

Table 39. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² National Compensation Survey, March 2013

(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	25	15	20	23	25	75	8	12	15	18
Worker characteristics										
Management, professional, and related	35	17	21	24	27	65	11	14	17	20
Management, business, and financial	30	17	21	24	26	70	11	15	17	20
Professional and related	38	17	21	24	27	62	11	14	17	20
Teachers	21	15	18	19	21	79	13	15	16	18
Registered nurses	69	18	23	26	28	31	11	15	18	20
Service	25	15	20	23	25	75	7	12	14	16
Protective service	14	15	17	21	24	86	10	13	16	19
Sales and office	23	15	20	23	25	77	8	12	15	18
Sales and related	17	12	17	20	22	83	7	11	14	17
Office and administrative support	26	15	20	23	26	74	9	13	15	18
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15	11	16	19	21	85	7	11	13	16
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	18	11	15	18	19	82	7	11	13	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair	14	12	17	20	23	86	8	11	14	16
Production, transportation, and material moving	15	11	16	19	21	85	7	11	14	18
Production	17	12	16	18	22	83	7	11	14	18
Transportation and material moving	13	10	16	19	21	87	7	11	15	18
Full time	26	15	20	23	25	74	9	13	15	18
Part time	21	13	18	20	22	79	6	10	13	15
Union	12	15	20	24	28	88	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	20	13	17	20	22	80	6	11	13	15
Lowest 10 percent	15	12	16	19	21	85	6	10	12	13
Second 25 percent	23	15	19	22	25	77	8	12	15	17
Third 25 percent	25	15	20	23	26	75	9	13	16	19
Highest 25 percent	31	17	21	24	26	69	11	14	17	20
Highest 10 percent	32	17	21	24	26	68	11	15	17	20
Establishment characteristics										
Goods-producing industries	17	12	16	19	22	83	7	12	14	17
Service-providing industries	27	16	20	23	25	73	9	13	15	18
Education and health services	41	18	22	25	28	59	11	14	17	19
Educational services	8	15	17	19	20	92	13	15	17	20
Elementary and secondary schools	6	11	12	13	14	94	11	13	16	18
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	7	19	22	25	26	93	14	17	19	22
Healthcare and social assistance	53	18	22	26	28	47	9	14	16	18
Hospitals	70	20	24	28	31	30	12	16	19	21
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 2013—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	17	20	21	78	7	11	13	15
1 to 49 workers	22	13	17	19	21	78	7	11	13	14
50 to 99 workers	22	14	18	21	23	78	7	12	14	17
100 workers or more	27	17	21	25	27	73	9	13	16	20
100 to 499 workers	24	15	20	23	25	76	8	12	16	19
500 workers or more	31	18	23	26	29	69	11	14	17	21
Geographic areas										
New England	25	18	22	24	26	75	9	13	15	18
Middle Atlantic	21	16	20	22	25	79	9	13	16	18
East North Central	23	16	20	23	26	77	8	12	15	19
West North Central	30	15	19	23	25	70	8	12	15	18
South Atlantic	27	16	20	23	25	73	8	12	14	17
East South Central	19	14	18	22	24	81	8	12	15	18
West South Central	27	15	19	22	24	73	8	12	14	17
Mountain	31	14	20	22	24	69	8	13	15	17
Pacific	23	15	20	24	25	77	9	13	16	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 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 data from the National Compensation Survey publication, "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation - March 2013."

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/glossary20122013.htm.