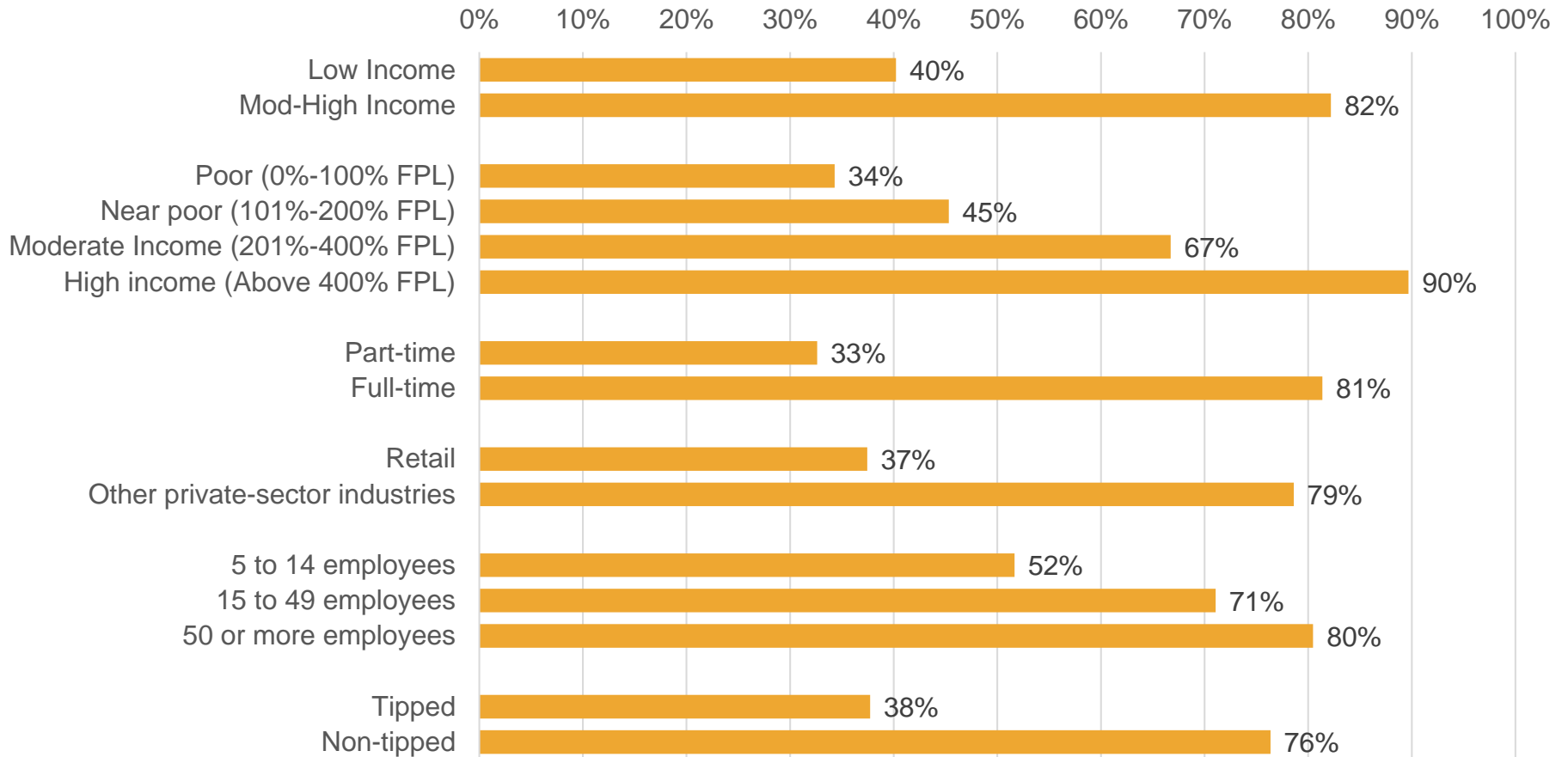


Poor, part-time, retail and tipped workers and those employed by small businesses are least likely to have paid vacation days in NYC

Percent of covered* respondents working in NYC with paid vacation



*Covered workers refers to survey respondents working at private-sector firms in New York City with 5 or more employees. Excludes the self-employed, those working in the public sector, those working at firms with fewer than 5 employees and those working outside of New York City.

Methodology

The Community Service Society designed this survey in collaboration with Lake Research Partners, who administered the survey by phone using professional interviewers. The survey was conducted from July 11 to August 13, 2018.

The survey reached a total of **1,775 New York City residents**, age 18 or older, divided into two samples:

- **1,138 low-income** residents (up to 200% of federal poverty standards, or FPL) comprise the first sample:
 - **578 poor** respondents, from households earning **at or below 100% FPL**
 - **560 near-poor** respondents, from households earning **101% - 200% FPL**
- **637 moderate- and higher-income** residents (above 200% FPL) comprise the second sample:
 - **437 moderate-income** respondents, from households earning **201% - 400% FPL**
 - **200 higher-income** respondents, from households earning **above 400% FPL**
- This year's survey also included an oversample of **954 cell phone** interviews among adult residents at up to 400% FPL.

Telephone numbers for the low-income sample were drawn using random digit dial (RDD) among exchanges in census tracts with an average annual income of no more than \$40,840. Telephone numbers for the higher income sample were drawn using RDD in exchanges in the remaining census tracts. The data were weighted slightly by income level, gender, region, age, and race in order to ensure that it accurately reflects the demographic configuration of these populations. Interviews were conducted in English, Spanish, and Chinese.

In interpreting survey results, all sample surveys are subject to possible sampling error; that is, the results of a survey may differ from those which would be obtained if the entire population were interviewed. The size of the sampling error depends on both the total number of respondents in the survey and the percentage distribution of responses to a particular question. The margin of error for the low income component is 2.9%. The margin of error for the higher income component is 3.9%.