

DALLAS WOMEN'S FOUNDATION

Gender Matters: The Texas State Budget

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Lifting Communities
by *investing*
in *women*

Public Budgets

...Are Not Gender Neutral

They are **gender-blind**, ignoring the very real differences that exist between men's and women's lives. Viewing public budgets through a gender lens allows decision-makers to see behind the **unspoken norms** to reveal current policies and practices that **disadvantage women and girls**. The goal of this new perspective is to **rebalance the system** to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public policies **for the whole** community.

12.4 Million Women & Girls in Texas

The **typical family caregiver** is a 49-year-old woman caring for her widowed 69-year-old mother who does not live with her. She is married and employed. Approximately **66% of family caregivers are women**. More than **37% have children or grandchildren** under 18 years old living with them.

National Alliance for Caregiving & AARP, Nov. 2009

Poverty	Female	All Other
Households in Poverty	28%	10%
<i>With Children</i>	<i>41%</i>	<i>12%</i>
Earnings	Female	Male
Median Annual Earnings	\$21,919	\$30,730
<i>Full-Time Workers</i>	<i>\$32,578</i>	<i>\$40,621</i>

State of Texas, ACS 2009, US Census Bureau

Key Impacts

Equity, Safety & Security

- ✓ Fiscal Policies
- ✓ Family Violence
- ✓ Child Care & Support
- ✓ Higher Education
- ✓ Public Employment

Funding Facts

- The 2010-11 general revenue budget in Texas is **lower than it was a decade ago** in the 2000-01, after adjusting for population growth and inflation
- Per capita, Texas currently ranks
 - ✓ **44th in state and local spending** combined
 - ✓ **50th in state government** spending alone

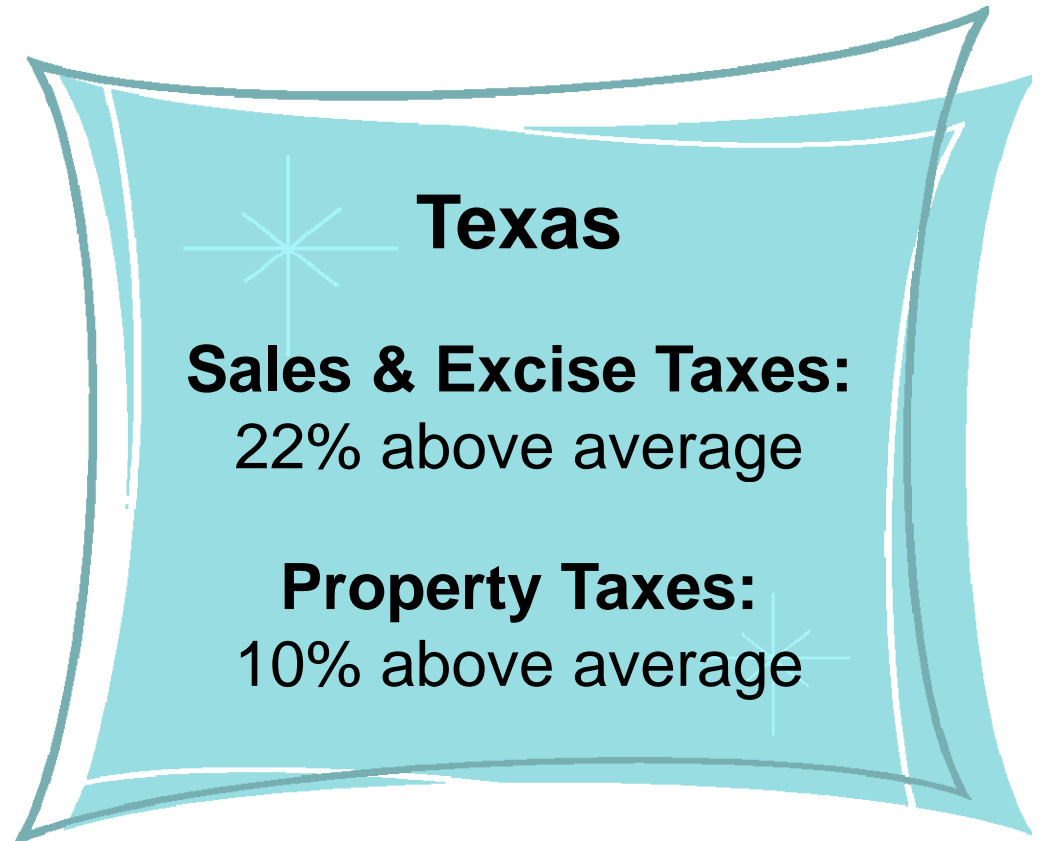
Revenues

REGRESSIVE TAXES:

Tax burdens climb as incomes decline.

