



Fast Facts: Economic Security for Virginia Families

By Ryan Erickson and Danielle Corley October 4, 2016

In Virginia and across the United States, we need policies that promote economic security for women and families. Working families need higher livable wages, women need and deserve equal pay for equal work, and parents need to be able to maintain good jobs that allow them to work and raise their children simultaneously. Strong economic security policies will enable Virginia's women and families to get ahead—not just get by.

For most Virginians, the days of the stay-at-home mom are history: Mothers are the primary or co-breadwinners in 61.9 percent of Virginia families.¹ This is not surprising since most women in the state work—more than 7 in 10 of Virginia women are in the labor force.² To promote women's economic security, Virginia's policies should address the needs of working mothers and reflect the roles that women are playing to provide for their families. Here are seven areas in which policymakers and advocates can help women bolster their families' economic security.

Provide access to paid sick days

Everyone gets sick, but not everyone is afforded the time to get better. Many women go to work sick or leave their sick children at home alone because they fear that they will be fired for missing work. Allowing employees to earn paid sick days helps keep families, communities, and the economy healthy.

- About 40 million U.S. employees, or 40 percent of the nation's private-sector workforce, do not have access to paid sick days.³ In Virginia, the rate is even higher: 41.4 percent of private-sector workers, or almost 1.2 million people, do not have paid sick days.⁴
- If employees must stay home from work because they or their children are ill, the loss of pay can take a serious toll—particularly on low-income workers, who are the least likely to have access to paid sick leave.⁵

Expand paid family and medical leave

Access to paid family and medical leave would allow workers to be with their newborn children during the crucial first stages of a child's life, to care for an aging parent or spouse, or to recover from their own illness.

- The United States is the only developed country that does not guarantee access to paid maternity leave and one of only three developed countries that do not offer broader family and medical leave insurance.⁶ Only 13 percent of workers in the United States have access to paid family leave through their employers.⁷
- The National Partnership for Women & Families gave Virginia a “D” on policies that help parents of newborn children. Virginia law does not expand upon federal rights or protections for new or expectant parents who work in the private sector.⁸

Ensure equal pay

Although federal law prohibits unequal pay for equal work, there is more to do to ensure that both women and men enjoy the fullest protections against discrimination across Virginia.

- Women are the primary, sole, or co-breadwinners in nearly two-thirds of U.S. families but continue to earn less than their male counterparts.⁹ Latinas and African American women experience the sharpest pay disparities.¹⁰
- Virginia women earn just 77.8 cents for every dollar that Virginia men earn.¹¹ The wage gap is even larger for black women and Latinas in Virginia, who respectively earn 59.7 cents and 52.9 cents for every dollar that white men earn.¹²

Expand quality, affordable child care

Families need child care to be able to work, but many families lack access to high-quality child care options. Parents want and need child care that supports young children's development and adequately prepares them for school.

- Sixty-seven percent of Virginia children younger than age 6 have all available parents in the workforce, which makes access to affordable, high-quality child care a necessity.¹³
- For a Virginia family with one infant and one 4-year-old, child care costs an average of \$21,476 per year, or more than one-quarter of the median income for a Virginia family with children.¹⁴
- Under the Center for American Progress' High Quality Child Care Tax Credit, families in Virginia would, on average, save \$6,828 annually compared with current child care costs.¹⁵ CAP's proposal would also create a financial incentive for child care providers to improve their quality, therefore expanding access to high-quality child care programs for Virginians.

Increase the minimum wage

Women make up a disproportionate share of low-wage workers, and raising the minimum wage would help hardworking women across Virginia better support their families.

- Women make up nearly two-thirds of all minimum wage workers in the United States.¹⁶
- Increasing the minimum wage to \$12 per hour would boost wages for 515,000 women in Virginia and nearly 20 million women nationally.¹⁷ Almost 59 percent of the workers in Virginia who would be affected by raising the minimum wage to \$12 are women.¹⁸

Guarantee access to quality health care

Women need comprehensive reproductive health services—including access to abortion care—in order to thrive as breadwinners, caregivers, and employees.

- In 2013, 990,160 Virginia women were in need of publicly supported family planning services and supplies.¹⁹
- Because federal Title X funding—which covers contraception, pregnancy testing, and cancer screenings—has not kept up with inflation and often faces the threat of cuts at the federal level,²⁰ Virginia should step in and ensure that women have access to quality family planning resources.²¹

Promote women's political leadership

Across the United States, women are dramatically underrepresented in political office: They make up 51 percent of the population but only 29 percent of elected officials.²²

- Women make up 51 percent of Virginia's population but only 29 percent of its elected officials.²³
- Women of color make up 19 percent of the state's population but only 7 percent of its officeholders.²⁴

Ryan Erickson is the Associate Director of Economic Campaigns at the Center for American Progress. Danielle Corley is a Research Assistant for Women's Economic Policy at the Center.

