

**STATE-BY-STATE DATA FROM THE WHITE HOUSE ON
NUMBER OF WORKERS WITHOUT PAID SICK LEAVE:**

State	Number of Workers Without Paid Sick Leave (Rounded to Nearest Thousand)
AL	674,000
AK	100,000
AZ	942,000
AR	375,000
CA	-
CO	879,000
CT	326,000
DE	149,000
DC	-
FL	2,652,000
GA	1,355,000
HI	197,000
ID	228,000
IL	2,161,000
IN	1,115,000
IA	545,000
KS	476,000

KY	662,000
LA	628,000
ME	189,000
MD	824,000
MA	217,000
MI	1,535,000
MN	1,022,000
MS	376,000
MO	981,000
MT	158,000
NE	344,000
NV	458,000
NH	207,000
NJ	1,137,000
NM	272,000
NY	2,587,000
NC	1,357,000
ND	165,000
OH	1,967,000
OK	505,000
OR	563,000
PA	1,728,000
RI	155,000
SC	626,000
SD	144,000

TN	1,036,000
TX	3,757,000
UT	479,000
VT	95,000
VA	1,197,000
WA	989,000
WV	240,000
WI	1,065,000

Note: Estimated coverage rates do not include local sick leave provisions. California and Massachusetts' rates reflect sick leave laws that will take effect in 2015. Rates for other states are estimated using published Census Division coverage rates from the March 2014 National Compensation Survey (NCS), scaled by state private sector employment from the BLS Current Employment Statistics as of November 2014. The total across states sums to slightly less than the National Compensation Survey total for the country. The difference arises because NCS data is not available by state and therefore our estimates do not match their estimates precisely. In addition, we have calculated the rates for states that have recently adopted paid sick leave policies to reflect these new policies. For **Connecticut and Massachusetts**: Connecticut and Massachusetts laws cover employers with 50 or more or 11 or more employees, respectively. To obtain coverage rates for these states, CEA estimated the share of workers at firms with fewer than 50 and 11 employees and applied NCS national coverage rates for firms with fewer than 50 employees to this share of the state's workers. Separate NCS coverage rates for firms with 11 or fewer employees are not published. CEA assumed 100 percent coverage rates for larger firms in these states, per the legislation. For **California**: California law applies to all public and private employers in the state. However, home care workers employed through the state's In-Home Supportive Services program were excluded from the law in a late rider and are ineligible to earn paid sick days. These employees are not identifiable through public data sources and are likely a small group relative to the California work force, so CEA assumed full coverage in California. For **Washington, D.C.**: D.C. law requires employers of all sizes to provide some access to paid leave. However there are some exceptions as to which employees are covered. For example, workers at religious organizations, individuals working in the residence of the employer, health care workers who participate in a premium pay program, independent contractors, and students are not covered. Due to data limitations we were unable to size the population excluded by current D.C. law.