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ABSTRACT

The greatest percentage of increase for women participating in the labor force in Oregon was among those between the ages of 25 and 44. The percentage of women with some postsecondary education has more than doubled in two generations. Women now represent 47 percent of full-time postsecondary students in Oregon. Fifty-seven percent of the state's female adults are married, 20 percent have never married, 11 percent are widowed, and 12 percent are divorced or separated. Since 1970, the number of births to Oregon teenagers has more than doubled (from 8 percent in 1970 to 19 percent in 1985). Female-headed families represent 11 percent of total households in Oregon, and women represent over 44 percent of the state's labor force. Sixty-seven percent of unmarried mothers of three- to five-year-olds and 81 percent of unmarried mothers of school age children are in the work force. Fifty-four percent of Oregon families are supported by two or more wage earners. Oregon men and women continue to work in traditionally sex-typed occupations, with males being paid more in every occupation (even in those that are predominantly female). Women employed full-time earned an average of \$9,955 compared with \$17,505 for their male counterparts, and families maintained by women are the most vulnerable to poverty. (This document provides 37 statistical tables and figures.) (MN)

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OREGON WOMEN



A Report on Their Education, Employment and Economic Status

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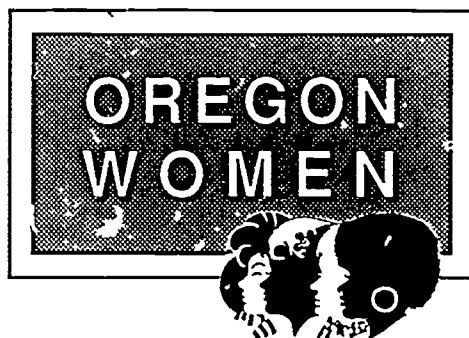
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*A Report on Their
Education, Employment
and
Economic Status*

1987

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Highlights

- The greatest percent of increase for women participating in the labor market was among those age 25 to 44, the "baby boom" generation. This group represents more than one-third of the state's population currently participating in the labor market.
- The percentage of women with some post-secondary education has more than doubled in two generations: 45 percent of Oregon women age 25 to 44 have some post-secondary education, compared with only 23 percent of Oregon women age 65 and over.
- Women now represent 47 percent of full-time post-secondary students in Oregon. They accounted for 35 percent of the doctoral degrees, 50 percent of the master degrees, and 48 percent of the bachelor degrees in the 1983-84 school year.
- Current marital status patterns indicate 57 percent of women are married, 20 percent are single (never married), 11 percent are widowed, and 12 percent are divorced or separated.
- Oregon's marriage rates are consistently lower than the U.S. rate, while the divorce rates are consistently higher. Divorces edged up marginally in 1985, increasing to 15,736 and affecting 13,154 minor children.
- The number of births to teenagers in Oregon has doubled since 1970 — from eight percent to 19 percent in 1985.
- Female-headed families represent 11 percent of the total households in Oregon. Of these female-headed families, 70 percent have children under 18 and 44 percent of these children are between six to 17 years old.
- In 1980, 86 percent of families in Oregon were married-couple families — a family in which the householder and his/her spouse are counted as members of the same household.
- Fifty-one percent of the total families in Oregon had children under 18 in 1980 — 81 percent of these were married-couple families, 15 percent were female-headed families, and three percent were male-headed families. However, it is estimated that almost half of children born today will live in a single-parent family at some time in their childhood.
- Today women represent over 44 percent of the labor force in Oregon. The female labor force has grown nearly twice as fast as that for males since 1970. In 1970 the state's labor force composition was 63 percent male and 37 percent female.
- Sixty-seven percent of unmarried mothers of three to five year olds, and 81 percent of unmarried mothers of school-age children, are in the work force. Not surprisingly, the older the children, the more likely the mother is to be in the work force.
- The one-wage earner family is no longer the norm. Fifty-four percent of Oregon families are supported by two or more wage earners. Fifty-two percent of married-couple families, 28 percent of female-headed families and 40 percent of male-headed families have two or more wage earners.
- In the civilian labor force for 1985, an annual average of 117,000 men and women were unemployed, registering an unemployment rate of 9.0 percent for men and 8.5 percent for women.
- In 1980 men and women continued to work in traditional sex-typed occupations. Out of the 132 listed occupations on Table IV-10, 55 occupations were male-dominated (80 percent or more men) and 21 occupations were female-dominated (80 percent or more women).
- In 1980 males were paid a higher income in every occupation — even in the occupations predominantly female.
- In 1979 Oregon women employed full-time year-round (age 16-65+) earned \$9,955 compared with \$17,505 for their male counterparts — only 57 cents, on the average, for each dollar earned by men.
- In 1979 women who had 16 or more years of education earned less than men with an eighth grade education — \$13,800 compared to \$16,665. Female high school graduates earned 54 cents for every dollar earned by male high school graduates; female college graduates earned 64 cents for every dollar earned by men with this much education.
- In 1979 median income for male-headed families was 78 percent of the median for married couples, while income for female-headed families was only 46 percent of the married couple median income.
- In 1979 more than 50 percent of female-headed families had total family incomes of less than \$10,000. By contrast, only 27 percent of male-headed families and 15 percent of married-couple families had incomes this low.
- Families maintained by women with no spouse present are most vulnerable to poverty: 28 percent of this group, compared with five percent of husband-wife families and 11 percent of male-headed families, had incomes below the poverty level in 1979.
- Over one-half of female-headed families with children under six years old are living in poverty.

Introduction

This report provides a statistical base to examine the educational, employment and economic status of the 1,361,851 Oregonians who are women and girls. By addressing these issues, factual information is available for policy makers to consider when making future decisions that affect the lives of women in Oregon.

To present a comprehensive look at the status of women in this state, numerous topics are examined and discussed:

- Population Characteristics
- Educational Attainment
- Household Characteristics
 - Marital Status
 - Parental Status
- Labor Force Participation
 - Employment
 - Income
 - Earnings
- Poverty
- Child Care
- Teenage Parents
- Displaced Homemakers
- Value of Housework

These issues are presented in narrative form accompanied by detailed supporting tables and graphs. Under each topic Oregon statistics and national statistics and research are considered.

The 1980 U.S. Census served as the primary data source of information for this report. The Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University was commissioned to update census information for use in this report, including the following major sources:

1. 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics published November 1983;
2. Summary Tape File 2 (STF2), which describes general population characteristics and information based on 100 percent count data;
3. Summary Tape File 4 (STF4), which provides data on general social and economic characteristics; and
4. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)-File A, which provides data on income, earnings and poverty based on a five percent stratified subsample of the census.

The U.S. Census, conducted every ten years, is a comprehensive data base using statistics compiled both nationally and for each individual state. Information from the census is made available in a number of forms, including printed material and computer tapes. Minor variations occur between data derived from printed reports compared to data derived from summary tape files. Some differences are also due to the rounding off of numbers and/or "weighting," which affects comparisons of sample data to 100 percent data from the total population.

Additional information was obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Oregon Department of Human Resources, Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Employment Division, and related research. The report format is based on a similar report from the state of Minnesota, *Women in Minnesota*, published in 1980.

Population Characteristics

OREGON STATISTICS:

In 1985 the female population in Oregon was 1,361,851 — roughly 51 percent of all residents — Table I-1.* This percentage has remained relatively the same since 1970. From 1970 to 1985, the greatest percentage of population increase was shown for women age 25 to 44 — the "baby boom" generation. As we get further into this report, we will also find this group now represents more than one-third of the state's population currently participating in the labor market.

In the years between 1970 and 1980, the median age of Oregon residents increased from 29.7 to 30.9 for women, and from 28.2 to 29.5 for men. The difference in median age was due to the

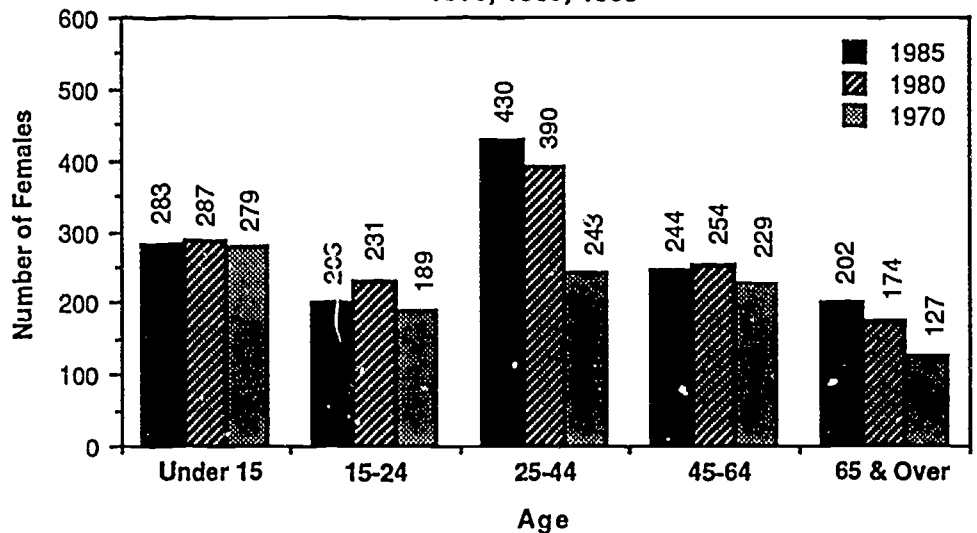
larger percentage of women in people over age 65: 57 percent compared to 43 percent for men.

Over 57 percent of the population age 65 and over — 202,038 — were women in 1985. The Census Bureau sees an even greater percentage difference between men and women age 75 and over and this is projected to increase in the future:

Year*	Women Age 75+	Men Age 75+
1985	87,476	50,829
1990	101,750	58,382
1995	112,961	62,876
2000	122,770	65,921

*Center for Population Research & Census, Portland State University

Figure 1. OREGON FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE:
1970, 1980, 1985



Source: 1970, 1980 U.S. Census Count, Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University

*Tables begin on page 23. Table numbers refer to topic; e.g., II-1 through II-5 refer to the second topic "Educational Attainment."

Educational Attainment

OREGON STATISTICS:

The completion of a high school education is now expected of young adults; it is stressed much more today than it was in the past. Among those age 25 to 44, 88 percent of both women and men completed 12 or more years of education in 1980 — see Table II-1. For older generations, persons 65 and over, only 53 percent of the women and 45 percent of the men completed 12 or more years of education. Increases in the level of educational attainment for women are particularly noticeable when comparing women 65 and older with their daughters and granddaughters. While only about 53 percent of the older women were high school graduates, more than 88 percent of women age 25 to 44 completed high school.

The percentage with some post-secondary education more than doubled in this period; 45 percent of younger women had some college compared with only 22 percent of older women. Among persons age 25 and over, 42 percent of men compared with 35 percent of women had some post-secondary education.

Since 1979 the Project on Equal Education Rights (PEER) has attempted to document the progress of women and girls in education by conducting state-by-state surveys of their status. One form of measurement they use is the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores of female and male students. Oregon's 1985 SAT Math and Verbal Scores were lower for women.

SAT	Male	Female
Math Scores	510	462

The math scores show a difference of 48 points between female and male students. Oregon ranks 27th in these scores compared with other states in the nation.

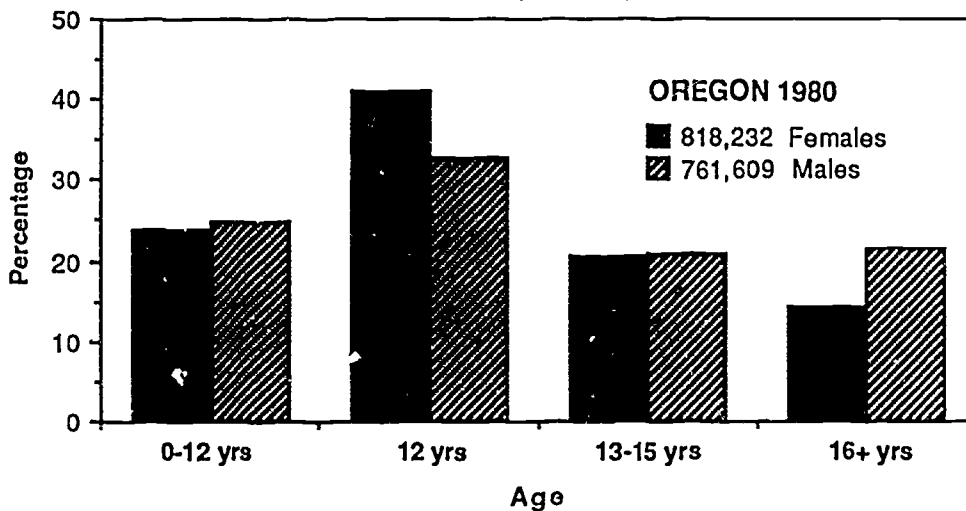
SAT	Male	Female
Verbal Scores	447	441

The verbal scores show a difference of six points between women and men. Oregon ranks 11th in these scores compared with other states in the nation.

The greater difference in math scores emphasizes the fact that men are directed more toward the math and science courses deemed essential for careers now and in the foreseeable future, while the smaller gap in the verbal scores indicates women are focused to a greater degree in the English-verbal type courses. According to the Admissions Testing Program, only 6.4 percent of high school senior women, compared to 33.3 percent of high school senior men, indicated a desire to major in college in the physical science course work that leads to the scientific and professional careers traditionally dominated by males.

Both men and women are pursuing higher levels of education than in the past, and there is some evidence that differences in educational attainment are decreasing. As a matter of fact, the educational attainment for Oregon women was above the national average in 1980. Thirty-five percent of women in the state, compared with 28 percent of American women generally, had some post-secondary education.

