Table 6. Traditional defined benefit plans: Maximum credited service provisions, state and local government workers, 2016

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

Characteristics	Subject to maximum years of credited service	Maximum credited service (in years)					Not subject to maximum years of credited service	Not determinable
		10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile		
All workers	22	30	33	39	40	45	78	([1])
Worker characteristic								
Management, professional, and related	21	32	34	40	42	46	79	([1])
Professional and related	21	32	34	40	44	46	79	([1])
Teachers	21	34	34	38	44	46	79	([1])
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	20	34	34	38	44	46	80	([1])
Service	31	30	30	35	40	44	69	([1])
Protective service	41	30	30	32	39	40	59	([1])
Sales and office	18	32	33	40	40	45	82	([1])
Office and administrative support	18	32	34	40	40	45	82	([1])
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	24	30	33	40	40	40	76	([1])
Production, transportation, and material moving	13	33	33	40	40	40	87	1
Full time	22	30	33	38	40	45	78	([1])
Part time	24	34	39	40	44	49	76	1
Union	27	30	32	35	40	45	72	([1])
Nonunion	17	32	35	40	40	46	83	([1])
Average wage within the following categories:[2]								
Lowest 25 percent	15	32	36	40	44	49	84	1
Lowest 10 percent	17	35	40	40	44	49	83	([1])
Second 25 percent	22	30	32	40	40	44	78	([1])
Third 25 percent	22	30	33	39	40	45	77	([1])
Highest 25 percent	26	30	33	36	40	46	74	([1])
Highest 10 percent	26	32	32	36	40	46	74	([1])
Establishment characteristic								
Service-providing industries	22	30	33	38	40	45	78	([1])
Education and health services	20	32	34	40	44	46	80	([1])
Educational services	19	32	34	40	44	46	81	([1])
Elementary and secondary schools	18	32	34	40	44	46	82	([1])
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities ...	21	32	36	40	44	46	79	([1])
Healthcare and social assistance	25	32	33	40	40	44	72	3
Hospitals	24	33	35	40	40	44	73	3
Public administration	27	30	32	34	40	45	73	([1])
1 to 99 workers	23	32	34	40	44	46	77	([1])
1 to 49 workers	22	32	33	40	40	40	78	([1])
50 to 99 workers	24	32	35	40	44	49	76	([1])
100 workers or more	22	30	33	36	40	45	78	([1])
100 to 499 workers	24	30	33	36	40	46	76	([1])
500 workers or more	21	30	33	38	40	44	79	([1])
State government	21	30	32	40	40	45	79	([1])
Local government	22	32	33	38	40	46	77	([1])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Traditional defined benefit plans: Maximum credited service provisions, state and local government workers, 2016—continued

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

Characteristics	Subject to maximum years of credited service	Maximum credited service (in years)					Not subject to maximum years of credited service	Not determinable
		10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile		
Geographic area								
Northeast	24	32	32	32	38	49	76	–
New England	72	32	32	32	35	36	28	–
Middle Atlantic	10	20	32	38	49	50	90	–
South	4	30	30	36	49	49	96	([1])
South Atlantic	3	28	30	30	34	36	97	([1])
East South Central	10	35	49	49	49	49	89	1
West South Central	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–
Midwest	59	34	35	40	44	45	40	1
East North Central	72	33	34	40	44	45	27	1
West North Central	36	35	35	35	40	40	63	1
West	19	30	30	39	40	42	81	([1])
Mountain	33	30	36	40	40	40	67	–
Pacific	13	30	30	33	39	42	87	([1])

[1] Less than 0.5.
[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 2016."

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/glossary20162017.htm.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.