## The Status of Women in Washington, 2015: Highlights

Women in Washington 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 Washington 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 Washington 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 Washington will not see equal pay until the year 2071 .*

of seats in the state legislature.

## Key Findings

- Washington's best grade is in the area of reproductive rights, for which it receives a B+. Its worst grades are in poverty and opportunity, health and well-being, and work and family, for which it gets a $C+$.
- Washington women who work full-time, year-round earn 78 cents on the dollar compared with similarly employed men.
- Approximately 25.7 percent of those working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields in Washington are women, compared with 28.8 percent nationwide.
- As of 2015, there are no women of color in statewide elective executive office in Washington, and only one woman of color from the state in

| Washington |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Report Card Summary |  |
| Political Participation | B |
| Employment \& Earnings | B- |
| Work \& Family | C+ |
| Poverty \& Opportunity | C+ |
| Reproductive Rights | B+ |
| Health \& Well-Being | C+ | the U.S. Congress.

- Women in Washington who are unionized earn $\$ 197$ more per week, on average, than those who are not represented by a union.
- Approximately 32.4 percent of women in Washington have a bachelor's degree or higher, an increase of about 7 percentage points since 2000 .
- In 2012-2013, 20.1 percent of Washington'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. Washington ranks 6 of 51 with a mortality rate of 108.3 per 100,000.


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

|  | 2004 <br> Report | 2015 <br> Report | Progress? | 2015 Rankings and Grades |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | National Rank | Regional Rank | Grade |
| Political Participation Composite Rank | 1 | 4 | No | 4 | 1 | B |
| Percent of Women Registered to Vote | 66.0\% | 69.0\% | Yes | 20 | 2 |  |
| Percent of Women Who Voted | 53.4\% | 58.4\% | Yes | 12 | 2 |  |
| Women in Elected Office Index (score) | 4.38 | 3.45 | No | 2 | 1 |  |
| Women's Institutional Resources Index (score) | 0.25 | 1.00 | Yes | 25 | 4 |  |
| Employment \& Earnings Composite Rank | 14 | 17 | No | 17 | 3 | B- |
| Women's Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers | \$41,949 | \$41,300 | No | 10 | 3 |  |
| Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings | 75.0\% | 77.9\% | Yes | 28 | 4 |  |
| Women's Labor Force Participation | 60.7\% | 58.7\% | No | 29 | 3 |  |
| Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial/Professional Occupations | 34.8\% | 40.6\% | Yes | 16 | 2 |  |
| Work \& Family Composite Rank | n/a | 14 | n/a | 14 | 4 | C+ |
| Paid Leave Legislation Index (score) | n/a | 0.33 | n/a | 9 | 3 |  |
| Elder and Dependent Care Index (score) | n/a | 1.50 | n/a | 8 | 3 |  |
| Child Care Index (score) | n/a | 1.25 | n/a | 24 | 2 |  |
| Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) | n/a | 31.8 | n/a | 45 | 4 |  |
| Poverty \& Opportunity Composite Rank | 12 | 15 | No | 15 | 3 | C+ |
| Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance | 84.9\% | 82.1\% | No | 29 | 2 |  |
| Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 25.8\% | 32.4\% | Yes | 15 | 3 |  |
| Percent of Businesses Owned by Women | 27.5\% | 28.7\% | Yes | 15 | 4 |  |
| Percent of Women Above Poverty | 89.1\% | 86.1\% | No | 23 | 3 |  |
| Reproductive Rights Composite Rank | 7 | 10 | No | 10 | 4 | B+ |
| Health \& Well-Being Composite Rank | 14 | 14 | No | 14 | 2 | 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 five and refer to the states in Pacific West region (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington). 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 Washington
\(\left.\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline & & & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Other } \\
\text { Race or } \\
\text { Two or } \\
\text { More } \\
\text { Pacific }\end{array} \\
\text { Races }\end{array}
$$\right] \begin{array}{c}Native <br>

American\end{array}\right]\)| Islander |
| :---: |

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. Washington 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 | 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 Washington |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Total Population, 2013 | $6,971,406$ |
| Number of Women and Girls, All Ages, 2013 | $3,487,837$ |
| Proportion of Women Aged 65 and Older, 2013 | $14.9 \%$ |
| Proportion of Women Who Are Immigrants, All Ages, 2013 | $14.0 \%$ |
| Number of Female Same-Sex Partner Households, 2011-2013 | 10,746 |
| Percent of All Households Headed by Single Mothers with Children Under Age 18, 2013 | $6.0 \%$ |

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



Women's Policy Research Informing policy, inspiring change. Improving lives.

## 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 Women's Funding Alliance.

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.

