

Table 3. Retirement benefit combinations: Access, State and local government workers, March 2018

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Defined benefit and defined contribution	Defined benefit only	Defined contribution only
All workers	32	54	5
Worker characteristics			
Management, professional, and related	34	54	5
Professional and related	34	55	5
Teachers	35	56	3
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32	67	–
Service	25	53	6
Protective service	31	58	3
Sales and office	32	54	6
Office and administrative support	32	55	5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	32	58	8
Production, transportation, and material moving	23	63	4
Full time	35	59	5
Part time	11	29	5
Union	32	63	3
Nonunion	31	47	8
Average wage within the following categories: ¹			
Lowest 25 percent	23	48	7
Lowest 10 percent	17	42	8
Second 25 percent	32	57	5
Third 25 percent	35	59	5
Highest 25 percent	37	55	4
Highest 10 percent	40	51	5
Establishment characteristics			
Service-providing industries	32	54	5
Education and health services	33	54	5
Educational services	33	57	3
Elementary and secondary schools	27	65	–
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	50	33	9
Health care and social assistance	36	37	19
Hospitals	34	35	25
Public administration	32	55	4
1 to 99 workers	24	59	4
1 to 49 workers	20	61	5
50 to 99 workers	28	58	4
100 workers or more	34	53	6
100 to 499 workers	27	61	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 2018—continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Defined benefit and defined contribution	Defined benefit only	Defined contribution only
State government	43	47	5
Local government	28	57	5
Geographic areas			
Northeast	26	61	4
New England	—	70	8
Middle Atlantic	32	58	3
South	37	51	5
South Atlantic	54	34	4
East South Central	35	54	5
West South Central	15	76	6
Midwest	34	49	7
East North Central	41	41	7
West North Central	23	62	7
West	24	60	5
Mountain	24	54	8
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 2018.

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/national-compensation-survey-glossary-of-employee-benefit-terms.htm.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.