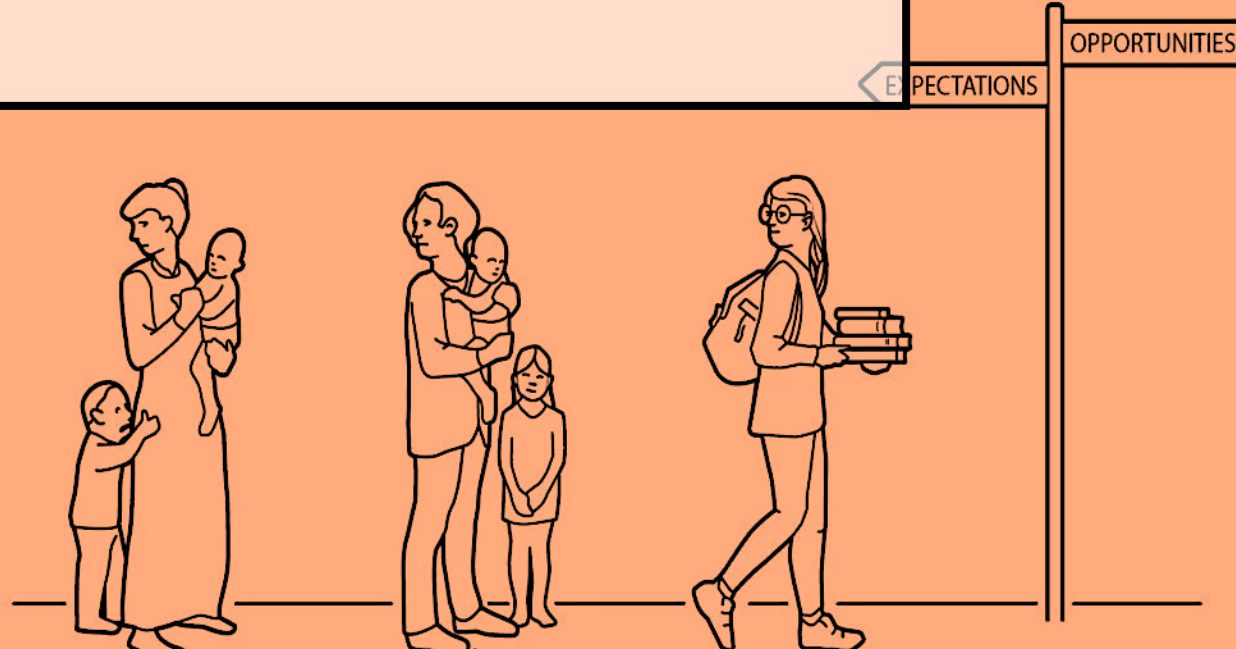
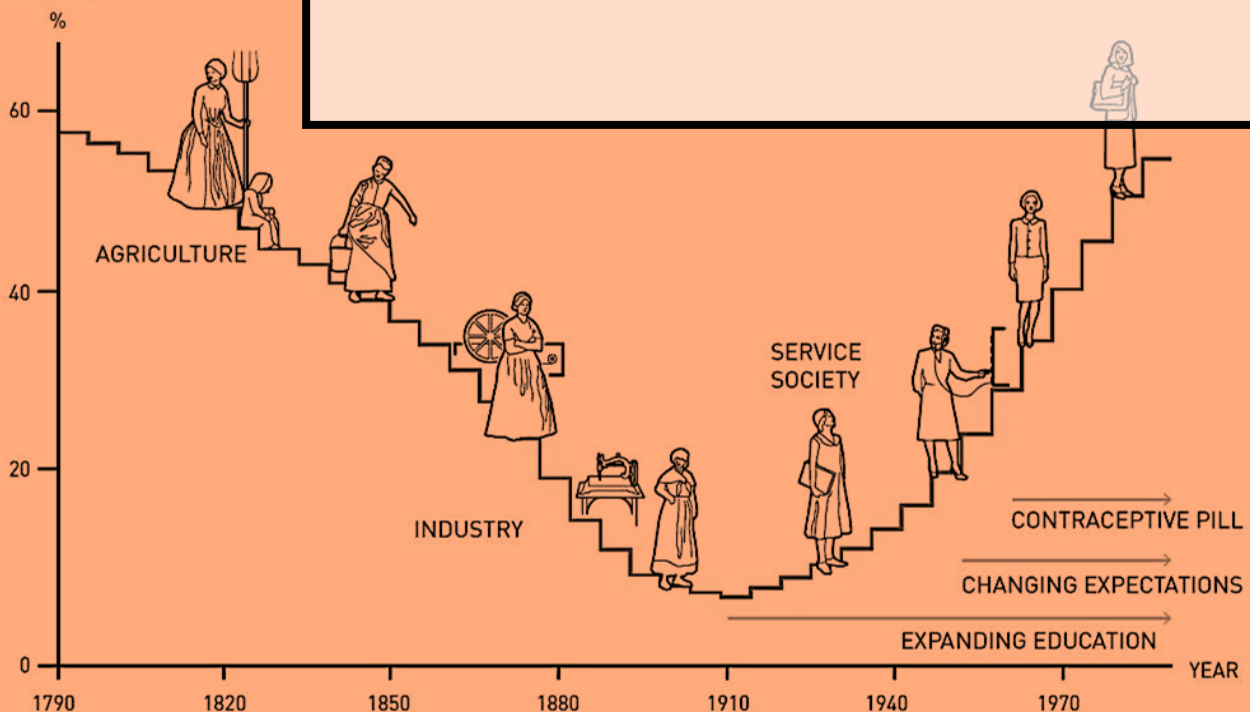
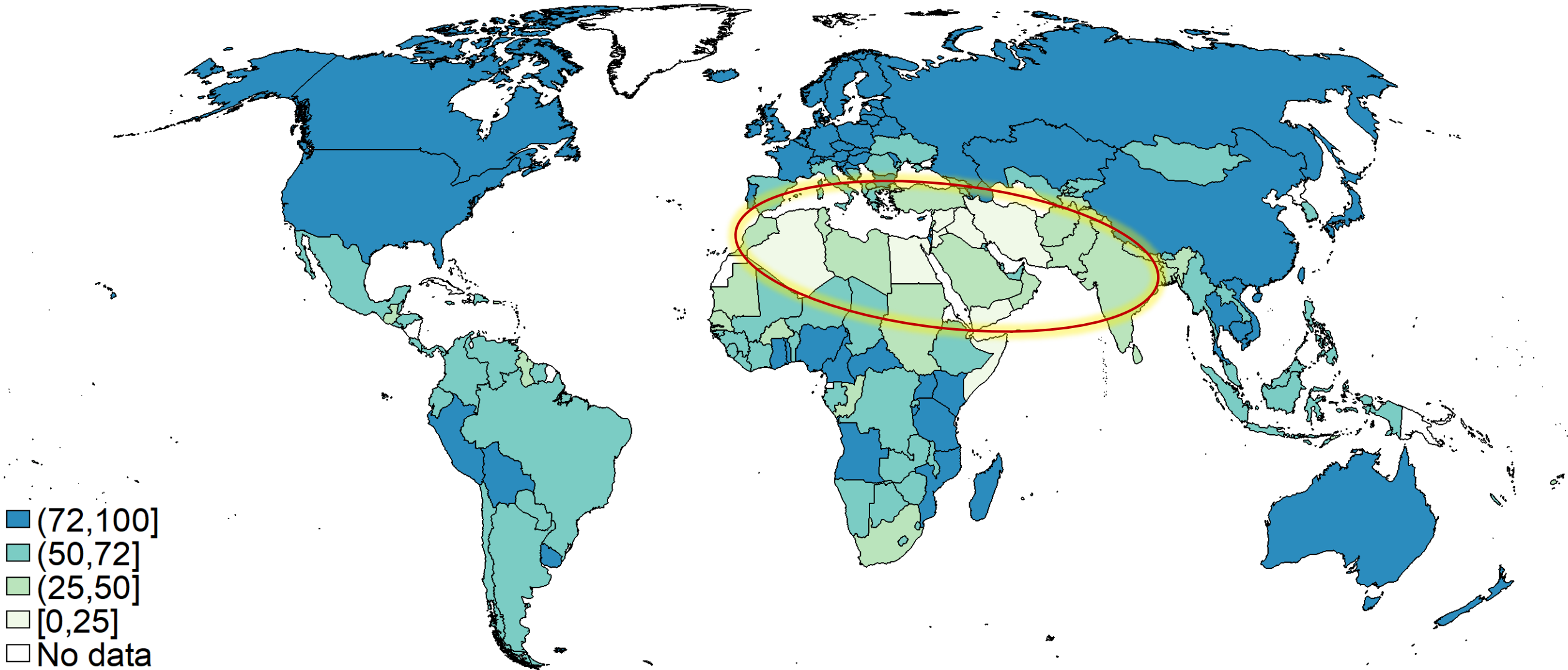