Texas has the **fifth most regressive state taxes** in the nation.

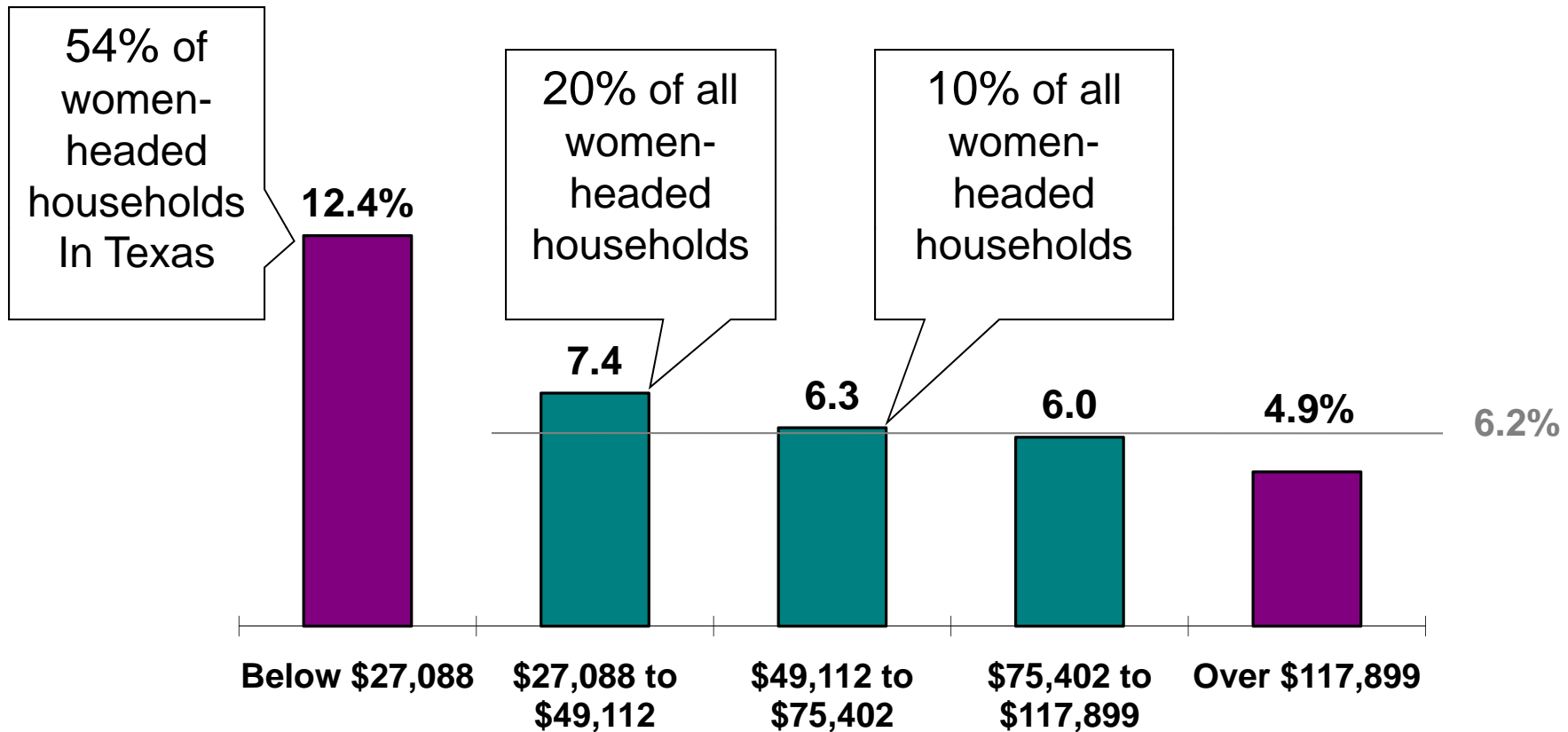
1. Washington
2. Florida
3. South Dakota
4. Tennessee
5. Texas



