

1. About how many women are considered to be extremely poor?
  - A. 1 in 500
  - B. 1 in 100
  - C. 1 in 75
  - D. 1 in 20
2. How much does a full-time working woman make compared to a full-time working man?
  - A. Equal pay
  - B. 91 cents per dollar
  - C. 86 cents per dollar
  - D. 77 cents per dollar
  - E. 71 cents per dollar
3. True or False: The U.S. Constitution guarantees certain rights for all people in the U.S. without distinction of any kind, including sex.
  - A. True
  - B. False
4. What percentage of Congressional seats are held by women?
  - A. 45.3%
  - B. 36.2%
  - C. 24.5%
  - D. 16.6%
5. True or false: Women who are victims of domestic violence are more likely than other women to be unemployed.
  - A. True
  - B. False
6. About how many women are raped or beaten by a partner during adulthood?
  - A. 1 in 20
  - B. 1 in 15
  - C. 1 in 10
  - D. 1 in 4
7. The “glass ceiling” still exists for women in academics, particularly at top research universities. What percentage of women hold full professor positions in the U.S.?
  - A. 46%
  - B. 8%
  - C. 33%
  - D. 28%
8. How many women and children are trafficked into the U.S. every year?
  - A. 1,000
  - B. 5,000
  - C. 10,000
  - D. 50,000
9. Congress has passed laws prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations and public services on the basis of...
  - A. Race
  - B. Gender
  - C. Disability
  - D. Race and disability
  - E. Race, gender and disability
10. What international document(s) protect women's rights?
  - A. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - B. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
  - C. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
  - D. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
  - E. All of the Above

1. **D – 1 in 20.** Discrimination against women in pay and job promotions, unfriendly family support policies, inadequate sex harassment and sex discrimination laws, lack of protection from gender-based violence and social security, housing, and health care policies that harm women are some causes which lead 1 of every 20 women to be extremely poor.<sup>1</sup> In 2009, adult women were 32% more likely to be poor than adult men, with a poverty rate of 13.9% compared to a 10.5% rate for adult men. There were 16.4 million poor adult women compared to 11.7 million poor adult men.<sup>2</sup>
2. **D – 77 cents per dollar.** Although the Equal Pay Act of 1963 requires that men and women be given equal pay for equal work,<sup>3</sup> the earnings of women were only 77% of the earnings of corresponding men in 2009.<sup>4</sup>
3. **A - True.** The United States Constitution guarantees certain rights for all people in the U.S. regardless of sex or gender. These rights include equal protection under the law, the right to due process, and the right to fair criminal proceedings.<sup>5</sup>
4. **D – 16.6%.** Women currently hold 16.6% of Congressional seats, a record high percentage.<sup>6</sup> They fare slightly better at the state level, holding 23.8% of state legislative seats. The U.S. ranks 61st of 185 countries in the percentage of women holding federal legislative office.<sup>7</sup>
5. **A - True.** Women who are victims of domestic violence are more likely than other women to be unemployed, to suffer from health problems that can affect employability and job performance, to report lower personal income, and to rely on welfare.
6. **D – 1 in 4.** Battering is the number one cause of injury to women in the U.S.<sup>8</sup> Nearly one in every four women is raped or beaten by a partner during adulthood.<sup>9</sup>
7. **D – 28%.** Women hold only 28% of full professor positions in the U.S.<sup>10</sup>
8. **D – 50,000.** Up to 50,000 women and children are trafficked into the U.S. each year.<sup>11</sup> The number of U.S. citizens trafficked within the country is even higher, with more than 200,000 American children at high risk for trafficking into the sex industry each year.<sup>12</sup>
9. **D – Race and disability.** Congress has failed to pass a comprehensive statutory ban on sex discrimination in public accommodations and in public services that is comparable to the bans on other forms of discrimination.<sup>13</sup>
10. **E – All of the above.** While the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women specifically targets women, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights protect all humans, including women.

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