


Our democracy depends on the ability of all of us to participate in the public dialogue. Our political system at the federal, state, and local levels has seen increases in the number of senators, representatives, and statewide elected officials who are women and people of color. However, the representation of people of color in American media was mixed, in that the participation of some racial groups increased, while others' did not.

Our overall assessment indicates that opportunity for voice increased for the years examined.


	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
POLITICAL REPRESENTATION	Gender Diversity in Congress: measures female representation in Congress. ¹	↑	<p>As of January 31, 2009, the percentage of women serving in the 111th Congress significantly increased from the 110th Congress, meaning opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p>111th Congress: 95 female Congresswomen, or 17.8% 110th Congress: 91 female Congresswomen, or 17.0% Change: increased 4.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>111th Senate: 17 female Senators, or 17.0% 110th Senate: 16 female Senators, or 16.0% Change: increased 6.25% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>111th House of Representatives: 78 female Representatives, or 17.9% 110th House of Representatives: 75 female Representatives, or 17.2% Change: increased 4.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

¹ CRS Report for Congress, *Membership of the 110th Congress: A Profile*, updated November 20, 2008, pg 5, available at <http://www.senate.gov/CRSReports/crs-publish.cfm?pid='ODP%2BP%2CO%3E%23%40%20%20%0A> and *International Herald Tribune*, "By The Numbers: A Profile of the 111th Congress," January 6, 2009, available at <http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2009/01/06/america/New-Congress-Glance.php>.


POLITICAL REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Congress: measures racial and ethnic diversity in Congress. (Note: includes the appointment of Roland Burris, an African American, to fill the vacant Illinois Senate seat which occurred after the release of the data sources.)²</p>		<p>Hispanic and Asian Pacific Islander representation in the 111th Congress increased significantly from the 110th Congress, while African American and American Indian representation remained constant, meaning opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p>African American 111th Congress: 42 African American Congresspeople, or 9.7% 110th Congress: 42 African American Congresspeople, or 9.7% Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>111th Senate: 1 African American Senator, or 1.0% 110th Senate: 1 African American Senator, or 1.0% Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>111th House of Representatives: 41 African American Representatives, or 9.4% 110th House of Representatives: 41 African American Representatives, or 9.4% Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Hispanic 111th Congress: 31 Hispanic Congresspeople, or 5.8% 110th Congress: 30 Hispanic Congresspeople, or 5.6% Change: increased 3.3% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>111th Senate: 3 Hispanic Senators, or 3.0% 110th Senate: 3 Hispanic Senators, or 3.0% Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>111th House of Representatives: 28 Hispanic Representatives, or 6.4% 110th House of Representatives: 27 Hispanic Representatives, or 6.2% Change: increased 3.7% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➡</p>

² CRS Report for Congress, *Membership of the 110th Congress: A Profile*, updated November 20, 2008, pg 5, available at <http://www.senate.gov/CRSReports/crs-publish.cfm?pid=ODP%2BP%2CO%3E%23%40%20%20%0A> and *International Herald Tribune*, "By The Numbers: A Profile of the 111th Congress," available at <http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2009/01/06/america/New-Congress-Glance.php>.

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Congress (continued)</p>		<p>Asian Pacific Islander 111th Congress: 11 A/PI Congresspeople, or 2.1% 110th Congress: 8 A/PI Congresspeople, or 1.5% Change: increased 37.5% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>111th Senate: 2 A/PI Senators, or 2.0% 110th Senate: 2 A/PI Senator, or 2.0% Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>111th House of Representatives: 9 A/PI Representatives, or 2.1% 110th House of Representatives: 6 A/PI Representatives, or 1.4% Change: increased 50.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>American Indian 111th Congress: 1 American Indian Congressperson, or 0.19% 110th Congress: 1 American Indian Congressperson, or 0.19% Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>111th Senate: 0 American Indian Senators, or 0.0% 110th Senate: 0 American Indian Senators, or 0.0% Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>111th House of Representatives: 1 American Indian Representative, or 0.23% 110th House of Representatives: 1 American Indian Representative, or 0.23% Change: remained constant SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>


POLITICAL REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Gender Diversity Among State/Local Elected Officials: the number and percentage of women in state legislatures and statewide elected office.³</p>		<p>Between 2008 and 2009, representation of women in elected state and local offices increased significantly, and therefore opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p>Executive Offices 2009: 74 female officers, or 23.9%, of statewide elected offices were held by women 2008: 73 female officers, or 23.2%, of statewide elected offices were held by women Change: increased 3.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>State Legislature 2009: 1,787 female legislators, or 24.2%, of state legislators were women 2008: 1,751 female legislators, or 23.7%, of state legislators were women Change: increased of 2.1% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

³ Center for American Women in Politics, *Women in Elective Office 2008* And Center for American Women in Politics, *Women in Elective Office 2009*, pg 2, available at http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/levels_of_office/documents/elective.pdf.

