

Table 3. Retirement benefit combinations: Access, State and local government workers, March 2017

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Defined benefit and defined contribution	Defined benefit only	Defined contribution only
All workers	31	55	5
Worker characteristics			
Management, professional, and related	34	54	5
Professional and related	34	55	5
Teachers	35	57	3
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32	67	–
Service	25	53	6
Protective service	31	58	3
Sales and office	31	54	6
Office and administrative support	32	55	5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	31	59	8
Production, transportation, and material moving	23	64	4
Full time	35	59	5
Part time	11	29	5
Union	32	63	3
Nonunion	31	48	8
Average wage within the following categories: ¹			
Lowest 25 percent	23	48	7
Lowest 10 percent	16	42	9
Second 25 percent	33	55	6
Third 25 percent	33	60	5
Highest 25 percent	37	55	4
Highest 10 percent	40	51	5
Establishment characteristics			
Service-providing industries	31	54	5
Education and health services	33	55	5
Educational services	32	57	3
Elementary and secondary schools	27	65	1
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	50	33	9
Health care and social assistance	35	38	20
Hospitals	35	34	25
Public administration	32	55	4
1 to 99 workers	23	60	5
1 to 49 workers	20	60	5
50 to 99 workers	25	59	5
100 workers or more	34	53	6
100 to 499 workers	27	60	4
500 workers or more	37	49	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Retirement benefit combinations: Access, State and local government workers, March 2017—continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Defined benefit and defined contribution	Defined benefit only	Defined contribution only
State government	43	47	5
Local government	27	57	5
Geographic areas			
Northeast	26	61	4
New England	—	70	8
Middle Atlantic	32	58	3
South	37	52	5
South Atlantic	53	35	4
East South Central	34	55	5
West South Central	14	76	7
Midwest	34	48	7
East North Central	41	41	6
West North Central	22	62	8
West	24	60	5
Mountain	25	53	9
Pacific	24	63	4

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 2017.

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/glossary20162017.htm.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.