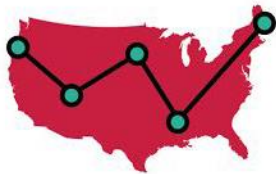


# STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE STATES



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IWPR #R459

## The Status of Women in West Virginia, 2015: Highlights

Women in West Virginia 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 West Virginia 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 West Virginia 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 West Virginia will not see equal pay until the year **2101**.\*



Women hold **14.9%** of seats in the state legislature.

### Key Findings

- West Virginia's best grade is in the area of reproductive rights, for which it receives a B. Its worst grades are in employment and earnings and political participation, for which it gets an F.
- West Virginia women who work full-time, year-round earn 67 cents on the dollar compared with similarly employed men.
- Approximately 25.5 percent of those working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields in West Virginia are women, compared with 28.8 percent nationwide.
- As of 2015, there are no women of color in statewide elective executive office in West Virginia, and no women of color from the state in the U.S. Congress.
- Women in West Virginia who are unionized earn \$176 more per week, on average, than those who are not represented by a union.
- Approximately 19.1 percent of women in West Virginia have a bachelor's degree or higher, an increase of about 5 percentage points since 2000.
- In 2012–2013, 85.3 percent of West Virginia'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. West Virginia ranks 46 of 51 with a mortality rate of 167.1 per 100,000.

#### West Virginia

Report Card Summary	
Political Participation	F
Employment & Earnings	F
Work & Family	C-
Poverty & Opportunity	D-
Reproductive Rights	B
Health & Well-Being	D-

\*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 West Virginia Ranks on Key Indicators of Women's Status**

	2004 Report	2015 Report	Progress?	2015 Rankings and Grades		
				National Rank	Regional Rank	Grade
<b>Political Participation Composite Rank</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>F</b>
Percent of Women Registered to Vote	64.4%	66.5%	Yes	29	6	
Percent of Women Who Voted	44.4%	45.4%	Yes	46	9	
Women in Elected Office Index (score)	1.31	1.39	Yes	40	5	
Women's Institutional Resources Index (score)	1.25	0.50	No	36	9	
<b>Employment &amp; Earnings Composite Rank</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>F</b>
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	\$29,364	\$30,300	Yes	47	9	
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings	67.0%	67.3%	Yes	50	9	
Women's Labor Force Participation	48.8%	49.3%	Yes	51	9	
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial/Professional Occupations	30.5%	37.4%	Yes	39	7	
<b>Work &amp; Family Composite Rank</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>C-</b>
Paid Leave Legislation Index (score)	n/a	0.00	n/a	12	2	
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score)	n/a	0.69	n/a	34	6	
Child Care Index (score)	n/a	1.69	n/a	3	2	
Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate)	n/a	30.2	n/a	43	9	
<b>Poverty &amp; Opportunity Composite Rank</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>D-</b>
Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance	81.2%	79.1%	No	37	7	
Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	14.0%	19.1%	Yes	51	9	
Percent of Businesses Owned by Women	27.1%	28.0%	Yes	22	6	
Percent of Women Above Poverty	83.1%	81.7%	No	43	7	
<b>Reproductive Rights Composite Rank</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Composite Rank</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>D-</b>

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 nine and refer to the states in South Atlantic region (Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia). 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 West Virginia**

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other Race or Two or More Races
<b>Political Participation</b>						
Number of Women in Statewide Elected Executive Office, 2015 (out of 6 offices)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Women in U.S. Congress, 2015 (out of 5 offices)	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Employment &amp; Earnings</b>						
Women's Median Annual Earnings (Full-Time, Year-Round), 2011-2013	\$30,439	n/a	\$27,395	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ratio of Women's to White Men's Earnings, 2011-2013	67.6%	n/a	60.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Women's Labor Force Participation, 2011-2013	49.7%	48.7%	53.2%	n/a	n/a	49.6%
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial or Professional Occupations, 2011-2013	37.6%	22.9%	34.9%	57.2%	n/a	30.1%
<b>Poverty &amp; Opportunity</b>						
Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance, 2011-2013	79.2%	64.3%	72.0%	81.7%	n/a	81.4%
Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2011-2013	18.5%	19.3%	17.2%	62.4%	n/a	18.3%
Percent of Women Above Poverty, 2011-2013	82.4%	58.6%	70.1%	82.9%	n/a	71.6%
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>						
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births), 2010-2012	7.1	n/a	9.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies, 2013	9.2	n/a	15.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being</b>						
Female Heart Disease Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011-2013	168.6	n/a	163.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female Lung Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011-2013	47.6	n/a	30.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female Breast Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011-2013	22.7	n/a	29.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Mental Health is Not Good, 2011-2013	5.3	4.6	4.8	n/a	n/a	6.2
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Activities Are Limited by Health Status, 2011-2013	6.0	5.9	4.2	n/a	n/a	6.0

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. West Virginia State Laws**

Provide the Right to Earn Paid Sick Days	No
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 West Virginia**

Total Population, 2013	1,854,304
Number of Women and Girls, All Ages, 2013	936,667
Proportion of Women Aged 65 and Older, 2013	18.8%
Proportion of Women Who Are Immigrants, All Ages, 2013	1.6%
Number of Female Same-Sex Partner Households, 2011–2013	1,571
Percent of All Households Headed by Single Mothers with Children Under Age 18, 2013	6.2%

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.



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. The Institute’s research strives to give voice to the needs of

women from diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds across the income spectrum and to ensure that their perspectives enter the public debate on ending discrimination and inequality, improving opportunity, and increasing economic security for women and families. The Institute works with policymakers, scholars, and public interest groups to design, execute, and disseminate research and to build a diverse network of individuals and organizations that conduct and use women-oriented policy research. IWPR’s work is supported by foundation grants, government grants and contracts, donations from individuals, and contributions from organizations and corporations. 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.