

Questions



1. In 2021, _____% of firefighters were women.
2. In 2021, _____% of registered nurses were men.
3. In 2021, _____% of automotive service technicians were women.
4. In 2021, _____% of childcare workers were men.
5. In 2021, _____% of carpenters were women.
6. In 2021, _____% of welders were women.
7. In 2021, _____% of dental hygienists were men.
8. In 2021, _____% of electricians were women.
9. In 2021, _____% of cosmetologists were men.
10. Women comprised _____% of the total U.S. labor force in 2020.
11. In 1987, in 17.8% of families in which both wives and husbands were employed, the wife earned more than her husband. In 2020, this percentage was _____.
12. In 1970, wives contributed 26.6% to family income. In 2018, wives contributed _____% to family income.
13. Wind turbine technicians are expected to have a percentage employment increase from 2020 to 2030 of _____%.
14. The number of nurse practitioners is expected to increase by _____ between 2020 and 2030.
15. In 1975, 47.4% of women with children under age 18 were in the civilian labor force. In 2019, _____% 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 2019, _____% of women with children under age 3 were in the civilian labor force.
17. In 2021, median weekly earnings for men in architecture and engineering occupations were \$1,725, while for women median weekly earnings were \$_____.
18. In 2021, median weekly earnings for men in construction and extraction occupations were \$908, while for women median weekly earnings were \$_____.
19. In 2021, median weekly earnings for women as registered nurses were \$1,274, while for men median weekly earnings were \$_____.
20. In 2021, women who worked full-time year-round earned _____ cents for each dollar earned by men.

1. 5.1% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
2. 13.3% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
3. 2.3% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
4. 5.4% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
5. 3.1% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
6. 3.5% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
7. 4.9% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
8. 1.7% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
9. 7.6% (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>)
10. 47% (<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/data/lfp/civilianlfbisex>)
11. 29.9% (<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-income-families.html> Table F22)
12. 37.5% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2020/home.htm> Table 25)
13. 52% (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/fastest-growing.htm>)
14. 121,400 or 45% (<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/nurse-anesthetists-nurse-midwives-and-nurse-practitioners.htm>)
15. 72.4% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2020/home.htm> Table 6)
16. 63.8% (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-databook/2020/home.htm> Table 6)
17. \$1,435, or 83% of men's earnings (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
18. \$720, or 79% of men's earnings (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
19. \$1,437, or 13% more than women (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>)
20. \$0.83 (<https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2022/median-earnings-for-women-in-2021-were-83-1-percent-of-the-median-for-men.htm>)