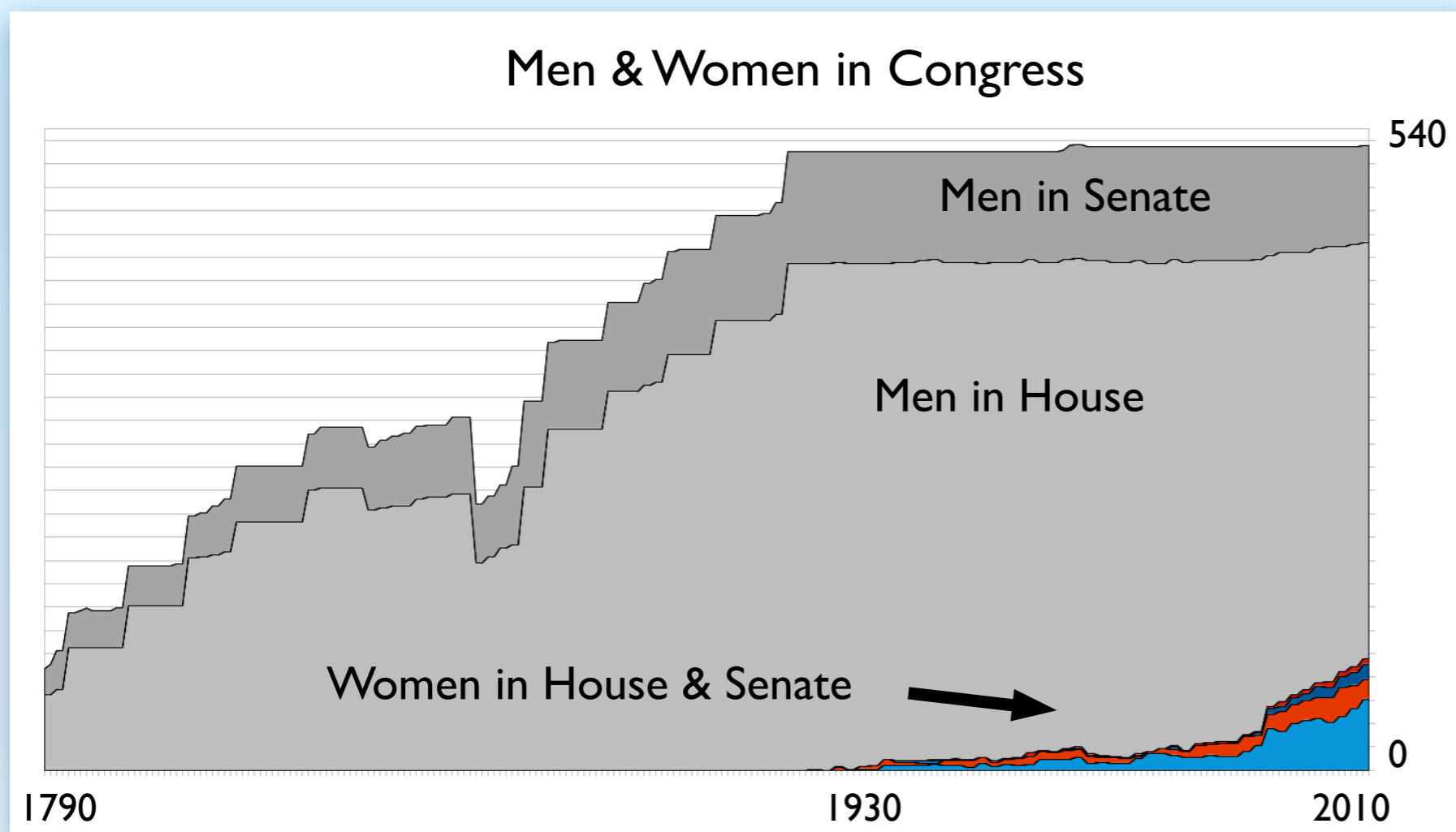




Gender



Congressional Representation

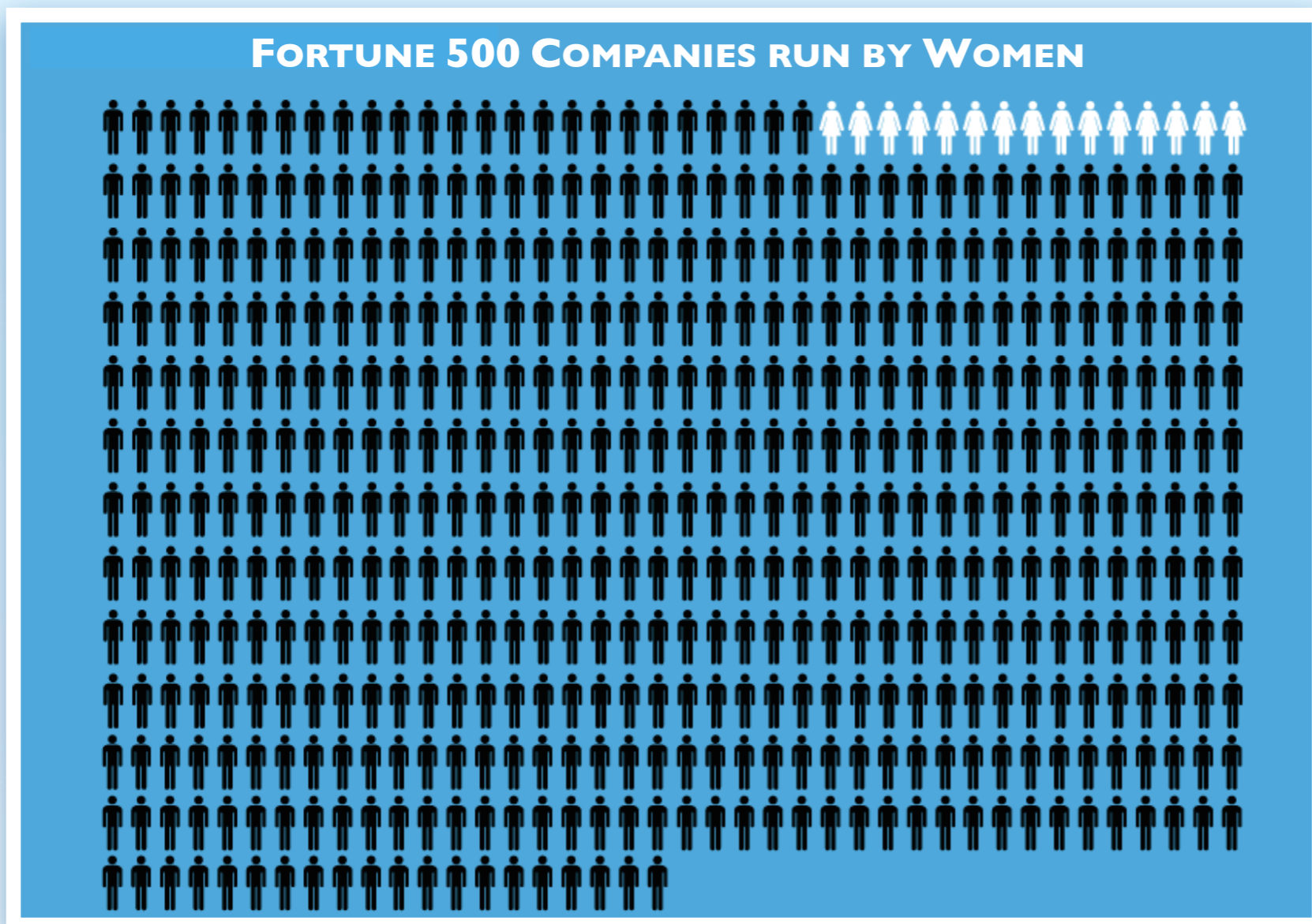


Since the start of Congress in 1789, only 2% of representatives have been women. Women currently hold 17% of Congressional seats: 73 of 435 House of Representatives seats, and 17 of 100 Senate seats.

Source: image adapted from: <http://timeplots.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/women-in-congress.png>. Data for text from, *Women in Elective Office 2012 Fact Sheet*, Center for American Women in Politics,