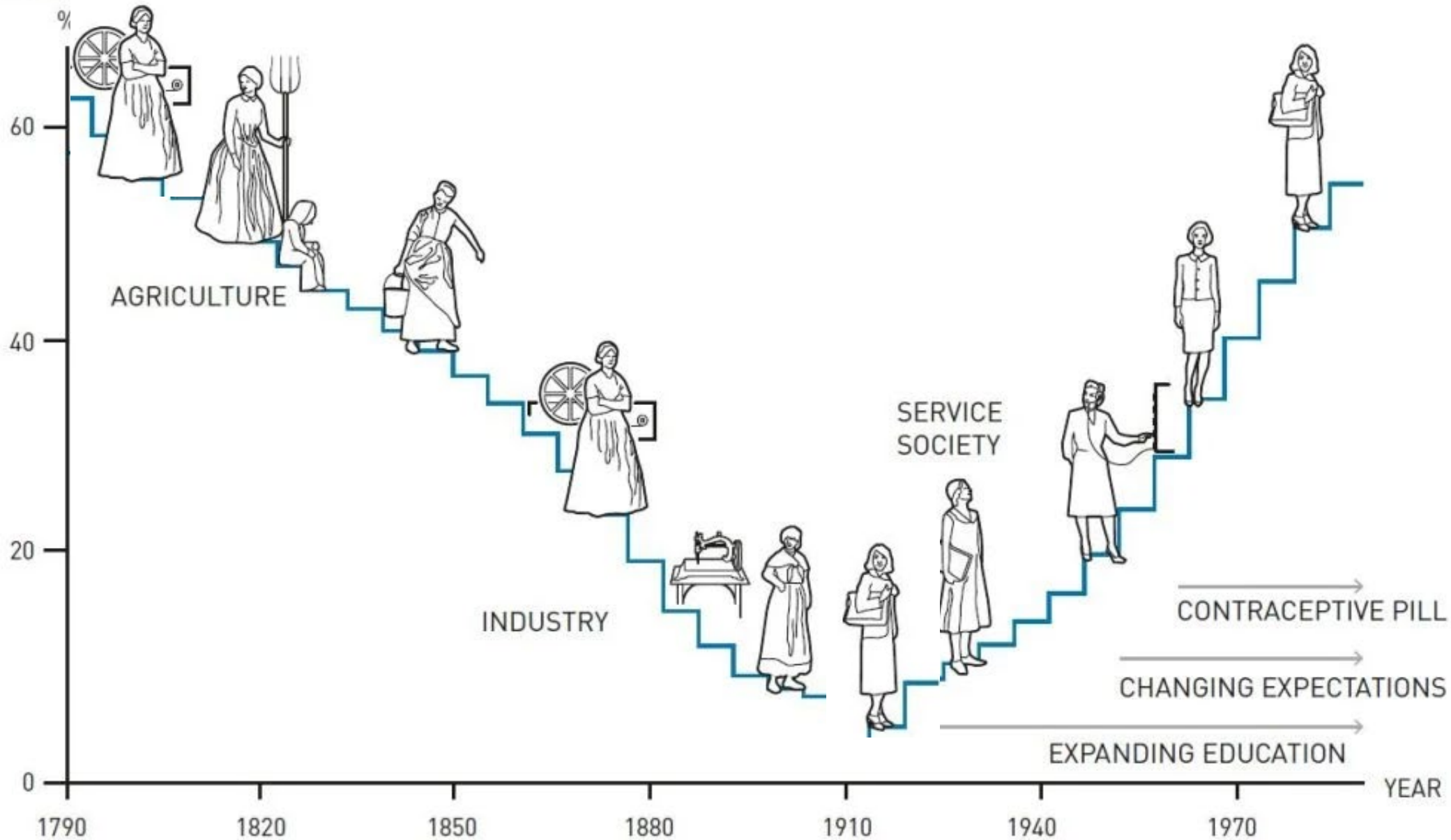
AN EVOLVING ECONOMIC FORCE



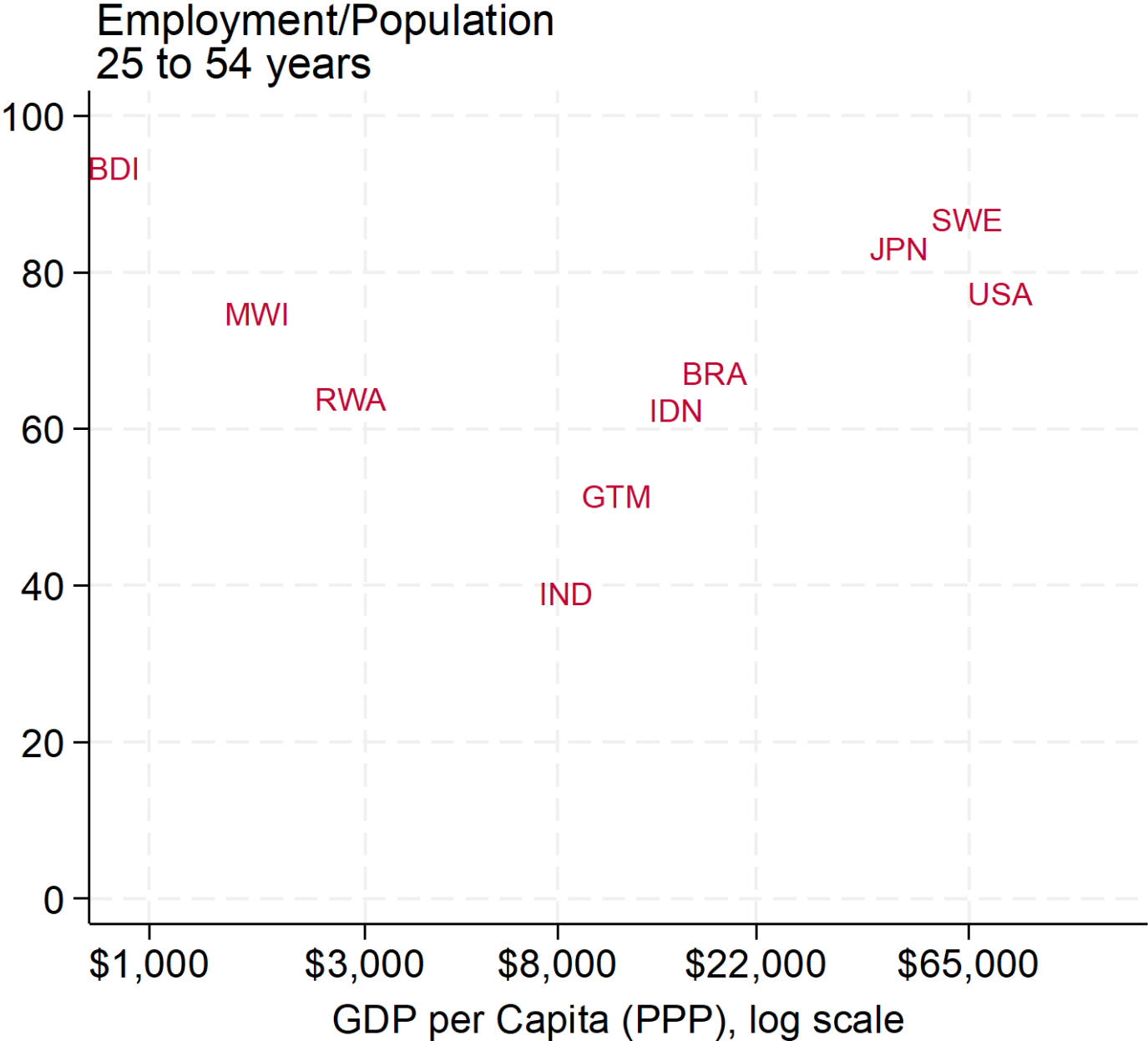
Employment to Population Ratios for Women 25-54 Years Are High Almost Everywhere in 2022



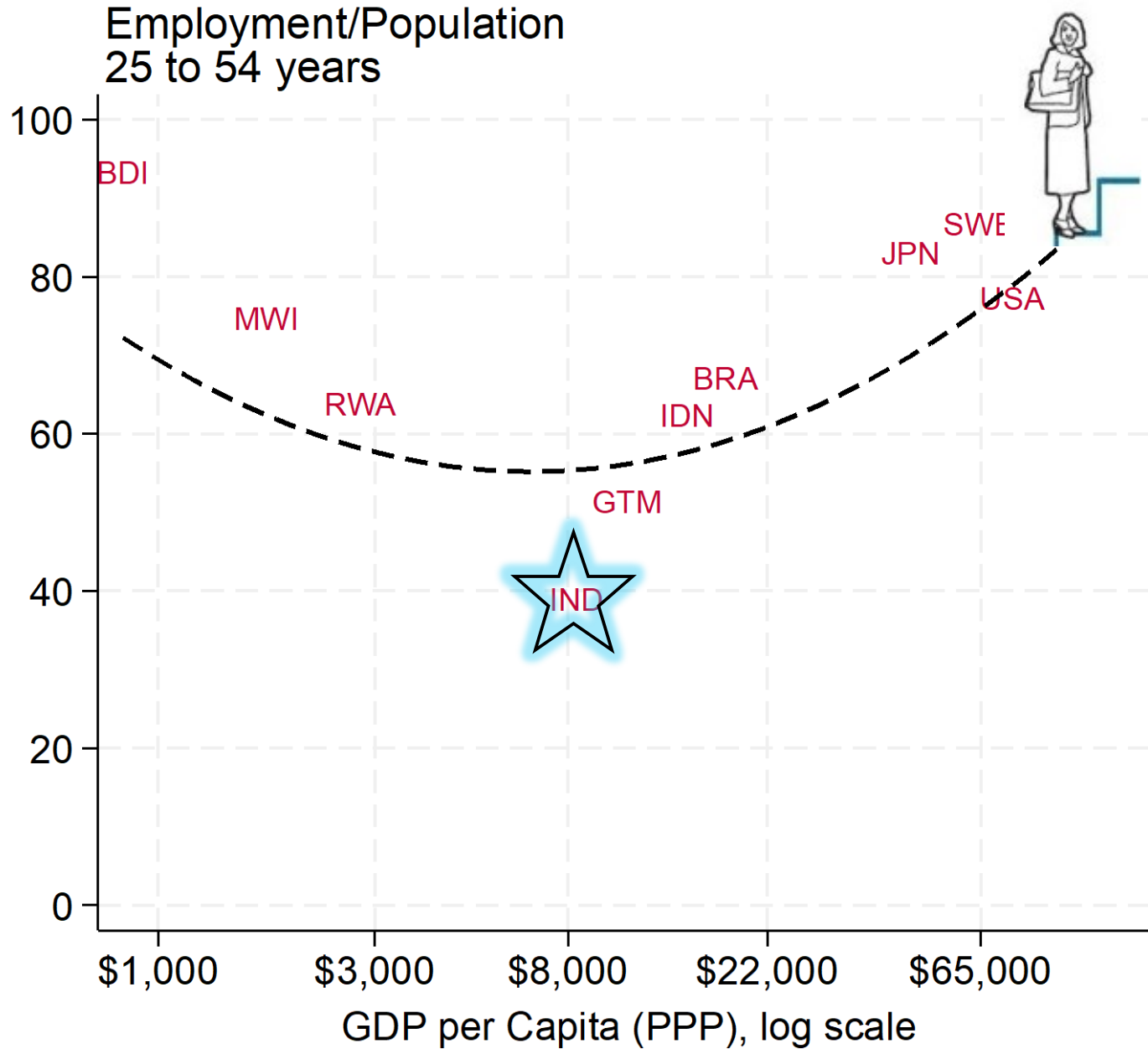
MARRIED WOMEN IN WORK



Employment to Population Ratios for Women 25-54 Years and GDP/capita in 2022



E/Pop for Women 25-54 Years and GDP/capita in 2022 is U-Shaped



Female Labor Force Participation Rate: By Race, 35-44 years

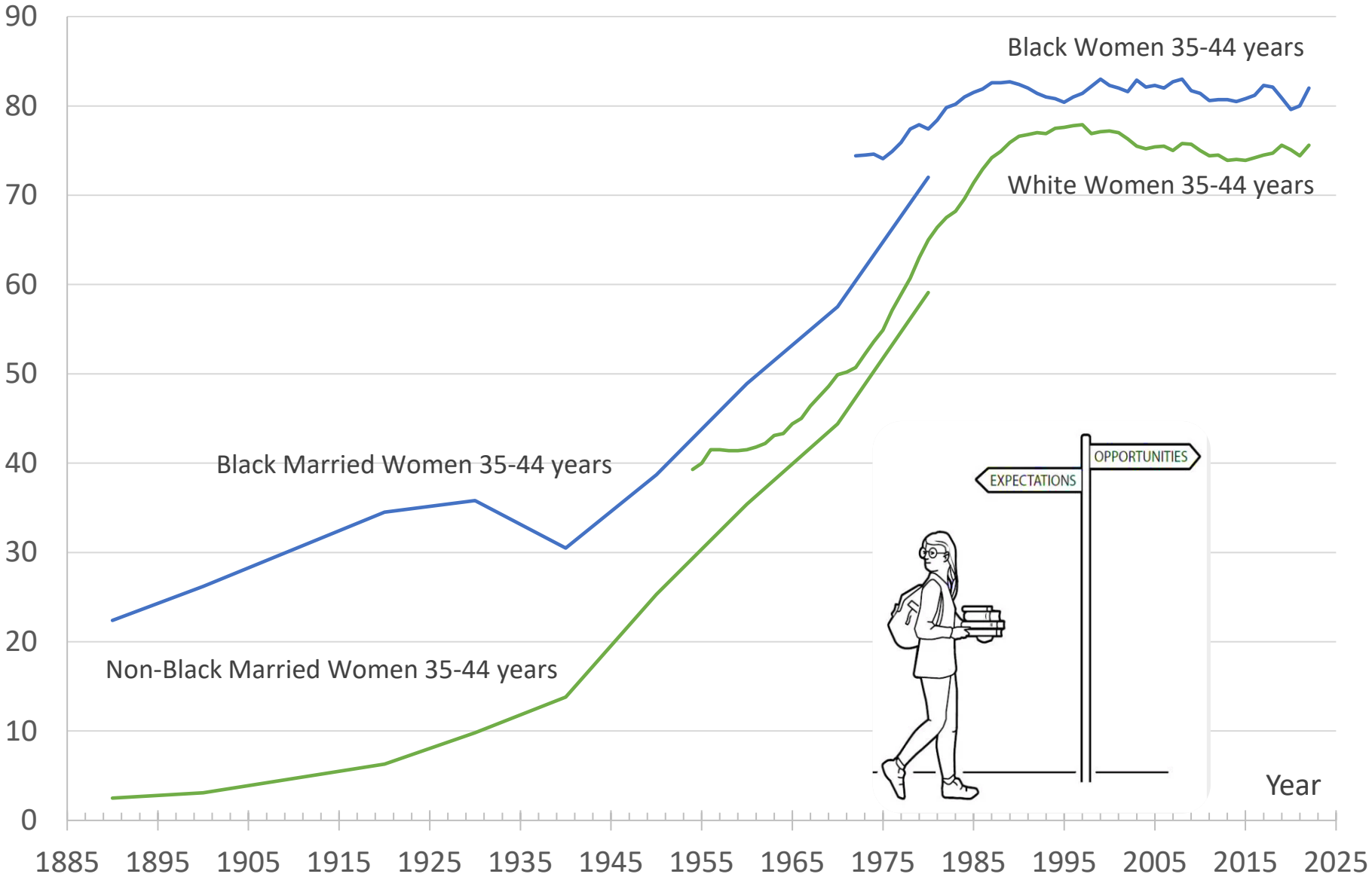
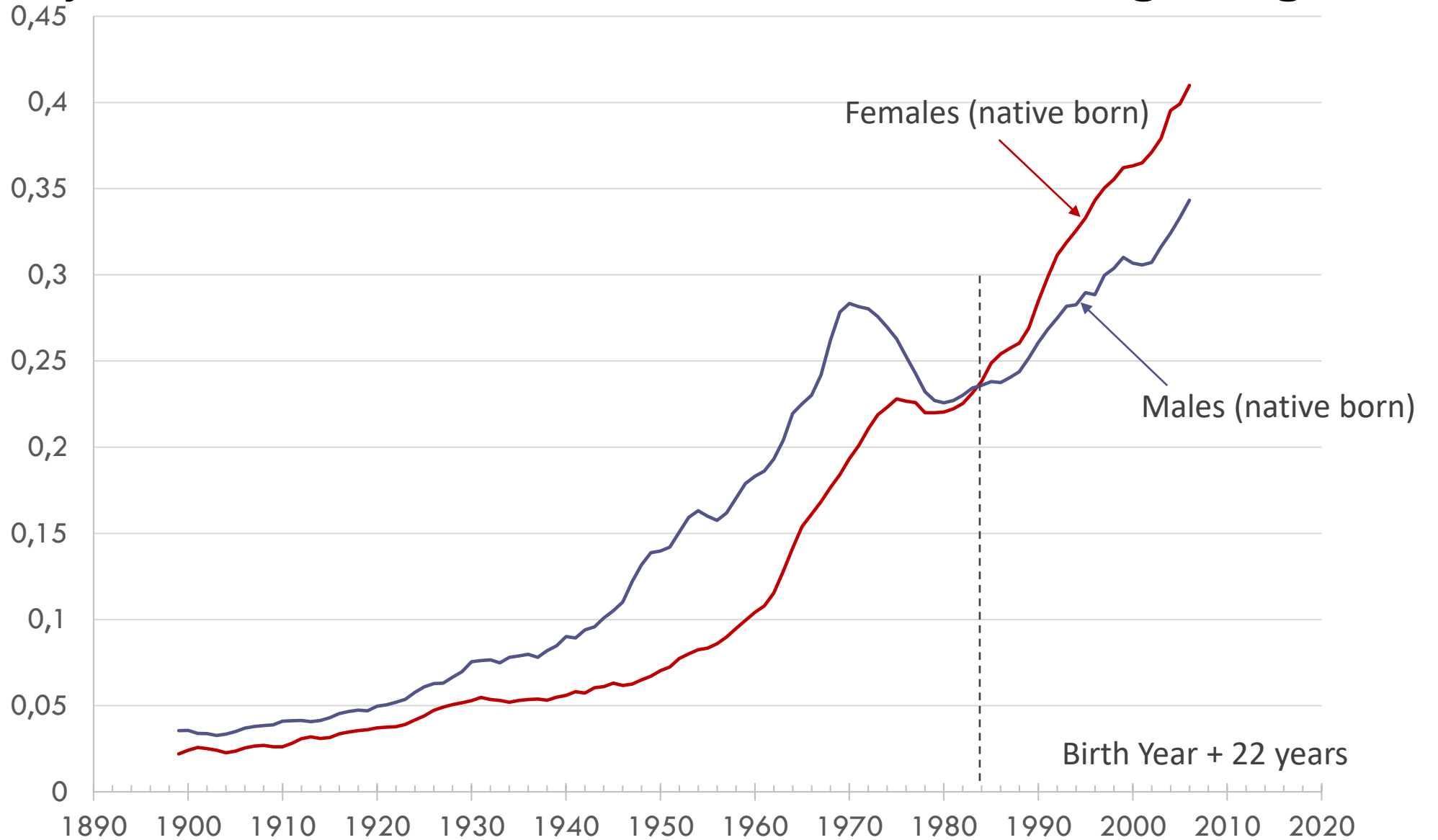




