# **Employee Benefits in Medium** and Large Firms, 1989



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#### **Preface**

This bulletin presents results of a 1989 Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of the incidence and detailed provisions of selected employee benefit plans in medium and large firms. It is the Bureau's 10th survey in this series, and provides representative data for 32.4 million full-time employees in the Nation's private nonagricultural industries. Appendix A provides a detailed description of the coverage and statistical procedures used in the survey.

The 1989 Employee Benefits Survey reports on benefits provided to employees in establishments with 100 workers or more in all private nonfarm industries, the same as in the 1988 survey. Prior private industry surveys (1979–86) included establishments with either 100 or 250 employees or more, depending on the industry, and coverage in the services industries was limited. The 1987 survey looked at benefits provided to employees in State and local governments. The government survey is being repeated in 1990, along with a survey of benefits provided to employees in small private establishments (those with fewer than 100 workers). Benefits provided to employees in medium and large private establishments will be surveyed again in 1991. This pattern of alternating surveys will continue in the future.

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### Chapter 1. Incidence of Employee Benefit Plans

The employee benefits survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides data on employee work schedules and develops information on the incidence and detailed characteristics of employee benefits paid for, at least in part, by the employer. These benefits include lunch and rest periods; holidays, vacations, and personal, funeral, jury-duty, military, parental, and sick leave; sickness and accident, long-term disability, and life insurance; health and dental care; and private retirement/capital accumulation plans. Because data collection is limited to formal plans, the extent of such benefits as rest periods and personal leave may be understated.

Data also are collected on the incidence of several other benefits, including severance pay, subsidized parking, financial counseling, child care assistance, wellness programs, employee assistance programs, and educational assistance. In addition, information was obtained on flexible benefits plans, reimbursement accounts, and unpaid parental leave.

The great majority of full-time workers within the scope of the Employee Benefits Survey were provided health care, life insurance, and private retirement plans, as well as paid holidays and vacations (table 1). Among other benefits studied and commonly available in 1989 were employer—subsidized parking and reimbursement for employee educational expenses (table 2).

#### Time-off and disability benefits

Several paid time-off benefits, including vacations, holidays, jury-duty leave, and funeral leave, are commonly

Data were collected on the number of workers "participating" in benefit plans paid for at least in part by the employer. (There are a few exceptions to this general rule. The survey tabulates the availability of postretirement medical care and life insurance, dependent life insurance, supplemental life insurance, and long-term care insurance even if such coverage must be fully paid for by an employee or retiree. This is because the guarantee of insurability and availability of coverage at group premium rates can be considered a benefit. In addition, reimbursment accounts, salary reduction plans, and parental leave plans are tabulated even if there is no employer cost involved.) All workers were considered participants in wholly employer-financed plans that require a minimum length of service, even if some workers had not met those requirements at the time of the survey. Where plans-such as medical care or life insurance-required an employee to pay part of the cost (contributory plans), workers were considered participants only if they elected the plan.

provided to all workers.<sup>2</sup> In contrast, sick leave, provided to 68 percent of workers, and personal leave, provided to 22 percent of workers, are found more frequently among white-collar workers.<sup>3</sup> Formal paid lunch and paid rest time provisions are more common among blue-collar workers.

There are several reasons for these variations among worker groups. Although sick leave is more commonly available to salary-based white-collar workers, hourly paid blue-collar workers have similar protection through sickness and accident insurance plans. For lunch and rest time, the survey captured data only on formal arrangements, those specifically in writing or reasonably expected and available to everyone. Such arrangements often were the result of collective bargaining agreements and were found more frequently among blue-collar workers. Similar arrangements may exist on an informal basis for white-collar workers.

Unpaid maternity leave was available to 37 percent of all workers and unpaid paternity leave to 18 percent. There was little variation by occupational group. (Such benefits are separate from vacations, sick leave, and other time—off provisions that also may be available to new parents.) Paid parental leave was rare.

Unlike sickness and accident insurance, long-term disability insurance, which provides income replacement during extended or permanent periods of disability, is much more commonly available to white-collar (61 percent of employees) than to blue-collar workers (27 percent of employees). To meet the long-term income replacement needs of blue-collar workers, defined benefit pension plans typically begin paying a disability pension immedi-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In addition to data on all full-time employees in medium and large establishments, data are presented separately for three occupational groups—professional-administrative, technical-clerical, and production-service workers. This bulletin often discusses the first two groups jointly as white-collar workers, in contrast with production-service, or blue-collar workers. (Between 1979 and 1986, production-service workers were labeled "production" workers.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Workers covered by a plan were labeled participants whether or not they used a benefit. Thus, while the tables in this bulletin describe the provisions of, for example, sick or parental leave plans, they do not indicate the number of employees using these benefits or the amount of leave time taken.

ately upon, or within a few months after, the onset of a long-term disability. White-collar workers, in contrast, frequently do not begin to receive disability pension benefits until retirement age.

## Medical care, dental care, life insurance, retirement, and capital accumulation plans

The incidence of medical care, dental care, and life insurance varied only slightly among occupational groups. While medical care and life insurance coverage has remained steady for several years, covering over 90 percent of workers, dental care coverage has risen steadily. In 1979, 49 percent of workers participated in a dental care plan; in 1989, 66 percent of workers were covered.

Eighty—one percent of all workers were covered by at least one retirement plan in 1989. Defined benefit pension plans, which specify a formula for determining future benefits, were the most frequently observed form of retirement plan, although the incidence of these plans has declined in recent years. In 1979, 87 percent of workers participated in a defined benefit plan; in 1989, 63 percent of employees participated in such a plan. (About three-tenths—7 percentage points—of the overall decrease stems from the survey's expansion in 1988 to smaller establishments and more service industries.)

In part, this decline reflects the growing popularity of defined contribution plans, which specify an employer contribution, but do not guarantee a benefit. Such plans can be vehicles for financing retirement benefits if funds can not be withdrawn easily, or they may be shorter term capital accumulation plans, if periodic withdrawals are allowed. Defined contribution plans were available to 48 percent of workers, and were more common among white-collar than blue-collar workers. There are several types of defined contribution plans: Savings and thrift, profit sharing, money purchase pension, employee stock ownership, and stock bonus plans.

## Flexible benefits plans and reimbursement accounts

Benefits may be provided to employees independently, or as part of a package, complete with options, known as a flexible benefits or cafeteria plan. Such arrangements give employees the opportunity to choose between several benefits, such as medical care, life insurance, and vacation days, and between several levels of care within a given benefit. Since the 1986 survey, the first to include coverage of flexible benefits plans, the incidence of these plans has risen steadily. Two percent of workers were eligible for such a plan in 1986; 9 percent were eligible in 1989.

Even more dramatic is the rise in eligibility for employer-sponsored reimbursement accounts, from 5 percent of workers in 1986 to 23 percent in 1989. These ac-

counts provide funds for employees to pay for expenses not covered by existing benefit plans, such as child care expenses and medical care deductibles. Accounts may include employer funds, employee funds contributed on a pre-tax basis, or both.

#### Other benefits

In addition to the major benefits just described, the survey studied the incidence of 21 other benefits. These data show the percent of workers eligible for a specific benefit, but not the proportion of employees actually receiving it. Generally, if these benefits were provided, they covered all of the workers in an employee group (professional and administrative, technical and clerical, and production and service employees) within an establishment.

Of these benefits, the most frequently offered was employer-subsidized parking, which was available to 90 percent of the employees. Parking benefits included on-site facilities offered without charge, and reduced rates at commercial lots.

Another common benefit was educational assistance, which in general provided full or partial reimbursement of employee expenses for books, tuition, and fees. Sixty-nine percent of employees were eligible for job-related educational assistance, while 19 percent were eligible for non-job-related educational assistance.

Two employer-subsidized health promotion serviceswellness programs and employee assistance programs were increasingly available in 1989. Employee wellness programs were offered to 23 percent of employees, up from 17 percent in 1988. These programs offered structured, separate plans (that is, independent of health care benefits), such as exercise and physical fitness programs, weight control clinics, smoking-cessation programs, and stress management courses, to develop and maintain healthy lifestyles. Employee assistance programs were available to 49 percent of the workers (compared to 43 percent in 1988) and provided employee referral and counseling services concerning such problems as alcoholism, drug abuse, and emotional difficulties. Employee assistance programs are closely related to employee wellness programs and typically deal with more serious personal problems than the essentially preventive medical issues addressed by wellness programs. An additional healthrelated benefit, in-house infirmaries, was available to 36 percent of employees.

The availability of long-term care insurance was studied for the first time in 1989. Three percent of employees had such coverage available, generally purchased with employee funds at group rates.<sup>4</sup> Long-term care insurance covers extended nursing home stays, and may be available for employees, spouses, or other relatives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See footnote 1 for an explanation of coverage.

Travel accident insurance, for employees traveling on employer business, and employee discounts on purchases of the employer's goods or services, were available to just over half of all employees.

About one-fourth of all employees were eligible to use employer-provided recreation facilities. In the area of financial and legal services, 9 percent of employees were eligible for financial counseling and 4 percent were eligible for prepaid legal services. Five percent of employees were eligible for each of the following benefits: Supplemental unemployment benefits, subsidized commuting, and employer financial assistance for adoption proceedings.

Employer-subsidized child care, a benefit that has received much attention in recent years, was available to 5 percent of employees, up from 1 percent in 1985. In this survey, child care benefits were limited to employer-subsidized facilities or full or partial reimbursement to employees for the cost of caring for a child in a nursery, day care center, or by a babysitter, on or off the employer's premises. Situations where employers provided only information and referral services were not included.<sup>5</sup>

Eldercare, a benefit that includes employer subsidies for day care for elderly or disabled dependents, or time off for employees to handle such matters, was studied for the first time in 1989. Three percent of employees had such benefits available.6

The incidence of several benefits differed markedly by employee group. Among these were relocation expenses and travel accident insurance, for which a larger proportion of professional and administrative employees were usually covered. This may be due in part to the greater likelihood of moving and travel among professional and administrative workers than among the other groups. For example, full or partial payment by the employer of relocation expenses for transferred or newly hired employees was available to nearly seven-tenths of professional and administrative employees, but to only three-tenths of the technical and clerical employees, and one-fifth of the production and service employees. Job-related travel accident insurance was available to two-thirds of the whitecollar employees, almost twice the proportion of blue-collar workers covered.

Severance pay, subsidized meals, financial counseling, employer assistance for adoptions and child care, and subsidized commuting were other benefits found almost twice as frequently among white-collar employees. Only supplemental unemployment benefits were substantially more common among blue-collar employees than among white-collar employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> For further analysis of child care, see Howard V. Hayghe, "Employers and Child Care: What Roles Do They Play?" *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1988, pp. 38-44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See chapter 9, Plan Administration, for in formation on reimbursement accounts, an alternative means of subsidizing dependent care expenses.

Table 1. Summary: Percent of full-time employees participating in selected employee benefit programs, medium and large firms, 1989

Employee benefit program	All em- ploy- ees <sup>3</sup>	Profes- sional and admin- istrative employ- ees <sup>3</sup>	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees <sup>3</sup>	Produc- tion and service employ- ees <sup>3</sup>	Employee benefit program	All em- ploy- ees <sup>3</sup>	Professional and administrative employ-	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees <sup>3</sup>	Produc- tion and service employ- ees <sup>3</sup>
Paid:					Dental care—Continued				
Holidays	97	97	96	97	Family coverage:	-,	i		
Vacations	97	98	99	95	Wholly employer financed	25	23	21	28
Personal leave	22	28	30	14	Partly employer financed	42	46	46	37
Lunch period	10	4	4	16	, a.i.,				
Rest time	71	57	69	80	Life insurance	94	95	94	93
Funeral leave	84	87	86	80	Wholly employer financed	82	82	81	83
		95	92	87	Partly employer financed	12	13	14	11
Jury duty leave	53	61	57	45	raitiy employer islanced	12	"	177	l ''
Military leave				40	All retirement <sup>4</sup>	81	85	81	80
Sick leave	68	93	87		All retirement	01	00	01	00
Maternity leave	3	4	2	3	D. C I b	-00		-00	63
Paternity leave	1	2	1	1	Defined benefit pension	63	64	63	
					Wholly employer financed	60	61	61	60
Unpaid:					Partly employer financed	3	3	2	3
Maternity leave		39	37	35					
Paternity leave	18	20	17	17	Defined contribution <sup>5</sup>	48	59	52	40
					Uses of funds:				
Sickness and accident insurance	43	29	29	58	Retirement <sup>6</sup>	36	43	39	31
Wholly employer financed	36	22	22	51	Wholly employer financed7	14	15	14	12
Partly employer financed	7	7	-7	7	Partly employer financed	22	28	24	- 18
					Capital accumulations	14	18	14	11
Long-term disability insurance	45	65	57	27	Wholly employer financed7	2	1	1	3
Wholly employer financed		50	43	23	Partly employer financed	12	17	13	8
Partly employer financed		15	14	4	Types of plans:		, ,		_
raitly employer illianced		15	1-7		Savings and thrift	30	41	35	21
Medical care	92	93	91	93	Deferred profit sharing	(15)	13	13	16
1	32	90	31	30	Employee stock ownership	3	4	3	3
Employee coverage:	48	45	41	54	Money purchase pension	5	8	6	3
Wholly employer financed		45 48	50	39	Stock bonus	(°)	(°)	്ര്	(°)
Partly employer financed	44	48	50	39	Stock bolids	()	()	0	17
Family coverage:					o:	(°)	( <sup>9</sup> )	/9s	/85
Wholly employer financed	31	28	25	37	Stock option	O	()	(°)	(°)
Partly employer financed	60	64	66	54	a	_	_	۰ ا	.
					Stock purchase	2	3	2	1
Dental care	66	69	66	65					١,
Employee coverage:				[ [	Cash only profit-sharing	1	1	1	1
Wholly employer financed	34	32	31	38					
Partly employer financed	32	37	36	27	Flexible benefits plans	9	14	15	3
					Reimbursement accounts	23	36	31	11

¹ Participants are workers covered by a paid time off, insurance, retirement, or capital accumulation plan. Workers eligible for paid or unpaid maternity and paternity leave are also covered. Employees subject to a minimum service requirement before they are eligible for benefit coverage are counted as participants even if they have not met the requirement at the time of the survey. If employees are required to pay part of the cost of a benefit, only those who elect the coverage and pay their share are counted as participants. Benefits for which the employee must pay the full premium are outside the scope of the survey. Only current employees are counted as participants; retirees are excluded.

See appendix A for scope of study.

See appendix A for definitions of the occupational groups.

5 The total is less than the sum of the individual items because some

employees participated in both retirement and capital accumulation plans, and in more than one type of plan.

<sup>6</sup> Plans were counted as retirement plans if employer contributions had to remain in the participant's account until retirement age, death, disability, separation from service, age 59 1/2, or hardship.

<sup>7</sup> Employees participating in two or more plans were counted as participants in wholly employer-financed plans only if all plans were noncontributory.

tributory.

<sup>6</sup> Includes plans in which employer contributions may be withdrawn from participant's account prior to retirement age, death, disability, separation from service, age 59 1/2, or hardship.

Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Includes defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution retirement plans. The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many employees participated in both types of plans.

Table 2. Other benefits: Percent of full-time employees eligible for selected employee benefits, medium and large firms, 1989

Employee benefit	All em- ployees	Professional and administrative employees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Income continuation plans: Severance paySupplemental unemployment	39	54	46	27
benefits	5	2	2	9
Transportation benefits: Free or subsidized				
employee parking	90	85	86	94
Subsidized commuting	5	7	6.	3
accident insurance	53	69	60	39
Gifts and cash bonuses:		,		
Gifts Nonproduction bonuses	24 27	25 26	23 28	25 28
Financial and legal services:				
Financial counseling	9	12	11	. 6
Prepaid legal services	4	2	2	5
Family benefits:				
Employer assistance for child care	5	6	6	3
Employer financial	_			_
assistance for adoption Eldercare	5 3	8	6	3 2
Long-term care insurance	3	3	3	2
Health promotion programs:				
In-house infirmary	36	40	35	34
Wellness programs Employee assistance programs	23 49	30 57	25 50	19 44
Employee assistance programs	49	37	50	44
Miscellaneous benefits: Empoyee discounts	54	53	58	52
Employer-subsidized			- 1	
recreation facilities	28 23	36	26   29	24 16
Relocation allowance	23 36	29 68	29	16 21
Education assistance:	"			
Job related	69 19	81 21	75 17	59
Not job related	19		17	19

NOTE: Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

## Chapter 2. Highlights of Plan Provisions

Although employees in different establishments may all be covered by a certain benefit, the characteristics of their plans may differ considerably. For example, the number of annual paid holidays reported in the survey ranged from 5 or fewer in some establishments to 14 or more in others. Similarly, benefit patterns may vary by occupational group. For example, pensions of white-collar employees are more likely to be based on earnings and coordinated with Social Security benefits than are those of blue-collar workers. Nevertheless, overall tendencies can be seen, and are summarized below.

#### Paid time off

When paid leave was provided, covered employees received on average:

Rest periods of 26 minutes a day;

9 holidays each year;

Vacations of 9 days at 1 year of service, 17 days at 10 years, and 20 days at 20 years;

3 days of funeral leave per occurrence;

12 days of military leave per year;

Jury duty as needed.

#### Paid and unpaid parental leave

The average length of unpaid parental leave was about 20 weeks;

Paid maternity or paternity leave was rare.

#### **Disability benefits**

Short-term disability benefit plans, on average, provided:

Sick leave of 21 days per year with full pay at 5 years of service:

Sickness and accident insurance benefits for about 26 weeks.

Long-term disability insurance typically:

Replaced 50 or 60 percent of income;

Began after 6 months of disability.

#### Medical care, dental care, and life insurance

For employees participating in medical care, dental care, and life insurance programs:

53 percent paid nothing for their own medical care, and 34 percent paid nothing for family coverage. Where workers contributed, average monthly employee premiums were \$25 for individual coverage, and \$72 for family coverage.

17 percent participated in health maintenance organization plans;

10 percent participated in preferred provider organization plans, up from 1 percent in 1986;

35 percent received vision care;

84 percent were protected against catastrophic health expenses, either through ceilings on out-of-pocket employee expenses or enrollment in health maintenance organizations;

22 percent were eligible for some employer-financed health care during a layoff;

42 percent were in plans that continued employer—financed health care coverage after retirement;

Virtually all dental care participants had coverage for preventive and restorative dental procedures, while 66 percent had coverage for orthodontia;

82 percent were covered by plans that imposed annual limits on dental expenses, typically \$1,000;

63 percent were required to have dental procedures approved by their plan if the cost of such procedures exceeded a certain amount, typically \$100;

68 percent were covered by life insurance determined by earnings; this was more common among whitecollar participants;

42 percent had insurance available on the lives of their spouses, although the majority had to pay the entire premium for such coverage;

42 percent were in plans that continued employer-financed life insurance coverage after retirement.

#### Defined benefit pension plans

For participants in these traditional retirement plans:

76 percent of participants were in plans with formulas based on earnings, most frequently on earnings during 5 consecutive years of employment;

Benefit formulas were integrated with Social Security benefits in plans affecting 63 percent of participants;

White-collar participants more commonly were covered by plans with earnings-based formulas, and more commonly had benefits coordinated with Social Security;

Common eligibility requirements for a normal, or unreduced, pension were: Age 65 with no specified length of service, age 62 with 10 years of service, and 30 years of service with no age requirement;

68 percent of covered workers could retire with a reduced pension at age 55, most commonly after 10 years of service;

22 percent of covered workers were in plans that had granted one postretirement increase or more to retirees during the previous 5 years;

17 percent of participants were in plans that had extended one special early retirement offer or more to eligible workers during the previous 5 years.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

The most frequently observed type of defined contribution plan was a savings and thrift plan. For participants in these plans:

92 percent were required or allowed to contribute funds on a pretax basis, deferring income taxes until funds are received from the plan;

The typical employer matching rate was 50 percent, and generally applied to the first 6 percent of earnings saved by the employee.

## Flexible benefits plans and reimbursement accounts

Flexible benefits plans typically provided choices among medical and dental care plans, life insurance amounts, and the option of receiving cash in lieu of benefits;

Reimbursement accounts most frequently provided funds for medical expenses and dependent care.

## Chapter 3. Work Schedules, Paid Time Off, and Parental Leave

Time off with pay is available to employees in several different forms—from daily rest periods to annual vacations of several weeks. In 1989, survey coverage of paid leave benefits included provisions for lunch and rest periods; holidays and vacations; and personal, funeral, juryduty, and military leave. Paid and unpaid maternity and paternity leave was also surveyed. (Information on paid sick leave appears in chapter 4.)

#### Work schedules

Weekly work schedules of 40 hours applied to 82 percent of the full-time employees covered by the survey (table 3). Fifteen percent of the professional-administrative employees, 17 percent of the technical-clerical employees, and 4 percent of the production-service employees worked 35 or 37.5 hours a week (7- or 7.5-hour days). Four percent of the work force was scheduled to work other than a 5-day week.

For the first time, the survey included information on flexible work schedules. Eleven percent of workers studied had formal flexible work arrangements, giving employees the opportunity to begin and end work within a range of hours. Limits on the amount of flexibility vary from plan to plan, but generally employees must be at work for a core of hours during midday. Fifteen percent of white—collar workers had flexible work schedules available to them, more than double the coverage for blue—collar workers.

#### Paid lunch and rest periods

Formal paid lunch periods were provided to 10 percent of the employees, and 71 percent were provided formal rest time, such as coffee breaks and cleanup time (tables 4 and 5). Both benefits were more common among production—service employees than among the two other occupational groups.

Blue-collar employees who were covered by paid lunch period plans (16 percent) usually received 20 or 30 minutes a day, averaging 24 minutes. The 4 percent of white-collar workers eligible averaged 35 minutes of paid lunch time each day. Paid rest time, averaging 26 minutes a day (as shown in the following tabulation), was provided most commonly as two daily breaks of 10 or 15 minutes each.

		Professional		
	All partici- pants	and admini- strative	Technical and clerical	Production and service
Lunch time—average minutes per day Rest time—average	. 26	35	34	24
minutes per day	. 26	26	27	26

#### Paid holidays

Paid holidays, averaging 9.2 days per year, were provided to 97 percent of full-time employees. Extended holiday plans, such as the Christmas-New Year's Day period provided in the auto industry, floating holidays, and "personal holidays," such as employee birthdays, were included in the holiday plans reported (tables 6 to 8).

When a holiday fell on a scheduled day off, such as a Saturday or Sunday, another day off was regularly granted to 84 percent of the employees. Most of the remaining workers received either another day off or an additional day's pay, depending on when the holiday fell.

#### Paid vacations

Paid vacations were provided to 97 percent of employees (tables 6 and 9 to 11). Vacation pay provisions for these employees averaged 9.1 days at 1 year of service, 16.5 days at 10 years, 20.4 days at 20 years, and 21.9 days at 30 years. Plans covering white-collar employees generally provided more vacation days than those for blue-collar employees. Sixty-five percent of the white-collar employees, for example, became eligible for at least 15 days of vacation at 5 years of service; this compared with 34 percent of the blue-collar employees. In cases where holidays, vacation, sick leave days, or personal leave are combined under one leave category and could not be shown separately, it was reported as vacation time. These consolidated leave plans or "leave banks" have been adopted by a number of establishments, most notably those that must always remain open, such as hospitals.

Nearly all white-collar employees received their regular salaries or earnings during vacation periods. Nine-tenths of the blue-collar employees also received such vacation pay; virtually all of the others were provided vacation payments based on a percentage of annual earnings. Anniversary-year bonus vacation days, such as an extra week

of vacation at 10 and 20 years of service, were included in the count of regular vacation time.

Virtually all employees covered by vacation plans had to work a specified period of time before being able to take a vacation. The most common length-of-service requirement was 6 months for white-collar participants and 1 year for blue-collar participants.

The survey also covered carryover and cash-in provisions for unused vacation time. Twenty-four percent of all workers covered were allowed to carry over at least some of their unused vacation days into the next year; 10 percent could cash in some or all of their vacation days at the end of the year; and 7 percent had both cash-in and carryover provisions. The majority, 56 percent, lost vacation days that were unused at the end of the year. White-collar workers were more than twice as likely to have carryover provisions than blue-collar workers who, in turn, enjoyed a similar advantage in cash-in provisions.

#### Paid personal leave

Formal personal leave, which allows employees to be absent from work with pay for a variety of reasons not covered by other specific leave plans, was provided to 22 percent of the employees (table 12). Twenty-nine percent of the white-collar employees received personal leave, twice the proportion of blue-collar employees having this benefit. Most commonly, employees provided personal leave were eligible for 1 to 5 days; the average was 3.1 days per year. A few employees, primarily white-collar, were provided as much personal leave as needed. The survey did not cover the extent of informal personal leave.

## Paid funeral leave, jury-duty leave, and military leave

At least 80 percent of the employees in each occupational group were eligible for paid leave to attend funerals of family members (table 13). Just over nine-tenths of eligible employees received a set number of days per occurrence, averaging 3.3 days. Averages were uniform among the occupational groups.

Nearly one-fifth of participants were in plans where the number of days off varied by family relationship (e.g., mother, sister) to the deceased. These workers were included in the count of workers having a set number of days; the maximum number of days off was reported for each plan that included this relationship provision. For some employees who are not covered by a separate funeral leave plan, employers may provide an informal benefit or allow employees to use other types of paid leave, such as paid sick leave days, to attend a funeral. (See chapter 4.)

Ninety percent of workers were eligible for paid leave while serving as a juror (table 14). Paid time off for jury duty was usually provided "as needed"; employer payments commonly made up the difference between the employee's regular pay and the court's jury allowance.

Military leave, providing pay for absence from work to fulfill military training or duty commitments, was available in establishments employing 53 percent of the employees (table 15). The most common provision was 2 weeks off per year, but 12 percent of the workers were in establishments providing military leave as needed. For workers with a specified number of days off, military leave averaged 11.9 workdays per year. Pay for military leave was either regular pay or the difference between regular pay and military pay.

#### Parental leave

Unpaid maternity leave was available to 37 percent of employees; 18 percent were eligible for unpaid paternity leave (tables 16 and 17). Three percent of the workers had paid maternity leave and 1 percent had paid paternity leave coverage. Parental leave plans were defined by BLS as separate from an employee's other leave plans, such as short-term disability and paid vacations, which might be used by a new mother or father. Unpaid maternity and paternity leave generally could be taken after regular paid leave was used, and could continue for a fixed period of time. Employees had a reasonable expectation of returning to their own or a similar job following leave, although this was not always specifically guaranteed.

For plans that provided a fixed number of days of unpaid maternity or paternity leave, maximum maternity benefits averaged just over 20 weeks and maximum paternity benefits averaged just over 19 weeks in duration. As shown below, the average weeks varied slightly by occupational group:

	Unpaid maternity	Unpaid paternity
	leave weeks	leave weeks
All participants	20.4	19.3
Professional and administrative		20.9
Technical and clerical	20.7	19.8
Production and service	19.4	18.0

Individual plans differed considerably in the amount of unpaid time allowed, ranging from under 6 weeks to a little over 1 year. Nearly all plans with both maternity and paternity leave allowed the same length of time off for each reason.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> For additional details on parental leave plans, see Joseph R. Meisenheimer, "Employer Provisions for Parental Leave," Monthly Labor Review, October 1989, pp. 20-24.

Table 3. Work schedules: Percent of full-time employees by number of hours scheduled per week, medium and large firms, 1989

Work schedule	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and adminis- trative employ- ees	Technical and clerical employ-	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Hours per week: Under 30	3 1 7 1 82 2 (²)	(²) (²) (²) 6 2 9 2 78 1 1 (²)	- ( <sup>6</sup> ) ( <sup>7</sup> ) 4 3 13 2 77 1 ( <sup>8</sup> ) ( <sup>9</sup> )	(?) 1 (?) 3 (?) 88 4 1

<sup>1</sup> Work schedule data include regularly scheduled overtime, paid lunch, and paid rest periods.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 4. Paid lunch time: Percent of full-time employees by minutes of paid lunch time per day, medium and large firms, 1989

Minutes per day	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and adminis- trative employ- ees	Technical and clerical employ-ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided paid lunch time	1 4 (') 4 1	() () () 2 1 ()	() () () () 3 1 ()	16 2 8 (') 5 1
Not provided paid lunch time	90	96	96	84

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 5. Paid rest time: Percent of full-time employees by minutes of paid rest time per day, medium and large firms,

Minutes per day	All em- ployees	Professional and administrative employees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Production and service employ-ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided paid rest time Under 15 minutes 15 minutes Over 15 and under 20 minutes 20 minutes Over 20 and under 30 minutes 30 minutes Over 30 and under 40 minutes 40 minutes Over 40 minutes Number of minutes not available	1 3 (') 22 2 40 (')	57 1 3 (') 14 1 37 (') (')	69 1 4 () 15 1 49 () () ()	80 2 2 (') 29 4 37 1 1 3
Not provided paid rest time	29	43	31	20

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 6. Pald holidays and vacations: Average number of days for full-time participants, medium and large firms,

ltem	All par- tici- pants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Production and service participants
Paid holidays	9.2	9.6	9.2	8.9
Paid vacation by length of service:1				
At 6 months	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.3
At 1 year	9.1	11.1	9.9	7.5
At 3 years	11.0	12.2	11.2	10.3
At 5 years	13.4	14.9	14.0	12.1
At 10 years		17.8	16.9	15.6
At 15 years		19.7	19.2	17.7
At 20 years		21.4	20.6	19.7
At 25 years	21.5	22.4	21.7	20.9
At 30 years <sup>2</sup>	21.9	22.8	22.0	21.3

<sup>1</sup> Participants are included only for the service periods for which they

NOTE: Computation of average included half days and excluded workers with zero holidays or vacation days.

receive vacations.

The average (mean) was essentially the same for longer lengths of

number of paid holidays provided each year, medium and large firms, 1989

Number of days	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and admin- istrative employ- ees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided paid holidays	97	97	96	- 97
Under 5 days	3	2	(¹)	5
Under 5 days 5 days	2	- 1	2	3
5 days plus 1 or more half days	(1)	(')	1	(1)
6 days	10	6	10	12
6 days plus 1 or more half days	(')	(')	(')	(')
7 days	11	. 8	9	13
7 days plus 1 or more half days	(')	(¹) 11	(¹) 12	(¹) 7
8 days	(')	(5)	(')	(¹)
8 days plus 1 or more half days 9 days	''8	9	l '′8	7
9 days plus 1 or more half days		11/	1	1
10 days	24	26	28	19
10 days plus 1 or more half days	1	1	1 '	1
11 davs	13	14	11	14
11 days plus 1 or more half days	(¹)	· (¹)	(')	(')
12 days	7	10		6
12 days plus 1 or more half days	(¹)_	(')_	(')	(')_
13 days	5	. 5	(')	(')
13 days plus 1 or more half days	(')	(')	1 0	, O
14 days More than 14 days	1	;	(n) '-	1
Number of days not available	(')	()	Ю	· (¹)
Not provided paid holidays	3	3	4	3

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 7. Paid holidays: Percent of full-time employees by Adam A Table 8. Paid holidays: Percent of full-time participants by policy on holidays that fall on a regularly scheduled day off, medium and large firms, 1989

Holiday policy	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Holiday is not observed	2	- 1	1	. 3
Another day off granted	84	86	87	80
Additional day's pay in lieu of holiday	3	2	2	4
Another day off or day's pay, depending on when holiday falls	10	8	8	11
Another day off or holiday not observed, depending on when holiday falls	1	1	1	(')
Other provision applies <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1	(')
Holiday policy not determinable	(')	1	()	(h)

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Includes plans where the policy differs by holiday.

Table 9. Paid vacations: Percent of full-time employees by amount of paid vacation provided at selected periods of service, medium and large firms, 1989

Vacation policy	All em- ployees	Professional and administrative employees	Technical and cleri- cal em- ployees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees	Vacation policy	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and ad- ministra- tive em- ployees	Technical and cleri- cal em- ployees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100		_			
Provided paid vacations!	97	98	99	95	At 5 years of service—Continued 10 days	40	25	33	53
At 6 months of service:	_			. 1	Over 10 and under 15				
Under 5 days	6	4	4	9	days	5	5	4	5
5 days	34	41	43	26	15 days	41	50	50	30
Over 5 and under 10 days	9	16	14	3	Over 15 and under 20				
10 days	4	7	7	1	days	2	2	2	1
Over 10 and under 15			ا م ا	اليا	20 days	5	9	6	1
days	1	2 2	2	1 12	Over 20 and under 25			] [	
15 days Over 15 days	1	2	(1)	(²) 1	days	1	2	1	1
Over 15 days	' '	٤		'	25 days	1	2	(*)	(*)
At 1 year of service:				ļ	Over 25 days	2	3	2	1
Under 5 days	1	(°)	0	1	At 10 years of service:				
5 days	31	10	17	51	Under 5 days	(2)	<i>(</i> 2)	(2)	121
Over 5 and under 10 days	1	ĩ	1 1	i	5 days	(²)	(†) (†)	(*) (*)	(°)
10 days	52	64	69	36	Over 5 and under 10 days	(2)	\ /	8	(²)
Over 10 and under 15		* .			10 days	` <i>′</i> 6	2	5	()
days	3	5	5	1	Over 10 and under 15		-		9
15 days	4	10	3	1	days	1	(²)	(²)	1
Over 15 and under 20					15 days	57	50	57	61
days	1	1	-1	(²)	Over 15 and under 20			•	• •
20 days	1	4	1	(*)	days	6	4	5	7
Over 20 and under 25					20 days	21	32	24	13
_days	1	2	1	1	Over 20 and under 25			!	
25 days and over	1	1	1	(²)	days	2	3	2	1
		• ]	ŀ	- [[	25 days	- 1	. 2	2	(²)
At 3 years of service:	(2)			a	Over 25 days	3	4	3	2
Under 5 days	(²)	(²)	(7)	(°)			•		
5 days	3	(²)	2	. 5	At 15 years of service:		.0.		
Over 5 and under 10 days 10 days	73	(²) 65	( <sup>6</sup> ) 76	2 76	Under 5 days	(2)	(²)	(2)	(°)
Over 10 and under 15	/3	. 00	76	/°	5 days Over 5 and under 10 days	Ď l	(*)	Ž	1
days	6	6	5	6	10 days	(*)	2	(²) 3	(²)_
15 days	8	15	9	3	Over 10 and under 15	*	4	3	5
Over 15 and under 20	•	.,	•	ŭ	days	(²)	(²)	/2)	(a)
days	1	2	1	1	15 days	27	19	(²) 23	(°) 33
20 days	2	6	3	(°)	Over 15 and under 20	E,	,,,	23	33
Over 20 and under 25	- 1	١ ٠	_	- ''.	days	4	3	3	5
days	1	2	2	1	20 days	53	61	59	45
25 days and over	1	2	1	(²)	Over 20 and under 25		٠,	0.5	40
		+		``'	days	3	4	3	2
At 5 years of service:					25 days Over 25 and under 30	3	5	3	2
Under 5 days	(°)	(²)	(2)	(²)	days	2	2	3	1
5 days	Ť	(°)	(°) (°) (°)	2	30 days	(°)	1	1	(²)
Over 5 and under 10 days	(2)	- Ö	(2)	(²)	Over 30 days	`′1	2	2	

Table 9. Paid vacations: Percent of full-time employees by amount of paid vacation provided at selected periods of service, medium and large firms, 1989—Continued

Vacation policy	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and ad- ministra- tive em- ployees	Technical and cleri- cal em- ployees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees	Vacation policy	All em- ployees	Professional and administrative employees	Technical and cleri- cal em- ployees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
At 20 years of service: Under 5 days	Ć	(²)	(²) (²)	(²)	At 25 years of service—Continued Over 20 and under 25				
5 days	(²) 4	(²) 2	3	1 5	days	3	4	4	2
Over 10 and under 15				125	25 days	34	36	32	33
days	(²) 14	(°) 8	(²) 13	(²) 18	Over 25 and under 30 days	2	2	3	1
15 days Over 15 and under 20	14	J	'0	"	30 days	4	4	3	3
days	1	(²)	1	2	Over 30 days	2	3	2	2
20 days	51	55	55	46	At 30 years of service:3				
Over 20 and under 25 days	3	4	4	2	Under 5 days		-	-	(²)
25 days	19	22	16	18	5 days	(²)	(°)	(²)	1
Over 25 and under 30	_	_	,	1	10 days Over 10 and under 15	3	2	3	5
days	2	2	3	1	days	(²)	(°)	(²)	(²)
30 days Over 30 days	2	3	2 -	i	15 days	13	8	13	16
· ·					Over 15 and under 20	1	(²)	(2)	2
At 25 years of					days 20 days	34	38	37	30
service: Under 5 days	(²)	_	_	(²)	Over 20 and under 25				
5 days	(²)	(²)	(°)_	1	days	2 30	3 32	30	1 29
10 days	3	2	3	5	25 days Over 25 and under 30	30	32	30	25
Over 10 and under 15 days	(2)	(²)	(2)	(²)	days	2	2	3	1
15 days	13	\ `´8	13	(²) 16	30 days		9	7	7
Over 15 and under 20	_	/20	(2)	,	Over 30 days	3	4	3	3
days 20 days		(²) 39	(°) 38	30	Not provided paid vacations	3	2	1	5

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Employees receiving no paid vacations in their early years of service are included in the overall percentage of workers provided paid vacations; however, they are disregarded in computing the distributions by length of service up to the service period at which they become eligible for vacations.

NOTE: Data include anniversary year bonus days. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 10. Paid vacations: Percent of full-time participants by length of service required to take vacation, medium and large firms, 1989

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Length of service requirement	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With service requirement  1 month 2 months 3 months 4-5 months 6 months 7-11 months 1 year Over 1 year	6 1 10 1 35 1 40	92 9 2 11 1 43 (') 26	94 9 1 12 1 42 1 29 (')	96 4 1 7 1 27 1 55
Without service requirement	5	7	5	2
Service requirement not determinable	1	1	(')	1

Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Provisions were virtually the same after longer years of service.

Table 11. Paid vacations: Percent of full-time participants by unused vacation policy, medium and large firms, 1989

Policy	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Carryover only Cash-in only Carryover and cash-in Unused benefit lost Data not available	10 7	33 6 7 50 3	33 7 8 51 2	15 15 6 63 1

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 12. Paid personal leave: Percent of full-time employees by number of paid personal leave days provided per year, medium and large firms, 1989

Number of days	All em- ployees	and admin-	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Production and service employ-ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided paid personal leave	22	28	30	14
1 day	3	3	3	2
2 days		6	8	3
3 days	4	4	5	2
4 days		3	4	2
5 days	2	3	3	1
More than 5 days	1 1	2	2	1
No maximum specified1	3 2	2 6	3	1
Varies by length of service	2	1	3	1
Number of days not available		-	-	(²)
Not provided paid personal leave	78	72	70	86

Personal leave is provided as needed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 13. Paid funeral leave: Percent of full-time employees by number of paid funeral leave days available per occurrence, medium and large firms, 1989

Number of days	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and admin- istrative employ- ees	Techni- cal and clerical employ-	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided paid funeral leave	1 3 62 3 9 (')	87 1 3 59 4 13 (¹) 9 (¹)	86 1 4 58 3 13 (') 6 (')	80 1 2 66 2 5 1 3 (¹)
Not provided paid funeral leave	16	13	14	20
Number of days varies by relation- ship to deceased <sup>2</sup>	19	19	20	18

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 14. Paid jury-duty leave: Percent of full-time employees by number of paid jury-duty leave days available per occurrence, medium and large firms, 1989

Number of days	All em- ployees	Professional and adminstrative employees	employ-	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided paid jury-duty leave	5 1 2 1 1 (') 79 (')	95 1 5 1 2 1 2 (') 83 (')	92 2 5 1 1 1 (') 82 (')	87 1 5 1 2 (') 1 1 75 (')
Not provided paid jury-duty leave	10	5	8	13

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Less than 0.5 percent.

The maximum number of days provided for any occurrence was included in the distribution of funeral leave days.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Jury-duty leave is provided as needed.

Table 15. Paid military leave: Percent of full-time employees by number of paid military leave days available per year, medium and large firms, 1989

Number of days	All em- ployees	Professional and administrative employees		Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided paid military leave 5 days 6-9 days 10 days 11-14 days 15 days 20 days 21-29 days More than 30 days No maximum specified <sup>2</sup> Number of days not available	2 (') 31 1 2 1 2 (') 2 (') 12	61 1 (') 37 1 3 1 3 (') 2 (')	57 4 (') 34 1 3 1 (') 1 (') 12 (')	45 1 1 26 1 2 1 (') (') (')
Not provided paid military leave	47	39	43	55

Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 16. Parental leave: Percent of full-time employees by leave policy, medium and large firms, 1989

Employer leave policy	All employees	Profes- sional and admini- strative employees	Technical and clerical employees	Production and service employees
Total	100	100	100	100
Eligible for parental leave1	41	45	41	39
Eligible for maternity leave	2 35 1	44 2 37 2 3	41 1 36 1	39 2 34 1
Not eligible for maternity leave	(²)	1	(²)	(²)
Eligible for paternity leave	1 18 (²)	23 2 20 ( <sup>2</sup> )	20 1 17 (°)	19 1 17 (²)
Not eligible for paternity leave	21	21	. 21	20
Not eligible for parental leave	59	55	59	61

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Parental leave includes plans providing maternity leave only, paternity leave only, and both maternity and paternity leave.

2 Less than 0.5 percent.

. NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Military leave is provided as needed.

Table 17. Unpaid parental leave': Percent of eligible full-time employees by maximum duration of benefits, medium and large firms,

Duration	All eligible employees	Profes- sional and admini- strative employees	Technical and clerical employees	Production and service employees
Unpaid maternity leave				
Total	100	100	100	100
Under 6 weeks 6 weeks Cover 6 and under 8 weeks 8 weeks Over 8 and under 13 weeks 13 weeks Cover 13 and under 26 weeks 26 weeks Cover 26 and under 52 weeks 52 weeks Over 52 weeks Unpaid paternity leave	15 (°) 4 9 15 19	1 12 - 5 7 18 18 19 6 13	1 13 (²) 2 9 19 19 22 6 10	2 18 - 5 11 21 19 3 10 (*)
Total	100	100	100	100
Under 6 weeks 6 weeks 8 weeks Over 8 and under 13 weeks 13 weeks Over 13 and under 26 weeks 26 weeks Over 26 and under 52 weeks 52 weeks	3 21 3 8 15 14 21 3	5 17 3 8 18 14 17 3	2 21 2 11 15 10 21 4	3 24 4 7 14 15 24 2

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  This table includes plans providing a fixed number of unpaid days off, regardless of whether paid days off are also provided.  $^{\rm 2}$  Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category. A A STATE OF THE S

### **Chapter 4. Disability Benefits**

This chapter discusses three types of disability benefits: Sick leave, sickness and accident insurance, and long-term disability insurance. Paid sick leave and sickness and accident insurance provide workers protection against loss of income during temporary absences from work due to illness or accident. During more extended periods of disability, workers' income may be continued through long-term disability insurance or disability pensions.

#### Overview

Short-term disability protection through sick leave, sickness and accident insurance, or both, was provided to 89 percent of all employees in the survey in 1989. (See chart 1.) Sick leave usually provides 100 percent of the worker's normal earnings, whereas sickness and accident insurance usually replaces 50 to 67 percent of pay.

Twenty-two percent of the workers had sick leave plans coordinated with sickness and accident insurance. Coordination can take two forms: Starting insurance benefits after sick leave pay has ended, or paying both benefits concurrently. When payments are made from both sources, sick leave pay is reduced by the amount of the insurance benefits so that the total benefit does not exceed full salary.

Regardless of the method of coordination, employers offering sickness and accident insurance tend to allow fewer sick leave days than those without such insurance. At 5 years of service, for example, annual sick leave plans coordinated with insurance granted an average of 13.4 days at full pay. Plans not coordinated with insurance provided 24.5 days. This gap widened as years of service increased.

The Employee Benefits Survey gathers data on the number of days available for short-term disability, which includes both sick leave and sickness and accident insurance. For example, employees with 5 years of service had available an average of 106 days (at full or partial pay) of short-term disability benefits (table 19).

Long-term disability insurance (LTD), which typically pays 50 or 60 percent of earnings, was provided to 45 percent of employees. Twenty-nine percent (some with LTD i.sprance) were eligible for immediate disability benefits under their pension plans.

LTD insurance payments usually begin after 6 months of disability and continue to retirement age or for a specified

number of months, depending on the worker's age at the time of disability. Career—ending disabilities may entitle an employee to an immediate pension, or the pension may be deferred until other forms of income, such as LTD insurance, have ceased. (Disability provisions of pension plans are discussed in chapter 6.)

