

## Startling Statements—Nontraditional



## Questions

1. In 2014, \_\_\_\_\_% of firefighters were women.
2. In 2014, \_\_\_\_\_% of registered nurses were men.
3. In 2014, \_\_\_\_\_% of automotive service technicians were women
4. In 2014, \_\_\_\_\_% of childcare workers were men.
5. In 2014, \_\_\_\_\_% of carpenters were women.
6. In 2014, \_\_\_\_\_% of welders were women.
7. In 2014, \_\_\_\_\_% of dental hygienists were men.
8. In 2014, \_\_\_\_\_% of electricians were women.
9. In 2014, \_\_\_\_\_% of cosmetologists were men.
10. Women comprised \_\_\_\_\_% of the total U.S. labor force in 2013.
11. In 1987, in 17.8% of families in which both wives and husbands were employed, the wife earned more than her husband. In 2012, this percentage was \_\_\_\_\_.
12. In 1970, wives contributed 26.6% to family income. In 2012, wives contributed \_\_\_\_\_% to family income.
13. Carpenters are expected to have a percentage employment increase from 2012 to 2022 of \_\_\_\_\_%.
14. The number of registered nurses is expected to increase by \_\_\_\_\_ between 2012 and 2022.
15. In 1975, 47.4% of women with children under age 18 were in the civilian labor force. In 2013, \_\_\_\_\_% 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 2013, \_\_\_\_\_% of women with children under age 3 were in the civilian labor force.
17. In 2014, median weekly earnings for men in architecture and engineering occupations were \$1,413, while for women median weekly earnings were \$\_\_\_\_\_.
18. In 2014, median weekly earnings for men in construction and extraction occupations were \$757, while for women median weekly earnings were \$\_\_\_\_\_.
19. In 2014, median weekly earnings for women as registered nurses were \$1,076, while for men median weekly earnings were \$\_\_\_\_\_.
20. In 2013, women who worked full-time year-round earned \_\_\_\_\_ cents for each dollar earned by men.

## Answers

1. **5.7%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
2. **10.0%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
3. **1.4%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
4. **4.5%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
5. **1.7%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
6. **4.8%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
7. **2.9%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
8. **2.4%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
9. **5.4%** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
10. **51.0%** (<http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/cps/women-in-the-labor-force-a-databook-2014.pdf>)
11. **29.0%** (<http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/cps/women-in-the-labor-force-a-databook-2014.pdf>, Table 26)
12. **37.3%** (<http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/cps/women-in-the-labor-force-a-databook-2014.pdf>, Table 25)
13. **12.3%** ([http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep\\_table\\_110.htm](http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_table_110.htm))
14. **525,700** ([http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep\\_table\\_110.htm](http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_table_110.htm))
15. **70.3%** (<http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/cps/women-in-the-labor-force-a-databook-2014.pdf>, see Table 7)
16. **62.1%** (<http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/cps/women-in-the-labor-force-a-databook-2014.pdf>, see Table 7)
17. **\$1,158** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
18. **\$691** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
19. **\$1,190** (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
20. **\$0.78** (<http://www.pay-equity.org/info-time.html>)



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