

Table 21. Leave benefits: Access, civilian workers,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2008

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Paid holidays	Paid vacations	Paid personal leave	Paid funeral leave	Paid jury duty leave	Paid military leave	Family leave ²	
							Paid	Unpaid
All workers	76	75	41	71	74	52	9	85
Worker characteristics								
Management, professional, and related	80	74	58	86	89	69	15	91
Management, business, and financial	94	94	55	89	92	70	17	92
Professional and related	74	67	59	85	88	68	14	91
Teachers	37	18	65	82	89	68	15	91
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34	14	75	85	94	70	18	94
Registered nurses	81	77	56	80	80	59	15	87
Service	56	63	30	54	60	40	7	80
Sales and office	82	81	40	74	77	52	9	85
Sales and related	72	72	34	66	70	45	6	83
Office and administrative support	88	86	44	79	81	57	11	87
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	78	77	28	59	59	42	7	77
Installation, maintenance, and repair	65	65	20	44	46	33	5	72
Production, transportation, and material moving ... Production	93	92	37	76	75	53	9	83
Transportation and material moving	85	82	33	70	72	47	5	84
Production	92	90	33	73	75	52	5	85
Transportation and material moving	78	75	33	66	69	42	5	83
Full time	86	86	46	79	82	58	10	88
Part time	39	37	22	43	49	32	5	74
Union	79	73	57	87	90	66	12	93
Nonunion	75	76	38	68	71	50	9	83
Average wage within the following percentiles: ³								
Less than 10	38	42	17	37	42	25	3	72
10 to under 25	63	64	28	53	59	38	5	80
25 to under 50	83	83	39	73	77	52	8	85
50 to under 75	88	88	44	80	81	58	10	87
75 to under 90	83	80	56	85	87	67	14	91
90 or greater	78	74	58	88	91	71	15	92

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Leave benefits: Access, civilian workers,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2008—Continued

(All workers = 100 percent)

Characteristics	Paid holidays	Paid vacations	Paid personal leave	Paid funeral leave	Paid jury duty leave	Paid military leave	Family leave ²	
							Paid	Unpaid
Establishment characteristics								
Goods-producing industries	86	86	33	70	70	51	6	84
Service-providing industries	74	73	42	71	75	53	10	85
Education and health services	72	65	57	83	86	62	12	89
Educational services	54	40	62	83	90	70	15	93
Elementary and secondary schools	44	27	70	83	92	69	16	93
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	79	69	49	88	91	75	13	94
Health care and social assistance	85	85	52	83	84	56	10	87
Hospitals	89	90	63	92	93	67	15	95
Public administration	87	88	53	85	90	81	14	92
1 to 99 workers	69	71	27	58	61	37	7	75
1 to 49 workers	69	70	25	55	58	34	6	71
50 to 99 workers	71	72	31	64	67	43	8	85
100 workers or more	81	79	53	83	86	66	12	94
100 to 499 workers	81	79	46	77	80	57	10	91
500 workers or more	82	79	59	88	92	74	13	96
Geographic areas								
New England	75	72	47	75	83	54	9	89
Middle Atlantic	78	76	49	79	82	57	8	85
East North Central	75	73	46	73	73	51	10	82
West North Central	74	74	34	71	71	51	7	83
South Atlantic	78	78	36	70	76	56	11	86
East South Central	79	78	37	67	73	50	7	89
West South Central	76	75	38	65	71	51	8	84
Mountain	73	72	37	67	71	49	6	82
Pacific	75	75	38	69	69	50	11	87

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 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.