March 14, 2019

Dear Members of Congress:

We, the undersigned organizations, urge you to co-sponsor and advocate for swift consideration of the Healthy Families Act, which would create a national paid sick and safe days standard.

The Healthy Families Act would guarantee working people the ability to earn up to seven paid sick days a year to recover from short-term illnesses, access preventive care, care for a sick family member or seek assistance related to domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Without paid sick days, workers are forced to make impossible choices when illness strikes: stay home, lose pay and risk their jobs; or go to work sick, jeopardize their health and spread illness to their co-workers and communities. Paid sick and safe days help keep families financially secure, workplaces and communities healthy and productive, and businesses and the economy strong.

Ten states and 22 jurisdictions have or will soon have paid sick days laws in place in the United States.¹ These laws currently protect nearly 41 million workers² and have helped increase the share of private sector workers with access to paid sick days by 10 percentage points since 2015.³ A strong, growing body of evidence from jurisdictions that have had laws in place for years shows that paid sick days benefit workers and families. These studies also show virtually no adverse effects – and some positive effects – on businesses and local economies.⁴

Despite substantial increases in access to paid sick days as a result of new laws, nearly one-third of the private sector workforce in the United States – at least 34 million people – cannot earn paid sick days to use when they get sick.⁵ Millions more cannot earn time to care for a sick child or family member.⁶ Lower-wage workers, workers of color and hourly workers are least likely to have access to paid sick time.⁷

Unpaid, unprotected days off have stark consequences for working families. For a family without paid sick days, just 3.3 days of lost pay due to illness are equivalent to an entire month of health care, on average, and 4.5 days are equivalent to an entire month of food.⁸ Nearly one-quarter of U.S. adults (23 percent) report they have lost a job or have been threatened with job loss for taking time off work due to illness or to care for a sick child or relative.⁹

Paid sick days make business and economic sense. When sick workers are able to stay home, the spread of disease slows and workplaces are both healthier and more productive. Paid sick days also reduce "presenteeism," the productivity lost when employees work sick, which is estimated to cost our national economy approximately \$227.9 billion annually (after adjusting for inflation) and surpasses the cost of absenteeism.¹⁰ Paid sick days also reduce workplace injuries: Workers who earn paid sick days are 28 percent less likely than workers who don't earn paid sick days to be injured on the job – with an even greater difference among workers in high-risk occupations.¹¹

Grave public health consequences can result when workers do not have paid sick days. Workers in jobs that require frequent contact with the public, including those in food preparation and service, personal home care and child care, are among the least likely to have paid sick days and the most likely to be unable to afford to take an unpaid day away from work.¹² Without paid sick days, workers are forced to take unpaid leave or work sick. Workers without paid sick days are more likely to report going to work with a contagious illness like the flu.¹³ This puts workers, customers and businesses in danger.

Ensuring all workers can earn paid sick days would significantly reduce health care expenditures. People without paid sick days are more likely to incur high health care expenses¹⁴ and are more likely to seek treatment at an emergency department because they can't take time off to get care during regular business hours.¹⁵ If all workers had paid sick days, 1.3 million emergency room visits could be prevented each year, saving \$1.1 billion annually.¹⁶ More than half of these savings — \$517 million — would accrue to taxpayerfunded health insurance programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program.¹⁷ Workers with paid sick days are more likely to get regular cancer screenings and preventive care,¹⁸ holding down health care costs and improving longterm health.

Paid sick days enable working parents to care for their children when they are sick — **shortening recovery time and reducing community contagion.** Parents without paid sick days are nearly twice as likely as parents with paid sick days to send a sick child to school or day care.¹⁹ When parents have no choice but to do so, children's health and educational attainment is put at risk — as is the health of classmates, teachers, school staff and child care providers.

Women are disproportionately affected by the nation's lack of paid sick days, which jeopardizes the economic stability of families increasingly dependent on women's wages. Women make up nearly half the workforce²⁰ and nearly two-thirds of U.S. mothers are breadwinners or co-breadwinners for their families.²¹ Yet, overwhelmingly, mothers still have primary responsibility for selecting their children's doctors, accompanying children to appointments and getting them recommended care.²² In 2014, nearly four in 10 employed mothers (39 percent) said they alone must miss work when a sick child needs to stay home, compared to 3 percent of working fathers. Among these mothers, 60 percent were not paid when they take that time, up significantly from 45 percent in 2004.²³

Like paid sick days, paid "safe" days are critical for workers' productivity, security and well-being. In a 2018 survey of domestic violence survivors, nearly three-fourths (73 percent) reported that financial problems forced them to remain with their abusers longer than they wanted or to return after having left, and more than half (53 percent) said they lost a job because of the abuse.²⁴ Because survivors of domestic violence are at increased risk of harm during and shortly after separating from an abusive partner,²⁵ it is essential that they be able to find shelter, file restraining orders, attend court dates or receive counseling to prevent further abuse and continue working.

