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The Status of Women in Oregon, 2015: Highlights

Women in Oregon have made considerable advances in recent years but still face inequities that often prevent them from reaching their full potential. Since the 2004 *Status of Women in the States* report was published, the gender wage gap in Oregon has narrowed, a higher percentage of women have bachelor's degrees, and women are more likely to work in managerial or professional occupations. Yet, as in all other states, women in Oregon are less likely than men to be in the labor force and more likely to live in poverty. Women also continue to be underrepresented in the state legislature.



If current trends continue, women in Oregon will not see equal pay until the year 2055.*



Women hold **31.1%**

of seats in the state legislature.

Key Findings

- Oregon's best grade is in the area of reproductive rights, for which it receives an A-. Its worst grades are in poverty and opportunity and health and well-being, for which it gets a C.
- Oregon women who work full-time, year-round earn 83 cents on the dollar compared with similarly employed men.
- Approximately 28.2 percent of those working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields in Oregon are women, compared with 28.8 percent nationwide.
- As of 2015, there are no women of color in statewide elective executive office in Oregon, and no women of color from the state in the U.S. Congress.

Oregon Report Card Summary Political Participation BEmployment & Earnings C+ Work & Family BPoverty & Opportunity C Reproductive Rights AHealth & Well-Being C

- Women in Oregon who are unionized earn \$158 more per week, on average, than those who are not represented by a union.
- Approximately 30.0 percent of women in Oregon have a bachelor's degree or higher, an increase of about 7
 percentage points since 2000.
- In 2012–2013, 23.0 percent of Oregon's four-year-olds were enrolled in state pre-K, preschool special education, or state and federal Head Start.
- Heart disease is the biggest killer of women in the United States. Oregon ranks 5 of 51 with a mortality rate of 102.6 per 100,000.

^{*}Equal pay projection is based on rate of progress between 1959 and 2013. See Appendix A2 of *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for sources and methodology. Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 1. How Oregon Ranks on Key Indicators of Women's Status						
				2015 Rank	kings and Grades	
	2004 Report	2015 Report	Progress?	National Rank	Regional Rank	Grade
Political Participation Composite Rank	19	6	Yes	6	2	В-
Percent of Women Registered to Vote	69.9%	70.4%	Yes	15	1	
Percent of Women Who Voted	55.6%	59.8%	Yes	6	1	
Women in Elected Office Index (score)	2.19	2.91	Yes	7	3	
Women's Institutional Resources Index (score)	1.25	1.50	Yes	11	2	
Employment & Earnings Composite Rank	24	20	Yes	20	5	C+
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	\$37,754	\$38,000	Yes	19	5	
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings	75.0%	82.6%	Yes	14	3	
Women's Labor Force Participation	60.6%	57.7%	No	36	4	
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial/Professional Occupations	33.0%	38.8%	Yes	26	4	
Work & Family Composite Rank	n/a	6	n/a	6	2	В-
Paid Leave Legislation Index (score)	n/a	0.33	n/a	9	,	
					3	
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score)	n/a	1.88	n/a	3	1	
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score) Child Care Index (score)	n/a n/a	1.88	n/a n/a			
				3	1	
Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force	n/a	1.20	n/a	3 27	3	C
Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate)	n/a n/a	1.20	n/a n/a	3 27 28	3	С
Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health	n/a n/a	1.20 26.0	n/a n/a No	3 27 28	1 3 2	C
Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or	n/a n/a 19 83.7%	1.20 26.0 25 80.8%	n/a n/a No No	3 27 28 25 33	1 3 2 5 3	С
Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	n/a n/a 19 83.7% 23.5%	1.20 26.0 25 80.8% 30.0%	n/a n/a No No Yes	3 27 28 25 33 20	1 3 2 5 3	С
Child Care Index (score) Percentage Point Gap in Parents' Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers' labor force participation rate minus mothers' labor force participation rate) Poverty & Opportunity Composite Rank Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Percent of Businesses Owned by Women	n/a n/a 19 83.7% 23.5% 27.6%	1.20 26.0 25 80.8% 30.0% 29.7%	n/a n/a No No Yes Yes	3 27 28 25 33 20	1 3 2 5 3 5	C A-

Notes: See Appendices A1–A6 in *The Status of Women in the States*: 2015 for methodology and sources. Earnings are in 2013 dollars and compare 2000 Decennial Census data with 2013 American Community Survey data. Health insurance data are for 2013, prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act. The regional rankings are of a maximum of five and refer to the states in Pacific West region (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington). n/a=not available. All indicators are defined so that a higher rate translates into higher rankings and letter grades. **Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.**

