www.statusofwomendata.org IWPR #R449

The Status of Women in Pennsylvania, 2015: Highlights

Women in Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania will not see equal pay until the year 2072.*



Women hold 17.8%

of seats in the state legislature.

Key Findings

- Pennsylvania's best grade is in the area of employment and earnings, for which it receives a C+. Its worst grade is in political participation, for which it gets a D-.
- Pennsylvania women who work full-time, year-round earn 76 cents on the dollar compared with similarly employed men.
- Approximately 30.4 percent of those working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields in Pennsylvania are women, compared with 28.8 percent nationwide.
- As of 2015, there are no women of color in statewide elective executive office in Pennsylvania, and no women of color from the state in the U.S. Congress.

Pennsylvania

i cilisyivailla	
Report Card Summo	ary
Political Participation	D-
Employment & Earnings	C+
Work & Family	D+
Poverty & Opportunity	C
Reproductive Rights	C
Health & Well-Being	C-

- Women in Pennsylvania who are unionized earn \$142 more per week, on average, than those who are not represented by a union.
- Approximately 28.6 percent of women in Pennsylvania have a bachelor's degree or higher, an increase of about 8 percentage points since 2000.
- In 2012–2013, 28.4 percent of Pennsylvania'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. Pennsylvania ranks 35 of 51 with a mortality rate of 143.6 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 Pennsylvania Ranks on Key Indicators of Women's Status						
				2015 Rankings and Gra		ades
	2004 Report	2015 Report	Progress?	National Rank	Regional Rank	Grade
Political Participation Composite Rank	47	45	Yes	45	3	D-
Percent of Women Registered to Vote	62.3%	66.9%	Yes	27	1	
Percent of Women Who Voted	47.3%	51.4%	Yes	32	1	
Women in Elected Office Index (score)	1.18	1.02	No	48	3	
Women's Institutional Resources Index (score)	1.50	1.50	No	11	2	
Employment & Earnings Composite Rank	21	23	No	23	3	C+
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	\$37,474	\$38,000	Yes	19	3	
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings	71.8%	76.0%	Yes	39	3	
Women's Labor Force Participation	58.9%	58.6%	No	31	3	
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial/Professional Occupations	33.5%	40.5%	Yes	17	3	
Work & Family Composite Rank	n/a	33	n/a	33	3	D+
Paid Leave Legislation Index (score)	n/a	0.33	n/a	9	3	
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score)	n/a	0.50	n/a	40	2	
Child Care Index (score)	n/a					
	11/ a	1.07	n/a	34	3	
Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate)	n/a	23.5	n/a n/a	13	1	
Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force		,				C
Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate)	n/a	23.5	n/a	13	1	C
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 26	23.5	n/a Yes	13	3	C
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 26 88.3%	23.5 21 88.0%	n/a Yes No	13 21 9	3 1	С
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 26 88.3% 20.6%	23.5 21 88.0% 28.6%	n/a Yes No Yes	13 21 9 27	3 1 3	С
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 26 88.3% 20.6% 24.2%	23.5 21 88.0% 28.6% 27.0%	n/a Yes No Yes Yes	13 21 9 27 29	3 1 3	C

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 three and refer to the states in Middle Atlantic region (New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). 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 Pennsv	lvania	
	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 5 offices)	1	0	0	0	О	0
Number of Women in U.S. Congress, 2015 (out of 20 offices)	О	О	0	О	О	0
Employment & Earnings						
Women's Median Annual Earnings (Full-Time, Year-Round), 2011–2013	\$39,000	\$27,400	\$35,513	\$41,426	n/a	\$34,000
Ratio of Women's to White Men's Earnings, 2011–2013	76.9%	54.0%	70.0%	81.7%	n/a	67.0%
Women's Labor Force Participation, 2011–2013	58.2%	57.9%	59.7%	57.8%	n/a	60.8%
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial or Professional Occupations, 2011–2013	41.5%	23.7%	32.4%	49.5%	46.0%	38.8%
Poverty & Opportunity						
Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance, 2011–2013	89.8%	75.5%	82.5%	83.0%	83.8%	84.5%
Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2011–2013	28.7%	15.3%	17.7%	51.0%	22.6%	30.3%
Percent of Women Above Poverty, 2011–2013	89.6%	66.0%	72.9%	82.0%	84.3%	79.9%
Reproductive Rights						
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births), 2010–2012	5.4	7.6	12.7	3.9	n/a	n/a
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies, 2013	6.8	8.4	12.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health & Well-Being						
Female Heart Disease Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011-2013	140.8	84.1	171.3	70.0	64.0	n/a
Female Lung Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011–2013	37.0	15.8	48.5	17.5	n/a	n/a
Female Breast Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011–2013	21.8	12.4	31.6	11.8	n/a	n/a
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Mental Health is Not Good, 2011–2013	4.3	6.6	5.1	3.0	7.5	7.3
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Activities Are Limited by Health Status, 2011–2013	4.4	6.5	5-5	2.7	8.3	5.8

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. Pennsylvania State Laws	
Provide the Right to Earn Paid Sick Days	Local
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	No
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 Pennsylvania	
Total Population, 2013	12,773,801
Number of Women and Girls, All Ages, 2013	6,534,366
Proportion of Women Aged 65 and Older, 2013	18.3%
Proportion of Women Who Are Immigrants, All Ages, 2013	6.3%
Number of Female Same-Sex Partner Households, 2011–2013	13,831
Percent of All Households Headed by Single Mothers with Children Under Age 18, 2013	6.4%

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 Women and Girls Foundation of Southwest Pennsylvania and

the Women's Fund, a special initiative of The Foundation for Enhancing Communities.

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.



