

Questions



1. In 2017, _____% of firefighters were women.
2. In 2017, _____% of registered nurses were men.
3. In 2017, _____% of automotive service technicians were women
4. In 2017, _____% of childcare workers were men.
5. In 2017, _____% of carpenters were women.
6. In 2017, _____% of welders were women.
7. In 2017, _____% of dental hygienists were men.
8. In 2017, _____% of electricians were women.
9. In 2017, _____% of cosmetologists were men.
10. Women comprised _____% of the total U.S. labor force in 2016.
11. In 1987, in 17.8% of families in which both wives and husbands were employed, the wife earned more than her husband. In 2015, this percentage was _____.
12. In 1970, wives contributed 26.6% to family income. In 2015, wives contributed _____% to family income.
13. Carpenters are expected to have a percentage employment increase from 2016 to 2026 of _____%.
14. The number of registered nurses is expected to increase by _____ between 2016 and 2026.
15. In 1975, 47.4% of women with children under age 18 were in the civilian labor force. In 2016, _____% of women with children under age 18 were in the civilian labor force.
16. In 1975, 34.3% of women with children under age 3 were in the civilian labor force. In 2016, _____% of women with children under age 3 were in the civilian labor force.
17. In 2017, median weekly earnings for men in architecture and engineering occupations were \$1,518, while for women median weekly earnings were \$_____.
18. In 2017, median weekly earnings for men in construction and extraction occupations were \$796, while for women median weekly earnings were \$_____.
19. In 2017, median weekly earnings for women as registered nurses were \$1,143, while for men median weekly earnings were \$_____.
20. In 2015, women who worked full-time year-round earned _____ cents for each dollar earned by men.

1. 3.5% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
2. 10.1% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
3. 2.4% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
4. 6.3% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
5. 2.2% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
6. 4.5% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
7. 5.1% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
8. 2.5% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
9. 7.4% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
10. 56.8% (<https://blog.dol.gov/2017/03/01/12-stats-about-working-women>)
11. 29.3% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2017/home.htm>)
12. 37.1% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2017/home.htm>)
13. 8% (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/construction-and-extraction/carpenters.htm>)
14. 438,100 or 15% (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/registered-nurses.htm>)
15. 70.8% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2017/home.htm>)
16. 63.1% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2017/home.htm>)
17. \$1,307, or 86% or men's earnings (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
18. \$802, or 101% of men's earnings (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
19. \$1,260, or 10% more than women (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
20. \$0.80 (<http://www.pay-equity.org/info-time.html>)



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