Paid sick leave and LTD insurance were more prevalent among white-collar workers, while sickness and accident insurance and immediate disability pension benefits were more prevalent among blue-collar workers.

#### Paid sick leave

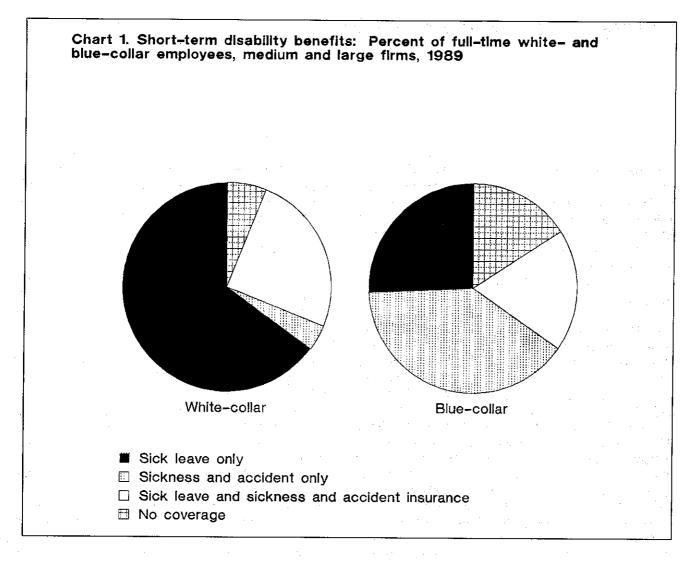
Of the employees covered by paid sick leave plans, 75 percent were allowed a fixed number of days per year (annual sick leave plans). Another 13 percent of the participants were provided sick leave benefits for each illness (per disability plans). Most of the remainder were covered by both annual and per disability benefits. Four percent received time off as needed (tables 18, 20 to 25).

Forty-nine percent of the employees covered by annual sick leave plans were allowed to carry over and accumulate unused sick leave from year to year (cumulative plans). Such plans typically granted fewer days per year than plans in which employees could not carry over unused days. For example, at 20 years of service, cumulative annual plans averaged 13.7 days at full pay, while noncumulative plans averaged 41.2 days. Two-thirds of the employees in cumulative plans had limits on the amount of sick leave that could be carried over to the next year, typically between 30 and 130 days. The remaining workers in cumulative plans were allowed to accumulate an unlimited amount of sick leave. Ten percent of employees in annual sick leave plans could cash in accumulated sick leave at termination of employment or use that leave to enhance retirement benefits.

Per disability sick leave plans generally provided more days of paid leave for an illness than annual plans. For workers with per disability plans, the average number of days at full pay was 43.4 at 1 year of service, 66.1 at 5 years of service, 97.4 at 15 years of service, and 118.9 at 25 years of service. Under annual plans, corresponding averages were 15.4 days at 1 year, 20.5 days at 5 years, 26.6 days at at 15 years, and 28.3 at 25 years.

Partial-pay benefits to be paid after full-pay benefits ended were available to 12 percent of sick leave participants with 10 years of service. In some of these plans, the number of days with full-pay benefits increased with se-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>For further analysis of combined sick leave and sickness and accident insurance plan provisions, see James N. Houff and William J. Wiatrowski, "Analyzing Short-term Disability Benefits, "Monthly Labor Review, June 1989, pp. 3–9.



niority, and the number of days with partial-pay benefits decreased. It was rare for participants to receive only partial pay benefits, regardless of length of service.

Sick leave plans commonly had a short service requirement, generally 3 months, before new employees became eligible for benefits. About one out of seven of the sick leave participants had to wait 1 to 5 days before receiving benefits, at 1 year of service. These waiting periods were often reduced or eliminated after 10 or 15 years of service.

While sick leave is commonly thought of as replacing lost income while an employee is ill or injured, the survey found that some workers could use their benefits for other reasons. For example, using sick leave to attend a funeral (available to 11 percent of annual and 1 percent of per disability sick leave participants), or to take care of personal business (19 percent annual and 2 percent per disability) were the most common provisions.

#### Sickness and accident insurance

Sickness and accident insurance plans protected 43 percent of all employees against income losses due to short—

term disabilities. Four-fifths of the participants had their benefits fully paid by their employer. The remainder most often paid a fixed contribution, usually between \$2 and \$3 a month, or paid a percent of monthly earnings (tables 18, 26 to 28).

Benefit payments under sickness and accident insurance plans were either a percent of employee earnings or a scheduled dollar amount. White-collar participants were more likely to be covered by plans with earnings-based formulas than were blue-collar participants.

Under earnings—based formulas, the percent of earnings was usually fixed—typically 50 to 67 percent—although some plans varied the percentage by length of service or length of disability. Sixty—six percent of participants in earnings—based plans had a dollar limit on the amount of the weekly benefit. Blue—collar workers were the most common recipients of scheduled dollar benefits, which provided either a fixed weekly amount (usually between \$100 and \$180) or varying weekly benefits (usually based on earnings).

Plans that placed a fixed maximum on the number of weeks of coverage, commonly 26 weeks, covered 96 per-

cent of participants. Other common maximums were 13 weeks and 52 weeks. The remaining workers had maximum durations that varied by length of service.

Three-fourths of the employees with sickness and accident insurance were required to be on the job for a specified time before they were covered by the plan. This service requirement was typically 6 months or less.

Sickness and accident insurance, unlike sick leave, usually requires a waiting period before benefits begin, most commonly 1 to 7 days. Waiting periods may be shortened or eliminated entirely for employees involved in an accident or who are hospitalized. Waiting periods may also be dropped when sickness and accident insurance is coordinated with sick leave, and insurance payments start after sick leave pay has ended.

Workers in two States, New Jersey and New York, are covered by mandatory temporary disability insurance plans that are at least partially employer financed. Both of these State plans pay benefits based on a percentage of the worker's earnings for up to 26 weeks with a limit on the weekly benefit (\$170 in New York and \$241 in New Jersey during 1989).9

## Combined sick leave and sickness and accident insurance benefits

The survey provided data on the combined number of days of sick leave and sickness and accident insurance available. In 1989, employees had available an average of 98 paid days off at 1 year of service, and 115 days off at 30 years. Averages also varied by occupational group; for example, they ranged from 96 days for technical-clerical workers to 122 days for production-service workers, all with 10 years of service (table 19).

Payments, particularly from sickness and accident insurance, may be less than the regular rate of pay. To account for this, "full-pay-equivalent days" were developed. For example, if an employee could receive benefits for 130 workdays at 50 percent of pay, the tabulations would show 130 "days available," but 65 "full-pay-equivalent days" (50 percent of 130 days).

In addition, the "replacement ratio," defined as the percent of an employee's regular pay that is received during available short-term disability days, provides a measurement of the pay replaced over the term of the disability. "Replacement ratios" are computed by dividing the "full-pay-equivalent days" by the "days available." For example, if an employee could receive 100 "days available" and 70 "full-pay-equivalent days," the "replacement ratio" would be 70 percent.

Both States permit an employer to substitute a private plan for the State plan if the benefits provided are at least equivalent. In New York, many employers agree to pay the employee's share of plan costs. California and Rhode Island also have mandated temporary disability insurance plans, but these plans require no employer contribution and, thus, are not included in this survey. Hawaii, which has a temporary disability insurance law requiring private plan coverage, is excluded from the survey.

At 10 years of service, workers had an average of 111 days of short-term disability protection available. But, because many days were paid at partial pay (including some sick leave days at partial pay), workers would be provided the equivalent of 66 days at full pay. Thus, if an employee receiving average benefits was out of work for the entire 111 day period, 60 percent (66 divided by 111) of lost pay would be replaced. The flow of income, however, would not necessarily be constant over the disability period. If the initial days away from work were covered by paid sick leave (at full pay), and the remainder by sickness and accident insurance (at partial pay), the initial replacement rate would be higher than that subsequently received.

#### Long-term disability insurance

Long-term disability (LTD) insurance provides a monthly benefit to employees who, due to illness or injury, are unable to work for an extended period of time (tables 29–36). Generally, LTD benefit payments begin after 6 months of disability and continue until retirement age, or for a specified number of months, depending on the employee's age at time of disability. In most instances, the LTD payments take the form of a percentage of predisability earnings.

Of the full-time employees covered by the survey, 45 percent had LTD coverage; 20 percent of those employees with coverage were required to contribute towards the cost of their plan. Of those with jointly financed LTD plans, one-third could choose from various options under a "cafeteria plan," with employee contributions varying by the mix of benefits selected. (See chapter 8 for additional information on cafeteria plans.) Another one-third contributed a monthly amount per \$100 of covered earnings, with the most common rate between 20 and 39 cents per \$100 of coverage. 10

Service requirements found in LTD plans were usually more restrictive than for the other insurance benefits studied. Because of the long-term nature of the LTD benefits, more employers restricted eligibility to employees who had demonstrated some attachment to the company. While 35 percent of the employees covered by LTD plans had no service requirement and another 29 percent had service requirements of 1 to 3 months, 22 percent of the participants had service requirements of 1 year or more. Two percent of the LTD participants were in plans that also required an employee to have reached a certain age to be eligible for the benefit.

The degree of participation varied widely among the employee groups, with white—collar workers more than twice as likely to have LTD insurance as blue—collar workers. However, many employees not covered under LTD insurance are eligible for an immediate disability pension

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Covered earnings are that portion of a worker's earnings to which the replacement rate formula is applied. For example, if an LTD plan pays 60 percent of earnings with a maximum monthly benefit of \$3,000, covered earnings would be \$5,000 (\$3,000 is 60 percent of \$5,000).

through their retirement plan; 29 percent of all employees covered by the survey (35 percent of the blue-collar workers) had immediate disability retirement provisions.

Nearly half (48 percent) of the full-time participants had to wait 6 months after the disability occurred before beginning to receive LTD payments. For other participants, LTD benefits commenced after sick leave and sickness and accident insurance benefits ended.

Eighty-six percent of all participants received their LTD benefit as a fixed percent of predisability earnings. The most common benefit percentages were 50 and 60 percent of monthly pay. Most of these plans set a limit on maximum monthly payments. These maximums commonly ranged between \$4,001 and \$10,000; the average was \$5,627.

Slightly over 90 percent of the white-collar participants were in plans that provided a fixed percent of earnings; 71 percent of blue-collar workers were in such plans. Blue-collar participants in plans with other benefit formulas were more likely to be covered by plans paying a scheduled dollar amount that varied by the level of the worker's earnings. In contrast, white-collar workers not covered by a plan paying a fixed percentage of earnings were most likely to be covered by a plan that paid a variable percentage based on the level of earnings.

Eighty-three percent of participants were in LTD plans

that applied a monthly maximum limit, either a dollar maximum in plans that pay a fixed percent of earnings (41 percent), a disability income ceiling (15 percent), or a combination of both methods (28 percent). Disability income ceilings affect benefits only if the amount payable from the LTD plan plus income from other outside sources, such as rehabilitative employment and family Social Security payments, exceeded a specified percentage (most commonly 70 or 75 percent) of predisability earnings.

Survivor benefits, payable to an eligible dependent upon the death of a disabled employee, were available in plans covering 28 percent of the LTD participants. These benefits usually took the form of a lump-sum payment (most often equal to 3 times the monthly LTD benefit) or a percentage of the monthly LTD benefit paid for a fixed number of months (generally not more than 6 months).

Plans that included coverage for disabilities due to mental illness covered 94 percent of long-term disability plans participants. However, 44 percent had limits placed upon coverage. In most of these cases, benefits were provided for a specified period (usually 24 months) and then ceased unless the participant was institutionalized at the end of the limiting period. For 3 percent of the participants, benefits were provided for a only a set period of time, regardless of institutionalization.

Table 18. Short-term disability coverage: Percent of full-time employees by participation in sickness and accident insurance plans and paid sick leave plans, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of plan	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and adminis- trative employ- ees	Technical and clerical employees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
With short-term disability coverage	89	96	92 :	84
Sickness and accident insurance only Wholly employer financed	21 19	3 2	5 4	40 36
Paid sick leave only	46	67	63	26
Combined sickness and accident insurance/paid sick leave	22 17	26 20	24 19	19 15
Without short-term disability coverage	11	4	8.	16

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 19. Short-term disability benefits: Average number of days available and percent of pay covered for full-time participants, medium and large firms, 1989

	All	participar	nts		ofessional and trative participants		Technical and clerical participants			Production and service participants		
Length of service	Days available	Full-pay equiva- lent days <sup>2</sup>	Repla- cement ratio <sup>3</sup>	Days available	Full-pay equiva- lent days²	Repla- cement ratio <sup>3</sup>	Days available	Full-pay equiva- lent days²	Repla- cement ratio <sup>3</sup>	Days available	Full-pay equiva- lent days²	Repla- cement ratio <sup>3</sup>
At 1 year	103 106 111 112 114 115	53 57 61 66 68 71 72 72	54 55 57 60 61 62 63 63	92 96 102 107 109 110 111	59 64 70 77 80 82 84 84	65 67 69 72 74 75 76	79 83 89 96 97 98 99	47 52 57 65 68 70 72 72	60 62 64 68 70 72 73	112 118 119 122 123 126 126 126	51 55 57 59 61 63 64 64	46 47 48 49 50 50 51

¹ Coverage includes annual and per-disability sick leave, sickness and accident insurance, and any combinations available. Averages are for the first illness of the year, with no benefits carried over from prior years. Benefits may or may not require a waiting period, either initially, or between various payments.
² Full-pay equivalent days take into account days available at full and partial pay. For example, as employee receiving 30 days.

NOTE: Averages exclude workers covered by plans that do not specify the maximum number of days available, and workers not covered by short-term disability benefit plans.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Full-pay equivalent days take into account days available at full and partial pay. For example, an employee receiving 30 days at full pay and 60 days at half pay would have 60 full-pay equivalent days (30 times 1.00 + 60 times .50).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Represents the percent of full pay replaced during the available short-term disability days. An employee with 110 days available and 60 full-pay equivalent days has a replacement ratio of 55 percent.

Table 20. Paid sick leave: Percent of full-time employees by type of provision, medium and large firms, 1989

Provision	All em- ployees	Professional and administrative employees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided paid sick leave	68	93	87	44
Sick leave provided on: An annual basis only¹ A per disability basis only² Both an annual and per disability basis As needed basis³ Other basis⁵	51 9 6 3 (*)	62 16 8 7 (1)	64 10 10 2	37 5 2 (1) (1)
Not provided paid sick leave	32	7	13	56

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Employees earn a specified number of sick leave days per year. This

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

number may vary by length of service.

<sup>2</sup> Employees earn a specified number of sick leave days for each illness or disability. This number may vary by length of service.

<sup>3</sup> Plan does not specify maximum number of days.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Includes formal plans with provisions that change from a specified number of days per year to a specified number of days per absence after a certain service period.

Table 21. Paid sick leave: Percent of full-time employees by sick leave provision, medium and large firms, 1989

Sick leave policy	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and adminis- trative employ- ees	Technical and clerical employ-	Produc- tion and service employ- ees	Sick leave policy	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and adminis- trative employ- ees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100	A. 40				
Provided paid sick leave <sup>2</sup>	68	93	87	44	At 10 years of service—Continued 15 and under 30 days	4	7	. 5	. 2
Sick leave provided					30 and under 60 days	2	3	2	2
annually <sup>3</sup>	56	70	74	39	60 and under 120 days 120 and under 180 days	3 4	6 9	5	1
At 6 months of service:					180 days or more	1,	1	(*)	<b>(</b> ⁴)
Under 5 days	14	12	18	13					
5 and under 10 days	23	31	37	11	At 15 years of service:		1	1	3
10 and under 15 days	4	8	6	2	Under 5 days 5 and under 10 days	2 22	18	27	22
15 and under 30 days	2	5			10 and under 15 days	18	24	29	8
30 and under 60 days	(*)	2	(*)	(†) (†)	15 and under 30 days	4	8	5	2
60 and under 120 days 120 and under 180 days	2	4	2	6	30 and under 60 days	2	2	2	1
180 days or more	(*)	( <del>*</del> )	(*)		60 and under 120 days	3	7:	4	1
too days or more	( )		\ \'	1.	120 and under 180 days	4	9	- 5	1
At 1 year of service:			1 5-		180 days or more	. 1	2	1	(*)
Under 5 days	- 5	2	3	7 -					}
5 and under 10 days	22	20	31	19	At 20 years of service:		1 1		
10 and under 15 days	19	28	30	9	Under 5 days	. 2	1	: 1	3
15 and under 30 days		10	6	2	5 and under 10 days	22	18 24	27 29	21 8
30 and under 60 days	1	2	1	(1)	10 and under 15 days	18 4	8	5	2
60 and under 120 days	1	2	1 3	Ö	15 and under 30 days 30 and under 60 days	2	2	2	1
120 and under 180 days	2 (*)	(1)	(1)	(*)	60 and under 120 days	3	6	4	;
180 days or more		()	17 -	17	120 and under 180 days	4	9	5	1
At 5 years of service:			,		180 days or more	1	2	1	(*)
Under 5 days	2	1	1	4					] ''
5 and under 10 days	22	18	27	21	At 25 years of service:5				
10 and under 15 days	18	24	29	9	Under 5 days	2	1.	1	2
15 and under 30 days	· 5	8	6	2	5 and under 10 days	22	18	27	22
30 and under 60 days	3	6	4	.2	10 and under 15 days	18	24	29	8
60 and under 120 days	3	6	3	(*)	15 and under 30 days	4	8	5 -	2
120 and under 180 days		5	3	1	30 and under 60 days	2	2	2	1
180 days or more	(*)	1	(*)	(1)	60 and under 120 days 120 and under 180 days	5	10	6	1
44.40				<u>'</u>	180 days or more	1	10	1	( <sup>4</sup> )
At 10 years of					100 days of filore		_	'	''
service: Under 5 days	. 2	1	1	. 4		1			
5 and under 10 days	22	18	27	21			ľ		
10 and under 15 days		24	29	8	1 to the state of	1	1	1	1 '

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Paid sick leave: Percent of full-time employees by sick leave provision, medium and large firms, 1989—Continued

Sick leave policy <sup>1</sup>	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and adminis- trative employ- ees	Technical and clerical employ-ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees	Sick leave policy	All em- ployees	Professional and administrative employees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Sick leave provided on a per disability basis <sup>6</sup>	15	24	20	7	At 10 years of service—Continued 120 and under 180 days 180 days or more	4 (*)	7 1	4 (*)	2 (*)
Under 5 days	(*)	1	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	Too days of more imminum		•	( )	
5 and under 10 days	`2	4	3	`1	At 15 years of service:				
10 and under 30 days	4	8	5	1	Under 5 days	( <sup>4</sup> )	<b>(</b> ⁴)	(1)	(1)
30 and under 60 days	(*)	1	1	(*)	5 and under 10 days		`1 ,	`1	(6)
60 and under 120 days	1	3	1	(4)	10 and under 30 days	1	1	1	(*)
120 and under 180 days	1	3	.1	(*)	30 and under 60 days	2	2	4	( <sup>4</sup> )
180 days or more	(*)	(4)	(*)	-	60 and under 120 days	4	7	5	1
					120 and under 180 days	7	11	9	3
At 1 year of service:					180 days or more,	(*)	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	(*)
Under 5 days	(1)	(*)	(*)	1	·				
5 and under 10 days	1	2	2	1	At 20 years of service:				
10 and under 30 days	5	9	7	. 2	Under 5 days	(⁴)	(⁴)	(*)	(4)
30 and under 60 days	1	3	2	(*)	5 and under 10 days	1	1	1	(*)
60 and under 120 days	2	3	1	1	10 and under 30 days	1	1	1	( <sup>4</sup> )
120 and under 180 days	2	.3	. 1	1	30 and under 60 days	1	1	. 3	(*) (*)
180 days or more	<b>(*)</b>	(*)	(⁴)	-	60 and under 120 days	4	- 7	4	1
					120 and under 180 days	5	10	7	2
At 5 years of service:			4		180 days or more	2	3	3	2
Under 5 days	(*)	(1)	(*)	()					
5 and under 10 days	1	1	1	(*)	At 25 years of service:5				
10 and under 30 days	2	3	2	1	Under 5 days	( <sup>4</sup> )	(*)	(*)	(*)
30 and under 60 days	3	5	5	(1)	5 and under 10 days	1	1	1	(*)
60 and under 120 days	5	9 5	7	3	10 and under 30 days	1	1	1	Ö
120 and under 180 days	. 2		.2	1	30 and under 60 days	1	1	3	(*)
180 days or more	(*)	( <sup>4</sup> )	(*)	-	60 and under 120 days	3	6	4	1
At 10 years of					120 and under 180 days	6	11	7	2
service:					180 days or more	2	3 ,	3.	2
Under 5 days	(*)	(1)	(1)	(1)	As needed basis <sup>7</sup>		_	ا ۾	(4)
5 and under 10 days	1	1	1	(2)	As needed basis	.3	7	2	( <sup>4</sup> )
10 and under 30 days	1 1	i	i	Ö	Other basis <sup>8</sup>	(4)	/4\		445
30 and under 60 days	ż	4	5	1	Outer Dasis	(*)	(1)	1	( <sup>4</sup> )
60 and under 120 days	6	9	8	-	Not provided paid sick leave	32	7	13	56

¹ Some plans grant sick leave at partial pay, either in addition or as an alternative to full-pay provisions. Employees receiving partial pay only or no sick leave in their early years of service are included in the overall percentages of workers provided sick leave; however, they are disregarded in computing the distributions by length of service up to the service period at which they become eligible for full sick leave pay.
² The total is less than the sum of the individual breakdowns because some employees had annual and per disability plans.
³ Employees earn a specified number of sick leave days per year.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Employees earn a specified number of sick leave days per year.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Provisions were virtually the same after longer years of service.

Employees earn a specified number of sick leave days for each illness or disability.

Plan does not specify maximum number of days.

Includes formal plans with provisions that change from a specified number of days per year to a specified number of days per absence after a certain service period.

Table 22. Paid sick leave: Average number of days at full pay for full-time participants by type of plan, medium and large firms, 1989

ltem	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Paid annual sick leave <sup>1</sup> by length of service:				
At 6 months	12.5	17.9	10.8	7.2
At 1 year	15.4	21.8	14.5	9.4
At 3 years		25.2	16.7	10.9
At 5 years	20.5	29.3	19.2	12.6
At 10 years	25.0	35.8	23,8	14.8
At 15 years		38.0	25.2	16.1
At 20 years		39.6	26.2	16.8
At 25 years		40.5	26.6	17.3
At 30 years <sup>2</sup>	28.6	40.8	26.8	17.4
Paid per disability sick leave <sup>3</sup> by length of service:				
At 6 months	39.4	45.5	31.2	33.9
At 1 year	43.4	50.4	34.3	38.3
At 3 years	50.2	58.0	41.7	44.5
At 5 years	66.1	71.3	59.2	64.3
At 10 years	82.8	89.2	76.2	78.9
At 15 years	97.4	100.3	91.4	101.1
At 20 years		108.8	101.7	121.8
At 25 years		115.4	111.1	140.9
At 30 years <sup>2</sup>	119.3	115.8	111.4	141.6

Employees earn a specified number of sick leave days per year. This number may vary by length of service.
 The average (mean) was virtually the same after longer years of service.

NOTE: Computation of average excluded days paid at partial pay and workers with only partial pay days or zero days of sick leave.

ice.

<sup>3</sup> Employees earn a specified number of sick leave days for each illness or disability. This number may vary by length of service.

Table 23. Paid annual sick leave: Average number of days at full pay for full-time participants by accumulation policy and sickness and accident insurance coordination, medium and large firms, 1989

ltem	All par- tici- pants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Production and service participants	Itom	All par- tici- pants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
At 1 year of service:					At 15 years of service:				
Cumulative plan	9.1	10.3	9.4	7.5	Cumulative plan	13.5	15.2	13.1	12.2
insurance Without sickness and accident	8.5	9.8	9.7	6.7	insurance	12.8	15.5	13.9	10.1
insurance	9.4	10.4	9.3	8.1	insurance	13.8	15.1	12.8	13.9
Noncumulative plan With sickness and accident	21.4	31.3	20.9	11.1	Noncumulative plan With sickness and accident	39.2	56.5	40.5	19.4
insurance Without sickness and accident	10.0	15.9	10.5	6.0	insurance	20.9	37.9	22.1	9.3
insurance	28.3	37.8	26.3	16.1	insurance	50.3	64.3	49.8	29.4
At 5 years of service:					At 20 years of service:				
Cumulative plan	11.2	12.6	11.2	9.7	Cumulative plan	13.7	15.5	13.2	12.5
insurance	10.8	12.7	12.2	8.5	insurance	13.0	15.8	14.1	10.3
insurance	11.4	12.6	10.9	10.7	insurance	14.1	15.3	12.9	14.2
Noncumulative plan	29.5	42.9	29.2	15.1	Noncumulative plan	41.2	59.3	42.5	20.5
insurance Without sickness and accident	15.5	27.1	16.8	7.4	insurance	22.5	40.7	23.7	10.1
insurance	38.0	49.6	35.6	22.8	insurance	52.5	67.1	52.1	30.9
At 10 years of service:					At 25 years of service:				
Cumulative plan	13.2	14.9	13.0	11.7	Cumulative plan	13,8	15.5	13.3	12.6
insurance	12.7	15.1	14.3	9.7	insurance	13.2	16.0	14.2	10.5
insurance	13.5	14.8	12.6	13.3	insurance	14.1	15.3	12.9	14.2
Noncumulative planWith sickness and accident	36.2	52.8	37.3	17.4	Noncumulative planWith sickness and accident	42.2	60.8	43.4	21.2
insurance	19.3	35.1	20.5	8.4	insurance	23.5	42.4	24.7	10.8
insurance	46.5	60.3	45.8	26.4	insurance	53.6	68.5	52.9	31.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Paid sick leave plans with a specified number of days available each year. Per disability plans were excluded from this table because (1) only a small percentage of the employees with per disability plans were also covered under a sickness and accident insurance plan and (2) only annual sick leave plans allow the employee to carry over and accumulate unused sick leave from one year to the next year. Instead,

the number of days of paid leave under a per disability plan is renewed for each illness or disability after the employee returns to work for a specified period. Data on per disability plans are presented in table 22.

NOTE: Computation of average excluded days paid at partial pay and workers with only partial pay days or zero days of sick leave.

Table 24. Paid annual sick leave: Average number of days at full pay for full-time participants by sickness and accident insurance coordination, medium and large firms, 1989

Item	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
At 1 year of service:				
With sickness and accident insurance	9.3	13.1	10.1	6.3
insurance	18.7	25.5	16.3	12.2
At 5 years of service:				
With sickness and accident insurance	13.4	20.6	14.5	7.8
insurance	24.5	33.1	21.1	16.9
At 10 years of service:				
With sickness and accident insurance	16.3	26.0	17.4	9.0
insurance	29.8	40.0	26.4	20.0
At 15 years of service:				
With sickness and accident insurance	17.2	27.7	18.0	9.6
insurance	31.8	42.4	28.2	21.8
At 20 years of service:				
With sickness and accident insurance	18.2	29.4	18.9	10.2
insurance	33.1	44.0	29.2	22.8
At 25 years of service:		!		
With sickness and accident insurance	18.8	30.4	19.5	10.7
Without sickness and accident insurance	33.6	44.7	29.6	23.1

<sup>1</sup> Paid sick leave plans with a specified number of days available each year.

NOTE: Computation of average excluded days paid at partial pay and workers with only partial pay days or zero days of sick leave.

Table 25. Paid annual sick leave: Percent of full-time participants by unused sick leave policy and carryover provisions, medium and large firms, 1989

Unused sick leave policy and carryover provisions	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Unused sick leave policy				
Total	100	100	100	100
Carryover only	39 10 10 41 (²)	39 4 6 51 (²)	45 6 11 38 (²)	33 21 13 33 (°)
Carryover provisions				
Total	100	100	100	100
Unlimited accumulation	31	34	36	23
Limit on total number of days accumulated	68	64	63	77
Under 10 days	3 3 2 2 2 1 6 1 7 2 2 1 4 2 3 5 5 6	2 3 1 2 (°) 7 1 6 1 8 2 2 2 (°) 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	2 2 2 2 1 8 1 4 2 8 2 3 1 3 2 (*) 6 5 7 (*)	7 4 6 4 2 1 20 1 8 7 3 1 1 2 6 6 ( <sup>3</sup> )
Other <sup>3</sup>	1	2	(²)	(²)
Data not available	(²)	(²)	1	(²)

<sup>1</sup> Paid sick leave plans with a specified number of days available each year.
<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Carryover provisions vary by length of service.

Table 26. Sickness and accident insurance: Percent of full-time participants by type and duration of payments, medium and large firms, 1989

			er en	1	vlaximum we	eks of covera	age		
Type of payment	Total	Less than	13	14-25	26	27-51	52	Over 52	Varies by service
All participants									
All types	100	1	14	3	64	2	10	1	4
Fixed percent of earnings  Less than 50  60  66  67  70  75  80  Other percent  Percent of earnings varies  By service  By length of disability  By both service and length of	57 (') 26 13 1 12 2 1 1 (')	0 0 0	7 (*) 2 2 2 -1 1 (*) (*) (*) (*)	2 - 1 - 0 0 0 0	43 (') 222 8 1 9 2 (') (') (')	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 0000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 0 0 0 0 0 0
disability	1 · (¹)	-	· -	(1)	(')	<u>.</u>	-		O
Fixed weekly dollar benefit  Less than \$60 \$60-\$79 \$80-\$99 \$100-\$119 \$120-\$139 \$140-\$159 \$160-\$179 \$180-\$199 \$200-\$219 \$220 or more	26 4 1 2 4 2 5 3 2 1 2	0 0	6 2 () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	10000.0000.0	17 2 1 1 3 2 4 3 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 - - - - 0 0 - 1 0 0	(b)	() 
Weekly dollar benefit varies By earnings	13 12	_	. 1 . 1	-	3 2	0	7 7	<u> </u>	2 2
By service or length of disability.	1	-	(°)	-	(¹) 	_	(¹)		()
Professional and administra- tive		. <del>-</del> 	, . <del>.</del> , ,	- 	(t)	-	<b>-</b>	O	
All types  Fixed percent of earnings  Less than 50  50  60  67  70  75  80  Other percent	100 77 (') 37 20 14 3 2 1	2 ()	9 (') 3 3 1 (') (')	4 3 - 1 () () () () ()	74 61 (') 33 14 11 2 (') (')	1 () 1	6 1 - 1 (') - -	1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 0 0 0 0
Percent of earnings varies	8 3 2 2 (¹)	(¹) (¹) -	- - - -	1 (') 1	2 (') 1 2 -	() ()	4 2 1	-	() ()
Fixed weekly dollar benefit	10 3 (') 1 1 (')	- - - - -	1 (') - (') - -	- - - - -	8 3 (') (') 1 (')	<u>o</u>	() - - - -	<u>o</u>	- - - - - -

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Sickness and accident insurance: Percent of full-time participants by type and duration of payments, medium and large firms, 1989—Continued

	•			М	aximum weel	s of coverag	e 		
Type of payment	Total	Less than 13	13	14-25	26	27-51	52	Over 52	Varies by service
Professional and administra- tive—Continued									
\$140-\$159	3	_	(¹)	-	2	(¹)	-	-	-
\$160-\$179	(¹) 1	- 1	-	-	() ()	-	<u>(</u> )	_	
\$180-\$199 \$200-\$219	(')		(')	-	-	-	-	_	
\$220 or more	(¹)	j -	(¹)	-	(')	-	-	-	-
Veekly dollar benefit varies	3	_	1	-	1	(')	1	-	()
By earnings	.3	-	1	-	1	(')	1	-	()
By service or length of disability.	(¹)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Data not available	2	-	-	-	1	-	_	1	_
Technical and clerical						:			
All types	100	2	11	4	71	3	5	2	3
ixed percent of earnings	78	1	9	4	59 (¹)	1 -	1 -	1 1	2
Less than 5050	(¹) 33	-	3	1	29	-	_	Ö	(')
60	19	1 1	4	i	11	(¹)	.1	Ö	`1
66	1	-		-	1	-	(')		- 0
67	17	()	1	()	14 1	ტ ტ	1	()	(')
70	2 4	_! _!	(¹) 2	- (') 1	1	1	_	8	<u> </u>
75 80	1	-	-	(')	1	_`	_	-	(1)
Other percent	(¹)	-	(,)	-	(')	(1)	-	-	(1)
Percent of earnings varies	6	(')	<b>(¹</b> )	(')	2	_1	2	-	1
By service	3	(1)	-	-	1 1	(1)	2 (¹)		()
By length of disability	2	-	(¹)	(¹)	(*)	_	()	_	0
By both service and length of disability	1	_		_	1	_	_	_	(¹)
By earnings	i	-	-	-	(¹)	1	-	_	-
Fixed weekly dollar benefit	10	-	1	(¹)	8	(')	(¹)	(¹)	(b)
Less than \$60	3	-	(1)	-	3	-	-	-	-
\$60-\$79	(')	-	()	(¹)	()	_	-	(')	_
\$80-\$99	1 2	_	(†)	(')	(')	_		_	_
\$100-\$119 \$120-\$139	(¹)	_	-	<u>'</u>	(')	-	_	-	-
\$140-\$159	2	-	(¹)	(')	_2	()	_	_	-
\$160-\$179	(')	-	-	-	()	(')	-	-	-
\$180-\$199	1	-	-	-	()	_	(')	_	_
\$200-\$219 \$220 or more	(¹) 1	_	( <del>'</del> )	_	8	_	(¹)	-	(t)
	4		1	_	1	1	1	_	l o
Weekly dollar benefit varies By earnings	4	-	1	_	1	1	1	-	(1)
By service or length of disability .	(¹)	-	(¹)	-	(,)	-	-	-	l o
Data not available	2	-	-	-	1	-	_	(')	-
Production and service									
All types	100	1	16	3	60	2	13	1	6
Fixed percent of earnings	45	(¹)	6 (¹)	1 -	34 (¹)	(,)	2	1 -	_1
Less than 50	(¹) 21	1 - 1	2	-	17	-	_	()	(')
50 60	10	(1)	2	(1)	6	(')	1	8	1
66	1	-	-		1	-	O <sub>1</sub>	_	
67	10	-	1	()	8	- 45	1 /1	(1)	()
70	2 1	(,)	(¹) (¹)	0	(')	() ()	()	()	(1)
75									(')

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Sickness and accident insurance: Percent of full-time participants by type and duration of payments, medium and large firms, 1989—Continued

					/laximum wee	ks of covera	ge		
Type of payment	Total	Less than 13	13	14-25	26	27-51	52	Over 52	Varies by service
Production and service—Continued									
Other percent	(')	-	(')	_	(f)	l o	_	-	-
Percent of earnings varies	2	_	(')	' (¹)	(')	l e	_	_	1 1
By service	(')	-	~ ~	\ <u>''</u>	6	1 8	l _	i I	/s
By length of disability By both service and length of	`1	-	(1)	()	8	2	_	_	1
disability	(¹)		_	-	(4)	l <u>-</u>	_	_	(¹)
By earnings	(f)	-	-	-	Ö	(4)	_	_	-
Fixed weekly dollar benefit	35	1 1	8	1	22	2	2	_	l ds
Less than \$60	4	-	2	(5)	1	(')		l <u>-</u>	l ''
\$60-\$79	1	_	ï	Ö	1	<u> </u>	_	_	_
\$80-\$99	3	-	1	Ö	2	i -	-	ļ <u> </u>	_
\$100-\$119	6	1	2	l či	3	-	-	_	_
\$120-\$139	3	-	1		3	-	(¹)	_	_
\$140-\$159	6	- 1	2	(')	4	(1)	l ö	-	_
\$160-\$179	5	-	(¹)	-	4	Ö	~	_	_
\$180-\$199	3	-	-	(¹)	2	<u> </u>	1	_	_
\$200-\$219	2	-	(')	_	1	(')	()	_	_
\$220 or more	2	-	(')	(')	1	(°)	Č)	_	(¹)
Weekly dollar benefit varies	18	_	1	_	4	(')	10	_	3
By earnings	16	-	1	-	3	ŏ	10	_	3
By service or length of disability.	2	_	1	-	1	l <u>'</u>	Ö	l <u>-</u>	ര്

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 27. Sickness and accident insurance: Percent of full-time participants with benefits based on percent of earnings formula by maximum weekly benefit, medium and large firms, 1989

					Maximu	m weekly	y benefit	,				
Total	Total with maxi- mum	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$119	\$120 to \$139	\$140 to \$159	\$160 to \$199	\$200 to \$249	\$250 to \$299	\$300 to \$349	\$350 to \$399	\$400 or more	No maxi- mum
100	66	1	2	(')	28	2	12	5	3	2	11	34
94 1 43 22 1 20 4 2 1 (')	64 (') 34 13 1 13 2 1 (') (')	0 0 0 0 0	2 -1 (') - 1 - - -	() () () ()	28 -26 1 (') (') 1 -	2 -1 (') -1 (') 	12 -2 1 (') 8 (') (') (')	5 1 4 (') 1 (') (') -	3 - 1 1 - 1 - (') - (')	(')	10 -3 -5 -1 (*) 1 (*)	30 (') 9 8 (') 7 2 2 1 (')
100	86		9	, co	31	l o	12	7	3	1	9	34
91 (') 43 23 17 4 2 1 (')	65 (') 36 15 13 1 (') (') (')	0 0	(')	0	31 (') (') -	() () () ()	12 -2 (') 9 -(')	7 (') 6 1 - (')	(')	() 	8 - 2 4 1 1 1	25 (°) 7 8 4 3 2
9	1	-	-	-	-	-	()	-	-	-	1	. 8
100	68	(1)	1	()	26	(1)	14	5	4	2	17	32
93 (') 39 22 1 21 3 5	66 -30 16 (') 17 1 2 (')	()	0 0 -	() () () ()	26 - 25 1 - (')	(°)	14 - 2 1 (') 11 - (')	5 () 3 () 1 ()	(') 1 - 3 - - (')	(') (') (')	15 - 2 9 - 1 1 2	27 (') 9 6 1 4 2 3 1 (')
7	2	-	-	-	-	-	()	-	-	1	2	5
100	64	1	3	()	26	4	11	5	2	3	9	36
97 1 44 21 2 21 5 1 1	63 (') 34 11 2 12 3 (')	(')	3 () 1	(*)	26 - 23 1 (') 1 1 	4 - 2 (') - 1 1 - -	11 - 2 2 1 6 (') (')	5 - 1 3 1 1 (') - -	2 - 1 1 (')	3 - (¹) 2 - 1 (°) 	8 3 3 - 1 (') (')	344 1100 99 - 99 22 11 11
	100 94 143 22 1 20 4 2 1 (') 6 100 91 (') 9 100 93 (') 9 100 93 (') 7 100 97 144 21 5 1 (') 7	100 66 94 64 1 (1) 43 34 22 13 1 1 20 13 4 2 2 1 (1) (1) (1) 6 1 1 100 68 93 66 (1) 21 17 3 1 1 2 (1) (1) (1) (1) 7 2 100 64 97 63 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) 7 2 100 64 97 63 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) 7 2 1 100 64 97 63 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) 7 2 1 100 64 97 63 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) 7 2 1 100 64 97 63 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 7 2 1 100 64 97 63 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (	100 66 1  94 64 1 1 (') (') 43 34 - 20 13 (') 4 2 (') 1 (') (') (') 6 1 -  100 66 1  91 65 1 (') (') (') (') (') 6 1 -  100 68 (') 93 66 (') (') (') 1 (') 2 -  1 (') (') 1 (') 2 -  1 (') (') 1 (')	100 66 1 2  94 64 1 2 1 (') (') - 43 34 - (') - 20 13 (') - 1 (') (') - 1 (') (') (') - 1 (') (') (') - 6 1  100 66 1 2  91 65 1 2 (') (') (') (') - 6 1  100 68 (') 1 2 (') - 1 (') (') (') - 9 1  100 68 (') 1 93 66 (') 1 (') - 9 1  100 68 (') 1 93 66 (') (') - 1 (') (') - 1 (') (') - 1 (') (') - 1 (') (') - 1 (') (') - 1 (') (') - 1 (') (') - 21 17 (') (') - 39 30 - (') (') 22 16 - (') 1 21 17 (') (') - 5 2 1 (') (') (') - 7 2  100 64 1 3 97 63 1 3 1 1 (') (') (') - 2 21 12 (') 1 5 3 1 1 (') - 2 2 21 12 (') 1 5 3 1 1 (') - 1 (') 1 (') - 1 (') 1 (') - 1 (')	100   66	Total with maximum \$100 \$1100 \$120 to \$140 to \$159 \$159 \$100 to \$139 \$159 \$159 \$100 to \$139 \$159 \$159 \$100 to \$139 \$159 \$159 \$159 \$159 \$159 \$159 \$159 \$15	Total with maximum shoo shoot	100	Total with maximum \$100   \$100   \$120   to \$140   to \$160   to \$200   to \$250   to \$25	Total with maximaxi sino sino sino sino sino sino sino sin	Total with max than \$100 to \$120 to \$140 to \$160 to \$200 to \$250 to \$300 to \$399 to \$3	Total with man with than with man with than with man with than with than with man with than with

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 28. Sickness and accident insurance: Percent of full-time participants by length-of-service requirements for participation,' medium and large firms, 1989

Length-of-service requirement	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With service requirement  1 month  2 months  3 months  4-5 months  6 months  7-11 months  1 year  Over 1 year	23 12 23 8 5 (²) 3	68 31 5 18 6 4 - 2	72 27 7 19 8 7 (²) 2 (²)	77 19 15 26 8 5 (°) 3 (°)
Without service requirement	24	30	27	21
Service requirement not determinable	1	2	1	1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Length of time employees must be on the job before they are covered by a plan that is at least partially employer financed. There is frequently an administrative time lag between completion of the requirement and the actual start of participation. If the lag was 1 month or more, it was included in the service requirement. Minimum age requirements are rare.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 29. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants by method of determining payment, medium and large firms, 1989

		Mith marinum	Тур	e of maximum prov	ision	Without maximum
Method	Total	With maximum coverage	Plan maximum only¹	Disability income maximum only <sup>2</sup>	Plan and disability income maximum	coverage
All participants						
All methods	100	83	41	15	28	17
Fixed percent of earnings Less than 50 percent	86 1	75 1	37 1	12 (³)	26 (³)	11 (°)
50 percent	20	18	5	7	6	2
60 percent	46	40	21	4	15	6
65 or 67 percent	13	12	9	1	3	1
70 percent or more	4	3	1	(°)	2	1 3
Other percent	1	1	(3)	_	1	(*)
Percent varies by earnings	5	3	1	(*)	1	1
Percent varies by service	3	2	2	(*)	(°)	(°)
Scheduled dollar amount varies by earnings	5	(3)	(3)	_	_	4
Other <sup>4</sup>	3	3	(°)	2	(³)	_
Professional and administrative						,
All methods	100	86	45	12	29	14
Fixed percent of earnings	90	78	42	9	28	12 (³)
Less than 50 percent	1	1	(³) 5	(*)	(³) 5	4
50 percent	17	13	24	4	17	6
60 percent	51	45 14	11	1 1	3	1 1
65 or 67 percent	15	4	11	(3)	2	
70 percent or more Other percent	4 1	1 7	(3)	_	1	ල්
Percent varies by earnings	5	4	2	(°)	1	2
Percent varies by service	2	2	1	1	(°)	(³)
Scheduled dollar amount varies by earnings	(3)	(?)	(°)	-	_	(*)
Other	3	3	(3)	3	_	_
Technical and clerical	-		, ,			
	100	88	40	17	31	12
All methods			37	15	31	10
Fixed percent of earnings	93	83	1	(4)	(*)	(9)
Less than 50 percent	1 23	21	5	9	8	'1
50 percent	23 48	42	20	5	17	<del>'</del> 7
60 percent65 or 67 percent	15	14	11	1	2	1
70 percent or more	5	4	1 1	(3)	3	1
Other percent	1	1	(³)	-	1	(3)
Percent varies by earnings	3	2	1	(3)	1	1
Percent varies by service	1	1	1	(³)	(°)	(³)
Scheduled dollar amount varies by earnings	1	1	1	-	-	(³)
Other 4	2	2	(³)	1	_	_
Other4	4	-	''			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants by method of determining payment, medium and large firms, 1989-Continued

		With maximum	Тур	ision		
Method	Total	coverage	Plan maximum only <sup>1</sup>	Disability income maximum only <sup>2</sup>	Plan and disability income maximum	
Production and service						
All methods	100	74	36	16	22	26
Fixed percent of earnings  Less than 50 percent  50 percent  60 percent  65 or 67 percent  70 percent or more  Other percent	71 2 23 37 8 1 (°)	62 1 21 31 8 (?)	30 1 5 18 5 (*) (*)	14 (?) 10 3 (?) (?)	19 - 6 10 3 () ()	9 (°) 2 6 (°) 1 (°)
Percent varies by earnings	6	4	1	1	2	2
Percent varies by service	5	5	5	(°)	(3)	(°)
Scheduled dollar amount varies by earnings	15	(°)	(*)	-	<u> </u>	15
Other <sup>4</sup>	3	3	1	1	1	-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes flat dollar maximums and dollar maximums that vary by years of service.

