

To: Whom It May Concern
From: Mrs. Vandalovsky, Researcher at NJCU
Date: August 20, 2017
Subject: Memorandum Report on US Labor Force Participation Rates of Males and Females in 2010

According to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the labor force participation rate is defined as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years old and over (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011). The current memorandum report presents the findings based on the labor force participation rate data for the year 2010, collected by United States Census Bureau. The report contains the following parts: the overall labor force participation rates by gender and the comparative analysis of the labor force participation rates by gender and level of education (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011).

Part 1. Overall Picture

Figure 1.1. Overall Labor Force Participation Rates by Gender in 2010

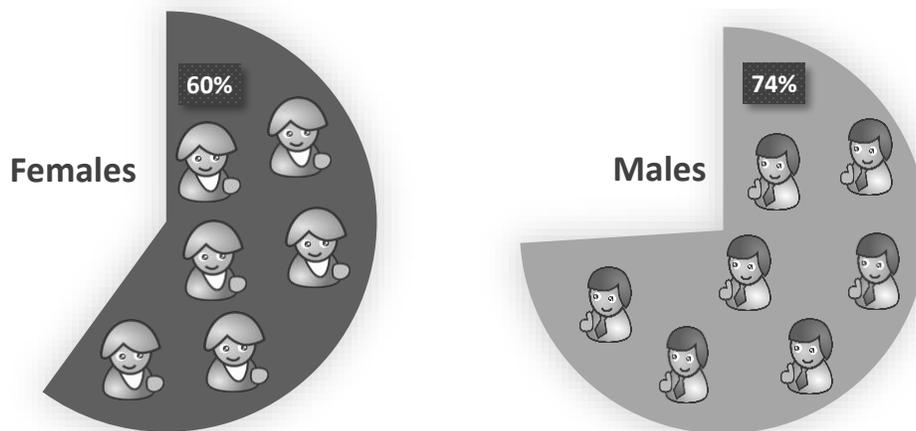


Figure 1.1. A comparison between female and male labor force participation rates in the year 2010. In total, 60% of employable females and 74% of employable males ages 25 and older joined United States labor force in 2010. Adapted from U.S. Census Bureau (2011). *Table 593. Civilian labor force and participation rates by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 2000 to 2010*. Retrieved from <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2011/compendia/statab/131ed/tables/12s0593.xls>

Based on the data provided in Figure 1.1, there are 14% more employed males than females and, between all employees, the 2010 national average labor force participation rate is 67%. In other words, two out of three eligible to work Americans are employed.

Part 2. Comparison by Gender and Level of Education

The current portion of the report presents a more detailed comparison between male and female labor force participation rates by the level of education. Additionally, it lays the groundwork for the conclusive section of the report.

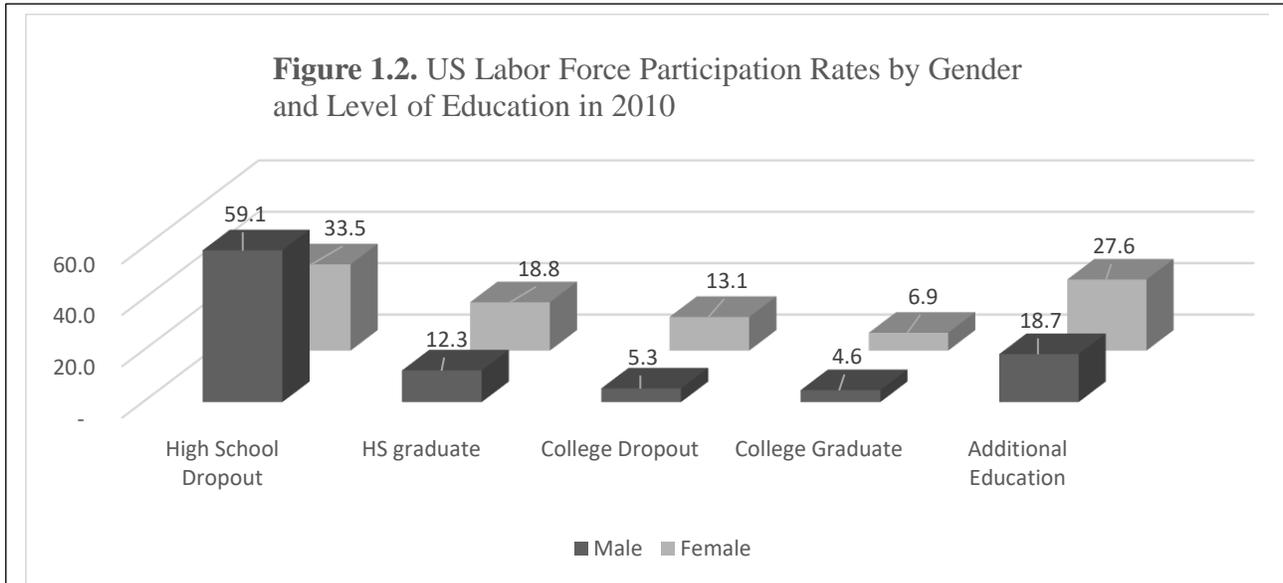


Figure 1.2. A sequential comparison between female and male labor force participation rates by the level of education in the year 2010. 33.5% of employed females and 59.1% of employed males have not graduated from high school. In addition to the previous group, 18.8% of employed females and 12.3% of employed males earned a high school diploma. Additionally, 13.1% of employed females and 5.3% of employed males earned some college credits. Along with the previous group, 6.9% of employed females and 81.3% of employed males received a Bachelor's degree. The last category of the additional education was a calculated field of the remaining percentage rate. 27.6% of employed females and 18.7% of employed males received some kind of post-undergraduate education. Adapted from U.S. Census Bureau (2011). *Table 593. Civilian labor force and participation rates by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 2000 to 2010*. Retrieved from

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2011/compendia/statab/131ed/tables/12s0593.xls>

Based on the current report's findings, the following statements may be inferred:

- Just about one in every three employed females and three out of five employed males have not graduated from high school; roughly twice as many males as females dropped out of high school;
- Less than a third of all employed males (28.6%) went to college, and less than a quarter of them (23.3%) sustained college education;
- Nearly half of all employed females (47.6%) went to college, and more than a third (34.6%) completed it;

- Twice as many females (20%) as males (9.9%) earned a Bachelor's degrees;
- Nearly 1.5 times as many females as males (27.6% vs. 18.7%) received further education beyond Undergraduate level.

In conclusion, a female population of US labor workforce in 2010 was generally more educated than a male population. Female employees dropped out of high school on twice as fewer occasions and attended almost twice as many college classes as their male counterparts.

Reference:

U.S. Census Bureau (2011). *Table 593. Civilian labor force and participation rates by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 2000 to 2010*. Retrieved from <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2011/compendia/statab/131ed/tables/12s0593.xls>