

WOMEN
VALUED

THE WORKING WOMAN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

A HOLISTIC ROADMAP FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EQUALITY

As a result of long-term and systemic discrimination, women in the United States and around the world continue to be uniquely undervalued and disadvantaged in their pursuit of economic security and opportunity. On average, women continue to be paid less, work lower paying jobs with few to no benefits, and endure higher levels of sexual harassment and abuse, all while taking on more family care responsibilities.

Having long been tasked with unpaid care work, women suffer cumulative financial penalties while being denied basic supports. Women are more likely to be pushed into part-time work without benefits, forced to leave work, terminated or demoted, experience job disruptions, and denied job opportunities and promotion typically due to caregiving responsibilities. Meanwhile, our laws still deny women access to reproductive health and freedom, pregnancy accommodations, paid family leave, paid sick time, flexibility to manage the realities of care giving, affordable childcare, and recourse to obtain adequate or equitable pay and benefits to support themselves and their families.

The COVID-19 pandemic only amplified these inequities, highlighting our population's dependence on a workforce led by essential women workers who remain underpaid, overworked, exposed to health and safety risks, and relegated to financial insecurity.

By dismantling the right to abortion, the Supreme Court added insult to injury, stripping women of their fundamental right to decide their futures in a society that grossly devalues the wellbeing of women with children.

As a result, women face overlapping barriers that accumulate and reinforce each other, creating cycles of disempowerment, with women more likely to live in poverty. And due to intersecting forms of discrimination, women of color consistently face the largest disparities across the country.

But women are not powerless. Women and people of color have achieved significant victories that serve as the foundation for our fight to achieve meaningful gender and racial equality. Recognizing the heightened barriers for women of color, immigrant women, women with disabilities, survivors of gender-based violence, and members of the LGBTQ+ community, Women Valued continues to work towards a vision of basic equality for ALL women.

To achieve this vision, **The Working Woman's Bill of Rights** is grounded in the need for comprehensive and integrated protections, accommodations, and services to eliminate gender-based penalties, provide necessary supports, and address the unique vulnerabilities faced by many women who are most vulnerable in our economy. This Bill of Rights reimagines our economy as a place of equal opportunity for ALL women, setting forth a holistic roadmap for advocates, legislators, and employers that is grounded in an equality framework. By identifying core goals in 12 cross-cutting areas, the Bill of Rights provides a checklist of policies and practices that should be adopted by employers, reflected in our laws, and meaningfully enforced.

1. A FAIR AND EQUITABLE WORKPLACE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION
2. FREEDOM FROM WORKPLACE HARASSMENT
3. PAY EQUITY
4. A LIVING WAGE AND FAIR WAGE PRACTICES
5. FREEDOM FROM ECONOMIC INSECURITY
6. EQUAL ACCESS TO HIGHER PAYING JOBS, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY & LEADERSHIP PATHWAYS

7. A SAFE & HEALTHY WORKPLACE
8. FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION FOR SURVIVORS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
9. THE RIGHT TO DECIDE IF AND WHEN TO HAVE A CHILD ABSENT POLICING OR INTERFERENCE
10. THE RIGHT TO HAVE A CHILD SAFELY FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND FINANCIAL PENALTY
11. THE RIGHT TO WORK AND RAISE A FAMILY FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND FINANCIAL PENALTY
12. THE RIGHT TO ACT COLLECTIVELY TOWARDS ECONOMIC EQUALITY & WORKPLACE JUSTICE

THE WORKING WOMAN'S BILL OF RIGHTS



1.

A FAIR AND EQUITABLE WORKPLACE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

Despite existing laws against gender-based employment discrimination and retaliation, women continue to face pervasive forms of discrimination in the workplace. And, due to high levels of retaliation,¹ workers typically do not report violations for fear of losing their jobs, losing basic income security, harming their careers, or losing their ability to live and work in this country. Facing intersecting forms of discrimination, women of color experience significantly larger disparities and notably many of the most vulnerable women workers, including immigrant workers, domestic workers, farmworkers, part-time workers, and contract workers are excluded from core legal protections. To eliminate discrimination in the workplace, our laws must address underlying causes and ensure that ALL women have access to meaningful protections, remedies, and enforcement mechanisms that will not cost them their jobs.

