

DALLAS WOMEN'S FOUNDATION

Economic Issues for Women in Texas: 2017

*Strong women.
Better world.*

Building Blocks for Women's Economic Security



EDUCATION



CHILD CARE



HEALTH INSURANCE



HOUSING

Statewide Plus Community

ECONOMIC ISSUES FOR WOMEN IN TEXAS 2014



ECONOMIC ISSUES FOR WOMEN IN TEXAS: Dallas Metro Area

In the Dallas metro area,
30% of households
are **female-headed**
yet they represent
53% of households
living in **poverty**'

By identifying the issues that affect women's economic security in the Dallas metro area, we can discover opportunities and target resources to drive positive change for the 2.1 million women and girls living in the Dallas metro area.² This fact sheet complements the state report, *Economic Issues for Women in Texas*, and examines the building blocks of economic security important for women and families in the Dallas metro area, comprising of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman and Rockwall counties.³ It is one in a series of nine metro fact sheets focusing on the Amarillo, Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, McAllen, San Antonio and Tyler metro areas.

WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Dallas women typically earn more than women in any of the nine metro areas included in this study. The gender wage gap was also the smallest in the Dallas metro area, with women earning 85 cents for every dollar that a man earns (statewide, women earn 79 cents per dollar). Although smaller than statewide, the full-time earnings gap still exists, with men earning over \$7,400 more per year than women.⁴

Depending on whether the employer or household is responsible for the health insurance premium, 62 to 70 percent of jobs in the Dallas metro area do not pay enough for a one-parent, one-child family to make ends meet and save a little for a college education and retirement. Two-parent families fare somewhat better. However, even for families with two full-time working adults and two children, who have the benefit of employer-sponsored health premiums, 15 percent of jobs in the Dallas metro area still do not pay enough for families to make ends meet and save for college and retirement.⁵

Women in the Dallas metro area earn 85 cents for every dollar that a man earns, the smallest wage gap of the nine selected metro areas⁶

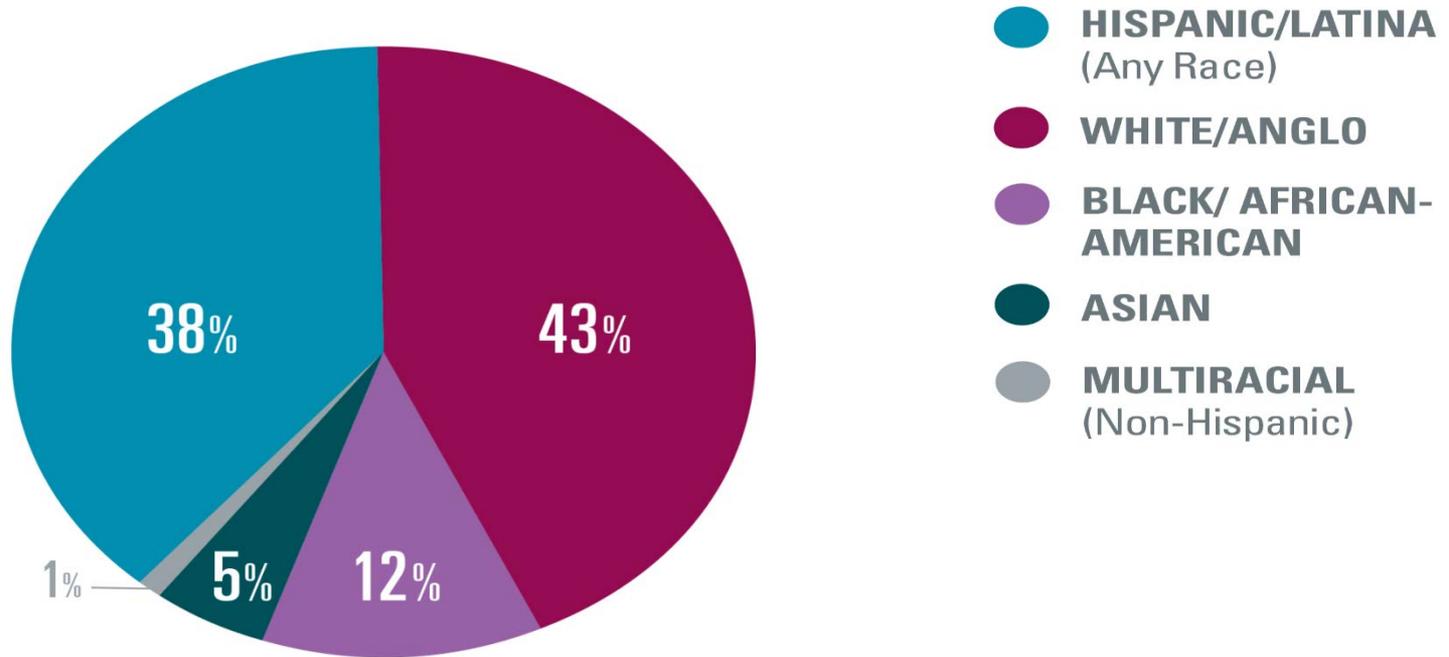
Median earnings for full-time workers in 2012



