JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE



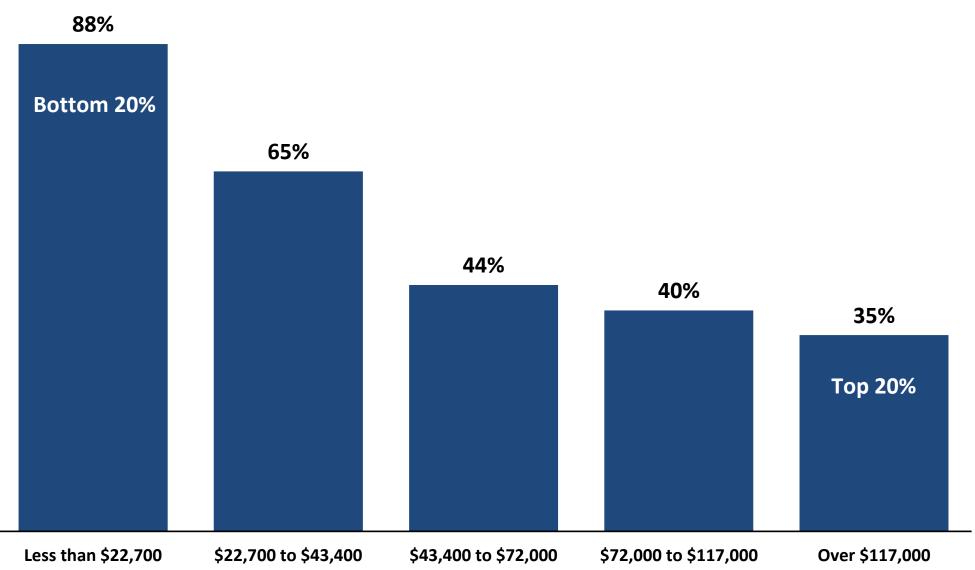
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

# Women's History Month Charts Packet

**March 2017** 

### Women's Earnings Critical to Economic Security of Families

Women earner's share of income in households with children and woman earner, by quintile



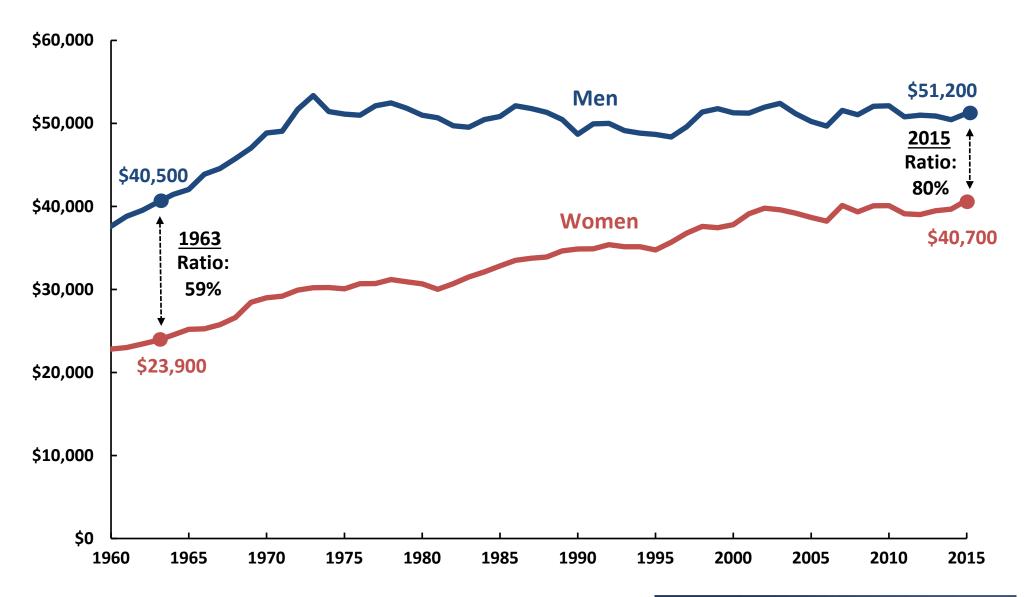
Source: JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement

Notes: Based on 2015 annual earnings; households with children and woman earner defined as those with children under 18 years old residing in household with a woman earner; quintiles are by household income



# Women Earn 80 Cents for Every Dollar Earned by Men

Median annual earnings of women and men working full-time, year-round, 1960 to 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement

Notes: The Equal Pay Act was signed into law by President Kennedy in 1963; annual real median earnings, rounded to the nearest hundred dollars (2015 dollars)



## **Gender Pay Gap Hurts Women of All Races and Ethnicities**

Women's median annual earnings compared with white men's, full-time, year-round workers, 2015



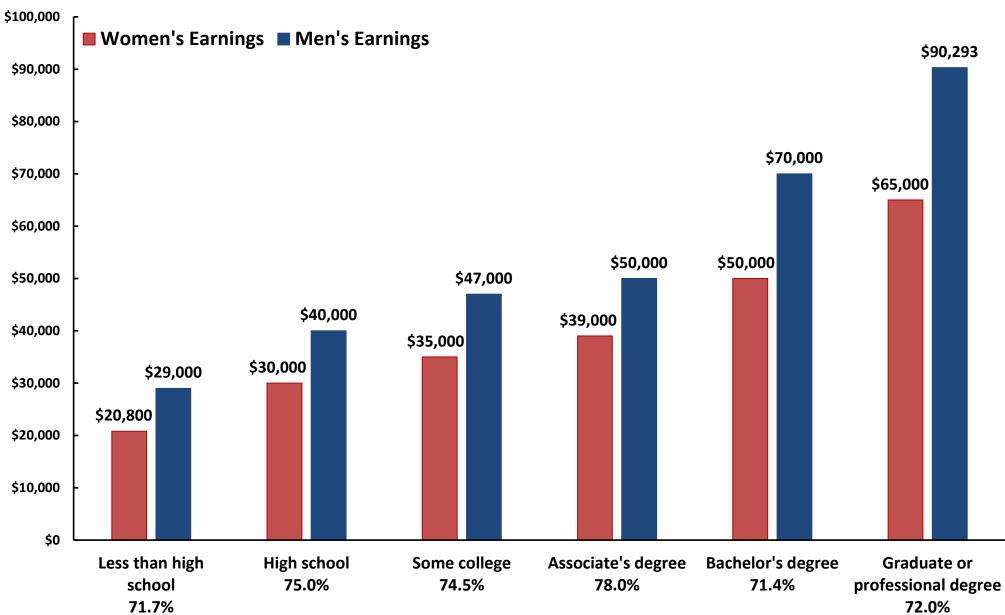
Compared to white men, Asian women earn 84¢ on the dollar; white women earn 75¢ on the dollar; black women earn 63¢ on the dollar; and Latinas earn 54¢ on the dollar

Source: JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on the Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement

Notes: "White" refers to "White Alone, not Hispanic"; "Black" refers to "Black Alone or in Combination"; "Hispanic" refers to "Hispanic (any race)"; "Asian" refers to "Asian Alone or in Combination"; full-time, year-round workers include those who work 50 to 52 weeks on a fulltime basis; annual real median earnings, rounded to the nearest hundred dollars (2015 dollars)



### Women Often Earn Less Than Men With Lower Levels of Education



Source: JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on the Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement

Note: Based on 2015 median annual earnings; data are for full-time, year round workers who work at least 35 hours a week, 50 weeks a year; data reflect highest level of education; percentages reflect women's earnings as a percent of men's earnings



#### White 12.0% 10.3% 27.5% 30.4% 19.9% Black 14.0% 34.9% 13.7% 8.7% 28.7% Asian 15.1% 16.1% 18.6% 30.6% 19.6% **Hispanic or Latino** 26.4% 11.1% 5.0% 32.5% 25.0% 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

■ Less than high school ■ High school ■ Some college or associate's degree ■ Bachelor's degree ■ Graduate or professional degree