Source: Institute of Taxation and Economic Policy

State/Local Taxes

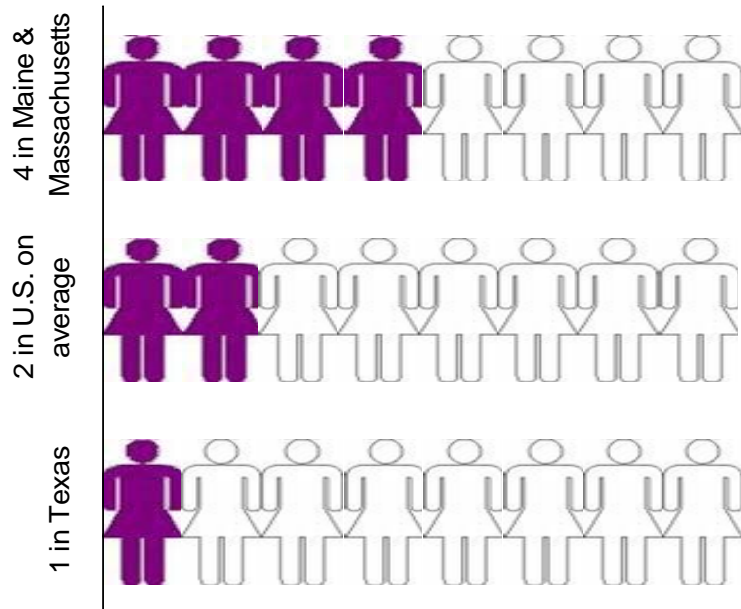
% of Household Income



Source: Center for Public Policy Priorities, 2010

...And Federal Dollars

Medicaid: For every 8 low-income working-age women in 2008, Medicaid covered...



*“If Texas were to expand its Medicaid income eligibility for low-income women so that it **covered the national average** (25 percent), an **additional 221,000** women would have health insurance, and **\$1 billion more in federal funds** would flow through the biennial budget to Texas communities for women’s health care.”*

Medicaid and Gender

Medicaid covers about 3.5 million Texans

- 2.5 million children (70%) and
- 1 million adults (30%)

There are two adult women for every adult male enrolled in Medicaid programs which serve the:

- Disabled and medically needy (55% of adults)
- Elderly (25%)
- Pregnant women (14%)
- Poor Parents (6%)

Family Violence

Facts

Incidents	193,505
Deaths, Females	136
Adults Sheltered	11,776
Children Sheltered	15,591
Nonresidential Services, Adults	35,124
Nonresidential Services, Children	16,004
Adults Denied Shelter (no space)	23%
Hotline Calls	200,258

Texas Council on Family Violence, 2008 data

*Eighty-six percent
(86%) of the victims of
**intimate partner
violence** cases are
female.*

NCJ 228193,
US Dept. of Justice,
Oct. 2009

Family Violence

Expenditures

- Texas falls well below peers in per-capita spending on family violence: *\$0.99 in Texas, \$2.21 in Illinois, \$1.10 in California*
- **New York City** alone spent \$140 million on family violence in 2005 – **nearly three times** more than the state of Texas.
- Annually the Texas State budget **funds only 38 percent** of total amount spent on family violence. The remainder is provided by city, county, federal, foundation and private entities.

