

THE 1980  
VIRGINIA SLIMS  
AMERICAN WOMEN'S  
OPINION POLL

A Study Conducted by the Roper Organization, Inc.

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# The 1980 Virginia Slims American Women's Opinion Poll

## A Survey Of Contemporary Attitudes

Conducted by THE ROPER ORGANIZATION

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To Our Friends:

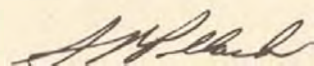
Since the introduction of Virginia Slims in 1968, the brand has always maintained a sense of responsibility to the American woman. It was for this reason that we commissioned The 1970 Virginia Slims American Women's Opinion Poll specifically designed to survey the attitudes of women. In 1972 and 1974 Virginia Slims conducted two additional polls.

The 1970's, more than any other decade, has witnessed the greatest change in the status of the American woman. We felt it would be both useful and important to update the findings of the previous Virginia Slims Opinion Polls.

The Roper Organization was commissioned to conduct a survey to measure how far women have come since the start of the 70's. In addition, we hope the Poll will give some insights into women's direction in the next decade.

We are extremely pleased to be associated with The Roper Organization, whose research staff has the great technical skill required to conduct this type of survey. Virginia Slims, in its continuing commitment to the American woman, is proud to present The 1980 Virginia Slims American Women's Opinion Poll—a review of where the American woman is today; how her status has changed in the past ten years; and where it seems to be heading in the future.

Sincerely,



Shepard P. Pollack  
President  
Philip Morris U.S.A.

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Dear Readers:

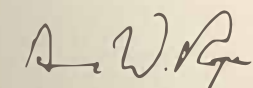
We at The Roper Organization are pleased to be associated once again with Virginia Slims and to continue our on-going study of the American woman. Over the past decade, we have seen a number of changes in the role of women in society and we have documented these changes.

In this year's Poll, we have utilized many of the topics and questions from the three previous Virginia Slims Polls, 1970, 1972, and 1974. Clearly, all questions from previous Polls could not be repeated; however, we continue to document major topics such as women's role in society, politics, and their attitudes towards marriage, divorce, and the family.

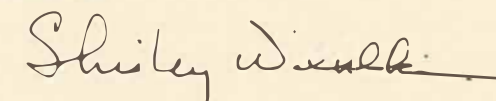
In addition, we have broadened the scope of the 1980 Poll to include areas which have become relevant to today's changing women. New subjects added focus on work, careers, and equality of job opportunities. Also, the 1980 Poll looks at women's expectations of further changes in their status and their role in the future.

The 1980 Virginia Slims American Women's Opinion Poll was conducted among a representative, nationwide sample of 3000 women age 18 and up, and a control group of 1000 men 18 and older. These respondents were interviewed in face "to" face situations in their homes during the latter part of 1979 (but, it should be noted, before the seizure of our Embassy in Iran, the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, and President Carter's call for draft registration of both men and women).

In our capacity as Poll coordinators, The Roper Organization takes full responsibility for the phrasing of the questions, the execution of the Poll, and the analysis of the study results which follows.



Burns W. Roper, Chairman



Shirley Wilkins, President

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Overview:

## The American Woman of 1980

During the decade of the 70's, the status of American women changed in some very important ways. This Poll measures the changes in women's attitudes towards equality, the working environment, traditional roles in the family, and leisure time. A representative group of men were also polled for comparative purposes.

In 1980, many women find themselves a long way, psychologically, socially and culturally, from where they were ten years ago. Men too, have changed their views of women and their roles in society, but less so. A reflection of the inferior or at least "different" status of women historically is the fact that women were less inclined to acknowledge deficiencies or inequalities in their status ten years ago than men were. Both have changed in the interim, but particularly women, who are now as much or more inclined to see inequality and the need for change.

Women have grown more sensitive to the kinds of discrimination they have to deal with in almost every area of their lives. They have begun to express increasing interest in having full-time careers. They have started to redefine their traditional roles in the family as mothers and wives. In many ways, American women of 1980 are making clear their determination to equalize their status with that of the American male.

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### **Towards Equality**

A single, rather startling fact indicates how far women have come during the 70's in their efforts to achieve equality. Ten years ago, the group that was least in favor of changing women's status consisted of older, less-educated women. The group that was most in favor of change was made up of younger, more-educated women. Today, however, older, less-educated women support change in greater numbers (55%) than the younger, better-educated women in 1970 (45%). In 1980, more women than ever before are in favor of efforts to improve the status of women.

Similarly, women in increasing numbers perceive that the chief obstacle to improving women's status is traditional sex bias. In 1974, 31% of women (42% of men) believed that society favored men above women. In 1980, 43% of women (43% of men) say that in general, men have an easier time in society than they do. Furthermore, most women today perceive that "masculine" and "feminine" modes of behavior are not the inherent characteristics of being male or female, but, rather, are socially learned and culturally fostered. In order to change women's status in society, therefore, and make it more equal to that of men, society must effect a change in itself.

The present study indicates that this is precisely what women have been doing during the past decade. In particular, women have been altering social attitudes by redefining traditional perceptions of what have generally been considered to be "male" and "female" domains. Today more and more women are freely entering the "male sphere"—specifically, the working world; at the same time they are fulfilling, in radically different ways, responsibilities which society has traditionally assigned to the "female preserve" of the home.

In the 1970's, more men than women felt the need to improve the status of women. Today, women are now equal to, or ahead of men, in their perceptions of the need for change and of the traditional barriers to such change.

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### **The Working Woman: Entering the Male Domain**

Society has traditionally considered the male to be the breadwinner, with the working world of business, government, the professions, and skilled labor as his special domain. Today, however, increasing numbers of women are entering this world. Twice as many women, more than one out of three, are working today on full-time jobs as were similarly employed in 1970. The trend is likely to continue into the future; nearly 75% of non-working women under 30, and more than 60% of such women in their 30's say they intend to get full-time jobs in the future. The majority of women today believe that by the end of the century, almost all women who can will be working. By the year 2000, then, "full employment" will have a very different meaning both sociologically and statistically.

As women become more career-oriented, moreover, they are increasingly perceiving sex discrimination on the job—particularly in climbing the organizational ladder. A majority of women today (57%) claim that a woman who is aiming at an executive position in her company will meet with discrimination. A similar majority of women (55%) say that a woman who seeks a top government post has to confront the obstacle of the sex bias. More than half (52%) say that a woman wishing to establish a medical or legal practice, or work in some other professional category, meets with sex discrimination.

The findings of this report indicate that men tend to differentiate between the sexes far more than women do. Women generally admire the same qualities in both men and women. While men admire these same qualities in women, men more than women also admire other qualities, specifically, self-control and leadership ability. In discriminating between the kinds of qualities they look for in men and women, men appear to have a greater degree of sex bias than women.

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### **Woman As Wife and Mother: Redefining Traditional Roles**

A majority of women today (52%) are redefining the traditional understanding of the marital relationship. Traditionally, the male was the breadwinner, who went out to earn money, while the female was the housewife, remaining at home to maintain the household. While women today overwhelmingly (94%) continue to favor marriage as a way of life, they are tending to perceive marriage as a responsibility to be shared between both partners through similar roles, with husband and wife working to contribute earned income, and with both husband and wife sharing homemaking and childrearing responsibilities.

Women today are redefining their roles in the home in another significant way. More than four out of five women (82%) in 1980 say that children are not an essential ingredient in a full and happy marriage. Today, therefore, motherhood, once an integral part of marriage, is no longer seen as an essential ingredient in marriage.

With regard to the place of children in the home, there is a general tendency among mothers today to consider most household chores as being the responsibilities of either boys or girls. Mothers in 1980 would be likely to ask either boys or girls to mow the lawn (70%), wash the dishes (90%), help clean the house (86%), and carry out the garbage (81%). These findings indicate a gradual shift in attitudes from 1974 regarding appropriate household chores for boys and girls. Men, as favorable to the *concept* of equality as women, show more traditional "boy/girl" stereotyping in this respect, though they, too, have moved in the same direction. This shift in attitudes may have far-reaching implications. When today's boys and girls become tomorrow's men and women, they may be less inclined than the men and women of today to define masculinity and femininity in terms of the kinds of jobs people do.

In the case of an unsuccessful marriage, more women today (62%) favor divorce as an acceptable solution than did so ten years ago (52%).

Again, this shift in attitudes represents yet another example of the trend to redefine and reappraise women's traditional role as wife and mother.

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### **Of Personal Interest: Concerns**

The personal and social concerns of women today reflect their commitment to their families more than to their jobs. More than half are concerned about crime and lawlessness, while those with children are concerned with their future and with their families' health. Women are concerned in equal numbers with financial needs and getting along with their husbands and their children. Men, 69% of whom hold full-time jobs (vs. 35% of women), are more concerned about their careers (45%) than are women (36%).

The cost of living today is a matter of major concern to the women of 1980. Food costs pose the largest problem, with energy costs, medical bills, and the resulting difficulty of saving money coming next.

Passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, while it has lost some momentum, is supported by 51% of women and 52% of men.

### **Leisure Time**

In addition to examining the ways women today are attempting to improve their status on the job and in the home, this report explores some of the ways in which women spend their leisure time.

The most popular pastimes for women today are watching television, reading, and shopping.

