Table 19. Standard errors for long-term disability insurance plans: Fixed percent of earnings, civilian workers,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2008

(All workers with a fixed percent of earnings long-term disability insurance coverage = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Mean fixed percent of earnings	Median fixed percent of earnings	Fixed percent of earnings				
			Less than 60 percent	60 percent	61 to 66 percent	67 percent	Greater than 67 percent
All workers	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.3
Worker characteristics							
Management, professional, and related	0.9 0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1.3 1.6 1.6 2.1 2.7 3.6 4.0 1.0 2.4 1.1 1.9 3.2 2.1 1.9 2.7 2.1 1.2 3.3	1.4 2.3 1.6 2.4 3.2 4.1 2.9 1.3 2.2 1.5 2.4 4.0 2.7 2.6 3.7 3.0 1.2 3.8 2.7 1.3	0.9 1.1 1.2 2.2 2.9 1.6 1.5 1.1 1.5 1.2 1.5 2.1 1.9 1.4 2.3 0.9 0.7 2.0 0.9 0.8	0.9 1.2 1.3 1.9 2.2 0.7 1.3 0.9 1.7 0.9 1.5 - 1.5 0.8 1.2 1.2 0.7 2.0 1.8 0.6	0.4 0.5 0.5 1.9 2.0 - 0.5 0.3 0.2 0.4 - - 0.4 1.0 0.2 2.1 0.2 2.2
Average wage within the following percentiles: <sup>2</sup> Less than 10	1.6 1.1 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3	13.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	9.1 2.7 1.7 1.1 1.6 1.9	5.5 3.5 2.2 1.4 1.5 1.9	2.2 1.0 0.9 0.9 1.1	2.3 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.4	- 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.6 0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Standard errors for long-term disability insurance plans: Fixed percent of earnings, civilian workers,1 National Compensation Survey, March 2008—Continued

(All workers with a fixed percent of earnings long-term disability insurance coverage = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Mean fixed percent of earnings	Median fixed percent of earnings	Fixed percent of earnings				
			Less than 60 percent	60 percent	61 to 66 percent	67 percent	Greater than 67 percent
Establishment characteristics							
Goods-producing industries	0.2	0.0	2.0	2.8	1.4	0.8	0.4
Service-providing industries	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.3
Education and health services	0.3	0.0	2.0	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.6
Educational services	0.5	0.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3
Elementary and secondary schools	0.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.7
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	0.3	0.0	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.5
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.0	3.2	3.7	1.1	0.9	_
Hospitals		0.0	3.2	3.2	1.1	0.7	_
Public administration	0.4	0.0	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	1.0
1 to 99 workers	0.4	0.0	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.3
1 to 49 workers	0.4	0.0	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.8	0.4
50 to 99 workers	0.7	0.0	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.6	0.6
100 workers or more	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.3
100 to 499 workers		0.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6
500 workers or more	0.2	0.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.4
Geographic areas							
New England	0.8	0.0	_	3.4	0.9	3.4	0.6
Middle Atlantic		0.0	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.6
East North Central		0.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.5
West North Central	0.3	0.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	2.0	1.5
South Atlantic	0.2	0.0	2.5	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.2
East South Central	-	0.0	5.0	3.5	2.1	2.3	_
West South Central		0.0	3.1	4.4	2.1	0.7	0.3
Mountain		0.0	2.3	5.0	2.5		_
Pacific	0.6	0.0	3.9	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0

"National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2007." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: Dash indicates no workers in this category or data did not meet publication criteria.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See "Technical note" for further explanation.
<sup>2</sup> 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