<sup>2</sup> Includes ceilings on income during disability that limit the total amount payable from the long-term disability insurance plus other income, such as dependent Social Security and rehabilitative employment income.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Includes flat dollar amounts and scheduled percent of earnings varying by length of disability.

Table 30. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants with benefits based on percent of earnings formula by maximum monthly benefit, medium and large firms, 1989

The second secon		Total		- to- i		Maximu	m monthly	/ benefit				No
Type of payment	Total	with maxi- mum'	\$1500 or less	\$1501- \$2000	\$2001- \$3000	\$3001- \$4000	\$4001- \$5000	\$5001- \$7500	\$7501- \$10,000	\$10,001 or more	Other maxi- mum <sup>2</sup>	maxi- mum payment
All participants												
Total	100	72	5	5	12	6	18	9	10	5	2	28
Fixed percent of earnings Less than 50 percent 50 percent 65 or 67 percent 70 percent or more Other precent	1 22 49	66 1 12 38 12 3	5 (³) 2 2 1	5 (°) 2 2 1 (°)	12 (°) 1 9 2 - (°)	6 (°) 1 4 1 (°)	17 (°) 3 10 3 2 (°)	8 - (°) 4 3 (°) (°)	9 (°) 2 5 1 (°)	4 (°) 1 2 (°) (°)	() () () - - ()	24 1 10 11 1 1 (°)
Percent varies by earnings	5	3	(°)	_	(³)	(³)	(°)	1	1	. 1	_	2
Percent varies by service	3	· 2	(°)	(³)	(°)	-	-	(3)	(³)	- '	2	(³)
Percent varies during disability.	2	(3)	-	_	(³)	-	(3)	(*)	-	=		2
Professional and administra- tive						21.5				,	5	
Total	. 100	74	3	3	13	5	20	11	12	6	1	26
Fixed percent of earnings  Less than 50 percent  50 percent  60 percent  5 or 67 percent  70 percent or more  Other precent	1 17 51 15 4	70 (°) 10 41 14 3	3 (°) 1 1 1 -	3 (°) 1 1 1 (°)	13 (³) 1 10 2 - (°)	5 (°) 1 3 1 (°)	19 (3) 2 11 4 2 (3)	10 (°) 5 4 (°) (°)	11 (°) 2 7 1 1	5 (3) 1 2 1 1	(*) (*) - - - (*)	21 7 10 1 1 1 (*)
Percent varies by earnings	5	3	(°)	-	(9)	(°)	(°)	(3)	1	1	_	2
Percent varies by service	2	1	(°)	(°)	(°)	_	_	(°)	(³)	-	(³)	1
Percent varies during disability.	3	(°)	-	_	(3)	-	(°)	(3)		'. 	-	3
Technical and clerical												
Total	100	71	4	4	13 .	6	19	8	10	5	1.	29
Fixed percent of earnings	1 23 49 15 5	68 1 13 37 13 4 1	4 (3) 1 2 1 -	3 (°) 1 1 1 - (°)	13 (°) 1 9 3 - (°)	6 (3) 1 4 1 (3)	19 (³) 6 9 2 2 (³)	8 - (*) 5 3 (*) (*)	9 ( <sup>3</sup> ) 2 6 1 1	5 (°) 1 3 (°) 1	(3)	26 1 10 12 2 1 (°)
Percent varies by earnings	.] з	2	(a)	-	(³)	(³)	(°)	(3)	1	1	-	1
Percent varies by service	. 1	1	(3)	(3)	(°)	-	_	(3)	-	- *	1	(*)
Percent varies during disability	. 2	(³)	-	-	(°)	-	(°)	-	-	-	-	1

See footnotes at end of table.

44. Depth and the first of the second of

Table 30. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants with benefits based on percent of earnings formula by maximum monthly benefit, medium and large firms, 1989-Continued

		Total		Maximum monthly benefit									
Type of payment	Total	with maxi- mum <sup>1</sup>	\$1500 or less	\$1501- \$2000	\$2001- \$3000	\$3001- \$4000	\$4001- \$5000	\$5001- \$7500	\$7501- \$10,000	\$10,001 or more	Other maxi- mum²	No maxi- mum payment	
Production and service													
Total	100	68	10	8	7	6	12	6	7	4	6	32	
Fixed percent of earnings Less than 50 percent 50 percent 60 percent 65 or 67 percent 70 percent or more Other precent	86 2 27 44 10 2 (³)	58 1 13 34 10 (°) (°)	9 (*) 3 3 2 -	8 (°) 3 3 2 - (°)	7 - (°) 7 (°) - (°)	6 (°) 1 4 (°) (°)	12 - (³) 10 2 (°)	5 - (³) 2 2 (³)	6 (°) 3 2 1 (°)	4 () 3 () () ()	1 - 1 - - - - (3)	28 1 14 11 1 1 (³)	
Percent varies by earnings	7	4	1	-	(³)	(°)	-	1	1	(³)	_	3	
Percent varies by service	6	6	(°)	(³)	(³)	-	· _	(³)	_	-	6	1	
Percent varies during disability.	1	(3)	-	-	(°)		(?)	-	_	-		1	

Maximum payment from plan before offsets are deducted. Excludes disability income maximum provisions, which do not restrict LTD payments unless the level of income guaranteed by the plan plus other nonoffsetting income exceeds a specified percentage of predisability earnings or flat dollar amount.

3 Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 31. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants with maximum disability income provisions' by type and amount of maximum, medium and large firms, 1989

Disability income maximum	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Fixed percent of employee's earnings Less than 70 percent 70 percent 80 percent More than 80 percent Other percent	4 31 24 17 15	93 7 34 16 17 19 (²)	91 3 29 23 22 14 ( <sup>2</sup> )	86 1 29 36 8 11 ( <sup>2</sup> )
Percent varies by employee's earnings	1	1	(²)	3
Other <sup>3</sup>	(²)	(²)	1	(²)
Not determinable	8	.6	8	11

Ceilings on income during disability that limit the total amount payable from the long-term disability insurance and other income.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 32. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants by benefit waiting period,1 medium and large firms, 1989

Length of waiting period	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Less than 3 months	2	2	2	. 1
3 months	2 18	21	21	11
4-5 months	6	7	6	5
6 months	48	49	52	41
7-11 months	1	1	1 ,	(²)
1 year or more	3	4	3	2
Varies by duration of short-term		[		
disability benefits3	21	15	14	36
Not determinable	2	1	1	- 3
			i	

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Length of time between onset of disability and beginning of LTD payments.

Includes maximums that vary with years of service.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Includes maximum benefits specified as a dollar amount.

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Benefits commence after expiration of paid sick leave and/or sickness and accident insurance benefits.

Table 33. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants by duration of benefits, medium and large firms, 1989

Duration	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
For life	2	2	1	3
To retirement age	11	13	10	11
Varies by age when disability occurs'		82 23 59	84 25 59	71 30 41
Other <sup>2</sup>	7	3	4	15
Provision not determinable	1	1	1	(³)

The duration of benefits may be reduced gradually according to an age schedule or reduced once at a specified age.

Table 34. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants by length-of-service requirements for participation,1 medium and large firms, 1989

Length-of-service requirement	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With service requirement	9 7 13 1 12 (°) 13 (°) 5	61 10 4 13 (²) 11 (²) 13 (²) 4 2	67 8 5 13 (²) 12 (²) 16 (²) 10 1	63 7 12 12 2 14 (²) 11 ~ 1
Without service requirement	35	38	31	36
Service requirement not determinable	1	1	2	. 1

<sup>1</sup> Length of time employees must be on the job before they are covered by a plan that is at least partially employer financed. There is frequently an administrative time lag between completion of the requirement and the actual start of participation. If the lag was 1 month or more, it was included in the service requirement.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 35. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants by coverage for mental illness, medium and large firms, 1989

Item	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With coverage for mental illness	94	93	93	96
Without limits	50	45	49	57
Benefits limited	44	48	44	39
Benefits provided only if institutionalized Benefits provided only for limited period unless	1	2	2	(')
institutionalized	40	42	39	36
12 months		2	3	3
24 months		39	36	32
Other Benefits provided only for	1	1	1	1
limited period	3	4	3	3
12 months		(1)	(')	(¹)
24 months	2	`3	3	1
Other		1	(¹)	2
No coverage for mental illness	4	5	5	2
Coverage not determinable	2	2	2	1

Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 36. Long-term disability insurance: Percent of full-time participants by provision for survivor benefits, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of annuity for surviving spouse	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With survivor benefits	28	33	30	18
Lump sum payment 3 times monthly benefit Other	18	24 23 1	21 20 1	10 9 1
Percent of monthly benefit <sup>1</sup> Less then 100 percent 100 percent	1	9 1 7	9 1 8	7 1 6
Other benefit <sup>2</sup>	1	1	(3)	1
No survivor benefits	71	66	69	81
Benefit not determinable	1	1	1	1

Benefits are payable for a limited time period, typically 6 months.

Includes durations that vary by length of service.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Includes plans that pay any unpaid balance of an accrued benefit to a survivor.

Less than 0.5 percent.

# Chapter 5. Medical Care, Dental Care, and Life Insurance

Along with paid leave, medical care and life insurance are the most common employee benefits in medium and large firms. Medical care benefits were provided to 92 percent and life insurance to 94 percent of all full-time employees, while dental care was available to 66 percent of employees. The extent of coverage was nearly identical within each of the three occupational groups.

# **Medical Care**

This section presents details of medical care benefits, including how frequently particular services were covered or limited. Other aspects examined are: financing arrangements, cost containment features, employee contributions to plan premiums, requirements for plan participation, and coverage for retired or laid-off workers.

# Coverage of selected categories of medical care

Virtually all of the participants in health care plans had coverage for the major categories of medical care, such as hospital room and board, care by physicians and surgeons, X-ray and laboratory services, and out-of-hospital prescription drugs (table 37). With relatively few exceptions, coverage included physical and mental health conditions and substance abuse treatment.

Lower cost alternatives to hospital care were also significant. Three out of four medical plan participants had provisions covering home health care, and four out of five had coverage in extended care facilities. Hospice care, for the terminally ill, was available to approximately two-fifths of medical plan participants.

Among benefits less commonly provided were vision care (covering 35 percent of the participants), hearing care (26 percent), and routine physical exams (28 percent). Unlike most other employee benefits, there were few differences in health care provisions among employee groups.

# **Funding arrangements**

In 1989, three-fourths of all health plan participants were covered by a fee-for-service medical plan (table 38.) These plans pay for specific medical procedures as expenses are incurred. Arrangements for financing plan benefits varied widely: Self-insured plans (where the plan

sponsor—typically the employer—bore the financial risk for making plan payments) covered 43 percent of fee-for-service participants, compared to 34 percent in commercially insured plans, and 19 percent in Blue Cross—Blue Shield plans. The remainder generally had combined sources of benefits. An increased incidence of self-insured plans has been observed in recent years. Reasons for this may include reduced administrative costs for self-insurance, and the fact that some States charge a premium tax on insured plans.

Seventeen percent of health care participants covered by the survey were enrolled in health maintenance organizations (HMO'S). (See chart 2.) HMO's agree to provide a prescribed set of benefits to enrollees for a fixed payment. The HMO thus bears the risk associated with the assessment of need and delivery of care. HMO's are classified in this survey as either the group/staff type, with services provided in central facilities, or as individual practice associations, with providers working from their own offices. The following tabulation shows the percent of HMO participants by type of plan:

Pe	rcent	of participants
Group/staff		44
Individual Practice Association		
Combination		4

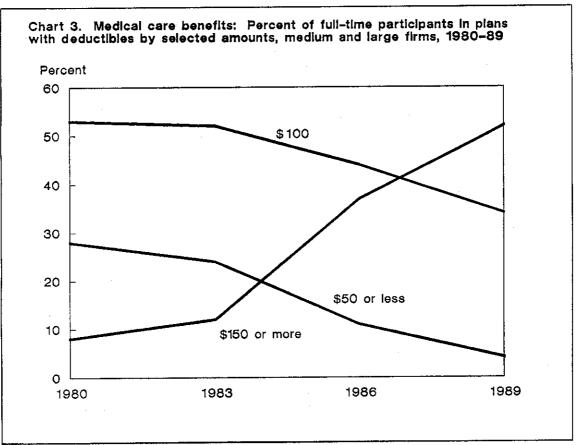
Five percent of participants in health maintenance organization plans had an open enrollment option. In such plans, an enrollee has the ability to utilize health care providers outside of the HMO, although reimbursement of expenses is less than if the HMO providers are used.

Preferred provider organizations (PPO's) covered 10 percent of medical care participants in 1989, up from 7 percent in 1988 and 1 percent in 1986. Preferred Provider Organization plans pay a higher benefit for services rendered by designated health care providers (such as hospitals and physicians), although participants are free to choose any provider. Providers agree in advance to a given

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Further details on HMO's may be found in *EBRI Issue Brief* #87, "Managing Health Care Costs and Quality", February 1989. See also Allan Blostin and William Marclay, "HMO's and Other Health Plans: Coverage and Employee Premiums," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1983, pp. 28–33.

Chart 2. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by type of fee arrangement, medium and large firms, 1986 and 1989

- ☐ Fee for service
- Preferred provider organization
- Health maintenance organization



fee schedule. 12

Almost three-fifths of participants covered by vision care provisions received benefits through a fee-for-service plan, while one-third were provided benefits through an HMO.

As noted above, financing arrangements varied by type of plan. But taking into account all medical, dental, and vision benefits, 49 percent of health care plan participants had at least some coverage through employer self-insured benefits.

# **Payment arrangements**

Plan provisions were examined to determine the extent of coverage for each type of medical service. In this survey, each category of medical care is classified under one of four payment arrangements: full coverage, coverage with internal (separate) limitations only, coverage with overall limitations only, or coverage with internal and overall limitations (table 37).

Full coverage indicates no restrictions on the number of days of care, no dollar maximums on benefits, and no required payments by the covered individual. Such full coverage was most common among HMO plans.<sup>13</sup>

Separate limitations restrict the level of coverage for a particular type of medical service, independent of other plan provisions. An example of a separate limit is a maximum of 45 days of hospitalization per year for mental health.

Overall limitations are deductibles, coinsurance requirements, maximum benefit levels, or other provisions that apply to many, if not all, types of medical care provided under the plan. Examples of overall limits include a requirement that the employee pay the first \$150 of expenses in a year, regardless of the source of the expense, before the plan will begin payments (deductible); a requirement that the employee pay 20 percent of covered expenses beyond the deductible (coinsurance); a \$1,000 limit on the amount the employee must pay, after which the plan pays 100 percent of covered expenses (maximum out—of—pocket expense); and a lifetime ceiling on plan payment s of \$1 million (maximum). Plans often apply overall limits to protect against high risks posed by a small proportion of participants.

Separate and overall limitations may apply to the same category of care. For example, a plan may impose a separate limit of 120 days on fully paid hospital room and board coverage, with protection beyond that point subject

to overall plan coinsurance rates and maximum dollar limitations.

#### **Overall limitations**

In fee-for-service plans, nearly all categories of medical care were likely to be subject to overall limitations on plan benefits. For several categories—such as visits to the physician's office, outpatient diagnostic X-ray and laboratory services, and out-of-hospital prescription drugs—overall limitations were usually the only type applied (tables 39 to 43).

Plans with overall limitations nearly always require a participant to meet a specified deductible before eligibility for benefit payments. This approach is designed to discourage unnecessary use of medical services. Nine-tenths of the participants in plans with overall limitations were subject to an annual flat-dollar deductible. Of these participants, however, 14 percent were in plans where the deductible did not apply to hospital room and board expenses.

While \$100 was the most common individual annual deductible, accounting for one-third of the participants subject to overall limits, deductibles of \$150 and \$200 were also prevalent. The average annual deductible was \$174 for all workers. White-collar workers with overall limitations on their medical care were required to meet an average annual deductible that was nearly \$25 higher than the \$161 average annual deductible for blue-collar workers. (See chart 3.)

When a medical care plan covered an employee and family, a family deductible was often specified in addition to individual deductibles. After the family deductible is met, no additional individual deductibles apply during that year. Four out of five participants in plans with overall limitations had to meet both individual and family deductibles. Most commonly, family deductibles were equal to two or three times the individual deductibles.

Once the deductible has been met, the plan almost always pays a specified percentage of covered expenses (usually 80 percent), with the employee paying the remainder (coinsurance). Ten percent of participants were in plans where the coinsurance rate was different for hospital room and board expenses than for other expenses. In such cases, the hospital coinsurance percentage was generally higher, often 100 percent.

Just over four-fifths of participants subject to overall limitations were in plans where the coinsurance increased to 100 percent after the individual paid out a specified dollar amount for covered expenses (maximum out-of-pocket expense). Three-fifths of participants with overall limits had an annual individual out-of-pocket expense maximum of less than \$1250, in addition to the deductible. Maximum out-of-pocket ceilings were also specified for family expenses in plans covering 49 percent of participants with overall limitations. The annual maximum for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> One additional health care funding arrangement, exclusive provider organizations, was available to a small number of survey participants. An exclusive provider organization is a group of hospitals and physicians that contracts to provide comprehensive medical services. Participants are required to obtain services from members of the organization to receive plan benefits.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> When a benefit is covered in full, all expenses up to usual, reasonable, and customary charges, or the prevailing hospital semiprivate rate, are borne by the plan.

out-of-pocket expenses averaged \$1,077 for an individual, and \$2,298 for a family.

Plans that required an annual deductible and placed a maximum on out-of-pocket expenses covered 80 percent of the participants subject to overall limitations. The sum of these two items represents the total that the plan requires an individual to pay for covered medical expenses in a calendar year. In 1989, the annual deductible plus the annual out-of-pocket expense maximum averaged \$1,258 per individual.<sup>14</sup>

Plans with overall limitations often place a ceiling on the amount payable by the plan, usually a lifetime maximum. In 1989, seven—tenths of the participants in plans with overall limitations were affected by a lifetime maximum only. A maximum of \$1 million applied to more than one—half of these participants. Other common maximum amounts were \$250,000 and \$500,000, with the average of all maximums just below \$832,000. Plans that did not impose a maximum on plan payments covered 21 percent of the participants subject to overall limitations.

## Hospital coverage

Nearly all health plan enrollees covered by the survey had benefit provisions for hospital room and board charges<sup>15</sup> (table 44). Twenty-eight percent of participants with hospital room and board coverage were in plans in which expenses were reimbursed for the full semiprivate room rate for an unlimited number of days. Using the semiprivate room rate as a basis for plan payments furnishes enrollees some protection against rising hospital costs.

Twenty-two percent of participants had hospital room and board expenses covered at the full semiprivate room rate for a limited period, followed by a percentage of the semiprivate room rate, almost always 80 percent. (For 2 percent of the participants, coverage ceased after a specified number of days). Most of the remaining participants were in plans where hospital room and board expenses were covered at a percentage of the semiprivate rate, frequently 80 percent.

# Surgical coverage

Virtually all participants had medical plans that based payments for in-hospital surgery on the "usual, customary, and reasonable" (UCR) charges for the particular procedure performed. 16 One-third of participants were cov-

ered for the full UCR charges, while another two-fifths were covered for 80 percent of the UCR charges (tables 45 to 47).

When in-hospital surgery was not based on UCR charges, it was covered according to a schedule establishing a maximum amount payable for each procedure. Charges exceeding the scheduled maximums, however, were generally covered, subject to the plan's overall deductible and coinsurance.

Almost three-quarters of participants were in plans where outpatient surgery was covered in an identical manner to in-hospital surgery, whether in full, a percent of UCR charges, or subject to a schedule of maximum payments. For those participants with different coverage for outpatient surgery, outpatient services were often reimbursed at a higher coinsurance rate.

Three-fifths of all enrollees in plans with surgical benefits had to satisfy a deductible for in-hospital procedures. When outpatient surgery was needed, however, only two in five of these participants had a deductible requirement. Generally, when deductibles are not applicable for in-hospital surgery, neither are they applicable for outpatient procedures.

Second surgical opinion provisions were applicable to almost three-fifths of participants with inpatient surgical benefits. Three-fifths of these plan enrollees had incentives for obtaining second opinions, generally applying only to selected procedures. The most prevalent incentive was to reduce the coinsurance rate if a second opinion was not sought.

The medical care plans examined in the survey treated maternity charges like other surgical charges. Twenty percent of the participants were in plans that included incentives for deliveries in lower cost birthing centers, rather than in hospitals. One–fifth of the participants were in plans that did not provide maternity coverage for dependent children, except where complications from pregnancy developed.

# Mental health coverage

Mental health coverage, though available to nearly all participants, was commonly subject to special limitations (table 48). Plans with mental health benefits having more restrictive hospital coverage for mental illness than for other ailments, covered 77 percent of participants in 1989; this continues an upward trend in the percent of participants with such restrictions, from 71 percent in 1988 and 43 percent in 1982. Plans commonly limited the duration of hospital stays (often to 30 or 60 days per year for mental health care, compared to 120, 365, or unlimited days for other illnesses) and sometimes imposed a separate, lower, maximum on covered hospital expenses (such as a lifetime maximum of \$50,000 on all mental health benefits).

Even more restrictive was coverage for mental health care outside the hospital (psychiatric office visits). Ninetytwo percent of participants were subject to special limits in

<sup>14</sup> This average is slightly different from the sum of the individual averages because some participants have only an annual deductible or only an annual maximum out-of-pocket expense limitation. The combined average includes only those participants with both provisions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> A small number of participants, who elected only dental or vision care coverage (perhaps because they were covered by a spouse's benefits), were not covered for hospital expenses.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> The "usual, customary, and reasonable" charge is defined as being not more than the physician's usual charge; within the customary range of fees charged in the locality; and is reasonable, based on the medical circumstances.

1989, up from 84 percent in 1982. Outpatient mental health care was commonly covered for fewer visits per year than other outpatient services, subject to special maximum dollar limits on annual payments, and covered at a coinsurance rate of 50 percent rather than the usual 80 percent paid by the plan for other illnesses. Also, outpatient mental health care expenses often did not count toward the maximum out—of—pocket expense limitation, and the reimbursement for these expenses did not increase to 100 percent if the out—of—pocket expense limitation was met.<sup>17</sup>

## Alcohol and drug abuse treatment

Alcohol and drug abuse treatment benefits covered 97 and 96 percent of health care participants, respectively. 18 Benefits provided under substance abuse care included both detoxification and rehabilitation. Detoxification provides supervised care by medical personnel to reduce or eliminate the symptoms of chemical dependency. Rehabilitation is designed to provide a variety of services intended to alter the behavior of substance abusers. Such services are generally provided once detoxification has been completed.

Almost all participants covered by some form of alcohol abuse benefits were eligible for inpatient (in-hospital) detoxification, and 68 percent for inpatient rehabilitation (tables 49 to 50). Detoxification is generally considered medically necessary, and thus it is included in nearly all medical plans. There is a greater tendency to exclude inpatient rehabilitation, since it requires less constant, immediate care. Outpatient alcohol abuse treatment, generally rehabilitative care, was available to 61 percent of participants with alcoholism coverage. Coverage patterns were similar for drug abuse benefits. <sup>19</sup>

As is true for mental health care, plans were more restrictive in covering substance abuse treatment than other illnesses. It was more likely, however, for inpatient detoxification to be treated the same as other conditions than inpatient rehabilitation or outpatient care. Nearly three-fifths of the participants with inpatient alcohol detoxification care had their coverage either subject to separate limitations or to the same limitations as for mental illnesses. This contrasts with inpatient rehabilitation and

<sup>17</sup> A detailed examination of mental health care provisions in employer-provided health care plans is provided by Allan P. Blostin in "Mental Health Benefits Financed By Employers," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1987, pp. 23-27.

<sup>18</sup> The large increase in the incidence of alcohol and drug abuse treatment benefits (up from 80 and 74 percent, respectively, in 1988) is due to an increase in the extent of such benefits in medical care plans and a refinement in the survey's procedures for tabulating detoxification benefits.

<sup>19</sup> The extent of coverage for rehabilitation and outpatient care is largely unchanged from 1988. However, the percentage of workers with substance abuse benefits who have these coverages declined. This is due to the increase in the incidence of detoxification benefits, which caused and increase in the total number of workers with substance abuse benefits.

outpatient care, where nearly nine-tenths of participants had their coverage subject to separate limitations or covered the same as mental health care.

Separate limitations for substance abuse treatment most commonly included restrictions on the number of days of inpatient hospital care per year, the number of outpatient visits per year, and maximum dollar amounts of benefits per year or per lifetime. Limitations on days and dollars were often combined for alcohol and drug abuse care. A typical limitation on inpatient care was 30 days per year. Similarly, outpatient care might be restricted to 20 or 30 visits by a care provider per year.

## Health maintenance organizations

The survey tabulated the details of three categories of medical care provided by HMO's—physicians' office visits, out—of—hospital prescription drugs, and extended care facilities (table 51). For physicians' office visits, 55 percent of HMO participants were required to pay a copayment, typically \$3 or \$5 per visit, before treatment was received. Most of the remaining participants received coverage in full. In general, HMO's do not limit the number of physicians' visits.

Out-of-hospital prescription drug benefits were available to 90 percent of HMO participants and slightly more than four-fifths had to pay a copayment per prescription, commonly between \$2 and \$5. Finally, extended care treatment facility benefits were available to 93 percent of HMO participants, most commonly with a limit on the number of days for which care was available.

#### Cost containment

To help contain costs of health care, a number of plans provide less expensive alternatives to a hospital stay. Coverage for treatment in an extended care facility was available to 80 percent of the participants in 1989. Home health care was covered for 75 percent of participants, and 42 percent of participants had coverage for hospice care for the terminally ill (up 4 percentage points from 1988).

More generous benefit provisions for prehospitalization testing, a means of decreasing the length of hospitalization, covered 42 percent of the health plan participants. Certification before hospital admission (generally by an insurance company) was required of 44 percent of participants (table 52).

Some cost containment measures encouraged alternative means of obtaining prescription drugs. Ten percent of all plan participants received higher reimbursements for mail order drugs than for drugs purchased over the counter, compared with 7 percent in 1988, and 14 percent received higher reimbursement for obtaining generic rather than name brand prescription drugs.

Less common cost containment features included incentives to the employee to audit hospital bills (available to 5 percent of participants) and limitations on payments for nonemergency admissions to hospitals on weekends (in plans covering 12 percent of participants). In general, feefor-service plans and preferred provider organizations were more likely to include all types of cost containment features than were HMO's, which have their own inherent cost containment mechanisms.

#### Other health benefits

The survey measured the incidence of several other services provided through medical care plans (table 53). For example, 28 percent of medical care participants were in plans that covered at least some of the costs for routine physical examinations and 26 percent had at least partial coverage for organ transplants. HMO's nearly always included coverage for hearing care, physical examinations, well-baby care, and immunizations and inoculations. The main reason for such a high incidence of these services is that HMO's are required to include these benefits to qualify under the Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973, as amended.<sup>20</sup>

#### Vision care

Vision care coverage was available to 35 percent of all medical care plan participants (table 54). Nearly all participants eligible for vision benefits had coverage for eye examinations, 68 percent had coverage for eyeglasses, and 66 percent had coverage for contact lenses. Blue-collar participants were more likely than white-collar participants to receive benefits for eyeglasses and contact lenses.

Separate limits for vision care included scheduled dollar allowances, coinsurance, copayments, and discounts on the purchase of eyeglasses and contact lenses. The majority of vision care participants had coverage subject to separate limitations only: 65 percent of all participants with coverage for eye exams, 85 percent for eyeglasses, and 91 percent for contact lenses. Nearly one—third of those covered for eye exams were covered in full, and 5 percent had coverage subject to overall limits only (such as deductibles, coinsurance, and maximums that applied to all care received). Common benefits included a schedule payable by the plan for eyewear and a copayment for eye examinations.<sup>21</sup>

#### **Employee contributions**

The percent of employees whose medical care premiums were wholly paid by their employers declined slightly in 1989. Forty-eight percent of workers had individual coverage wholly financed by their employers in 1989, down from 51 percent in 1988. Thirty-one percent received fully paid family coverage, virtually unchanged

<sup>20</sup> Under the Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973, as amended, an HMO must provide certain coverage, such as home health care, physical examinations, and children's eye and ear examinations. Under certain circumstances, employers may be required to offer employees medical care coverage through Federally qualified HMO's.

from 1988 but a 4-percentage-point drop from 1986. This continued a long-term decline in fully paid medical care coverage, which is partly a reaction to the increased cost of medical care (tables 55 to 57).

Exact data on the amount of an employee's contributions for medical benefits occasionally were not available because a single payroll deduction applied to both medical care and one or more other benefits. However, where the amount was reported, employee premiums for individual and family coverage averaged \$25 and \$72 a month, respectively, up from \$19 and \$60 in 1988. Employee premiums for single coverage were slightly higher for production and service workers than for the two white–collar groups, while the opposite was true for family coverage premiums.

Of those participants required to contribute, 12 percent were in plans where the contribution varied depending upon the choices made by an employee under a flexible benefits plan or reimbursement account, up from 3 percent in 1988. Such provisions, which mirror the growth in flexible arrangements discussed in chapter 9, were more common among white-collar workers than among blue-collar workers.

Employee medical care premiums showed some variation by type of plan. Fifty-nine percent of participants in HMO's were required to contribute for single coverage and 73 percent for family coverage, compared to 45 and 64 percent, respectively, for non-HMO's. The average premium for individual coverage was higher for participants in non-HMO's; the opposite was true for family coverage.

Of employees required to contribute toward the cost of their medical care coverage in 1989, 25 percent were allowed to do so with pretax dollars, up from 16 percent in 1988. These employees had the advantage of reducing their taxable income while buying medical care. Pretax contributions may be required or optional, and are often offered as part of a flexible benefits arrangement.

#### Participation requirements

Health care plans typically required that only a short eligibility period, if any, be served by new employees before coverage began (table 58). A little over two-fifths of health care plan participants were allowed to join a plan immediately upon being hired. For participants required to complete a minimum length of service, the required period was usually 3 months, while 1-or 2-month requirements also were common. The incidence of service requirements varied widely among white-and blue-collar workers: Forty-eight percent of white-collar employees could participate immediately, as opposed to 34 percent of blue-collar workers. For 9 percent of participants, the service requirement was not determinable, usually because plan documents (typically prepared by a health coverage provider) did not include the employer's eligibility provisions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Vision care benefits are discussed in detail in Rita S. Jain, "Employer-sponsored Vision Care Brought Into Focus," Monthly Labor Review, September 1988, pp. 19-23.

## Coverage for retired or laid-off workers

Although the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 requires employers to continue health care benefits for employees who are retired, laid off, or otherwise separated from employment, workers may be charged all of the premium costs. In addition, the continuation period stipulated by the law is limited. <sup>22</sup> The survey focused on coverage for retired and laid off employees that was financed wholly or partly by the employer (tables 59 to 61).

Of the medical care participants in the survey, 42 percent worked for employers who financed, at least in part, medical care protection after retirement. The majority of workers received post retirement coverage regardless of their age. However, a small number of workers received post retirement coverage only until age 65, when Medicare coverage becomes available. Two-fifths of the workers with employer-financed post retirement medical coverage did not have to meet eligibility requirements. Of those workers who did have an eligibility requirement imposed, the requirement was most commonly a stated length of service or qualification for the company pension plan.

The level of medical care coverage for retirees under age 65 was generally the same as for active workers. Although benefit provisions were reduced for some retirees upon reaching age 65, more commonly there was no change in benefit levels apart from coordination with Medicare.

Employer-financed medical care coverage for laid-off employees was less common: only 22 percent of the participants had such protection. The maximum period of employer-financed protection was often 3 months or less, after which laid-off employees were required to pay the entire cost of continued coverage.

#### **Dental Care**

Dental care benefits were available to 66 percent of employees covered by the survey (tables 62 to 67). The incidence of dental care has grown significantly since the survey began in 1979. In that year, 49 percent of workers had dental coverage. Dental care may be offered as part of a comprehensive medical and dental plan, or as a separate plan in addition to medical coverage. Often, employers offer a series of medical plans from which employees may choose, as well as a separate dental plan that can accompany any medical plan. About half of all dental care participants were required to contribute toward the cost of their individual dental coverage, and about two—thirds were required to contribute for family coverage.

Dental plans typically cover preventive and restorative

services, and two-thirds of participants were in plans that also covered orthodontic expenses, at least for children. Preventive care typically includes dental examinations, prophylaxis (cleaning), and X-rays. Restorative procedures include fillings, periodontal care, endodontic care, prosthetics, and crowns.<sup>23</sup>

Dental payments were most commonly based on a percentage of the usual, customary, and reasonable charge for a procedure. The percentage covered by a plan generally depended on the type of procedure performed. Less costly procedures such as examinations and X-rays were usually covered at 80 or 100 percent. Fillings, surgery, endodontics, and periodontics were more likely to be covered at 80 percent. The most expensive procedures—inlays, crowns, prosthetics, and orthodontia—were often covered at 50 percent of the usual, customary, and reasonable charge.

About 15 percent of dental plan participants were offered reimbursement based on a schedule of cash allowances for restorative services, such as fillings, crowns, and endodontics. In this type of arrangement, each procedure is subject to a specified maximum dollar amount that can be paid to the participant or dentist. Preventive procedures were less likely to be subject to this type of schedule, and orthodontia was rarely covered in this way.

About 1 percent of dental plan participants had services covered by an incentive schedule. (Orthodontia was never covered in this way.) Under this arrangement, the percentage of dental expenses paid by the plan increases each year if the participant is examined regularly by a dentist.

Finally, a small number of participants were in plans requiring a copayment, after which benefits were paid in full. Copayments were commonly \$5 or \$10 per procedure for preventive care, while higher copayments often applied to major dental services.

Two-thirds of dental participants were in plans that specified a deductible amount before any benefits were paid by the plan. The most frequently observed deductible was \$25 or \$50 deductible each year. However, some plans required the participant to pay a deductible (usually \$50) only once while a member of the plan rather than every year. White-collar workers were more likely than blue-collar workers to have plans with deductible requirements.

Plans that limited the amount of payment each year by specifying an annual maximum benefit enrolled 82 percent of dental plan participants. The most common limit was \$1,000 per year. Orthodontic services were almost always subject to separate lifetime maximums, commonly \$750 or \$1,000. In 1989, the average lifetime orthodontia maximum was \$1,009.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> The act requires employers who maintain health insurance plans to continue coverage to terminated workers for up to 18 months. Workers may be charged up to 102 percent of the premium cost. Based on a 1989 change to this law, employees disabled at the time of termination can have benefits continued for up to 29 months, and can be charged up to 150 percent of the premium cost after 18 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Peridontal care is the treatment of tissues and bones supporting the teeth. Endodontics involves the treatment of the tooth pulp, such as root canal work. Prosthetics deals with the construction and fitting of bridges and dentures.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> For more details on dental care benefits, see Rita S. Jain, "Employer-Sponsored Dental Insurance Eases the Pain," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1988, pp. 18-23.

Preauthorization clauses require participants to obtain authorization from the plan before undergoing expensive treatment. Two-thirds of the dental participants were in plans with this cost containment technique. Commonly, procedures costing more than \$100 or \$200 were subject to advance authorization.

Dental plans included in the survey were almost entirely fee-for-service plans, which reimburse patients or providers only after services are received. Such plans were most commonly self-insured or obtained through a commercial insurer. Five percent of participants received benefits through a dental HMO and 4 percent received benefits through a dental preferred provider organization.

Where dental benefits are included in a single plan with medical care benefits, it was not possible to distinguish which portion of the employee's contribution, if applicable, went toward dental coverage. Employee contribution data were examined in stand-alone dental plans, that is, those offered separately from medical plans. When such plans required an employee contribution, that contribution was typically under \$5 per month for individual coverage and under \$15 per month for family coverage.

### Life Insurance

Life insurance plans covered 94 percent of full-time employees in 1989; nearly all participants had the cost of a basic plan paid entirely by the employer (tables 68 to 76). Where an employee contribution was required, it was most commonly stated as a flat amount per \$1,000 of coverage, such as 25 cents per \$1,000 of coverage per month. Amounts of life insurance coverage have grown steadily since this survey series began in 1979, either through an increase in specified dollar amounts of insurance or through increased maximums in formulas linked to earnings.

Basic coverage for two-thirds of all life insurance participants was linked to their earnings, enabling the level of protection to increase automatically with a rise in pay. Earnings-based formulas were much more prevalent among white-collar workers (77 percent) than among blue-collar workers (57 percent). The most common method of tying life insurance protection to earnings was to multiply the employee's annual earnings by a factor of 1 or 2 and round the product to the next \$1,000. For example, an employee earning \$22,700 would receive \$46,000 of coverage under a plan providing 2 times earnings (\$22,700 times 2 equals \$45,400, which is rounded up to \$46,000).

The average multiple-of-earnings benefit formula was 1.5 times earnings in 1989, the same as in 1988. Just under half of all participants in these plans had insurance equal to their annual earnings. Two in five had coverage equal to twice annual earnings or more.

Limits on the amount of life insurance coverage available to participants in 1989 were placed on 60 percent of all workers covered by multiple-of-earnings plans. These maximum amounts have increased significantly since first surveyed in 1979. In that year, 6 percent of participants in multiple-of-earnings plans were subject to a limitation on benefits of \$250,000 or more. That number increased to 30 percent in 1989. In fact, 8 percent of participants in these plans had maximum limitations of \$1,000,000 or more in 1989.

A flat dollar amount of insurance, regardless of earnings, affected 29 percent of life insurance plan participants. Such benefits were most common among production and service participants. The average flat—dollar amount of life insurance coverage was highest for professional and administrative participants (nearly \$14,000), while technical and clerical participants averaged almost \$13,000 and production and service participants averaged about \$11,500. While usually providing smaller amounts of insurance than earnings—based formulas, flat amount coverage has improved over the years. For example, participants in plans providing life insurance of \$20,000 or more increased from 2 percent of all flat—dollar plan participants in 1979 to 11 percent in 1984 and 18 percent in 1989.

To provide an indication of the average life insurance benefit available to all workers, calculations were made based on assumed annual earnings and years of service. For the participants in each life insurance plan, a dollar amount of benefit was computed. These benefits were then averaged and weighted by current participation. For participants with assumed annual earnings of \$25,000 at 10 years of service, the average benefit was nearly \$32,000; for \$45,000 at 10 years of service, the average was just over \$50,000.<sup>25</sup>

More than half of life insurance participants faced reduced coverage as older active workers. Coverage is reduced to account for the increased cost of insuring older workers. <sup>26</sup> Of the participants whose plans reduced coverage, just over one-half have their first reduction at age 65. Most of the remaining workers experience this at age 70. It was uncommon for reductions to occur before age 65.

Many plans reduced coverage for older workers only once, typically to 50 percent of the original life insurance amount. Other plans reduced coverage in several stages. One common provision was to reduce coverage to 65 percent at age 65, then to 50 percent at age 70.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> For further details on these life insurance calculations, see Adam Z. Bellet, "Employer-sponsored Life Insurance: A New Look," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1989, pp. 25-28.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Details on life insurance benefits for older workers, are discussed by Michael A. Miller, "Age-related Reductions In Workers' Life Insurance," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1985, pp. 29-34.

Accidental death and dismemberment (AD&D) insurance was available to 71 percent of the life insurance participants. This insurance provides additional benefits if a worker dies or loses an eye or a limb in an accident. For 82 percent of these workers, the AD&D benefit equaled their basic life insurance benefit for accidental death, and a portion of that benefit for dismemberment.

In addition to basic coverage, nearly two—thirds of all life insurance participants had supplemental coverage available. The great majority of these employees were required to pay the full premium for such benefits. The typical supplemental plan provided term life insurance in multiples of 1-to 3-times annual earnings, at the employee's option.

Life insurance coverage for dependents was available to 42 percent of participants. About half of the workers with this coverage were required to pay the entire premium to obtain coverage, while the other half had available either joint employee-employer paid or entirely employer-paid dependent coverage. Benefits for dependents that varied by employee option increased significantly in 1989. For spouse coverage, 31 percent of participants with dependent coverage available could choose between varying options, compared to 9 percent in 1988. (The figures were 25 and 7 percent, respectively, for child coverage.) Flat-dollar benefits were still the most prevalent, however. In such plans, spouse coverage averaged \$5,205, and coverage for

children averaged \$2,859 in 1989.27

Plans providing a monthly income to surviving members of an employee's family covered 7 percent of participants. These survivor income benefits were in addition to other benefits, such as basic life insurance and survivor pension benefits. Survivor income payments were generally a percentage of the employee's earnings or a flat dollar amount. Benefits usually continued for 24 months, although some continued until a specific event occurred, such as the surviving spouse remarrying or reaching age 65, or surviving children reaching a given age.

Basic life insurance coverage continued after retirement for 42 percent of the participants, down from 49 percent in 1988. This coverage almost always continued for the remainder of the retiree's life, but the amount of the benefit was reduced at least once for 90 percent of employees with coverage after retirement.

Half of all life insurance participants were required to work a minimum period to qualify for the plan. Thirty-five percent of these workers had a 3-month requirement, but 1 month was also common.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> In 1989, for the first time the survey included questions on the availability of supplemental and dependent life insurance coverage paid for entirely by the employee. Such plans are available at group premium rates, thus providing an advantage over individual coverage

Table 37. Health care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by coverage for selected categories of care, medium and large firms, 1989

				Care provided			
Category of medical care	Total	All	Covered in full	Subject to internal limits only <sup>2</sup>	Subject to overall limits only <sup>3</sup>	Subject to internal and overall limits	Care not pro- vided¹
All participants							
Hospital room and board	100	98	19	4	42	34	2
Hospitalization—miscellaneous							
services4	100	98	19	4	42	34	2
Extended care facility <sup>5</sup>	100	80	7	20	. 14	40	20
Home health cares	100	75	20	9	17	28	25
Inpatient surgery	100	98	33	1	56	9	2
Outpatient surgery <sup>6</sup>	100	98	38	(")	51	9	2
Physician visits—in hospital	100	98	23	1	58	17	2
Physician visits—office	100	97	9	11	71	6	3
Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory	100	98	28	(')	58	12	. 2
Prescription drugs—nonhospital	100	95	3	29	60	. 3	5
Private duty nursing	100	86	16	1	62	8	14
Mental health care	100	97	(')	21 .	l· 1	. 75	3
In hospital	100	96	`3	20	7	66	4
Outpatient	100	92	(7)	21	2	68	ъ. В
Vision	100	35	`5	28	1	2	65
Alcohol abuse treatment	100	97	1	16	19	60	3
Drug abuse treatment	100	96	1	15	20	60	4
Hospice	100	42	9	7	13	13	58
Professional and administrative					<i>'</i>		
Hospital room and board	¹ 100	. 98	24	2	43	29	2
Hospitalization—miscellaneous						224	
services4	100	98	24	2	43	29	2
Extended care facility <sup>5</sup>	100	81	9	20	13	39	19
Home health care <sup>5</sup>	100	80	24	9	15	32	20
Inpatient surgery	100	98	34	្នា	57	7	2
Outpatient surgery <sup>6</sup>	100	98	40	()	52	6	2
Physician visits—in hospital	100	98	26	(*)	60	11	2
Physician visits—office	100	98	10	15	69	5	2
Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory	100	98	31	(*)	59	8	2
Prescription drugs—nonhospital	100	96	3	31	59	3	4
Private duty nursing	100	88	20	1	59	8	12
Mental health care	100	98	(*)	24	1	73	2
In hospital	100	97	4	22	9	61	3
Outpatient	100	96	1	24	2	70	4
Vision	100	36	6	27	1	2	64
Alcohol abuse treatment	100	97	2	16	17	61	3
Drug abuse treatment	100	97	2	16	19	60	3
Hospice	100	49	10	10	l 15	l 15	51

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Health care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by coverage for selected categories of care, medium and large firms, 1989-Continued

				Care provided			
Category of medical care	Total	All	Covered in full	Subject to internal limits only <sup>2</sup>	Subject to overall limits only <sup>3</sup>	Subject to internal and overall limits	Care not pro- vided¹
Technical and clerical							
recinitcal and cierical							
Hospital room and board Hospitalization—miscellaneous	100	98	22	2	44	31	2
services4	100	98	22	2	44	31	2
Extended care facility <sup>5</sup>	100	81	9	17	14	40	19
Home health care <sup>5</sup>	100	79	23	8	16	32	21
Inpatient surgery	100	98	31	O T	61	6	2
Outpatient surgery <sup>8</sup>	100	98	37	ď	55	5	2
Physician visits—in hospital	100	98	25	. ტ	62	11	2
Physician visits—office	100	98	9	14	71	4	2
Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory	100	98	29	Ò	60	9	2
Prescription drugs—nonhospital	100	96	3	32	59	2	4
Private duty nursing	100	88	19	1	60	8	12
Mental health care	100	97	()	22	1	74	່ ີ 3
In hospital	100	96	\ '3	20	9	64	4
Outpatient	100	94	1 1	22	2	70	6
Vision	100	36	5 1	29	1	1	64
Alcohol abuse treatment	100	97	2	14	21	60	3
Drug abuse treatment	100	96	2	14	22	59	4
Hospice	100	47	9	7	19	12	53
Production and service							
Hospital room and board	100	98	14	5	40	38	. 2
Hospitalization—miscellaneous							
services4	100	98	14	5	40	38	2
Extended care facility <sup>s</sup>	100	80	5	21	13	.41	20
Home health cares	100	70	16	10	18	25	30
Inpatient surgery	100	98	33	_1	53	12	2
Outpatient surgery <sup>6</sup>	100	98	36	(*)	49	12	2
Physician visits—in hospital	100	98	20	1	54	23	2
Physician visits—office	100	95	8	. 8	, <b>71</b>	7	5
Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory	100	98	26	(')	56	16	2
Prescription drugs—nonhospital	100	94	3	27	62	2	6
Private duty nursing	100	84	11	1	65	7	16
Mental health care	100	97	()	19	1_	77	3
In hospital	100	96	3	18	5	70	4
Outpatient	100	89	(1)	19	3	67	11
Vision	100	35	4	29	1	2	65
Alcohol abuse treatment	100	96	1 1	16	20	60	4
Drug abuse treatment	100	96	1 [	15	20	60	4
Hospice	100	36	8	7	9	12	64

<sup>1</sup> For all but vision care, percents include employees who elected to waive participation in their employer's medical program but who enrolled in dental and/or vision plans.

