Table 2. Standard errors for retirement benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2011

Characteristics	All retirement benefits <sup>2</sup>			Defined benefit			Defined contribution		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related Management, business, and financial Professional and related Service Protective service Sales and office Sales and related Office and administrative support	1.0 1.2 1.2 1.3 6.0 0.9 1.2 1.1	1.1 1.3 1.3 0.9 3.0 0.8 1.0	0.6 0.8 1.8 3.5 0.7 1.1	1.0 1.4 1.1 0.7 1.4 0.6 0.7 0.8	0.9 1.3 1.0 0.6 1.1 0.5 0.5	0.9 0.9 1.3 1.3 6.1 1.3 2.3 1.3	1.1 1.3 1.3 1.3 5.8 0.9 1.2 1.1	1.1 1.2 1.3 0.7 2.7 0.7 1.1	0.8 0.8 1.0 1.7 3.4 0.8 1.2 0.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry Installation, maintenance, and repair Production, transportation, and material moving Production Transportation and material moving	1.5 2.2 2.0 1.3 1.6 1.9	1.3 1.8 1.8 1.2 1.3 1.7	1.1 1.6 1.3 0.8 1.0 1.1	1.3 1.9 1.7 1.1 1.3 1.6	1.3 1.9 1.7 1.0 1.2 1.4	0.6 0.4 1.1 0.7 0.8 1.1	1.6 2.3 2.0 1.2 1.6 1.6	1.3 1.8 1.7 0.9 1.2 1.3	1.2 1.8 1.5 0.9 1.1 1.3
Full time	0.7 1.3	0.6 0.8	0.5 1.6	0.6 0.5	0.6 0.5	0.5 2.2	0.7 1.2	0.6 0.7	0.5 1.6
Union Nonunion	1.3 0.7	1.4 0.6	0.8 0.6	1.6 0.5	1.6 0.4	0.6 0.8	1.8 0.7	1.6 0.6	1.3 0.6
Average wage within the following categories:3  Lowest 25 percent  Lowest 10 percent  Second 25 percent  Third 25 percent  Highest 25 percent  Highest 10 percent	1.2 1.7 0.9 1.0 0.8 0.9	0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.9 1.1	1.3 2.2 0.9 0.7 0.5 0.8	0.5 0.6 0.7 0.7 1.0 1.5	0.4 0.5 0.7 0.7 1.0 1.4	2.7 6.4 1.4 0.6 0.4 0.6	1.1 1.6 0.9 1.1 1.0	0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 1.3	1.3 2.0 0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries  Construction  Manufacturing	1.2 2.2 1.5	1.1 1.9 1.3	0.7 1.5 0.8	1.1 1.3 1.4	1.1 1.3 1.4	0.5 0.3 0.6	1.3 2.4 1.5	1.1 2.1 1.3	0.8 1.7 0.9
Service-providing industries  Trade, transportation, and utilities  Wholesale trade  Retail trade  Transportation and warehousing  Utilities	0.7 1.1 2.0 1.2 2.6 2.0	0.7 0.9 1.7 1.0 2.4 2.0	0.7 0.8 1.2 1.1 1.5 0.4	0.5 0.8 1.5 0.9 2.8 3.3	0.5 0.7 1.4 0.7 2.5 3.4	0.8 1.4 0.9 2.6 1.6 0.7	0.7 1.1 2.0 1.3 2.6 2.5	0.6 0.9 1.7 1.0 2.1 3.4	0.6 0.9 1.6 1.1 2.0 3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Standard errors for retirement benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,1 private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2011—Continued

Characteristics	All retirement benefits <sup>2</sup>			Defined benefit			Defined contribution		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
Information	1.9	1.9	1.2	3.1	3.1	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.4
Financial activities	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.9
Finance and insurance	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.1	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	1.7	1.7	1.0	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.4	3.5	3.9	2.1	2.0	2.9	4.6	3.3	4.2
Professional and business services	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8
Professional and technical services	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	0.8	2.2	2.2	2.1
Administrative and waste services	2.3	2.1	3.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.8
Education and health services	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3
Educational services	3.1	3.1	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.3
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.9	3.1	1.3	1.6	0.9
Health care and social assistance	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	2.2	1.2	3.1	0.9	0.7	7.4	2.1	1.0	2.9
Accommodation and food services	2.3	1.2	3.4	0.9	0.7	8.6	2.2	1.0	3.0
Other services	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.2	3.2
1 to 99 workers	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
1 to 49 workers	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.2
50 to 99 workers	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	3.3	1.8	1.5	1.7
100 workers or more	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6
100 to 499 workers	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
500 workers or more	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.8	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.8
Geographic areas									
New England	3.9	3.4	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.8	2.9	0.8
Middle Atlantic	2.6	2.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	0.4	2.6	2.4	1.4
East North Central	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.7
West North Central	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3
South Atlantic	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
East South Central	4.0	3.5	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.6	3.1	2.2	2.4
West South Central	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.2
Mountain	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Pacific	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.
<sup>2</sup> Includes defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution retirement plans.

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: For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20102011.htm.

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 categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which