

Table 39. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2011

(All workers with paid vacations = 100 percent)

Characteristics	With consolidated leave plan					With no consolidated leave plan				
	Access	Paid days by length of service (Mean number of days)				Access	Paid vacation days by length of service (Mean number of days)			
		1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years		1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years
All workers	23	15	20	23	25	77	8	12	15	18
Worker characteristics										
Management, professional, and related	33	17	22	25	27	67	11	14	17	20
Management, business, and financial	27	17	22	25	27	73	11	15	17	20
Professional and related	35	17	22	25	27	65	11	14	17	20
Teachers	17	14	17	19	20	83	12	14	16	18
Registered nurses	63	19	23	26	29	37	10	14	17	19
Service	23	14	19	23	24	77	8	12	14	16
Protective service	12	15	19	22	25	88	10	13	16	19
Sales and office	22	15	20	23	25	78	8	12	15	18
Sales and related	15	12	17	20	22	85	7	11	14	17
Office and administrative support	25	16	21	24	26	75	9	13	15	18
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14	11	16	19	21	86	7	11	13	15
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	15	11	14	17	19	85	7	10	12	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair	13	12	17	20	22	87	7	12	14	17
Production, transportation, and material moving	13	11	16	18	21	87	7	11	14	18
Production	16	11	16	18	22	84	7	11	14	17
Transportation and material moving	11	10	16	19	21	89	7	11	14	18
Full time	23	16	20	24	26	77	9	13	15	18
Part time	23	12	17	20	22	77	6	10	12	14
Union	12	14	19	22	26	88	9	13	17	21
Nonunion	25	15	20	23	25	75	8	12	15	17
Average wage within the following categories: ³										
Lowest 25 percent	19	12	18	20	22	81	6	10	12	14
Lowest 10 percent	15	11	16	19	21	85	5	9	11	13
Second 25 percent	23	15	20	23	25	77	8	12	15	17
Third 25 percent	22	16	21	24	26	78	9	13	16	19
Highest 25 percent	29	17	21	24	27	71	10	14	17	20
Highest 10 percent	29	17	22	25	27	71	11	15	17	20
Establishment characteristics										
Goods-producing industries	16	11	16	18	22	84	7	11	14	17
Service-providing industries	25	16	21	24	26	75	9	13	15	18
Education and health services	40	18	23	26	28	60	11	14	17	19
Educational services	7	13	16	17	18	93	12	15	17	20
Elementary and secondary schools	7	10	11	11	12	93	11	13	16	18
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	6	18	21	24	25	94	14	17	19	22
Health care and social assistance	51	18	23	27	29	49	10	14	16	18
Hospitals	70	20	24	28	30	30	12	16	19	22
Public administration	8	17	21	25	29	92	12	15	18	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2011—Continued

(All workers with paid vacations = 100 percent)

Characteristics	With consolidated leave plan					With no consolidated leave plan				
	Access	Paid days by length of service (Mean number of days)				Access	Paid vacation days by length of service (Mean number of days)			
		1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years		1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years
1 to 99 workers	20	13	18	21	22	80	7	11	14	15
1 to 49 workers	20	13	18	20	22	80	7	11	13	15
50 to 99 workers	20	14	19	22	24	80	7	12	14	17
100 workers or more	26	17	21	25	27	74	9	13	16	20
100 to 499 workers	21	15	19	22	25	79	8	12	15	19
500 workers or more	30	18	23	26	29	70	11	14	17	21
Geographic areas										
New England	26	17	22	25	27	74	9	13	16	19
Middle Atlantic	17	16	21	24	26	83	9	13	16	18
East North Central	24	15	19	23	26	76	8	12	15	18
West North Central	26	15	20	23	26	74	8	13	15	18
South Atlantic	24	15	20	23	25	76	8	12	14	17
East South Central	23	14	20	23	26	77	8	12	15	18
West South Central	23	16	20	23	25	77	8	12	14	17
Mountain	29	15	20	23	25	71	8	13	15	17
Pacific	23	15	20	23	25	77	9	13	15	18

¹ A consolidated leave plan provides a single amount of time-off for workers to use for multiple purposes, such as vacation, illness, or personal business. Those with no consolidated leave plan often have separate leave plans for different purposes.

² 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.

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: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. 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.