The author based conclusions about sex-segregation in the workplace from information concerning “career histories of 76 MBA graduates” (207). The graduates came from one of five different schools from the “top six MBA graduate programs in finance” (207). These individuals also specifically started their professional endeavors at one of “nine major Wall Street securities firms” (207). The author then used the collected data, including personal comments from interviewees, and transformed it into a working analysis of the differences among men and women in the professional workplace, specifically “the securities industry” (208). Roth illustrated differences between males and females, of fairly equal workforce capability, with regard to earnings, “lifestyle and family considerations,” and the ability to use, or lack thereof, of additional resources within the firm (215).

The author does not appear completely neutral; for it appears that a biased result came from the study in which the author pressed issues that may have not been significant from the beginning. Roth’s research parallels the research of other authors, because Roth observed that women tend to think of their personal lives, such as raising families, when dealing with employment choices. The author, Smith, also came to this conclusion when he found research by other authors stating that some women choose their family life when considering certain employment positions. Smith also feels that more studies, in order to base conclusions on, need to occur before making further correlations between the data. Furthermore, Liff and Ward further support Roth’s idea of the impact of family influences when evaluating one’s career path. Liff and Ward also found that some women tend to not bring up family issues because they worry that they will ruin their chances for a better career.