Figure 2. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
Years of School Completed by Age 25 and Over



Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 48

The HEGIS (Higher Education General Information Survey) Fall Enrollment Surveys for 1985 report the following Oregon Enrollments in Public Colleges and Universities:

TOTAL	Male	Female
Full Time	37,037	32,856
Percent Female		47%
Part Time	21,591	28,272
Percent Female		56.7%

Oregon statistics indicate more women than ever are enrolled in post-secondary education on a part-time basis. This is especially true for Oregon's community colleges — see Table II-2.

Full-time enrollments for women in Oregon's community colleges and universities average 47 percent. According to the U.S. Department of Education, women now represent at least 40 percent of the full-time student body enrollment in public four year colleges and universities in every state.

The U.S. Department of Education also reports that women earned 35 percent of the doctoral degrees, 50 percent of the master degrees, and 48 percent of the bachelor degrees awarded for the 1983-84 school year.*

Oregon's vocational education programs during the 1984-85 academic year show an equal representation of men and women in both high schools and community colleges — see Table II-3. However, enrollments in vocational education are still predominantly stereotyped both at the secondary and post-secondary levels — see Tables II-4 and II-5.

NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

Established federal policies prohibiting sex discrimination in education have succeeded to some extent in advancing young women into nontraditional occupations. Yet, effective educational programs for women currently in need of training for an increased wage and out of a dead-end job are minimal (Keller, 1983; Klein & Simonson, 1984; Matthews, 1980).

By 1990 an estimated three out of four jobs will require some education or technical training beyond high school. It will thus become more difficult to advance through informal on-the-job training; more formalized training will become increasingly necessary (National Alliance of Business, 1986). Training and education is especially needed for the high-risk populations of young teenage mothers, including black women and their children, and the older female population commonly referred to as displaced homemakers.

*Source PEER Policy Paper #5 published by the Project on Equal Education Rights and NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, Washington, D C

Household Characteristics, Marital Status & Parental Status

OREGON STATISTICS — HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:

Of the 992,750 households in Oregon in 1980, 71 percent were family households and 29 percent were nonfamily households — see Table II-1. A household, by definition, consists of all persons occupying a housing unit. Households are divided into two general groups: family households and nonfamily households. A "family" household is defined as two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A "nonfamily" household consists of either a one-person household or two or more unrelated persons living together.

In 1980, 86 percent of families in Oregon were married-couple families — a family in which the householder and his/her spouse are counted as members of the same household. Another 11 percent of families were headed by women, while three percent were headed by men — see Table III-1. Out of 289,022 nonfamily households, more women live alone, 54 percent compared to 46 percent for men.

The popular image of a "typical family" includes a married couple with one or two young children — an employed father and a homemaker not employed outside the home. This image has never represented the diversity of family types, and it is less accurate than ever in 1980 — see Table III-2.

- Half of the families in Oregon — 49 percent — have no children under 18. Such families include married couples without children and those whose children are grown. They also include nonmarried relationships, such as two sisters living together.

- Female-headed families represent 11 percent of the total households in Oregon. Of these female-headed families, 70 percent have children under 18 and 44 percent have children between age 6 to 17 years old.

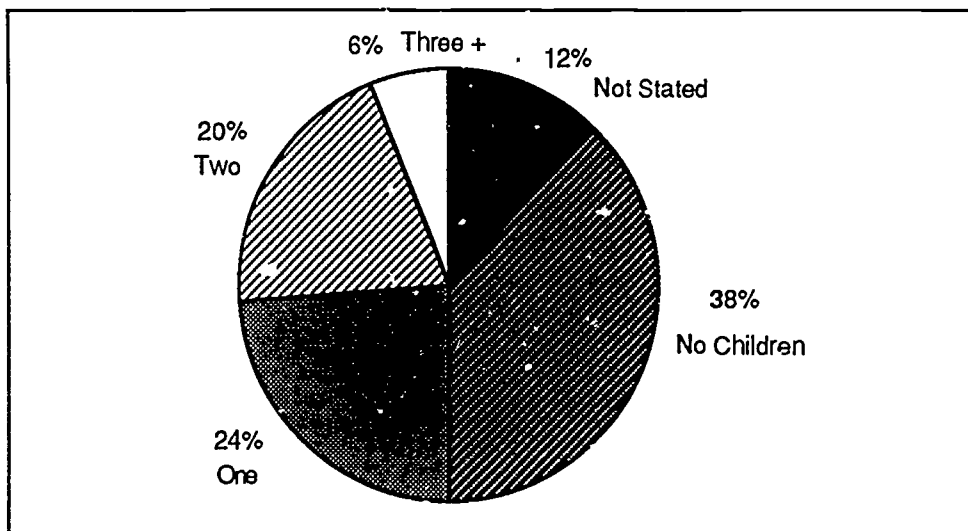
MARITAL STATUS:

Out of the total female population in 1980 (ages 15 and over), 23 percent were either separated, divorced, or widowed contrasted to 12 percent of the men —

see Table III-3. Men are more likely than women to be single or married, and less likely to be widowed. This is especially true from age 45-on.

In 1985, 22,408 couples were married in Oregon, a 2.9 percent decrease from the previous year and a 7.4 percent decline from the 1982 record high of 24,186 — see Table III-4. In 1985, the marriage rate (8.4%) was nearly at the 1977 level (8.5%). Divorces edged up marginally in 1985, increasing to 15,736 and affecting 13,154 minor children — see Figure 3. This was the first increase since the all time high of 17,762 in 1980.

**Figure 3. OREGON DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS
Involving Children Under 18 Years**



Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 1985

Oregon's marriage rates are consistently lower than the U.S. rate, while divorce rates are consistently higher. Figure 3 illustrates the ratio of divorces to marriages for Oregon and the U.S. over the last decade. This figure graphically shows the Oregon divorce/marriage ratio

decreasing between 1981 and 1984 and approaching the U.S. average. In 1984, however, this ratio began to increase, Oregon was one of 17 states that had an exceptionally high ratio of divorces to marriages.

PARENTAL STATUS:

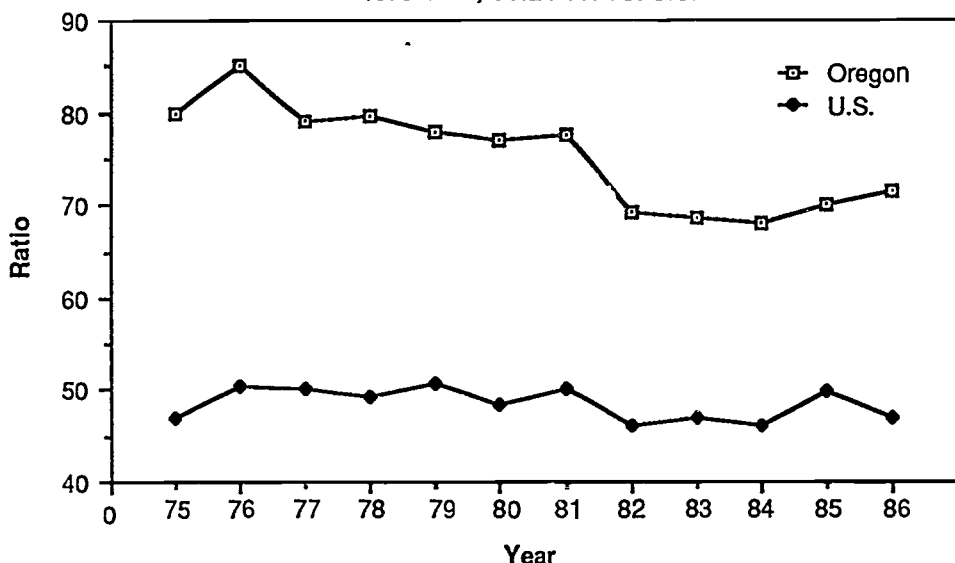
One of the most striking characteristics of female-headed families is the fact that they are more likely to have children. Seventy percent of female-headed families have children under 18 years of age, contrasted with only 50 percent of the male-headed families and 49 percent of the married-couple families — see Table III-2.

Twenty-six percent of the female-headed families have preschool-age children, while 23 percent live in married-couple families and 18 percent in male-headed families.

Of 79,458 female-headed families, 55,440 or 70 percent have children under 18 years old. Sixty-two percent of these female-headed families with children under 18 are divorced. Of 22,802 male-headed families, only 11,455 or 50 percent have children under 18 years old and 60 percent are divorced — see Table III-5.

The Census Bureau estimates almost half of the children born today will live in single-parent families at some time in their childhood. This includes the children of teenage mothers. In Oregon alone, births to unwed mothers have doubled since 1970 — from 2,912 or eight percent to 7,385 or 19 percent in 1985 — see Table II-4.

**Figure 4. DIVORCE TO MARRIAGE RATIO
1975-1985, OREGON VS. U.S.**



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 1985

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NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

The most significant factor contributing to single-parent households is divorce (Kamernan, 1984; Moen & Schoor, 1979). The United States is said to have the highest divorce rate in the world (Moen & Schoor, 1979). A year after divorce, studies show a woman's standard of living plunges 73 percent while a man's actually rises an average of 42 percent (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

Mothers with young children make up the bulk of single-parent families — of which 69 percent are a result of divorce or separation and 17.3 percent result from out-of-wedlock births (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984). This can be attributed largely to giving child custody to the mother.

Mothers raising children by themselves often receive no support from the absent father. In 1983 only about half of women with dependent children were awarded child support or had an agreement to receive it (U.S. Department of Labor,

1986). "The Feminization of Poverty" report — released by Wider Opportunities for Women in 1983, indicates that 41 percent of all single female-headed families have never been awarded any child support. Among Hispanic women the figure is 56 percent; for black women this percentage is 71 percent. Of those women who are awarded child support, 30 percent are never able to collect, and 25 percent receive only partial payment

Labor Force Participation and Employment

OREGON STATISTICS:

Of the 1,327,000 Oregonians who were employed or seeking employment in 1985, 579,000 were women — 44 percent of the entire state labor force. This represents a substantial six percent increase in the five year span between 1980 and 1985 for women participating in the civilian labor force. By contrast, the labor force participation rate for men during the same period increased only 1.6 percent — see Table IV-1.

In 1970 the state's labor force composition was 63 percent male and 37 percent female (Oregon Industrial Outlook, 1986).

Overall, more than half of the total female population 16 years old and over were participating in the labor force in 1980 — see Table IV-2. The breakdown by age brackets shows higher percentages — averaging approximately 65 percent — for women between age 20 to 44. This labor force participation rate for women stays relatively steady as age increases from 20 to 44, while rates for men within the same age spans steadily increase — age 20 to 24 (82%), age 25 to 34 (93%), and age 35 to 44 (95%). It is interesting to note that the majority of these women are married (see Table IV-3) and have children (Table IV-3), factors which once tended to keep women at home full time.

Almost half (49%) of women between age 45 and 64 participated in the labor force in 1980 compared to 79 percent of men. The figures only show a dramatic decline for women 65 and over, when similar declines in participation for men also occur.

Labor force participation rates are high for women regardless of marital and parental status. In fact, the 1980 rates for unmarried (single, separated, divorced, or widowed) women with children reflect a much higher level of participation in the labor force (71%) than those for married women (51%). Sixty-seven percent of unmarried mothers of three to five year olds, and 81 percent of unmarried mothers of school-age children, are in the work force. Not surprisingly, the older the children, the more likely the mother is to be in the work force — see Table IV-3.

About 13 percent of Oregon families had no wage earners in 1930 (Table IV-4). They were supported by other kinds of income, such as Social Security, public assistance, or income from investments. Female-headed families had the largest proportion — 18 percent — of no employed family members.

The one-wage earner family was no longer the norm in 1980. Fifty-four percent of Oregon families were supported by two or more wage earners. In 52 percent of married-couple families, both the husband and wife were employed. The trend toward more wage earners is also apparent in other family types. 28 percent of female-headed families and 40 percent of male-headed families had two or more wage earners — see Table IV-4.

OCCUPATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT:

There are few differences between women and men in class of worker, that is, type of employer — see Table IV-5. In 1980 about three-fourths of both groups were employed in the private sector, while 15 percent of men and 21 percent of women held government jobs. Men were more likely than women to be self-employed: 12 percent compared with 5.8 percent of women.

The occupational outlook in Oregon has changed since the recession of 1980-82. Between 1979 and 1985, service industries such as business and health produced 23,000 new jobs. Economists predict this will continue as a part of Oregon's future (Oregon Careers, 1985-86). Business Services includes such activities as advertising, mailing, computer and data processing, research and development, public relations, etc.).

More recently, unemployment in Oregon has declined — from 1982's all time high of 11.5 percent to 8.8 percent in 1985. However, according to Oregon Industrial Outlook, 1986, "The number of jobless is not expected to decrease, but increase in the near future." In the civilian labor force for 1985, an annual average of 117,000 men and women were unemployed, registering an unemployment rate of 9.0 percent for men and 8.5 percent for women — see Table IV-6.

Around 1,146,000 Oregon men and women were employed full time and part time during 1985. While women's labor force participation rates have increased to more closely approximate those of men, differences in hours of work remain. Working part time, between 15-29 hours a week, is greater for women — 60 percent compared to 40 percent for men. Just the opposite occurs when working 35 hours or more a week as full time; the rate for men is 63 percent and only 37 percent for women — see Table IV-7. Overall, 37 percent of employed women worked full time (35 hours or more) in 1985.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1984, the trend toward longer work lives will continue to increase for women. In 1900 women only worked an average of six years. Today women average 29.3 years compared to 39.1 years for men.