The Healthy Families Act would strengthen workers and families, businesses and the

economy. It would guarantee workers across the country the right to earn paid sick and safe days no matter where they live, bringing the rest of the United States in line with the states and cities that have passed these laws and much of the rest of the world.

We urge you to demonstrate your strong commitment to our nation's working families by co-sponsoring the Healthy Families Act and advocating for swift consideration. Thank you.

Sincerely,

1.000 Davs 9to5, National Association of Working Women A Better Balance AFL-CIO African American Ministers in Action American Association of University Women (AAUW) American Civil Liberties Union American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) American Federation of Teachers The Arc of the United States Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance (APALA) Autistic Self Advocacy Network **BreastfeedLA** California Partnership to End Domestic Violence Casa de Esperanza: National Latin@ Network for Healthy Families and Communities Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP) Center for Popular Democracy **Center for Public Policy Priorities** Center for WorkLife Law Coalition for Social Justice Coalition of Labor Union Women Coalition of Labor Union Women- CA Capital Chapter Coalition of Labor Union Women- GPA Chapter Coalition of Labor Union Women- Missouri State Chapter Coalition of Labor Union Women- New Jersey Chapter Coalition of Labor Union Women- Northeast Cleveland Chapter Coalition of Labor Union Women-Philadelphia Chapter Coalition of Labor Union Women- Rhode Island Chapter Coalition on Human Needs Communications Workers of America (CWA) Community Service Society of New York Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, US Provinces Daily Kos Demos **Economic Opportunity Institute** The Epilepsy Foundation The Episcopal Diocese of MD **Equal Justice Center Equal Rights Advocates**

Faith in Public Life Family Values @ Work Farmworker Association of Florida First Focus Campaign for Children Florida Institute on Research and Education (FIRE) Food Chain Workers Alliance **Futures Without Violence** Greater New York Labor-Religion Coalition Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc. Human Rights Campaign **Innovation Ohio** In Our Own Voice: National Black Women's Reproductive Justice Agenda Interfaith Worker Justice International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers Union Jewish Women International Jobs With Justice Labor Project for Working Families The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights Legal Aid At Work Maine Women's Lobby Main Street Alliance Maryland Center on Economic Policy Mi Familia Vota Minnesota NOW MomsRising Mothering Justice Movement Advancement Project NAACP National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd National Alliance for Caregiving National Alliance to End Sexual Violence National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum (NAPAWF) National Association of Social Workers National Center for Lesbian Rights National Center for Transgender Equality National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Inc. –Queen City Metropolitan Chapter National Council of Jewish Women National Education Association National Employment Law Project National Employment Lawyers Association National Health Law Program National Institute for Reproductive Health National Network to End Domestic Violence National Organization for Women National Partnership for Women & Families National Physicians Alliance National Physicians Alliance - New York Chapter National Resource Center on Domestic Violence National WIC Association

National Women's Law Center NEAT - the National Equality Action Team NETWORK Lobby for Catholic Social Justice New Jersey Policy Perspective New Jersey Time to Care Coalition New York Child Care Coalition New York Paid Leave Coalition North Carolina Justice Center **Ohio Domestic Violence Network** Ohio Women's Public Policy Network Organize Florida **Oxfam** America PathWavs PA Pennsylvania Council of Churches People For the American Way People's Action **PFLAG National** Public Justice Center Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law SEIU 32BJ Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Service Women's Action Network (SWAN) South Florida Interfaith Worker Justice SWPA National Organization for Women Trust for America's Health U.S. Breastfeeding Committee UltraViolet Union for Reform Judaism Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation United Auto Workers (UAW) United Food and Commercial Workers International Union (UFCW) URGE: Unite for Reproductive & Gender Equity Voices for Progress Women Employed Women of Reform Judaism The Women's Law Center of Maryland Women's Law Project Working Families Party Young Invincibles YWCA San Francisco & Marin YWCA USA ZERO TO THREE

¹ National Partnership for Women & Families. (2019, February). Current Paid Sick Days Laws. Retrieved 5 March 2019, from http://www.nationalpartnership.org/ourwork/resources/workplace/paid-sick-days/current-paid-sick-days-laws.pdf

² National Partnership for Women & Families. (2019, March). Map: Paid Leave and Paid Sick Days Laws Are Helping More Than 45 Million People Better Care and Provide for Their Families. Retrieved 7 March 2019, from http://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-work/workplace/how-many-million-americans-benefit.html

³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.(2018, July 20). National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2018 (Table 5). Retrieved 5 March 2019, from https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ebs2.pdf; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2015). National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, 2015 (Table 32). Retrieved 5 March 2019, from https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2015/ownership/private/table32a.pdf