- Our Constitution must include express safeguards against all forms of gender discrimination.
- Our anti-discrimination laws must cover all workers, apply to small employers, cover all industries, and cover all categories of workers including part-time workers, contractors, gig workers, consultants, and workers of smaller employers.
- To dismantle broader structural discrimination, our laws and our courts must address the disparate impact of systemic policies in addition to setting better standards to address intentional discrimination.
- Our laws must eliminate practices that disempower workers from the start, prohibiting forced arbitration and non-disclosure clauses in employment contracts with respect to discrimination claims.
- Labor and anti-discrimination enforcement agencies must be funded to carry out their mandates and trained to address intersectional forms of discrimination.
- Retaliatory threats based on workers' immigration status should be subject to express prohibitions.
- Our laws must include stronger protections against retaliation. Employers should be required to establish just cause to terminate employees to prevent retaliatory terminations.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Federal Equal Rights Amendment](#)*

[Be Heard Act](#)*

[Domestic Workers Bill of Rights](#)*

*Pending legislation

**Legislation enacted into law



2.

FREEDOM FROM WORKPLACE HARASSMENT

Perpetrators of sexual and other forms of harassment typically abuse their power to exploit and perpetuate women's economic insecurity. Harassment often thrives in workplaces that lack diversity, equity, and inclusion. We must reform workplace culture to eliminate workplace harassment and ensure system-wide accountability for abuse, particularly in workplaces and industries where women face unique and heightened risks and vulnerabilities, such as in hospitality, domestic work, and farming. Our job is not done until the most vulnerable workers can come forward.

- To eliminate workplace cultures that enable harassment, our laws must drive employers to address the full spectrum of harassment with proportionate action, instead of waiting until harassment is severe and pervasive.
- To address the intersectional nature of discrimination, anti-harassment protections should apply to all protected characteristics.
- Our laws must encourage system-wide accountability and establish clear, fair, and transparent mechanisms for reporting and investigating violations. As a start, employers should be required to maintain written policies on workplace harassment and all staff responsible for administering the policy should be required to undergo training on legal requirements and applicable procedures.
- Laws and policies should target high-risk industries, where women face unique and heightened risk, with industry-specific approaches.
- Our laws should explicitly protect participation in employer discrimination and harassment complaints from defamation liability, including by granting absolute immunity for statements made during the course of reporting workplace harassment and discrimination.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Be Heard Act](#)*



3.

PAY EQUITY

Over 50 years since the Equal Pay Act of 1963 was enacted, Black women still earn only 66% of what white men earn, Latina women earn only 52% of what white men earn,² and Native American women earn only 55% of what white men earn.² The average 20% wage gap between men and women working fulltime has persisted despite the fact that women now achieve higher levels of education than men.³ Not only do employers continue to pay women less than men for doing substantially similar work, our economy has consistently devalued women's work such that women are disproportionately represented in essential yet low-wage industries. Achieving pay equity requires bold action to address systemic inequities, like occupational segregation, and to remove existing legal barriers so that persistent inequities can be identified, addressed, and prevented going forward.

- Pay transparency is indispensable to achieving pay equity. Our laws should require employers to disclose pay rates up front in advertisements and to existing employees; conduct internal audits; track pay rates by gender, race, and ethnicity; and disclose the data. Employees must be able to share salary information without risk of retaliation.

*Pending legislation

**Legislation enacted into law

- Employers should be prohibited from inquiring about or relying upon a person's salary history in hiring or salary setting, a practice known to perpetuate gender and racial discrimination.
- Our pay equity laws should cover all protected categories, and when problematic inequities are exposed, employers should be required to correct them, not rationalize them.
- Our laws must drive up wages for the disproportionate number of women in low-wage work, starting with the large number of underpaid women in care work.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Paycheck Fairness Act*](#)

[Pay Equity for All Act*](#)



4.

A LIVING WAGE & FREEDOM FROM UNJUST WAGE PRACTICES

In the United States, women are twice as likely to work in low-wage occupations.⁴ Women of color, immigrant women, and working mothers are especially likely to work low-wage jobs essential to our economy but typically overlooked.⁵ More than two-thirds of minimum wage workers are women,⁶ and at only \$7.25 an hour since 2009, the federal minimum wage is not nearly enough for women and working families to meet basic needs such as housing, food, and healthcare.⁷ The persistence of the tipped wage hurts women further. Tipped workers, two-thirds of whom are women, are twice as likely to live in poverty.⁸ Women in low-wage work, many of whom are women of color and immigrant women, are especially susceptible to wage-theft, including minimum wage violations, withholding of wages, denial of overtime or benefits, off-the-clock work, and stealing of tips.⁹ Women's work must be valued. As a starting point, all workers must, at minimum, earn a wage that allows them to work and support themselves and their families.

