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The Status of Women in Connecticut, 2015: Highlights

Women in Connecticut have made considerable advances in recent years but still face inequities that often prevent them from reaching their full potential. Since the 2004 *Status of Women in the States* report was published, the gender wage gap in Connecticut has narrowed, a higher percentage of women have bachelor's degrees, and women are more likely to work in managerial or professional occupations. Yet, as in all other states, women in Connecticut are less likely than men to be in the labor force and more likely to live in poverty. Women also continue to be underrepresented in the state legislature.



If current trends continue, women in Connecticut

will not see equal pay until the year 2061.*



Women hold 28.3%

of seats in the state legislature.

Key Findings

- Connecticut's best grade is in the area of reproductive rights, for which it receives an A-. Its worst grades are in political participation and work and family, for which it gets a C.
- Connecticut women who work full-time, year-round earn 77 cents on the dollar compared with similarly employed men.
- Approximately 30.2 percent of those working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields in Connecticut are women, compared with 28.8 percent nationwide.
- As of 2015, there is one woman of color in statewide elective executive office in Connecticut, and no women of color from the state in the U.S. Congress.

Connecticut

Connecticut	
Report Card Summe	ary
Political Participation	C
Employment & Earnings	В
Work & Family	C
Poverty & Opportunity	В
Reproductive Rights	A-
Health & Well-Being	B-

- Women in Connecticut who are unionized earn \$275 more per week, on average, than those who are not represented by a union.
- Approximately 37.4 percent of women in Connecticut have a bachelor's degree or higher, an increase of about 8 percentage points since 2000.
- In 2012–2013, 25.9 percent of Connecticut's four-year-olds were enrolled in state pre-K, preschool special education, or state and federal Head Start.
- Heart disease is the biggest killer of women in the United States. Connecticut ranks 21 of 51 with a mortality rate of 121.9 per 100,000.

^{*}Equal pay projection is based on rate of progress between 1959 and 2013. See Appendix A2 of *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for sources and methodology. Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 1. How Connecticut Ranks on Key Indicators of Women's Status						
				2015 Rankings and Grad		and Grades
	2004 Report	2015 Report	Progress?	National Rank	Regional Rank	Grade
Political Participation Composite Rank	4	12	No	12	4	C
Percent of Women Registered to Vote	66.8%	65.0%	No	34	6	
Percent of Women Who Voted	50.6%	53.2%	Yes	27	5	
Women in Elected Office Index (score)	3.81	2.60	No	10	4	
Women's Institutional Resources Index (score)	1.25	1.00	No	25	2	
Employment & Earnings Composite Rank	5	5	No	5	2	В
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	\$47,542	\$46,000	No	5	2	
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings	74.6%	76.7%	Yes	38	6	
Women's Labor Force Participation	62.0%	62.6%	Yes	14	3	
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial/Professional Occupations	38.2%	43.9%	Yes	6	3	
Work & Family Composite Rank	n/a	21	n/a	21	4	C
Paid Leave Legislation Index (score)	n/a	0.67	n/a	5	2	
Paid Leave Legislation Index (score) Elder and Dependent Care Index (score)	n/a n/a	o.67 o.81	n/a n/a	5 27	2	
				_		
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score)	n/a	0.81	n/a	27	4	
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score) Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force	n/a n/a	0.81	n/a n/a	27 34	4	В
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score) Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate)	n/a n/a n/a	0.81	n/a n/a n/a	27 34	4 4 3	В
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score) Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health	n/a n/a n/a	0.81 1.07 23.3	n/a n/a n/a Yes	27 34 12	4 4 3	В
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score) Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or	n/a n/a n/a 5 87.7%	0.81 1.07 23.3 4 88.8%	n/a n/a n/a Yes	27 34 12 4 8	3	В
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score) Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	n/a n/a n/a 5 87.7% 29.5%	0.81 1.07 23.3 4 88.8% 37.4%	n/a n/a n/a Yes Yes Yes	27 34 12 4 8	4 4 3 2 3	В
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score) Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Percent of Businesses Owned by Women	n/a n/a n/a 5 87.7% 29.5%	0.81 1.07 23.3 4 88.8% 37.4% 28.1%	n/a n/a n/a Yes Yes Yes Yes	27 34 12 4 8 5	4 4 3 2 3 2	B A-

