

THE PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT WOULD HELP CLOSE THE WAGE GAP FOR ALASKA WOMEN

At the time of the Equal Pay Act's passage in 1963, women earned merely 59 cents to every dollar earned by men.¹ Enforcement of the Equal Pay Act and related civil rights laws has helped to narrow the wage gap, but significant disparities remain and must be addressed. Although Congress has recently taken initial steps to improve the laws that govern pay discrimination by passing the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009,² there is more than must be done to realize the decades old promise of equal pay for equal work. In particular, the Paycheck Fairness Act would close loopholes in the Equal Pay Act, enhance the procedures and remedies available to challenge violations of the law, and provide the government with tools to monitor and address pay inequities. This bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives, is particularly critical in these economically perilous times, when women and their families are especially vulnerable.

The Gender Wage Gap Persists in Alaska

Although the gap between men's and women's wages has narrowed over the past three decades, on average women continue to earn significantly less than men.

- In 2007, on average, women in Alaska working full-time, year-round earned only 74% of what men working full-time, year-round earned³ -- two percentage points below the nationwide average of 78%.⁴
- The wage gap is even more substantial when race and gender are considered together. White, non-Hispanic women working full-time, year-round in Alaska earned only 72% of the wages of White, non-Hispanic men. However, Native American women working full-time, year-round in Alaska earned only 63%, and Asian women only 60% of the wages of White, non-Hispanic men.⁵
- The wage gap persists at all levels of education. Women in Alaska with a high school diploma earned only 62% of what men with a high school diploma earned. Women in Alaska with a bachelor's degree earned only 67% of the amount that men with a bachelor's degree were paid. In fact, the average Alaska woman must receive a bachelor's degree before she earns as much as the average Alaska male high school graduate.⁶
- The wage gap exists across occupations. For example, Alaska women working full-time, year-round in sales and related occupations earned only 78% of what men in the same occupations earned, and Alaska women working full-time, year-round in management, business, and financial occupations earned only 70% of what men in the same occupations earned.⁷

Alaska Women Are Particularly Vulnerable to Economic Hardship in This Struggling Economy

In the current economic downturn, many Alaskans are facing financial problems, stagnant wages and living standards, and job loss. Women in Alaska already have higher rates of economic insecurity – on average they have lower earnings than men (\$25,190 compared to \$37,103 in 2007)⁸ and are more likely to live in poverty (8.3% of Alaska women compared to 7.8% of men lived in poverty in 2007).⁹ As a result, women may be particularly vulnerable to economic hardship in this struggling economy. For example:

- Women’s lower incomes make it harder for them to make ends meet. Between the second half of 2007 and the second half of 2008, the cost of groceries increased 5.7% in the Anchorage area and home electricity costs increased 6.7%.¹⁰
- Although unemployment rates for men and women are rising nationwide,¹¹ because of their lower earnings, women may have fewer savings to fall back on if they lose their job. Worse yet, women who lose their jobs are also less likely than men to receive unemployment insurance benefits.¹² The unemployment rate in Alaska in March 2009 was 8.5%, a 35% increase since the recession began in December 2007 and the highest level of state unemployment in over 17 years.¹³
- In part because of lower earnings, nationwide about a third of women borrowers receive subprime mortgage loans, compared to only a quarter of male borrowers.¹⁴ As the housing market continues to struggle, women may be more likely to face rising mortgage rates and even foreclosures. In 2008, Alaska had 2,265 foreclosure filings, a 46% increase from 2007 and a 97% from 2006.¹⁵
- The worsening recession is affecting all Americans, but women – who were already in a more precarious economic position than men because of lower earnings and higher poverty rates – are more likely to rely on public programs benefits like Medicaid, food stamps, and housing assistance.¹⁶ In 2008, Alaska provided food stamps to nearly 57,000 children and adults, an increase of nearly 800 from the previous year.¹⁷ Additionally, Alaska faces a mid-year FY 2009 budget shortfall of \$360 million.¹⁸ Enacted cuts to the state workforce and any further program or service cuts as a result of this shortfall¹⁹ will disproportionately affect women and create greater hardship for Alaska women and their families.

The Paycheck Fairness Act would help close the wage gap and help women to deal with these economic realities.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Historical Income Tables – People, Table P-40: Woman's Earnings as a Percentage of Men's Earnings by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1960 to 2007, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/p40.html> (last visited 4-17-09).

² Public Law No. 111-2, 123 Stat. 5 (2009).

³ NWLC calculations from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Income, Earnings, and Poverty Data from the 2007 American Community Survey* (August 2008), Detailed Tables. [“2007 ACS”]

⁴ NWLC calculations from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement, Detailed Income Tables (2007 Income), August 2008.

⁵ NWLC calculations from the 2007 ACS.

⁶ *Ibid.* Population is workers ages 16 and over.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.* Population is people with earnings ages 16 and over.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ These statistics are from the semi-annual Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), the most recent data available for the Anchorage metropolitan area. Groceries costs are captured by the food at home category. Home electricity costs are captured by the household electricity category. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Consumer Price Index for the Anchorage Area, Second Half of 2008," February 20, 2009, available online at <http://www.bls.gov/ro9/cpianch.htm> (last visited 4-20-09).

¹¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The Employment Situation: March 2009," Table A-1 (April 3, 2009), available online at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.nr0.htm>.

¹² Vicki Lovell, Institute for Women's Policy Research, Testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support, The Unemployment Insurance Modernization Act: Improving UI Equity and Adequacy for Women (September 19, 2007).

¹³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Regional and State Employment and Unemployment: March 2009," Table 3 (April 17, 2009), available at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t03.htm>. NWLC historical calculations from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics database, available at <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?la>.

¹⁴ Allen Fishbein and Patrick Woodall, Consumer Federation of America, Women are Prime Targets for Subprime Lending (December 2006).

¹⁵ RealtyTrac, "Foreclosure Activity Increases 81 Percent In 2008," available online at <http://www.realtytrac.com/ContentManagement/pressrelease.aspx?ChannelID=9&ItemID=5681&acct=64847> (last visited 4-20-09).

¹⁶ In 2004, women were more than two-thirds of adult Medicaid beneficiaries. Kaiser Family Foundation, Issue Brief: An Update on Women's Health Policy, October 2007, available at http://www.kff.org/womenshealth/upload/7213_03.pdf (last visited 5-21-08). In 2006, about 68% of non-elderly adult food stamp beneficiaries were women. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2006*, FSP-07-CHAR by Kari Wolkwitz. Project Officer, Jenny Genser. Alexandria, VA, 2007. In 2000, 84% of households receiving housing assistance were headed by women. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *A Picture of Subsidized Households – 2000*, available at <http://www.huduser.org/picture2000/index.html> (last visited 5-21-08).

¹⁷ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Average Monthly Participation (Persons), data as of March 26, 2009, available online at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartPP.htm> (last visited 4-20-09). Comparison is based on FY 2007 data compared to preliminary FY 2008 data.

¹⁸ Elizabeth C. McNichol and Iris Lav, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "State Budget Troubles Worsen" (revised March 13, 2009), available at <http://www.cbpp.org/9-8-08sfp.htm> (last visited 4-20-09).

¹⁹ Nicholas Johnson, Phil Oliff, and Jeremy Koulisch, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "An Update on State Budget Cuts: At Least 34 States Have Imposed Cuts That Hurt Vulnerable Residents, But the Federal Economic Recovery Package Is Reducing the Harm" (revised March 18, 2009), available at <http://www.cbpp.org/files/3-13-08sfp.pdf> (last visited 4-20-09).