

Women in America

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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 Marriage no longer represents the backbone of the American family.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 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.

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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.

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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

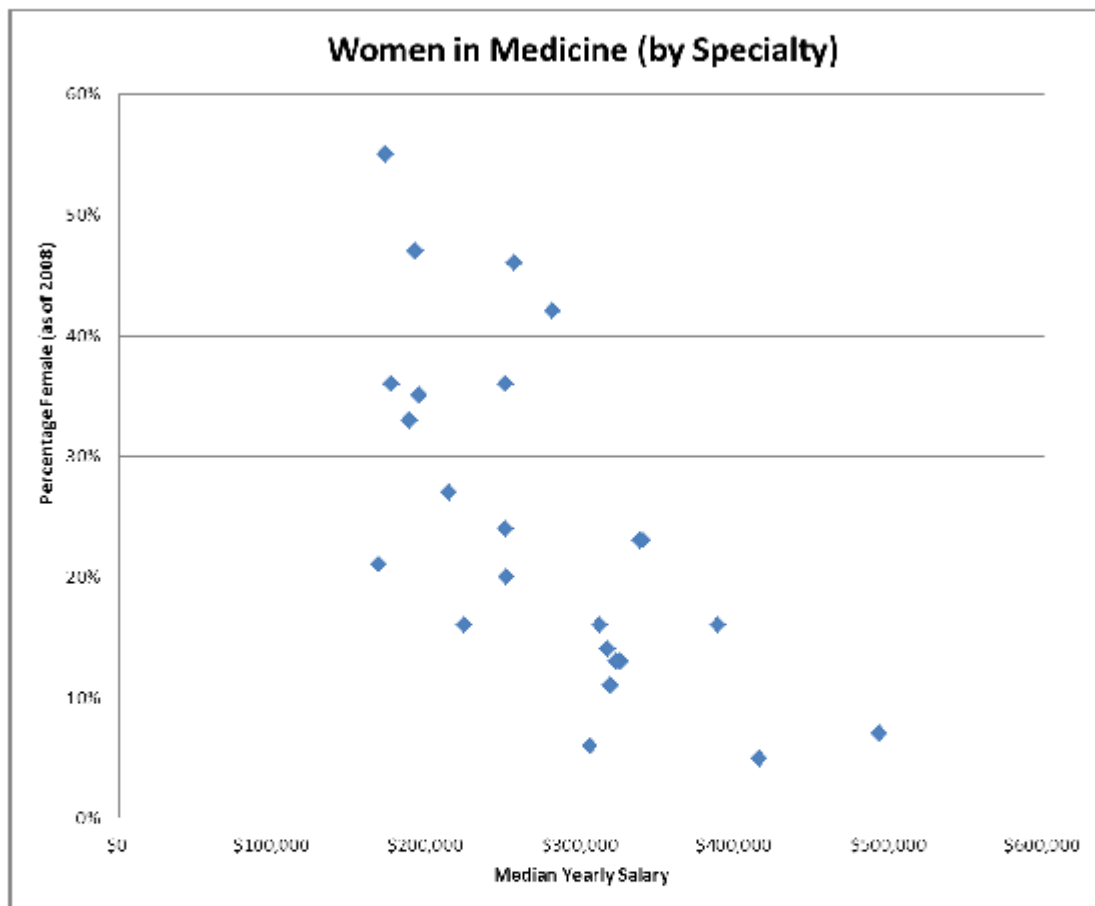
Gender Breakdown via AMA, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the US

| | 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)

| | Specialty | Median Yearly Salary | Percentage Female(as of 2008) |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Pediatrics | \$172,735 | 55% |
| 2 | Child Psych | \$191,923 | 47% |
| 3 | OB/GYN | \$256,285 | 46% |
| 4 | Dermatology | \$281,477 | 42% |
| 5 | Path.-Anatomic/Clin. | \$250,733 | 36% |
| 6 | Family Medicine | \$176,468 | 36% |
| 7 | Psychiatry | \$194,748 | 35% |
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| 9 | Neurology | \$213,849 | 27% |
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| 20 | Gastroenterology | \$322,368 | 13% |
| 21 | Cardiovascular | \$318,932 | 11% |
| 22 | Neurological Surgery | \$493,102 | 7% |
| 23 | Urological Surgery | \$305,381 | 6% |
| 24 | Orthopedic Surgery | \$415,554 | 5% |

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 Medicine

| | 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.

