Economic Issues for Women in Texas: 2017
Building Blocks for Women’s Economic Security

- Education
- Child Care
- Health Insurance
- Housing
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. 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. 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.

Depending on the household type, a woman in the Dallas metro area earns 95 cents for every dollar a man earns (statewide, women earn 89 cents per dollar) and has 82 cents of each dollar saved. Women are more likely to be employed and have a higher probability of working full-time compared to men. Women in the Dallas metro area earn $40,714 and men earn $48,148.

Women in the Dallas metro area have a higher probability of being employed and have a higher probability of working full-time compared to men. Women are more likely to be employed, and have a higher probability of working full-time compared to men. Women in the Dallas metro area earn $40,714 compared to men who earn $48,148.

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Texas women & girls are 14 MILLION strong!
Women and girls in TX are racially & ethnically diverse

- **HISPANIC/LATINA** (Any Race) 38%
- **WHITE/ANGLO** 43%
- **BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN** 12%
- **ASIAN** 5%
- **MULTIRACIAL** (Non-Hispanic) 1%

CPPP calculations using population estimates by race/ethnicity, 2015 ACS
Poverty same for kids; but women more likely to live in poverty than men as adults

Poverty by age group and sex, 2015 ACS
61% of families rely on women’s income
With every step up in education, Women earn more

- Less than high school: $20,119
- High school diploma only: $28,574
- Some college or associate's degree: $36,229
- Bachelor's, graduate or professional degree: $55,268

2015 Median earnings for full-time workers in TX, 2015 ACS
In higher education system, women are the MAJORITY!
Barriers: Need to close higher ed gaps for women

Higher education attainment (associate's or above) for women 25-34, 2015 ACS iPUMS

60% is the state’s higher ed goal to reach by 2030.

- Hispanic: 25%
- Black: 34%
- White: 55%
- Asian: 72%
- Total: 41%
Barriers: Women leave at different places on the educational path

- **ASIAN, MULITRACIAL OR OTHER RACE**: 44%
- **WHITE**: 34%
- **BLACK**: 17%
- **HISPANIC**: 16%

TX female students' educational pathways, 2005 8th grade cohort, THECB
Barriers: High cost of higher ed

Costs from 2000 to 2016

nearly 40%

2016 Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, Average tuition and fees, adj for inflation
Barriers: High cost of higher ed

Community College
$1,755 to $2,446

2016 Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, Average tuition and fees, adj for inflation
Barriers: High cost of higher ed

University

$5,989 to

$8,347

2016 Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, Average tuition and fees, adj for inflation
Barriers: High cost of higher ed

Doesn’t count . . . books, supplies, room & board, etc.
Even with similar education, women still make less than men.
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- Less than high school:
  - Men: $30,042
  - Women: $28,574
- High school diploma only:
  - Men: $39,230
  - Women: $28,574
- Some college or associate’s degree:
  - Men: $50,080
  - Women: $36,229
- Bachelor’s, graduate or professional degree:
  - Men: $82,589
  - Women: $55,268

2015 Median earnings for full-time workers in TX, 2015 ACS.
Time out of labor force accounts for . . .

11% of wage gap
Access to child care increases women’s employment, stability and advancement
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- 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

- Yearly rate of full-time care for School-Age child: $7,175
- Yearly rate of full-time care for Preschooler: $7,513
- Yearly rate of full-time care for Toddler: $8,078
- Yearly rate of full-time care for Infant: $8,853

Source: 2016 TX Child Care Market Rate Survey & THECB
Barriers: High cost of child care

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

Women ages 16+ with own children in household, 2014 ACS iPUMS
Barriers: Regular, affordable child care

14% TX families had job disruptions
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