

Working Women and Connecticut's Wage Gap

APRIL 2012

In Connecticut, the median pay for a woman working full time, year round is \$46,004 per year, while the median yearly pay for a man is \$60,168. **This means that women are paid 76 cents for every dollar paid to men, amounting to a yearly gap of \$14,164 between full-time working men and women in the state.**¹ Women of color experience even greater disparities. African American women working full time in Connecticut are paid just 64 cents for every dollar paid to all men, which amounts to a difference of \$21,596 per year.² Latinas fare worse, being paid just 52 cents on the dollar, or \$28,794 less than all men per year of employment.³

Nationally, women working full time, year round are paid just 77 cents for every dollar paid to all men.⁴ African American women are paid 62 cents and Latinas are paid just 54 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men.⁵

What Does the Wage Gap Mean for Women in Connecticut?

As a group, full-time working women in Connecticut lose approximately **\$7,195,765,248** each year due to the wage gap.⁶ If the wage gap were eliminated, a working woman in Connecticut would have enough money for approximately:

- ▶ 109 more weeks of food (2.1 years' worth);⁷
- ▶ Seven more months of mortgage and utilities payments;⁸
- ▶ 14 more months of rent;⁹
- ▶ 44 more months of family health insurance premiums (3.7 years' worth);¹⁰ or
- ▶ 3,410 additional gallons of gas.¹¹

Connecticut Women and Families Cannot Afford Discrimination and Lower Wages

The women of Connecticut are increasingly responsible for the economic security of their families.

- ▶ 175,816 households in Connecticut are headed by women.¹² 22.2 percent, or 39,031 households, live below the poverty level.¹³ Eliminating the wage gap would provide much-needed income to women whose salaries are of critical importance to them and their families.

The Wage Gap is Not a Matter of Personal Choice

- ▶ **The wage gap remains even when accounting for personal choices** – such as work patterns and education – according to a Government Accountability Office study. Working mothers pay a “penalty” for having children while fathers get a bonus. Nationally, women with children are paid 2.5 percent less than women without children, while men with children experience a boost of 2.1 percent over men without children.¹⁴
- ▶ **The wage gap persists regardless of industry.** In the industries with the most employees – education and health services, wholesale and retail trade, financial activities, and professional and business services – women are consistently paid less than men. In the financial industry, women are paid just 71 cents for every dollar paid to men. In manufacturing, just 74 cents. In education and health services, 77 cents. And in public administration, women are paid 79 cents for every dollar paid to men. Across industries, women are paid disproportionately lower salaries than their male counterparts.¹⁵
- ▶ **The wage gap exists regardless of education level.** Despite women’s increasing presence in higher education, education does not reduce the wage gap. Women with professional degrees are paid just 67 cents for every dollar paid to men with professional degrees. Further, women with doctoral degrees are paid less than men with master’s degrees, and women with master’s degrees are paid less than men with bachelor’s degrees.¹⁶

Congress Must Pass the Paycheck Fairness Act

Women and families’ economic security is put at risk when women are paid less than men for performing the same jobs. The Paycheck Fairness Act would strengthen the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and help women fight wage discrimination. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives in the 110th and 111th Congresses, but it fell two votes short in a procedural Senate vote during the 111th Congress. It has been reintroduced in the current Congress. The Paycheck Fairness Act would:

- ▶ Prohibit employers from retaliating against workers who discuss salaries with colleagues;
- ▶ Put gender-based discrimination on equal footing with other forms of wage discrimination – such as race or national origin – and allow women to take legal action for damages;
- ▶ Require employers to prove that pay differences exist for legitimate, job-related reasons;
- ▶ Create a negotiation skills training program for women and girls;
- ▶ Recognize employers for excellence in their pay practices;
- ▶ Provide businesses, especially small ones, assistance with equal pay practices; and
- ▶ Enhance the Department of Labor’s and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission’s abilities to investigate and enforce pay discrimination laws.

There is Overwhelming Support for Paycheck Fairness

- ▶ **Voters overwhelmingly support a new equal pay law.** In a nationwide poll of registered voters, 84 percent said they support “a new law that would provide women more tools to get fair pay in the workplace” and 72 percent of respondents *strongly support* such a law.¹⁷

- ▶ **Both men and women support equal pay laws.** Eighty-one percent of men and 87 percent of women support a new law. Sixty-nine percent of men and 74 percent of women expressed *strong support*.¹⁸
- ▶ **Members of all political parties strongly support improving equal pay laws.** Ninety-one percent of Democrats, 77 percent of Republicans and 87 percent of Independents support a new law. Eighty-three percent of Democrats, 61 percent of Republicans and 70 percent of Independents *strongly support* a new law.¹⁹

1 U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates, Geographies: All States within United States, Table B20017: Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Work Experience in the Past 12 Months for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings in the Past 12 Months*. Retrieved 4 April 2012, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B20017&prodType=table

2 U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *American Community Survey 3 Year Estimates, Geographies: All States within United States, Table B20017B: Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Work Experience in the Past 12 Months for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings in the Past 12 Months (Black or African American alone)*. Retrieved 4 April 2012, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_3YR_B20017B&prodType=table (This calculation is based on a comparison of the median salary of all men working full time, year round with that of African American women working full time, year round.)