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%

Female Officers

Women Officers in the U.S. Military (2009)

| Ranking/Grade | Army | | Navy | | Marine Corps | | Air Force | | Total Services | |
|--|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total: Men & Women | Women | Total: Men & Women | Women | Total: Men & Women | Women | Total: Men & Women | Women | Total: Men & Women | Women |
| General-Admiral | 11 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 40 | 1 |
| LT General-Vice Admiral | 52 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 150 | 3 |
| MAJ General-Rear Admiral | 95 | 4 | 68 | 7 | 23 | 1 | 106 | 10 | 292 | 22 |
| BRIG General-Rear Admiral | 163 | 13 | 115 | 10 | 41 | 1 | 156 | 17 | 475 | 41 |
| Colonel-Captain | 4,280 | 494 | 3,319 | 398 | 686 | 19 | 3,676 | 401 | 11,961 | 1,312 |
| Enlisted- E9 or below | 457,980 | 59,401 | 273,177 | 42,225 | 182,147 | 11,749 | 263,351 | 51,965 | 1,176,655 | 165,340 |
| Grand Total | 553,044 | 74,411 | 329,304 | 51,029 | 202,786 | 12,951 | 333,408 | 64,984 | 1,418,542 | 203,375 |
| % of Women Officers at the rank of Admiral | 5.9% | | 7.6% | | 2.4% | | 8.9% | | 7.0% | |
| % of Women Officers at the rank of W-1* or above | 15.8% | | 15.3% | | 5.8% | | 18.5% | | 15.5% | |
| % of Women Enlisted at the rank of E9* or below | 13% | | 15.5% | | 6.5% | | 19.7% | | 14.1% | |
| Total Percent of Women | 13.5% | | 15.4% | | 6.4% | | 19.5% | | 14.3% | |

*W-1 and E9 indicate levels of rank and pay grade

Sources: Department of Defense: *DoD Personnel and Procurement Stats*-- via Rutgers Institute for Women's Leadership

2012:

-August: The second woman is named as a 4 four-star general bringing the total to two females out of 38 total four-star generals in the service. However, shortly after the promotion of Air Force General Janet Wolfenbarger, Army General Ann Dunwoody retired and there is once again only one female four-star general out of 38 (2.6%). (Mark Thompson, Time.com, *Female Generals: The Pentagon's first Pair of Four-Star Women*, 8/13/12)

2013:

-January: 36,000 women in the officer corps (16.6% of the officer corps)

-Among the top ranks, 69 of the 976 generals and admirals (7.1%) are women: 28 female generals in the Air Force; 19 in the Army, one in the Marine Corps, and 21 female admirals in the Navy

-18% of the 722,000 enlisted reservists and National Guard troops and 19% of their 113,000 officers are women.

(All January 2013 figures from CNN, *By the Numbers: Women in the U.S. military*. January 24, 2013.)

-September: Army swears in first woman as Judge Advocate General- the service's top lawyer. (J.D. Leibold, *army.mil*, *Army swears in first woman as Judge Advocate General*, 9/4/2013).

Women in the U.S. Military (1960-2008)