 Services provided during a hospital confinement.
 Some plans provide this care only to a patient who was previously hospitalized and is recovering without need of the extensive care provided by a general hospital.

6 Charges incurred in the outpatient department of a hospital and out-

side of the hospital.

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Internal limits apply to individual categories of care, e.g., separate limits or benefits for hospitalization. Limits may be set in terms of dollar ceilings on benefits, a requirement that the participant pay a percentage of costs (coinsurance), or a requirement that the participant pay a specific amount (deductible or copayment) before reimbursement begins or serv-

ices are rendered.

<sup>3</sup> Overall limits are expressed only in terms of total benefits payable under the plan, rather than for individual categories of care. Limits are set as deductibles, coinsurance percentages, and overall dollar limits on plan

Table 38. Health care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by arrangement for payment to providers and type of financial intermediary, medium and large firms, 1989

Fee arrangement and financial	All participants		nts	Professional and adminis- trative participants			Technical and clerical participants			Production and service participants		
intermediary	Medical care¹	Dental care	Vision care	Medical care <sup>1</sup>	Dental care	Vision care	Medical care¹	Dental care	Vision care	Medical care <sup>1</sup>	Dental care	Vision care
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Traditional fee for service No intermediaryself	74	91	58	68	92	51	67	89	53	80	92	64
insured <sup>2</sup>	32	44	27	31	42	26	30	41	23	35	46	30
Commercial insurance company	25	36	17	24	38	12	24	36	18	27	35	19
Blue Cross-Blue Shield	14	5	4	12	. 5	3	11	6	2	17	5	5
Independent organization	(°)	(³)_	(°)	(3)	(³)_	(3)	(°)	( <sub>3</sub> )	(*)	(°)	(ª)_	(3)
Medical or dental society	-	5	10	-	6	10	-	5	10	-	5	9
Other		(°) (°)	(³)		(³)	_	-	(³)	(එ)	2	(³) (³)	1
Combined	2	(")	-	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	-	1	(³)	-		()	_
Preferred provider organization <sup>4</sup> No intermediaryself	10	4	9	10	2	7	13	6	8	8	4	10
insured <sup>2</sup>	4	1	3	4	1	2	7	1	2	3	2	4
Commercial insurance company	3	1	1 1	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1
Blue Cross-Blue Shield	3	(³)	3	2	(³) (³)	2	3	1	3	2	(°) (°)	3
Independent organization	(³)	(3)	(3)	(°)	(3)	(°)	( <sup>3</sup> )	(³)	(3)	(³)	( <sup>3</sup> )	(³)
Medical or dental society		``i	<u>``2</u>	-	<u> </u>	2	-	3	2	-	(3)	2
Combined	(³)	_	-	(³)	-	-	(³)	_	_	(³)	_	ļ. <b>-</b>
			İ									٠.
Prepaid health maintenance	17	5	33	21	6	41	20	5	39	12	4	25
organization <sup>5</sup>	17	5	33	21	١ ٥	4'	20		38	12	7	=
No intermediaryself	/3\	(³)	(°)	(3)	(³)	(°)	(³)	(3)	(°)	(³)	(3)	(°)
insured <sup>2</sup>	(°) 2	1 1	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	'/	.(6)	2
Commercial insurance company	1	(³)	2	1	(³)	2	1	(°)	2	1	(3)	1 1
Blue Cross-Blue Shield	14	3	28	17	4	34	16	3	33	10	`2	21
Independent organization	1	1	(3)	''	(°)	ල	.	(³)	(3)		1	(3)
Medical or dental society		'	(6)	(³)	''	<del> </del>	(³)	' '	(3)	( <sup>3</sup> )	_'	(³) (³)
Combined		/3\	()		ල		(4)	(°)		(%)	(³) ·	(3)
Other <sup>6</sup>	(³)	(3)	(°)	(³)	(*)	(2)	(³)	(°)	(*)	(°)	(*)	

¹ Plans providing services or payments for services rendered in the hospital or by a physician. Excludes plans that provided only dental, vision, or prescription drug coverage.

To encourage use of organization members, the health care plan limits reimbursement rates when participants use nonmember services.

3

Includes plans that are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, plans financed through contributions to a trust fund established to pay benefits, and plans operating their own facilities if at least partially financed by employer contributions. Includes plans that are administered by a commercial carrier through Administrative Services Only-Minimum Premium Plan (ASO-MPP) contracts and plans in which a commercial carrier provides protection only against extraordinary claims.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

A preferred provider organization (PPO) is a group of hospitals and physicians that contracts to provide comprehensive medical services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes federally qualified (those meeting standards of the Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973, as amended) and other HMO's delivering comprehensive health care on a prepayment rather than feefor-service basis.

Includes exclusive provider organizations, which are groups of hospitals and physicians that contract to provide comprehensive medical services. Participants are required to obtain services from members of the organization in order to receive plan benefits.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 39. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with overall limitations on benefits by amount of deductible,1 medium and large firms, 1989

·	Al	l participa	nts		ofessional trative par		Technical and clerical participants			1	ction and participant		
Type and amount of deductible <sup>2</sup>		Dedu	ıctible		Dedu	ıctible		Dedu			Dedu	Deductible	
	Total	Includes hospital expense	Ex- cludes hospital expense	Total	Includes hospital expense	hospital	Total	Includes hospital expense	Ex- cludes hospital expense	Total	Includes hospital expense	Ex- cludes hospital expense	
Total	100	82	18	100	80	20	100	82	18	100	82	18	
Deductible specified	95	82	14	95	80	15	96	82	15	95	82	12	
Deductible on an annual basis³	95	82	14	95	80	15	96	81	15	95	82	12	
Based on earnings <sup>4</sup>	2	2	( <sup>5</sup> )	3	3	( <sup>5</sup> )	3	2	(°)	2	2	(°)	
Flat dollar amount  Less than \$50  \$50  \$51-\$99  \$100  \$101-\$149  \$150  \$151-\$199  \$200  \$201-\$249  \$250  \$251-\$299  \$300  Over \$300  Deductible not on an annual basis	93 (°) 4 2 34 1 16 1 21 5 (°) 3 6	79 (°) 2 28 1 14 19 (°) 5 (°) 2 5	13 (°) 1 (°) 6 (°) 2 1 2 (°) (°) -	92 (*) 2 1 31 16 1 22 1 6 (*) 3 6	77 (°) 1 26 1 12 1 19 1 6 (°) 3 6	15 (?) 1 (?) 5 (?) 3 1 3 (?) (?) (?)	94 (°) 3 1 32 1 15 1 21 8 (°) 5 6	79 (°) 2 (°) 27 1 13 (°) 19 (°) 8 (°) 3 5	15 (f) 2 (f) 5 (f) 2 (f) 2 (f) 6 (f) - 1 (f) -	93 (°) 4 3 36 1 17 1 20 (°) 4 (°) 2 5	81 (°) 3 30 1 15 1 18 (°) 3 (°) 2 5	12 (?) 1 (?) 6 (?) 2 1 2 (?) (?) (?)	
No deductible	5	-	5	5	-	5	4	-	4	5	_	5	

<sup>1</sup> The deductible is the amount of covered expenses that an individual must pay before any charges are paid by the health care plan. Deductibles that apply separately to a specific category of expense, such as a

deductible requirement applies. Some plans require that expenses equal

deductible for each hospital admission, were excluded from this tabulation.

<sup>2</sup> Amount of deductible described is for each insured person. However, many plans contain a maximum family deductible. In some plans, the individual and family deductibles are identical. If the deductible applied only to dependents' coverage, it was not tabulated.

The basis of the deductible is the length of time within which a single

to the deductible be incurred within a shorter period, such as 90 days.

These plans have deductibles that vary by the amount of the participant's earnings. A typical provision is 1 percent of annual earnings with a maximum deductible of \$150.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 40. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with overall limitations on benefits by coinsurance rate, medium and large firms, 1989

Coinsurance amount	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With coinsurance <sup>1</sup>	97	96	97	98
80 percent	79	78	77	81
85 percent		5	3	5
90 percent		9	12	5 7 3
Other percent	3	3	4	3
Varies <sup>3</sup>		1	1	2
Without coinsurance4	3	4.	3	2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Represents the initial coinsurance in plans that have 100 percent coverage after the individual pays a specified dollar amount toward expenses. For example, the plan pays 80 percent until the individual's out-of-pocket expense reaches \$1000, and then coverage is at 100 percent.

Table 41. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with overall limitations on benefits by maximum out-of-pocket expense provisions, medium and large firms, 1989

large mine, terr				
Provision	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Maximum on annual out-of-pocket expense <sup>1</sup>	83	86	86	81
Per individual: \$1-\$249 \$250-\$499 \$500-\$749 \$750-\$999 \$1,000-\$1,249 \$1,250-\$1,499 \$1,500-\$4,999 \$2,000-\$2,499 \$2,500 and greater	12 12 12 25 7 6	1 13 14 12 23 7 6 4	1 12 11 11 27 6 6 7	1 11 12 11 25 8 6 4
Per family: <sup>2</sup> \$1-\$499 \$500-\$749 \$750-\$999 \$1,000-\$1,249 \$1,250-\$1,499 \$1,500-\$1,999 \$2,000-\$2,999 \$3,000-\$3,999 \$4,000 and greater No family maximum	2 4 6 1 7 14 9	1 2 5 8 2 8 15 7 6 32	2 2 3 6 1 8 14 10 5 35	2 2 3 5 1 6 13 10 3 35
Coinsurance varies by procedure <sup>3</sup>	1	1	1	1
No maximum on annual out-of- pocket expenses		13	13	18
Coinsurance unchangedFinal coinsurance changes to other than 100 percent		(13	( <sup>4</sup> )	18 ( <sup>4</sup> )

¹ Deductible amounts were excluded from computation of the out-of-pocket dollar limits. With rare exceptions, an annual out-of-pocket limit was specified. Few workers were in plans where the expense limit applied to a disability or a period other than a year. Charges for certain services, such as mental health care, may not be counted toward the out-of-pocket maximum.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes plans that have more than one coinsurance rate. In these cases, the coinsurance rate shown is that which applies to the majority of benefits under the plan. Also includes plans where some benefits have a coinsurance rate while other benefits are not subject to a coinsurance rate. In these cases, the tabulation included the benefits with a coinsurance rate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The overall coinsurance rate varies by specified dollar amount of expenses. For example 80 percent coverage up to \$5000 and 90 percent thereafter.

<sup>4</sup> Includes plans with overall benefit limitations, such as maximum dollar amounts and deductibles, where the coinsurance rate is 100 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In a few plans family out-of-pocket expense could not be computed because no limit on family deductibles was given.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Different coinsurance rates apply to different categories of care, but covered expenses under all coinsurance rates are limited to a specific dollar amount after which the plan pays 100 percent of additional expenses. Due to the varying coinsurance rates, out-of-pocket maximums cannot be calculated.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 42. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with overall limitations on benefits by total annual deductible and maximum out-of-pocket expense, medium and large firms, 1989

Dollar amount <sup>1</sup>	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Plan specifies annual deductible and				
out-of-pocket maximum	80	83	84	77
\$100-\$299	1	(²)	(²)	1
\$300-\$499	3	3	2	. 3
\$500-\$699		17	14	13
\$700-\$899		6	5	3
\$900-\$1,099	11	11	10	12
\$1,100-\$1,299	22	20	24	- 22
\$1,300-\$1,499	4	4	2	4
\$1,500-\$1,699	8	8	7	8
ូ\$1,700-\$1,899	2 2	2	2	2
\$1,900-\$2,099		2 2 9	3	3
\$2,100 and greater	8	9	- 11	5
Based on earnings		1	2	2
Deductible not on an annual basis	3	2	2.	4
Plan does not specify maximum annual out-of-pocket expense	17	14	14	19

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total amount of deductible and out-of-pocket maximum is for each insured person. In some plans, the individual and family deductibles are identical.
<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 43. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with overall limitations on benefits by maximum benefit provisions, medium and large firms,

Type and dollar amount of maximum <sup>1</sup>	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With maximum limits	79	76	78	- 81
Lifetime maximum only	71	71	71	70
Less than \$100,000		1	1	5
\$100.000	1	1	2	1
\$100,001-\$249,999	i	i	(²)	1
\$250,000		7	`5	5
\$250,001-\$499,999		2	1	4
\$500,000	12	10	10	14
\$500,001-\$999,999		4	3	3
\$1,000,000	40	43	46	35
More than \$1,000,000	2	3	3	1
Annual or disability maximum only	2	1	2	2
Both lifetime and annual or		ļ		
disability maximums	6	4	5	8
disability maximums	١٩	4	٥.	0
Other maximum	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²) .
Without maximum limits	21	24	22	19

Maximum described is for each insured person. Where the maximum differed for employees and dependents, the employee maximum was tabulated.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 44. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with hospital room and board coverage by type of benefit payments, medium and large firms,

Type of payment	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Production and service participants
Total	100	100	100	100
Full semiprivate rate <sup>1</sup>	28	34	30	24
Full semiprivate rate for limited period, then percent of semiprivate rate	(²) (²) (²) (²) 47 35 2 6 (²)	20 19 1 (°) (°) - 45 33 2 7 (°) 2	17 17 (?) (?) (?) 50 36 1 8 (?) 3	26 25 (?) (?) (?) (?) 47 36 3 5 (?) 2
Percent of semiprivate rate for limited period, then overall coinsurance provisions	(²)	(²)	(°)	(²)
Daily dollar allowance	(එ	-	_	(²)
Daily dollar allowance, plus percent of additional charges	2	1	2	3

<sup>1</sup> Includes full service benefits provided by health maintenance organizations or preferred provider organizations.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 45. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with inhospital surgical benefits by type of payment, medium and large firms,

Type of payment	All partici- pants	Pro- fes- sional and admin- istra- tive partici- pants	Tech- nical and clerical partici- pants	Pro- duc- tion and serv- ice partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Full usual, customary, and reasonable charge <sup>1</sup>	. 33	35	32	33
Full usual, customary, and reasonable charge up to a specified amount, plus percent of additional charges	1	2	1	1
Full usual, customary, and reasonable charge up to a specified amount	. (²)	(²) .	(²) ´	C)
Percent of usual, customary, and reasonable charge: 80 percent	(²)	41 2 7 (²) 9	43 2 9 (²) 8	40 3 6 () 7
Percent of usual, customary, and reasonable charge plus percent of additional charges based on plan's coinsurance rate	1	1	1	2
Dollar allowance per procedure, plus percent of additional charges: 80 percent	6 (²)	3 (1)	4 (²)	8 (²)
Dollar allowance per procedure	(²)	(²)	(°)	1

<sup>1</sup> Includes full service benefits provided by health maintenance organizations or preferred provider organizations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 46. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with inhospital surgical benefits by comparison with outpatient surgical coverage, medium and large firms, 1989

All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
100	100	100	100
74	76	71	75
26	24	29	25
21 20 1 5	21 20 1 3	23 23 1 5	20 18 2 6
	100 74 26 21 20	All participants sional and administrative participants 100 100 74 76 26 24 21 20 20 1 1	All participants sional and administrative participants    100

<sup>1</sup> Includes plans under which inhospital surgery is subject to the overall plan deductible while outpatient surgery is not, and plans where inpatient and outpatient surgery have different deductibles.

Table 47. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with inhospital surgical benefits by second surgical opinion provisions, medium and large firms,

item	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With second surgical opinion provision	58	60	59	57
Plan pays for, but does not provide incentives for, second opinions	22	22	23	21
Plan provides incentives for second opinions	36	38	36	36
For selected procedures' No payment without	29	28	28	30
second opinion Reduced coinsurance	1	(²)	(²)	1
without second opinion .	28	28	28	29
For all procedures Reduced coinsurance	5	6	5	4
without second opinion . Schedule of payments	1	1	2	(²)
lower without second opinion Other lower payments	1 3	2 3	1 2	1 3
Details of incentive not available	2	3	2	2
Without second surgical opinion provision	42	40	41	43

<sup>1</sup> Procedures most commonly mentioned were tonsillectomy, adenoidectomy, hysterectomy, surgery of the nose or back, removal of the gall bladder, and coronary bypass surgery.

Less than 0.5 percent

Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 48. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with mental health benefits by extent of benefits, medium and large firms, 1989

	All part	icipants		and adminis- irticipants		and clerical ipants		uction participants
Coverage limitation	Hospital care <sup>1</sup>	Outpatient care <sup>2</sup>	Hospital care¹	Outpatient care <sup>2</sup>	Hospital care <sup>1</sup>	Outpatient care <sup>2</sup>	Hospital care¹	Outpatient care <sup>2</sup>
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With coverage	98	95	98	98	98	97	98	91
Covered the same as other illnesses	21	2	22	2	22	2	19	2
Subject to separate limitations <sup>3</sup> Limit on days  Per year  Per confinement	77 49 38 9	92 34 34 (*) (*)	76 49 40 7	96 39 39 (*)	76 46 37 8	95 37 36 1	79 50 37 11	89 31 30 (*)
Per lifetime Per other period Limit on dollars Per day	2 - 38 (†)	(†) (†) 66 5	2 - 36 (*)	(*) (*) (*) 64 4	1 - 39 (*)	(*) (*) 66 5	2 - 40 (*)	(*) - 68 7
Per vearPer lifetime	5 (*) 33	29 - 31	(*) 32	27 - 32	3 (*) 35	27 - 35	6 - 33	32 28
Per other period	(*) 9 4 5	1 56 43 13	(*) 11 5 7	(†) 56 42 14	(*) 11 5 6	(*) 55 41 14	1 7 3 4	57 44 13
Gelling on out-of-pocket expenses does not apply Separate copayment or	15	41	15	42	17	45	14	40
deductibleOther limitations		14 ( <sup>4</sup> )	1 1	18 ( <sup>4</sup> )	1 1	17 (*)	1 (*)	10 (*)
Without coverage	2	5	2	2	2	3	2	9

<sup>1</sup> Excludes doctor's charges in the hospital.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: Outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, doctor's office care was tabulated.
<sup>3</sup> The total is less than the sum of the individual items because

<sup>3</sup> The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many plans had more than one type of limitation on mental health coverage.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes plans with reduced coinsurance other than 50 percent and plans where the rate of reimbursement varied during the treatment period.

Table 49. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with alcohol abuse treatment benefits by extent of benefits, medium and large firms, 1989

	All	participar	nts .		onal and ve particip			ical and coarticipant			ction and control	
Coverage limitation	Inpatient detoxifi- cation <sup>1</sup>	Inpatient rehabili- tation²	Out- patient care <sup>3</sup>	Inpatient detoxifi- cation1	Inpatient rehabili- tation <sup>2</sup>	Out- patient care <sup>3</sup>	Inpatient detoxifi- cation <sup>1</sup>	Inpatient rehabili- tation <sup>2</sup>	Out- patient care <sup>3</sup>	Inpatient detoxifi- cation <sup>1</sup>	Inpatient rehabili- tation <sup>2</sup>	Out- patient care <sup>3</sup>
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With coverage	100	. 68	61	100	68	62	100	64	61	100	70	61
Covered the same as other illnesses	43	9	8	44	9	7	47	11	8	41	8	8
Covered the same as mental illness .	(⁴)	(4)	(*)	(1)	(*)	1	( <del>*</del> )	(†)	1	<b>(</b> <sup>4</sup> )	(†)	( <sup>4</sup> )
Subject to separate limitations <sup>5</sup>	56	59	53	55	59	54	52	54	52	59	61	52
Limit on days Per year Per confinement Per lifetime	27	46 31 12 14	22 20 2 6	41 28 13 12	46 34 11 15	22 21 1 5	37 25 12 11	40 28 10 13	19 18 2 4	45 29 18 12	48 32 15 14	23 20 2 8
Limit on dollars Per day Per year Per confinement Per lifetime Per other period	23 (°) 7 (°) 19	23 1 6 ( <sup>4</sup> ) 18	36 6 25 - 18 2	22 (1) 7 (1) 19	22 1 6 (¹) 17	36 5 26 - 18 1	24 (*) 6 (*) 21	22 (*) 5 (*) 18	36 7 25 - 20 2	23 (°) 8 (°) 18	23 (†) 7 (†) 17	35 5 25 - 17 2
Coinsurance limit <sup>6</sup>	6	6	18	7	7	18	7	6	18	6	5	18
Ceiling on out-of-pocket expenses does not apply	9	8	18	9	8	18	11	10	21	8	7	17
Separate copayment or deductible	t	1	6	1	1	8	1	1	7	1	1	4
Other limitations	(4)	(*)	(4)	( <sup>4</sup> )	(*)	(*)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(⁴)	(4)	( <sup>4</sup> )
Without coverage	(*)	32	39	(1)	32	38	. (⁴)	36	39	(*)	30	39

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Detoxification is the systematic use of medication and other methods under medical supervision to reduce or eliminate the effects of substance shape.

abuse.

<sup>2</sup> Rehabilitation is designed to alter abusive behavior in patients once they are free of acute physical and mental complications.

they are free of acute physical and mental complications.

<sup>3</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: Outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, doctor's office care was tabulated.

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many plans had more than one type of limitation.

Coinsurance rate is lower than that applying to other medical services.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 50. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with drug abuse treatment benefits by extent of benefits, medium and large firms, 1989

	All	participar	nts		ional and a ve particip			ical and c participants			etion and s participants	
Coverage limitation	Inpatient detoxifi- cation <sup>1</sup>	Inpatient rehabili- tation <sup>2</sup>	Out- patient care <sup>3</sup>	Inpatient detoxifi- cation <sup>1</sup>	Inpatient rehabili- tation <sup>2</sup>	Out- patient care <sup>3</sup>	Inpatient detoxifi- cation <sup>1</sup>	Inpatient rehabili- tation <sup>2</sup>	Out- patient care <sup>3</sup>	Inpatient detoxifi- cation <sup>1</sup>	Inpatient rehabili- tation <sup>2</sup>	Out- patient care <sup>3</sup>
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With coverage	100	64	58	100	64	59	100	60	58	100	65	58
Covered the same as other illnesses	45	8	7	45	8	7	48	9	7	43	7	7
Covered the same as mental illness .	(*)	(*)	(*)	(4)	(1)	1	(1)	(4)	1	(4)	<b>(</b> *)	(1)
Subject to separate limitations <sup>5</sup>	55	55	51	54	56	52	52	51	50	57	58	50
Limit on days  Per year  Per confinement  Per lifetime	40 26 15	42 28 12 13	20 18 2 5	40 27 13 11	43 31 10 13	21 19 1 4	36 24 12 10	37 26 10 11	18 17 2 3	43 26 17 11	44 29 14 13	21 19 2 7
Limit on dollars	(†) 7 (†) 19	23 1 6 (*) 18 1	35 6 24 - 18 2	23 (*) 7 (*) 19	23 1 6 (†) 18	35 5 25 - 18 1	24 (*) 6 (*) 21 1	22 ( <sup>4</sup> ) 5 ( <sup>4</sup> ) 18	36 7 24 - 20 2	23 ( <sup>4</sup> ) 8 ( <sup>4</sup> ) 18 1	23 (f) 7 (f) 18	34 6 24 - 18 2
Coinsurance limit <sup>6</sup>	6	6	18	7	7	18	7	6	18	6	5	19
Ceilling on out-of-pocket expenses does not apply		8	18	9	8	18	11	10	20	8	7	17
Separate copayment or deductible	1	1	6	1	1	8	1	1	7	1	. 1	5
Other limitations	(1)	(*)	(4)	(1)	(*)	(4)	(*)	(4)	(*)	(*)	(⁴)	(*)
Without coverage	( <del>*</del> )	36	42	(4)	36	41	(†)	40	42	(*)	35	42

<sup>1</sup> Detoxification is the systematic use of medication and other methods under medical supervision to reduce or eliminate the effects of substance

abuse.

<sup>2</sup> Rehabilitation is designed to alter abusive behavior in patients once they are free of acute physical and mental complications.

<sup>3</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: Outpatient department

ment of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, doctor's office care was tabulated.

Less than 0.5 percent.
 The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many

plans had more than one type of limitation.

<sup>6</sup> Coinsurance rate is lower than that applying to other medical serv-

Table 51. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in health maintenance organizations by selected plan features, medium and large firms, 1989

Item	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Extended care facilities				
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided coverage Limited number of days Unlimited number of days	61	94 64 30	94 60 34	92 58 34
Not provided coverage	7	6	6	8
Physician's office visits				
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided coverage Subject to copayment per visit \$1 per visit \$2 per visit \$3 per visit \$4 per visit \$5 per visit More than \$5 per visit Subject to other limits' Covered in full	55 2 8 11 2 27 6 1	100 57 2 8 12 2 28 6 1	100 60 3 9 10 3 30 5 1	100 49 1 9 9 1 24 6 1
Outpatient prescription drugs				
Total	100	100	100	100
Provided coverageSubject to a copayment per	90	92	90	88
prescription Less than \$1 per prescription \$1 - \$1.99 per prescription	75 (²) 4	75 (²) 4	75 (²) 5	73 (²) 4
\$2 - \$2.99 per prescription	17	14	16	20
\$3 - \$3.99 per prescription \$4 - \$4.99 per prescription	26 7	30 7	26 6	23 9
\$5 or more per prescription	20	20	22	18
Subject to other limits	7	8	. 6	7
Covered in full	9	9	8	8
Not provided coverage	10	8	10	12

<sup>1</sup> Includes plans that require participants to pay a percentage of the charges incurred.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 52. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by coverage with selected cost containment features, medium and large firms, 1989

Cost containment feature	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants	Cost containment feature	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
All medical plans					Fee-for-service plans—Continued				
Higher rate of payment for generic prescription drugs	14	15	18	12	Incentive for prehospitalization testing	49	50	53	47
Higher rate of payment for mail order drugs	10	9	10	10	Prehospital admission certification requirement	50	53	51	49
No or limited reimbursement for nonemergency weekend admission to hospital	12	11	11	13	Higher rate of payment for delivery at birthing center	22	28	26	18
Separate deductible for hospital	40		14	9	Incentive to audit hospital statement	7	9	8	6
admission	10	9	11	9	Care subject to utilization review	27	29	31	25
Incentive for prehospitalization testing	42	41	44	41	Health maintenance organizations				
Prehospital admission certification requirement	44	44	42	45	Higher rate of payment for generic prescription drugs	9	10	12	5
Higher rate of payment for delivery at birthing center	20	22	23	16	Higher rate of payment for mail order drugs	.6	5	10	4
Incentive to audit hospital statement	5	6	6	5	Separate deductible for hospital admission	5	6	5	۱ ۵
Care subject to utilization review	23	24	24	23	Incentive for prehospitalization				
Fee-for-service plans					testing	4	5	5	3
Higher rate of payment for generic prescription drugs	15	16	15	14	Prehospital admission certification requirement	. 5	5	8	3
Higher rate of payment for mail order drugs	10	10	8	10	Higher rate of payment for delivery at birthing center	2	3	2	2
No or limited reimbursement for nonemergency weekend admission to hospital	14	15	14	14	Care subject to utilization review	2	2	2	2
Separate deductible for hospital admission	10	10	10	10	·				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data were insufficient to show preferred provider and exclusive provider organizations separately.

NOTE: Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this cateory.

Table 53. Medical care benefits¹: Percent of full-time participants by type of plan and coverage for selected special benefits, medium and large firms, 1989

Benefit item	All plans	Health maintenance organizations	Non-health maintenance organizations
All participants			
Hearing care <sup>2</sup>	26	93	12
Orthoptics <sup>3</sup>	3	Ó	4
Routine physical examinations	28	) 97	14
Organ transplant	26	23	26
Well-baby care	34	95	22
Immunization and inoculation	28	98	14
Professional and adminstrative			
Hearing care <sup>2</sup>	29	92	12
Orthoptics <sup>3</sup>	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	4
Routine physical examinations	34	98	17
Organ transplant	24	23	24
Well-baby care	40	96	25
Immunization and inoculation	33	98	15
Technical and cterical			
Hearing care <sup>2</sup>	25	94	8
Orthoptics <sup>3</sup>	3	(*)	4
Routine physical examinations	31	97	14
Organ transplant	24	22	25
Well-baby care	40	96	26
Immunization and inoculation	29	98	12
Production and service			
Hearing care <sup>2</sup>	24	94	14
Orthoptics <sup>3</sup>	4		4
Routine physical examinations	24	97	13
Organ transplant	27	23	28
Well-baby care	27	92	18
Immunization and inoculation	25	98	14

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Plans providing services or payments for services rendered in the hospital or by a physician. Excludes plans that provided only dental, vision, or prescription drug coverage.
<sup>2</sup> Plan provides, as a minimum, coverage for hearing examination expenses.

NOTE: Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 3}$  Exercises to improve the function of the eye muscles.

4 Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 54. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with vision benefits by extent of coverage for selected benefits, medium and large firms, 1989

					Subjec	t to interna	limits		Subject to overail	Not cov-	Not deter-
Type of vision benefit	Total	Covered	Covered in full	Total <sup>1</sup>	Scheduled allowance	Coinsur- ance	Copay- ment	Retail dis- count <sup>2</sup>	timitations only	ered	minable
All participants											
Examinations	100 100 100	97 68 66	28 9 4	63 58 60	33 39 44	3 2 8	30 14 9	5 4	5 1 1	3 31 34	- 1 (°)
Professional and administrative											
Examinations Eyeglasses Contact lenses <sup>3</sup>	100 100 100	96 63 61	31 8 6	60 52 53	29 36 40	4 3 10	30 11 5	- 6 5	6 2 2	4 36 38	1 1
Technical and clerical											
Examinations	100 100 100	92 62 64	25 7 5	63 54 58	30 36 39	2 2 10	33 12 8	6 6	5 1 2	8 36 36	- 2 (*)
Production and service											
Examinations	100 100 100	99 74 69	29 10 3	66 63 65	37 42 49	2 2 5	28 18 13	- 4 3	5 1 (*)	1 26 30	(†) (†)

¹ The total is less than the sum of the individual items because workers may participate in plans with more than one type of limitation.
² Provided at discount if purchased at an approved dealer.

<sup>3</sup> Includes plans where coverage was subject to special conditions, for example, following cataract surgery.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 55. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in contributory plans by type and amount of employee contribution, medium and large firms, 1989

Type and amount of contribution	All pi	ans	Health maintenan	ce organizations	Non-health n organiz	
Type and amount of continuum	Employee cover- age	Family coverage <sup>2</sup>	Employee cover- age	Family coverage <sup>2</sup>	Employee cover- age	Family coverage
All participants						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Flat monthly amount	80	80	70	-00		
Less than \$5.00		۰00	79	80	80	81
		1	4	(³) <u> </u>	5	2
\$5.00-\$9.99	_	4	12	3	9	5
\$10.00-\$14.99		4	19	4	16	. 4
\$15.00-\$19.99		4	8	3	12	4
\$20.00-\$29.99	. 16	7	16	5	16	7
\$30.00-\$39.99	9	6	12	6	8	6
\$40.00-\$49.99	.3	6	2	9	3 1	5
\$50.00-\$59.99		5	3	4	i	6
\$60.00-\$69.99	(3)	8	1	7	(°)	ŏ
\$70.00-\$79.99		. 5		7	(e)	4
\$80.00-\$89.99	6	5	(*)	7		7
\$90.00-\$99.99		4	<u> </u>	5	8	4
\$100.00-\$124.99	<u></u>	6	/31		-	3
	0	-	(*)	5	(2)	6
\$125.00-\$149.99	Π - [	4	- i	4	(%)	4
\$150.00-\$174.99		6	-	4.	-	7
\$175.00-\$199.99	(*)	1	_	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	1
\$200.00 or greater	-	2	- '	. 3	_	2
Composite rate <sup>4</sup>	3	2	1 .	1	3	2
mount varies by employee <sup>5</sup>	12	8	9	8	12	8
mount varies by earnings	1	2	-	(°)	1	2
lot determinable	8	10	12	13	7	9
Professional and administrative						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
lat monthly amount	76	78	80	78	75	78
Less than \$5.00	4	1	5	1	4	1
\$5.00-\$9.99	11	3	13	ġ l	11	3.
\$10.00-\$14.99	iż	4	18	3	17	ې 4
\$15.00-\$19.99	ii	3	8	3	12	4
\$20.00-\$29.99		. 6	16	5		4
\$30.00-\$39.99		. 8	12	8	15	6
\$40.00-\$49.99		7			7	7
\$50.00-\$59.99	1	6	3	9	4	7
	(3)	_	2	5	_1	6
\$60.00-\$69.99	(7)	7	(3)	6	(°)	8
\$70.00-\$79.99	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	(3)	5	(³)	5
\$80.00-\$89.99	2	5	(3)	9	3	4
\$90.00-\$99.99	-	4	-	4	_	4
\$100.00-\$124.99	ტ I	7	(³)	6	(2)	7
\$125.00-\$149.99	(³)	3	1 - 1	4	(4)	3
\$150.00-\$174.99		3	_	3		3
\$175.00-\$199.99	(³)	2	_	ž	(*)	2
\$200.00 or greater	<u>'</u>	3	_	2	<u> </u>	3
Composite rate <sup>4</sup>	1	2	1	2	1.	2
mount varies by employee <sup>5</sup>	16	12	11	9	18	13
mount varies by earnings	1	2		(3)	1	3
, ,						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in contributory plans' by type and amount of employee contribution, medium and large firms, 1989-Continued

·	All pl	ans .	Health maintenan	ce organizations	Non-health m organiza	
Type and amount of contribution	Employee cover- age	Family coverage <sup>2</sup>	Employee coverage	Family coverage <sup>2</sup>	Employee cover- age	Family coverage <sup>2</sup>
Technical and clerical						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
at monthly amount	78	80	76	77	78	81
Less than \$5.00	4	(*)	4	(°)	4	1 .
\$5,00-\$9.99	ė l	`´3	10	`3	8	3 .
\$10.00-\$14.99	15	3	13	3	16	3
\$15.00-\$19.99		3	7	2	11	3
\$20.00-\$29.99	15	5	14	4	16	6
\$30.00-\$39.99	13	6	17	6	12	6
\$40.00-\$39.99		6	2	6	3	6
\$40.00-\$49.99	2	6	5	5	1 1	6
\$50.00-\$59.99	ල්	8	1 1	6	(9)	8
\$60.00-\$69.99	8	7	ල්	5	8	7
\$70.00-\$79.99		Δ.	(%)	10	6	3
\$80.00-\$89.99	-	4	1 1	3		5
\$90.00-\$99.99		6	(*)	5	1	6
\$100.00-\$124.99	1 1	6	1 0	7	(9)	5
\$125.00-\$149.99	(*)	8	· •	6	''	8
\$150.00-\$174.99	- ]	_	-	1	(9)	1
\$175.00-\$199.99	(°)	1	-	4	0	2
\$200.00 or greater		2	- <u>-</u> ,	•	2	2
Composite rate <sup>4</sup>	2	2	1 1	1	'	2
mount varies by employee <sup>6</sup>	16	12	13	11	17	12
mount varies by earnings	ල	1	_	(3)	1 1	1
ot determinable	6	7	11	12	4	6
Production and service						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
at monthly amount	84	82	81	83	85	82
Less than \$5.00	5	2	3	(°)	6	3
\$5.00-\$9.99	9	6	11	, <b>3</b>	8	7
\$10.00-\$14.99	17	4	26	7	15	4
\$15.00-\$19.99	12	4	9	4	12	4
\$20.00-\$29.99	16	8	17	6	16	8
\$30.00-\$39.99	6	5	9	4	5	5
\$40.00-\$49.99	3	5	1	12	3	4
\$50.00-\$59.99	i i I	5	2	4	1 1	- 5
\$60.00-\$69.99	(3)	9	2	8	(2)	9
\$70.00-\$79.99		4	(°)	12	(6)	2
\$80.00-\$89.99		5	1 1	3	12	5
		3		8	_	2
\$90.00-\$99.99	B	6	1	4	(3)	6
\$100.00-\$124.99	<u>ල</u> ල	4		2	8	5
\$125.00-\$149.99	0	7	_	2	\ \frac{\fir}{\fin}}}}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}}}}}}}}}}{\frac}\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}}}}}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{	8
\$150.00-\$174.99		(3)		1	(°)	(ª)
\$175.00-\$199.99	''	2	_	3	''	1
\$200.00 or greater Composite rate <sup>4</sup>	4	3	(3)	1	5	3
mount varies by employee <sup>5</sup>		4	4	3	6	4
		_		(a)	1	2
mount varies by earnings	1 1	2	-	(°)	'	~

Plans providing services or payments for services rendered in the hospital or by a physician. Excludes plans that provided only dental, vision, or prescription drug coverage.

If the amount of contribution varied by either size or composition of semily, the rate for an employee with a progress and one child was used.

family, the rate for an employee with a spouse and one child was used. For a small percentage of employees, the employee contributes the same amount for single and family coverage.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> A composite rate is a set contribution covering more than one benefit area, for example, health care and sickness and accident insurance. Cost data for individual plans cannot be determined.
<sup>5</sup> Amount varies by options selected under a "cafeteria plan" or balance of employer-sponsored reimbursement account.

Table 56. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by requirement for employee contribution, medium and large firms, 1989

Type and amount of contribution	All participants		Professional and adminis- trative participants		Technical and clerical participants		Production and service participants	
	Employee coverage	Family coverage	Employee coverage	Family coverage	Employee coverage	Family coverage	Employee coverage	Family coverage
Health maintenance organizations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Non-contributory	40	26	39	24	35	20	46	32
Contributory	59	73	61	73	65	79	54	67
Not determinable	(')	1	(')	3	(¹)	1	(')	(')
Non-health maintenance organizations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Non-contributory	55	36	51	32	48	29	60	41
Contributory	45	64	49	68	52	71	40	59
Not determinable	(')	<b>(</b> ')	()	'O i	() l	(5)	() .	Ö

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 57. Medical care benefits: Average monthly contribution of full-time participants in contributory plans, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of coverage	All participants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and cleri- cal partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants	
All plans				· <del>-</del>	
Employee coverage Family coverage <sup>1</sup>	\$25.31 72.10	\$21.57 72.76	\$25.95 79.53	\$27.43 67.18	
Health maintenance organizations					
Employee coverage Family coverage <sup>1</sup>	21.62 75.09	20.28 75.07	24.18 85.35	20.81 66.22	
Non-health maintenance organizations					
Employee coverage	26.32 71.41	22.05 72.06	26.50 77.97	28.76 67.34	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> If the amount of contribution varied by either size or composition of family, the rate for an employee with a spouse and one child was used.

Table 58. Health care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by length-of-service requirements for participation, medium and large firms, 1989

Length-of-service requirement	Ali par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With service requirement	49	38	45	58
1 month		13	12	13
2 months	1	4	3	11
3 months		13	19	18
4-5 months	1	1	2	1
6 months	8	6	7	10
7-11 months	2	1	1	. 3
1 year	1	1	(²)	1
Without service requirement	42	52	45	34
Service requirement not determinable	9	10	10	8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Length of time employees must be on the job before they are covered by a plan that is at least partially employer financed. There is frequently an administrative time lag between completion of the requirement and the actual start of participation. If the lag was 1 month or more, it was included in the service requirement. Minimum age requirements are rare.

Table 59. Medical care benefits¹: Percent of full-time participants by provision for coverage after retirement, medium and large firms, 1989

Provision	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Production and service participants
Total	100	100	100	100
With employer-financed retiree coverage <sup>2</sup>	42	47	40	40
For retirees under age 65 only For retirees 65 and over only For all retirees		7 3 38	5 2 33	8 2 29
Benefits cancelled on retirement or financed wholly by retiree	57	52	58	58
Data not available	1	1	1	2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Plans providing services or payments for services rendered in the hospital or by a physician. Excludes plans that provided only dental, vision or prescription drug coverage.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

sion, or prescription drug coverage.

2 Includes plans financed wholly by employers and plans financed jointly by employers and employees.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 60. Medical care benefits1: Percent of full-time participants by provisions for benefits after retirement, medium and large firms, 1989

Characteristic	All parti	cipants	Profession administrative	onal and participants	Technical a	and clerical ipants	Production partic	
Gialacteristic	Retiree under 65²	Retiree 65 and over	Retiree under 65²	Retiree 65 and over	Retiree under 65 <sup>2</sup>	Retiree 65 and over	Retiree under 65²	Retiree 65 and over
Percent of participants with employer-financed retiree coverage <sup>3</sup>	41	36	45	41	39	37	39	33
Benefit level								
Total	( <sup>5</sup> )	100 72 21 1 6	100 84 11 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 5	100 76 17 1 5	100 82 11 (°) 6	100 76 16 1 7	100 75 20 (°) 5	100 67 26 1 6
Eligibility for retiree coverage								
TotalAll retirees eligible Eligibility subject to service	100 39	100 37	100 41	100 40	100 41	100 40	100 37	100 34
requirement	29	26	28	26	31	29	28	25
pensionOtherEligibility data not avaiable	26 1 6	30 1 6	24 1 5	28 1 5	21 2 5	24 2 6	29 1 6	34 1 7
Financing					İ			
Total Retiree pays some cost Retiree pays no cost Not determinable	100 52 45 3	100 50 47 3	100 56 41 2	100 55 42 3	100 57 40 3	100 55 42 3	100 46 50 3	100 44 52 4

<sup>1</sup> Plans providing services or payments for services rendered in the hospital or by a physician. Excludes plans that provided only dental, vi-

sion, or prescription drug coverage.

2 Provisions in this column apply to the period between retirement and age 65.

Tabulations cover plans in which insurance was continued for longer than 1 month after retirement and where the employer wholly or partly financed the coverage. It excludes plans that provide only the retiree's

share of premiums for medical insurance under Medicare (Part B).

4 For retirees eligible for Medicare, benefits may be calculated and reduced by the extent to which covered expenses are reimbursed by the Federal program.

5 Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 61. Medical care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by provision for employer-financed coverage during layoff, medium and large firms, 1989

Benefit provision	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With employer-financed coverage¹	22	21	18	24
Employee share of cost. <sup>2</sup> Partial cost No cost Cost not determinable	7 13 2	8 10 2	6 11 1	7 15 2
Duration of coverage: <sup>3</sup> 1-2 months 3 months 4-5 months 6 months 7-11 months 1 year Over 1 year Varies by service Until rehire Not determinable	4 1 2 (*) 3 2 1	3 4 1 2 (*) 3 1 1 1 5	2 4 1 2 ( <sup>4</sup> ) 2 1 1 1	3 5 1 2 (*) 4 3 1 1 3
Without employer-financed coverage	76	77	80	74
No policy established	(1)	(4)	(4)	(1)
Layoff policy not determinable	2	2	2	1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Plans providing services or payments for services rendered in the hospital or by a physician. Excludes plans that provided only dental, vision or prescription due coverage.

sion, or prescription drug coverage.

Administrative costs were excluded from the tabulations.

