

Paid Leave Means A Stronger New Mexico

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Most working people in the United States do not have paid family leave through their jobs, including **about 75 percent — about 725,000 workers — in New Mexico.**¹ **Even unpaid leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act is inaccessible for 66 percent of New Mexicans.**² The lack of paid leave exacerbates the state's economic and care challenges — from the cost of living to an aging population, with devastating costs for New Mexicans and their families, public health and the economy.

Impossible choices between work and family are hurting New Mexico's economy, and women suffer most. Paid leave means people — especially women — aren't forced to leave the labor force to care for their families or health.

**New Mexico's
economy and
families are
suffering**

- ▶ If women in New Mexico participated in the labor force at the same rate as women in countries with paid leave, there would be an estimated 47,000 additional workers in the state and \$1.4 billion more wages earned statewide.³
- ▶ Nationally, if women participated in the U.S. labor force at the same rate as in Germany and Canada, our economy would benefit from more than \$775 billion in additional economic activity each year.⁴
- ▶ In New Mexico, a typical worker who takes four weeks of unpaid leave loses more than nearly \$3,100 in income.⁵
- ▶ Paid leave improves employee retention, morale and productivity, reducing turnover for employers of all sizes and boosting the economy. But small employers often cannot provide the benefit — and universal paid leave would help them do that.⁶

New Mexicans are caught between their work and family responsibilities. Paid leave means not having to choose between job and family.

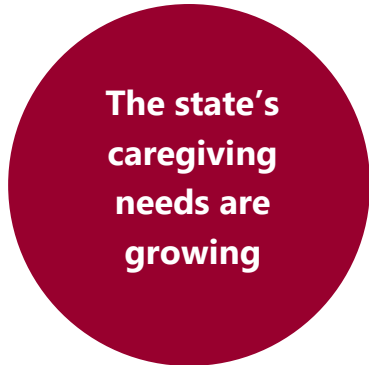
- ▶ About 19,500 children are born in New Mexico each year, and in 68 percent of all New Mexico households with children — nearly 287,000 homes — all parents report to work.⁷
- ▶ Women's wages support their households. In New Mexico, 56 percent of Latina mothers and 50 percent of white mothers are key breadwinners. State-level data is limited, but nationally 79 percent of Black mothers, 64 percent of Native American mothers and 43 percent of AAPI mothers are key breadwinners.⁸

**People in New
Mexico both
work and
provide care**

- ▶ Women make up nearly half New Mexico’s labor force (47 percent) and nearly one-third of its business owners (32 percent).⁹
- ▶ Across the country, many men want to play a larger role in caring for their children, but unsupportive policies and stigma hold them back.¹⁰

New Mexico families’ care needs are increasing. Paid leave means older adults and disabled people can provide and receive care, and our care workforce is more resilient.

- ▶ Nearly one-quarter of New Mexico workers are 55 and older,¹¹ and in the next 20 years, New Mexico’s population aged 65 and older will grow by 82,000.¹²
- ▶ 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,¹³ which may exacerbate or cause serious medical conditions that require care, particularly in older workers and workers with disabilities.¹⁴ In New Mexico, that would mean 48,300 older workers, 600 older Black women workers and 13,500 older Latina workers.¹⁵
- ▶ About 20 percent of New Mexico nursing homes have a shortage of direct care workers.¹⁶ Paid leave reduces nursing home utilization and can help recruitment and retention of care workers.¹⁷
- ▶ An estimated 218,000 New Mexicans report having long-term COVID-19 symptoms that affect their daily activities.¹⁸ Paid leave is a critical support as we continue through this mass disabling event, which disproportionately impacts women, people of color and workers with low incomes.¹⁹
- ▶ Paid leave helps family caregivers and disabled people (who are often caregivers themselves) manage their health and care needs while maintaining their income and employment.²⁰



New Mexicans need a common sense, national paid leave program. We recommend one that:

- ▶ includes all workers, no matter where they live or work or what kind of job they have;
- ▶ replaces enough income that workers at any income level can afford leave;
- ▶ provides enough time and covers the range of major needs workers face, including addressing their own health conditions, caring for seriously ill, injured or disabled family members and welcoming newborn, newly adopted or foster children;
- ▶ provides education and outreach to ease implementation for workers and small businesses;
- ▶ has a sustainable funding source that is affordable for workers, employers and the government without harming other essential programs.



National paid family and medical leave means a stronger economy, healthier families and businesses, and greater equality for all women and families.

To learn more, visit NationalPartnership.org/PaidLeave.

