

Table 46. Paid leave combinations: Access, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2015

(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 ¹	Personal leave, sick leave, paid family leave, or vacation ¹	Personal leave, vacation, or holidays ¹
All workers	37	32	59	71	68	80	82
Worker characteristics							
Management, professional, and related	54	50	78	86	88	92	92
Management, business, and financial	61	57	87	96	93	97	97
Professional and related	51	47	73	81	86	90	90
Service	19	16	35	43	43	59	61
Protective service	28	21	40	61	52	69	77
Sales and office	40	36	63	75	71	81	84
Sales and related	32	27	51	63	59	73	77
Office and administrative support	46	41	71	83	78	87	89
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	29	23	52	74	60	80	86
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	16	12	34	56	41	65	76
Installation, maintenance, and repair	39	33	67	90	75	92	94
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	32	25	55	79	66	84	89
Production	32	22	56	88	69	91	94
Transportation and material moving	32	27	54	71	62	78	83
Full time	46	41	73	87	81	93	94
Part time	11	9	19	25	31	43	48
Union	49	43	72	87	82	91	93
Nonunion	36	31	57	70	66	79	81
Average wage within the following categories: ²							
Lowest 25 percent	14	11	28	39	36	53	59
Lowest 10 percent	8	6	19	27	25	44	50
Second 25 percent	38	33	63	79	73	87	89
Third 25 percent	46	40	71	87	80	92	93
Highest 25 percent	56	52	81	89	90	94	95
Highest 10 percent	58	54	84	91	92	95	95
Establishment characteristics							
Goods-producing industries	32	25	58	86	68	89	93
Construction	17	14	40	63	45	70	80
Manufacturing	39	29	65	95	77	97	98
Service-providing industries	38	34	59	68	68	78	80
Trade, transportation, and utilities	35	30	59	73	67	81	84
Wholesale trade	41	36	76	91	82	93	95
Retail trade	29	23	48	63	58	73	78
Transportation and warehousing	46	42	73	84	79	90	91
Utilities	60	59	88	98	91	100	100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Paid leave combinations: Access, private industry workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2015—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 ¹	Personal leave, sick leave, paid family leave, or vacation ¹	Personal leave, vacation, or holidays ¹
Information	78	76	91	94	95	97	99
Financial activities	60	57	86	92	92	95	96
Finance and insurance	67	63	90	97	96	98	98
Credit intermediation and related activities	61	59	92	97	97	99	99
Insurance carriers and related activities	73	65	87	96	95	98	97
Real estate and rental and leasing	39	37	71	77	77	86	87
Professional and business services	39	35	62	74	70	80	84
Professional and technical services	50	44	78	89	85	91	92
Administrative and waste services	20	18	40	53	49	63	72
Education and health services	48	44	68	76	81	86	87
Educational services	31	40	50	50	79	80	76
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	42	45	69	71	86	88	86
Health care and social assistance	51	45	71	80	81	86	89
Leisure and hospitality	11	9	23	29	31	48	48
Accommodation and food services	9	8	21	27	27	47	46
Other services	27	26	54	60	60	72	73
1 to 99 workers	26	23	49	62	57	72	75
1 to 49 workers	24	21	47	59	54	69	73
50 to 99 workers	33	29	55	70	66	80	82
100 workers or more	49	44	70	82	80	89	90
100 to 499 workers	44	37	65	79	76	86	88
500 workers or more	58	53	78	88	86	93	94
Geographic areas							
Northeast	48	44	62	72	74	82	83
New England	38	34	58	70	71	81	83
Middle Atlantic	52	48	64	73	75	82	83
South	36	32	59	73	67	82	84
South Atlantic	39	35	60	73	68	81	84
East South Central	30	27	56	70	64	82	86
West South Central	33	29	58	74	67	83	85
Midwest	36	29	56	72	67	80	82
East North Central	37	30	55	72	66	80	81
West North Central	33	26	58	72	68	80	83
West	30	27	58	67	64	74	78
Mountain	34	29	55	67	62	75	77
Pacific	29	27	59	67	65	74	79

¹ Includes workers with access to one or more of these leave benefits.

² 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 wage data for March 2015.

Note: For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20142015.htm.