

ORGANIZATIONS FIGHTING BROADER GENDER INEQUALITY & SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL:

U.N. 2016. "Stand Together". *HeforShe*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://www.heforshe.org/en>).

U.N. campaign: "The world is at a turning point. People everywhere understand and support the idea of gender equality. They know it's not just a women's issue, it's a human rights issue. And when these powerful voices are heard, they will change the world. The time for that change is now... HeForShe is inviting people around the world to stand together to create a bold, visible force for gender equality. And it starts by taking action right now to create a gender equal world". Watch Emma Watsons' speech here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0Dg226G2Z8&feature=youtu.be>.

Adewunmi, Bim. 2014. "Kimberlé Crenshaw On Intersectionality: "I Wanted To Come Up With An Everyday Metaphor That Anyone Could Use"". *Newstatesman.com*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<http://www.newstatesman.com/lifestyle/2014/04/kimberl-crenshaw-intersectionality-i-wanted-come-everyday-metaphor-anyone-could>).

"Intersectionality – the theory of how different types of discrimination interact - has brought law professor Kimberlé Crenshaw global attention. Here, she talks to Bim Adewunmi about how both feminist and anti-racist campaigns have left "women of colour invisible in plain sight".

CAP. 2016. "Our Issues | Center For American Progress". *Americanprogress.org*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<https://www.americanprogress.org/about/our-issues/>).

2. THE FAMILY: There's No Such Thing as Having It All: Gender, Work, & Care in an Age of Insecurity

Marsh, Nigel. 2010. "How To Make Work-Life Balance Work". *Ted.com*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (https://www.ted.com/talks/nigel_marshall_how_to_make_work_life_balance_work?language=en).

"Work-life balance, says Nigel Marsh, is too important to be left in the hands of your employer. At TEDxSydney, Marsh lays out an ideal day balanced between family time, personal time and productivity -- and offers some stirring encouragement to make it happen".

Nigel says that "certain job and career choices are fundamentally incompatible with being meaningfully engaged on a day to day basis with a young family". He urges people to never put the quality of their life at the hands of a corporation, and figure out what a "balanced" life looks like to them in order to achieve it.

Shortall, Jessica. 2015. "The US Needs Paid Family Leave -- For The Sake Of Its Future". *Ted.com*. Retrieved May 4, 2016

http://www.ted.com/talks/jessica_shortall_how_america_fails_new_parents_and_their_babies).

“We need women to work, and we need working women to have babies. So why is America one of the only countries in the world that offers no national paid leave to new working mothers? In this incisive talk, Jessica Shortall makes the impassioned case that the reality of new working motherhood in America is both hidden and horrible: millions of women, every year, are forced back to work within just weeks of giving birth. Her idea worth spreading: the time has come for us to recognize the economic, physical and psychological costs of our approach to working mothers and their babies, and to secure our economic future by providing paid leave to all working parents”.

Nguyen, Clinton. 2015. "From Australia to Mexico, 34 Countries Ranked On Quality Of Life". *Motherboard*. Retrieved May 4, 2016
(<http://motherboard.vice.com/read/from-australia-to-mexico-34-countries-ranked-on-quality-of-life>).

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), makers of the Better Life Index have put together an interactive chart showing how 34 countries fare against each other across 11 categories. Categories are housing, income, jobs, the quality of the country's community, education, environment, civic engagement, health, life satisfaction, safety, and work-life balance.

Kiernan, John S. 2016. "2016'S Best & Worst States For Working Moms". *WalletHub*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<https://wallethub.com/edu/best-states-for-working-moms/3565/#methodology>).

Article reports findings of WalletHub's analysis which compared state dynamics across 13 key metrics to identify the Best & Worst States for Working Moms. Findings are presented in an interactive map and corresponding table. Each state was given a unique score for child care, professional opportunities, and work life balance. Map can be organized by any category or by the total score assigned. Methodology is available.

Parker, Kim and Wendy Wang. 2013. "Modern Parenthood". *Pew Research Center's Social & Demographic Trends Project*. Retrieved May 4, 2016
(<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2013/03/14/modern-parenthood-roles-of-moms-and-dads-converge-as-they-balance-work-and-family/>).

Article reports evidence that traditional parent's roles are converging as they try to balance work and family. Additionally, over 50% of working parents find it difficult to balance work and family. Charts on work life balance, parent's time allocation, and others.

Patten, Eileen. 2015. "How American Parents Balance Work And Family Life When Both Work". *Pew Research Center*. Retrieved May 4, 2016
(<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/11/04/how-american-parents-balance-work-and-family-life-when-both-work/>).

Article reports the 5 key findings from a new Pew Research Center report that looks at how working moms and dads in two-parent households are balancing their jobs with their family tasks and how they view the dynamics of sharing child care and household responsibilities.

Pew Research Center, 2013. "On Pay Gap, Millennial Women Near Parity – For Now".
Pew Research Center's Social & Demographic Trends Project. Retrieved May 4, 2016
(<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2013/12/11/on-pay-gap-millennial-women-near-parity-for-now/>).

“These findings are based on a new Pew Research Center survey of 2,002 adults, including 810 Millennials (adults ages 18 to 32),² conducted Oct. 7-27, 2013. The survey finds that, in spite of the dramatic gains women have made in educational attainment and labor force participation in recent decades, young women view this as a man’s world—just as middle-aged and older women do”.

The article provides charts on millennial women’s work and wages, educational attainment, attitudes on gender and work and more. Full report is accessible from the article link, it has chapters on trends from government data, equality in the workplace, balancing work and family, among others.

Kimmel, Michael. 2016. "Why Gender Equality Is Good for Everyone — Men Included".
Ted.com. Retrieved April 19, 2016
(https://www.ted.com/talks/michael_kimmel_why_gender_equality_is_good_for_everyone_men_included).

Author of "Angry White Men," Michael Kimmel is a distinguished professor in the department of sociology at Stony Brook University. “Michael Kimmel makes the surprising, funny, practical case for treating men and women equally in the workplace and at home. It’s not a zero-sum game, but a win-win that will result in more opportunity and more happiness for everybody”. Kimmel aims to recruit male feminists by speaking of intersectionality between class, race, and gender and what it means to have privilege.

Cohen, Philip. 2014. "Family Diversity is the New Normal For America's Children".
Council on Contemporary Families. Retrieved May 5, 2016
(<https://contemporaryfamilies.org/the-new-normal/>).

This brief report documents how diversity in American families became commonplace. This increase in diversity includes changes in the work-family living arrangements and household structure, and highlights the social forces that led to this diversification.

Wang, Wendy, Kim Parker, and Paul Taylor. 2013. "Breadwinner Moms". *Pew Research Center's Social & Demographic Trends Project.* Retrieved May 5, 2016
(<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2013/05/29/breadwinner-moms/>).

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the authors document the extent to which mothers are the sole or primary earner in households. The report examines both married and single mothers and highlights the public's uneasiness with this changing demographic situation.

3. HIGHER EDUCATION: Community Colleges as a Pathway for Low Income Women to Enter the Engineering Technology Workforce

Institute for Women's Policy Research. 2010. "Student Parent Success Initiative — IWPR". *Iwpr.org*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://www.iwpr.org/initiatives/student-parent-success-initiative/resources-publications>).

