

Table 24. Short-term disability plans: Method of benefit payment, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2015

(All workers with short-term disability coverage = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Flat dollar amounts	Dollar amount varies	Fixed percent of annual earnings	Percent varies by annual earnings	Other
All workers	5	2	68	23	1
Worker characteristics					
Management, professional, and related	1	1	67	30	1
Management, business, and financial	–	1	61	36	–
Professional and related	1	1	71	25	2
Service	6	–	86	5	–
Sales and office	2	–	69	27	–
Sales and related	3	–	66	29	–
Office and administrative support	2	–	70	26	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17	–	56	23	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5	3	59	33	–
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	13	4	66	16	1
Production	17	5	58	20	1
Transportation and material moving	9	–	76	11	–
Full time	6	2	66	25	1
Part time	2	–	89	7	–
Nonunion	3	1	71	24	1
Average wage within the following categories: ¹					
Lowest 25 percent	5	–	84	9	–
Lowest 10 percent	2	–	90	6	–
Second 25 percent	7	2	74	16	(²)
Third 25 percent	6	–	68	23	–
Highest 25 percent	4	2	60	33	1
Highest 10 percent	2	–	61	35	–
Establishment characteristics					
Goods-producing industries	15	4	56	23	1
Construction	29	–	54	12	–
Manufacturing	13	–	57	25	–
Service-providing industries	2	2	72	23	1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	5	–	73	19	–
Wholesale trade	4	3	73	20	–
Transportation and warehousing	9	–	72	15	–
Information	–	–	29	69	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Short-term disability plans: Method of benefit payment, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2015—continued

(All workers with short-term disability coverage = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Flat dollar amounts	Dollar amount varies	Fixed percent of annual earnings	Percent varies by annual earnings	Other
Financial activities	1	—	53	46	—
Finance and insurance	—	1	48	51	—
Credit intermediation and related activities	—	—	39	60	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	—	—	57	41	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	—	—	84	—	—
Professional and business services	—	—	72	27	—
Professional and technical services	—	—	74	25	—
Administrative and waste services	—	—	79	—	—
Education and health services	3	—	88	7	—
Educational services	—	—	85	12	—
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	—	—	79	19	—
Health care and social assistance	—	—	88	5	—
Leisure and hospitality	6	—	86	—	—
Accommodation and food services	4	—	87	—	—
Other services	—	—	93	—	—
1 to 99 workers	5	2	76	17	(²)
1 to 49 workers	5	2	74	19	(²)
50 to 99 workers	4	—	79	14	—
100 workers or more	6	2	64	27	1
100 to 499 workers	7	2	66	25	1
500 workers or more	5	—	61	30	—
Geographic areas					
Northeast	3	—	80	16	—
New England	5	(²)	66	28	—
Middle Atlantic	3	—	84	13	—
South	5	—	62	29	—
South Atlantic	5	—	67	25	—
East South Central	7	—	62	23	—
West South Central	3	—	54	41	—
Midwest	11	3	61	25	(²)
East North Central	11	3	61	24	(²)
West	3	2	68	25	2
Mountain	4	—	74	21	—
Pacific	2	3	64	28	2

¹ 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 wage data for March 2015.

² Less than 0.5.

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/glossary20142015.htm.