Endnotes

- 1 Data are taken from Sarah Jane Glynn and Jeff Chapman's analysis of Miriam King and others, "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 3.0. [Machine-readable database]" (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010).
- 2 Sarah Jane Glynn's analysis of *ibid*.
- 3 U.S. Department of Labor, *Get The Facts On Paid Sick Time* (2015), available at <https://www.dol.gov/featured/paid-leave/get-the-facts-sicktime.pdf>.
- 4 Institute for Women's Policy Research and National Partnership for Women & Families, "Workers' Access to Paid Sick Days in the States" (2015), available at <http://www.nationalpartnership.org/research-library/work-family/psd/workers-access-to-paid-sick-days-in-the-states.pdf>.
- 5 Sarah Jane Glynn, Heather Boushey, and Peter Berg, "Who Gets Time Off? Predicting Access to Paid Leave and Workplace Flexibility" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2016), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/labor/report/2016/04/26/134824/who-gets-time-off/>.
- 6 International Labour Organization, "Maternity and paternity at work: Law and practice across the world" (2014), available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/-/dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_242615.pdf; Jody Heymann and others, "Contagion Nation: A Comparison of Paid Sick Day Policies in 22 Countries" (Washington: Center for Economic and Policy Research, 2009), available at <http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/paid-sick-days-2009-05.pdf>.
- 7 Bureau of Labor Statistics, *National Compensation Survey* (U.S. Department of Labor, 2016), Table 32, available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2016/ownership/private/table32a.pdf>.
- 8 States' grades in this assessment reflect the degree to which a state's laws improve upon federal law. See National Partnership for Women & Families, "Expecting Better: A State-by-State Analysis of Laws That Help Expecting and New Parents, Fourth Edition" (2016), available at <http://www.nationalpartnership.org/research-library/work-family/expecting-better-2016.pdf>.
- 9 Sarah Jane Glynn, "Breadwinning Mothers, Then and Now" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2014), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/labor/report/2014/06/20/92355/breadwinning-mothers-then-and-now/>.
- 10 Anna Chu and Charles Posner, "The State of Women in America: A 50-State Analysis of How Women Are Faring Across the Nation" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2013), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/StateOfWomenReport.pdf>.
- 11 National Women's Law Center, "The Wage Gap, State by State," available at <http://nwlc.org/resources/wage-gap-state-state/> (last accessed September 2016).
- 12 *Ibid*.
- 13 "Available parents" refers to "resident parents." See Kids Count Data Center, "Children Under Age 6 with All Parents in the Labor Force," available at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5057-children-under-age-6-with-all-available-parents-in-the-labor-force?loc=1&loct=1#detail> ed/2/2-52/false/869,36,868,867,133/any/11472,11473 (last accessed September 2016).
- 14 Child care costs were estimated using the average annual fees for full-time care in a center. For Virginia child care costs, see Child Care Aware of America, "State Child Care Facts in the State of: Virginia" (2015), available at <http://usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Virginia.pdf>. For Virginia's median income for families with children, see American FactFinder, "Table B19125: Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years, 2015 1 Year Estimates," available at https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/15_1YR/B19125/0400000US04/0400000US17/0400000US33/0400000US51/0400000US55 (last accessed September 2016).
- 15 The cost reduction estimate assumes that the family using the credit is earning \$40,000 annually. See Katie Hamm and Carmel Martin, "A New Vision for Child Care in the United States" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2015), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/report/2015/09/02/119944/a-new-vision-for-child-care-in-the-united-states-3/>.
- 16 National Women's Law Center, "Fair Pay for Women Requires a Fair Minimum Wage" (2015), available at <http://www.nwlc.org/resource/fair-pay-women-requires-fair-minimum-wage>.
- 17 Economic Policy Institute, "State Tables: Characteristics of workers who would be affected by increasing the federal minimum wage to \$12 by July 2020" (2015), available at <http://www.epi.org/files/2015/revised-minimum-wage-state-tables.pdf>; David Cooper, "Raising the Minimum Wage to \$12 by 2020 Would Lift Wages for 35 Million Workers" (Washington: Economic Policy Institute, 2015), Appendix A: Data tables, available at <http://www.epi.org/files/2015/raising-the-minimum-wage-to-12-dollars-by-2020-would-lift-wages-for-35-million-american-workers.pdf>.
- 18 *Ibid*.
- 19 Jennifer J. Frost, Lori Frohwirth, and Mia R. Zolna, "Contraceptive Needs and Services, 2013 Update" (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2015), available at <https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/pubs/win/contraceptive-needs-2013.pdf>.
- 20 Rachel Benson Gold, "Going the Extra Mile: The Difference Title X Makes," *Guttmacher Policy Review* 15 (2) (2012): 13–17, available at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/gpr/15/2/gpr150213.html>.
- 21 The Virginia Department of Health and Planned Parenthood South Atlantic are the Title X grantees in Virginia, supporting 133 Title-X-funded health centers across the state. Because these programs are often vulnerable to cuts, however, Virginia lawmakers should ensure that these programs are adequately funded. For more information on the Title X-funded programs in Virginia, see National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association, "Title X in Virginia: Improving Public Health and Saving Taxpayer Dollars" (2015), available at <http://www.nationalfamilyplanning.org/file/documents---policy--communication-tools/state-snapshots/Title-X-in-Virginia.pdf>.
- 22 Reflective Democracy Campaign, "Who Leads Us?," available at <http://wholeads.us> (last accessed September 2016).
- 23 *Ibid*.
- 24 *Ibid*.