

Table 30. Savings and thrift plans: Method of employer matching contributions, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, 2012

(All workers participating in savings and thrift plans = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Total	Specified matching percent	Specified matching percent					Other ¹	Not determinable
			10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile		
Worker characteristic									
All workers	100	64	50	50	100	100	100	36	–
Management, professional, and related	100	66	–	50	100	100	100	34	–
Management, business, and financial	100	66	–	50	100	100	100	34	–
Professional and related	100	65	50	50	–	100	100	35	–
Service	100	47	–	50	–	100	–	53	–
Protective service	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales and office	100	67	50	50	100	100	100	33	–
Sales and related	100	64	50	75	100	100	100	36	–
Office and administrative support	100	68	50	50	100	100	100	32	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100	72	–	50	82	100	100	28	–
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	100	63	50	50	–	100	100	37	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	100	74	–	–	82	100	100	26	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	100	58	25	50	50	100	100	42	–
Production	100	62	25	50	50	100	100	38	–
Transportation and material moving	100	53	25	50	–	100	100	47	–
Full time	100	64	–	50	100	100	100	36	–
Part time	100	62	50	50	100	100	100	38	–
Union	100	70	50	50	80	82	100	30	–
Nonunion	100	63	–	50	100	100	100	37	–
Average wage within the following categories: ²									
Lowest 25 percent	100	55	–	50	100	100	100	45	–
Lowest 10 percent	100	45	25	50	–	100	100	55	–
Second 25 percent	100	61	–	50	100	100	100	39	–
Third 25 percent	100	63	–	50	–	100	100	37	–
Highest 25 percent	100	69	–	50	100	100	100	31	–
Highest 10 percent	100	66	–	50	100	100	100	34	–
Establishment characteristic									
Goods-producing industries	100	69	–	50	–	100	100	31	–
Manufacturing	100	69	–	50	50	100	100	31	–
Service-providing industries	100	63	–	50	100	100	100	37	–
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100	66	–	50	100	100	100	34	–
Wholesale trade	100	73	25	–	–	100	100	27	–
Retail trade	100	66	50	100	100	100	100	34	–
Transportation and warehousing	100	51	–	50	100	100	100	49	–
Utilities	100	83	70	85	100	100	100	–	–
Information	100	84	–	80	80	100	100	–	–
Financial activities	100	61	50	50	100	100	100	39	–
Finance and insurance	100	62	50	50	100	100	100	38	–
Credit intermediation and related activities ..	100	74	50	–	100	100	100	26	–
Insurance carriers and related activities	100	40	–	50	–	100	100	60	–
Professional and business services	100	59	–	50	100	100	100	41	–
Professional and technical services	100	61	25	–	100	100	100	39	–
Education and health services	100	65	50	50	50	100	100	35	–
Educational services	100	85	50	–	100	100	100	15	–
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities ...	100	80	–	100	100	100	150	20	–
Healthcare and social assistance	100	63	–	50	50	–	100	37	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Savings and thrift plans: Method of employer matching contributions, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, 2012—Continued

(All workers participating in savings and thrift plans = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Total	Specified matching percent	Specified matching percent					Other ¹	Not determinable
			10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile		
1 to 99 workers	100	65	—	50	100	100	100	35	—
1 to 49 workers	100	65	—	—	100	100	100	35	—
50 to 99 workers	100	63	50	50	—	100	100	37	—
100 workers or more	100	64	—	50	80	100	100	36	—
100 to 499 workers	100	66	—	50	—	100	100	34	—
500 workers or more	100	61	50	50	100	100	100	39	—
Geographic area									
New England	100	63	—	50	80	100	100	37	—
Middle Atlantic	100	58	—	50	—	100	100	42	—
East North Central	100	70	—	50	50	100	100	30	—
West North Central	100	53	50	50	—	100	100	47	—
South Atlantic	100	66	—	50	100	100	100	34	—
East South Central	100	70	50	85	100	100	100	30	—
West South Central	100	69	—	50	100	100	100	31	—
Mountain	100	68	—	—	100	100	125	32	—
Pacific	100	57	50	50	100	100	100	43	—

¹ Other methods of employer matches include maximum dollar amounts specified by the employer, varying contributions by the employer based on employee contributions or service, and other matching methods.

² 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 data from the National

Compensation Survey publication, "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation - March 2012."

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do 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/glossary20122013.htm.