

Table 34. Standard errors for savings and thrift plans: Maximum potential employer contribution percentage¹ private industry workers, 2019

Characteristics	Maximum potential employer contribution percentage				
	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile
Worker characteristics					
All workers	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Management, professional, and related	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0
Management, business, and financial	0.0	–	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional and related	–	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.0
Service	0.1	0.4	0.0	–	1.0
Sales and office	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0
Sales and related	0.4	0.1	–	0.0	0.0
Office and administrative support	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.0
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	0.0	–	–	1.1	1.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.0
Production	0.3	–	–	0.6	0.9
Transportation and material moving	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0
Full time	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Part time	0.4	–	0.0	–	0.0
Union	–	–	0.2	0.6	0.0
Nonunion	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Average wage within the following categories ² :					
Lowest 25 percent	–	0.2	0.0	–	0.0
Lowest 10 percent	–	–	0.0	–	1.0
Second 25 percent	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Third 25 percent	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Highest 25 percent	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Highest 10 percent	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0
Establishment characteristics					
Goods-producing industries	0.3	–	0.5	0.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.3	–	0.4	0.4	0.0
Service-providing industries	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0
Wholesale trade	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6
Retail trade	–	–	0.8	0.0	0.0
Utilities	0.0	–	0.4	0.7	0.0
Financial activities	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.0
Finance and insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit intermediation and related activities ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Insurance carriers and related activities	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.0
Professional and business services	0.0	–	0.0	1.0	0.2
Professional and technical services	0.4	–	0.0	0.7	1.3
Education and health services	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Educational services	0.1	–	0.9	1.3	–
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities ...	–	0.5	0.3	1.1	–
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Standard errors for savings and thrift plans: Maximum potential employer contribution percentage¹ private industry workers, 2019—continued

Characteristics	Maximum potential employer contribution percentage				
	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile
1 to 99 workers	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
1 to 49 workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7
50 to 99 workers	—	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0
100 workers or more	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
100 to 499 workers	0.4	—	0.0	0.2	0.0
500 workers or more	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
Geographic areas					
Northeast	—	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
New England	0.0	—	0.2	0.0	1.3
Middle Atlantic	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0
South	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
South Atlantic	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East South Central	0.4	0.0	0.2	—	0.0
West South Central	—	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Midwest	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
East North Central	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
West North Central	0.2	—	0.0	0.2	0.0
West	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.0
Mountain	—	—	0.0	0.7	0.4
Pacific	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.0

¹ The maximum potential employer contribution is determined by multiplying the maximum employee contribution subject to matching by the employer matching percent, for those plans that specify both values.

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 2019."

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 Retirement Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/detailedprovisions/2019/ownership/private/glossary-retirement.htm.

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