

Table 33. Leave benefits: Access, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2011

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Paid holidays	Paid sick leave	Paid vacations	Paid personal leave	Paid funeral leave	Paid jury duty leave	Paid military leave	Family leave ¹	
								Paid	Unpaid
All workers	77	63	77	38	63	66	38	11	85
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	89	86	87	56	82	83	53	19	89
Management, business, and financial	97	91	96	59	86	87	56	21	92
Professional and related	85	83	83	55	80	81	51	17	88
Service	53	43	58	24	41	46	23	7	79
Protective service	60	39	62	25	44	58	33	6	83
Sales and office	81	66	79	41	67	69	40	11	87
Sales and related	72	55	69	33	59	63	36	7	86
Office and administrative support	87	74	86	46	71	73	42	14	87
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	79	51	80	26	52	54	30	8	78
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	68	38	69	19	39	41	23	7	74
Installation, maintenance, and repair	90	64	90	33	65	68	36	9	83
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	84	54	83	32	65	67	38	6	85
Production	91	54	90	31	68	69	40	7	87
Transportation and material moving	77	54	75	33	61	65	35	5	82
Full time	90	75	91	45	74	75	44	13	88
Part time	40	27	37	19	34	38	20	6	75
Union	89	71	90	49	85	86	48	10	91
Nonunion	76	62	76	37	61	64	37	11	84
Average wage within the following categories: ²									
Lowest 25 percent	51	32	51	18	36	41	20	5	77
Lowest 10 percent	34	21	38	11	26	32	15	4	74
Second 25 percent	85	66	84	41	67	70	39	10	86
Third 25 percent	89	74	90	43	74	75	44	12	87
Highest 25 percent	90	85	89	56	83	84	54	19	90
Highest 10 percent	90	87	90	58	86	86	60	21	91
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	88	56	88	31	67	68	42	9	86
Construction	69	37	70	19	36	39	19	7	72
Manufacturing	95	62	95	36	79	79	50	10	92
Service-providing industries	75	64	75	40	62	65	37	11	84
Trade, transportation, and utilities	78	61	78	36	66	69	39	5	87
Wholesale trade	90	76	89	37	73	74	37	9	85
Retail trade	72	52	71	33	60	63	38	4	86
Transportation and warehousing	83	71	85	42	75	79	42	6	92
Utilities	98	94	96	64	97	96	71	11	98

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Leave benefits: Access, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2011—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Paid holidays	Paid sick leave	Paid vacations	Paid personal leave	Paid funeral leave	Paid jury duty leave	Paid military leave	Family leave ¹	
								Paid	Unpaid
Information	92	89	91	67	83	88	53	23	95
Financial activities	94	89	92	61	85	87	56	23	90
Finance and insurance	95	91	95	66	90	91	62	26	94
Credit intermediation and related activities	96	93	96	62	90	92	63	24	95
Insurance carriers and related activities	95	91	95	70	91	91	62	29	93
Real estate and rental and leasing	87	79	83	44	68	72	33	—	75
Professional and business services	81	65	76	38	58	61	37	13	80
Professional and technical services	90	85	89	50	73	76	43	16	86
Administrative and waste services	68	40	60	21	34	38	24	6	71
Education and health services	81	78	80	54	76	76	42	18	88
Educational services	65	76	57	46	73	78	48	13	85
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	80	82	72	54	91	93	67	15	93
Health care and social assistance	84	78	84	55	77	76	41	18	88
Leisure and hospitality	39	32	48	14	26	35	16	3	77
Accommodation and food services	37	30	47	12	24	32	15	3	77
Other services	69	52	67	24	52	53	24	10	73
1 to 99 workers	69	54	70	27	50	54	26	8	77
1 to 49 workers	66	52	68	25	47	50	24	7	74
50 to 99 workers	76	58	76	33	61	64	33	10	88
100 workers or more	87	73	86	51	78	80	52	14	93
100 to 499 workers	84	67	82	45	72	73	43	11	91
500 workers or more	91	82	90	60	87	88	63	19	96
Geographic areas									
New England	75	70	75	44	67	77	46	12	87
Middle Atlantic	80	67	76	49	70	76	42	10	82
East North Central	79	58	78	41	67	66	38	11	83
West North Central	74	61	76	30	63	61	37	10	87
South Atlantic	77	60	79	36	62	66	39	11	83
East South Central	79	58	78	38	65	68	38	7	91
West South Central	80	64	80	35	62	64	39	13	85
Mountain	75	63	77	35	58	60	32	9	84
Pacific	73	65	75	33	56	56	33	12	86

¹ The sum of paid and unpaid family leave may exceed 100 percent because some workers have access to both types of plans.

² 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/glossary20102011.htm.