More than two out of five women claim to be moderately active, and one out of every five women says that she is a very active participant in some form of physical exercise. The most popular sport for today's women is bicycling (21%), with calisthenics (20%), swimming (18%), and bowling (16%) next in favor.

Today's women tend to be weight-conscious. Three-quarters say that they diet some of the time, while nearly one in five is on a diet all the time.

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Among 54% of women today, shopping is a popular pastime. When buying clothes, more women are more interested in pleasing themselves today (93%) than they were in 1970 (84%). A majority (64%), however, say that fashion is controlled by fashion designers.

### **Financial Independence**

Consistent with the advances women have made, they have a markedly increased portfolio of assets and are achieving an independence in financial matters. They have a higher incidence of bank accounts and loans than they did eight years ago, and they are much more likely to have them in their own names, rather than jointly. This is most dramatically illustrated by single women who have gone from 36% to 61% in terms of checking accounts in their own names and from 7% to 17% in installment loans of their own.

Among married women, for whom there are frequently both practical and legal reasons for joint tenancy, joint accounts are the norm. But, even among married women, checking accounts in their own names have risen from 7% to 11%, savings accounts from 7% to 13%.

### **The Future**

72% of women (74% of men) today foresee increased change in the status of women during the decades to come. Many of these changes will considerably alter traditional attitudes toward women's roles in society.

More than half of women today believe that by the end of the century nearly all women who can will be working, some as presidents of corporations, others as draftees in army combat units.

Nearly half of both women and men today (49% and 46%) think it likely that the institution of marriage, as a permanent commitment between a man and a woman, may be a thing of the past.

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Women today perceive a number of advantages and disadvantages in continued efforts to improve their status. While they may obtain better jobs, higher pay, and greater freedom of choice to select a better way of life, they suspect that they will have to pay a price in terms of harm to the quality of family life, and the loss of many of the courtesies and prerogatives they have traditionally received from men.

In summary, women in 1980 believe that they have made major steps toward equalizing their status with that of men. Particularly significant are the numbers of women now entering the working world with the intention of making careers for themselves, and the numbers of women who are perceiving in marriage an identicalness of role, instead of the traditional male breadwinner, female homemaker pattern. In both these areas, work and home, women today are in the process of forging new identities for themselves, and of casting themselves in new roles. The result of this process will be to alter traditional social attitudes towards women and to give women a status equal to that of men.



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## Chapter One:

# Her Concerns

For the woman of 1980 advancement towards true equality has proceeded at a gradually accelerating rate during the past decade. Today's woman has found support from unexpected sources and has made considerable gains in achieving the status she wishes for herself. Along the way, she has become increasingly sensitive to being treated as an inferior.

She also has a clearer perception of the barriers obstructing her progress and the extent to which cultural conditioning is responsible for her role in society.

She admires the same basic qualities in both men and women, without differentiating on the basis of sex to the degree that men do.

Finally, she knows where she is going and the goals she wants to achieve.

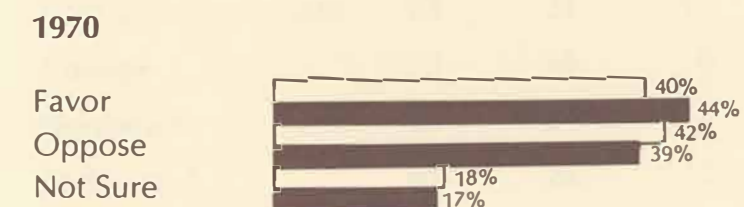
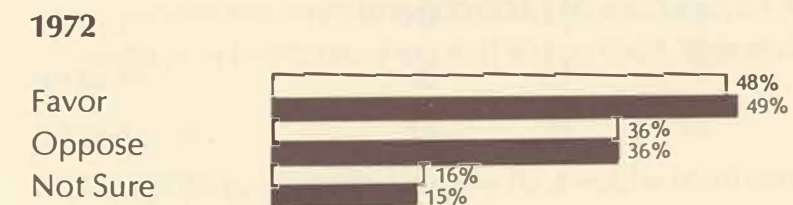
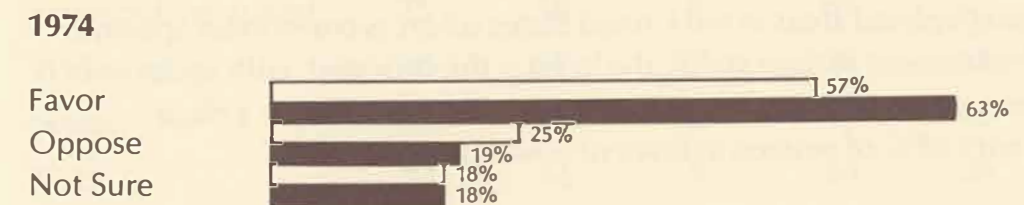
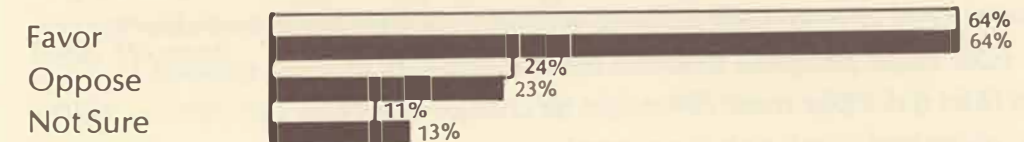
## I. Directions: The Move Toward Equality

For women in 1980, the 70's represented a decade of change from a situation of relative inferiority towards a situation of greater equality. At the beginning of the past decade, a minority of women (40%) approved of most of the efforts to strengthen and change the status of women in society. After only two years, by 1972, that group had grown to 48%. In 1974, research findings recorded a turning point in the women's movement, with a majority of 57% of women favoring a change in their societal status. Today this group has grown even larger, with a seven point rise to 64%.

It is interesting to note that today's women and men favor a change in women's status in equal numbers (64%). This represents an increase of 24 percentage points for women over the decade; an increase of 20 points for men. Opposition to changing the status of women has dropped 18 points among women (to 24%) and 16 points among men (to 23%) during the same period.

## Efforts To Strengthen Women's Status

WOMEN  MEN



**QUESTION:** There has been much talk recently about changing women's status in society today. On the whole, do you favor or oppose most of the efforts to strengthen and change women's status in society today?

### A. Sources of Support

Perhaps the strongest indicator of the force of the women's movement can be seen in the numbers of older, less-educated women who are coming out in support of change today. These women, though least favorable to change, now favor progress towards female equality in even greater numbers than did those most favorable to change a decade ago (the younger, more highly educated women).

Of the geographical areas in the United States where women most approve of an advancement in their status, the West is the strongest, with seven out of ten women supporting the movement. The Northeast is a close second, with 68% of women in favor of advancement.

While women in the West and Northeast are most favorable, women in major urban centers, with populations of 1,000,000 and over, are more positive about their involvement. Four out of five are committed to furthering women's rights.

The weakest support comes from widows, of whom a minority of 48% favor the movement.

### Efforts To Strengthen Women's Status

	1980			1970		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Total Women</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>
Single	75	15	10	53	33	14
Married	64	25	11	38	45	17
Divorced/separated	75	18	8	61	27	12
Widowed	48	35	17	36	41	23
White	62	26	12	37	46	17
Black	77	14	9	60	20	20
18 to 29	74	16	10	46	39	15
30 to 39	70	19	11	40	44	16
40 to 49	60	31	9	39	43	18
50 and over	55	31	14	35	45	20
Non-high school graduate	54	30	16	36	38	26
High school graduate	63	26	11	38	45	17
College	73	18	8	44	40	16
Northeast	68	21	11	41	40	19
Midwest	61	26	12	38	46	16
South	60	27	13	39	41	20
West	70	21	9	42	43	15
Cities	72	19	9	47	36	17
Suburbs	68	20	12	41	44	15
Towns	60	28	12	37	46	17
Rural	58	29	12	34	45	21

**QUESTION:** There has been much talk recently about changing women's status in society today. On the whole, do you favor or oppose most of the efforts to strengthen and change women's status in society today?

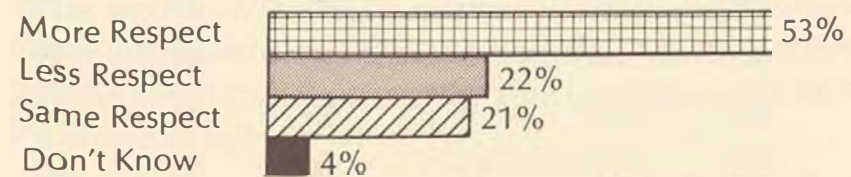
**B. Gains**

A majority of women today, and an equal number of men (53%), say that in 1980 women have achieved greater respect for themselves as individuals. This represents an increase among women of 15 points from a decade ago.

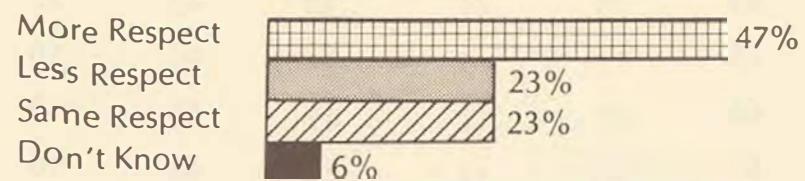
This majority consists of three-fifths of women under 30, of women with college educations, and of women with incomes over \$25,000.

