Table 20. Life insurance plans: Flat-dollar amount benefit formulas, ${ }^{1}$ civilian workers, ${ }^{2}$ National Compensation Survey, March 2009
(Includes workers participating in life insurance plans with flat-dollar amount formulas)

| Characteristics | Flat dollar amounts ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10th percentile | 25th percentile | 50th percentile (median) | 75th percentile | 90th percentile |
| All workers.............................................................. <br> Worker characteristics $\$ 5,000$ $\$ 10,000$ $\$ 15,000$ $\$ 25,000$ $\$ 50,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management, professional, and related | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 47,000 | 50,000 |
| Management, business, and financial ....... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| Professional and related ............... | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Teachers ........... | 7,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers | 10,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Registered nurses ................................... | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| Service ....................... | 5,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 40,000 |
| Protective service | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 45,000 |
| Sales and office | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Sales and related | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Office and administrative support | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and | 10,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| forestry | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair ........ | 10,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Production | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 46,000 |
| Transportation and material moving ................ | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Full time | 7,000 | 10,000 | 16,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Part time | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 |
| Union | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| Nonunion | 10,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Establishment characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods-producing industries . | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Service-providing industries | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Education and health services | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 35,000 | 50,000 |
| Educational services ................................ | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 46,000 | 50,000 |
| Elementary and secondary schools ........... | 7,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Junior colleges, colleges, and universities | 5,000 | 6,000 | 10,000 | 30,000 | 50,000 |
| Health care and social assistance ........ | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Hospitals .............................. | 5,000 | 10,000 | 12,500 | 20,000 | 50,000 |
| Public administration ................... | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 50,000 |
| 1 to 99 workers | 8,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| 1 to 49 workers | 10,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| 50 to 99 workers | 7,500 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| 100 workers or more ..................................... | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 50,000 |
| 100 to 499 workers. | 7,500 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| 500 workers or more | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 |

Table 20. Life insurance plans: Flat-dollar amount benefit formulas, ${ }^{1}$ civilian workers, ${ }^{2}$ National Compensation Survey, March 2009—Continued
(Includes workers participating in life insurance plans with flat-dollar amount formulas)

| Characteristics | Flat dollar amounts ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10th percentile | 25th percentile | 50th percentile (median) | 75th percentile | 90th percentile |
| Geographic areas |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England | \$5,000 | \$7,000 | \$15,000 | \$32,000 | \$50,000 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| East North Central | 7,500 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| West North Central | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 27,500 | 50,000 |
| South Atlantic | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| East South Central | 10,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| West South Central | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 40,000 |
| Mountain. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Pacific | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 50,000 |

[^0]same as or more than the amount shown, and half receive the same as or less than the amount shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of participating workers receive the same or less than the amount shown. The remaining percentiles follow the same logic.

NOTE: For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20082009.htm.


[^0]:    1 Includes participants in plans providing a fixed benefit amount. Dollar amounts can be a flat amount or can vary by the employee's earnings or length of service.

    2 Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See Technical Note for further explanation.

    3 The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position within each published series. For example, at the 50th percentile or median, half of participating workers receive the

