

Women in America

We have been excluding women...What we need is a revolution led by women. I think women ought to be saying to us men "You have made a mess, just get out of the way and let us in"

- Bishop Desmond Tutu, January 26th, 2012, Davos, Switzerland

If the circumstances are such that a female Dalai Lama is more useful, then automatically a female Dalai Lama will come.

- Dalai Lama, June 2013, Australia

I have found in my time in politics that when you have a significant number of women sitting in a decision maker's chair, that it can move the discussion and focus in ways that would not have happened before, and I am hopeful that this is one of those instances

- U.S.Senator Mazie Hirono (D-Hi) May 25th, 2013 Washington Post

A freshman on the Senate Armed Services Committee commenting on efforts to deal with sexual harassment in the armed services.

I have found in my time in politics that when you have a ruinously dysfunctional part of the American story, and that's the breakdown of our political system. It's time for an intervention, to take the keys away.

- David Ignatius, February 26th, 2013, Washington Post

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FEMALE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population

	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Female Population Percentage
1940	131,669,275	66,061,592	65,607,683	49.8%
1950	152,271,417	75,849,012	76,422,405	50.1%
1960	180,671,158	89,319,511	91,351,647	50.5%
1970	203,211,926	98,912,192	104,299,734	51.3%
1980	226,545,805	110,053,161	116,492,644	51.4%
1990	248,709,873	121,239,418	127,470,455	51.3%
2000	281,421,906	137,916,186	143,505,720	50.9%
2010	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212	50.8%

Marriage and Childbirth

From 1970 to 2005 the traditional American family saw many changes. Marriage no longer represents the backbone of the American family.

	Female Median Age at First Marriage	Mean Age at First Birth	Male Median Age at First Marriage
1970	20.8	21.4	23.2
1975	21.1	21.8	23.5
1980	22.0	22.7	24.7
1985	23.3	23.7	25.5
1990	23.9	24.2	26.1
1995	24.5	24.5	26.9
2000	25.1	24.9	26.8
2005	25.3	25.0	27.1
2010	26.1		28.2

In 1970 the average woman got married at an age too young to purchase their own alcohol. Her first child would come around a 9 months after that wedding. By 2005 women were waiting till they were over 25 to get married. Not only that, but the average woman has her first child at an age before the average woman is even married.

<http://marriage.about.com/od/statistics/a/medianage.htm>

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr51/nvsr51_01.pdf

Unmarried Women

Percent of the population, by age group, that has never been married

Year	Unmarried Women (20-24 years)	Unmarried Women (25-34 years)	Unmarried Women (35-39 years)	Unmarried Men (25-34 years)
1970	35.8	10.0	5.4	15.5
1980	50.2	16.3	6.2	23.9
1990	62.8	25.0	10.4	36.1
2000	69.1	29.7	13.4* (35-44)	39.1
2011	80.7	39.3	18.8	51.6

via US Census Data

From 1970 to 2011 the institution of marriage changed greatly. In 1970, well more than half of women between 20-24 were married, whereas in 2011 less than one in five was married.

Births to Unmarried Women

Year	Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women
1970	10.7
1975	14.3
1980	18.4
1985	22.0
1990	28.0
1995	32.2
2000	33.2
2005	36.9
2010	40.8

Via ChildTrends Data Bank

As women wait longer and longer to get married, more and more children are born out of wedlock. In 1970 one in ten children were born to unmarried women, by 2010 for every three children born to a married couple, two were born to an unwed woman.

Gender and Poverty

According to the Census, in 2009, there were over 43.6 Million Americans living under the poverty level.

24.1 Million of those in poverty were Female

19.6 Million in poverty were Male

Single Parent Household Data from 2011 Census Report

(88% of Single Parent Households are led by women)

34% of one parent households led by a woman are poor

17% of one parent households led by a man are poor

7% of married couples with children are poor

17% of those woman led households are in deep poverty

7% of those man led households are in deep poverty

2% of those married households are in deep poverty

WOMEN IN MEDIA

Time Magazine Covers

Time Magazine is a staple of American media. First published in 1923 the magazine tries to appeal to a broad range of the populace. Every year the magazine lists a person of the year, an honor bestowed on every elected US president since FDR.

	Issues Released	Covers with Males	Covers with Females	Cover with both Males and Females	Cover neither Males nor Females
1970	52	32	5 (10%)	5 (10%)	10
1975	52	35	8 (15%)	5 (10%)	4
1980	52	30	2 (4%)	3 (6%)	17
1985	52	26	3 (6%)	3 (6%)	20
1990	54	34	5 (9%)	5 (9%)	10
1995	52	30	5 (10%)	3 (6%)	15
2000	52	33	7 (13%)	2 (4%)	10
2005	51	21	15 (29%)	5 (10%)	10
2010	51	17	7 (14%)	4 (8%)	23

CHANGES: The amount of women on the cover has not changed drastically over the last 40 years. Many of the covers are national or international political leaders, and women lag behind men when it comes to holding those positions.

Pulitzer Prize Winners by Gender

Every year Columbia University honors the best in Journalism, Literature and Music by awarding Pulitzer Prizes. Many of these awards are split by multiple journalists, leading to a different number of total winners every year.

	Male Winners	Female Winners	Institutional Winners
1970	14	2 (12%)	1
1975	15	2 (10%)	3
1980	19	4 (16%)	2
1985	23	5 (17%)	1
1990	22	3 (10%)	4
1995	14	6 (26%)	3
2000	17	5 (20%)	3
2005	13	7 (30%)	3
2010	15	10 (37%)	2

Saturday Night Live Guests

SNL is a sketch comedy show that debuted in 1975. The show started out with counter-culture humor aimed at the Baby Boom generation, and as that generation aged the show cemented its place in American pop culture. Al Franken worked as a writer for the show during its earlier years.

	Episodes	Male Hosts	Female Hosts	Male Musical Guests	Female Musical Guests	Coed Musical Guests
1975-76	24	17	8	19	10	4
1980-81	13	7	6	13	2	1
1985-86	18	16	6	12	6	2
1990-91	20	16	4	15	3	2
1995-96	20	14	6	15	5	0
2000-01	20	10	10	16	4	0
2005-06	19	13	6	14	4	1
2010-11	22	13	9	14	6	2

CHANGES: In the early seasons of the show the bookers brought on more women than during the late 80s and 90s. Starting in the 2000s it seems as if the talent bookers starting taking notice of their guests' gender, and worked to have rough equality.

WOMEN IN SPORTS

US Olympic Participation and Medaling

	American Male Participants	American Female Participants	American Male Medalists	American Female Medalists	Male Olympic Disciplines	Female Olympic Disciplines
1972	316	84	105 (35% of male participants)	27 (32% of female participants)	31	17
1976	278	118	88 (32%)	41 (35%)	31	20
1980* USA BOYCOTT	0	0	0	0	31	21
1984* USSR BOYCOTT	339	183	181 (53%)	109 (60%)	31	24
1988	332	195	118 (36%)	55 (28%)	32	26
1992	355	190	106 (30%)	89 (47%)	34	28
1996	375	271	120 (32%)	106 (39%)	36	31
2000	333	253	104 (31%)	110 (43%)	39	37
2004	279	254	90 (32%)	126 (50%)	39	38
2008	306	282	129 (42%)	132 (47%)	40	39
2012	261	268	72 (28%)	134 (50%)	39	40

CHANGES: From 1972 to 2012 there was a 314% increase in American female participants in the Olympics. The percentage of American Olympians that are female has more than doubled from 1972 to 2012.

NOTES: 2012 will be the first year that more women than men compete in the Olympics for America, but China actually sent more women than men in 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004

The medal totals from 1984 seem inflated because the Soviet Union did not participate. In every Olympics that the USSR competed (72, 76, and 88), more Soviet women earned medals than American women.

Sports-reference.com

Title IX and Sports Participation

High School Sports

	Male Participants	Female Participants
1971-72	3,666,917	294,015 (7% of participants)
2007-08	4,372,115	3,057,266 (41%)

All NCAA Varsity Athletes

	Male Participants	Female Participants
1971-72	170,384	29,972 (15% of participants)
2007-08	222,838	166,728 (43%)

NCAA 10 year/738 institution Study

	Male Participants	Female Participants
1995-96	126,401	69,386 (35% of participants)
2001-02	130,377	85,738 (40%)
2004-05	132,741	88,329 (40%)

CHANGES: Female participation in High School athletics is up 940% from the passage of Title IX while the female participation in college athletics is up 456%. Male participation is up 19% at the HS level and 31% at the college level.

Top 10 Women's Basketball Salaries, compared to other institutional salaries

All coaches salaries from *USA Today* databases unless otherwise listen, university president salaries are from *Chronicle of Higher Education*

	Women's B-Ball	Men's B-Ball	University President
Tennessee	\$2.0 million	\$1.5 million	\$345,000
Connecticut	\$1.6 million*	\$2.7 million	\$370,833
Baylor	\$1.1 million	\$1.8 million	\$413,865
Rutgers	\$1.1 million	\$650,000^	\$550,000
Texas	\$1.1 million	\$2.4 million	\$667,212
Oklahoma	\$948,400	\$2.1 million	\$527,265
Texas A&M	\$827,737*	\$1.6 million	\$525,000
Maryland	\$806,239	\$1.6 million^	\$300,000
Ohio State	\$798,200*	\$3.2 million	\$1.99 million
Louisiana State	\$666,000*	\$1.1 million^	\$525,000

*Coaches are male (43% of women's coaches are male; all the men's basketball coaches, men's football coaches, and university presidents here are male

^data via local media

Sports Illustrated Covers

Sports Illustrated Magazine served as the standard bearer in sports journalism for the second half of the 20th century. *SI* covered sports with an intellectual bent unlike most other sports magazines. Both Kurt Vonnegut and Hunter S Thompson wrote for the magazine at points. Reaching the cover of *SI* means you have been recognized as being elite in your field.