**Respect For Women Ten Years Ago As Compared To Now**

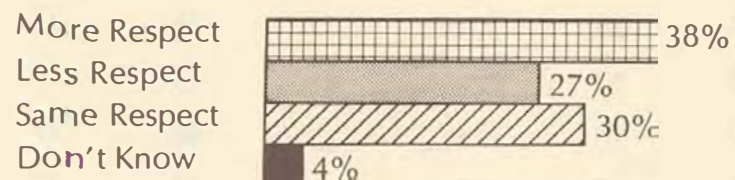
**WOMEN**  
**1980**



**1974**

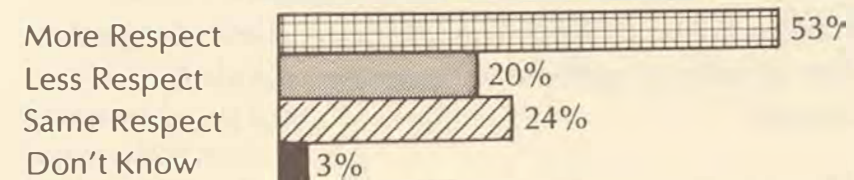


**1970**

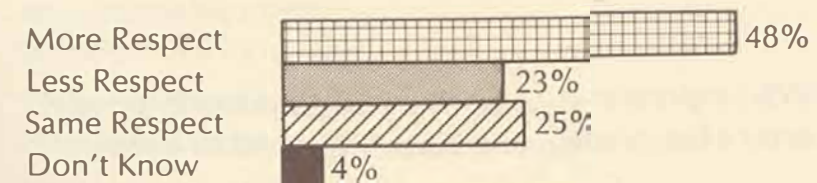


**Respect For Women Ten Years Ago As Compared To Now**

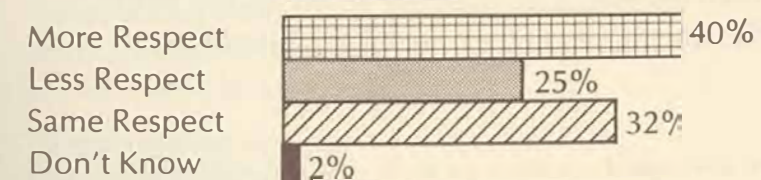
**MEN**  
**1980**



**1974**



**1970**



**QUESTION:** On the whole, do you feel that, compared with 10 years ago, women are now looked on with more respect as individual human beings, looked on with less respect, or about the same respect as 10 years ago?

### C. Increased Sensitivity

As they have improved their position, women have also become increasingly sensitive to the various kinds of slights which indicate a lack of regard for them. Women under 30 years of age tend to become particularly annoyed on such occasions.

#### *Being Left Behind*

Nearly three-quarters (72%) of women today say they are annoyed by being left home when men go off to enjoy themselves.

#### *Unescorted Dining*

A majority of women (56%) express annoyance when they are made to feel uncomfortable if they enter a bar or restaurant unaccompanied by a man.

#### *Nudes*

A majority of women are irritated by centerfold photographs of nude women (53%), a finding which represents an increase of ten points since 1970. But slightly more (55%) are annoyed by centerfolds of nude men.

#### *Jokes*

A strong minority (44%) are annoyed by sexist jokes featuring such stock characters as the woman driver, the mother-in-law, and the dumb blonde. This figure represents an increase of 12 points over 1970.

#### *Condescending Talk*

More than two out of five (42%) express annoyance at being addressed as if they were girls, as opposed to being regarded as women. Again this finding represents an increase of 11 points since 1970.

### Extent To Which Various Items Annoy Women

	1980			1970		
	Hardly Annoyed	Don't know		Hardly Annoyed	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
"Women being left home while men go out for a good time"	72	24	3	70	27	2
"Bars and restaurants which make a woman uncomfortable unless accompanied by a man"	56	30	14	NOT ASKED		
"Pictures of nude men in women's magazines"	55	43	3	NOT ASKED		
"Pictures of nude women in men's magazines"	53	44	3	43	55	2
"Jokes about women drivers, mothers-in-law, or dumb blondes"	44	55	1	32	67	1
"A man talking about you as a girl and not as a woman"	42	56	3	31	65	4

**QUESTION:** Do you find yourself getting annoyed a lot, getting somewhat annoyed, or hardly getting annoyed at all by any of the above?

#### D. Titles and Forms of Address

The women's movement spawned a series of attempts to coin titles and forms of address—and even pronouns—which could be universally applied without indicating sex differentiation. Women have reacted to these various attempts both positively and negatively.

##### *Miss and Mrs. or Ms.*

Most women eschew the trendy "Ms." as a form of address in favor of other more traditional forms which make a woman's marital status immediately clear. Among this group are 81% of married women and 88% of widows.

A minority of 16% of women today prefer to be called "Ms." This figure represents a slight advance of two points over the past six years. Some groups prefer "Ms." more than others; among them 38% of divorced or separated women; 32% of single women; 26% of women under 30 years of age; 24% of black women; and 23% of college-educated women.

#### Miss And Mrs. Or Ms.

	Ms. %	Miss and Mrs. %	Don't know %
<b>Total 1980</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>7</b>
Single	32	62	6
Married	12	81	7
Divorced/Separated	38	54	8
Widowed	7	88	5
White	15	78	7
Black	24	70	6
18 to 29	26	66	8
30 to 39	19	74	7
40 to 49	14	79	7
50 and over	8	87	5
Non-high school graduate	10	85	5
High school graduate	14	80	6
College	23	69	9
<b>1974</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5</b>

**QUESTION:** Recently there has been a move to change the form of address for women from Miss and Mrs. to Ms. Which form of address do you like best for women—Miss and Mrs. or Ms.?

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### Nomenclature

The efforts to invent de-sexualized titles have created controversies across the board. Here are some examples:

"Chairperson" is favored by 35% of women, particularly those who are younger and better educated. On the other hand, 32% of women prefer "Chairman," while 26% would be addressed as "Chairwoman."

"Police Officer" wins the approval of a majority of 61%. "Policewoman" appeals to a minority of about 29%. Another 6% feel it would be appropriate to call a woman a "Policeman."

Pushing the topic to an extreme, interviewers asked women what they would like to be called if they worked on a job delivering milk. More than three in ten (31%), including two-fifths of women under 30, chose "Milkperson." A nearly equivalent number, including 35% of college-educated women, wanted to be called "Milkman." More than one in four (27%), including 36% of less-educated women, preferred to be addressed as "Milkwoman."

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## II. Obstacles: The Sexual Bias

As she moves towards increasing independence and social equality, today's woman increasingly perceives more and more that the principal barrier obstructing her path is the historical, socially-conditioned sex bias. The more these fundamental attitudes change, the more easily women will be able to achieve equal status with men.

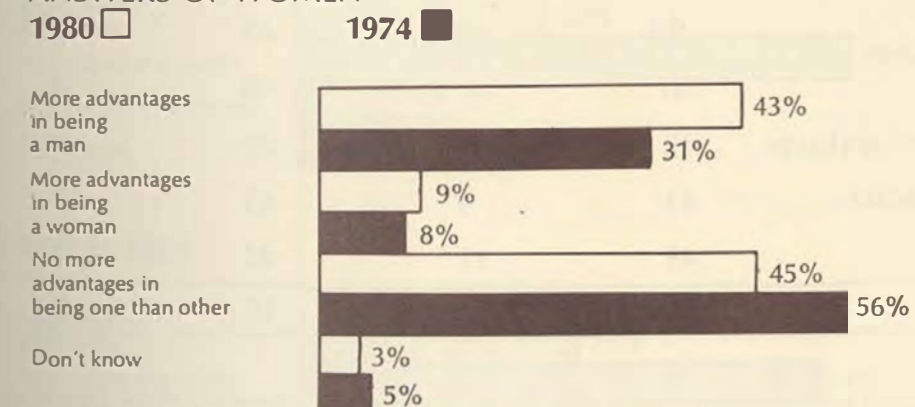
### A. The Male Advantage

An increasing number of women today perceive that men have a more favored status in society. In 1974, 31% of women acknowledged a male advantage. Today, 43% say that men are more favored. Among this group are included a majority of divorced and separated women (54%); a strong minority of single women and women under 30 (46% each); and a similar number of women in their 30's, and women with college educations (45%).

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### More Advantages In Being A Man Or A Woman

#### ANSWERS OF WOMEN



QUESTION: All things considered, in our society today, do you think there are more advantages in being a man, or more advantages in being a woman, or that there are no more advantages in being one than the other?

**More Advantages In Being A Man Or A Woman**

	Answers of women			
	More advantages in being a man	More advantages in being a woman	No more advantages in being one than other	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
<b>Total-1980</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>
Single	46	12	40	3
Married	41	9	47	3
Divorced/separated	54	7	36	3
Widowed	40	8	47	5
White	43	9	46	3
Black	42	10	43	6
18 to 29	46	12	40	3
30 to 39	45	8	44	2
40 to 49	39	8	49	4
50 & over	40	8	48	4
Non-high school graduate	40	6	49	4
High school graduate	43	9	45	3
College	45	11	42	2
<b>1974</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>

**QUESTION:** All things considered, in our society today, do you think there are more advantages in being a man, or more advantages in being a woman, or that there are no more advantages in being one than the other?