Notes: See Appendices A1–A6 in *The Status of Women in the States:* 2015 for methodology and sources. Earnings are in 2013 dollars and compare 2000 Decennial Census data with 2013 American Community Survey data. Health insurance data are for 2013, prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act. The regional rankings are of a maximum of six and refer to the states in New England region (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont). n/a=not available. All indicators are defined so that a higher rate translates into higher rankings and letter grades. **Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.**

Table 2. Overview of the S	tatus of '	Women o	f Color i	n Connec	ticut	
	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other Race or Two or More Races
Political Participation						
Number of Women in Statewide Elected Executive Office, 2015 (out of 6 offices)	2	О	1	О	О	O
Number of Women in U.S. Congress, 2015 (out of 7 offices)	2	О	О	О	О	О
Employment & Earnings						
Women's Median Annual Earnings (Full-Time, Year-Round), 2011–2013	\$50,747	\$30,500	\$39,355	\$51,782	n/a	\$38,319
Ratio of Women's to White Men's Earnings, 2011–2013	75.4%	45.3%	58.5%	76.9%	n/a	56.9%
Women's Labor Force Participation, 2011–2013	61.7%	65.5%	69.3%	64.4%	n/a	68.2%
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial or Professional Occupations, 2011–2013	48.5%	24.7%	32.3%	50.9%	n/a	35.2%
Poverty & Opportunity						
Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance, 2011–2013	92.7%	76.8%	84.8%	89.0%	n/a	85.4%
Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2011–2013	40.4%	16.7%	19.6%	61.2%	n/a	31.5%
Percent of Women Above Poverty, 2011–2013	93.1%	72.7%	80.0%	92.9%	n/a	84.9%
Reproductive Rights						
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births), 2010–2012	3.7	6.7	10.6	3.3	n/a	n/a
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies, 2013	6.6	8.1	12.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health & Well-Being						
Female Heart Disease Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011–2013	121.5	87.5	141.6	65.6	n/a	n/a
Female Lung Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011–2013	36.0	13.2	26.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female Breast Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011–2013	19.7	10.1	21.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Mental Health is Not Good, 2011–2013	3.9	4.5	4.2	1.3	4.0	6.0
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Activities Are Limited by Health Status, 2011–2013	3.8	5.5	5.2	1.8	4.1	5.1

Notes: n/a=not available. Data on statewide elected executive office include the governorship. Earnings are in 2013 dollars. Health insurance data are for 2013, prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act. See Appendices A1–A2 and A4–A6 of *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for sources and a description of how race and ethnicity are defined in the data presented here. **Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.**

Table 3. Connecticut State Laws	
Provide the Right to Earn Paid Sick Days	Yes
Adopted the Medicaid Expansion under the ACA or State Medicaid Family Planning Services Eligibility Expansion	Yes
Recognize Same-Sex Marriage and/or Allow Second-Parent Adoption	Yes
Allow Women to Obtain an Abortion without a Mandatory Waiting Period	Yes
Bar Gun Possession for Individuals Convicted of Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Crimes	Yes

Notes: Data are current as of April 2015, except for the bar on gun possession, which is current as of June 2014. See Appendices A3, A5, and A7 of *The Status of Women in the States:* 2015 for sources.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 4. Basic Demographic Statistics for Connecticut	
Total Population, 2013	3,596,080
Number of Women and Girls, All Ages, 2013	1,844,231
Proportion of Women Aged 65 and Older, 2013	16.8%
Proportion of Women Who Are Immigrants, All Ages, 2013	14.0%
Number of Female Same-Sex Partner Households, 2011–2013	4,494
Percent of All Households Headed by Single Mothers with Children Under Age 18, 2013	7.4%

Note: See Appendix B8 in *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for additional demographic information. Sources: IWPR analysis of American Community Survey microdata.

About the Status of Women in the States



The Status of Women in the States is an ongoing research project conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) to measure and track the status of women in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. IWPR appreciates the support of the Ford Foundation, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Women's Funding Network for the production of this fact sheet, as well as The Fund for Women & Girls, Fairfield County's Community Foundation.



The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) conducts rigorous research and disseminates its findings to address the needs of

women, promote public dialogue, and strengthen families, communities, and societies. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that also works in affiliation with the women's studies and public policy and public administration programs at The George Washington University.