Administrative costs were excluded from the tabulators.
<sup>3</sup> Provision applies to the continuation of employee coverage immediately upon layoff. In some plans, group coverage was extended beyond the length-of-continuation periods reported, but was financed solely by the laid-off employee.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 62. Dental care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by extent of coverage for selected procedures, medium and large firms, 1989

					Type of den	tal procedur	'e			
Extent of coverage	Examina- tions	Dental X- rays	Fillings	Dental surgery	Inlays	Crowns	Periodontal care	Endodon- tics	Prosthetics	Orthodon tia <sup>2</sup>
All participants										**
Total <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scheduled cash allowance	11	11	15	15	14	15	14	15	14	(1)
Incentive schedule <sup>5</sup>	1	1 1	1	1	(1)	(1)	1 1	1	(6)	\ <u>'</u>
Subject to copayment <sup>6</sup>	2	1 1	2	3	`3	` 4	1 3	3	4	3
Percent of usual, customary, and				<u> </u>	1		i i	-	· 1	
reasonable charge	86	87 j	81	79	75	76	77	79	77	63
Less than 50	_	i <b>-</b>	_		(*)	(*)	] [	_	(5)	(1)
50	2	2	7	7	`śo	`ś1	10	8	`6o	49
51-59	-	-	_	_	( <sup>4</sup> )	(f)	-	_	<u>ത്</u>	(1)
60	(4)	l (*) [	1	1	i `´5	`´5	1 1	1	5	· · · · · ·
61-74	`′1	`´2	4	l à	3	3	4	3	2	i
75	1	1	6	اة	2	2	6	6	1	1
80	20	22	46	46	7	7	43	45	5	4
85	(1)	3	5	4	3	2	5	5	ຕັ	_'
90	`4	4	4	à	3	3	4	4	8	(*)
1007	58	54	9	9	3	š	6	7	\ '2	()
Discounted benefit <sup>8</sup>	(1)	(5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(*)	/4\
Subject to overall plan provisions	( )		( )	\'	` ' '	( )	17	()	1 47 1	(*)
only <sup>8</sup>	(*)	(*)	1	1	1	1	1 1	1	1	
Not covered	(r)	6	i	ĺ i	6	4	4	ģ	5	34
Not determinable	-	-	-	_'	(1)	-	-	-	-	34 -
Professional and administrative										
Total <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scheduled cash allowance	11	11	16	15	15	15	14	15	15	100
Incentive schedule <sup>5</sup>	1	il	1	1	(4)	( <sup>4</sup> )	1 1	1	(1)	_
Subject to copayment <sup>6</sup>	2	il	2	3	`´3	`4	4	3	4	_
Percent of usual, customary, and	-		_	Ŭ.			, ,	3	·	4
reasonable charge	85	86	80	79	75	76	77	78	-76	64
Less than 50	-	-	-	_	(*)	(*)	_ ''	-	ကို ၂	(†)
50	2	2	8	8	52	53	11	9	59	49
51-59		- i	_		(*)	(*)	'.'	-	()	(1)
60	(4)	(4)	1	1 1	` <i>'</i> 6	`6	1	1	1/5	()
61-74	`2	`′2	4	4	š	3	4	4	2	
75	ī	1	5	5	2	2	5	5	1	- :
80	18	19	49	49	7	7	46	48	6	į
85	(1)	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	- 1	2
90	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	(1)	/4\
1007	60	56	9	- 8	. 3	3	6	6	(1)	(*)
Discounted benefit <sup>8</sup>	(*)	(5)	1	ര്	1	1	1	(1)	2	10
Subject to overall plan provisions	•	A /	'		'	'			(*)	(*)
only <sup>8</sup>	( <sup>4</sup> )	(*)	(4\	(1)	(4)	(4)	(4)	/4\ İ	,4s	
Not covered	1	1	(1)	. 0	(*) 6	(*) 3	(1)	(),	()	-
Not determinable	_'	_'	1	'	(4)	3	3	1	4	32
voi deferminable	-	-	- !	- 1	()	_	-	-	- 1	_

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 62. Dental care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by extent of coverage for selected procedures, medium and large firms, 1989-Continued

	Type of dental procedure									
Extent of coverage	Examina- tions	Dental X- rays	Fillings	Dental surgery	Inlays	Crowns	Periodontal care	Endodon- tics	Prosthetics	Orthodon- tia²
Technical and cierical										
47 (11)	*									
Total <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scheduled cash allowance	8	8	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	_
Incentive schedule <sup>5</sup>	1	1 1	1	1	(*)_	(1)	1 1	1	(1)	-
Subject to copayment <sup>8</sup>	- 2	2	2	3	3	5	4	3	4	3
Percent of usual, customary, and					<b></b> .					5.5
reasonable charge	88	89	82	80	74	75	77	80	75	61
Less than 50	-			<del>-</del>	(1)	(*)	- 1	-	1 1	1
50	1	2	. 7	8	54	55	10	,9	57.	. 49
51-59	<del>_</del> .	-			(')_	(*)	-		(1)	()
60	(*)	(1)	1	1	5	6	] !	. 1	5 .	. !
61-74	1	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	1
75	(*)	1 1	6	_6	2	2	6	6	1	1
80 08	20	22	51	51	6	6	46	50	8	1
85	(*)	1	3	2	1	1	- 3	3	. <u>(^)</u>	-
90	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	(4)	()
1007	61	58	. 8	7	2	2	5	. 6	1 1	8
Discounted benefit <sup>8</sup>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*).	(*)
Subject to overall plan provisions			.4.		48.		4.		4.	
only <sup>8</sup>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(1)	(*)_	(*)	(*)_	(1)	(1)	
Not covered	(*)	1	1	1	8	6	5	2	6	36
Not determinable	-	-			( <sup>4</sup> )	-	_	-		
Production and service									]	
Total <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100 **	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scheduled cash allowance	12	12	15	16	15	15	15	15	14	(*)
Incentive schedule <sup>5</sup>	(*)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	1
Subject to copayment <sup>6</sup>	1	Y <sub>1</sub>	′′2	∣ `з	`3	4	\ '3	3	3	3
Percent of usual, customary, and		·	_			·	•		•	
reasonable charge	87	87	82	79	76	77	77	79	77	63
Less than 50	-		_	-	(1)	( <del>)</del>		- <u>-</u>	(4)	(4)
50	2	2	· · · 7	7	`46	48	9	7	63	49
51-59					( <sup>4</sup> )	(*)			(4)	(*)
91-99	(1)	(1)	1	1	`′4	4	1	1	`4	`1
61-74	1	'4	3	l <u>ś</u>	2	į	3	3	2	2
	i	1 1	6	6	2	2	6	6	2	2
75 80	22	23	42	41	8	8	38	40	4	1
85	1	4	7	5	4	4	7	7	(1)	
90	.4	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	1 1	(ጎ)
1007	55	50	10	10	<u> </u>	4	6	9	3	` '0
Discounted benefit <sup>8</sup>	(1)	(*)	(*)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)
	'	''	``	''	l ''	`′	\ \'	l ''	``	()
Subject to overall plan provisions	(*)	(*)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	_
only <sup>8</sup>	8	1 8	(*)	1	5	3	3	2	4	34
Not covered	U	"	1	_'	(1)	_			1 -	
Not determinable	-	_	_	1 -	l ''	1 -	1 -		1	_

<sup>1</sup> Excludes plans that limited coverage to accidental injuries, removal of impacted wisdom teeth, or repair of jaw.

2 Participants were included as having coverage for orthodontia in

Includes plans that paid the full cost.

cases where benefits were limited to children.

Coverage may be also subject to maximum and deductible provisions.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Reimbursement arrangement in which the percentage of dental expenses paid by the plan increases if regular dental appointments are scheduled.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Participant pays a specific amount per procedure and plan pays all remaining expenses.

Benefits provided at a discount if obtained from an approved provider.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Reimbursement arrangement is the coinsurance provision used for all covered expenses under the plan.

Table 63. Dental care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by deductible provision1, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of deductible <sup>2</sup>	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Subject to separate dental deductible <sup>3</sup>	63	67	70	56
Yearly deductible only	1 22 1 27 1 3	60 1 23 1 30 1 3	61 (*) 22 1 32 1 4	50 1 21 1 22 1 3 (*)
\$50 Over \$50	2	2 2 (*)	2 2 (†)	3 2 1
Both yearly and lifetime deductibles	5	5	6	3
Subject to overall plan deductible	5	2	4	7
No deductible	33	31	26	37

Table 64. Dental care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by yearly maximum amount of coverage, medium and large firms, 1989

Dollar amount²	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Yearly maximum specified3	82	82	83	81
Less than \$500		1	(*)	1
\$500	5	4	5	5
\$501-\$749	1	(4)	1	2
\$750 <sub></sub>		10	. 9	. 11
\$751-\$999		.2	2	- 3
\$1,000		42	44	43
\$1,001-\$1,499		4	3	4
\$1,500		11	10	9
\$1,501-\$1,999	1 1	1 1	(1)_	. 1
\$2,000	4	5	7.	.2
\$2,001-\$2,999 \$3,000 or more	/4\		1 /4\	(1)
\$3,000 or more	(*)	1	(*)	(*)
No yearly maximum	18	. 18	17	19
Maximum provision not determinable	(1)	( <sup>4</sup> )	<b>(</b> <sup>4</sup> )	s <b>(ጎ</b> )

Includes all covered dental procedures except orthodontia. Amount of maximum specified is for each insured person.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes separate deductibles for orthodontic procedures.
2 Amount of deductible described is for each insured person. In some plans, the individual and family deductibles are identical.
3 Deductibles may not apply to all covered dental procedures. If separate deductibles applied to different procedures, the sum of the deductible amounts was tabulated.
4 Less than 0.5 percent

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Coverage for dental procedures may also be subject to scheduled allowance, deductible, or coinsurance provisions in addition to maximum dollar limitations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> If separate yearly maximums applied to different procedures, the sum of the maximums was tabulated. Maximums applied to dental expenses only.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 65. Dental care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in plans with orthodontic benefits by lifetime maximum amount of coverage, medium and large firms, 1989

Dollar amount <sup>1</sup>	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Lifetime maximum specified	85	87	86	84
Less than \$500	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	(²)	1
\$500	_	6	7	8
\$501-\$749		4	4	10
\$750		14	14	11
\$751-\$999		3	2	5
\$1,000		42	39	32
\$1,001-\$1,499		7	5	8
\$1,500	8	8	8	7
Greater than \$1,500	3	2	7	2
No lifetime maximum	15	13	14	16

<sup>1</sup> Coverage for dental procedures may also be subject to scheduled allowance, deductible, or coinsurance provisions in addition to maximum dollar limitations.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 66. Dental care benefits: Percent of full-time participants by provision for preauthorization of treatment, medium and large firms, 1989

ltem	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Preauthorization required	63	65	61	63
Minimum expense requiring preauthorization: Less than \$100	14 12 16 16	- 14 13 17 15 7	14 10 17 15 6	(') 14 12 15 17 4
Preauthorization not required	37	35	39	37

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 67. Dental care benefits: Percent of full-time participants in contributory stand-alone plans' by type and amount of employee contribution, medium and large firms, 1989

Type and amount of contribution	Employee coverage	Family coverage <sup>2</sup>	Type and amount of contribution	Employee coverage	Family coverage
All participants			Technical and clerical		
Total	100	100	Total	100	100
Flat monthly amount	70	. 74	Flat monthly amount	69	72
Less than \$2.00	10	. 1	Less than \$2.00	7	1
\$2.00-\$4.99	33 -	8	\$2.00-\$4.99	38	6
\$5.00-\$9.99	21	20	\$5.00-\$9.99	19	16
\$10.00-\$14.99	3	21	\$10.00-\$14.99	3	27
\$15.00-\$19.99		10	\$15.00-\$19.99	<b>ര്</b>	7
\$20.00-\$24.99	(*) (*)	5	\$20.00-\$24.99	8	
\$25.00 or greater		6	\$25.00 or greater	()	. 5
Composite rate <sup>4</sup>	3	3	Composite rate <sup>4</sup>	-	8
Composite rate	3		Composite rate	1	2
mount varies by employee <sup>5</sup>	22	17	Amount varies by employee <sup>5</sup>	25	20
mount varies by earnings	(³)	(°)	Amount varies by earnings	<b>(°)</b>	(*)
ot determinable	8	9	Not determinable	6	7
Professional and administrative			Production and service		
Total	100	100	Total	100	100
lat monthly amount	64	69	Flat monthly amount	76	80
Less than \$2.00	9	1	Less than \$2.00	14	1
\$2.00-\$4.99	29	8	\$2.00-\$4.99	33	10
\$5.00-\$9.99	20	18	\$5.00-\$9.99	22	24
\$10.00-\$14.99		19	\$10.00-\$14.99	2	
\$15.00-\$19.99		. 9	\$15.00-\$19.99		. 18
\$20.00-\$24.99	· 8	. 5		ტ - ტ	14
		5 7	\$20.00-\$24.99	(*)	5
\$25.00 or greater	-	-	\$25.00 or greater		4
Composite rate4	. 2	3	Composite rate <sup>4</sup>	5	4
mount varies by employee <sup>5</sup>	28	21	Amount varies by employees	15	11
mount varies by earnings	(³)	(³)	Amount varies by earnings	ტ	( <sup>3</sup> )
ot determinable	8	10	Not determinable	9	10

area, for example, health care and sickness and accident insurance. Cost

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Plans that exclusively provide dental benefits.
<sup>2</sup> If the amount of contribution varied by either size or composition of family, the rate for an employee with a spouse and one child was used. For a small percentage of employees, the employee contributes the same amount for single and family coverage.

3 Less than 0.5 percent.

A composite rate is a set contribution covering more than one benefit

data for individual plans cannot be determined.

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

Table 68. Life insurance: Percent of full-time participants by method of determining amount of basic life insurance and frequency of related coverages, medium and large firms, 1989

item	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Basic life insurance <sup>1</sup>	100	100	100	99
Based on earnings	68	79	76	57
Multiple <sup>2</sup>	59	73	69	- 46
Graduated schedule		6	7	12
Flat amount	29	19	23	39
Flat amount based on service	2	2	1	3
Accidental death and dismember-				
ment coverage	71	70	68	73
Survivor income benefit <sup>3</sup>	. 7	6	5	8
Supplemental benefits available <sup>4</sup>	62	68	68	55
Wholly employee paid	53	57	57	48
Dependent coverage available <sup>4</sup>	42	42	42	43
Wholly employee paid	22	23	22	22

A few participants received only accidental death and dismemberment insurance or survivor income benefits.

insurance or survivor income benefits.

Includes participants in plans in which insurance equaled a multiple of earnings plus or minus a specific amount.

earnings, plus or minus a specific amount.

<sup>3</sup> Consists of monthly income, usually a percent of earnings, for the spouse or dependent children for a specified period after death of employee.

<sup>4</sup> In prior supplemental and dependent life insurance.

<sup>4</sup> In prior surveys, data for supplemental and dependent life insurance coverage included only those participants who could receive plans that were at least partially employer-financed.

Table 69. Life insurance: Percent of full-time participants in plans with multiple-of-earnings formulas' by amount of basic insurance and maximum coverage provisions, medium and large firms, 1989

		In plans		In plans with maximum coverage							
Formula	Total	without maximum coverage	All	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000- \$99,999	\$100,000- \$249,999	\$250,000- \$499,999	\$500,000- \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more		
All participants								-			
Total	100	40	60	4	13	13	12	10	8		
Life insurance is equal to annual earnings times:2											
Less than 1.0	3	2	2	(*)	(°)_	1	(³)	(°)	(³)		
1.0	47 1	18 (°)	29 1	2	9	6 (³)	2 (³)	4	6		
1.5	9	`2	7	(3)	2	1	'2	1	()		
1.6-1.9	1 29	- 15	1 14	( <sup>3</sup> )	(*)	(*)			! -		
2.1-2.4	1	(3)	14	- 0	1 -	4	4 (³)	3 (³)	_ 1		
2.5	4	<u>'1</u>	3	1	(³)	(³)	\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	ල ල	(°)		
2.6-2.9	(°) 2	(3)	(³) 2		(¹) (²) (°)	_	-	_	l –		
More than 3.0	1		1		(*)	(*) (*) (*)	1 1	1 (³)	(°) (°)		
Multiple varying with earnings	1	e e	1	-	-	\ \(\theta\)	i	Ō.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
rofessional and administrative											
Total	100	38	62	1	14	15	14	10	8		
ife insurance is equal to annual earnings times:2									÷		
Less than 1.0	3	1 1	2	(°)	1	(3)	(°)	(³)	/31		
1.0	45	17	28	\ \1	9	7	`2	4	(³) 5		
1.1-1.4	1 10	3	1	- (3)	-	(3)	(³) <sub>.</sub>	-	(°) (°)		
1.5 1.6-1.9	(°)	_ 3	7 (°)	(*)	2 (³)	2 (°)	1	1	(°)		
2.0	29	13	16	(°)	2	5	5	3	1		
2.1-2.4	1	(*)	1	- 1	-	-	1	1	_		
2.5	(°)	1	1 (°)	-	(°) (°)	(°)	(3)	(3)	(3)		
3.0	3	1	`3	_	(4)		1	1 1	(3)		
More than 3.0	2	1	1	-	-	(†) (†) (*)	1	(3)	(°) (°)		
Multiple varying with earnings	2	(*)	2	-	-	(3)	1	-	<del>-</del>		
Technical and clerical								;			
Total	100	36	64	2	18	15	11	8	10		
ife insurance is equal to annual earnings times:2											
Less than 1.0	4	1	3	_	(3)	1	(³)	(°)	(°)		
1.0	51	16	35	2	14	7	2	4	. 7		
1.1-1.4	(³) 8	(*)	(°) 6	- (3)	- 2	(3)	(*)	-	(†) (†)		
1.6-1.9	(2)		(°)	(°)	(°)	2 (³)	_1	1 _	(*)		
2.0	28	15	13	(°)	\frac{1}{1}	`4	4	3	1		
2.1-2.4	1 2	(*)	1.	-	- (3)	-	1	(³)	-		
2.6-2.9	(°)	_ 1	1 (°)	-	ලා ලා	(³)	(*)	(*)	(a)		
3.0	2	(*)	2	_	(*)	(°)	1	-,	<u>(°)</u>		
More than 3.0	2	(*)	1	-		(°)	i O	(³)	(°)		
						1 1					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 69. Life insurance: Percent of full-time participants in plans with multiple-of-earnings formulas' by amount of basic insurance and maximum coverage provisions, medium and large firms, 1989—Continued

and a second second		In plans			In plans	with maximun	coverage			
Formula	Total	without maximum coverage	All	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000- \$99,999	\$100,000- \$249,999	\$250,000- \$499,999	\$500,000- \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more	
Production and service										
Total	100	44	56	9	9 · .	9	10	10	8	
Life insurance is equal to annual earnings times: <sup>2</sup> Less than 1.0 1.0 1.1-1.4 1.5 1.6-1.9 2.0 2.1-2.4 2.5 2.6-2.9 3.0 More than 3.0 Multiple varying with earnings	3 47 1 9 1 30 (°) 7 (°) 1 (°)	2 21 () 2 18 () 1 - () () ()	1 25 1 8 1 13 - 5 (°) 1 (°)	- 4 - (°) - 1 - 4 - -	(°) - 2 1 1 (°) (°) (°)	(h) 5 - (h) - 3 - (h) - 1 (h) (h) (h)	(°) 2 1 3 - 3 - 1 - (°)	(*) 5 - 2 - 2 - (*) - (*)	(f) 5 (f) (f) 2 (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f)	

<sup>1</sup> Includes participants in plans in which insurance equaled a multiple

have 15 years of service. Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 70. Life insurance: Percent of full-time participants in plans with flat dollar insurance by amount of basic insurance, medium and large firms, 1989

Amount of insurance	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	, 100	100
Less than \$2,000 \$2,000-\$4,999 \$5,000-\$9,999 \$10,000-\$14,999 \$15,000-\$19,999 \$20,000-\$24,999	8 28 34 10 6	1 5 31 29 8 9	1 5 29 32 13 6	2 10 27 36 10 6
\$25,000-\$29,999	7 2 2	10 1 5 (°)	7 3 4 (²)	6 2 1 -

<sup>1</sup> Excludes participants in plans where insurance was a flat amount

of earnings, plus or minus a specific amount. In such cases, only the multiple of earnings was included in the tabulation.

When the multiple-of-earnings formula varied with age, the maximum multiple was tabulated. A few plans varied the multiple-of-earnings formula according to earnings in these cases a participate according to earnings. mula according to service; in these cases, a participant was assumed to

based on service or age.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 71. Life insurance: Average benefit amounts¹ for full-time participants by specified annual earnings and years of service, medium and large firms, 1989

V			Annua	i salary		
Years of service	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$45,000	\$55,000
All participants						
5 years	\$20,266	\$26,223	\$31,684	\$41,332	\$50,156	\$58,481
10 years	20,439	26,396	31,858	41,505	50,330	58,655
20 years	20,539	26,496	31,957	41,605	50,429	58,754
Professional and administrative						
5 years	22,402	29,602	36,484	48,065	58,688	69,616
10 years	22,755	29,955	36,837	48,418	59.041	69,969
20 years	22,962	30,162	37,044	48,625	59,247	70,175
Technical and clerical						
5 years	21,476	28,375	34,531	45,634	56,340	66,122
10 years	21,648	28,546	34,702	45,806	56,511	66,293
20 years	21,743	28,641	34,797	45,901	56,606	66,388
Production and service						·
5 years	18,360	23,085	27,337	35,072	41,844	47,856
10 years	18,427	23,151	27,403	35,139	41,910	47,923
20 years	18,465	23,189	27,441	35,177	41,948	47,961

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Life insurance figures are average amounts from all types of plans prior to any age-related reductions in benefits.

Table 72. Life insurance: Percent of full-time participants by provisions for age-related reduction of basic life insurance benefits for current employees, medium and large firms, 1989

Provision	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Life insurance changes	52	57	57	47
Life insurance reduced Reduction begins at:	52	57	57	47
Age 60 or before	(¹) 29 3	2 (*) 33 3 18 1	1 (') 32 3 20 1	1 (¹) 26 3 16
Reduction in maximum life insurance benefits	(-)	(¹)	(')	(¹)
Life insurance benefits do not change	48	43	43	53

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 73. Life insurance: Percent of full-time participants with accidental death and dismemberment benefits by amount of coverage, medium and large firms, 1989

ltem	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total  Multiple of life insurance benefit Less than 1 times Greater than 1 times  Flat amount Less than \$5,000 \$5,000-\$9,999 \$10,000-\$19,999 \$20,000-\$29,999	7 82 3 7 1 3	100 93 8 81 4 5 (°) 2	100 94 4 86 3 5 (°) 2 1	100 89 7 80 2 10 1 5 2
\$30,000 or greater Other <sup>3</sup>	1	2	(²) 2	1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Benefits shown are payable for accidental death and are the maximum payable for dismemberment.

Table 74. Life insurance: Percent of full-time participants with dependent coverage available, by type and amount of coverage, medium and large firms, 1989

Total       100       100       100         Death of spouse       100       100       100         Flat benefit       65       62       59         Less than \$1,000       (¹)       -       -         \$1,000       12       8       9         \$1,500       3       5       2         \$2,500       3       5       2	100 100 69 1 15 3
Flat benefit	69 1 15 3
\$2,000	13 : 6
\$3,000 3 3 2 \$3,001 to \$3,999 (') (') (') \$4,000 1 1 1 1 \$5,000 18 22 21 More than \$5,000 12 11 10	3 - 1 14 13
Benefit varies	30 - (') 29
Amount of coverage not determinable 1 1 2	1
Insurance on spouse not provided	(¹)
Death of child       97       98       98         Flat benefit       57       59       55         Less than \$1,000       1       1       1         \$1,000       16       14       16         \$1,001 to \$1,499       (¹)       (¹)       (¹)         \$2,000       7       9       7         \$2,000       11       12       9         \$2,500       6       5       5         \$3,000       2       3       3         \$3,001 to \$3,999       (¹)       1       1         \$4,000       1       1       1       1         \$5,000       8       11       9         More than \$5,000       4       3       2	96 56 1 17 (') 6 11 8 1 (') 1 6 5
Benefit varies	39 16 (¹) 23
insurance coverage (') 1 1	(')
Amount of coverage not determinable 1 1 1 1	1
Insurance on child not provided . 3 2 2	4

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes plans in which basic life insurance benefits are expressed as a flat dollar amount and accidental death and dismemberment benefits are expressed as a multiple of earnings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Amount of insurance increases at some point after 1 year of age.

Table 75. Life insurance: Percent of full-time participants by effect of retirement on basic life insurance coverage, medium and large firms, 1989

Effect of retirement	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Insurance continues <sup>1</sup>	42	41	43	42
Continues for life	41	40	42	41
Continues in full	4	3	3	4
Reduced during retirement	38	37	39	37
Once	. 23	20	23	25
More than once		17	16	12
Ceases during retirement		1	(²)	(²)
Provision not determinable		(²)	`1	(²)
Insurance discontinued immediately .	58	59	57	58

Includes plans in which coverage is fully paid by retiree.

Table 76. Life insurance: Percent of full-time participants by length-of-service requirements for participation, medium and large firms, 1989

Length-of-service requirement	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With service requirement	14 8 18 1 9 (²)	41 13 4 15 () 6 () 2 ()	47 13 4 20 (°) 8 (°) 2 (°)	59 15 12 19 1 11 (2)
Without service requirement	46	56	49	39
Service requirement not determinable	3	2	4	2
Not applicable—plan not available to new employees	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

<sup>1.</sup> Length of time employees must be on the job before they are covered by a plan that is at least partially employer financed. There is frequently an administrative time lag between completion of the requirement and the actual start of participation. If the lag was 1 month or more, it was included in the service requirement. Minimum age requirements are rare.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Less than 0.5 percent.

# Chapter 6. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

A defined benefit pension plan obligates an employer to provide retirement benefits calculated through use of a specific formula contained in the plan. Benefits generally are based on salary, years of service, or both. An employer, however, ordinarily has considerable latitude in financing these benefits. In 1989, 63 percent of employees in medium and large firms participated in defined benefit pension plans, unchanged from the coverage reported in 1988 when the survey expanded to smaller establishments and more service industries.

To evaluate the full extent of retirement benefits available to employees in medium and large firms, defined contribution plans must also be considered. These plans, which specify employer and, if applicable, employee contributions, but do not guarantee a specific benefit, are discussed in the next chapter.

The Employee Benefits Survey found a variety of defined benefit pension plan provisions. The provisions examined included: Formulas for calculating benefits, how benefits are coordinated with Social Security payments, ceilings on benefit payments, age and service requirements for retirement, disability retirement benefits, adjusting accrued benefits of older workers, postretirement pension increases, vesting schedules, survivor annuities, employee contributions, and plan participation requirements. To summarize the overall effect of many of these provisions, pension benefits and replacement rates (the proportion of preretirement income replaced by pension payments) were computed for workers with several assumed levels of earnings and years of service. Each of these topics is discussed in the following sections of this chapter.

# Benefit formulas

Earnings-based formulas applied to 76 percent of the employees covered by defined benefit pension plans (tables 77 to 82). Such formulas pay a percent of the employee's annual earnings per year of service (for example, 1.5 percent of earnings times 30 years of service, or 45 percent of annual earnings).

However, variations are common in the approach to calculating annual earnings and the rate paid per year of service. For 85 percent of the participants with earnings formulas, pensions were based on earnings in the final years of employment (terminal-earnings formula); for the remainder, an average of career earnings was used (career-earnings formula).

For 81 percent of the participants with terminal-earnings formulas, terminal earnings were defined as the average over a 5-year period. Such formulas usually designated the 5 consecutive years with the highest earnings out of the last 10 years before retirement.

Formulas based on terminal earnings typically provided participants with a flat percent of earnings per year of service. These flat rates generally ranged from 1 to 2 percent of earnings and averaged 1.55 percent per year of service.

Nearly three-fifths of participants in plans with formulas based on percentages of career earnings had benefit formulas that varied according to service, earnings, age, or a combination of factors. For example, a plan will credit an employee with 1 percent of earnings up to the first \$12,000 in each year of service plus 1.5 percent of the earnings exceeding that amount. The annual pension payment is the sum of these credits. (This approach is often followed to lower employer costs for wage levels upon which Social Security taxes are paid, as described in the next section.) Where career-earnings formulas specified a uniform percent for each year of service, the average was 1.54 percent.

It is difficult to judge whether terminal—or career—earnings formula plans provide the more generous pension payment, because different variables go into computing benefits. For example, calculated average earnings will generally be lower under career—earnings formulas, <sup>28</sup> but these benefits are less likely to be offset by a retiree's Social Security payments. (See next section.) In addition, although the average flat rate per year of service differed only slightly between formulas, terminal—earnings formulas imposed a maximum on years of service to be included in calculating benefits much more often than career—earnings formulas. (See maximum benefits, below.)

The earnings that are used in computing both terminaland career-earnings formula pension benefits are very similar. Just over half the participants were in plans that included only "basic" earnings, that is, straight-time earn-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> An employee who worked 30 years with a 5-percent pay increase each year and who earned \$25,000 in the last year of service would have career average earnings of \$13,451 a year, while the final 5-year average would be \$22,730. The difference between the career and the final averages lessens with shorter lengths of service.

ings. The remainder had additional earnings included in the benefit calculation, such as overtime pay and shift differentials.

Most plans that did not use a percent—of—earnings benefit formula specified a dollar amount to be paid for each year of service, such as \$20 monthly, which, after 30 years of service, yields a pension of \$600 a month. Dollar—amount formulas applied to nearly one—fourth of pension plan participants. While the dollar amount in these formulas sometimes varied with an employee's earnings or service, the predominant method was to multiply a uniform (single) dollar amount by years of service. Uniform amounts credited per year averaged \$20 a month, an increase of nearly \$2 per year over the 1988 average.

The basis of pension payments differed sharply by employee group. While a large majority of white-collar participants were provided earnings-based pensions, dollar-amount formulas applied to nearly two-fifths of the blue-collar participants.

Two additional types of defined benefit pension plan formulas accounted for the remaining participants. Percent—of—contribution formulas specify a periodic contribution by an employer, and occasionally by an employee, to a plan. Benefits are a percent of total contributions, for example, 1 percent of total contributions per month. If career contributions totaled \$40,000, monthly pension benefits would equal \$400. Similarly, cash account pension plans specify an employer contribution and a rate of interest on that contribution. Benefits are computed as a percent of each employee's account balance. While both types of pension formulas have features that resemble defined contribution plans, the fact that a certain level of benefit is guaranteed by the employer leads to their classification as defined benefit plans by the Internal Revenue Service.

Thirty-eight percent of all pension plan participants were eligible to receive benefits from either primary or alternative formulas, whichever was greater. Alternative formulas were often included to provide at least a minimum level of benefits for persons with short service or low earnings. For example, a plan may have a primary formula of 1.25 percent of average career earnings times years of service, and an alternative formula of \$15 a month (or \$180 a year) for each year of service. In this case, the alternative formula would provide a higher benefit for persons with average career earnings of less than \$14,400 a year.

## Private benefits and Social Security payments

Employers providing private retirement plans also share the cost of Social Security coverage equally with their employees. Because many plan sponsors feel that private pension and Social Security benefits should not be duplicative, formulas for calculating private pensions often contain an offset provision under which part of the Social Security pension is subtracted from the annuity (table 83).

Social Security offsets are generally applied immediately upon retirement, whether or not the retiree is eligible for Social Security benefits. (Only 7 percent of participants were in plans that delayed imposition of the Social Security offset until Social Security payments begin.) Other plans coordinate with Social Security through "excess" formulas that apply lower pension benefit rates to an employee's earnings below a specified level (either the Social Security taxable wage base—usually the career average—or a dollar amount equal to a past taxable wage base).

Benefit formulas were "integrated" with Social Security for 63 percent of all pension plan participants. Terminal—earnings formulas of integrated plans tended to adopt the offset approach, while career—earnings formulas tended to incorporate the excess approach. Dollar—amount formulas were rarely coordinated with Social Security; blue—collar employees, therefore, were less likely to have integrated benefits. <sup>29</sup> (See chart 4.)

## Maximum benefit provisions

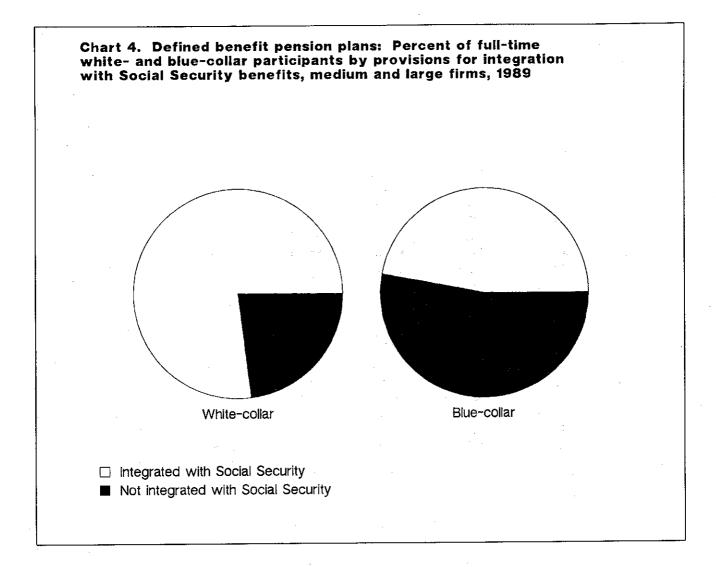
The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and subsequent amendments place ceilings on the size of annual pensions from defined benefit plans. These restrictions largely affect only highly compensated employees. Many plans, however, have provisions that restrict benefit levels for all participants. For example, 37 percent of participants were in plans that limited the number of years of service included in benefit computations; maximums of 30, 35, or 40 years were most common. For 6 percent of the participants, annual pensions (usually including Social Security payments) could not exceed a specified percent of average annual terminal earnings, or a specified dollar amount (table 84).

Finally, 4 percent of participants were in defined benefit pension plans that were offset by payments from a defined contribution plan. These defined benefit plans were intended to provide a "floor" of protection below which retirement benefits could not fall. They generally were coordinated with a profit sharing plan, and only provided benefits when the profit sharing benefit did not yield the guaranteed floor of protection.

## Replacement rates

A commonly used indicator of a pension benefit is the portion of a retiree's final year's earnings that is "replaced" by the pension. To calculate replacement rates for 1989 defined benefit pension plans, the maximum private benefit under each surveyed plan, not reduced for early retirement or joint—and—survivor annuity, was determined under several assumed combinations of final annual earnings and years of service. These benefit levels were then expressed as percents of earnings in the last year of employ-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> For a comprehensive analysis of formulas with the Social Security integration characteristics, see Donald Bell and Diane Hill, "How Social Security Payments Affect Private Pensions," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1984, pp. 15-20.



ment. The calculations assume employees retired on January 1, 1989, and final earnings are for 1988.<sup>30</sup>

Average replacement rates resulting from defined benefit pension plans alone and in combination with primary Social Security benefits (that is, excluding benefits for spouse and other dependents) are presented in table 85.<sup>31</sup> For private pension formulas that are integrated with Social Security and for computation of Social Security benefits, the worker is assumed to have retired at age 65 and to have paid into Social Security for 40 years.

Chart 5 displays replacement rates based on 30 years of service for each of the earnings assumptions. Except for the lowest earnings assumption (\$15,000), the private pension plan replaced on average about 30 percent of the final year's earnings; the rate for \$15,000 was about 35 percent.

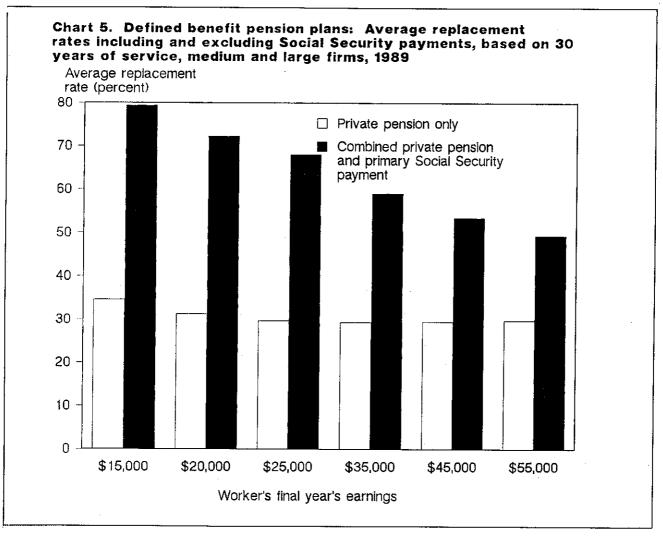
When combined with primary Social Security payments

available at age 65, however, replacement rates differed substantially as earnings increased. Workers earning \$15,000 in their final year had about four-fifths of earnings (\$11,910) replaced after 30 years of service, while just under one-half of earnings was replaced for workers at the highest earnings level computed (\$55,000 x .494 = \$27,170). The primary Social Security benefit payment was larger than the average private pension at lower earnings levels, but the pension benefit became the greater component as earnings increased.

Although private pension replacement rates (excluding Social Security) for white—collar employees remained fairly constant at higher earnings levels, rates for blue—collar workers dropped by about a third. Table 77 provides an explanation: Nearly two—fifths of all production and service workers have dollar—amount formulas, paying workers with the same years of service the same benefit, regardless of earnings history. The result is a steady decrease in the replacement rate as final earnings increase. Average replacement rates for earnings—based formulas, on the other hand, increase slightly with higher final earnings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Earnings histories, necessary for applying the pension formulas, were constructed for each final earnings level based on data provided by the Social Security Administration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> The Social Security spouse benefit, which is 50 percent of the primary benefit, is paid in addition to the primary benefit while both partners are alive (unless the spouse is eligible for a larger primary benefit).



#### Normal retirement

A majority of defined benefit pension plan participants could retire before age 65 and still receive full private pensions (normal retirement benefits) (table 86). Thirty-eight percent of participants were required to be age 65 to receive such unreduced benefits, down from 41 percent in 1988. Workers who were age 65 usually did not have to satisfy a length-of-service requirement.

When normal retirement was permitted prior to age 65, however, plans generally imposed a minimum service requirement. For example, normal retirement at age 62 was available to 22 percent of participants but nearly three-fourths had to have worked 10 years or more; 13 percent could retire at age 60, but the majority of these workers also had a service requirement. Few participants could retire with unreduced benefits prior to age 60, but those who could generally had to work 30 years. Retirement at any age with the required amount of service was twice as common in plans covering blue—collar workers as in those covering white—collar workers.

Plans that required combining a worker's age and service to reach a specified sum for retirement with full bene-

fits covered 12 percent of participants. The most common age—plus—service requirements were 85 and 90. This type of arrangement usually specified a minimum age of 55. Minimum lengths of service were less common. (When a plan specified alternative age and service requirements for normal retirement, such as age 62 with 10 years of service or age 55 with 20 years of service, the earliest age and associated service was tabulated. This is also true for early retirement age and service requirements discussed below.)

## Early retirement

Virtually all of the employees participating in defined benefit pension plans could retire before normal retirement age and receive an immediate, but reduced, pension (tables 87 to 88). Early retirement was almost always solely at the employee's option; only 1 percent of participants were in plans that required employer approval for early retirement benefits. The amount of an early retirement pension is reduced because benefits begin at an earlier age and the retiree is expected to receive plan payments over a longer period of time.

For 95 percent of participants in plans that allowed ear-

ly retirement, the benefit was based on the normal retirement formula. Most of the remaining participants had benefits based on the normal retirement formula prorated to account for lower years of service at early retirement. For example, employees retiring with 20 years of service at age 55, who would have had 27 years of service if they had worked to the plan's normal retirement age of 62, would receive benefits based on 74 percent (20 divided by 27) of the normal retirement formula.

Once the basis for computing benefits is determined, the benefit derived from that formula is reduced by a percentage (factor) for each year between the actual and normal retirement ages. If a plan's normal retirement age is 62, for example, and the reduction factor is 6 percent, a person retiring at age 59 would receive 82 percent of the normal formula amount (100 percent minus 3 years times 6 percent). In addition to the 18-percent reduction for early retirement, the annuity in this example would be based on fewer years of service and possibly lower earnings than at age 62.

The reduction factor may be uniform or may vary by age or service. Reduction factors that differed for each year of early retirement, based on the employee's life expectancy at that age (actuarial reductions), were used in plans covering 17 percent of participants with early retirement opportunities. Other methods of reducing benefits approximate an actuarial reduction. For example, for 32 percent of the participants, the reduction factor differed for age brackets of several years instead of changing each year. Half the participants had uniform reduction factors, most commonly 3, 4, 5, or 6 percent for each year of early retirement. In plans with a low uniform reduction, such as 3 percent per year, the employer is subsidizing some of the early retirement benefit by making the reduction less severe than if benefits were computed actuarially.

Nearly seven-tenths of all participants were covered by plans permitting early retirement at age 55; generally, 10 years of service was required. If service requirements were satisfied, 16 percent of all participants could retire earlier than age 55. Many of these participants could retire with reduced benefits at any age, generally after 30 years of service.

The early retirement pension for 10 percent of participants was supplemented by additional monthly payments if employees retired after meeting a specified age or length-of-service requirement higher than the minimum needed to retire. Plan sponsors include these supplementary benefits either to induce older workers to retire or as a reward for long service. Supplements generally last until Social Security benefits are payable.

The survey also covered special incentives employers may offer, outside of formal pension plan provisions, to employees who retire within a specified time period. These early retirement incentives, often called "open windows," provide a short period, usually a few months, for employees to choose early retirement with some added advantage over regular pension plan provisions. Such programs are often used to achieve needed reductions in staff without resorting to layoffs. Firms that offered at least one early retirement incentive to eligible workers over the past 5 years covered 17 percent of defined benefit pension plan participants.

Most participants were in plans that offered just one open window in the last 5 years. The following lists the major incentives offered and the frequency with which they were found. (It was common for more than one incentive to be offered as part of a single open-window program.32)

Percent of participants in firms offering an early retirement incentive	Incentive
25 to 40 percent	Additional years of age and/or service used in computing benefits.
	Monthly supplements for a specified period or for life.
10 to 24 percent	Continuation of the same health care

ie health care and life insurance benefits available to active employees (without benefit reductions or changes in the amount the retiree must contribute).

No reduction in annuity due to its early receipt.

Less than 10 percent

Lump-sum payment at retirement in addition to annuity.

#### **Disability retirement**

A career-ending disability may entitle an employee to a pension before retirement age. If the disability satisfies the plan's definition of total disability, pension benefits often begin immediately. When an employer provides other sources of disability income, such as long-term disability insurance, the disability retirement benefit might be deferred until the other forms of income have ceased. Eighty-one percent of pension plan participants were covered by some type of disability retirement provision in 1989 (table 89).

Two-thirds of the blue-collar workers with disability retirement coverage were in plans with immediate benefits. In contrast, white-collar workers were more likely to be in plans with deferred benefits. Workers with deferred benefits were usually given long-term disability insurance (LTD) benefits that typically provided 50 or 60 percent of earnings at the time of disability; this was more than was generally provided by pension plans with immediate disability retirement. Furthermore, most deferred retirement benefits were greater than immediate pensions, primarily because the time during which LTD benefits were paid was typically added to an employee's length of service for com-

<sup>32</sup> For more information on early retirement incentives, see "Early Retirement Incentives Offered to 24 Percent of Companies in 1986," Spencer's Research Reports, July 1987, pp.111.02.-1-10.

putation of pension benefits. (See chapter 4 for details of LTD benefit plans.)<sup>33</sup>

Eligibility for disability retirement benefits usually depended on length of service; generally 10 years or more were required. Twelve percent of the participants, however, had no age or service requirement, and 31 percent had to meet the qualifications of their LTD plans, which usually imposed service requirements of 3 months or less.

## Postponed retirement

Although all employees may continue to work after normal retirement age and accrue regular pension benefits, in 1989 only 9 percent of the pension plan participants could receive benefit increases that reflected specific adjustments for service beyond age 65 (table 90). <sup>34</sup> Most of these increases were determined actuarially to reflect the older retiree's receipt of his or her pension over a shorter retirement period.

#### Postretirement pension increases

Inflation can severely erode the purchasing power of a fixed pension throughout a worker's retirement years. To guard against this, some pensions are adjusted on a discretionary basis while others are subject to automatic increases specified in the pension plans. Plans that increased pensions for current retirees at least once during the 1984–88 period covered 28 percent of pension plan participants. Most of these increases were discretionary, or ad hoc, rather than automatic. Ad hoc increases were made to beneficiaries under plans covering 22 percent of participants (table 91 to 92).

The amounts of ad hoc increases were not directly linked to a cost-of-living index. Instead, retirees' current pensions were usually increased by a percent of the present benefit, either a uniform amount or varying by the length of retirement.

