

Table 46. Paid leave combinations: Access, civilian workers,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2013

(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	36	36	59	70	71	82	83
Worker characteristics							
Management, professional, and related	46	54	70	73	90	93	90
Management, business, and financial	57	55	87	94	93	97	97
Professional and related	42	54	62	65	88	91	88
Teachers	11	58	16	15	89	90	76
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	8	71	12	10	98	98	82
Registered nurses	60	59	76	79	86	87	87
Service	23	22	42	50	51	64	67
Protective service	43	42	71	77	78	85	88
Sales and office	41	37	64	75	72	83	85
Sales and related	32	27	50	62	59	72	75
Office and administrative support	46	43	73	83	80	89	90
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	30	25	56	79	63	85	89
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	20	16	41	66	50	75	83
Installation, maintenance, and repair	38	33	68	90	74	93	94
Production, transportation, and material moving	31	25	53	78	65	86	89
Production	31	22	55	89	66	92	95
Transportation and material moving	32	27	51	69	64	81	83
Full time	44	44	71	83	83	94	95
Part time	12	11	19	26	32	45	49
Union	44	53	63	73	90	96	94
Nonunion	35	33	58	69	68	80	82
Average wage within the following categories: ³							
Lowest 25 percent	15	13	29	42	40	58	62
Lowest 10 percent	8	6	17	28	25	45	50
Second 25 percent	39	36	65	79	75	88	90
Third 25 percent	47	44	75	87	84	94	94
Highest 25 percent	49	57	72	77	91	95	93
Highest 10 percent	49	58	73	75	94	97	93
Establishment characteristics							
Goods-producing industries	30	23	56	86	66	91	94
Service-providing industries	37	38	59	67	72	81	82
Education and health services	39	51	59	61	85	88	86
Educational services	23	56	39	37	90	90	82
Elementary and secondary schools	18	64	26	24	94	94	82
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	34	41	66	65	88	89	86
Healthcare and social assistance	50	47	74	79	81	86	89
Hospitals	67	64	86	89	93	94	94
Public administration	51	51	88	87	91	91	91

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Paid leave combinations: Access, civilian workers,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2013—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	26	24	49	62	58	73	76
1 to 49 workers	25	22	47	60	55	71	74
50 to 99 workers	32	29	55	69	65	81	82
100 workers or more	45	47	67	77	83	90	90
100 to 499 workers	42	40	64	77	76	87	89
500 workers or more	48	54	71	76	90	94	91
Geographic areas							
New England	41	44	59	69	75	83	83
Middle Atlantic	48	47	61	70	75	83	83
East North Central	38	36	54	70	68	82	83
West North Central	28	28	57	69	70	82	82
South Atlantic	37	36	60	72	71	84	86
East South Central	32	33	57	70	70	84	87
West South Central	33	34	60	72	73	85	86
Mountain	31	32	55	65	65	80	83
Pacific	30	32	61	67	70	79	79

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 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: 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.