costs per worker offered average an

estimated $3,048 annually. However, the average wages in this industry are considerably higher than that amount. Highly tenured workers earn and average of $10,025 per quarter. Manufacturing workers in the other tenure categories earn from 10 to 50 percent more than in comparable statewide averages (see Figure 1.1.7, page 17).

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.

Benefit offering percentages by type of health related benefit are considerably higher in this industry than statewide. Figure 1.7.7 shows that 93 percent of full-time workers are offered either health or dependent health benefits, and 74 percent of full-time workers are offered dental benefits. However, very low percentages of part-time Manufacturing workers are offered benefits. Only an estimated seven percent of workers in this industry are classified as part-time.

Manufacturing Figures

Figure 1.7.1: Percentage of Resident Wyoming Workers in Manufacturing by Age and Sex, 2002

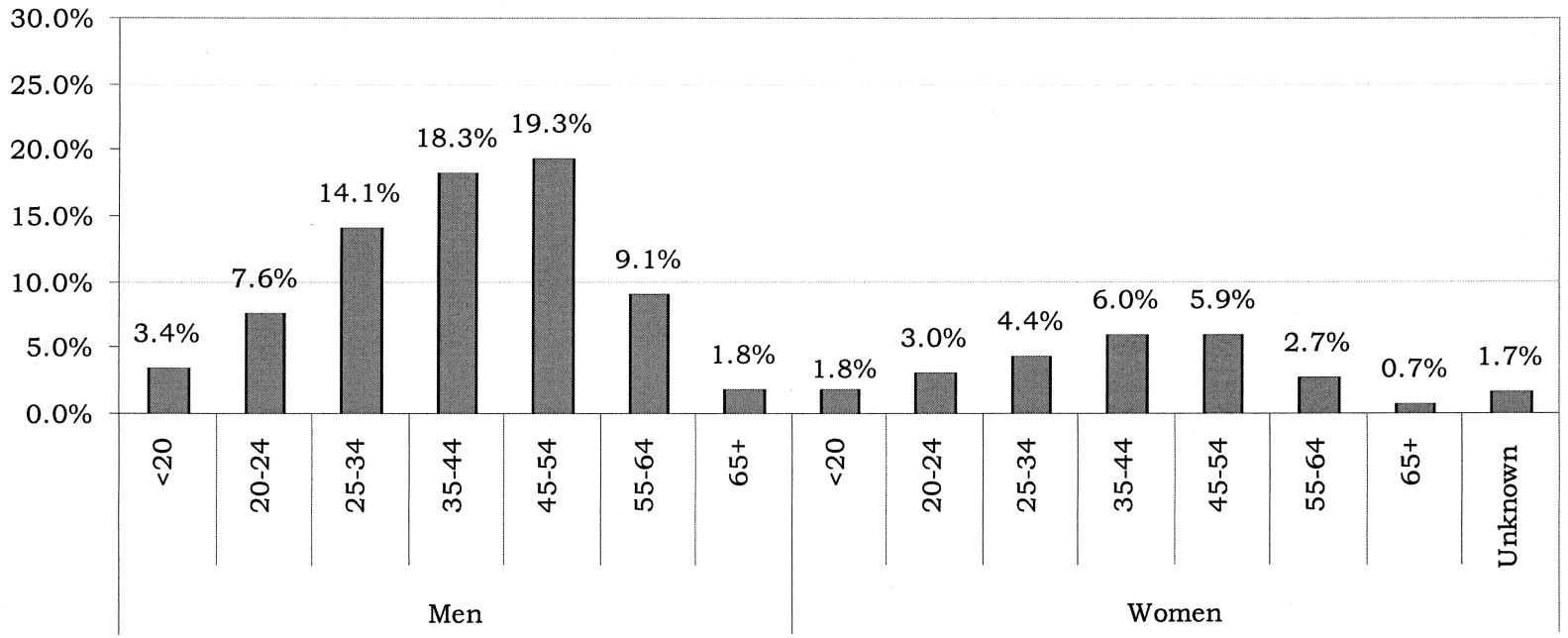


Figure 1.7.2: Percentage of Nonresident Workers and Turnover Rate of Wyoming Workers in Manufacturing by Residency Status, 2002