Texas women & girls are 14 MILLION strong!



Women and girls in TX are racially & ethnically diverse



Poverty same for kids; but women more likely to live in poverty than men as adults

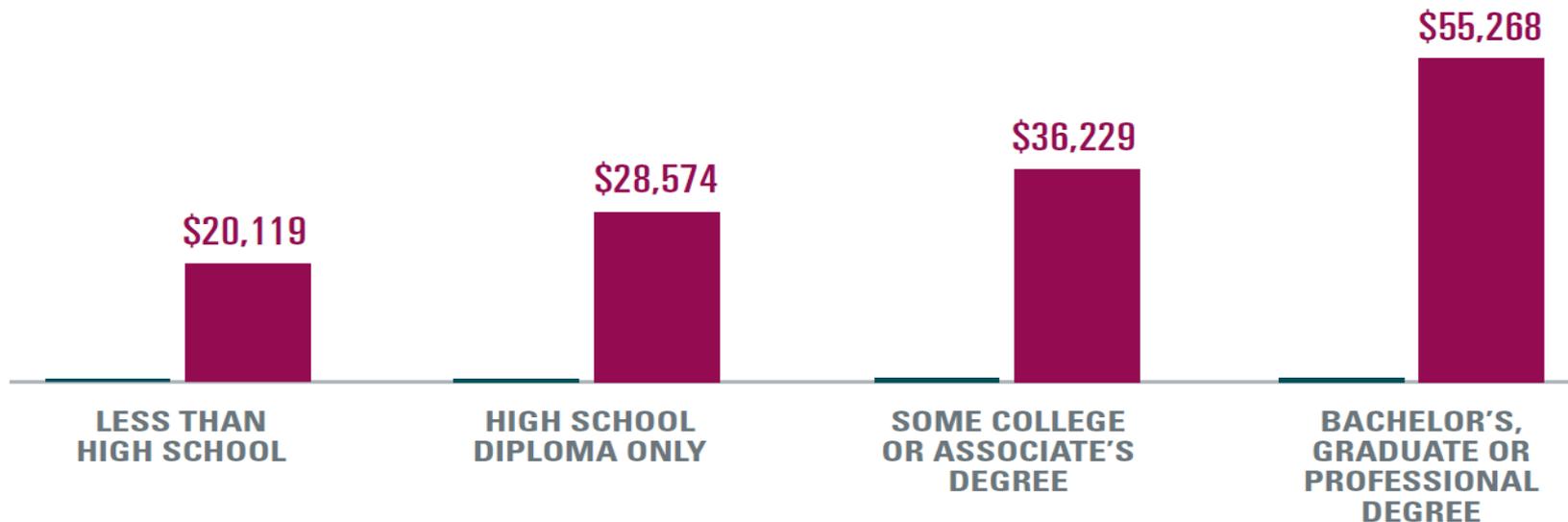


61% of families rely on women's income



With every step up in education, Women earn more