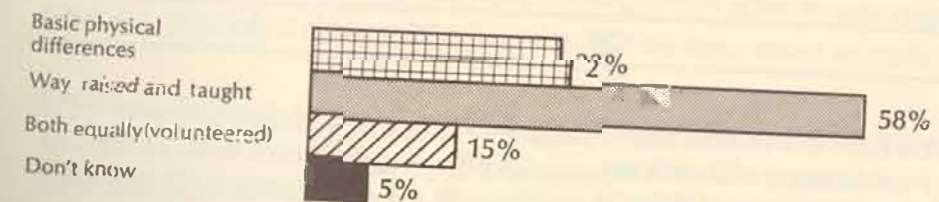
**B. "Femininity" More Bred Than Born**

A majority of women today (58%)—and a majority of men, as well (54%)—believe that most sexually differentiating characteristics, involving "masculine" and "feminine" ways of behavior, are learned from childhood, and are not inherent in being male or female. This group, in other words, probably believes that the male advantage, and the female disadvantage, are mostly socially and culturally fostered, rather than linked to one's gender.

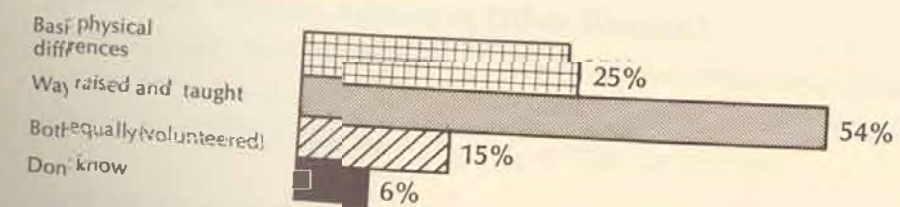
A minority of both women (22%) and men (25%) believe that the differences in male and female behavior are the result of basic physical differences between the sexes.

**"Masculine" And "Feminine" Ways Of Behavior -1980**

**TOTAL WOMEN**



**TOTAL MEN**



**QUESTION:** Do you think that men behave in "masculine" ways and women behave in "feminine" ways more because of some basic physical differences between them, or are "masculine" and "feminine" ways of behaving more a result of the way people are raised and how they are taught to act?



**"Masculine" And "Feminine" Ways Of Behavior-1980**

	Basic physical differences	Way raised and taught	Both equally*	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
<b>Total Women</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>
White	22	59	15	4
Black	19	54	19	8
18 to 29	20	59	16	4
30 to 39	23	58	16	3
40 to 49	24	55	15	5
50 and over	22	58	14	6
Non-high school graduate	21	57	14	7
High school graduate	23	58	15	4
College	21	59	17	3
<b>Total Men</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>

\* volunteered

**QUESTION:** Do you think that men behave in "masculine" ways and women behave in "feminine" ways more because of some basic physical differences between them, or are "masculine" and "feminine" ways of behaving more a result of the way people are raised and how they are taught to act?

**III. Men and Women: Qualities Most and Least Admired**

Research findings indicate that women value different qualities in both men and women than men do.

**A. What Do Women Admire in Men?**

The most prized quality in men, according to more than three out of five women (62%) today, is intelligence. Next, a majority of women (51%) value a man's sensitivity to feelings in others. Thirdly, equal percentages of women (42%) value a sense of humor and gentleness in a man. By contrast, just 13% of men value gentleness in other men, and only 30% value sensitivity in other men.

In a marked shift of attitudes since 1974, fewer women (29%) admire self-control in men today than did six years ago (37%). Conversely, more women today (29%) value a man's ability to express his emotions than did women in 1974 (22%).

The qualities which women least admire in men are sex appeal (9%) and competitiveness (4%). By contrast, 31% of men admire sex appeal in women, placing it fifth on the list of qualities men most admire in women.

Women, in short, admire men who have a gentle, sensitive aspect to their character. The man who would most appeal to the woman of 1980 would be intelligent, sensitive, gentle and witty. Men seem to be primarily attracted to women who are intelligent, gentle, amusing, sensitive—and sexy.

**B. What Do Women Admire in Other Women?**

Women today tend to admire in other women the same qualities that they admire in men. A majority of women admire intelligence (57%) and sensitivity (50%) in other women, as they do in men.

Next on the list of admired qualities is a sense of humor (38%) and gentleness (33%).

More than three out of ten women (32%) value self-control in other women, while three out of ten value the ability to express emotion. Appreciation of this latter quality has risen five points since 1974.

Women today value independence in other women (30%) more than they value independence in men (18%). This 30% figure represents a six point rise since 1974, perhaps indicating the effect of the women's movement on perceived valuable qualities in women. Women, in short, most admire other women who, in addition to having the traditional feminine qualities, are independent.

#### Qualities Admired By Men And Women

	Qualities most admired in a man:				Qualities most admired in a woman:			
	Women's opinions		Men's opinions		Women's opinions		Men's opinions	
	1980	1974	1980	1974	1980	1974	1980	1974
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Intelligence	62	66	65	66	57	57	55	55
Being sensitive to the feelings of others	51	51	30	36	50	52	39	38
A sense of humor	42	46	40	38	38	42	40	38
Gentleness	42	44	13	16	33	37	46	43
Self-control	29	37	39	47	32	41	27	37
Being able to express feelings and emotions	29	22	15	16	30	25	24	24
Willingness to compromise	26	21	16	18	22	21	20	25
Leadership ability	24	21	40	36	12	11	10	10
Independence	18	19	22	20	30	24	19	17
Frankness—speaking out on opinions	17	18	31	36	21	21	16	20
Competence	14	11	24	17	15	12	17	14
Sex appeal	9	6	3	2	5	5	31	26
Being competitive	4	3	12	7	6	4	7	4

QUESTION: Here is a list of different qualities people can have. Would you call off the 3 or 4 you most admire in a man and in a woman? (Respondent Received List)

#### C. Men: More Discriminating?

Research findings indicate that men tend to differentiate far more sharply between "masculine" and "feminine" qualities than women. Men, for example, tend not to look for gentleness (13%) and sensitivity (30%) in other men. They do not, furthermore, value highly (15%) the ability in men to express feelings and emotions. They do, however, look for gentleness (46%) and sensitivity (39%) in women. Women, on the other hand, tend to appreciate the same kinds of qualities in both men and women. Equal percentages of women admire sensitivity in both women (50%) and men (51%). One might conclude, therefore, that men today display a greater degree of sex bias towards women when it comes to evaluating qualities in the two sexes.

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## Chapter Two:

# Her Career

A key element in the movement towards equality for American women today is the trend to assume full-time jobs. Evidence suggests that this trend will continue into the foreseeable future, significantly affecting women's status in the working world and in the home.

A wide range of occupations, many of which were formerly within the male domain, are open to women today. However, while the status of women has become more equal to that of men in such areas as job opportunity, responsibility, and salary, women perceive discrimination against themselves when they attempt to rise in the organizational hierarchy.

In addition to economic necessity, many elements have contributed to motivating increasing numbers of women to enter the work force. Among these factors are the increased availability of day-care centers and the approval and encouragement of the male head of the household. In certain circumstances, however, the woman of 1980 would be ready to sacrifice her career in favor of that of her husband.

Working women see no inconsistency between maintaining a career and a marriage, but many are uncertain about the compatibility between a career and motherhood.

## I. Women on the job

More women are working on full-time jobs today than ever before, and the trend appears to be one that is building in strength. Women are getting more career-oriented and are seeking a broader selection of jobs than they ever did in the past.

### A. The Trend

Increasingly more women are intent on having both full-time careers and families, and do not see any conflict in maintaining both. This trend is so strong that, according to 83% of the women interviewed, it is very or fairly likely that by the year 2000 almost all women who are able will be working. More and more women, therefore, seem to be considering a career as another dimension, along with that of marriage and family, of a full and active life.

### B. The Full-Time Job: Today

Figures indicate that twice as many women, one out of three, are working today in full-time jobs as were similarly employed in 1970. Within this group, the greatest increase is among women from 30 to 39 years old: nearly three times as many (42%) hold full-time jobs, as opposed to ten years ago (15%). Among women in their 40's, 43% have full-time jobs, almost double the number in 1970 (23%). Among college-educated women, 45% now have full-time jobs, slightly less than double the number of those who worked full-time in 1970 (24%).

### C. The Full-Time Job: Tomorrow

It seems very likely that during the 80's women will continue to enter the full-time job market in increasing numbers.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of non-working women under 30 years of age plan to work in the future. More than three-fifths (62%) of the non-working women now in their 30's intend to get full-time jobs eventually. Among women in their 40's, nearly two-fifths (37%) of those not currently working plan to get jobs in the future.

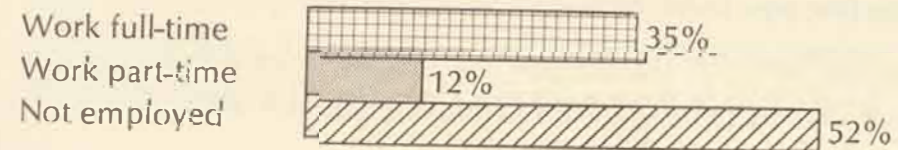
Education is the chief factor which differentiates between non-working women who intend to find jobs in the future and non-working women who prefer to remain at home. Among women with college degrees, nearly half (46%) plan to enter the work force. Among women who have finished high school, nearly two-fifths (38%) plan to work eventually. Among women, however, with less than a high school education, only one-fifth (20%) intend to work in the future.

