Table 37. Standard errors for paid sick leave: Limit on days accumulated, private industry workers, March 2017

Characteristics	Limit on paid sick leave days accumulated (in number of days)[1]					Mean number of days
	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile	
All workers	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.6
Worker characteristics						
Management, professional, and related	1.6	3.0	7.3	12.1	5.8	5.9
Management, business, and financial	1.0	2.8	0.0	2.4	24.3	11.2
Professional and related	2.1	6.7	4.4	0.0	8.1	4.5
Service	1.4	–	4.9	–	11.4	3.0
Protective service	–	–	–	–	–	13.6
Sales and office	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	2.0
Sales and related	1.2	0.0	5.2	1.3	–	2.6
Office and administrative support	0.4	–	7.8	8.2	4.0	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	0.2	1.9	5.3	7.9	17.1	5.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1.1	2.2	4.0	–	41.5	8.0
Production, transportation, and material moving ...	0.2	2.1	2.1	19.2	7.6	4.8
Transportation and material moving	0.4	0.8	6.0	6.5	14.2	7.1
Full time	0.9	0.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.9
Union	0.0	–	16.6	16.1	33.8	6.8
Nonunion	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.0	2.8
Average wage within the following categories:[2]						
Lowest 25 percent	1.0	2.4	0.3	2.5	14.1	1.8
Second 25 percent	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.2	8.7	3.6
Third 25 percent	0.6	0.4	0.0	7.1	1.8	2.8
Highest 25 percent	0.3	2.9	4.7	4.0	12.8	4.3
Highest 10 percent	–	4.2	10.4	19.9	55.2	8.1
Establishment characteristics						
Goods-producing industries:						
Construction	0.0	0.7	2.8	–	–	2.3
Service-providing industries	0.0	2.9	1.2	4.9	5.2	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1.0	3.2	0.0	16.0	25.7	3.4
Wholesale trade	–	2.6	4.7	2.6	3.4	3.8
Retail trade	0.0	–	0.8	2.2	–	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	–	–	–	3.9	19.2	7.7
Utilities	–	–	–	–	–	4.6
Information	–	–	–	–	22.4	9.1
Financial activities	2.9	1.1	–	0.0	–	4.9
Finance and insurance	3.1	3.2	11.0	0.0	25.7	5.7
Credit intermediation and related activities	–	–	–	9.1	19.0	10.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	0.0	–	8.3	35.8	0.0	10.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	–	–	–	–	–	4.4
Professional and business services	0.0	2.3	–	3.3	10.7	3.0
Professional and technical services	–	1.7	–	9.5	6.1	3.3
Education and health services	2.7	1.9	10.3	3.8	7.5	7.0
Educational services	2.9	0.0	–	–	3.7	3.6
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	2.5	3.9	0.0	1.6	1.2	3.1
Health care and social assistance	3.3	0.5	10.2	10.6	14.0	8.6
Leisure and hospitality	0.7	0.6	0.8	5.2	13.3	3.3
Accommodation and food services	–	–	–	–	–	3.4
Other services	–	2.1	3.2	10.6	0.0	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Standard errors for paid sick leave: Limit on days accumulated, private industry workers, March 2017—continued

Characteristics	Limit on paid sick leave days accumulated (in number of days)[1]					Mean number of days
	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile (median)	75th percentile	90th percentile	
1 to 99 workers	0.8	0.0	1.6	9.4	13.8	5.6
1 to 49 workers	0.5	0.2	5.3	5.9	–	1.7
50 to 99 workers	1.2	1.1	1.2	20.4	–	13.9
100 workers or more	1.1	0.0	6.2	13.8	2.3	2.3
100 to 499 workers	1.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	16.9	2.5
500 workers or more	0.0	2.5	1.9	6.5	17.9	4.1
Geographic areas						
Northeast	0.4	–	7.9	17.8	26.4	4.7
New England	1.2	–	–	–	14.2	9.2
Middle Atlantic	–	3.8	5.1	17.6	33.3	5.4
South	1.3	2.9	0.0	9.4	6.9	6.3
South Atlantic	1.7	–	0.4	12.4	4.0	11.1
East South Central	0.3	2.7	1.6	2.2	23.5	6.3
West South Central	–	–	1.5	5.9	31.0	3.7
West	0.0	0.9	6.5	10.3	9.4	2.2
Mountain	0.0	–	–	–	24.4	6.6
Pacific	0.0	1.8	6.9	10.8	12.9	2.0

[1] The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position within each published series. For example, at the 50th percentile or median, half of participating workers receive the same as or more than the amount shown, and half receive the same as or less than the amount shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of participating workers receive the same or less than the amount shown. The remaining percentiles follow the same logic.

[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 wage data for March 2017.

Note: Dash indicates no workers in this category or data did not meet publication criteria. 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.