- To move women out of poverty, we must enact a living wage that is indexed to inflation and reflects the cost of living.
- The sub-minimum wage must go: all industries must be required to pay at least the minimum wage to all categories of workers.
- We must enact stronger safeguards against wage theft, including meaningful penalties and safeguard against retaliation for all workers irrespective of immigration status.
- Workers in low-wage industries should be able to earn higher wages without the risk of losing necessary public benefits.
- Investments should be made to increase wages in female-dominated low-wage industries.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Raise the Wage Act*](#)

[Wage Theft Prevention and Recovery Act*](#)

*Pending legislation

**Legislation enacted into law



5.

FREEDOM FROM ECONOMIC INSECURITY

Poverty remains gendered. In the United States, women are 68% more likely than men to live in poverty,¹⁰ and women are more likely to face economic insecurity that will follow them throughout their lives.¹¹ Due to the long-term, systemic, and intersectional impacts of discrimination, women lack access to necessary supports to work, raise children, and afford basic necessities. As a result, women are more likely to have difficulty earning sufficient and stable incomes, forcing many to rely on public benefits and services to support themselves and their families. Yet public benefit systems remain complex and difficult to navigate, making benefits inaccessible and easy to lose. As a result, many women who are eligible for public benefits and services never access them, and those with benefits are constantly at risk of losing them. A robust and accessible public benefits scheme is essential to advancing gender and racial equality and ensuring that women have the necessary foundations to support themselves and their families.

- Reform of national poverty measure to reflect the true cost of living so that many families struggling to make ends meet are eligible for critical benefits.
- Expand tax credits for working families.
- Establish a guaranteed income/universal basic income scheme to help pull individuals and families out of poverty.
- Enhance eligibility, access, and navigability of existing benefits.
- Remove problematic eligibility requirements, e.g., women should be able to pursue an education without being thwarted by public assistance work requirements.
- Establish procedural safeguards and language access to ensure that recipients can maintain their benefits and challenge termination of benefits.
- Empower agencies to act in concert to provide a continuum of care to women and families navigating these complex processes under adverse conditions.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[American Family Act](#)*

[Poverty Line Act of 2023](#)*



6.

EQUAL ACCESS TO HIGHER PAYING JOBS, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, & LEADERSHIP PATHWAYS

Despite gains in skills and education, women continue to be segregated into lower paying occupations without access to pathways for improvement.¹² Women also continue to be dramatically under-represented in leadership.¹³ To secure policies that elevate women, we need women to lead the way. To close the gender wage gap, women must be equipped with the education, training, and opportunity to enter higher paying fields, including fields considered nontraditional for women.

- Allocate funding for targeted outreach, recruitment, training, and support systems to increase women's access to education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM); job networks; apprenticeships; basic job preparedness; and English as a Second Language education.

*Pending legislation

**Legislation enacted into law

- Increase federal investment to expand women’s and girls’ access to entrepreneurial and contracting opportunities, business financing, and participation in STEM and non-traditional CTE programs.
- Invest in infrastructure that links local lenders, community-based organizations, and small business owners.
- Track lending practices and collect demographic data from lenders to identify and address discriminatory lending practices.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Women and Workforce Investment for Nontraditional Jobs Act**](#)



7.

A SAFE & HEALTHY WORKPLACE

Women face unique and disproportionate risks at work. For example, women are often forced to work low-paying jobs in unsafe conditions, forced to work in isolation where the risk of sexual harassment or assault is high, denied adequate safety gear or training, denied adequate rest or break-time, denied time off when sick, denied necessary pregnancy accommodations that put the health of the mother and baby at risk, and forced to endure scheduling practices that make it impossible to work and raise a family. Women in low-wage work often suffer from inconsistent and insufficient work hours that result in irregular earnings, making it hard to earn a living, care for families, and obtain public benefits.¹⁴ All workers deserve to work under conditions that are safe and stable, receive necessary training, and have mechanisms to address and correct unsafe conditions. In addition to ensuring that adequate health and safety protections are in place, our laws must address the unique risks faced by women in our workforce and often by women in low-wage industries.