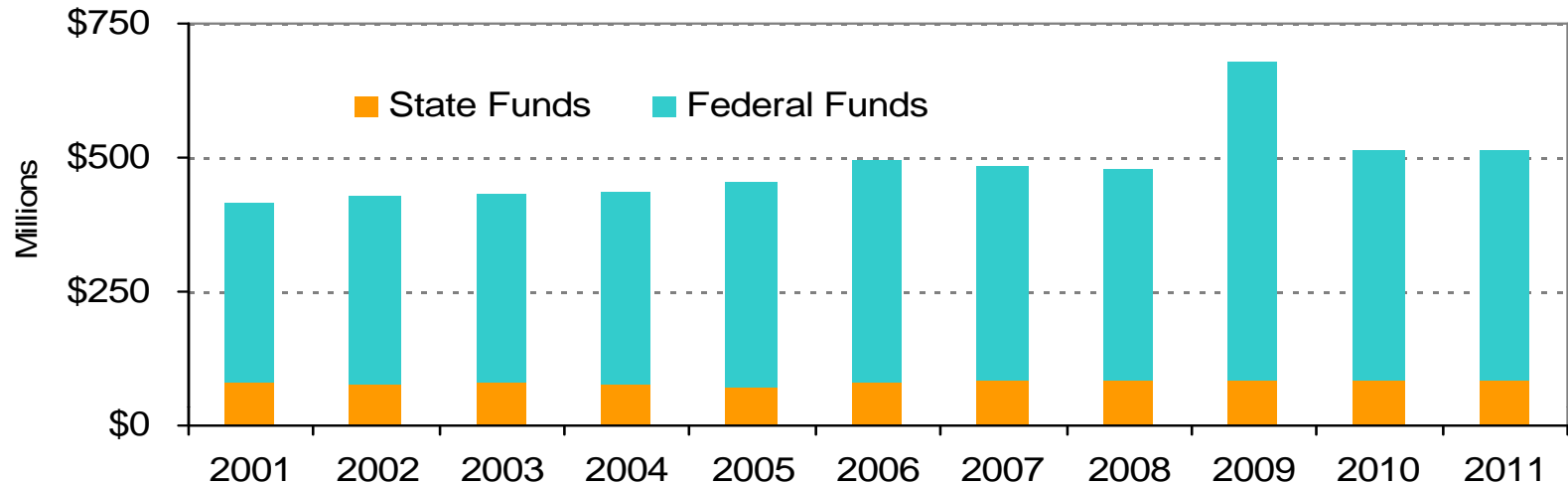
Child Support

Office of the Attorney General

- ✓ **Over one million families** in Texas will get child support due to enforcement programs in the Attorney General's office.
- ✓ Total child support **collections will reach \$2.9 billion** by 2011
- ✓ The child support provided by these programs lifted **over 83,000 Texas children out of poverty** in 2008, reducing child poverty rates from 23 percent to 22 percent

Child Care Support

- State funding of child care subsidies has **remained flat for the past decade.**



