Table 16. Standard errors for insurance benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2009

Characteristics	Life insurance			Short-term disabilty			Long-term disability		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4
Management, business, and financial	1.0	1.0	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.5
Professional and related	0.9 1.3	0.9	0.3 0.3	1.0 1.3	1.0	0.5	1.1 1.9	1.0	0.4 0.8
Teachers Primary, secondary, and special education	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	1.8	0.6
school teachers	1.7	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.2	4.1	2.3	2.3	0.8
Registered nurses	2.3	2.3	0.2	2.2	2.2	0.4	2.3	1	0.8
Service	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1	1.3
Protective service	2.5	2.5	0.8	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.9	1	1.3
Sales and office	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3
Sales and related	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
Office and administrative support	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.4		0.7
forestry	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.3	1	0.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1.9	1.8	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	2.2	2.2	1.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.0	1	0.5
Production Transportation and material moving	1.5 1.6	1.5 1.6	0.4 0.5	1.8 1.3	1.7 1.3	0.5 0.6	1.6 1.1	1.5 1.0	0.6 0.9
Full Con-	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
Full time	0.5 0.7	0.5 0.7	0.2 0.9	0.7 1.3	0.7	0.3 0.8	0.7 0.6	0.7 0.6	0.3 1.2
Union	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.5
Nonunion	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	1	0.3
Wage percentiles:3									
Lowest 10 percent	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.1	3.0
Lowest 25 percent	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
Second 25 percent	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.9	1	0.4
Third 25 percent	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.0	1	0.3
Highest 25 percent Highest 10 percent	0.7 1.0	0.7 1.0	0.2 0.3	0.9 1.4	0.9 1.4	0.4 0.4	0.8 1.3	1	0.4 0.5
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.5
Service-providing industries	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3
Education and health services	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1	0.5
Educational services	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.6	0.8
Elementary and secondary schools	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.2	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.1
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.3		1.5	2.3	2.3	8.0	3.6	1	0.9
Health care and social assistance	1.5		0.8	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.6		0.7
Hospitals	1.0		0.4	2.0	1.9	0.6	2.2		0.5
Public administration	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.8	1.7	0.5	1.8	1.8	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Standard errors for insurance benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2009—Continued

	Life insurance			Short-term disabilty			Long-term disability		
Characteristics	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
1 to 99 workers	0.9 1.0 1.6 0.6 1.0	0.9 1.0 1.6 0.6 1.0	0.4 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.4 0.3	0.9 0.8 2.0 0.9 1.4 1.1	0.9 0.7 2.0 0.9 1.3 1.0	0.5 0.6 0.9 0.4 0.3 0.6	0.8 0.8 2.0 0.9 1.2 1.1	0.8 0.8 2.0 0.9 1.1 1.2	0.5 0.5 1.1 0.3 0.5 0.4
Geographic areas New England	1.4 1.2 1.7 1.4 6.0 1.4 2.3 1.6	1.2 1.4 1.2 1.9 1.4 5.9 1.2 3.1	0.5 0.2 0.5 0.6 0.4 1.2 0.8 1.7	1.7 2.6 1.1 2.0 1.9 5.5 1.5 2.3	1.9 2.6 1.1 1.9 1.8 4.9 1.5 2.1	1.4 0.0 0.7 0.9 1.2 1.4 1.3 0.9 0.6	1.8 1.4 1.4 3.3 1.5 5.3 1.7 2.1	1.8 1.4 1.4 3.2 1.5 5.4 1.7 2.0 1.0	0.6 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.8 1.1 0.6 1.2

¹ 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.

² Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See Technical Note for further explanation.

³ The percentile groupings are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers both above and below the threshold. The percentile values are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2008." See Technical Note for more details.