- Mandate employers to provide paid sick time for all workers.
- Recognizing the disproportionate burdens of unpaid care work placed on women, workers must be able to request flexible work schedules without the risk of retaliation.
- Prohibit employers from utilizing exploitative scheduling practices, including last minute scheduling or shift cancellations that lead to unpredictable schedules and make it impossible for workers to manage work and family care obligations.
- Workplace safety requirements should be enforced and safety education must be language accessible.
- Enact industry-specific protections that safeguard employees and all workers along the supply chain.
- Mandate pregnancy accommodations and industry-specific safeguards against sexual harassment.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Healthy Families Act*](#)

[Schedules that Work Act*](#)

[Part-Time Workers Bill of Rights*](#)

[FABRIC Act*](#)

[Pregnant Workers Fairness Act**](#)

*Pending legislation

**Legislation enacted into law



8.

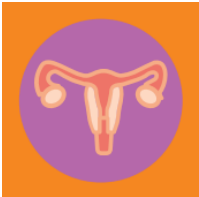
FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION FOR SURVIVORS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking often risk losing their jobs or have difficulty finding a job due to consequences of the abuse.¹⁵ A person's status as a survivor of gender-based violence should never be used against them, and individuals should have the right to take measures to safeguard themselves from abuse while maintaining their economic security. Abuse should not endanger a survivor's job or financial security especially at a time when that security is so critical to a survivor's ability to escape and seek safety and independence.

- Survivors should be specifically protected against discrimination and afforded reasonable accommodations to address the abuse.
- Survivors should be able to take job-protected paid leave to address the abuse.
- Survivors should have access to unemployment insurance if they have to leave a job as a result of the abuse.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[SAFE for Survivors Act*](#)



9.

THE RIGHT TO DECIDE IF AND WHEN TO HAVE A CHILD ABSENT POLICING OR INTERFERENCE

The right to control one's reproductive health and to have an abortion are fundamental. When a pregnant person is denied the ability to choose if and when to have a child, it sets in motion a ripple of gender-based barriers that will likely impact her entire life. These barriers are reinforced by legal systems that prevent women from controlling their reproduction while turning a blind eye to the costs and realities that women face once they become pregnant and have children. Safeguarding women's economic opportunity requires safeguarding reproductive choice and access to reproductive and maternal health services.

- State constitutions and legislation must include express protections for abortion, making clear that it is a fundamental right.
- Restrictions on abortion or contraception access should be prohibited.
- All individuals should have access to affordable abortion and contraception coverage.
- Funding must be allocated to ensure all women can travel to receive reproductive healthcare where necessary.
- Abortion providers must be protected.
- Laws should prohibit the surveillance, policing, and criminalization of pregnant persons and pregnancy outcomes.
- Data privacy must be protected.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Women's Health Protection Act*](#)

[EACH Act*](#)

[Right to Contraception Act*](#)

*Pending legislation

**Legislation enacted into law



10. THE RIGHT TO HAVE A CHILD SAFELY FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND FINANCIAL PENALTY

Despite recent steps to ensure that more employees can access reasonable accommodations for pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, our laws still fail to meaningfully account for the unique challenges pregnant people and new parents face in the workforce. The U.S. is the only developed country in the world that does not provide any paid family leave.¹⁶ As a result, only 27% of U.S. workers have access to paid leave through their employers, and those with access to unpaid leave generally cannot afford to take it.¹⁷ Due to the historic lack of pregnancy accommodations and paid leave, too many women lose their jobs, are forced to go on unpaid leave, forced to endure unhealthy and strenuous working conditions, forced to quit breastfeeding, and are forced to return to work immediately after giving birth. Women should not have to pay a price for having children and our laws must ensure that all pregnant workers can deliver safely and have time to recover, bond with their children, and breastfeed if they choose.