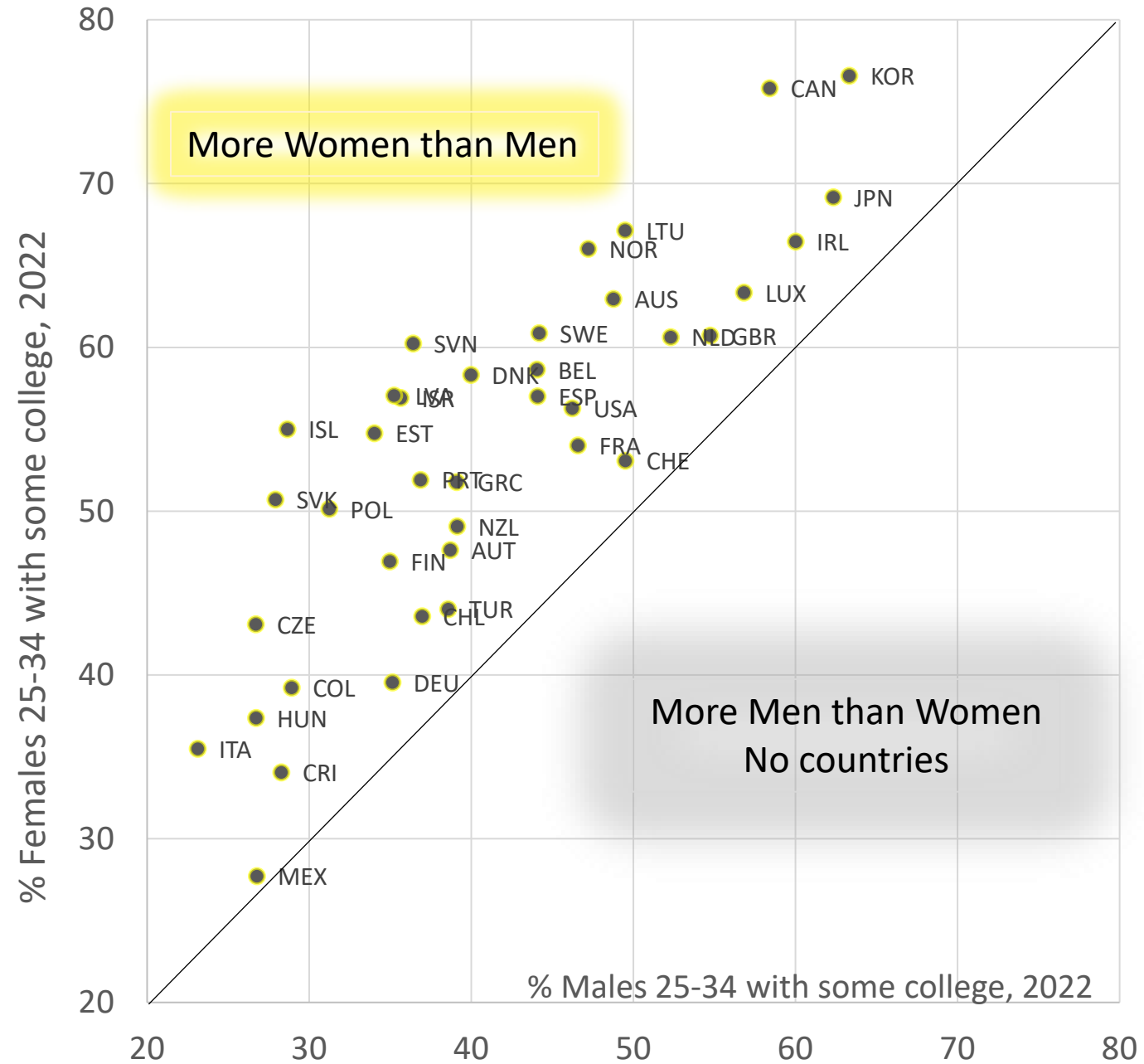
Photo source:
Nat'l Women's History Museum

Noisy Revolution of 50 Years Ago

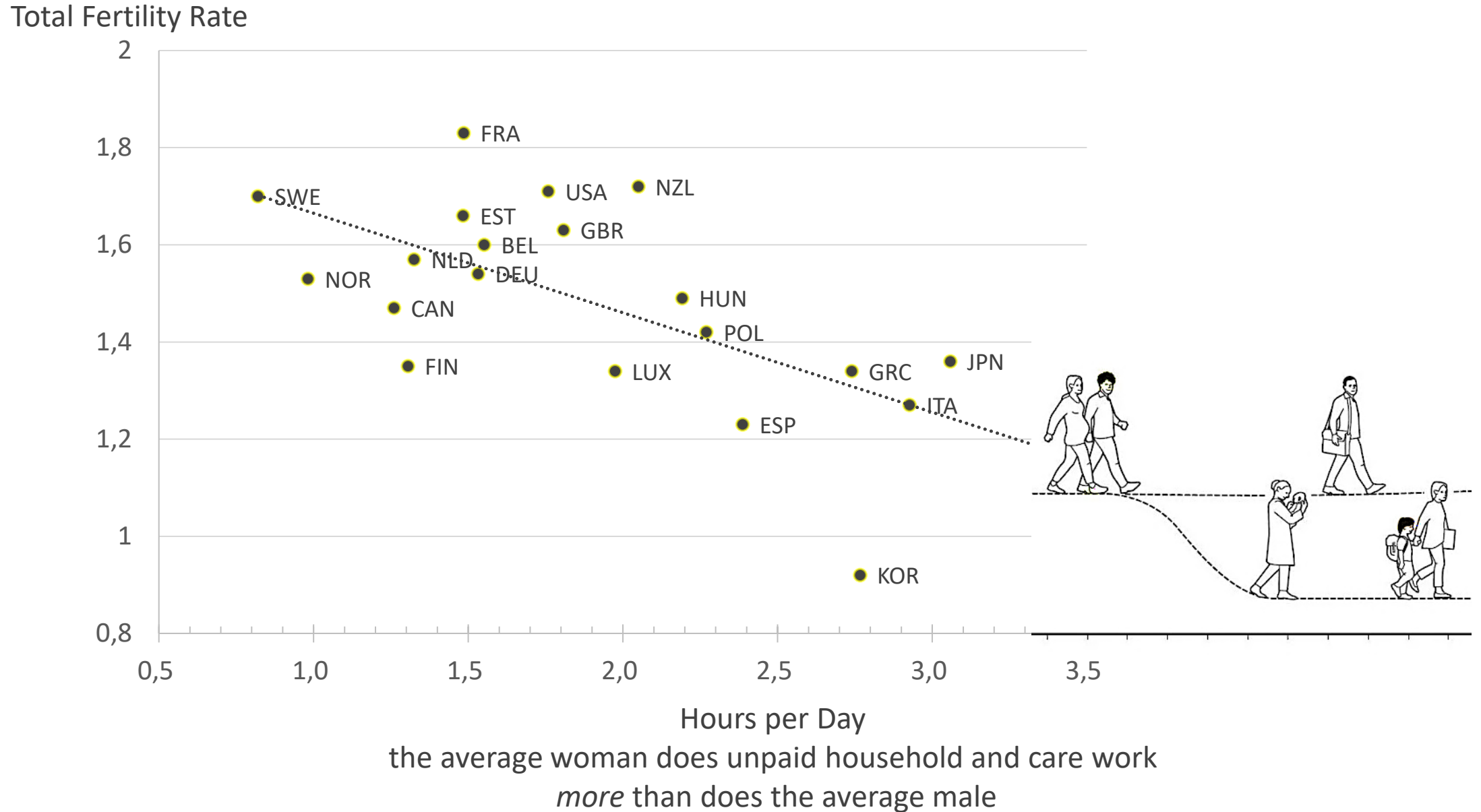
College (4-Yr) Graduation Rates: By 1982 More Females than Males Were Graduating College



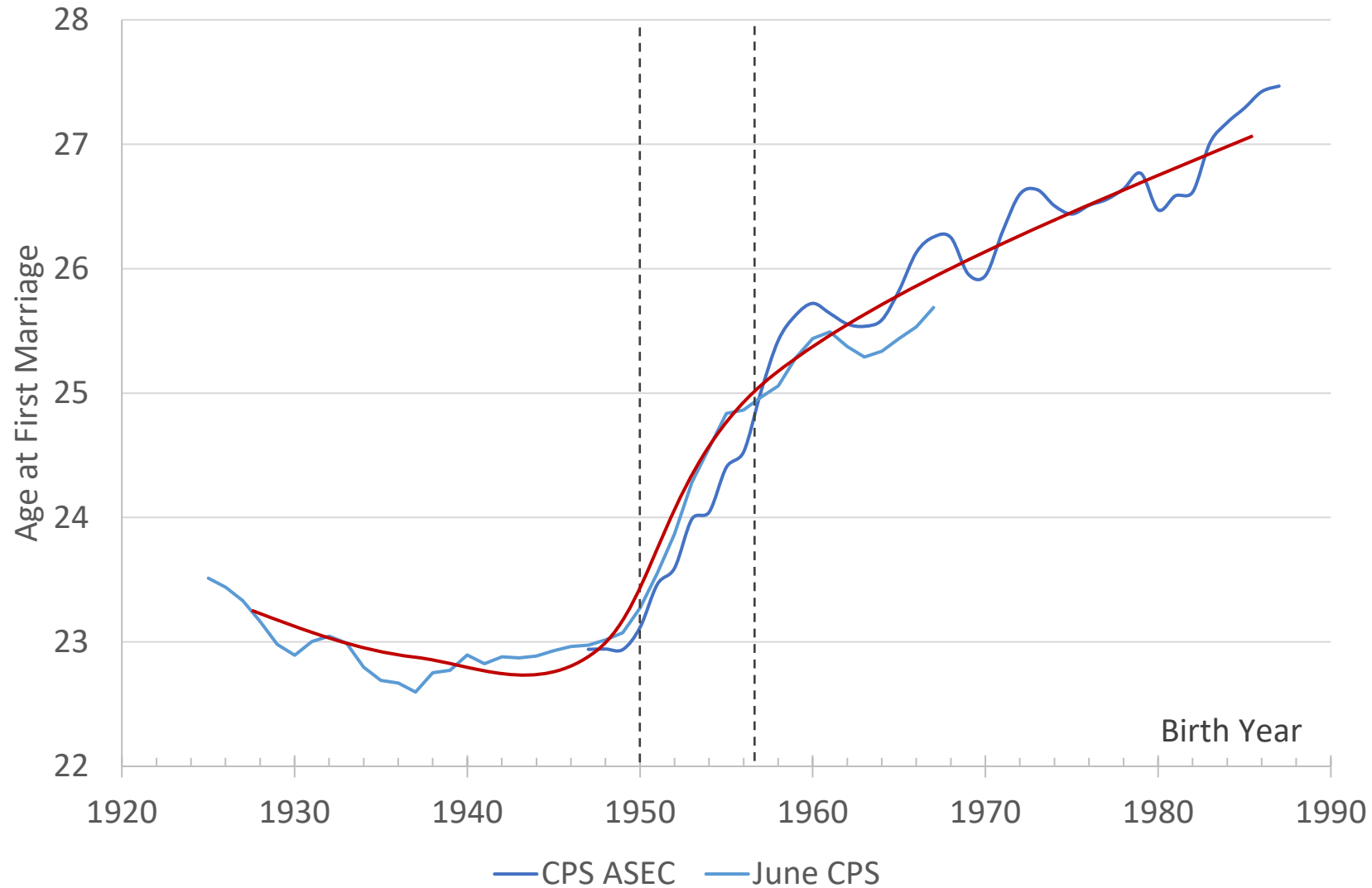
More Women than Men, 25-34 years, had attended college in *all* OECD nations in 2022



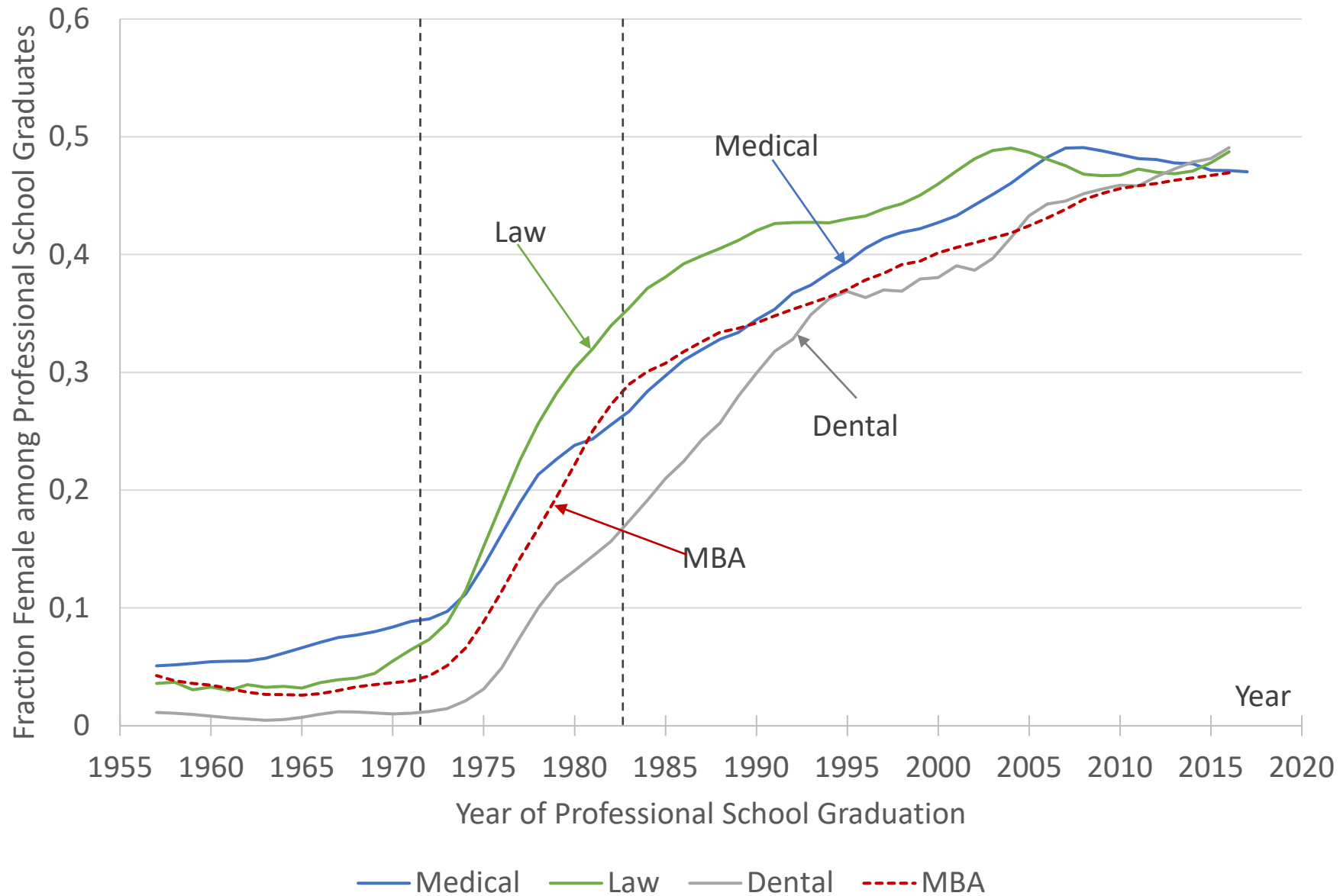
Fertility is Negatively Related to Gender Disparities in HH & Care Work