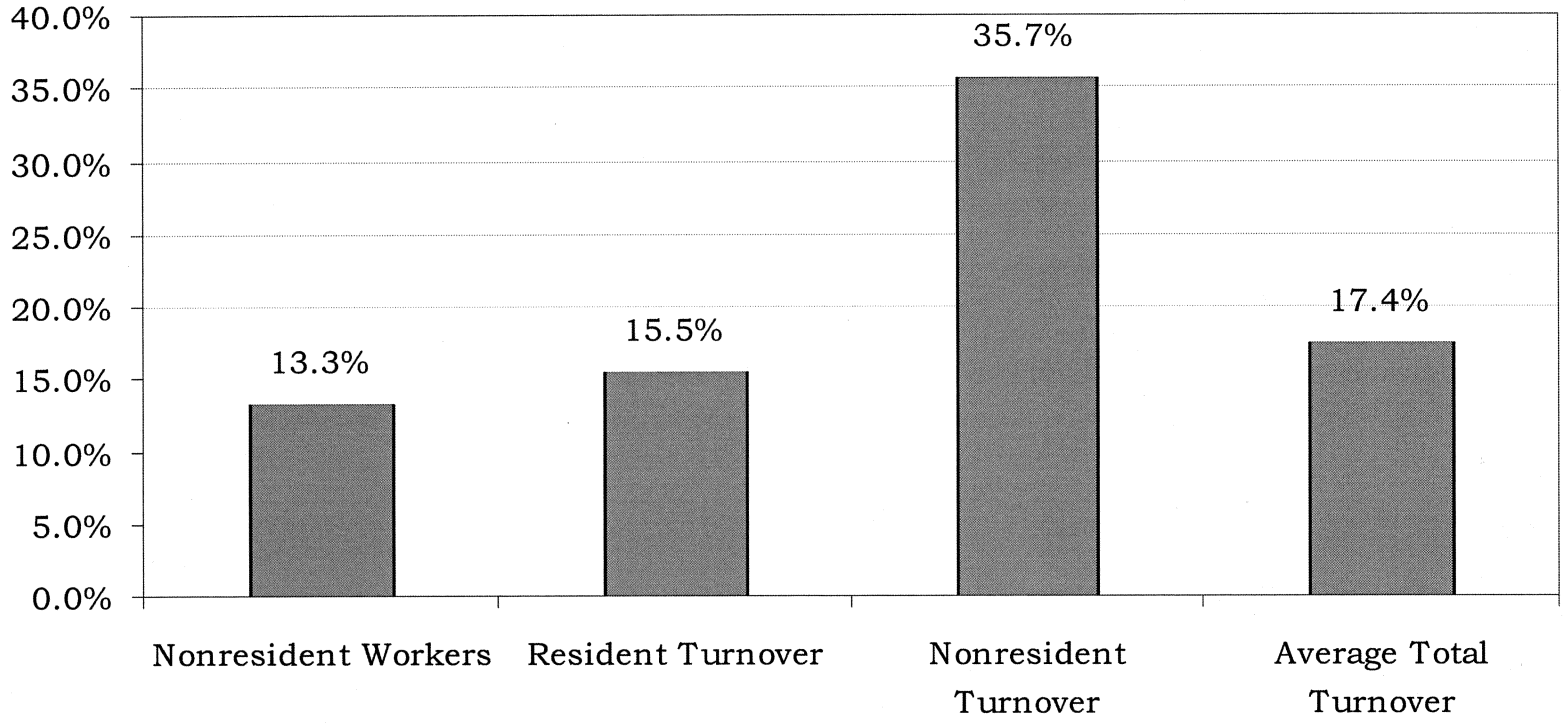


Figure 1.7.3: Distribution of Wyoming Workers in Manufacturing Eligible to Receive Insurance Benefits by Residency Status, 2002Q3

