

Table 17. Standard errors for insurance benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2010

Characteristics	Life insurance			Short-term disability			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	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4
Management, business, and financial	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.4
Professional and related	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.5
Teachers	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.3	2.0	1.9	0.8
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	1.6	1.6	0.2	1.6	1.5	0.5	2.5	2.4	0.8
Registered nurses	1.8	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.4	2.0	1.9	0.5
Service	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9
Protective service	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.2
Sales and office	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4
Sales and related	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1
Office and administrative support	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.6
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.6
Production	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.7
Transportation and material moving	1.7	1.7	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
Full time	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3
Part time	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.2
Union	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.5
Nonunion	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3
Average wage within the following categories: ³									
Lowest 25 percent	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2
Lowest 10 percent	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.1
Second 25 percent	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4
Third 25 percent	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.4
Highest 25 percent	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.3
Highest 10 percent	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.4
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.5
Service-providing industries	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3
Education and health services	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.6
Educational services	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.7	1.6	0.8
Elementary and secondary schools	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.9	1.9	1.0
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.2	0.5	3.4	3.3	0.9
Health care and social assistance	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.8
Hospitals	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.7	0.5	1.9	1.7	0.6
Public administration	1.9	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.7	0.5	1.7	1.6	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Standard errors for insurance benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2010—Continued

Characteristics	Life insurance			Short-term disability			Long-term disability		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
1 to 99 workers	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4
1 to 49 workers	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
50 to 99 workers	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.9	1.9	0.4
100 workers or more	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.3
100 to 499 workers	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.5
500 workers or more	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.5
Geographic areas									
New England	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.7	2.3	2.4	0.8
Middle Atlantic	1.6	1.6	0.3	2.3	2.3	0.1	1.7	1.7	0.8
East North Central	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.8
West North Central	2.4	2.6	0.8	2.0	2.0	0.3	3.2	3.2	0.7
South Atlantic	1.4	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.5
East South Central	5.1	5.1	1.2	4.4	4.2	0.8	4.6	4.6	1.0
West South Central	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.7
Mountain	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	2.0	1.9	1.4
Pacific	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.7

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 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: For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20092010.htm.