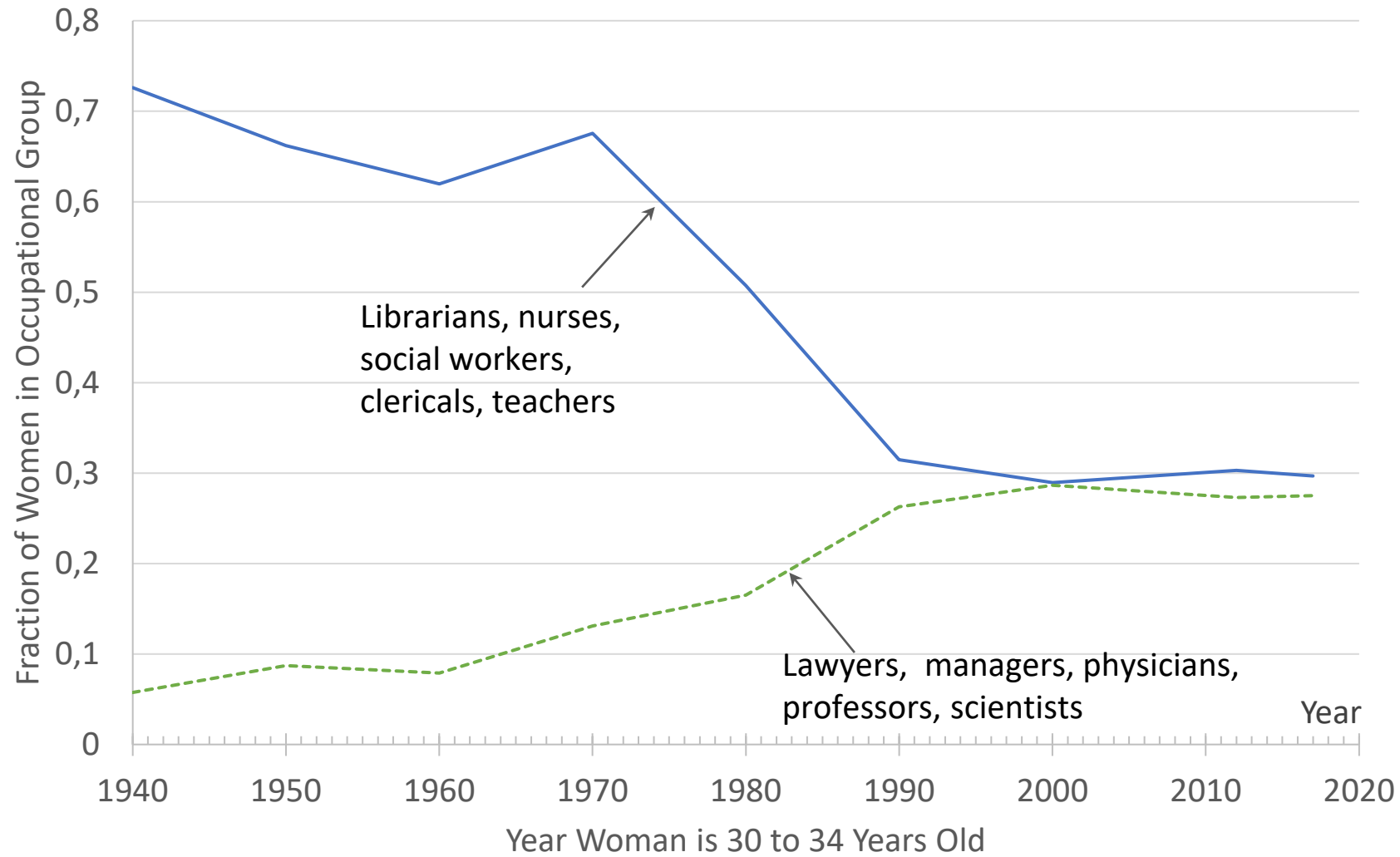
Median Age at First Marriage Soared for College Graduate Women Born in 1950s



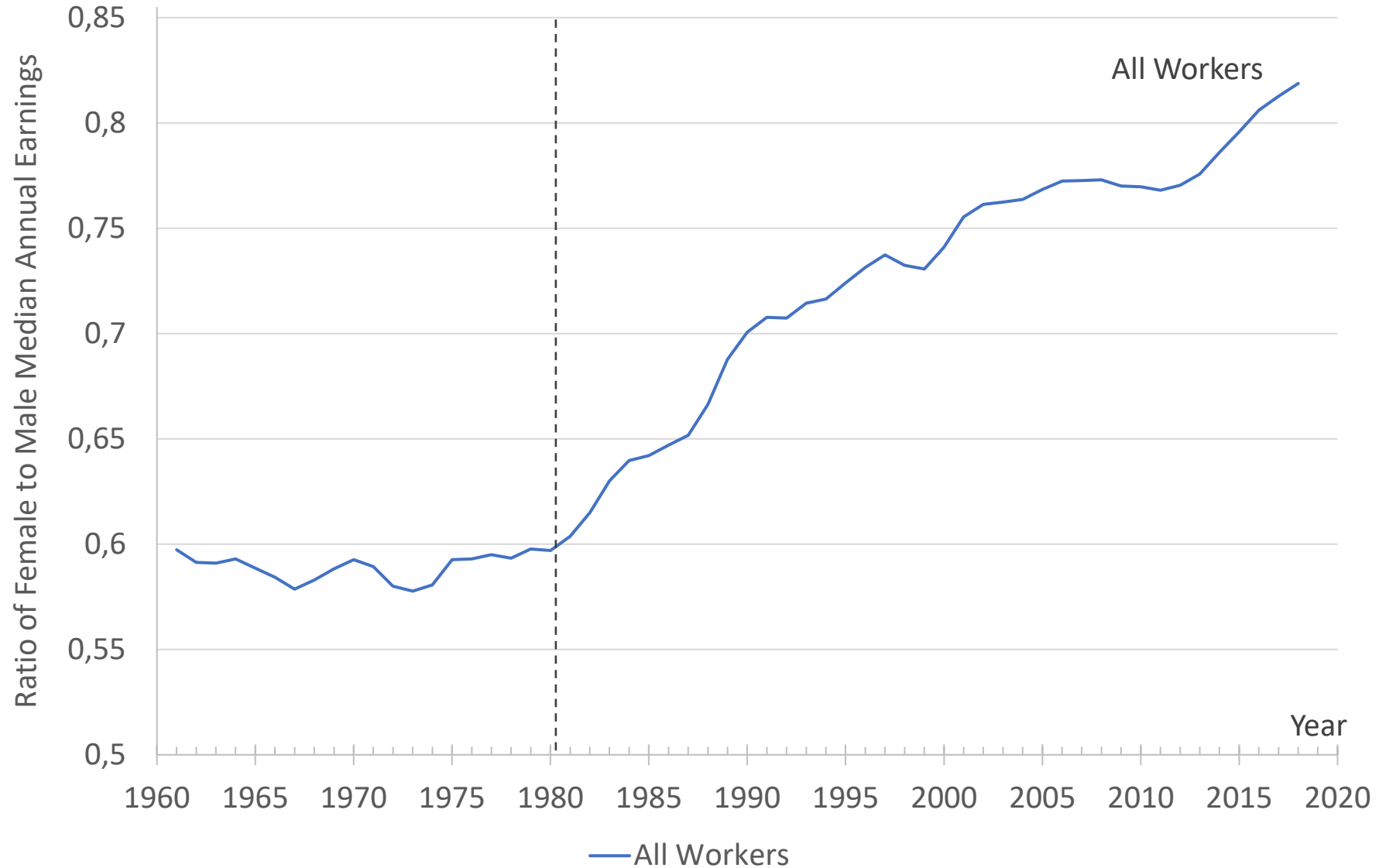
Fraction Female among US Professional School Graduates Soared 1970s, 1980s



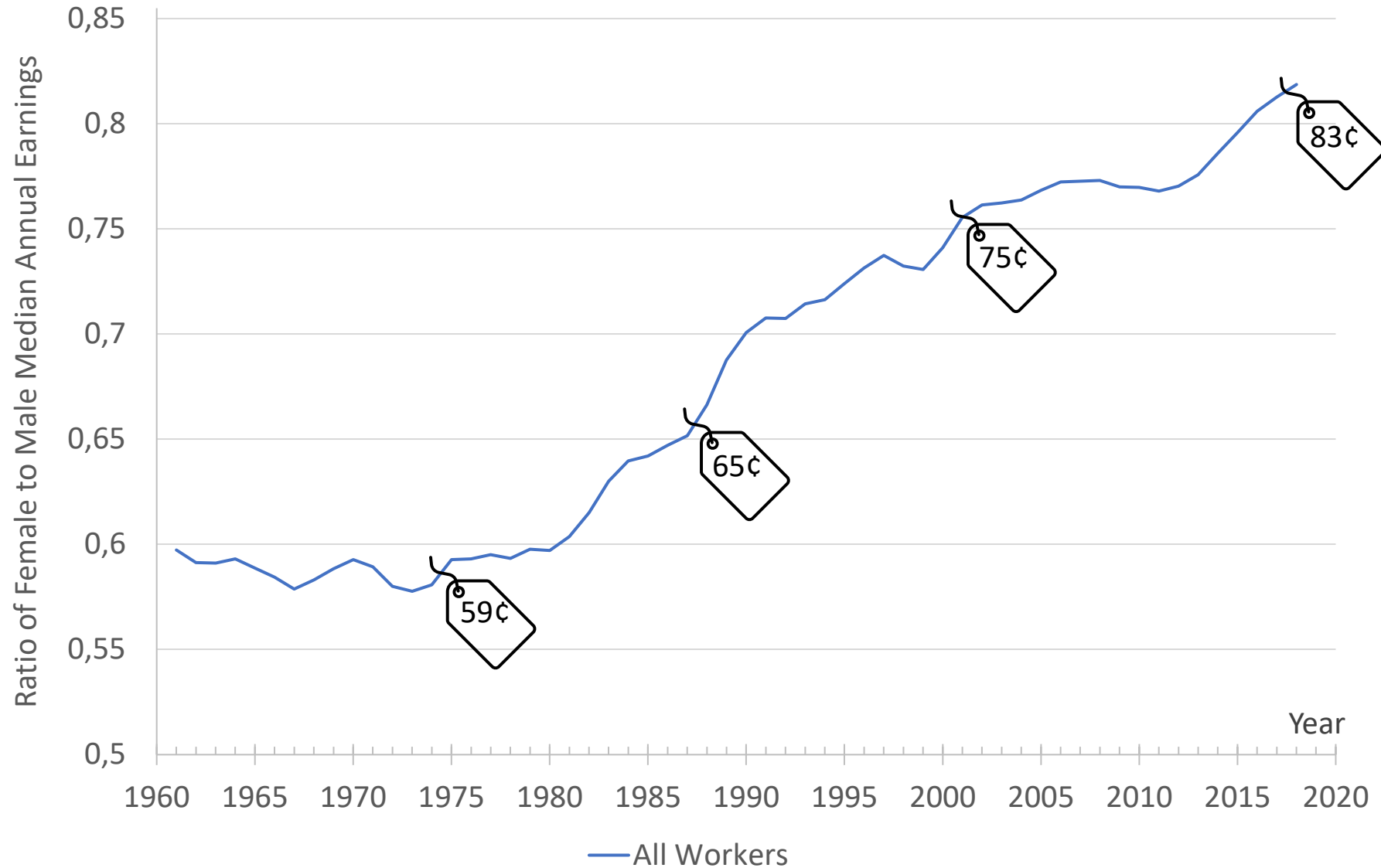
College Graduate Women's Occupations Greatly Changed in the 1970s, 1980s