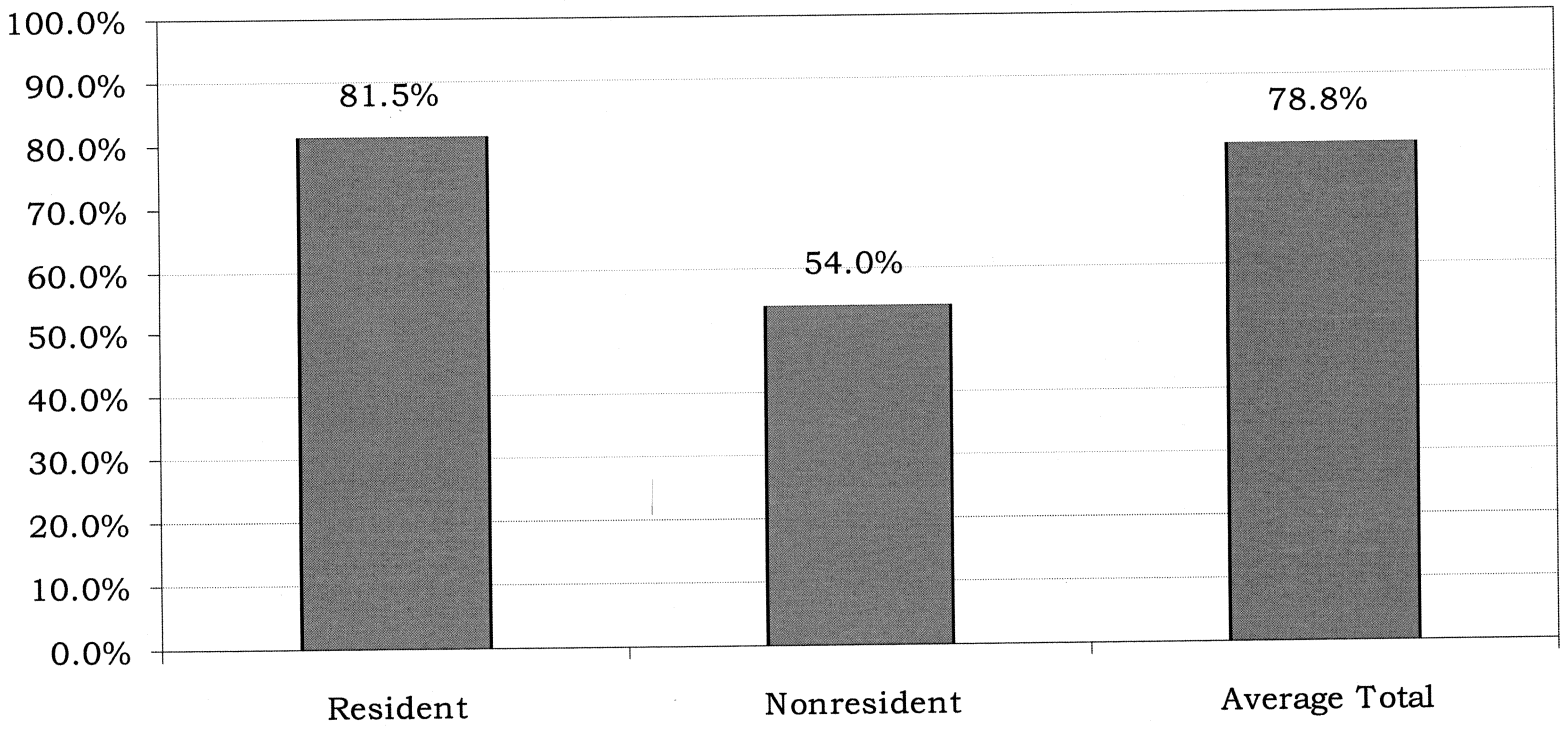


Figure 1.7.4: Wyoming Resident Worker in Manufacturing Average Turnover and Distribution of Wyoming Resident Workers in Manufacturing by Tenure (Worker Attachment to Employer), 2002

