

Table 12. Medical care benefits, single coverage: Employee participation by type of contribution, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2013

(All workers with contributory coverage = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Single coverage							
	Total with contributory coverage	Flat dollar amount	Composite rate ¹	Varies ²	Flexible benefits ³	Percent of earnings	Exists, but unknown	Other
All workers	100	71	1	14	(⁴)	(⁴)	14	(⁴)
Worker characteristics								
Management, professional, and related	100	72	—	13	1	—	13	(⁴)
Management, business, and financial	100	74	—	13	1	—	12	(⁴)
Professional and related	100	71	—	13	(⁴)	—	14	(⁴)
Service	100	73	—	9	—	—	15	—
Protective service	100	79	—	9	—	—	—	—
Sales and office	100	65	(⁴)	22	(⁴)	—	12	—
Sales and related	100	57	(⁴)	31	—	—	12	—
Office and administrative support	100	69	—	17	1	—	12	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100	75	—	7	—	—	16	—
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	100	76	—	7	—	—	13	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	100	75	—	7	—	—	17	1
Production, transportation, and material moving	100	76	—	8	—	—	16	—
Production	100	77	—	9	—	—	13	—
Transportation and material moving	100	74	—	6	—	—	19	—
Full time	100	72	1	13	(⁴)	(⁴)	14	(⁴)
Part time	100	60	—	24	—	—	14	—
Union	100	75	1	6	—	—	15	—
Nonunion	100	71	—	14	(⁴)	—	13	(⁴)
Average wage within the following categories: ⁵								
Lowest 25 percent	100	69	—	17	—	—	13	—
Second 25 percent	100	69	—	17	(⁴)	—	13	(⁴)
Third 25 percent	100	72	—	11	1	—	15	1
Highest 25 percent	100	73	(⁴)	12	1	(⁴)	13	1
Highest 10 percent	100	73	—	12	1	—	13	1
Establishment characteristics								
Goods-producing industries	100	77	—	10	(⁴)	—	12	—
Construction	100	76	—	10	—	—	11	—
Manufacturing	100	77	—	10	(⁴)	—	13	—
Service-providing industries	100	70	(⁴)	15	(⁴)	(⁴)	14	(⁴)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100	63	(⁴)	21	—	—	15	—
Wholesale trade	100	77	—	6	—	—	16	—
Retail trade	100	53	(⁴)	35	—	—	12	—
Transportation and warehousing	100	66	—	7	—	—	26	—
Utilities	100	95	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Medical care benefits, single coverage: Employee participation by type of contribution, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2013—Continued

(All workers with contributory coverage = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Single coverage							
	Total with contributory coverage	Flat dollar amount	Composite rate ¹	Varies ²	Flexible benefits ³	Percent of earnings	Exists, but unknown	Other
Information	100	81	—	9	—	—	10	—
Financial activities	100	72	—	20	1	—	7	—
Finance and insurance	100	70	—	21	—	—	6	—
Credit intermediation and related activities	100	75	—	19	—	—	4	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	100	65	—	22	—	—	11	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	100	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and business services	100	72	—	9	—	—	18	—
Professional and technical services	100	78	—	8	—	—	14	—
Administrative and waste services	100	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education and health services	100	72	—	13	(⁴)	—	12	—
Educational services	100	79	—	10	1	—	8	—
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	100	76	—	15	2	—	7	—
Healthcare and social assistance	100	70	—	13	(⁴)	—	13	—
Leisure and hospitality	100	80	—	9	—	—	—	—
Accommodation and food services	100	78	—	11	—	—	—	—
Other services	100	62	—	6	—	—	25	—
1 to 99 workers	100	75	—	8	—	—	15	1
1 to 49 workers	100	74	—	9	—	—	16	(⁴)
50 to 99 workers	100	76	—	8	—	—	15	—
100 workers or more	100	69	1	17	1	(⁴)	12	(⁴)
100 to 499 workers	100	70	—	17	(⁴)	—	12	—
500 workers or more	100	67	—	17	1	—	13	1
Geographic areas								
New England	100	80	—	9	—	—	—	—
Middle Atlantic	100	72	—	12	1	1	13	—
East North Central	100	71	—	14	(⁴)	—	15	(⁴)
West North Central	100	62	—	12	—	—	24	—
South Atlantic	100	74	—	13	—	—	12	—
East South Central	100	75	—	12	—	—	12	—
West South Central	100	69	—	19	—	—	11	—
Mountain	100	66	—	17	—	—	17	—
Pacific	100	70	—	13	1	—	12	2

¹ A composite rate is a set contribution covering more than one benefit area, for example, healthcare and life insurance. Cost data for individual plans cannot be determined.

² Based on worker attributes. For example, employee contributions may vary based on earnings, length of service, or age.

³ Amount varies by options selected under a "cafeteria plan" or employer-sponsored reimbursement account.

⁴ Less than 0.5.

⁵ 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 2013."

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. 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/glossary20122013.htm.