### D. The Part-Time Job

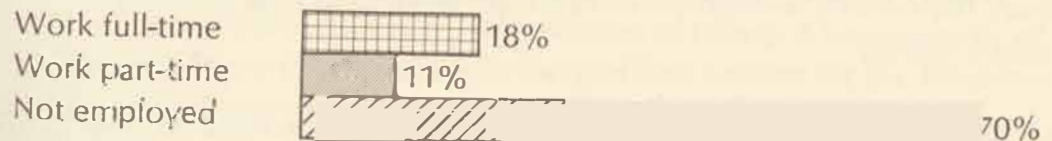
Part-time jobs continue to be less favored than full-time jobs by women who want to work. In 1980, only 12% of women work part-time. Nearly the same number, 11%, held part-time jobs in 1970.

## Employed Full-Time Or Part-Time

### TOTAL 1980



### TOTAL 1970



QUESTION: Are you at present employed—either full-time or part-time?

### Employed Full-Time Or Part-Time

	1980					1970				
	Total	18 to %	30 to %	40 to %	50 and over %	Total	18 to %	30 to %	40 to %	50 and over %
Work full-time	35	43	42	43	23	18	20	15	23	15
Work part-time	12	15	18	13	8	11	10	10	14	11
Not employed	52	42	41	44	70	71	70	75	63	4

QUESTION: Are you at present employed—either full-time or part-time?

### E. Career Orientation

In 1980 women are tending more and more to plan full-time careers instead of regarding their jobs as something temporary.

More working women today (45%) plan to make their jobs full-time careers than planned to do so in 1970 (39%). Particularly inclined toward full-time careers are employed women who have college degrees (56%) and those at the highest income level (54%).

By contrast, nearly half (47%) of the women interviewed regard their jobs as temporary. More than half (54%) of the employed women under 30 see their jobs as stopgaps.

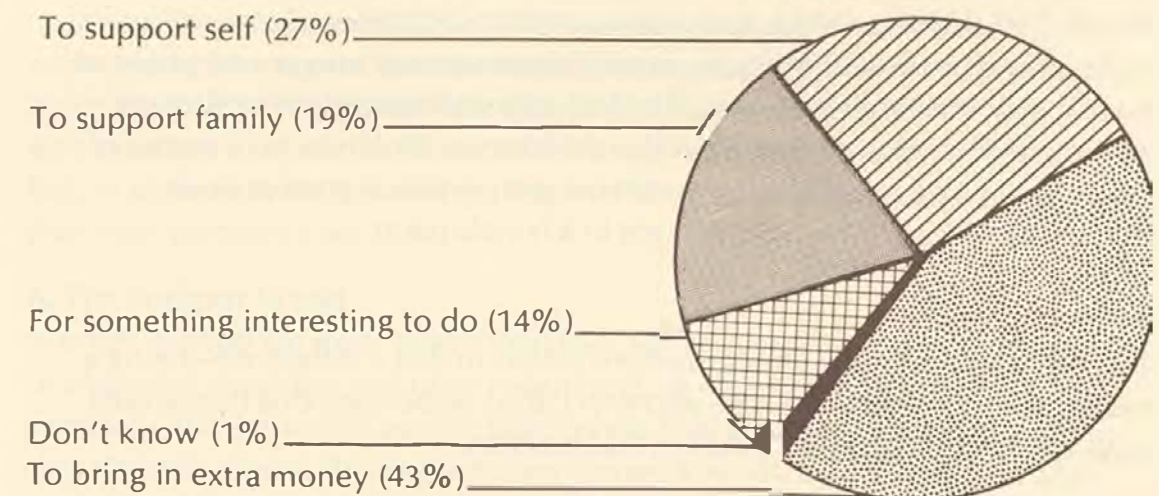
### F. Why Work?

A primary reason why women are increasingly tending to hold down full-time jobs is money.

More than two-fifths (43%) say they are working to bring in extra money, probably to supplement family income. The second most important reason, to more than a quarter (27%), is to support themselves. Third, named by nearly a fifth (19%), is to support their families.

A minority (14%) of women say they are working primarily because they want something interesting to do.

### Reason For Working-1980



QUESTION: Are you working primarily to support yourself, to support your family, to bring in some extra money, or for something interesting to do?

### G. Types of Jobs

More and more women in 1980 consider jobs once felt to be "masculine" to be perfectly appropriate for women as well. In many job areas, moreover, which were traditionally considered to be male preserves, women would have just as much confidence if a woman were doing the job.

#### President

With the election of John Kennedy in 1960, religion became less of a barrier to obtaining election to the United States Presidency. Now, in 1980, it seems that the barrier of sex is in the process of falling. A vast majority of women (78%) say they would vote for qualified women for the Presidency. A somewhat lesser majority of men (69%) agree.

#### Doctor, Lawyer

With regard to the professions, more than two-thirds of the women interviewed say that it would make no difference to them whether their physician or attorney were a woman or a man.

#### Mayor

Slightly more than two-thirds see no problem with women holding mayoral office.

### Airline Pilot

Nearly half (48%) consider it appropriate that there be female as well as male airline pilots—although an equal percentage say they would prefer to have a man in charge in the air. The lack of a widespread cultural image of female pilots may account for this preference. Or it may be a matter of physical strength. However, among younger women a good majority (64%) would have equal confidence in a female pilot.

### Police Officer

In a job where physical strength more clearly makes a difference—being a police officer—nearly six in ten women (58%) responded that they would have more confidence in a man in that position.

### More Confidence In A Man Or Woman In Certain Occupations-1980

	Answers of women			
	Man %	Woman %	No effect on confidence %	Don't know %
A doctor treating you for a serious injury in a hospital emergency room	26	5	69	1
Mayor of your community	26	4	69	1
A lawyer defending you in a suit brought against you	27	5	67	1
A pilot on a commercial jet airplane	48	1	48	3
A police officer	58	2	39	1

**QUESTION:** Women are entering all kinds of different fields of work these days. Here is a list of different occupations. In each case, and assuming you didn't know the person, would you please state if you would have more confidence in a man or woman in that situation, or wouldn't it have any effect on your confidence? (Respondent Received List)

## II. Climbing the Organizational Ladder

As they become more career-oriented, women are increasingly perceiving more sex discrimination in jobs. The majority of women say that there is discrimination against women in rising to executive positions in business, trying to obtain a top government job or top professional job. Men and women seem to agree that there is lack of equal opportunity at the top. But, in all areas except that of getting a college education, more women than men perceive a sex bias.

### A. The Business World

Women in 1980 are more aware than they were in 1970 of the difficulties of obtaining executive positions in business. A significant number (57%) perceives discrimination against them when they attempt to reach a leadership slot in business. Women who are currently working full-time and who might, therefore, be considered to be speaking from experience, agree in even larger numbers (65%). Most sensitive to discrimination in business are nearly three-quarters of the women in large cities (73%) (i.e., those with a population of one million or more).

### B. The Government

Perceptions of discrimination against women seeking top government posts are only slightly below those in the business world. Again, a majority (55%) of women say there is discrimination in this area. More than three-fifths (63%) of the women who now work full-time agree that there is sex discrimination in government. A large majority (69%) of women living in large cities are in accord.

### C. The Professions

More than half (52%) of the women interviewed say that there is sex discrimination against women who are seeking to establish successful careers as doctors, lawyers, teachers, or in other professional categories. More than three-fifths (62%) of women holding full-time jobs are in agreement, as are a majority (67%) of women who live in large urban areas.

### D. Skilled-Labor Jobs

Nearly half (48%) of all women thought that there was sex discrimination in getting skilled-labor jobs. In 1970, only 40% found discrimination in this area. Perceptions of sex discrimination on the job are increasing with respect to skilled-labor jobs, as they are in the professions, the government, and business.

## Discrimination Against Women

	1980		1970	
	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %
<b>Women are discriminated against in:</b>				
Obtaining executive positions in business	57	48	50	47
Obtaining top jobs in government	55	44	XX	XX
Obtaining top jobs in the professions	52	43	40	36
Obtaining loans, mortgages, charge accounts in their own names	51	43	XX	XX
Getting skilled-labor jobs	48	46	40	44
Being given leadership responsibility in groups with both men and women	45	36	39	40
Getting into graduate professional schools (medical schools, law schools, etc.)	27	24	XX	XX
Obtaining top jobs in the arts	20	14	21	16
Getting white-collar and clerical jobs	13	11	17	15
Getting a college education	7	7	11	7

XX = Not asked

QUESTION: Do you feel women are discriminated against in the following areas?

## E. Leadership

Women in 1980 continue the trend of increased perception of sex bias in situations where a group contains both men and women. In such cases, nearly half (45%) of women today, as opposed to 39% in 1970, perceive sex discrimination against giving women leadership positions in groups containing both sexes.

## F. On the Job Equality

Apart from obtaining leadership positions as executives where only one-third think they stand an equal chance with men, women who work are much more optimistic about equality in their own work.

With respect to promotion, 52% say they have an equal chance with male co-workers.

With respect to salary, 55% say their salary treatment is equal to that of their male colleagues.

With respect to responsibility, a majority (68%) think they have an equal chance to that of the men with whom they work.

