

Economic and Health Justice for Women and Families in Arizona

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In Arizona and across the country, policymakers must prioritize progressive policies that support women and families' economic security, health outcomes and overall well-being. For Black women, who make up approximately 4 percent of women in Arizona, policies that center their needs and address the systemic oppression and racism that create disparate health and economic outcomes are especially vital.¹ Arizona women need livable wages, supportive workplace policies such as paid family and medical leave, comprehensive health care access, and access to abortion – and they need a democracy that allows for their voices to be heard.

Paid Leave

- About 75 percent of working people in Arizona do not have access to paid family leave. Sixty-six percent of Arizonans are unable to access unpaid leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act.²
- Nationwide, nearly one third of all adults aged 55-64 — and 41 percent of older Black women and 43 percent of older Latinas — hold a physically demanding job, which may exacerbate or cause serious medical conditions that require care, particularly in older workers and disabled workers. In Arizona, that would mean 184,900 older workers, 3,600 older Black women workers and 21,400 older Latina workers.³
- If women in Arizona participated in the labor force at the same rate as women in countries with paid leave, there would be an estimated 146,000 additional workers in the state and \$5.1 billion more wages earned statewide.⁴

73% OF BLACK MOTHERS IN

ARIZONA ARE BREADWINNERS.

**— Paid Leave Means a Stronger
Arizona**

Equal Pay

- Across the nation, women overall are typically paid 75 cents for every dollar paid to men.⁵ Arizona women who were full-time, year-round workers earned only 84 cents for every dollar that men in Arizona earned in 2023.⁶ For Black women this

gap is even larger – for every dollar that men earned in 2022 (the latest available data), Black women in Arizona working full-time, year-round earned only 63 cents.⁷

- Women’s wages support their households. In Arizona, 73 percent of Black mothers are key family breadwinners.⁸

Student Loan Debt

- Women hold nearly two-thirds of Americans’ collective \$1.7 trillion of student loan debt. Black women are especially impacted by student loan debt – they hold more student debt than other demographics, with an average of \$38,800 in federal undergraduate loans a year after completing a bachelor’s degree.⁹ Arizona has the 24th highest student debt per borrower, with a total student debt of 32.5 billion owed across 917,300 borrowers across the state.¹⁰

Poverty

- In Arizona, 12.8 percent of women 18 and over were experiencing poverty in 2023 – for Black women, that rate increased to 15.8 percent.¹¹

Health Justice

- American Indian/Alaska Native women in Arizona experienced a pregnancy-associated mortality ratio of 233.9 deaths per 100,000 live births, the highest rate in the state.¹²
- 11.7 percent of Black women between the ages of 19-64 in Arizona lacked health insurance coverage between 2017 and 2021.¹³
- Arizona is a very restrictive state for abortion access, impacting the nearly 1.6 million women of reproductive age living in the state.¹⁴
 - Abortion is banned at 15 weeks and later, patients are forced to wait 24 hours after in-person counseling to obtain an abortion, and State Medicaid coverage of abortion care is banned except in limited circumstances.¹⁵
 - Restrictions on reproductive health cost Arizona around \$4.5 billion in total average annual economic loss¹⁶

A Stronger Democracy

- Arizona is ranked 26th by the Cost of Voting Index, representing a more restrictive electoral climate than other states in the country.¹⁷

Comprehensive policy solutions are necessary – and women and families in Arizona cannot wait.

The following policy recommendations would support women and families' economic security, health care access, and well-being in Arizona and beyond.

- Family friendly workplace standards, including a common sense, national paid leave program
- Fair pay protections and practices
- A higher minimum wage and elimination of the tipped minimum wage
- Stronger protections for workers' rights to unionize
- Ensure access to abortions and comprehensive reproductive health care

¹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2024, September). Sex by Age (Black or African American Alone). *American Community Survey, ACA 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B01001B*. Retrieved 7 October 2024, from

[https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2023.B01001B?g=010XX00US\\$0400000&d=ACS 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2023.B01001B?g=010XX00US$0400000&d=ACS 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2024, September). Sex by Age. *American Community Survey, ACA 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B01001*. Retrieved 7 October 2024, from [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2023.B01001?g=010XX00US\\$0400000&d=ACS 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2023.B01001?g=010XX00US$0400000&d=ACS 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables) (unpublished author calculation)

