Table 32. Leave benefits: Access, civilian workers,  $^1$  National Compensation Survey, March 2010

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Paid holidays	Paid sick leave	Paid vacations	Paid personal leave	Paid jury duty leave	Family leave <sup>2</sup>	
						Paid	Unpaid
All workers	76	67	74	41	72	11	86
Worker characteristics							
Management, professional, and related	79	87	74	58	87	17	91
Management, business, and financial Professional and related	95 73	91 86	94 67	57 58	89 87	19 17	93 91
Teachers	35	84	17	64	89	16	91
Primary, secondary, and special education	33	04	17	04	03	10	31
school teachers	31	92	12	76	94	17	94
Registered nurses	82	81	82	62	84	21	90
Service	58	48	61	28	56	8	81
Protective service	77	69	79	42	81	13	91
Sales and office	82	69	80	41	73	11	87
Sales and related	72	56	70	32	66	7	86
Office and administrative support	88	77	86	47	78	14	88
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	80	56	80	28	61	8	79
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and							
forestry	69	42	69	20	47	6	73
Installation, maintenance, and repair	91	69	90	37	74	9	85
Production, transportation, and material moving	84	55	82	33	70	6	85
Production	91	53	90	30	72	7	87
Transportation and material moving	77	57	74	35	68	5	83
Full time	87	79	86	47	81	13	89
Part time	39	28	36	21	44	6	76
Union	79	83	73	58	91	15	94
Nonunion	75	64	75	38	68	10	85
Average wage within the following categories:3							
Lowest 25 percent	54	35	54	21	48	5	78
Lowest 10 percent	37	22	40	14	35	3	73
Second 25 percent	84	70	83	41	75	10	86
Third 25 percent	90	80	88	46	82	14	89
Highest 25 percent	80	87	77	59	88	17	92
Highest 10 percent	77	90	73	59	90	18	93
Establishment characteristics							
Goods-producing industries	88	55	88	30	70	8	86
Service-providing industries	74	69	72	43	72	12	86
Education and health services	72	83	65	58	85	16	90
Educational services	53	87	40	62	90	15	93
Elementary and secondary schools	43	90	27	70	92	17	93
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	78	86	68	49	91	14	94
Health care and social assistance	86	79	84	55	81	17	89
Hospitals	91	89	89	67	91	25	95
Public administration	88	89	88	53	90	16	93

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Leave benefits: Access, civilian workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2010—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Paid holidays	Paid sick leave	Paid vacations	Paid personal leave	Paid jury duty leave	Family leave <sup>2</sup>	
						Paid	Unpaid
1 to 99 workers	70 68 75 82 82	54 53 58 78 70	70 69 75 78 79	27 25 34 53 47	58 55 66 85 78	8 7 9 14 11	77 73 89 94 92
500 workers or more  Geographic areas	82	85	77	59	91	17	96
New England	77 74 78	72 71 62 67 65 63 67 65 70	71 74 74 73 77 75 74 73 75	51 50 44 35 40 36 37 37	82 81 71 70 73 74 69 67	11 9 14 10 13 7 9 9	89 85 84 87 86 91 84 86

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those

estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2009." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: 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.

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.
The sum of paid and unpaid family leave may exceed 100 percent because some workers have access to both types of plans.
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