

Gender Inequality in the United States Today

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This paper focuses on the current situation concerning gender inequality in the United States. Gender inequality refers to the unfair disparity that exists in form of prestige and power status between men and women, who possess similar levels of education and work experience among other factors that seem to make them equal. Despite the fact that gender inequality is viewed as a thing of the past in the U.S, it is widely evident in the workplace and other areas of general society. For instance, women in the U.S are considered richer than their male counterparts, taking over the role of the man, including becoming breadwinners in homes. The fact that women in the U.S earn more than the men, seems appealing to everyone, as it brings out the aspect of gender equality between men and women in the region. Women have managed to achieve their current position by going back to school and acquiring degrees and advanced degrees, such as doctorates, whereby more women tend to pursue higher education compared to the men in the U.S (Ferro, 2012).

There is an improved education and employment progress in the number of women in the region. Regardless of these changes and progress, it could be wrong to claim that the United States is free from gender inequality. This is not true in the labor force, whereby the news in the magazines proclaims that the advocates for women's right and the academic departments disapprove the declaration of women worker's victory. The status of the woman in the labor force is often undermined, whereby significant wage gaps are evident between the men and women working in similar workplaces. For instance, it is common that women working on full time basis are paid the same amount as their male counterparts performing the same tasks but working on part-time basis (Ferro, 2012).

Additionally, women who are in the managerial position hardly get a pay rise in comparison to their male counterparts. There being that women represent 50% of the United States' work force, they are not represented in the top management positions regardless of the professional competency. The employers often assume to consider the disparity but in reality, they do very little to promote gender equity in the workplace. Hence, the human rights director and the policy makers should enforce laws to manage the workforce and the educational sectors aiming at doing away with gender disparity.

References

Ferro, L. (2012). *Gender Inequality in the U.S. Today*. (2016). *Trust Women*. Retrieved 5 March 2016, from <http://www.trustwomenpac.org/2012/03/gender-inequality-in-the-u-s-today>