	Issues Released	Covers with Men	Covers with Women	Covers with Animals
1970	51	48	2* (4%)	
1975	51	47	1 (2%)	2
1980	52	48	3 (6%)	1
1985	53	51	3 (6%)	
1990	52	45	4 (8%)	
1995	58	54	4^ (7%)	
2000	60	53	5 (8%)	
2005	59	55	4 (7%)	
2010	59	55	5 (8%)	

*In 1970 one of the women featured on the cover was an actress starring opposite Joe Namath in a movie. The other woman was the cover model for the *Sports Illustrated* Swimsuit Issue. In every year one of the women on the cover is the cover model for that issue.

^One of the women in 1995 is Joe Montana's wife, who was on the cover purely because she was his wife.

ESPN Anchors

This data shows how women have permeated the field of Sports News, as Anchors for ESPN's Flagship show SportsCenter.

Women have a long history of struggling within Sports Media. More so than other journalistic fields, those who are covered by sports journalism and those who consume sports journalism have been hostile to female reporters. In 1978 courts determined it was illegal to bar female reporters from entering locker rooms; a ruling meant specifically for the MLB and NFL since the NBA and NHL already had open access policies.

The first female Color Commentator in the MLB was Betty Caywood in 1964 and the first play-by-play came from Mary Shane in 1977. Sherry Ross was the first woman to serve as a Color Commentator for an NHL game in 1992 and was the first female NHL play-by-play announcer in 2009. The first female NFL Color Commentator was Lesley Visser in 2001 and the first and only play-by-play announcer was Gayle Sierens in 1987.

Suzyn Waldman has been on the New York Yankees radio broadcast, since 2005. She has faced much discrimination in her position, routinely being ranked as one of the least liked New York Sportscasters by fans, and suffering routine derision from other New York sports personalities.

SportsCenter is the flagship show of ESPN, the self described World Wide Leader in Sports. Airing throughout the day, *SportsCenter* is the go to news show for die-hard sports fans throughout America. ESPN first went on air in 1979 and has employed female *SportsCenter* anchors since its first day.

	Male Anchors	Female Anchors
1980	6	1 (14%)
1985	5	2 (29%)
1990	11	3 (21%)
1995	20	3 (13%)
2000	29	6 (17%)
2005	25	4 (14%)
2010	38	6 (14%)
2012	37	10 (21%)

WOMEN IN FEDERAL POLITICS

Female Presidential Candidates with over 50,000 Votes

1968* – Charlene Mitchell (Communist Party)

1,075 Votes [First woman on record to surpass 1,000 votes]

1972 – Linda Jenness (Socialist Workers)

52,799 Votes

1984 – Sonia Johnson (Citizens)

72,200 Votes

1988 – Lenora Fulani (New Alliance)

217,219 Votes (0.2% of the Vote; 4th place)

1992 – Lenora Fulani (New Alliance)

73,714 Votes

2008 – Cynthia McKinney (Green)

161,313 Votes

Female Vice Presidential Candidates on Tickets with over 1,000,000 Votes

1924* – Marie Brehm (Herman P Faris/Prohibition)

56,268 Votes [First female VP on ticket with over 1,000 votes]

1984 – Geraldine Ferraro (Walter Mondale/Democratic)

37,577,185 Votes

2000 – Winona LaDuke (Ralph Nader/Green)

2,882,738

2008 – Sarah Palin (John McCain/Republican)

59,948,323

NOTES: There has been little consistency with female performance on the top of the ticket. Just 4 years after the first woman recorded votes, a woman surpassed the 50,000 threshold. But another woman wouldn't pass it again for a dozen years. In 1988 Lenora Fulani came in fourth, the best finish any woman has had in the general election.

Presidential Debate Moderators

	First Debate Moderator	Second Debate Moderator	Third Debate Moderator	Fourth Debate Moderator
1960	Howard K. Smith	Frank McGee	Bill Shadel	Quincy Howe
1976	Edwin Newman	Pauline Frederick	Barbara Walters	
1980	Bill Moyers	Howard K Smith		
1984	Barbara Walters	Edwin Newman		
1988	Jim Lehrer	Bernard Shaw		
1992	Jim Lehrer	Carole Simpson	Jim Lehrer	
1996	Jim Lehrer	Jim Lehrer		
2000	Jim Lehrer	Jim Lehrer	Jim Lehrer	
2004	Jim Lehrer	Charlie Gibson	Bob Schieffer	
2008	Jim Lehrer	Tom Brokaw	Bob Schieffer	
2012	Jim Lehrer	Candy Crowley	Bob Schieffer	

From 1976 to 1984 the debates were sponsored by the League of Women Voters. Under the League of Women Voters' stewardship, women made up 43% of moderators.

In 1987 the two parties established the Commission on Presidential Debates. Under the Commission on Presidential Debates, women have been selected to moderate 11% of debates.

Jim Lehrer alone has moderated more than twice as many debates as women have.

*Both moderators of Vice Presidential debates sponsored by the League of Women Voters were male. Of the Six Vice Presidential debate moderators selected by the Commission on Presidential debates, half were female.

Female Cabinet Members

	President	Female Cabinet Members
1969-73	Nixon	0
1973-77	Nixon/Ford	1
1977-81	Carter	3
1981-85	Reagan I	2
1985-89	Reagan II	2
1989-93	Bush (41)	3
1993-97	Clinton I	3
1997-2001	Clinton II	4
2001-05	Bush (43) I	3
2005-09	Bush (43) II	5
2009-13	Obama I	4
2013-	Obama II	3

US Congress Members

	Women in the House of Reps.	Women in the Senate
1970	10 (2%)	1 (1%)
1975	19 (4%)	0 (0%)
1980	15 (3%)	2 (2%)
1985	23 (5%)	2 (2%)
1990	29 (7%)	2 (2%)
1995	48 (11%)	9 (9%)
2000	58 (13%)	9 (9%)
2005	70 (16%)	14 (14%)
2010	74 (17%)	17 (17%)
2012	76 (17%)	17 (17%)
2013	77 (18%)	20 (20%)

Via *Womenincongress.house.gov*

Female Incumbency

At least one woman has sought reelection to the senate in every election cycle since 1990. In the last 22 years both male and female senators have a reelection rate of roughly 87%.

Reelection Rate of U.S. Senators by Gender, 1990-2012

Cycle	# Men	Won	Lost	% Won	# Women	Won	Lost	% Won
1990	31	30	1	96.8	1	1	0	100.0
1992	27	22	5	81.5	1	1	0	100.0
1994	24	22	2	91.7	2	2	0	100.0
1996	20	19	1	95.0	1	0	1	0.0
1998	25	23	2	92.0	4	3	1	75.0
2000	26	20	6	76.9	3	3	0	100.0
2002	25	22	3	88.0	3	2	1	66.7
2004	21	20	1	95.2	5	5	0	100.0
2006	23	17	6	73.9	6	6	0	100.0
2008	27	23	4	85.2	3	2	1	66.7
2010	19	16	3	84.2	6	5	1	83.3
2012	17	15	2	88.2	6	6	0	100.0
Total	285	249	36	87.4	41	35	6	87.8

Note: Includes U.S. Senators running for election that were first appointed into office. Table compiled by Smart Politics.

This trend holds true for House Elections too.

From 1956 to 2006 female members of congress won 95.8% of their reelections compared to male members winning 94.5% of their reelection campaigns. On average female incumbents won 67.3% of the vote in their races while male incumbents similarly won 64.5% of the vote.

Via Palmer, Simon "Breaking the Political Glass Ceiling: Women and Congressional Elections"

Committee Heads by Gender and Party in the 112th Congress*

House of Representatives

	Female Republican Heads (23 Congresswomen)	Female Democratic Ranking Members (54 Congresswomen)
Committees (20)	1	4
Subcommittees (~100)	10	25

Senate

	Female Republican Ranking Members (5 Senators)	Female Democratic Heads (12 Senators)
Committees (16)	4	4
Subcommittees (73)	5	19

*Data for the chairs and ranking committee and subcommittee members for the upcoming 113th Congress is not fully complete yet.

First Female Head of Secret Service

In March 2013 Barack Obama appointed Julia Pierson as the new Director of the Secret Service. Pierson is the current chief of staff of the Secret Service. She is a three-decade veteran of the force. This appointment is official, since the Senate does not have to confirm the director of the Secret Service. She is replacing Mark Sullivan who served as director for 7 years before retiring in February 2013.

Historically women working in the Secret Service exclusively held clerical positions. There were no female Secret Service agents until 1971, when 4 women simultaneously received appointments. 7 years later in 1978 Special Agent Mary Ann Gordon became the first female agent to get a permanent assignment to the White House detail. That same year a female agent also was assigned to Vice President Walter Mondale. The next major milestone for women in the Secret Service came in 2004 when Barbara Riggs was named deputy director, the first woman to hold that position. Riggs first became an agent in 1975 and was one of the first 10 women to achieve that role.