Fortune 500 CEO's



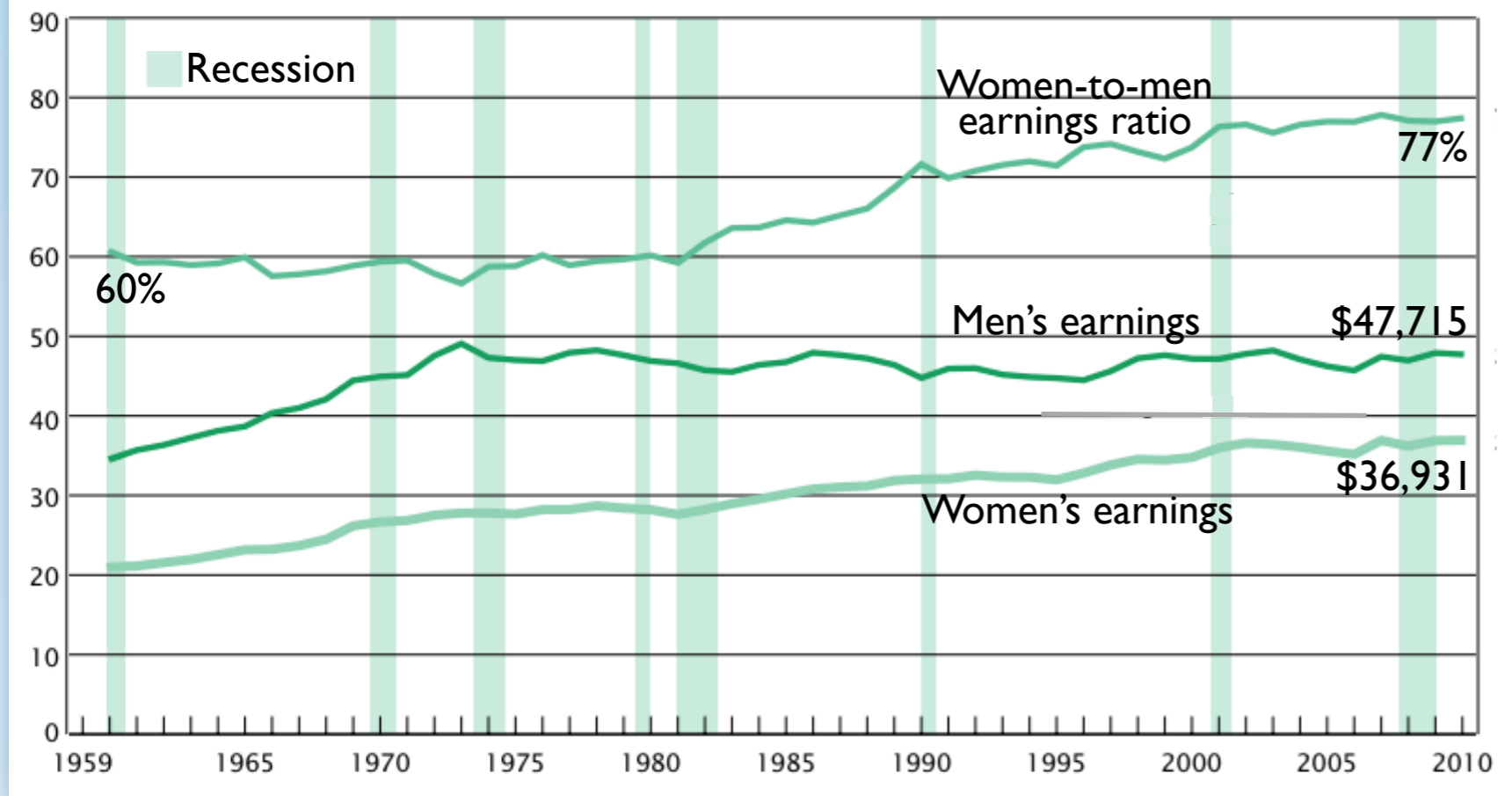
This figure shows the number of Fortune 500 companies that are run by women. **Although women make up about half of the world's population and 40% of the paid labor market, only 15 Fortune 500 companies - or 3% - have women CEOs.**

Source: image by CXO. Data from World Economic Forum's Corporate Gender Gap Report 2010.



