Gender Reclaimed: Women In Social Work

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About four-in-ten working women (42%) in the United States say they have faced discrimination on the job because of their gender. They report a broad array of personal experiences, ranging from earning less than male counterparts for doing the same job to being passed over for important assignments, according to a new analysis of Pew Research Center survey data. The survey, conducted in the summer before a recent wave of sexual misconduct allegations against prominent men in politics, the media and other industries, found that, among employed adults, women are about twice as likely as men (4 Social Work’s Gender Problem. Its ranks are overwhelmingly female. Bringing more men into the field would improve the way it deals with family and parenting issues. September 15, 2016 AT 6:15 AM. By Jack Kammer | Contributor. A social worker and advocate for gender diversity in social services. Protests across the nation have forced us to confront toxic relations between police departments and the citizens they are sworn to serve. With many troubled urban communities being primarily black and their police departments being overwhelmingly white, “we/they” thinking hampers cooperation. Gender inequalities have also concentrated women at the bottom of the global value chain in the lowest paid jobs, in piece-rate, subcontracted work, and insecure forms of self-employment, with little or no access to decent work and social protection. Women are half the world’s potential and unleashing it requires access to decent, good-quality paid work as well as gender-sensitive policies and regulations, such as adequate parental leave and flexible hours. The economics make sense, too: If women played an identical role in labour markets to that of men, as much as US$28 trillion, or 26 per