Federal Judicial Appointees by Gender and President

In the 1970s, because there were so few female lawyers, it was tough, but not impossible to find female judges. By the 1980s, around a third of Law School graduates were female and by the 1990s, almost half were. The slow march toward equality in the courtroom is evident in the Presidential appointments of Federal Judges. As more and more qualified female lawyers become Judges; Democrats have clearly led the way when it comes to increasing diversity in the courts. As of 2013, of the 874 federal judgeships, 39% are held by women.

	Total Appointees	Female Appointees	Percentage Female
Richard Nixon	231	1	0.4%
Gerald Ford	62	1	1.6%
Jimmy Carter	259	40	15.4%
Ronald Reagan	376	31	8.2%
George H.W. Bush	192	36	18.8%
Bill Clinton	373	111	29.8%
George W. Bush	325	72	22.2%
Barack Obama	162	72	44.4%

Before Jimmy Carter, only 8 women had been appointed Federal Judges, with no President appointing more than 3 women. Carter overhauled the Judicial nominating process, taking the nominating power away from individual Senators. This meant that judicial appointments were less political and less about rewarding friends and supporters of the Senators. Once the Executive branch took more of a role in the nomination of Judges, it was possible to nominate more diverse judges who might not be as politically connected as the Senate appointments.

A noticeable trend is that every President since Nixon has appointed a greater percentage of female judges than their most recent party compatriot at the White House.

Via – Federal Judicial Center Database

Presidential Gender Gap

1976 was the last election in which a candidate won both gender by the same margin. Since then the Democratic Party has developed a strong base of support from women while Republicans have seen more support from men. The biggest gender gap in a presidential election came in 2000, when Al Gore won the female vote by 11 points while George W Bush won the male vote by 11 points, creating a 22 point total gap between the two genders.

	Winner	Female Vote	Male Vote	Gender Gap
1976	Jimmy Carter	+2	+2	0
1980	Ronald Reagan	+2	+19	17
1984	Ronald Reagan	+12	+25	13
1988	George HW Bush	+1	+16	15
1992	Bill Clinton	+8	+3	5
1996	Bill Clinton	+16	-1	17
2000	George W Bush	-11	+11	22
2004	George W Bush	-3	+11	14
2008	Barack Obama	+13	+1	12
2012	Barack Obama	+11	-7	18

Female Votes by Marital Status

Married women tend to support Republicans while single women tend to vote for Democrats

	Share of Voting Population	Percentage Vote for Democrat	Percentage Vote for Republican
2012-Married Women	31%	46%	53%
2012-Unmarried Women	23%	67%	31%
2010-Married Women*	+	43%	54%
2010-Unmarried Women*	19%	61%	36%
2008-Married Women	32%	47%	50%
2008-Unmarried Women	21%	70%	29%
2006-Married Women	33%	48%	50%
2006-Unmarried Women	18%	66%	32%

*In 2010 the Edison Research Poll, that year's National Election Pool Poll, did not publish votes by gender and marital status. The numbers used here are from a Lake Research Poll, conducted October 31st through November 2nd 2010. In their accessible press release, the married female share of the vote was not listed.

WOMEN IN LOCAL POLITICS

Women at the State Level

	Female Governors	Female Attorneys General
1970	0 (0%)	0
1975	1 (2%)	0
1980	2 (4%)	0
1985	2 (4%)	2
1990	3 (6%)	2
1995	4 (8%)	10
2000	3 (6%)	9
2005	9 (18%)	6
2010	6 (12%)	5
2012	6 (12%)	8

Women Serving in State Legislatures

Year	Percentage State Legislators that are Female	Total Female Legislators	Democratic Female Legislators	Republican Female Legislators
2005	22.5	1,663	+	+
2006	22.6	1,667	1,045	606
2007	23.4	1,729	1,181	533
2008	23.7	1,751	1,199	537
2009	24.2	1,788	1,255	519
2010	24.5	1,808	1,263	529
2011	23.6	1,744	1,054	671
2012	23.7	1,746	1,051	676
2013	24.1	1,781	1,134	632

Via National Conference of State Legislators, who started collecting their data in 2005. Any earlier data is scant and unorganized.

US Mayors

In the last hundred years, the 50 largest American cities of 2012; have had 52 different women serve as mayor. Of those 50 cities, 19 have never seen a female mayor; including three (New York, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia) of the nation's five largest cities.

Both Portland, Oregon and Sacramento, California had female mayors serve in the 1940s. While those women were counted in the aforementioned tallies, they are not on this list.

Year	Female Mayors
1970	0
1975	4
1980	9
1985	4
1990	10
1995	11
2000	9
2005	9
2010	4
2012	7

WOMEN IN POLITICAL PARTIES

Women in Power by Party

Women served as elected officials throughout the 20th century and into the 21st. In 1992, many in the Democratic Party declared that it would be the “Year of the Woman.” In the last 20 years women have continued to make strides in this field, with Democratic women outpacing Republicans at the national level, and Republican women doing incredibly well at the state level.

Women in Congress:

	Since 1992	Since 1789
Republicans	40	87
Democrats	83	157

Women in the Senate:

	Since 1992	Since 1789
Republicans	8	15
Democrats	19	29

Women as Governors:

	Since 1992	Since 1789
Republicans	13	14
Democrats	9	20

National Party Female Chairpersons

Neither party has a strong record of Chairperson Diversity.

Since 1970 there have been 20 Chairpersons of the Democratic National Committee. Of those 20, only 3 have been women. First was Jean Westwood in 1972, then was Debra DeLee from 1994-1995 and last was Debbie Wasserman-Schultz, who is the current Chairperson and has held that role since 2011.

Since 1970 there have been 19 Chairpersons of the Republican National Committee. Of them only one was female. The lone female Chairperson of the RNC was Mary Louise Smith from 1974-1977.

	Chairwomen	Percentage of Chairpersons that have been female (Since 1970)	Years of Female leadership (Since 1970)	Percentage of Years led by a female Chairperson (Since 1970)
DNC	3	15.0%	5	11.9%
RNC	1	5.3%	3	7.1%

WOMEN IN HIGH SCHOOL

High School Dropouts

I am struggling to find data on High School graduates (which I think will tell us more than this) but this roughly shows what percentage of students in a given year will not graduate.

	Male Dropout Rate	Female Dropout Rate
1972	5.9	6.3
1975	5.4	6.1
1980	6.7	5.5
1985	5.4	5.0
1990	4.0	3.9
1995	6.2	5.3
2000	5.5	4.1
2005	4.2	3.4
2009	3.5	3.4

CHANGES: These numbers are constant.

US DOE, National Center for Education Statistics, institute of education sciences

SAT Scores by Gender

The numbers from 1975, 1980 and 1985 are from a different study than the other numbers, and have not been recalculated in the same fashion that the other numbers were. However, this raw data should give some idea about Gender and Test Performance.

	Avg. Female Verbal Score	Avg. Female Math Score	Avg. Female Total Score	Avg. Male Verbal Score	Avg. Male Math Score	Avg. Male Total Score
1975	441	461	901	441	501	942
1980	428	448	876	439	499	938
1985	436	457	893	448	510	958
1990	496	483	979	505	521	1026
1995	502	490	992	505	525	1030
2000	504	498	1002	507	533	1040
2005	505	504	1009	513	538	1051

	Verbal Gap	Math Gap	Total Gap
1975	0	40	40
1980	11	51	62
1985	12	53	65
1990	9	38	47
1995	3	35	36
2000	3	35	38
2005	8	34	42

<http://professionals.collegeboard.com/profdownload/pdf/RR%2088-9.PDF>

http://professionals.collegeboard.com/profdownload/pdf/06-1868%20RDCBR06-5_070105.pdf

WOMEN AND POST-SECONDARY DEGREES CONFERRED BY FIELD

College Degrees Conferred

A college degree has served as a key to the middle class. The need for a degree to get a decent job has increased in the last 40 years.

	Associate's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	206,023	88,591 (43%)	792,316	341,219 (43%)	213,589	82,790 (39%)
1974-75	360,171	169,154 (47%)	922,933	418,092 (45%)	297,545	1313,227 (44%)
1979-80	400,910	217,173 (54%)	929,417	455,806 (49%)	305,196	148,314 (47%)
1984-85	454,712	251,780 (55%)	979,477	496,949 (51%)	293,472	144,196 (49%)
1989-90	455,102	263,907 (58%)	1,051,344	559,648 (53%)	330,152	172,100 (52%)
1994-95	539,691	321,339 (60%)	1,160,134	634,003 (55%)	403,609	220,566 (55%)
1999- 2000	564,933	340,212 (60%)	1,237,875	707,508 (57%)	463,185	267,056 (58%)
2004-05	696,660	429,124 (62%)	1,439,264	826,264 (57%)	580,151	342,996 (59%)
2009-10	849,452	526,536 (62%)	1,650,014	943,381 (57%)	693,025	417,828 (60%)

CHANGES: Women went from receiving a minority of these degrees to a majority. The amount of Associate's degrees conferred increased 4-fold while the amount given to women increased by almost 6 times. The amount of Bachelor's degrees doubled while the amount conferred to women increased by a shade under 3x. The amount of Master's degrees conferred tripled over 40 years while the amount of women receiving them increased by about 5-fold.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Doctoral Degrees Conferred

The Doctoral degree essentially serves as a prerequisite to a career in academia. The elite thinkers and policy makers have this degree.

	Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	59,486	5,694 (10%)
1974-75	84,904	13,879 (16%)
1979-80	95,631	26,105 (27%)
1984-85	100,785	34,516 (34%)
1989-90	103,508	39,545 (38%)
1994-95	114,266	46,942 (41%)
1999-2000	118,736	53,806 (45%)
2004-05	134,387	67,130 (50%)
2009-10	158,558	81,953 (52%)

CHANGES: While the amount of doctoral degrees almost tripled, the amount of degrees conferred to women improved by a shade under 15-fold.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Degrees conferred in Business & Management

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	105,000	9,234 (9%)	21,561	769 (4%)	620	10 (2%)
1974-75	133,639	21,656 (16%)	36,315	3,041 (8%)	939	39 (4%)
1979-80	186,264	62,625 (34%)	55,008	12,264 (22%)	767	117 (15%)
1984-85	232,282	104,815 (45%)	66,981	20,782 (31%)	827	142 (17%)
1989-90	248,568	116,284 (47%)	76,676	26,091 (34%)	1,093	275 (25%)
1994-95	233,895	112,232 (48%)	93,540	34,609 (37%)	1,391	380 (27%)
1999- 2000	256,070	127,549 (50%)	111,532	44,454 (40%)	1,194	382 (32%)
2004-05	311,574	155,634 (50%)	142,617	60,466 (42%)	1,498	597 (40%)
2007-08	335,254	164,276 (49%)	155,637	69,379 (45%)	2,084	834 (40%)

CHANGES: The number of Bachelor's Degrees in Business and Management tripled between 1969 and 2007, while the number of them conferred on women increased more than 17-fold.

The number of Master's Degrees conferred increased 7-fold, while females earning them increased by 90-fold.

The number of Doctoral Degrees conferred more than tripled, while the number of women who received them increased by the multiple of 83.

NOTES: none

*Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business, Temple University, 2011
Business School Data Trends*

Doctoral Degrees Conferred in Law (LL.B or JD)

	Number of Institutions Conferring Degrees	Total Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Women
1969-70	145	14,196	801 (6%)
1974-75	154	29,296	4,415 (15%)
1979-80	179	35,647	10,754 (30%)
1984-85	181	37,491	14,421 (38%)
1989-90	182	36,485	15,406 (42%)
1994-95	183	39,349	16,757 (43%)
1999-2000	190	38,152	17,514 (46%)
2004-05	198	43,423	21,126 (49%)
2009-10	205	44,345	20,951 (47%)

CHANGES: The number of total degrees conferred increased by just over 3 times, while the amount of those degrees conferred on women increased by 26-fold.

NOTES: There was actually a decrease in women getting law degrees every year from 2004-05 to 2008-09, with 2009-10 showing a slight uptick.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Doctoral Degrees Conferred in Medicine

	Number of Institutions Conferring Degrees	Total Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Women
1969-70	86	8,314	699 (8%)
1974-75	104	12,447	1,629 (13%)
1979-80	112	14,902	3,486 (23%)
1984-85	120	16,041	4,874 (30%)
1989-90	124	15,075	5,152 (34%)
1994-95	119	15,537	6,030 (39%)
1999-2000	118	15,286	6,525 (43%)
2004-05	120	15,461	7,310 (47%)
2009-10	120	16,356	7,888 (48%)

CHANGES: The number of women earning M.D.s increased 11-fold, while the total number of degrees conferred merely doubled.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Degrees Conferred in Architecture

Architecture is one of the more demanding college majors.

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	4,105	217 (5%)	1,427	167 (12%)	35	2 (6%)
1974-75	8,226	1,435 (17%)	2,938	595 (20%)	69	11 (16%)
1979-80	9,132	2,536 (28%)	3,139	894 (28%)	79	13 (16%)
1984-85	9,325	3,306 (35%)	3,275	1,127 (34%)	89	23 (26%)
1989-90	9,364	3,661 (39%)	3,499	1,271 (36%)	103	30 (29%)
1994-95	8,756	3,015 (34%)	3,923	1,613 (41%)	141	46 (33%)
1999- 2000	8,462	3,269 (39%)	4,268	1,760 (41%)	129	44 (34%)
2004-05	9,237	4,015 (43%)	5,674	2,494 (44%)	179	69 (39%)
2009-10	10,051	4,357 (43%)	7,280	3,268 (45%)	210	94 (45%)

CHANGES: The amount of undergraduate degrees conferred in this field doubled, while the amount given to women increased by almost 20. The amount of masters degrees given to women in this field also rose by about 20-fold. The amount of doctoral degrees given to women increased by a staggering 47x.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Degrees Conferred in Education

Education degrees serve as a prerequisite to becoming a school teacher.

Historically this is a female major. I hate to stereotype, but many women seeking a “Mrs.” Degree who have no desire to enter the workplace get an education degree as an undergraduate.

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	163,964	123,544 (75%)	78,020	43,188 (55%)	5,588	1,109 (20%)
1974-75	166,758	122,295 (73%)	117,841	73,411 (62%)	6,975	2,119 (30%)
1979-80	118,038	87,137 (74%)	101,819	71,519 (70%)	7,314	3,214 (44%)
1984-85	88,078	66,824 (76%)	74,667	54,128 (72%)	6,614	3,440 (52%)
1989-90	105,112	82,105 (78%)	84,890	64,421 (76%)	6,503	3,727 (57%)
1994-95	105,929	80,310 (76%)	99,835	76,324 (76%)	6,475	3,985 (62%)
1999- 2000	108,034	81,931 (76%)	123,045	93,964 (76%)	6,409	4,114 (64%)
2004-05	105,451	82,938 (79%)	167,490	128,627 (77%)	7,681	5,124 (67%)
2009-10	101,265	80,539 (80%)	182,139	140,843 (77%)	9,233	6,210 (67%)

CHANGES: The amount of undergraduate degrees awarded to women has stayed relatively constant. The amount of Master's degrees caught up with Bachelor's very quickly for women, but most interesting is the growth of women getting Doctoral degrees in education. Those are the people doing studies and become professors.

This is the first field I've seen where more Master's degrees are granted than Bachelor's. Many municipalities require a Master's degree in education to teach (NYC does), even if you already have a Master's in another field.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Degrees Conferred in Agriculture and Natural Resources

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1970-71	12,672	536 (4%)	2,457	144 (6%)	1,086	31 (3%)
1974-75	17,528	2,467 (14%)	3,067	364 (12%)	991	33 (3%)
1979-80	22,802	6,757 (30%)	3,976	894 (22%)	991	112 (11%)
1984-85	18,107	5,630 (31%)	3,928	1,082 (28%)	1,213	177 (15%)
1989-90	12,900	4,078 (32%)	3,382	1,143 (34%)	1,295	257 (20%)
1994-95	19,832	7,146 (36%)	4,234	1,693 (40%)	1,256	301 (24%)
1999- 2000	24,238	10,395 (43%)	4,360	2,004 (46%)	1,168	365 (31%)
2004-05	23,002	11,015 (48%)	4,746	2,458 (52%)	1,173	410 (35%)
2009-10	26,336	12,817 (49%)	5,211	2,702 (52%)	1,147	522 (46%)

Changes: The female share of degrees in this field skyrocketed from, under 4% in 1970 to well over 40% by 2000. Interestingly, more women get Master's Degrees in this field than get Bachelor's Degrees, a trend not unique to this field.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Degrees Conferred in English Language and Literature

This degree always has attracted women. Over the last 40 years, as a college degree has become a necessity for a middle-class job, a smaller and smaller percentage of college students receive degrees in this field.

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	56,410	37,760 (67%)	8,517	5,191 (61%)	1,213	376 (31%)
1974-75	47,062	29,373 (62%)	9,178	5,715 (62%)	1,595	621 (40%)
1979-80	32,187	20,950 (65%)	6,026	3,845 (64%)	1,196	561 (47%)
1984-85	32,686	21,491 (66%)	4,987	3,264 (65%)	915	501 (55%)
1989-90	49,803	31,366 (63%)	6,317	4,192 (66%)	986	542 (55%)
1994-95	51,170	33,589 (66%)	7,612	4,940 (65%)	1,393	804 (58%)
1999- 2000	50,106	33,982 (68%)	7,022	4,707 (67%)	1,470	859 (58%)
2004-05	54,379	37,225 (68%)	8,468	5,853 (69%)	1,212	718 (59%)
2009-10	53,231	36,181 (68%)	9,201	6,195 (67%)	1,322	810 (61%)

Changes: The Percentage of Doctoral Degrees conferred to women has almost doubled, making this the rare field where women are a majority of PhDs.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Degrees Conferred in Mathematics and Statistics

Probably the most pure of all disciplines, mathematics is the theoretical background of both the science and business world.

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	27,442	10,265 (37%)	5,636	1,670 (31%)	1,236	96 (8%)
1974-75	18,181	7,595 (42%)	4,327	1,422 (33%)	975	110 (11%)
1979-80	11,378	4,816 (42%)	2,860	1,032 (36%)	724	100 (14%)
1984-85	15,009	6,929 (46%)	2,859	1,001 (35%)	699	109 (16%)
1989-90	14,276	6,602 (46%)	3,624	1,452 (40%)	917	163 (18%)
1994-95	13,494	6,340 (47%)	3,820	1,531 (40%)	1,181	262 (22%)
1999- 2000	11,418	5,463 (48%)	3,208	1,459 (45%)	1,075	272 (25%)
2004-05	14,351	6,414 (45%)	4,477	1,952 (44%)	1,176	335 (28%)
2009-10	16,030	6,943 (43%)	5,634	2,258 (40%)	1,592	476 (30%)

NOTES: The peak of degrees in math occurred in the first year measured here. My personal theory on that is this was because of Cold War funding for math, the fact that Computer Science emerged as a discipline and siphoned off students who would have studied math, and lastly is the growth of business and finance majors.

