

## Choose a career with the OREGON EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

The Oregon Employment Division employs 1200 people in a wide variety of careers.

We have many youth who have chosen careers with the Oregon Employment Division. The Division recognizes its knowledgeable and skilled employees and attempts to promote upward mobility from within the organization. The two individuals profiled below are among our fine and committed employees. Perhaps their success stories will help other young people choose a similar career.

**Judy Webb**, Investigator, has been employed with the Employment Division since 1976. She relates, "My career with the Employment Division began as a clerical assistant (Hourly wage: \$5.50 - \$7.29). Since I've always enjoyed working with the public this job suited me well.

"In November 1976, I became what is now called a JSR (Job Service Representative, hourly wage: \$7.29 - \$10.49). I was a JSR for eight years before being promoted to an Adjudicator (Hourly wage: \$9.08 - \$11.53). As an Adjudicator, I dealt with State laws and Oregon Administrative Rules. I find the law interesting and hope to continue my education in Criminal Justice. Two months ago, I was promoted to Investigator with the QIP Unit (Quality Improvement Project, salary range \$1,818 - \$2,300).

"I wasn't quite sure what my job would entail when I accepted the position with the QIP Unit; however, I feel I have made the right decision. Although I am no longer dealing with the public, I am doing studies to determine if the procedures used by the Employment Division are cost effective. This is a relatively new program and I find the work challenging.

All total I have been with the Employment Division 12 years and I still enjoy my job and the people I work with, as well as my supervisors. I feel very fortunate, since I have found that not everyone can say that about their job."

**deDrae Cottrell**, Affirmative Action Officer, has been employed with the Employment Division since 1980. She says, "My career started by accident! I filed for my Unemployment Insurance Benefits and

subsequently referred to the Employment Service. Shortly after filling out the PD100 application form, I began employment as a seasonal JSR (Job Service Representative). After three years of steady employment in the Lake Oswego office, I was laid off due to budget cuts in 1983. With a background in employment I was able to land a claims supervisor position in the public sector. I returned to the Employment Division two years later with additional knowledge of the unemployment insurance programs. Hired again as a seasonal JSR, I was assigned to special projects and loaned to various local offices in the Metropolitan area. This opportunity provided me with more knowledge and expanded my program experience. In 1987, I was promoted to an Employment Supervisor (salary range \$1,739 - \$2,217), in the Oregon City office.

"Last month, I was again promoted--this time as the Employment Division's Affirmative Action Officer (salary range: \$2,114 - \$2,699). In this capacity I will recruit women, minorities and handicapped individuals for our future workforce. My role is instrumental in assisting the Division to build a workforce that reflects and appreciates cultural diversity. And, I view this opportunity as both a personal and a professional challenge." The Oregon Employment Division provides three basic services that are mandated by federal law: 1) Unemployment Insurance Benefits to qualified claimants, 2) a complete labor market exchange, matching qualified applicants with those who need their services and 3) comprehensive labor market information. The Employment Division is the only entity funded and mandated to provide all of these services to the general public.

If you have an interest in becoming part of the Oregon Employment Division's team, contact your local Employment office for further information.

Portland Local Offices:  
Downtown 229-5730  
Northwest 229-5936  
E. Multnomah 257-4249  
North 280-6046  
Oregon City 657-2071  
Hillsboro 681-0219  
Beaverton 644-1229



### Consumer Report

WASHINGTON — Median weekly earnings for black men working at full-time jobs were \$356 in the first quarter of 1988, 77 percent of the median for white men (\$464), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. The median wage for Hispanic men was \$297.

For black women working full-time, median weekly earnings

were \$279, 88-percent of the \$317 median for white women.

The median usual earnings of the nation's 80.2 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$385 per week in the first quarter of 1988. This was an increase of 4.3 percent from a year earlier—slightly exceeding the 4.0-percent rise in prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data on usual weekly earnings is collected as part of the Current Population Survey, a sample of 59,500 households made monthly in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Respondents are asked how much each wage and salary worker in the household usually earns per week, excluding self-employment income.

## Clip this coupon It could be your ticket to a college education

In recent weeks, more than 450 Oregon students have applied for an unusual college scholarship for next year. Some of them may be your friends and neighbors. Only about one in three will actually win the scholarships. All of them will be Blacks, Hispanics or Native Americans. Almost all the scholarships will give the recipients a boost that will very likely change their futures.

### Scholarships worth \$1,600

These scholarships were authorized a year ago by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education. The scholarships pay tuition and fees (about \$1,600 annually) for selected Oregon minority students who will be first-time college freshmen. The scholarships will be renewed annually for students who make good academic progress.