| Year | Army | | Navy | | Marine Corps | | Air Force | | Total Services | |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Officers | Enlisted | Officers | Enlisted | Officers | Enlisted | Officers | Enlisted | Officers | Enlisted |
| 1960 | 4.2% | 1.1% | 3.9% | 1% | 0.6% | 1% | 2.9% | 0.8% | 3.4% | 1% |
| | 1.4% | | 1.3% | | 0.9% | | 1.2% | | 1.3% | |
| 1970 | 3.1% | 1% | 3.5% | 1% | 1.9% | 0.9% | 3.4% | 1.4% | 3.2% | 1.1% |
| | 1.2% | | 1.3% | | 0.9% | | 1.5% | | 1.4% | |
| 1980 | 7.7% | 9.2% | 7.8% | 6.5% | 2.7% | 3.6% | 6.5% | 11.4% | 7.7% | 8.5% |
| | 8.9% | | 6.7% | | 5.6% | | 10.9% | | 8.4% | |
| 1990 | 11.9% | 11.4% | 10.9% | 10.4% | 4.6% | 4.9% | 13.3% | 14.1% | 11.5% | 11.1% |
| | 11.4% | | 10.4% | | 4.8% | | 17.2% | | 11.1% | |
| 2000 | 14% | 15.7% | 14.5% | 13.9% | 5% | 6.1% | 17.2% | 19.5% | 14.4% | 14.9% |
| | 15.3% | | 14% | | 6% | | 19.6% | | 14.6% | |
| 2008 | 15.4% | 13.2% | 14.9% | 15% | 5.9% | 6.2% | 18.3% | 19.9% | 15.3% | 14% |
| | 13.5% | | 15% | | 6.3% | | 19.6% | | 14.1% | |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Defense: *Selected Manpower Statistics*-- via Rutgers Institute for Women's Leadership

Key Dates (Source: *army.mil/women*):

-1978: WAC (Women's Army Corps) officially inactivated as a separate corps

- 1980: Secretary of Defense orders the increase of army enlisted women's strength from 65,000 to 70,000 and officers from 9,000 to 13,000
- 1994: DoD barrier prohibiting women from certain jobs that take place near combat units
- Feb 2012: The 1994 DoD barrier lifted, opening up more than 14,000 new jobs and assignment opportunities to women
- 2013: Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff sign a memo paving the way for more women to serve in direct combat roles

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

Average value of lobbying contracts by gender

| | Annual Weighted Average per Contract |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2002 | |
| Single-person contracts (Male) | \$34,117.48 |
| Single-person contracts (Female) | \$41,191.66 |
| | |
| 2007 | |
| Single-person contracts (Male) | \$38,920.93 |
| Single-person contracts (Female) | \$46,086.58 |
| | |
| 2012 | |
| Single-person contracts (Male) | \$33,289.00 |
| Single-person contracts (Female) | \$26,299.00 |

(Credit: Legistorm and *National Journal*/Elahe Izadi)

Women who are Pilots

Pilot Certificates in the U.S. (1960-2010) - Female Pilots

| | | Private | Commercial | Airline Transport (ATP) |
|--------------|---|---------|------------|-------------------------|
| 1960 | % | 3,425 | 738 | 25 |
| | # | 2.45% | 0.78% | 0.15% |
| 1970 | % | 11,409 | 1,897 | 79 |
| | # | 1.58% | 1.01% | 0.23% |
| 1980 | % | 21,554 | 3,993 | 480 |
| | # | 6.03% | 2.17% | 0.69% |
| 1990 | % | 17,301 | 5,210 | 2,082 |
| | # | 5.78% | 3.48% | 1.93% |
| 2000 | % | 14,554 | 5,807 | 4,411 |
| | # | 5.78% | 4.76% | 3.12% |
| 2009 | % | 14,322 | 8,289 | 5,636 |
| | # | 6.76% | 6.59% | 4.06% |
| 2010 | % | 13,566 | 8,175 | 5,580 |
| | # | 6.71% | 6.60% | 3.92% |
| Males (2010) | # | 188,454 | 115,530 | 136,618 |

*Data from FAA via Women of Aviation (wai.org)

