

Table 1. Standard errors for retirement benefits:¹ Access, participation, and take-up rates,² National Compensation Survey, March 2012

Characteristics	Civilian ³			Private industry			State and local government		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
Management, business, and financial	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	–	–	–
Professional and related	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Teachers	1.0	1.0	0.5	–	–	–	0.8	0.8	0.5
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	0.9	1.0	0.5	–	–	–	0.3	0.6	0.4
Registered nurses	1.9	1.9	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.7
Protective service	3.3	3.2	3.1	6.5	2.9	4.8	1.1	1.3	0.9
Sales and office	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.1	0.6
Sales and related	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.9	0.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.5
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.0	4.6	4.4	1.2
Production	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.2	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	–	–	–
Full time	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Part time	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3
Union	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5
Nonunion	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7
Average wage within the following categories: ⁴									
Lowest 25 percent	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.8
Lowest 10 percent	1.9	0.8	2.2	1.8	0.7	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.5
Second 25 percent	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
Third 25 percent	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7
Highest 25 percent	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
Highest 10 percent	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Standard errors for retirement benefits:¹ Access, participation, and take-up rates,² National Compensation Survey, March 2012—Continued

Characteristics	Civilian ³			Private industry			State and local government		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	—	—	—
Service-providing industries	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4
Education and health services	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Educational services	0.8	0.8	0.6	3.2	2.5	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.5
Elementary and secondary schools	0.7	0.8	0.6	—	—	—	0.5	0.7	0.5
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.7
Health care and social assistance	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	3.3	3.3	1.5
Hospitals	1.0	1.4	1.2	—	—	—	1.5	2.3	2.2
Public administration	1.4	1.4	0.7	—	—	—	1.4	1.4	0.7
1 to 99 workers	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	3.0	3.1	1.1
1 to 49 workers	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	4.7	4.7	1.3
50 to 99 workers	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.6
100 workers or more	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4
100 to 499 workers	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	0.6
500 workers or more	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5
Geographic areas									
New England	2.8	2.9	1.8	3.2	3.1	2.1	3.0	3.2	1.2
Middle Atlantic	2.2	2.2	1.1	2.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.3
East North Central	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.2	0.7
West North Central	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.5
South Atlantic	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.3
East South Central	1.9	0.8	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.5	3.1	3.9	1.8
West South Central	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	3.4	3.4	0.4
Mountain	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.7	2.0	1.3
Pacific	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.5

¹ Includes defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution retirement plans. Workers are considered as having access or as participating if they have access to or are participating in at least one of these plan types.

² The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan, rounded for presentation. See Technical Note for more details.

³ Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See Technical Note for further explanation.

⁴ The categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The average wages are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2010." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: Dash indicates no establishments in this category or data did not meet publication criteria. For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20112012.htm.

Table 2. Standard errors for medical care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2012

Characteristics	Civilian ²			Private industry			State and local government		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
Management, business, and financial	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	—	—	—
Professional and related	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
Teachers	1.0	1.2	0.9	—	—	—	0.8	1.1	0.9
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	0.7	1.1	0.9	—	—	—	0.3	1.0	1.0
Registered nurses	1.7	1.5	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9
Protective service	3.4	3.0	1.4	5.6	4.2	3.8	1.1	1.4	1.3
Sales and office	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.1	1.1
Sales and related	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.3
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.9	2.7	1.9	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.0	4.5	4.5	1.6
Production	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.0	1.6	—	—	—
Full time	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6
Part time	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	2.5
Union	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8
Nonunion	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.9
Average wage within the following categories: ³									
Lowest 25 percent	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.2
Lowest 10 percent	1.6	0.9	3.7	1.5	0.9	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.3
Second 25 percent	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9
Third 25 percent	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.0
Highest 25 percent	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7
Highest 10 percent	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Standard errors for medical care benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2012—Continued

Characteristics	Civilian ²			Private industry			State and local government		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	—	—	—
Service-providing industries	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Education and health services	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9
Educational services	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.3	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.9
Elementary and secondary schools	0.5	0.9	0.9	—	—	—	0.5	0.9	1.0
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.0
Health care and social assistance	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	3.2	3.1	1.6
Hospitals	0.8	1.1	1.0	—	—	—	1.5	2.4	2.0
Public administration	1.4	1.4	0.8	—	—	—	1.4	1.4	0.8
1 to 99 workers	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	3.3	3.3	1.6
1 to 49 workers	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.6	4.3	2.0
50 to 99 workers	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.3	3.4	2.6
100 workers or more	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
100 to 499 workers	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.2
500 workers or more	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
Geographic areas									
New England	2.1	2.0	1.0	2.3	2.1	1.1	2.7	3.2	2.1
Middle Atlantic	2.1	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.7
East North Central	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.7
West North Central	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.7
South Atlantic	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.2
East South Central	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.6	2.3
West South Central	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.8
Mountain	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.9	1.6	3.0	3.7
Pacific	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.7

¹ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan, rounded for presentation. See Technical Note for more details.

² Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See Technical Note for further explanation.

