

Women in Nevada

Presented by
Nevada Commission for Women

Nevada Women

- 2.94 million people; Population in Nevada (2016)
- 49.5 %; Population of Females in Nevada (2016)
- \$52,431; Median Household Income (2015)
 - \$54,482; Average Male Salary
 - \$42,665; Average Female Salary
- 14.7% of Nevada's population live below the poverty line (\$24,250 for a family of four)
 - Female 25-34; largest demographic living in poverty
 - Female 35-44; second largest demographic living in poverty

Center of American Progress, <https://talkpoverty.org/state-year-report/nevada-2016-report/>

United States Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/NV>

DateUSA: Nevada, https://datausa.io/profile/geo/nevada/#income_ethnicity

Occupations in Nevada

- Retail salespersons, Waiters & Waitresses, and Cashiers are the most common jobs held by residents of Nevada (2017)
 - \$22,980; Average salary of a Retail Salesperson (4.13% of the total employment in Nevada, 49,120 people)
 - \$19,080; Average salary of Waiters & Waitresses (3.15% of the total employment in Nevada, 37,440 people)
 - \$20,120; Average salary of a Cashier (2.65% of the total employment in Nevada, 31,500 people)

Education in Nevada

Nevada's workforce has fewer college degrees than the nation as a whole.

- 85.4% of Nevadans are high school graduates or higher, age 25 years+ (2012-2016)
- 23.2% of Nevadans have a Bachelor's degree or higher, age 25 years+ (2012-2016)

National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, http://www.higheredinfo.org/analyses/Nevada_State_Profile.pdf
United States Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/NV>

Barriers to Financial Security

Nevada Women Face

- Education and training impedes women to enter and advance in higher-wage and high-skilled employment.
- Women hold most of the part-time, non-wage work, and low productivity sector jobs.
- Women face on-the-job discrimination and harassment in the workplace.

In Nevada, nearly 128,000 family households are headed by women. About 26% of those families have incomes that fall below the poverty level, but they still assume the majority of caregiving responsibilities.

U.S. Department Strategy for Women's Economic Empowerment (2016),
<https://www.state.gov/s/gwi/priorities/econ/258463.htm>

Doebler, Dawn, Breaking down the barriers between women and financial success (2016),
<https://wtop.com/living/2016/11/breaking-down-the-barriers-between-women-and-financial-success/>

Recognize

- Gender inequality
- Lack of access to education and training in all fields
- The value of the work women do – paid and unpaid
- The need to increase women's participation in higher wage areas
- The need to increase women's representation in senior leadership and decision-making roles – public and private sectors
- Women are at greater risk of poverty due to lifetime of lower wages and unpaid caregiving

Efforts to Improve Financial Security

- Continue to support the increase of minimum wage, which could help offset child care responsibilities and encourage women to enter and/or continue in the workplace.
- Public-private partnerships
 - Work with businesses to create paid time off and paid sick leave programs.
- Supporting innovative programs like STEM training and camps for women and girls.
 - Opportunities for higher paid employment and advancement
 - Higher levels of education tend to have higher average levels of financial security.
- Expand access to social welfare programs that support working mothers
- Increase the child care development fund
- Women's Pension Protection Act of 2015

National Women's Law Center, <https://nwlc.org/issue/social-security-retirement/>

U.S. Department of State, <https://www.state.gov/s/gwi/priorities/econ/258463.htm>

Children's Advocacy Alliance, www.caanv.org