

Status of Iowa Women Report

Winter 2006, 10th Edition



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This publication is produced by many people, not all of whom we can adequately acknowledge here. We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Beth Henning of the State Library of Iowa, Sandra Charvat Burke of Iowa State University, and the many public and private agencies that helped in the creation of this report.

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Introduction

The Iowa Commission on the Status of Women (ICSW) is a state agency that seeks to assure equality for Iowa women. As an advocacy agency, the Commission works to equalize women's opportunities and to promote full participation by women in the economic, political, and social life of the state.

As part of that goal, the ICSW studies changing needs and problems facing women of Iowa, and recommends and develops programs and constructive action. This report is an effort in that direction, reporting on the status of women and identifying needs in reference to education, health, economics, justice, and politics.

This is the tenth edition of the *Status of Iowa Women Report*. Many positive changes toward women's full participation in all aspects of society are evident in this edition: more women than ever are getting a post-secondary education and they have made significant inroads into some traditionally male-dominated work domains. Still, much remains to be done. The 2006 report also shows that girls, by and large, are not enrolling in upper-level high-school computer courses, a necessity for the 21st century; women's earnings lag behind men's; and women continue to be raped, beaten, and battered at staggering rates. Much work needs to be done at the community and state levels to address those and other challenges addressed in this publication.

The ICSW, made statutory in 1972 following several years as a Governor's commission, became a division in the newly created Department of Human Rights in 1986. Nine citizens are appointed by the Governor (and confirmed by the Senate) to four-year terms on the Commission; two Iowa Senators, two Iowa Representatives and the director of the Department of Human Rights serve *ex officio*. The Commission's executive director is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and serves as administrator of the division. The administrator and other staff members enable the division to implement programs and policies as determined by the Commission.

1

Population Characteristics

Highlights

- Females make up the majority of the state's population—50.8 percent.
- In 2005, Iowa ranked fourth in the nation in the percentage of population over 85 years of age, fifth in the percentage of population over 75 years of age, fifth in the percentage of population over 65 years of age, and sixth in the percentage of the population over 60 years of age.
- Sixty-two percent of Iowa's female population resides in urban areas, an increase over 1950 when just 49 percent lived in urban areas.
- In 2004, fewer Iowa women than ever before were married—56.5 percent.
- The number of divorces obtained each year in the state has been declining; in 2004 there were 8,305 divorces.
- Between 1970 and 2005, the number of single-parent, female-headed households increased 184.1 percent, from 26,570 to 275,485, while the number of single-parent, male-headed households increased 467.2 percent, from 4,301 to 24,395.

—Chapter 1—

Population Characteristics

1.1 Introduction

Women have comprised the majority of Iowa’s population for more than 50 years, a majority that increases among each advancing age group. Public policy initiatives must address the needs of older women, as well as support single heads of households.

1.2 Population

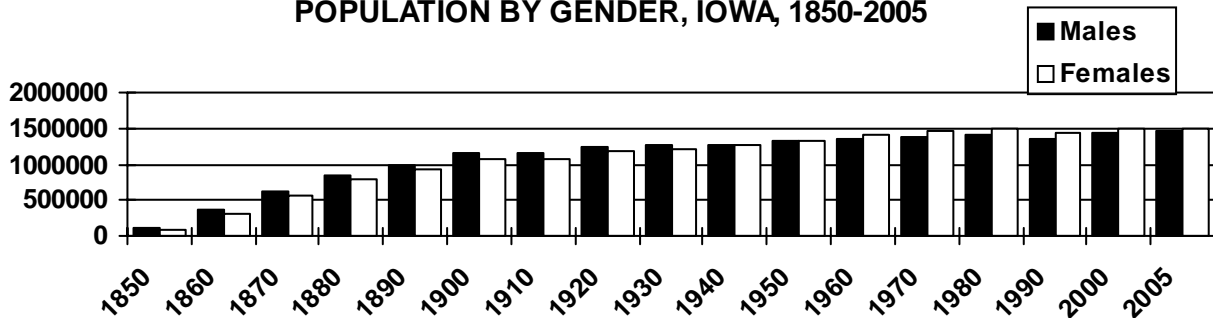
Until 1950, males outnumbered females in Iowa. Subsequently, females have remained the majority of Iowa’s population. In 2005, females represented more than one-half, or 50.8 percent, of the state’s population, outnumbering males 1,505,585 to 1,460,749. (SEE FIGURE 1.1)

Iowa’s overall population increased five percent in

the 1950s.¹ Throughout the 1980s, Iowa’s population declined. 2005 American Community Survey (ACS) census data reports a 5.1 percent increase in the female population and an 8.6 percent increase in the male population since 1990.

Iowa’s population consists of many racial and ethnic groups. Whites comprise the largest racial group, totaling 94.9 percent of the population as reported in the 2005 ACS census data. (SEE FIGURE 1.2)

Figure 1.1
POPULATION BY GENDER, IOWA, 1850-2005



SEE TABLE 1.1 IN APPENDIX SOURCE: U.S. Census and Sandra Charvat Burke, Iowa State University

Figure 1.2
POPULATION OF GENDER AND MINORITY STATUS, IOWA, 2005* **

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>%</u>
TOTAL POPULATION	2,966,344	100.0%
Female	1,505,585	50.8%
White	2,816,321	94.9%
African American	69,414	2.3%
Asian, Native Hawaiian, and other Pacific Islander	44,297	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	9,905	0.3%
Other Races	43,915	1.5%
Two or More Races	26,670	0.9%
Hispanic	108,968	3.7%
TOTAL MINORITY	258,981	8.7%

*May not sum due to rounding

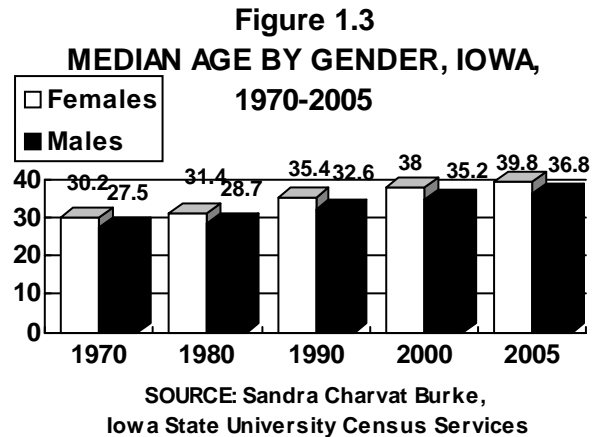
**Hispanic included in total minority, also counted within other categories in population

SOURCE: 2005 American Community Survey

1.3 Age

The median age, or the point at which half of the residents are older and half are younger, of females has been greater than that of males between 1940 and 2000, and continues to remain so. In 2005 the median age was 39.8 years for females and 36.8 for males. In 1990 the median age was 35.4 for females, compared to 32.6 for males. (SEE FIGURE 1.3)

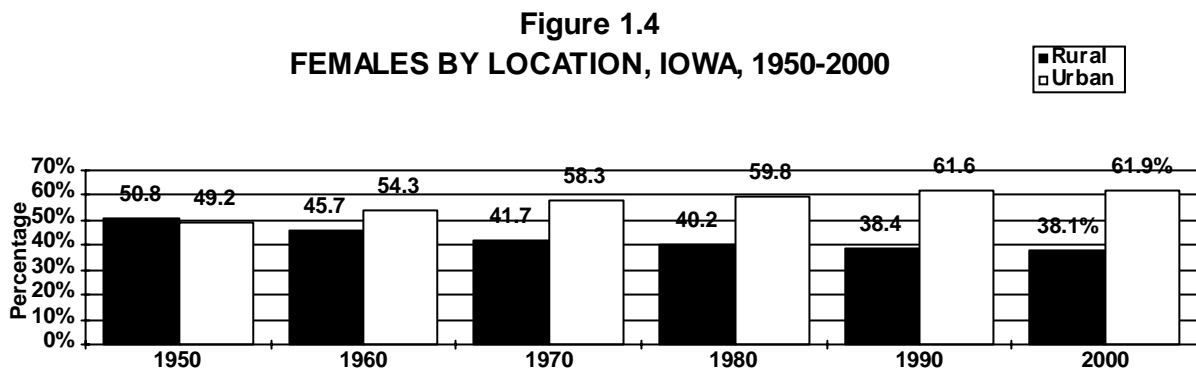
Iowa's elderly population is also on the rise. As of 2005, Iowa ranked fourth in the percentage of population over 85 years of age, fifth in the percentage of population over 75 years of age, and fifth in the percentage of population over 65 years of age.² In 2005, 59 percent of Iowans over 65 were women.



1.4 Population Distribution/Homelessness

According to the 2000 census, approximately six out of every ten Iowan females, or 61.9 percent, resided in urban areas. This was an increase from 1950, when only 49.2 percent of Iowa's female population lived in urban areas. (SEE FIGURE 1.4)

Women comprise 56 percent of the adult homeless population in Iowa. An estimated 21,280 adults, children, and youth were homeless in Iowa at some point during 2005. The largest proportion of homeless individuals, 45 percent, lived in single-parent families. Ninety-four percent of homeless single adult families with children were headed by women. Inability to find affordable housing, eviction/foreclosure, and domestic violence were reported as the primary experiences leading to homelessness, which indicates that family instability is highly correlated with family homelessness.³



SOURCE: U. S. Census and Sandra Charvat Burke, Iowa State University Census Service

1.5 Marriage, Divorce, and Children

In 2005, fewer Iowa women than ever before were married—56.5 percent. (SEE FIGURES 1.5 AND 1.6) The decline in the number of marriages can be partially attributed to Iowa's age structure.⁴ Its older population is one in which there are fewer marriages; sixty-four percent of persons between the ages of 65-74, 42.9 percent between 75-84, and 16.2 percent 85 and older were married in 2005. (SEE FIGURE 1.7)

While the number of marriages in the state has declined, modest growth in the number of divorces followed the advent of Iowa's "no fault" divorce legislation in 1970. From 1970 to 1971 the number of divorces went

from 7,188 to 7,772. The number of divorces peaked in 1981 at 12,071 and has subsequently declined. In 2004, there were 8305 divorces. (SEE FIGURE 1.8)

The average number of divorces that involved children under the age of 18 has remained steady since its 1980 peak. In 2004, 4,376 divorces, or 52.7 percent, involved children.⁵

Including those who have been divorced, widowed, or never married, the number of female-headed households, no husband present, with children increased 184.1 percent between 1970 and 2005. The number of male-headed households, no wife present, increased 467.2 percent during the same period. (SEE FIGURE 1.9)

Figure 1.5
MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALES, IOWA, 1890-2005

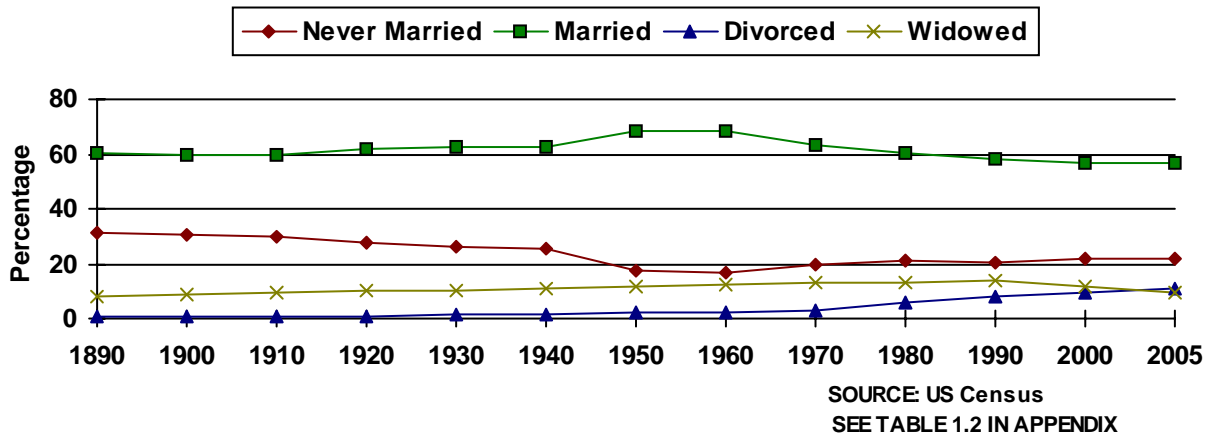


Figure 1.6
MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, IOWA, 2005

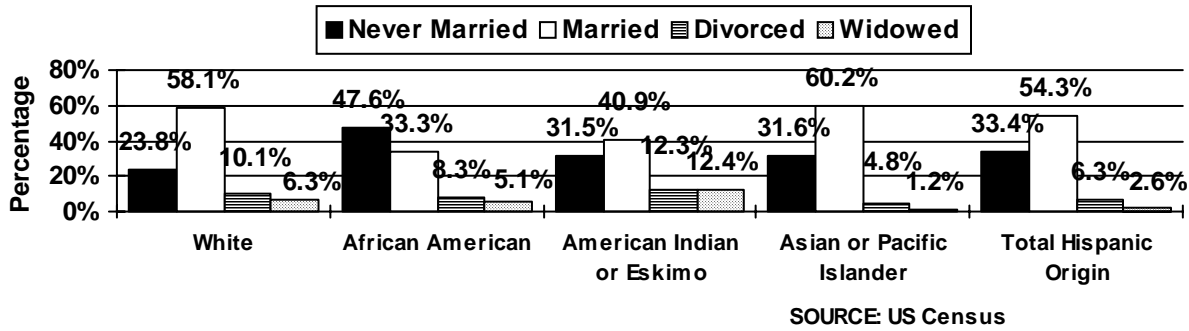


Figure 1.7
MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALES BY AGE, IOWA, 2005

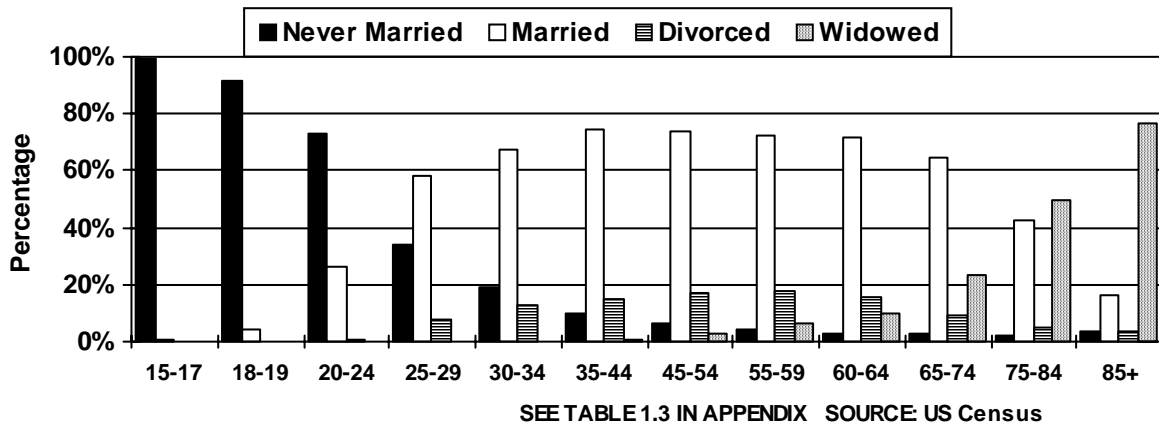


Figure 1.8
DISSOLUTIONS, IOWA, 1960-2004

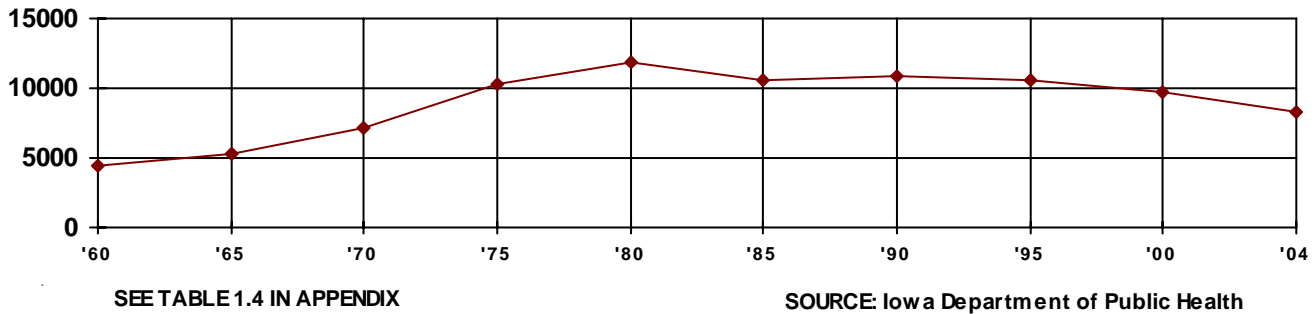
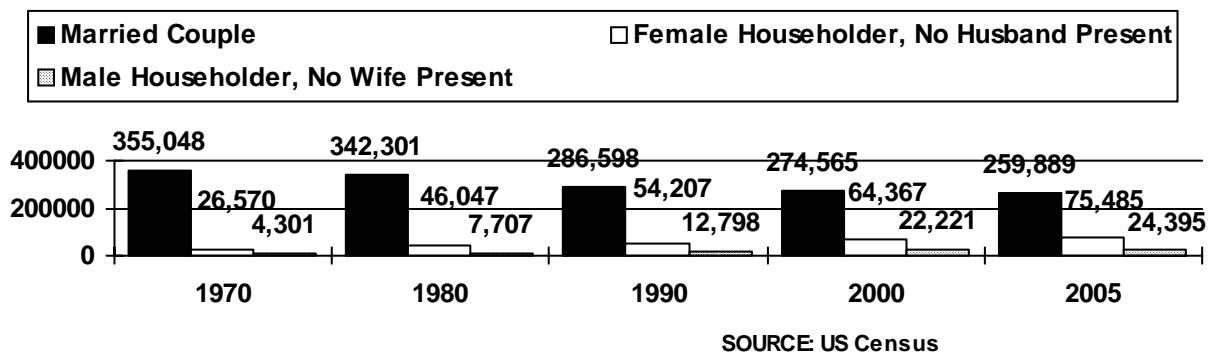


Figure 1.9
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE, IOWA, 1970-2005



1.6 Forward-looking Strategies

- As Iowa’s population continues to age, issues regarding health care for the elderly, caregiving, and elder abuse must be carefully addressed. More support programs for family caregivers must be developed, especially pertaining to the care of disabled or elderly persons in their private home environment; statewide implementation of integrated case management programs for the frail elderly is needed; Medicaid Home and Community-based waivers for the elderly should be expanded statewide to make more in-home services available; legislative action to increase pay for caregivers, so that the occupation is deemed professional, will result in better health care for the elderly.

- The fastest growing segment of the homeless population in Iowa is women with children, fleeing from violent homes. Additional services need to be provided to ensure adequate housing and safety for these homeless families. Furthermore, a need exists for governmental funding for homeless shelters, transitional housing, and low-income housing.
- Adequate awards and enforcement of child support are imperative.
- Equitable divorce settlements will provide an equal standard of living for both parties.

¹ Willis Goudy and Sandra Charvat Burke, Iowa State University Census Services, *Iowa's Counties: Selected Population Trends, Vital Statistics, and Socioeconomic Data*, October 1993.

² U.S. Census Data, American Community Survey, 2005.

³ Iowa Council on Homelessness through the Iowa Finance Authority, *2005 Iowa Statewide Homeless Study*, January 2006, pg 6-20.

⁴ Willis Goudy, "Look at Divorce Numbers, Not Laws," *The Des Moines Register*, January 23, 1996.

⁵ Iowa Department of Public Health, *2004 Vital Statistics of Iowa*, Fall 2006, pg

2

Women and Education

Highlights

- Collectively, Iowa females over the age of 25 have a nearly equivalent percentage rate to males in obtaining post-secondary degrees.
- In the 2004-2005 school year, Iowa women were conferred 59.1 percent of all degrees in higher education.
- The 2005 *Iowa Youth Survey* found that 85.9 percent of young women felt safe at school.
- Large gaps are evident in girls' 2005-2006 enrollment in upper-level computer courses. While a virtual split exists between the percentages of boys and girls in Basic Computer courses statewide, 55.3 percent and 44.7 percent respectively, female participation drops in Basic Programming to 13.0 percent.
- Although women make up the majority of elementary school teachers, they are not equitably represented at the top administrative level. In the 2005-06 school year, women comprised 49.5 percent of all public elementary school principals. Only 17.7 percent of high school principals were women in that same year.

