

Table 39. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2012

(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	24	15	20	23	25	76	8	13	15	18
Worker characteristics										
Management, professional, and related	34	17	22	25	27	66	11	14	17	20
Management, business, and financial	29	17	21	24	27	71	11	15	17	20
Professional and related	37	17	22	25	27	63	11	14	17	20
Teachers	21	15	18	19	21	79	13	15	17	19
Registered nurses	66	19	23	26	29	34	10	14	17	19
Service	24	15	20	23	25	76	8	12	14	16
Protective service	13	15	18	22	24	87	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	26	16	20	23	25	74	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	16	11	15	18	19	84	7	10	12	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair	12	12	17	19	22	88	8	11	14	16
Production, transportation, and material moving	15	11	16	19	22	85	7	11	14	18
Production	17	12	16	19	22	83	7	11	14	17
Transportation and material moving	12	10	16	19	21	88	7	11	14	18
Full time	25	16	20	23	25	75	9	13	15	18
Part time	21	13	17	20	22	79	6	10	13	15
Union	11	15	20	24	28	89	9	13	16	21
Nonunion	27	15	20	23	25	73	8	12	15	17
Average wage within the following categories: ³										
Lowest 25 percent	19	13	17	20	22	81	6	11	13	15
Lowest 10 percent	14	12	17	19	21	86	6	10	12	13
Second 25 percent	23	15	19	23	25	77	8	12	15	17
Third 25 percent	23	16	20	24	26	77	9	13	16	19
Highest 25 percent	31	17	21	24	26	69	10	14	17	20
Highest 10 percent	31	17	21	24	26	69	11	15	17	20
Establishment characteristics										
Goods-producing industries	17	12	16	19	22	83	7	12	14	17
Service-providing industries	26	16	20	24	26	74	9	13	15	18
Education and health services	40	18	23	26	28	60	11	14	17	19
Educational services	7	14	17	18	19	93	13	15	17	20
Elementary and secondary schools	6	11	12	13	14	94	11	14	16	19
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	6	19	22	25	26	94	14	17	19	22
Healthcare and social assistance	52	18	23	26	28	48	9	14	17	18
Hospitals	70	20	25	28	31	30	12	16	19	22
Public administration	8	18	22	26	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 2012—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	22	13	18	20	22	78	7	12	14	15
1 to 49 workers	20	13	17	20	21	80	7	11	13	15
50 to 99 workers	26	14	19	22	23	74	7	12	14	17
100 workers or more	26	17	21	25	27	74	9	13	16	20
100 to 499 workers	23	15	20	23	25	77	8	12	16	19
500 workers or more	30	18	23	26	29	70	11	14	17	21
Geographic areas										
New England	23	18	22	24	26	77	9	13	15	18
Middle Atlantic	19	16	20	22	25	81	9	13	16	18
East North Central	24	15	20	23	26	76	8	12	15	18
West North Central	29	15	20	23	26	71	8	13	15	19
South Atlantic	25	16	20	23	25	75	8	12	14	17
East South Central	18	16	19	23	25	82	8	12	15	18
West South Central	28	15	19	22	24	72	8	12	15	17
Mountain	31	14	19	22	23	69	8	13	15	17
Pacific	24	15	21	24	26	76	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/glossary20112012.htm.