4 National Partnership for Women & Families. (2017, January). Paid Sick Days: Low Cost, High Reward for Workers, Employers and Communities. Retrieved 5 March 2019, from http://www.nationalpartnership.org/research-library/work-family/psd/paid-sick-days-low-cost-high-reward.pdf

5 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2018, July 20). National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2018 (Table 5). Retrieved 5 March 2019, from https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ebs2.pdf

6 Ibid.

7 Xia, J., Hayes, J., Gault, B., & Nguyen, H. (2016, February 17). Paid Sick Days Access and Usage Rates Vary by Race/Ethnicity, Occupation, and Earnings. Retrieved 5 March 2019, from Institute for Women's Policy Research website: https://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/wpallimport/files/iwpr-export/publications/B356.pdf

8 Gould, E., & Schieder, J. (2017, June 28). Work sick or lose pay? The high cost of being sick when you don't get paid sick days. Retrieved 5 March 2019, from Economic Policy Institute website: http://www.epi.org/publication/work-sick-or-lose-pay-the-high-cost-of-being-sick-when-you-dont-get-paid-sick-days/

9 Smith, T.W., & Kim, J. (2010, June). Paid Sick Days: Attitudes and Experiences. National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago for the Public Welfare Foundation publication. Retrieved 5 March 2019, from http://www.nationalpartnership.org/research-library/work-family/psd/paid-sick-days-attitudes-and-experiences.pdf

10 Stewart, W., Ricci, J., Chee, E., & Morganstein, D. (2003, December). Lost Productive Health Time Costs from Health Conditions in the United States: Results from the American Productivity Audit. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, *45*(12), 1234-1246. DOI: 10.1097/01.jom.000009999.27348.78 (Unpublished calculation based on \$225.8 billion annually in lost productivity, 71 percent due to presenteeism.). Inflation calculation for 2019 dollars based on calculation of \$160.32 billion in 2002 dollars using CPI Inflation Calculator available at https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl

11 Asfaw, A., Pana-Cryan, R., & Rosa, R. (2012, September). Paid Sick Leave and Nonfatal Occupational Injuries. American Journal of Public Health, 102(9), e59-e64. DOI: 10.2105/AJPH.2011.300482

12 See note 7.

13 See note 9.

14 Stoddard-Dare, P., DeRigne, L., Mallett, C., & Quinn, L. (2018, March). How does paid sick leave relate to health care affordability and poverty among US workers? *Social Work in Health Care*, 57(5), 376-392, DOI: 10.1080/00981389.2018.1447532

15 See note 9

16 Miller, K., Williams, C., & Yi, Y. (2011, October 31). Paid Sick Days and Health: Cost Savings from Reduced Emergency Department Visits. Retrieved 5 March 2019 from Institute for Women's Policy Research website: http://www.iwpr.org/publications/pubs/paid-sick-days-and-health-cost-savings-from-reduced-emergency-department-visits/ 17 Ibid.

18 Peipins, L.A., Soman, A., Berkowitz, Z., & White, M.C. (2012, July 12). The lack of paid sick leave as a barrier to cancer screening and medical care-seeking: results from the National Health Interview Survey. *BMC Public Health* 12(520). DOI: 10.1186/1471-2458-12-520; DeRigne, L., Stoddard-Dare, P., Collins, C., & Quinn, L. (2017). Paid sick leave and preventive health care service use among U.S. working adults. *Preventive Medicine*, 99: 58-62. DOI: 10.1016/j.ypmed.2017.01.020

19 See note 9.

20 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2019, January). Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age. Retrieved 5 March 2019, from https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm

21 Glynn, S. J. (2016, December). Breadwinning Mothers Are Increasingly the U.S. Norm. Retrieved 5 March 2019, from Center for American Progress website: https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/women/reports/2016/12/19/295203/breadwinning-mothers-are-increasingly-the-u-s-norm/

22 Ranji, U., & Salganicoff, A. (2014, October). Balancing on Shaky Ground: Women, Work, and Family Health. Retrieved 5 March 2019, from Kaiser Family Foundation website: http://files.kff.org/attachment/balancing-on-shaky-ground-women-work-and-family-health-data-note

23 Ibid

24 Hess, C., & Del Rosario, A. (2018). Dreams Deferred: A Survey on the Impact of Intimate Partner Violence on Survivors' Education, Careers, and Economic Security. Retrieved 5 March 2019 from the Institute for Women's Policy Research website: https://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/C474_IWPR-Report-Dreams-Deferred.pdf

25 Campbell, J. C., Webster, D., Koziol-McLain, J., Campbell, D., Curry, M., Gary, F... Laughon, K. (2003). Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results From a Multisite Case Control Study. American Journal of Public Health, 93, 1089-1097. Retrieved 5 March 2019, from http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/pdf/10.2105/AJPH.93.7.1089