—Chapter 2—

Women and Education

2.1 Education Introduction

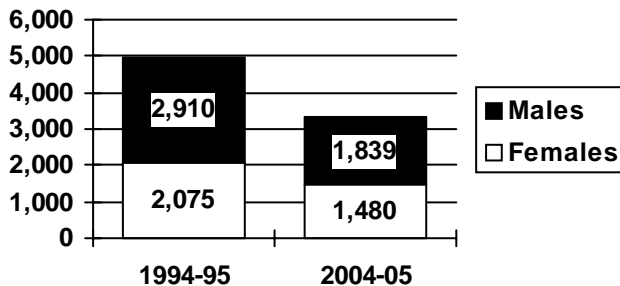
More Iowa women than ever before are graduating from high school and receiving post-secondary education. Nevertheless, many barriers still exist toward the equal education of males and females. A lack of female administrators and female teacher role models in traditionally male-dominated fields, sexual harassment, and gender role stereotypes all impact the educational experience of Iowa females.

2.2 Educational Attainment

Educational enrollment and attainment among Iowa women is on the rise. Young women today are more likely to graduate from high school and college than their mothers and grandmothers. 2005 American Community Survey Census data reveals that 12.2 percent of women ages 45 and above do not have a high school degree compared with 6.3 percent of those ages 25-44. It also shows that 11 percent of females 65 and older had four or more years of college, while 30.7 percent of females ages 25-34 had four or more years of post-secondary education.

The proportion of females to males who obtain high school degrees increased over the past several years as the number of women and men who drop out of school decreased (SEE FIGURE 2.1). Males account for the majority of dropouts for grades 7-12, making up 55.4 percent of the total number of dropouts in the 2004-05 school year. Females that same year constituted 44.6 percent of the total number of dropouts, up from 41.2 percent in the 2002-03 year.

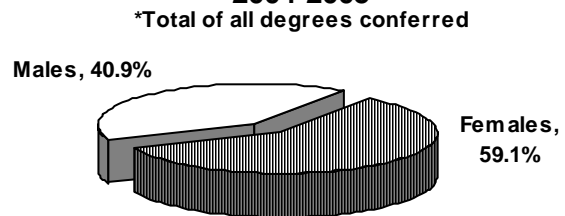
Figure 2.1
DROPOUTS BY GENDER, IOWA,
1994-1995 AND 2004-2005*



*Grades 7-12 SOURCE: Iowa Department of Education
SEE TABLE 2.1 IN APPENDIX

The 2005 U.S. Census shows that women over the age of 25 are at a slightly higher percentage rate than men having at least a high school education (or equivalent), with 90.1 percent for women and 89.0 percent for men. Males over age 25, on the other hand, had a higher percentage rate than women in obtaining post-secondary degrees. Significant movement has been made, however, in closing that gap. In the 2004-2005 academic year, more females than males obtained degrees in higher education (SEE FIGURES 2.2 AND 2.3).

Figure 2.2
HIGHER EDUCATION DEGREES
CONFERRED BY GENDER, IOWA,
2004-2005*



SOURCE: Iowa College Student Aid Commission, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems Completions

Figure 2.3
HIGHER EDUCATION DEGREES
CONFERRED BY LEVEL, IOWA, 2004-2005

DEGREES	FEMALES	MALES
Certificates	13.9%	7.8%
Associate	25.4%	24.5%
Undergraduate	48.1%	51.0%
Graduate	12.7%	16.6%

SOURCE: Iowa College Student Aid Commission and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems Completions
SEE TABLE 2.2 IN APPENDIX

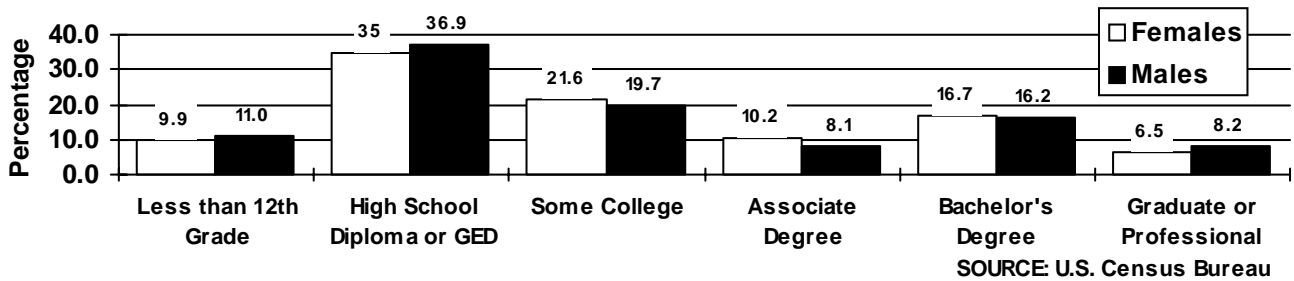
The gender gap has continued to close for recent college graduates, in the number and type of post-secondary education received; females and males ages 25 and older are nearly equal in the likelihood of having obtained an undergraduate degree. However, the gap remains; males over the age of 25 are more likely to have degrees beyond the undergraduate level, while females tend to hold two-year degrees, a factor that can contribute to lower paying jobs (SEE FIGURE 2.4).

While the overall levels of educational attainment are increasing for women, dramatic differences still exist among females of different ages, races, and ethnicities. For example, older women are living the effects of an educational gap that widens

between females and males with age. Furthermore, white women over the age of 25 are much more likely than African-American, Asian-American, and American-Indian women to have a high school degree. In 2005, 90.8 percent of all white women over the age of 25 had a high school degree or more, while only 81.1 percent of African-American women, 82.1 percent of Asian-American women, and 75.1 percent of American-Indian women had high school degrees or more. Similarly, women of Hispanic origin over the age of 25 were 33.2 percent less likely to have at least a high school degree than white women not of Hispanic origin (SEE FIGURES 2.5 AND 2.6).

Figure 2.4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY GENDER, THOSE 25+, IOWA, 2005



Figures 2.5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF FEMALES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2005

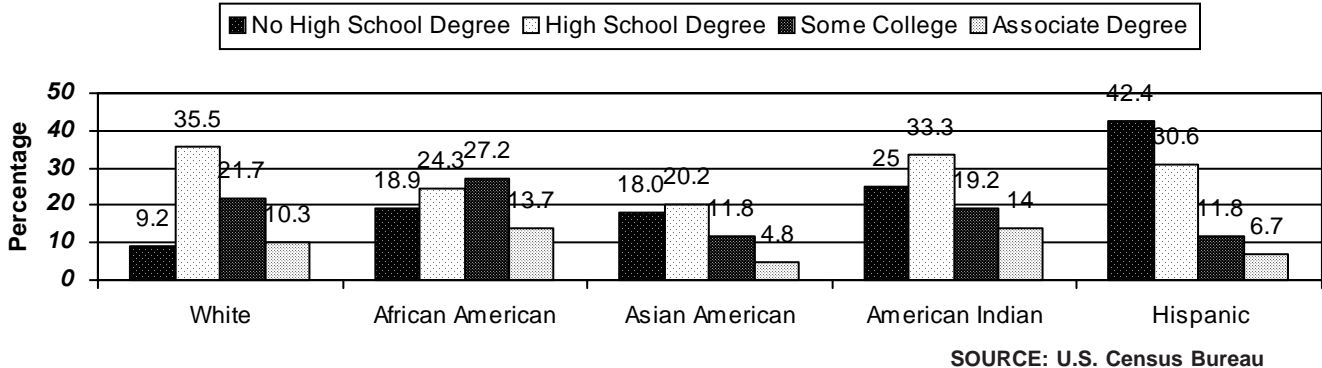
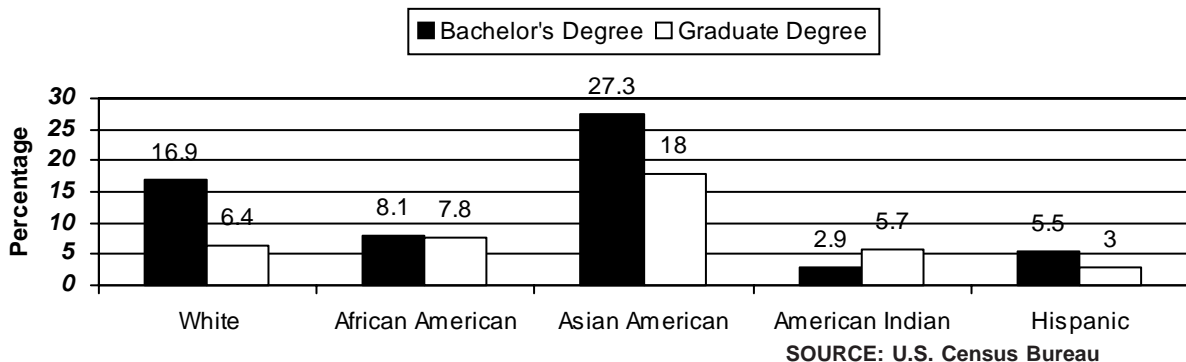


Figure 2.6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF FEMALES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2005



2.3 Success in Education

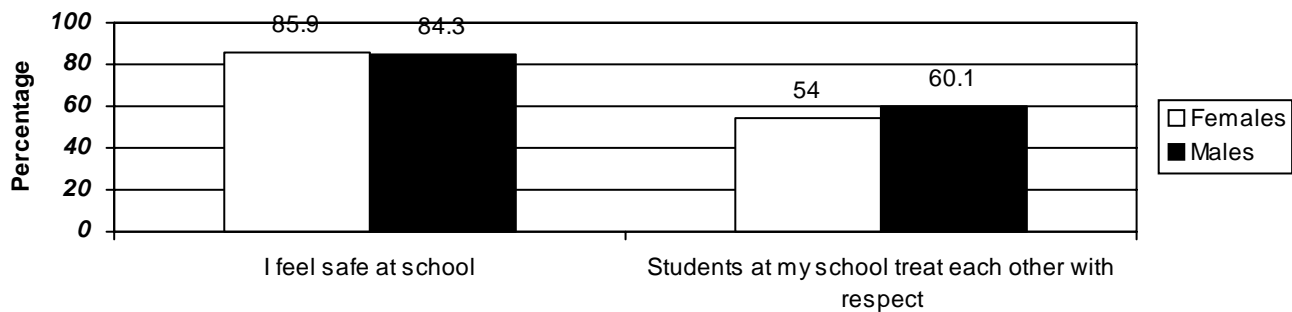
Students' success in school is dependent upon a number of factors, some of which include the overall safety within the educational environment, the prevalence of harmful deterrents, the availability of positive activities and student attitudes.

The 2005 Iowa Youth Survey (IYS) gathered information regarding some of these issues from 98,246 Iowa students in grades six, eight, and eleven. The statistics from this survey indicate that the majority of female students, 85.9 percent, felt safe at school. However, 6.7 percent of female students had been actively involved in a physical fight within the year and 18.1 percent had property stolen or damaged at school within the same period of time. (SEE FIGURE 2.7). A total of 13.5 percent of the female students in this survey said they had attempted suicide. Furthermore, 46 percent felt as though they were not treated with respect by the other students in school. If students do not feel safe and respected within the school system, they are not obtaining the quality education that should be guaranteed.

Overall, the statistics from this survey indicate that girls are doing well in school; 73.2 percent were involved in extracurricular activities, 94.9 percent said they tried to do their best, and 71.3 percent felt they had something to be proud of.

There do remain concerns, however, about the unhealthy behaviors which school-age girls may engage in. According to the 2005 IYS, 36.4 percent of girls had experimented with alcohol, 17.9 percent with cigarettes and 12.2 percent with marijuana, before the age of sixteen. This study also indicated that 41.9 percent of female students admitted to gambling within the last year.

Figures 2.7
SAFETY AND RESPECT AT SCHOOL, BY GENDER, 2005



SOURCE: Iowa Youth Survey, 2005

Another significant issue in this realm is sexual harassment, which is defined as unwelcome sexual comments, requests for sex, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when a person's success in classes or grades is at stake; when it interferes with students' class work, social life, or athletics; or when it creates a hostile environment.¹ Sexual harassment is a serious problem which continues to gain attention, along with the concern about bullying within schools.

2.4 Educational Enrollment

Though Iowa schools are required to have a plan to promote gender equity in their vocational courses, Iowa's record of female participation in nontraditional vocational courses is poor.

The number of females enrolled in nontraditional vocational courses, e.g., construction, drafting/drawing, and electronics, is low. Similar findings can be found for males in traditionally female-dominated vocational courses such as child development and family and consumer sciences. The statistics do, however, indicate that Iowa is doing a better job of attracting males to traditionally female-dominated courses than it does in attracting females to traditionally male-dominated vocational courses. (SEE FIGURE 2.8)

Enrollment of females in Iowa's upper level high school math and science courses continues to be high. (SEE FIGURE 2.8)

Large gaps, however, are evident in girls' 2005-06 enrollment in upper-level computer courses. While an almost equal percentage of boys and girls in Basic Computer and General Computer Application courses statewide, female participation drops dramatically in classes such as programming. (SEE FIGURE 2.9)

Figure 2.8
SELECT PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL COURSE ENROLLMENT OF FEMALES, IOWA
1995-1996 AND 2005-2006

<u>VOCATIONAL</u> <u>COURSE</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>MATH/SCIENCE</u> <u>COURSE</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>2005-06</u>
Home Economics	64.8%	50.6%	Algebra	49.7%	49.8%
Child Development	77.8%	80.5%	Advanced Algebra	52.4%	51.9%
Automotive	8.2%	13.4%	Calculus	44.7%	47.1%
Construction	4.8%	7.6%	Trigonometry	49.8%	51.4%
Drafting	13.2%	13.4%	Computer Science	N/A	41.6%
Electronics	4.0%	4.3%	Chemistry	52.5%	53.0%
Metals	2.5%	8.6%	Physics	42.7%	41.3%

SOURCE: Iowa Department of Education

Figure 2.9
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL COURSE
ENROLLMENT IN COMPUTER & INFORMATION
SCIENCES, BY GENDER, IOWA, 2005-2006

<u>COURSE</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Basic Computer	55.3%	44.7%
General Computer App.	52.3%	47.7%
Business Computer App.	52.9%	47.1%
Business Programming	55.6%	44.4%
Data Processing	54.0%	46.0%
Computer Graphics	60.7%	39.3%
Computing System	66.4%	33.6%
Computer Technology	71.9%	28.1%
Network Technology	82.1%	17.9%
Computer Programming	78.7%	21.3%
Basic Programming	87.0%	13.0%
Pascal Programming	86.4%	13.6%
Other Programming	82.0%	18.0%
AP Computer Science	87.0%	13.0%
Computer-related Subject	66.3%	33.7%
Computer-Independent	57.4%	42.6%
Computer-Other	60.0%	4.0%

SOURCE: Iowa Department of Education

Although progress has been made, women and men are still clustered in traditionally male/female areas of study. Degree areas in which women are still severely underrepresented include mechanics and repairers, construction trades, and agribusiness and production.

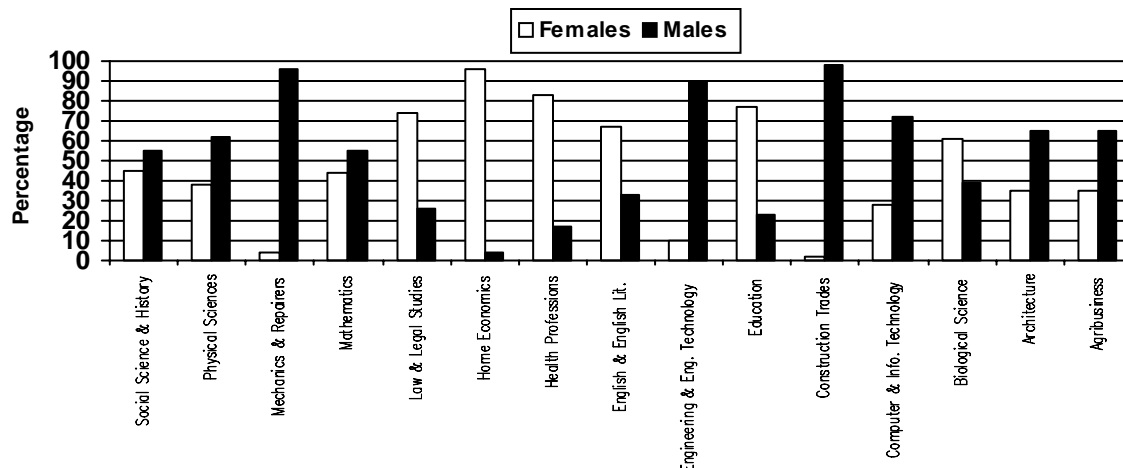
Low enrollment of women in nontraditional vocational education courses is one of the causes of wage disparity. The result is that women are concentrated in a relatively small number of occupations that are traditionally dominated by females and characterized by low pay, poor fringe benefits, and limited opportunities for advancement. As these numbers increase, the outcome should be greater parity in wages.

This trend remains significant, as statistics for the 2004-2005 academic year indicate that while 804 males earned a degree in mechanics and repairers, only 33 females obtained the same degree. Similarly, 1,171 men and only 259 women earned a degree in engineering and only six females graduated with a degree in construction trades in comparison to 318 males. Finally, a total of 417 females obtained a degree in computer and information sciences, while 1,072 males earned this degree. Female students, however, were more likely than their male counterparts to earn a degree in public administration and social services (614 to 175), as well as business, management, marketing and related services (4,602 to 3,934). Additionally, 2,869 females earned a degree in education, while only 857 males did. Females were also more likely to obtain a degree in legal professions (708 to 252) and overwhelmingly represent those who earned degrees in health professions (6,154 to 1,283). There are no areas of discipline that represent females and males proportionately (SEE FIGURE 2.10).

2.5 Higher Education by Program Area

Distinct differences exist in the post-secondary education of women and men. Post-secondary educational opportunities include vocational education programs and two- and four-year college, professional, and graduate programs.

Figure 2.10
DEGREES CONFERRED IN SELECT DISCIPLINES IN HIGHER EDUCATION, BY GENDER, IOWA, 2004-2005



SEE TABLE 2.3 IN APPENDIX SOURCE: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Completions

2.6 Educational Personnel

Clear differences exist in the employment of women and men in secondary educational institutions, reflecting the traditional occupational specializations of women and men.

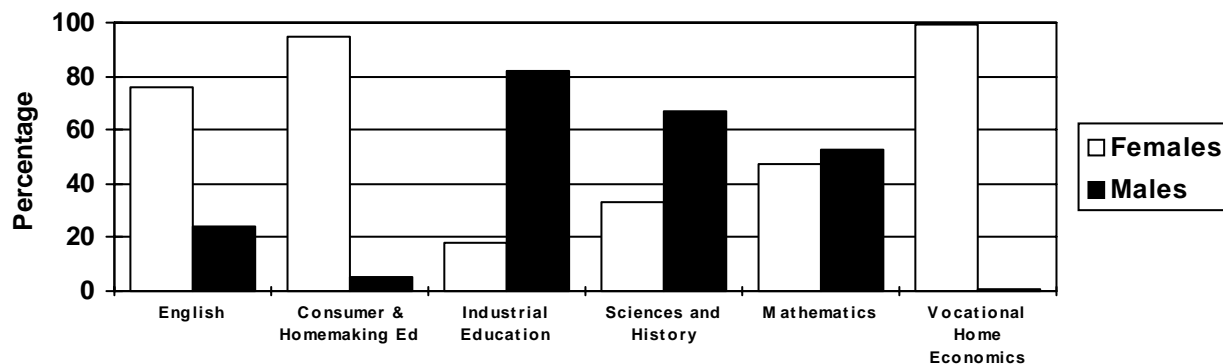
Women overwhelmingly comprise Iowa's public school teachers and are also the majority of English, consumer and homemaking education, and vocational home economics teachers. Men, on the other hand, dominate social science/history and industrial education classrooms (SEE FIGURE 2.11).

The number of women teaching in certain male-dominated fields, however, has increased. More women are now teaching science and math than in past years. (SEE FIGURE 2.11).

In the 2005-06 school year, nearly half of elementary school principals, 49.5 percent, were women. Females as principals are found far less often at higher levels of education: 39.3 percent in middle schools, 19.4 percent in junior highs and 17.7 percent in high schools. Additionally, in the 2005-06 academic year, women filled only 9.0 percent of all school superintendent positions. (SEE FIGURE 2.12).

In 2006, 4 out of 29 members of the Iowa Association of Independent Colleges had females as presidents. Of the three regents universities, there were no female presidents. There were four female presidents at the 15 community colleges.