The Oregon Industrial Outlook describes the following four reasons for unemployment — see Table IV-8:

1. **Job Losers** are persons losing jobs involuntarily usually due to changes in the economy. In 1985 nearly three out of every five unemployed workers in Oregon were "job losers," and the breakdown shows this much more prevalent for men (68%) than for women (42%).
2. **Job Leavers** are persons who quit or end their employment voluntarily. In 1985, 14 percent of the total unemployed were "job leavers," nine percent men and 19 percent women.
3. **Re-entrants** are persons who have been previously employed but absent from the labor force for a period of time and are re-entering the labor market. In 1985 over one-third of Oregon's unemployed were "re-entrants." This figure showed a larger percentage of women re-entering (34%) than men (17%). This possibly could be attributed to women leaving the labor force to raise a family, then returning to work at a later time.
4. **New entrants** are persons who have never worked in the labor market at a full-time paid job. In 1985, five percent of the unemployed women were "new entrants" to the labor market; six percent were men.

In 1980 men and women continued to work in traditional sex-typed occupations. Out of the 132 occupations listed on Table IV-10 and summarized in Table IV-9, 55 occupations were male-dominated (80 percent or more men) and 21 occupations were female-dominated (80 percent or more women).

Figure 5. Male-dominated Occupations

	% Male
Construction Managers & Administrators, Self-employed	95.0
Manufacturing Managers & Administrators, Self-employed	88.0
Architects	90.8
Electrical & Electronic Engineers	91.5
Mechanical Engineers	97.4
Other Engineers	93.9
Surveyors & Mapping Scientists	91.9
Natural Scientists	81.4
Physicians	88.3
Dentists	95.7
Other Health Diagnosing Practitioners	85.3
Religious Workers	88.9
Lawyers & Judges	83.6
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	85.8
Drafting & Surveying Technicians	80.1
Airplane Pilots & Navigators	98.0
Sales Reps, Commodities, Except Retail	86.8
Firefighting Occupations	96.2
Police & Detectives, Public Service	93.0
Guards	80.2
Other Protective Service Occupations	85.5
Farm Operators & Managers	86.7
Farm Occupations Except Managerial	81.7
Forestry & Fishing Occupations	93.9
Automotive Mechanics, Including Body	98.8
Aircraft Mechanics	99.1
Heating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Mechanics	100.0
Other Mechanics & Repairs	96.1
Carpenters	97.9
Electricians	97.5
Painters, Construction & Maintenance	91.7
Plumbers, Pipefitters & Steamfitters	99.0
Other Construction Trades	98.3
Extractive Occupations	96.4
All Supervisors, Precision Production Occupations	83.0
Manufacturing Supervisors (under above category)	86.1
Tool & Die Makers	96.7
Machinists	96.5
Sheet Metal Workers	98.9
Other Precision Metal Workers	89.7
Plant & System Operators	95.4
Metalworking & Plastic Working Machine Operators	85.6
Other Specified Machine Operators	81.9
Welders & Cutters	96.2
All Motor Vehicle Operators	89.7
Truck Drivers & Driver-Sales Workers (under above category)	95.5
Rail & Water Transportation Occupations	98.9
All Material Moving Equipment Operators	96.2
Excavating, Grading & Dozer Machine Operators (under above category)	98.0
Construction Laborers	95.8
Garage & Service Station Related Occupations	91.6
Hand Packers & Packagers	92.8
Other Specified Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, & Helpers	88.9
Manufacturing Laborers, Except Construction	82.2
Nonmanufacturing Laborers, Except Construction	86.4

Source. 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 222; data are estimated based on a sample.

Figure 6. Female-dominated Occupations

	% Female
All Health Assessment & Treating Occupations	83.4
Registered Nurses (under above category)	94.7
All Health Technologists & Technicians	80.9
Licensed Practical Nurses (under above category)	97.7
All Secretaries, Stenos & Typists	97.9
Secretaries (under above category)	98.5
Receptionists	98.0
File Clerks	83.1
All Financial Records Processing Occupations	92.3
Bookkeepers, Accounting & Auditing Clerks (under above category)	93.1
Telephone Operators	87.4
Bank Tellers	94.0
Data Entry Keyers	93.2
Private Household Occupations	94.7
Waiters & Food Counter Workers	90.6
All Health Service Occupations	89.1
Nursing Aids, Orderlies & Attendants (under above category)	87.7
All Personal Service Occupations	82.7
Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists (under above category)	80.6
All Textile, Apparel & Furnishings Machine Operators	80.5
Textile Sewing Machine Operators (under above category)	93.6

Source 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 222. data are estimated based on a sample.

It is projected that women will account for two-thirds of the labor force growth during the 1980s and 1990s; this trend reflects changes that will have far-reaching societal and economic impacts (National Alliance of Business).

The age structure of the labor force is also changing. Prime-age workers 25 to 45 (the renowned baby-boomers) now make up a large majority of the work force, with a forecasted increase in median age from 34.8 years old in 1982 to 37.3 in 1995 (Fullerton & Tschetter, 1984). Simultaneously, younger workers ages 16 to 24 (the baby-bust era) are comparatively few in numbers. The population age 55 and over will continue to increase and retire at an early age according to the National Alliance of Business (1986).

The National Alliance further states, "Major changes are anticipated in the workplace between now and the year 2000 — brought on by new technology, international competition, changes in consumer tastes, and demographic shifts." During the late 1970s and early 1980s, 20 million new jobs were created; only five percent were in manufacturing while 90 percent were in the service and information industries. While the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates 16 million new jobs will replace lost jobs between 1984 and 1995, nine out of ten of these new jobs will be in the service sector.

More than one-half of employed women in the state are working in just four occupational areas: administrative support (secretaries, stenographers, typists, financial records processing, bank tellers, etc.); private household and other service occupations except protective and household (waiters, nursing aids, etc.); health technologists & technicians; and health assessment & treating occupations. The large majority of women are performing clerical or service work of some type.

Although women account for almost half of those in "professional specialty occupations," the breakdown shows most of these women are teachers, librarians and counselors, or in health assessment and treating occupations (nursing). Excluding these occupations, women would account for only 34 percent of those in professional specialties.

Despite some gains in specific occupations, women are still under-represented in blue-collar jobs. They account for only 14 percent of those in

farming, forestry and fishing occupations; 20 percent of operators, fabricators and laborers; and only eight percent in precision production, craft and repair occupations. These last two occupational groupings together account for 44 percent of male employment.

NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

Women's Share of Labor Force (numbers in thousands)

Actual	1975-1980	1980-1985*
Labor force growth	13,156	9,632
Women's labor force growth	8,012	5,560
Women's share (%)	60.9	57.7
Projected**	1985-1990	1990-1995
Labor force growth	6,081	6,515
Women's labor force growth	4,460	4,379
Women's share (%)	73.3	67.2

* Bureau of Labor Statistics from June 1985 in "Employment Policies: Looking to the Year 2000" published by National Alliance of Business in February, 1986.

Income and Earnings

OREGON STATISTICS:

Income level is associated with source of income, household type, marital status, presence of children, geographic area, and age. The most significant factor, however, is sex. Women's incomes are consistently lower than men's incomes.

The 1980 Census reports on income of individuals and families from the prior year, 1979. The 1979 income figures will seem low in comparison to 1986 since these figures tend to change more quickly than other demographic data. Tables V-1 to 3 illustrate the variations in income by sex which are known to persist. Although median incomes in 1979 are considerably lower than current income levels, it is safe to assume that the relationship between median incomes of men and women has changed very little in the intervening years.

Factors associated with income differences — such as women working part time, amount of education, working in low-paying jobs, and interruptions in a career — account for some of these income differences. But even when such explanations are taken into account, the centuries-old "earnings gap" remains

In 1979 the Oregon earnings gap was larger than the national average. Oregon women employed full time year-round (age 16-65+) earned \$9,955 compared with \$17,505 for their male counterparts — averaging only 57 cents for each dollar earned by men — see Table V-1. The comparable national average for 1979 was 62 cents (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

In looking at the 1979 figures for personal income, Table V-2, one can see a considerable variation by age. The disparity between income begins to increase with the increase in age. For persons age 15 to 19, the median income for women is slightly lower, yet fairly close to the earnings for men —

\$1,667 for women versus \$1,934 for men. When the 35 to 44 year old age bracket is reached, the median income for men is \$19,366 and only \$7,217 for women — less than half that of men. The largest percentage of women receiving the lowest income are women age 65 and over. Seventy percent (69.9%) receive less than \$6,000 a year. Overall, the total median income of persons age 15 years and over in 1979 was \$12,761 for men compared with \$5,106 for women.

Earnings for both men and women in 1979 increase with increasing levels of educational attainment — see Table V-3. However, Oregon parallels national patterns in that women earn less than their male counterparts at every educational level. Women with 16 or more years of education earn less than men with an eighth grade education, \$13,800 compared to \$16,665. Female high school graduates earn 54 cents for every dollar earned by their male counterparts, while females with 13 to 15 years of education earn only 57 cents for every dollar earned by men with this much education.

By far the largest source of income in 1979 for both men and women was from wages and salaries: 91 percent of all men and 95 percent of all women over 16 reported this type — see Table V-4. Even among those age 65 and over, wage and salary income was still high — 71 percent for men versus 86 percent for women. But the women's median income was still far below that of men: \$8,005 for women compared to \$14,485 for men. One could conclude that more men at this age are living on pensions and Social Security while more women still need to work.

Men were more than twice as likely as women to have income from self-employment in 1979. Thirteen percent of men compared with six percent of women had some income from nonfarm self-employment. Median income disparities in this category were far greater for women — \$5,005 for women compared to \$11,505 for men.

The facts also do not support the stereotype of older women with large incomes from investments. Men age 65 and over appear 1.5 times as likely as women to have income from interest, dividends, or rental property. The overall median amount of investment income was \$355 for men and \$205 for women.

Not surprisingly Social Security becomes a major source of income for persons age 65 and older — 48 percent of men and 60 percent of women had some income from this source. However, average Social Security income was low, at a median level of \$3,730 for men age 65 and over and \$2,645 for women in the same age group.

Women were more likely than men to have income from public assistance in 1979 — two percent of women compared to just .06 percent of men received Supplemental Security Income, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

In 1979 married-couple families had the highest incomes of any household type, in part because they had more earners. Overall, Table V-5 shows the median is \$21,438 for married-couple families compared to \$16,800 for male-headed families and only \$9,847 for female-headed families. Male-headed families income was 78 percent of the median for married couples, while income for female-headed families was only 46 percent of the married couple amount.

More than 50 percent of female-headed families had total family incomes of less than \$10,000. By contrast only 27 percent of male-headed families and 15 percent of married couple families had incomes this low.

Presence and age of children were additional critical factors in family income. The percentage of female-headed families with children under 18 having a total family income of less than \$10,000 increased to 59 percent. When female-headed families have children under six years old, this increases even further — to 79 percent. Women in these families have high labor force participation rates, but their earnings are low. They are caught in a vicious circle: the presence of children makes it difficult to work full time; the absence of resources makes it hard to afford adequate child care.

In summary, women's median income in Oregon in 1979 was far below the median for men for all income sources except public assistance and under the category listed "Other Income." And even though this earnings gap has been widely studied, it persists despite controlling for factors such as occupation, industry, geographic area, labor force experience, and other characteristics of employed persons and their jobs.

NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

Despite the rapid increase in women's labor force participation, national statistics also show a significant gap existing between pay received by men and pay received by women. On a national basis, women today earn just 64 cents for every dollar men earn when both are working year-round, full time. It was 62 cents in 1979 (The U.S. Department of Labor, 1984). The median wage or salary income of year-round, full-time workers in 1983 was lowest for black women and highest for white men.

1983 Median Wage or Salary Income*

	All	White	Black
Women	\$14,192	\$14,359	\$12,829
Men	22,410	23,010	16,387

*U.S. Department of Labor, 1984.

Earnings for both men and women increase with increasing levels of education. However, U.S. Department of Labor statistics for 1983 show that women workers with four or more years of college education had an average income only slightly above that for men with only one to three years of high school — \$14,679 versus \$12,117.

According to the Committee on Salaried & Professional Women in 1981, women's wages lag significantly behind those of their male counterparts, even in the same jobs.

The National Committee on Pay Equity in 1986 tells us the earnings gap between women and men has actually widened slightly since the 1930s. For the last two decades women have earned essentially three-fourths of the wages earned by men. Pay equity, or comparable worth, is attacking this problem of sex-based wage discrimination by mandating that jobs characterized by similar levels of skill, effort, responsibility, and working conditions be compensated at similar wage levels regardless of the sex or race of the worker holding the job (National Committee on Pay Equity, 1986).

National statistics also show women and men tend to hold different types of jobs, with women segregated in a small number of occupations. The Department of Labor divides job types into twelve major occupations* which are then subdivided into 427 detailed occupations. Three of the twelve major

occupation groups are more than 50 percent female — 80 percent of clerical workers, 97 percent of private household workers, and 59 percent of service workers other than private household workers (National Committee on Pay Equity, 1986). In 1982 more than half of all employed women worked in occupations which were 75 percent female, and 22 percent of employed women were in jobs that were more than 95 percent female (National Committee on Pay Equity, 1986).

Newly emerging evidence concerning women's wages in the technical jobs of the future indicates the gender-based wage disparity and job distribution typified in today's labor market is being continued in the new frontier. In future growth jobs such as systems analysts, computer programmers, mathematicians, industrial engineers, etc., women have been able to narrow — but not close — the wage gap. The few women currently in these occupations earn 80 to 90 percent of the wages paid their male counterparts (Wilder Opportunities for Women, 1983, p.4; Keller, 1983).

*According to the National Committee on Pay Equity the major occupational groups are:

- WHITE COLLAR WORKERS
 - Professional & Technical
 - Managers & Administrators, except farm
 - Sales Workers
 - Clerical Workers
- BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS
 - Craft & Kindred
 - Operatives, except transport
 - Transport Equipment Operatives
 - Nonfarm Laborers
- SERVICE WORKERS
 - Private Household
 - Other Service Workers
- FARM WORKERS
 - Farmers & Farm Managers
 - Farm Laborers & Supervisors

Poverty

OREGON STATISTICS:

The 1980 Census definition of poverty is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families according to their size and composition. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoff varies by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families and unrelated individuals and is derived on a sample basis. In 1983 the official poverty threshold for a family of four was roughly \$10,000 (U.S. Census Bureau).