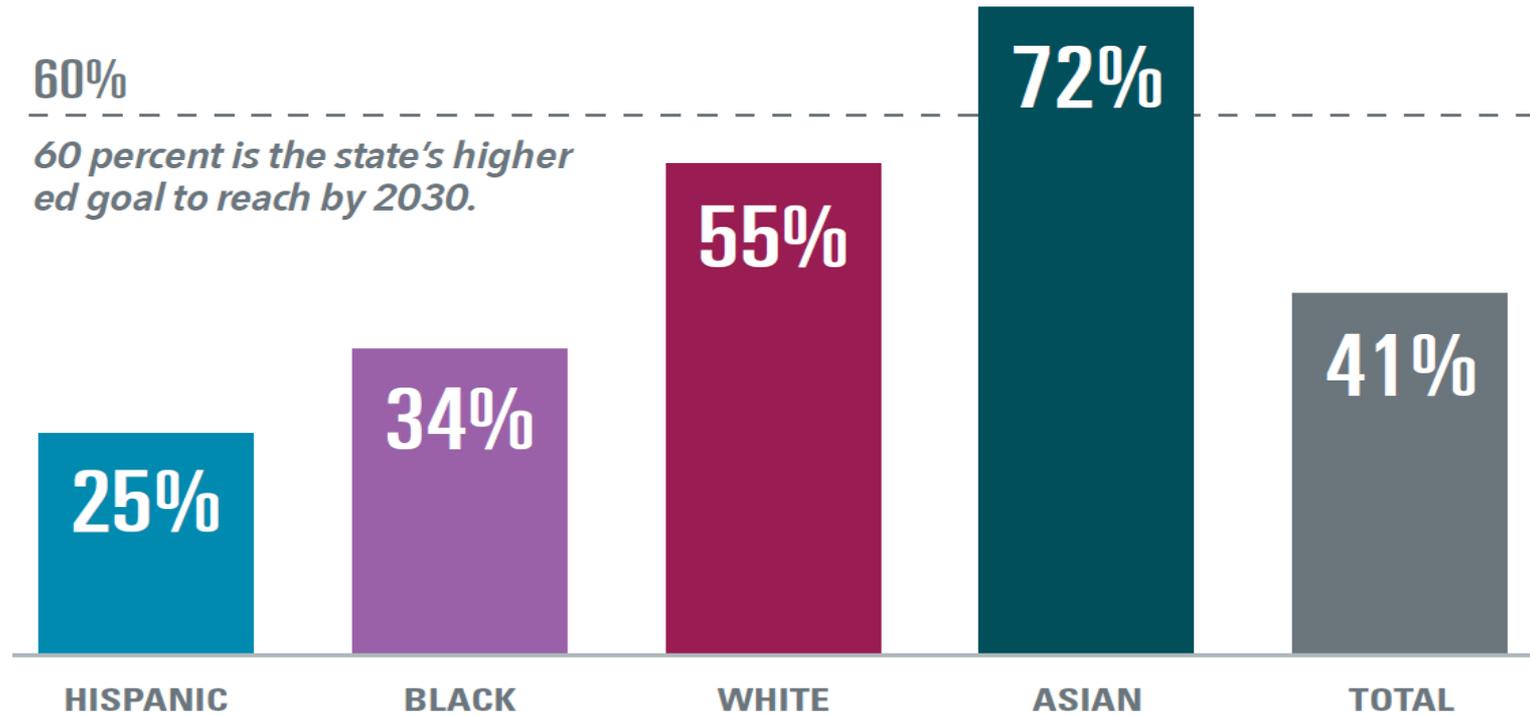
● WOMEN



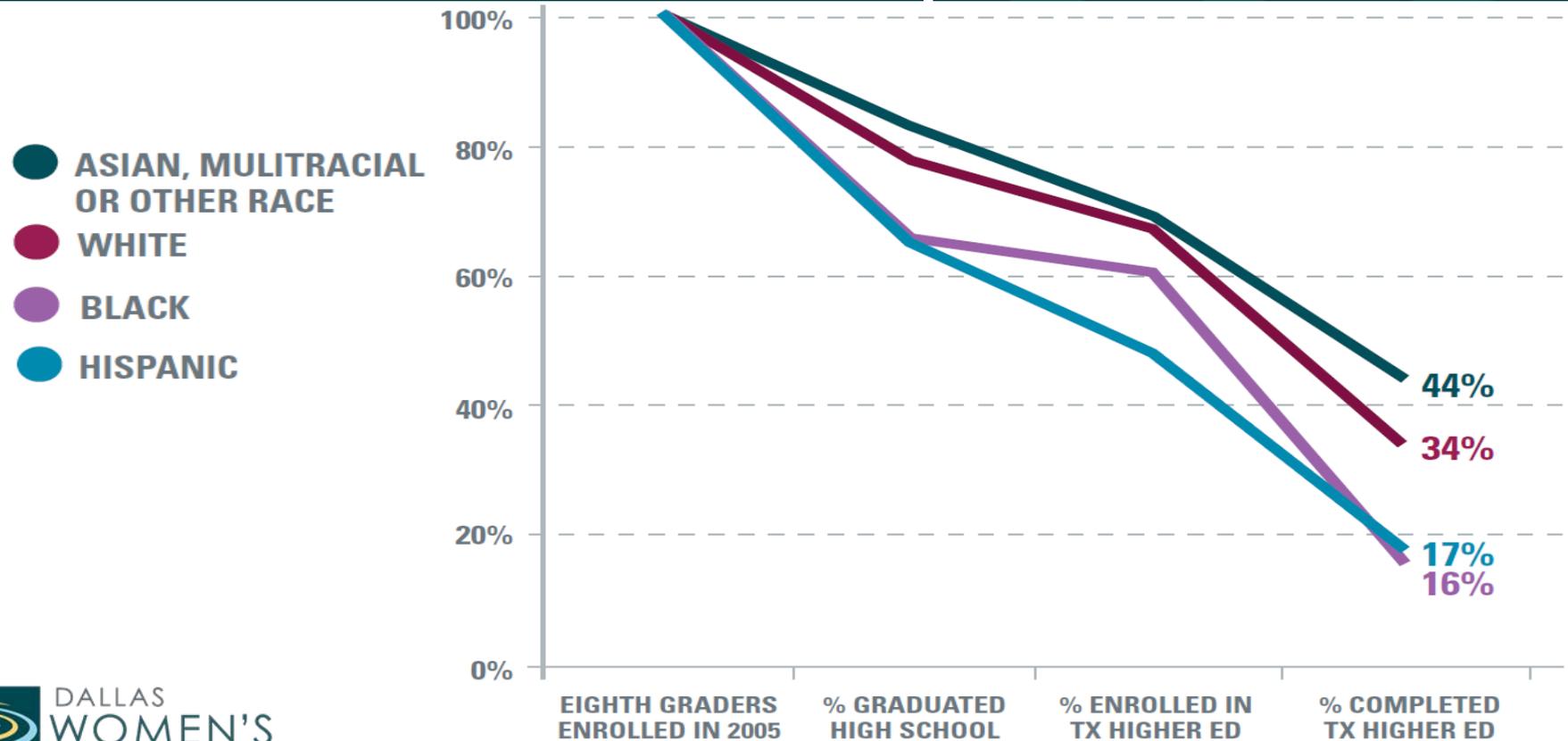
In higher education system, women are the **MAJORITY!**



Barriers: Need to close higher ed gaps for women



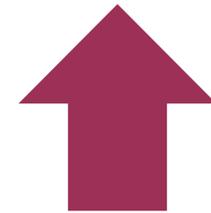
Barriers: Women leave at different places on the educational path



