

**Table 7. Defined benefit retirement survivor benefits: Access<sup>1</sup> for unmarried domestic partners, National Compensation Survey, March 2011**

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Civilian <sup>2</sup>		Private industry		State and local government	
	Same sex	Opposite sex	Same sex	Opposite sex	Same sex	Opposite sex
All workers .....	14	14	7	7	50	49
<b>Worker characteristics</b>						
Management, professional, and related .....	24	23	11	10	54	52
Management, business, and financial .....	21	20	15	14	—	—
Professional and related .....	25	24	9	9	54	53
Teachers .....	43	41	—	—	54	51
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	50	49	—	—	57	56
Registered nurses .....	16	15	—	—	—	—
Service .....	9	9	3	3	42	42
Protective service .....	28	27	3	3	45	44
Sales and office .....	12	11	8	7	52	51
Sales and related .....	5	4	4	4	—	—
Office and administrative support .....	16	15	10	9	53	53
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	12	11	8	7	46	46
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry .....	11	11	6	6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	13	12	10	9	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	10	9	8	7	40	41
Production .....	6	5	6	4	—	—
Transportation and material moving .....	13	13	11	10	—	—
Full time .....	17	16	9	8	55	54
Part time .....	6	6	4	4	21	21
Union .....	38	36	25	22	54	51
Nonunion .....	10	10	6	5	47	48
Average wage within the following categories: <sup>3</sup>						
Lowest 25 percent .....	4	4	2	2	38	38
Lowest 10 percent .....	1	1	1	1	30	30
Second 25 percent .....	11	11	5	5	51	50
Third 25 percent .....	17	16	9	8	52	52
Highest 25 percent .....	27	26	15	14	59	57
Highest 10 percent .....	28	26	16	15	61	55

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Defined benefit retirement survivor benefits: Access<sup>1</sup> for unmarried domestic partners, National Compensation Survey, March 2011—Continued**

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Civilian <sup>2</sup>		Private industry		State and local government	
	Same sex	Opposite sex	Same sex	Opposite sex	Same sex	Opposite sex
<b>Establishment characteristics</b>						
Goods-producing industries .....	7	6	6	6	—	—
Service-providing industries .....	16	15	8	7	50	49
Education and health services .....	24	24	7	7	53	51
Educational services .....	44	42	4	3	54	52
Elementary and secondary schools .....	49	48	—	—	53	52
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities .....	37	35	6	5	55	53
Health care and social assistance .....	11	10	8	8	43	44
Hospitals .....	20	20	—	—	39	42
Public administration .....	49	48	—	—	49	48
1 to 99 workers .....	5	4	3	3	34	34
1 to 49 workers .....	4	4	3	3	31	31
50 to 99 workers .....	7	7	5	4	40	39
100 workers or more .....	23	22	12	12	52	51
100 to 499 workers .....	12	12	7	7	42	42
500 workers or more .....	33	32	19	18	56	54
<b>Geographic areas</b>						
New England .....	11	10	8	7	32	27
Middle Atlantic .....	17	15	9	8	61	54
East North Central .....	7	6	7	5	—	—
West North Central .....	—	8	5	4	—	—
South Atlantic .....	13	13	6	6	46	46
East South Central .....	19	19	5	5	67	68
West South Central .....	14	14	5	5	57	58
Mountain .....	14	14	6	6	61	60
Pacific .....	24	23	12	12	84	82

<sup>1</sup> The percentage of workers with access to the benefit reflects both the availability of the benefit and the employer's policy on providing the benefit to unmarried domestic partners. For example, this table shows that 14 percent of all civilian workers have access to a defined benefit retirement plan that provided survivor benefits for unmarried domestic partners. Data from March 2010 show that 31 percent of civilian workers had access to a defined benefit retirement plan.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The average wages are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2010." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: Dash indicates no workers in this category or data did 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/glossary20092010.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20092010.htm).

**Table 8. Health care benefits: Access<sup>1</sup> for unmarried domestic partners, National Compensation Survey, March 2011**

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Civilian <sup>2</sup>		Private industry		State and local government	
	Same sex	Opposite sex	Same sex	Opposite sex	Same sex	Opposite sex
All workers .....	30	25	29	25	33	28
<b>Worker characteristics</b>						
Management, professional, and related .....	42	36	46	38	34	29
Management, business, and financial .....	50	43	52	45	—	—
Professional and related .....	40	33	43	35	34	29
Teachers .....	31	26	—	—	31	26
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	28	24	—	—	30	25
Registered nurses .....	31	24	—	—	—	—
Service .....	19	15	17	14	30	24
Protective service .....	29	20	20	10	35	26
Sales and office .....	30	26	30	26	36	31
Sales and related .....	24	20	24	20	—	—
Office and administrative support .....	34	30	34	29	37	32
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	23	18	22	18	29	22
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry .....	17	17	16	16	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	29	20	29	20	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	25	21	25	21	29	26
Production .....	24	20	24	20	—	—
Transportation and material moving .....	26	22	26	22	—	—
Full time .....	37	31	36	31	37	31
Part time .....	10	8	9	8	13	12
Union .....	49	38	46	31	53	45
Nonunion .....	27	23	28	24	17	14
Average wage within the following categories: <sup>3</sup>						
Lowest 25 percent .....	11	9	11	9	15	13
Lowest 10 percent .....	7	5	6	4	8	7
Second 25 percent .....	26	23	26	23	35	29
Third 25 percent .....	37	31	35	30	37	31
Highest 25 percent .....	49	40	50	41	47	39
Highest 10 percent .....	57	48	59	49	57	49

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Health care benefits: Access<sup>1</sup> for unmarried domestic partners, National Compensation Survey, March 2011—Continued**

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Civilian <sup>2</sup>		Private industry		State and local government	
	Same sex	Opposite sex	Same sex	Opposite sex	Same sex	Opposite sex
<b>Establishment characteristics</b>						
Goods-producing industries .....	27	23	27	24	—	—
Service-providing industries .....	31	25	30	25	33	28
Education and health services .....	30	26	29	25	32	27
Educational services .....	33	27	38	29	32	26
Elementary and secondary schools .....	28	24	—	—	28	24
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities .....	49	37	58	43	43	33
Health care and social assistance .....	28	25	28	24	35	31
Hospitals .....	34	26	—	—	36	32
Public administration .....	37	31	—	—	37	31
1 to 99 workers .....	18	16	18	16	16	15
1 to 49 workers .....	17	15	17	15	12	11
50 to 99 workers .....	23	20	23	20	22	21
100 workers or more .....	41	33	42	34	36	30
100 to 499 workers .....	32	28	34	30	22	19
500 workers or more .....	49	38	54	41	40	34
<b>Geographic areas</b>						
New England .....	37	33	38	33	34	28
Middle Atlantic .....	34	28	31	24	54	49
East North Central .....	22	14	22	15	23	—
West North Central .....	19	16	20	16	—	—
South Atlantic .....	21	16	22	18	12	7
East South Central .....	17	12	21	14	2	3
West South Central .....	19	18	20	19	10	11
Mountain .....	41	34	39	33	51	36
Pacific .....	57	53	52	48	84	82

<sup>1</sup> The percentage of workers with access to the benefit reflects both the availability of the benefit and the employer's policy on providing the benefit to unmarried domestic partners. For example, this table shows that 30 percent of all civilian workers have access to a health care plan that provide coverage for unmarried same sex domestic partners. Data from March 2010 show that 74 percent of civilian workers had access to a health care plan.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The categories are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The average wages are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2010." See Technical Note for more details.

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