

Table 27. Savings and thrift plans: Method of employer matching contributions, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, 2010

(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	69	25	50	50	100	100	29	2
Management, professional, and related	100	73	25	50	66	100	100	25	2
Management, business, and financial	100	68	—	—	—	—	—	32	1
Professional and related	100	77	25	50	50	100	100	20	3
Service	100	75	—	—	—	—	—	25	(²)
Protective service	100	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales and office	100	68	30	50	100	100	100	30	3
Sales and related	100	71	40	50	100	100	100	28	2
Office and administrative support	100	66	25	50	75	100	100	31	3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100	74	—	—	—	—	—	24	2
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	100	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	100	79	50	50	50	100	100	21	1
Production, transportation, and material moving	100	57	—	—	—	—	—	42	1
Production	100	56	—	—	—	—	—	41	2
Transportation and material moving	100	58	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Full time	100	69	25	50	50	100	100	29	2
Part time	100	73	—	—	—	—	—	26	1
Union	100	62	50	50	66	100	100	37	2
Nonunion	100	70	25	50	50	100	100	28	2
Average wage within the following categories: ³									
Lowest 25 percent	100	74	25	50	50	100	100	26	—
Lowest 10 percent	100	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second 25 percent	100	64	25	50	50	100	100	33	3
Third 25 percent	100	66	25	50	50	100	100	32	2
Highest 25 percent	100	72	25	50	75	100	100	25	2
Highest 10 percent	100	72	—	—	—	—	—	25	2
Establishment characteristic									
Goods-producing industries	100	63	25	50	50	100	100	34	3
Construction	100	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	100	62	25	50	50	100	100	35	3
Service-providing industries	100	71	25	50	75	100	100	27	2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100	62	25	50	70	100	100	37	1
Wholesale trade	100	72	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Retail trade	100	59	40	50	100	100	100	39	2
Information	100	88	50	50	80	100	100	—	—
Financial activities	100	78	50	50	100	100	100	22	(²)
Finance and insurance	100	75	50	65	100	100	100	25	(²)
Credit intermediation and related activities	100	81	50	100	100	100	100	19	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	100	63	50	50	100	100	100	37	(²)
Professional and business services	100	64	25	50	100	100	100	36	—
Professional and technical services	100	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education and health services	100	77	—	—	—	—	—	18	5
Educational services	100	79	—	—	—	—	—	18	2
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	100	76	—	—	—	—	—	22	3
Health care and social assistance	100	77	—	—	—	—	—	17	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Savings and thrift plans: Method of employer matching contributions, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, 2010—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	74	25	50	50	100	100	22	4
1 to 49 workers	100	76	25	50	50	100	100	20	4
50 to 99 workers	100	70	25	25	50	100	100	28	2
100 workers or more	100	66	35	50	66	100	100	32	1
100 to 499 workers	100	66	—	—	—	—	—	33	(²)
500 workers or more	100	66	35	50	75	100	100	32	2
Geographic area									
New England	100	78	—	—	—	—	—	21	1
Middle Atlantic	100	70	—	—	—	—	—	25	5
East North Central	100	64	25	35	50	100	100	34	1
West North Central	100	72	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
South Atlantic	100	72	—	—	—	—	—	28	(²)
East South Central	100	60	25	50	50	100	100	37	2
West South Central	100	64	50	50	50	100	100	35	1
Mountain	100	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific	100	68	25	50	100	100	100	27	5

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 Less than 0.5.

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, 2009." See Technical Note for more details.

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/glossary20102011.htm.