

"Sex: Female---Dependents: Yes"

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Have many people ever stopped to consider who are the breadwinners of American families? Those who determine wage levels, and many others, have long assumed that men, and *men only*, are breadwinners. Statistics clearly reveal that this assumption is not correct.

The Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and various women's organizations have long been studying census reports and numerous surveys to determine the *facts* regarding the general assumption that women work for "pin money" only. Many of the statistics quoted in this article are from the 1930 census and surveys in the first half of the thirties, but they are not "outdated." They represent what we are wont to consider a "normal" period. The 1930 figures did not yet reflect the more acute circumstances of the depression period and are free from war time changes in the labor force. Thus, the figures represent a period free from these economic abnormalities, to which we can add the logical conclusions of successive periods. Although each survey contacted a limited number of women, they all prove representatives as each makes the revelation that an overwhelming majority of women work outside their homes from economic necessity.

A Park for the Capital City

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park for the indefinite future. I feel sure that state employees will see the wisdom of procuring this park to become a civic asset matching the capitol group.

It is axiomatic that single women, like single men, must work to support themselves; but it is less generally realized how many single and married women are working to support dependents. They are giving this support from salaries which often cannot sustain minimum living standards. Though all of us know fellow women workers who support children, parents or relatives, many persons regard such examples as exceptions. On the contrary, these assumed "exceptions" statistics shown us are multiplied by hundreds of thousands.

The Business and Professional Women's Clubs in 1931 conducted a survey, which included statistics on 14,000 members of their organization. Results show that 17% of these women had complete responsibility for the support of one or more persons and sometimes partial support of others. One-tenth of the women having dependents were supporting three or more persons. Including those who gave partial support, the total number reporting dependents was 63.6. Sixty percent of these women were not married.

Other studies of that period further emphasize the financial dependence upon working women. A summary of 34 studies of over 155,000 single and married women shows that 60% contributed to the maintenance of dependents. Another summary of 10 studies made between 1930 and 1937 in which over 369,000 women were contacted, shows that 13% of these women were the *sole support* of one or more persons.

In 1935 the American Association of University Women surveyed 8,796 of their members, representing 50% of the employed and 25% of the total members of their group. It is safe to say that the results indicate a general trend as this survey covers a period from 1925 to 1935 and includes wom-