The Gender Earnings Gap

Women's Earnings as a Percentage of Men's Earnings

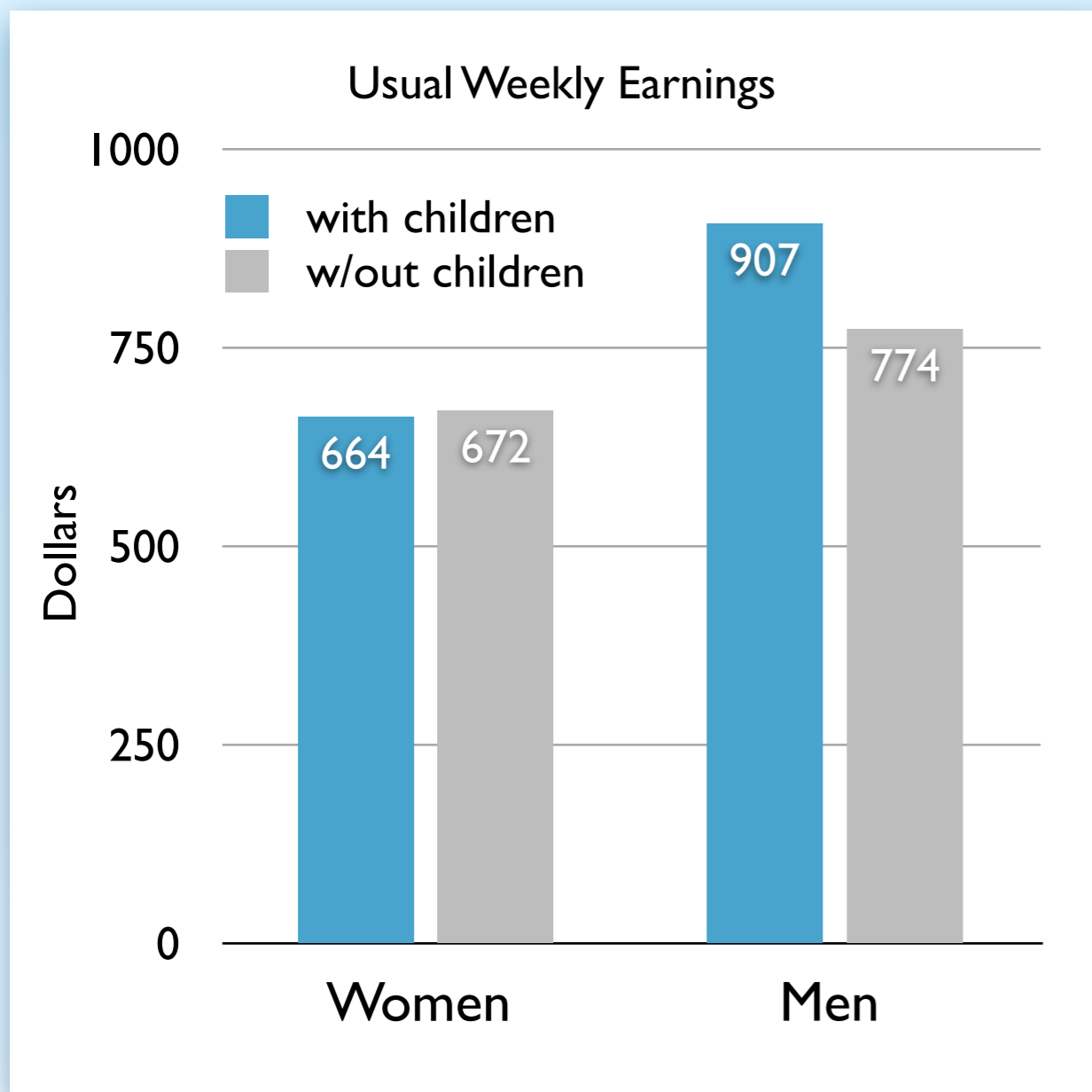


This figure shows women's earnings, men's earnings, and women's earnings as a percentage of men's. It shows that the gender earnings gap has narrowed, with women in the 1960's earning 60% of what men earned, and women in the 2000's earning roughly 77% of what men earned. **If the gap continues to close at the pace it has for the last 50 years, it will take another fifty to close completely. However, the narrowing trend has slowed in the last 10 years, suggesting it may take much longer.**

Source: figure from DeNavas-Walt, Carmen, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Jessica C. Smith, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 2011 Note: Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. For information on recessions, see Appendix A of report.. Earnings in thousands (2010 dollars), ratio in percent. Data: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960-2011 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.