#### Wide Disparities Among Women in Level of Educational Attainment

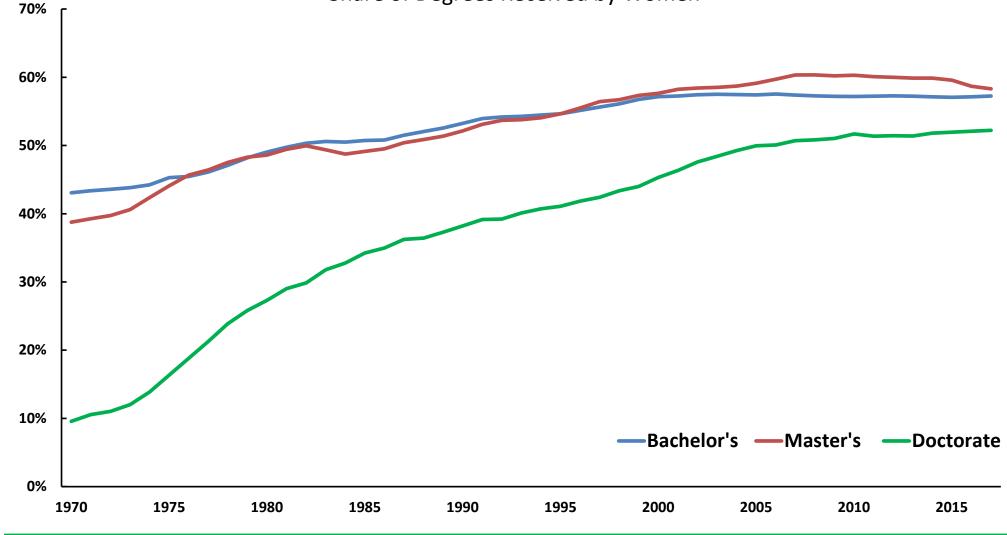
Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Note: Data are for "White alone," "Black alone," "Asian alone" and "Hispanic or Latino" group; data reflect highest level of educational attainment for women ages 25 and older



### Women Earn the Majority of Advanced Degrees

Share of Degrees Received by Women



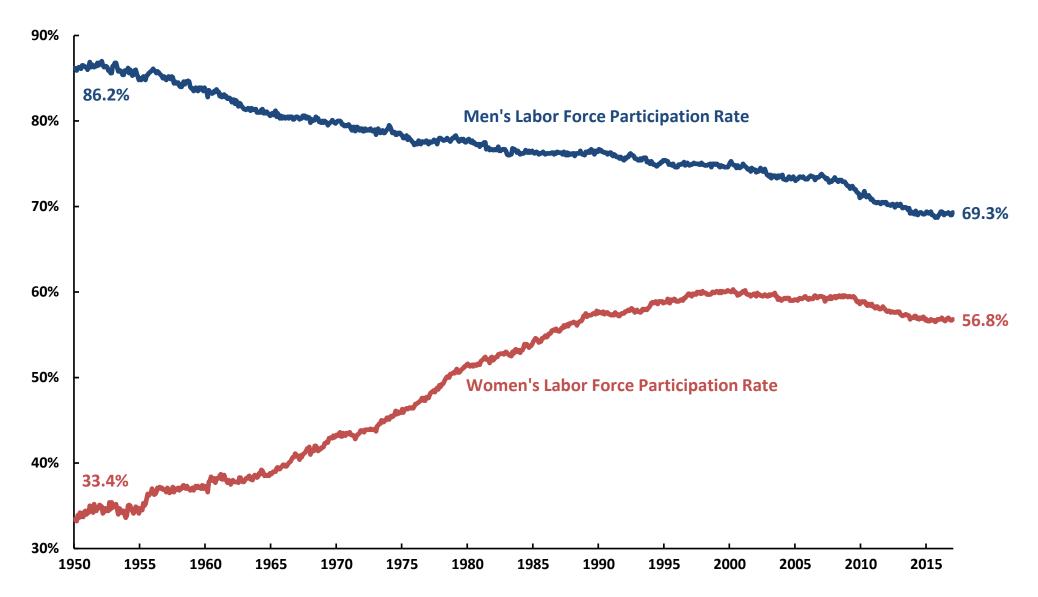
In 2014, women earned 57 percent of Bachelor's degrees, 60 percent of Master's degrees and 52 percent of Doctorate degrees

Source: Digest of Education Statistics: 2014, National Center for Education Statistics Note: Data for 2015 through 2017 are projections