Figure 2.11
PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, BY GENDER, IOWA, 2005-06*

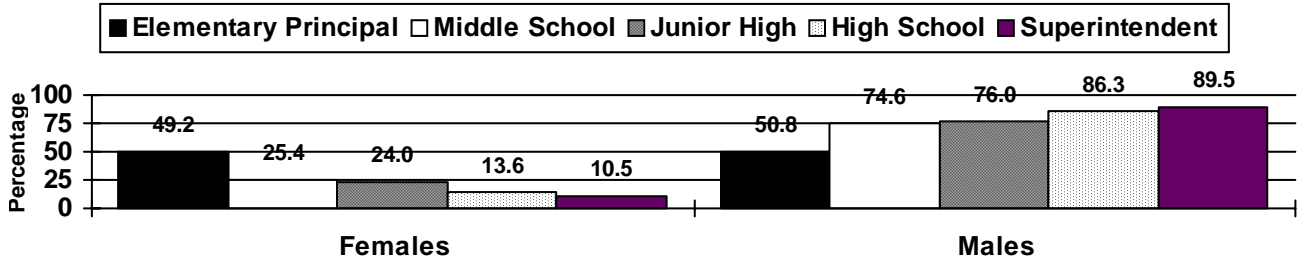


*Full-time and part-time
 SEE TABLE 2.4 IN APPENDIX

Source: Iowa Department of Education

Figure 2.12
PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, BY GENDER, IOWA, 2002-03

*Most communities have changed to or are in the process of changing to middle schools



SEE TABLE 2.5 IN APPENDIX

SOURCE: Iowa Department of Education

2.7 Salaries in Higher Education

For the most part, female post-secondary educators in Iowa received salaries that were less than their male colleagues in the 2005-06 school year. The differences in salaries among males and females at two and four year private/public colleges, however, have been decreasing over the past few years.

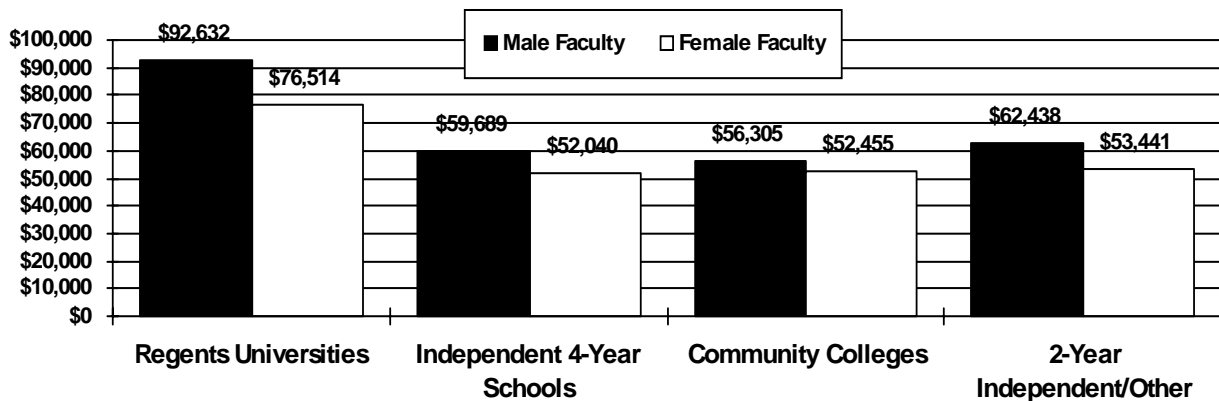
Overall, Iowa's post-secondary female educators earned on average, far less than men at all levels—professor, associate professor, and instructor—at all two and four year private/public colleges. However, at thirty-three of the colleges, women earned more than men in at

least one of the listed positions, which is a notable increase from 2000 when only six such cases were found. Still, an overwhelming majority of the female staff at Iowa colleges suffer from unequal pay. The average income of a female professor at a regents university was \$121,870 while the average salary for a male professor was \$126,492. A dramatic gap of at least \$10,000 is found between the salaries of male and female associate professors at regents universities (\$95,998 to \$85,726) and male and female professors at 2-year independent schools (\$68,494 to \$54,546). (SEE FIGURE 2.13).

Figure 2.13
MEAN SALARIES OF FACULTY MEMBERS, BY GENDER, IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, IOWA, 2005-06* **

*Salaries figures are for faculty on 12-month contracts.

**Includes professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors, lecturers, and other.



SEE TABLE 2.6 IN APPENDIX

SOURCE: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems Completions

2.8 Forward-looking Strategies

- Affirmative action programs that promote opportunities for women in educational administration must be continued and strengthened. Having more women in administrative positions results in role models for students as well as a vehicle for change in the institutional environment.

- Although measurable success has been made in the increased participation of females in math and science on national and state levels, Iowa needs to continue its programming designed to encourage female students to study math and science, especially beyond high school.² That could mean the difference between a low-wage job and one with economic advantages.

- A need exists for specialized programming to encourage females to enroll in high-skill computer courses. Nationwide and in Iowa girls tend to cluster in lower-end data entry and word-processing classes that can lead to less stimulating, lower-paying jobs, particularly as our society becomes increasingly dependent upon those computer skills for work.³

- More females should be encouraged to participate in vocational classes in junior high and high schools and to acquire post-secondary vocational education. By taking commonly male-dominated nontraditional vocational courses in high school, females may discover interests that transform into career options later on. Similarly, males must be encouraged to take traditionally female-dominated courses, such as home

economics, child care, and health care, at secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

- Equity and diversity training should be infused into college programs such as counseling, administration, teaching, media, and coaching.

- There needs to be active recruitment of male teachers in elementary classrooms and female teachers in courses that are nontraditional for women.

- Sexual harassment is an ongoing problem in Iowa's schools and colleges. Training and retraining of educators, students, and governing boards in a curriculum on harassment must take place in all school districts and at all post-secondary schools. All schools should adopt a comprehensive harassment policy; implement the policy; educate staff, students, parents, and the community in regards to harassment; and make each school a safe place.

- The state should continue its effort in training women for nontraditional jobs. The increase in the gender educational gap with age translates into lower wages and even poverty for older women. Training programs allow women opportunities to acquire skills in a field that pays above minimum wage.

- State funding should be made available for programs and educational equity, including monitoring and implementing the multi-cultural, gender-fair curriculum requirement mandated by the *Code of Iowa*.

¹Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, *Iowa Women & the Law* (October 1997): 9-10.

²American Association of University Women Educational Foundation, *Gender Gaps: Where Our Schools Still Fail Our Children* (Washington, D.C., September 1998): 10.

³*Ibid*, p. 14.

3

Women and Economics

Highlights

- Between 1950 and 2005, the number of women in Iowa's labor force increased 201.3 percent, from 249,524 to 751,798. In 2005, 64.6 percent of women age 16 and older were in Iowa's workforce.
- Women represented an estimated 47.3 percent of the total workforce in Iowa in 2005.
- In 2005, the median earnings for full-time male employees who worked year-round in Iowa were \$39,275; the median earnings for women were \$29,384.
- In 2005, 34.5 percent of all female-headed households, no husband present with children under the age of 18 lived in poverty.
- In 1995, Iowa women comprised just 6.9 percent of members on boards of directors of Iowa's largest publicly owned corporations.
- Women had primary ownership in 64,408 businesses in 2004.

—Chapter 3—

Women and Economics

3.1 Introduction

Iowa women’s economic status is tenuous. Despite some efforts, Iowa women and men are still clustered into jobs that are either predominately male or female. Certain occupational classifications traditionally held by women are characterized by low pay, few benefits, and little, if any, chance for advancement. The result is that more women, many of whom are single parents, than men live in poverty.

3.2 Labor Force Participation

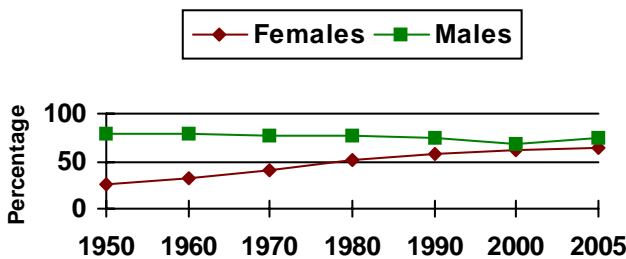
Between 1950 and 2005, the number of women in Iowa’s labor force increased 201.3 percent while the number of men in the labor force increased by only 8.7 percent. According to census data, 249,524 women were in the labor force in 1950, climbing to 751,798 in 2005. Males increased from 772,286 in 1950 to 839,124 in 2005. (SEE FIGURES 3.1 AND 3.2) In 2005, the percentage of Iowa women in the labor force was 64.6 percent, up

from 25.3 percent in 1950.¹

In 2005, women represented nearly half, 47.3 percent, of the total workforce in Iowa, up from just one-quarter, 24.6 percent, in 1950.² (SEE FIGURE 3.3)

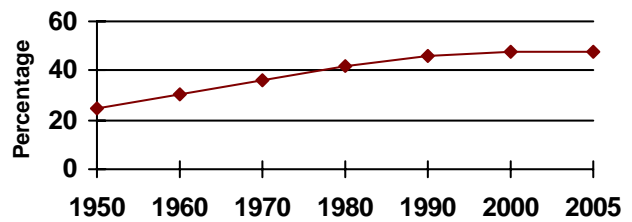
These changes can be attributed to a number of factors, including financial pressure to work outside the home to support families as well as increased educational and professional opportunities.

Figure 3.1
FEMALES AND MALES IN LABOR FORCE, IOWA, 1950-2005



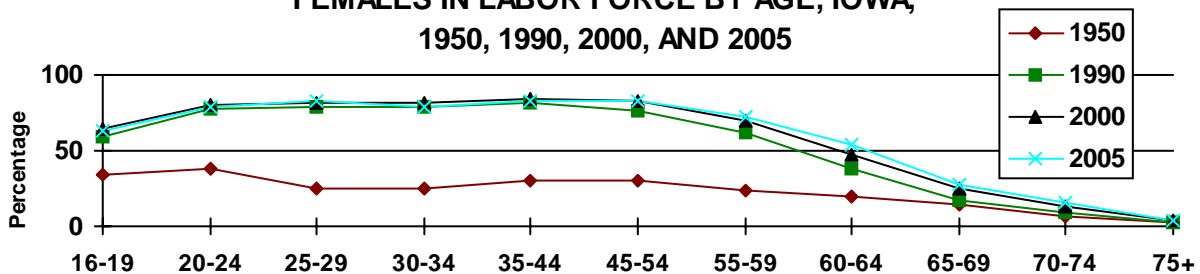
SEE TABLE 3.1 IN APPENDIX
SOURCE: US Census

Figure 3.3
LABOR FORCE THAT IS FEMALE IOWA, 1950-2005



SEE TABLE 3.3 IN APPENDIX
SOURCE: US Census

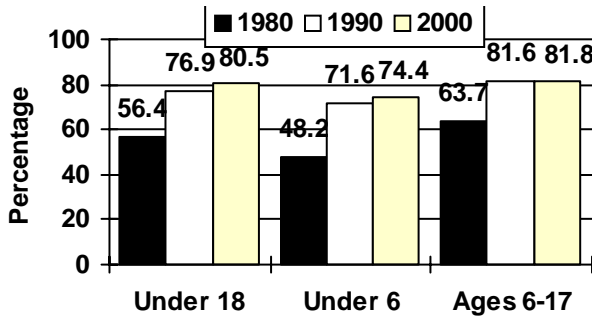
Figure 3.2
FEMALES IN LABOR FORCE BY AGE, IOWA, 1950, 1990, 2000, AND 2005



SEE TABLE 3.2 IN APPENDIX SOURCE: US Census and Sandra Charvat Burke, Iowa State University

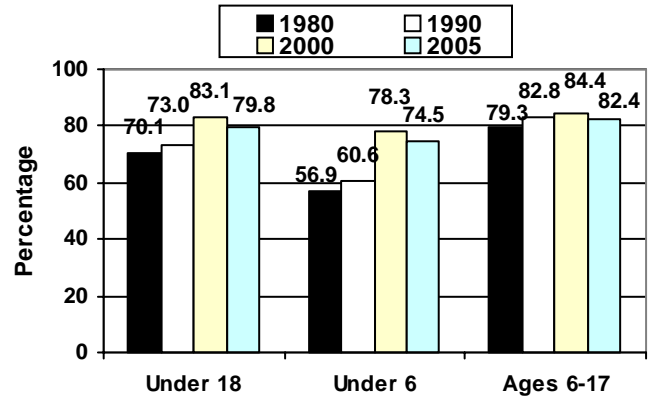
A growing number of women with children are in Iowa's workforce. From 1980 to 2005, the percentage of married women in the workforce with children under age 18 rose 22.7 percent. That number increased 9.7 percent for single women with children. Seventy-nine percent of married women with children under 18 were in the labor force in 2005. (SEE FIGURES 3.4 AND 3.5)

Figure 3.4
MARRIED FEMALES IN LABOR FORCE WITH CHILDREN, IOWA, 1980, 1990, AND 2000



SOURCE: State Library of Iowa and Sandra Charvat Burke, Iowa State University

Figure 3.5
FEMALES IN LABOR FORCE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT, WITH CHILDREN, IOWA, 1980, 1990, 2000, AND 2006



SOURCE: US Census and Sandra Charvat Burke, Iowa State University

3.3 Occupations and Income

In 2005, Iowa women working full time made 75 cents for every \$1 a man made. In 2005, 60.3 percent of women made \$25,000 or less while 61.8 percent of men made \$25,000 or more.³ In 2003 the U.S. Census Bureau reported that women in the United States made only 76

cents for every dollar men made. The median earnings for Iowa men who worked year-round, full-time was \$39,275 in 2005 compared to \$29,384 for full-time women workers. (SEE FIGURE 3.6) This wage disparity reflects the occupational choices of males and females, the wage differences between male- and female-dominated jobs,

Figure 3.6
EARNINGS BY GENDER, IOWA, 1979, 1989, 1999 AND 2005

Median Earnings:

	Full-time Employees		Other than Full-time Employees	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1979	\$17,297	\$9,846 (56.9%)	\$6,219	\$3,398 (54.6%)
1989	\$25,391	\$16,465 (64.8%)	\$9,726	\$5,918 (60.8%)
1999	\$32,697	\$24,023 (73.5%)	\$9,331	\$7,797 (83.6%)
2005	\$39,275	\$29,384 (74.8%)	\$10,649	\$9,708 (91.2%)

Average Earnings:

	Full-time Employees			
	< \$15,000	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000 or More
1979				
Male	39.1%	40.7%	12.4%	7.8%
Female	83.2%	14.6%	1.5%	0.7%
1989				
Male	17.8%	31.1%	24.2%	27.0%
Female	42.4%	37.7%	14.0%	5.9%
1999				
Male	8.0%	19.8%	25.8%	46.4%
Female	15.8%	37.1%	25.4%	21.6%
2005				
Male	23.6%	14.8%	17.6%	44.2%
Female	38.9%	21.4%	17.0%	22.7%

SOURCE: US Census and Sandra Charvat Burke, Iowa State University

and the gender pay gap that exists in many of the same occupations.

The 2005 census data also revealed that the 37.1 percent of Iowa’s female wage-earning workers were in sales and administrative support positions. Those are commonly referred to as “sticky floor” occupations because the pay tends to be low with limited potential for advancement. Comparatively, the largest percentage of male wage earners in the state, 32.9 percent, were employed in managerial or professional jobs that tend to pay higher wages. (SEE FIGURES 3.7-3.9)

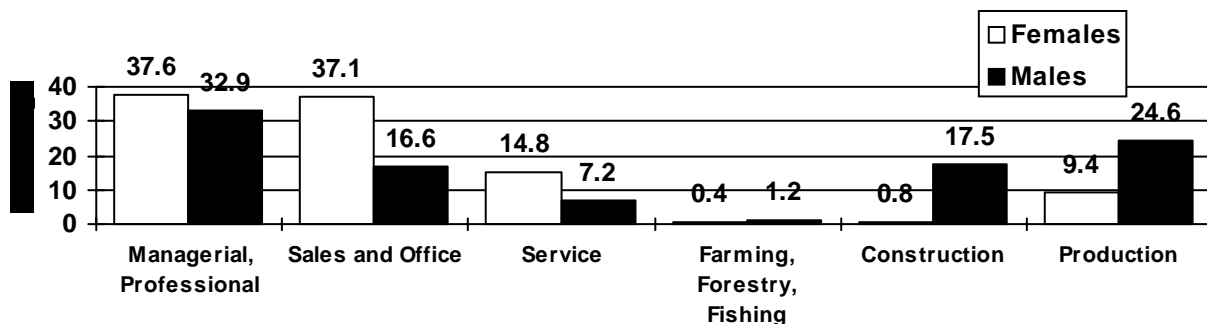
One such sticky floor occupation is certified nurse assistants (CNA). Released in December 2004, a statewide wage and benefit survey of Iowa caregivers, sponsored in part by the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, showed that Iowa CNAs are underpaid — 35 percent earned less than \$10 per hour and 82 percent earned less than \$12 per hour. Although most CNAs work

in long-term care facilities, CNAs who work in home care are almost twice as likely to earn \$10 or less per hour. The study also found that 96 percent of CNAs are female.

Contingency workers, who are mostly female, also earn low wages. Contingency jobs are those jobs that are temporary, part-time or contractual and usually have few or no benefits and no job security. A study completed in fall 2001 by Boddy Media for the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, found that two-thirds of Iowa’s contingency workers are female. Workers are also most likely to be urban, single, parenting pre-school age children, have no more than a high-school education and work in sales/marketing. Forty-one percent earn \$10.99 per hour or less and 57 percent receive no benefits.

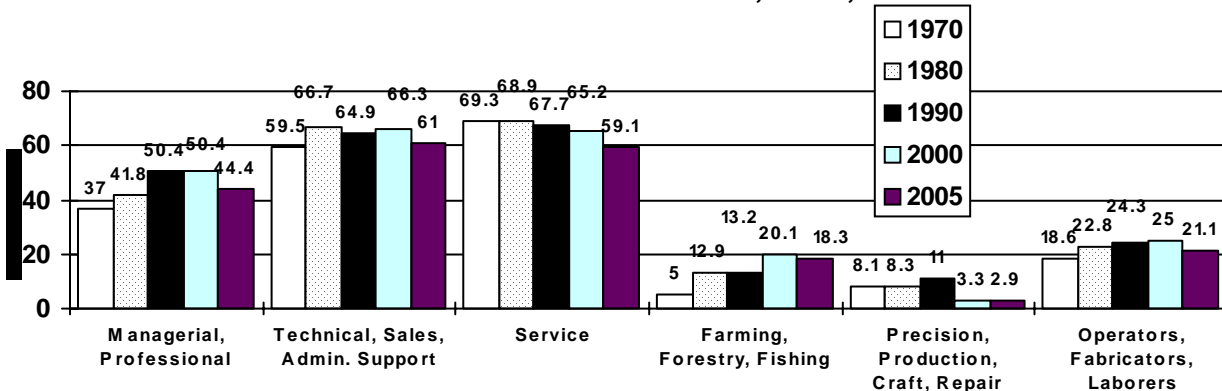
Males in Iowa also outnumber females in many of the professions, but that is changing, particularly for

Figure 3.7
OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES AND MALES, IOWA, 2005



SOURCE: US Census

Figure 3.8
OCCUPATIONS HELD BY FEMALES, IOWA, 1970-2005



SOURCE: US Census

Figure 3.9
CONCENTRATION OF WORKERS IN JOBS, IOWA, 2005*

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>%MALE</u>	<u>AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>%FEMALE</u>	<u>AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE</u>
1) Bus/Truck Mechanic	99.6%	\$15.85	1) Dental Hygienist	99.1%	\$28.18
2) Heavy Vehicle Mechanic	99.3%	\$15.48	2) Dental Assistant	99.0%	\$14.11
3) Mechanic/Repairer	99.2%	\$10.88	3) Pre-K/Kindergarten Teacher	98.7%	\$12.42
4) Cement Mason/Finisher	99.2%	\$14.72	4) Secretary	97.7%	\$13.64
5) Automobile Mechanic	98.8%	\$14.46	5) Child Care Worker	96.8%	\$ 7.93
6) Construction Supervisor	98.6%	\$24.94	6) Registered Nurse	95.7%	\$21.62
7) Plumber	98.5%	\$19.42	7) Licensed Practical Nurse	95.4%	\$15.47
8) Carpenter	98.4%	\$16.15	8) Paralegal/Legal Asst.	95.1%	\$18.51
9) Electrical Worker	98.3%	\$24.80	9) Hairdresser/Cosmetologist	95.1%	\$11.09
10) Brickmason	98.0%	\$18.27	10) Typist	94.9%	\$12.05

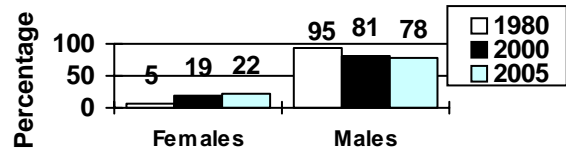
**Ten jobs held primarily by women pay a weighted average of \$14.54 an hour, compared to \$17.66 paid by ten jobs held primarily by men—a difference of \$3.12 per hour, or \$124.80 per week.*

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Bureau, Iowa Workforce Development

lawyers and doctors. According to the Iowa Bar Association, although they do not have the exact figures of women lawyers in the state (the latest estimate being 2/5 of all lawyers), women graduating from law school in the nation and in Iowa today nearly equals that of men. The same is true for physicians. Although females in 2005 comprised only 22 percent of the state's physicians, they are 45 percent of statewide family practice residents, and 47.3 percent of medical students and 33.6 percent of new residents in all specialties at the University of Iowa.⁴(SEE FIGURE 3.10) These occupations tend to pay more than the traditionally female dominated jobs.