Parenthood: Penalty for Women, Premium for Men

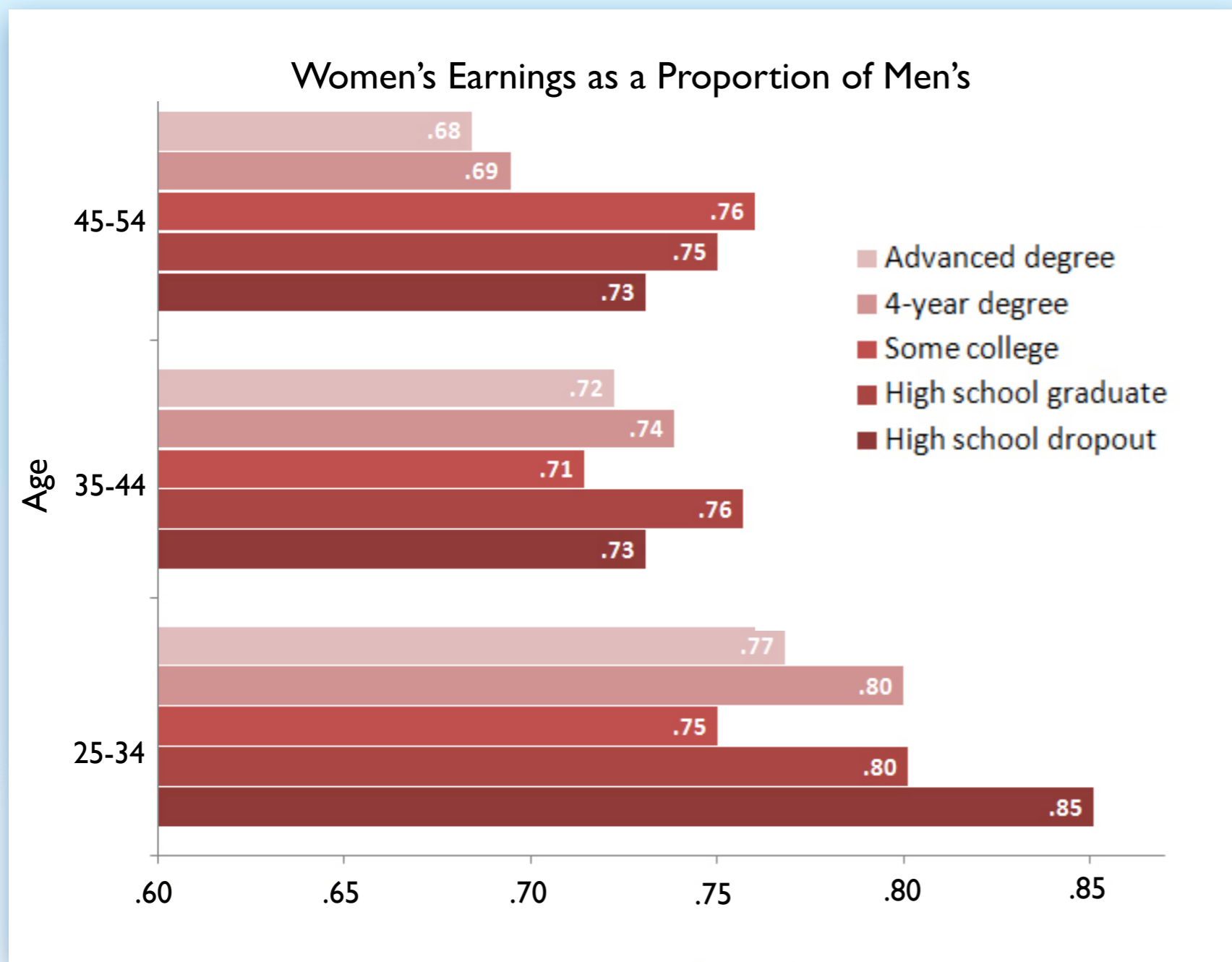


This chart shows usual weekly earnings for full-time working men and women, parents and non-parents. This chart shows that in addition to the general gender earnings gap, *mothers earn less than childless women and fathers earn more than childless men*. In other words, **women face an earnings penalty for having children while men receive an earnings boost.**

Source: Data from "Highlights of Women's Earnings in 2010," report by US Department of Labor, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 1031, July 2011. Notes: earnings are median usual weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers, by gender and presence of own children under 18 years of age.