- To level the playing field, mandatory reasonable accommodations should be afforded for pregnancy, childbirth, adoption/fostering, and breastfeeding.
- To address persistent “motherhood penalties,” it is essential that ALL individuals are afforded equal opportunity to take job-protected paid family leave to bond with new children, including recently adopted or fostered children, and to care for sick family members.
- Anti-discrimination protections must apply based on pregnancy, childbirth, familial status, and related conditions.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Pregnant Workers Fairness Act](#)**

[FAMILY Act](#)*



11. THE RIGHT TO WORK AND RAISE A FAMILY FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND FINANCIAL PENALTY

Adding insult to injury, women, many of whom must prematurely return to work after having a child, typically lack access to high quality, affordable child care options and necessary workplace accommodations.¹⁸ For low-wage workers, child care costs generally exceed their incomes.¹⁹ And all too often mothers face a spectrum of overt discrimination and unconscious bias that results in difficulty finding employment, depressed salaries, and lack of access to promotions available to men in similar circumstances. The burden and cost of unpaid care work cannot continue to fall on the shoulders of women alone. Women seeking to return to work or pursue an education must have access to high quality, affordable childcare options and safeguards against discrimination based on familial status. As we work towards improving our care infrastructure, we must ensure that the work of care workers is valued at each point along the spectrum.

- Establish universal childcare for all, starting with pre-K.
- Increase funding and expand eligibility for subsidized childcare assistance and create mechanisms to ensure that the private sector also provides such support.

*Pending legislation

**Legislation enacted into law

- Childcare workers must be fairly compensated in a manner that recognizes the essential value of care work.
- Discrimination based on familial status must be prohibited.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Child Care for Working Families Act*](#)

[Child Care for Every Community Act*](#)



12.

FREEDOM TO ACT COLLECTIVELY TOWARDS ECONOMIC EQUALITY & WORKPLACE JUSTICE

Workers face significant obstacles and barriers in identifying and challenging unjust workplace practices, a process that can be incredibly isolating. Consulting and taking action with other workers are often critical ways to unearth unjust treatment, become more empowered, and develop collective strategies to challenge unlawful workplace practices. To achieve gender and racial equality in the workplace and in our economy, it is essential that workers in all industries have the freedom to engage in collective action, including through worker centers, employee resource groups, worker cooperatives, or unions.

- All workers must have the right to discuss their experiences, organize, join a union, and take action with other employees to improve pay, working conditions, and discriminatory workplace practices.
- Whether at work, in arbitration, or in the courts, women must have the ability to challenge discrimination collectively.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION OF NOTE

[Protecting Rights to Organize Act*](#)

[Public Service Freedom to Negotiate Act*](#)

¹ Lilia M. Cortina & Vicki J. Magley, *Raising Voice, Risking Retaliation: Events Following Interpersonal Mistreatment in the Workplace*, 8:4 J. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PSYCHOL. 247, 255 (2003).

² See *The Wage Gap, State by State*, NAT'L WOMEN'S L. CTR. (Sept. 20, 2024), <https://nwlc.org/resource/wage-gap-state-by-state/>.

³ EXEC. OFF. OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S., COUNCIL OF ECON. ADVISORS, WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE 10 (Oct. 14, 2014), https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/eleven_facts_about_family_and_work_final.pdf.

⁴ JASMINE TUCKER & JULIE VOGTMAN, NAT'L WOMEN'S L. CTR., *HARD WORK IS NOT ENOUGH: WOMEN IN LOW-WAGE JOBS* 6 (July 2023), https://nwlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/f.NWLC_Reports_HardWorkNotEnough_LowPaid_2023.pdf.

⁵ THE LEADERSHIP CONF. EDUC. FUND & GEORGETOWN CTR. ON POVERTY & INEQUALITY, *BARE MINIMUM: WHY WE NEED TO RAISE WAGES FOR AMERICA'S LOWEST-PAID FAMILIES* 10-13 (2018), <http://civilrightsdocs.info/pdf/reports/Bare-Minimum.pdf> [hereinafter BARE MINIMUM].

⁶ See *Women and Minimum Wage, State by State*, NAT'L WOMEN'S LAW CTR. (Jan. 2021), <https://nwlc.org/resources/women-and-minimum-wage-state-state/>; Jens Manuel Krogstad, *More Women than Men Earn the Federal Minimum Wage*, PEW RES. CTR. (May 5, 2014), <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/05/05/more-women-than-men-earn-the-federal-minimum-wage/>.

⁷ See NAT'L LOW INCOME HOUS. COAL., *OUT OF REACH: THE HIGH COST OF HOUSING* 1 (2018), http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2018.pdf.