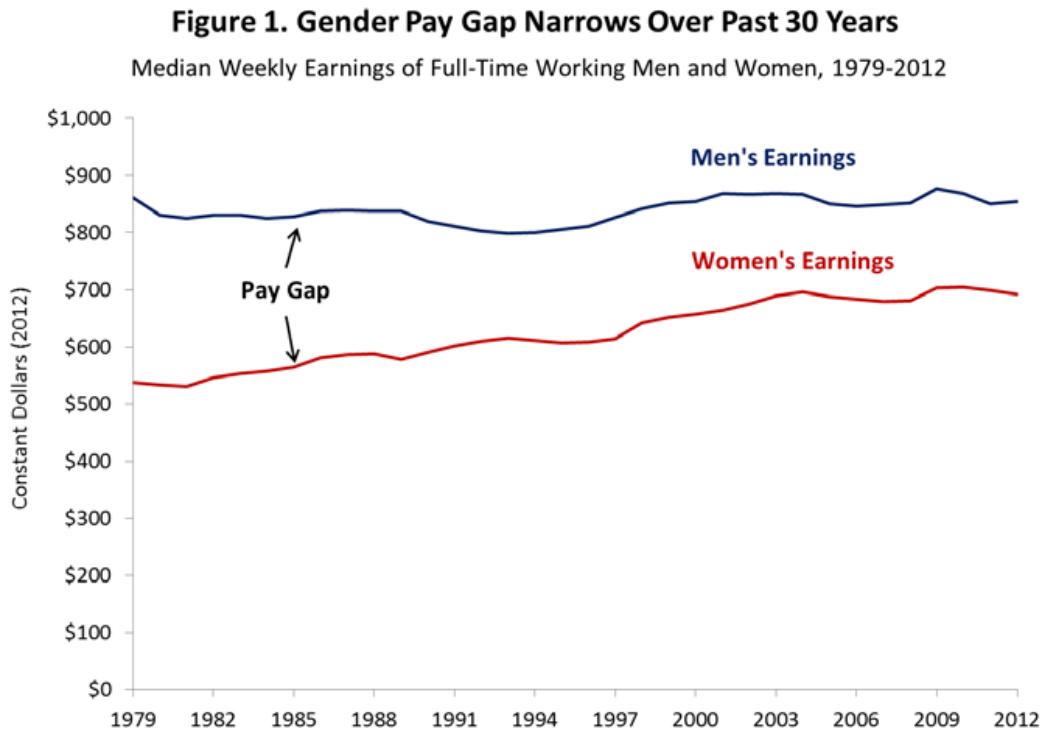
Private Pilot: May fly for pleasure or personal business. Private pilots cannot be paid, compensated to fly, or hired by any operator.

Commercial Pilot: Can be paid, compensated to fly, or hired by operators and are required to have higher training standards than private or sport pilots.

Airline Transport Pilot (ATP): An airline transport pilot is tested to the highest level of piloting ability. The certificate is a prerequisite for acting as a pilot-in-command (Captain) in scheduled airline operations. ATPs, as they are called, typically qualify to fly the major airliners of the US transit system. ATPs must qualify with a range of experience and training to be considered for this certificate.

(Recent FAA regulatory changes from July 2013 now require that all first officers, of co-pilots, are to hold an ATP certificate)

The Gender Wage Gap



Source: JEC Democratic Staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(Cited from Joint Economic Committee Fact Sheet: 4th Anniversary of the Fair Pay Act of 2009)

From 1979 to 2011 the gap between men and women shrank by 32%

- For women aged 55 to 64 it only shrank 24% and for workers over 65 it only shrank 4%

- White women saw their pay gap shrink by 33%, African Americans: 22%, Latinas: 26%

Current figure: Women earn 77¢ for every \$1 men make

(Note: This figure is highly disputed, however, as a fair measure of the differences in earnings between men and women.)

Facts:

- The gender pay gap starts for many women in the first year of their careers

- The gap remains even when taking college majors and job preferences into account. Even within the same field, women still earn less than men

- The gender pay gap increases the student debt loan burden for women early in their careers

- Women earn less than men at every level of education attainment

- The gender pay gap exists in every state and the District of Columbia: the gender gap is widest in Wyoming (34.5%), Louisiana (28%) and West Virginia (27.4%). Women in DC (5.2%), Arizona (13.2%), and California (14%) experienced the narrowest pay gap.

- Once women leave the labor force they face the compounded effect of years of these challenges and they face new challenges on top of that:

-Women have lower Social Security benefits due to their time spent as caretakers outside of the labor force. With this deduction and since women earn less money while in the labor force, they leave the job field with less retirement security

(Sources: Joint Economic Committee *Fact Sheet: 4th Anniversary of the Fair Pay Act of 200*; Transamerica.org...)