	Women o				
White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other Race or Two or More Races
3	O	О	О	O	O
1	О	О	О	О	О
\$39,355	\$25,366	\$35,513	\$37,180	\$32,976	\$35,000
78.7%	50.7%	71.0%	74.4%	66.0%	70.0%
57.0%	64.7%	61.5%	60.6%	54.1%	60.0%
41.4%	22.4%	30.7%	37.1%	30.6%	34.0%
83.5%	61.0%	78.3%	81.9%	66.1%	78.7%
31.0%	14.0%	19.4%	39.6%	10.6%	26.1%
85.6%	72.3%	65.4%	81.5%	71.5%	77.4%
4.6	5.0	8.7	5.3	9.5	n/a
5.9	6.4	9.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
104.9	54.1	105.7	57.2	102.7	n/a
40.7	15.2	43.8	22.8	33.4	n/a
20.9	11.1	28.1	10.2	n/a	n/a
4.7	4-3	7.9	2.4	9.3	6.5
5.1	3.9	7.4	3.5	8.8	6.1
	3 1 \$39,355 78.7% 57.0% 41.4% 83.5% 31.0% 85.6% 4.6 5.9 104.9 40.7 20.9 4.7	3 0 1 0 \$39,355 \$25,366 78.7% 50.7% 57.0% 64.7% 41.4% 22.4% 83.5% 61.0% 31.0% 14.0% 85.6% 72.3% 4.6 5.0 5.9 6.4 104.9 54.1 40.7 15.2 20.9 11.1 4.7 4.3	3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	White Hispanic Black Pacific Islander 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 \$39,355 \$25,366 \$35,513 \$37,180 78.7% 50.7% 71.0% 74.4% 57.0% 64.7% 61.5% 60.6% 41.4% 22.4% 30.7% 37.1% 83.5% 61.0% 78.3% 81.9% 31.0% 14.0% 19.4% 39.6% 85.6% 72.3% 65.4% 81.5% 4.6 5.0 8.7 5.3 5.9 6.4 9.2 n/a 104.9 54.1 105.7 57.2 40.7 15.2 43.8 22.8 20.9 11.1 28.1 10.2 4.7 4.3 7.9 2.4	White Hispanic Black Islander Islander Native American 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 \$39,355 \$25,366 \$35,513 \$37,180 \$32,976 78.7% 50.7% 71.0% 74.4% 66.0% 57.0% 64.7% 61.5% 60.6% 54.1% 41.4% 22.4% 30.7% 37.1% 30.6% 83.5% 61.0% 78.3% 81.9% 66.1% 31.0% 14.0% 19.4% 39.6% 10.6% 85.6% 72.3% 65.4% 81.5% 71.5% 4.6 5.0 8.7 5.3 9.5 5.9 6.4 9.2 n/a n/a 104.9 54.1 105.7 57.2 102.7 40.7 15.2 43.8 22.8 33.4 20.9 11.1 28.1 10.2 n/a 4.7 4.3 7.9 2.4 </td

Notes: n/a=not available. Data on statewide elected executive office include the governorship. Earnings are in 2013 dollars. Health insurance data are for 2013, prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act. See Appendices A1–A2 and A4–A6 of *The Status of Women in the States*: 2015 for sources and a description of how race and ethnicity are defined in the data presented here. **Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.**

Table 3. Oregon State Laws	
Provide the Right to Earn Paid Sick Days	Local
Adopted the Medicaid Expansion under the ACA or State Medicaid Family Planning Services Eligibility Expansion	Yes
Recognize Same-Sex Marriage and/or Allow Second-Parent Adoption	Yes
Allow Women to Obtain an Abortion without a Mandatory Waiting Period	Yes
Bar Gun Possession for Individuals Convicted of Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Crimes	No

Notes: Data are current as of April 2015, except for the bar on gun possession, which is current as of June 2014. See Appendices A3, A5, and A7 of *The Status of Women in the States*: 2015 for sources.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 4. Basic Demographic Statistics for Oregon	
Total Population, 2013	3,930,065
Number of Women and Girls, All Ages, 2013	1,984,979
Proportion of Women Aged 65 and Older, 2013	16.6%
Proportion of Women Who Are Immigrants, All Ages, 2013	10.2%
Number of Female Same-Sex Partner Households, 2011–2013	7,126
Percent of All Households Headed by Single Mothers with Children Under Age 18, 2013	6.3%

Note: See Appendix B8 in *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for additional demographic information. Sources: IWPR analysis of American Community Survey microdata.

About the Status of Women in the States



The Status of Women in the States is an ongoing research project conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) to measure and track the status of women in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. IWPR appreciates the support of the Ford Foundation, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Women's Funding Network for the production of this fact sheet.



The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) conducts rigorous research and disseminates its findings to address the needs of women, promote public dialogue, and strengthen families, communities, and societies. The Institute's research strives to give voice to the needs of

women from diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds across the income spectrum and to ensure that their perspectives enter the public debate on ending discrimination and inequality, improving opportunity, and increasing economic security for women and families. The Institute works with policymakers, scholars, and public interest groups to design, execute, and disseminate research and to build a diverse 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 corporations. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that also works in affiliation with the women's studies and public policy and public administration programs at The George Washington University.