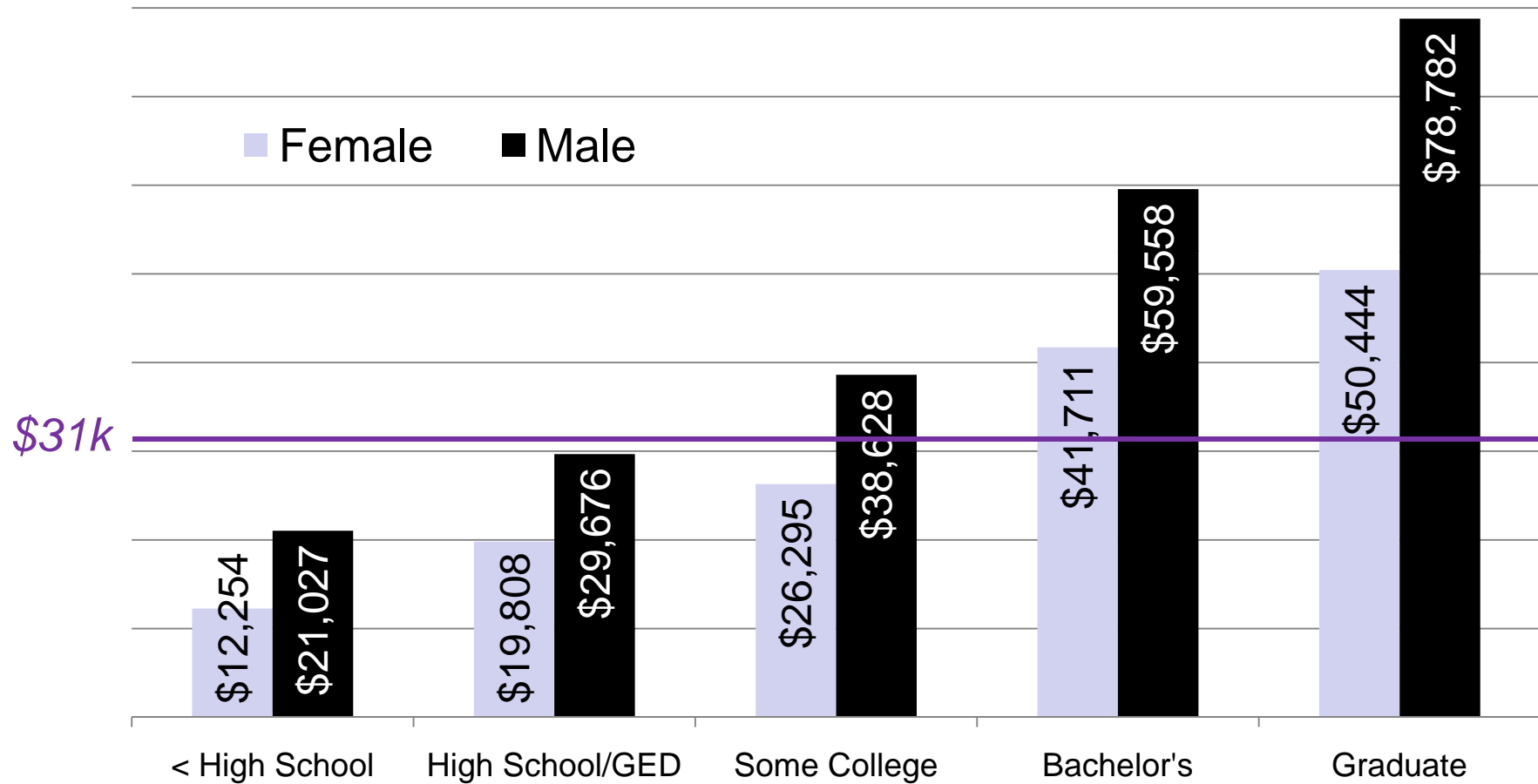
Source: Texas Legislative Budget Board and Texas Workforce Commission.

- Only **4.6 percent of low-income children** under 13 years old received child care subsidies in the state of Texas compared to **7.1 percent** nationally.
- This level of support **places Texas at 46th** among the 50 states.
- Over **33,000 children** are on the official waiting list for subsidized child care statewide.