"IWPR's Student Parent Success Initiative (SPSI) focuses on supporting students with dependent children who are pursuing college. The project involves research, tool-building, technical assistance, public education, and networking advocates among policymakers, and practitioners invested in the success of student parents in postsecondary education".

Center for Women Policy Studies. 2006. "Women & Poverty". *Centerwomenpolicy.org*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://www.centerwomenpolicy.org/programs/poverty/>).

"The Center continues its long term focus on alleviation of women's poverty through humane welfare policy, access to educational and employment opportunities, and respect for low income women's struggles – and resiliency. Since 1988, the Center has promoted access to postsecondary education for low income women as an effective welfare reform and poverty alleviation strategy."

Website contains a collection of research reports and policy analyses that demonstrate how education can facilitate economic and social success for low income women.

Corbett, Christi. 2010. "Why So Few? Women In Science, Technology, Engineering And Mathematics". *AAUW: Empowering Women Since 1881*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://www.aauw.org/resource/why-so-few-women-in-science-technology-engineering-mathematics/>).

"Presents in-depth yet accessible descriptions of eight key research findings that point to environmental and social barriers — including stereotypes, gender bias and the climate of science and engineering departments in colleges and universities — that continue to block women's participation and progress in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM). The report also includes up to date statistics on girls' and women's achievement and participation in these areas and offers new ideas for what each of us can do to more fully open scientific and engineering fields to girls and women". Full report available for download on site.

Carpenter, Jenna. 2013. "Engineering - Where Are The Girls And Why Aren't They Here?". *TEDxTalks*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://tedxtalks.ted.com/video/Engineering-Where-are-the-girls;search%3Acarpenter>).

Dr. Jenna Carpenter points to implicit gender bias as a main contributing factor for the underrepresentation of women in the STEM fields. She explains that both men and women are guilty of this implicit bias and that it has long lasting effects on women's career choices and accomplishments. She advises to grow conscious of these biases, and to encourage girls to get involved in engineering and science from an early age.

Hoxby, Caroline. 2015. "Income As A Barrier To College". *TEDxTalks*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://tedxtalks.ted.com/video/Income-as-a-barrier-to-college;search%3Alow%20income%20college>).

“Caroline Hoxby is the Scott and Donya Bommer Professor of Economics at Stanford, director of the Economics of Education Program at the National Bureau of Economic Research and senior fellow at the Hoover Institution and at the Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research. A public and labor economist, she is one of the world's leading scholars in the economics of education, well-known for promoting scientific methods in education research. She was the principal investigator of the Expanding College Opportunities project, which had dramatic effects on low-income, high achievers' college-going”.

Hoxby found that most low-income high achieving students were not go to college because they were simply not applying. Application patterns for low income students are greatly different from that of higher income students. This new found information led to the founding of the Expanding College Opportunities project.

Riessman, Hailey. 2015. "Spotlight Tedx Talk: Inspiring The Next Generation Of Female Engineers". *TEDx Innovations Blog*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://tedxinnovations.ted.com/2015/05/28/spotlight-tedx-talk-inspiring-the-next-generation-of-female-engineers/>).

“Only 11 % of engineers in the U.S. workforce are women. Debbie Sterling is one of those women. For years, she says in a talk at TEDxPSU, she has gotten skeptical looks when she tells people she's an engineer. In her talk, Sterling explains why she thinks her profession shouldn't be so surprising, and proposes how we might make engineering a more inviting field for young girls”.

Crockett, Emily. 2016. "Study: Men Think Their Male Classmates Are Smarter, Even When They're Not". *Vox*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://www.vox.com/2016/2/17/11030292/male-classmates-smarter-women-stem-sexism>).

Women in STEM fields are underrepresented and more likely to quit than men. One reason for this is faculty bias. However, this article reports results from a recent study which finds that male students are biased towards women. Men's gender bias was 19 times greater for men when compared to women. The study also shows that millennials still hold gender biases in STEM.

4. THE WORKPLACE: “Separating the Women from the Girls:” Black Professional Men's Perceptions of Women Colleagues

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2016. *Bls.gov*. Retrieved 3 May 2016, from <http://www.bls.gov>

Important source of data on the labor market in the United States.

Catalyst. 2016. *Catalyst*. Retrieved 3 May 2016, from <http://www.catalyst.org>

Nonprofit organization that seeks to expand opportunities for women in the workplace. “Catalyst research examines today's work environments and employees' experiences within them, and by doing so reveals gaps in women's and men's experiences at work. We document the representation of women in companies' leadership and explore the barriers and root causes of gender gaps. Through a combination of research and practical implementation, and often in partnership with others, we identify and provide solutions to overcoming these barriers and creating equitable workplaces in which all talent can thrive”.

Streitfeld, Mike. 2015. "It'S Silicon Valley 2, Ellen Pao 0: Fighter of Sexism Is Out At Reddit". *Nytimes.com*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 http://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/11/technology/ellen-pao-reddit-chief-executive-resignation.html?_r=0

Article that narrates the story of Ellen Pao’s, former chief executive at Reddit, resignation from the company. Ms. Pao was victim to much sexist and racist comments, pointing to Silicon Valley’s problem with gender and ethnic diversity. Ms. Pao has rejected a settlement to end her claims of gender discrimination, and is currently looking at appealing a failed gender a gender discrimination case.

Kimmel, Michael. 2016. "Why Gender Equality Is Good for Everyone — Men Included". *Ted.com*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 https://www.ted.com/talks/michael_kimmel_why_gender_equality_is_good_for_everyone_men_included

Author of "Angry White Men," Michael Kimmel is a distinguished professor in the department of sociology at Stony Brook University. “Michael Kimmel makes the surprising, funny, practical case for treating men and women equally in the workplace and at home. It’s not a zero-sum game, but a win-win that will result in more opportunity and more happiness for everybody”. Kimmel aims to recruit male feminists by speaking of intersectionality between class, race, and gender and what it means to have privilege.

Brown, Anna. 2014. "Perceptions About Women Bosses Improve, But Gap Remains". *Pew Research Center*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/08/07/perceptions-about-women-leaders-improve-but-gap-remains/>

“Women may have made [measurable progress in the workplace](#) over the last few decades, yet old ways die hard. Women still lag when it comes to holding top managerial positions. And among those with a preference, both men and women say they prefer male bosses and co-

workers”. Charts comparing boss gender preferences among workers, and generational professional aspirations.

Pew Research Center. 2013. "10 Findings About Women In The Workplace". Pew Research Center's Social & Demographic Trends Project. Retrieved April 19, 2016
<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2013/12/11/10-findings-about-women-in-the-workplace/>

Short and direct article about women in the workplace. Includes charts on participation, pay gap, generational changes, perceptions of success, and family-work conflict and more.

Crockett, Emily. 2016. "A New Survey Explains One Big Reason There Are So Few Women In Technology". Vox. Retrieved April 19, 2016
<http://www.vox.com/2016/1/17/10781366/women-technology-sexual-harassment>.

Article reporting findings from new study: “Elephant in the Valley”. The study was inspired by former Reddit’s CEO Ellen Pao’s failed gender discrimination suit against her former venture capital firm. The study finds evidence of an overwhelming amount of sexism and sexual harassment experienced by women at tech companies. The article also argues that women in STEM fields face systematic discrimination starting as early as grade school.