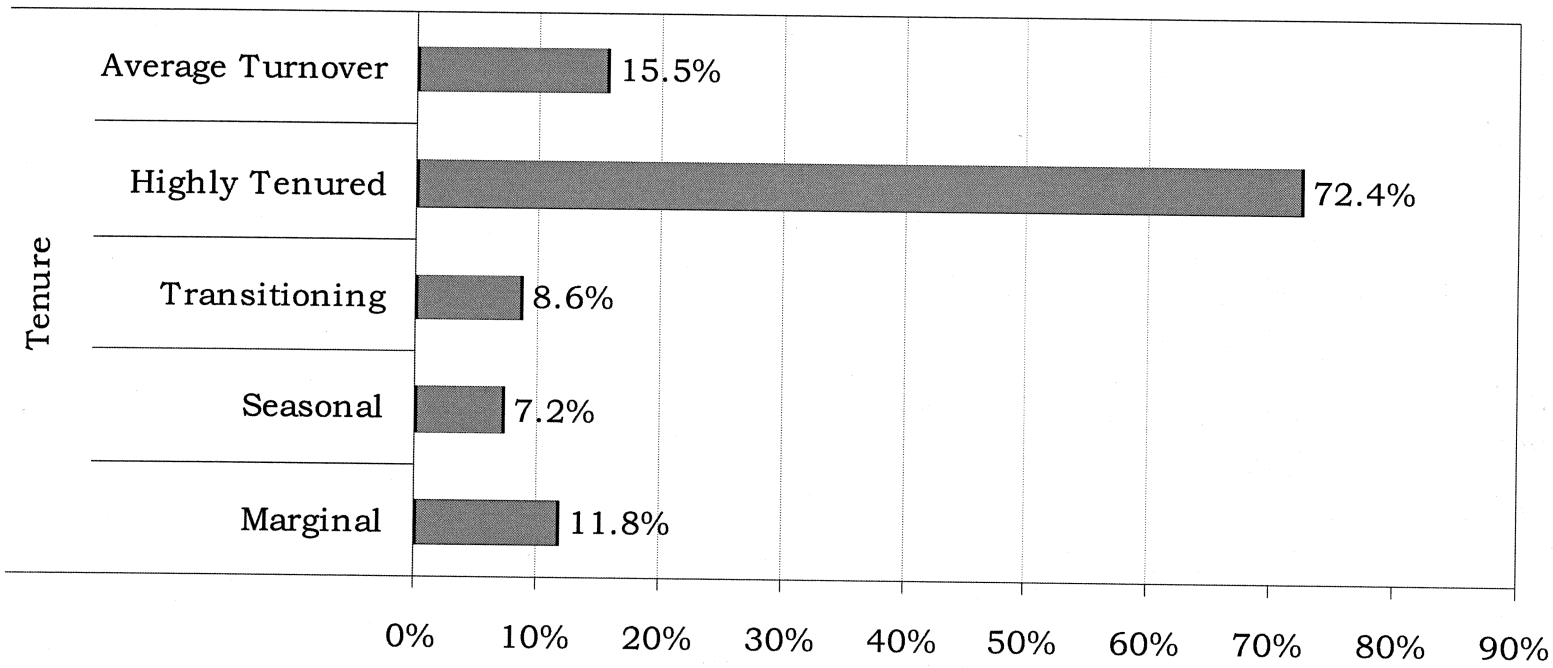


Figure 1.7.5: Percentage of Wyoming Workers in Manufacturing Offered Benefits by Firm Size, 2002

