**Large increase**

**Across the board**

**State and Local Laws are why**

**Breakdown of increase**

**All groups gained**

**Particularly strong among part-time and low-wage earning groups—detailed numbers**

**Laws have passed in 40 locations**

**2011 Connecticut first state to pass**

**Modest or no effect on state’s businesses contrary to fears expressed by business interests. Administrative burden was minimal and few employers noted abuse of the new law. Many noted positive benefits such as improved morale and reductions in the spread of illness in the workplace.**

**NYC 2013 largest law at the time**

**CEPR report showed costs to businesses was minimal to nonexistant**

**In fact most businesses supported the law**

**Since the NYC law, and thanks to encouraging findings related to earlier laws, there have been X new laws. Notably XX, XX, and XX. As a result nearly 70 million people are now covered by laws. While many workers in these jurisdictions newly gained access to paid sick days, even workers who already have this benefit gained extended legal protections.**

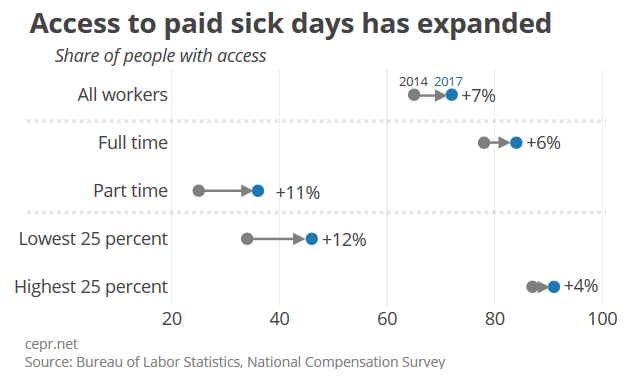
**Tie Laws to increase with map**

**State and local laws have extended paid sick leave access to millions**

Since 2014, 14 million workers have gained access to paid sick days. This finding, part of the latest National Compensation Survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), shows across the board increases in workers’ ability to take time off when they are ill, without facing financial burden. State and local laws have been instrumental in extending paid sick leave benefits to more workers.

The increase in access since 2014 is particularly strong for part-time workers and those earning low wages. Since 2014, nearly 2.7 million part time workers have obtained paid sick days. Over the same period, more than 4.6 million workers in the lowest income quartile (those earning $12.86 per hour or less in 2017) have gained access.

Calculations:

2014: 65% of total civilian workers (total=128,093,600) or 83,260,840 have access

2017: 72% of total civilian workers (total=135,130,100) or 97,293,672 have access

Difference is 14,032,832 additional workers with access

Part-time is trickier, since BLS doesn’t indicate the share of total civilian workers that are part time. However, from other BLS series, roughly 19 percent of workers were part time (35 hours or fewer per week) in 2014 and roughly 18 percent in 2017. This estimate applied to the totals above yields:

2014: 25% of part time workers (total = 24,315,939) or 6,078,984 have access

2017: 36% of part time workers (total = 24,379,059) or 8,776,461 have access

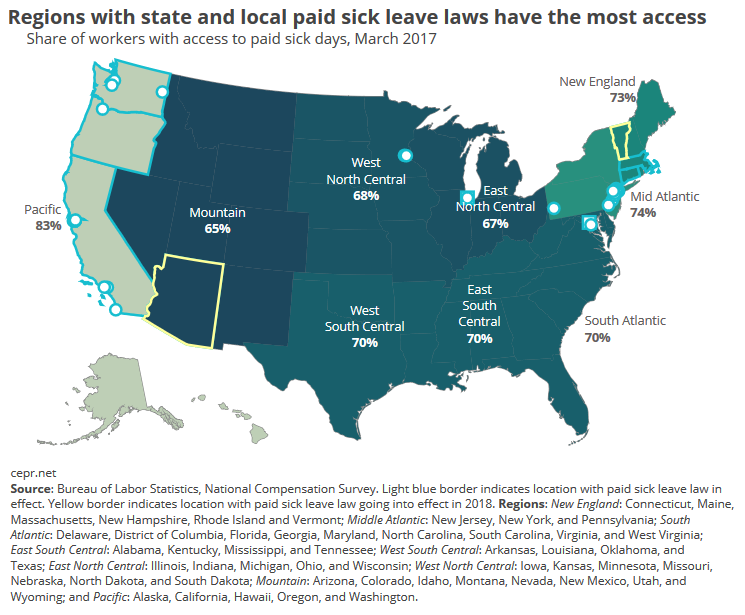
Difference is 2,697,476 additional workers with access (rough estimate so around 2.7m)

For the bottom quartile I just used 25% of the total number of civilian workers as the denominator:

2014: 34% of the bottom quartile wage earners (total = 32,023,400) or 10,887,956 have access

2017: 46% of the bottom quartile wage earners (total = 33,782,525) or 15,539,961 have access

Difference is 4,652,005 additional workers with access.



**The wins from Family Values @ Work (jurisdictions that have passed PSD laws)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Law\_Year | Location | sID | Type |
| 2006 | San Francisco, CA | CA | City |
| 2008 | Washington, DC | DC | City |
| 2011 | Seattle, WA | WA | City |
| 2013 | New York, NY | NY | City |
| 2013 | Jersey City, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2013 | Portland, OR | OR | City |
| 2014 | Oakland, CA | CA | City |
| 2014 | Newark, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2014 | East Orange, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2014 | Irvington, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2014 | Passaic, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2014 | Paterson, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2014 | Montclair, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2014 | Trenton, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2015 | Emeryville, CA | CA | City |
| 2015 | Bloomfield, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2015 | Elizabeth, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2015 | New Brunswick, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2015 | Philadelphia, PA | PA | City |
| 2015 | Pittsburgh, PA | PA | City |
| 2015 | Tacoma, WA | WA | City |
| 2016 | Los Angeles, CA | CA | City |
| 2016 | Santa Monica, CA | CA | City |
| 2016 | Plainfield, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2016 | Spokane, WA | WA | City |
| 2016 | Minneapolis, MN | MN | City |
| 2016 | San Diego, CA | CA | City |
| 2016 | Chicago, IL | IL | City |
| 2016 | Berkeley, CA | CA | City |
| 2016 | St. Paul, MN | MN | City |
| 2016 | Morristown, NJ | NJ | City |
| 2011 | Connecticut | CT | State |
| 2014 | California | CA | State |
| 2014 | Massachusetts | MA | State |
| 2015 | Oregon | OR | State |
| 2016 | Vermont\* | VT | State |
| 2016 | Washington | WA | State |
| 2016 | Arizona\* | AZ | State |
| 2015 | Montgomery Co., MD | MD | County |
| 2016 | Cook Co., IL | IL | County |
|  | \*Goes into effect fully in 2018 |  |  |

Links to the PDF reports:

[March 2010](https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2010/ebbl0046.pdf)

[March 2011](https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2011/ebbl0048.pdf)

[March 2012](https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2012/ebbl0050.pdf)

[March 2013](https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2013/ebbl0052.pdf)

[March 2014](https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2014/ebbl0055.pdf)

[March 2015](https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2015/ebbl0057.pdf)

[March 2016](https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2016/ebbl0059.pdf)

[March 2017](https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ebs2.pdf)