MEDIA REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Diversity in Newspaper Workforce: measures the number and percentage of people of color employed as full-time journalists between 2007 and 2008. (Note: totals and percentages may not add up due to rounding).⁴</p>		<p>The number of full-time newspaper employees fell from 2007 to 2008. However, during this time period, diversity in the newspaper workforce changed—the proportion of various subgroups in the newspaper increased, decreased, or remained stagnant, and therefore opportunity in this area was mixed during this time.</p> <p>Overall 2008: 52,598 employees 2007: 55,045 employees Change: decreased 4.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Men 2008: 62.6%, or 32,947, of workforce was male 2007: 62.4%, or 34,358, of workforce was male Change: the percentage increased 0.32% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Woman 2008: 37.4%, or 19,651, of workforce was female 2007: 37.6%, or 20,687, of workforce was female Change: the percentage decreased 0.53% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>White 2008: 86.5%, or 45,485, of workforce was white 2007: 86.6%, or 47,653, of workforce was white Change: the percentage decreased 0.11% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Black 2008: 5.3%, or 2,790, of workforce was black 2007: 5.3%, or 2,900, of workforce was black Change: the percentage increased 0.68% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➔</p>

⁴ The American Society of Newspaper Editors, *Newsroom Employment Census, Detailed Tables*, April 29, 2008, Tables B, C and M, available at <http://www.asne.org/index.cfm?id=1138>.

MEDIA REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Diversity in Newspaper Workforce (continued)</p>		<p>Hispanic 2008: 4.5%, or 2,346, of workforce was Hispanic 2007: 4.4%, or 2,404, of workforce was Hispanic Change: the percentage increased 2.1% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian 2008: 3.2%, or 1,692, of workforce was Asian 2007: 3.2%, or 1,764, of workforce was Asian Change: the percentage increased 0.38% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Native American 2008: 284, or 0.54% of workforce was Native American 2007: 324, or 0.59% of workforce was Native American Change: the percentage decreased 8.3% SIGNIFICANT : YES</p>

MEDIA REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p>Diversity in Radio and TV Broadcast News Media: measures the percentage of people of color in the broadcast news workforce. (Note: only percentages were available; data for women was unavailable).⁵</p>		<p>Diversity in broadcast news media changed from 2006 to 2007—the proportion of African Americans in television and radio increased and the proportion of Native Americans in radio increased, while the proportion of other groups decreased or remained stagnant during this time. Therefore, opportunity was mixed in this area.</p> <p>Television</p> <p>Caucasian 2007: 78.5% of workforce 2006: 77.8% of workforce Change: increased 0.9% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Hispanic 2007: 8.7% of workforce 2006: 9.6% of workforce Change: decreased 9.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Native American 2007: 0.4% of workforce 2006: 0.5% of workforce Change: decreased 20.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Radio</p> <p>Caucasian 2007: 93.8% of workforce 2006: 93.6% of workforce Change: increased 0.21% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Hispanic 2007: 0.7% of workforce 2006: 1.9% of workforce Change: decreased 63.2% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Native American 2007: 1.1% of workforce 2006: 0.2% of workforce Change: increased 450.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>African American 2007: 10.1% of workforce 2006: 9.5% of workforce Change: increased 6.3% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian American 2007: 2.3% of workforce 2006: 2.7% of workforce Change: decreased 14.8% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>African American 2007: 3.3% of workforce 2006: 2.5% of workforce Change: increased 32.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian American 2007: 1.1% of workforce 2006: 1.8% of workforce Change: decreased 38.9% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

⁵ B. Papper, "Women and Minorities in the Newsroom," *The Communicator*, July/August 2008, p. 21, available at http://www.rtnda.org/media/pdfs/communicator/2007/julaug/20-25_Survey_Communicator.pdf.