5. RELIGION: True Love Had Better Wait, Or Else! : Anxious Masculinity and the Gendered Politics of the Evangelical Purity Movement

Advocates for Youth. 2016. *Advocatesforyouth.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2016
[\(<http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/index.php>\).](http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/index.php)

Advocates for Youth is an organization focused on educating young adults on sexual and reproductive so that they make informed and responsible decisions. “Advocates for Youth is the only organization that works both in the United States and in developing countries with a sole focus on adolescent reproductive and sexual health. Advocates for Youth envisions a society that views sexuality as normal and healthy and treats young people as a valuable resource”.

Advocates for Youth. 2007. "The Truth About Abstinence Only Programs". *Advocatesforyouth.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2016
[\(<http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/publications-a-z/409-the-truth-about-abstinence-only-programs>\).](http://www.advocatesforyouth.org/publications/publications-a-z/409-the-truth-about-abstinence-only-programs)

Advocates for Youth is an organization focused on educating young adults on sexual and reproductive so that they make informed and responsible decisions. They believe that having a complete and accurate sexual health education is a right of the youth. In this report the assess common claims made about abstinence only programs.

SIECUS. 2016. "The Sexuality Information and Education Council Of The U.S.". *Siecus.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2016
[\(<http://www.siecus.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageId=472>\).](http://www.siecus.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageId=472)

SIECUS affirms that sexuality is a fundamental part of being human, one that is worthy of dignity and respect. We advocate for the right of all people to accurate information, comprehensive education about sexuality, and sexual health services. SIECUS works to create a world that ensures social justice and sexual rights.

Future of Sex Education Initiative. 2016. "What Is Fose". *Futureofsexed.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.futureofsexed.org/about.html>).

“The Future of Sex Education Initiative (FoSE) was launched in July 2007 as a partnership between Advocates for Youth, Answer, and the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S. (SIECUS) that seeks to: create a national dialogue about the future of sex education and to promote the institutionalization of comprehensive sexuality education in public school”.

NAEA. 2016. "National Abstinence Education Association". *Abstinenceassociation.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.abstinenceassociation.org/index.html>).

“The NAEA exists to serve, support and represent individuals and organizations in the practice of abstinence education”. Some of their strategic objectives include “Advocating in support of state and federal support for abstinence-centered education in order to sustain and expand state and federal funding”, “Rebranding the abstinence message to provide positive representation in the public square”, and “Making member support services available which include group discount rates on insurance, office equipment and other common expenses associated with program implementation”.

Lopez, German. 2015. "John Oliver Takes On America's Disastrous Approach To Sex Education". *Vox*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.vox.com/2015/8/10/9126179/john-oliver-sex-education-last-week-tonight>).

John Oliver’s comedic take on what sex education should look like in America and what it actually looks like today. Only 22 states actually mandate sex-education classes but most don’t have set guidelines for what needs to be taught in these classes. In 8 states, there are limitations on what you can and cannot say about homosexuality.

SIECUS. 2016. "SIECUS Applauds President's Final Budget". *Siecus.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.siecus.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Feature.showFeature&featureid=2437&pageid=611>).

In his last Fiscal Year Budget (2017), Obama proposes to cut ALL funding for abstinence only programs. These programs have cost the government nearly \$2 billion in spending. This is the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S’ press release applauding the president for his actions.

Give Me Sex Jesus. 2015. Dir. Matt Barber and Brittany Machado. Retrieved May 5, 2016 from (<https://vimeo.com/137784146>).

Independent documentary that explores the lives of evangelical Christians and their sexual behaviors and beliefs.

Kliff, Sarah. 2015. "The Mystery Of The Falling Teen Birth Rate". *Vox*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.vox.com/2014/8/20/5987845/the-mystery-of-the-falling-teen-birth-rate>).

Article about the recent decline of the teen birth rate and the mystery behind it. As opposed to a previous decline in the 1990's, explained by the AID's epidemic and increased condom use by high schoolers, the decline in the recent year doesn't have a conclusive explanation. Kiff explores the many theories that could be behind the tremendous drop in teen birth rates.

AJ+. 2015. "Sex Education In America: A Brief History". *YouTube*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vcpep877u3M>).

Al Jazeera media network presents a history of sexual education classes in the United States.

“Let's talk about sex education. Teen pregnancy and STI rates are higher in the U.S. than other developed countries. How did sex ed get so bad? AJ+ takes you through the basics.”

ATTN:. 2016. "Sex In Europe Puts America To Shame". *Facebook.com*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<https://www.facebook.com/attn/videos/1028430810525711/>).

Entertaining video comparing sex-ed programs across Europe with U.S programs.

6. THE MILITARY: "Gender, Residential Segregation, and Military Enlistment Patterns"

NABMW,. 2016. "National Association Of Black Military Women, A Veterans' Group,". *Nabmw.com*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.nabmw.com>).

Their mission statement is: “To seek out, record, maintain and tell the history and heritage of African-American Military Women who served and are serving in the United States Armed Forces”.

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense. 2014. "2014 Demographics: Profile Of The Military Community". *MilitarySource.mil*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/2014-Demographics-Report.pdf>).

Report of military demographics in 2014, includes data on the complete military force as well as active duty members, reserve and guard members, and families. Report contains information on race, gender, geographic location, age, education, marital status and other family variables.

Gao, George. 2014. "Chart Of The Week: The Black-White Gap In Incarceration Rates". *Pew Research Center*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/07/18/chart-of-the-week-the-black-white-gap-in-incarceration-rates/>).

“Fifty years after President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the 1964 Civil Rights Act into law, there still remains gaps between blacks and whites on many social and economic measures. Our Chart of the Week looks at one of them: the higher incarceration rates of black men compared with those of white men”.

Oliver Velez, Denise. 2013. "Sista Soldiers: Black American Women In The Military". *Daily Kos*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2015/12/13/1458121/-Sista-soldiers-Black-American-women-in-the-military>).

Article delineates the history of African American women in the military starting with one of the earliest documented stories: Cathy Williams. Williams disguised herself as a man in order to enlist. Moving forward the path for women in the military has been filled with restrictions and regulations marked by gender discrimination, inequalities, and harassment.

NY Times Editorial Board. 2015. "Women In Combat Jobs". *Nytimes.com*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (http://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/06/opinion/sunday/women-in-combat-jobs.html?_r=1).

Report of the announcement by Secretary Ashton carter in 2015 which stated that the military would open all ground combat jobs to women. Since the announcement, there has been a lot of pushback from legislators who believe the decision could have a “consequential impact” on service member and warfighting abilities. The Board of Editors argue that these responses are primarily being driven by sexism.

Benjamin, Rich. 2015. "My Road Trip Through The Whitest Towns In America". *Ted.com*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (http://www.ted.com/talks/rich_benjamin_my_road_trip_through_the_whitest_towns_in_america).

“As America becomes more and more multicultural, Rich Benjamin noticed a phenomenon: Some communities were actually getting less diverse. So he got out a map, found the whitest towns in the USA — and moved in. In this funny, honest, human talk, he shares what he learned as a black man in Whitopia”.

Rich Benjamin narrates his exploration through “Whitetopia”. Along the way he found that in some on these places immigration was big issue, residents held constant immigrations protests. He also found that paranoia was very much present as a result of the constant police presence

and gun culture in “Whitopia”. However, he discovered that most white people are there not for explicitly racist reasons at all, and that there are many more factors associated with this segregation.

