

Table 37. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2010

(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	21	15	20	23	25	79	8	12	15	18
Worker characteristics										
Management, professional, and related	30	17	22	25	28	70	11	14	17	20
Management, business, and financial	25	17	22	25	27	75	11	15	17	20
Professional and related	32	18	22	26	28	68	11	14	17	20
Teachers	17	15	18	19	21	83	12	14	16	19
Registered nurses	58	19	24	27	29	42	10	14	17	19
Service	22	14	20	23	24	78	8	12	14	16
Protective service	12	15	19	22	25	88	10	13	16	19
Sales and office	20	15	20	23	25	80	8	12	15	18
Sales and related	12	12	17	19	22	88	7	12	14	17
Office and administrative support	24	16	21	24	26	76	9	13	15	18
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13	11	15	18	20	87	7	11	13	15
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	14	10	14	17	18	86	7	10	12	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair	12	11	16	19	22	88	8	12	14	17
Production, transportation, and material moving	12	11	16	19	22	88	7	11	14	17
Production	13	11	16	19	22	87	7	11	14	17
Transportation and material moving	11	10	16	19	22	89	7	11	14	18
Full time	22	15	20	24	26	78	9	13	15	18
Part time	20	13	17	20	22	80	6	10	12	14
Union	12	13	18	22	25	88	9	14	17	21
Nonunion	23	15	20	23	25	77	8	12	15	17
Average wage within the following categories: ³										
Lowest 25 percent	17	13	18	21	23	83	6	10	12	14
Lowest 10 percent	15	11	17	19	21	85	5	9	11	12
Second 25 percent	21	14	20	23	25	79	8	12	15	17
Third 25 percent	21	15	20	24	26	79	9	13	16	19
Highest 25 percent	26	17	21	24	27	74	10	14	17	20
Highest 10 percent	25	17	22	25	27	75	11	15	17	20
Establishment characteristics										
Goods-producing industries	14	11	15	18	22	86	7	11	14	17
Service-providing industries	23	16	21	24	26	77	9	13	15	18
Education and health services	37	18	23	27	28	63	11	14	17	19
Educational services	6	14	16	17	19	94	12	15	17	20
Elementary and secondary schools	6	10	10	10	11	94	11	13	16	18
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	5	20	25	27	29	95	14	17	19	22
Health care and social assistance	48	18	24	27	29	52	10	14	17	18
Hospitals	67	20	25	28	30	33	12	16	19	22
Public administration	7	17	21	25	28	93	12	15	18	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2010—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	17	13	18	21	22	83	7	11	14	15
1 to 49 workers	17	12	17	20	21	83	7	11	13	15
50 to 99 workers	16	14	19	23	24	84	7	12	15	17
100 workers or more	25	17	21	25	27	75	9	13	16	20
100 to 499 workers	21	15	20	23	26	79	8	12	16	19
500 workers or more	28	17	22	26	28	72	11	14	17	21
Geographic areas										
New England	25	17	23	25	27	75	9	13	16	19
Middle Atlantic	15	16	21	24	26	85	9	13	16	18
East North Central	22	14	19	23	25	78	8	12	15	18
West North Central	23	16	20	23	26	77	8	12	15	18
South Atlantic	21	16	20	23	25	79	8	12	14	17
East South Central	25	14	19	23	25	75	8	12	15	17
West South Central	20	15	20	23	25	80	8	12	14	17
Mountain	27	14	20	23	25	73	9	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, 2009." 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/glossary20092010.htm.