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## 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 hod 1 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.

| Pennsylvania |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Report Card Summary |  |
| Political Participation | D- |
| Employment \& Earnings | C+ |
| Work \& Family | D+ |
| Poverty \& Opportunity | C |
| Reproductive Rights | C |
| Health \& Well-Being | C- | Congress.

- 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 .


## Table 1. How Pennsylvania Ranks on Key Indicators of Women's Status



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 Status of Women of Color in Pennsylvania
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline & & & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Other } \\
\text { Race or } \\
\text { Two or } \\
\text { Pacific } \\
\text { More }\end{array}
$$ <br>

Races\end{array}\right]\)| Native <br> American |
| :---: |
| Political Participation |

Notes: $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}=$ 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 A4A6 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 <br> 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 $501(\mathrm{c})(3)$ 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.


