

Table 39. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² March 2016

(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	32	15	19	22	24	68	9	13	15	18
Worker characteristics										
Management, professional, and related	40	17	21	24	26	60	11	15	17	20
Management, business, and financial	36	17	21	23	26	64	11	15	17	20
Professional and related	42	17	21	24	26	58	11	15	17	20
Teachers	19	13	15	16	16	81	12	14	16	17
Registered nurses	68	18	22	26	28	32	11	15	17	19
Service	31	14	19	21	23	69	7	12	14	16
Protective service	18	16	20	23	27	82	10	13	15	19
Sales and office	35	13	18	21	24	65	8	13	15	18
Sales and related	32	11	17	19	23	68	7	12	14	17
Office and administrative support	37	15	19	22	25	63	9	13	16	18
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	18	11	15	18	20	82	8	11	14	16
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	20	9	13	16	18	80	8	12	14	16
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17	12	17	20	23	83	7	11	14	17
Production, transportation, and material moving	20	11	15	18	21	80	7	11	15	18
Production	22	10	15	18	20	78	7	11	14	17
Transportation and material moving	17	12	16	18	22	83	7	12	15	18
Full time	32	15	20	23	25	68	9	13	16	18
Part time	32	10	15	17	19	68	6	10	12	15
Union	14	15	20	23	27	86	9	13	17	21
Nonunion	35	15	19	22	24	65	9	13	15	17
Average wage within the following categories: ³										
Lowest 25 percent	30	11	16	18	21	70	6	11	13	15
Lowest 10 percent	22	10	15	17	19	78	6	10	12	14
Second 25 percent	31	14	19	22	24	69	8	12	15	17
Third 25 percent	31	15	20	23	25	69	9	13	16	19
Highest 25 percent	35	17	21	23	26	65	11	15	17	20
Highest 10 percent	36	17	21	23	25	64	12	16	18	21
Establishment characteristics										
Goods-producing industries	24	11	15	18	20	76	7	12	15	18
Service-providing industries	34	15	20	22	25	66	9	13	15	18
Education and health services	47	17	21	25	27	53	11	15	17	19
Educational services	10	14	16	17	19	90	13	15	18	20
Elementary and secondary schools	8	10	10	11	11	92	11	14	16	18
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	8	19	23	25	27	92	14	17	19	22
Health care and social assistance	59	17	22	25	27	41	10	14	17	19
Hospitals	72	20	25	28	31	28	13	16	20	22
Public administration	10	18	22	26	30	90	11	15	18	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² March 2016—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	28	13	17	19	20	72	7	12	14	15
1 to 49 workers	27	12	16	19	20	73	7	12	13	15
50 to 99 workers	30	14	18	20	21	70	7	12	15	17
100 workers or more	36	16	20	24	27	64	10	14	17	20
100 to 499 workers	37	14	19	22	25	63	9	13	16	20
500 workers or more	34	18	22	25	28	66	11	14	17	21
Geographic areas										
Northeast	28	16	20	22	25	72	10	14	16	19
New England	32	18	21	23	26	68	9	13	16	18
Middle Atlantic	27	15	19	22	25	73	10	14	16	19
South	30	14	18	21	24	70	8	12	15	17
South Atlantic	30	15	19	22	24	70	9	12	15	17
East South Central	24	16	20	23	25	76	8	12	15	17
West South Central	34	13	17	19	22	66	8	12	14	17
Midwest	34	15	19	23	25	66	8	13	16	19
East North Central	32	15	20	23	26	68	8	13	16	19
West North Central	39	14	19	22	24	61	8	13	16	19
West	36	14	19	22	24	64	9	13	15	18
Mountain	43	13	18	21	23	57	8	13	15	17
Pacific	33	14	19	22	24	67	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 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 wage data for March 2016.

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/glossary20152016.htm.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.