# **Majority of Women are in the Labor Force**

January 1950 to January 2017



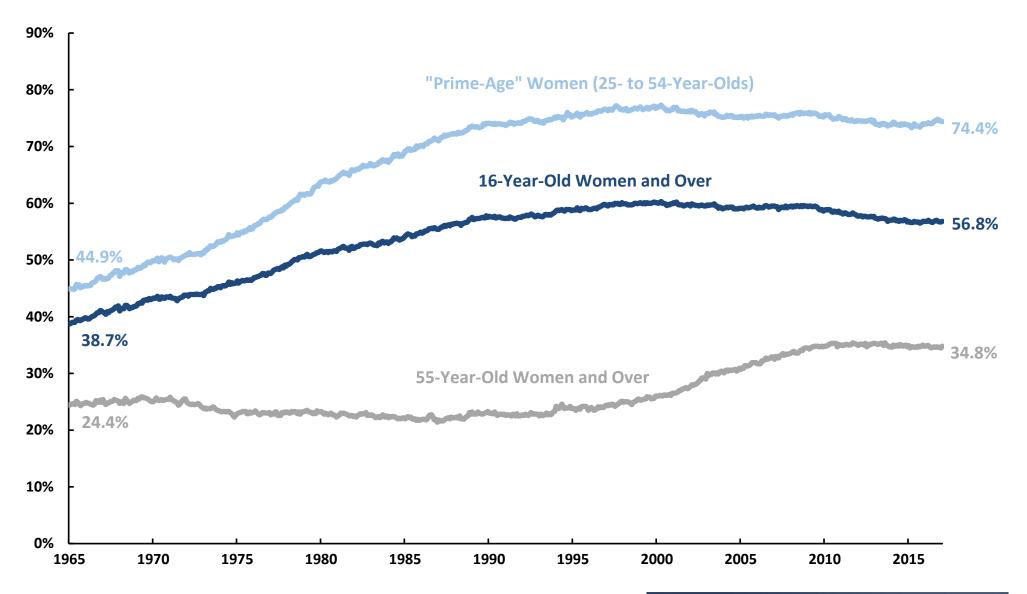
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Notes: Data are seasonally adjusted; 16 years and over



#### Three Out of Four Working-Age Women are in the Labor Force

Labor force participation rates by age, January 1965 to January 2017

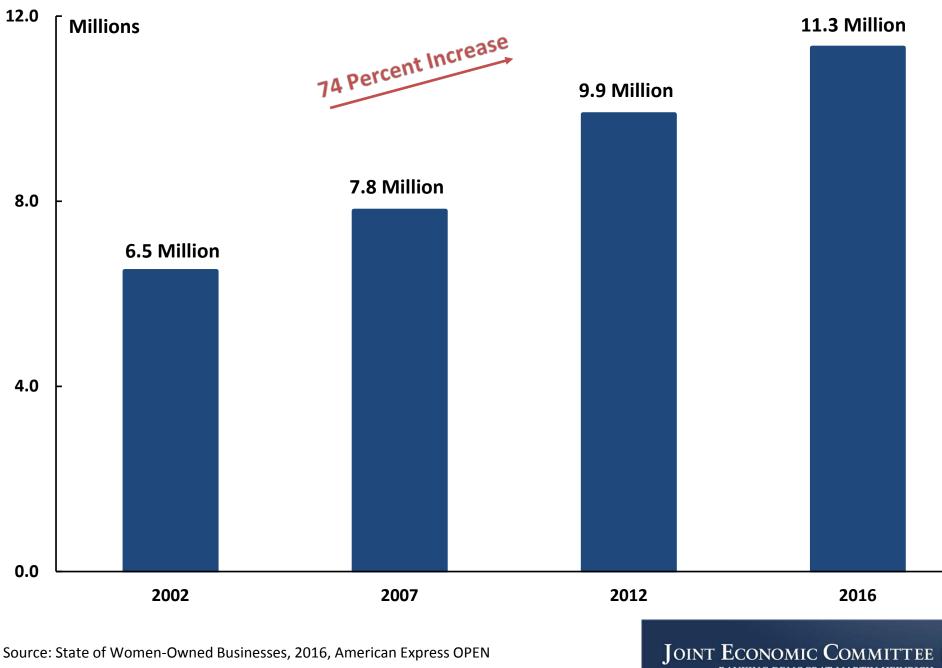


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Data are seasonally adjusted