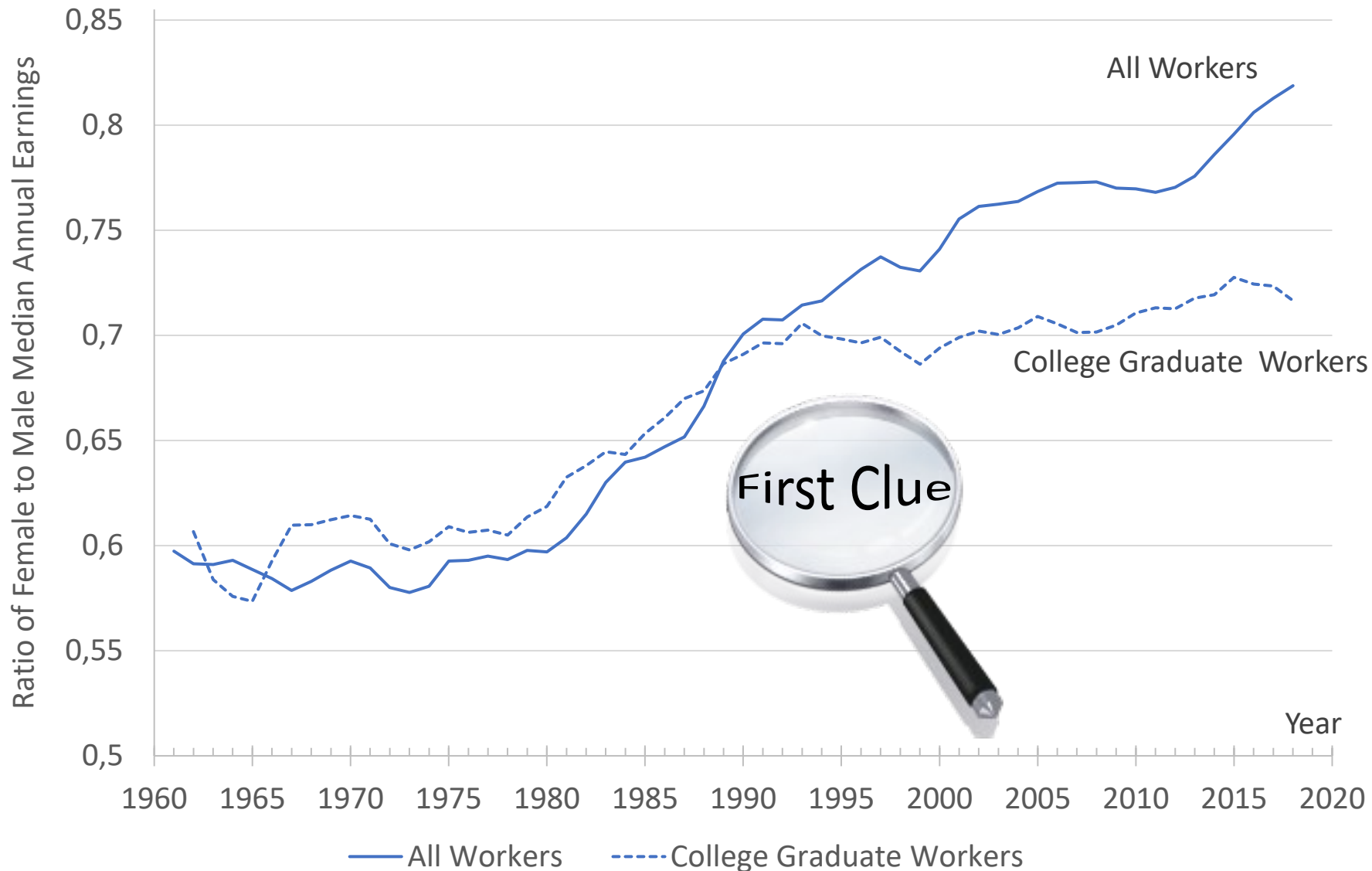
Relative Earnings of Women Greatly Increased after 1980



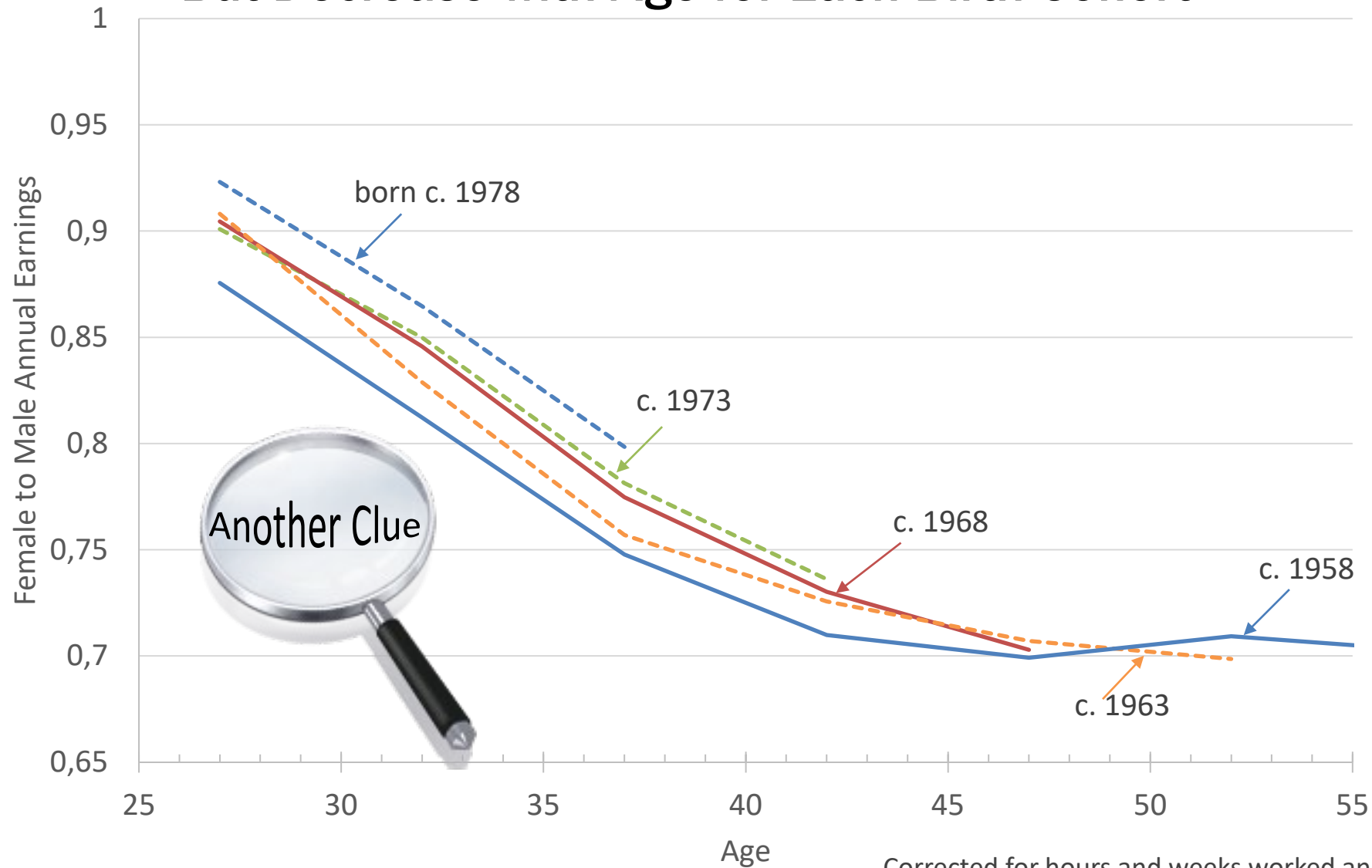
Relative Earnings of Women Greatly Increased after 1980



Relative Earnings of Women Greatly Increased after 1980 Less So for College Graduate Women

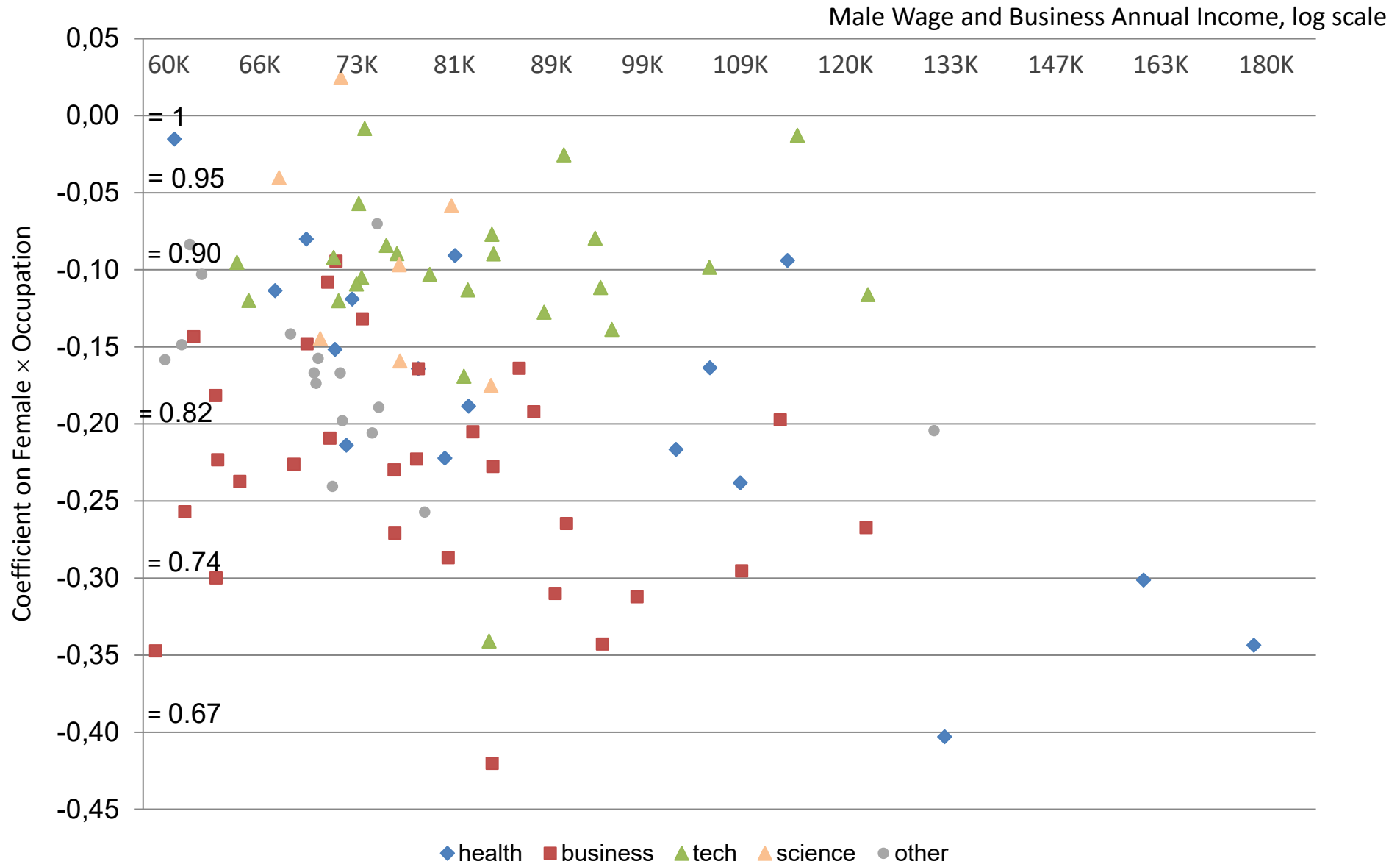


Relative Earnings of College Graduate Women Begin High But Decrease with Age for Each Birth Cohort



Corrected for hours and weeks worked and education beyond college.
Credit for magnifying glass: Anzela Ksenofontova

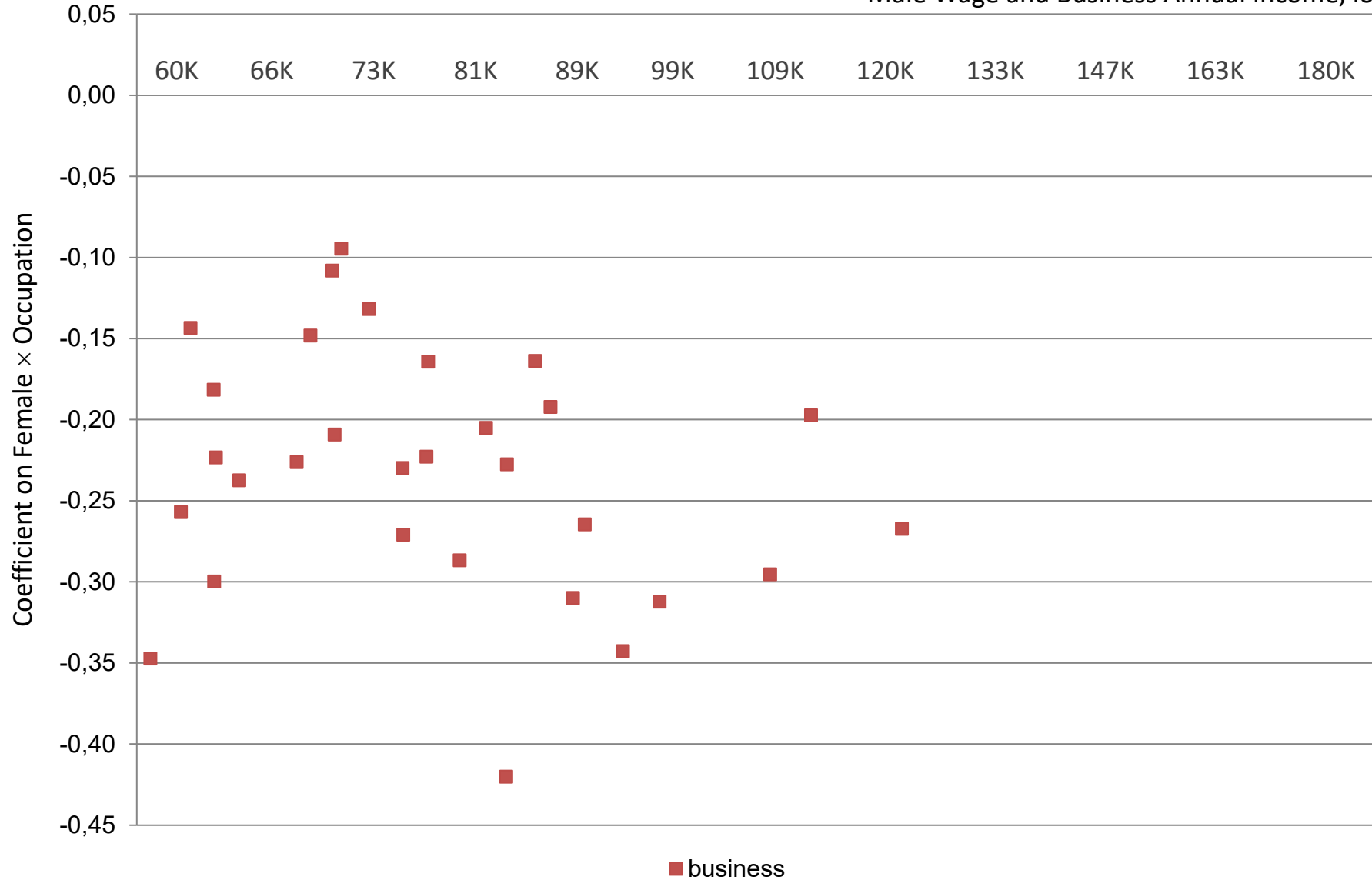
Full-time, Full-year with Time and Education Controls, 2009-2011 ACS



Controls and sample: age as a quartic, race, $\ln(\text{hours})$, $\ln(\text{weeks})$, education, ACS years; none with < 25 individuals either male or female; 35+ hours, 40+ weeks; 25- to 64-year-olds.

