**GENDER data**

**ELECTION 2016**

**NORTH CAROLINA STATISTICS FROM 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Male 46 % of voters | Trump +18  | 38 | 56 | 4 |
|  | Female 54%  | Clinton +7  | 52 | 45 | 2 |
| Gender by race | White men 33 % of voters | Trump +41  | 27 | 68 | 5 |
|  | White women 37%  | Trump +23  | 37 | 60 | 2 |
|  | Black men 9%  | Clinton +68  | 82 | 14 | 4 |
|  | Black women 11%  | Clinton +92  | 95 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Latino men 2%  | Not enough data  | - | - | - |
|  | Latino women 3%  | Clinton +41  | 69 | 28 | 2 |
|  | All other races 4%  | Clinton +18  | 57 | 39 | 2 |
| Party by gender | Democratic men 12 % of voters | Clinton +78  | 88 | 10 | 1 |
|  | Democratic women 23%  | Clinton +84  | 91 | 7 | 0 |
|  | Republican men 16%  | Trump +89  | 5 | 94 | 1 |
|  | Republican women 16%  | Trump +90  | 4 | 94 | 2 |
|  | Independent men 18%  | Trump +22  | 33 | 55 | 10 |
|  | Independent women 15%  | Trump +9  | 42 | 51 | 6 |
| Gender by marital status | Married men 30 % of voters | Trump +34  | 32 | 66 | 1 |
|  | Married women 31%  | Trump +5  | 46 | 51 | 2 |
|  | Non-married men 17%  | Clinton +3  | 47 | 44 | 9 |
|  | Non-married women 21%  | Clinton +28  | 61 | 33 | 4 |
| Parents | Men with children 18 % of voters | Trump +25  | 37 | 62 | 0 |
|  | Women with children 18%  | Clinton +25  | 60 | 35 | 5 |
|  | Men without children 29%  | Trump +19  | 37 | 56 | 6 |
|  | Women without children 36%  | Clinton +4  | 51 | 47 | 1 |

source: <http://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2016-election/nc>

**NORTH CAROLINA FACTOIDS**

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE LEGISLATURE:**

28 women hold seats in North Carolina’s House, and 13 in the Senate, adding up to 41 seats out of a total of 170, or 24.1%North Carolina

**ABORTION RIGHTS:**

In North Carolina, the following restrictions on abortion were in effect as of April 1, 2017:

* A woman must receive state-directed counseling that includes information designed to discourage her from having an abortion, and then wait 72 hours before the procedure is provided.
* Health plans offered in the state’s health exchange under the Affordable Care Act can only cover abortion if the woman's life is endangered, or in cases of rape or incest.
* Abortion is covered in insurance policies for public employees only in cases of life endangerment, rape or incest.
* The use of telemedicine to administer medication abortion is prohibited.
* The parent of a minor must consent before an abortion is provided.
* Public funding is available for abortion only in cases of life endangerment, rape or incest.
* A woman must undergo an ultrasound before obtaining an abortion; the provider must offer her the option to view the image.
* An abortion may be performed at 20 or more weeks after the woman's last menstrual period only if the woman's life or health is endangered.

from <https://www.guttmacher.org/fact-sheet/state-facts-about-abortion-north-carolina?gclid=CKHWmoPTldQCFUZEhgod-eIAjg>

**WAGE GAP:**

As of April 2016, In North Carolina, median annual pay for a woman who holds a full-time, year-round job is $35,481 while median annual pay for a man who holds a full-time, year-round job is $41,857. This means that women in North Carolina are paid 85 cents for every dollar paid to men, amounting to an annual wage gap of $6,376. The wage gap can be larger for women of color. Among North Carolina’s women who hold full-time, year-round jobs, African American women are paid 64 cents, Latinas are paid 48 cents and Asian women are paid 78 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men.

North Carolina’s gender wage gap spans the state. In all 13 of North Carolina’s congressional districts, the median yearly pay for women who work full time, year round is less than the median yearly pay for men who do.

In North Carolina, nearly 517,000 family households are headed by women. About 34 percent of those families, or 173,104 family households, have incomes that fall below the poverty level. Eliminating the wage gap would provide much-needed income to women whose wages sustain their households.

**SEXUAL ASSAULT:**

The NC Council for Women compiles semi-annual client services statistical data for domestic violence and sexual assault services utilized by women, men, and children seeking support, information, counseling and advocacy. CFW monitors the delivery of services and produces the only county-level data on client services in North Carolina. A spreadsheet breaks down these services by county, race, and gender at <https://ncadmin.nc.gov/about-doa/divisions/council-for-women/women-statistics>

A March 2017 survey by the *Duke Chronicle* found that 40 percent of undergraduate women at Duke had experienced sexual assault. source: <http://www.dukechronicle.com/multimedia/28668>]

Women’s centers at NCCU and Duke:

<http://www.nccu.edu/womenscenter/resources.cfm>

<https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/wc>