#### Number of Women-Owned Firms has Grown by 74 Percent Since 2002

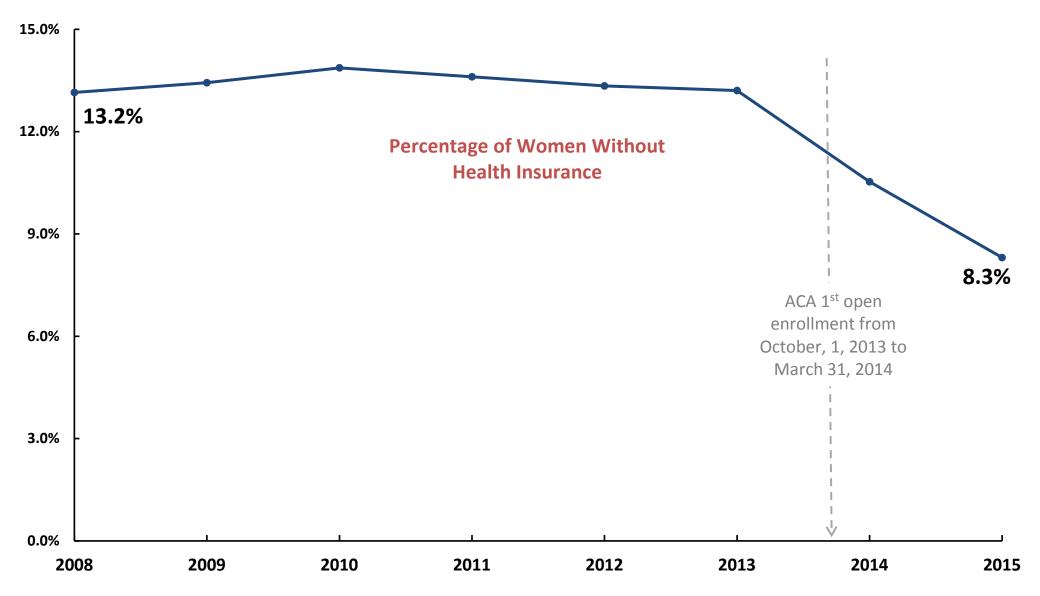


Note: 2016 data are estimates

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#### Percent of Women Without Health Insurance at a Historic Low Due to the Affordable Care Act

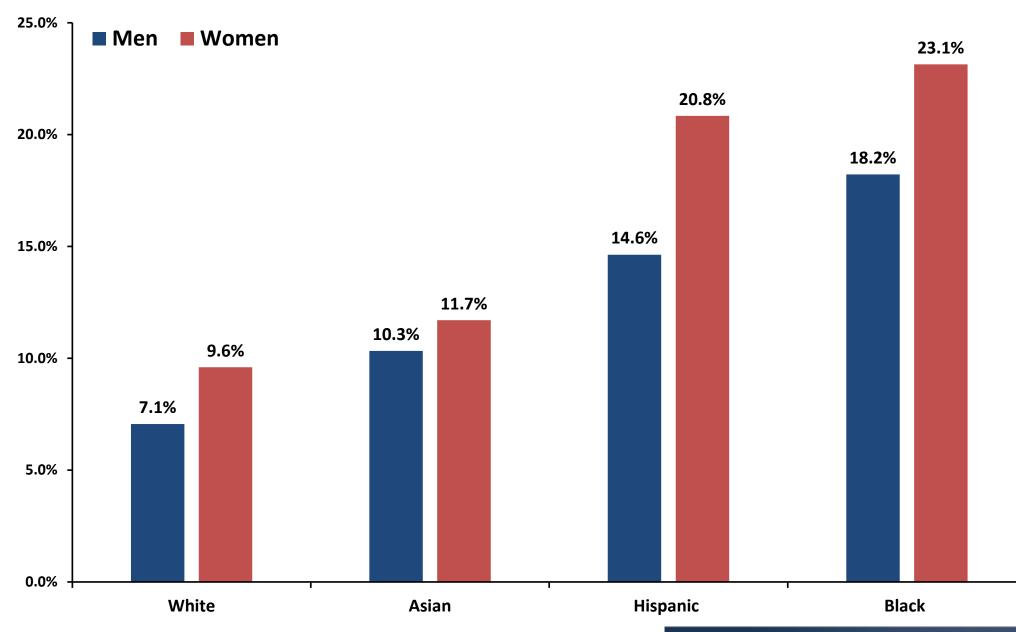


Source: JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on the American Community Survey (ACS)

Note: Data are for all women; ACA first open enrollment began on October, 1, 2013. Coverage under Medicaid expansion and new Health Insurance Marketplace became effective on January 1, 2014