In 1979, poverty rates were highest for both men and women among those age 16 to 24: 18 percent for women and 13 percent for men. The rates were also high among those age 65 and over: 15 percent for women and eight percent for men — see Table VI-1.

Marital status becomes a more significant predictor of poverty for women when one looks at this range of poverty rates — five percent for those who were currently married (in 1979) to 41 percent for those who were separated — see Table VI-2. For men, the poverty rates had a lower range — five percent for those who were married to 13 percent for those who were separated.

Families maintained by women with no spouse present were most vulnerable to poverty: 28 percent of this group compared with five percent of husband-wife families and 11 percent of male-headed families had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Over one-half of female-headed families with children under six years old were living in poverty — see Table VI-3a.

Not surprisingly, persons not in the labor force are often two or three times more likely to be poor compared to those who are working. Taking gender into consideration, the percentage of poverty for working women again was higher — eight percent versus six percent for men — see Table VI-4. Overall, 15 percent of the men and women not in the labor force were poor.

The Adult and Family Services Division (AFS), Oregon Department of Human Resources, reported a total of 76,740 people on Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) for the month of August 1986. W. Sue Johns, publications analyst for AFS, estimates there are currently 11.94 percent males, 39.19 percent females, and 48.87 percent children receiving benefits. AFS does not discriminate by sex in providing assistance and therefore does not routinely track how many women and men are in any specific benefit program.

NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

In 1981 the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity in its twelfth annual report, "Critical Choices for the 1980s," predicted: "All other things being equal, if the proportion of the poor who are female-headed families were to increase at the same rate as it did from 1967 to 1977, they (female-headed families) would comprise 100 percent of the poverty population by about the year 2000." (Wider Opportunities for Women, 1983, p.1)

The Council's report documented the accelerating trend of poverty among women — particularly those heading households. This phenomenon has been termed the "feminization of poverty." Recognition and increased awareness of the problem by the media, policy leaders and the public has been widespread, but there has been little evidence of any change or reversal since the report was issued in 1981 (Barret, 1984; Denmark & Russo, 1984; Wider Opportunities for Women, 1983).

In 1983 approximately half of all national families maintained by women were below the poverty threshold. Nearly 72 percent of these female-headed families living in poverty were black, including 3.2 million related children; 46 percent were Hispanic, including almost one million related children; and 37 percent were white (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

The number of black families in poverty who were maintained by men declined 35 percent, while the number maintained by women increased by 62 percent. In the course of one decade, black female-headed families increased from about one-half to three-fourths of all poor black families (Pearce, 1983; U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

The effects of women's poverty are well documented. Inadequate income means homelessness, malnutrition, high infant mortality, more serious and debilitating diseases and illnesses, and hunger. It also means psychological stress, fear, low or no self-esteem, and potential neglect and abuse of children (Belle, 1982; Feinstein, 1979; Sarri & Zinn, 1984). The problem is real. Women and children are in need, and the various contributing factors associated with women in poverty remain. Until economic policies are changed, the feminization of poverty will continue in the foreseeable future.

WELFARE:

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps and medicare are the programs commonly called "welfare." Together they constitute the core of the U.S. policy for single mothers and their children.

Despite compelling data to the contrary,* Ronald Reagan and his administration have accepted the conservative view that those supported by public aid will not attempt to become self-supporting and will become divorced from the world of work. The view that working women with children are better off coping with sharply decreased incomes than with the potential risk of psychological harm from welfare assistance has led to policy changes whereby poor working women (the "marginally" poor) are not allowed to participate in AFDC or related income supports. Within Reagan's first year in office, he introduced "reforms" that Congress passed into law as the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA). In essence, OBRA changes were part of an overall plan to cut governmental costs, or to "shift responsibility for social programs to the state and local levels, and target the remaining programs toward the 'truly needy'" (Sarri & Zinn, 1984, pp. 358-359; Ferraro, 1982; Kamerman, 1984).

*Bould, 1979; Denmark & Russo, 1984; Klein & Simonson, 1984.

A U.S. General Accounting Office report of a study carried out in late 1983 to determine the impact of these policy changes concluded, "These women dropped from welfare roles stayed off welfare but ended up with earnings that left them poorer than before and often without any health insurance" (Kamerman, 1984, p. 252). At the same time, benefit levels of those receiving AFDC have not kept up with inflation. In no state do benefits by themselves, even including food stamps, provide sufficient income to maintain a family above the poverty threshold (\$9,862 for a nonfarm family of four in 1982). Recently the "poverty rate for mother-only families has increased and the dissatisfaction with welfare continues and grows" (ibid).

Welfare can also become a powerful work disincentive for women. The combination of cash benefits, food stamps, and free health care often amounts to more than a woman can make at a minimum-wage job. Another important factor is the rigidity of the welfare system as opposed to the job market. If a woman leaves the welfare system to take a job, she has incredible bureaucratic difficulties getting back into the system should she lose her job. The amount of red tape involved in establishing AFDC eligibility provides a strong added incentive for women to remain in the system, once enrolled. Millions of American women and their children are caught in this welfare trap, effectively prevented from entering the labor market and living above poverty (Bould, 1977; Moen & Schoor, 1979; Sarri & Zinn, 1984).

Child Care

OREGON STATISTICS:

In recent years, concerns for the health and safety of children receiving child care have attracted the attention of parents and public officials. The Oregon Child Care Education and Advocacy (OCCEA) project conservatively estimates that:

- 43 percent of Oregon mothers with children under six work outside of their homes
- 65 percent of Oregon mothers with children between six and seventeen years of age work outside their homes
- 84,826 Oregon children live in poverty; 34,902 of these are under age six
- While 34,902 children under six were poor in 1980, Oregon only provided financial assistance for child care to 3,458 children in 1985
- Very poor working families receiving AFDC can receive child care assistance through "IV-A disregard," a funding mechanism which makes it difficult for the poorest families to afford good child care programs
- Oregon provides no child care support for parents enrolled in school or training programs trying to gain the skills necessary to be self-sufficient
- Oregon provides no state funds for resource and referral programs to help families find child care to meet their needs

According to the OCCEA report, in the 1980 Census children represented 27.5 percent or more than one in four of the state's population. Eighty-one percent of children lived in married-couple families, while 16 percent were in female-headed families and three percent were in male-headed families.

Although statistics vary depending on source, the report also says a conservative estimate indicates at least half of all mothers of children under six were in the labor force in 1980. The percent increased slightly as children entered school. It is estimated that 57 percent of mothers of children under six will be in the labor force by 1990.

More than 22,000 (28%) female-headed families with children had incomes below the poverty level in 1979, affecting 40,539 children under age 18 (Table VI-3a). The median income in 1979 for female-headed families with children under age 18 was \$10,255 for women in the labor force. Those not in the labor force had a median income of \$4,503. The median income was less for the families with children under age six — \$7,441 for women in the labor force and \$3,906 for women not in the labor force (Table V-5).

Although not all female-headed families have children, it is primarily the presence of children that contributes to poverty for this group. In poverty level families, the average cost of care for one child represents from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total family income. While females head 16 percent of households with children (Table III-2), they head 39 percent of the households with children in poverty (Table VI-3a).

The Cost of Child Care (per child):*

Type of Care	Day Care	Family Center
Cost per month	\$150-225	165-320
Cost per Year	\$1,800-2,700	2,000-3,850
Average	\$2,250	2,925

*Source: Oregon Child Care Education Advocacy (OCCEA) News, Sept/Oct 1986.

NEED FOR CHILD CARE:

OCCEA also stated that in 1985, 212,946 Oregon children, or nearly half of the youngsters under age nine, needed day care service. Using 50 percent to calculate for 1980, 53 percent for 1985 and 57 percent for 1990, OCCEA estimated the following number of children will need day care by 1990 in Oregon.

Age Children	0-4	5-9	Total 0-9
1980	99,023	94,664	193,687
1985	109,704	103,242	212,946
1990	120,162	120,798	240,960

In the State of Oregon there are:

- 510 certified Day Care Centers serving a maximum of 25,000 children;
- 2,900 registered family homes serving 9,000 children; leaving:
- 178,946 children in unregistered, unmonitored child care arrangements.

The Oregon Commission on Child Care has prioritized some major issues of concern for the 1987 legislative session: Quality of Child Care, Low Income Parents, Information and Referral, Corporate Involvement-Employer Support, Home Care Providers, State Agency Regulation, and Funding of Child Care.

NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

Given the increases in single heads of households and the increased labor participation of two-parent families, care of children during working hours has become a national issue — important to both men and women workers. Working means inflexible and long hours with no time for domestic and child care activities. And — unless informal care is at hand — adequate, reliable and inexpensive child care is rarely available. Yet institutions and businesses operate on the assumption there are two parents, one of them free to carry on transactions at home. The reality is otherwise; working women are not at home. Women account for two-thirds of the expected labor force growth. Therefore a more concerted effort by industry and the public sector is needed to assure accessibility to quality child care.

Between 1978 and 1986, the number of employers providing child-care benefits increased from less than 50 to about 2,000. Despite this large increase, child care help is provided by relatively few of the nation's employers.* Most firms that

do provide or pay for child care report reduced rates of tardiness, absenteeism and turnover among their employees, and improved employee satisfaction and productivity (Bloom, 1986, Brandwein, Brown & Fox, 1974).

The demand for child-care services continues to grow and present federal and state policies concerning this issue are largely inadequate (Grossman, 1981, Kamerman, 1983; Seguret, 1983). It seems doubtful that public opinion in this country is yet ready to accept something like the Swedish experiment in "parental insurance." Under this program, supported jointly by government and employers, husbands whose wives have just given birth are allowed up to seven months leave at 95 percent salary to stay at home helping with care of the baby and housework. Sweden, however, "is a nation that puts a far higher value on the family and children in its scale of national priorities than does the United States" (Pifer, 1979).

Currently, most medium and large firms provide some form of maternity leave, although few provide paternity leave. There is much variation regarding whether leaves are paid or unpaid, whether fringe benefits continue while employees are away from work, and whether employees get their old job back or a comparable one when they return to work. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives in early 1986 that would guarantee parents 18 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a new child (Bloom, 1986).

Business and government gain by assisting workers in securing child care and by providing working conditions sensitive to the needs of working parents. A national policy on child care is needed to identify the most appropriate responsibilities for the different levels of government (Kamerman, 1983).

*There are about six million employees in the United States, nearly 44,000 companies employ 100 or more workers ("Women and Work" by David E. Bloom in American Demographics, September 1986, p. 29.)

Teenage Parents

OREGON STATISTICS:

Oregon Vital Statistics show a pronounced increase in both the number and proportions of births to unwed mothers in Oregon since 1970. Out of 39,419 live births in 1985, 7,385 or 19 percent were to unwed mothers — more than double the 2,912 births, or eight percent of the total number, in 1970 — see Table III-4. In Oregon in 1985, 7,577 pregnancies, including 4,317 live births and 3,240 abortions, were reported for girls and young women through age 19. Out of each 1,000 births in 1985, 187 were to mothers who were not married. This is a one percent increase from 1984, an 85 percent increase from 1975, and 194 percent increase above the 1965 ratio (Oregon Health Division, Oregon Vital Statistics, 1985). Unwed mothers tend to be younger than married mothers. In 1985 32 percent of unwed mothers were under 20 years of age, while only 5.6 percent of married mothers were in this age group.

NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

Forty two percent of the teen parents are white, 46 percent black, 10 percent hispanic, and two percent members of other minority groups. Thus minorities make up a disproportionate share of the teen parent population. Most of the teen parents in the United States live in subfamilies (i.e., they live with parents, other relatives or friends); only 22 percent of them have independent households (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987).

Eight of 10 women who become mothers at age 17 or younger never finish high school — two times the dropout rate for women who wait until their twenties to have children. Employment problems begin early for teenage mothers who generally lack basic academic skills, prior work experience and occupational skill training (Card & Wise, 1978). These young mothers are also likely to have limited career aspirations, confining them to occupations traditionally performed by women which result in low wages with little potential for career advancement.

Only 22 percent of teen parents are employed (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987). The 1983 unemployment rates for teenage women versus adult women were twice as high.

Teenage Unemployment Rate

Black Women	18.2
Hispanic Women	28.7
White Women	18.3

Adult Unemployment Rate

Black Women	16.5
Hispanic Women	12.8
White Women	6.9

Source U.S. Department of Labor, 1984

The high incidence of joblessness is reflected in the high poverty rates among families headed by young women. In 1985, three out of every four single mothers under the age of 25 lived below the poverty line (Coalition on Women & Employment & Full Employment Action Council, 1985). Twenty-five percent of all teenage mothers receive AFDC payments; they represented one-half of all mothers on welfare in the U.S. in 1979.

Displaced Homemakers

OREGON STATISTICS:

A displaced homemaker is a woman whose principal job has been homemaking and who has lost her main source of income because of divorce, separation, widowhood, disability or long term unemployment of a spouse, or loss of eligibility for public assistance (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987). Furthermore, she may not be eligible for Social Security if she is not old enough, probably not eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (if her children are grown); usually not eligible for Supplemental Security Income (she is neither blind nor disabled); not eligible for unemployment insurance (her homemaking was unpaid labor); and not eligible as a beneficiary under her absent spouse's pension, retirement, or health plan (her dependency status is gone) (Peltier, 1981).

In a report published by the Displaced Homemakers Network in 1987, a total of 138,693 women were identified as displaced homemakers in Oregon in 1980. This report includes women 20-65 plus years of age. Fifty-two percent of displaced homemakers are age 65 and over. Women 65 or older whether displaced homemakers or not make up 80 percent of the population earning \$2,000 or less and over 70 percent of those earning between \$2,000-5,999 annually (Table V-1).