Fry, Richard and Paul Taylor. 2012. "The Rise Of Residential Segregation By Income". *Pew Research Center's Social & Demographic Trends Project*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2012/08/01/the-rise-of-residential-segregation-by-income/>).

“This report describes trends over time in the household income composition of America’s neighborhoods or census tracts. The focus is on the tract characteristics of lower-income households, middle-income households and upper-income households. The tract level data for 2010 is from the Census Bureau’s 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) five-year file. Comparable data for 2000, 1990 and 1980 are in the SF3 files of the respective decennial censuses”.

Fry, Richard. 2009. "VI. Military: A Road Less Traveled". *Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2009/10/07/vi-military-a-road-less-traveled/>).

Infographic on Hispanic male employment from 1970-2007.

Patten, Eileen and Kim Parker. 2011. "Women In The U.S. Military: Growing Share, Distinctive Profile". *Pew Research Center's Social & Demographic Trends Project*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2011/12/22/women-in-the-u-s-military-growing-share-distinctive-profile/2/#a-snapshot-of-active-duty-women?src=prc-number>).

“This report explores the changing role of women in the military using several data sources. Two Department of Defense publications — *Population Representation in the Military Forces, FY2010 and Demographics 2010: Profile of the Military Community* — provide the overall trends in military participation by gender, as well as demographic and occupational profiles of male and female military personnel”.

Jaeger, Kyle. 2016. "This Colorful Map About America's Color Problem Gets Scary When You Take A Closer Look". *ATTN*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.attn.com/stories/6690/map-shows-how-america-remains-racially-segregated>).

“Using data from the 2010 U.S. Census, former demographic researcher Dustin Cable created a map that offers a detailed illustration of racial segregation in modern America. From afar the U.S. seems fairly homogenous, but if you look closely, the evidence of segregation is clear”.

7. SPORTS-Conference Realignment and Its Impact on Women Student Athletes

Women's Sports Foundation. 2011. Retrieved 3 May 2016, from (<http://www.womenssportsfoundation.org>).

Founded in 1974 by tennis legend, Billie Jean King. Their mission is to “advance the lives of girls and women through sport and physical activity”. They advocate for equal access to sports, they educate about the benefits of sports for women, and support women athletes.

WSF. 2011. "Title X myths and facts". *Women's Sports Foundation*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<http://www.womenssportsfoundation.org/home/advocate/title-ix-and-issues/what-is-title-ix/title-ix-myths-and-facts>).

Information about common misconceptions about what Title IX has done for women college athletes. This article provides ‘myths’, ‘facts’ and supporting evidence for the facts that debunk these myths. There is still a lot that needs to be done in terms of equal opportunities for women who wish to play sports.

Busteed, B. 2016. “Female Student-Athletes Win Big on Great Jobs, Lives”. *Gallup.com*. Retrieved 3 May 2016, from (http://www.gallup.com/opinion/gallup/189227/female-student-athletes-win-big-great-jobs-lives.aspx?g_source=inequality%20workplace&g_medium=search&g_campaign=titles).

Article by Executive Director, Education and Workforce development at Gallup. Article points to a new analysis by Gallup that makes the case that sports in college is beneficial for women after college. Study finds that female college athletes are more likely to be employed at a great job, engaged in their work, thrive in their social and physical well-being.

Always. 2016. “OUR EPIC BATTLE #LIKEAGIRL”. *Always.com*. Retrieved 3 May 2016, from (<http://always.com/en-us/about-us/our-epic-battle-like-a-girl>).

Like a Girl Campaign by Always. Aim to empower young women going through puberty in order to stop the drop in confidence they experience during this time. The Like a Girl campaign website has a collection of ads that encourage people to change the phrase “like a girl” from an insult to something positive.

Refer specifically to the sport ads of the #likeagirl campaign. They reflect society’s gendered views of female athletes and their physical capabilities.

Slater, M. 2015. “Sport & gender: A history of bad science & 'biological racism’”. *BBC Sport*. Retrieved 3 May 2016, from (<http://www.bbc.com/sport/athletics/29446276>).

Article brings up cases of strong female athletes being subjected to gender tests in order to prove their gender. The author, Slater, refers to this phenomenon as “biological racism” and defines it as the assumption that there must be wrong with strong women. Some women athletes who are found to have an excess in androgenic hormones (such as testosterone) are encouraged medication, therapeutic remedies, and even surgeries in order to suppress these hormones.

Desmond-Harris, Jenée. 2015. "Serena Williams Is Constantly The Target Of Disgusting Racist And Sexist Attacks". *Vox*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<http://www.vox.com/2015/3/11/8189679/serena-williams-indian-wells-racism>).

Vox video and article the racism and sexism surrounding tennis star Serena Williams. The video brings up instances when Serena success has been reduced to racist stereotypes. "This bigotry has tarnished nearly every victory, magazine cover, and interview of her entire incredible career". Additional two videos: one on race as a social construct and another honoring Serena as the greatest American athlete of our time.

Dusenbery, Maya, and Jaeah Lee. 2016. "Charts: The State Of Women's Athletics, 40 Years After Title IX". *Mother Jones*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/06/charts-womens-athletics-title-nine-ncaa>).

Title IX stated that "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance". This article explores the effects of this landmark legislation and points out where it fell short. There charts that break down female and male sports participation, median spending per athlete, percentage of women and men coaches, and network air time coverage of male and female sports teams.

WSF. 2009. "Women's Sports & Fitness Facts & Statistics". *Women's Sports Foundation*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<http://www.womenssportsfoundation.org/en/home/research/articles-and-reports/athletes/womens-sports-facts>).

"This compilation of facts is a representative sample of the data that exists in women's sports as of the publication date (2009)". It "is a representative sample of the data that exists in women's sports as of the publication date. Topics include the benefits of sports participation, leadership and employment, race and ethnicity, sport and disability, participation across the ages, media coverage, and the business of sports".

8. WOMEN AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP: Gender Parity on Corporate Boards: A Path to Women's Equality?

Lindzon, Jared. 2016. "There Are Now More Fortune 500 Companies With All-Male Boards Than In 2015". *Fortune*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://fortune.com/2016/03/28/fortune-500-all-male-board-2016/>).

"When *Fortune* looked at the number of Fortune 500 companies with entirely male boards in early 2015, it was disappointing to discover that the number was in the double-digits: 23. But returning to the question this year, we were optimistic that we'd see some notable improvement. Sadly, that's not the case".

Smith, Tim. 2015. "Women Rocking Wallstreet". *Whats behind your investments*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://shoefitts.com/what-is-behind-your-investments/>).

“Tim is here today to share some ways the 30 Percent Coalition has rallied to increase the number of women on boards. He’ll also provide tips for how investors can ensure their votes are counted on issues such as board diversity, climate change and equal employment opportunity”.

Anon. 2016. "Welcome". *30percentcoalition.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.30percentcoalition.org>).

“The Thirty Percent Coalition is a unique and groundbreaking national organization of more than 80 members committed to the goal of women, including women of color, holding 30% of board seats across public companies”.

Ellevete. 2016. "A Global Professional Women's Network". *Ellevatenetwork.com*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<https://www.ellevatenetwork.com/>).