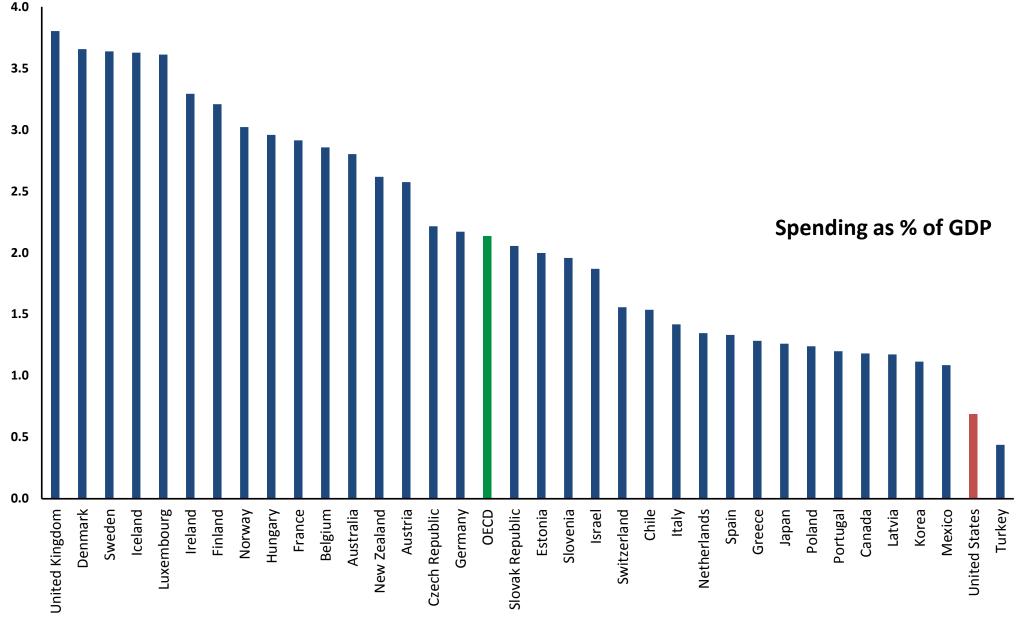
#### More Than One in Five Hispanic and Black Women Live in Poverty



Source: JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on the Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement

Note: Men and women ages 18 years and older. "White" and "Black" groups are non-Hispanic





#### **United States Spends Less on Family Benefits Than Almost All OECD Countries**

Source: OECD Social Expenditure Database

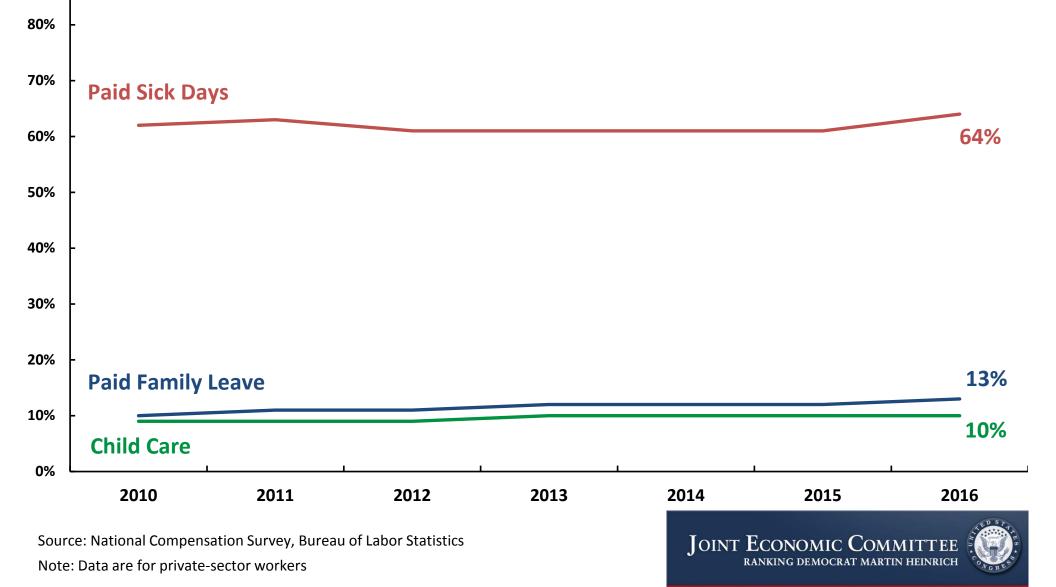
Note: Data are for 2014, or latest year available; family benefits include tax breaks for families, public spending on services for families with children and child-related cash transfers to families with children