Age, Education & Earnings

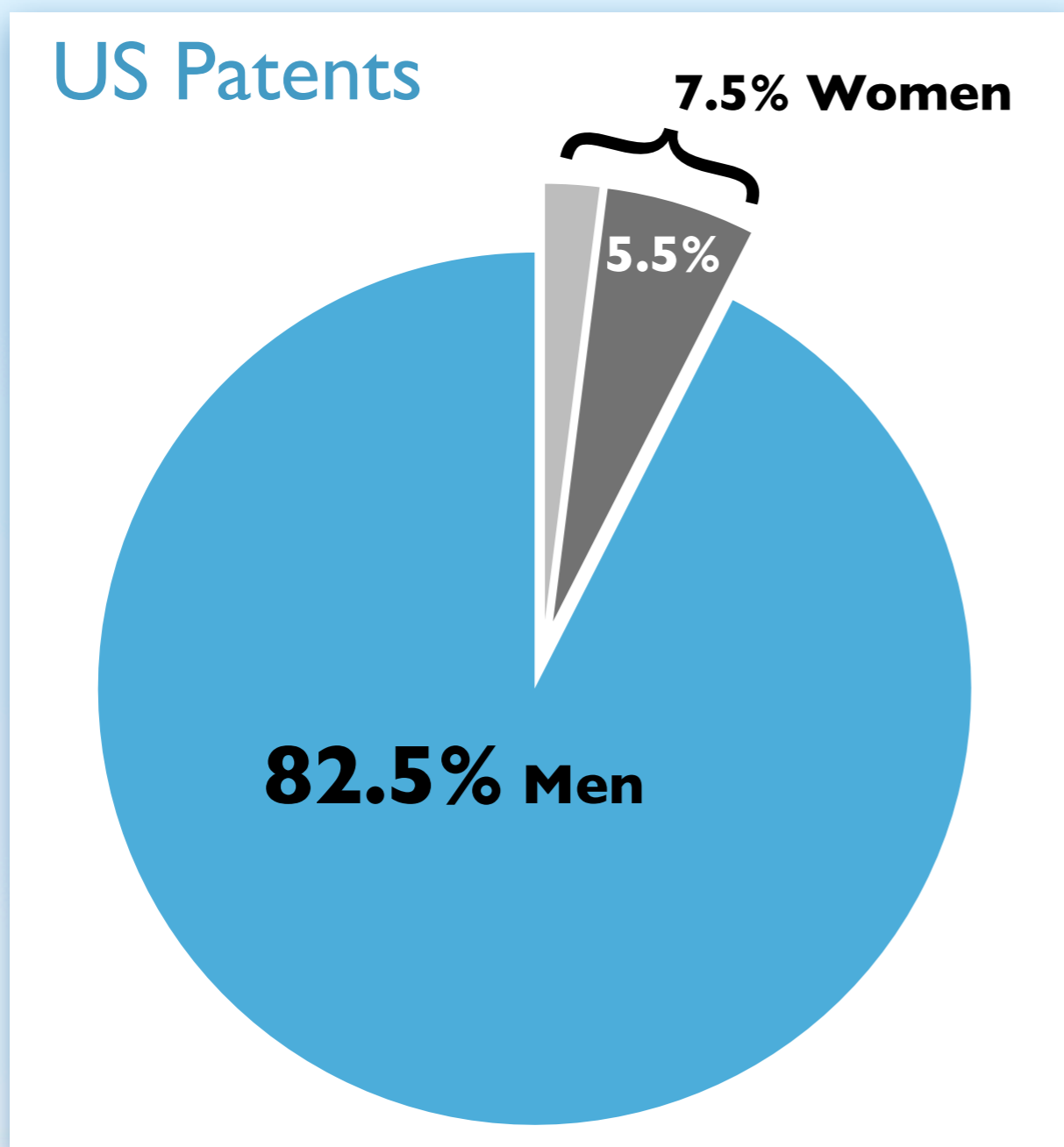


This chart compares wages for men and women by age group and educational attainment. It shows that young women who do not graduate high school earn 85% of what similar men earn, while older women with advanced degrees make only 68% of what similar men earn. In other words, **the gender wage gap widens as workers get older and also as educational attainment increases.**

Source: figure adapted from Phillip Cohen's website: familyinequality.wordpress.com. Data: 2010 Current Population Survey. Notes: data for full-time, year-round workers.



Gender and Patenting



This chart shows the percentage of men and women receiving patents in the US. **While women receive only 7.5% of all patents, only 5.5% are commercialized patents, the most lucrative type.** The most important factor contributing to this patent gender gap is men's over-representation in patent-intensive fields such as electrical and mechanical engineering.

Source: figure generated from findings reported in National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 17888, March 2012. Data: 2003 National Survey of College Graduates, National Science Foundation.

Inequality in the United States

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