

Table 46. Paid leave combinations: Access, civilian workers,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2012

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Personal leave and vacation	Personal leave and sick leave	Sick leave and vacation	Vacation and holidays	Personal leave, sick leave, or paid family leave ²	Personal leave, sick leave, paid family leave, or vacation ²	Personal leave, vacation, or holidays ²
All workers	35	36	59	69	71	82	84
Worker characteristics							
Management, professional, and related	45	54	70	73	90	92	90
Management, business, and financial	56	55	89	93	93	97	97
Professional and related	40	53	63	64	88	91	88
Teachers	11	60	16	14	90	90	77
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	9	72	11	9	98	98	82
Registered nurses	58	59	78	81	87	89	90
Service	24	22	43	50	51	65	68
Protective service	41	40	67	74	73	82	85
Sales and office	40	37	64	75	72	83	87
Sales and related	30	26	50	60	59	71	78
Office and administrative support	45	43	73	83	80	89	92
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	28	24	55	78	62	85	89
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	20	16	43	67	51	78	83
Installation, maintenance, and repair	35	31	67	88	72	92	94
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	28	23	51	78	63	86	88
Production	28	21	53	87	63	91	94
Transportation and material moving	28	24	49	69	62	80	83
Full time	43	44	72	83	83	94	95
Part time	11	11	18	26	32	45	51
Union	41	52	64	72	90	96	93
Nonunion	34	33	58	69	67	80	82
Average wage within the following categories: ³							
Lowest 25 percent	15	12	28	42	39	57	63
Lowest 10 percent	8	6	16	27	25	45	49
Second 25 percent	38	36	64	78	74	88	90
Third 25 percent	43	41	75	86	83	93	94
Highest 25 percent	47	56	73	77	91	95	93
Highest 10 percent	46	57	71	74	93	96	92
Establishment characteristics							
Goods-producing industries	28	22	56	86	64	91	94
Service-providing industries	36	38	59	67	72	81	82
Education and health services	39	52	60	62	85	89	86
Educational services	23	57	40	38	91	91	83
Elementary and secondary schools	18	65	27	24	94	94	83
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	35	42	67	67	88	89	86
Healthcare and social assistance	50	48	75	79	82	87	89
Hospitals	66	65	87	89	93	94	93
Public administration	52	52	88	87	91	91	91

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Paid leave combinations: Access, civilian workers,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2012—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Personal leave and vacation	Personal leave and sick leave	Sick leave and vacation	Vacation and holidays	Personal leave, sick leave, or paid family leave ²	Personal leave, sick leave, paid family leave, or vacation ²	Personal leave, vacation, or holidays ²
1 to 99 workers	25	23	49	62	58	74	77
1 to 49 workers	23	21	48	60	56	72	75
50 to 99 workers	31	28	53	69	64	80	83
100 workers or more	44	47	67	76	83	90	90
100 to 499 workers	40	39	63	76	75	87	89
500 workers or more	48	55	72	76	90	94	92
Geographic areas							
New England	41	43	60	68	76	83	83
Middle Atlantic	45	45	61	70	76	84	85
East North Central	37	37	56	70	68	82	85
West North Central	27	28	57	68	69	80	81
South Atlantic	36	36	59	71	69	83	85
East South Central	31	33	57	70	70	85	87
West South Central	31	32	60	72	73	84	86
Mountain	31	33	55	66	65	82	85
Pacific	30	32	61	67	70	79	80

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 Includes workers with access to one or more of these leave benefits.

³ 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: For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20112012.htm.