

Table 29. Standard errors for long-term disability plans: Method of benefit payment, private industry workers, March 2016

Characteristics	Fixed percent of annual earnings	Percent varies by annual earnings	Flat dollar amounts	Other
All workers	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
Worker characteristics				
Management, professional, and related	0.7	0.7	—	—
Management, business, and financial	1.1	1.1	—	—
Professional and related	0.7	0.7	—	—
Service	1.2	1.2	—	—
Protective service	3.7	—	—	—
Sales and office	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
Sales and related	1.8	1.8	—	—
Office and administrative support	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.6	—	0.9	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1.8	1.7	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.8
Production	2.3	1.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	1.7	0.7	—	—
Full time	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
Part time	2.7	2.5	0.6	—
Union	2.2	—	2.1	—
Nonunion	0.6	0.5	(¹)	0.1
Average wage within the following categories: ²				
Lowest 25 percent	1.9	1.9	—	—
Lowest 10 percent	6.5	—	—	—
Second 25 percent	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2
Third 25 percent	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2
Highest 25 percent	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.1
Highest 10 percent	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.1
Establishment characteristics				
Goods-producing industries	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6
Construction	2.1	—	2.1	—
Manufacturing	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7
Service-providing industries	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.4
Wholesale trade	2.1	1.4	—	—
Retail trade	2.7	2.7	—	—
Transportation and warehousing	2.1	1.6	—	—
Utilities	3.8	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Standard errors for long-term disability plans: Method of benefit payment, private industry workers, March 2016—continued

Characteristics	Fixed percent of annual earnings	Percent varies by annual earnings	Flat dollar amounts	Other
Information	1.6	1.6	—	—
Financial activities	0.4	0.4	0.1	—
Finance and insurance	0.4	0.4	—	—
Credit intermediation and related activities	0.3	0.3	—	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	1.0	—	—	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.6	—	—	—
Professional and business services	1.8	1.8	—	—
Professional and technical services	1.3	1.3	—	—
Administrative and waste services	0.0	—	—	—
Education and health services	0.7	0.7	—	—
Educational services	0.7	0.6	—	—
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	0.9	0.7	—	—
Health care and social assistance	0.9	—	—	—
Leisure and hospitality	4.7	—	—	—
Accommodation and food services	8.3	—	—	—
Other services	1.0	—	—	—
1 to 99 workers	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
1 to 49 workers	1.0	1.0	—	—
50 to 99 workers	1.5	—	0.5	—
100 workers or more	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2
100 to 499 workers	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2
500 workers or more	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.2
Geographic areas				
Northeast	1.1	1.3	—	—
New England	1.2	—	0.8	—
Middle Atlantic	1.5	1.8	—	—
South	1.0	0.9	—	—
South Atlantic	1.3	1.3	—	—
East South Central	4.0	—	—	—
West South Central	0.8	0.7	—	—
Midwest	1.1	1.0	—	—
East North Central	1.0	1.1	—	—
West North Central	2.8	2.3	—	—
West	0.6	0.6	—	—
Mountain	1.1	1.1	—	—
Pacific	0.8	0.7	—	—

¹ Less than 0.05.

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 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.