

Table 32. Leave benefits: Access, State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2013

(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	67	89	59	58	85	90	75	16	94
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	55	90	43	63	87	92	75	17	94
Professional and related	50	90	36	64	87	92	75	16	95
Teachers	30	88	12	68	85	92	72	16	94
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26	95	8	77	89	97	74	17	98
Service	78	85	76	49	82	87	72	14	93
Protective service	87	90	88	54	89	92	81	16	96
Sales and office	85	89	84	53	83	89	78	16	94
Office and administrative support	86	90	85	54	84	90	79	16	95
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96	95	95	48	85	92	85	15	94
Production, transportation, and material moving	73	87	63	59	79	87	74	15	92
Full time	74	98	67	64	91	97	82	17	97
Part time	29	41	21	26	51	57	42	11	76
Union	69	97	57	70	94	98	81	20	98
Nonunion	66	82	62	48	77	84	70	12	91
Average wage within the following categories: ²									
Lowest 25 percent	63	75	56	42	71	79	64	13	88
Lowest 10 percent	49	62	41	35	61	68	52	10	82
Second 25 percent	87	93	84	56	88	93	81	16	95
Third 25 percent	74	93	66	62	88	93	80	17	96
Highest 25 percent	49	96	37	71	93	97	78	18	98
Highest 10 percent	46	98	36	63	95	97	80	18	98
Establishment characteristics									
Service-providing industries	67	89	59	58	85	90	75	16	94
Education and health services	55	89	42	62	85	91	73	16	95
Educational services	49	89	35	63	85	92	74	15	95
Elementary and secondary schools	41	90	26	70	85	93	72	16	94
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	77	87	64	39	86	89	80	12	95
Healthcare and social assistance	89	89	87	55	83	87	70	19	95
Hospitals	94	93	93	53	87	90	74	22	95
Public administration	88	90	89	53	86	91	82	16	94
1 to 99 workers	69	79	66	46	73	79	62	13	88
1 to 49 workers	66	71	64	34	62	72	56	13	83
50 to 99 workers	74	90	69	62	89	90	69	12	94
100 workers or more	67	90	58	59	86	92	77	16	95
100 to 499 workers	64	87	60	59	80	87	67	14	92
500 workers or more	68	92	58	59	88	94	81	17	96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Leave benefits: Access, State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2013—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
State government	90	93	84	51	90	93	88	18	97
Local government	59	88	51	60	83	90	71	15	93
Geographic areas									
New England	53	89	48	81	88	90	67	11	95
Middle Atlantic	63	89	59	68	92	91	78	9	94
East North Central	65	85	53	62	79	88	60	28	91
West North Central	69	90	58	48	82	88	72	—	89
South Atlantic	77	92	66	55	85	91	84	22	97
East South Central	71	90	64	40	82	90	86	—	91
West South Central	56	86	54	59	75	89	76	7	94
Mountain	58	83	53	51	86	91	76	—	96
Pacific	73	91	66	55	92	93	75	18	96

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

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 2013."

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/glossary20122013.htm.