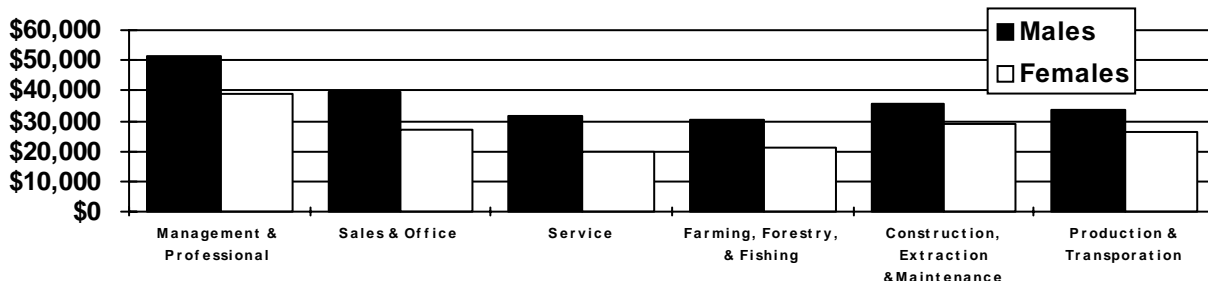
Yet, even within the same occupational categories, (professional, skilled, etc.) Iowa women were shown in 2005 to have made less than men. (SEE FIGURE 3.11)

Figure 3.10
PHYSICIAN POPULATION, BY GENDER
IOWA, 1980, 2000, AND 2005



SOURCE: College of Medicine, The University of Iowa

Figure 3.11
AVERAGE INCOME BY OCCUPATION AND GENDER, IOWA, 2005



SOURCE: US Census

3.4 Poverty

Low wages in female-dominated occupations, and many women in low-paying jobs, contribute to the fact that so many women and their families live in poverty. Almost ten percent (9.9%) of all Iowa's adults lived in poverty in 2005.⁵ More females than males were living in poverty at almost every age group. (SEE FIGURE 3.12)

Throughout the 1980s, the number of displaced homemakers and single mothers in Iowa dramatically rose and their income status became even more tenuous. In 1994, 7.8 million women in the United States were displaced homemakers. By 2003 that number had decreased to 7.3 million.⁶

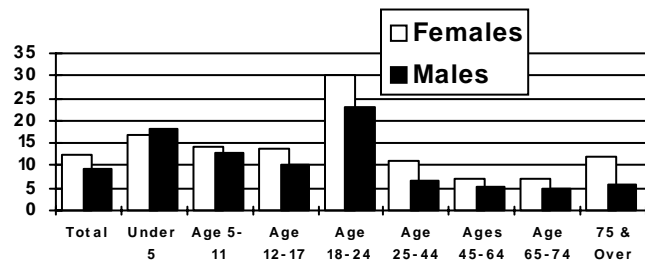
Displaced homemakers are those who have worked principally in the home providing unpaid household services for family members, who are unemployed or underemployed, who have had or would apparently have difficulty finding appropriate paid employment, who are or who have been dependent on the income of another family member but who are no longer supported by that income, and who have been dependent upon government assistance, or who are supported as the parent of a minor. Women dominate these numbers.

Census data show that in 2003 there were 57,298 displaced homemakers in Iowa, a decrease of 2.8 percent from 1994.⁷ Furthermore, 34.5 percent of female-headed households, no husband present, with children under age eighteen lived in poverty in 2005, down from 45.1 percent in 1989.⁸ Since children living in single-parent families are more likely to live with their mothers, they are more likely to live in poverty. (SEE FIGURES 3.13 AND 3.14)

Rural women are affected to a greater extent by poverty. The poverty rate in the rural United States is greater than that of metropolitan areas. Rural families headed by women experienced the highest poverty rates of all family types (over 40% in rural areas compared to 34.4% in urban areas). A high proportion of rural women living alone were also poor (30.4%). More than one-fifth of rural children lived in poor families.⁹

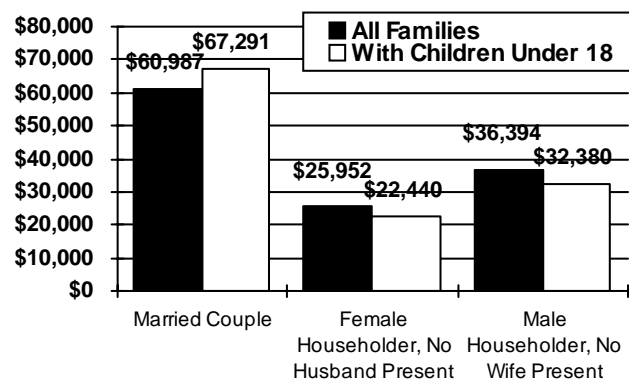
The vast majority of households receiving cash assistance under the state-federal program called Family Investment Program (FIP) in Iowa are headed by single females – 83.0 percent of adult FIP recipients are women. About 1,572 households on FIP are two-parent families. (In 2006 there were 16,988 regular FIP cases.)¹⁰ Women recipients of state assistance significantly outnumber men recipients (10,435 women to 2,131 men). In fiscal year 2006, women received the majority of assistance in programs such as FIP, Medicaid, Iowa Promise Jobs, food stamps, transitional child care, and child care block grant monies.¹¹

Figure 3.12
POVERTY BY AGE AND GENDER
IOWA, 2005



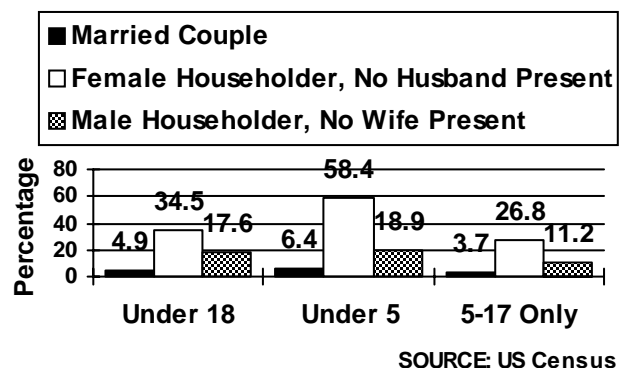
SEE TABLE 3.4 IN APPENDIX SOURCE: US Census

Figure 3.13
MEDIAN INCOME BY FAMILY TYPE
IOWA, 2005



SOURCE: US Census

Figure 3.14
POVERTY BY AGE OF CHILDREN
IOWA, 2005



SOURCE: US Census

3.5 Retirement Income

While pay discrepancies that occur when women are working may be more often discussed, women's retirement income must also be considered. Reports indicate more women than men encounter financial hardship during retirement. Living longer, meager savings, divorce, low participation rates in 401(k)s and IRAs, and caregiving are just some of the factors that affect women's retirement income. According to Women's Institute for a Secure Retirement (WISER), the retirement gap for older women is 53 cents.

Experts in financial planning suggest using the analogy of a three-legged stool to describe the need for retirement income: Social Security benefits, pension plan, and individual savings. While all workers need to save for retirement, women face additional challenges because many have lower earnings, may have interruptions of work for family obligations, are employed in industries with low or no pension coverage, and tend to live longer than men. Women reaching retirement with smaller pensions and other assets can find themselves at a disadvantage on all three "legs."

WISER released a 2006 report that found women depend more on Social Security than men and that women lag behind men in the amount of Social Security income they receive. Ninety percent of older women receive Social Security; of this, one in four women rely on it as their only source of income. Over half would be in poverty were it not for their Social Security benefits. The average benefit for men is \$1076 a month and the average benefit for women is \$826.

Because women switch jobs more often, they have a greater chance of forfeiting their pension benefits. In 2003, 32 percent of retired women received income from private pensions. Comparatively, 55 percent of men received private pensions. Of those who received such income, the median benefit for women was 44 percent of the median benefit for men (\$5,230 vs. \$11,784).

Women's lower earnings often leave them with fewer resources to invest. The current generation of unmarried elderly women has less than \$1,278 in asset income, which amounts to about \$106 per month.

While retirement planners agree that starting young can give maximum retirement earnings, women do not save enough. School loans, car payments, rent, and mortgages can all take precedence over securing retirement income. Nationally, less than half – 47.2 percent — of women participate in a pension plan.

3.6 Corporate Boards

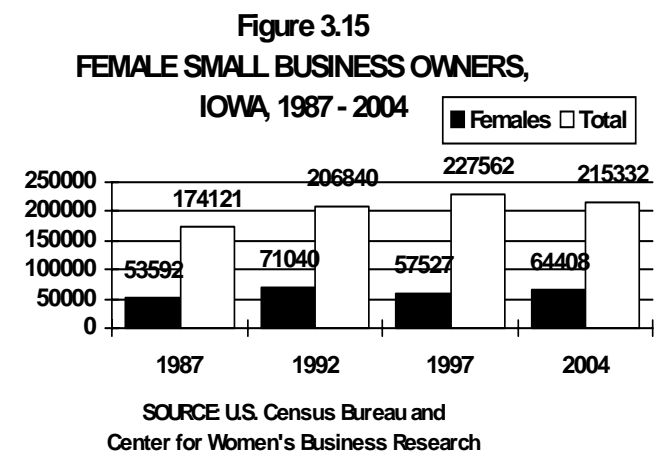
Often times, Iowa women who are able to get their shoes "unstuck" from the "sticky floor" find themselves bumping their heads on the "glass ceiling." Evidence of that is shown in the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women and Iowa Department of Economic Development's 1995 study on women who held board seats in Iowa's largest publicly owned corporations in the state.

Of the 289 directors' seats in the study, only 20 were filled by women. All of those were white women. Furthermore, a double standard existed in the amount of education held by male and female board members. The largest percentage of women on boards of Iowa's largest publicly-owned companies had their master's degree while the largest percentage of men had their undergraduate degree.¹¹

A 2004 study by Nexus Executive Women's Alliance showed that among the top ten publicly owned corporations in Iowa, 17 percent of their board positions were filled by women. Catalyst reported in 2006 that between April 2004 and March 2005 Iowa had two Fortune 500 companies: Maytag Corporation and Principal Financial Group. Twenty-five percent of their boards were women. This was considerably higher than the national report which found that women held 14.7 percent of all Fortune 500 board seats

3.7 Business Owners

The number of women leading their own businesses in Iowa has decreased from 1992. The Center for Women's Business Research estimated that in 2004, there were 64,408 privately-held women-owned businesses in Iowa. (SEE FIGURE 3.15)



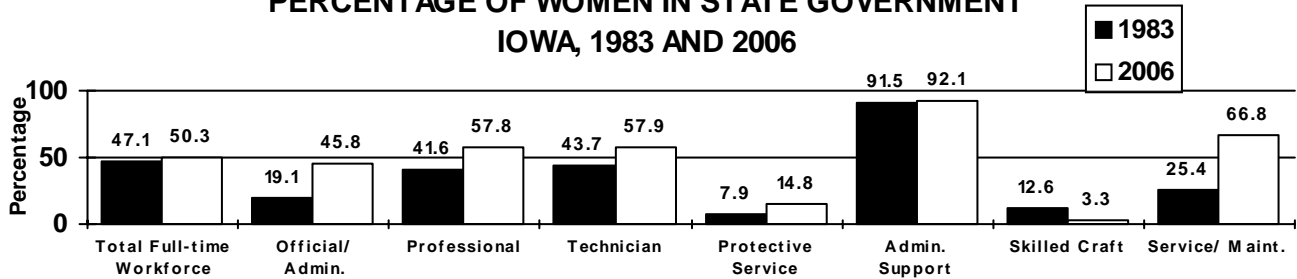
3.8 State Government

In 1982, the Governor’s Affirmative Action Task Force was created to review the progress of affirmative action in the state and to make recommendations for change.

Greater emphasis on affirmative action since then has resulted in gains for Iowa women in employment in state government. For example, the percentage of women in official/administrative positions in the government climbed from 19.1 percent in 1983 to 45.8 percent in 2006. The percentage of women in professional positions went from 41.6 percent to 57.8 percent. (SEE FIGURE 3.16)

State department head positions that were filled by women as of October 2006 included Administrative Services, Cultural Affairs, Education, Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, IPERS, Public Health, and Transportation. While the State of Iowa is improving its hiring of women for previously male-dominated occupations, it is having a tougher time attracting males to its female-dominated occupations such as administrative support and paraprofessional positions. From 1983 to 2006, the percentage of women in paraprofessional positions remained high—71.8 percent to 75.6 percent. Administrative support remained a female domain at 91.5 percent in 1983 and 92.1 percent in 2006. (SEE FIGURE 3.16)

Figure 3.16
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN STATE GOVERNMENT
IOWA, 1983 AND 2006



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Administrative Services

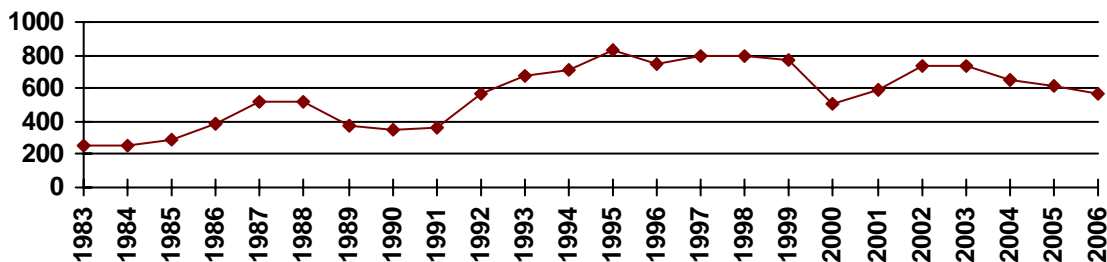
3.9 Sexual Discrimination

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1965 are the principal laws that protect workers from discrimination in employment. The acts make it unlawful to discriminate on the basis of sex as well as other protected characteristics. The Iowa Civil Rights Commission (ICRC) is the state’s antidiscrimination agency that serves as a contact point for citizens who believe that they have been discriminated against in the areas of employment, housing, credit, public accommodations, and education.

Eighty-four and four-tenths of a percent of the discrimination complaints received by the ICRC are employment related.¹³ In 2006, there were 570 sex discrimination complaints made to the ICRC. In 1995, there were 830 sex discrimination complaints.¹³ (SEE FIGURE 3.17)

From 1983 to 2006, complaints were most often made in the area of sex discrimination with exceptions in 1983, 1991, 1996-2002, and 2005 when it was the second most common complaint.

Figure 3.17
COMPLAINTS FILED ON SEX DISCRIMINATION TO THE
IOWA CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, 1983-2006



SEE TABLE 3.5 IN APPENDIX

SOURCE: Iowa Civil Rights Commission

3.10 Forward-looking Strategies

■ Equal pay for work of equal value is one solution to gender-based income differences. Enactment of the Fair Pay Act by Congress would seek to eliminate wage discrimination based upon sex, race, or national origin. The legislation would require employers to provide equal pay for work whose requirements are equivalent, when viewed as a composite of skills, effort, responsibility, and working conditions.

■ Women often become displaced homemakers after the death of a spouse (or a divorce) and experience subsequent financial hardships. A need exists for the continued support of displaced homemaker programs in the state, particularly through increased funding for programs through the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, Iowa Department of Human Rights.

■ To further address gender wage disparities, Congress should enact the Paycheck Fairness Act, which would lift the gag rule imposed by many employers who forbid employees from discussing their wages with their coworkers, and would allow compensatory and punitive damages to victims of unequal wage practices.

■ Iowa should develop a plan to achieve pay equity for employees in private industry, thereby eliminating wage discrimination on the basis of gender.

■ Measures must be designed to guarantee affordable, accessible, quality child care, in particular for women seeking training and/or employment;

income guidelines to qualify for child care reimbursement should be adjusted above the current 140 percent of the poverty level; and funding should be increased for child care subsidy programs for low-income Iowans.

■ Iowa must continue its efforts in training and placing women in nontraditional occupations through state-operated employment and training programs.

■ Women entrepreneurs often face barriers that are not usually encountered by men: lack of socialization to entrepreneurship, exclusion from traditional male-dominated business networks, lack of money, and gender stereotypes. The State should continue to offer loans and programs to assist women who wish to start their own businesses, including the Targeted Small Business Program.

■ The Family Investment Program (FIP) should be modified to allow continued financial assistance until the recipient earns a living wage plus medical care, to allow some participants to be full-time mothers, and to recognize the need for a parent to stay home to care for a sick child.

■ Advocacy for the elimination of sexual harassment and sexual discrimination in the workforce must be continued.

¹ State Library of Iowa, State Data Center Program, *Employment Status for Iowa: 1950-2000*, http://www.silo.lib.ia.us/specialized_services/datacenter/data_tables/State/stemployment19502000.pdf, and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005.

²Ibid.

³U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005.

⁴ College of Medicine, The University of Iowa.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005.

⁶Women Work! The National Network for Women's Employment, *Women Work, Poverty Persists: A Status Report on Displaced Homemakers and Single Mothers in the United States*, 1994 and *Women Work, Poverty Still Persists: A Status Report on Displaced Homemakers and Single Mothers in the United States*, 1998 and *Women Work,*

Poverty Still Persists: A Status Report on Displaced Homemakers and Single Mothers in the United States, 2003.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005.

⁹ American Psychological Association's Rural Women's Work Group, *The Behavioral Health Care Needs of Rural Women*, 2002, accessed on <http://www.apa.org/rural/ruralwomen.pdf>. Referenced by Institute for Women's Policy Research, *The Status of Women in Iowa*, 2002.

¹⁰Iowa Department of Human Services.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Iowa Commission on the Status of Women within the Iowa Department of Human Rights, and the Iowa Department of Economic Development.

¹³Iowa Civil Rights Commission.

¹⁴Ibid.

4

Women and Health

Highlights

- Iowa women's life expectancy is 80.1 years compared to men's 74.8 years.
- In 2004, the leading causes of death for Iowa women were heart disease, cancer, and strokes. The most common fatal cancers among Iowa women were of the trachea, bronchus, lung, breast, and intestine.
- While the live birth rate in Iowa declines each year, the number of infants born out of wedlock in Iowa continues to rise. One out of every three births in Iowa is to unwed parents.
- The proportion of live births to teenage mothers in Iowa decreased in 2004 to 8.2 percent, continuing the previous downward trend.

—Chapter 4—

Women and Health

4.1 Introduction

Good health is essential to leading a productive and fulfilling life and to participating fully in the economic, social, and political life of the state. It requires safe and healthful physical and social environments, sufficient incomes, safe and adequate housing, proper nutrition, preventive treatment, and education on maintaining healthful behaviors. Many factors, including gender, account for differences in health among people.

4.2 Life Expectancy and Morbidity

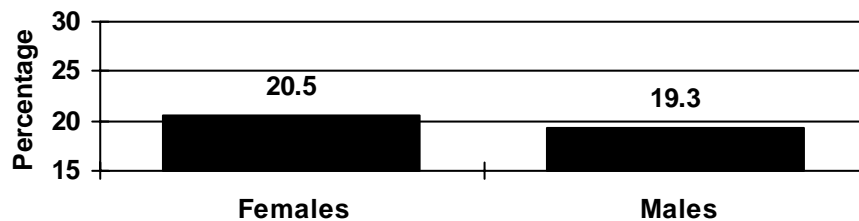
Women in the nation and in Iowa live longer than men. The national average life expectancy age for women is 80.1 compared to men’s 74.8 years.¹ Given that women in Iowa are living longer, it is important to consider their quality of life. One commonly used indicator of quality of life is health status as it is related to economic status, education, and age.

The Iowa Department of Public Health collects data on health risk behaviors through its Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), including self-ratings of overall health status. In 2005, when asked how their general health was, more women than men reported that their health was excellent. (SEE FIGURE 4.1)

Respondents who were most likely to report “excellent” or “very good” health included those with an annual income greater than or equal to \$75,000 (75.3%), college graduates (73.0%), and those whose annual income was between \$50,000 and \$74,999 (66.9 percent),²

In Iowa, women have a lower rate of educational attainment than men 25 years of age and older (see Chapter 2), earn less money (see Chapter 3), and comprise the majority of those living in poverty (see Chapters 1 and 3). Given the effects of income, age, and education on health status, it can be concluded that Iowa women are living longer but many are doing so with accompanying poor health.