Source: Center for Public Policy Priorities, 2010

Education and Earnings

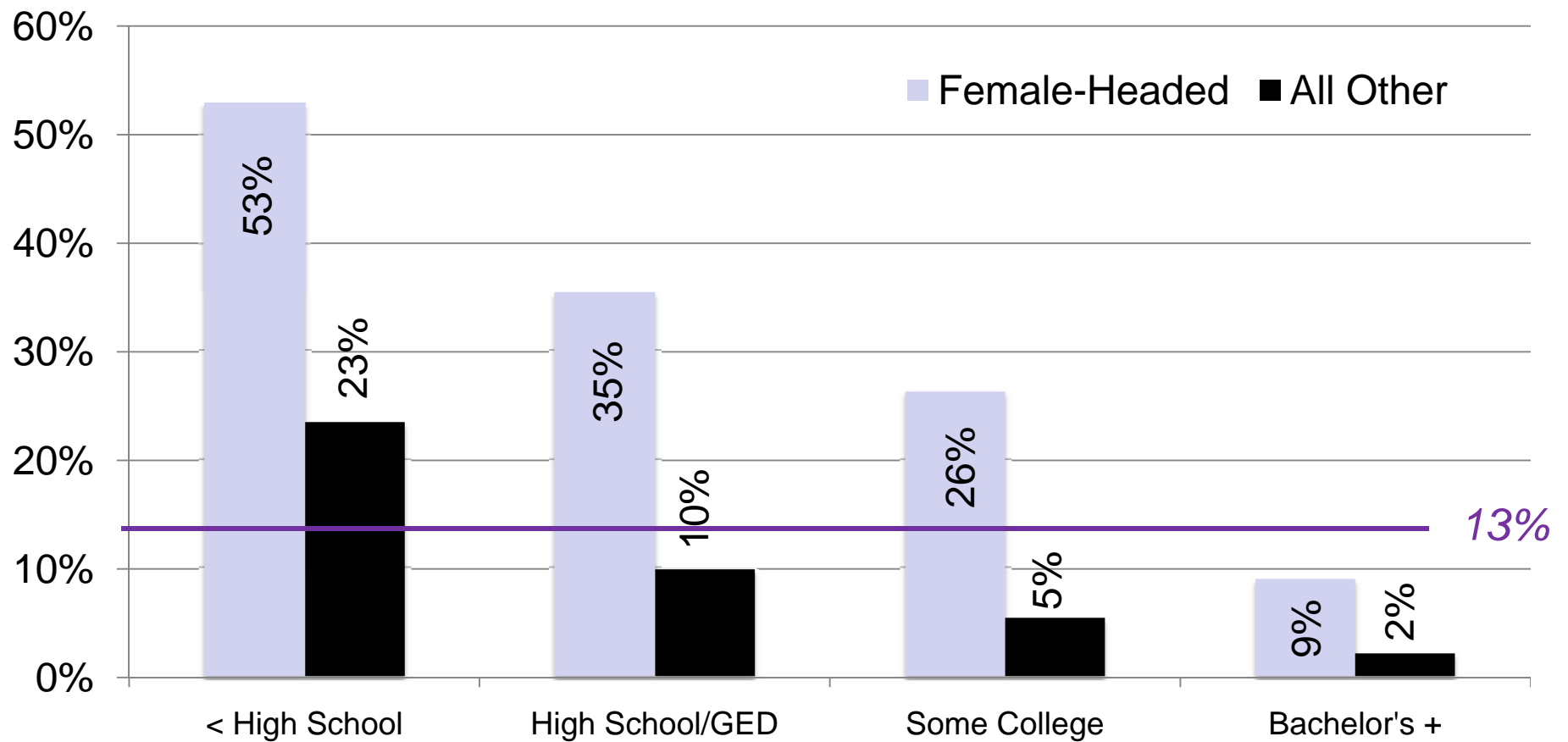
By Gender & Education



Source: American Community Survey, 2009

Household Poverty

By Family Type & Education



Source: American Community Survey, 2009

Tuition Increases

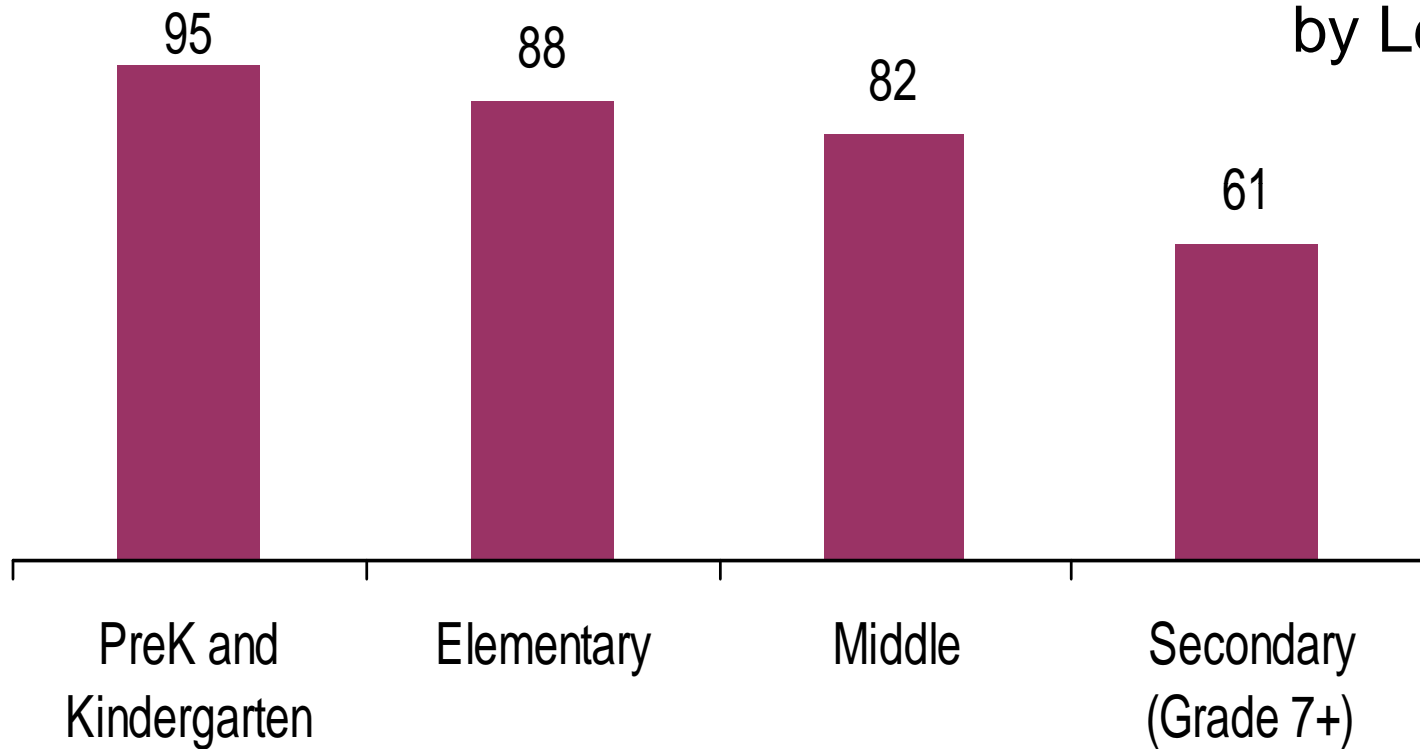
Fall 2003 – Fall 2008

	Female share of Fall 2008 enrollment	Percent increase in tuition (avg. 69%)
Texas Woman's University	91%	72%
Texas A&M – Texarkana	72%	50%
University of Houston – Victoria	67%	49%
University of Houston – Clear Lake	65%	61%
Texas A&M – Commerce	63%	51%
University of Texas at Austin	25,525	104%
Texas A&M College Station	22,474	77%
University of North Texas	19,435	75%
University of Houston	18,371	82%
Texas State University	16,321	85%

