...when I went to get a job after seventeen years of being a housewife I heard you have been out a long time—still MIT—we will take you!”—MIT Alum

Survey: 100 Years of Women at MIT

Objective and objective. The former was based upon career development; the latter sought to explore the effect of their sex on wages. Whether their salary was equivalent to men’s is, of course, a question that can only be answered in light of the specific context in which it was asked. It was, however, a question that respondents felt was important to pose. And interestingly, over half of the respondents who reported that they were paid equally felt that the same was true of equally qualified men.

On the other hand, “more than a quarter of the respondents believe that they are paid less than an equivalently qualified man,” said the report. “This, of course, would not necessarily mean that they said something that was true.”

Categorically speaking, the median salary for the women was between $3,000 and $12,500. More than half of the respondents felt that they were paid the same as that of an equally qualified man.

After the statistics were listed, the report showed that 30% of all MIT women graduates, with their highest level of educational background, now hold non-supervisory roles; 16.7% of the respondents are not MIT degree holders while over a fourth of the total group do not have an MIT degree.

Women’s achievements have often been highlighted in the press, but this report, published in the 100th anniversary edition of the MIT Alumni Magazine, points out that even in the 1970s, women who graduated from MIT were still lagging behind their male counterparts in terms of salary and career development.

The report also highlights the difficulties that women face in the workplace, such as being paid less than men for equivalent work.

The report concludes with a call for more research and support for women in STEM fields, including providing more funding for research and development, and ensuring that women have access to the same opportunities as men.

The report also focuses on the importance of supporting women in STEM fields, including providing more funding for research and development, and ensuring that women have access to the same opportunities as men.

This report is an important step in the ongoing effort to support women in STEM fields, and it provides valuable insights into the challenges that women face in the workplace.

The report is available online and can be found in the MIT Alumni Magazine, published in 1974. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and development of women in STEM fields.