³ The categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The average wages

are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2010." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: Dash indicates no establishments in this category or data did not meet publication criteria. For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20112012.htm.

Table 3. Standard errors for medical plans: Share of premiums paid by employer and employee for single coverage, National Compensation Survey, March 2012

Characteristics	Civilian ¹		Private industry		State and local government	
	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium
All workers participating in single coverage medical plans	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Worker characteristics						
Management, professional, and related	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Management, business, and financial	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	–
Professional and related	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Teachers	0.6	0.6	–	–	0.6	0.6
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	0.6	0.6	–	–	0.7	0.7
Registered nurses	0.9	0.9	–	–	–	–
Service	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Protective service	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8
Sales and office	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
Sales and related	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–
Office and administrative support	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Production	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	–	–
Transportation and material moving	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	–	–
Full time	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Part time	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4
Union	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nonunion	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
Average wage within the following categories: ²						
Lowest 25 percent	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Lowest 10 percent	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0
Second 25 percent	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
Third 25 percent	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Highest 25 percent	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Highest 10 percent	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Standard errors for medical plans: Share of premiums paid by employer and employee for single coverage, National Compensation Survey, March 2012—Continued

Characteristics	Civilian ¹		Private industry		State and local government	
	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium
Establishment characteristics						
Goods-producing industries	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	—	—
Service-providing industries	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Education and health services	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Educational services	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6
Elementary and secondary schools	0.6	0.6	—	—	0.6	0.6
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1
Health care and social assistance	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3
Hospitals	0.6	0.6	—	—	1.8	1.8
Public administration	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.5	0.5
1 to 99 workers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
1 to 49 workers	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
50 to 99 workers	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6
100 workers or more	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
100 to 499 workers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
500 workers or more	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Geographic areas						
New England	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7
Middle Atlantic	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
East North Central	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
West North Central	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.3
South Atlantic	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1
East South Central	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.2
West South Central	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
Mountain	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5
Pacific	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8

¹ Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See Technical Note for further explanation.

² The categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The average wages are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey:

Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2010." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: Dash indicates no establishments in this category or data did not meet publication criteria. For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20112012.htm.

Table 4. Standard errors for medical plans: Share of premiums paid by employer and employee for family coverage, National Compensation Survey, March 2012

Characteristics	Civilian ¹		Private industry		State and local government	
	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium
All workers participating in family coverage medical plans	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Worker characteristics						
Management, professional, and related	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9
Management, business, and financial	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	–
Professional and related	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Teachers	1.0	1.0	–	–	1.1	1.1
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	1.1	1.1	–	–	1.1	1.1
Registered nurses	1.3	1.3	–	–	–	–
Service	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
Protective service	1.3	1.3	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.1
Sales and office	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3
Sales and related	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	–	–
Office and administrative support	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.7
Production	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	–	–
Transportation and material moving	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	–	–
Full time	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9
Part time	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3
Union	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6
Nonunion	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
Average wage within the following categories: ²						
Lowest 25 percent	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6
Lowest 10 percent	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Second 25 percent	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Third 25 percent	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1
Highest 25 percent	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9
Highest 10 percent	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Standard errors for medical plans: Share of premiums paid by employer and employee for family coverage, National Compensation Survey, March 2012—Continued

Characteristics	Civilian ¹		Private industry		State and local government	
	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium	Employer share of premium	Employee share of premium
Establishment characteristics						
Goods-producing industries	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	—
Service-providing industries	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9
Education and health services	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Educational services	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	0.9	0.9	—	—	1.0	1.0
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.2
Health care and social assistance	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6
Hospitals	0.7	0.7	—	—	2.0	2.0
Public administration	0.9	0.9	—	—	0.9	0.9
1 to 99 workers	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.5
1 to 49 workers	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.5
50 to 99 workers	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.1	4.1
100 workers or more	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
100 to 499 workers	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.9
500 workers or more	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9
Geographic areas						
New England	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Middle Atlantic	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
East North Central	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
West North Central	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	3.3	3.3
South Atlantic	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7
East South Central	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.3	4.9	4.9
West South Central	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7
Mountain	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.0
Pacific	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9

¹ Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See Technical Note for further explanation.

² The categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The average wages are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey:

Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2010." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: Dash indicates no establishments in this category or data did not meet publication criteria. For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20112012.htm.

Table 5. Standard errors for life insurance benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2012

Characteristics	Civilian ²			Private industry			State and local government		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.4
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.4
Management, business, and financial	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	—	—	—
Professional and related	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.5
Teachers	1.5	1.5	0.4	—	—	—	1.6	1.5	0.5
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	1.9	1.9	0.3	—	—	—	1.8	1.8	0.4
Registered nurses	1.9	1.9	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.5
Protective service	3.1	3.0	0.9	5.6	5.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	0.4
Sales and office	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	2.4	2.3	0.4
Sales and related	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	1.3	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.3	2.4	2.4	0.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.0	0.4
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	2.8	2.7	0.9	3.2	3.1	1.2	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2.0	2.0	0.8	2.1	2.1	0.9	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	1.8	1.7	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.3	4.7	4.6	0.6
Production	1.8	1.7	0.4	1.9	1.7	0.4	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	2.2	2.2	0.4	2.3	2.3	0.5	—	—	—
Full time	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.4
Part time	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7
Union	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.7	1.6	0.3	1.7	1.7	0.4
Nonunion	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.6	1.5	0.6
Average wage within the following categories: ³									
Lowest 25 percent	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.5
Lowest 10 percent	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.1
Second 25 percent	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.5	0.6
Third 25 percent	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.4
Highest 25 percent	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.4
Highest 10 percent	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Standard errors for life insurance benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2012—Continued