# Workers' Access to Benefits to Balance Work and Family Has Not Improved

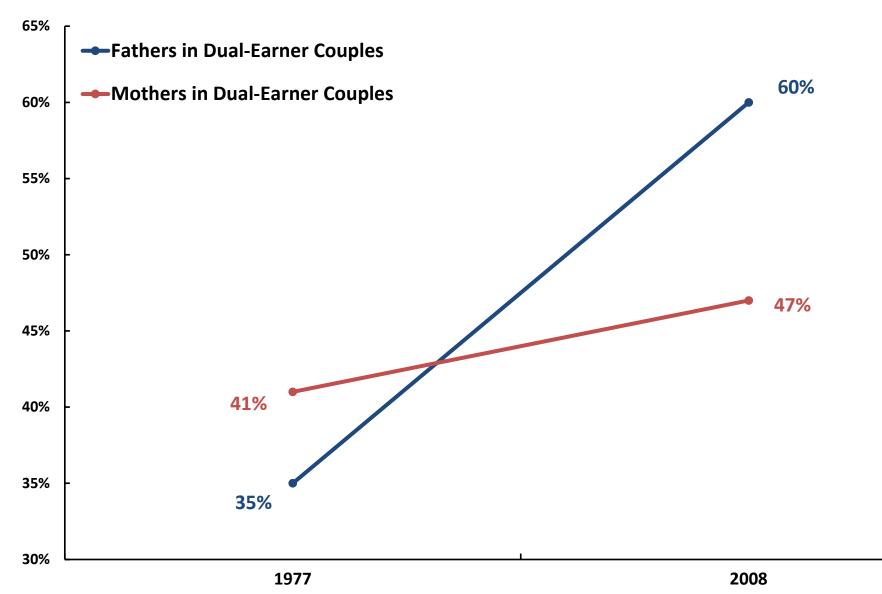
100%

90%



#### Fathers Now More Likely Than Mothers to Report Work-Family Conflict

Percentage of Mothers and Fathers Reporting Work-Family Conflict for Selected Years

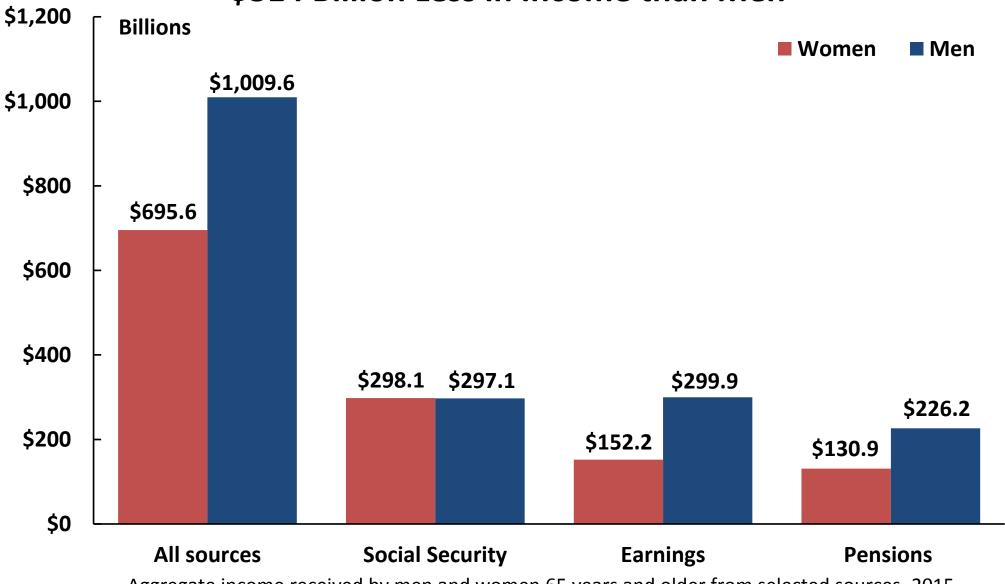


Source: Families and Work Institute, National Study of the Changing Workforce, 2008; Employment Standards Administration, Quality of Employment Survey, 1977, as analyzed in Galinsky, Aumann, and Bond (2011)

Note: Includes dual-earner couples with children working at least 20 hours a week



# Women in Retirement Collectively Receive \$314 Billion Less in Income than Men



Aggregate income received by men and women 65 years and older from selected sources, 2015

Source: JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on the Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement

Note: Pensions include defined benefit plans and other sources of retirement income other than Social Security