3 U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *American Community Survey 3 Year Estimates, Geographies: All States within United States, Table B20017: Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Work Experience in the Past 12 Months for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings in the Past 12 Months (Hispanic or Latino)*. Retrieved 4 April 2012, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_3YR_B20017&prodType=table (This calculation is based on a comparison of the median salary of all men working full time with that of Latinas working full time.)

4 U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement: Table PINC-05: Work Experience in 2010 – People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2010, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex*. Retrieved 7 March 2012, from http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032011/perinc/new05_000.htm

5 Ibid.

6 U.S. Census Bureau (2010). *American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates, Geographies: All States within United States, Table B20017: Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Work Experience in the Past 12 Months for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings in the Past 12 Months*. Retrieved 4 April 2012, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_B20017&prodType=table (Calculation based on the in-state wage gap between all men and all women multiplied by the number of women working full time in the past 12 months in the state in question.)

7 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2010, September). *Consumer Expenditure Survey, Table 8. Region of Residence: Average Annual Expenditures, 2010*. Retrieved 2 March 2012, from <http://www.bls.gov/cex/2010/Standard/region.pdf> (Calculation uses overall average “food” cost for region.)

8 U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates, Table R2511: Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owner-Occupied Housing Units with a Mortgage (Dollars): United States and States*. Retrieved 4 April 2012, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_R2511.US01PRF&prodType=table

9 U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates, Table GCT 2514: Median Monthly Housing Costs for Renter-Occupied Housing Units (Dollars): United States – States; and Puerto Rico*. Retrieved 4 April 2012, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_GCT2514.US01PR&prodType=table (Calculation uses median gross rent for state.)

10 Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2011). *State Health Facts: Average Family Premium per Enrolled Employee for Employer-Based Health Insurance, 2010*. Retrieved 2 March 2012, from <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparetable.jsp?typ=4&ind=271> (Calculation uses 2010 average family premium data for employee contribution.)

11 AAA. (2012). *AAA’s Daily Fuel Gauge Report: Current State Averages*. Retrieved 10 April, 2012 from <http://fuelgauge.aaa.com/?redirectto=http://fuelgauge.aaa.com/opisnet.com/index.asp> (Calculation uses average cost of regular quality gasoline 10 April 2012.)

12 U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates, Geographies: All States within United States, Table DP02: Selected Social Characteristics in the United States: 2010*. Retrieved 4 April 2012, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_DP02&prodType=table (Calculation uses households headed by females living in a household with family and no husband.)

13 U.S. Census Bureau (2010). *American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates, Geographies: All States within United States, Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics*. Retrieved 4 April 2012, from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_DP03&prodType=table

14 U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003, October). *Report to Congressional Requesters: WOMEN’S EARNINGS: Work Patterns Partially Explain Difference between Men’s and Women’s Earnings*. Retrieved 4 April 2012, from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0435.pdf>

15 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2011). *Women’s Earnings and Employment by Industry, 2009*. Retrieved 26 March 2012, from http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2011/ted_20110216.htm

16 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2011). *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook (2011 edition), Table 17*. Retrieved 27 March 2012, from <http://www.bls.gov/cps/wlf-table17-2011.pdf>

17 The poll was conducted from May 21–24, 2010, by Lake Research Partners. A nationwide sample of 932 registered voters was asked the following question: Congress is considering a new law that would provide women more tools to get fair pay in the workplace. The law will also make it harder for employers to justify paying different wages for the same work and ensure that businesses that break the law compensate women fairly. Would you support or oppose such a law? For full results and methodology, see: http://www.nationalpartnership.org/site/DocServer/5-2010_Poll_Data_One_Pager_LL_2_.pdf?docID=6681

18 Ibid.

19 Ibid.

The National Partnership for Women & Families is a nonprofit, nonpartisan advocacy group dedicated to promoting fairness in the workplace, access to quality health care and policies that help women and men meet the dual demands of work and family. More information is available at www.NationalPartnership.org.

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