Works Cited

Abrams, O. (n.d.). Why female athletes earn less than men across most sports. Retrieved June 29, 2019, from Forbes website: https://www.forbes.com/sites/oliviaabrams/2019/06/23/why-female-athletes-earn-less-than-men-across-most-sports/

The article focuses on why female athletes are paid less than male athletes, and the main topics for reasoning include media coverage and revenue of the leagues. Comparisons of the salaries of men and women throughout many of the sports are made and the difference in healthcare or games played/traveled to are discussed. Tweets questioning the salaries of women are similar to the issues depicted in Abrams’ article. Since female athletes are a big topic in equal pay, it is important to understand why there are differences in salary.

Clarke, L. (2019, June 3). USWNT fights for equal pay as it fights to defend the World Cup title. Washington Post. Retrieved from https://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A587584000/SCIC?u=unc\_main&sid=SCIC&xid=b9fbb8b9

The article focuses on the US Women’s Soccer team and their fight for equal pay. It describes the risks players took to fight for what they believe in and for what they believe is right. Clarke also focuses on the background history of equal pay with the EPA and leaders like Billy Jean King who fought the same fight decades ago. The source focuses on major topics like the US Women’s National Team and the FIFA Women’s World Cup, which is included in the hashtag equal pay, the USWNT, and FIFAWWC.

Moussaïd, M., Kämmer, J. E., Analytis, P. P., & Neth, H. (2013). Social influence and the collective dynamics of opinion formation. PLOS ONE, 8(11), e78433. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0078433

The influence people have on each other whether on the internet or in person is apparent and proven in this study. Tests were done to see if there was a change in answers after discussing with others or a change in confidence levels about their answers. Topics in this article can be correlated with one of the categories I included which was the purpose or type of account. Political figures, businesses and important people were tweeting their opinions or reporting on the topic and many users retweeted, so I wanted to see if important people or businesses affected peoples’ decisions.

Mazey, S. (1995). The development of EU equality policies: Bureaucratic expansion on behalf of women? Public Administration, 73(4), 591–609. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9299.1995.tb00848.x

The European Union passed the Charter for Fundamental Rights in 2000 and continues to be successful for the most part in equal pay and gender equality. The successes of the European Union and their fight for equality are discussed in the article. Along with the soccer, the European Union was a major topic in the tweets, so I am going to compare the European Union’s success to USA’s in the fight for equal pay. This journal does an excellent job of explaining the actions the EU has taken to achieve gender equality.

Stanberry, K. (2018). Closing the Gender Pay Gap: New Approaches to an Old Problem. Compensation & Benefits Review, 50(4), 189–195. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886368719833212

Kurt Stanberry, the writer of this article, discusses new approaches to mend the gender pay gap. He opens with useful statistics about salaries and the ratio of income between men and women in similar or equal positions. The journal explains the issues with the state and federal laws established and the difference between equal work laws and comparable work laws. The source does a great job of establishing the meanings of the laws and the struggles that have gone to pass or attempt to pass. It is a good starting point to discover what these laws exactly are.