

Table 24. Quality of life benefits: Access, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2008

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Employer assistance for childcare				Adoption assistance	Long-term care insurance	Flexible workplace	Employer-provided home PC	Subsidized commuting
	Total ¹	Employer-provided funds	On-site and off-site	Resource and referral services					
All workers	15	3	5	11	11	13	5	2	6
Worker characteristics									
Management, professional, and related	28	6	11	21	20	22	11	6	11
Management, business, and financial	28	7	9	23	25	25	15	8	11
Professional and related	28	6	12	20	18	20	9	5	11
Service	10	2	5	5	3	5	1	(²)	2
Sales and office	14	3	3	11	12	15	5	2	6
Sales and related	10	2	1	8	12	15	4	2	3
Office and administrative support	17	4	5	13	12	15	5	2	7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7	1	2	6	7	7	2	1	4
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	4	—	(²)	3	2	3	—	1	2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	10	2	3	9	13	12	2	1	6
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	10	2	2	8	9	10	2	2	3
Production	12	2	3	9	10	8	2	2	3
Transportation and material moving	8	1	1	7	8	11	1	1	2
Full time	17	4	6	12	13	15	5	3	6
Part time	10	1	4	6	5	6	2	1	3
Union	21	4	6	19	16	17	2	2	7
Nonunion	14	3	5	10	10	12	5	2	5
Average wage within the following percentiles: ³									
Less than 10	5	1	3	2	2	2	1	—	1
10 to under 25	7	1	3	4	4	6	1	(²)	2
25 to under 50	12	3	4	7	8	10	3	1	3
50 to under 75	15	4	5	11	11	14	5	3	6
75 to under 90	25	5	9	20	20	19	8	5	9
90 or greater	32	6	10	27	27	29	14	9	15
Establishment characteristics									
Goods-producing industries	12	2	3	10	11	9	3	3	4
Construction	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	3
Manufacturing	17	2	4	14	16	12	4	4	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Quality of life benefits: Access, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2008—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Employer assistance for childcare				Adoption assistance	Long-term care insurance	Flexible workplace	Employer-provided home PC	Subsidized commuting
	Total ¹	Employer-provided funds	On-site and off-site	Resource and referral services					
Service-providing industries	16	3	6	11	11	14	5	2	6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10	1	1	9	12	15	2	1	3
Wholesale trade	10	2	—	7	10	9	5	3	4
Retail trade	9	1	—	8	10	13	1	(²)	2
Transportation and warehousing	14	—	—	14	14	27	2	—	4
Utilities	21	4	2	—	46	38	—	3	18
Information	26	7	10	20	44	38	9	5	15
Financial activities	31	9	6	26	25	29	10	4	16
Finance and insurance	37	11	7	31	32	37	12	5	19
Credit intermediation and related activities	37	14	5	30	28	39	10	3	18
Insurance carriers and related activities	38	6	8	32	32	33	14	6	18
Real estate and rental and leasing	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Professional and business services	12	3	4	10	9	13	11	5	8
Professional and technical services	12	4	3	10	11	16	16	10	13
Administrative and waste services	6	—	—	5	3	5	5	—	2
Education and health services	28	6	17	15	9	13	4	2	6
Educational services	34	9	21	24	9	23	7	3	12
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	55	14	31	42	16	39	8	4	20
Health care and social assistance	27	6	17	13	9	11	3	—	5
Leisure and hospitality	3	—	1	2	—	2	(²)	—	2
Accommodation and food services	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Other services	10	2	7	4	—	2	3	—	2
1 to 99 workers	5	1	2	3	4	4	3	1	3
1 to 49 workers	5	1	2	3	3	4	3	1	2
50 to 99 workers	6	1	2	5	6	6	3	2	4
100 workers or more	26	5	9	19	19	22	6	4	9
100 to 499 workers	15	3	5	10	13	17	5	3	5
500 workers or more	39	8	14	31	27	28	7	4	13
Geographic areas									
Metropolitan areas	16	3	5	12	12	14	5	3	6
Nonmetropolitan areas	8	2	4	4	4	6	1	1	2
New England	16	3	8	13	13	15	6	3	9
Middle Atlantic	15	5	7	11	14	13	7	4	7
East North Central	18	3	6	13	12	14	5	2	3
West North Central	15	2	5	10	12	12	3	3	6
South Atlantic	12	3	4	8	11	14	5	3	3
East South Central	8	—	3	5	5	9	3	—	2
West South Central	16	3	5	10	10	12	3	2	3
Mountain	15	3	3	12	9	12	5	1	9
Pacific	16	2	4	13	9	12	3	2	10

¹ The total is less than the sum of individual childcare provisions because some employees have access to more than one of the benefits.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

³ The percentile groupings are based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers both above and below the threshold. The percentile

values are based on the estimates published in the "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Earnings in the United States, 2007." See Technical Note for more details.

NOTE: Dash indicates no workers in this category or data did not meet publication criteria.