About Ellevete: We believe the research is clear that companies and the economy perform better when they fully engage women. We believe women are still an under-tapped resource in the business world and in society at large – and that it's time to change that. We believe that networking and lifelong learning are keys to business success. And we believe that by providing these capabilities, by working with companies and investors to help them see the opportunity, and by truly investing in women - we can be an active and positive part of that change. Ellevete is a global professional women's network dedicated to these beliefs and to the economic engagement of women worldwide. The most expansive and diverse network of its kind, our community is made up of successful, motivated and passionate professional women from various industries and walks of life with one common belief: that investing in themselves and in other women is good business

2020 Women on Boards. 2011. "Home". *2020wob.com*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<https://www.2020wob.com>).

2020 Women on Boards is a national campaign to increase the percentage of women on U.S. company boards to 20% or greater by the year 2020

Catalyst. 2012. "Quick Take: Women On Boards". *Catalyst*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.catalyst.org/knowledge/women-boards>).

From the Catalyst Knowledge Center, infographics on women’s board representation around the world is presented.

Sandberg, Sheryl. 2010. "Why We Have Too Few Women Leaders". *Ted.com*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (http://www.ted.com/talks/sheryl_sandberg_why_we_have_too_few_women_leaders?language=en).

“Facebook COO Sheryl Sandberg looks at why a smaller percentage of women than men reach the top of their professions — and offers 3 powerful pieces of advice to women aiming for the C-suite”.

Burk, Martha. 2012. *Your Voice Your Vote*. Austin, Tex.: A.U. Pub.

“Your Vote is a manifesto for this year's woman voter and for male voters who care about the women in their lives. Martha Burk empowers the reader to cut through the double talk, irrelevancies, and false promises, and focuses directly on what's at stake for women not only from now through the 2016 election, but also in the years beyond. Where women stand, what women think, and what we need -- with tough questions for candidates to hold their feet to the fire. Your Voice, Your Vote should be carried to every political rally, every press conference, every precinct meeting -- and into the voting booth”.

Institute for Women's Policy Research. 2016. "Status of Women In The States". *Women in the States*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://statusofwomendata.org>).

Interactive data on women in the U.S.

9. WOMEN AND ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP: Hispanic Inclusion at the Highest Level of Corporate America: Progress or Not?

Latina CEO. 2016. "WRITING HER OWN PLAYBOOK SINCE 1994". *Latina CEO*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://latinaceo.com>).

“The Latina CEO movement advocates and mentors women on positioning themselves to acquire CEO as well as other positions of leadership. The goal of Latina CEO is to give every Latina the knowledge, the confidence, and the hand up she needs to become a CEO in her personal and professional life by helping to access the resources, information, and guidance necessary to become the business leaders of tomorrow”.

Workplace Diversity. 2016. "Home | Career Website". *Workplacediversity.com*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://workplacediversity.com>).

“Here at our website, you'll also find companies and employees who are sensitive to the challenges and unique rewards only found in truly diverse workplaces. If you're an employer, connect with us today and let us help you with your commitment to diversity. If you're looking for employment, know that by posting a resume here, you're getting out in front of the most forward thinking companies in the world right now”.

Marshall E-Learning. 2016. "Diversity". *Marshall E-Learning*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://marshallelearning.com/types/diversity/>).

Marshall E-Learning is a consulting firm that offers e-learning services on equality, diversity, and inclusion. This site provides a collection of diversity-themed courses suitable for the

workplace. Courses' themes include diversity in the workplace, learning about unconscious bias, managing diversity, equality analysis tools, cultural awareness, building an inclusive workplace among others.

Marshall E-Learning. 2015. "Diversity: Workplace Benefits Of Equality And Inclusion Around Race, Gender And Sexuality". *YouTube*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_tGjgRwgAeo).

Video by Marshall E-Learning consulting firm about the benefits of diversity in the workplace in the U.K. Diversity in gender, sexuality, and culture contributes to higher revenues, increased performance and more.

Klein, Ezra. 2014. "Workplace Diversity Is Hard For The Exact Same Reason It's So Important". *Vox*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.vox.com/xpress/2014/10/23/7048353/workplace-diversity-is-hard-for-the-exact-same-reason-its-so-important>).

Insightful TED talk by Margaret Haffernan about the story of Alice Stewart, an English physician who did research on childhood cancer. Heffernan proposes that diversity promotes problem solving.

“Most people instinctively avoid conflict, but as Margaret Heffernan shows us, good disagreement is central to progress. She illustrates (sometimes counterintuitively) how the best partners aren't echo chambers — and how great research teams, relationships and businesses allow people to deeply disagree”.

National Partnership for Women and & Families. 2015. "Latinas And The Wage Gap: Fact Sheet". *NationalPartnership.org*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://www.nationalpartnership.org/research-library/workplace-fairness/fair-pay/latinas-wage-gap.pdf>).

“A persistent gender-based wage gap continues to harm women, their families and the economy. On average, women in the United States who work full time, year round are paid just 79 cents for every dollar paid to men.¹ For Latinas, the gap is larger. Latinas in the United States are paid, on average, just 55 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men.² When women lose income, their economic security and that of their families is diminished”.

Fact sheet with information on Latinas' wage gap state by state.

Center for American Progress. 2013. "Fact Sheet: The State of Latinas In The United States". *American progress.org*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/report/2013/11/07/79167/fact-sheet-the-state-of-latinas-in-the-united-states/>).

“This fact sheet provides a snapshot of statistics about health, education, entrepreneurship, economic security, and political leadership that should guide our choices to enact sensible policies to unleash the potential of this growing demographic and benefit our economy”.

Thompson, Derek. 2013. "The Workforce Is Even More Divided By Race Than You Think". *The Atlantic*. Retrieved May 4, 2016
(<http://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2013/11/the-workforce-is-even-more-divided-by-race-than-you-think/281175/>).

Minority unemployment has been higher than white unemployment for over the last four decades. This article reports data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on minority unemployment, work hours, average weekly earnings. Data also available on minorities' earnings and education.

United States Department of Labor. 2016. "Data & Statistics: Women in The Labor Force". *Dol.gov*. Retrieved May 4, 2016
(https://www.dol.gov/wb/stats/stats_data.htm).

Here you will find current and historical statistics on a broad range of topics and sub-populations of women in the labor force. Data is divided by latest annual data, occupations, facts over time, infographics, mothers and fathers, woman veterans, earnings, and other resources.

Curiel, Kamren. 2013. "50 Latinas Who Rock Fortune 500 Companies". *Latina.com*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://www.latina.com/lifestyle/latinas-fortune-500-companies-corporate-america#24>).

“It’s no secret Latinas are underrepresented in corporate America with only 5 percent sitting on Fortune 500 boards. The fact that of the 20 female CEOs at Fortune 500 companies, only four are women of color and none are Latina, paints a pretty grim reality. Despite this disparity, we rounded up 50 Latinas doing their thing at Fortune 500 companies. Whether working their way up the corporate ladder, or serving on the board, these mujeres prove we’re coming up in top-ranked corporations”.

Garcia, Ahiza. 2015. "Only 9 Hispanic Ceos At Top 500 Companies". *CNNMoney*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://money.cnn.com/2015/09/09/news/hispanic-ceo-fortune-500-companies/>).

Short article describing Hispanic underrepresentation as CEO’s in Fortune 500 companies, less than 2%.