The state board authorized the scholarships for two primary reasons:

- To promote cultural diversity on Oregon's eight publicly supported, four-year colleges and universities;
- To motivate minority students still in high school to take the classes and earn the grades that will get them into college, and help them to succeed once enrolled.

### Mark your calendar

If you or a member of your family is about to start the senior year of high school, it isn't too early to begin thinking about applying for one of these scholarships for the 1989-90 school year.

Admissions officers on the eight campuses will begin accepting applications on October 15.

As you can see from the list below, students have a wide variety of choices of institutions and locations.

Why not cut out this ad, make a note on your calendar, and write for an application form next fall? These are the addresses and toll-free (from Oregon) phone numbers of the eight colleges and universities that offer this unusual scholarship. Address your request to the Admissions Office at:

- Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331. 1-800-462-3287
- University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403. 1-800-232-3825
- Portland State University, Portland, Oregon 97207. 1-800-452-4909
- Eastern Oregon State College, La Grande, Oregon 97850. 1-800-452-8639

- Southern Oregon State College, Ashland, Oregon 97520. 1-800-482-SOSC
- Western Oregon State College, Monmouth, Oregon 97361. 1-800-232-9653
- Oregon Institute of Technology, Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601. 1-800-422-2017
- Oregon Health Sciences University, 3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Rd., Portland, Oregon 97201. 279-7800 (toll call from outside Portland).

When you write or call, ask about scholarships under the Minority Student Enrollment Initiative.

### How to prepare for college

Students who receive these scholarships must meet all normal admissions requirements.

Oregon's public, four-year colleges and universities require 14 units (a unit is equivalent to a year's study) of college-prep courses in high school. Required are four years of English, three years of mathematics, three years of social studies, two years of science and two years of college-prep electives (a foreign language is strongly recommended).

The eight colleges and universities require high school grade-point averages ranging from 2.25 to 3.0 (on a scale of A equals 4.0).

Your choice of a college also is critical to your success. Most of the institutions have a "preview" day early in the calendar year to acquaint prospective students with the campus. Contact the college or university of your choice for the date.

Chances are, you know one or more of the 166 minority students receiving these scholarships this past year.

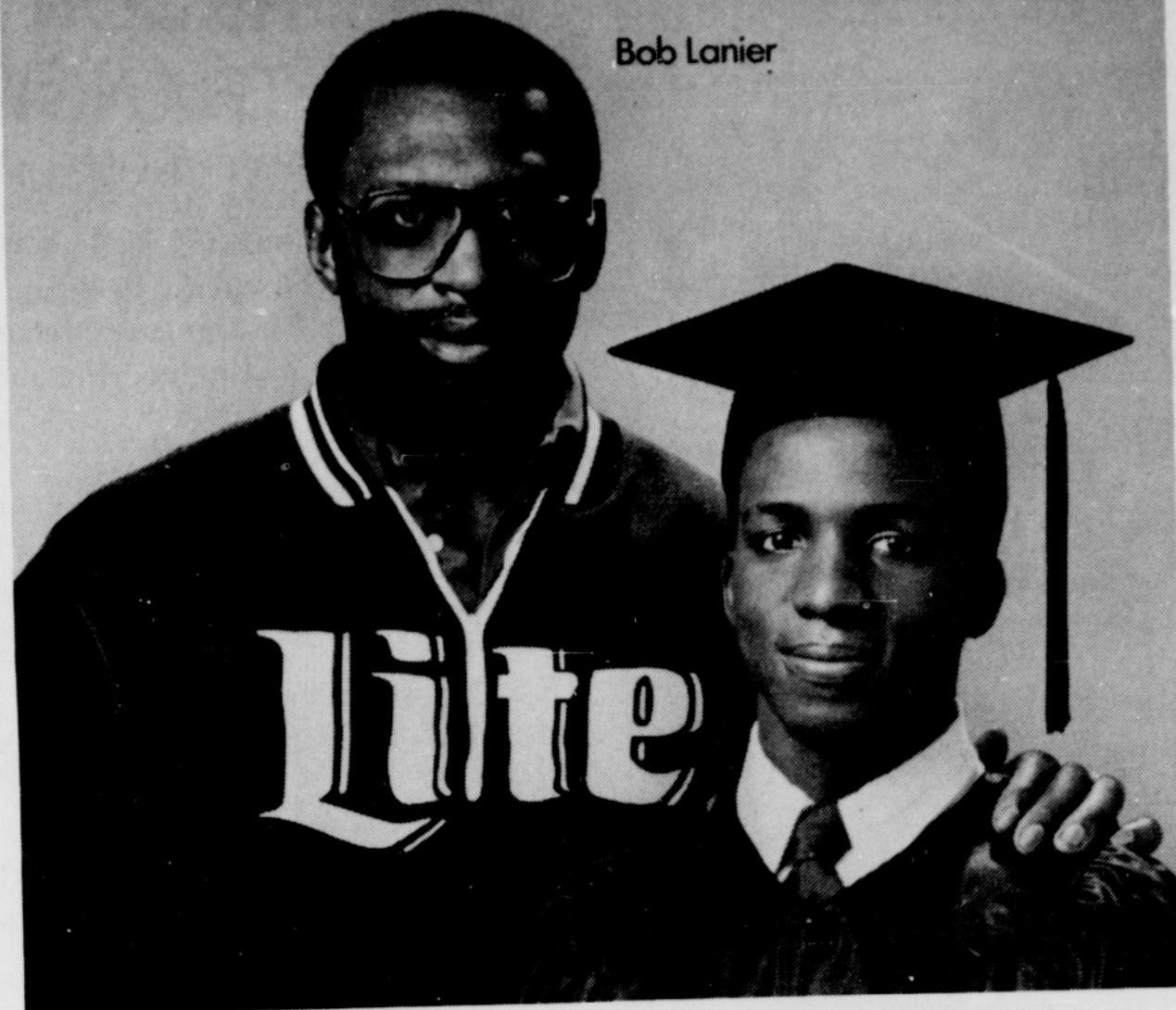
Chances are, you know one or more of the 450 students who have applied for next year.

