Table 2. Retirement benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates,¹ State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2012

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	All retirement benefits ²			Defined benefit			Defined contribution		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
All workers	89	84	95	83	78	94	31	15	48
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	91 91	86 86	95 95	86 87	80 81	93 93	32 30	15 14	47 45
				_	-				_
Teachers	91	87	96	88	83	94	28	12	41
Primary, secondary, and special education								_	
school teachers	99	96	97	98	95	97	24		30
Service	83	79	95	76	72	95	28		45
Protective service	91	87	96	84	80	96	32		45
Sales and office	89	85	95	80	76	94	34	18	54
Office and administrative support	90	86	96	82	77	94	34	18	53
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95	90	95	88	83	95	33	17	51
Production, transportation, and material moving \dots	87	82	95	78	75	96	24	11	47
Full time	99	94	95	92	86	94	35	17	48
Part time	39	35	90	35	32	92	9	4	40
Union	97	92	95	95	89	94	31	11	36
Nonunion	83	78	95	73	68	94	31	18	58
Average wage within the following categories:3									
Lowest 25 percent	73	69	94	65	61	95	26	13	49
Lowest 10 percent	59	55	93	51	48	95	19		50
Second 25 percent	93	88	95	86	80	94	33		49
Third 25 percent	94	89	94	88	82	93	32	-	50
•	98	94	96	94	89	94	33		45
Highest 25 percent	98	94	96	92	86	94	39		39
Highest 10 percent	96	94	96	92	00	94	39	15	39
Establishment characteristics									
Service-providing industries	89	84	95	83	78	94	31	15	48
Education and health services	90	85	94	85	79	93	30	14	45
	91	86	95	87	82	94	27	11	40
Educational services				_		-			
Elementary and secondary schools	92	88	96	91	87	96	21	6	28
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	86	78	91	75	63	84	46		58
Healthcare and social assistance	88	81	91	65	59	91	53		63
Hospitals	95	85	89	68	60	88	57	37	64
Public administration	90	86	95	85	80	95	33	17	50
1 to 99 workers	77	73	95	65	61	94	29		68
1 to 49 workers	69	66	96	56	52	94	27	17	64
50 to 99 workers	89	84	95	79	75	95	31	23	73
100 workers or more	91	86	95	86	80	94	31	14	45
100 to 499 workers	87	83	96	80	77	96	28	14	50
500 workers or more	92	87	94	88	82	93	32	14	44

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Retirement benefits: Access, participation, and take-up rates, State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2012—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	All retirement benefits ²			Defined benefit			Defined contribution		
	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate	Access	Participation	Take-up rate
State government Local government	92 88	86 84	93 95	86 82	77 78	89 96	43 27	22 12	52 46
Geographic areas									
New England	84	79	95	80	76	94	_	_	_
Middle Atlantic	91	84	92	87	80	91	32	8	26
East North Central		81	96	79	75	95	44	15	33
West North Central	91	83	91	79	67	86	31	-	_
South Atlantic	90	83	92	87	79	91	46	16	35
East South Central	92	90	97	84	82	98	23	16	69
West South Central	88	86	98	76	75	98	22	16	74
Mountain	88	85	97	83	80	97	22	13	59
Pacific	91	88	97	86	84	98	19	17	88

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.

are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2010." See Technical Note for more details.

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/glossary20112012.htm.

Includes defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution retirement plans. Workers are considered as having access or as participating if they have access to or are participating in at least one of these plan types.

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