

Table 46. Paid leave combinations: Access, civilian workers,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2011

(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	37	60	69	72	83	85
Worker characteristics							
Management, professional, and related	45	55	70	72	91	93	91
Management, business, and financial	57	56	89	93	94	97	97
Professional and related	41	55	64	65	89	91	88
Teachers	11	59	16	15	89	90	77
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	9	72	12	10	97	98	83
Registered nurses	58	59	78	80	86	89	89
Service	25	24	45	50	54	67	70
Protective service	39	39	67	72	72	81	83
Sales and office	40	37	66	75	74	84	88
Sales and related	30	27	53	62	62	74	81
Office and administrative support	45	43	73	83	80	90	92
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	27	24	54	75	61	84	87
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	19	16	42	64	50	76	80
Installation, maintenance, and repair	34	31	67	87	72	92	95
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	31	25	52	78	64	86	88
Production	31	24	54	87	63	91	94
Transportation and material moving	31	27	50	70	64	82	83
Full time	43	45	72	83	83	95	95
Part time	13	13	21	26	36	48	53
Union	43	54	63	72	89	96	93
Nonunion	35	34	59	69	69	81	83
Average wage within the following categories: ³							
Lowest 25 percent	17	15	31	43	42	61	65
Lowest 10 percent	9	8	17	27	28	48	51
Second 25 percent	39	37	65	78	75	88	91
Third 25 percent	44	43	75	86	84	93	94
Highest 25 percent	47	57	73	75	92	95	93
Highest 10 percent	46	58	71	72	94	96	92
Establishment characteristics							
Goods-producing industries	30	24	55	84	64	90	93
Service-providing industries	37	39	60	67	73	82	83
Education and health services	40	54	61	63	87	90	88
Educational services	24	58	40	38	91	91	83
Elementary and secondary schools	18	66	27	24	94	94	84
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	36	44	66	67	89	90	86
Health care and social assistance	52	51	77	80	84	89	91
Hospitals	66	65	87	89	94	94	94
Public administration	51	51	87	87	91	91	90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Paid leave combinations: Access, civilian workers,¹ National Compensation Survey, March 2011—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	51	62	59	75	78
1 to 49 workers	23	22	49	60	57	73	75
50 to 99 workers	31	29	55	69	66	82	84
100 workers or more	45	49	67	76	83	91	91
100 to 499 workers	41	41	63	75	76	87	90
500 workers or more	49	57	71	76	90	94	92
Geographic areas							
New England	42	45	63	68	76	81	80
Middle Atlantic	45	46	63	70	77	85	86
East North Central	39	39	56	70	68	82	85
West North Central	27	29	58	67	71	82	82
South Atlantic	36	36	59	70	69	84	86
East South Central	32	33	56	70	71	86	88
West South Central	32	34	60	71	73	85	86
Mountain	32	34	59	67	70	82	85
Pacific	33	34	63	68	73	82	83

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/glossary20102011.htm.