The displaced homemaker population is in great need of training and updating of employment skills. The Oregon Department of Education/Vocational Education Division funds programs for single parents and displaced homemakers. Since 1985, Carl D. Perkins Federal Vocational Education funds have been made available to community colleges, school districts, and community-based organizations to fund training programs for women. Between 1985-87 over 1,400 single parents and displaced homemakers have been served by 12 programs.

NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

According to a 1987 report published by the Displaced Homemakers Network, there were 11,430,964 displaced homemakers in 1980 in the United States. The predominant group of displaced homemakers are older women; 70 percent are 55 years or older. Of this older group, 54 percent are 65 and older. Two-thirds of all displaced homemakers are widows. Among displaced homemakers in the prime working years (ages 35-64), 43 percent are widows. Ethnic groups are well represented in the displaced homemaker group, 78 percent are white, 13 percent black, 5 percent hispanic, one percent native American, and one percent Asian-American. Nearly a fourth of the displaced homemakers (22%) have minor children at home. Eighty percent of the displaced homemakers with minor children are under 45 years old.

Unemployment and underemployment is a major factor leading to the low economic status of most of the displaced homemakers. The older the displaced homemaker, the greater her chance of being unemployed. Overall, 66 percent of displaced homemakers are unemployed. Of the displaced homemakers who are working, 40 percent have children under 18 years old in their care. In 1980, 40 percent of all displaced homemakers were living below the Department of Labor's poverty level. Using the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard, the displaced homemaker with insufficient income increases to 61 percent. Minority displaced homemakers have a much higher absolute poverty rate than their white counterparts; over 60 percent of the displaced homemakers who are black, hispanic, or native American have incomes below the Department of Labor's poverty level (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987).

Older displaced homemakers have consistently less education than their younger counterparts (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987). Fifty-six percent of all displaced homemakers lack a high school diploma. 22 percent of those between 22-65 years old have not completed the eighth grade. Minorities other than Asian-American have considerably lower high school completion rates. Nearly three quarters (74%) of hispanic displaced homemakers are without high school diplomas.

The poverty rate among older women is 19 percent, the highest for any age group in the U.S. Older minority women continue to constitute the poorest segment of American society (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

Value of Housework

Work within the home is of value to the economy. It has been estimated that the average value of home production in a U.S. household equaled two-thirds of the total family income and reached 86 percent of the family money income for families with preschool children (Gronau, 1980).

In addition to housework, there is the unpaid women's work associated with childbearing and childrearing — most necessary and highly productive, since without this work there would be no labor force for the future. Yet these housework and childrearing jobs are rarely called work or employment. From the viewpoint of the United States Department of Labor, women working in the home are not employed, and are not counted as part of our nation's labor force.

Home production is usually considered part of the woman's role, part of her "responsibilities," work which she performs even if she holds a full-time job outside the home. In most households when a woman decides to take paid employment it is her responsibility to hire the "substitute" housekeeper, since housework is seen as her responsibility. Childbearing, similarly, is seen as an outgrowth of the "maternal instinct" and thus in the realm of emotions, it is not viewed as labor or work (Berch, 1982, Heiss, 1986).

What do we mean by housework? It is a whole process, composed of many different tasks performed in different quantities, usually depending on the physical layout of the house and the number of people in the house. Housework is an odd sort of work in terms of our modern, cash-oriented economy. It is unpaid work that remains private with no real standards of quality or quantity of output (Berch, 1982).

Housework tasks include production of food, upkeep of the house and family members, shopping, and financial management. Research on time spent in housework concludes that women without labor market employment do the most housework (8 hours/day), followed by women with labor market jobs (5.3 hours/day), and that men do very little housework (1.6 hours/day) (Walker & Woods, 1976). Several studies suggest that husbands of employed wives participate in more household tasks than do husbands of unemployed housewives, but do not spend considerably more time with or assume equal responsibility for these chores (Nelson, 1977; Szinovacz, 1979).

Despite the potential time-saving capacities of technology, the total time spent in housework has not changed significantly since 1924. Only the nature of housework has changed. Women today devote more time to shopping, managerial activities, and care of family members. They devote relatively less time to meal preparation and clean-up (Vanek, 1974). Neither technology nor

the movement into the paid labor force has changed the amount of time women spend doing housework. Though the husbands of employed women may help more in the home, the responsibility for housework and child care tends to remain with the wife (Heiss, 1986).

Women work because of economic need, but this fact tends to become distorted when women are hired. As described by Berch:

Labor market analysts have always emphasized that women's paid employment is simply an extension of women's traditional roles: the secretary is sometimes called an "office wife," the school teacher is seen as an extended mother, and the nurse is the nurturing healer. By categorizing women's participation in the labor force in this way, as an extension of women's nature and roles, the popular ideology of the woman worker as different from the male worker can be reinforced. Male workers are seen as the "real workers" since they work for the money; women workers are just extending their nurturing role, and the money is secondary. With this ideology — that women work out of love and not for the money — women's unpaid work in the home and women's paid work in the labor force is marginalized. And it is precisely this ideology that hides women's real economic oppression.

The absence of income for homemaking tasks results in the devaluation of women performing these tasks. Women have been employed in an "invisible occupation" for years. Examples of their invisibility within the economic and legal systems are evident (Fethke & Hauserman, 1979):

- According to the Department of Labor, a homemaker is neither employed nor unemployed and thus is not a member of the labor market.
- Because homemakers are not employed and do not receive wages, they cannot participate in the Social Security program in their own name.
- Since homemakers are not considered unemployed, they are obviously not eligible for unemployment compensation.

- Services performed by full-time homemakers have comparable or parallel tasks in the labor market. The tasks in the labor market are regulated by government standards, such as 40 hours maximum work week, working in safe conditions, etc. This regulatory action does not apply to homemakers, thus, they have no protection with respect to hours, holidays, sick leave, pensions, safety regulations, or right to negotiate issues such as work schedules, vacations, and equipment.
- Women who have worked for years as a homemaker are generally considered to have no work experience. Because no employer has been paying them a wage or salary, homemakers have no employment record, no record of promotions, no record of job skills, and no letters of recommendation.

- The presumption that if you earn no income you make no economic contribution to acquiring property is also evident in the area of divorce. When a marriage is dissolved, there is a division of property that is agreed upon either by the parties involved or by judicial process. In the division, the contribution of the homemaker generally counts for little or nothing; there is no standardized approach to estimating the value of her contribution.

The majority of the women today perform two jobs — productive unpaid labor in the home and paid labor in the market place. Housework has value to the economy. Without it the housing, feeding, clothing, and caring of the work force would be at a standstill (Berch, 1982).

Tables

Table I-1. Oregon Population by Age: 1970, 1980, 1985

OREGON 1985 TOTAL POPULATION: 2,675,800					
	Female		Male		Females as Percent of Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1985 ALL AGES TOTAL	1,361,851	100.0	1,313,949	100.0	50.9
UNDER 15	282,810	20.8	296,301	22.6	48.8
15 to 24	202,925	14.9	210,524	16.0	49.1
25 to 44	429,812	31.6	429,353	32.7	50.0
45 to 64	244,266	17.9	230,663	17.6	51.4
65 & OVER	202,038	14.8	147,108	11.1	57.9
Median Age — Unable to figure for 1985					
1980 ALL AGES TOTAL	1,336,539	100.0	1,296,566	100.0	50.8
UNDER 15	287,476	21.5	302,402	23.3	48.7
15 to 24	231,136	17.3	232,592	17.9	49.8
25 to 44	389,849	29.2	395,100	30.5	49.7
45 to 64	253,855	19.0	237,359	18.3	51.7
65 & OVER	174,223	13.0	129,113	10.0	57.4
Median Age — 30.2	30.9		29.5		
1970 ALL AGES TOTAL	1,067,433	100.0	1,023,952	100.0	51.0
UNDER 15	278,915	26.1	290,774	28.4	49.0
15 to 24	189,499	17.7	176,501	17.2	51.8
25 to 44	243,240	22.8	237,119	23.2	50.6
45 to 64	229,183	21.5	219,355	21.4	51.1
65 & OVER	126,596	11.9	100,203	9.8	55.8
Median Age — 29.0	29.7		28.2		

Source: 1970, 1980 U.S. Census Count, Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University

Table II-1. Years of School Completed by Age, Oregon: 1980

Years of School Completed	Total 25 and Over	Age 25 to 44	Age 45 to 64	Age 65 and over
TOTAL FEMALES	818,232	390,297	253,850	174,085
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 12 years	24.0	12.2	26.4	46.7
12 years	41.1	42.5	46.1	30.7
13 to 15 years	20.6	26.0	17.1	13.5
16 years and over	14.4	19.3	10.4	9.1
TOTAL MALES	761,609	395,538	237,099	128,972
Percent Distribution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 12 years	24.8	11.8	30.0	55.1
12 years	32.9	33.5	36.3	24.7
13 to 15 years	20.8	27.3	15.6	10.1
16 years and over	21.6	27.4	18.1	10.1

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 48

Table II-2. Post-Secondary Enrollments in Oregon by System & Full-Time/Part-Time Status: Fall 1985

System	Total Full Time			Total Part Time			Total % Female
	Male	Female	% Female	Male	Female	% Female	
Blue Mountain Community College	379	367	49.1	534	1,010	65.4	60.1
Central Oregon Community College	398	476	54.4	347	668	65.8	60.6
Chemeketa Community College	1,580	1,690	51.6	1,540	1,909	55.3	53.6
Clackamas Community College	899	757	45.7	1,497	1,460	49.4	48.0
Clatsop Community College	166	180	52.0	504	932	64.9	62.4
Lane Community College	1,893	1,716	47.5	1,344	1,984	59.6	53.3
Linn-Benton Community College	1,175	1,072	47.7	1,069	1,258	54.1	50.9
Mt. Hood Community College	1,469	1,441	49.5	1,400	2,003	58.8	54.5
Portland Community College	3,083	2,636	46.0	5,436	6,760	55.4	52.4
Rogue Community College	320	327	50.5	588	1,136	65.8	61.7
Southern Community College	326	389	54.4	592	643	52.0	52.9
Treasure Valley Community College	293	290	49.7	242	408	62.7	56.6
Umpqua Community College	345	404	53.9	245	385	61.1	57.2
Total Community College	12,326	11,745	48.8	15,338	20,556	57.3	32.9
University of Oregon	7,061	6,969	49.6	1,080	1,265	53.9	50.2
Oregon State University	8,365	5,590	40.0	644	618	48.9	40.7
Portland State University	3,946	3,664	48.0	3,296	3,862	53.9	50.9
Western Oregon State College	1,060	1,404	56.9	222	346	60.9	57.7
Southern Oregon State College	1,525	1,696	52.6	470	902	65.7	56.5
Eastern Oregon State College	766	650	45.9	105	161	60.5	48.2
Oregon Technology I.	1,511	605	28.5	417	274	39.6	31.3
Oregon Health Science University	477	533	52.7	19	144	88.3	57.7
Total University	24,711	21,111	46.1	6,253	7,572	54.8	48.1
TOTAL COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY	37,037	32,856	47.0	21,591	28,272	56.7	51.0

Source: HEGIS Fall Enrollment Surveys: 1985

Reference: Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) Reports
Fall Enrollment in Oregon Community Colleges and Universities

Table II-3. Vocational Education Participation, Oregon: 1984-85*

	Female	Male	Total	Percent Female
High School	19,392	19,035	38,427	50.5
Community College	21,172	21,757	42,929	49.3

*Vocational Preparatory Courses

Source: The Oregon Department of Education, Vocational Education Division

Table II-4. Oregon Secondary Vocational Education Completers: 1985-86

Program	Male/Female Completers	% Female
Clothing	10	100.0%
Child Care	275	85.8
Secretarial	1,665	83.7
Health Services	206	80.6
Clerical	2,439	77.4
Accounting	1,998	63.7
Service Occupations	124	59.7
Food Service	293	59.4
Marketing	1,124	57.3
Diversified Occupations	687	50.2
Graphic Arts	321	48.0
Agriculture	1,040	27.4
Electronics	313	7.3
Drafting	65	6.2
Forest Products	160	5.0
Mechanical	1,169	3.9
Construction	355	3.9
Metals	580	3.4

Source: Secondary Education Reporting of Vocational Enrollments (SERVE), Oregon Department of Education

Table III-1. Household Type, Oregon: 1980

	Number	Percent
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS:	992,750	100.0
Family Households	703,728	70.9
Non-Family Households	289,022	29.1
Family Households	703,728	100.0
Married-Couple Families	601,468	85.5
Female-Headed Families	79,458	11.3
Male-Headed Families	22,802	3.2
Non-Family Households	289,022	100.0
Female	156,804	54.3
Male	132,218	45.7

Source: Summary Tape File 2, B6, B7

Table III-2. Family Type by Age of Children, Oregon: 1980

	Number	Percent
TOTAL FAMILIES:	703,728	100.0
With Own Children Under 18	358,538	50.9
Under 6	161,257	22.9
6-17 only	197,281	28.0
Without Own Children Under 18	345,190	49.1
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES:	601,468	100.0
With Own Children Under 18	291,643	48.5
Under 6	136,527	22.7
6-17	155,116	25.8
Without Own Children Under 18	309,825	51.5
FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES:	79,458	100.0
With Own Children Under 18	55,440	69.7
Under 6	20,529	25.8
6-17 only	34,911	43.9
Without Own Children Under 18	24,018	30.2
MALE-HEADED FAMILIES:	22,802	100.0
With Own Children Under 18	11,455	50.2
Under 6	4,201	18.4
6-17 only	7,254	31.8
Without Own Children Under 18	11,347	49.8

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 18

Table II-5. Oregon Community College Vocational Education Completers: 1985

Program	Male/Female Completers	% Female
Home Management	1	100.0%
Secretarial	241	96.6
Child Care	73	95.8
Health Services	1,376	88.2
Accounting	100	84.0
Service Occupations	193	70.7
Clerical	634	54.7
Graphic Arts	126	43.6
Marketing	83	44.6
Food Service	77	42.3
Agriculture	115	33.9
Drafting	88	26.0
Forestry	120	21.6
Electronics	350	14.0
Construction	50	10.0
Metals	147	5.4
Mechanical	331	2.7

Source: Vocational Education Data System, Oregon Department of Education

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Table III-3. Marital Status by Age 15 Years & Over, Oregon: 1980

Sex and Marital Status	Total	Percent Distribution of Each Group				
		Single	Married Spouse Present	Married Spouse Absent*	Divorced	Widowed
TOTAL: Females	1,049,427	19.7	57.5	3.0	9.0	10.7
15 to 19	111,341	90.7	7.3	1.4	.5	.1
20 to 24	119,854	46.0	43.1	4.5	6.1	.3
25 to 44	390,297	9.8	72.1	4.0	13.1	.9
45 to 64	253,850	2.4	75.3	2.3	10.2	9.8
65 to 74	100,468	3.4	54.2	1.7	6.7	34.0
75 and over	73,617	4.4	22.3	2.3	4.1	66.9
TOTAL: Males	993,947	27.0	61.0	2.9	7.0	2.2
15 to 19	114,494	97.5	1.7	.5	.1	.0
20 to 24	117,844	66.3	27.7	2.9	3.1	.0
25 to 44	395,553	16.1	69.5	3.8	10.3	.2
45 to 64	237,099	3.8	83.9	2.5	7.8	2.0
65 to 74	84,604	3.9	81.0	2.1	5.8	7.2
75 and over	44,368	4.4	65.1	4.2	4.2	22.1

*Separated and other.