Barriers: High cost of higher ed



**Costs from
2000 to 2016**



nearly 40%

Barriers: High cost of higher ed



**Community
College
\$1,755 to
\$2,446**

Barriers: High cost of higher ed



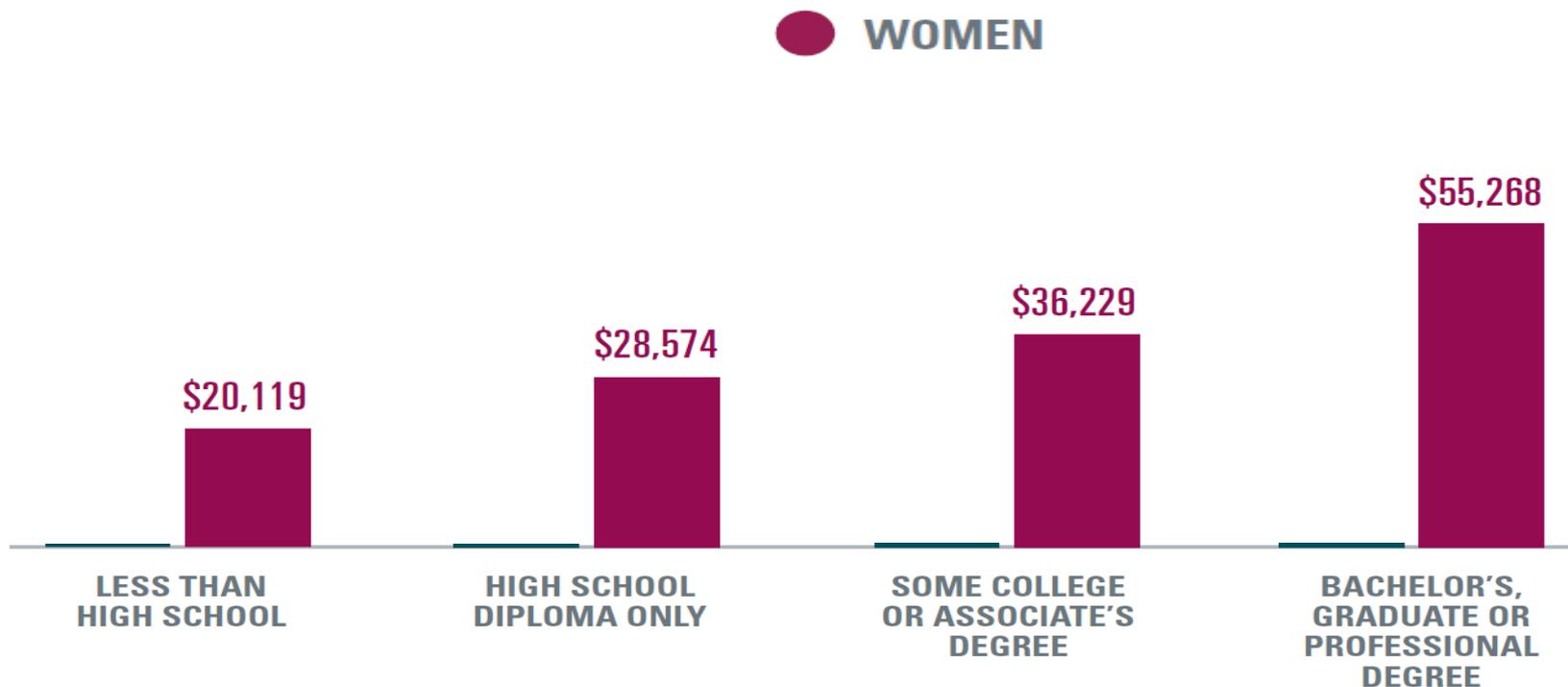
University
\$5,989 to
\$8,347

Barriers: High cost of higher ed