Source: Center for Public Policy Priorities, 2010

Public School Teachers

Percent Female
by Level



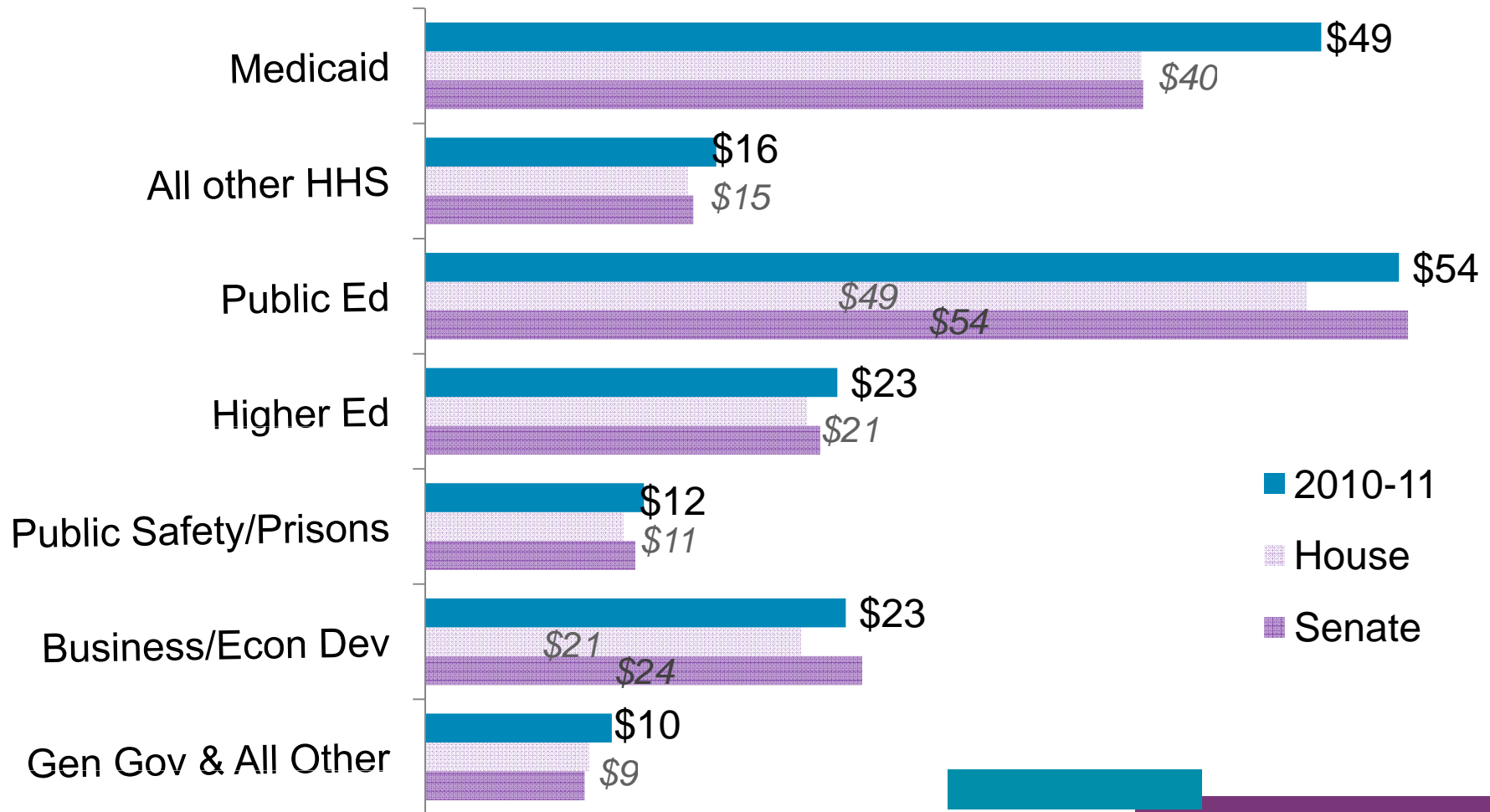
Source: Texas Education Agency

Public Employment

- **One out of five jobs for women** is in the public sector in Texas compared to **one in nine for men**.
 - Primary and secondary education claim nearly 500,000 female workers
 - Over 320,000 women work for the state
 - 105,000 are employed by federal agencies
 - 25,000 work for local governments (other than education)
- **State workers are 63% female**, with three state agencies reporting rates of 75% or more:
 - Family & Protective Services (83%)
 - Health & Human Services Commission (79%)
 - Department of Aging & Disability Services (75%)

Actual 2010-11 vs. Proposed 2012-13

\$ Billions



Source: Center for Public Policy Priorities, 2011

Differences: Actual vs. Proposed

Major Categories	Actual 2010-11	Proposed 2012-13
Medicaid	\$49.4	-20%
All Other HHS	\$16.1	-10%
Public Education	\$53.7	-10% to +1%
Higher Education	\$22.7	-5%
Public Safety/Prisons	\$12.1	-7%
Business/Eco Dev	\$23.2	-10% to +4%
Gen Gov & All Other	\$10.3	-13%
Total	\$187.5	-14%

Source: Center for Public Policy Priorities, 2011

Differences: Requests vs. Proposed

Major Categories	Requests 2012-13	Proposed 2012-13
Medicaid	\$58.4	-32%
All Other HHS	\$18.8	-23%
Public Education	\$60.6	-20% to -11%
Higher Education	\$23.9	-10%
Public Safety/Prisons	\$12.5	-10%
Business/Eco Dev	\$29.1	-29% to -17%
Gen Gov & All Other	\$10.8	-17%
Total	\$214.1	-21%

Source: Center for Public Policy Priorities, 2011

Gender Matters!

- **Equity:** Fiscal Policies
- **Safety:** Family Violence
- **Security:** Child Support and Child Care,
Higher Education and
Public Employment