

Table 32. Leave benefits: Access, private industry 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	77	61	77	38	60	62	32	12	85
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	89	83	88	56	81	81	48	20	91
Management, business, and financial	97	88	96	59	84	86	50	24	92
Professional and related	85	80	84	55	78	79	47	18	90
Service	53	40	55	22	34	39	17	6	78
Protective service	78	53	72	33	51	52	20	9	83
Sales and office	79	64	79	42	63	65	33	12	88
Sales and related	67	52	68	34	52	55	28	8	88
Office and administrative support	87	73	86	46	71	71	36	15	88
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	84	53	81	28	51	53	26	8	80
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	75	38	68	18	37	37	17	6	77
Installation, maintenance, and repair	92	66	91	37	63	66	33	10	82
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	84	54	83	32	62	64	32	7	85
Production	92	55	91	31	67	67	33	8	87
Transportation and material moving	77	53	75	34	57	61	31	5	83
Full time	90	74	91	46	70	72	38	14	88
Part time	39	24	36	16	29	32	16	5	77
Union	92	71	91	50	81	83	44	11	91
Nonunion	76	60	75	37	58	60	31	12	85
Average wage within the following categories: ²									
Lowest 25 percent	49	30	49	16	31	35	15	5	78
Lowest 10 percent	36	20	39	9	21	26	10	4	76
Second 25 percent	84	63	83	39	62	64	30	10	85
Third 25 percent	90	74	90	45	71	74	39	14	89
Highest 25 percent	92	84	91	58	82	83	50	21	92
Highest 10 percent	92	87	92	59	85	87	59	22	92
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	91	57	89	31	66	67	36	8	86
Construction	77	41	70	17	35	38	14	6	73
Manufacturing	96	63	96	36	78	78	44	10	91
Service-providing industries	74	62	74	40	59	61	32	12	85
Trade, transportation, and utilities	77	59	77	36	61	63	33	7	89
Wholesale trade	92	75	90	37	69	72	33	10	85
Retail trade	68	48	69	32	53	55	28	5	89
Transportation and warehousing	83	73	85	46	72	78	42	7	91
Utilities	100	91	99	61	94	91	69	17	98

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Leave benefits: Access, private industry 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
Information	95	92	94	71	84	89	48	26	96
Financial activities	94	86	93	62	84	86	51	26	91
Finance and insurance	97	91	97	68	91	92	60	30	94
Credit intermediation and related activities	98	91	97	65	92	93	62	24	96
Insurance carriers and related activities	97	89	97	73	88	90	56	35	92
Real estate and rental and leasing	83	72	81	43	64	67	22	12	79
Professional and business services	83	67	79	41	59	59	33	16	81
Professional and technical services	91	81	90	53	75	75	43	19	87
Administrative and waste services	71	48	63	25	33	34	16	9	70
Education and health services	80	74	78	51	73	73	37	16	88
Educational services	62	75	55	46	73	74	44	13	87
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	80	81	72	52	90	89	63	16	94
Healthcare and social assistance	83	74	82	52	73	72	36	17	89
Leisure and hospitality	39	27	46	13	20	28	11	4	77
Accommodation and food services	36	23	45	11	18	25	10	3	77
Other services	68	53	69	30	46	46	18	9	75
1 to 99 workers	68	51	69	28	46	49	21	9	79
1 to 49 workers	67	50	66	26	42	46	19	8	76
50 to 99 workers	74	56	76	32	57	62	24	10	88
100 workers or more	87	72	86	51	76	77	47	15	93
100 to 499 workers	85	66	84	45	70	71	38	12	92
500 workers or more	91	81	90	58	86	86	59	20	94
Geographic areas									
New England	77	65	75	45	65	73	43	13	88
Middle Atlantic	77	65	76	52	65	72	37	11	85
East North Central	78	56	78	40	64	64	31	10	85
West North Central	76	59	76	30	56	56	28	12	83
South Atlantic	80	61	79	39	61	62	35	13	84
East South Central	80	58	78	38	60	66	35	7	88
West South Central	80	63	80	35	64	67	35	14	86
Mountain	73	58	76	34	52	52	26	10	83
Pacific	73	63	73	29	50	49	25	13	87

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.