Since the survey provides only the number of current employees covered by defined benefit pension plans and not the number of retirees, it cannot specify the proportion of annuitants actually receiving postretirement pension increases. Thus, the measures discussed in this section describe the incidence of postretirement increases among active plan participants.

The size of ad hoc pension increases during 1984–88 was computed for each plan granting such an increase, using three retirement lengths (5, 10, and 15 years) and two monthly pension amounts (\$250 and \$750) in effect on December 31, 1983. Where increases varied by a retiree's

length of service, 25 years of service was assumed. These increases were then averaged, by multiplying them by the proportion of active workers participating, to provide surveywide estimates for each example. As shown in the tabulations below, the length of retirement was a significant factor in determining the size of pension adjustments, with larger increases paid to persons retired longest.

Monthly pension on		of reti	remen
December 31, 1983	- 5	10	15
\$250:			
Average pension on December 31, 1988	\$266	\$276	\$284
Percent change, December 31, 1983-88	6	10	14
\$750:			
Average pension on December 31, 1988	\$786	\$813	\$839
Percent change, December 31, 1983-88	5	8	12

The BLS Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 19 percent over the 5-year period studied.<sup>35</sup> For retirees in plans with ad hoc adjustments, and with monthly pensions and years of retirement shown above, average adjustments ranged from 5 to 14 percent over the same 5-year period.

Plans that provided for automatic increases in pension benefits to compensate for increases in the cost of living covered 7 percent of all participants. In most instances, these cost—of—living—adjustment formulas were based on changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index. Adjustments were often restricted, however, by provisions that limited the benefit change to a portion of the CPI change, by ceilings (generally 3 percent or less) on the periodic increase that could be applied, and, infrequently, by maximum lifetime increases. Plans providing cost—of—living increases most often called for annual adjustments.

The survey also provided information on the incidence of lump-sum payments made to current retirees to compensate for inflation. In 1989, 6 percent of participants were in plans that gave retirees at least one lump-sum payment during the 1984-88 period, typically \$200. Most plans providing these lump sums also provided, during the same period, permanent increases in regular monthly annuities.

#### Vesting

Even when an employee leaves an employer before becoming eligible for either a normal, early, or disability retirement benefit, a pension may ultimately be paid (tables 93 to 94). If certain conditions are satisfied at the time of separation, workers have a vested interest in all or a portion of their accrued pension benefits and may begin receiving benefits years later.

Although all pension participants are entitled to vested benefits under the Employee Retirement Income Security

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> For a more complete discussion of disability retirement, see Donald Bell and William Wiatrowski, "Disability Benefits for Employees in Private Pension Plans," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1982, pp. 36.40

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Recently enacted changes in the age Discrimination in Employment Act require employers to credit all service after normal retirement age, subject to any maximum credited service provision of the plan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> The rate of increase was determined by comparing the annual average CPI-U for 1988 to the annual average CPI-U for 1983. For a discussion of postretirement increases, see Donald G. Schmitt, "Postretirement Increases under Private Pension Plans," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1984, pp. 3-8.

Act (ERISA), some variations exist as to when this occurs. As a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, however, plan sponsors adopted shorter vesting schedules in 1989. For example, 50 percent of the participants in defined benefit pension plans had to complete 5 years of service before benefits were guaranteed (cliff vesting), up substantially from 5 percent reported in 1988. In contrast, the number of participants in plans requiring 10 years of service for cliff vesting declined from 77 percent in 1988 to 38 percent in 1989.

Generally, participants accrued years of vested service regardless of age, although about one-sixth were affected by the plan sponsor's right to exclude years of service before a specified age in determining vesting eligibility. Participants not in plans with cliff vesting generally were covered by a graduated vesting provision, which increased the portion of guaranteed benefits as years of service increased.

Unreduced vested pension payments begin at the plan's normal retirement age, based on the benefit formula in effect when the employee left the plan. As an alternative, terminated and vested participants may receive a reduced pension prior to normal retirement age if the participant had satisfied the early retirement service requirement before leaving the plan.

For terminated and vested employees who wish to receive a pension beginning prior to normal retirement age, ERISA requires the benefit to be at least the actuarial equivalent of what would have been received starting at age 65. The actuarial equivalent benefit is a reduced amount determined by the life expectancy at the age that pension payments begin. Although under ERISA the reduction factor used in determining the pension for an employee no longer actively participating in a plan can be more severe than for early retirement, the same factor was used in plans covering 57 percent of the participants with early retirement provisions. Where reductions differed, it was most common to provide actuarial reductions to deferred vested benefits, eliminating the subsidy employers provide to employees choosing early retirement. <sup>36</sup>

#### Postretirement survivor benefits

ERISA also requires defined benefit pension plans to make benefits available in such a way that at least 50 percent of the retiree's payments continue to the spouse after the retiree's death (table 95). When this type of pension—called a joint—and—survivor annuity—is paid, the employee will generally receive a lower benefit during retirement to account for the likely increase in the length of time payments are made. When the retiree dies, a pension benefit will be payable for the life of the surviving spouse. All

defined benefit pension plan participants had joint-andsurvivor annuity options available to them in 1989.<sup>37</sup>

Joint-and-survivor annuities are based on an actuarial or arithmetic reduction of the employee's pension. About one-fourth of the participants were in plans offering only a joint-and-survivor option that provides a surviving spouse 50 percent of the retiree's adjusted pension. Three-fifths of participants had a choice of two alternative percentages or more (frequently 50, 67, and 100 percent) to be continued to the spouse, with corresponding reductions in their annuities.

As an alternative to joint-and-survivor annuities, 9 percent of participants were in plans providing a surviving spouse with a portion of the retiree's benefit. In these plans, the spousal annuity is close to what a 50-percent joint-and-survivor annuity might provide, but there is no reduction to the employee's pension to account for survivor benefits.

#### Preretirement survivor benefits

All defined benefit pension plan participants also had survivor benefits available in case the employee died before retirement (table 96). Participants generally had to be vested before such benefits were available. For 73 percent of the participants, a surviving spouse would receive an annuity equivalent to the amount payable if the employee had retired on the day prior to death with a joint-and-survivor form of payment in effect. Most survivor pensions of this nature were based on an early retirement benefit and, aside from the joint-and-survivor reduction, were provided at no cost to the employee. However, for 9 percent of participants (down from 24 percent in 1980), preretirement joint-and-survivor protection involved an extra cost to the employee and was available only if elected. The cost was usually paid by the employee through a small deduction in the pension ultimately payable to either the employee or the surviving spouse.

Most of the remaining 27 percent of pension plan participants generally had a preretirement survivor annuity calculated as a portion of the employee's accrued benefit (the benefit earned as of the date of the employee's death, without a joint—and—survivor reduction). If an active employee dies after completion of the vesting requirement, a typical survivor would receive an annuity equal to 50 percent of the employee's accrued benefit to date. Payments may be reduced by the early retirement adjustment, and begin when the employee would have reached early retirement age. If the employee lives to become eligible for early retirement, the survivor benefit in many cases switches to the equivalent of a 50-percent joint—and—survivor benefit calculated as if the employee had retired on the day of death. (Where provisions changed based on age of the employee,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> For additional details on plan vesting requirements, see Avy D. Graham, "How Has Vesting Changed Since Passage of Employee Retirement Income Security Act?," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1988, pp. 20-25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Survivor benefits are discussed in more detail in Donald Bell and Avy Graham, "Surviving Spouse's Benefits in Private Pension Plans," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1984, pp. 23-31.

the earliest available preretirement survivor annuity was tabulated.)

## **Employee contributions**

The employer paid the full cost of defined benefit pension plans for 96 percent of participants. For employees who had to pay part of the cost, contributions were generally expressed as a percent of earnings. Typically, participants in contributory plans paid one rate (usually 2 or 4 percent) on earnings above a specified level, and a lower rate (or frequently zero) below that earnings level. The annual earnings level at which this break occurred was either a flat amount stated by the plan, or the Social Security taxable wage base (\$48,000 in 1989). Plans with varying employee contributions usually coordinated private benefits with Social Security payments; as discussed earlier, pension benefit computation rates used in these plans are often higher on earnings above the Social Security taxable wage base. Other participants in contributory plans paid a flat

percent of all earnings—rarely more than 3 percent.

## Participation requirements

Just over one-third of the employees with defined benefit pension plans had immediate coverage when they were hired (table 97). Approximately one-fourth could participate regardless of age but had to meet a years-of-service requirement, seldom more than 1 year. The remaining employees generally could not enter the pension plan until they reached age 21 and completed 1 year of service, the most restrictive requirement permitted under the Internal Revenue Code. <sup>38</sup> For 57 percent of employees with age or service requirements for plan participation, service prior to formal entry into the plan was included in the computation of pension benefits.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> However, some plans, such as church plans, are exempt from certain restrictions in the Internal Revenue Code and may require employees to meet greater age or length of service levels before coverage.

Table 77. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by method of determining retirement payments, medium and large firms, 1989

All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
100	100	100	100
. 64	77	76	51
35	42	45	25
10	11	9	10
.) з	4	4	2
. 17	20	18	14
	(1)	<b>(</b> <sup>4</sup> )	. –
. 11	15	10	10
			4
			1
. `´5	`7	`3	5
22	6	11	37
			32
	1		3
-		_	
. 1	<b>(</b> <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	1
. 1	(*)	( <sup>4</sup> )	2
. 2	2	3	1
	ticipants  100 64 35 10 3 17 (*) 11 6 (*) 5 22 19 2	All participants sional and administrative participants  100 100 64 77 35 42 10 11 3 4 17 20 (1) (1) 11 15 6 8 (1) 5 7 22 6 19 5 2 1 1 (1) 1 (1)	All participants and administrative participants and cal and administrative participants are seen as a seen and cal and clerical participants are seen as a seen as a seen and cal and clerical participants are seen as a seen as a seen and cal and

Excludes supplemental pension plans.
 Alternative formulas are generally designed to provide a minimum benefit for employees with short service or low earnings.
 Includes formulas based on dollar amounts for each year of service and flat monthly benefit varying by service.
 Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 78. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants in plans with percent of terminal earnings benefit formulas by type and amount of formula, medium and large firms, 1989

						<u>•</u>					
Type and amount of	Total	Provision for maximum benefit <sup>3</sup>		integrat Social	ion for tion with Security nefit	Type and amount of	Total		sion for n benefit <sup>3</sup>	integrat Social	sion for tion with Security nefit
formula²		Subject to maxi- mum	Not sub- ject to maximum	grated	Without inte- grated formula	formula <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL	Subject to maxi- mum	Not sub- ject to maximum	With inte- grated formula	Without inte- grated formula
All participants						Technical and clerical					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Flat percent per year of						Flat percent per year of	-				ĺ
service	54	59	50	47	87	service	51	60	40	45	89
Less than 1.00	4	6	2	(*)	_	Less than 1.00	2	2	2		09
1.00-1.24	8	6	10	`1	_	1.00-1.24	6	6	6	(*) (*)	
1.25-1.49	7	1	14	6	_	1.25-1.49	5	(")"	10	`'3	
1.50-1.74	18	20	17	20	· -	1.50-1.74	16	17	13	16	_
1.75-1.99	5	6	4	7	_	1.75-1.99	6	7	4	7	_
2.00-2.24	9	14	3	10	-	2.00-2.24	11	17	4	12	_
2.25-2.49	2	3	(*)	. 2	_	2.25-2.49	3	6	( <u>^</u> ) i	4	_
2.50-2.74	1	2	_	1	-	2.50-2.74	2	4	\ <u>'</u>	3	_
2.75 or greater	(⁴)	(4)	(*)	(*)	-	2.75 or greater	( <sup>4</sup> )	(4)	(*)	(1)	_
Percent per year						Percent per year					
varies	46	41	50	53	13	varies	48	40	59	54	
By service	16	16	17	17		By service	19	19	19		11
By earnings	24	23	25	30	_	By earnings	25	19	33	20 29	-
By age	3		6	3	_	By age	2	19	5	3	-
By earnings and	•		- 1			By earnings and	_	_	ا ۲	°	-
service	3	2	3	3	-	service	2	1	3	2	_
Other <sup>5</sup>	( <sup>4</sup> )	(4)	( <sup>4</sup> )	(1)	-	Other <sup>5</sup>	(*)	( <del>1</del> )	<b>(</b> <sup>4</sup> )	· (*)	_
Professional and administrative						Production and service					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Flat percent per year of						Flat percent per year of			ļ	ŀ	
service	53	58	49	47	89	service	58	59	56	48	84
Less than 1.00	1	1	1	(*)	-	Less than 1.00	8	15	2	(4)	-
1.00-1.24	6	6	6	(1)		1.00-1.24	12	7	16	``1	_
1.25-1.49	6	1	10	4	-	1.25-1.49	10	( <sup>4</sup> )	19	10	-
1.50-1.74	21	21	22	21	-	1.50-1.74	18	22	15	23	-
1.75-1.99	6	8	5	8		1.75-1.99	4	4	4	6	-
2.00-2.24	10	16	4	11	-	2.00-2.24	. 5	10	(1)	6	_
2.25-2.49	2	3	(1)	2	-	2.25-2.49	(*)·	(⁴)	(4)	(4)	_
2.50-2.74	1	1	-	41	- [	2.50-2.74	1	1	-	1	-
2.75 or greater	(†)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	Percent per year				ļ	
Percent per year						varies	42	41	44	52	16
varies	47	42	51	53	11	By service	15	14	16	16	-
By service	15	14	15	16	-	By earnings	19	23	15	26	_
By earnings	28	26	31	33	-	By age	4	-	8	5	_
	1	_ [	3	2	-	By earnings and			•	١ -	_
By age	' [										
By age By earnings and				-		service	4	3	4	5	_
By age	2	2	2	3	-	Service	4 (*)	3 (*)	4 (*)	5 (*)	-

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category, or data were insufficient to show further breakouts.

<sup>Texcludes supplemental pension plans.

If a plan contained more than one terminal earnings formula, a primary formula was selected and tabulated.

These maximum provisions are independent of Internal Revenue Code cellings on pensions payable from defined benefit plans.

Less than 0.5 percent.</sup> 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes formulas based on a flat percentage of earnings, some varying by length of service.

Table 79. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants in plans with terminal earnings formulas by definition of terminal earnings, medium and large firms, 1989

Definition of terminal earnings	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Three years  Last 3  High 3  Of last 10  Of career  High consecutive 3  Of last 5  Of last 10  Of career  Of last 70  Of last 10  Of career  Other	(²) 2 12 2 6 3	16 2 (°) 1 12 6 3 1	15 2 2 1 1 11 2 4 4 (°)	17 (°) 4 (°) 4 13 1 8 4 (°)
Five years	3 12 3 (²) 8 65	81 5 8 4 (²) 4 69 52 1 16 (²)	82 3 9 2 (²) 6 70 52 1 17 (²)	79 2 18 4 (°) 14 59 46 (°) 12 (°)
Other period <sup>3</sup>	4	3	3	4

Excludes supplemental pension plans.
 Less than 0.5 percent.
 Formulas based on earnings during period other than 3 or 5 years' service, or period not immediately before retirement (for example, first 5 of last 10 years' service).

Table 80. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants with earnings-based benefit formulas, by definition of earnings, medium and large firms, 1989

Definition of earnings	Total <sup>2</sup>	Terminal earnings formula	Career earnings formula	Definition of earnings	Total <sup>2</sup>	Terminal earnings formula	Career earnings formula
All participants				Technical and clerical			
Total	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100
Basic, or straight-time, earnings only	53	55	56	Basic, or straight-time, earnings only	59	60	56
Basic, or straight-time, earnings plus				Basic, or straight-time, earnings plus			
other earnings	47	45	44	other earnings	41	40	44
Overtime	37	38	34	Overtime	36	35	40
Shift differentials	30	25	34	Shift differentials	24	22	34
Bonuses	29	29	25	Bonuses	25	26	19
Commissions	28	23	30	Commissions	23	21	29
Definition of earnings not				Production and service			
determinable	(³)	(°)	-	T-4-1			
Professional and administrative				Total	100	100	100
				Basic, or straight-time, earnings only	51	53	68
Total	100	100	100	,,,,	<del>-</del> -	"	
				Basic, or straight-time, earnings plus			
Basic, or straight-time, earnings only	50	53	43	other earnings	49	47	32
, <b>g</b> , <b>g</b> ,				Overtime	37	39	27
Basic, or straight-time, earnings plus				Shift differentials	33	28	23
other earnings	49	47	57	Bonuses	29	31	. 22
Overtime	39	38	38	Commissions	30	24	24
Shift differentials	30	25	45				
Bonuses	31	29	33			]	
Commissions	29	25	37				
Definition of earnings not							
determinable	(°)	(°)	-				

NOTE: Sums of individual items may be greater than totals because more than one type of earnings may be included in this definition. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Excludes supplemental pension plans.
 Includes plans with benefit formulas based on a dollar amount that varies by earnings.

3 Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 81. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants in plans with percent of career earnings benefit formulas by type and amount of formula, medium and large firms, 1989

Type and amount of		Provision for maximum benefit <sup>3</sup>		Provision for integration with Social Security benefit		Type and amount of	T-4-1	Provis maximum	ion for benefit <sup>3</sup>	Provision for integration with Social Security benefit	
formula <sup>2</sup>	Total	Subject to maxi- mum	Not sub- ject to maximum	With inte- grated formula	Without inte- grated formula	formula <sup>2</sup>	Total	Subject to maxi- mum	Not sub- ject to maximum	With inte- grated formula	Without inte- grated formula
All participants						Professional and administrative					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Flat percent per year of								1			
service	40	59	39	5	94	Flat percent per year of					
1.00-1.24	8	-	8	-	20	service	42	53	42	5	96
1.25-1.49	5	i -	2	1	9	1.00-1.24	4	-	4	-	-
1.50-1.74	18	_	19	-	45	1.25-1.49	5	-	3	-	-
1.75-1.99	2	_	2	3	-	1.50-1.74	24	-	25	-	-
2.00-2.24	6	-	7	1	15	1.75-1.99	1	-	1	-	-
2.25 or greater	2	-	2	-	5	2.00-2.24 2.25 or greater	7 1	<u> </u>	7 2	- -	_
Percent per vear											
varies	59	41	60	95		Percent per year					
By service	4	_	4	3	5	varies	58	47	58	95	4
By earnings	43	_	43	71	-	By service	4	-	4	-	-
By age	(⁴)	_	(1)	(*)	-	By earnings	40	-	40	-	-
By earnings and		1		''		By age	(4)	-	(1)	-	-
service	12	-	13	20	-	By earnings and					
						service	13	-	14	-	-
Other⁵	<b>(</b> <sup>4</sup> )	-	(*)	-	1	Other <sup>5</sup>	( <del>1</del> )	_	( <del>*</del> )	-	(†)

NOTE: Data were insufficent to show technical-clerical and productionservice workers separately. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category, or data were insufficient to show further breakouts.

Excludes supplemental pension plans.
 If a plan contained more than one career earnings formula, a primary formula was selected and tabulated. This table includes plans with career earnings formulas that serve as an alternative to a terminal earnings

formula.

These maximum provisions are independent of Internal Revenue Code ceilings on pensions payable from defined benefit plans.

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes formulas based on a flat percentage of earnings, some varying by length of service.

Table 82. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants in plans with dollar amount benefit formulas by type and amount of formula, medium and large firms, 1989

Type and amount of formula <sup>3</sup>	Total	Provision for ben	or maximum efit <sup>4</sup>	Tune and greater of farmula <sup>3</sup>	T-1-1	Provision for maximum benefit <sup>4</sup>		
Type and amount of formula	- Total	Subject to maximum	Not subject to maximum		Total	Subject to maximum	Not subject to maximum	
All participants				Production and service				
Total	100	100	.100	Total	100	100	100	
Flat monthly amount per year of		İ	,	Flat monthly amount per year of				
service	81	98	77	service	81	99	77	
Less than \$5.00	2	_	2	Less than \$5.00	2	-	3	
\$5.00-\$9.99	7	14	5	\$5.00-\$9.99	8	18	6	
\$10.00-\$14.99	12	17	10	\$10.00-\$14.99	13	18	12	
\$15.00-\$19.99	18	34	13	\$15.00-\$19.99	16	24	14	
\$20.00-\$24.99	23	20	24	\$20.00-\$24.99	25	24	25	
\$25.00-\$29.99	16	5	19	\$25.00-\$29.99	13	5	16	
\$30.00 or greater	3	8	2	\$30.00 or greater	4	10	2	
Amount per year of service varies				Amount per year of service varies				
by service	2	-	3	by service	2	-	2	
Amount per year of service varies by earnings	15	1	19	Amount per year of service varies by earnings	17	_	21	
Flat monthly benefit varies by service	2	1	2	Flat monthly benefit varies by service	1	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes supplemental pension plans.

NOTE: Data were insufficient to show professional-administrative and technical-clerical workers separately. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes plans with dollar amount formulas that serve as a minimum benefit alternative to a percent of earnings formula.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> If a plan contained more than one dollar amount formula, a primary formula was selected and tabulated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These maximum provisions are independent of Internal Revenue Code ceilings on pensions payable from defined benefit plans.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 83. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by provision for integration of pension with Social Security benefit, medium and large firms, 1989

	Ту	pe of ben	efit formul	a²	-	Ту	pe of ben	efit formul	a²
Provision	Total <sup>3</sup>	Terminal earnings	Career earnings	Dollar amount	Provision	Total <sup>3</sup>	Terminal earnings	Career earnings	Dollar amount
All participants					Technical and clerical				
Total	100	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100	100
With integrated formula	63	86	62	(*)	With integrated formula	75	90	64	(*)
Offset by Social Security payment <sup>5</sup>		62 49 13 1	7 3 4 (*)	(†) - (†) - (†)	Offset by Social Security payment <sup>5</sup>	51 39 11 (*) 11	66 52 14 (*)	7 2 5 (1) 4	(†) - (†) - (†)
Pure excess <sup>8</sup>	(†) 24	( <sup>4</sup> ) 27	3 53	-	Pure excess <sup>8</sup>	1 28	(*) 27	3 54	- -
breakpoint Integrated with a specific dollar breakpoint	15 10	16	31 23	-	breakpoint Integrated with a specific dollar breakpoint	18 11	17	30 24	- -
Without integrated formula		14	38	100	Without integrated formula	25	10	36	100
Professional and administrative				•	Production and service				
Total	100	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100	100
With integrated formula	78	89	60	(°)	With integrated formula	47	80	62	(*)
Offset by Social Security payment <sup>5</sup>	38 10 (*) 10 1 32 20	61 49 12 - 12 (*) 30 19	7 3 4 (*) 3 2 52 31	(*) (*) (*) (*) - -	Offset by Social Security payment <sup>5</sup> Based on service <sup>6</sup> Not based on service <sup>7</sup> Dollar amount Percent of payment Pure excess <sup>8</sup> Step-rate excess <sup>9</sup> Integrated with a Social Security breakpoint Integrated with a specific dollar breakpoint	31 24 7 1 6 (*) 17	59 47 12 2 10 - 23 12	7 3 4 (1) 3 52 32	ტ — — —
Without integrated formula		11	40	100	Without integrated formula	53	20	38	100

Excludes supplemental pension plans.

mum offset is frequently applied, for example, 50 percent.

NOTE: Sums of individual items may not equal totals either because of rounding or because more than one benefit formula within a plan was integrated. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

<sup>2</sup> If a plan contained more than one benefit formula based on terminal earnings, career earnings, or dollar amounts, each integrated formula was tabulated. Participants were included as under nonintegrated formulas only if none of the formulas was integrated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes plans with benefit formulas based on a percent of employee or employer contributions and cash account plans.

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Benefit as calculated by formula is reduced by portion of primary Social Security payments.

Offset is equal to the product of a percent of primary Social Security payments and the participant's years of service with the employer. A maxi-

Benefit formula includes a reduction by a specified percent of primary Social Security payments or a specific dollar amount.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Formula does not apply to earnings subject to FICA (Social Security) taxes or below a specific dollar breakpoint.

<sup>9</sup> Formula applies lower benefit rate to earnings subject to FICA (Social Security) taxes or below a specific dollar breakpoint.

Table 84. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by maximum benefit provisions, medium and large firms, 1989

	T <sub>1</sub>	pe of ben	efit formu	la³		Ty	pe of ben	efit formu	la³
Maximum benefit provision	Total*	Terminal earnings	Career earnings	Dollar amount	Maximum benefit provision	Total⁴	Terminal earnings	Career earnings	Dolfar amoun
All participants					Technical and clerical				
Total	100	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100	100
Subject to maximum	41	55	4	25	Subject to maximum	49	60	4	32
Limit on years of credited service	37	50	4	20	Limit on years of credited service	47	58	4	28
Less than 20		1		1	Less than 20	1		-	40
20		'	_				1 .51	-	1
			_	( <sup>6</sup> )	20	( <sup>5</sup> )	(5)	-	( <sup>5</sup> )
25	4	6	-	2	25	5	7	-	5
30	13	17	1	9	30	15	16	1	18
31-34	1	1	1	_	31-34	1	1 1	1	, ,
35	10	14	2	4	35	12	15		_
36-39	( <sup>5</sup> )	(5)	_	, ,	00			'	3
					36-39	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	-
40	. 9	11	1	4	40	14	18	1	1
41-44	( <sup>5</sup> ) .	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	_	41-44	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	_
45	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	_	45	( <sup>5</sup> )	(6)	_	_
Other maximum <sup>6</sup>	6	8	-	5	Other maximum <sup>6</sup>	`´5	5	- 1	3
Not subject to maximum	59	45	96	75	Not subject to maximum	51	40	96	68
Professional and administrative					Production and service				
Total	100	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100	100
Subject to maximum	44	54	4	25	Subject to maximum	35	53	4	22
Limit on years of credited service	42	53	4	21	Limit on years of credited service	28	42	4	
Less than 20	1		_	1	Less than 20	20 1		4	17
			i		Less than 20		] [ ]	-	(°) (°) (°)
20	(⁵) <u> </u>		-	( <sup>6</sup> )	20	1	1	-	(°)
25	5	6		3	25	3	5	-	( <sup>5</sup> )
30	14	16	2	11	30	11	l 18 l	( <sup>5</sup> )	5
31-34	1	1 1	1	-	31-34	( <sup>5</sup> )	1 1	(⁵)	_
35	13	16	i	3	35	۱,	10	3	- 5
36-39	( <sup>5</sup> )	'ř	_'		36-39			٥	5
	10	13	1	3		(°)	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	
40			4	3	40	_5	6	( <sup>5</sup> )	5
41-44	(⁵)	( <sup>6</sup> )	-	-	41-44	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	-
45	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	-	-	45	. ( <sup>5</sup> )	1	_	_
Other maximum <sup>6</sup>	5	5	-	4	Other maximum <sup>6</sup>	8	12	-	5
Not subject to maximum	56	46	96	75	Not subject to maximum	65	47	96	78

Excludes supplemental pension plans.

NOTE: Sums of individual items may not equal totals because more than one benefit formula within a plan may have a maximum benefit provision. Also, some benefit formulas contain a limit on years of credited service and another maximum provision. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These maximum provisions are independent of Internal Revenue Code ceilings on pensions payable from defined benefit plans.

3 If a plan contained more than one benefit formula based on terminal

earnings, career earnings, or dollar amounts, each formula containing a maximum benefit provision was tabulated. Participants were included as under formulas without maximum benefit provisions only if none of the formulas contained a maximum.

A Includes plans with benefit formulas based on a percent of employee

or employer contributions and cash account plans.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The benefit yielded under the formula is limited to a percent of terminal earnings, sometimes coordinated with primary Social Security payments, or to a flat dollar amount.

Table 85. Defined benefit pension plans: Average replacement rates for specified final earnings and years of service, medium and large firms, 1989

Final comunications				Years of service <sup>3</sup>			
Final annual earnings	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
			Р	rivate pension only			
All participants							
. ,							
\$15,000	12.1 10.9	17.6 15.9	23.4 21.1	29.0 26.2	34.6 31.3	39.5 35.7	44.0 39.8
\$20,000 \$25,000	10.9	15.5	20.0	24.9	29.7	33.9	37.7
35,000	9.9	14.8	19.8	24.8	29.4	33.3	36.7
\$45,000	9.8	14.9	19.9	25.0	29.5	33.3	36.6
\$55,000	10.0	15.1	20.2	25.3	29.8	33.4	36.5
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10.0	10.1	20.2	20.0	20.0	00.4	00.0
Professional and administrative							
615,000	11,4	16.5	21.7	26.9	32.2	36.5	40.4
620,000	10.8	15.5	20.6	25.5	30.4	34.6	38.3
25,000	10.6	15.2	20.0	25.0	29.9	34.0	37.5
35,000	10.6	15.7	21.0	26.3	31.1	35.1	38.5
45,000	10.9	16.4	21.9	27.4	32.3	36.3	39.7
55,000	11.3	17.1	22.8	28.4	33.3	37.2	40.4
Technical and clerical							
615,000	11.6	16.8	22.2	27.5	32.9	37.4	41.5
20,000	10.9	15.7	20.9	26.1	31.1	35.5	39.4
25,000	10.6	15.4	20.5	25.8	30.8	35.0	38.6
35,000	10.6	15.9	21.4	27.0	32.0	36.2	39.6
45,000	10.8	16.5	22.2	28.0	33.1	37.2	40.6
\$55,000	11.3	17.1	22.9	28.9	34.0	37.9	41.2
roduction and service				<u>.</u>			
515,000	12.8	18.8	25.1	31.0 26.7	36.9	42.4	47.5
\$20,000	11.0	16.2	21.6	26.7	31.8	36.5	40.8
\$25,000	10.1	14.8	19.7	24.5	29.1	33.4	37.3
\$35,000	9.1	13.6	18.2	22.7	26.9	30.7	34.1
\$45,000	8.7	13.1	17.5	21.9	26.0	29.5	32.6
855,000	8.6	12.9	17.3	21.6	25.5	28.8	31.8
		Con	nbined private pens	ion and primary⁴ S	ocial Security ben	efit	
All participants							
15,000	56.9	62.4	68.2	73.8	79.4	84.3	88.8
20,000	52.0	56.9	62.2	67.3	72.3	76.8	80.8
\$25,000	48.7	53.4	58.3	63.3	68.0	72.3	76.0
35,000	39.5	44.4	49.4	54.4	59.0	62.9	66.3
45,000	33.8	38.8	43.9	48.9	53.5	57.3	60.5
555,000	29.6	34.7	39.8	44.9	49.4	53.0	56.1
Professional and administrative							
515,000	56.2	61.3	66.5	71.7	77.0	81.3	85.3
20,000	51.9	56.6	61.6	66.5	71.5	75.7	79.4
25,000	48.9	53.5	58.3	63.3	68.2	72.3	75.8
35,000	40.2	45.4	50.6	55.9	60.7	64.7	68.1
345,000	34.8	40.4	45.9	51.3	56.2	60.3	63.6
555,000	31.0	36.7	42.4	48.0	52.9	56.8	60.0
1							
Technical and cierical				72.3	77.7	82.2	86.3
	56.4	61.6	67.0			1	
clerical	56.4 51.9	56.8	62.0	67.2	72.2	76.6	
clerical 615,000				67.2 64.1		4	80.4
clerical \$15,000	51.9	56.8	62.0 58.8 51.0	67.2	72.2	76.6	80.4 76.9
clerical 515,000520,000525,000	51.9 48.9	56.8 53.7	62.0 58.8	67.2 64.1	72.2 69.1	76.6 73.3	80.4 76.9 69.3 64.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 85. Defined benefit pension plans: Average replacement rates for specified final earnings and years of service, medium and large firms, 1989—Continued

Final annual earnings				Years of service <sup>3</sup>			
Titidi atiridal eartifilgs	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
		Cor	mbined private pen	sion and primary	Social Security ber	nefit	
Production and service							
\$15,000	57.6 52.1 48.4 38.7 32.6 28.2	63.6 57.2 53.1 43.2 37.1 32.5	69.9 62.6 58.0 47.9 41.5 36.9	75.8 67.8 62.8 52.3 45.9 41.2	81.7 72.9 67.4 56.6 49.9 45.1	87.2 77.5 71.7 60.3 53.4 48.4	92.3 81.9 75.6 63.7 56.6 51.4

<sup>1</sup> Excludes supplemental pension plans.

Retirement annuity as a percent of earnings in the final year of work. The maximum private pension available to an employee, not reduced for early retirement or joint-and-survivor annuity, was calculated under each pension plan using the earnings and service assumptions shown. This benefit level was then expressed as a percent of earnings in the last year of employment.

These calculations assume employees retired on January 1, 1989, and final earnings are for 1988. Earnings histories, necessary for applying the pension formulas, were constructed for each final earnings level based on data provided by the Social Security Administration.

For private pension formulas that are integrated with Social Security (see table 83) and for computation of Social Security benefits, the worker is assumed to have retired at age 65 and paid into Social Security for 40 years. Computations exclude 3 percent of participants in cash account pension plans or plans with benefits based on career contributions.

<sup>3</sup> The years of service intervals represent total service with the employer. Time spent satisfying service requirements for plan participation was excluded from the calculation of replacement rates, unless the pension plan specified that such time was to be included in benefit computations.

Excludes benefits for spouses and other dependents.

Table 86. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by minimum age and associated service requirements for normal retirement, medium and large firms, 1989

Sional   All participants   All participants   All participants   All participants   All participants   All participants   All participants   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and service   Calpart   Age and service requirement   Age and se		•								
No age requirement	Age and service requirement <sup>a</sup>		sional and ad- ministra- tive par-	and cleri- cal par-	tion and service partici-	Age and service requirement <sup>3</sup>		sional and ad- ministra- tive par-	and cleri- cal par-	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
No age requirement	Total	100	100	100	100	Age 62	22	20	24	23
26-29 years' service	Fewer than 30 years' service 30 years' service More than 30 years' service More than 30 years' service More than 30 years' service More than 30 years' service 20 years' service 30 years' service More than 30 years' service More than 30 years' service Mos ervice Mo	(f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f) (f)	(f) 3 (f) 1 (f) 15 5 3 2 1 (f) 2 (f) 1	(†) 5 (†) (†) 2 (†) 1 (†) 1 2 2 2 1 (†) 3 (†) 1	(f) 11 (f) 2 (f) (f) 12 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No service requirement  1-4 years' service  5 years' service  10 years' service  11-14 years' service  15 or 20 years' service  25 years' service  30 years' service  More than 30 years' service  20 years' service  20 years' service  20 years' service  10 years' service  30 years' service  20 years' service  10 years' service  Support of the property service  15 or more years' service  Sum of age plus service'  Equals fewer than 80  Equals 80  Equals 86  Equals 86-89	6 1 1 (1) 2 1 2 1 2 (1) 38 33 (1) 2 2 1 1 1 6 (1) 4	7 (*) 1 (*) 6 (*) 2 1 1 1 (*) 1 (*) 36 (*) 2 2 1 15 2 (*) 8 (*) 4	8 (1) 1 (1) 6 (1) 2 1 5 1 3 (1) 3 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 (1) 4 (1) 4 (1) 4	23 5 1 1 (*) 14 (*) 1 (*
					(*)	Equals 91-94 Equals 95	() ()	(†) (†)	(*)	( <sup>4</sup> ) - -

Excludes supplemental pension plans.
 Normal retirement is defined as the point at which the participant could retire and immediately receive all accrued benefits by virtue of

service and earnings, without reduction due to age.

If a plan had alternative age and service requirements, the earliest age and associated service were tabulated; if one alternative did not specify an age, it was the requirement tabulated.

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> In some plans, participants must also satisfy a minimum age or service requirement.

Table 87. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by minimum age and associated service requirements for early retirement,2 medium and large firms, 1989

Age and service requirement <sup>3</sup>	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and ad- ministra- tive par- ticipants	Technical and cleri- cal par- ticipants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants	Age and service requirement <sup>3</sup>	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and ad- ministra- tive par- ticipants	Technical and cleri- cal par- ticipants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100			·		
3					Age 56-59	1	1	1	<b>(</b> °)
Participants in plans permitting early retirement	97	97	98	96	5 years' service 10 years' service	(*) (*)	(†) (†)	(*)	- /4\
easily retirement	31	31	30	30	15 years' service	8	1	8	(*)
No age requirement	6	7	3	. 7	20 years' service	<u>(4)</u>	(*)	l 8	(⁴)
Fewer than 30 years'					30 years' service	(*)	`1		(*)
service	(*)	(*)	(1)	1					
30 years' service	5	6	3	. 6	Age 60	6	3	3	. 9
More than 30 years'	( <del>*</del> )	745	/4\	/4\	No service requirement	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
service	()	(*)	(1)	(1)	10 years' service 11-14 years' service	4 (*)	1	(*)	7 (⁴)
Less than age 55	10	8	13	10	15 years' service	1	1	1 1	1/1
No service requirement	( <sup>4</sup> )	(4)	(*)	(*)	20 years' service	( <sup>4</sup> )	(°)	(1)	(*)
Less than 20 years'	,,	,,,			30 years' service	( <sup>4</sup> )	(*)	(*)	`-
service	6	6	8	6					
20 or more years' service .	3	1	4	4	Age 62	. 2	( <u>*</u> )	1	4
A	68	72	74	62	No service requirement	(1)	( <sup>4</sup> )	1 1	(*)
Age 55 No service requirement	6	8	74	6	10 years' service	2	(*)	. '	4
1-4 years' service	(4)	(1)	🤭	(⁴)	Sum of age plus service <sup>5</sup>	4	5	4	4
5 years' service	`9	12	11	`′6	Equals 70 or fewer	1	2	2	1
6-9 years' service	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	(*)		Equals 75	1	1	1	1
10 years' service	43	42	46	42	Equals 76-79	(⁴)	(⁴)	( <sup>4</sup> )	(°)
11-14 years' service	(*)_	(1)	(*)	(*)_	Equals 80	. 1	1	1	2
15 years' service	8	8	9	7	Equals 85	(1)	1	(1)	( <sup>4</sup> )
20 years' service	1 ( <sup>4</sup> )	1	1 1	1	Equals 90 or more	(4)	(⁴)	(⁴)	( <sup>4</sup> )
25 years' service	(7)	1	'	- 1	Participants in plans without early				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes supplemental pension plans.
<sup>2</sup> Early retirement is defined as the point at which a worker could retire and immediately receive accrued benefits based on service and earnings but reduced for each year prior to normal retirement age.
<sup>3</sup> If a plan had alternative age and service requirements, the earliest age and associated service were tabulated; if one alternative did not specify an age, it was the requirement tabulated.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Less triarr 0.5 percent.

5 In most plans, participants must also satisfy a minimum age or service requirement.

Table 88. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants in plans permitting early retirement by reduction factor for immediate start of payments, medium and large firms, 1989

Reduction for each year prior to normal retirement age	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Uniform percentage <sup>2</sup>	3 8 1 8 1 12 (³) 11 (°)	43 4 9 2 9 1 11 - 7 (°)	46 1 8 1 12 1 11 - 10 (*) 1	54 3 8 1 6 2 14 (°) 14 (°) 5 2
Percentage varies by age	49	53	53	45
Reduction differs for each year of early retirement <sup>4</sup>	17	19	20	15
Reduction differs by age bracket <sup>5</sup>	32	34	33	30
Percentage varies by service	1	4	(°)	1

Excludes supplemental pension plans.

Reduction schedule is related to actuarial assumptions of the life expectancy at age that pension payments begin.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 89. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by provisions for disability retirement, medium and large firms, 1989

Characteristic	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total with disability retirement benefits	81	79	79	83
Minimum requirements for disability retirement <sup>2</sup>				
Total	100	100	100	100
No minimum requirement	12	15	16	9
No age requirement	48	40	36	60
1 year's service	(%)	(2)	(ª)	(3)
2-4 years' service	`1	1	(4)	`1
5 years' service		3	`′3	j j
6-9 years' service		1	1	(³)
10 years' service		22	23	39
15 years' service		12	9	15
More than 15 years' service	1	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	1
Less than age 40		(³)	( <sup>3</sup> )	(3)
Less than 10 years' service	(*)		(ð) (ð)	(°) (°)
10 years' service		(°) 2	(3)	(3)
Age 40-49	2	ì	2	1
No service requirement	ල ල	. (³) . (°)	1	(3)
10 years' service	👸	(3)	1	(°)
More than 10 years' service	1	1	1	1
Age 50 or more	6	-4	5	8
No service requirement	(°)	(³)	(°)	(³)
10 years' service	5	3	4	7
More than 10 years' service	1	1	1	2
Sum of age plus service	(°)	(°)	1	-
Receipt of long-term disability				
benefits	31	39	40	21
Benefit provisions				
Total	100	100	100	100
Immediate disability retirement4		47	47	67
Unreduced normal formula <sup>5</sup>	42	32	34	51
Reduced normal formula	7	8	7	6
Other than normal formula7	8	8	5	10
Deferred disability retirement		53	53	33
Service when disabled	6	7	6	6
Service plus credit to retirement				
date	37	46	47	27
Not based on service	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)
	I	1	l	I

Excludes supplemental pension plans.

In specific cases, uniform percentage reductions may approximate actuarial reductions, such as early retirement at age 55 with a reduction of 6 percent a year between age 55 and the plan's normal retirement age of 62.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Rate of reduction is held constant within age brackets, but differs among brackets, sometimes in approximation of an actuarial table. For example, benefits may be reduced by 6 percent for each year between age 60 and the plan's normal retirement age, and by 3 percent for each year retirement precedes age 60. Also includes some plans which reduce benefits arithmetically for each year immediately below normal retirement age and actuarially below a specified age, usually 55.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> If a plan had alternative age and service requirements, the earliest age and associated service were tabulated; if one alternative did not specify an age, it was the requirement tabulated.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Immediate disability pensions may be supplemented by additional allowances until an employee reaches a specified age or becomes eligible for Social Security.

The disabled worker's pension is computed under the plan's normal benefit formula and is paid as if retirement had occurred on the plan's normal retirement date, either based on years of service actually completed or projected to a later date.

The disabled worker's pension is computed under the plan's normal benefit formula, based on years of service actually completed, and then

reduced for early receipt. The disabled worker's benefit is not computed by the plan's normal benefit formula. The methods used include flat amount benefits, dollar amount formulas, percent of unreduced normal benefits less Social Security, and percent of earnings formulas both with and without Social Security offsets.

Table 90. Defined benefit pension plans': Percent of full-time participants by provision for adjusting accrued benefits for service beyond age 652, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of adjustment	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Without benefit increase  No actuarial adjustment to benefits for service past age	91	90	88	93
65	91	90	88	93
Pension begins at age 65 even if active	(°)	ტ	ტ	(³)
With benefit increase	9	10	12	7
Increased actuarially	9 5	6	12 7	4
Increased by percent per additional year of service <sup>4</sup> Actuarial increase offset by	2	1	2	1
benefit accruals 5	2	3	3	2
	ļ	ı	i	I

Table 91. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants in plans granting ad hoc postretirement lump sum payments and annuity increases,2 medium and large firms, 1989

Characteristics	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
With lump sum payment or ad hoc pension increases in the 1984-88 period	24	23	17	28
Ad hoc increases only	18 2	19	16 (³)	18
Ad hoc increases and lump sum payment	4	2	1	7
Without lump sum payment or ad hoc pension increases in the	·	_	•	
1984-88 period	74	75	81	71
Not determinable	2	. 2	1	1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes supplemental pension plans.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes supplemental pension plans.
<sup>2</sup> The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 requires plan sponsors to continue benefit accruals for service beyond the plan's normal retirement age. For noncollectively bargained plans, this requirement takes effect for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 1988. However, collectively plans produced plans and not comply with the explire of (1) the explire. lectively bargained plans need not comply until the earlier of (1) the expiration date of the collective bargaining agreement, or (2) the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 1990.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Additional service is included in the benefit formula, and the pension is increased by a specified percent (not part of the benefit formula) for each year the employee remains active.