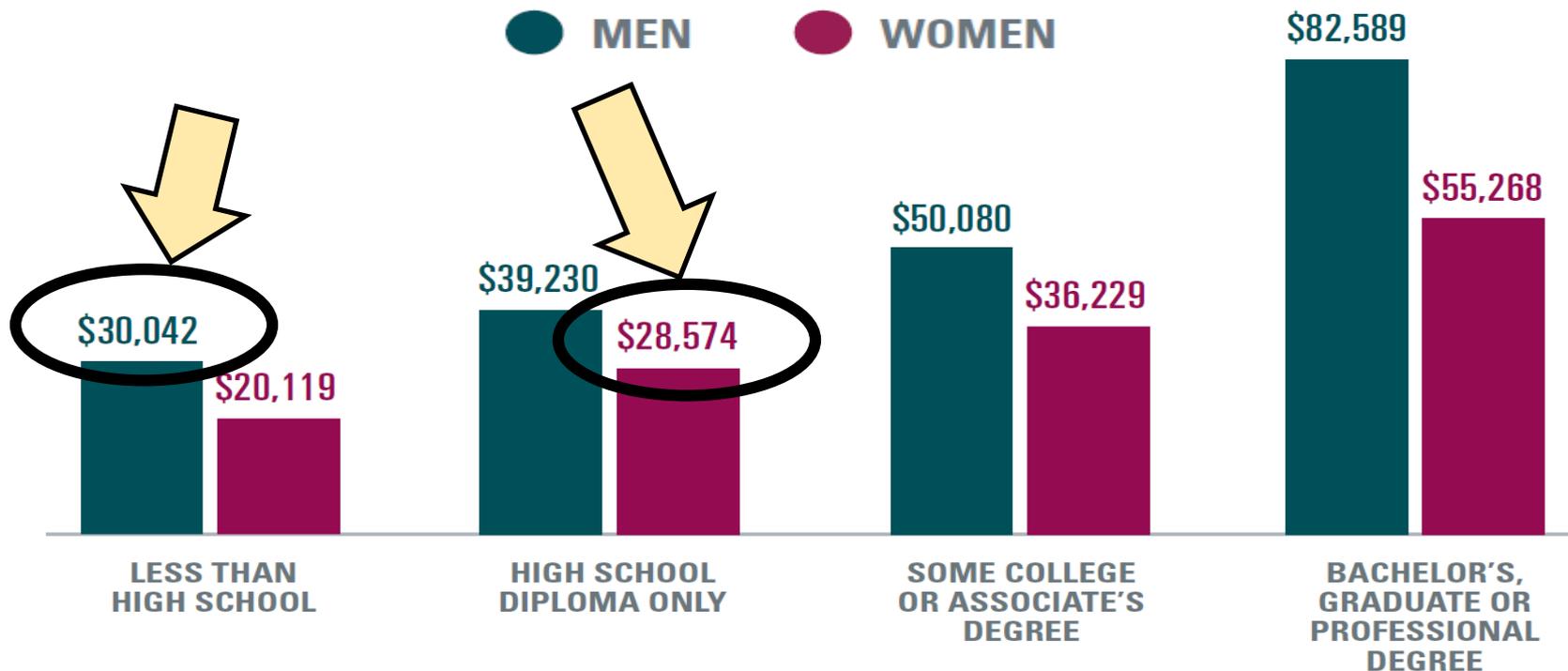


**Doesn't
count . . .
books,
supplies,
room &
board, etc.**

Even with similar education, women still make less than men



Even with similar education, women still make less than men



Time out of labor force accounts for . . .