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 205

Table III-4. Population, Live Births, Births to Unwed Mothers, Marriages, Dissolution of Marriages, Oregon: 1970-85

Year	Population	Live Births	Births to Unwed Mothers		Marriages	Dissolution of Marriages
1970	2,091,385	35,353	2,912	8%	17,302	9,583
1971	2,143,010	33,344	2,603	8%	18,100	10,687
1972	2,183,270	31,308	2,552	8%	19,265	11,706
1973	2,224,900	30,902	2,599	8%	19,661	12,382
1974	2,266,000	32,506	2,984	9%	20,002	13,538
1975	2,299,000	33,352	3,382	10%	19,322	15,526
1976	2,341,750	34,840	3,825	11%	19,182	16,070
1977	2,396,100	37,467	4,596	12%	20,303	16,372
1978	2,472,000	39,964	5,279	13%	21,055	16,965
1979	2,544,000	41,564	5,599	13%	22,063	17,584
1980	2,633,105	43,091	6,360	15%	23,004	17,762
1981	2,660,435	42,974	6,384	15%	22,904	17,697
1982	2,656,185	41,012	6,484	16%	24,186	16,792
1983	2,634,993	39,949	6,467	16%	23,346	16,173
1984	2,660,000	39,536	6,861	17%	23,074	15,631
1985	2,675,800	39,419	7,385	19%	22,408	15,736

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report 1985, Table 3

Table III-5. Family Type by Marital Status & Number of Own Children, Oregon: 1980

	Total Number	Total %	Percent Distribution			
			Married, Spouse Absent*	Divorced	Widowed	Single
Female-headed Families	79,458	100.0	16.2	51.9	20.6	11.2
With own children Under 18 years	55,440	100.0	20.4	61.5	7.8	10.2
1 Own Child Under 18 years	26,826	100.0	16.3	59.5	8.7	15.5
2 own children Under 18 years	19,698	100.0	22.3	64.9	6.7	6.1
3 or more own children under 18 years	8,916	100.0	28.9	60.0	7.7	3.4
Without own children under 18 years	24,018	100.0	6.6	29.7	50.1	13.6
Male-headed Families	22,802	100.0	16.6	42.6	11.1	29.7
With own children under 18 years	11,455	100.0	20.6	59.7	6.0	13.7
1 own child under 18 years	6,915	100.0	18.8	58.6	5.6	16.9
2 own children under 18 years	3,173	100.0	20.8	62.8	6.8	9.6
3 or more own children under 18 years	1,367	100.0	29.2	57.9	6.1	6.7
Without own children under 18 years	11,347	100.0	12.6	25.3	16.3	45.8

*Separated and other.

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Tables 208 & 209

Table IV-1. Civilian Labor Force Status, Oregon: 1980-85

	1980	1985*	Percent Change
Total Civilian Labor Force Male and Female	1,241,025	1,327,000	3.3%
Females in the Civilian Labor Force	516,377	579,000	5.7
Employed	476,894	529,000	5.2
Unemployed	39,483	49,000	10.8
Unemployment Rate	7.6%	8.5%	.9%
Males in the Civilian Labor Force	724,648	748,000	1.6
Employed	661,531	681,000	1.5
Unemployed	63,117	67,000	3.0
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	9.0%	.3%

*1985 numbers are rounded to nearest tenth

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, Table 12, Summary Tape File 4

Table IV-2. Labor Force Participation by Age, Oregon: 1980

Labor Force Status by Age	Total Population	Percent in Labor Force
TOTAL PERSONS	2,000,980	
Females:		
Total 16 Years and Over	1,029,117	50.2
16 to 19 years	91,031	51.3
20 to 24 years	119,854	66.5
25 to 34 years	239,409	63.9
35 to 44 years	150,888	65.8
45 to 54 years	123,988	58.8
55 to 64 years	129,862	39.1
65 and over	174,085	7.7
Males:		
Total 16 Years and Over	971,863	75.9
16 to 19 years	92,410	55.1
20 to 24 years	117,844	82.2
25 to 34 years	242,208	93.0
35 to 44 years	153,330	94.6
45 to 54 years	118,529	90.3
55 to 64 years	118,570	67.8
65 and over	128,972	16.6

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 51

Table IV-4. Number of Workers by Family Type, Oregon: 1980

Families	Total Number	Percentage
Total Families:	703,728	100.0%
No Workers	92,430	13.1
1 Worker	232,956	33.1
2 Workers	307,917	43.8
Husband/wife worked	274,320	38.9
3 Workers	70,425	10.0
Husband/wife worked	61,310	8.7
Married-Couple Families:	601,468	100.0%
No Workers	76,171	12.7
1 Worker	178,402	29.7
2 Workers	276,470	46.0
Husband/wife worked	249,173	41.4
3 Workers	70,425	11.7
Husband/wife worked	61,310	10.2
Female-Headed Families:	79,458	100.0%
No Workers	14,088	17.7
1 Worker	43,076	54.2
2 Workers	17,505	22.0
3 or more Workers	4,789	6.0
Male-Headed Families:	22,802	100.0%
No Workers	2,171	9.5
1 Worker	11,478	50.3
2 Workers	7,642	33.5
3 or more Workers	1,511	6.6

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 64

Table IV-3. Labor Force Participation of Women by Marital & Parental Status, Oregon: 1980

Marital and Parental Status	Total Population	Percent in Labor Force
Total Women, 16 and Over		
With Children	351,795	54.8
Under 3 years	101,303	38.2
3 to 5 years	59,124	51.6
6 to 17 years	190,868	64.5
Without Children	677,322	47.8
Married Women, 16 and Over		
With Children	291,811	51.4
Under 3 years	88,893	37.0
3 to 5 years	48,222	48.2
6 to 17 years	154,696	60.6
Without Children	311,363	43.9
*Other Women, 16 and Over		
With children	59,984	71.1
Under 3 years	12,910	46.6
3 to 5 years	10,902	66.7
6 to 17 years	36,172	81.2
Without Children	365,959	51.1

*Note. Other women includes single, separated, divorced and widowed women
Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 55

Table IV-5. Class of Worker, Oregon: 1980

Class of Worker	Female	Male
Total Employed Persons, 16 years and over:	471,084	659,292
Percent Distribution:	100.0%	100.0%
Private Wage and Salary Worker	73.3	73.5
Private Company	72.0	69.8
Own Company	1.3	3.7
Government Workers	21.0	14.9
Federal Government Worker	2.8	3.5
State Government Worker	6.6	4.5
Local Government Worker	11.6	6.9
Self-Employed	5.8	11.6
Unpaid Family Member	1.2	.3

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 56

Table IV-6. Employment Status, Oregon: 1985 Annual Averages

	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment	
	Population	Percent of Number	Population	Percent of Number	Number	Rate
TOTAL	1,327,000	65.0	1,210,000	59.3	117,000	8.8
Male	748,000	74.4	681,000	67.7	67,000	9.0
Female	579,000	55.8	529,000	51.1	49,000	8.5

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, Table 12.

Table IV-7. Full-Time/Part-Time Status of Employed Persons, Oregon: 1985 Annual Averages

Full-Time/Part-Time Status	Number	Total Percent	Percent Distribution	
			Total Female	Male
TOTAL AT WORK	1,149,000	100.0	43.3	56.7
1-14 hours	78,000	100.0	61.5	37.2
15-29 hours	141,000	100.0	60.3	39.7
30-34 hours	104,000	100.0	59.6	40.4
35 hours and over	826,000	100.0	36.7	63.3

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, Table 18.

Table IV-8. Unemployment, Oregon: 1985 Annual Averages

	Total Unemployed		% Lost Job	% Left Job	Reentrants	New Entrants
	Number	Percent				
TOTAL	117,000	100.0	57.2	13.5	24.1	5.2
Male	67,500	100.0	68.4	9.2	16.7	5.6
Female	49,500	100.0	41.9	19.4	34.1	4.6

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, Table 21

Table IV-9. Summary. Civilian Labor Force by Occupation & Earnings, Oregon 1980

Occupation	Male	Full Time	Median Earnings	Female	Full Time	Median Earnings
TOTAL EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE	707,072	434,010	\$18,117	485,372	201,568	\$10,614
Managerial & Professional Specialty Occupations	159,158	116,119	21,555	107,131	49,520	13,245
Executive, Administrative & Managerial Occupations	84,373	68,687	22,344	41,251	26,938	12,645
Professional Specialty Occupations	74,785	47,432	20,609	65,880	22,582	13,986
Technical, Sales, & Administrative Support Occupations	122,711	84,118	17,543	217,810	102,253	10,336
Technicians & Related Support Occupations	17,884	12,219	17,092	13,333	6,514	11,813
Sales Occupations	68,509	47,702	18,314	56,055	19,437	9,729
Administrative Support Occupations	36,318	24,197	16,777	148,422	76,302	10,318
Service Occupations	61,758	26,473	13,090	97,010	24,448	7,639
Private Household Occupations	245	14	13,767	4,373	511	3,938
Protective Service Occupations	13,543	9,184	17,785	2,041	886	12,164
Service Occupations Except Protective & Household	47,970	17,275	11,062	90,596	23,051	7,601
Farming, Forestry, & Fishing Occupations	48,394	23,265	13,540	7,591	2,277	6,746
Precision, Production, Craft & Repair Occupations	140,779	88,631	18,779	11,906	5,894	11,433
Mechanics & Repairers	44,084	31,503	17,905	1,326	767	13,199
Construction Trades	59,783	29,413	19,670	1,427	463	9,430
Extractive Occupations	528	297	18,659	20	7	12,272
Precision Prod. Occupations	36,384	27,418	19,141	9,133	4,657	11,320
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers	173,758	95,232	17,023	43,806	17,137	10,254
Machine Operators, Assemblers, & Inspectors	66,586	40,482	16,641	28,215	12,270	9,936
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	58,286	34,203	18,975	4,956	1,232	11,247
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, Laborers	48,886	20,547	15,724	10,634	3,635	11,095
Experienced Unemployed Not Classified by Occupation	514	172	7,538	118	39	8,500

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 222.

