

Table 2. Standard errors for retirement benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, March 2016

Characteristics	All retirement benefits ²			Defined benefit			Defined contribution		
	Access	Participation ³	Take-up rate ³	Access	Participation ³	Take-up rate ³	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.5
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.4	2.6
Professional and related	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	2.7
Teachers	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.4	3.2
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.2	3.1
Service	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.2	3.3
Protective service	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.1	3.0	1.9	5.0
Sales and office	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.2	4.0
Office and administrative support	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.2	4.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.6	1.9	1.1	2.4	2.5	1.3	3.8	2.7	4.8
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	4.8	4.4	1.8	4.9	4.5	1.8	3.9	2.4	6.7
Full time	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.5
Part time	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.5	3.5
Union	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.9	3.9
Nonunion	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.9
Average wage within the following categories: ⁴									
Lowest 25 percent	1.7	1.8	0.9	2.0	2.1	0.9	2.4	1.5	3.4
Lowest 10 percent	3.1	3.3	1.7	3.6	3.8	1.8	2.6	1.7	5.1
Second 25 percent	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.8	3.7
Third 25 percent	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.8	3.2
Highest 25 percent	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.7
Highest 10 percent	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.3	4.0
Establishment characteristics									
Service-providing industries	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.5
Education and health services	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.6
Educational services	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.5
Elementary and secondary schools	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.0	2.7
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.6	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.5	4.7	4.1	2.8	3.7
Health care and social assistance	1.3	1.8	1.6	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.1
Hospitals	1.6	2.1	1.9	5.0	4.3	6.3	5.0	4.6	4.7
Public administration	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.7	0.9	2.7	2.0	4.3
1 to 99 workers	2.9	3.0	1.6	3.6	3.5	1.8	3.7	2.6	5.0
1 to 49 workers	4.4	4.6	2.4	4.8	4.8	2.9	3.9	3.2	7.9
50 to 99 workers	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.5	6.6	4.6	7.6
100 workers or more	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.6
100 to 499 workers	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.0	2.6	2.0	4.6
500 workers or more	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.3	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Standard errors for retirement benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, March 2016—continued

Characteristics	All retirement benefits ²			Defined benefit			Defined contribution		
	Access	Participation ³	Take-up rate ³	Access	Participation ³	Take-up rate ³	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
State government	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.7
Local government	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	2.2
Geographic areas									
Northeast	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.2	3.1
New England	2.8	4.1	2.3	5.0	6.1	2.1	—	2.9	—
Middle Atlantic	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	1.2	2.8
South	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.0
South Atlantic	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	4.4	1.4	2.8
East South Central	1.4	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	7.3	—	—
West South Central	1.6	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	6.0
Midwest	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.0	5.4
East North Central	2.5	2.4	1.0	2.9	2.8	1.3	3.9	3.4	6.3
West North Central	1.3	2.9	2.3	5.1	5.4	7.7	7.2	5.3	7.4
West	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.0	4.1	4.0	3.6
Mountain	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.9	3.4	1.9	5.4	4.2	6.5
Pacific	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.3	5.3	5.2	2.7

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 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.

³ The 2014 estimates are not strictly comparable to corresponding estimates in previous years. See technical note for more information.

⁴ Surveyed occupations are classified into wage categories based on the average wage for the occupation, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The categories were formed using percentile estimates generated using wage data for March 2016.

Note: Dash indicates no workers 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/glossary20152016.htm.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.