Full-time, Full-year with Time and Education Controls, 2009-2011 ACS

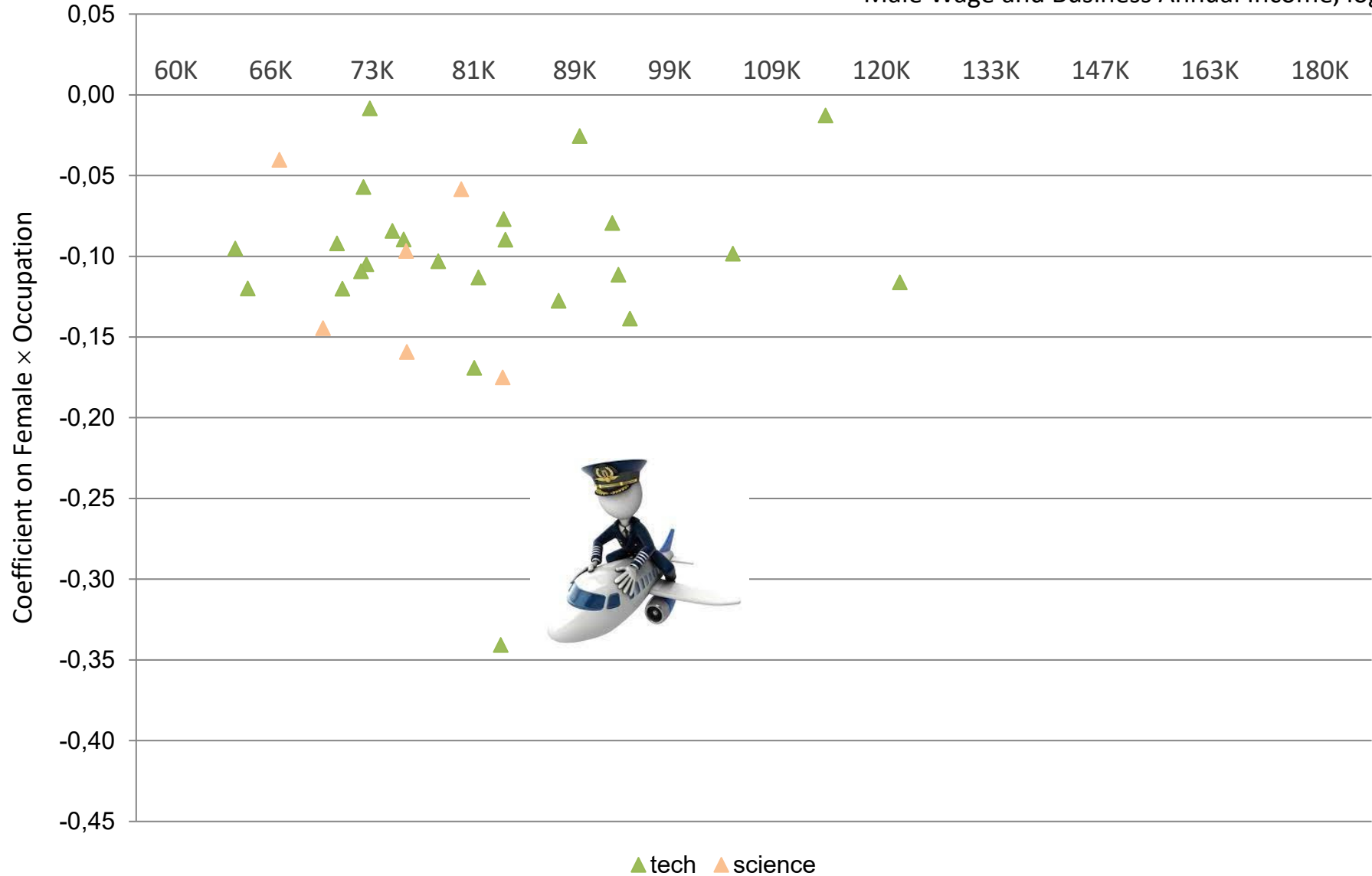
Male Wage and Business Annual Income, log scale



Controls and sample: age as a quartic, race, ln(hours), ln(weeks), education, ACS years; none with < 25 individuals either male or female; 35+ hours, 40+ weeks; 25- to 64-year-olds.

Full-time, Full-year with Time and Education Controls, 2009-2011 ACS

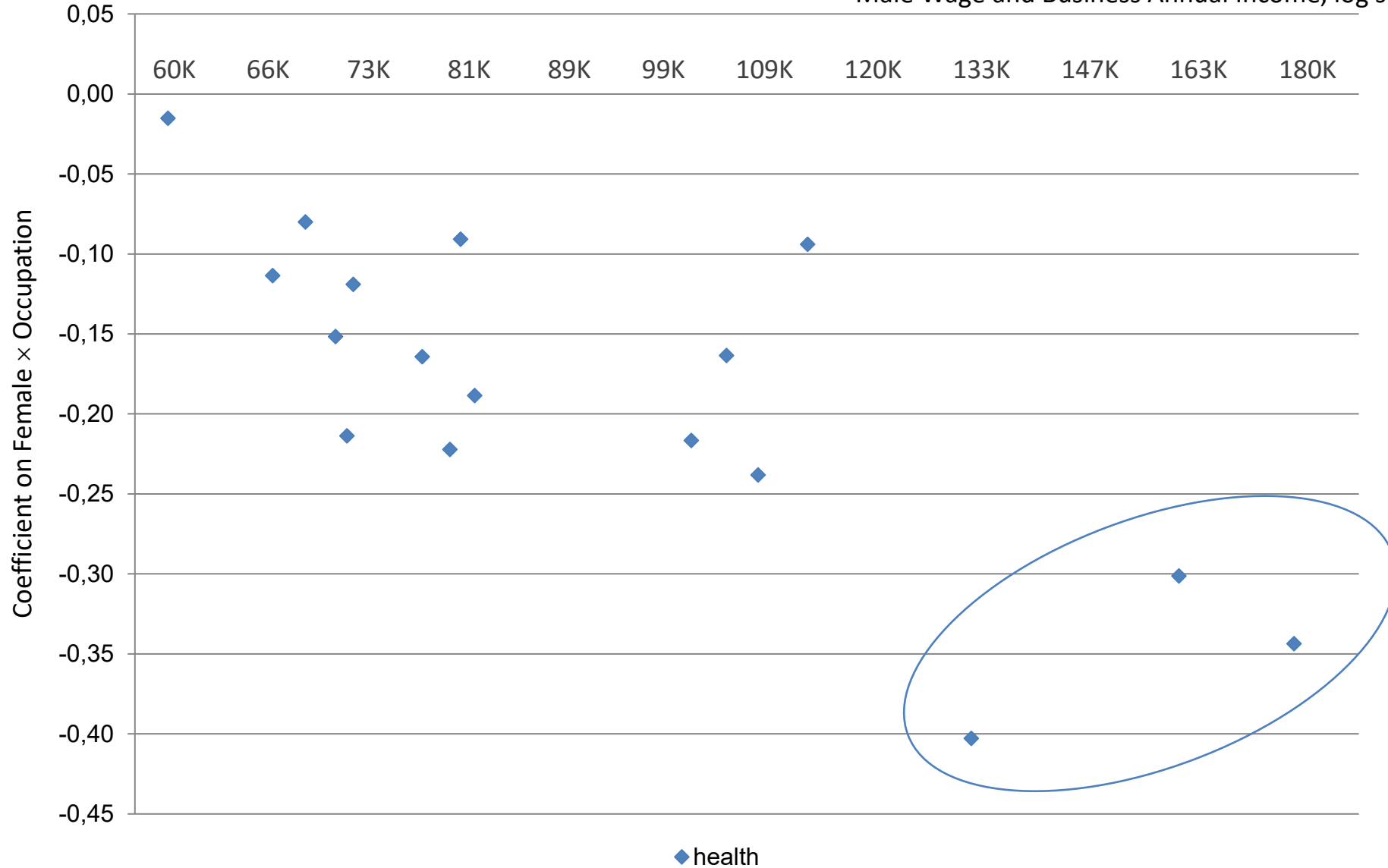
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Full-time, Full-year with Time and Education Controls, 2009-2011 ACS

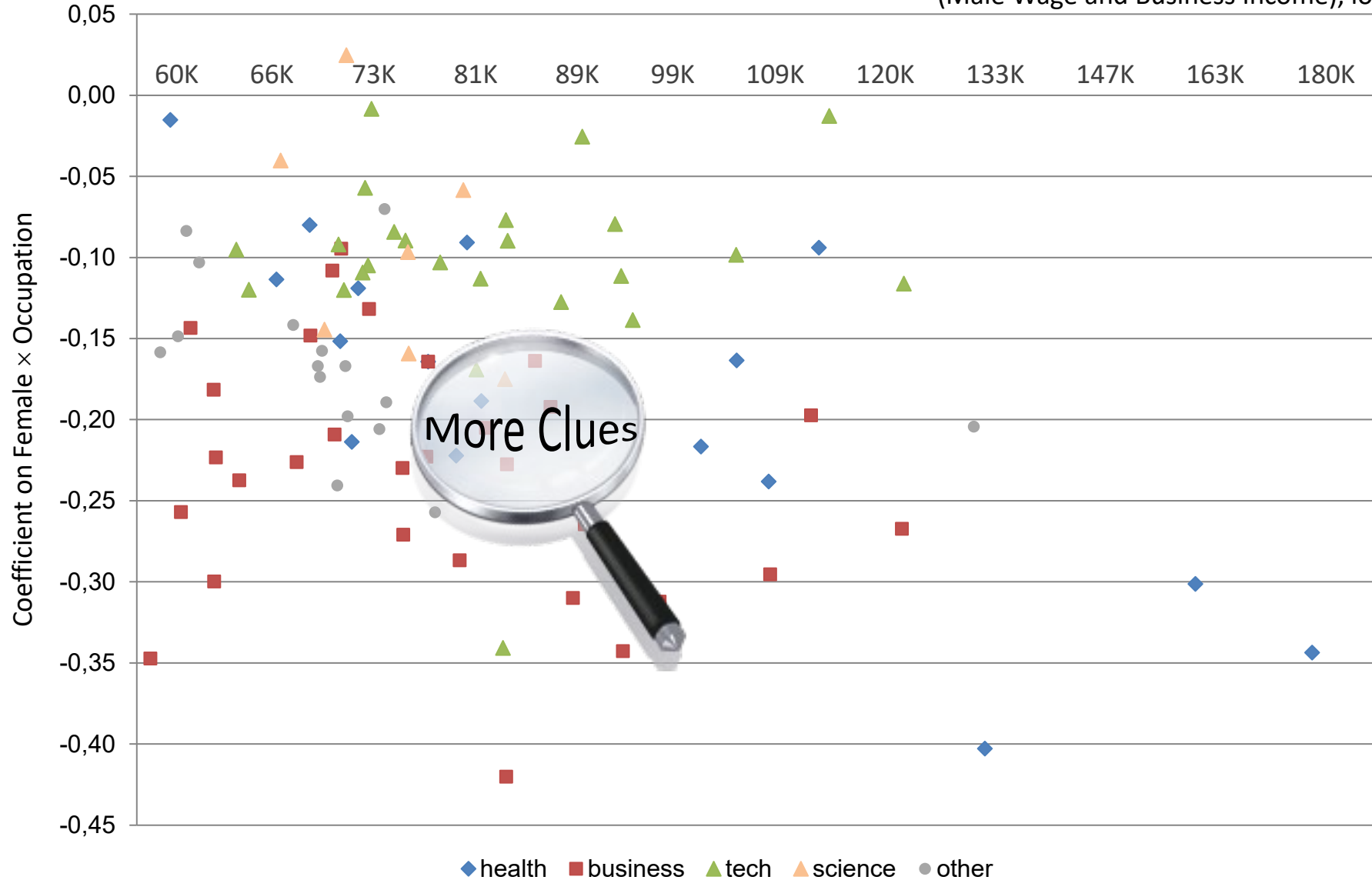
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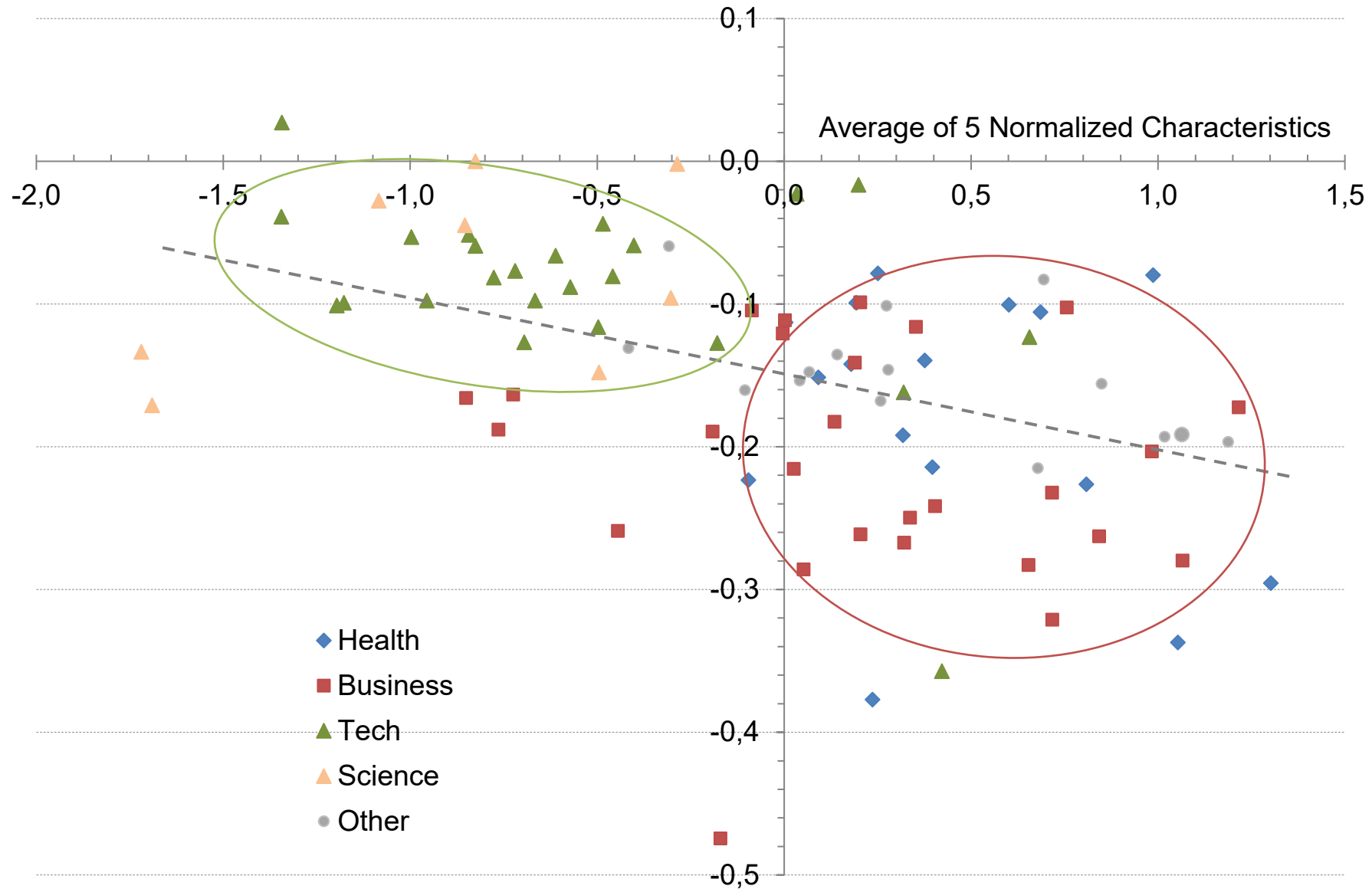
Full-time, Full-year with Time and Education Controls, 2009-2011 ACS