- 1 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2023, September). *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2023 (Excel tables)*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from <https://www.bls.gov/ebs/publications/employee-benefits-in-the-united-states-march-2023.htm> (Percent of civilian workers who have access to paid family leave by Census division); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2023, November). *Current Population Survey: State Employment and Unemployment (Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and selected area, seasonally adjusted)*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t01.htm>
- 2 diversitydatakids.org. (2023, March). *Indicators of FMLA Eligibility and Affordability for Working Adults*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from Brandeis University, The Heller School, Institute for Child, Youth and Family Policy website https://data.diversitydatakids.org/dataset?vocab_Subtopic=FMLA&_ga=2.14449139.551199344.1673292061-1693714331.1656615545; Workers are considered unable to take unpaid FMLA leave because they are either ineligible based on employer size or job tenure requirements or because 12 weeks of lost wages from unpaid leave would result in their family income dropping to or below 200 percent of the Supplemental Poverty Measure.
- 3 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2022). *Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Expanded State Employment Status Demographic Data (2021 Annual Averages)*. Retrieved 13 December 2022, from <https://www.bls.gov/lau/ex14tables.htm>; U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). *American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2021 (Table B20017)*. Retrieved 6 December 2022, from data.census.gov. For methodology, see Novello, A. (2021, July). *The Cost of Inaction: How a Lack of Family Care Policies Burdens the U.S. Economy and Families*. Retrieved 6 December 2022 from National Partnership for Women & Families website: <https://nationalpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/cost-of-inaction-lack-of-family-care-burdens-families.pdf>
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- 5 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2023, April). *May 2022 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates (Median Income, All Occupations)*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from: <https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>
- 6 National Partnership for Women & Families. (2023, November). *Paid Leave Works: Evidence from State Programs*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from <https://nationalpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/paid-leave-works-evidence-from-state-programs.pdf>
- 7 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2023, June). *National Vital Statistics Rapid Release, Births: Provisional Data for 2022 (Table 4. Total number of births, by state of residence, provisional 2022, and percentage of cesarean delivery and preterm births, by state of residence: United States, each state and territory, final 2021 and provisional 2022)*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsrr/vsrr028.pdf>; U.S. Census Bureau. (2023, September). *2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (Table DP03)*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from <https://data.census.gov/>
- 8 Shaw, E., Mason, C. N., Lacarte, V., & Jauregui, E. (2020, May). *Holding Up Half the Sky: Mothers as Workers, Primary Caregivers, & Breadwinners During COVID-19*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from Institute for Women's Policy Research website: <http://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Holding-Up-Half-the-Sky-Mothers-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 See note 3, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.; Institute for Women's Policy Research. (2021). *Status of Women in the States (Table 4.1)*. Retrieved 16 January 2024 from <https://statusofwomensdata.org/explore-the-data/poverty-opportunity/additional-state-data/composite/>
- 10 Lenhart, A., Swenson, H., & Schulte, B. (2019, December). *Lifting the Barriers to Paid Family and Medical Leave for Men in the United States*. Retrieved 16 January 2024 from New America website: <https://www.newamerica.org/better-life-lab/reports/lifting-barriers-paid-family-and-medical-leave-men-united-states/>; Livingston, G. (2018, January 8). *Most dads say they spend too little time with their children; about a quarter live apart from them*. Pew Research Center Publication. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/01/08/most-dads-say-they-spend-too-little-time-with-their-children-about-a-quarter-live-apart-from-them/>
- 11 See note 3, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 12 See note 3, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; University of Virginia Demographics Research Group. (2018). *National Population Projections: Projections for the 50 States and D.C. (Age and Sex)*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from <http://demographics.coopercenter.org/national-population-projections/?q=demographics/national-population-projections> (Unpublished calculation based on projected rate of growth of older adult population from 2019 to 2040)
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- 14 National Academy of Social Insurance. (2023, September). *Older Workers in Physically Challenging Jobs Need Stronger Social Insurance Supports*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from: <https://www.nasi.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/OlderWorkersTaskForce-Report-FINAL.pdf>
- 15 See note 3, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; National Partnership analysis of 2018-2022 American Community Survey accessed via IPUMS USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org. Number of Black, non-Hispanic women and Hispanic/Latina women in the state's labor force who are aged 55 to 64. We use a five-year dataset to have a sufficient sample size to analyze state-level data; due to pandemic-related labor force impacts in 2020 and 2021, this is a conservative estimate and we expect the population of older women workers to be higher in future years.
- 16 AARP Public Policy Institute and Scripps Gerontology Center at Miami University in Ohio. (2023). *AARP Nursing Home COVID-19 Dashboard Fact Sheets (Most recent data from May 2023)*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from <https://www.aarp.org/ppi/issues/caregiving/info-2020/nursing-home-covid-dashboard.html>
- 17 Arora, K., & Wolf, D. A. (2017, November.) Does Paid Family Leave Reduce Nursing Home Use? The California Experience. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 37(1), 38-62. doi: 10.1002/pam.22038; Espinoza, R. (2020). *Would You Stay? Rethinking Direct Care Job Quality*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from PHI National website: <https://www.phinational.org/caringforthefuture/wouldyoustay/>
- 18 U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). *Week 63 Household Pulse Survey: October 18 - 30 (Long COVID-19 Symptoms: Adults who previously had COVID-19, with symptoms lasting 3 months or longer)*. Retrieved 16 January 2024, from <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/?>
- 19 Ives-Ruble, M. & Neal, A. (2023, October 26). *The Recent COVID-Fueled Rise in Disability Calls for Better Worker Protections*. Retrieved 16 January 2024 from Center for American Progress website: <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/the-recent-covid-fueled-rise-in-disability-calls-for-better-worker-protections/>

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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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