Women as a percentage of Bachelor's and Master's degrees peaked in 2000. However the amount of women seeking these degrees continued increasing. The trends for Doctoral degrees did not change.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Degrees Conferred in Computer and Information Sciences

This is a newly emerging field that has created many new millionaires and billionaires. This is known as a male-dominated field.

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1970-71	2,388	324 (14%)	1,588	164 (10%)	128	3 (2%)
1974-75	5,033	953 (19%)	2,299	338 (15%)	213	14 (7%)
1979-80	11,154	3,372 (30%)	3,647	764 (21%)	240	27 (11%)
1984-85	39,121	14,384 (37%)	7,101	2,037 (29%)	248	25 (10%)
1989-90	27,347	8,188 (34%)	9,677	2,717 (28%)	627	93 (15%)
1994-95	24,737	7,053 (29%)	10,595	2,790 (26%)	887	161 (18%)
1999- 2000	37,788	10,603 (28%)	14,990	5,012 (33%)	779	131 (17%)
2004-05	54,111	11,986 (22%)	18,416	5,280 (29%)	1,119	214 (19%)
2009-10	39,589	7,179 (18%)	17,953	4,936 (27%)	1,599	349 (22%)

CHANGES: Like math and engineering, women still have not made many strides in this well paying field. Also similar to math and engineering, there is a peak female percentage in this field that is not the most recent date. As a percentage, female reception of Bachelor's Degrees peaked in the 1980s, while for Master's Degrees peaked around 2000.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Degrees Conferred in Engineering

One of the toughest degrees to earn, engineering degrees are known for providing the highest starting salaries to graduates.

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	44,479	330 (1%)	15,593	172 (1%)	3,681	24 (1%)
1974-75	47,131	1,026 (2%)	15,837	411 (3%)	3,181	68 (2%)
1979-80	69,387	6,510 (9%)	16,765	1,230 (7%)	2,546	99 (4%)
1984-85	97,099	13,108 (13%)	22,124	2,436 (11%)	3,269	214 (7%)
1989-90	82,480	11,621 (14%)	25,294	3,541 (14%)	5,030	454 (9%)
1994-95	78,483	12,326 (16%)	29,949	4,921 (16%)	6,108	730 (12%)
1999- 2000	73,323	13,655 (19%)	26,648	5,601 (21%)	5,367	828 (15%)
2004-05	79,544	14,511 (18%)	34,988	7,939 (23%)	6,467	1,204 (19%)
2009-10	88,729	14,896 (17%)	39,346	8,825 (22%)	7,771	1,787 (23%)

CHANGES: The amount of undergraduate degrees conferred doubled while the amount given to women increased by over 4x. There are steady increases in Doctoral degrees conferred while there were peaks and leveling off for both Master's and Bachelor's degrees.

Digest of Education Statistics: National Center for Education Statistics

Degrees Conferred in Psychology

In the second half of the 20th Century this became a female dominated field

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	33,679	14,602 (43%)	5,158	2,183 (42%)	1,962	457 (23%)
1974-75	51,245	26,961 (53%)	9,394	4,359 (46%)	2,913	934 (32%)
1979-80	42,093	26,653 (63%)	9,938	5,842 (59%)	3,395	1,474 (43%)
1984-85	39,900	27,194 (68%)	9,891	6,439 (65%)	3,447	1,708 (50%)
1989-90	53,952	38,616 (72%)	10,730	7,353 (69%)	3,811	2,245 (59%)
1994-95	72,233	52,663 (73%)	15,378	11,168 (73%)	4,252	2,690 (63%)
1999- 2000	74,194	56,743 (76%)	15,740	11,919 (76%)	4,731	3,202 (68%)
2004-05	85,614	66,614 (78%)	18,830	14,930 (79%)	5,106	3,640 (71%)
2009-10	97,216	74,941 (77%)	23,752	18,955 (80%)	5,540	4,062 (73%)

CHANGES: Women went from being a slight minority in the field of psychology to the vast majority of degree recipients. The female share of Psychology Doctorates more than tripled in 50 years.

Degrees Conferred in Physical Sciences

This category covers the fields of physics, chemistry and astronomy, all academic sciences, in addition to covering those who received degrees in science technologies

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	21,439	2,917 (14%)	5,908	839 (14%)	4,271	233 (5%)
1974-75	20,770	3,784 (18%)	5,782	833 (14%)	3,577	293 (8%)
1979-80	23,407	5,546 (24%)	5,167	957 (19%)	3,044	375 (12%)
1984-85	23,694	6,629 (28%)	5,752	1,327 (23%)	3,349	541 (16%)
1989-90	16,056	5,030 (31%)	5,410	1,414 (26%)	4,116	788 (19%)
1994-95	19,247	6,691 (35%)	5,798	1,740 (30%)	4,486	1,043 (23%)
1999- 2000	18,427	7,408 (40%)	4,888	1,721 (35%)	4,017	1,015 (25%)
2004-05	19,104	8,039 (42%)	5,823	2,254 (39%)	4,248	1,177 (28%)
2009-10	23,379	9,517 (41%)	6,063	2,411 (40%)	5,063	1,659 (33%)

CHANGES: Women have made up ground in all three levels of physical science degrees, but while women have become the majority of college graduates, men still receive a disproportionate amount of physical science degrees. Interestingly the total amount of degree recipients in these fields has not increased over the last 40 years.

Degrees Conferred in Biological and Biomedical Sciences

While this is a common major for those entering medical school, biology degrees allow graduates to work in many aspects of the scientific community.

	Bachelor's Degrees Conferred	Degrees conferred to females	Master's Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females	Doctoral Degrees Conferred	Degrees Conferred to Females
1969-70	34,034	10,115 (30%)	5,800	1,825 (31%)	3,289	469 (14%)
1974-75	51,609	17,029 (33%)	6,429	1,875 (29%)	3,334	722 (22%)
1979-80	46,254	19,457 (42%)	6,339	2,297 (36%)	3,568	917 (26%)
1984-85	38,354	18,283 (48%)	5,109	2,334 (46%)	3,465	1,130 (33%)
1989-90	37,304	18,941 (51%)	4,941	2,432 (49%)	3,922	1,444 (37%)
1994-95	55,983	29,249 (52%)	5,873	2,953 (50%)	5,069	2,057 (41%)
1999- 2000	63,630	37,051 (59%)	6,850	3,679 (54%)	5,463	2,395 (44%)
2004-05	65,915	40,811 (62%)	8,248	4,923 (60%)	5,935	2,910 (49%)
2009-10	86,400	50,535 (58%)	10,725	6,114 (57%)	7,666	4,066 (53%)

CHANGES: Five times as many women receive bachelor's degrees in this biology in 2009-10 than women received bachelor's degrees in this field in 1969-70.

Interestingly, the trends in this field mirror the general increases seen by women throughout all fields. While many fields either remained male dominated, or became even more female dominated, this field went from being majority male to majority female, but is not, and was never really, lopsided with either gender.

WOMEN AND EMPLOYMENT RATES

Unemployment Rates

	Male Labor Force Participation Rate (June)	Male Unemployment (June)	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (June)	Female Unemployment (June)
1970	79.6	4.5	43.1	5.7
1975	77.8	8.3	46.3	9.4
1980	77.4	7.6	51.3	7.6
1985	76.1	7.2	54.1	7.5
1990	76.3	5.3	57.4	5.2
1995	75.0	5.6	58.7	5.7
2000	74.8	3.8	60.0	4.1
2005	73.4	5.0	59.2	5.1
2010	71.2	10.4	58.5	8.3
2012	70.3	8.4	57.8	8.0

Worker Reemployment by Gender

Every 2 years the Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates the reemployment of displaced workers from the three preceding years. If someone was laid off between the three calendar years of 2009-2011 and was employed at the date of the January 2012 survey, they count as reemployed.

	Male Reemployment Rate	Female Reemployment Rate
1994	71%	63%
1996	78%	68%
1998	79%	73%
2000	79%	67%
2002	65%	61%
2004	68%	61%
2006	74%	66%
2008	70%	64%
2010	49%	49%
2012	61%	50%
Average	69%	62%

BLS, Displaced Workers Summary

INCOME CHANGES

\$1.00 in 1979 was worth \$2.86 in 2007. Let's compare that to change in pre-tax income:

	Percent Change from 1979-2007	Inflation	Lag behind Inflation
Top 1%	241%	286%	-45%
Top Fifth	89%	286%	-197%
Middle Fifth	19%	286%	-267%
Bottom Fifth	11%	286%	-275%

Share of Household Income going to each income quintile (1967-2011)

	1967 Share	2011 Share	Percent Change
Top Quintile	43.6%	51.1%	+17%
2 nd Quintile	24.2%	23.0%	-5%
Middle Quintile	17.3%	14.3%	-17%
4 th Quintile	10.8%	8.4%	-22%
Bottom Quintile	4.0%	3.2%	-20%

Average Earnings by Educational Attainment (2010 Dollars)

	1975	2010	Percent Change
Bachelor's	\$49,983	\$57,621	+15%
Some College	\$33,997	\$34,366	+1%
High School	\$31,788	\$31,003	-2%

Data via Fall 2012 issue of *National Journal* "The Next Economy"

WOMEN AND CRIME

Homicide Victims by Gender

Year	Female Victims	Male Victims
1976	4,590 (24%)	14,171
1980	5,232 (23%)	17,788
1985	4,880 (26%)	14,079
1990	5,115 (22%)	18,304
1995	5,022 (23%)	16,552
2000	3,733 (24%)	11,818
2005	3,545 (21%)	13,122
2010	2,918 (22%)	10,058

Bureau of Justice Statistics (1976-2005), and United States Census (2010)

WOMEN IN CAREERS OUTSIDE OF THE HOME

Firefighting Occupations

*Excludes volunteers and administrators

	Total Firefighters	Female Firefighters
1983	170,000	1,700 (1.0%)
1985	186,000	1,500 (0.8%)
1990	205,000	4,900 (2.4%)
1995	237,000	6,000 (2.5%)
2000	233,000	7,000 (3.0%)
2005	243,000	8,000 (3.3%)
2010	301,000	10,800 (3.6%)

CHANGES: The number of female firefighters increased by over 6-fold over the 27 years.