² The National Partnership for Women & Families. (2024, February). *Paid Leave Means a Stronger Arizona*. Retrieved 7 October 2024, from <https://nationalpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/paid-leave-means-a-stronger-arizona.pdf>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

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- ⁵ Majumder, A., & Mason, J. (2024, September) *America's Women and the Wage Gap*. Retrieved 7 October 2024, from National Partnership for Women & Families website: <https://nationalpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/americas-women-and-the-wage-gap.pdf>
- ⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates 2023, Geographies: All States within United States and Puerto Rico, Table B20017: Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Work Experience in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation Adjusted Dollars) for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings in the Past 12 Months. Retrieved 12 September 2024, from <https://data.census.gov/> (Unpublished calculations based on those who worked full-time, year-round).
- ⁷ National Women's Law Center. (2024, March) *The Wage Gap by State for Black Women Overall — March 2024*. Retrieved 7 October 2024, from <https://nwlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Wage-Gap-State-by-State-Black-Women-3.1.24.pdf>
- ⁸ See note 2; Shaw, E., Mason, C. N., Lacarte, V., & Jauregui, E. (2020, May). Holding Up Half the Sky: Mothers as Workers, Primary Caregivers, & Breadwinners During COVID19. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from Institute for Women's Policy Research website: <http://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Holding-Up-Half-the-SkyMothers-as-Breadwinners.pdf>; "Key breadwinner" means a single mother who heads a household or a married mother who contributes 40 percent or more of the couple's joint earnings. Nationally, 79 percent of Black mothers, 64 percent of Native American mothers, 60 percent of mothers identifying as multiracial or "other" race, 49 percent of Latina mothers, 48 percent of white mothers and 43 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander mothers are key breadwinners
- ⁹ Jackson, V., & Williams, B. (2022, April). *How Black Women Experience Student Debt*. Retrieved 7 October 2024, from <https://edtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/How-Black-Women-Experience-Student-Debt-April-2022.pdf>
- ¹⁰ Coppock, J. (2024, March). *Student Loan Debt: What Explains the Disparities?* Retrieved 7 October 2024, from <https://www.degreechoices.com/blog/student-loan-debt-by-state/>
- ¹¹ National Women's Law Center. (2023, October). *Women in Poverty, State by State*. Retrieved 7 October 2024, from <https://nwlc.org/resource/women-in-poverty-state-by-state/>
- ¹² Ramirez, G.M., Davidson, S., Perez, A., Glidden, M., Rubio, V., Rouamba, A., & Celaya, M. (2024, January) *Maternal Mortality in Arizona, 2018-2019* (p. 12). Retrieved 7 October 2024 from Arizona Department of Health Services website: <https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/prevention/womens-childrens-health/reports-fact-sheets/mm-2018-2019.pdf>
- ¹³ National Women's Law Center. (2023, May). *Social Determinants of Health Metrics for Black Women by State*. Retrieved 7 October 2024, from <https://nwlc.org/resource/social-determinants-of-health-metrics-for-black-women-by-state/>
- ¹⁴ Gallagher Robbins, K., Goodman, S., & Klein, J. (2023, June). *State Abortion Bans Harm More Than 15 Million Women of Color: Dobbs Impact Felt Nationwide*. Retrieved 9 October 2024 from National Partnership for Women & Families website: <https://nationalpartnership.org/report/state-abortion-bans-harm-woc/>
- ¹⁵ Guttmacher Institute. (2024, January). *Interactive Map: US Abortion Policies and Access After Roe*. Retrieved 8 October 2024, from <https://states.guttmacher.org/policies/arizona/abortion-statistics>
- ¹⁶ Institute for Women's Policy Research. (2024, January). *Updated Analysis of the Cost of Abortion Restrictions to States*. Retrieved 8 October 2024, from <https://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Updated-Analysis-of-the-Cost-of-Abortion-Restrictions-to-States-1.pdf>
- ¹⁷ Schraufnagel, S., Pomante M., & Li Q. (2022, September). Cost of Voting in the American States: 2022. *Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy* 21(3), 220-228.

The National Partnership for Women & Families is a nonprofit, nonpartisan advocacy group dedicated to promoting fairness in the workplace, reproductive health and rights, access to quality, affordable health care and policies that help all people meet the dual demands of work and family. More information is available at NationalPartnership.org.

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