11%

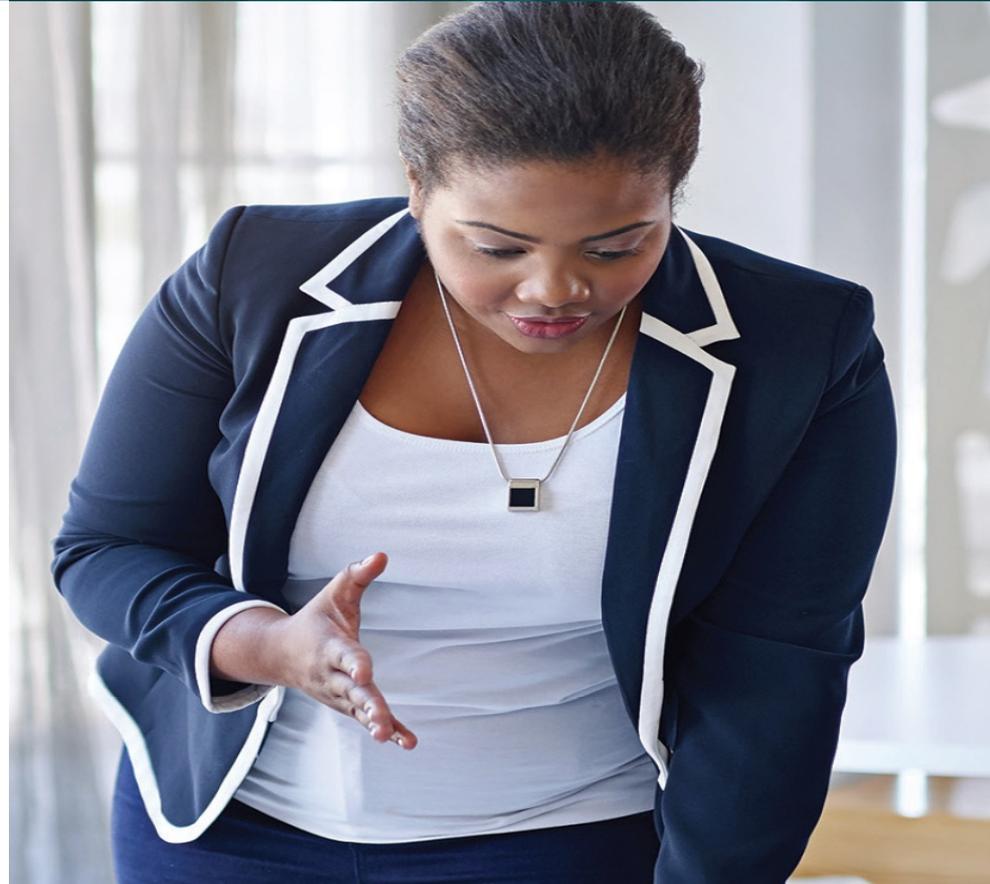
of wage gap

Access to child care increases women's employment, stability and advancement



Access to child care increases women's employment, stability and advancement

- Can work more hours
- Fewer missed days of work
- Reduced turnover
- Reduce the wage gap by allowing women to stay in the labor force



Majority of TX moms work outside the home

62%



Majority (59%) of young TX kids don't have a stay-at-home parent

