INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S POLICY RESEARCH

Fact Sheet

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The Status of Women in Oregon, 2004: Highlights

Oregon reflects both the advances and limited progress achieved by women in the United States. Women in Oregon and the United States as a whole are seeing important changes in their lives and in their access to political, economic, and social rights. However, they by no means enjoy equality with men, and they still lack many of the legal guarantees that would allow them to achieve that equality. Women in Oregon and the nation would benefit from stronger enforcement of equal opportunity laws, better political representation, adequate and affordable child care, and other policies that would help improve their status.

The rankings and grades for each of the composite indices in Chart 1 were calculated by combining data on several indicators of women's status in each of five areas. These data were used to compare women in Oregon with women in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In addition, they were used to evaluate women's status in Oregon in comparison with women's ideal status, as reflected in the state's grades.

The advances women have made are not experienced equally by all women. Persistent inequalities evident in Chart 2 mean that many women of color experience disparities in their economic, political, social, and health status. Oregon can improve the status of women of color by addressing ongoing racial and ethnic disparities in the state.

Chart 1.
How Oregon Ranks on Key Indicators

Indicators	National Rank*	Regional Rank*	Grade
Composite Political Participation Index	**19**	**3**	**C**
Women's Voter Registration, 1998 and 2000 (69.9% registered)	16	2	
Women's Voter Turnout, 1998 and 2000 (55.6% voted)	13	2	
Women in Elected Office Composite Index, 2004	21	4	
Women's Institutional Resources, 2004	22	3	
Composite Employment and Earnings Index	**24**	**5**	**C**
Women's Median Annual Earnings, 2002 ($29,100)	23	5	
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings, 2002 (73.7%)	34	4	
Women's Labor Force Participation, 2002 (60.6% of women are in the labor force)	29	4	
Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations, 2001 (33.0%)	21	4	
Composite Social and Economic Autonomy Index	**19**	**4**	**C**
Percent with Health Insurance Among Nonelderly Women, 2001-02 (83.7%)	31	3	
Educational Attainment: Percent of Women with Four or More Years of College, 2000 (23.5%)	19	5	
Women's Business Ownership, 1997 (27.6% of businesses are owned by women)	5	1	
Percent of Women Above the Poverty Level, 2002 (88.0%)	29	3	
Composite Reproductive Rights Index	**19**	**4**	**B-**
Composite Health and Well-Being Index	**23**	**2**	**C+**

Notes:

See Appendix II of *The Status of Women in the States* for a detailed description of the methodology and sources used for the indices presented here.

* The national rankings are of a possible 51, referring to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, except for the Political Participation indicators, which do not include the District of Columbia. The regional rankings are of a maximum of five and refer to the states in the Pacific West region (AK, CA, HI, OR, and WA).

Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Chart 2.
Overview of the Status of Women of Color in Oregon

	White Women	African American Women	Hispanic Women	Asian American Women	Native American Women
Political Participation					
Number of Women in Elected Statewide Executive Office, 2004	0	0	1	0	0
Number of Women in U.S. Congress, 2004	1	0	0	0	0
Employment and Earnings					
Median Annual Earnings (for full-time, year-round employed women), 1999 (in 2003 dollars)	$29,800	$29,800	$22,100	$27,700	$27,200
Earnings Ratio Between Women and White Men, 1999	71.1%	71.1%	52.6%	66.1%	64.7%
Women's Labor Force Participation, 2000	59.0%	65.0%	59.4%	61.1%	61.7%
Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations, 2000	36.5%	29.8%	21.0%	34.0%	28.5%
Social and Economic Autonomy					
Percent of Women with College Education (two- or four-year degree or higher), 2000	30.8%	20.9%	14.3%	43.3%	21.6%
Percent of Women Above the Poverty Level, 1999	89.6%	75.5%	74.9%	86.9%	79.0%
Reproductive Rights					
Percent of Mothers Beginning Prenatal Care in the First Trimester of Pregnancy, 2001	85%	77%	70%	82%	71%
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births), 2001	5.5	N/A	5.1	N/A	N/A
Percent of Babies with Low Birth Weight, 2001	5.3%	10.0%	5.6%	5.9%	8.1%
Health and Well-Being					
Female Heart Disease Mortality, per 100,000, 1999-2001	159.1	187.4	77.2	89.3	157.9
Female Lung Cancer Mortality, per 100,000, 1999-2001	48.2	37.8	N/A	21.5	63.7
Female Breast Cancer Mortality, per 100,000, 1999-2001	26.6	N/A	N/A	21.4	N/A
Average Annual Incidence Rate of AIDS Among Women (per 100,000 adolescents and adults), 1999	1.4	N/A	5.9	N/A	N/A

Notes:

N/A = Not Available.

Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans) do not include Hispanics.

See Appendix III of *The Status of Women in The States* for sources and a description of how race and ethnicity are defined for the economic data presented here.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

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For more information on IWPR reports or membership, please call (202) 785-5100 or e-mail iwpr@iwpr.org

IWPR is a scientific research organization dedicated to informing and stimulating the debate on public policy issues of critical importance to women and their families. The Institute works with policymakers, scholars, and public interest groups to design, execute, and disseminate research that illuminates economic and social policy issues affecting women and families, and to build a network of individuals and organizations that conduct and use women-oriented policy research. IWPR's work is supported by foundation grants, government grants and contracts, donations from individuals, and contributions from organizations and corporation. Members and affiliates of IWPR's Information Network receive reports and information on a regular basis. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that also works in affiliation with the women's studies and public policy programs at The George Washington University.