NOTES: The first full-time female firefighter in America was hired by Arlington, VA in 1974. The first female FDNY Firefighter was hired in 1982.

US Dept. of Labor, BLS, Household Data Survey

Women in Orchestras

The traditional “Big Five” American Orchestras (New York Philharmonic, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Philadelphia Orchestra and Cleveland Orchestra) have never had a female Music Director. Of the next nine most prominent orchestras (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Houston, Baltimore, Washington D.C., Minnesota, and St. Louis) only the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra has ever had a female Music Director.

Baltimore hired Marin Alsop in 2007, amid controversy. When rumors swirled that Alsop was a frontrunner, the musicians on the search committee started lobbying heavily against her. The *Washington Post* obtained a letter stating that 90% of BSO musicians opposed her hiring*. Non-Musician members of the committee did not relent to the musicians’ pressure and hired Alsop anyway. After 2 years she had fully smoothed over the problems with the musicians and currently has her position until at least 2015.

Other notable female Music Directors include Xian Zhang and JoAnn Falletta. Zhang became head of The Giuseppe Verdi Orchestra of Milan in 2009. Falletta has led the Buffalo Philharmonic since 1998.

**Via Time Magazine*

Women in Medicine

Women in Medicine (Sorted by Median Salary)

Salary data via SalaryWizard TM

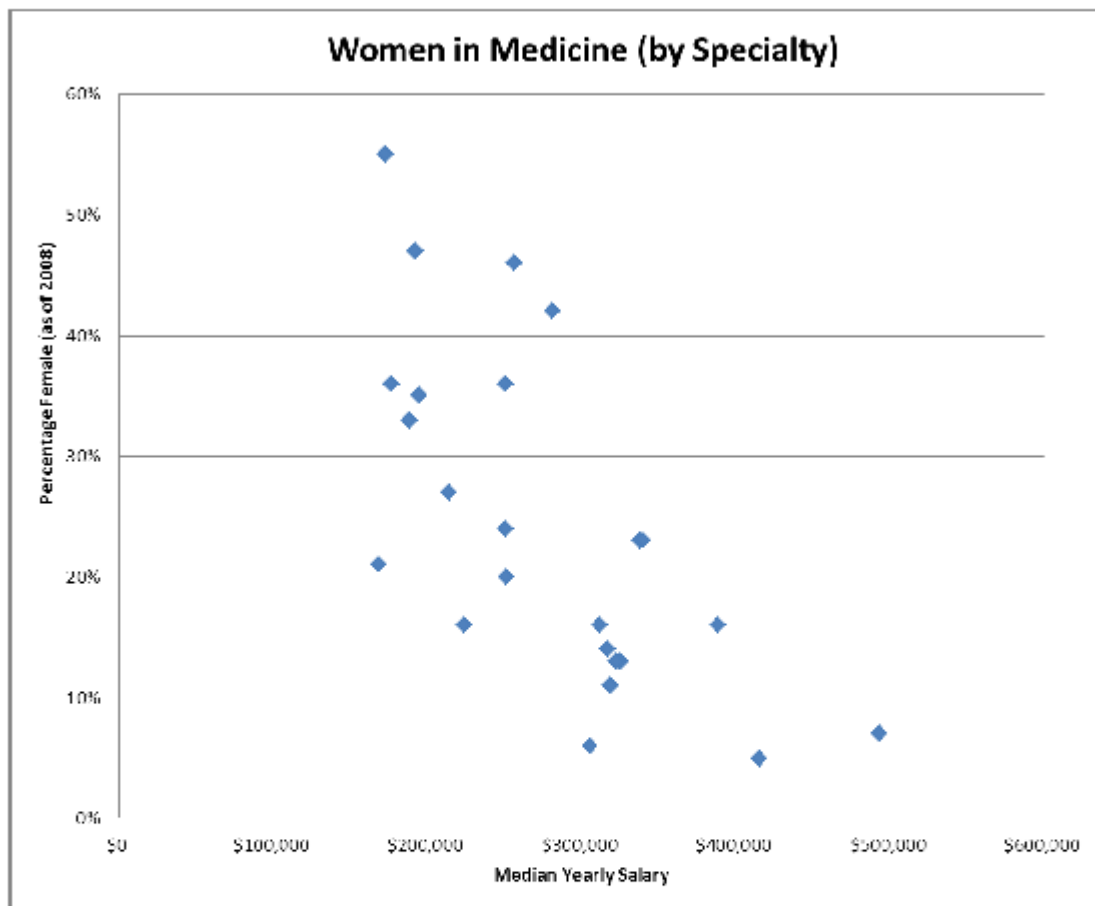
Gender Breakdown via AMA, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US

	Specialty	Median Yearly Salary	Percentage Female (as of 2008)
1	Neurological Surgery	\$493,102	7%
2	Orthopedic Surgery	\$415,554	5%
3	Radiology	\$388,713	16%
4	Diagnostic Radiology	\$339,708	23%
5	Anesthesiology	\$337,992	23%
6	Plastic Surgery	\$325,854	13%
7	Gastroenterology	\$322,368	13%
8	Cardiovascular	\$318,932	11%
9	Otolaryngology	\$316,720	14%
10	General Surgery	\$312,101	16%
11	Urological Surgery	\$305,381	6%
12	Dermatology	\$281,477	42%
13	OB/GYN	\$256,285	46%
14	Ophthalmology	\$251,744	20%
15	Emergency Medicine	\$250,808	24%
16	Path.-Anatomic/Clin.	\$250,733	36%
17	Pulmonary Diseases	\$223,833	16%
18	Neurology	\$213,849	27%
19	Psychiatry	\$194,748	35%
20	Child Psych	\$191,923	47%
21	Internal Medicine	\$188,343	33%
22	Family Medicine	\$176,468	36%
23	Pediatrics	\$172,735	55%
24	General Practice	\$168,550	21%

Women in Medicine (Sorted by Percentage Female)

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The percentage of practicing females making up each medical specialty is not distributed evenly. Females reach their highest numbers in specialties that are perhaps less time-intensive or demanding on one's schedules—specialties such as pediatrics, child psychology, and dermatology. What's more, the percentage of females practicing in each specialty declines markedly past a certain income threshold. Among those specialties with a median yearly income above \$300,000 (nearly half of all specialties listed), no one specialty reaches even 25% female, with the two highest-earning specialties comprising only 7% and 5% women, respectively. The average percentage of women in specialties above this median income level is 13.4%.



Women in Medicine, Trends from 1975-2008 by Specialty

All Specialties

	Total	Female
1975	393,742	35,626 (9%)
1980	467,679	54,284 (12%)
1985	552,716	80,725 (15%)
1990	615,716	104,194 (17%)
1995	720,325	149,404 (21%)
2000	813,770	195,537 (24%)
2008	954,224	276,417 (29%)

Anesthesiology

	Total	Female
1975	12,861	1,819 (14%)
1980	15,958	2,388 (15%)
1985	22,021	3,710 (17%)
1990	25,981	4,608 (18%)
1995	32,853	6,422 (20%)
2000	35,715	7,343 (21%)
2008	42,230	9,881 (23%)

Cardiovascular Disease

	Total	Female
1975	6,933	185 (3%)
1980	9,823	327 (3%)
1985	13,224	598 (5%)
1990	15,862	839 (5%)
1995	18,998	1,293 (7%)
2000	21,025	1,623 (8%)
2008	22,723	2,424 (11%)

Child Psychiatry

	Total	Female
1975	2,581	659 (26%)
1980	3,271	896 (27%)
1985	3,783	1,193 (32%)
1990	4,343	1,489 (34%)
1995	5,542	2,146 (39%)
2000	6,158	2,504 (41%)
2008	7,358	3,478 (47%)

Dermatology

	Total	Female
1975	4,661	375 (8%)
1980	5,660	628 (11%)
1985	6,582	1,082 (16%)
1990	7,557	1,641 (22%)
1995	8,563	2,453 (29%)
2000	9,675	3,189 (33%)
2008	11,034	4,588 (42%)

Diagnostic Radiology

	Total	Female
1975	3,544	228 (6%)
1980	7,048	656 (9%)
1985	12,887	1,781 (14%)
1990	15,412	2,418 (16%)
1995	19,808	3,757 (19%)
2000	21,104	4,129 (20%)
2008	25,441	5,886 (23%)