In the general area of on-the-job equality, college-educated women are more convinced than other groups that they get equal treatment in all areas. Two-fifths (40%) think they have an equal chance with their male co-workers to reach executive level positions. Nearly three-fifths (59%) think they have an equal chance for promotions. More than three-fifths (63%) think their salaries are equal to those of their male colleagues. Nearly three-quarters (72%) think that their responsibilities are equal to those of their male co-workers.

## Equal Chance With Men For Working Women

1980

	Working women say:			Men say about working women		
	Equal chance	Not equal chance	Don't know	Equal chance	Not equal chance	Don't know
Salary	55	32	13	54	40	6
Responsibility	68	20	12	62	32	6
Promotion	52	33	15	49	42	9
Becoming an executive	34	47	20	42	48	10

**QUESTION:** Do you feel you stand an equal chance with the men you work with in the following areas?

### G. The Woman as Boss

Two-thirds of all working women (and men) today claim that it makes no difference to them whether they have a male or female boss. Among working women, this figure represents an increase from 1970, when only slightly more than half (53%) of this group said it made no difference to them.

Women at the lowest and highest educational levels are more likely to say that it makes no difference whether their boss is a man or a woman.

Slightly more than a quarter (28% of women and 26% of men) would rather work for a man. Among this group, the women say that a female boss is likely to be a harder taskmaster (32%), more petty (22%), and more emotional (16%) than her male counterpart. A male boss, they say, would be more thoughtful (19%) and would make them feel more comfortable (14%) than a woman boss.

Of those few today who prefer a woman as boss, men and women are about equal (3% and 5% respectively), but very much in the minority of the overall group. This group seems to feel that women are more understanding (39%), easier to get along with (37%), and more equitable (24%) as leaders or managers than are men.

## III. The Impact of Career on Family Life

Women today who are married and who work have so far been successful in avoiding any negative impact of their careers on their family lives. There is also a very strong tendency in this group to claim that their jobs and their families are wholly compatible.

In another career dimension, there is a strong disposition among working women to favor their husbands' career over their own, possibly reflecting a lingering stereotype among women of "the male provider," possibly reflecting his better income as a result of tradition or sex bias on the job.

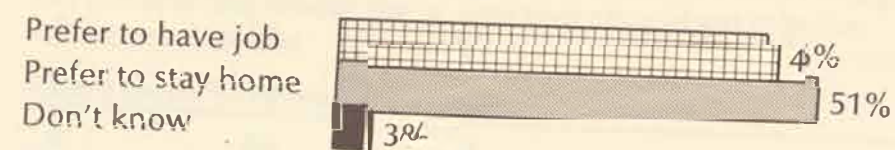
### A. Growing Away From Home

In 1980, nearly half (46%) of the women interviewed prefer taking a job to staying home. This percentage is up sharply from 1974, when only 35% preferred an outside job to homemaking.

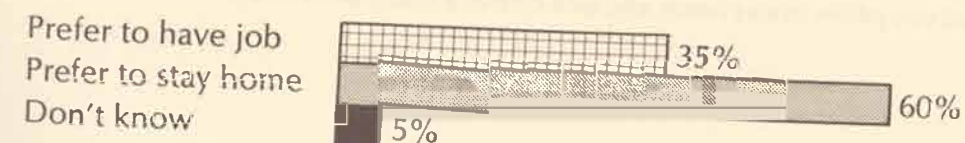
More than half (55%) of college-educated women would prefer an outside job, compared with about 2 out of 5 less well educated women. This finding indicates, once more, that education is an important factor in determining opinions of women about work.

### Preference To Job Versus Household Responsibilities

#### TOTAL WOMEN 1980



#### TOTAL WOMEN 1974



**QUESTION:** Now, if you were free to do either, would you prefer to have a job outside the home, or would you prefer to stay home and take care of a house and family?



**Preference To Job Versus Household Responsibilities**

	Prefer to have job	Prefer to stay home	Don't know
	%	%	%
<b>Total Women 1980</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>
Single	73	24	4
Married	41	55	3
Divorced/separated	63	34	3
Widowed	35	63	2
White	43	53	3
Black	67	31	2
18 to 29	57	40	4
30 to 39	46	51	4
40 to 49	50	47	3
50 and over	36	61	3
Non-high school graduate	39	59	2
High school graduate	43	54	3
College	55	40	5
Employed full-time	67	30	3
Employed part-time	53	42	5
Not employed	30	67	3
<b>1974</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5</b>

**QUESTION:** Now, if you were free to do either, would you prefer to have a job outside the home, or would you prefer to stay home and take care of a house and family?

**B. Male Priority**

Despite the emphasis women today are giving to jobs, more than three-quarters (77%) say a woman should seriously consider giving up her job if her husband had to relocate. A lower percentage of men (68%) agree that this self-sacrifice would be appropriate. A small minority of women (10%) think that the husband should turn down the possibility of career advancement through relocation in favor of the wife's job. An even smaller minority (4%) think that in case of relocation, husband and wife should live apart and see each other whenever they can. The majority of women today, therefore, would hold to the traditional view of the importance of the male breadwinner, and relocate with the husband for his career advancement.

**Relocation For Career Advancement-1980**

	Women %	Men %
Husband should turn down job and stay where they are so wife can continue with her job	10	18
Wife should quit her job, relocate with husband, and try to get another job in new place	77	68
Husband should take new job and move, wife should keep her job and stay where she is, and they should get together whenever they can	4	4
Don't know/No answer	9	11

**QUESTION:** Suppose both husband and wife work and the husband is offered a very good job in another city. Assuming no children, which one of these solutions do you think they should seriously consider? (Respondent Received List)

### C. Male Approval

Nearly nine out of ten working women today (87%) say that they have the approval of their spouses to pursue their jobs. A slightly higher percentage of men (89%) say they favor their wives' working.

### D. Working and Family Well-Being

There seems to be an uneasy consensus among working women today that their jobs are compatible with the well-being of their families. Most women see no great harm in being working wives, but many perceive problems with being working mothers. Many, however, see positive benefits in combining their different roles.

A majority (57%) say they are just as good wives as they would be had they not gone to work.

By a three-to-one margin (47% to 16%) working women say they are just as good mothers as they would be had they not gone to work.

By nearly equal margins (43% to 14%) they claim they make up for time lost with their children by improving the quality of the time they actually spend with them. By a slightly smaller ratio (49% to 18%) they claim that having jobs makes them more interesting to their husbands.

### How Women Feel About Working-1980 (Base: Working Women)

	Statement is:			
	True %	Not true %	Doesn't apply* %	Don't know %
We would have a hard time economically if I didn't work	57	31	9	3
I feel I would be a better wife if I didn't work	11	57	29	3
I feel I would be a better mother if I didn't work	16	47	34	4
I feel I am a more interesting person to my husband or mate because I work	49	18	29	4
I may spend less time with my children because I work, but I feel I give them as much as non-working mothers because of the way I spend my time with them	43	14	40	4
When I'm home I try to make up to my family for being away at work and as a result I rarely have any time for myself	30	36	30	4

\*Volunteered

**QUESTION:** Here are some statements working women have made about the way they feel about working. Would you read down the list and for each one state whether it is or would be true of you, or not? (Response Received List)

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### E. The Price

Given the double demands of upholding the responsibilities of a career and a family, it would seem likely that a price of one kind or another would have to be paid. A sizeable minority (30%) agree: the price comes in terms of not having enough personal time for oneself as a working wife and mother.

A larger minority (36%), however, claim that they do get enough time for themselves as working wives and mothers.

### F. Day-Care

Women are strongly in favor of setting up more day-care centers where women with children could leave their children while they are on the job. In a major shift of opinion from a decade ago, three-quarters of the women (75%) and two-thirds of the men (66%) today said that they would favor the establishment of additional day-care centers. By contrast, in 1970, 63% of women and less than half (49%) of men favored an increase in day-care facilities.

More day-care centers could have an important impact on mothers under 30 who are not now working, nearly half (44%) of whom said that they would probably look for jobs if day-care facilities were available to them.

Reliable day-care facilities would also help currently unemployed black women with children, 69% of whom said that they would certainly or probably look for jobs if day-care were available. Non-working urban mothers (50%) and those with family incomes below \$7,000 (66%) were in agreement with this opinion.

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## Chapter Three:

# The Family

The traditional female roles of wife and mother have begun to change significantly. Support for divorce as a solution to an unsuccessful marriage has also grown stronger.

As might be expected, however, many traditional family values continue to endure. While changes are certainly occurring in this area, they do not seem to be in the process of effecting a rapid or radical transformation of the American family.

## I. Marriage

There is a strong shift in the interpretation of the meaning of marriage. Although traditional beliefs of the components of a good marriage remain fairly constant, the role of the man in the household is beginning to undergo some significant changes, as women begin devoting more time to their careers and hence, less to their homes. Concern was voiced by almost two-thirds of both women and men that the institution of marriage will be weakened because of the new morality.

### A. Marriage: The New Mutuality

Marriage continues to be overwhelmingly favored as a way of life, with nearly unanimous support (94%) among women.

There has, however, been a marked shift in the understanding of the nature of the marital relationship. A majority of women in 1980 (52%) perceive marriage as a responsibility to be equally shared by both partners, with both husband and wife earning salaries and sharing family and household responsibility. Nearly half of men (49%) are in agreement. A sizeable majority of younger women (66%) and a roughly similar number of college-educated women uphold the new interpretation of the marital relationship.