The pension is increased actuarial

The pension is increased actuarially for later retirement date or is increased for additional service, whichever is greater.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Unscheduled increases in pension payments for employees retiring prior to 1989.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 92. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants in plans granting ad hoc postretirement annuity increases, medium and large firms, 1989

Characteristic	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and ad- ministra- tive par- ticipants	Technical and cleri- cal par- ticipants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants	Characteristic	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and ad- ministra- tive par- ticipants	Technical and cleri- cal par- ticipants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Percent of participants in plans with at least one postretirement increase in the 1984-88 period	22	21	17	26	Benefit formula for most recent increase				
Number of increases granted in	:				Total	100	100	100	100
past 5 years					Flat increase		61	67	50
Total	100	100	100	100	Monthly dollar amount \$10.00		7	7	10 1
_					\$100.00		3	2	_ 1
One	54 29	54 33	64 27	51 28	\$110.00 More than \$110.00	1	2	2	(º)
Two	13	5	4	20	Varies by date of	(3)	_	-	(°)
Four	(*)	(°)	(³) T	1	retirement	5	2	2	8
Five or more	3	7	\' <sub>5</sub>	_'	Percent of present benefit	48	54	61	40
1 170 01 11010	•	•	•		Less than 5.0		26	28	20
Provision for minimum increase					5.0		2	4	3
in most recent adjustment					5.1-5.9		3	(2)	_
					6.1-7.9	1	1	\ \'1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	8.1-9.9		_	_	(³)
					10.0	``1	1	1	`1
No minimum	92	90	90	93	15.0	(3)	(3)	1	(³)
With minimum	-6	8	9	3	More than 15.0	1	1	2	(°) (°)
Monthly dollar amount	4	6	6	2	Varies by date of				
\$10	2	2	4	_ 2	retirement	19	19	24	16
\$15	(°)_	(*)_	1	ტ ტ	Type of flat increase not		_		_
\$25	_1	_ 2	2	(°)	determinable	(³)	ტ _	(*)	(³)
More than \$25	(°)	(*)	(°)	-					
Varies by date of	a				Increase per year of retirement	15	22	21	9
retirement	(%)	1	_	-,	Percent of present benefit	15	22	21	9
Percent of present benefit	2	1 1	3	1 3	Less than 2.0	7	8	10	6
Not determinable	2	2	1	ઝ	2.0	3	6	3	2
Provision for maximum					2.5 3.0	1	1	2	ტ ტ ტ
increase in most recent					4.0	2	1 4	3	(*)
adjustment					4.1-4.9	(°)	2	3	(7)
Zujustinent					Varies by date of	()	-	_	-
Total	100	100	100	100	retirement	(³)	(*)	1	(³)
10tgi	.50	150	,50	,50	Type of increase per year of	V		'	C)
No maximum	93	90	92	95	retirement not determinable.	(³)	(*)	O	(³)
With maximum	4	7	7	2		.,		.,	* /
Monthly dollar amount	1	1	(°)		Increase per year of service	24	10	9	36
\$100 or less	(°)	(°)	(ð) (ð)	(³)	Monthly dollar amount	24	10	8	35
\$101-\$150	(8)	( <sup>3</sup> )	(6)	-	\$.50	4	1	1	6
\$151-\$200	(°)	1	-	-	\$.51-\$.99	11	7	5	14
Percent of present benefit	4	6	6	2	\$1.00	7	3	1	11
Less than 10	-	-	-	-	More than \$2.00	1	(3)	(³)	1
15-19	_2	_2	3	1	Varies by date of		ļ		
20-24	ල	(³)	1	(°) (°)	retirement	2	-	_ 1	3
30 or more	2	4	2	(*)	Percent of present benefit	1	ĝ l	Q	_ 1
Not determinable	2	2	1	3	.2650	(3)	(*)	(9)	(³) <sub>.</sub>
			[		More then .50	1	-	-	1
					Combination of two or more		İ	ļ	
		ļ				_			
Į.	}						~ '	^	
			ļ		benefit formulas	2	5	2	1
					Type of formula not determinable	2 2	5 2	2	1

<sup>1</sup> Excludes supplemental pension plans.
2 Unscheduled increases in pension payments for employees retiring prior to 1989. Excludes one-time lump-sum payments.
3 Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 93. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by type of vesting schedule, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of vesting schedule	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total <sup>2</sup>	100	100	100	100
Immediate full vesting	(°)	(1)	(°)	(³)
Cliff vesting <sup>4</sup> Full vesting:	89	88	88	90
At any age	74	74	68	<b>7</b> 7
Less than 5 years' service		(³)	(°)	
5 years' service	44	46	44	42
6-9 years' service	(³)	1	(°)	(?)
10 years' service	29	27	23	34
More than 10 years' service	(3)	(°)	(°)	1
After specified age <sup>5</sup>		14	20	12
5 years' service	6	7	8	5
10 years' service	9	7	12	8
Sum of age plus service	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)
Graduated vesting <sup>6</sup> Full vesting after:	11	12	12	10
Less than 7 years' service	1	(°)	(³)	1
7 years' service	1	1	(ð) 7	. 1
10 years' service	7	6	`7	7
11-14 years' service	(3)	(3)	1	(°)
15 years' service	2	3	1 2 2	1
Other <sup>7</sup>	1	2	2	1

Excludes supplemental pension plans.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Because plans may adopt alternative vesting schedules, sums of participants covered by individual vesting schedules may exceed 100 percent.

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Under a cliff vesting schedule, an employee is not entitled to any benefits accrued under a pension plan until satisfying the requirement for 100-percent vesting. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) specifies 10 years as the maximum requirement for this form of vesting. As a consequence of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, sponsors of most single-employer plans who adopt this form of vesting must convert to a 5-year schedule during 1989. Collectively bargained single-employer plans must comply by the earlier of: (1) the expiration date of the collective bargaining agreement, or (2) January 1, 1991.

tive bargining agreement, or (2) January 1, 1991.

<sup>5</sup> Sponsors may exclude years of service completed before age 18 from counting towards satisfaction of minimum vesting standards.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Graduated vesting schedules give an employee rights to a gradually increasing share of pension benefits determined by years of service, eventually reaching 100-percent vesting status. During 1989, as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, sponsors of most single-employer plans who adopt this form of vesting must alter their schedule to provide full vesting by the end of 7 years of service.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Participants in this group were in plans which call for 50-percent vesting after 5 years of service if age plus service equals 45. Thereafter, the vested percentage increases 10 percentage points each of the next 5 years.

Table 94. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants with provision for early receipt of deferred vested benefits<sup>2</sup> by comparison of reduction factors with early retirement, medium and large firms, 1989

	A	II participa	nts		Professional and administrative participants			Technical and clerical participants			Production and service participants		
Reduction for each year prior to normal retirement age	Total	early re	n factor for tirement	Total	early re	factor for tirement	Total	early re	factor for tirement	Total	early re	n factor for etirement	
		Same	Different		Same	Different		Same	Different		Same	Different	
Total	100	57	43	100	56	44	100	52	48	100	60	40	
Uniform percentage <sup>3</sup> Less than 3.0	34 1	25 1	9	31 1	21 1	10	32 1	20	12	37 (*)	29 (*)	7	
3.0	5	j	2	6	3	3	4	ż	2	4	4	ď	
3.1-3.9	1	1	_	1	1	_	(*)	(*)		(1)	(1)	''_	
4.0	3	3	(1)	4	4	(*)	3	``3	(4)	3	`´3	(4)	
4.1-4.9	3	1	2	2	1	2	6	1	6	2	2	(4)	
5.0	, 9	8	2	7	6	1 1	8	6	1 1	11	9	2	
5.1-5.9	(*)	(*)_		-	i	-	-	_	-	(1)	(*)	-	
6.0	. 8	5	3	8	5	3	- 8	. 6	3	. 9	5	3	
6.1-6.6	(1)	()	(2)	Φ.	ď	(*)	(*)	(1)	( <u>)</u>	(*)_	(*)_	(*)	
6.7 More than 6.7	3 -1	(1)3	(1)	(i) 1	(f) (f)	(1)	1	(ტ	(*)	5 1	5	(*)	
Percentage varies by age Reduction differs for each year of early	65	32	34	67	33	34	<b>67</b> .	32	35	63	30	32	
retirement <sup>5</sup>	37	10	27	37	11	27	38	9	29	37	10	26	
bracket <sup>6</sup>	28	22	6	30	23	7	29	23	6	26	20	6	
Percentage varies by							445	165		zds.	40		
service	1	1	-	1	1	-	(*)	(7)	-	(*)	(1)	-	
Other basis <sup>7</sup>	(*)	_	(1)	(*)	_	(1)	(1)	-	(*)	<b>(</b> <sup>4</sup> <b>)</b>	-	(1)	

Excludes supplemental pension plans.

among brackets, sometimes in approximation of an actuarial table. For example, benefits may be reduced by 6.7 percent for each year between example, betteris may be reduced by 0.7 percent for each year detween age 60 and the plan's normal retirement age, and by 3.3 percent for each year retirement preceded age 60. Also includes some plans that reduce benefits arithmetically for each year immediately below normal retirement age and actuarially below a specified age, usually 55.

Reduced benefit was not derived from normal retirement formula.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Receipt of benefits prior to normal retirement age for plan participants who terminated employment with vested rights to future benefits.

3 In specific cases, uniform percentage reductions may approximate

actuarial reductions, such as early receipt of benefits at age 55 with a 6 percent a year reduction between age 55 and the plan's normal retirement age of 62.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Reduction schedule is related to actuarial assumptions of the life expectancy at age that pension payments begin.

Bate of reduction is held constant within age brackets, but differs

Table 95. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by type of postretirement survivor annuity, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of annuity for surviving spouse	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Spouse's share of joint-and-survivor annuity <sup>2</sup> only	90 23 3 2	93 18 5 2 70	93 23 2 3	86 26 3 1
Spouse's share of joint-and-survivor annuity plus portion of retiree's pension	1	1	1	2
Portion of retiree's accrued pension only	9	6	7	11

<sup>1</sup> Excludes supplemental pension plans.

Table 96. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by type of preretirement survivor annuity, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of annuity for surviving spouse	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Equivalent of joint-and-survivor annuity <sup>2</sup>	73	78	74	70
Based on early retirement <sup>3</sup>	72	76	73	68
pension	62	63	63	61
At extra employee cost <sup>4</sup> 51-99 percent of employee	8	9	8	8
pension	5	6	4	5
At extra employee cost 100 percent of employee	( <sup>5</sup> )	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	1
pension	(*)	3 ( <sup>6</sup> )	4 (°)	1
option <sup>8</sup> At extra employee cost <sup>4</sup>	3 ( <sup>5</sup> )	4 ( <sup>5</sup> )	2 (⁵)	2 (°)
Based on normal retirement <sup>7</sup>	1	2	1	1
Portion of accrued employee benefit Reduced for early	25	20	25	28
retirement	12	8	8	16
Unreduced for early retirement Based on service projected to	12	9	14	12
normal retirement date	2	3	2	1
Other annuity <sup>8</sup>	2	2 -	1	2

Excludes supplemental pension plans.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An annuity that provides income during the lifetime of both the retiree and the surviving spouse. The accrued pension will usually be actuarially reduced at retirement because of the longer length of time that payments are expected to be made. Employees and their spouses are required to waive the spouse annuity in writing if they desire a pension during the employee's lifetime only or another option offered by the plan, such as guarantee of payments for a specified period.

Alternate percentages were usually 50, 67, or 100 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The spouse annuity is computed as if the employee had retired with a joint-and-survivor annuity. That is, the accrued pension is first reduced because of the longer length of time that payments were expected to be made to both the retiree and the surviving spouse. The spouse's share is then the specified percent of the reduced amount.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Survivor annuity is based upon the benefit the employee would have received if early retirement had occurred on the date of death.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Plan reduces the accrued employee pension benefit for each year survivor protection is in force.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Alternative percentages were usually 50 or 100 percent.

Survivor annuity is based on the benefit the employee would have received if eligible for normal retirement on the date of death.

Includes annuity based on a dollar amount formula or percent of earnings.

Table 97. Defined benefit pension plans: Percent of full-time participants by age and length-of-service requirements for participation, medium and large firms, 1989

Age and service requirement provision <sup>3</sup>	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Plan participation available to new employees	100	100	100	100
With minimum age and/or service requirement	65	67	75	58
Service requirement only 3 months or less 4-5 months 6 months 1 year 2 years 3 years Over 3 years	1 (°) 2 19 (°) (°)	25 1 (†) 2 21 (†) (†) 2	25 1 ( <sup>4</sup> ) 2 20 ( <sup>4</sup> ) ( <sup>6</sup> ) 2	26 1 1 1 18 - ( <sup>4</sup> )
Age 20 or less		2 1 (†) 1 (†)	3 1 1 1 (*)	1 1 (†) (†)
Age 21 <sup>5</sup> No service requirement  1-6 months of service  7-11 months  1 year of service	35 3 1 (¹) 31	37 3 (*) (*) 33	44 7 (*) (*) 36	29 1. 1 (†) 27
Age 22 or older1 year of service		3 3	3 3	2 2
Without minimum age and/or service requirement	35	33	25	42
Participation not available to new employees	. (†)	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes supplemental pension plans.
<sup>2</sup> Excludes administrative time lags.
<sup>3</sup> If a plan had alternative participation requirements, one of which was service only, the service only requirement was tabulated.
<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.
<sup>5</sup> The Internal Revenue Code requires that nearly all plans must allow participation to full-time employees who have reached the age of 21 and who have completed one year of service. Plans that provide immediate vesting of accrued benefits may require up to three years. Church plans are exempt from the Internal Revenue Code.

## **Chapter 7. Defined Contribution Plans**

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits as in a defined benefit pension plan. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts, plus investment earnings. Thus, although there generally is a guarantee as to employer contributions, the risk of fluctuation in investment earnings is borne by the employee.

In 1989, 48 percent of the full-time employees covered by the survey participated in one defined contribution plan or more. Fifty-six percent of the white-collar workers, compared to 40 percent of the blue-collar workers, participated in these plans.

Defined contribution plans may be divided into those designed to provide retirement benefits and those intended for capital accumulation purposes. Retirement plans, as defined in this study, do not allow withdrawal of employer contributions until retirement age, death, disability, separation from service, age 59 1/2, or hardship. Capital accumulation plans, on the other hand, impose less stringent restrictions for withdrawal of employer contributions, for example, permitting one or two withdrawals per year, or withdrawal after 2 or 5 years of service.<sup>39</sup>

Defined contribution retirement plans enrolled 36 percent of the employees covered by the survey. Taken together with participants in defined benefit pension plans (which, as described in chapter 6, are always for retirement purposes), 81 percent of employees covered by the survey participated in at least one retirement plan.

Participation in capital accumulation plans was not widespread. Fourteen percent of employees were in such plans, and for all but 1 percent, this was in addition to a defined benefit or defined contribution retirement plan (table 98). The combined incidence of retirement and capital accumulation plans was virtually the same as that recorded in the 1988 survey.

Defined contribution plans may also be classified by

type of plan (table 99). The survey provided data on the following types: Savings and thrift plans (with 30 percent of employees participating); profit—sharing plans (16 percent); money purchase pension plans (5 percent); employee stock ownership plans (3 percent); and stock bonus plans (less than one—half of 1 percent).<sup>40</sup> Plans that allowed the purchase of company stock at below market price (stock purchase plans), or that allowed the purchase of stock in the future at a designated price (stock option plans) were rare. Savings and thrift and money purchase pension plans were more common among white—collar workers, while profit—sharing plans were more common among blue—collar workers.

Thirty-eight percent of participants in defined contribution retirement plans had all contributions to these plans made by the employer. In contrast, only 15 percent of the participants in capital accumulation plans had all contributions made by the employer. A large majority of capital accumulation plans were savings and thrift plans, which involve employer matching of employee contributions.

Thirty-seven percent of participants in all retirement and capital accumulation plans were enrolled in more than one plan. Where more than one plan was available, the combination was most often a defined benefit pension plan and a savings and thrift plan. In fact, the majority of participants in savings and thrift plans also participated in other plans. This was less likely to be true of participants in profit—sharing and money purchase pension plans (table 100).

#### Cash or deferred arrangements

Plans with a cash or deferred arrangement enrolled 41 percent of the employees within the scope of the survey, up from 36 percent in 1988 (table 101).<sup>41</sup> These arrangements, also known as 401(k) plans, a llow participants to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> It should be noted that most defined contribution plans can be used to provide retirement income or to accumulate financial assets. Capital accumulation plans may provide retirement income because withdrawals of the employer's contributions are voluntary, not mandatory. Similarly, defined contribution retirement plans can be used to accumulate assets, because these plans nearly always permit preretirement withdrawals of the employer's contributions (for example, at age 59 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, upon termination of employment prior to retirement, or upon disability). Many of these plans also permit employees to receive a lump sum, rather than an annuity, upon retirement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> A money purchase pension plan provides for a pension annuity or other form of retirement income that is determined by fixed contribution rates plus earnings credited to the employee's account. A stock bonus plan is a plan whereby the employer or the employee and the employer jointly contribute to a trust fund that invests in various securities. Employee stock ownership plans are generally wholly employer financed, and are designed to distribute company stock periodically to employees. Savings and thrift and profit sharing plans are described later in this chapter.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> For freestanding 401 (k) plans, participants were those workers actually making pretax contributions. For other plans, participants were those workers in plans offering cash or deferred arrangements, whether or not workers actually made pretax contributions.

choose between receiving currently taxable income, or deferring taxation by placing the money in a retirement account. Cash or deferred arrangements took the form of either salary reduction plans, deferrals of profit-sharing allocations, or mandatory regular contributions to a pension plan on a pre-tax basis.

Salary reduction plans (available to 38 percent of employees) allow employees to contribute a part of their earnings to a retirement plan, and defer income taxes on those contributions and their earnings until distribution. Such contributions are referred to as "employee elective deferrals" or "pretax contributions."

Deferrals of profit—sharing allocations provide employees with the choice of receiving an employer's profit—sharing contribution immediately in cash, or deferring the contribution and postponing taxation until distribution. Such arrangements were rare, as were pension plans that allowed employees to make required contributions on a pretax basis.

Salary reduction features, more common among white-collar employees than among blue-collar employees, were available through several types of defined contribution plans. The most common vehicle for pretax savings was a savings and thrift plan, accounting for nearly three-fourths of participants. The remainder generally could make salary reduction contributions through a profit-sharing plan or a freestanding plan, that is, a plan set up for employee salary reduction with no employer contribution.

From a different perspective, 68 percent of all participants in defined contribution plans could make voluntary salary reduction contributions to their plan. The incidence was higher for white—collar (74 percent) than for blue—collar (60 percent) employees. The following tabulation shows the percent of defined contribution plan participants in plans with salary reduction features:

Plan type	Percent of participan				
Savings and thrift	92				
Deferred profit sharing	29				
Money purchase pension					

#### Savings and thrift plans

Savings and thrift plans enrolled 30 percent of employees covered by the survey—38 percent of white-collar and 21 percent of blue-collar workers. Under these plans, employees contribute a predetermined portion of earnings to an account, all or part of which is matched by the employer. Contributions are invested in various vehicles, such as stocks, bonds, and money market funds, as directed by the employee or employer, depending upon the provisions of the plan. Although usually designed as a long-term savings vehicle, savings and thrift plans allow withdrawals for specified conditions (such as medical and educational expenses). Withdrawals are taxable as current

income to the recipient, and may be subject to a penalty imposed by the plan.

Employee contributions (tables 102 to 104). Savings and thrift plans allow employees to choose from a range of possible contribution rates. A plan, for example, might allow maximum employee contributions anywhere from 6 to 16 percent of pay. One-fifth of participants could contribute up to 16 percent of their earnings; 10, 12, and 15 percent were other common maximums.

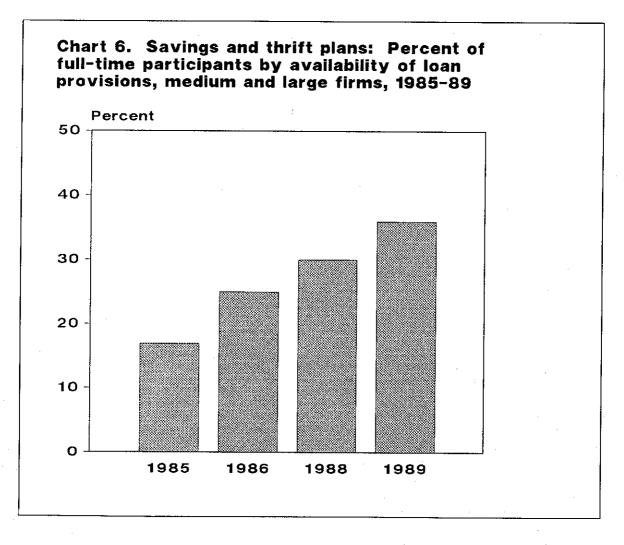
Salary reduction, after only a few years, has become a dominant feature of savings and thrift plans. Ninety-two percent of participants in savings and thrift plans were allowed to make pretax contributions, up from 85 percent in 1988, 75 percent in 1986, and 65 percent in 1985.

The provisions governing pretax contributions vary widely. For example, just over one-half of the participants in plans allowing pretax contributions had an option to make either pretax or posttax contributions, one-third could make only pretax contributions, and the remainder had to make at least some of their contributions on a pretax basis. In 1989, 53 percent of participants had an initial option to choose between pretax and posttax contributions, up by 50 percent over 1988. This reflects a greater flexibility among savings programs, allowing employees to adapt the plan to their needs.

The tax status of employee contributions is important not only because of the current deferral of income taxes, but because pretax contributions may not be withdrawn from an employee's account, except in limited circumstances, without severe tax penalties. Employees electing to make posttax rather than pretax contributions, however, would avoid these tax penalties on withdrawals of their contributions.

Employer matching contributions (table 105). Employers provide an incentive for participation in a savings and thrift plan by matching all or a portion of the employee's contribution and adding this amount to the employee's account. Usually the employer matches a portion of the employee's contribution up to a specified percent of the employee's earnings. For example, the most common provision found in 1989 was for an employer to match half of the employee's contribution up to the first 6 percent of earnings. Assuming the employee contributed 8 percent of earnings, the employer would add 3 percent (half of the first 6 percent of the employee's earnings) for a total contribution of 11 percent to the employee's account. In contrast with these straight percentage matches, nearly onefourth of the participants received matching contribution rates varying by length of service, level of employee contribution, or company profits.

Investment decisions (table 106). Nine out of ten participants in savings and thrift plans were allowed to choose how they wanted their own contributions invested. Com-



mon investment vehicles offered by these plans included company stock, common stock funds, guaranteed investment contracts, government securities, money market funds, and long-term interest bearing securities such as corporate bonds and Treasury notes. The number of choices in these plans varied from two to five or more, with three choices being the most common. Employees were nearly always allowed to split their contributions among the various options and were allowed to change their investment choices periodically.

Employees generally had less flexibility when it came to employer contributions. Just over half of the participants were permitted to choose how the matching contribution was to be invested. Where no choice was permitted, the plan typically specified that the matching contribution was invested in company stock.

Withdrawals and loans (table 107). Prior to normal payout at retirement, disability, or termination of employment, 71 percent of the participants in savings and thrift plans were allowed to withdraw all or a portion of employer contributions. However, 34 percent were only allowed to withdraw employer contributions for hardship reasons, such as medical or educational expenses. The remaining

participants could withdraw employer contributions for any reason.

Withdrawals of employer contributions were also subject to a variety of other restrictions. For example, 15 percent of participants who could make withdrawals could only withdraw part of their employer's contribution. And 36 percent of participants who could make withdrawals had a penalty imposed if they did so. Most commonly, penalties involved suspending employee contributions, and employer matching contributions, for a given period, such as 6 months or 1 year. Other penalties included suspending employer matching contributions only, or forfeiting nonvested employer contributions.

Another method of accessing an employee's account prior to final payout is through loan provisions—36 percent of participants in savings and thrift plans were allowed to borrow from their accounts. (See chart 6.) Eight percent of participants allowed to borrow were restricted to loans for emergency or hardship situations. Loans were generally required to be repaid within 5 years, but longer payment periods applied for home purchase or renovation loans.

Interest rates on employee loans were typically determined by a specific economic indicator (such as the prime

rate or U.S. Treasury bill rate), were at the discretion of the plan sponsor (employer, employer association, or union), or varied by the reason for the loan. In the latter case, loans for the purchase of a home are often available at lower rates than other loans. The following table shows the percent of participants in savings and thrift plans with loan provisions by the method of determining the interest rate:

Method of determining interest on loan	Percent of participants
Fixed rate	6
Based on given economic indicator	39
At discretion of plan	20
Varies by reason for loan	30
Not determinable	

Distribution (table 108). At retirement, savings and thrift plans virtually always allowed for payout in the form of a lump sum. Many participants were given a choice from among a lump sum and other options, such as a lifetime annuity or installments over a specified period.

#### Profit-sharing plans

Profit-sharing plans were available to 16 percent of all employees in 1989 (table 99). There are three types of profit-sharing plans—cash plans (covering 1 percent of the workers), deferred plans (14 percent), and plans that offer a combination of cash and deferred benefits (2 percent). In a cash plan, benefits are paid directly to the participants in cash, usually at the end of the year, while a deferred plan holds money in employee accounts until retirement or another condition stipulated by the plan (for example, disability or death). In a combined plan, the employee may automatically receive a portion of the profits in cash, with the remainder placed in a deferred account, or the employee may be given a choice of cash or deferred benefits.

Three-fifths of the participants in deferred profit-sharing plans had employer contributions determined by a specified formula, such as 4 percent of profits if annual sales were \$2 million to \$5 million, 8 percent if sales exceeded \$5 million. The remaining participants were in plans where the employer contribution was determined at the discretion of the employer (table 109).

Once the employer contribution is determined, it may be allocated to individual participants in a number of ways. The most common method of allocation was as a proportion of salary (64 percent of plan participants). Other allocation methods included formulas based on earnings and service, participants' contributions as a percentage of total contributions, and equal allocations to all participants. Another plan feature, loans from employee accounts, was available to one-fifth of the participants in deferred profit-sharing plans.

#### Participation and vesting

Minimum age and/or service participation requirements are more common in defined contribution plans than in defined benefit plans (table 110). To begin accumulating benefits, 85 percent of savings and thrift plan participants and 94 percent of deferred profit—sharing plan participants had to meet such requirements. In contrast, only 65 percent of defined benefit plan participants faced such provisions.

Of the defined contribution plans with participation requirements, most required a minimum amount of service, commonly 1 year, but did not require an employee to be a designated minimum age. Conversely, defined benefit pension plans that included participation requirements most often specified a minimum age and a minimum amount of service.

Defined contribution plans are subject to ERISA vesting rules in the same manner as defined benefit pension plans (table 111). Vesting schedules vary significantly, however, between defined benefit and defined contribution plans, and variations are also common between individual types of defined contribution plans. All vesting schedules apply to employer contributions; employee contributions (including pretax contributions) are always 100–percent vested.

As with defined benefit plans, many sponsors of defined contribution plans adopted shorter vesting schedules in 1989. Participation in plans with immediate full vesting or full vesting schedules of 7 years or less increased significantly.<sup>42</sup>

Immediate full vesting, a feature growing among defined contribution plans but rarely found in defined benefit plans, was available to 30 percent of savings and thrift plan participants and 37 percent of deferred profit—sharing plan participants. Graduated vesting, where an employee's nonforfeitable percentage increases over time and reaches 100 percent, usually after 5 or 7 years, was most common in deferred profit—sharing plans, with half of the participants covered by such a provision. One—third of savings and thrift plans participants had graduated vesting, and only 11 percent of defined benefit plan participants had such vesting.

"Cliff" vesting, where no vesting occurs until an employee satisfies the service requirements for 100-percent vesting, is found in a large majority of defined benefit plans, but was required of only 25 percent of savings and thrift plan participants and 12 percent of deferred profit—sharing plan participants. Most of these participants were fully vested after reaching 5 years of service.

Finally, class-year vesting, where employer contributions for a particular year (class) become nonforfeitable after a specific period of time, was available to only 13 percent of savings and thrift plan participants. Such vesting provisions were uncommon in profit-sharing plans.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Multiemployer plans may continue to use 10-year vesting schedules pursuant to a collectively bargained agreement. Single-employer plans, in accordance with the Tax Reform Act of 1986, were required to institute new vesting standards by the beginning of the plan year that started on or after January 1, 1989.

Table 98. Retirement and capital accumulation plan coverage: Percent of full-time employees by participation in retirement plans and capital accumulation plans, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of plan	All em- ployees	Professional and administrative employees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Covered by retirement or capital accumulation plan	83 69 1	87 69 2	83 69 1	81 70 1
Not covered by retirement or capital accumulation plan	17	13	17	19

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans such as money purchase pension, profit sharing, and savings and thrift plans in which employer contributions must remain in the participant's account until retirement age, death, disability, separation from service, age

Table 99. Defined contribution and stock plans: Percent of full-time employees participating by type of plan, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of plan	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and adminis- trative employ- ees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Savings and thrift <sup>1</sup>	30	41	35	21
Profit sharing	16	15	13	18
Immediate cash only	1	1	1	1
Deferred benefits only	13	12	11	14
Combination	2	1	2	2
Employee stock ownership	3	4	3	3
Money purchase pension	5	8	6	3
Stock bonus	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

<sup>1</sup> Includes 0.3 percent of employees in plans with both matching and nonmatching employer contributions. Not all participants in such plans may elect or be required to contribute.

<sup>59 1/2,</sup> or hardship.
<sup>2</sup> Includes plans in which employer contributions may be withdrawn from participant's account prior to retirement age, death, disability, separation from service, age 59 1/2, or hardship. Excludes pure cash profit sharing, stock option, and stock purchase plans.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 100. Retirement and capital accumulation plans: Percent of full-time participants by combinations of plans, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of plan	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Defined benefit pension	76	74	76	78
No other plan Profit sharing' Savings and thrift Stock² Profit sharing' and saving Profit sharing' and stock² Savings and stock² Money purchase pension Other combinations	42 6 24 2 1 () () 1	32 4 32 1 3 (°) 1 1 (°)	37 5 29 1 2 (°) 1 (°) (°)	50 7 17 2 (?) (?) (?)
Profit sharing¹ With: No other plan Savings and thrift Stock² Savings and stock² Money purchase pension Other combinations	8 1 0 0	6 1 1 CCC	6 1 1 (ී) (ී)	11 (°) (°) (°) (°)
Money purchase pension With: No other plan Savings and thrift Stock <sup>2</sup> Savings and stock <sup>2</sup>	4 1 (°) (°)	6 1 ල ල	6 1 (එ) (එ)	2 (³) (°)
Savings and thrift With: No other plan Stock <sup>2</sup>	8 (°)	9 (°)	8 (³)	7 (°)
Stock <sup>2</sup> plan With: No other plan	1	1	1	1

Excludes pure cash profit sharing plans.

Table 101. Cash or deferred arrangements: Percent of full-time employees participating in plans permitting employee contributions with pretax dollars, medium and large firms, 1989

ltem	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and adminis- trative employ- ees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Percent of all employees in plans with cash or deferred arrangement	41	54	45	31
Salary reduction plans <sup>2</sup>	28 4	52 39 4	43 33 3	28 19 5
money purchase pension plans Freestanding accounts <sup>4</sup> Other <sup>5</sup>		2 7 -	2 5 -	(°) 4 (°)
Regular contributions to pension plans on a pretax basis	(³)	2 (²) 2	1 (³) 1	1 (°) 1
Deferral of profit sharing allocation7.	2	1	2	2

<sup>1</sup> Tabulations show percent of employees participating in plans that allow income, and associated tax, to be deferred. Not all participants may elect to have their income deferred. Includes employee contributions to retirement plans under several sections of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). Excludes pretax contributions for insurance, dependent care, and other expenses under IRC section 125.

<sup>2</sup> Employee may elect to make pretax contributions to a long-term savings or retirement account.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Employer contributions are not made to the plan.

<sup>5</sup> Employee may allocate funds in a flexible benefits plan to a retire-

ment account.

<sup>6</sup> Required employee contributions to a defined benefit pension plan are made on a pretax basis, but an account separate from the pension plan is not established for these savings.

Employer profit sharing distribution may be taken in cash by the employee, triggering current year tax liability, or may be deferred into a long term account, with corresponding deferral of taxes.

NOTE: Sums of individual items may not equal totals either because of rounding or because some employees participate in more than one type of plan. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Employee stock ownership plans (ESOP's) and stock bonus plans.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 102. Savings and thrift plans: Percent of full-time participants by maximum allowable employee contribution, medium and large firms, 1989

Maximum allowable contribution <sup>2</sup>	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Percent of employee earnings 5 percent or less 6 percent 8 percent 10 percent 11 percent 11.01-11.99 percent 12.01-12.99 percent 13 percent 14 percent 15 percent 17.01-17.99 percent 17.01-17.99 percent 18 percent 17.01-17.99 percent 18 percent 19 percent 10 percent 10 percent 10 percent 10 percent 11 percent 12 percent 13 percent 14 percent 15 percent 16 percent 17.01-17.99 percent 18 percent 18.01-19.99 percent 20.01-24.99 percent 20.01-24.99 percent 25 percent Greater than 25 percent	2 4 4 1 12 1 (°) 13 1 3 2 17 21 5 (°) 3 1 4 1 2 (°) 1	98 2 4 6 1 9 2 9 3 2 20 7 7 9 2 1 4 2 2 9 9 1	98 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 5 2 17 25 3 0 3 1 1 3 1 1 ()	94 3 3 2 (?) 17 (?) 1 12 14 22 4 (?) 4 1 1 3 1 3 (?)
Other <sup>4</sup>	1	1	1	(³) 2
Data not available	ල	(³)	ෆී	(³)

Table 103. Savings and thrift plans: Percent of full-time participants by provision for pretax employee contributions, medium and large firms, 1989

Item	Item All participants		Technical and clerical participants	Production and service participants
Total	100	100	100	100
Pretax contribution allowed	92	94	94	89
Pretax contribution not allowed	8	6	6	11

Includes contributions that may not be matched by the employer.
 If maximum varied by participant's length of service, age, or both, the highest possible percentage was tabulated.
 Less than 0.5 percent.
 Includes participants in plans where the employee's contribution was a fixed percent of earnings up to a specified dollar level and a higher percentage above that level. centage above that level.

Table 104. Savings and thrift plans: Percent of full-time participants in plans that allow pretax employee contributions by method of determining contribution, medium and large firms, 1989

ltem¹	Item <sup>1</sup> Total All contributions must add contributions contributions must be pretax		Initial contibutions must be pretax; additional contributions must be posttax	Initial contributions must be pretax; additional contributions may be either pretax or posttax, at the employee's option	Initial contributions may be either pretay or posttax at the employee's option
All participants					
Total	100	36	7	4	53
Maximum contributions allowed:	100	30	•	7	33
Less than 5 percent	3	1	(2)	_	1
5 percent	1	1	(2)		1
6 percent	8	3	2		2
	ര്	3		_	2
7 percent 8 percent	5	3	(*) (*)	_	2
	1	1	<u> </u>		_
9 percent	17	7			- 6
11 percent	1	(2)	2	1	1
	(²)		_	_	•
11.01-11.99 precent	14	6	_		7
12 percent	1	ര്	,	•	
	2	1 1	_	-,	(²)
13 percent	2		_	•	1 1
14 percent	16	5	<u></u>	<u>.</u>	11
	17	4	0	T)	
16 percent	10	2	· <del>-</del>		12
Greater than 16 percent	10	1	_	'	7
Specified dollar amount	i	1	_	_	1
Professional and administrative	•				_
Total	100	35	6	4	55
Maximum contributions allowed:		_			
Less than 5 percent	3	2	(2)	-	1
5 percent	1	(2)	(°)	-	1
6 percent	<b>_8</b>	3	2	-	3
7 percent	(1)_	<u> </u>	(°)_	-	
8 percent	7	4	1	-	2
9 percent	. 1	1	<del>-</del> _		=.
10 percent	13	6	1	(*)	6
	. 2	. (2)	-	-	1
11.01-11.99 precent	(²)	(²)_	<b>-</b> _	-	-
12 percent	14	6	1	1	.7
12.01-12.99 percent	(²)	(²)	-	-	(*)
13 percent	3	1	-	1	(*)
14 percent	2	1	-	-	1
15 percent	19	5	(°)	(2)	14
16 percent	13	2	-	(°)_	10
Greater than 16 percent	13	1	-	2	9
Specified dollar amount	(²)	(එ	-	-	-
Internal Revenue Code limit	1	1		_	_

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 104. Savings and thrift plans: Percent of full-time participants in plans that allow pretax employee contributions by method of determining contribution, medium and large firms, 1989—Continued

ltem¹	Item¹ Total All contributions must be pretax		Initial contibutions must be pretax; additional contributions must be posttax	Initial contributions must be pretax; additional contributions may be either pretax or posttax, at the employee's option	Initial contributions may be either pretax or posttax at the employee's option
Technical and clerical					
Tatal	100	07	0	4	<b>5.</b>
Total	100	37	8	4	51
Maximum contributions allowed:	-		421		
Less than 5 percent	<b>ૂ</b> 3	1	Õ	_	_1
5 percent	(²)	(²)_	(*)	-	(1)
6 percent	10	3	4	-	4
7 percent	(²)_	<u>-</u> .	( <u>)</u>	_	<del>-</del>
8 percent		2	(°)	_	2
9 percent		1	-	_	-
10 percent	15	8	2	1	4
11 percent	1	(²)	-	<del>-</del>	1
11.01-11.99 precent	(²)	(2)	_	_	_
12 percent	15	6	1	1	6
12.01-12.99 percent	1	1	– i	_	(²)
13 percent	4	1	-	1	`2
14 percent	2	1	_		1
15 percent	15	6	(එ	(°)	10
16 percent	18	4	<u> </u>	(2)	14
Greater than 16 percent	7	1	_	`4	5
Specified dollar amount		1 1	_		(²)
Internal Revenue Code limit	i	i	-	_	-
Production and service					
Total	100	35	7	4	53
Maximum contributions allowed:	100		'	7	99
Less than 5 percent	2	1	(²)		4
5 percent	3	2	(*)	<del>-</del>	1
6 percent	-	3	V <sub>4</sub>	·	(2)
	1	3	1	<del>-</del>	(7
7 percent 8 percent	2	1	'	<del>-</del>	-,
•		•	-	- i	1
9 percent	(²) 22	(f) 7		3	-
10 percent			4	3	9
11 percent		(²) 5	-	-	(,)
12 percent		•	'		<i>!</i>
12.01-12.99 percent		(*)	-	-	1
13 percent	1	(*)	-	-	1
14 percent		(*)	-	-	2
15 percent		4	(*)	(²) <sub>.</sub>	10
16 percent		7	-	1	12
Greater than 16 percent	10	3	-	1	6
Specified dollar amount	3	1 1	-	-	2
Internal Revenue Code limit	2	2	-	_	_

If maximum contributions varied by participant's length-of-service, age, or both, the highest possible percentage was tabulated.
<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 105. Savings and thrift plans: Percent of full-time participants by provision for employer matching contributions, medium and large firms, 1989

					Matching p	ercentage <sup>2</sup>			
Employee earnings to be matched <sup>1</sup>	Total	25 percent	50 percent	75 percent	100 percent	Other fixed percentages	Varies with contribution	Varies with profits	Other <sup>3</sup>
All participants									
Total	100	7	38	4	14	13	6	11	7
Up to the first:	_						44.	44.	4
2 percent	3		1	-	1	I	<u>g</u>	(0)	$\mathcal{O}$
3 percent	8	(1)	2	<b>-</b> .	4	1	(*)	1	Ö
4 percent	11	2	3	1 1	2	1	<b>-</b> .	(1)_	. 2
5 percent	14	1	4	l Ø	2	3	1	2	(*)
6 percent	47	2	22	Ó	4	5	4	7	3
7 percent	3	-	2	(*)	1	(†)	(†)	-	-
8 percent	4	-	1	2	(*)	Ö	(*)	-	1
9 percent	( <sup>4</sup> )	-	_	(*)	-	_	<del>-</del>	-	· -
10 percent	4	1	1	-	-	1 1	(*)	ტ ტ	(*)
12 percent	(4)	-	-	-	_	(*)	_	(*)	-
Greater than 12 percent	1	(*)	(1)	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(1)	-
Specified dollar amount	4	(*)	2	-	(1)	1	(*)	-	· (†)
Professonal and administrative									
Total	100	5	33	6	15	18	6	10	6
Up to the first:									
2 percent	2	_	1	_	1	_	-	(*)··	(*)
3 percent	9	(1)	2	_	5	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	· (*)	(*)
4 percent	9	2	3	1	2	1 1	_	(*)	2
5 percent	15	1	4	1	3	5	1	1	(*)
6 percent	45	2	19	l (f)	4	7	4	7	`3
7 percent	5		3	`1	1 1	(4)	(4)	- 1	_
8 percent	7	_	2	3	(*)	(6)	`1	_	1
9 percent	1	_		1 1	"	"	_	!	
10 percent	4	1 1	(*)	_`	_	з	(*)	(1)	(*)
12 percent	( <sup>4</sup> )	1 _'	l 💟	_	_	(၅)	≌	(6)	- '
Greater than 12 percent	ή.	(*)	( <del>*</del> )	-	-	(*)	(°)	(6)	-
Specified dollar amount	2	1	(4)	-	1	(*)	(1)	-	(4)
Technical and clerical									
Total	100	5	36	4	16	· 13	6	14	6
Up to the first:									
2 percent	2	-	(1)	_	1	-	-	(*)	(4)
3 percent	12	(*)	3	-	6	1	(*)	2	(*)
4 percent	11	'1	3	1 1	2	2	-	(*)	2
5 percent	10	()	2	1 1	2	3	1	2	(†)
6 percent	48	\ <u>`</u> 2	21	(0)	4	4	4	9	`3
7 percent	2		1	l ö	1	(4)	(*)		_
8 percent	4	_	1	1 1	l (g)	(4)	🥳	_	1
9 percent	(4)	_	_	(1)	"		_	· _	
10 percent	5	1 1	2	"	_	2	( <del>*</del> )	(*)	(4)
12 percent	(*)	1'	I _	_	_	( <del>)</del>	≚	6	''
Greater than 12 percent	1	(2)	(*)	_	-	l 6	(*)	ტ	_
·									4
Specified dollar amount	5	(1)	3	ı -	1	l (*)	(*)	- 1	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 105. Savings and thrift plans: Percent of full-time participants by provision for employer matching contributions, medium and large firms, 1989—Continued

					Matching p	ercentage <sup>2</sup>				
Employee earnings to be matched	Total	25 percent	50 percent	75 percent	100 percent	Other fixed percentages	Varies with contribution		Other³	
Production and service										
Total	100	10	46	1	10	8	6	11	8	
Up to the first:  2 percent  3 percent  4 percent  5 percent  6 percent  7 percent  8 percent  10 percent  Greater than 12 percent	5 4 12 15 50 3 1 3	(*) 4 1 4 - - 1 (*)	1 1 3 7 25 2 (1) 2	- (f) (f) - (f) - (f) - (f)	2 2 1 1 3 (1) (1)	(†) 1 2 4 1 (†)	1 (f) 3 (f) 0	(f) 3 6 - (f) (f)	(†) (†) 1 1 4 - (†) (†)	
Specified dollar amount	6	-	5	_	(4)	1	-	· -	(4)	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Employee may contribute a percent of salary up to a specified maximum; ceilings on contributions to be matched by employers generally are lower. If the maximum varied by participant's length-of-service, age, or both, the highest possible percentage was tabulated.

Table 106. Savings and thrift plans: Percent of full-time participants by provisions for investment of employer and employee contributions, medium and large firms, 1989

0	All part	icipants	Professional a tive par	nd administra- ticipants	Technical a partic	and clerical ipants	Production partic	and service ipants
Characteristic	Employer contributions	Employee contributions	Employer contributions	Employee contributions	Employer contributions	Employee contributions	Employer contributions	Employee contributions
Total in plans permitting investment choices by employees <sup>1</sup>	53	90	58	93	51	92	49	86
Investment choice								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company stock	50 83 37 31 23 59 41 4 7	60 79 32 26 25 64 35 3 10	51 85 38 29 26 59 44 7	59 84 37 26 30 61 40 3 12	47 85 44 32 24 51 47 7 9	60 78 36 25 25 59 39 4 8	51 76 29 31 17 68 31 1 5	63 72 22 25 21 72 27 1 8
Number of choices								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Two	22 40 20 16	25 36 23 15	16 43 21 18	19 37 25 19	21 34 21 22	27 30 25 16	31 41 17 10	30 41 19 9

Excludes plans that limit investment options to participants age 55 or greater.
 Includes purchases of life insurance or annuities, real estate,

both, the highest possible percentage was tabulated.

The percentage of matchable employee contributions added by employers. Some plans specified a maximum annual employer contribution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes percentages that vary by type of investment chosen and by length of service.

Less than 0.5 percent.

Includes purchases of life insurance or annuities, real estate, mortgages, and deposits in credit union or savings accounts.