(Male Wage and Business Income), log scale



Controls and sample: age as a quartic, race, ln(hours), ln(weeks), education, ACS years; none with < 25 individuals either male or female; 35+ hours, 40+ weeks; 25- to 64-year-olds. Credit for magnifying glass: Anzela Ksenofontova

The Gender Pay Gap by Occupation is Related to O*NET Characteristics



Controls and sample: Gender pay gap for FT-FY workers, 25- to 64-year-old college graduates using ACS 2009-2011.

The New York Times

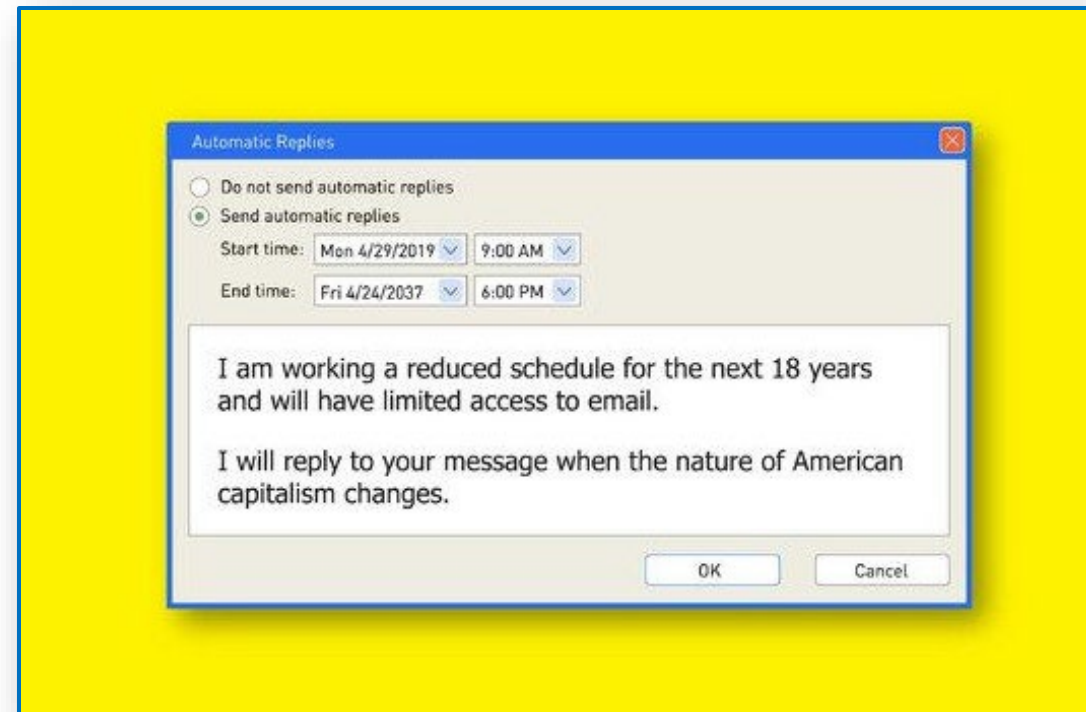
Women Did Everything Right and then Work Got Greedy

