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1200 18th Street NW, Suite 301
Washington, DC 20036
202 785-5100
iwpr@iwpr.org

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Pay Equity & Discrimination



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About Pay Equity & Discrimination

Women are almost half of the workforce. They are the equal, if not main, breadwinner in four out of ten families. They receive more college and graduate degrees than men. Yet, on average, women continue to earn considerably less than men. In 2012, female full-time workers made only 77 cents for every dollar earned by men, a gender wage gap of 23 percent. Women, on average, [earn less than men](#) in virtually every single occupation for which there is sufficient earnings data for both men and women to calculate an earnings ratio.

IWPR tracks the [gender wage gap](#) over time in a series of fact sheets updated annually. According to our research, if change continues at the same slow pace as it has done for the past fifty years, it will take almost fifty years—or until 2058—for women to finally reach pay parity. IWPR's annual fact sheet on the gender wage gap by occupation shows that women earn less than men in almost any occupation. IWPR's Status of Women in the States project tracks the gender wage gap across states. IWPR's project on [sex and race discrimination](#) in the workplace shows that outright discrimination in pay, hiring, or promotions continues to be a significant feature of working life.

In 2012, female full-time workers made only 77 cents for every dollar earned by men, a gender wage gap of 23 percent.

Pay equity may also be impacted by other more subtle factors than workplace discrimination. IWPR's research shows that, irrespective of the level of qualification, jobs predominantly done by women pay less on average than jobs predominantly done by men. Women have made tremendous strides during the last few decades by moving into jobs and occupations previously done almost exclusively by men, yet during the last decade there has been very little further progress in the [gender integration](#) of work. This persistent occupational segregation is a significant contributor to the lack of significant progress in

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closing the wage gap.

IWPR, in collaboration with [The WAGE Project, Inc.](#), examined consent decree remedies for [sex and race discrimination in the workplace](#). Consent decrees are court approved settlements of law suits where the defendant does not admit guilt but agrees to the implementation of a set of measures to remedy and prevent future occurrence of potentially unlawful practices. In employment discrimination cases, in addition to individual relief (such as monetary damages for the person(s) who brought the discrimination claim), consent decrees typically mandate organizational remedies such as sexual harassment training, the introduction of new grievance procedures, supervisory training or revised performance management, and reward schemes. Click [here](#) for more information.

Resources

[The Gender Wage Gap: 2012](#) | Fact Sheet

[The Wage Gap by Occupation: 2012](#) | Fact Sheet

[Ending Sex and Race Discrimination in the Workplace: Legal Interventions That Push the Envelope](#) | Report

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Slow Job Growth in September Points to Need for Federal Help with Job Creation
by Institute for Women's Policy Research (October 2011)

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The Gender Wage Gap: 2010
by Ariane Hegewisch and Claudia Williams (September 2011)

The ratio of women's and men's median annual earnings was 77.4 for full-time/year-round workers in 2010, essentially unchanged from 77.0 in 2009.

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by Institute for Women's Policy Research (September 2011)



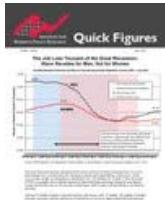
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Women and Men in the Public Sector

by Jeff Hayes, Ph.D. (September 2011)

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Pay Secrecy and Wage Discrimination

by Ariane Hegewisch, Claudia Williams and Robert Drago, Ph.D. (June 2011)

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The New Mexico Pay Equity Initiative in State Contracting

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The Gender Wage Gap by Occupation (April 2011)

by Ariane Hegewisch, Claudia Williams and Amber Henderson



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The Gender Wage Gap: 2010 (Updated April 2011)

by Ariane Hegewisch, Claudia Williams and Amber Henderson
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Ending Sex and Race Discrimination in the Workplace:

Legal Interventions That Push the Envelope (Executive Summary)

by Ariane Hegewisch, Cynthia Deitch and Evelyn Murphy (March 2011)

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Ending Sex and Race Discrimination in the Workplace:

Legal Interventions That Push the Envelope

by Ariane Hegewisch, Cynthia Deitch and Evelyn Murphy (March 2011)

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This report draws on the IWPR/WAGE Consent Decree Database to analyze the injunctive relief awarded in 502 sex and/or race discrimination settlements that became effective between 2000 and 2008.

