

Table 59. Standard errors for savings and thrift plans: Method of employer matching contributions, private industry workers, 2015

Characteristics	Specified matching percent	Specified matching percent					Other ¹	Not determinable
		10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile		
Worker characteristics								
All workers	1.7	5.3	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	—
Management, professional, and related	2.9	9.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	2.9	—
Management, business, and financial	3.5	—	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	—
Professional and related	3.3	8.8	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	3.3	—
Service	6.9	0.0	—	0.0	16.4	0.0	6.9	—
Sales and office	2.4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	—
Sales and related	2.9	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	—
Office and administrative support	2.8	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.8	2.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.8	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	4.4	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.5	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	—
Production	5.0	0.0	2.6	10.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	—
Transportation and material moving	5.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	5.5	—
Full time	1.7	2.9	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	—
Part time	3.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	—
Union	5.4	—	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	5.4	—
Nonunion	1.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	1.8	—
Average wage within the following categories ² :								
Lowest 25 percent	4.4	0.9	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	4.4	—
Lowest 10 percent	9.2	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	9.2	—
Second 25 percent	2.7	2.6	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	—
Third 25 percent	2.5	2.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	—
Highest 25 percent	2.9	10.3	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	—
Highest 10 percent	4.3	14.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	4.3	—
Establishment characteristics								
Goods-producing industries	3.7	—	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	—
Manufacturing	4.6	—	0.0	13.1	10.2	0.0	4.6	—
Service-providing industries	1.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	1.9	—
Trade, transportation, and utilities	2.5	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	—
Wholesale trade	4.7	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	—
Retail trade	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	—
Transportation and warehousing	10.8	—	4.6	—	—	—	10.8	—
Utilities	6.8	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	—
Information	7.0	0.0	—	10.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	—
Financial activities	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	—
Finance and insurance	3.6	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	—
Credit intermediation and related activities ..	4.3	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	5.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	—
Professional and business services	5.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	5.0	—
Professional and technical services	5.2	—	7.9	0.0	—	0.0	5.2	—
Education and health services	4.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	4.4	—
Educational services	11.4	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	11.4	—
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities ...	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	7.8	—
Health care and social assistance	4.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	4.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Standard errors for savings and thrift plans: Method of employer matching contributions, private industry workers, 2015—continued

Characteristics	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	2.8	1.3	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	2.8	—
1 to 49 workers	3.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	3.4	—
50 to 99 workers	5.4	0.0	6.5	—	0.0	0.0	5.4	—
100 workers or more	2.1	—	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	—
100 to 499 workers	2.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	2.7	—
500 workers or more	3.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	3.2	—
Geographic areas								
Northeast	3.5	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	3.5	—
New England	4.5	0.0	—	0.0	25.6	0.0	4.5	—
Middle Atlantic	4.3	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	4.3	—
South	2.6	—	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	—
South Atlantic	3.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	3.5	—
East South Central	7.7	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	7.7	—
West South Central	4.6	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	4.6	—
Midwest	3.3	—	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	—
East North Central	4.1	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	—
West North Central	3.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	3.0	—
West	4.6	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	—
Mountain	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	—
Pacific	4.7	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	—

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 2015."

Note: 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/glossary20152016.htm.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.