Organizations of Note:

- HACP - Hispanic Association on Corporate Responsibility (<http://www.hacr.org>)
HACR's mission is to advance the inclusion of Hispanics in Corporate America at a level commensurate with their economic contributions. HACR focuses on four areas of corporate responsibility and market reciprocity. They are Employment, Procurement, Philanthropy,

and Governance. In pursuit of its mission, HACR offers Corporate America direct access to the Hispanic community – its talent, entrepreneurs, and leadership – creating a forum to ensure corporate responsibility and market reciprocity for the nation’s Hispanic population.

- ISS - Institutional Shareholder Services (<http://www.issgovernance.com>)

ISS offers robust data, proprietary analytics, and expertise to help academic researchers uncover governance, environmental and social risks and understand key issues. ISS disseminates in-depth data in the areas of board, audit, compensation, shareholder rights, environmental and social issues, financial and company issues, mergers and acquisitions, proxy contests, and more.

- LCDA (<http://www.latinocorporatedirectors.org>)

LCDA supports and develops Latino Corporate Directors and accelerates the growth potential of U.S. companies by supporting their efforts to increase the number and influence of qualified Latinos on their corporate boards.

- LEAP - Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics, Inc. (<http://www.leap.org>)

Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics, Inc. (LEAP) is a national, nonprofit organization, with a mission to achieve full participation and equality for Asian and Pacific Islanders (APIs) through leadership, empowerment, and policy. It started with a simple yet powerful idea: that in order for API communities to realize their full potential and to foster robust participation in this increasingly globalized world, these communities would have to begin producing leaders who could advocate and speak on their behalf.

- The 30 Percent Coalition (www.30percentcoalition.org)

The Thirty Percent Coalition is a unique and groundbreaking national organization of more than 80 members committed to the goal of women holding 30% of board seats across public companies.

- ABD - The Alliance for Board Diversity (www.theabd.org)

ABD’s mission is to enhance shareholder value by promoting inclusion of women and minorities on corporate boards. Founded in 2004, ABD is a collaboration of four leadership organizations: Catalyst, The Executive Leadership Council, the Hispanic Association on Corporate Responsibility, and Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics, Inc. The Prout Group Inc., an executive search firm, is a founding partner of the alliance and serves as advisor and facilitator. The groups have a common goal to enhance shareholder value by promoting inclusion of women and minorities on corporate boards.

- Black Corporate Directors Conference (<http://bcdconline.com/>)

Since its inception in 2002, the Black Corporate Directors Conference has been a huge success and today provides a unique forum in which to discuss today’s most pressing leadership issues in a changing global environment and the importance of diversity in the corporate boardroom. It has grown from just 38 attendees in its inaugural year to over 150 directors participating last year.

- The Executive Leadership Council (www.elcinfo.com/)

The Executive Leadership Council is the preeminent member organization for the development of global black leaders. Our mission is to increase the number of successful black executives —both domestically and internationally —by adding value to their development, leadership, and philanthropic endeavors throughout the life-cycle of their careers thereby strengthening their companies, organizations, and communities.

10. WORK FAMILY INTEGRATION: Work-Life Balance and the Relationship between Women in State Legislatures and Workers' Schedule Control

Kurtzleben, Danielle. 2014. "Democrats Say Work-Life Balance Is A Huge Problem. Republicans Say It's Fine." *Vox*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 <http://www.vox.com/2014/11/14/7216033/work-life-balance-is-a-democrat-problem>

Article reports finding on perceptions of work life balance achievement among likely democrat and republican voters. Findings come from the latest Allstate/National Journal Heartland Monitor Poll.

PBS. 2016. "PBS Makers Volume 2 6Of 6 Women In Politics". YouTube. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCA8BVSFvx0>).

Insightful documentary on the history of women's rise in involvement in the political process and the ongoing sexism they face on a daily basis.

"Women in Politics profiles women in public office who were "firsts" in their fields. From the first woman elected to Congress in 1916 to a young woman running for Detroit City Council in 2013, the documentary explores the challenges confronting American women in politics. Trailblazing leaders like Hillary Clinton, Senator Barbara Mikulski, Olympia Snowe, the youngest Republican woman ever elected to the House of Representatives, and Shirley Chisholm, the first African-American woman to serve in Congress, provide a backdrop for younger women like Rashida Tlaib, the first Muslim-American woman elected to the Michigan House, and Raquel Castaneda-Lopez, who chronicles her run for Detroit City Council".

Center for American Women and Politics. 2016. "Current Numbers | CAWP". [Cawp.rutgers.edu](http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/current-numbers). Retrieved April 19, 2016 <http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/current-numbers>.

"This page contains current numbers of women officeholders serving in 2016 with links on the right to basic fact sheets for each level of office. The fact sheets and individual state pages will be updated shortly to reflect these numbers".

Klein, M. 2015. "Working Together and Across the Aisle, Female Senators Pass More Legislation Than Male Colleagues". *Quorum.us*. Retrieved 3 May 2016, from <https://www.quorum.us/blog/women-work-together-pass-more-legislation/>

“Female representation may lead to more legislative activity as female Members of Congress not only work more frequently with each other but also work more frequently across the aisle, passing more legislation in the Senate than their male colleagues”. This article contains info-charts comparing the work of male and female congress members.

Quorum is an internet start-up founded by two Harvard Seniors that analyze legislative data for corporate clients.

Albright, Madeleine. 2016. "On Being A Woman And A Diplomat". *Ted.com*. Retrieved April 19, 2016
(https://www.ted.com/talks/madeleine_albright_on_being_a_woman_and_a_diplomat?language=en).

“Former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright talks bluntly about politics and diplomacy, making the case that women's issues deserve a place at the center of foreign policy. Far from being a "soft" issue, she says, women's issues are often the very hardest ones, dealing directly with life and death. A frank and funny Q&A with Pat Mitchell from the Paley Center”.

11. HEALTH: Black, Women or Black Women: An Intersectionality Approach to Health Inequalities

Black Women's Health Imperative. 2016. *Bwhi.org*. Retrieved April 19, 2016
<http://www.bwhi.org/>

“The Black Women’s Health Imperative is the only national organization dedicated to improving the health and wellness of our nation’s 21 million Black women and girls – physically, emotionally and financially”.

LaVeist, Thomas. 2016. "The Skin You're In". *Thomas LaVeist*. Retrieved April 19, 2016
<http://www.laveist.com/film/>

LaVeist, Thomas. “The Skin You’re In.” Feature documentary and website about African-American health disparities.

“African Americans live sicker and die younger than any other ethnic group in the nation. Why is this happening? THE SKIN YOU'RE IN is a feature documentary, website and book about the astonishing African-American health disparity - why it exists and what can be done about it...THE SKIN YOU'RE IN, Our Town Films and Johns Hopkins Public Health Researcher Dr. Thomas LaVeist will investigate this disturbing phenomenon: the astonishing disparity between Black and White health in America, find out why it exists and discover what can be done about it. The film will take viewers on a journey of exploration of this problem. We will talk to leading experts and researchers from around the country who will explain the problems and what can be done. But mostly we will see the problem first hand in the everyday lives of African American families telling their stories, and meet people who are making a difference”.

MAKERS PROFILE: BYLLYE AVERY. 2016. "Byllye Avery". *MAKERS*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 <http://www.makers.com/byllye-avery>.

“Byllye Avery on addressing reproductive and mental health taboos and founding the Black Women's Health Project.” Avery was a psychologist in the 1960’s working in Florida, she referred women to abortions clinics in New York when they were not yet legal in Florida. Avery co-founded the Women’s Health Center in Gainesville, Florida: an abortion rights group for African-American women.

