



Legislation Details (With Text)

File #:	Res 0364-2010	Version:	*	Name:	Paycheck Fairness Act
Type:	Resolution	Status:	Filed	In control:	Committee on Women's Issues
On agenda:	7/29/2010				
Enactment date:		Enactment #:			
Title:	Resolution calling upon the United States Congress to pass and the President to sign into law the Paycheck Fairness Act.				
Sponsors:	Letitia James, Ydanis A. Rodriguez, Margaret S. Chin, Daniel Dromm, Robert Jackson, G. Oliver Koppell, Brad S. Lander, Annabel Palma, Jumaane D. Williams, Jessica S. Lappin, Diana Reyna, Rosie Mendez, Melissa Mark-Viverito, Deborah L. Rose				
Indexes:					
Attachments:					

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
7/29/2010	*	City Council	Introduced by Council	
7/29/2010	*	City Council	Referred to Comm by Council	
12/31/2013	*	City Council	Filed (End of Session)	

Res. No. 364

Resolution calling upon the United States Congress to pass and the President to sign into law the Paycheck Fairness Act.

By Council Members James, Rodriguez, Chin, Dromm, Jackson, Koppell, Lander, Palma, Williams, Lappin, Reyna, Mendez, Mark-Viverito and Rose

Whereas, Even though, according to the United States Department of Labor, women now make up 46.8 percent of the total civilian labor force and such numbers indicate that they are an important part of the American workforce, women earn lower pay than men employed in positions that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility; and

Whereas, Federal legislation such as the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) and the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (29 U.S.C. 206(d)), prohibit gender and race discrimination in wage-setting systems; and

Whereas, Aggrieved workers have experienced difficulty in enforcing anti-wage discrimination laws

because of confusion regarding the right to pay equity, as well as the burden of filing and proving claims; and

Whereas, The National Committee on Pay Equity has compiled statistics demonstrating that women in the workforce are routinely compensated significantly less than their male counterparts producing equal or comparable work; and

Whereas, According to the latest census statistics, women earned seventy-seven cents based on the male dollar earnings in 2008 and these earnings drop to 68.9 percent of the male dollar for African American women and to 60.2 percent of the male dollar for Latinas.; and

Whereas, According to the National Organization for Women (NOW), “If women received the same wages as men who work the same number of hours, have the same education and union status, are the same age, and live in the same region of the country, then these women's annual income would rise by \$4,000 and poverty rates would be cut in half. Working families would gain an astounding \$200 billion in family income annually;” and

Whereas, Pay equity would help more workers become self-sufficient and would reduce their reliance on governmental assistance programs, as indicated by a recent study by the National Committee on Pay Equity which found that “nearly 40 percent of poor working women could leave welfare programs if they were to receive pay equity wage increases;” and

Whereas, NOW further estimates that “men working in female-dominated jobs still receive about 20 percent more than women who work in female-dominated jobs” and further notes that, “women are paid less in every occupational classification for which sufficient information is available, according to data analysis in over 300 job classifications provided by the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics;” and

Whereas, According to a study from the American Association of University Women Educational Foundation (AAUW), the wage gap affects college graduates as well, and one year after college graduation women earn only 80 percent of their male counterparts’ wages; and

Whereas, The AAUW report states that, “even after controlling for hours, occupation, parenthood, and

other factors known to affect earnings, the research indicates that one-quarter of the pay gap remains unexplained and is likely due to sex discrimination;” and

Whereas, Because the right to pay equity is poorly understood, and wage discrimination laws are inadequately enforced and place the burden of filing and proving claims on workers, in January 2009 then Sen. Hillary Clinton and Rep. Rosa DeLauro introduced in the United States Congress the Paycheck Fairness Act to address these issues; and

Whereas, The Act would reduce wage inequity by clarifying the right to pay equity, enhancing enforcement mechanisms of the Equal Pay Act and requiring training on matters involving wage discrimination; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York calls upon the United States Congress to pass and the President to sign into law the Paycheck Fairness Act.

JP
LS 1063
Res No. 1152-2007
Women’s Issues