Table IV-10. Civilian Labor Force by Occupation & Earnings, Oregon: 1980

Occupation	Male	Full Time	Med Earn	Female	Full Time	Med Earn
TOTAL EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	707,072	434,010	\$18,117	485,372	201,568	\$10,614
MANAGERIAL & PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	159,158	116,119	21,555	107,131	49,520	13,245
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	84,373	68,687	22,344	41,251	26,938	12,645
Officials & Administrators, Public Administration	3,067	2,762	21,608	1,419	1,015	13,815
Administrators, Education & Related Fields	3,331	2,088	25,006	1,672	779	15,697
Managers, Medicine & Health	599	525	23,187	651	506	15,367
Other Specified Managers	13,537	11,449	23,553	6,056	4,172	13,169
Mgrs. & Admin., N.E.C., Salaried	39,095	32,852	23,495	15,915	10,136	12,383
Manufacturing	9,778	8,716	27,209	1,514	1,228	15,413
Transportation, Communications, & Other Public Utilities	3,523	3,077	24,616	958	663	16,535
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12,006	9,699	20,284	5,341	3,235	10,918
All Other Industries	13,788	11,360	22,854	8,102	5,010	12,460
Mgrs. & Admin., N.E.C., Self-Employed	8,181	5,721	18,125	2,593	1,469	9,115
Construction	1,666	978	18,489	89	55	12,144
Manufacturing	1,541	1,067	18,853	204	98	7,778
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,296	1,773	18,302	1,365	805	9,321
All Other Industries	2,678	1,903	17,496	935	511	8,809
Management Related Occupations	16,563	13,290	20,277	12,945	8,861	12,609
Accountants & Auditors	5,953	4,858	20,700	4,485	3,246	12,837
Buyers & Purchasing Agents	3,148	2,488	20,316	1,701	1,127	11,734
Professional Specialty Occupations	74,785	47,432	20,609	65,880	22,582	13,986
Engineers, Architects, & Surveyors	14,191	11,634	22,648	1,018	652	15,932
Architects	1,558	1,203	21,113	158	72	13,162
Engineers	11,916	10,000	23,011	797	571	16,200
Electrical & Electronic Engineers	3,251	2,710	23,514	303	225	17,560
Mechanical Engineers	1,734	1,474	22,801	46	41	15,802
Other Engineers	6,931	5,816	22,846	448	305	15,479
Surveyors & Mapping Scientists	717	431	16,539	63	9	15,439
Mathematical & Computer Scientists	1,635	1,382	21,637	664	465	15,078
Computer Systems Analysts & Scientists	1,116	982	21,815	403	308	15,206
Natural Scientists	4,131	3,339	20,410	947	474	13,925
Health Diagnosing Occupations	7,351	4,818	43,087	858	470	19,836
Physicians	4,298	3,044	50,368	571	337	22,426
Dentists	1,869	995	37,346	83	47	19,473
Other Health Diagnosing Practitioners	1,184	779	27,574	204	86	11,043
Health Assessment & Treating Occupations	3,176	2,347	18,846	15,973	7,127	15,112
Registered Nurses	768	485	16,108	13,631	6,058	15,183
Pharmacists	1,381	1,095	23,425	471	209	20,744
Therapists	749	525	15,603	1,298	552	13,407
Teachers, Librarians, & Counselors	22,920	9,479	17,619	33,387	7,155	13,599
Teachers Postsecondary	5,853	2,512	22,117	3,516	795	15,409
Teachers, Elementary & Pre-Kindergarten	8,373	3,113	16,485	19,303	3,887	13,241
Teachers, Secondary	5,353	2,077	16,337	4,328	867	14,598
Social Scientists & Urban Planners	1,583	1,195	21,612	756	368	15,027
Social & Recreation Workers	2,503	1,790	16,265	4,222	2,435	13,343
Religious Workers	4,023	3,091	12,690	503	230	7,250
Lawyers & Judges	4,849	3,718	29,424	948	523	15,936
Writers, Artists, Entertainers & Athletes	8,423	4,639	16,522	6,604	2,683	10,770
TECHNICAL, SALES & ADMIN. SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	122,711	84,118	17,543	217,810	102,253	10,336
Technicians & Related Support Occupations	17,884	12,219	17,092	13,333	6,514	11,813
Health Technologists & Technicians	1,748	1,171	15,622	7,415	3,341	11,560
Licensed Practical Nurses	73	34	14,378	3,110	1,338	10,519
Engineering & Science Technicians	9,736	6,837	16,888	2,477	1,362	12,180
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	2,751	2,178	16,581	456	320	12,383
Drafting & Surveying Technicians	3,853	2,515	16,001	956	498	12,415
Technicians, Excl. Health, Engineering & Science	6,400	4,211	18,114	3,441	1,811	12,095
Airplane Pilots & Navigators	549	331	20,494	11	2	7,000
Computer Programmers	2,103	1,502	18,143	892	574	15,277
Sales Occupations	68,509	47,702	18,314	56,055	19,437	9,729
Supervisors & Proprietors, Sales Occupations	15,395	12,704	18,713	5,786	3,518	9,907
Self-employed	5,293	4,129	16,720	2,237	1,289	7,690
Sales Reps, Finance & Business Services	16,145	11,607	20,388	9,192	4,866	12,183
Sales Reps, Commodities, Excl. Retail	12,855	10,120	21,021	1,951	991	11,546
Sales Workers, Retail & Personal Services	23,972	13,183	15,277	38,939	10,042	8,446
Cashiers	4,069	1,527	13,274	14,701	4,067	9,227
Sales Related Occupations	142	88	13,883	187	20	9,143
Admin. Support Occupations	36,318	24,197	16,777	148,422	76,302	10,318
Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations	4,990	4,277	20,764	6,324	4,747	12,509
Computer Equipment Operators	1,416	1,071	15,652	2,698	1,760	10,984
Secretaries, Stenos & Typists	968	450	16,293	45,931	23,670	10,168
Secretaries	598	286	14,044	39,744	21,162	10,207
Receptionists	153	39	15,660	7,605	2,666	8,678
File Clerks	451	230	17,260	2,225	668	8,723
Financial Records Processing Occupations	2,269	1,402	15,324	27,024	14,622	10,419
Bookkeepers, Accounting & Auditing Clerks	1,661	1,000	14,513	22,543	11,895	10,369
Telephone Operators	403	233	11,585	2,800	1,477	10,955
Mail & Message Distribution Occupations	5,247	3,947	17,171	2,935	1,334	15,295
Traffic, Shipping, Stock & Inventory Clerks	6,869	4,254	15,070	3,539	1,942	10,115
Insurance Adjustors, Examiners, & Investigators	806	632	17,149	1,710	1,166	10,866
Bank Tellers	359	196	9,972	5,611	2,705	8,749
Data Entry Keyers	286	138	11,333	3,938	2,028	10,022
Other Administrative Support Occupations	12,096	7,328	16,554	36,082	17,317	10,420

Occupation	Male	Full Time	Med Earn	Female	Full Time	Med Earn
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	61,758	26,473	13,090	97,010	24,448	7,639
Private Household Occupations	245	14	13,767	4,373	511	3,938
Protective Service Occupations	13,543	9,184	17,785	2,041	886	12,164
Firefighting Occupations	2,179	1,610	20,075	86	10	5,714
Police & Detectives, Public Service	3,302	2,881	19,259	249	167	15,325
Guards	4,421	1,825	12,776	1,091	313	8,897
Other Protective Service Occupations	3,641	2,868	18,175	615	396	12,724
Service Occupations, Except Protective & Household	47,970	17,275	11,062	90,596	23,051	7,601
Food Preparation & Service Occupations	20,747	4,750	9,137	44,581	8,865	7,107
Waiters & Food Counter Workers	2,062	360	9,500	19,948	3,099	6,407
Cooks	8,497	2,189	9,087	11,512	2,990	7,295
Health Service Occupations	1,905	989	9,974	15,608	6,010	8,162
Nursing Aids, Orderlies & Attendants	1,588	837	9,873	11,318	4,312	7,799
Cleaning & Building Service Occupations, Except Household	21,448	9,943	11,864	11,905	3,502	8,395
Personal Service Occupations	3,870	1,593	12,098	18,502	4,674	7,434
Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	1,422	952	12,757	5,895	2,344	8,935
FARMING, FORESTRY, & FISHING OCCUPATIONS	48,394	23,265	13,540	7,591	2,277	6,746
Farm Operators & Managers	13,299	10,003	12,810	2,036	1,000	2,667
Farm Occupations, Except Managerial	12,868	5,119	9,866	2,876	667	7,316
Related Agricultural Occupations	5,833	1,989	12,486	1,621	366	8,575
Forestry & Fishing Occupations	16,394	6,154	19,271	1,058	244	11,350
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, & REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	140,779	88,631	18,779	11,906	5,894	11,433
Mechanics, Repairers	44,084	31,503	17,905	1,326	767	13,199
Automotive Mechanics, Including Body	13,874	9,411	15,629	166	74	9,833
Aircraft Mechanics	630	426	17,091	6	—	—
Heating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Mechanics	1,086	735	17,247	—	—	—
Other Mechanics, & Repairs	28,494	20,931	19,239	1,154	693	13,494
Construction Trades	59,783	29,413	19,670	1,427	463	9,430
Carpenters	18,550	7,131	15,889	398	135	7,125
Electricians	6,490	4,335	22,129	164	66	11,429
Painters, Construction & Maintenance	4,109	1,532	15,928	370	82	8,000
Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	4,489	2,549	21,368	46	27	9,929
Other Construction Trades	26,145	13,866	20,571	449	153	12,081
Extractive Occupations	528	297	18,659	20	7	12,272
Precision Production Occupations	36,384	27,418	19,141	9,133	4,657	11,320
Supervisors, Production Occupations	16,550	13,776	20,972	3,378	2,308	12,922
Manufacturing	11,379	9,373	21,369	1,837	1,348	13,392
Precision Metalworking Occupations	8,829	6,096	18,610	422	182	10,800
Tool & Die Makers	638	501	21,213	22	10	15,000
Machinists	4,567	3,303	17,487	168	86	10,421
Sheet Metal Workers	1,765	1,047	19,138	19	12	15,000
Other Precision Metal Workers	1,859	1,245	20,361	213	74	10,667
Precision Textile, Apparel & Furnishings Machine Workers	1,082	668	12,576	1,513	491	7,711
Plant and System Operators	2,113	1,800	19,153	101	39	15,261
Other Precision Production Occupations	7,810	5,078	15,789	3,719	1,637	9,928
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, & LABORERS	173,758	95,232	17,023	43,806	17,137	10,254
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	66,586	40,482	16,641	28,216	12,270	9,936
Machine Operators & Tenders, Except Precision	43,916	27,650	16,750	16,839	7,325	9,620
Metalworking & Plastic Working Machine Operators	5,199	3,269	16,705	873	447	12,355
Printing Machine Operators	2,705	1,894	15,697	1,537	748	10,052
Textile, Apparel & Furnishings Machine Operators	1,218	659	12,376	5,014	2,040	7,832
Textile Machine Operators	229	143	13,064	365	168	9,215
Textile Sewing Machine	157	60	13,658	2,293	876	7,826
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Machine Operators	775	414	11,596	1,825	777	7,522
Other Specified Machine Operators	20,736	12,916	16,971	4,590	1,896	11,003
Misc. & Not Specified Machine Operators	14,058	8,912	16,843	4,825	2,194	10,576
Occupation: Misc. Machine Operators, N.E.C.	4,449	2,744	17,141	1,722	741	9,530
Machine Operators, Not Specified	9,609	6,168	16,723	3,103	1,453	11,020
Industry: Manufacturing	11,951	7,704	17,067	4,040	1,891	10,955
Nonmanufacturing	2,107	1,208	15,553	785	333	8,315
Fabricators, Assemblers, Handworking Occupations	16,889	9,186	16,083	7,184	3,238	9,979
Welders & Cutters	8,641	4,820	16,868	343	110	9,333
Assemblers	7,104	3,743	15,293	6,138	2,917	10,055
Other Fabric. & Hand Working Occupations	1,144	623	15,246	703	211	9,214
Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, & Weighers	5,781	3,646	17,225	4,193	1,707	11,141
Transportation, & Material Moving Occupations	58,286	34,203	18,975	4,956	1,232	11,247
Motor Vehicle Operators	36,675	21,695	19,241	4,194	794	10,596
Truck Drivers & Driver-Sales Workers	32,380	19,454	19,439	1,525	486	10,746
Bus Drivers	2,387	1,169	18,198	2,448	234	10,114
Rail & Water Transportation Occupations	3,509	2,468	23,508	38	35	15,019
Material Moving Equipment Operators	18,102	10,040	17,585	724	403	11,787
Excavating, Grading, & Dozer Machine Operators	2,409	1,136	17,335	49	22	7,714
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	48,886	20,547	15,724	10,634	3,635	11,095
Construction Laborers	8,000	2,744	14,932	348	72	12,385
Freight, Stock, & Material Handlers	16,865	7,767	16,214	3,486	1,142	11,862
Garage & Service Station Related Occupations	5,536	1,497	9,805	507	135	7,326
Hand Packers & Packers	1,295	483	15,734	3,365	1,304	10,825
Other Specified Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, & Helpers	3,295	1,056	13,631	410	88	8,727
Laborers, Except Construction	13,895	7,000	16,041	2,518	894	10,820
Manufacturing	5,653	3,023	16,383	1,221	473	11,878
Nonmanufacturing	8,242	3,977	15,746	1,297	421	9,541
EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION	514	172	7,538	118	39	8,500

ce: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 222; data are estimated based on a sample

Table V-1. Median Earnings of Full-Time Year-Round Workers by Age, Oregon: 1979

Age of Persons Employed Full-Time Year-Round*	Median Earnings		Female's Earnings as Percent of Male's
	Female	Male	
All Ages: 16-65+ Wage or Salary Income	\$ 9,955	\$17,505	56.9
Age 16-19	5,505	6,765	81.4
Age 20-24	8,070	12,005	67.2
Age 25-34	10,400	16,605	62.6
Age 35-44	11,005	20,610	53.4
Age 45-54	10,770	21,360	50.4
Age 55-64	10,900	20,925	52.1
Age 65 and Over	9,885	16,310	60.6

*Full-Time Year-Round means working 30+ hours/week, 44+ weeks/year
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

Table V-2. Income of Persons by Age, Oregon: 1979

Income of Persons Age 15 and Over	Total	Male	Female	Female as % of Total
TOTAL PERSONS:				
15 Years and Over	1,767,023	944,003	823,017	46.6
Less than \$2,000	252,633	79,151	173,482	68.7
2,000 to 5,999	451,059	165,053	286,006	63.4
6,000 to 9,999	308,323	138,115	170,210	55.2
10,000 to 14,999	271,006	153,180	117,826	43.5
15,000 to 24,999	330,396	266,25	63,871	19.3
25,000 to 49,999	129,178	119,451	9,727	7.5
50,000 or more	24,426	22,531	1,895	7.8
Median Income — 15 years and over		\$12,761	\$ 5,106	
AGES 15 to 24 Years	375,800	195,767	180,033	47.9
Less than \$2,000	119,958	54,465	65,093	54.4
2,000 to 5,999	126,799	61,203	65,596	51.7
6,000 to 9,999	67,644	33,777	33,867	50.1
10,000 to 14,999	38,446	26,044	12,402	32.3
15,000 to 24,999	20,787	18,137	2,650	12.7
25,000 to 49,999	2,187	1,862	325	14.9
50,000 or more	379	279	100	26.4
Median Income — 15 - 19 years		\$ 1,934	\$ 1,667	
20 - 24 years		\$ 7,860	\$ 4,951	
AGES 25 to 44 Years	689,918	388,250	301,668	43.7
Less than \$2,000	64,953	13,577	51,376	79.1
2,000 to 5,999	117,345	36,195	81,150	69.2
6,000 to 9,999	115,638	45,590	70,048	60.6
10,000 to 14,999	135,242	73,488	61,754	45.7
15,000 to 24,999	184,085	151,089	32,996	17.9
25,000 to 49,999	62,933	59,198	3,735	5.9
50,000 or more	9,722	9,113	609	6.3
Median Income — 25 to 34 years		\$14,548	\$ 6,846	
35 to 44 years		\$19,366	\$ 7,217	
AGES 45 to 64 Years	415,385	233,521	181,864	43.8
Less than \$2,000	37,832	7,014	30,818	79.1
2,000 to 5,999	76,736	22,761	53,975	69.2
6,000 to 9,999	61,678	23,338	38,340	60.6
10,000 to 14,999	65,344	33,521	31,823	45.7
15,000 to 24,999	105,633	83,443	22,190	17.9
25,000 to 49,999	56,006	52,074	3,932	5.9
50,000 or more	12,156	11,370	786	6.3
Median Income — 45 - 54 years		\$20,037	\$ 7,442	
55 - 64 years		\$16,425	\$ 5,805	
AGES 65 and Over	285,920	126,468	159,452	55.8
Less than \$2,000	70,290	4,095	26,195	81.5
2,000 to 5,999	130,179	44,894	85,285	70.3
6,000 to 9,999	63,365	35,410	27,955	62.2
10,000 to 14,999	31,974	20,127	11,847	49.0
15,000 to 24,999	19,891	13,856	6,035	21.0
25,000 to 49,999	8,052	6,317	1,735	7.0
50,000 or more	2,169	1,769	400	6.0
Median Income — Unavailable.				

Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

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Table V-3. Median Earnings of Full-Time Year-Round Workers Age 25 & Over by Educational Attainment, Oregon: 1979

Years of School Completed	Median Earnings		Female's Earnings as Percent of Male's
	Female	Male	
Total, All Educational Levels Wage or Salary Income Age 25-65+	\$10,005	\$17,505	57.0
Elementary School: Less Than 8 Years	8,065	16,665	48.4
High School: 9-11 Years	9,005	18,005	50.0
12 Years	10,050	18,505	54.3
College: 13-15 Years	10,945	19,300	56.7
16 Years or More	13,800	21,605	63.9

*Full-Time Year-Round means working 30+ hours/week, 44+ weeks/year
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

Table V-4. Source of Income by Age for Persons Age 16 & Over, Oregon: 1979

Age and Source of Income	Percent with Income		Median Income	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Persons Age 16 and Over				
Total, All Income Sources	100%	100%	10,005	18,005
Wage or Salary Income	95.1	90.5	9,955	17,505
Non-farm Self-Employment	6.3	13.1	5,005	11,505
Farm Self-Employment	1.0	4.6	690	1,505
Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income	24.4	39.5	205	355
Social Security Income	2.2	1.7	2,060	2,705
Public Assistance Income	1.6	.6	1,645	1,005
All Other Income	8.8	8.0	1,205	935
Persons Age 16-24				
Total, All Income Sources	100%	100%	8,005	11,005
Wage or Salary Income	98.9	96.9	7,955	10,815
Non-Farm Self-Employment	1.3	4.1	5,805	8,005
Farm Self-Employment	.3	1.0	1,355	5,380
Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income	17.1	18.5	45	65
Social Security Income	.8	.8	610	1,305
Public Assistance Income	1.8	.7	1,355	365
All Other Income	3.7	15.4	440	405
Persons Age 25-44				
Total, All Income Sources	100%	100%	10,710	18,005
Wage or Salary Income	95.3	91.4	10,305	18,005
Non-Farm Self-Employment	6.4	13.2	4,480	10,405
Farm Self-Employment	.8	3.7	255	905
Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income	21.9	36.3	145	205
Social Security Income	1.1	.6	1,505	1,255
Public Assistance Income	1.5	.7	1,880	1,025
All Other Income	11.8	6.7	1,305	705
Persons Age 45-64				
Total, All Income Sources	100%	100%	10,925	21,062
Wage or Salary Income	92.7	87.6	10,305	20,005
Non-Farm Self-Employment	8.9	15.9	5,615	13,390
Farm Self-Employment	1.8	7.1	780	1,730
Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income	32.3	52.3	605	855
Social Security Income	1.9	.9	1,805	1,505
Public Assistance Income	.9	.4	1,215	1,565
All Other Income	6.9	10.2	1,205	2,195
Persons Age 65 and Over				
Total, All Income Sources	100%	100%	9,905	16,325
Wage or Salary Income	85.8	71.2	8,005	14,485
Non-Farm Self-Employment	13.2	23.6	3,505	10,005
Farm Self-Employment	2.3	13.1	1,805	2,630
Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income	47.9	62.4	1,525	2,375
Social Security Income	59.8	48.3	2,645	3,730
Public Assistance Income	1.8	1.4	1,965	1,505
All Other Income	4.1	15.3	1,675	3,245

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% because many people have more than one source of income.

Data limited to persons with income.

Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

Median Earnings of Income From All Sources by Age: 1979
(Summary of all sources from Table V-4)

Income	Female	Male	Female's Earnings as Percent of Male's
All Ages:	10,005	18,005	58.1%
16 to 24 years	8,005	11,005	72.7
25 to 44 years	10,710	18,005	59.5
45 to 64 years	10,925	21,062	51.9
65 years and over	9,905	16,325	60.7

Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

Table V-5. Family Income by Type of Family & Age of Children, Oregon: 1979

Presence of Children and Income	Married-Couple Families	Female-Headed Families	Male-Headed Families
TOTAL FAMILIES — WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN	601,468	79,458	22,802
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	3.7	23.0	10.4
5,000 to 9,999	10.9	27.8	16.1
10,000 to 14,999	13.9	21.5	16.1
15,000 to 19,999	16.2	13.4	18.0
20,000 to 24,999	16.6	6.7	14.2
25,000 to 34,999	21.8	5.1	15.9
35,000 to 49,999	11.2	1.8	6.3
50,000 or more	5.5	.7	2.9
Median Income —	\$21,438	\$9,847	\$16,800
Families With Own Children Under 18 years	291,643	55,440	11,455
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	3.0	28.7	12.0
5,000 to 9,999	6.6	30.2	17.3
10,000 to 14,999	11.9	21.4	16.2
15,000 to 19,999	17.5	11.2	20.5
20,000 to 24,999	19.3	4.5	14.3
25,000 to 34,999	24.6	2.7	13.2
35,000 to 49,999	11.6	.8	3.6
50,000 or more	5.5	.5	2.8
Median Income —			\$15,990
Female in Labor Force	\$25,047	\$10,255	
Female Not in Labor Force	\$20,529	\$ 4,503	
Families With Own Children Under 6 years	136,527	20,529	4,201
Percent Distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	4.0	47.0	18.7
5,000 to 9,999	8.8	31.7	25.3
10,000 to 14,999	16.3	13.5	21.8
15,000 to 19,999	22.2	4.9	18.4
20,000 to 24,999	20.5	1.5	8.4
25,000 to 34,999	19.2	.8	6.0
35,000 to 49,999	6.1	.3	1.1
50,000 or more	2.9	.3	.3
Median Income —			\$ 11,125
Female in Labor Force	\$21,298	\$ 7,441	
Female Not in Labor Force	\$18,592	\$ 3,906	

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 238

Table VI-1. Persons in Poverty by Age, Oregon: 1979

Age and Sex	Number Above Poverty	Number Below Poverty	Percent in Poverty*
Females Age 16 and Over	890,500	116,940	11.6
Age 16-24	164,820	36,420	18.1
Age 25-44	352,480	37,960	9.7
Age 45-64	233,340	18,460	7.3
Age 65 and Over	139,860	24,100	14.7
Males Age 16 and Over	867,300	75,280	8.0
Age 16-24	167,340	25,500	13.2
Age 25-44	363,500	27,040	6.9
Age 45-64	221,460	12,280	5.2
Age 65 and Over	115,000	10,460	8.3

*See definition of poverty status.
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

Table VI-2. Persons Age 16 & Over in Poverty by Age & Marital Status, Oregon: 1979

Age	Percent in Poverty*				
	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Females, 16 and Over	19.3	5.3	40.5	22.3	21.2
Age 16-24	17.0	8.4	50.9	36.9	21.7
Age 25-44	9.5	3.4	39.8	22.3	23.8
Age 45-64	14.1	4.1	27.9	16.5	19.2
Age 65 and Over	16.8	5.4	53.5	25.3	21.7
Males, 16 and Over	14.2	5.1	13.2	10.9	15.8
Age 16-24	14.4	8.9	14.1	7.0	0.0
Age 25-44	12.5	5.3	9.8	9.2	10.3
Age 45-64	17.0	3.8	16.4	12.4	14.7
Age 65 and Over	24.7	5.6	30.4	20.6	16.4

*See definition of poverty status.
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

Table VI-3. Families in Poverty, Oregon: 1979

Family Type	Number Above Poverty	Number Below Poverty	Percent in Poverty*
Total Families	650,128	53,600	7.6
Married-Couple Families	571,948	29,520	4.9
Female-Headed Families	57,193	22,265	28.0
Male-Headed Families	19,980	2,420	10.8

*See definition of poverty status.
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

Table VI-3a. Female-Headed Families Below Poverty Level, Oregon: 1979

	Total Number	Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level	
		Number	Percent
Female-Headed Families:			
No Spouse Present	79,458	22,265	28.0
Related Children			
Under 18 years	103,140	40,539	39.3
Under 6 years	29,263	16,817	57.5
6-17 years	73,877	23,722	32.1

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 245

Table VI-4. Persons 16 & Over in Poverty by Age & Labor Force Status, Oregon: 1979

Labor Force Status	Percent in Poverty*	
	Females	Males
Total, Age 16 and Over	11.6	7.8
In Labor Force	8.2	5.8
Not in Labor Force	15.1	14.5
Age 16 to 24	18.1	13.2
In Labor Force	14.8	10.5
Not in Labor Force	23.2	20.6
Age 25-44	9.7	6.9
In Labor Force	7.4	5.7
Not in Labor Force	13.9	28.6
Age 45-64	7.3	5.3
In Labor Force	3.6	3.5
Not in Labor Force	10.9	12.7
Age 65 and Over	14.7	7.2
In Labor Force	5.6	2.1
Not in Labor Force	15.5	9.3

*See definition of poverty status.
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

Definitions

Age: The age classification is the age of the person at the person's last birthday.

Class of Worker: Class of worker is based on the type of ownership of the employing organization.

Private wage and salary workers: Employees of a private company, who work for wages, salary, commissions, tips, or payment in kind. Included are self-employed persons whose business is incorporated.

Employee of own corporation: Persons who own all or most of the stock in a privately held corporation.

Government workers: Persons who work for any governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency. Persons elected to paid offices are included. Excluded are persons on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Self-employed workers: Persons who work for a profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operate a farm.

Unpaid family workers: Persons who work 15 hours or more without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Educational Attainment: Data on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. It includes elementary school and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.

Earnings: The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from farm and nonfarm sources.

Farm: Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and who live together as one household, also such persons are considered as members of one family.

Married-couple family: A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are counted as members of the same household.

Male-headed family: A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female-headed family: A family with a female householder and no spouse or householder present.

Own Child: A never-married child under 18 years who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder.

Related Child: An "own-child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under 18 years, except the householder or spouse.

Household Type: Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions asked on sex and household relationship.

Family Household: A household including a family. A family household may also include nonrelatives living with the family. The following subcategories are frequently used: married-couple family; family with male householder, no wife present; and family with female householder, no husband present.

Nonfamily Household: A household consisting of a person living alone or of a householder living with persons not related to him or her.

Homemaker: An individual who has worked as an adult primarily without remuneration to care for the home and family, and for that reason has diminished marketable skills.

Income: Individual income includes total money income received in calendar year 1979 by persons 15 years and over. Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from: wages and salaries; farm and

nonfarm self-employment, interest, dividends, and net rentals, Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions.

Family income is total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over. The lowest income group includes families that were classified as having no 1979 income. Median income figures are based on all families.

Labor Force Participation: Persons 16 years and over were classified as to their status in the labor force. Included are members of the Armed Forces and the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed civilians.

Employed: All civilians 16 years old and over who work at a regular job as a paid employee, or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who work 15 or more hours as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business.

Unemployed: Civilians 16 years old and over who are not employed and are looking for work or are waiting to be called back to a job from which they have been laid off and are available to accept work.

Marital Status: From the 1980 Census all persons were asked whether they were now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Marital status data are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

Married: Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history).

Spouse Present: Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent: Includes separated persons and married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household. Included are those whose spouse was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed Forces, or an inmate of an institution.

Separated: Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. Separated includes persons with a limited divorce.

Widowed: Widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced: Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

Single: All persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Median Age. The age at which half of the population is older and half is younger.

Nontraditional Occupation: Occupations in which women make up twenty-five percent or less of the total number of workers.

Occupation. The kind of work persons 16 years old and over were doing at a job or business. Persons working at more than one job are counted only in the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Occupation is not determined for persons in the Armed Forces.

Parental Status: The presence at home of a child or children under 18, including stepchildren and adopted children. It excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and foster children. Women and families with children are classified by age of youngest child, even though they may also have older children.

Poverty Status. Families and persons are classified as below the poverty level by comparing their total income to a federal government definition of poverty which is calculated according to family size, number of children, and age of family householder or individual.

The official poverty measure judges members of a family to be poor if the family has a cash income (counted before taxes are subtracted) that is less than three times the cost of a nutritionally adequate but minimum diet and indexed to reflect price increases.

Single Parent: An individual who is unmarried or legally separated from a spouse, and has a minor child or children for which the parent has custody or joint custody.

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