How America's obsession with long hours has widened the gender gap

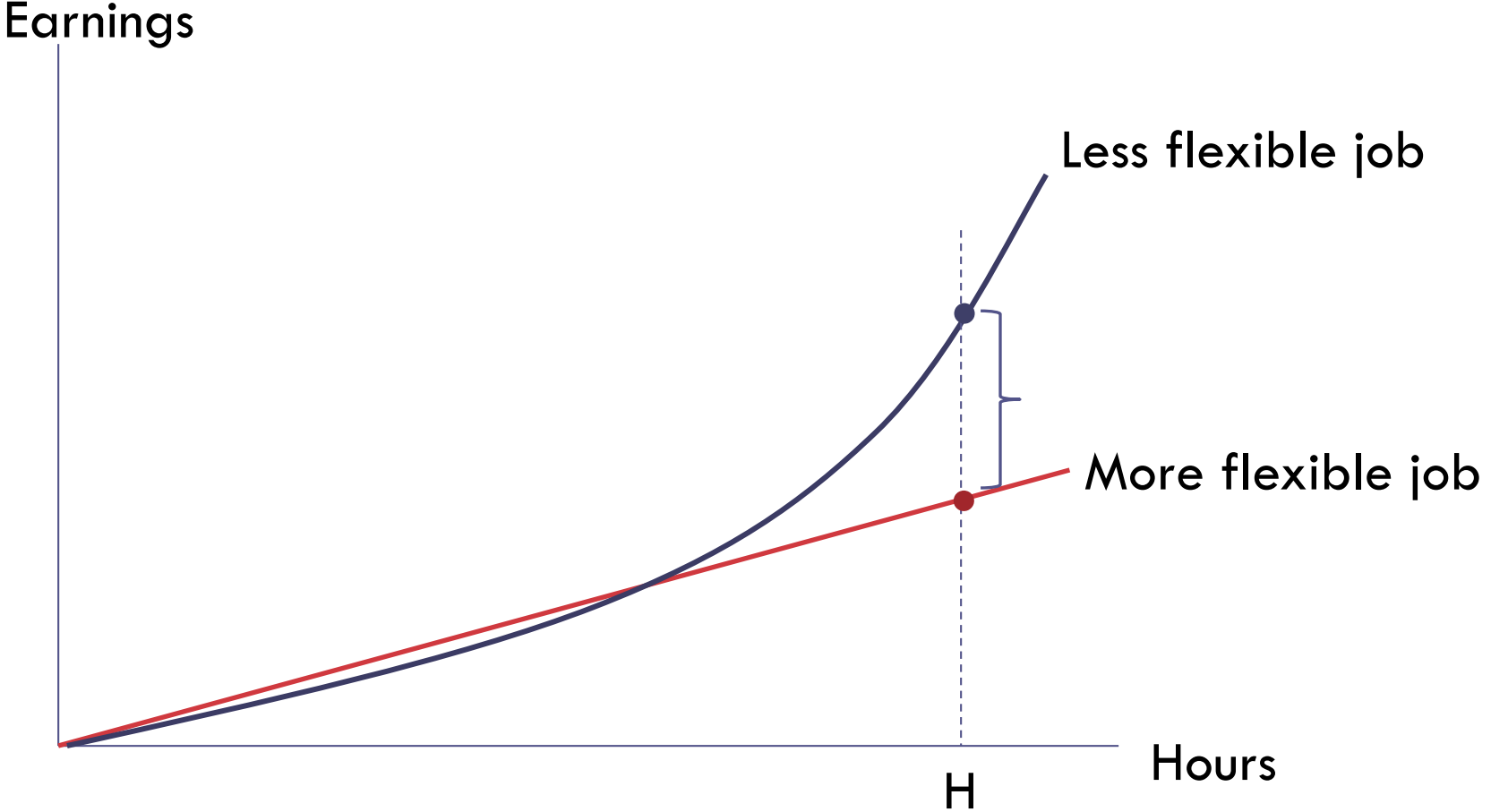


By Claire Cain Miller

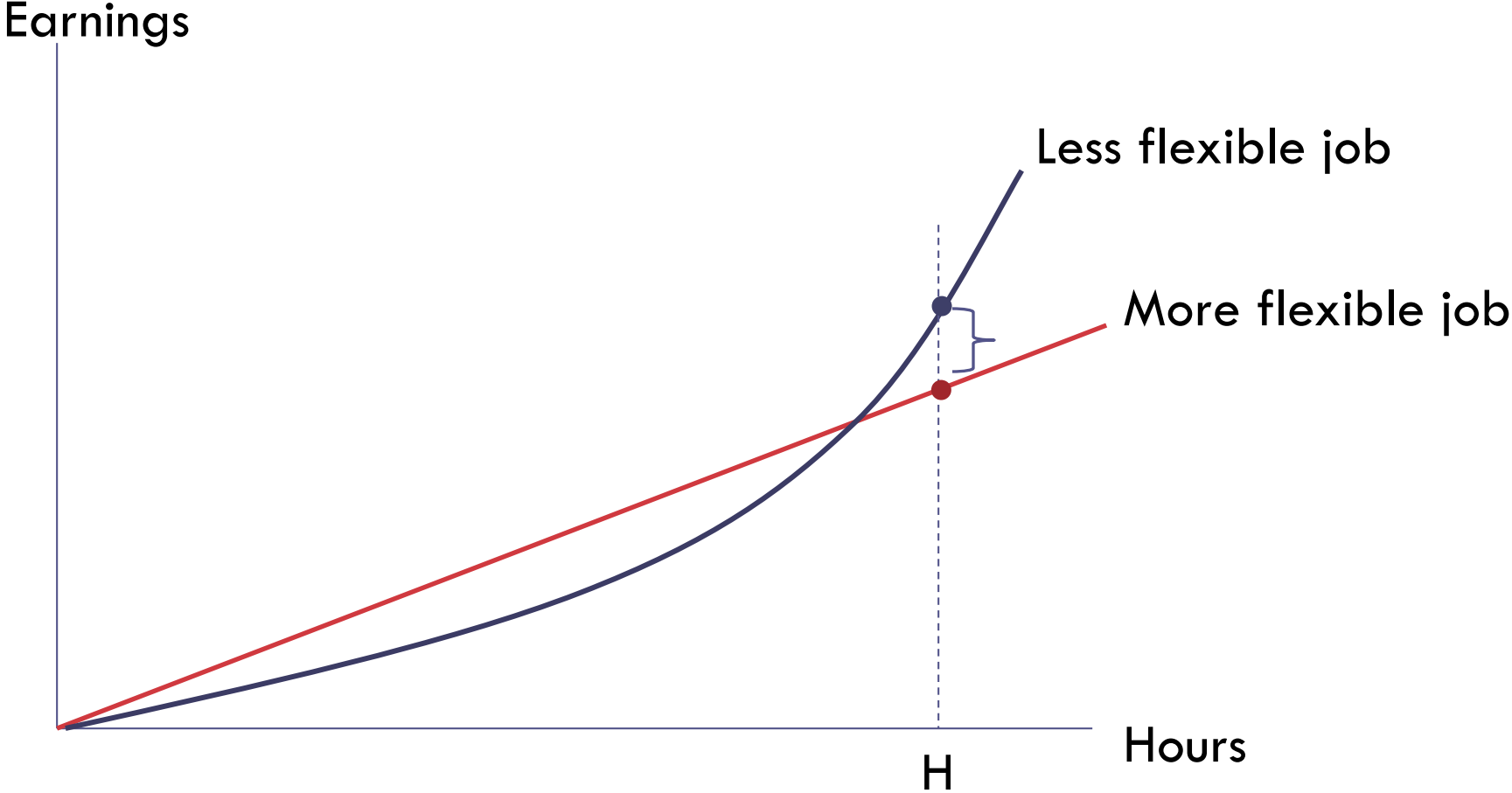
April 26, 2019



Gender Inequality \leftrightarrow Couple Inequity



Gender Inequality ↔ Couple Inequity

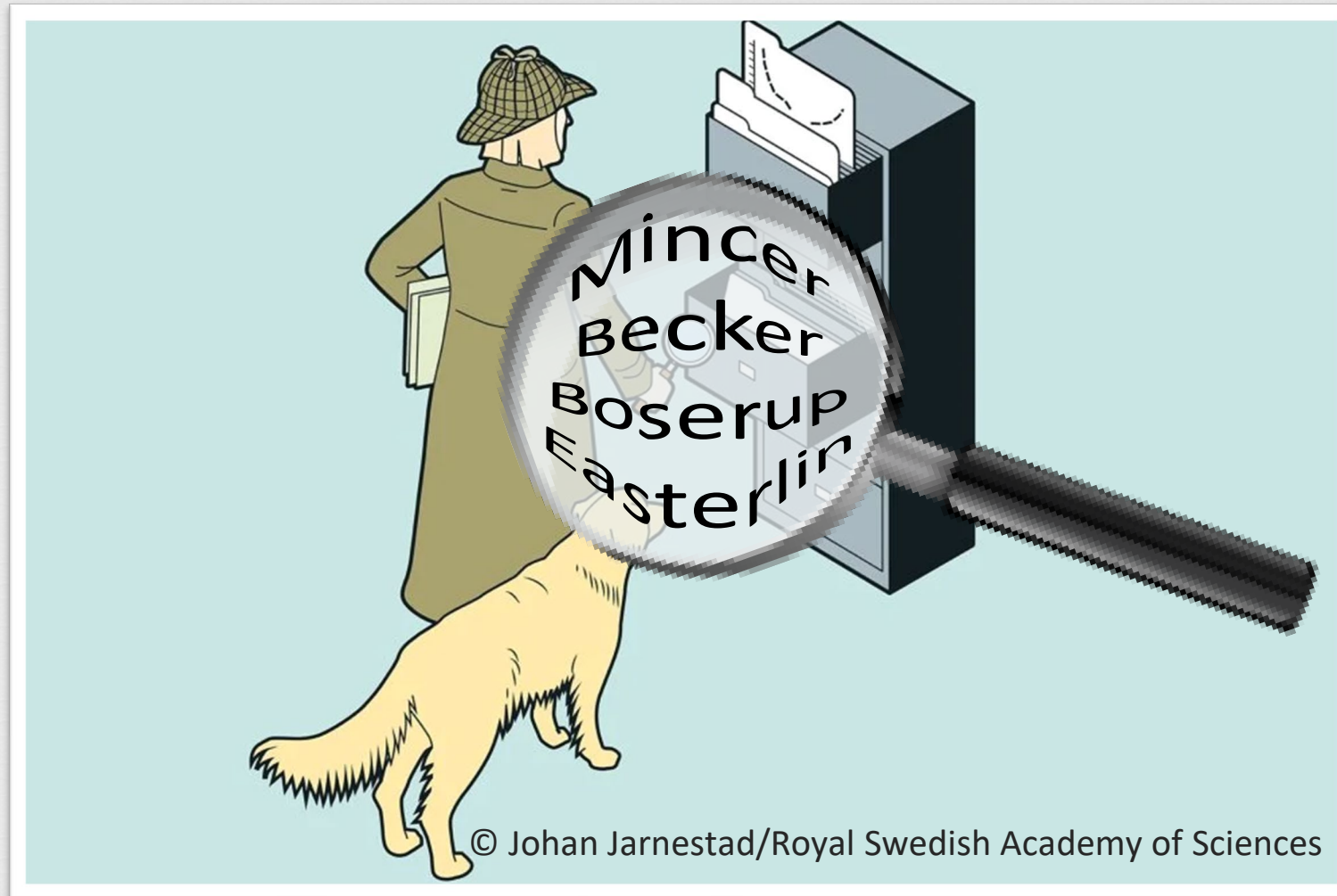




When couples gives up couple equity, they increase gender inequality.

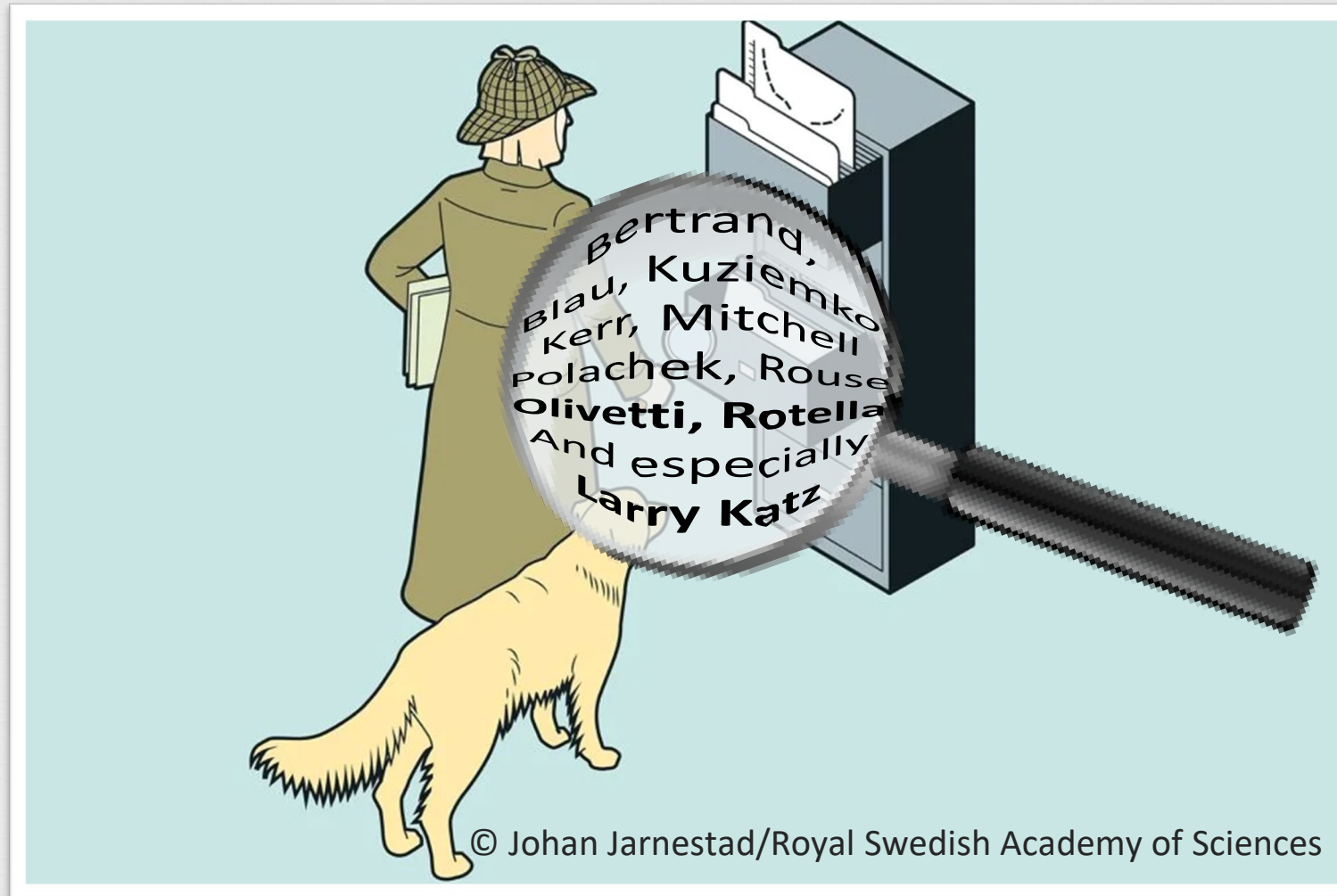


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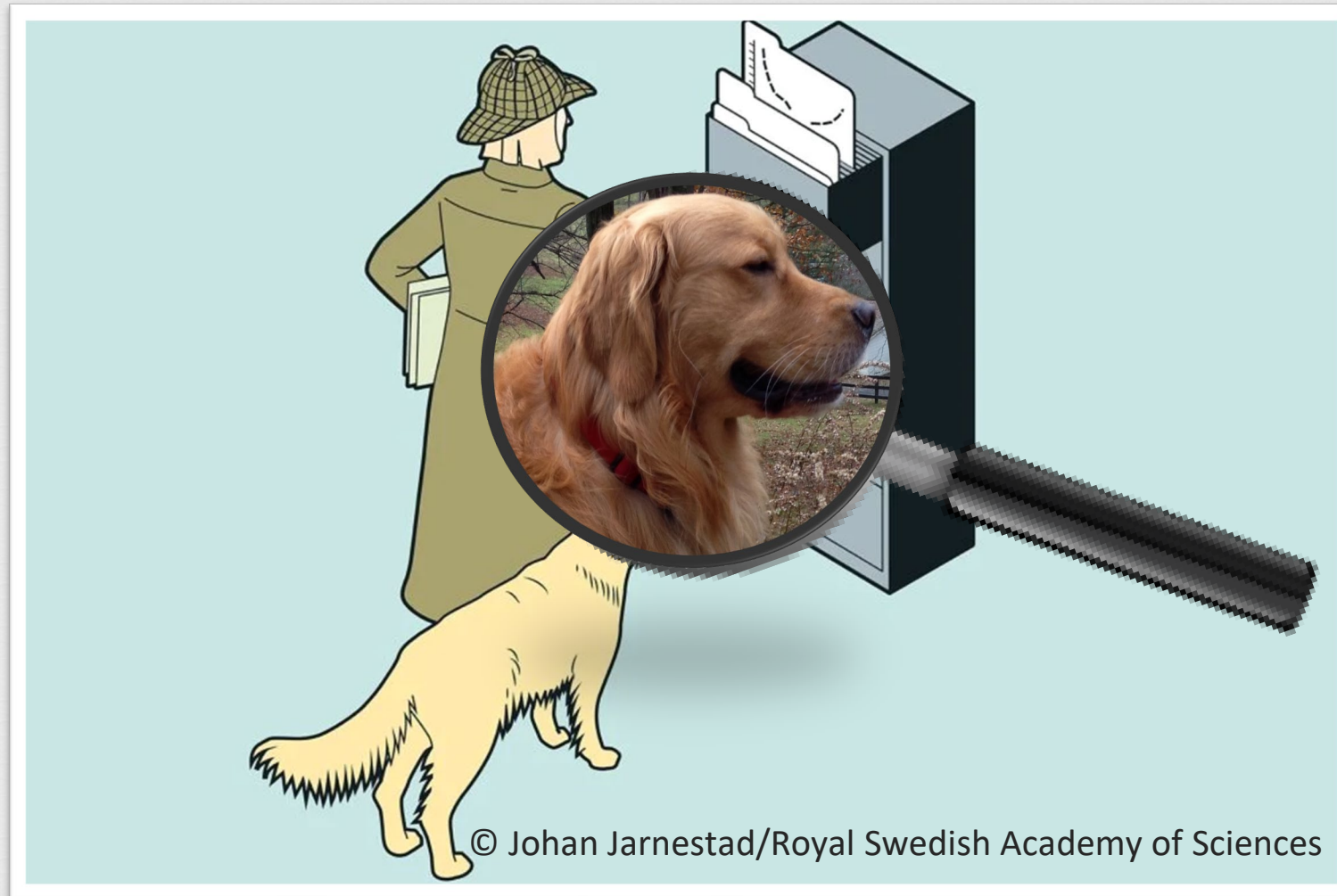


“... for having advanced our understanding of women’s labor market outcomes.”

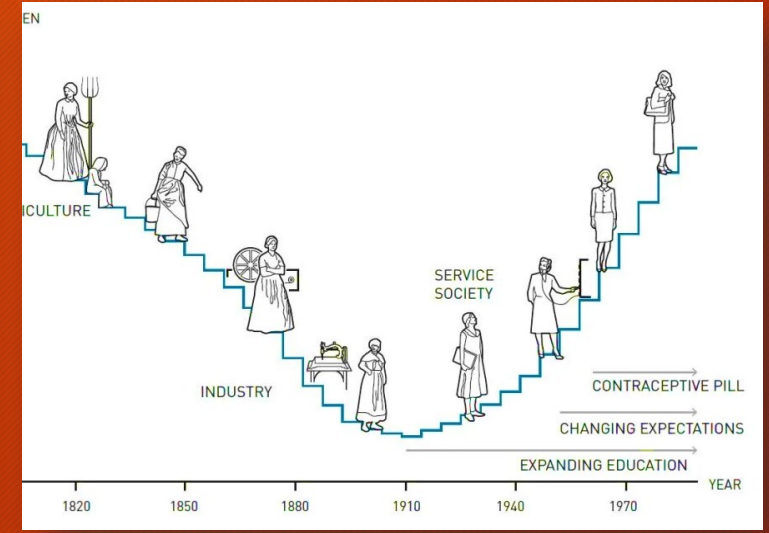
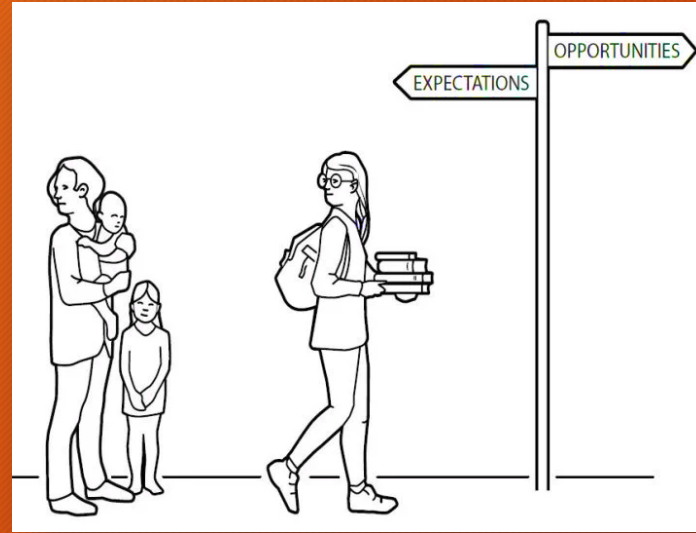
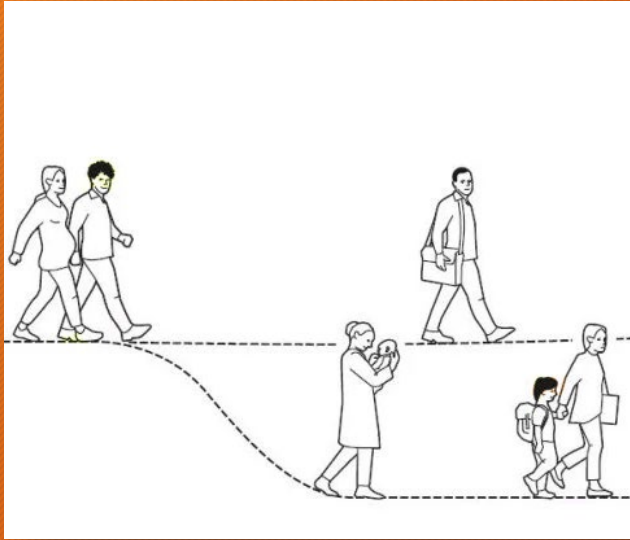
Credit for magnifying glass: Anzela Ksenofontova



“... for having advanced our understanding of women’s labor market outcomes.”



“... for having advanced our understanding of women’s labor market outcomes.”



AN EVOLVING ECONOMIC FORCE

Claudia Goldin