McGregor, Alyson. 2014. "Why Medicine Often Has Dangerous Side Effects For Women". *Ted.com*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (https://www.ted.com/talks/alyson_mcgregor_why_medicine_often_has_dangerous_side_effects_for_women?nolanguage=en%29).

“You might not know this: Many of the medicines we take — common drugs like Ambien and everyday aspirin — were only ever tested on men. And the unknown side effects for women can be dangerous, even deadly. Alyson McGregor studies the differences between male and female patients; in this fascinating talk she explains how the male model became our framework for medical research ... and what women and men need to ask their doctors to get the right care for their bodies”.

McGregor speaks about the lack of clinical trials on women which leads to drugs being taken out of the market after their release because of side effects on women.

Roberts, Dorothy. 2015. "The Problem With Race-Based Medicine". *Ted.com*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (https://www.ted.com/talks/dorothy_roberts_the_problem_with_race_based_medicine?nolanguage=en%29).

“Social justice advocate and law scholar Dorothy Roberts has a precise and powerful message: Race-based medicine is bad medicine. Even today, many doctors still use race as a medical shortcut; they make important decisions about things like pain tolerance based on a patient's skin color instead of medical observation and measurement. In this searing talk, Roberts lays out the lingering traces of race-based medicine — and invites us to be a part of ending it. "It is more urgent than ever to finally abandon this backward legacy," she says, "and to affirm our common humanity by ending the social inequalities that truly divide us”.

Roberts explains that race is individual, and that such a broad variable should not be used in medicine. Self-reported racial categories are determined by different grounds for every person. She argues that race-based medicine is nothing but harmful for the health of minorities.

CDC. 2011. “Fact Sheet on Health Disparities and Inequalities”. Retrieved 4 May 2016, (<http://www.cdc.gov/minorityhealth/chdir/2011/factsheet.pdf>).

“Report addresses disparities in health-care access, exposure to environmental hazards, mortality, morbidity, behavioral risk factors, disability status, and social determinants of selected

health problems at the national level...pointing out how common health disparities and inequalities still are what can be done about them”.

NIH. 2013. “Health disparities”. *National Institute of Health*. Retrieved 4 May 2016, from <https://report.nih.gov/nihfactsheets/viewfactsheet.aspx?csid=124>

Current research focuses on health disparities experienced by racial and ethnic minorities and aims to uncover the causes of this disparities and determining how they can be eliminated. This website has a compilation of illness specific research and information on NIH programs with the mission of eliminating health disparities.

National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities. 2016. *Nimhd.nih.gov*. Retrieved 4 May 2016, from (<http://www.nimhd.nih.gov>).

The mission of the NIMHD is to lead in scientific research to improve minority health disparities. NIMHD works with the NIH, reviewing and planning research that involves health disparities among minorities, as well as conducting, translating, and supporting other research.

NROC at the University of Chicago. 2016. "National Social Life, Health, And Aging Project (NSHAP) | NORC.Org". *Norc.org*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/national-social-life-health-and-aging-project.aspx>).

“The National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP) is a longitudinal, population-based study of health and social factors, aiming to understand the well-being of older, community-dwelling Americans by examining the interactions among physical health and illness, medication use, cognitive function, emotional health, sensory function, health behaviors, social connectedness, sexuality, and relationship quality. NSHAP provides policy makers, health providers, and individuals with useful information and insights into these factors, particularly on social and intimate relationships. The study contributes to finding new ways to improve health as people age”.

RAND. 2016. "Health Disparities | RAND". *Rand.org*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (<http://www.rand.org/topics/health-disparities.html>).

Collection of journal articles, data reports, press releases and periodicals about health disparities related to gender, race, environment, geography, and others.

“The RAND Corporation is a research organization that develops solutions to public policy challenges to help make communities throughout the world safer and more secure, healthier and more prosperous. RAND is nonprofit, nonpartisan, and committed to the public interest”.

World Health Organization. 2016. "Social Determinants of Health: Key Concepts". *Who.int*. Retrieved May 4, 2016 (http://www.who.int/social_determinants/thecommission/finalreport/key_concepts/en/).

“The social determinants of health (SDH) are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems.”

Examples of health inequities between and within countries. Report talks about the meaning of SHD and its drivers.

12. IMMIGRATION: Interactions between Gender and Immigration in Wage Inequality among STEM Workers, 1980-2010

Pathe, Simone. 2014. "Earning More? Thank Immigrant STEM Workers". *PBS NewsHour*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.pbs.org/newshour/making-sense/earning-thank-immigrant-stem-workers/>).

Article reports study findings that indicate that: “[A] rise in the growth of foreign STEM [workers] by one percentage point of total employment increases growth in the wages of native college educated workers by a statistically significant 7-8 percentage points”.

CPA. 2013. "10 Facts You Need To Know About Immigrant Women (2013 Update)". *Center for American Progress*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2013/03/08/55794/10-facts-you-need-to-know-about-immigrant-women-2013-update/>).

“Immigrant women are at the forefront of advocacy to fix our nation’s broken immigration system, and they also play an important role in our society and economy. All too often, however, media portrayals of immigrants feature a single Hispanic male without status. In reality, immigrant women in the United States—both documented and undocumented—comprise more than half of all U.S. immigrants, start businesses at higher rates than American-born women, and are often the ones that push hardest in their families to become American citizens. The flipside of this industriousness and drive, however, is often dire. Undocumented immigrant women, for example, face the risk of deportation, and they are at risk of losing their American-born children while in detention or after being deported. Domestic workers face racial discrimination and abuse from their employers, and far too many women are trafficked into the country and exploited”.

American Immigration Council. 2016. "Immigration Policy Center". *Immigrationpolicy.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/about-immigration-policy-center>).

The Immigration Policy Center’s mission is to: “mission is to shape a rational conversation on immigration and immigrant integration. Through our research and analysis, we provide policymakers, the media, and the general public with accurate information about the role of immigrants and immigration policy on U.S. society. Our reports and materials are widely disseminated and relied upon by press and policy makers. Our staff regularly serves as experts to

leaders on Capitol Hill, opinion-makers and the media. Formed in 2003, we are non-partisan organization that neither supports nor opposes any political party or candidate for office”.

American Immigration Council. 2016. "Immigrant Women In The United States: A Portrait Of Demographic Diversity | Immigration Policy Center". *Immigrationpolicy.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/immigrant-women-united-states-portrait-demographic-diversity>).

Infographics on the demographics of immigrant women in the United States. Charts include population by country of origin, gender, legal status, naturalization rates, educational attainment, percentage of labor force participants, occupation, and more.

CEPR. 2006. "Study Finds Widening Wage Gap Between Immigrant and U.S.-Born Workers". *Center for Economic Policy Research*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://cepr.net/press-center/press-releases/study-finds-widening-wage-gap-between-immigrant-and-us-born-workers>).

“Washington, DC: A new report by economists John Schmitt and Jonathan Wadsworth finds that the earnings gap between immigrant and U.S.-born workers increased substantially between 1980 and 2000. The economists also examined the number of years it took the average immigrant to match the earnings of the average U.S.-born worker. They found that the length of time had increased substantially between 1980 and 2000”.