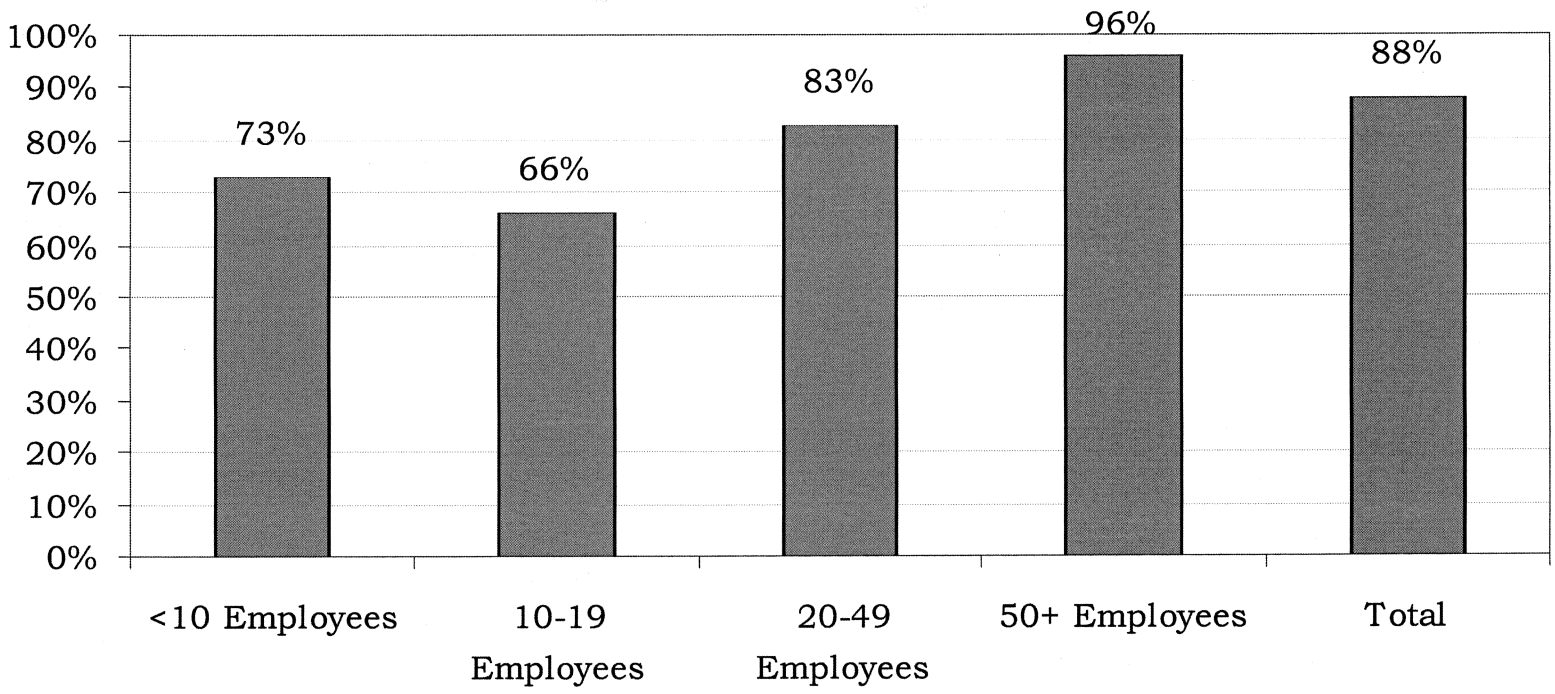


Figure 1.7.6: Average Annual Insurance Cost Per Worker for Wyoming Employers in Manufacturing and Average Quarterly Wage of Wyoming Workers in Manufacturing by Tenure (Worker Attachment to Employer), 2002

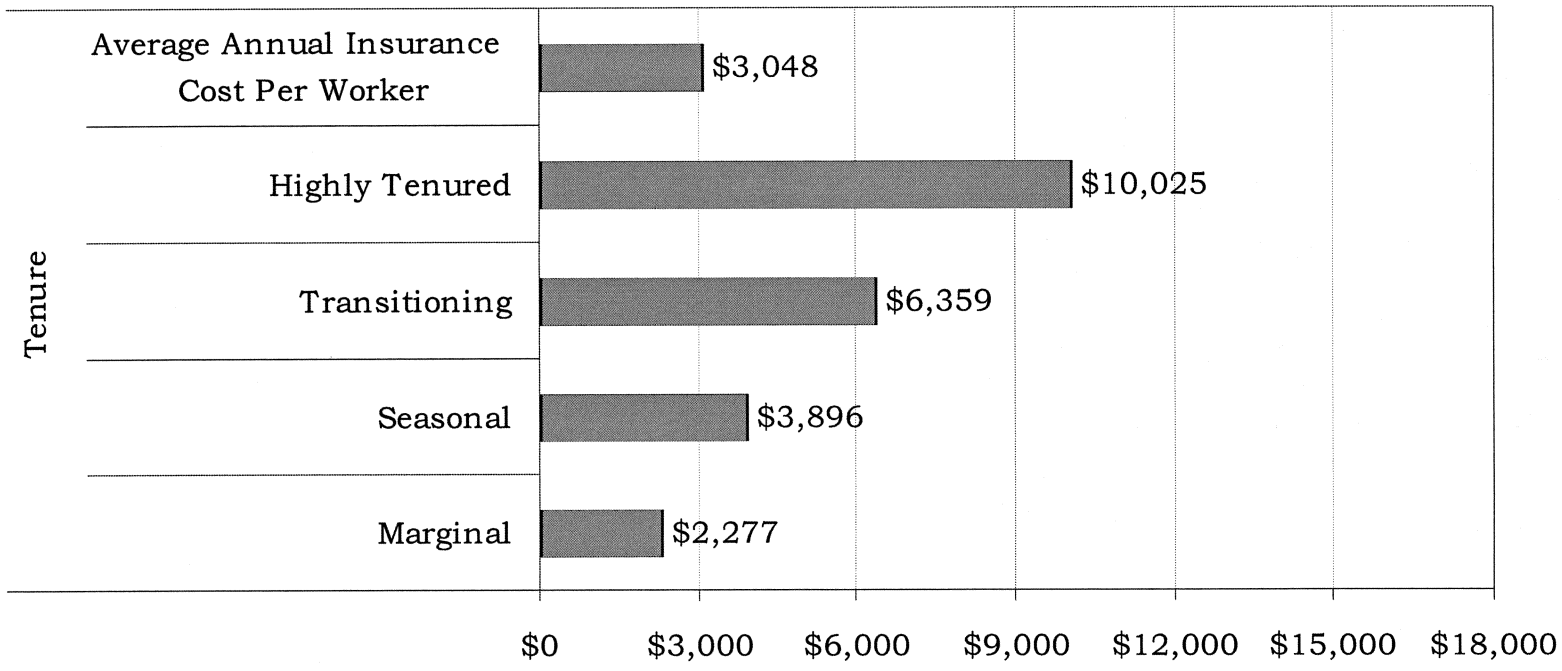


Figure 1.7.7: Percentage of Wyoming Workers in Manufacturing Offered Selected Benefits by Employment Status, 2002

