

Table 39. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² March 2017

(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	33	15	19	22	24	67	9	13	15	18
Worker characteristics										
Management, professional, and related	41	17	21	24	26	59	11	15	17	20
Management, business, and financial	37	17	21	23	26	63	11	15	17	20
Professional and related	43	17	21	24	26	57	11	15	17	20
Teachers	21	12	13	13	13	79	12	14	16	18
Registered nurses	70	19	23	26	28	30	11	15	17	19
Service	32	14	18	21	23	68	7	11	14	16
Protective service	19	16	20	23	26	81	10	13	15	19
Sales and office	36	13	18	21	24	64	8	13	15	18
Sales and related	34	11	16	19	23	66	7	12	14	17
Office and administrative support	37	15	19	22	25	63	9	13	16	18
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	19	11	15	18	21	81	7	11	13	16
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	22	10	14	17	19	78	7	11	13	15
Installation, maintenance, and repair	18	12	17	19	22	82	7	11	14	17
Production, transportation, and material moving	20	11	15	18	21	80	7	11	15	18
Production	22	11	15	18	21	78	7	11	15	18
Transportation and material moving	18	12	15	18	22	82	7	12	15	18
Full time	33	15	20	23	25	67	9	13	16	18
Part time	34	10	15	16	18	66	6	10	12	15
Union	15	15	20	23	27	85	9	13	17	21
Nonunion	36	15	19	22	24	64	9	12	15	17
Average wage within the following categories: ³										
Lowest 25 percent	30	11	16	18	20	70	6	11	13	15
Lowest 10 percent	23	10	15	17	19	77	5	10	12	13
Second 25 percent	33	14	19	22	25	67	8	12	15	17
Third 25 percent	32	15	19	23	25	68	9	13	16	19
Highest 25 percent	36	17	21	23	26	64	11	15	17	20
Highest 10 percent	36	17	21	23	26	64	12	16	18	21
Establishment characteristics										
Goods-producing industries	24	11	15	18	21	76	7	11	15	18
Service-providing industries	35	15	19	22	25	65	9	13	16	18
Education and health services	49	17	21	24	26	51	11	15	17	19
Educational services	12	14	15	17	17	88	13	15	18	20
Elementary and secondary schools	13	11	12	12	12	87	11	13	16	18
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	8	18	21	23	25	92	15	17	19	22
Health care and social assistance	62	17	22	25	27	38	10	14	17	19
Hospitals	77	20	25	28	31	23	13	16	19	21
Public administration	10	17	22	25	29	90	11	14	17	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Consolidated leave plans:¹ Access, civilian workers,² March 2017—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	12	17	19	20	72	8	12	14	16
1 to 49 workers	27	12	16	19	20	73	8	12	14	15
50 to 99 workers	30	13	17	20	21	70	8	12	15	17
100 workers or more	37	16	20	23	27	63	10	14	17	20
100 to 499 workers	37	14	19	22	25	63	9	13	16	20
500 workers or more	38	18	22	25	28	62	11	14	17	21
Geographic areas										
Northeast	29	16	20	22	25	71	9	14	16	19
New England	34	16	21	23	26	66	9	13	16	19
Middle Atlantic	27	15	19	22	25	73	9	14	16	19
South	31	14	18	21	24	69	8	12	15	17
South Atlantic	31	15	19	22	24	69	9	12	15	17
East South Central	24	15	19	22	25	76	8	12	15	17
West South Central	35	13	17	20	22	65	8	12	14	17
Midwest	36	15	19	23	25	64	8	13	16	19
East North Central	33	15	20	23	26	67	8	13	16	19
West North Central	40	14	19	21	24	60	8	12	16	19
West	37	14	19	22	24	63	9	13	15	18
Mountain	43	14	18	21	23	57	9	13	15	17
Pacific	34	14	19	22	24	66	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 private industry and state and local 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 2017.

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/glossary20162017.htm.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.