Klein, Ezra. 2014. "Immigrants Aren't Stealing Your Jobs". *Vox*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.vox.com/2014/9/15/6152067/immigrants-arent-stealing-your-jobs>).

Interesting article proposes a quick fix to the United States’ declining birth rate: opening the borders. Klein states that, “There's overwhelming economic evidence that higher levels of immigration make most native-born workers better off”.

Chang, Alvin. 2016. "Watch How Immigration In America Has Changed In The Last 200 Years". *Vox*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.vox.com/2016/1/4/10709366/immigration-america-200-years>).

Interactive U.S map on the history of the origin on immigrants to the country. Watch accompanying video on discriminatory immigration policies here: <http://www.vox.com/2016/1/15/10775602/immigration-map-data-racism>.

Graf, Timothy. 2015. "We Don't Need Immigration Caps. We Need Minimums". *Ted.com*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.ted.com/watch/ted-institute/ted-state-street/timothy-graf-we-don-t-need-immigration-caps-we-need-minimums>).

“Timothy Graf’s experiences moving from America to England sparked some fresh ideas about immigration. Our exacting border policies often ignore the significant benefits delivered by the new perspectives of immigrants, fresh ideas that are vital for future success. He argues that smart

countries should be lowering roadblocks and setting both caps and minimums when it comes to immigration”.

PBS. 2016. "Homeland: Immigration in America On PBS | Jobs". *PBS*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.pbs.org/video/2258259814/>).

“The first episode of the three-part series looks at the spectrum of immigrant jobs and the complex maze of rules, regulations, caps and quotas challenging the country at many levels”.

VICE News. 2014. "Immigrant America: They Steal Our Jobs?". *VICE News*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<https://news.vice.com/video/immigrant-america-they-steal-our-jobs>).

“Milking cows is a dirty, monotonous job, and as we found out in our latest episode of Immigrant America, it's not a job many unemployed Americans are willing to do. But for some reason the government doesn't give dairy farms a way to recruit foreign workers legally, so most feel forced to hire illegal immigrants. This makes the farms and their workers easy targets for immigration authorities looking to fill deportation quotas. We went to upstate New York to try to understand the cat and mouse game going on between dairy farms and immigration authorities. We found a lot of wasted taxpayer money, racial profiling, and a broken system that unnecessarily treats family farmers and hardworking immigrants like criminals”.

13. GLOBALIZATION: Women’s Low Economic Power in The Middle East-North Africa (MENA)/South Asia – and What It Means for Gender, Development, Globalization and War

Public Broadcasting System. 2016. "Global Connections . Roles Of Women". Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/questions/women/>).

Materials collected by PBS provide information about women’s changing roles in the Middle East and Islamic societies. Included are external links to educational videos as well as in-class exercises and lesson plans.

Mohammed, Eman. 2016. "The Courage To Tell A Hidden Story". *Ted.com*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (https://www.ted.com/talks/eman_mohammed_the_courage_to_tell_a_hidden_story).

Eman Mohammed is one of the few female photojournalists in the Gaza Strip. Though openly shunned by many of her male colleagues, she is given unprecedented access to areas denied to men. In this short, visual talk, the TED Fellow critiques gender norms in her community by bringing light to hidden stories.

Coleman, Isobel. 2016. "How Women Are Transforming The Middle East: Isobel Coleman At Tedxmidatlantic." *TEDxTalks*. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<http://tedxtalks.ted.com/video/How-women-are-transforming-the-M>).

In this TEDx talk based on her book *Paradise Beneath Her Feet: How Women are Transforming the Middle East*, Isobel Coleman documents the shifting political terrain in the Middle East for women and argues that women's greater equality is both a result of and a symbol of the larger economic transformations that will continue to occur in that region.

United Nations. 2016. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<http://www.fao.org/sofa/gender/home/en/>).

Website with many resources, including publications documenting programs worldwide that have reduced the gender gap in agriculture and interactive content delivery systems.

World Bank. 2016. "Why Women Matter". YouTube. Retrieved April 19, 2016 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1S0eHdHDo6U>).

"Is the food crisis made worse because of gender inequalities in agriculture? Is the market failing or is the global community failing women farmers? Given the uncertain economic outlook, why should the global community invest in women in agriculture? In this global food crisis, the *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook*, the culmination of three years of research led jointly by the World Bank, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, confronts the reality that global gender inequalities result in less food being grown, less income being earned, higher levels of poverty, and greater food insecurity. The Sourcebook provides both evidence of progress made towards effectively integrating women into agricultural programs and presents solid recommendations for policy makers to guide their investments in gender programming. For more information on the *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook*, please visit: <http://worldbank.org/genderinag>"

14. SEXUALITY: Queer Eye on the Gay Rodeo

International Gay Rodeo Association. 2016. "The International Gay Rodeo Association". *Igra.com*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://igra.com>).

"The International Gay Rodeo Association (IGRA) is an organization comprised of numerous regional Gay Rodeo Associations from across the United States and Canada. IGRA, in collaboration with member associations, assist in raising and donating thousands of dollars to charity in their communities each year. The Gay and Lesbian Communities of the United States and Canada have been enriched by the educational efforts of IGRA through its sanctioning and sponsorship of the various events and activities which are a part of what we call "Gay Rodeo".

Frank, Cowboy. 2011. "Gay Rodeo History." *Gay Rodeo History RSS*. Retrieved (<http://gayrodeohistory.org/>).

Archives of the International Gay Rodeo Association from 2014-present.

Banks, Gabrielle. 2006. "Gay Pride Reaches the Rodeo." *Houston Chronicle*. Retrieved (<http://www.houstonchronicle.com/local/gray-matters/article/out-and-proud-at-the-rodeo-6884473.php>).

Reid, Skyler. 2016. "The Brokeback Cowboys Of Ohio's Gay Rodeo". *VICE*. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.vice.com/read/the-brokeback-cowboys-of-ohios-gay-rodeo-922>).

Ohio held its first gay rodeo in 2014. Article explores the 40 years of history of the International Gay Rodeo Association, and the challenges its facing now.

***Queens and Cowboys: A Straight Year on the Gay Rodeo*. Dir. Matt Livadary. Gravitass Ventures. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (<http://www.queensandcowboys.com>).**

Documentary follows a complete season at the International Gay Rodeo Circuit.

***Small Town Gay Bar*. 2006. Dir. Malcolm Ingram. View Askew Productions.**

“The lives of gays in the Deep South are explored in this documentary, which looks at two bars in rural Mississippi that cater to a homosexual clientele. "Rumors" is in all other ways a modest neighborhood hangout; "Crossroads" is an anything-goes establishment. Interviews with regular patrons portray both bars as islands of acceptance in an ocean of prejudice, exemplified by the derision of customers at nearby straight bars and the cutting homophobia of anti-gay preacher Fred Phelps.”

***Southern Comfort*. 2001. Dir. Kate Davis. Q-Ball Productions. Retrieved May 5, 2016 (http://www.snagfilms.com/films/title/southern_comfort).**

“Southern Comfort documents the final year in the life of Robert Eads, a female-to-male transsexual. Eads, diagnosed with ovarian cancer, was turned down for treatment by two dozen doctors out of fear that treating such a patient would hurt their reputations. By the time Eads received treatment, the cancer was too advanced to save his life. Filmmaker Kate Davis follows Robert and a group of transgendered southerners in this captivating and truly touching documentary”.