

Table 47. Defined benefit plans: Plan sponsor,¹ private industry workers, 2015

(All workers participating in selected defined benefit plans = 100 percent)

Characteristics	All defined benefit plans ²		Traditional defined benefit plans ⁴		Nontraditional defined benefit plans ⁵	
	Single employer sponsor	Multi-employer sponsor ³	Single employer sponsor	Multi-employer sponsor ³	Single employer sponsor	Multi-employer sponsor ³
Worker characteristics						
All workers	80	18	71	26	100	—
Management, professional, and related	93	—	87	—	100	—
Management, business, and financial	91	—	83	—	100	—
Professional and related	94	—	89	—	100	—
Service	52	48	38	62	100	—
Sales and office	84	15	75	25	100	—
Sales and related	76	—	71	—	100	—
Office and administrative support	88	12	77	22	100	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	54	42	46	49	96	—
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	26	68	19	75	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	89	—	85	—	100	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	80	16	75	20	100	—
Production	86	14	81	19	100	—
Transportation and material moving	76	—	72	—	100	—
Full time	83	15	74	23	100	—
Part time	59	41	49	51	100	—
Union	53	43	47	48	98	—
Nonunion	97	—	95	—	100	—
Average wage within the following categories ⁶ :						
Lowest 25 percent	61	39	47	53	—	—
Second 25 percent	75	24	61	39	100	—
Third 25 percent	84	14	78	20	100	—
Highest 25 percent	83	14	74	22	100	—
Highest 10 percent	86	—	76	—	100	—
Establishment characteristics						
Goods-producing industries	76	23	69	29	99	—
Construction	27	68	—	78	—	—
Manufacturing	92	—	89	—	100	—
Service-providing industries	82	16	71	25	100	—
Trade, transportation, and utilities	71	24	65	30	100	—
Retail trade	43	57	29	71	—	—
Transportation and warehousing	77	—	74	—	—	—
Utilities	97	—	95	—	100	—
Information	100	—	100	—	—	—
Financial activities	96	—	89	—	100	—
Finance and insurance	100	—	100	—	100	—
Credit intermediation and related activities ..	100	—	100	—	100	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	100	—	100	—	100	—
Professional and business services	95	—	—	—	—	—
Education and health services	91	—	85	—	100	—
Educational services	79	—	66	—	—	—
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities ...	97	—	96	—	—	—
Health care and social assistance	93	—	88	—	100	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Defined benefit plans: Plan sponsor,¹ private industry workers, 2015—continued

(All workers participating in selected defined benefit plans = 100 percent)

Characteristics	All defined benefit plans ²		Traditional defined benefit plans ⁴		Nontraditional defined benefit plans ⁵	
	Single employer sponsor	Multi-employer sponsor ³	Single employer sponsor	Multi-employer sponsor ³	Single employer sponsor	Multi-employer sponsor ³
1 to 99 workers	71	26	64	33	99	—
1 to 49 workers	76	24	69	31	98	—
50 to 99 workers	62	30	57	34	—	—
100 workers or more	84	15	74	24	100	—
100 to 499 workers	85	14	77	22	100	—
500 workers or more	83	15	73	25	100	—
Geographic areas						
Northeast	75	22	64	32	99	—
New England	69	—	56	—	97	—
Middle Atlantic	78	22	67	33	100	—
South	88	10	83	15	100	—
South Atlantic	85	13	79	19	100	—
West South Central	91	—	86	—	100	—
Midwest	78	20	64	34	100	—
East North Central	79	21	61	39	100	—
West North Central	76	20	69	26	100	—
West	74	23	63	33	100	—
Mountain	70	—	—	—	100	—
Pacific	75	22	65	30	100	—

¹ Sum of single- and multi-employer sponsor may not equal 100 percent as other plan sponsor types are not included (e.g., employer associations, railroad retirement boards).

² All workers participating in defined benefit plans = 100 percent.

³ Plans established by a labor organization and provided to employees of two or more unrelated companies in accordance with a collective bargaining agreement.

⁴ All workers participating in traditional defined benefit plans = 100 percent. See glossary for definition of traditional plans.

⁵ All workers participating in nontraditional defined benefit plans = 100 percent. See glossary for definition of nontraditional plans.

⁶ 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 2015."

Note: 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/eps/glossary20152016.htm.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.