

Table 39. Standard errors for consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2014

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	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Worker characteristics										
Management, professional, and related	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professional and related	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Service	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Protective service	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sales and office	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Office and administrative support	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Full time	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Part time	3.0	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.7	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Union	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nonunion	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Average wage within the following categories ² :										
Lowest 25 percent	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Lowest 10 percent	4.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	4.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Second 25 percent	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Third 25 percent	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Highest 25 percent	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Highest 10 percent	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Establishment characteristics										
Service-providing industries	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Education and health services	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Educational services	0.7	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Elementary and secondary schools	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Health care and social assistance	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hospitals	4.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Public administration	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1 to 99 workers	2.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
1 to 49 workers	2.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
50 to 99 workers	3.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	3.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8
100 workers or more	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
100 to 499 workers	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
500 workers or more	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Standard errors for consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, State and local government workers, National Compensation Survey, March 2014—continued

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
State government	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Local government	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Geographic areas										
Northeast	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Middle Atlantic	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
South	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
South Atlantic	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
East South Central	2.8	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
West South Central	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Midwest	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
East North Central	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
West	2.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Pacific	2.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

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 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 ECEC data for March 2014.

Note: For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20132014.htm.