Table 107. Saving and thrift plans: Percent of full-time participants by provisions for withdrawal of employer contributions prior to disability, retirement age, or termination of employment, medium and large firms, 1989

Least restrictive provision	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Withdrawals permitted	71	74	70	68
For hardship reasons¹ Full withdrawal, no penalty		34 21	36 22	32 22
Full withdrawal, with penalty . Partial withdrawal, no penalty Partial withdrawal, with	7 5	6 7	6 6	7 3
penalty Not determinable	(²) (²)	ෆ ෆ	(²) (²)	(²) 1
For any reasonFull withdrawal, no penalty Full withdrawal, with penalty	37 15 16	39 16 16	35 15 15	35 14 18
Partial withdrawal, no penalty Partial withdrawal, with	2	4	2	1
penalty Not determinable	2 (²)	3 (°)	2 (²)	2 -
No withdrawals permitted	29	26	30	32

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Commonly expressed reasons for withdrawal were: Purchase or repair of primary residence, education of an immediate family member, death or illness in the family, or sudden uninsured loss.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 108. Savings and thrift plans: Percent of full-time participants by method of distribution of account at retirement, medium and large firms, 1989

<del>-</del>				
Method of distribution available	All par- ticipants	Professional and administrative participants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Cash distribution <sup>1</sup> Lifetime annuity (including	97	97	96	96
joint-and-survivor forms)	28	25	24	33
Installments	52	53	52	50
Lump sum	96	96	95	96
Stock distribution <sup>2</sup>	(°)	(°)	(a)	_
Not determinable	3	3	4	4

<sup>1</sup> The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many participants are offered optional forms of cash distribution.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 109. Deferred profit sharing plans: Percent of full-time participants by selected provisions, medium and large firms, 1989

ltem	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and adminis- trative partici- pants	Technical and clerical participants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
Total	100	100	100	100
Method of determining employer contributions				
Based on stated formula	60 10	56 11	54 9	65 9
assets  Determined by unit profits  Other stated formula  No predetermined formula	33	12 (') 33 44	10 (¹) 35 46	24 - 32 35
Allocation of profits to individual employees				
Equally to all participants	64	- 67 10 7 16	- 71 8 7 14	1 60 9 11 18
Loans from employees' accounts				
Permitted		28 72	28 72	11 89

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Employer and employee contributions are invested solely in company stock, which is automatically distributed upon retirement or termination of employment.

Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes participants in plans that based allocation on unit performance or the ratio of employee compensated hours to total compensated

Table 110. Savings and thrift and deferred profit sharing plans: Percent of full-time participants by age and length-of-service requirements for participation, medium and large firms, 1989

Age and service requirement	All part	icipants		and administra- ticipants		and clerical ipants		and service ipants
provision <sup>1</sup>	Savings and thrift plans	Deferred profit sharing plans	Savings and thrift plans	Deferred profit sharing plans	Savings and thrift plans	Deferred profit sharing plans	Savings and thrift plans	Deferred profit sharing plans
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With minimum age and/or service requirement	85	94	85	93	89	93	83	94
Service requirement only	4 (²) 7 45 (²) 4	65 1 - 3 54 - 1 5	63 4 (?) 9 46 (°) 3	67 2 - 3 54 - 1 7	61 4 (?) 6 45 (?) 4 2	65 2 3 50 - 6 5	60 4 (°) 6 44 - 6 (°)	64 1 - 4 56 - (²)
Age 20 or less  No service requirement 1-11 months 1 year	5 (²) 3 2	4 1 2 1	5 (²) 3 2	4 1 2 2	5 ( <sup>2</sup> ) 3 2	3 1 1	4 1 2 1	4 1 3 (²)
Age 21	1 1 (²) 15	25 (²) 2 - 23 -	16 1 1 ( <sup>2</sup> ) 13	22 1 1 - 21 -	23 1 (²) 19 1	24 1 1 - 22	19 2 1 (²) 15 (²)	27 (²) 2 - 24
Age 22 or older 1 year Over 1 year		- - -	(°) (°) (°)	- - -	(°) (°) -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Without minimum age and/or service requirement	15	6	15	7	11	. 7	17	. 6
Age and service requirement not determinable	O	<b>-</b>	· (7)	-	-	-		-

¹ If a plan had alternate participation requirements, one of which was service only, the service only requirement was tabulated.
² Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 111. Savings and thrift and deferred profit sharing plans: Percent of full-time participants by type of vesting schedule, medium and large firms, 1989

	All part	icipants		nd administra- ticipants		and clerical ipants		and service ipants
Type of vesting schedule	Savings and thrift plans	Deferred profit sharing plans	Savings and thrift plans	Deferred profit sharing plans	Savings and thrift plans	Deferred profit sharing plans	Savings and thrift plans	Deferred profit sharing plans
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Immediate full vesting	30	37	28	30	33	35	29	42
Cliff vesting¹ with full vesting after:	25	12	25	11	23	9	27	14
1-2 years	2 11 11 1	- 4 4 4	1 10 13 1	- 2 5 3	1 9 12 1	- 1 5 4	3 13 9 2	- 7 4 4
Graduated vesting <sup>2</sup> with full vesting after:	32	50	30	57	31	55	37	44
4 or fewer years	2 3 (°) 2 (°)	2 6 7 20 1 10 4 1	3 20 2 2 2 2 0 2 0	(°) 7 11 19 1 13 5 1	3 20 2 3 (?) 2 (?)	1 12 5 16 2 14 4 1	5 19 3 4 ( <sup>2</sup> ) 4 1	2 3 5 22 (°) 7 4
Class vesting4 with each class fully vested after:	13	1	17	2	13	1	8	(*)
1 year 2 years 3 years More than 3 years	(°) 7 5 1	- 1 - (*)	(³) 7 8 2	- 2 - (°)	(°) 7 5 1	- 1 - (³)	(°) 6 1 1	(°)

<sup>1</sup> Under a cliff vesting schedule, an employee is not entitled to any benefits accrued under the plan until satisfying the requirements for 100

benefits accrued under the plan until satisfying the requirements for 100 percent vesting.

<sup>2</sup> Graduated vesting schedules give an employee rights to a gradually increasing share of accrued benefits, determined by years of service, eventually reaching 100 percent vesting status. During 1989, as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, sponsors of most single-employer plans who adopt this form of vesting must alter their schedule to provide full vesting by the end of 7 years of service.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Under class-year vesting, employers' contributions for a particular year (class) become nonforfeitable after employees satisfy vesting requirements. Subsequent years become fully vested as each class matures. Included here are class year schedules with both graduated and cliff vesting features.

### **Chapter 8. Plan Administration**

In addition to the data on individual benefit plans, the survey explored how insurance and retirement benefits were administered and financed, and whether benefits were offered independently or as part of a flexible benefits program.

#### Plan sponsor

Single employers were the predominant sponsors of most major benefit plans offered to full-time workers in medium and large firms (table 112). Nearly all participants in life insurance, health care, long-term disability insurance, and defined benefit pension plans were in single-employer plans. Eighty-two percent of sickness and accident insurance participants were in single-employer plans; most of the remaining participants were covered by State temporary disability insurance benefit plans.<sup>43</sup> (State plans are discussed in chapter 5.)

Multiemployer plans result from agreements between employers within an industry or related industries and one or more labor unions. These plans allow employees moving from one employer to another within an industry to receive the same or similar benefits. Defined benefit pension and health care plans were the most common benefits sponsored by multiemployer groups, and production—service employees were the most likely recipients of such benefits. The scope of the survey, which excludes establishments with under 100 employees, may account for the small representation of multiemployer plans. The inclusion of small establishments in such industries as contract construction and trucking might increase the prevalence of such plans.

#### Plan financing

Generally, there were many more participants in wholly employer–financed plans than in partly employer–financed plans (table 113). Employee contributions were most often required for medical and dental care, particularly for family coverage. In fact, more than three–fifths of the medical and dental care plan participants were required to contribute toward the cost of family coverage.

For almost all benefits, a greater percentage of blue-collar workers than white-collar workers participated in wholly employer-financed plans. The exceptions were life insurance and defined benefit pension plans, where the ratio of contributory to noncontributory plans was similar for all occupational groups.

## Flexible benefits plans and reimbursement accounts

Traditionally, employers have offered their workers benefit plans in a number of areas, such as health care, life insurance, and retirement. Employees may have a choice between one plan or more in a benefit area, for example, between a commercial health insurance plan and a health maintenance organization, but plans in each area are offered separately. In recent years, however, new approaches to offering benefits have attracted considerable attention. Since 1986, BLs has studied two arrangements for offering such benefits—flexible benefits plans and reimbursement accounts (table 114).

Flexible benefits plans, reimbursement accounts, or both were offered to 24 percent—7.8 million—of the employees in medium and large firms in 1989, up from the 13 percent reported in 1988. In 1986, when the Bureau first studied there plans, they were offered to 5 percent of employees. Flexible benefits plans and reimbursement accounts were more common among white—collar workers (35 percent) than among blue—collar workers (11 percent).

Flexible benefits plans, also known as cafeteria plans, covered 9 percent of all workers. <sup>44</sup> These arrangements allow employees to choose between two types of benefits or more. The most common choices offered were health care; life and long-term disability insurance; and the option of receiving cash instead of benefits. Less common choices included extra sick leave and vacation days, the option to deposit funds into a tax-deferred retirement plan, child care expenses, sickness and accident insurance, and group legal services. Pensions are usually fixed benefits and not part of a flexible benefits program.

Twenty-three percent of all workers were eligible for reimbursement accounts, which provide funds from which

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Mandatory benefits were also included for railroad employees. A small number of workers received sickness and accident insurance through the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and defined benefit pension plans through Tier 2 of Railroad Retirement. Railroad Retirement is a federally mandated defined benefit pension plan for employees in the railroad and related industries; Tier 2 resembles a private plan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> For this survey, a plan had to allow choices among two types of benefits or more to be classified as a flexible benefits plan. Thus, plans that permitted a selection in only one benefit (for example, a choice among several health care options or plans) were not classified as flexible benefits plans.

employees pay for expenses not covered by their regular benefits package. These accounts, also called flexible spending accounts, are usually financed by employee pretax money, although some accounts are funded either wholly or partly by employers. Reimbursement accounts may be part of a flexible benefits plan or they may stand alone.

More than three-quarters of employees eligible for reimbursement accounts could allocate funds for health care deductibles and coinsurance and for other health expenses not covered by their health care plan (table 115). Almost 90 percent of eligible employees could use money from these accounts to pay for dependent care expenses, generally both child care and care for elderly or disabled relatives. Reimbursement account funds could be allocated

for the payment of the employees' share of health care premiums by 40 percent of eligible employees, while less than 20 percent could use these accounts to pay for other insurance premiums, such as life insurance or a spouse's insurance premiums. Less than 5 percent could use their reimbursement account funds to pay for legal services.

Nine of ten employees participating in flexible benefits plans or reimbursement accounts were required to contribute toward the cost of their benefits, or were allowed to contribute to obtain additional benefits. Nearly all of these contributions were in the form of a salary reduction arrangement.

Individual benefit plans offered through a flexible benefits plan were analyzed and included in the tabulations for specific benefit areas in this bulletin.

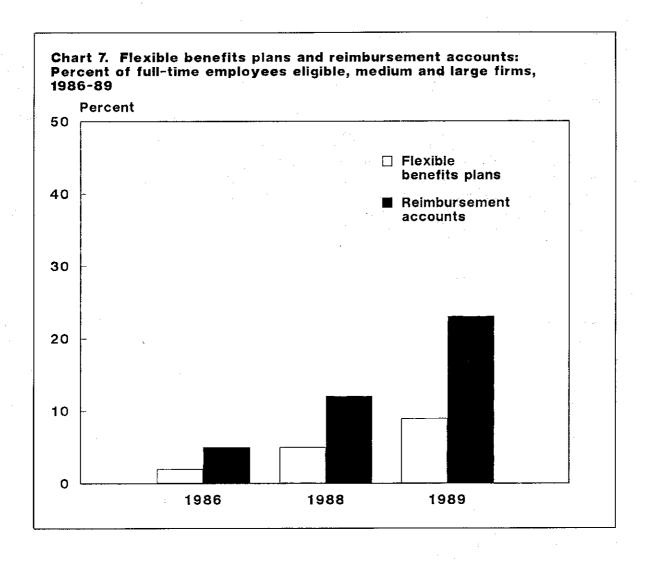


Table 112. Plan administration: Percent of full-time participants in selected employee benefit programs by type of plan sponsor, medium and large firms, 1989

Plan sponsor	Health care	Life insurance	Sickness and accident insurance	Long-term disability insurance	Defined benefit pension
All participants					
Total	100 98 2 - ( <sup>6</sup> )	100 98 1 - (°)	100 82 1 17 -	100 100 (²) - -	100 94 4 2
Professional and administrative					
Total Single employer Multiemployer¹ Mandated benefits³ Employer association⁴	100 100 (°) - (°)	100 100 - - ( <sup>a</sup> )	100 71 - 29 -	100 100 (°) - -	100 99 1 (²)
Technical and clerical			<u> </u>		
Total	100 99 (²) - 1	100 99 (²) - 1	100 75 (°) 25 -	100 100 (°) - -	100 98 1 1
Production and service					
Total	100 97 3 - (²)	100 98 2 - (²)	100 87 2 11 -	100 100 (°) - -	100 89 8 3

<sup>1</sup> Individual employers in the same or in a related industry contributing a negotiated amount to a trust fund providing benefits for employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement.

ticipants were covered by Railroad Retirement Tier 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The majority of the participants with mandated sickness and accident insurance benefits were covered by State temporary disability insurance plans. The remaining employees were covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Mandated defined benefit pension plan par-

Band of small employers in a common trade or business, for example, savings and loan associations. The plan sponsored by the association is not negotiated with the employees.

Table 113. Plan financing: Percent of full-time participants in selected employee benefit programs by source of financing, medium and large firms, 1989

	Sickness and accident insurance	Long-term disability insurance	Medical care for employee	Medical care for family	Dental care for employee	Dental care for family	Life insurance	Defined benefit pension
Ali participants								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wholly employer financed	83	79	53	34	52	37	87	96
Partly employer financed		21	47	66	48	63	13	4
Professional and administrative								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wholly employer financed	75	77	49	30	46	33	86	95
Partly employer financed		23	51	70	54	67	14	5
Technical and clerical	•							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wholly employer financed		75	45	27	46	31	86	97
Partly employer financed		25	55	73	54	69	14	97 3
Production and service								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wholly employer financed		87	58	41	59	43	88	95
Partly employer financed		13	42	59	41	57	12	5

Table 114. Flexible benefits plans and reimbursement accounts:¹ Percent of full-time employees eligible, medium and large firms, 1989

Coverage	All em- ployees	Profes- sional and adminis- trative employ- ees	Techni- cal and clerical employ- ees	Produc- tion and service employ- ees
Total	100	100	100	100
Eligible for flexible benefits and/or reimbursement accounts	24	38	33	11
Flexible benefits	9 8	14 12	15 14	3 2
Reimbursement accounts Freestanding reimbursement	23	36	31	11
accounts	15	24	17	8
Not eligible for flexible benefits or reimbursement accounts	76	62	67	89

Flexible benefits plans, also known as flexible compensation and cafeteria plans, allow employees to choose between two or more benefits or benefit options -- cash may be one of the options -- in determining their individual benefit packages. Reimbursement (flexible spending) accounts, which are used to finance benefits or expenses unpaid by insurance or benefit plans, may be part of a flexible benefits program or stand alone (freestanding accounts). These accounts may be financed by the employer, employee, or both. The employee contribution is usually made through a salary reduction arrangement.

NOTE: Sums of individual items do not equal totals because some employees were eligible for both flexible benefits plans and reimbursement accounts. Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

Table 115. Reimbursement accounts: Percent of eligible full-time employees by expenses covered, medium and large firms, 1989

Expense	All eligible employees	Professio- nal and administra- tive employees	Technical and clerical employees	Production and service employees	
Health care premiums Health care deductibles	40	40	38	42	
and coinsurances Other health care	79	81	85	66	
expenses <sup>2</sup>	78	81	85	64	
premiums <sup>3</sup>	17	16	14	22	
Child care expenses	87	89	89	82	
Legal expenses	3	4	4	1	

A deductible is a dollar amount that must be paid by a health care plan participant before the plan will begin paying benefits. A coinsurance is a percent of expenses that must be borne by the plan participant.

NOTE: Where applicable, dash indicates no employees in this category.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes items not covered by a health care plan, such as hearing examinations or eyeglasses.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The most common benefit plan premiums included were for life and long-term disability insurance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Most accounts reimbursed expenses for all dependent care, including care for elderly or disabled adults.

### **Appendix A: Technical Note**

#### Scope of survey

This survey of the incidence and characteristics of employee benefit plans covers private sector establishments<sup>1</sup> in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, employing at least 100 workers. Industrial coverage includes: Mining; construction; manufacturing; transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate: and services.

Establishments meeting the minimum size criterion as of the reference date of the sampling frame are included in the survey, even if they employed fewer workers at the time of data collection. Establishments found to be outside the industrial scope of the survey at the time of data collection are excluded.

The industrial coverage and minimum establishment size for this survey are the same as for the 1988 survey but differ from the private sector surveys conducted annually from 1979 to 1986. The previous surveys excluded most of the service industries and included establishments which employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry.

Table A-1 shows the estimated number of establishments and employees within the scope of the survey and the number within the sample actually studied for each major industry division.

#### Occupational groups

Data were collected individually for the following three broad occupational groups:

Professional-administrative. Includes occupations that require a foundation of knowledge in the theories, concepts, principles, and practices of a broad field of science, learning, administration, or management acquired through a college-level education or the equivalent in progressively responsible experience. Above entry levels, the exercise of a high degree of creativity, originality, analytical ability, and independent judgment to solve varied and complex problems in the field of work is characteristic.

Technical-clerical. Includes office and sales clerical, technical support, protective services, and other such occupa-

tions that do not require full knowledge of a professional or administrative field of work or the application of a high level of creativity, originality, analytical ability, or independent judgment. Job performance skills are typically acquired through on-the-job experience and/or specific training which is less than that usually represented by a baccalaureate degree. These skills include the application of a practical knowledge of established procedures, practices, precedents, and guidelines.

Production-service. Includes skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled trades; craft and production occupations; manual labor occupations; custodial occupations; and operatives.

Excluded from the survey are executive employees (defined as those whose decisions have direct and substantial effects on an organization's policymaking); part-time, temporary, and seasonal employees; and operating employees in constant travel status, such as airline flight crews and long-distance truckdrivers.

#### **Benefit areas**

Sampled establishments were requested to provide data on work schedules and details of plans in each of the following benefit areas: Paid lunch periods, paid rest periods, paid holidays, paid vacations, paid personal leave, paid funeral leave, paid military leave, paid jury—duty leave, paid and unpaid parental leave, paid sick leave, sickness and accident insurance, long—term disability insurance, health care, life insurance, retirement and capital accumulation plans, flexible benefits plans, and reimbursement accounts.

Data were also collected on the incidence of the following other benefits: Severance pay, supplemental unemployment benefits, parking, subsidized commuting, travel accident insurance, nonproduction cash bonuses, financial counseling, prepaid legal services, gifts, child care, adoption assistance, eldercare, in-house infirmaries, long-term care insurance, wellness programs, recreation facilities, subsidized meals, employee discounts, relocation allowances, educational assistance, and employee assistance programs.

#### Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the sample was selected (called the sampling frame) was developed by refining data from the most recently available State unemployment insurance (UI) reports for the 48 States covered

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For this survey, a plan had to allow choices among two types of benefits or more to be classified as a flexible benefits plan. Thus, plans that permitted a selection in only one benefit (for example, a choice among several health care options or plans) were not classified as flexible benefits plans.

by the survey and the District of Columbia. The reference date of the available UI reports was generally March 1987. The refinement procedures included an effort to ensure that most sampling frame units corresponded to the definition of an establishment developed for this survey. (Establishments in the manufacturing industries were not refined because of limited resources. A small number of additional sampling frame units were not refined to correspond to the definition of an establishment because of limited reporting ability of companies.)

#### Sampling design

The sample of 1,970 establishments<sup>2</sup> was selected by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry group and establishment size group based on the total employment in the establishment. The industry groups consisted of two-digit Standard Industrial Classification Major Groups, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum (defined by industry and size) was approximately proportional to the total employment of all sampling frame establishments in the stratum. Thus, a stratum that contained 1 percent of the total employment within the scope of the survey received approximately 1 percent of the total sample establishments.

Each sampled establishment was selected with a probability approximately proportional to the average establishment employment of its stratum. For example, consider two strata: A and B, with respective average establishment employment of 5,000 and 1,000. An establishment in stratum A is five times more likely to be selected than an establishment in stratum B.

A sample was then selected within each stratum using a probability technique to maximize the probability of retaining the establishments selected in the 1988 survey.<sup>3</sup> This method of selection reduced collection costs by decreasing the number of new establishments in the sample.

#### **Data collection**

Data for the survey were collected by visits of Bureau field economists to the sampled establishments. To reduce the reporting burden, respondents were asked to provide documents describing their flexible benefits plans, reimbursement accounts, retirement and capital accumulation plans, medical and dental care, and insurance benefits. These were analyzed by BLS staff in Washington to obtain the required data on plan provisions. Data on paid leave generally were obtained directly from the employer at the time of the visit.

Data were collected primarily during the months of January through July, reflecting an average reference period of April 1989. Respondents were asked for information as of the time of the data collection visit.

#### **Data tabulation**

The tables presented in this bulletin show the percent of employees who were covered by paid leave plans or unpaid parental leave plans; participated in medical and dental care, insurance, retirement, or capital accumulation plans; or were eligible for flexible benefits plans, reimbursement accounts, or other selected benefits. Except in tables 2, 114, and 115, counts of workers covered by benefit plans included those who had not met possible minimum length—of—service requirements at the time of the survey.

Most of the tables in this bulletin show the percent of workers covered by individual benefit plans or plan provisions. Percentages are calculated in three ways. One technique, followed in tables 1, 3–5, 7, 9, 12–16, 18, 20, 21, 98, and 99, shows the number of covered workers as a percent of all workers within the scope of the survey; tables 2 and 114 show the number of eligible workers as a percent of all workers.

A second approach is followed in tables 8, 10, 11, 17, 26, 28, 29, 32–38, 52, 53, 58, 68, 76, 100, 112, and 113. These tables show the number of workers covered by specific features in a benefit area as a percent of all employees who participate in that general benefit area. They answer questions concerning the typical coverage provided to persons with a given medical care, dental care, insurance, retirement, or capital accumulation plan; for example, what percent of all employees with medical care receive prescription drug coverage?

The third approach provides a close look at an important plan feature (tables 27, 30, 31, 39–51, 54–56, 59–67, 69–70, 72–75, 77–84, 86–88, 90–91, 93–97, 102–105, 107–111, and 115), for example, what percent of all employees with accidental death and dismemberment benefits have coverage equal to their life insurance benefits? Tables 25, 89, 92, 101, and 106, use a combined approach, indicating in the first row of data the percent of persons who have a particular coverage, while the remainder of the table is based on all employees with that coverage.

This multilevel approach has the advantage of clearly pointing out typical benefit plan characteristics after the incidence of the benefit has been established. Any of the second or third types of tables, if desired, can be converted to the first type by multiplying each data cell by appropriate factors. For example, to calculate the percent of all employees in plans paying for eyeglasses, multiply the percent of those with vision plans that cover eyeglasses (68 percent from table 54) by the percent of medical care participants with vision care coverage (35 percent from table 37), and multiply that product by the percent of all employees who have medical care coverage (92 percent from

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The number of sample units selected in this survey is determined by resources, operational constraints, and knowledge of the sampling errors of estimates in previous years' surveys.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This method modifies the method introduced by Nathan Keyfitz in "Sampling with Probabilities Proportional to Size: Adjusting for Changes in the Probabilities," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1951, No. 46, pp. 105-9.

table 1). In this example, 22 percent of employees are in plans that pay for eyeglasses (.68 X .35 X .92).

Tables 6, 19, 22-24, 57, 71, and 85 differ from other tables because they display average benefit values rather than percentages of workers. These tables present the averages for all covered employees; calculations exclude workers without the benefit.

#### Survey response

The following summary is a composite picture of the establishment responses to the survey:

Number of establishments

In sample	1,970
Out of business and out of scope	28
Refusing to respond	291
Nonresponse other than refusal	4
Responding fully or partially	1,647

There are three procedures used to adjust for missing data from partial schedules and total refusals. First, imputations for the number of plan participants are made for cases where this number was not reported (from 2 to 8 percent of participants in medical and dental care, insurance, and retirement and capital accumulation plans and less than 1 percent of participants in paid leave plans.) Each of these participant values is imputed by randomly selecting a similar plan from another establishment in a similar industry, geographic region, and establishment size. The participant rate from this randomly selected plan is then used to approximate the number of participants for the plan which is missing a participation value in an establishment which has provided only a portion of the data requested.

Second, imputations for plan provisions are made where they are not available in a partially responding establishment. These plan provisions are imputed by randomly selecting a similar plan from another establishment in a similar industry, geographic region, and establishment size. The plan provisions from this randomly selected plan are then used to represent the plan which is missing plan provision data. (This was done for about 3 percent of participants in sickness and accident insurance plans, 20 percent of medical and dental participants, 30 percent of long-term disability insurance participants, 35 percent of retirement and capital accumulation plan participants, and 40 percent of life insurance plan participants. Imputations were done for less than 1 percent of the participants in paid leave plans.)

For other forms of missing data (totally unusable establishments and refusals), a weight adjustment is made using the sample unit employment. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents is equal to the mean value of the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. These cells are defined in a manner that groups establishments together which are homogeneous with respect to the characteristics of interest. In most cases, these cells are the same as those used for sample selection.

#### Survey estimation methods

The survey design uses an unbiased estimator, the Horvitz-Thompson, which assigns the inverse of each sample unit's probability of selection as a weight to the unit's data. The estimator is modified to account for a weight adjustment factor developed during the adjustment for nonresponse. The general form of the estimator for a population total is:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & n & Y_i \\
Y = \sum & & \\
i = 1 & P_i
\end{array}$$

where n = sample size

 $Y_i$  = value for the characteristics of the i<sup>th</sup> unit  $P_i$  = the probability of including the i<sup>th</sup> unit in the sample.

The basic form of the estimator, after modification to account for the weight adjustment factor, f<sub>i</sub>, developed during the adjustment for nonresponse, is:

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^{n'} \frac{f_i Y_i}{P_i}$$

where n' = number of responding units  $f_i = weight$  adjustment factor for the  $i^{th}$  unit.

Appropriate employment or establishment totals are used to calculate the proportion, mean, or percentage that is desired.

#### Reliability of estimates

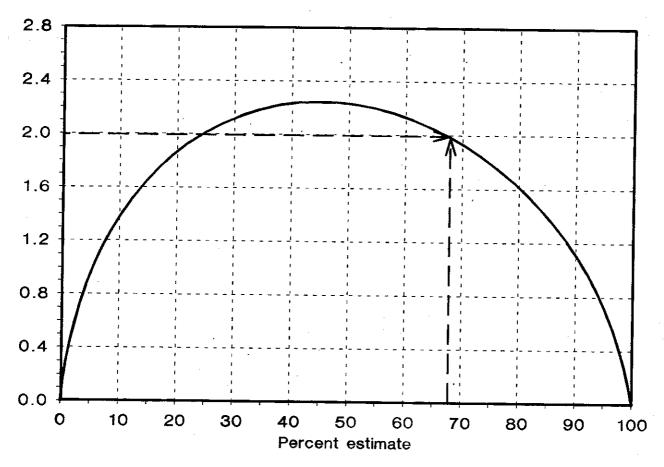
The statistics in this bulletin are estimates derived from a sample of 1,647 responding establishments, rather than tabulations based on all of the approximately 109,900 medium and large establishments within the scope of the survey. Consequently, the data are subject to sampling errors, as well as nonsampling errors.

Sampling errors are the differences that can arise between results derived from a sample and those computed from observations of all units in the population being studied. When probability techniques are used to select a sample, as in the Employee Benefits Survey, statistical measures called "standard errors" can be calculated to measure possible sampling errors.

This evaluation of survey results involves the formation of confidence intervals that can be interpreted in the following manner: Assume that repeated random samples of the same size were drawn from a given population and an estimate of some value, such as a mean or percentage, was made from each sample. Then, the intervals described by one standard error below each sample's estimate and one standard error above would include the population's value for 68 percent of the samples. Confidence rises to 90 percent if the intervals surrounding the sample estimates are

Chart A-1 Generalized standard errors, medium and large firms, 1989





widened to plus and minus 1.6 standard errors, and to 95 percent if the intervals are increase d to plus and minus 2 standard errors.

Chart A-1 provides standard errors for use in evaluating the estimates in the 107 tables shown in chapters 1-8 of this bulletin containing percentage estimates. For example, table 1 shows that 68 percent of all employees participated in sick leave plans in 1989. Chart A-1 shows a standard error of approximately 2.0 percent for this estimate. Thus, at the 95-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is 64 percent to 72 percent (68 plus and minus 2 times 2.0 percent).

Standard errors for tables 6, 22–24, and 57 could not be generalized into graphic representation. They are presented as tables A–2, A–3, A–4, A–5, and A–6. For example, the first entry in table 22 shows an average of 12.5 days of annual sick leave at 6 months of service. The standard error for this estimate is 1.1 days.

Standard errors cannot be computed for the replacement rates shown in tables 19, 71, and 85. The rates shown in these tables are projections based on models of the plan provisions.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can be attributed to many sources: Inability to obtain information about all establishments in the sample; definitional difficulties; differences in the interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; mistakes in recording or coding the data; and other errors of collection, response, processing, coverage, and estimation for missing data. Through the use of computer edits of the data and professional review of both individual and summarized data, efforts are made to reduce the nonsampling errors in recording, coding, and processing the data. However, to the extent that the characteristics of nonrespondents are not the same as those of respondents, nonsampling errors are introduced in the development of estimates. Because the impact of these limitations on the EBS estimates is unknown, reliability measurements are incomplete.

For those readers interested in further mathematical details, the next section describes how chart A-1 was derived from 1989 survey data.

## Mathematical details on estimates and generalized standard errors chart

Each estimator used in the production of the tables in this bulletin is approximately normally distributed. Standard errors for the percentage estimates were computed from a representative portion of the 1989 survey data. To simplify their presentation, a curve was fitted to the standard error estimates, by regression techniques (chart A-1).

The curve's equation is:

$$S \, = \, e^{\left[a \, + \, b \, \left\{ \, ln(P) \right\}^{\, 2} \, + \, c \, \left\{ \, ln(100\text{--P}) \right\}^{\, 2} + \, d \, \, ln(P) \, \, ln \, \, (100\text{--P}) \right]}$$

where:

S = standard error

P = percentage estimate from the bulletin

e = exponential function

In = natural logarithm function.

For the 1989 Employee Benefits Survey,

$$a = -0.41325$$
,  $b = -0.04720$ ,  $c = -0.03323$ ; and  $d = 0.15986$ .

These are regression coefficients. The curve fits the data with  ${\bf R}^2=0.82$  and no pattern in the residuals. Moreover, differences between this curve and curves based on previous years survey data are primarily due to the differences in sample size.

The equation of the curve was obtained empirically, by starting with the equation:

$$S = a P^b (100 - P)^c$$
.

A-1. Estimated number of establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied, medium and large firms, United States, 1989

	Number of establish-	Number of workers in establishments						
Industry division <sup>2</sup>	ments	Total <sup>3</sup>	Professional and administrative	Technical and clerical	Production and service			
		···	Within scope of surve	y .				
All industries	109,929	40,530,163	9,030,826	7,950,032	15,446,747			
Manufacturing	35,201	14,128,935	3,060,859	1,839,780	8,838,553			
lonmanufacturing	74,727	26,401,228	5,969,967	6,110,252	6,608,194			
Mining	1,284	352,900	114,621	78,003				
Construction	3,201	667,144	106,616	67,721	155,760			
Transportation, communications,	-,	001,111	100,010	07,721	407,012			
electric, gas, and sanitary services	5,051	3,319,779	773,990	704 500	4.007.446			
Wholesale trade	5,819	1,395,106	402,674	784,583	1,327,142			
Retail trade	19,468	6,876,880	576,611	296,476	661,467			
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	9,679	3,661,099	1,301,180	753,454	2,034,467			
Services	30,225	10,128,320	2,694,275	1,872,763 2,257,251	109,829 1,912,516			
	Studied <sup>4</sup>							
All industries	1,647	6,551,182	2,004,572	1,506,025	2,148,621			
	i			1,555,525	E, 170,0E1			
lanufacturing	522	2,378,068	766,593	351,066	1,225,080			
onmanufacturing	1,125	4,173,114	1,237,979	1,154,959	000 544			
Mining	15	22,550	9,557		923,541			
Construction	28	24,624	9,557 4,581	5,867	6,654			
Transportation, communications,		HTIVET	4,001	3,041	14,594			
electric, gas, and sanitary services	152	1,528,896	365,889	201 564	F07 400			
Wholesale trade	31	131,497	75,561	391,564	567,486			
Retail trade	107	505,230	52,806	44,218	10,674			
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	180	639,389	277,651	93,085	98,829			
Services	612	1,320,928	451,934	306,952	9,041			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii and establishments with fewer than 100 workers.

nel in constant travel status (e.g., airline pilots)-are excluded from the counts of employment by occupational group.

These figures refer to all respondents to the survey, whether or not

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

As defined in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Industry data are shown for informational purposes only and are subject to larger than normal sample error. See section on reliability of estimates.

3 This figure includes out-of-scope workers. These workers—execu-

tive management, part time, temporary, seasonal, and operating person-

they provided data for all items studied. See the section on survey re-

Table A-2. Standard errors for table 6 -- Paid holidays and vacations: Average number of days for full-time participants, medium and large firms, 1989

ltem	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and administra- tive participants	Technical and clerical participants	Production and service participants
Paid holidays	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.13
Paid vacation by length of service: At 6 months At 1 year At 3 years At 5 years At 10 years At 15 years At 20 years At 25 years At 30 years	.09 .13 .08 .11 .12 .14 .16 .19	.09 .14 .14 .12 .11 .16 .17 .20	.11 .16 .12 .20 .19 .19 .22 .26	.16 .14 .06 .10 .12 .17 .20 .21

Table A-3. Standard errors for table 22 -- Paid sick leave:
Average number of days at full pay for full-time participants
by type of plan, medium and large firms, 1989

ltem	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and administra- tive participants	Technical and clerical participants	Production and service participants
Paid annual sick leave by length of service: At 6 months	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.6	1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.6 1.7 1.7	0.8 .8 .9 1.2 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.8
Paid per disability sick leave by length of service: At 6 months At 1 year At 3 years At 5 years At 10 years At 15 years At 20 years At 25 years At 30 years	3.6 4.1	5.1 4.1 3.6 3.5 3.5 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.3	4.7 3.5 3.4 3.5 3.7 4.2 4.8 5.6 5.5	6.2 5.8 5.1 5.2 4.7 4.3 5.5 7.7 7.7

Table A-4. Standard errors for table 23 -- Paid annual sick leave: Average number of days at full pay for full-time participants by accumulation policy and sickness and accident insurance coordination, medium and large firms, 1989

		Τ		I	1			· · · · · ·	
ltem	All partici- pants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants		All partici- pants	Professional and administrative participants	Techni- cal and clerical partici- pants	Produc- tion and service partici- pants
At 1 year of service:					At 15 years of service:				
Cumulative plan With sickness and	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	Cumulative plan With sickness and	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.7
accident insurance Without sickness and	.3	.2	.3	.6	accident insurance Without sickness and	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2
accident insurance	.4	.3	.5	.4	accident insurance	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.7
Noncumulative plan With sickness and	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.4	Noncumulative plan	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.2
accident insurance Without sickness and	.6	.7	.6	.5	accident insurance Without sickness and	2.9	4.4	2.5	1.2
accident insurance	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.2	accident insurance	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.5
At 5 years of service:			ì		At 20 years of service:		İ		
Cumulative plan With sickness and	.5	.5	.4	.8	Cumulative plan With sickness and	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.7
accident insurance Without sickness and	.7	.8	.7	.9	accident insurance Without sickness and	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.3
accident insurance	.7	.7	.5	1.2	accident insurance	1,5	1.6	1.2	2.7
Noncumulative plan With sickness and	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	Noncumulative plan	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.4
accident insurance Without sickness and	1.6	2.6	1.6	.7	accident insurance Without sickness and	3.4	5.1	2.8	1.4
accident insurance	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.7	accident insurance	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.7
At 10 years of service:	i				At 25 years of service:		ļ		
Cumulative plan With sickness and	1.0	1.1	.9	1.6	Cumulative plan With sickness and	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.7
accident insurance Without sickness and	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	accident insurance Without sickness and	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3
accident insurance	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.4	accident insurance	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.7
Noncumulative plan With sickness and	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.1	Noncumulative plan With sickness and	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.6
accident insurance Without sickness and	2.6	3.8	2.2	1.0	accident insurance Without sickness and	3.6	5.5	3.1	1.6
accident insurance	3.2	3.7	3.6	4.3	accident insurance	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.9

Table A-5. Standard errors for table 24 -- Paid annual sick leave: Average number of days at full pay for full-time participants by sickness and accident insurance coordination, medium and large firms, 1989

Item	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and administra- tive participants	Technical and clerical participants	Production and service participants
At 1 year of service:				
With sickness and accident insurance Without sickness and	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
accident insurance	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.2
At 5 years of service:				
With sickness and accident insurance	.7	1.5	.8	.6
Without sickness and				
accident insurance	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.9
At 10 years of service:				
With sickness and accident insurance	1.1	2.3	1.1	.9
Without sickness and accident insurance	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.7
At 15 years of service:				
With sickness and	1.3	. 2.7.	1.2	1.0
accident insurance Without sickness and			1.2	
accident insurance	1.9	2.5	1.9	3.0
At 20 years of service:		1		
With sickness and accident insurance	1.5	3.1	1.3	1.1
Without sickness and				
accident insurance	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.1
At 25 years of service:				
With sickness and accident insurance	1.7	3.3	1.4	1.3
Without sickness and accident insurance	2.1	2.6	2.1	3.2

Table A-6. Standard errors for table 57-- Medical care benefits: Average monthly contribution of full-time participants in contributory plans, medium and large firms, 1989

Type of coverage	All par- ticipants	Profes- sional and administra- tive participants	Technical and clerical participants	Production and service participants
All plans				:
Employee coverage Family coverage	\$1.83 2.78	\$0.96 2.95	\$2.10 3.72	\$2.19 3.40
Health maintenance organizations				
Employee coverage Family coverage	1.68 4.85	1.08 3.53	2.06 5.76	2.04 6.08
Non-health maintenance organizations	·*.			
Employee coverage Family coverage	2.08 2.84	1.15 3.55	2.23 4.00	2.51 3.49

# Appendix B: Availability of the Survey's Data Base

The tables published in this bulletin present the major findings of the employee benefits survey in medium and large private firms; results of additional research appear as occasional articles in the Monthly Labor Review. However, the statistical tables in these publications cover only a portion of the employee benefits information collected. Persons interested in all provisions of a particular benefit studied during the annual survey can purchase a set of magnetic tapes containing the survey's data base through the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212. Because of the Bureau's pledge of confidentiality to survey respondents, the tapes have been carefully screened to remove or alter any data that would reveal the identity of individual establishments. The charge for furnishing the data is limited to the cost of producing the tapes and preparing supporting documentation.

For major benefit items, the BLS survey obtained plan provisions and employee participation data for each of three employee groups (professional and administrative, technical and clerical, and production and service). Information on employer costs was not collected. The magnetic tapes, which consist of a control file and plan data files for each benefit area, may be used to derive national estimates, similar to those published in this bulletin, for other items in the data base. For some data items not presented in this bulletin, however, the data file is insufficient to produce reliable national estimates, because either information on the provisions frequently was not available or the number of employees with the provision was very small. Moreover, the tapes may not yield reliable estimates for individual industries, geographic regions, or establishment size classes. Full documentation accompanies the tapes, including examples of estimating formulas. Although Bureau staff will respond to questions concerning the content of the tapes, technical assistance in developing estimates is limited due to the heavy workload associated with the survey program.

Data users can purchase individual tapes with details of plans for each of the following benefits or groups of benefits: Medical and dental care; life insurance; sickness and accident insurance; long-term disability insurance; retirement and capital accumulation plans; and time off, flexible benefits, and reimbursement accounts. (This last tape contains data on lunch time, rest periods, holidays, personal leave, vacations, funeral leave, jury —duty leave, military leave, parental leave, sick leave, flexible benefits plans, and reimbursement accounts.) Combined tapes are also available that contain data for all benefits surveyed. (Table 2 presents all of the information collected on the other surveyed benefits.) The plan data file contains provisions for each plan that was reported and for which usable information was available. However, plan identification numbers on the tape are scrambled (and other identifying information is removed) to protect the confidentiality of responding establishments.

Purchasers also receive the control file, which contains establishment information required to produce estimates from the plan data. Control file records include establishment size codes; geographic, industrial, and employee group classification codes; and the weighted number of workers in each employee group. The control file also lists all benefit plans offered in an establishment, with the weighted number of plan participants in each employee group. A plan is listed on more than one control file record if it covers employees in more than one establishment. Although plan identification numbers on the control file are scrambled, the same scrambled numbers appear on the data file so they can be matched to make estimates. Because establishment schedule numbers on the control file are scrambled differently for each employee group, it will not be possible to link together plans offered to different employee groups within an establishment.

Benefit provisions obtained from plan documents are recorded in coding manuals for medical and dental care, insurance, retirement, and capital accumulation plans, and are then entered on the plan data file. A set of coding manuals and instructions for completing them are supplied to tape purchasers for interpretation of data on the file. Time off, flexible benefits, and reimbursement account provisions are reported directly on collection forms, copies of which are also provided to tape purchasers.

The analysis of medical and dental care, insurance, retirement, and capital accumulation plans is extremely detailed. The following list of medical and dental care plan provisions included in the data base gives an indication of

the breadth and depth of the information available on the magnetic tapes. Coverage of other benefits is similarly detailed.

#### Medical and dental care data base:

Plan participation requirements

Employee monthly contribution for employee and family benefits

Pretax status of contributions

Fee arrangement and funding media

Medical coverage

Dental benefits

Vision benefits

Administration

Preexisting conditions

Difference in benefits provided for employee and spouse

Effect of layoff and retirement

Retired employees benefit coverage

Laid-off employees benefit coverage

Hospital coverage

Hospital room and board coverage

Hospital miscellaneous charges

Extended care

Extended care facility coverage

Home health care coverage

Hospice coverage

Surgical coverage

In-hospital surgical coverage

Second surgical opinion

Outpatient surgical coverage

Physician charges

In-hospital coverage

Office visit coverage

Maternity care benefits

Who is covered

Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory testing coverage

Accidental bodily injury benefit

Private duty nursing benefit

Mental health care benefits

In-hospital room and board charges

In-hospital physician charges

Coverage for mental or psychiatric hospital

Outpatient mental health care

Substance abuse benefits

In-hospital rehabilitative care

In-hospital detoxification care

Outpatient care

(separate questions for alcohol abuse and drug

abuse)

Other benefits

Hearing care.

Orthoptics

Physical examinations

Organ transplants

Well-baby care

Immunization and inoculation

Long-term nursing care

Cost containment features

Dental care benefits

Who is covered

Prophylaxis and routine exams

X-rays

**Fillings** 

Surgery—dental

Periodontal care

Endodontics

Inlays

Crowns

**Prosthetics** 

Orthodontia

Preauthorization requirement

Vision care benefits

Who is covered

Eyeglasses

Eye examinations

Contact lenses

Prescription drug benefits

Overall limitations

Out-of pocket expense limitation

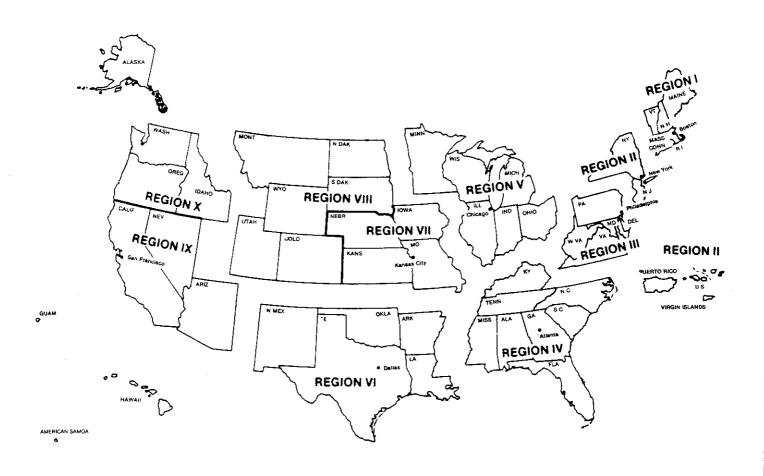
Overall deductible

Overall maximum

Overall coinsurance

Each medical expense section (e.g., hospitalization, prescription drugs, physician charges) contains information on internal limitations; these limits apply only to that category of care. For example, hospital room and board may have an internal limit of 120 days per confinement. Information on overall limitations is also included in each section, identifying limits that apply to more than one category of care. These overall limitations—deductibles, maximums, coinsurance, and out—of—pocket expense limitations—are then described at the end of the manual. Three sets of data on overall limitations are available for plans that include multiple overall limits.

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