1.3
Million!

Many child care options

Child Care Centers

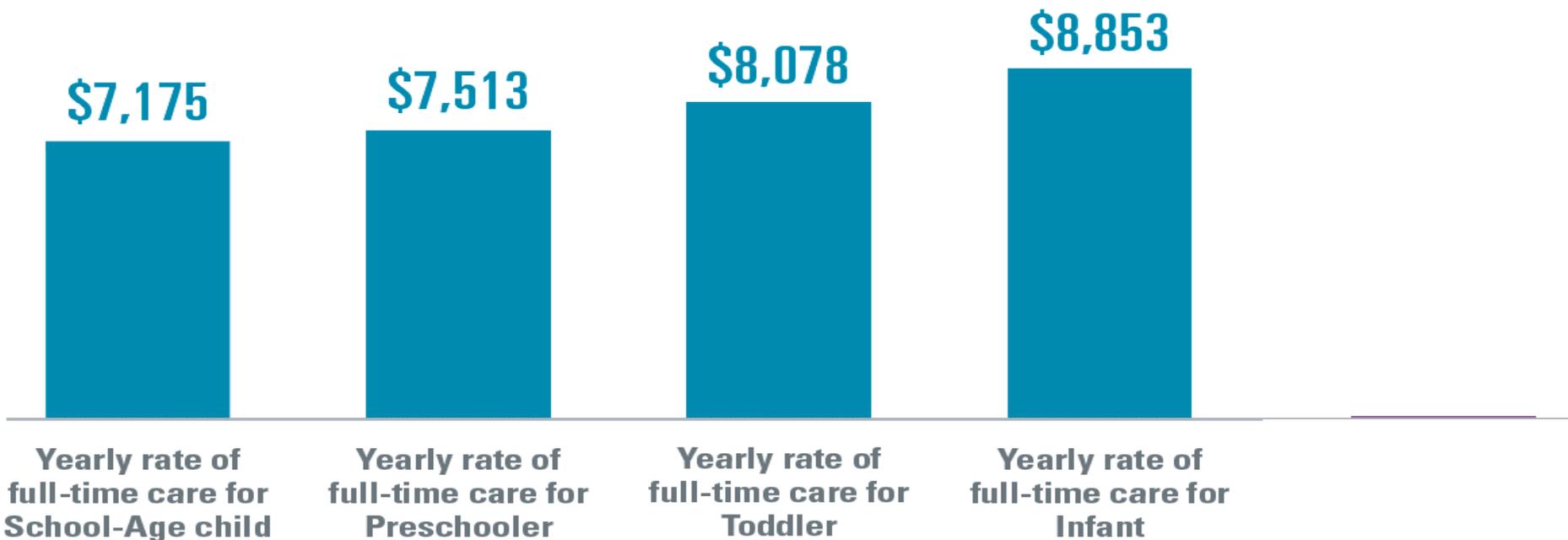
Family
Friend
& Neighbor
Care



Public
Pre-K

Head Start &
Early Head Start

Barriers: High cost of child care



Barriers: High cost of child care

Women in poverty spend
on average
30%
of income on
child care

Barriers: Regular, affordable child care

14%

TX families
had job disruptions

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