## Table 35. Paid sick leave: Carryover provisions, private industry workers, March 2019

(All workers with fixed number of days per year sick leave plans = 100 percent)

Management, professional, and related	otal 48	Unlimited accumulation	Limit on days accumulated	carryover
Worker characteristics  Management, professional, and related	48			provision
Management, professional, and related		10	38	52
Management, business, and financial				
Professional and related	54	14	40	46
Sales and office	48	11	38	52
Sales and related	58	16	42	42
	46	9	37	54
	43	9	34	57
Office and administrative support	47	9	39	53
Installation, maintenance, and repair	44	11	33	56
Full time	48	11	37	52
Nonunion	48	10	38	52
Average wage within the following categories:2				
Second 25 percent	49	9	40	51
Third 25 percent	46	9	37	54
Highest 25 percent	52	13	39	48
Service-providing industries	51	10	41	49
Trade, transportation, and utilities	42	6	36	58
Wholesale trade	30	5	25	70
Retail trade	43	7	36	57
Information	28	-	-	72
Financial activities	46	9	37	54
Finance and insurance	53	8	45	47
Credit intermediation and related activities	55	8	47	45
Real estate and rental and leasing	28	13	15	72
Education and health services	73	12	60	27
Educational services	75	12	63	25
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	78	14	64	22
1 to 99 workers	40	9	31	60
1 to 49 workers	37	9	28	63
50 to 99 workers	49	8	41	51
Geographic areas				
Northeast	47	8	38	53
New England	46	5	41	54
Middle Atlantic	47	10	37	53
South	46	9	37	54
South Atlantic	48	9	39	52
West South Central	46	9	37	54
West	53	13	40	47
Pacific	52	14	37	48

<sup>1</sup> Plans that allow employees to accumulate unused sick leave from year to year.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. 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/national-compensation-survey-glossary-of-employee-benefit-terms.htm.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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 2019.