Figure 4.1
REPORTING "EXCELLENT" HEALTH
BY GENDER, IOWA, 2005



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

4.3 Health Insurance

Diseases and illnesses are often considered best regulated by a healthcare provider; many are chronic and require long-term medical supervision and prescribed medication. Having medical insurance is the primary way that people with medical needs can continue to receive the medical help they need.

A 2005 Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey shows that 10.7 percent of respondents, both male and female, did not have a health care plan. That number comprised 13.3 percent of all male respondents and 8.3 percent of all female respondents. (SEE FIGURE 4.2) Of all age groups, those between ages 18-24 were least likely to have health insurance at 24.8 percent. Those Iowans in the income group of less than \$15,000 (25.6 percent), those who were unemployed (46.5 percent), those who were unmarried (18.6 percent), and those who were not high school graduates (20.4 percent) were also least likely to have insurance.³ (SEE FIGURE 4.3) Survey respondents also reported how long it had been since they visited a doctor for a routine checkup. Compared to men, females were much more likely to have had a routine checkup within the last year. (SEE FIGURE 4.4)

Figure 4.2
POPULATION WITHOUT A HEALTH CARE PLAN, BY AGE, IOWA, 2005

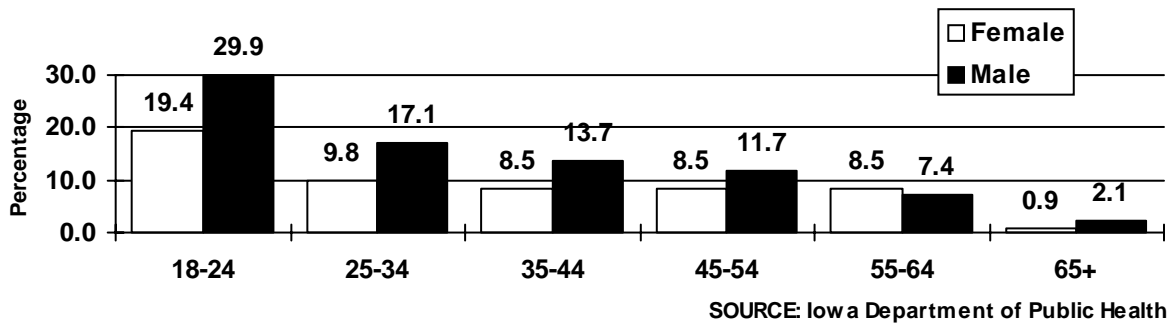


Figure 4.3
PERSONS WITH NO HEALTH CARE PLAN
BY MARITAL STATUS, IOWA, 2005

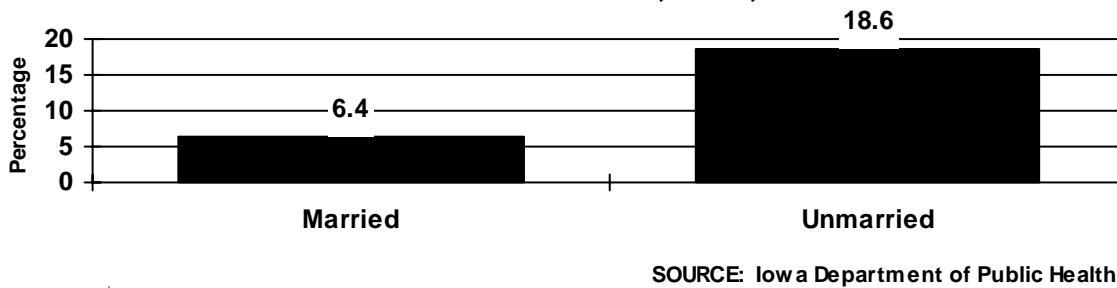
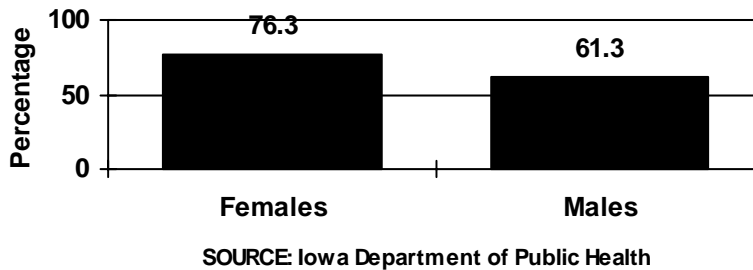


Figure 4.4
ROUTINE DOCTOR'S CHECKUP WITHIN
LAST YEAR, BY GENDER, IOWA, 2005



4.4 Mortality

In 2004, the leading causes of death for Iowa women were heart disease, cancer, and strokes. Together, these diseases accounted for approximately 57 percent of all female deaths in the state. (SEE FIGURE 4.5) While the majority of both females and males died from heart disease and cancer in 2004, there were slight differences between the genders in other leading causes of death. (SEE FIGURE 4.6)

Heart disease is not only one of the leading causes of death for women, it is also one of the leading causes of disability.⁴ According to the 2005 Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey, slightly more men than women have been told that their blood pressure was

high, a major risk factor for heart disease. (SEE FIGURE 4.7) High blood pressure is most prevalent in older individuals, those with less education, and low socioeconomic status.⁵ High cholesterol, another heart disease risk, afflicts more women than men, according to the BRFSS survey. (SEE FIGURE 4.7)

The most common fatal cancers for females were of the trachea, bronchus, lung, breast, and intestine. Trachea, bronchus, and lung cancers comprised 24.5 percent and breast cancer totaled 14.2 percent of all fatal cancers in Iowa females. (SEE FIGURE 4.8)

The American Cancer Society recommends mammograms for early detection and treatment of breast

cancer, which can decrease a woman's mortality.⁶ According to the Iowa Department of Public Health, the number of Iowa women over age 40 who have ever had a mammogram has increased significantly in the past twelve years. (SEE FIGURE 4.9)

The principal screening test for cervical cancer is the Papanicolaou (Pap) smear. Early detection through Pap smears can dramatically lower the incidence of invasive disease and nearly eliminate deaths from cervical cancer.⁷ Ninety-five and three tenths percent of women age 18 or older who were surveyed through the 2005 BRFSS reported they had a Pap smear at some time during their lives.⁸ The highest risk group for not having a Pap smear was women age 18-24. (SEE FIGURE 4.10) Of those who ever had Pap smears, less educated women and older women were least likely to have had a Pap smear done in the past three years.⁹

Figure 4.5
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
FOR FEMALES, IOWA, 2004
All Others

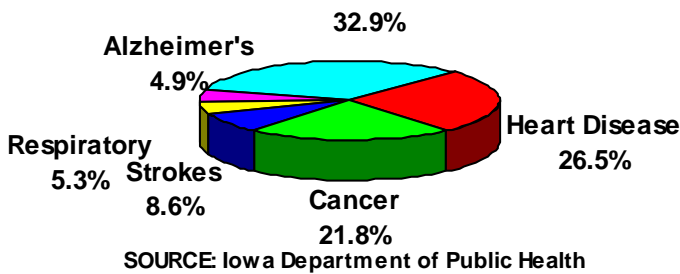


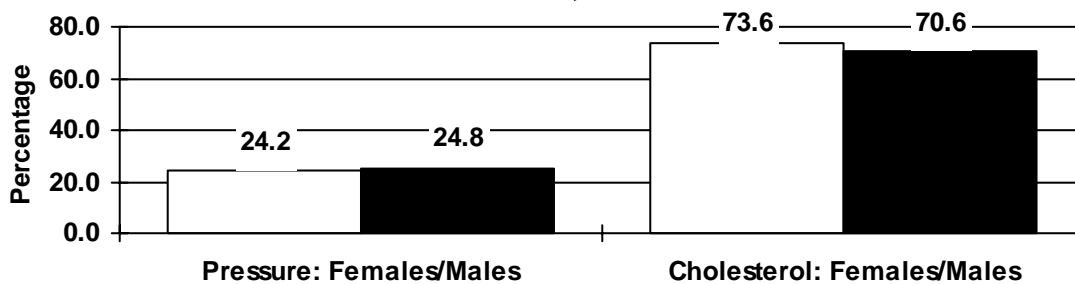
Figure 4.6
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
BY GENDER, IOWA, 2004

MALES	
<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u># of Deaths</u>
1. Heart Disease	3,554
2. Cancer	3,243
3. Respiratory Diseases	803
4. Strokes	753
5. Accidents	638
6. Pneumonia & Influenza	354
7. Diabetes	326
8. Suicide	284
9. Alzheimers	277
10. Infective & Parasitic Diseases	193

FEMALES	
<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u># of Deaths</u>
1. Heart Disease	3,698
2. Cancer	3,048
3. Strokes	1,202
4. Respiratory Diseases	738
5. Alzheimers	690
6. Pneumonia & Influenza	530
7. Accidents	450
8. Diabetes	368
9. Infective & Parasitic Diseases	191
10. Diseases Not Elsewhere Classified	159

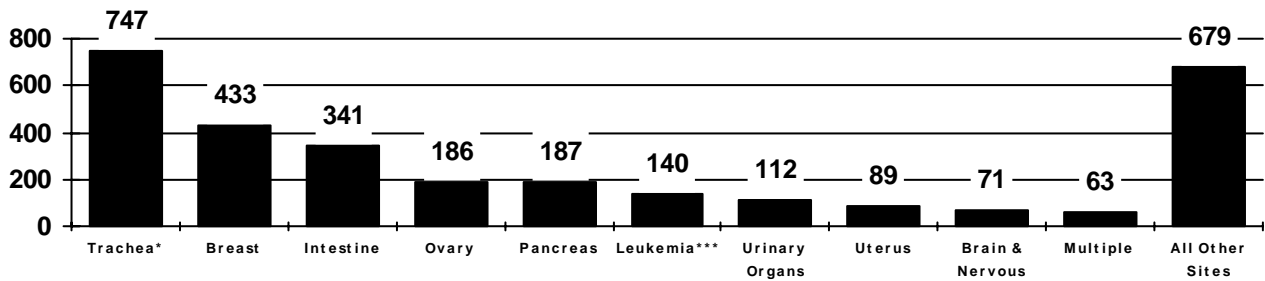
Source: Iowa Department of Public Health

Figure 4.7
REPORTED HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, CHOLESTEROL BY GENDER
IOWA, 2005



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

Figure 4.8
FEMALE CANCER DEATHS, BY SITE OF DISEASE, IOWA, 2004

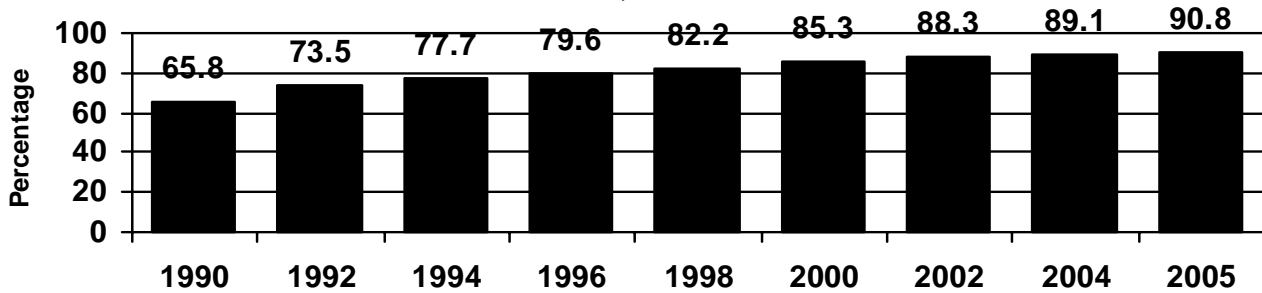


*Also includes bronchus and lung.

***Leukemia is included although it is not an actual site.

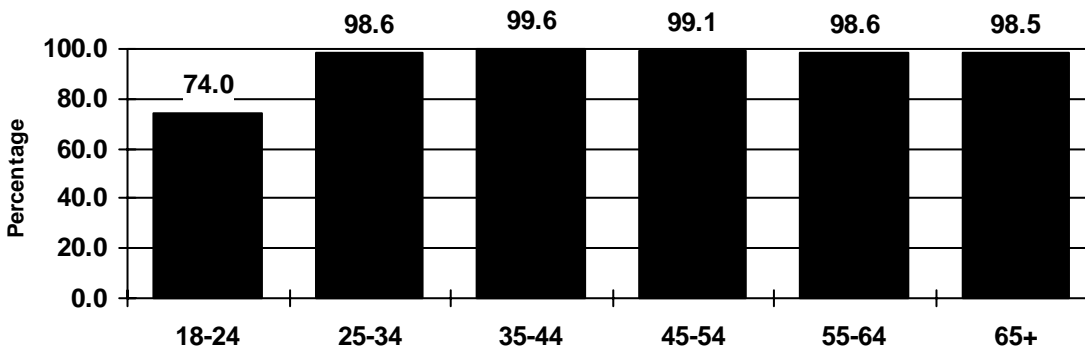
SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

Figure 4.9
FEMALES OVER AGE 40 WHO HAVE HAD A MAMMOGRAM
IOWA, 1990-2005



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

Figure 4.10
FEMALES WHO HAVE HAD A PAP SMEAR
BY AGE, IOWA, 2005



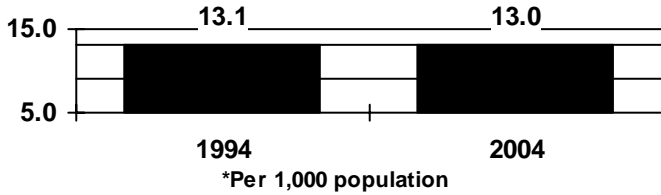
SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

4.5 Natality

The live birth rate in Iowa continues to decline. The 2004 rate was lower than the 1994 rate per 1,000 population. (SEE FIGURE 4.11)

Figure 4.11

LIVE BIRTHS, IOWA, 1994 AND 2004*

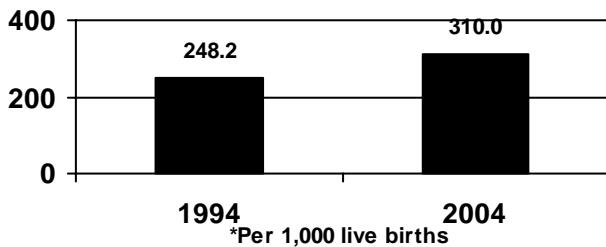


SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

While the birth rate in Iowa is down, the number of infants born out-of-wedlock in Iowa has risen significantly since 1992. The 2004 rate per 1,000 births was 310.0 — the highest level ever.¹⁰ This translates to one out of every three births in Iowa being to unwed parents.¹¹ (SEE FIGURE 4.12)

Figure 4.12

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK LIVE BIRTHS, IOWA, 1994 and 2004*



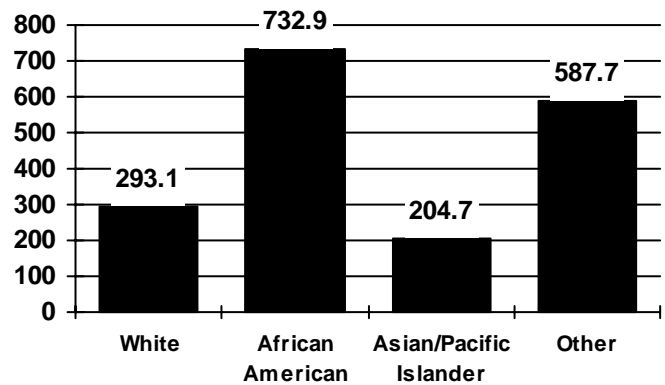
SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

The number of out-of-wedlock mothers age 20-24 has steadily increased from 3,427 in 1994 to 5113 in 2004. Currently, 23.7 percent of the out-of-wedlock mothers are 15-19 years of age. This percentage has decreased continuously from 35.1 in 1995.¹³

The Iowa African-American out-of-wedlock birth rate increased from 712.3 in 1999 to 732.9 per 1,000 live births in 2004. (SEE FIGURE 4.13)

Figure 4.13

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE, IOWA, 2004*



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health
SEE TABLE 4.1 IN APPENDIX *Per 1,000 live births

4.6 Teenage Pregnancy

The proportion of live births to teenage mothers (those age 19 and under) has declined between 1992 and 2004. The percent was 10.2 in 1992 and 8.5 in 2004.¹² (SEE FIGURE 4.14)

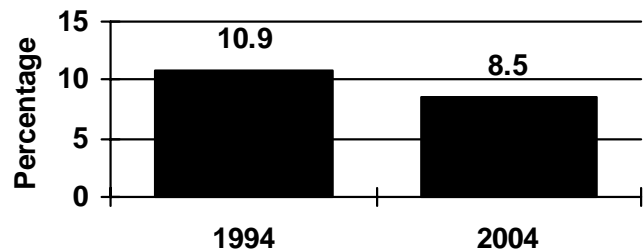
African-American females have the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in Iowa and Asian/Pacific Islander females have the lowest rate. (SEE FIGURE 4.15)

The number of births to females under 15 years of age was high in the 1990s; births to young teenagers peaked at 64 births in 1992. Births to teenagers have subsequently declined in Iowa, and the numbers have significantly decreased since 2000. (SEE FIGURE 4.16)

Teenagers are the most likely of all age groups to delay seeking or to not seek prenatal care (see section 4.7 Prenatal Care).

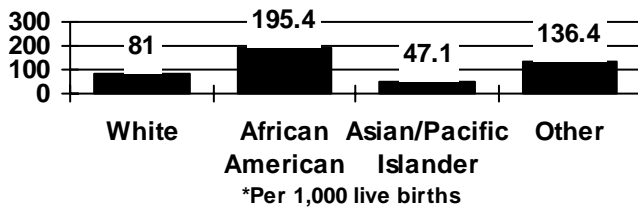
Figure 4.14

LIVE BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS, IOWA 1994 AND 2004



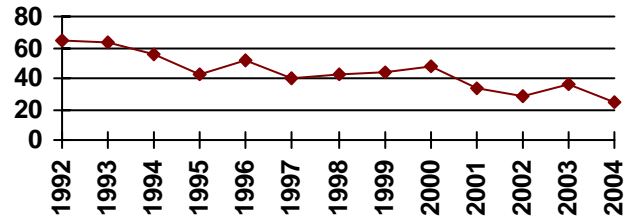
SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

Figure 4.15
LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE OF MOTHERS, 19 AND UNDER, IOWA, 2004*



*Per 1,000 live births
SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

Figure 4.16
BIRTHS TO MOTHERS UNDER 15, IOWA, 1992-2004



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health
SEE TABLE 4.2 IN APPENDIX

4.7 Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is one of the most important determinants of birth outcome. Obtaining little or no prenatal care may result in low birthweight, lifelong disabilities, and infant death. The percentage of mothers in Iowa receiving care during the first trimester has gradually increased from 84.8 percent in 1987 to 92.6 percent in 2004.¹⁴

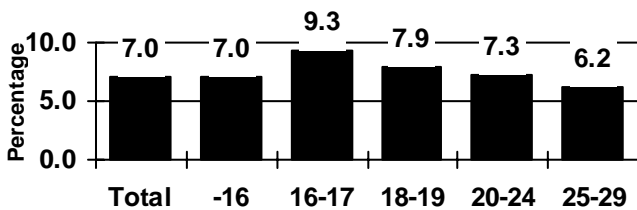
Teens are the most likely of all age groups to delay seeking or to not seek prenatal care.¹⁵ The higher percentage of low-birthweight babies to younger mothers is one result of inadequate prenatal care. (SEE FIGURE 4.17)

Women of color and all Hispanic women are also less likely to receive prenatal care in Iowa. According to the 2006 Iowa Barriers to Prenatal Care Project the following percentages of women received prenatal care: White, non-Hispanic, 98.8 percent; Black, non-Hispanic, 97.6 percent; Asian/Pacific Islander, 94.9 percent; Native American, 91.7 percent; and Hispanic, 96.3 percent.