Characteristics	Civilian ²			Private industry			State and local government		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.3	—	—	—
Service-providing industries	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.4
Education and health services	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.9	1.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.5
Educational services	1.2	1.1	0.5	3.1	3.1	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.6
Elementary and secondary schools	1.6	1.6	0.3	—	—	—	1.7	1.6	0.3
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
Health care and social assistance	1.9	2.0	0.4	2.1	2.1	0.5	3.8	3.7	0.8
Hospitals	0.9	1.0	0.4	—	—	—	1.8	2.1	1.1
Public administration	2.0	2.0	0.4	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	0.4
1 to 99 workers	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.7	3.7	0.8
1 to 49 workers	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	5.0	5.0	1.1
50 to 99 workers	2.2	2.2	0.8	2.2	2.3	0.9	8.0	7.9	1.0
100 workers or more	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.4
100 to 499 workers	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	2.2	2.2	0.4
500 workers or more	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5
Geographic areas									
New England	2.0	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.8	0.5	3.4	2.4	2.5
Middle Atlantic	3.0	2.9	0.2	3.6	3.5	0.3	1.9	1.9	0.2
East North Central	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.9	1.8	0.5	2.2	2.4	1.5
West North Central	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.8	3.0	0.4
South Atlantic	2.2	2.2	0.3	2.3	2.2	0.4	3.1	3.2	0.3
East South Central	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.6	1.3	6.7	6.0	3.1
West South Central	1.5	1.6	0.7	2.0	2.1	0.8	2.9	2.9	0.4
Mountain	2.3	2.1	0.7	2.3	2.2	0.9	5.5	4.9	0.8
Pacific	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.2	3.8	3.7	0.4

¹ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan, rounded for presentation. See Technical Note for more details.

² Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See Technical Note for further explanation.

³ The categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The average wages

are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2010." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: Dash indicates no establishments in this category or data did not meet publication criteria. For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20112012.htm.

Table 6. Standard errors for selected paid leave benefits: Access, National Compensation Survey, March 2012

Characteristics	Civilian ¹			Private industry			State and local government		
	Paid sick leave	Paid vacation	Paid holidays	Paid sick leave	Paid vacation	Paid holidays	Paid sick leave	Paid vacation	Paid holidays
All workers	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5
Management, business, and financial	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	–	–	–
Professional and related	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.6
Teachers	1.1	1.5	1.8	–	–	–	1.1	1.4	2.0
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	1.0	1.6	2.1	–	–	–	1.1	1.5	2.1
Registered nurses	1.9	2.3	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
Protective service	3.7	3.3	2.9	6.5	7.2	6.1	1.1	1.2	1.6
Sales and office	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	–	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
Sales and related	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.4	–	–	–
Production	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	3.0	4.0	3.0
Transportation and material moving	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	–	–	–
Full time	0.5	0.4	–	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1
Part time	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
Union	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.3
Nonunion	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5
Average wage within the following categories: ²									
Lowest 25 percent	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.4
Lowest 10 percent	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.4
Second 25 percent	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0
Third 25 percent	0.8	0.5	–	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.1
Highest 25 percent	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.8
Highest 10 percent	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.8	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Standard errors for selected paid leave benefits: Access, National Compensation Survey, March 2012—Continued

Characteristics	Civilian ¹			Private industry			State and local government		
	Paid sick leave	Paid vacation	Paid holidays	Paid sick leave	Paid vacation	Paid holidays	Paid sick leave	Paid vacation	Paid holidays
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	—	—	—
Service-providing industries	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Education and health services	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.4
Educational services	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.7	1.3	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools	0.8	1.2	1.5	—	—	—	0.9	1.3	1.6
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.2	3.2	3.3
Hospitals	1.1	1.0	0.8	—	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.5
Public administration	1.4	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	1.4	1.4	1.4
1 to 99 workers	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
1 to 49 workers	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
50 to 99 workers	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	3.7	3.0
100 workers or more	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1
100 to 499 workers	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.1
500 workers or more	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2
Geographic areas									
New England	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.9	3.2	4.3
Middle Atlantic	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0
East North Central	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.3
West North Central	1.7	1.3	0.8	2.8	1.6	1.0	1.9	3.4	3.6
South Atlantic	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.2	2.3	2.5
East South Central	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.7	3.7	5.2
West South Central	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.0	3.3
Mountain	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.6	3.0	4.1	3.2
Pacific	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.9	2.2

¹ Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See Technical Note for further explanation.

² The categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The average wages are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2010." See Technical Note for more

details.

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