Emergency Medecine

	Total	Female
1975	*	*
1980	5,699	0 (0%)
1985	11,283	1,348 (12%)
1990	14,243	2,058 (14%)
1995	19,112	3,297 (17%)
2000	23,064	4,351 (19%)
2008	31,722	7,619 (24%)

Family Medicine

	Total	Female
1975	12,183	590 (5%)
1980	27,530	2,638 (10%)
1985	40,021	5,657 (14%)
1990	47,639	8,248 (17%)
1995	59,345	13,971 (24%)
2000	71,635	20,401 (28%)
2008	85,392	30,563 (36%)

Gastroenterology

	Total	Female
1975	2,381	52 (2%)
1980	4,046	118 (3%)
1985	5,917	269 (5%)
1990	7,493	456 (6%)
1995	9,551	729 (8%)
2000	10,627	927 (9%)
2008	12,722	1,637 (13%)

General Practice

	Total	Female
1975	42,374	2,276 (5%)
1980	32,519	2,039 (6%)
1985	27,030	2,339 (9%)
1990	22,841	2,354 (10%)
1995	16,867	2,361 (14%)
2000	15,213	2,338 (15%)
2008	9,564	1,969 (21%)

General Surgery

	Total	Female
1975	31,562	567 (2%)
1980	34,034	1,150 (3%)
1985	38,169	1,987 (5%)
1990	38,376	2,406 (6%)
1995	37,569	3,302 (9%)
2000	36,716	4,024 (11%)
2008	37,977	6,251 (16%)

Internal Medicine

	Total	Female
1975	54,331	4,006 (7%)
1980	71,531	8,130 (11%)
1985	88,862	14,716 (17%)
1990	98,349	19,171 (20%)
1995	115,168	27,609 (24%)
2000	134,539	37,073 (28%)
2008	160,107	52,578 (33%)

Neurological Surgery

	Total	Female
1975	2,926	18 (1%)
1980	3,341	48 (1%)
1985	4,019	91 (2%)
1990	4,358	139 (3%)
1995	4,888	213 (4%)
2000	4,997	233 (5%)
2008	5,508	363 (7%)

Neurology

	Total	Female
1975	4,131	341 (8%)
1980	5,685	580 (10%)
1985	7,776	1,059 (14%)
1990	9,237	1,462 (16%)
1995	11,397	2,166 (19%)
2000	12,333	2,609 (21%)
2008	15,212	4,144 (27%)

OB/GYN

	Total	Female
1975	21,731	1,777 (8%)
1980	26,305	3,243 (12%)
1985	30,867	5,597 (18%)
1990	33,697	7,551 (22%)
1995	37,652	11,231 (30%)
2000	40,241	14,124 (35%)
2008	42,635	19,698 (46%)

Ophthalmology

	Total	Female
1975	11,129	395 (4%)
1980	12,974	657 (5%)
1985	14,881	1,120 (8%)
1990	16,073	1,550 (10%)
1995	17,464	2,227 (13%)
2000	18,126	2,628 (15%)
2008	18,217	3,645 (20%)

Orthopedic Surgery

	Total	Female
1975	11,379	60 (<1%)
1980	13,996	144 (1%)
1985	17,166	293 (2%)
1990	19,138	421 (2%)
1995	22,037	677 (3%)
2000	22,287	774 (3%)
2008	24,822	1,319 (5%)

Otolaryngology

	Total	Female
1975	5,745	69 (1%)
1980	6,553	141 (2%)
1985	7,267	287 (4%)
1990	8,138	426 (5%)
1995	9,086	693 (8%)
2000	9,417	838 (9%)
2008	10,200	1,393 (14%)

Pathology

	Total	Female
1975	11,720	1,674 (14%)
1980	13,402	2,215 (17%)
1985	15,456	3,217 (21%)
1990	16,170	3,716 (23%)
1995	17,824	4,891 (27%)
2000	18,220	5,408 (30%)
2008	19,125	6,877 (36%)

Pediatrics

	Total	Female
1975	22,192	5,135 (23%)
1980	28,803	8,189 (28%)
1985	36,026	12,440 (35%)
1990	40,893	15,675 (38%)
1995	50,620	22,646 (45%)
2000	62,386	30,322 (49%)
2008	75,129	41,546 (55%)

Plastic Surgery

	Total	Female
1975	2,236	62 (3%)
1980	2,980	120 (4%)
1985	3,951	219 (6%)
1990	4,590	309 (7%)
1995	5,493	478 (9%)
2000	6,200	610 (10%)
2008	7,216	945 (13%)

Psychiatry

	Total	Female
1975	23,922	3,144 (13%)
1980	27,481	4,361 (16%)
1985	32,255	6,539 (20%)
1990	35,163	8,170 (23%)
1995	38,098	10,392 (27%)
2000	39,457	11,648 (30%)
2008	40,904	14,381 (35%)

Pulmonary Disease

	Total	Female
1975	2,335	166 (7%)
1980	3,715	239 (6%)
1985	5,083	352 (7%)
1990	6,080	501 (8%)
1995	7,453	826 (11%)
2000	8,706	1,097 (13%)
2008	10,704	1,722 (16%)

Radiology

	Total	Female
1975	11,527	675 (6%)
1980	11,653	895 (8%)
1985	8,757	680 (8%)
1990	8,492	842 (10%)
1995	8,038	953 (12%)
2000	8,661	1,136 (13%)
2008	9,062	1,459 (16%)

Urology

	Total	Female
1975	6,667	16 (<1%)
1980	7,743	39 (<1%)
1985	8,836	98 (1%)
1990	9,372	134 (1%)
1995	9,886	244 (2%)
2000	10,302	334 (3%)
2008	10,493	652 (6%)

Lawyers, by Gender and Employment Setting

All data is from versions of the American Bar Foundation's *Lawyer Statistical Review*, most recent accessible version the data-set is from 2000.

All Lawyers

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1971	331,567	9,947	3%
1980	552,313	44,185	8%
1985	658,015	85,542	13%
1988	727,631	116,421	16%
1991	796,885	159,377	20%
1995	842,950	202,308	24%
2000	1,066,778	288,060	27%

Federal Judiciary

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	878	19	2.2%
1980	2,611	347	13.3%
1991	3,118	744	23.9%
2000	3,160	939	29.7%

State/Local Judiciary

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	9,471	164	1.7%
1980	16,549	1,307	7.9%
1991	18,417	3,262	17.7%
2000	20,799	4,548	21.9%

Federal Government

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	18,710	713	3.8%
1980	20,132	3,120	15.5%
1991	27,985	7,379	26.4%
2000	28,621	10,049	35.1%

State/Local Government

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	17,063	602	3.5%
1980	30,358	4,523	14.9%
1991	38,242	11,423	29.9%
2000	40,174	14,476	36.0%

Legal Aid/Public Defender

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	*	*	*
1980	8,239	2,142	26.0%
1991	8,816	3,342	37.9%
2000	9,057	3,997	44.1%

Private-Solo

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	118,963	3,843	3.2%
1980	179,868	13,673	7.6%
1991	262,622	53,476	20.4%
2000	324,903	88,029	27.1%

Private-Firm

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	117,122	5,070	4.3%
1980	190,256	10,846	5.7%
1991	324,667	57,485	17.7%
2000	347,998	78,043	22.4%

Private Industry

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	33,593	542	1.6%
1980	54,624	4,097	7.5%
1991	71,022	13,042	18.4%
2000	75,945	20,973	27.6%

Educational Institutions

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	3,732	159	4.3%
1980	6,606	892	13.5%
1991	8,177	2,127	26.0%
2000	9,041	3,135	34.7%

Inactive or Retired

	Total Lawyers	Female Lawyers	% of Field that is Female
1970	16,812	1,247	7.4%
1980	28,581	2,344	8.2%
1991	36,971	5,062	13.7%
2000	43,614	6,660	15.3%

Women in Religion

Jews:

- First female Rabbi was in 1935 in Germany
- First female American Rabbi was in 1972 (Reform)
- Women cannot serve as Orthodox Rabbis, but in the last 20 years many programs have been set up that give Orthodox women religious training similar to that of a Rabbi.
- [As of 2004] Among Conservative Jews women make up 11% of the 1,550 Conservative Rabbis in America. Conservatives started ordaining women in 1985.

Episcopalians:

- First woman was ordained in 1974 against church rule.
- The 1976 General Convention allowed for female ordination.
- In 2006 Katherine Jefferts Schorti was elected Presiding Bishop, the top position for an Episcopalian. She is the only female Primate of the Anglican Church.
- [As of 2009] Women made up 33.4% of Episcopal Clergy
- In November of 2012, the Church of England, the forebear of the Episcopal Church in The United States, voted against ordaining female bishops. This decision does not affect the Episcopal Church but has drawn criticism from both within the Church of England and the secular government of the United Kingdom.

Jehovah's Witnesses:

- Women can be ordained as "ministers" since 1941.
- Women cannot hold the positions of Deacon or Elder and cannot officiate at a baptism, wedding or funeral.
- Their translation of the Bible states, "I do not permit a woman to teach, or to exercise authority over a man, but to be in silence."

Mormons:

- Women cannot be ordained.
- Historically, women could be ordained, meaning there is a precedent allowing the church to ordain women, but the church elects not to.
- The State of Utah gave women the right to vote in 1870, 50 years before national suffrage.

Eastern Orthodox

- Women cannot hold most ordained roles.
- As of 2004 women have been allowed to become deacons.