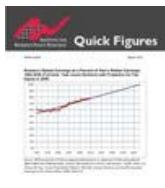
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Monthly Number of Women and Men on Payrolls (Seasonally Adjusted), December 2007– February 2011

by (March 2011)

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Women's Median Earnings as a Percent of Men's Median Earnings, 1960-2009 (Full-Time, Year-Round Workers) with Projection for Pay Equity in 2056

by Jeffrey Hayes (March 2011)

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**Brief Of Amicus Curiae The Institute for Women's Policy
Research in Support of Respondents**
by The Institute for Women's Policy Research (January 2011)

IWPR submits this brief in support of Respondents who are seeking affirmance of the order of class certification generally, and specifically, certification under Rule 23(b)(2). Title VII is a remedial statute providing "make whole relief," including injunctive relief, to those subjected to discrimination in the workplace.

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The Gender Wage Gap 2009 (Updated September 2010)
by Robert Drago, PhD, and Claudia Williams (September 2010)

The ratio of women's and men's median annual earnings, was 77.0 for full-time, year-round workers in 2009, essentially unchanged from 77.1 in 2008. (This means the gender wage gap for full-time year-round workers is now 22.9 percent.) This is below the peak of 77.8 percent in 2007.

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**Separate and Not Equal? Gender Segregation in the Labor
Market and the Gender Wage Gap**
by Ariane Hegewisch, Hannah Leipmann, Jeffrey Hayes, and Heidi Hartmann (September 2010)

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**Separate and Not Equal? Gender Segregation in the Labor
Market and the Gender Wage Gap**
by Ariane Hegewisch, Hannah Liepmann, Jeffrey Hayes, and Heidi Hartmann (August 2010)

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Occupational gender segregation is a strong feature of the US labor market. While some occupations have become increasingly integrated over time, others remain highly dominated by either men or women. Our analysis of trends in overall gender segregation shows that, after a considerable move towards more integrated occupations in the 1970s and 1980s, progress has completely stalled since the mid 1990s. Occupational segregation is a concern to policy makers for two reasons: it is inefficient economically, preventing able people from moving into occupations where they could perform well and that would satisfy them more than the ones open to them. And occupational

segregation is a major cause for the persistent wage gap. Our analysis confirms that average earnings tend to be lower the higher the percentage of female workers in an occupation, and that this relationship is strongest for the most highly skilled occupations, such as medicine or law. Yet this is also a strong feature of jobs requiring little formal education and experience, increasing the likelihood of very low earnings for women working in female-dominated, low-skilled occupations such as childcare.

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The Gender Wage Gap by Occupation

by Ariane Hegewisch and Hannah Liepman (March 2010)

The gender wage gap and occupational segregation – men primarily working in occupations done by other men, and women primarily working with other women – are persistent features of the US labor market. During 2009, median weekly earnings for female full-time workers were \$657, compared with \$819 per week for men, a gender wage ratio of 80.2 percent (or a gender wage gap of 19.8 percent). Women's median earnings are lower than men's in nearly all occupations, whether they work in occupations predominantly done by women, occupations predominantly done by men, or occupations with a more even mix of men and women. Four of ten women (39.7 percent, down from 43.6 percent in 2008) work in traditionally female occupations, and slightly more than four of ten male workers (43.6 percent, down from 46.1 percent in 2008) work in traditionally male occupations.¹ Typically, male dominated occupations pay more than female dominated occupations at similar skill levels. Therefore, tackling occupational segregation is an important part of tackling the gender wage gap.

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