

Table 50. Savings and thrift plans: Method of employer matching contributions, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, 2014

(All workers participating in savings and thrift plans = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Specified matching percent	Specified matching percent					Other ¹	Not determinable
		10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile		
Worker characteristics								
All workers	63	30	50	50	100	100	37	—
Management, professional, and related	57	50	50	100	100	100	43	—
Management, business, and financial	55	—	50	100	100	100	45	—
Professional and related	59	50	50	—	100	100	41	—
Service	65	25	—	50	100	100	35	—
Sales and office	65	25	50	—	100	100	35	—
Sales and related	69	25	50	100	100	100	31	—
Office and administrative support	63	25	50	50	100	100	37	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	58	30	50	80	100	100	42	—
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	50	—	50	50	—	100	50	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	62	30	50	—	100	100	38	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	72	30	50	50	100	100	28	—
Production	81	30	50	50	100	—	19	—
Transportation and material moving	61	30	50	50	100	100	39	—
Full time	62	30	50	50	100	100	38	—
Part time	66	25	50	—	100	100	34	—
Union	67	—	50	50	80	100	33	—
Nonunion	62	25	50	—	100	100	38	—
Average wage within the following categories ² :								
Lowest 25 percent	69	25	50	50	100	100	31	—
Lowest 10 percent	62	25	—	50	100	100	38	—
Second 25 percent	64	25	50	50	100	100	36	—
Third 25 percent	64	30	50	50	100	100	36	—
Highest 25 percent	59	50	50	—	100	100	41	—
Highest 10 percent	57	50	50	100	100	100	43	—
Establishment characteristics								
Goods-producing industries	65	30	50	50	100	100	35	—
Construction	39	—	50	50	100	100	61	—
Manufacturing	72	30	50	50	100	100	28	—
Service-providing industries	62	25	50	67	100	100	38	—
Trade, transportation, and utilities	69	25	50	50	100	100	31	—
Wholesale trade	75	25	—	50	100	100	25	—
Retail trade	68	25	50	100	100	100	32	—
Transportation and warehousing	64	30	—	50	100	100	36	—
Utilities	65	—	50	—	100	—	35	—
Information	69	50	—	—	100	100	31	—
Financial activities	74	—	50	100	100	100	26	—
Finance and insurance	76	—	50	100	100	100	24	—
Credit intermediation and related activities ..	85	50	—	100	100	100	15	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	72	—	50	—	100	100	28	—
Professional and business services	49	50	50	50	100	100	51	—
Professional and technical services	50	50	50	—	100	100	50	—
Education and health services	56	25	50	50	100	100	44	—
Educational services	71	25	—	100	100	100	—	—
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities ...	69	50	—	100	100	—	31	—
Health care and social assistance	54	—	50	50	100	100	46	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50. Savings and thrift plans: Method of employer matching contributions, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, 2014—continued

(All workers participating in savings and thrift plans = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Specified matching percent	Specified matching percent					Other ¹	Not determinable
		10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile		
1 to 99 workers	67	25	50	—	100	100	33	—
1 to 49 workers	68	25	50	—	100	100	32	—
50 to 99 workers	65	30	50	—	100	100	35	—
100 workers or more	60	30	50	50	100	100	40	—
100 to 499 workers	61	30	50	50	100	100	39	—
500 workers or more	59	30	50	60	100	100	41	—
Geographic areas								
Northeast	66	30	50	—	100	100	34	—
New England	69	—	50	100	100	100	31	—
Middle Atlantic	65	25	50	—	100	100	35	—
South	58	25	50	—	100	100	42	—
South Atlantic	54	25	50	—	100	100	46	—
East South Central	67	25	50	50	100	100	33	—
West South Central	61	50	50	—	100	100	39	—
Midwest	67	25	50	50	100	100	33	—
East North Central	67	30	50	50	100	100	33	—
West North Central	68	25	50	67	100	100	32	—
West	61	—	50	50	100	100	39	—
Mountain	55	—	50	50	100	100	45	—
Pacific	64	50	50	—	100	100	36	—

¹ Other methods of employer matches include maximum dollar amounts specified by the employer, varying contributions by the employer based on employee contributions or service, and other matching methods.

² 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 2014."

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do 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.