Chances are, you — or someone in your family — will benefit from getting to know more about this scholarship for 1989-90.



## A future should be something everyone can afford.

Bob Lanier



I was lucky. A talent for basketball helped me make it. But not all kids are that lucky. For many young Blacks education is the only way. That's why Miller Lite and the National Basketball Association created the Thurgood Marshall Black Education Fund. To support public Black colleges and their students. Public colleges do not get the backing that some private colleges do. With your contributions, the Thurgood Marshall Fund can

help deserving students pay for schooling, and preserve the quality of our public Black colleges.

So give to the Thurgood Marshall Black Education Fund. With Miller Lite and you, we can help put a higher education within reach. Because a future should be something everyone can afford.

**THE THURGOOD MARSHALL BLACK EDUCATION FUND**

I want to support the Thurgood Marshall Black Education Fund. Here's my donation of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ towards the future of our public Black colleges.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Please send check or money order (do not send cash) to: The Thurgood Marshall Black Education Fund, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 710M1, Washington, D.C. 20036.



### Five States Have Half Of Black Population Growth Growth By The Year 2000, Census Bureau Project

Half of the Black population growth from 1988 to the year 2000 will be in five states, according to the first state population projections since 1983 from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Some 2.4 million of the projected 4.8 million Black increase will be in California (631,000), Florida (547,000), Georgia (435,000), Texas (402,000), and New York (389,000).

By 2000, more than one-third of the Black population will live in the five states. New York will have 3.2 million; California, 2.9 million; Texas, 2.4 million; Florida, 2.3 million; and Georgia, 2.2 million.

The projections are based on various assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality, immigration, and internal migration.

Here are other Black population trends from 1988 to 2000:

- Projections show the following will have populations that are at least one-fourth Black: District of Columbia (68 percent), Mississippi (36 percent), Louisiana (32 percent), South Carolina (30 percent), Maryland (28 percent), Georgia (27 percent), and Alabama (26 percent).

- The number of Blacks living in the South will increase by 2.6 million compared with 798,000 in the Northeast, 743,000 in the West, and 680,000 in the Midwest.

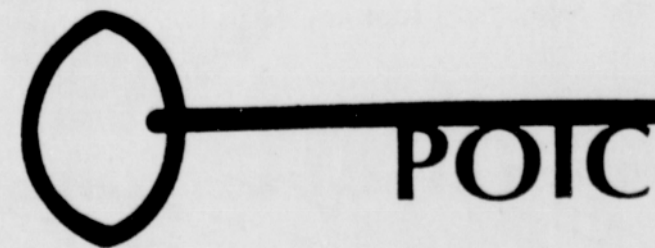
- Blacks will comprise 19 percent of the South's population compared with 12 percent of the Northeast's, 11 percent of the Midwest's, and 6 percent of the West's.

- The West will gain 26 percent more Blacks, followed by the South with 16 percent, the Northeast with 14 percent, and the Midwest with 12 percent.

A report including additional information on state population projections will be published later in the year.

**PORTLAND OBSERVER**  
"The Eyes and Ears of the Community"  
288-0033

### The Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center



### TRAINING PROGRAMS AND SERVICES



4215 North Williams Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97217