The rate of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) was highest in 2004 for children of African-American mothers. (SEE FIGURE 4.18)

Figure 4.17
LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES BY AGE OF MOTHER, IOWA, 2004*

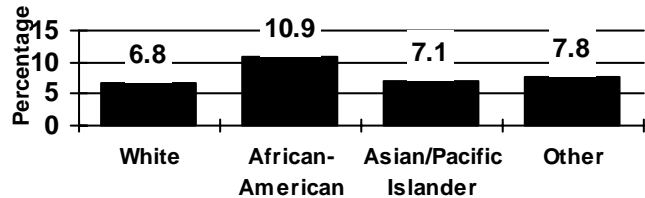
*Under 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health
SEE TABLE 4.3 IN APPENDIX

Figure 4.18
LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES BY RACE OF MOTHER, IOWA, 2004*

*Under 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health
SEE TABLE 4.4 IN APPENDIX

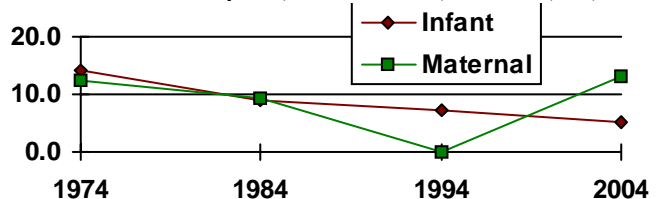
4.8 Infant and Maternal Mortality

Infant mortality rates are considered a universal indicator of maternal and child well-being. Infant mortality, or deaths to children in the first year of life, is reflective of both the socioeconomic conditions and the absence of adequate health services. The infant mortality rate for 2004 decreased and was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. (SEE FIGURE 4.19)

The Iowa maternal mortality rate has decreased over the past ten years. In 1988, the rate was 13.1 per 100,000 live births. There were five maternal deaths in 2004. (SEE FIGURE 4.19)

Figure 4.19
INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, IOWA, 1974-2004*

*Infant death rates per 1,000 live births, maternal, 100,000



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health
SEE TABLE 4.5 IN APPENDIX

4.9 Sexually Transmitted Diseases/AIDS

A recent estimate indicates that 19 million Americans become newly infected with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) each year, yet STDs remain one of the most under recognized health threats.¹⁷ STDs are a serious concern with direct medical costs associated with STDs in the United States being estimated at \$13 billion annually. STDs also present significant health consequences. Sexually transmitted diseases affect women and men of all backgrounds and all ages, but are most prevalent among teenagers and young adults.¹⁸

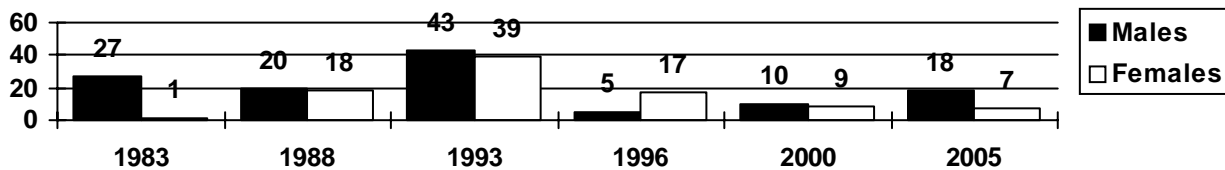
Although syphilis is far less common in the United States than it once was, the number of infections in Iowa has increased in the last three years. (SEE FIGURE 4.20) While easily treated with antibiotics in the early stages, if progressed to its late stages, mental disorders, blindness, and even death can occur. Moreover, syphilis is believed

to be accelerating the spread of the HIV epidemic, particularly in communities of color.¹⁹

Chlamydia infections are the most common of all STDs, with an estimated 3 to 4 million new cases occurring each year. The number of reported cases of chlamydia in Iowa has increased steadily over the last ten years, the largest number of infections being seen in women. (SEE FIGURE 4.21) Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), a serious complication of chlamydia infection, is a major cause of infertility among women of childbearing age.²⁰

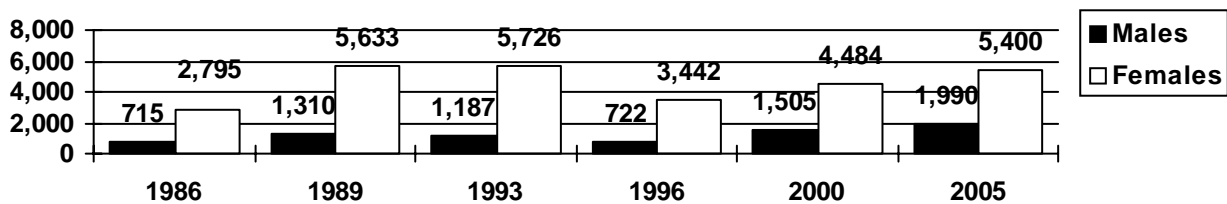
The number of reported cases of gonorrhea in Iowa between 1996 and 2005, for both women and men, has increased. (SEE FIGURE 4.22) While Iowa women are only slightly more likely than men to acquire the disease, the most common and serious complications of gonorrhea occur in women. These include PID, ectopic pregnancy (a pregnancy that occurs inside the fallopian tubes), and infertility.²¹

Figure 4.20
REPORTED CASES OF SYPHILIS, IOWA, 1983-2005



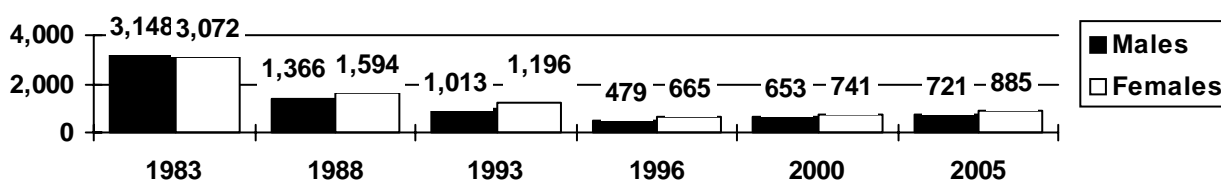
SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

Figure 4.21
REPORTED CASES OF CHLAMYDIA, IOWA, 1986-2005



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

Figure 4.22
REPORTED CASES OF GONORRHEA, IOWA, 1983-2005

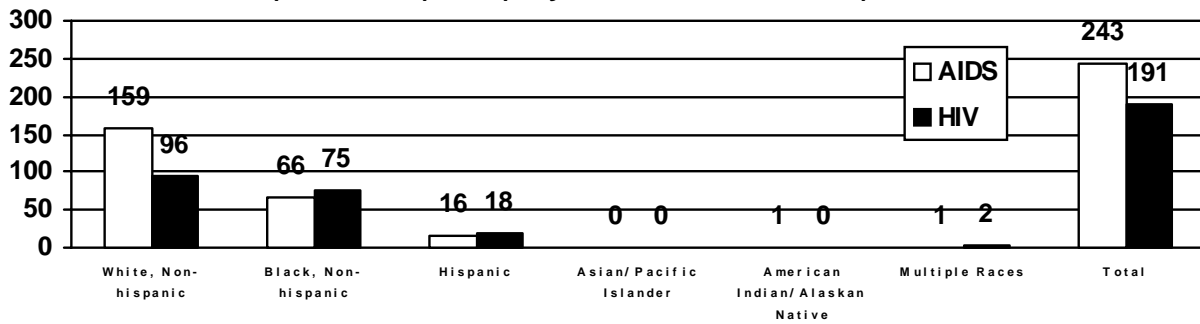


SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health

There were 114 HIV diagnoses in 2005, more than any year since reporting began in Iowa. This was a 23 percent increase over 2003. This significant increase was primarily among white, U.S.-born males, 75 percent of whom reported sex with males as their risk. African-Americans, Hispanics, and Africans remain over-represented among persons living with HIV/AIDS when compared to the size of their populations in Iowa. Previously, women were one of the groups in which HIV diagnoses were increasing. However, diagnoses among Iowa females began to decrease after 2003.²²

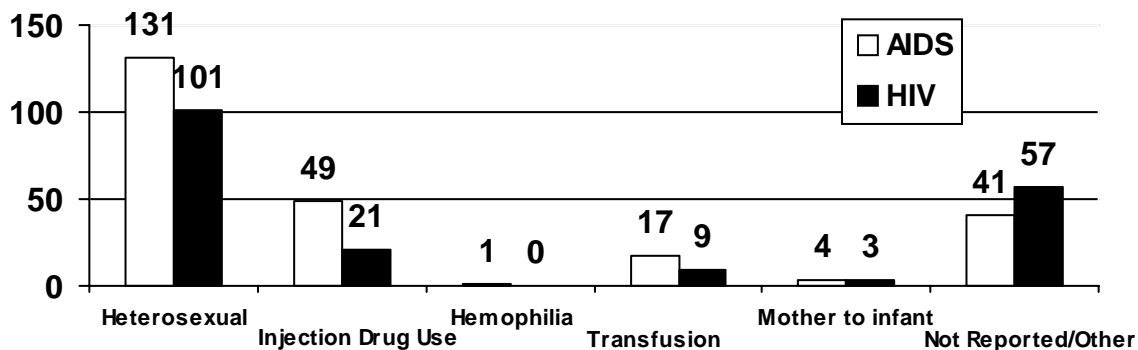
From 1983 to 2005, 243 Iowa women were diagnosed with AIDS. While female minorities represent just 8.2 percent of Iowa’s female population according to 2005 census estimates, they represented 34.6 percent of all female AIDS cases since 1983 and 49.7 percent of all female HIV cases reported through 2005. (SEE FIGURE 4.23) Heterosexual exposure comprised more than one-half of the AIDS cases, followed by injection drug use. (SEE FIGURE 4.24)

Figure 4.23
AIDS & HIV CASES IN FEMALES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, IOWA,
AIDS (1983-2003), HIV (July 1998-December 2005)



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Program

Figure 4.24
ADULT AIDS & HIV CASES IN FEMALES BY MODE OF EXPOSURE, IOWA,
AIDS (1983-2003), HIV (JULY 1998-DECEMBER 2005)



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Program

4.10 Caregiving for the Elderly

Iowa ranks fourth nationwide in the percentage of population that is over 85 years; fifth in the percentage of population over 75 years; and fifth in the percentage of population over 65 years.²³ Furthermore, Iowa’s elderly population is expected to continue to increase as the baby boom generation ages. As a result, many of Iowa’s non-institutionalized disabled elderly rely, or will rely, solely

on informal care provided by family and friends. (See Chapter 3 for discussion on paid caregivers.)

Caregivers for the elderly are individuals who provide support and assistance to their disabled or dependent friends or relatives, usually without compensation and often with great personal sacrifice. In the United States, there are approximately 44.4 million people age 18 and older who provide unpaid care to an adult age 18 or older.

While this care is unpaid, its value has been estimated at 257 billion dollars annually.²⁴

According to the National Alliance for Caregiving, a typical caregiver in today's society is an educated, working, married woman in her mid-forties that spends about twenty hours per week providing unpaid care to her mother. Sixty-one percent of all caregivers are female. Nearly half provide eight hours or less of care per week and one in five provide more than 40 hours of care per

week. The average length of caregiving is 4.3 years. While both women and men are caregivers, the intensity and length of the care they provide differs. Women provide more hours of care, higher levels of care, and feel they have less of a choice in taking on the role compared to men. These factors increase a woman's risk for emotional stress and lower quality of life.²⁵

4.11 Forward-Looking Strategies

■ In Iowa, gender is used as a rate characteristic by insurance companies for small firms, which means that small-scale employers pay higher insurance rates for women than they do men. The more women small firms employ the higher rates they will pay. In fact, according to the U.S. Small Business Administration, women are less likely to have employer provided health insurance than men.²⁶ Iowa should reject the use of gender as a rating factor in insurance. Using gender as a rating factor repudiates the fundamental principle of equality that no person should be treated differently because of her or his membership in a group defined by race, gender, religion, or ethnicity.

■ Prenatal care, which helps reduce the incidents of low birthweight infants and lifelong disabilities, costs far less than services provided after birth.²⁷ More accessible and affordable prenatal healthcare services should be made available to Iowa women.

■ Teen childbearing results in difficult consequences for mothers, children, and society. According to a Kids Count Special Report, teen mothers complete high school or attend college less frequently, are less likely to secure steady employment, and are more likely to receive welfare than women who delay childbearing.²⁸ Iowa should maintain funding for the community adolescent pregnancy prevention and information services grant program.

■ Testing and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) can be an effective tool in preventing the spread of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.²⁹ State funding should continue to make the chlamydia screening and treatment program available statewide and there should be an increased emphasis on prevention and treatment services for women.

■ Women of color and white women of Hispanic origin in Iowa have disparate health concerns (when compared to white women), many of which originate from racism/xenophobia. Significant attention needs to be paid to the particular health concerns of Iowa's female minority population.

■ As more women become caregivers to the elderly, support programs for caregivers will increasingly be in demand. To help support caregivers, services need to be made available for in-home care including provision of meals and nutrition consultation by a registered dietitian, adult day care, emergency response system, respite care, and hospice through the Senior Living Trust and the statewide expansion of the Medicaid Home and Community-based waiver for the elderly.

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 54, No. 14.

² Iowa Department of Public Health, Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 2005.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ American Cancer Society, *Cancer Risk Report*, 1995.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Iowa Department of Public Health, Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 2005.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Iowa Department of Public Health, *Vital Statistics: Iowa 2004*.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Iowa Department of Public Health, *Iowa Barriers to Prenatal CareProject: 2005 Data*.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Iowa Department of Public Health, STD Prevention Program, 2005 Data.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Iowa Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS/Hepatitis Program, 2005 Executive Summary.

²³ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005.

²⁴ National Alliance for Caregiving and AARP, *Caregiving in the U.S.*, 2004.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, *Measuring the Uninsured by Firm Size and Employment Status*.

²⁷ Center for the Future of Children, *The Future of Children, Low Birthweight*, 1995; 5:1. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Los Altos, CA. quoted by Iowa Department of Public Health, *Child and Adolescent Health in Iowa*, November 1995, p. 5.

²⁸ Kids Count, *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends—A KIDS COUNT Special Report*, 1998.

²⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Critical Need to Pay Attention to HIV Prevention for Women: Minority and Young Women Bear Greatest Burden*, accessed on http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/pubs/facts/women.htm on May 11, 1999.

5

Women and Justice

Highlights

- Civil order protection filings jumped 3,304 percent, from 189 in 1990 to 6,435 in 2005.
- Domestic violence is a gender-based crime with 80.6 percent of the victims being female and 80.6 percent of the perpetrators being male.
- Between 1991 and 2005, Iowa law enforcement agencies saw a 165.5 percent increase in the number of reported sex offenses, from 890 to 2,381. The majority of those victims were female.
- In 1987, Iowa's female prison population was fewer than 125. By 2006, that number was 658.
- African-American women represent a disproportionate number of women who are incarcerated at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women. While representing approximately 4.3 percent of the female population, they comprised 20.8 percent of the female prison population in Iowa in June 2006.

—Chapter 5— Women and Justice

5.1 Introduction

Violence against women hinders them from achieving their full potential. In Iowa, the reported number of women who are victims of violent crimes, particularly domestic abuse and sexual assault, has risen overall in the past thirteen years. Iowa women are also committing more crimes than they were five years ago. The Iowa Correctional Institution for Women is housing more women now than ever before for drug-related crimes.

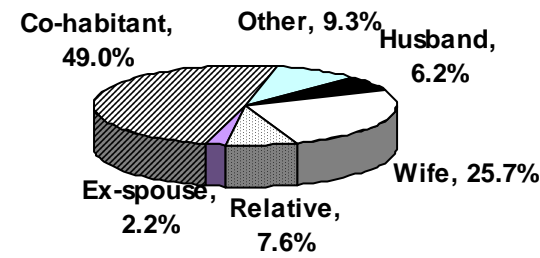
5.2 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a gender-based crime. Although both women and men can be victims of domestic abuse, the vast majority are women. In Iowa, 80.6 percent of victims were female and 80.6 percent of perpetrators were male, making domestic violence a gender-based crime in 2005.¹

Domestic violence crosses ethnic, racial, age, national origin, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic lines—with children often becoming the indirect victims. It is a pattern of abusive behavior used to control one's partner that includes physical violence or assault, isolation, intimidation, threats, economics, and forced sex.

Nationwide, in 2005, 778,200 violent crimes were committed against persons by their intimate partners.² Domestic abuse not only includes violent behavior among people who live together, but also includes assault between separated or divorced spouses, couples who had lived together in the past year, relatives, two people with a child in common, and those in a dating relationship. (SEE FIGURE 5.1)

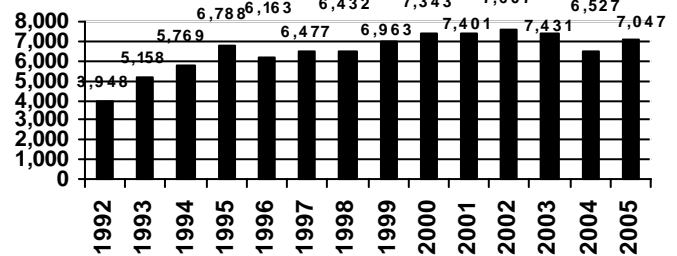
**Figure 5.1
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER
IN REPORTED DOMESTIC ABUSE CASES
IOWA, 2005**



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Safety

Domestic abuse reports to law enforcement officials increased 78.5 percent from 1992 to 2005. (SEE FIGURE 5.2)

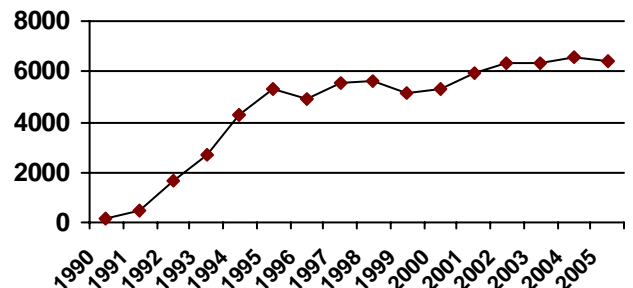
**Figure 5.2
REPORTED DOMESTIC ABUSE
ASSAULT CASES, IOWA, 1992-2005**



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Safety

Civil protection order filings jumped dramatically between 1990 and 2005, with a 3,304 percent increase. In 2005, 6,435 were filed. (SEE FIGURE 5.3) The increases can be attributed in part to the fact that domestic violence nationally and in Iowa has acquired a great deal of media and legal attention over the past decade, encouraging more victims to report domestic abuse.

**Figure 5.3
CIVIL ORDER PROTECTION
FILINGS IN IOWA, 1990-2005**



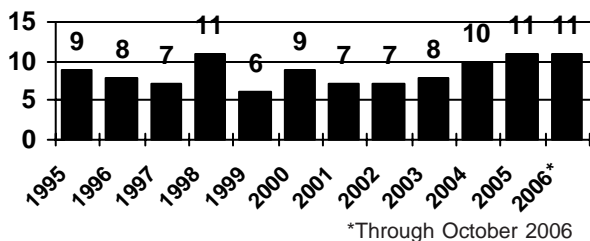
SOURCE: Iowa Judicial Department

Nonetheless, reported cases of domestic abuse represent only a small portion of those who seek help from Iowa’s domestic violence crisis lines and shelters. From July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005, 21,738 victims of domestic violence were served by programs receiving state dollars. Of those, 18,067 were adults and 3,671 were children.³

In 73 percent of cases reported to law enforcement in 2005, the victim suffered some sort of injury. A weapon was indicated in 91 percent of those cases;⁴ sometimes the result was death.

Many Iowa women have died as a result of domestic violence. Since 1995, 154 Iowans have been killed in domestic violence murders. 104 women were killed by their partners—husbands, men with whom they lived, and men they had dated. (SEE FIGURE 5.4) Fifty-two of the perpetrators committed suicide after the murder.⁵ Conversely, 16 men were murdered in Iowa by their female partners during that same time period. In all domestic abuse murders in that time, 34 bystanders were killed; 20 were children also killed at the crime scenes. Many more children witnessed the crimes.⁶

Figure 5.4
FEMALES KILLED IN DOMESTIC ABUSE CASES, IOWA, 1995-2006



*Through October 2006
SOURCE: Iowa Attorney General's Office, Crime Victim Assistance Division

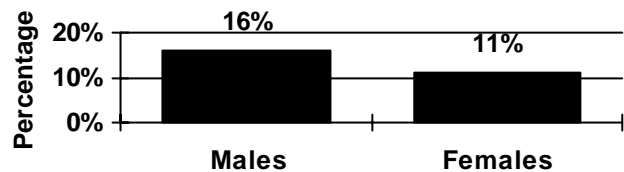
Children are at risk of death and of physical and sexual abuse in families where domestic violence occurs. In 32 percent of the cases reported to law enforcement in 2005, children were present.⁷ Research shows that 50-70 percent of husbands who batter their wives also batter their children.⁸

The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey, prepared by the Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Iowa Department of Human Rights, reported that a range of 11 to 16 percent of students in grades 6-12 experienced physical abuse at home. (SEE FIGURE 5.5)

The 2005 report also shows that of those high school students who had a boyfriend/girlfriend, 8.3 percent experienced physical abuse by their partner. Overall, 8.6

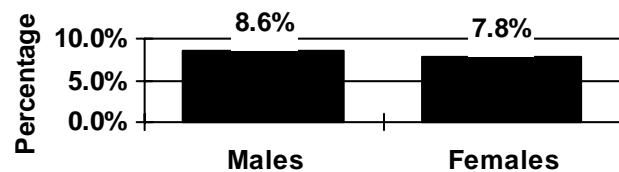
percent of boys and 7.8 percent of girls have been victims of dating violence. (SEE FIGURE 5.6) In 2005, 27 domestic violence projects existed in Iowa to assist victims of domestic abuse of all ages.

