

Table 3. Retirement benefit combinations: Access, State and local government workers, March 2016

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Defined benefit and defined contribution	Defined benefit only	Defined contribution only
All workers	27	57	6
Worker characteristics			
Management, professional, and related	29	58	5
Professional and related	28	59	5
Teachers	28	60	3
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27	71	–
Service	23	56	7
Protective service	27	58	6
Sales and office	29	56	6
Office and administrative support	29	57	6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	29	62	6
Production, transportation, and material moving	19	60	7
Full time	31	62	6
Part time	7	30	3
Union	31	64	2
Nonunion	24	51	9
Average wage within the following categories: ¹			
Lowest 25 percent	20	49	7
Lowest 10 percent	14	43	6
Second 25 percent	27	60	6
Third 25 percent	30	59	6
Highest 25 percent	32	62	4
Highest 10 percent	36	55	6
Establishment characteristics			
Service-providing industries	27	57	6
Education and health services	27	59	5
Educational services	26	62	3
Elementary and secondary schools	23	69	1
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	38	40	11
Health care and social assistance	33	36	22
Hospitals	32	37	25
Public administration	30	57	4
1 to 99 workers	19	51	10
1 to 49 workers	14	48	11
50 to 99 workers	26	56	8
100 workers or more	29	58	5
100 to 499 workers	24	58	7
500 workers or more	30	58	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Retirement benefit combinations: Access, State and local government workers, March 2016—continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Defined benefit and defined contribution	Defined benefit only	Defined contribution only
State government	37	50	7
Local government	24	60	5
Geographic areas			
Northeast	25	61	4
New England	8	73	—
Middle Atlantic	32	57	4
South	31	55	5
South Atlantic	47	40	3
East South Central	—	68	—
West South Central	11	72	9
Midwest	32	47	8
East North Central	39	41	6
West North Central	—	58	—
West	17	69	5
Mountain	18	64	6
Pacific	—	71	5

¹ 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.