Six years ago, women who understood marriage as involving substantially similar roles were in the minority (46%).

Those, on the other hand, who continue to support the traditional concept of marriage find themselves in an ever-diminishing minority (42%), down 8 points since 1974. An equal minority of men (42%) agree that the traditional understanding of marriage is best.

While marriage, either in its redefined or traditional forms, continues to provide the ideal lifestyle for the majority, this ideal is not fully realized. Two-thirds of the women interviewed are married and living with their husbands; the vast majority (nearly 80%) are in the 30-to-50 age group.

## What Would Be The Most Satisfying And Interesting Way of Life

	1980					1974		
	Total Women	Women				Total Men	Total women	Total men
		18 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
A traditional marriage with the husband assuming the responsibility for providing for the family and the wife running the house and taking care of the children	42	27	35	45	56	42	50	48
A marriage where husband and wife share responsibilities more--both work, both share homemaking and child responsibilities	52	66	61	49	38	49	46	44
Living with someone of the opposite sex, but not marrying	2	3	1	2	*	4	1	3
Remaining single and living alone	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Remaining single and living with others of the same sex	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	*
Living in a big family of people with similar interests in which some of the people are married and some are not	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
None, don't know	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2

\*Less than .05%  
—No response

**QUESTION:** In today's society there are many different lifestyles, and some that are acceptable today that weren't in the past. Regardless of what you may have done or plan to do with your life, and thinking just of what would give you personally the most satisfying and interesting life, which one of these different ways of life do you think would be the best as a way of life? (Respondent Received List)

## B. Reasons for Getting Married

Although today the interpretation of the meaning of the marital relationship has changed, the motives for getting married remain the traditional ones.

### Love

The vast majority of women (85%) say that a primary reason for entering a marriage is love. Slightly more than half (53%) claim that a major reason to get married is a liking for a particular person and a desire to live with him.

### Children

Less than half (43%) state that a primary reason for marriage is having children.

### Security

A cluster of minority opinions about the primary reasons for getting married revolves around issues related to personal security.

Slightly more than one out of five women says that marriage provides her with an easier, more comfortable life, especially when both partners pool their incomes. One out of five says life in a family is better than life as a single person. Women over 40 especially appreciate family life as an important motive for getting married. Less than a fifth (17%) of all women seek economic security in marriage, while 14% see marriage as a hedge against loneliness. Men tend to be as concerned about loneliness as women. However, they place less importance on financial security (7%). Older women, more likely to be widowed, with their children grown and away, tend to emphasize the importance of marriage in combatting the problems of loneliness.

### Sex

A small minority of women (14%) look to marriage for providing a satisfactory sexual relationship. Men tend to place more emphasis on marital sex. Younger women in the respondent group, consistent with the realities of age, emphasize the sexual aspect in marriage (17%) more than other women do, but not as much as younger men do (24%).

## Most Important Reasons For Marrying

	1980	
	Women say %	Men say %
Being in love	85	82
Because you like and want to be with a particular person	53	52
To have children	43	40
Because the way of life in a family is better than the life you have living on your own	22	22
Because you can share responsibilities, income, etc., and have an easier, more comfortable life	20	22
For economic security	17	7
For a satisfactory sexual relationship	14	20
To have somebody around so you won't be lonely	14	16
Because married couples can have a better social life than single people	6	6
Because you get left out of a lot of things if you're not married	2	1
Don't know	1	1

**QUESTION:** People marry for different reasons. Here is a list of some of them. (Respondent Received List) Would you read down that list and call off the 2 or 3 that you consider the most important reasons for marrying?

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### C. Components of a Good Marriage

Three shifts in opinion over the past six years have altered the consensus on what makes a successful marriage.

#### Sex

In all age groups, women in 1980 do not perceive sex as being as important a component of a good marriage as they did in 1974. In that year, more than three-fourths (77%) claimed that sex was important, while today that figure has fallen 9 points to 68%. Whether this implies less importance to sex among women, more taking it for granted, or the feeling that marriage is no longer a requisite for sex was not explored. Among men, however, there has been no corresponding shift. In 1980, as in 1974, nearly three-fourths of men say that sex is an important factor in a mutually satisfying marital relationship.

#### Money

In another shift, a majority (57%) of women in 1980 say that financial security is one of the characteristics of a good marriage. Six years ago, about half (49%) made the same claim. Apparently, inflation and the continuing threat of recession have made a marked impression on the marital relationships of many Americans.

#### Children

In a third shift in the consensus, a minority of women today (46%) claim that having children is one of the primary factors in a good marriage. Six years ago, about half of all women (51%) claimed that children were primary in the marital relationship.

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### *Love, Communication, Faithfulness, and Humor*

Apart from these shifts in opinion, the consensus as to what makes a good marriage remains pretty much the same in 1980 as it was in 1974. The large majority of women (89%) and of men (87%) say that one of the most important factors in a healthy marriage is "being in love." Another large majority of women (84%) and of men (79%) say that mutual communication and discussion of thoughts and feelings is of primary importance. Nearly four out of five women (79%) and 72% of men claim that sexual fidelity is essential to a healthy marriage, while nearly three out of four women (74%) and 70% of men maintain the importance of having a sense of humor in keeping a marriage mutually satisfying. While communication and sexual fidelity are important to men, they are even more important to women.

Seven out of ten women (71%) and men (73%) agree that it is important to keep romance alive in the marriage relationship, while an equivalent number of women (71%) state that it is also important to be in agreement on how to raise children. Fewer men (63%) than women consider agreement on childrearing to be an important aspect of marriage.

Nearly two-thirds of women (64%) and men (62%) say that it is important for husbands and wives to share the same lifestyles, enjoy the same activities, and like the same friends. A similar number of women (63%) and fewer men (59%) say that each spouse should understand and appreciate what the other does every day.

**Things Considered "Very Important" To A Good Marriage**

	1980		1974	
	Women say	Men say	Women say	Men say
	%	%	%	%
Being in love	89	87	90	80
Being able to talk together about your feelings	84	79	88	83
Sexual fidelity on the part of spouse	79	72	79	70
Both being able to see the humorous side of things	74	70	78	70
Having similar ideas on how to raise children	71	63	74	64
Keeping romance alive	71	73	71	66
Having a good sexual relationship	68	73	77	73
Having similar ideas on how to handle money	68	63	68	61
Liking the same kind of life, activities and friends	64	62	68	64
Your spouse having an understanding of what it is you do every day (your work around the house or your job, your outside interests, your abilities, etc.)	63	59	62	52
Financial security	57	58	49	49
Having children	46	43	51	51
Having similar backgrounds	27	25	28	23

**QUESTION:** Here is a list of some different things, and for each one, state how important you think it is to a good marriage? (Respondent Received List)

**D. Causes of Friction**

There are three major causes of friction in a marriage, although there was no overwhelming consensus on any of the three. Nearly one out of three women (30%) mentioned money and its uses as a source of disagreement. More than one out of five (22%) claimed that a major cause of conflict between husband and wife was disagreement about how to deal with the children. Women with children under 18 years of age, and women in their 30's and 40's put special emphasis on this problem.

Surprisingly, more than one out of five (21%) claim that watching television was a major cause of friction between themselves and their husbands, suggesting that the causes of friction are not all that severe.

Less frequently mentioned sources of divisiveness were disagreements over leisure activities (14%), in-laws (14%), and differences of opinion about political questions (10%).

Slightly more than one out of twenty (7%) said that sex was a source of difficulty in their marital relationship.

The women whose marriages seem to be most trouble-free appear to be those over 50 years of age. Among this group, 42% could think of absolutely no subject of controversy in their marriage.

### Things People Frequently Disagree On With Spouse - 1980

	Answers of Women					Answers of men
	Total	18 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
How to spend money	30	37	34	37	18	27
How to deal with the children	22	19	32	34	12	18
Watching television	21	23	21	16	20	16
What to do with leisure time	14	18	15	11	11	17
In-laws	14	24	14	11	7	11
Politics	10	8	9	12	13	8
How to spend vacations	8	6	10	9	9	11
Sexual relations	7	9	9	7	4	7
None	30	24	22	26	42	35
Don't know	3	3	2	3	4	4

QUESTION: Which of these things, if any, do you find you and your husband or mate frequently disagreeing on these days? (Respondent Received List)

#### E. Men Helping at Home

A significant percentage of men are quite willing to help out with areas of housework which were once traditionally assigned to women. Of this group, college-educated men are most likely to help their wives with the household tasks.

More than three-quarters go shopping sometimes for the family groceries. Nearly seven out of ten (69%) help with cleaning the house. More than two-thirds (65%) do the dishes at times, while nearly two-thirds (63%) sometimes or frequently help cook meals.

A minority, though a sizeable one (46%), help with minding the children, while a somewhat smaller minority (41%) frequently or sometimes does the laundry. While many men will mind the children, few will mend the clothes (22%).

### How Often Men Do Household Chores - 1980

Base: Men Only

	Fre- quently	Some- times	Rarely	Never	Doesn't apply**	Don't know
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Help with small repairs around the house	75	19	2	2	1	1
Carry out the garbage	66	23	6	4	*	1
Mow the lawn	58	13	6	9	13	1
Help with the grocery shopping	45	31	12	11	1	1
Keep your room clean	33	30	15	21	*	1
Wash or dry the dishes	32	33	18	16	1	1
Help clean the house (vacuum, sweep, dust, etc.)	29	40	19	11	*	1
Help with the cooking	29	34	17	19	—	1
Help take care of the children	28	18	3	3	46	1
Make your bed	26	28	20	25	—	1
Do your own laundry	22	19	20	37	—	1
Mend your clothes	10	12	17	60	*	1

—No response

\*Less than .05%

\*\*Volunteered

QUESTION: I'm going to name some household chores, and for each one would you tell me whether it is something you do frequently, sometimes, rarely or never.