⁸ BARE MINIMUM, *supra* note 5, at 28; NAT'L WOMEN'S L. CTR., *ONE FAIR WAGE: WOMEN FARE BETTER IN STATES WITH EQUAL TREATMENT FOR TIPPED WORKERS* 1 (Feb. 2021), <https://nwlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/OFW-Factsheet-2021-v3.pdf>.

⁹ Lliezie Green Coleman, *Exploited at the Intersection: A Critical Race Feminist Analysis of Undocumented Latina Workers and the Role of the Private Attorney General*, 22 VA. J. SOC. POL'Y & L. 397, 401 n.10 (2015); see also David Cooper & Teresa Kroeger, *ECON. POL'Y INST., EMPLOYERS STEAL BILLIONS FROM WORKERS' PAYCHECKS EACH YEAR* (May 10, 2017), <https://www.epi.org/publication/employers-steal-billions-from-workers-paychecks-each-year/>.

¹⁰ *The State of Women's Economic Wellbeing and the Law*, LEGAL MOMENTUM, <https://www.womenswellbeingmap.org/state-data/national-data> (last visited Sept. 23, 2024).

¹¹ Shengwei Sun, *National Snapshot: Poverty among Women and Families, 2023*, NAT'L WOMEN'S L. CTR. (Jan. 2023), https://nwlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/2023_nwlc_PovertySnapshot-converted.pdf.

¹² See ARIANE HEGEWISCH, HANNAH LIEPMANN, JEFF HAYES, & HEIDI HARTMANN, INST. FOR WOMEN'S POL'Y RSCH., *SEPARATE AND NOT EQUAL: GENDER SEGREGATION IN THE LABOR MARKET AND THE GENDER WAGE GAP* 1-2 (Sept. 2010), <https://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/C377.pdf>.

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- ¹³ See Anna Brown, *Despite Gains, Women Remain Underrepresented Among U.S. Political & Business Leaders*, PEW RES. CTR. (Mar. 20, 2017), <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/03/20/despite-gains-women-remain-underrepresented-among-u-s-political-and-business-leaders/>; Judith Warner, *Fact Sheet: The Women's Leadership Gap*, CTR. FOR AM. PROGRESS (Mar. 7, 2014), <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/women/reports/2014/03/07/85457/fact-sheet-the-womens-leadership-gap/>.
- ¹⁴ See LISA DODSON, FRANÇOISE CARRÉ, & LINDA MERIC, 9TO5, *MOTHERS KNOW BEST: AT THE INTERSECTION OF LOW-WAGE WORK, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, AND CHILD CARE 4-5* (June 2017), <https://9to5.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/9to5-Mothers-Know-Best-Report.pdf>.
- ¹⁵ See ROBIN RUNGE, *ENDING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE WORLD OF WORK IN THE U.S. 3-4* (Mar. 13, 2017), <https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/ending-gender-based-violence-in-the-world-of-work/>.
- ¹⁶ See ORG. FOR ECON. COOPERATION AND DEV. (OECD), *OECD FAMILY DATABASE* (Oct. 26, 2017), http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/PF2_1_Parental_leave_systems.pdf.
- ¹⁷ *What Data Does the BLS Publish on Family Leave*, U.S. BUREAU OF LAB. STATS. (BLS) (Sept. 21, 2023), <https://www.bls.gov/ebs/factsheets/family-leave-benefits-fact-sheet.htm>.
- ¹⁸ See MS. FOUND. FOR WOMEN & NAT'L WOMEN'S L. CTR., *LISTENING TO WORKERS: CHILD CARE CHALLENGES IN LOW-WAGE JOBS 4-6* (June 2014), https://nwlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/listening_to_workers_child_care_challenges_in_low-wage_jobs_6.24.14.pdf [hereinafter LISTENING TO WORKERS]; KATIE HANN & CARMEL MARTIN, CTR. FOR AM. PROGRESS, *A NEW VISION FOR CHILD CARE IN THE UNITED STATES: A PROPOSED NEW TAX CREDIT TO EXPAND HIGH-QUALITY CHILD CARE* (Sept. 2015), <https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/31111043/Hamm-Childcare-report.pdf>.
- ¹⁹ See LISTENING TO WORKERS, *supra* note 18, at 4.