The following tables are from the Institute for Women's Policy Research Fact Sheet- updated 2011

Top 10 occupations with the largest gender wage gap (2011)

Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers

| Occupation | Women's Earnings as a percent of men's | Difference in women's median weekly earnings | Percentage of women in occupation |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Property, real estate, and community association managers | 60.6% | \$473 | 57.4% |
| Personal financial advisors | 61.3% | \$594 | 35.9% |
| Credit counselors and loan officers | 61.6% | \$516 | 52% |
| Insurance sales agents | 64.4% | \$368 | 52.3% |
| First line supervisors of housekeeping and janitorial workers | 64.6% | \$350 | 37.4% |
| Financial managers | 65.9% | \$513 | 54.3% |
| Marketing and sales managers | 67.9% | \$533 | 44% |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers | 68.3% | \$251 | 34.9% |
| Chief executives | 69% | \$658 | 24.8% |
| Education administrators | 69.3% | \$471 | 63.5% |

The Wage Gap for the Ten Most Common Occupations for Women- 2010

| | Men's Median weekly earnings | Women's Median Weekly earnings | Women's earning as percentage of men's |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Secretaries and administrative assistants | \$725 | \$657 | 90.6% |
| Registered nurses | \$1,201 | \$1,039 | 86.5% |
| Elementary and middle school teachers | \$1,024 | \$931 | 90.9% |
| Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides | \$488 | \$427 | 87.5% |
| Customer service representatives | \$614 | \$586 | 95.4% |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers | \$782 | \$578 | 73.9% |
| Cashiers | \$400 | \$366 | 91.5% |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and admin workers | \$890 | \$726 | 81.6% |
| Receptionists and information clerks | \$547 | \$529 | 96.7% |
| Accountants and auditors | \$1,273 | \$953 | 74.9% |

The Wage Gap for the Ten Most Common Occupations for Men- 2010

| | Men's Median weekly earnings | Women's Median Weekly earnings | Women's earning as percentage of men's |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Drivers/sales workers and truck drivers | \$691 | \$492 | 71.2% |
| Managers, all other | \$1,395 | \$1,045 | 74.9% |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers | \$782 | \$578 | 73.9% |
| Janitors and building cleaners | \$494 | \$400 | 81.0% |
| Retail salespersons | \$651 | \$421 | 64.7% |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | \$508 | \$419 | 82.5% |
| Construction laborers | \$569 | * | * |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing | \$983 | \$842 | 85.7% |
| Computer software engineers | \$1,590 | \$1,445 | 90.9% |
| Chief executives | \$2,217 | \$1,598 | 72.1% |

The Wage Gap for the Occupations with the Highest Median Weekly Earnings for Women- 2010

| | Men's Median weekly earnings | Women's Median Weekly earnings | Women's earning as percentage of men's |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Physicians and Surgeons | \$1,618 | \$2,278 | 71% |
| Pharmacists | \$1,605 | \$1,930 | 83.2% |
| Chief executives | \$1,598 | \$2,217 | 72.1% |
| Lawyers | \$1,461 | \$1,895 | 77.1% |
| Computer software engineers | \$1,445 | \$1,590 | 90.9% |
| Computer and information systems managers | \$1,415 | \$1,729 | 81.8% |
| Computer programmers | \$1,177 | \$1,243 | 94.7% |
| Human resources managers | \$1,170 | \$1,458 | 80.2% |

The Wage Gap for the Occupations with the Lowest Median Weekly Earnings for Women- 2010

| | Men's Median weekly earnings | Women's Median Weekly earnings | Women's earning as percentage of men's |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers | \$343 | \$396 | 86.6% |
| Miscellaneous agricultural workers | \$349 | \$415 | 84.1% |
| Cashiers | \$366 | \$400 | 91.5% |
| Food preparation workers | \$367 | \$390 | 94.1% |
| Maids and housekeeping cleaners | \$376 | \$455 | 82.6% |
| Waiters and Waitresses | \$381 | \$450 | 84.7% |
| Cooks | \$381 | \$401 | 95.0% |

Sources: Institute for Women's Policy Research Fact Sheet- updated 2011,

<http://www.iwpr.org/publications/pubs/the-gender-wage-gap-2010-updated-march-2011>>.

IWPR compilation of data from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2010. "Household Data Annual Averages."