

Table 32. Leave benefits: Access, civilian workers,¹ March 2016

(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 ²	
								Paid	Unpaid
All workers	75	68	73	42	60	62	35	14	88
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	81	84	76	59	79	82	52	22	93
Management, business, and financial	96	89	95	61	82	84	52	27	93
Professional and related	74	82	68	59	77	81	52	20	93
Teachers	35	83	16	62	79	85	63	15	93
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	31	93	16	75	85	92	68	16	97
Registered nurses	89	79	88	65	75	82	48	23	95
Service	54	48	55	26	37	41	20	8	81
Protective service	77	72	76	42	63	67	53	11	90
Sales and office	81	70	80	44	59	60	33	13	88
Sales and related	73	60	72	36	46	48	24	8	86
Office and administrative support	86	77	85	49	67	67	38	16	90
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	81	60	79	31	49	52	27	9	84
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	69	48	67	20	36	40	20	8	81
Installation, maintenance, and repair	92	72	90	41	62	64	33	10	87
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	82	61	80	34	61	60	31	6	88
Production	90	58	87	34	65	63	31	8	89
Transportation and material moving	76	63	74	34	58	57	31	5	87
Full time	88	80	87	50	71	74	43	16	91
Part time	39	31	35	18	26	28	13	5	79
Union	79	86	74	60	84	87	59	15	94
Nonunion	75	65	73	39	56	58	32	13	87
Average wage within the following categories: ³									
Lowest 25 percent	53	41	51	21	31	33	14	6	80
Lowest 10 percent	40	28	40	12	21	23	9	4	75
Second 25 percent	83	70	82	44	63	65	34	12	89
Third 25 percent	88	79	87	50	72	74	44	15	91
Highest 25 percent	83	87	79	61	81	84	55	22	94
Highest 10 percent	83	90	79	61	83	86	58	23	94
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	89	63	87	35	62	63	33	9	88
Service-providing industries	73	68	71	44	60	62	36	14	88
Education and health services	73	79	66	58	74	78	46	18	93
Educational services	53	87	40	60	83	88	66	16	94
Elementary and secondary schools	42	90	28	70	83	90	67	16	94
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	79	87	67	42	88	90	72	15	95
Health care and social assistance	86	74	83	57	69	71	33	19	93
Hospitals	94	84	93	67	84	87	48	29	96
Public administration	88	89	88	53	86	90	81	16	93

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Leave benefits: Access, civilian workers,¹ March 2016—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 ²	
								Paid	Unpaid
1 to 99 workers	69	56	68	29	44	46	20	9	81
1 to 49 workers	68	54	67	27	40	43	18	9	79
50 to 99 workers	73	62	72	36	55	55	25	10	87
100 workers or more	82	79	79	55	76	78	50	17	94
100 to 499 workers	82	74	80	50	68	69	39	14	93
500 workers or more	81	85	77	61	85	87	63	21	95
Geographic areas									
Northeast	74	70	73	53	66	73	39	16	87
New England	70	68	69	47	65	74	40	13	90
Middle Atlantic	76	71	75	55	66	72	39	17	85
South	78	66	76	41	62	65	39	13	87
South Atlantic	79	66	76	43	64	65	39	14	89
East South Central	78	68	78	34	60	65	39	9	85
West South Central	75	66	74	42	59	64	38	13	84
Midwest	75	64	74	39	60	60	31	13	89
East North Central	75	63	74	40	60	60	30	14	89
West North Central	74	65	73	39	61	62	35	10	90
West	74	71	70	39	52	51	31	14	89
Mountain	71	61	69	42	52	56	33	14	87
Pacific	75	76	70	37	52	49	31	14	89

¹ 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.

² The sum of paid and unpaid family leave may exceed 100 percent because some workers have access to both types of plans.

³ 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 wage data for March 2016.

Note: For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/nchs/ebs/glossary20152016.htm.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.