Figure 5.5
PHYSICAL ABUSE AT HOME, GRADES 6-12, IOWA, 2002*



*96,849 students statewide were surveyed
SOURCE: Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Iowa Department of Human Rights.

Figure 5.6
DATING VIOLENCE, GRADES 9-12, IOWA, 2005*



*96,849 students statewide were surveyed
SOURCE: Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Iowa Department of Human Rights.

5.3 Sexual Assault

In Iowa, the number of reported sexual assaults continues to rise yearly. A violent crime, primarily an aggressive rather than sexual act, sexual assault occurs whenever a person is forced to submit to another person against her or his will. It involves physical force, psychological pressure, and/or exploitation. The majority of reported sexual assault victims are women.

In 2005, law enforcement officials saw a 167.5 percent increase from 1991 in the number of reported sex offenses. (SEE FIGURE 5.7) That included 86.6 reports of forcible rape, 1080 reports of forcible fondling, 79 reports of sexual assault with an object, 124 reports of forcible sodomy, 50 reports of incest, and 182 reports of statutory rape.¹⁰ The actual number of offenses is presumed to be much higher, as many cases of sexual assault are not reported to law enforcement officials.

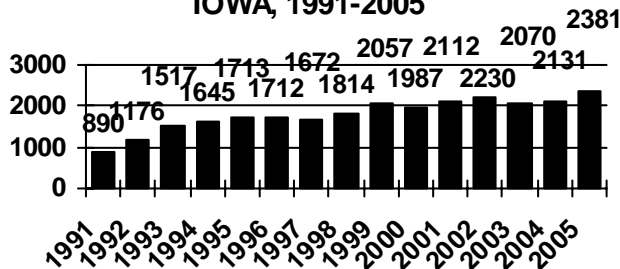
The majority of the rape victims knew their attacker in 2005. Victims identified a family member as their attacker 13.0 percent of the time, and 70.7 percent of

the victims knew the perpetrator. (SEE FIGURE 5.8) Most rapes occurred within a residence. (SEE FIGURE 5.9)

From July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005, 4,141 adult, teenage, and child survivors of sexual assault sought services from Iowa's 33 sexual assault crisis centers. This includes 2,009 adults and 822 children. This was up from approximately 3,000 in 1990.¹¹

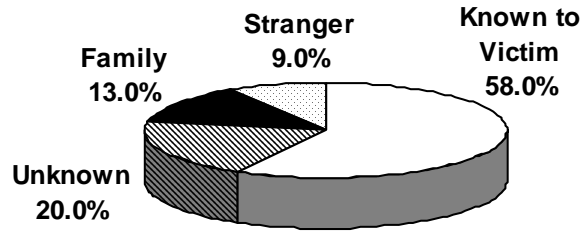
Ninety-six percent of forcible rape victims were female.¹²

Figure 5.7
REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS
IOWA, 1991-2005



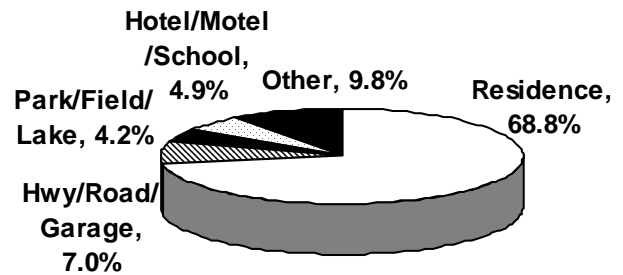
SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Safety

Figure 5.8
REPORTED RAPE RELATIONSHIPS
IOWA, 2005



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Safety

Figure 5.9
REPORTED RAPE LOCATIONS
IOWA, 2005



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Safety

5.4 Offenders

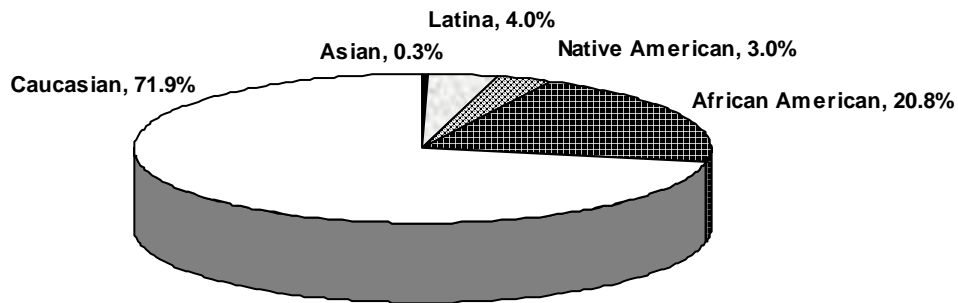
The proportion of female offenders to the total population remained fairly stable during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Over the past five years, the female population increased by 17.4 percent.¹³ (SEE FIGURE 5.10) There are grave differences in the rate of African-American women and white women who are in prison. In June of 2006, approximately 20.8 percent of the women incarcerated in Iowa prisons were African-American and 71.9 percent white.¹⁴ These figures are staggering considering that African-American women made up just 4.3 percent of Iowa's female population in 2005.¹⁵ (SEE FIGURE 5.11)

Figure 5.10
IOWA INMATE POPULATIONS AT MIDYEAR, IOWA, 1987-2005

YEAR	TOTAL	# WOMEN	% WOMEN	YEAR	TOTAL	# WOMEN	% WOMEN
1987	2,789	123	4.7%	1996	6,176	447	7.2%
1988	2,890	134	4.6%	1997	6,636	521	7.9%
1989	3,322	181	5.4%	1998	7,431	616	8.3%
1990	3,842	204	5.3%	1999	7,331	540	7.4%
1991	4,077	221	5.4%	2000	7,646	604	7.9%
1992	4,485	217	4.8%	2001	8,101	642	7.9%
1993	4,695	262	5.6%	2002	8,172	670	8.2%
1994	5,090	307	6.0%	2003	8,395	704	8.4%
1995	5,692	395	6.9%	2004	8,602	723	8.4%
1996	6,176	447	7.2%	2005	8,577	754	8.8%

SOURCE: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights

**Figure 5.11
RACIAL/ETHNIC MAKE-UP FOR WOMEN INCARCERATED
IN IOWA PRISONS, JUNE 30, 2006**



SOURCE: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights

Female-offender populations since the 1990s appear to be driven by trends in the following offenses: drug offenses, theft, murder/manslaughter and forgery.¹⁶ The number of female offenders serving time for these crimes has grown more rapidly than for other types of offenses. (SEE FIGURE 5.12)

**Figure 5.12
LEAD OFFENSES FOR WOMEN INCARCERATED
IN IOWA PRISONS, JUNE 30, 1996 AND JUNE 30, 2006**

<u>Lead Offense</u>	<u>June 30, 1996</u>		<u>June 30, 2006</u>		<u>% Change, 1996-2006</u>
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	
Drug Offense	84	19.4%	203	32.0%	141.7%
Forgery/Fraud	74	17.1%	72	10.5%	-2.7%
Murder/Manslaughter	48	11.1%	68	9.3%	41.7%
Theft	61	14.1%	56	10.5%	-8.2%
All Other Offenses	166	38.3%	319	37.8%	92.2
Total Inmates	433	100.0%	718	100.0%	65.8%

SOURCE: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights

5.5 Juvenile Offenders

Juvenile arrests (those under 18 years of age) in 2006 totaled 5,276 in Iowa—20.6 percent female and 79.4 percent male. The highest percentage of Iowa’s female juveniles were arrested for larceny and violating liquor laws.¹⁷

From FY97 to FY01, the number of females served in Iowa’s juvenile detention facilities increased dramatically. FY02, FY03, and FY05 saw a decrease (SEE FIGURE 5.13) The largest numbers have been in property offenses (all degrees of theft, burglary, criminal mischief, trespassing, forgery, etc.), person offenses (all degrees of assault, robbery, arson, murder, and kidnapping), justice (contempt of court, escape from custody, failure to appear, etc.) and drug and alcohol offenses.¹⁸ (SEE FIGURE 5.14)

**Figure 5.13
JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION
FACILITIES BY GENDER, IOWA, 1997-2006**

	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>	<u>FY06</u>
Female	1,019	1113	1,055	1,088	1,040	1,081	1,089
Male	4,275	4129	3,735	4,013	4,139	3,903	4,187
Total	5,294	5,242	4,790	5,101	5,179	4,987	5,276

SOURCE: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights

**Figure 5.14
FEMALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS BY OFFENSE, IOWA, 2000-2006**

	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05*</u>	<u>FY06</u>
Other	0	0	7	0	0	0	1
Person	345	385	415	402	382	378	408
Sex	0	3	5	3	5	6	6
Drug and Alcohol	115	114	114	129	115	121	154
Public Health	25	41	37	35	6	4	3
Justice	109	118	57	75	123	136	130
Morality	3	4	6	1	5	3	2
Traffic	30	27	13	23	24	21	23
Property	381	415	398	404	370	404	355
Weapons	11	6	3	16	10	8	7
Total	1019	1113	1055	1088	1040	1081	1089

* Classification system changed in 2004

SOURCE: Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights

5.6 Forward-looking Strategies

- In response to the dramatic increase in drug-related crimes in the state of Iowa, there is a serious need for more drug abuse treatment programs.
- Funding and support for improved educational and vocational training for women is needed throughout Iowa's correctional system. Training for women and men needs to include parenting education with follow-up after release by community correctional programming and referral/support agencies. Furthermore, a task force needs to be established to examine treatment and equality of opportunity in education and training programs for women throughout the correctional system.
- Domestic abuse programs are understaffed. Programs require skilled staff and volunteers to be available on crisis lines and to work in person, 24 hours every day. Many programs respond to domestic abuse victims at hospitals, clinics, and police stations.
- During the past two years, domestic violence and sexual assault outreach offices have closed, especially in rural communities, due to decreased state money. These projects need full and continued funding.
- Training should be mandated for criminal justice personnel in victim-related issues.

- To meet the increasing needs of females involved with or at risk for involvement with the juvenile justice system, advocacy is needed for gender-specific programming on multiple levels as identified in the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women's *Providing Gender-Specific Services for Adolescent Female Offenders: Guidelines and Resources*.
- The Equality in the Courts Task Force, which investigated racial/ethnic and gender bias in Iowa's court system, reported in 1993 one consistent finding: gender and race bias poses a problem for women and minorities. Members of minority groups received harsher treatment in the court system. Educational programs should continue to incorporate materials on gender and racial/ethnic bias in courts. Training is needed for judges, attorneys, court personnel, and corrections/community-based supervision personnel.¹⁹
- Sentences to community-based programs as an alternative to prison, particularly for mothers who have been convicted of nonviolent crimes, should be increased.
- State funding should be made available for a full-time position to coordinate, develop, and manage legal assistance to meet the needs of low-income women.

¹Iowa Department of Public Safety, *Iowa Uniform Crime Reports*, 2005. (preliminary data)

²Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 2005*, September 2006.

³Crime Victim Assistance Division, Iowa Department of Justice.

⁴Iowa Department of Public Safety, *Iowa Uniform Crime Reports*, 2005. (preliminary data)

⁵Crime Victim Assistance Division, Iowa Department of Justice.

⁶*Ibid.*

⁷Iowa Department of Public Safety, *Iowa Uniform Crime Reports*, 2005. (preliminary data)

⁸Pagelow, "Effects of Domestic Violence on Children and Their Consequences for Custody and Visitation Arrangements," *Mediation Quarterly*, 1990, p. 347 quoted by *Final Report of the Supreme Court Task Force on Courts and Communities' Response to Domestic Abuse, State of Iowa*, August 1994, p. 93.

⁹Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights, *2002 Iowa Youth Survey*.

¹⁰Iowa Department of Public Safety, *Iowa Uniform Crime Reports*, 2005. (preliminary data)

¹¹Crime Victim Assistance Division, Iowa Department of Justice.

¹²Iowa Department of Public Safety, *Iowa Uniform Crime Reports*, 2005. (preliminary data)

¹³Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights.

¹⁴Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights.

¹⁵State Data Center, Division of Library Services, Department of Education.

¹⁶Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights.

¹⁷*Ibid.*

¹⁸*Ibid.*

¹⁹*Final Report of the Equality in the Courts Task Force Executive Summary*, February 1993.

6

Women and Politics

Highlights

- Iowa women made up just 14 percent of those serving on state boards and commissions in 1974. In December 2006, that number reached 49.9 percent.
- After the 2006 election, women comprised 22.7 percent of the Iowa General Assembly, up from 10.7 percent in 1977.
- In 2006, Iowa women made up 33.5 percent of all of the state's elected county officials.
- From 1990 to 2006, the number of women judges has increased in Iowa—from 5.5 percent to 20.3 percent of all judicial positions.
- The percentage of female registered voters who vote has dropped considerably since the 1984 general election when 83 percent of female voters turned out at the polls. In 1996 and 2000, female voter turnout for the general election lagged at 72 percent. Seventy-seven percent of registered female voters participated in the 2004 general election.

—Chapter 6—

Women and Politics

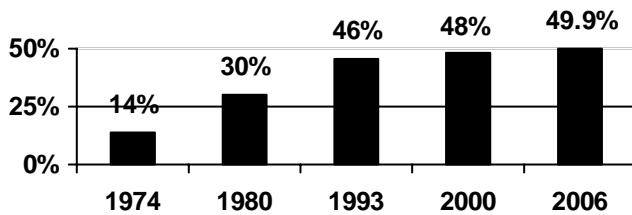
6.1 Introduction

Women’s involvement in all aspects of politics is crucial for the elevation of the status of women in Iowa and nationwide. Equal participation of women and men in politics will provide a necessary balance that more accurately reflects the composition of society. Although advances have been made in the number of Iowa women who hold public office or serve on state boards or commissions, they continue to be gravely underrepresented in the majority of the public decision-making bodies in the state.

6.2 State Boards and Commissions

The State of Iowa has made great strides over the past twenty-nine years in attaining equal gender representation on boards and commissions. In 1974, only 14 percent of all people on state boards and commissions were women. Governor appointments steadily increased that percentage until 1987, when Iowa’s gender balance law was enacted—the only one of its kind in the nation. As of December, 2006, 49.9 percent of members of Iowa’s boards and commissions were female. (SEE FIGURES 6.1 and 6.2)

Figure 6.1
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES ON STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, IOWA, 1974-2006



SOURCE: Office of the Governor

Figure 6.2
STATE BOARD AND COMMISSION MEMBERS BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2006

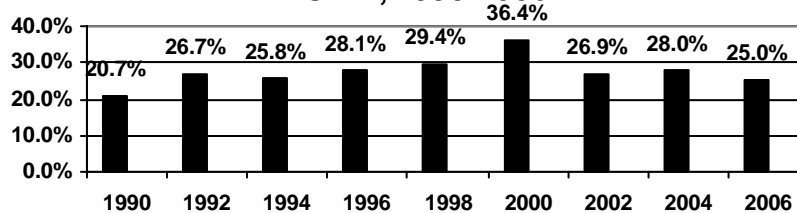
	<u># OF MALES</u>	<u># OF FEMALES</u>
White	633	642
African American	44	31
Asian American	15	14
American Indian	2	6
Latino	15	11
Unknown	0	3
Total	709	707

SOURCE: Office of the Governor

6.3 State Department Directors

The number of women serving as state department directors has increased between 1989 and 2006. Department directors are Governor-appointed positions. In 1989, six women served as leaders of state agencies. As of October 2006, seven women led state departments: Administrative Services, Cultural Affairs, Education, Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, IPERS, Public Health, and Transportation. (SEE FIGURE 6.3)

Figure 6.3
FEMALE STATE DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS, IOWA, 1990-2006



Source: Iowa Official Register and Office of the Governor

6.4 Elective Public Office

Iowa's record of electing women to public office, both at the state and national levels, is poor. It is one of only two states that has failed to send a woman to the U.S. Congress or elect a woman as Governor and it ranks 29th nationwide in the number of women that serve in state legislatures.¹

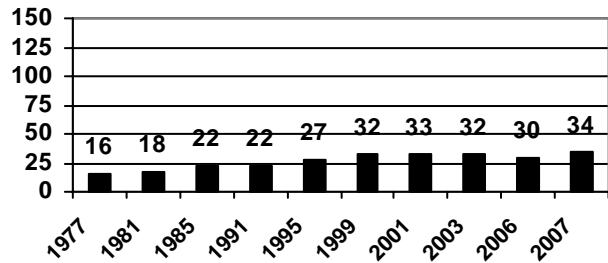
Since 1929 when the first woman was elected to the Iowa General Assembly, the total percentage of women legislators has increased from 0.6 percent to 22.7 percent after the 2006 election.

Even with this increase, women, who comprised 50.8 percent of Iowa's population, represented about one-fifth of the General Assembly. (SEE FIGURE 6.4) Five women served as Senators and 25 women served as Representatives in 2006. Representation of women of color in the General Assembly is also deficient; only four women of color have served in the Iowa General Assembly. Furthermore, few Iowa women have served as elected state officials. (SEE FIGURE 6.5)

Likewise, few women lead Iowa's cities. According to the Iowa League of Cities, 109 women served as mayors out of 947 cities in 2006.

Iowa's record of electing women to county offices surpasses its record of electing women to state and national offices. In 2006, 33.5 percent of all county elected offices in Iowa were held by females. Since 1950, there have been increases in the percentage of women elected as county officials in the state, with the exception of a downturn in 2004 and 2006. (SEE FIGURE 6.6)

Figure 6.4
FEMALES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IOWA, 1977-2007



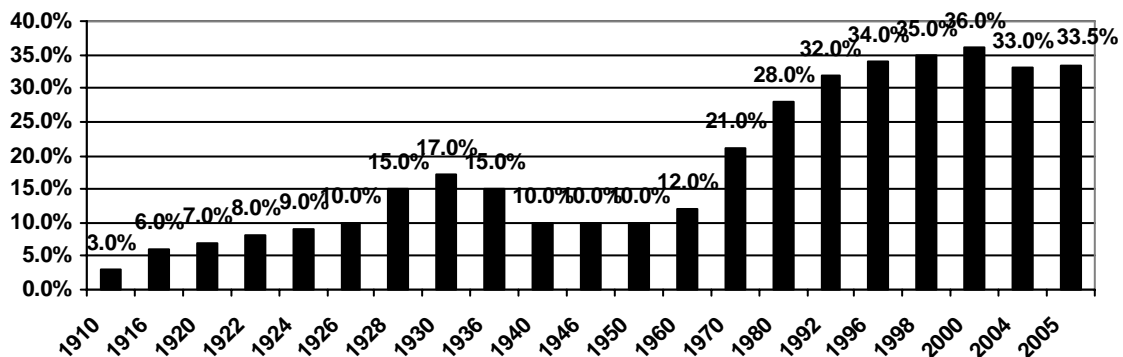
SOURCE: Suzanne O'Dea Schenken, *Legislators and Politicians: Iowa's Women Lawmakers, 1995* and the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, Iowa Department of Human Rights

Figure 6.5
FEMALE ELECTED OFFICIALS IOWA, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2006

OFFICE	# OF MALES	# OF FEMALES
Governor	39	0
Lieutenant Governor	41	3
Secretary of State	25	3
Treasurer	25	0
Auditor	30	0
Secretary of Agriculture	13	1
Attorney General	31	1

SOURCE: Iowa Official Register

Figure 6.6
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN ALL ELECTED COUNTY OFFICES, IOWA, 1910-2005



Source: Melissa Fahr, Buena Vista University and Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, DHR

6.5 Judges

An increasing number of Iowa women have obtained law degrees over the past two decades, however, there remain few female judges. Until recently, several types of judicial positions were held exclusively by men. That, however, is slowly beginning to change as Iowa is improving its representation of women on judicial seats.

According to the Iowa Judicial Branch, from 1990 to September 2006, women magistrate judges increased from 7 to 34; district associate judges from 5 to 19; district court judges from 4 to 19; and court of appeals from 1 to 3. There were no female senior judges in 1990 or 2006. (SEE FIGURE 6.7)

Women comprised 20.3 percent of the state judiciary positions in 2006, compared to 6 percent in 1990. In 2006 the first woman was chosen to be Chief Justice of the Sumpreme Court.

