The Importance Of Fair Pay For District of Columbia Women

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At the time of the Equal Pay Act’s passage in 1963, women working full time, year round were paid merely 59 cents for every dollar paid to their male counterparts.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.

Women have struggled to regain jobs in the recovery and continue to face high levels of long-term unemployment,2 even as their families rely on them more heavily for financial support.3 Wages overall are stagnating⁴ and the wage gap has barely budged over the last ten years.⁵ The gap particularly harms women in these economically difficult times, when women and families are especially financially vulnerable. Although Congress has taken initial steps to improve the laws that govern pay discrimination by passing the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009,⁶ there is more that must be done to realize the decades-old promise of fair pay for equal work.

The Gender Wage Gap Persists in the District of Columbia

Although the gap between men’s and women’s wages has narrowed over the past five decades, the typical woman continues to be paid substantially less than the typical man.

• In 2010, the typical woman in the District of Columbia working full time, year round was paid only 91 cents to every dollar paid to a man working full time, year round – 14 cents narrower than the nationwide wage gap of 77 cents.⁸

• The wage gap is even more substantial for African-American and Hispanic women. White, non-Hispanic women working full time, year round in the District of Columbia were paid only 79 cents to every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men working full time, year round. However, African-American women working full time, year round in the District of Columbia were paid only 51 cents and Hispanic women only 41 cents, to every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men who worked full time, year round.⁹

• The wage gap persists at all levels of education. In 2010, women in the District of Columbia with a bachelor’s degree were paid only 88 cents to every dollar paid to men with a bachelor’s degree.¹⁰

• The wage gap exists across occupations. For example, District of Columbia women working full time, year round in 2010 in management, business, and financial occupations were paid only 84 cents to every dollar paid to men in the same occupations.¹¹
Fair Pay Is More Important to District of Columbia Women Than Ever in This Struggling Economy

In the current economic crisis, many people are facing financial problems, stagnant wages, and unemployment. Women in the District of Columbia already have higher rates of economic insecurity than do men in the District of Columbia: in 2010, women working full time, year round typically had lower earnings than men ($56,127 compared to $61,381)\(^{12}\) and were more likely to live in poverty (19.3 percent of District of Columbia women compared to 13.7 percent of men).\(^{15}\) As a result, women are particularly vulnerable to economic hardship in today’s struggling economy, when every dollar counts. For example:

- High unemployment rates for men have fallen since the end of the recession, but two-and-a-half years into the recovery, women’s unemployment nationwide remained above its level at the end of the recession.\(^{14}\) The unemployment rate for women in the District of Columbia in 2011 was 10.7 percent, a 4.7 percentage point increase since the recession began in December 2007,\(^{15}\) and 42.9 percent of jobless women workers in the District of Columbia had been looking for work for 27 weeks or more.\(^{16}\) Women’s lower earnings contribute to the fact that women frequently have fewer savings to fall back on if they lose their jobs.\(^{17}\) Nationally, the average weekly unemployment insurance benefit paid to women was $259, while the average benefit for men was about $310.\(^{18}\) Worse yet, women who lose their jobs are also less likely than men to receive unemployment insurance benefits at all.\(^{19}\)

- The economic crisis has affected all Americans, but has been particularly hard for women – who are already in a more precarious economic position than men because of lower earnings and higher poverty rates. Women are more likely to rely on public benefits like Medicaid, food stamps (SNAP), and housing assistance,\(^{20}\) services which many states have cut during the crisis.\(^{21}\) About 23 percent of non-elderly adult District of Columbia women and 53 percent of District of Columbia children relied on Medicaid in 2010.\(^{22}\) In December 2011, the most recent month for which data are available, the District of Columbia provided food stamp benefits to more than 141,100 children and adults, an increase of over 8,400 from the previous year.\(^{23}\) For many low-wage workers, these programs provide crucial support to meet basic needs when wages aren’t enough. For example, for a full-time, year-round worker at the District of Columbia’s minimum wage, the annual pay is less than the poverty line for a family of three.\(^{24}\)

- In 2011, women made up about two-thirds of all workers that were paid minimum wage or less, totaling almost 2.4 million women 16 and older.\(^{25}\) In the District of Columbia, the minimum wage was $8.25 per hour, equivalent to only about $16,500 a year for those working full time year round. Moreover, the minimum cash wage for tipped employees in the District of Columbia was just $2.77 per hour, equivalent to an annual base pay of only about $5,540 for those working full time, year round.\(^{26}\) Nationally, women make up almost two-thirds (64.0 percent) of workers in tipped occupations.\(^{27}\) Raising the minimum wage would help close the wage gap for District of Columbia women.

Fair pay would help close the wage gap and increase women’s economic security.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUAL PAY FACT SHEET


3. NWLC calculations from 2010 ACS, Table B20004: Median Earnings by Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over, available at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/ (last visited Dec. 9, 2011). These data include all workers 25 and over and is not broken down by work experience.


5. Supra note 7.


7. Supra note 2.


11. U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Unemployment Insurance, Benefit Accuracy Measurement Survey (Dec. 22, 2011). Estimates based on sample cases from the BAM survey, which includes the State UI, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members (UCX) programs only and does not include payments for Extended Benefits or Emergency Unemployment Compensation. Data are from October 2010 to September 2011, and do not control for hours worked (e.g. full-time vs. part-time status).


17. The current federal minimum wage is $7.25. For an individual who works full time, year round, (2,000 hours) this amounts to annual earnings of $14,500. The poverty line for one parent and two children was $17,568 in 2010. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table POVS3: Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years: 2010, available at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cps/tables/032011/gov/new35_000.htm (last visited Dec. 20, 2011).


21. NWLC calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Table 11: Employed persons by detailed occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 2011 annual averages, available at http://www.bls.gov/cps/cosaat11.pdf. Includes the following occupations: waiters and waitresses; bartenders; counter attendants, cafeteria, food, and coffee shop; dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers; food servers, nonrestaurant; taxi drivers and chauffeurs; parking lot attendants; hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists; barbers; miscellaneous personal appearance workers; baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges; and gaming services workers.