Roman Catholics:

- Women cannot formally be ordained

Sikhs:

- No formal clergy role; women have full religious equality.

Methodists:

- Women have held preaching roles since founder John Wesley gave a woman a license to preach in 1761.
- In 1956 it was decided women could be ordained with full clergy rights.
- The first female Bishop was ordained in 1980.

Southern Baptists:

- First woman was ordained in 1964.
- Determined that the pastorate ought to be male only in 2000, grandfathering in all of the previous female pastors.

Church of God in Christ (Pentecostal)

- Women are not formally ordained as elders, pastors or bishops.

- The church has created positions women can hold in the church that are not ordained.

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

- Founded in 1988, all major forerunners had started ordaining women as ministers in the 1970s.
- Several women have served as Synod Bishops.

Lutheran Church – Missouri Synod

- Forbids women from being ordained members of clergy.
- Women are allowed to serve as presidents or chairpersons of congregations.

Religious Gender Gap

In virtually every measure of religiousness or spirituality polled by Gallup, women are more religious or spiritual than men are.

Based on poll results from 2009 and 2010, Gallup calculated what they call their basic religiousness index. Here are the results:

	Very Religious	Moderately Religious	Nonreligious
Men	37%	27%	36%
Women	46%	29%	25%

In 2002, Gallup concluded a deep survey into gender and religion in America; here are some of their results:

68% of women consider religion very important while only 48% of men do.

69% of women are members of a house of worship, 59% of men are.

43% of women read the bible weekly, compared to 29% of men.

18% of women participate in a bible study group while 10% of men do.

56% of women pay attention to god when they make decisions while 40% of men do.

The Gallup survey also measured how faith affects spirituality:

74% of women attribute faith to giving them inner peace, while 57% of men do.

64% of women feel that faith gives them forgiveness, compared to 49% of men.

52% of women involved faith in their daily lives compared to 32% of men.

52% of women worship or pray daily, compared to 27% of men.

Women in the US Military

1918 – The Secretary of the Navy allowed women to enter the Marine Corps Reserve and perform clerical work. The first woman to officially join the US Armed Forces was Opha Mae Johnson; Johnson was followed by over 300 women who served during World War I.

1941 – The United States created the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps. By the next year there were 800 recruits training. By 1943 the term Auxiliary was struck from the title and the women serving were paid and commissioned in the same fashion as men in the Army. By the end of the war over 150,000 women were in the Woman's Army Corps. In 1942 the Woman's Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Women's Reserve were established, neither groups were Auxiliary and were treated just as non-combat men were. Over 350,000 women served in during World War II, earning over 1,500 medals, citations and commendations.

1948 – President Harry Truman signed the Women's Armed Services Act, integrating women fully during peacetime, eliminating all female divisions besides the Woman's Army Corps. During the subsequent Korean War, over 120,000 women served.

1989 – Captain Linda Bray becomes the first woman to command soldiers in battle during the Invasion of Panama.

1991 – Over 40,000 women served in virtually every non-combat capacity during the Gulf War.

1996 – The US Supreme Court decided it was unconstitutional for the Virginia Military Institute to only enroll male students.

2008 – Ann Dunwoody of the Army becomes the first woman of any branch to achieve the rank of 4-star general.

2011 – Major General Margaret Woodward commanded the air component of the United State's foray into Libya. This made her the first woman to command an air combat campaign.

2013 – Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta lifted the ban on women serving in combat.

All Branches

Year	Total Enlistees	Female Enlistees	Total Officers	Female Officers
2000	1,152,997	169,084 (14.7%)	217,102	31,356 (14.4%)
2005	1,147,405	165,649 (14.4%)	226,127	34,821 (15.4%)
2010	1,182,657	166,729 (14.1%)	234,713	36,966 (15.7%)

Army

Year	Total Enlistees	Female Enlistees	Total Officers	Female Officers
2000	401,572	62,491 (15.6%)	76,876	10,791 (14.0%)
2005	405,275	57,196 (14.1%)	81,208	12,442 (15.3%)
2010	467,126	60,411 (12.9%)	94,442	15,096 (16.0%)

Navy

Year	Total Enlistees	Female Enlistees	Total Officers	Female Officers
2000	314,083	42,750 (13.6%)	53,288	7,816 (14.7%)
2005	304,973	43,698 (14.3%)	52,880	7,816 (14.8%)
2010	270,460	43,153 (15.9%)	52,679	8,232 (15.6%)

Marine Corps

Year	Total Enlistees	Female Enlistees	Total Officers	Female Officers
2000	155,038	9,499 (6.1%)	17,917	930 (5.2%)
2005	161,044	9,849 (6.1%)	18,792	1,093 (5.8%)
2010	181,221	12,218 (6.7%)	21,391	1,275 (6.0%)

Air Force

Year	Total Enlistees	Female Enlistees	Total Officers	Female Officers
2000	282,304	54,344 (19.3%)	69,021	11,819 (17.1%)
2005	276,113	54,906 (19.9%)	73,247	13,470 (18.4%)
2010	263,439	50,947 (19.3%)	66,201	12,363 (18.7%)

2011 Military Sexual Assaults

Every year the Department of Defense releases a report on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response. The SAPR report refers to those accused of assault with the relatively benign and confusing title of “Subjects,” but for this piece I will refer to them as “Perpetrators.”

Total Reports filed in 2011: 3,192 Reports of Sexual Assault

Completed Investigations in 2011: 2,449 Investigations involving 2,933 perpetrators

Unfounded Reports: 349 perpetrators

Out of the DoD Authority: 486 perpetrators (unknown offenders/foreign perpetrators/foreign prosecutions/perpetrator’s death)

Investigations reviewed for possible action: 1,518 perpetrators

Who was accused:

Service Member on Service Member: 56%

Service Member on non-Service Member: 26%

Unidentified Perpetrator on Service Member: 12%

Non-Service Member on Service Member: 12%

Victim Demographics:

Male: 12%

Female: 88%

Age 16-19: 17%

Age 20-24: 51%

25-34: 23%

35-49: 6%

Age 50+: 1%

Age Unknown: 2%

Perpetrator Demographics:

Male: 89%

Unidentified: 9%

Female: 2%

Age 16-19: 5%

Age 20-24: 35%

Age 25-34: 28%

Age 35-49: 10%

Age 50-64: 1%

Age 65+: <1%

Age Unknown: 21%

Types of Assaults:

Rape: 31%

Aggravated Sexual Assault: 30%

Wrongful Sexual Contact: 25%

Non-Consensual Sodomy: 7%

Abusive Sexual Contact: 4%

Aggravated Sexual Contact: 3%

Indecent Assault: <1%

Attempts to Commit Offenses: <1%

Women-Owned Businesses

As of 2007 women in America owned 7.8 million non-farm businesses, accounting for 30% of the businesses in the nation. From 1997 to 2007 there was a 44% increase in the amount of businesses owned by women, compared to a 22% increase in businesses owned by men; during this decade female-owned businesses added 500,000 jobs while male-owned businesses lost jobs.

However there are still significant barrier for women who own their own businesses. Despite owning 30% of businesses, female owned businesses only accounted for 11% of national sales and 13% of the employment. The average female-owned business has about 25% of the sales of the average male-owned business. The earnings gap between the two genders is stark for the self-

employed: self-employed women earn 55% of what self-employed men make. One explanation is that female-owned businesses tend to be in sectors with smaller, less profitable firms. Another explanation is a lack of capital. Women-owned businesses, on average, start with only 64% of the capital levels of men-owned businesses. Investors are more likely to fund a man than a woman, even in the 21st century.

Women-owned businesses, 1982-2007

	Total Firms	Total Sales^	Firms with paid employees	Employment	Total Payroll^
1982*	2,613,000 (21.7%)	\$98.3 (10.2%)	312,000 (NA)	1,355,000 (NA)	\$11,000 (NA)
1987*	4,115,000 (30.0%)	\$278.1 (13.9%)	618,000 (17.7%)	3,103,000 (15.6%)	\$41,000 (13.7%)
1992*	5,889,000 (34.1%)	\$642.5 (19.3%)	818,000 (26.1%)	6,252,000 (22.8%)	\$105,000 (20.0%)
1997	5,417,000 (26.5%)	\$818.7 (9.7%)	847,000 (16.8%)	7,076,000 (12.0%)	\$149,000 (10.0%)
2002	6,489,000 (29.0%)	\$939.5 (10.8%)	917,000 (17.8%)	7,141,000 (12.9%)	\$174,000 (10.7%)
2007	7,793,000 (29.6%)	\$1,192.8 (10.9%)	911,000 (17.5%)	7,587,000 (13.2%)	\$218,000 (11.1%)

*In 1982, 1987, and 1992 C-Corporations were not included in the data, C-Corporations are companies which are taxed separately from their owners.

^All figures are in the millions

Via US Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration, "Women-Owned Businesses in the 21st Century"

Women in Lobbying

84% of the CEOs at the 50 most active trade lobby groups, are male. Not only that, but on average they make \$600,000 more than the few female CEOs. These 50 groups have spent \$1.85 billion in lobbying since 2009 pay female CEOs considerably less than male CEOs, with the average male earning \$1.93 million a year and the average female CEO earning \$1.31 million a year. Amongst the ten of the CEOs with the highest compensation, there are nine men and only one woman, and that woman makes roughly 60% of what the top three male CEOs each earn. Further, 32 male CEOs earned over \$1 million a year, while only 3 female CEO's earned that much.

Via Bloomberg 5/16/13