Figure 6.7
FEMALE JUDGES, IOWA, 1990 AND 2005

<u>JUDICIAL SEATS</u>	<u>TOTAL JUDGES</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>FEMALE JUDGES</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>TOTAL JUDGES</u> <u>2006</u>	<u>FEMALE JUDGES</u> <u>2006</u>
Senior Judge	17	0	27	0
Judicial Magistrate	146	7	147	34
District Associate	46	5	69	19
District Court	100	4	115	19
Court of Appeals	6	1	9	3
Supreme Court	9	1	7	1

SOURCE: State Court Administrator

6.6 Voters

In every presidential election since 1980, the proportion of eligible female adults who voted has exceeded the proportion of eligible male adults who voted. The number of female voters has exceeded the number of male voters in every presidential election since 1964.² The same trends held true for Iowa.

In 2004, women comprised the majority of registered voters in the state at approximately 53 percent, men totaling 47 percent, the same as in 2000, 1996, and 1984. Since women and men make up 50.8 percent and 49.2 percent of the state's population, respectively, Iowa women have a higher voter registration rate than men.

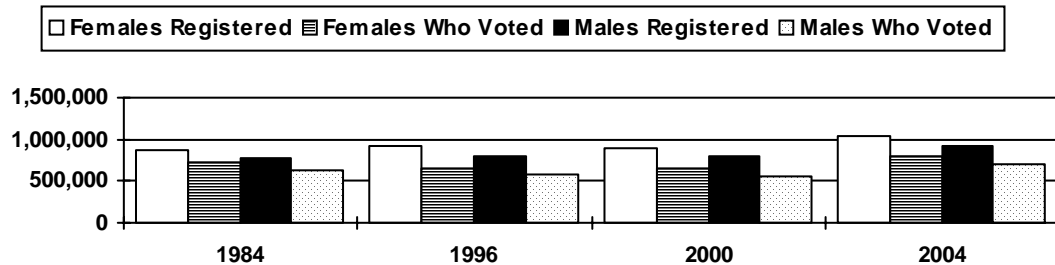
Iowa females also have a higher voter turnout rate than men. In the 2000 and 1996 presidential election, voter turnout was 72 percent for females and 70 percent for males. These numbers improved slightly during the 2004 presidential elections when 77 percent of females and 74 percent of males voted. Nonetheless, this was down from the 1984 presidential election when 82 percent of female

registered voters and 81 percent of male registered voters participated. (SEE FIGURE 6.8) According to a survey by The Women's Vote Project, declining voter turnout for women can be attributed to several barriers, including getting time off work, finding child care, and lack of adequate information about candidates.³ The survey also found that white women were more likely than African-American or Hispanic women to receive information by mail or phone about election issues.⁴

Young adults ages 18 to 24 had the lowest turnout rate for both men and women in 2004, with just 56 and 60 percent, respectively, of those registered to vote casting ballots. This is a substantial drop since 1984 when 63 percent of women and 62 percent of men in that age group voted in the general election. The largest turnout of female registered voters in 2004 was in the 50 to 64 age category at 87 percent. For males, both age groups 50 to 54 and 65 years and older demonstrated the largest male voter turnout at 85 percent. (SEE FIGURE 6.9)

Since 1994, both men and women have been leaving the rolls of registered Democrats and Republicans to register as No Party (Independent). From 1984 to 2004 there was an increase of 81.3 percent of females registered as Independents, while male affiliation increased by 84 percent. In fact, more people are registered as Independent than either Republican or Democrat. (SEE FIGURES 6.10 and 6.11)

Figure 6.8
VOTER PARTICIPATION, IOWA, 1984, 1996, 2000, AND 2004



SOURCE: Office of Iowa Secretary of State

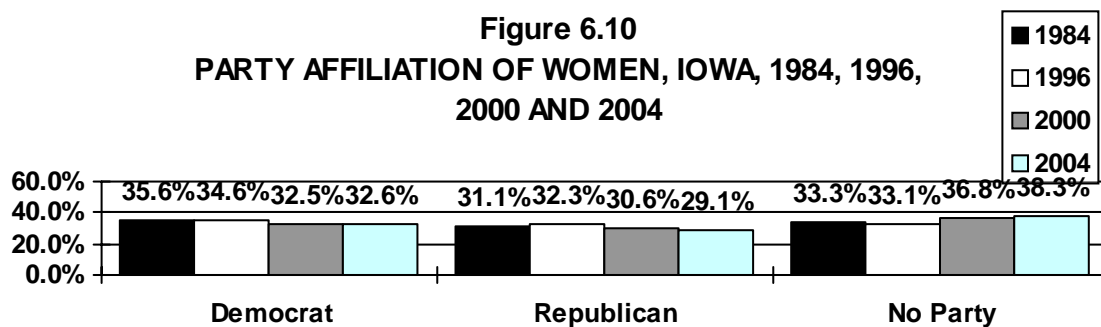
Figure 6.9
PERCENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS WHO VOTED BY GENDER, AGE, AND YEAR, IOWA, IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1984, 1996, AND 2000

	AGE	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+	AGE UNKNOWN
FEMALE							
1984		63%	79%	87%	90%	85%	76%
1996		40%	56%	76%	84%	82%	18%
2000		44%	55%	75%	84%	81%	8%
2004		60%	63%	80%	87%	83%	3%
Male							
1984		62%	76%	85%	89%	88%	49%
1996		38%	53%	74%	83%	85%	11%
2000		42%	52%	73%	83%	84%	0%
2004		56%	59%	77%	85%	85%	0%

SEE TABLE 6.1 IN APPENDIX

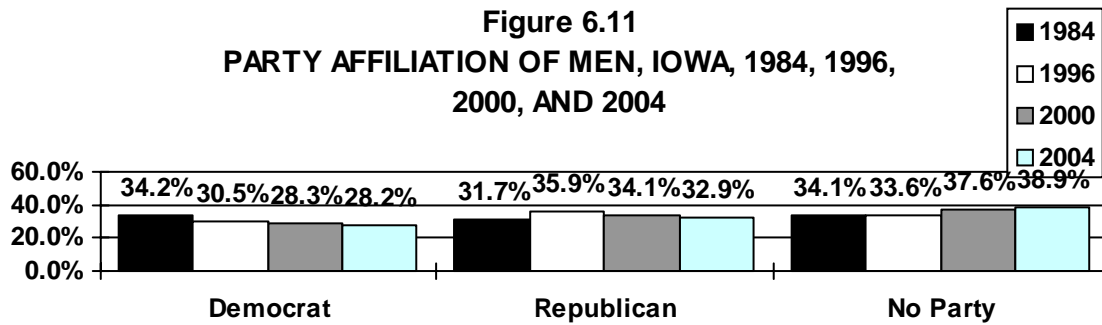
SOURCE: Office of Iowa Secretary of State

Figure 6.10
PARTY AFFILIATION OF WOMEN, IOWA, 1984, 1996, 2000 AND 2004



SOURCE: 2004 Report of Voters General Election

Figure 6.11
PARTY AFFILIATION OF MEN, IOWA, 1984, 1996,
2000, AND 2004



SEE TABLE 6.2 IN APPENDIX FOR 6.8 AND 6.9

SOURCE: 2004 Report of Voters General Election

6.7 Forward-looking Strategies

- It is crucial that women’s active participation and incorporation at all levels of decision making, including that of city and county governments, be promoted by the establishment of measures that would substantially increase the number of women who serve on community decision-making bodies. This could include a legislative mandate for gender-balanced boards and commissions on city and county levels.

- Women’s service in state and national legislatures not only establishes a more representative governing body, but also works to advance the status of women in other ways. According to a national survey of women officeholders, women who hold elective office reshape the public policy agenda by giving a priority to women’s rights policies and to women’s traditional roles as caregivers in the family and society.⁵ Women elective office holders also serve as role models for other women. According to a groundbreaking study by the National Women’s Political Caucus in 1994, women who run for elective office win as often as men do.⁶ Indeed, there are few women in Iowa’s elective offices because women just do not run. To encourage more women to run for office, work must be done to eliminate discriminatory attitudes and unequal gender power relations in private life that preface inequality in the public sphere.

- Education of judicial nominating commission members regarding the need to increase the number of women in the Iowa judiciary should be continued. Furthermore, the judicial nominating commission members need to be encouraged to give weight and consideration to relevant background and experience in the selection of candidates, rather than favoring the time served in a law office.

- Although the existence of a gender gap in voting has been debated since women won the right to vote in 1920, over the past two decades tangible political differences between women and men have increased.⁷ (The gender gap refers to differences between women and men in their political attitudes and voting choices.) For example, in 2004 there was a gender gap of 7 points during the presidential election, with women favoring John Kerry and men preferring George W. Bush. The 2004 gender gap was largest between women and men who were 60 or over (11 points), unmarried (8 points), and college-educated (9 points).⁸

- Voter education at an early age is an important factor in getting people out to the voting booths. Education on the history of women’s struggle to obtain the right to vote in the U.S. should be increased in Iowa’s schools.

- Political parties and candidates must provide more equitable information by mail or phone to women of varying races and ethnicities.

¹Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, *Women in State Legislatures 2006*, December 2006 and *Women in the U.S. Congress 2006*, January 2006.

²Center for the American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, *Sex Differences in Voter Turnout*, 2004.

³The Women’s Vote Project, survey conducted by Lake, Sosin, Snell, Perry, and Associates, 1997.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Center for the American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, *The Impact of Women in Public Office: An Overview*, 1991.

⁶National Women’s Political Caucus, *Perception and Reality: A Study Comparing the Success of Men & Women Candidates*, 1994.

⁷Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, *Gender Gap in 2004 Presidential Race is Widespread*, November 10, 2004.

⁸Ibid.

Appendix

Chapter 1: Population Characteristics

Table 1.1

POPULATION BY GENDER, IOWA, 1850-2005

<u>Year</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
1850	91,162	101,052
1860	320,420	354,493
1870	568,103	625,917
1880	776,479	848,136
1890	917,630	994,453
1900	1,075,004	1,156,849
1910	1,076,600	1,148,171
1920	1,174,629	1,229,392
1930	1,215,838	1,255,101
1940	1,257,774	1,280,494
1950	1,310,790	1,310,283
1960	1,398,490	1,359,047
1970	1,451,509	1,372,867
1980	1,497,418	1,416,390
1990	1,431,953	1,344,802
2000	1,490,809	1,435,515
2001	1,491,921	1,439,351
2002	1,492,224	1,442,116
2003	1,494,588	1,446,774
2004	1,499,835	1,453,069
2005	1,505,585	1,460,749

Table 1.2

MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALES, IOWA, 1890-2000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Never Married</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Divorced</u>	<u>Widowed</u>
1890	31.0	60.4	.5	8.1
1900	30.7	59.9	.6	8.6
1910	29.8	60.0	.7	9.1
1920	27.4	61.6	.9	9.9
1930	26.0	62.3	1.4	10.3
1940	25.1	62.3	1.7	10.9
1950	17.8	68.4	2.1	11.6
1960	16.9	68.1	2.4	12.6
1970	20.0	63.5	3.0	13.4
1980	21.3	60.2	5.5	13.0
1990	20.5	58.0	8.0	13.6
2000	21.8	57.0	9.6	11.6
2004	21.6	56.5	10.8	9.8

Table 1.3
MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALES BY AGE, 2005

<u>Age</u>	<u>Never Married</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Divorced</u>	<u>Widowed</u>
15-17	99.0	.8	.1	.07
18-19	95.5	4.4	0	.03
20-24	72.8	26.5	.6	.1
25-29	33.9	58.4	7.6	.03
30-34	19.5	67.7	12.6	.2
35-44	9.9	74.3	14.9	1.0
45-54	6.4	73.9	16.9	2.8
55-59	4.2	72.2	17.4	6.2
60-64	2.9	71.7	15.4	10.1
65-74	3.1	64.6	9.1	23.2
75-84	2.1	42.9	5.2	49.8
85+	3.9	16.2	3.2	76.7

Table 1.4
DISSOLUTIONS, IOWA, 1960-2004

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1960	4,483	1983	10,588
1961	4,777	1984	10,509
1962	4,739	1985	10,525
1963	5,003	1986	10,324
1964	5,091	1987	10,527
1965	5,258	1988	10,808
1966	5,571	1989	10,507
1967	6,064	1990	10,913
1968	6,511	1991	10,939
1969	6,995	1992	10,924
1970	7,188	1993	10,700
1971	7,772	1994	10,885
1972	8,471	1995	10,545
1973	9,151	1996	10,347
1974	9,480	1997	9,712
1975	10,304	1998	9,880
1976	10,817	1999	9,737
1977	10,890	2000	9,756
1978	11,123	2001	9,542
1979	11,426	2002	9,113
1980	11,854	2003	8,285
1981	12,071	2004	8,305
1982	10,869		

Chapter 2: Women in Education

Table 2.1

2004-2005 DROPOUTS AND ENROLLMENT BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY, GRADES 7-12

	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
Total	3,319	229,768
Total Male	1,839	117,503
Total Female	1,480	112,265
Total White	2,455	204,652
White Male	1,364	104,725
White Female	1,091	99,927
Total Black	375	9,686
Black Male	197	4,953
Black Female	178	4,733
Total Asian	49	4,103
Asian Male	27	2,094
Asian Female	22	2,009
Total Hispanic	388	9,952
Hispanic Male	231	5,189
Hispanic Female	157	4,763
Total American Indian	52	1,375
American Indian Male	20	666
American Indian Female	32	709

Table 2.2

HIGHER EDUCATION DEGREES CONFERRED BY LEVEL, IOWA, 2004-2005

<u>Regents</u>	<u>4-year Independent</u>	<u>Community Colleges</u>	<u>2-year Independent</u>
<u>Undergraduate/Graduate</u>	<u>Undergraduate/Graduate</u>	<u>Associate/Diploma or Certificate</u>	<u>Associate/ Other</u>
<u>Females</u>			
6,761 / 2,093	6,666 / 1,067	5,713 / 32,48	2,973
<u>Males</u>			
5,891 / 1,972	3,865 / 751	4,275 / 1,350	1,864

Table 2.3

DEGREES CONFERRED IN SELECT DISCIPLINES IN HIGHER EDUCATION, BY GENDER, IOWA, 2004-05

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Agribusiness & Production	353	652
Architecture	60	110
Biological Sciences	679	430
Computer & Info. Sciences	417	1,072
Construction Trades	6	318
Education	2,869	857
Engineering & Related Tech.	313	1,655
English & Literature	607	293
Health Professions	6,154	1,283
Law and Legal Studies	708	252
Mathematics	167	208
Mechanics and Repairs	33	804
Physical Sciences	145	241
Soc. Sciences & History	1,082	1,329

Table 2.4
PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS BY GENDER, IOWA, 2005-06

<u>Course</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
English	1,341	430
Consumer & Homemaking Education	445	26
Industrial Education	77	355
Science (Life & Physical)	507	800
Mathematics	652	715
Social Sciences & History	391	1,034
Vocational Home Economics	135	1

Table 2.5
PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS BY GENDER, IOWA, 2005-06

<u>Level</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
Elementary Principal	312	318
Middle School Principal	68	164
Junior High Principal	18	75
High School Principal	59	275
Superintendent	31	312

Table 2.6
MEAN SALARIES OF FACULTY MEMBERS, BY GENDER, OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, IOWA, 2005-2006

	<u>Professor</u>	<u>Associate Professor</u>	<u>Assistant Professor</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Lecturer/Other</u>
<u>Regents Universities</u>					
Females	\$121,870	\$85,721	\$79,411	\$51,887	\$46,205
Males	\$126,492	\$95,998	\$86,509	\$57,249	\$42,527
<u>4-year Independent</u>					
Females	\$73,383	\$61,127	\$52,448	\$46,011	\$26,896
Males	\$73,480	\$66,184	\$51,282	\$44,438	\$31,620
<u>Community Colleges</u>					
Females	\$60,032	\$48,511	\$48,878	\$49,593	\$57,303
Males	\$65,677	\$50,509	\$49,589	\$52,355	\$60,409
<u>2-year Independent/Other</u>					
Females	\$54,546	\$58,319	\$53,757	\$44,581	NA
Males	\$68,494	\$65,025	\$50,631	\$43,571	NA

Chapter 3: Women and Economics

Table 3.1
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AND MALES IN
LABOR FORCE, IOWA, 1950-2005

<u>Year</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
1950	25.3	79.7
1960	31.9	78.1
1970	40.0	77.2
1980	50.1	76.3
1990	57.8	75.0
2000	62.7	68.2
2005	64.6	75.5

Table 3.2
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN LABOR FORCE
BY AGE, IOWA, 1950, 1990, 2000 AND 2005

<u>Age</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>
16-19	34.3	59.3	64.9	62.6
20-24	38.6	77.1	80.4	79.0
25-29	25.5	79.2	81.8	82.7
30-34	24.6	79.2	81.5	79.2
35-44	30.2	82.1	83.6	82.6
45-54	29.8	75.8	82.4	83.0
55-59	24.0	61.6	69.8	72.4
60-64	19.5	38.4	47.2	54.4
65-69	14.4	17.5	25.2	28.0
70-74	7.2	8.9	13.4	16.3
75+	2.8	2.6	4.1	4.5

Table 3.3
PERCENTAGE OF LABOR FORCE THAT
IS FEMALE, IOWA, 1950-2005

<u>Year</u>	<u>Females</u>
1950	24.6
1960	30.2
1970	36.5
1980	41.8
1990	46.0
2000	47.4
2005	47.3

Table 3.4
PERCENTAGE IN POVERTY BY AGE AND GENDER,
IOWA, 2005

<u>Age</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Total	12.3%	9.4%
Under 5	16.8%	18.2%
5-11	14.1%	12.7%
12-17	19.3%	10.1%
18-24	30.2%	23.0%
25-44	11.2%	6.8%
45-64	6.9%	5.3%
65-74	7.3%	4.7%
75+	12.1%	5.8%

Table 3.5

COMPLAINTS FILED ON SEX DISCRIMINATION TO
THE IOWA CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, 1983-2006

<u>Year</u>	<u>Complaints</u>
1983	254
1984	251
1985	287
1986	384
1987	514
1988	521
1989	378
1990	351
1991	359
1992	566
1993	678
1994	709
1995	*830
1996	745
1997	796
1998	792
1999	769
2000	509
2001	574
2002	730
2003	732
2004	*645
2005	609
2006	570

*The 1995 and 2004 figures are an estimate

Chapter 4: Women and Health

Table 4.1

NUMBER OF OUT-OF-WEDLOCK LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE, IOWA, 2004

<u>Race</u>	<u>Births</u>
White	10,441
African-American	1,073
Asian/Pacific Islander	200
Other	181

Table 4.2

BIRTHS TO MOTHERS UNDER AGE 15, IOWA, 1992-2002

<u>Year</u>	<u>Births</u>
1992	64
1993	63
1994	56
1995	43
1996	52
1997	40
1998	43
1999	44
2000	48
2001	34
2002	29
2003	36
2004	25

Table 4.3

LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES BY AGE, IOWA, 2004

<u>Age</u>	<u>#</u>
Total	2,688
-16	8
16-17	75
18-19	185
20-24	728
25-29	775

Table 4.4

LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES BY RACE OF MOTHER, IOWA, 2002

<u>Race</u>	<u>#</u>
Total	2,493
White	2,273
African-American	131
Asian/Pacific Islander	65
Other	24

Table 4.5

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY, IOWA, 1974-2004

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate*</u>		<u>#</u>	
	<u>Infant</u>	<u>Maternal</u>	<u>Infant</u>	<u>Maternal</u>
1974	14.3	12.4	573	5
1984	8.9	9.4	376	4
1994	7.4	-	273	-
2004	5.1	13.0	194	5

*Infant death rates per 1,000 live births and maternal death rates per 100,000 live births

Chapter 6: Women and Politics

Table 6.1

REGISTERED VOTERS WHO VOTED BY GENDER, AGE, AND YEAR, IOWA, 1984, 1996 AND 2000

<u>Age</u>	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
Female 1984	73,333	146,267	178,620	157,363	160,625	211
Female 1996	41,882	86,434	207,793	148,865	177,167	6
Female 2000	47,548	78,190	196,209	159,415	171,265	3
Female 2004	85,120	105,502	222,109	203,174	188,668	1
Male 1984	67,338	132,162	164,980	142,006	117,284	44
Male 1996	37,368	75,407	190,657	136,226	131,432	2
Male 2000	42,186	67,946	177,119	148,146	126,849	0
Male 2004	74,025	91,452	197,834	189,641	140,090	0

Table 6.2

PARTY AFFILIATION BY GENDER, IOWA, 1984, 1996 AND 2000

	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>No Party</u>
Female 1984	259,574	235,575	220,910
Female 1996	317,152	296,681	304,079
Female 2000	293,929	276,823	332,465
Female 2004	340,241	303,842	400,451
Male 1984	217,829	209,953	196,032
Male 1996	185,631	232,434	153,027
Male 2000	225,679	272,088	299,763
Male 2004	261,091	305,170	360,718