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### F. The Male Homemaker

With so many women leaving home for a career, it is not surprising that there has been a shift in opinion regarding men who choose to take charge of the household instead of earning a salary.

In 1980, two out of five women and an equal number of men say that they would *not* lose respect for a male homemaker. By contrast, a roughly similar number of women (41%) claim that they *would* lose respect for a male homemaker.

Ten years ago, by contrast, only one out of eight women and nearly one out of five men said that they would not lose respect for a male homemaker, while a rather strong 68% of women and 58% of men said they would definitely have less respect for a male homemaker.

The strongest resistance to the idea of a man taking care of the home comes from women in lower income groups and lower educational levels. Majorities (52% and 57% respectively) say that they would have less respect for a male homemaker.

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### G. The New Morality

The more relaxed attitude towards traditional morality, particularly with regard to human sexuality, has had a strong impact on contemporary American culture and society. Women in 1980 have rather clear and not very favorable opinions about the impact of this "new morality" on the institution of marriage.

Nearly seven out of ten women today (68%) believe that the institution of marriage has weakened over the past ten years, and a nearly equivalent number (65%) claim that the new morality is one of the sources of this weakness. A large majority of women (74%) say that the new morality does not make for better marriages. Nearly six out of ten women (59%) believe that the new morality is in the process of undermining the moral health of America.

The majority of women in 1980 are, therefore, inclined to uphold traditional standards when it comes to judging sexual conduct. Nearly six out of ten (58%) affirm that the new morality does not help people make better choices of a marriage partner. A nearly equivalent number (55%) say that the new morality doesn't keep people any more honest about their relationships than the traditional morality. A majority of 54% maintain that premarital sex is immoral, whatever the new morality might say.

By contrast, six out of ten single women (61%) and nearly the same number of separated or divorced women (57%) maintain that premarital sex is not necessarily immoral. A significant minority of single women, moreover, claim that the new morality makes for more honest relationships (48%), better marital choices (48%), and, ultimately, better marriages (40%).

Whatever its pro's and con's, the new morality, in the opinion of most women, will be around for the foreseeable future. More than three-quarters of women today (77%) believe that more people will be living together outside of marriage in the future. And six out of ten women believe that more people will stay single, as opposed to five out of ten only six years ago.

## Effects Of The New Morality

	1980		Don't know %
	Agree %	Disagree %	
It will make for better, more successful marriages	18	74	9
People will make better choices of marriage partners	30	58	12
Couples will have more honest relationships with each other	34	55	11
More people will decide to live together without marrying	77	18	6
More people will decide to stay single	62	29	9
The institution of marriage will be weakened	65	29	6
The country's morals will break down	59	33	9

**QUESTION:** There is much talk today about the new morality. Many young people believe in and practice sexual freedom, and there is a good deal of speculation as to the effects of this. I'm going to read you some statements that have been made about the effects of the new morality, and for each one, would you tell me whether you tend to agree or disagree with it?

## II. Motherhood

Fundamental attitudes towards motherhood in 1980 have changed, just as have basic attitudes towards marriage.

### A. Children

More than four out of five women today (82%) say that children are not essential for a full and happy marriage. Women with less education and women over fifty years of age are more likely to disagree.

### B. Childbearing Age

Women today believe that the ideal childbearing age is 24. College-educated women would add a year; men would subtract one.

### C. How Many Children?

A third of women today have three or more children, more than a fourth (27%) have two children, while 17% have one child. Nearly a quarter (24%) have no children, representing an increase of four percentage points over 1974. This increase may indicate a tendency among women to remain single longer, and to have children at a later age than was formerly the average case—or, in some cases, not to have children at all.

Today, the majority of women (51%) favor having two children. More than three out of five (62%) women under thirty years of age hold this opinion. These figures compared with those of the past four decades, reveal an increasing preference for having small families. In 1941, and even a decade later, in 1952, one-quarter of women interviewed claimed that the ideal number of children per family was two. Slightly more than a quarter at both times favored having four children.

### Ideal Family Size—A Husband And Wife And How Many Children

	1980		1974		1952		1941	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
One	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	1
Two	51	51	45	48	25	30	27	29
Three	23	24	22	23	27	30	23	26
Four	15	11	17	11	31	24	28	20
Five	2	2	3	3	5	5	5	7
Six or more	2	2	4	3	6	6	8	8
Don't know	3	5	5	8	3	3	5	8

1941 and 1952 sources: American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup)

**QUESTION:** What is the ideal family size—a husband and wife and how many children?

#### D. Unmarried Parents

If marriage does not necessarily require children, is the reverse also true: do children necessarily require a marriage? Six out of ten women today respond affirmatively. Adults who have children ought to be married. When it comes to shotgun weddings, however, seven out of ten women are opposed to the concept of forced marriage when there is a child on the way.

While a majority of women in 1980 disapprove of single, unmarried parents, more than a third (37%) can see no reason why single, unmarried women should not have children. This figure represents a six-point rise from 1974. Among the 1980 group, more than half (55%) of single women approve of single, unmarried parents.

When it comes to matters of a single parent being able to adopt children, majority opposition eases. One parent, apparently, seems to be a better alternative than no parents. More than half (56%) of the respondent group approve of singles adopting children—a slight rise of three points over 1974.

#### E. Abortion

The large majority of women today (76%) say that abortion, where legally permitted, is a question to be decided between the woman and her physician.

Almost half (49%) say that currently-standing abortion laws should be allowed to remain, while 37% say that such laws should be repealed.

Two out of five women today (42%) would deny the father's right to veto an abortion, while nearly the same number (41%) would approve. Nearly half (48%) of the men questioned would uphold the male parent's veto prerogative.

## Attitudes Towards Sexual Standards And Behavior

	1980						1974	
	Women			Men			Women	Men
	Dis- Agree	Not agree	Not sure	Dis- Agree	Not agree	Not sure	Agree	Agree
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A couple who are having a child out of wedlock should marry for the sake of the child even though they don't want to	19	71	9	24	66	10	15	22
It should be legal for adults to have children without getting married	32	58	10	34	55	11	24	28
There is no reason why single men or women shouldn't adopt children and raise them alone if they want to	56	36	7	54	38	8	53	49
There is no reason why single women shouldn't have children and raise them if they want to	37	55	7	41	51	8	31	35
Laws making abortions legal should be repealed	37	49	14	35	52	13	36	31
Where abortions are legal, the decision about an abortion should be left up to the woman and her doctor	76	15	9	70	20	10	74	70
Where abortions are legal, the father should have the right of veto	41	42	17	48	36	15	NOT ASKED	

QUESTION: Do you tend to agree or disagree with the following statements about sexual standards and behavior?

## F. The Role of Children at Home

As is the case with adults, sexual stereotypes applied to children have become sharply reduced since 1974.

In the opinion of four out of five women today, boys should be as responsible for doing laundry as girls. Six years ago, only three out of five women would have agreed.

With respect to the traditional male role of mowing the lawn, seven out of ten women today think that girls should be as responsible as boys. Six years ago, only slightly more than five out of ten (54%) would have agreed.

When it comes to the traditional feminine task of mending clothes, a good majority of women (56%) think that boys should be held as responsible as girls. Six years ago, only 39% agreed.

Differentiation between boys and girls in traditional household tasks is clearly down. These findings are particularly interesting, as they indicate a future in which men and women will share tasks more freely, without any sexual stigma being attached to one job or another. In the future, people will tend less to define masculinity and femininity by what kinds of work people do.

### Which Household Chores Should Boys, Girls, Or Both Do

	1980				1974		
	Women			Men	Women	Men	
	Boys only	Girls only	Either boys or girls	Don't know	Either boys or girls	Either boys or girls	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Keep their own rooms clean	*	2	97	1	95	94	95
Make their beds	*	5	94	1	90	90	89
Wash or dry the dishes	*	9	90	1	86	84	79
Help with the grocery shopping	*	11	87	2	81	78	74
Help clean the house	*	13	86	1	81	74	71
Carry out the garbage	18	*	81	1	72	69	60
Do their own laundry	—	16	80	4	74	61	59
Help with the cooking	*	22	76	2	68	63	53
Help with small repairs around the house	25	*	73	2	60	60	47
Mow the lawn	29	*	70	1	56	54	40
Mend their clothes	*	39	56	5	50	39	36

\*Less than .05%  
—No response

QUESTION: Now I'm going to name some household chores that children might be expected to do, and for each one would you tell me whether it is something only boys should be asked to do, or something only girls should be asked to do, or something either boys or girls should be asked to do?

### III. Divorce

Women in 1980 consider divorce, as a solution to an unsuccessful marriage, more favorably than women did a decade earlier. With respect to alimony, the traditional accompaniment to divorce, women's attitudes have changed little. A majority oppose it in cases where a woman has or can earn a reasonable income. Also, opinions about the custody of children have tended to remain the same.

#### A. Acceptability of Divorce

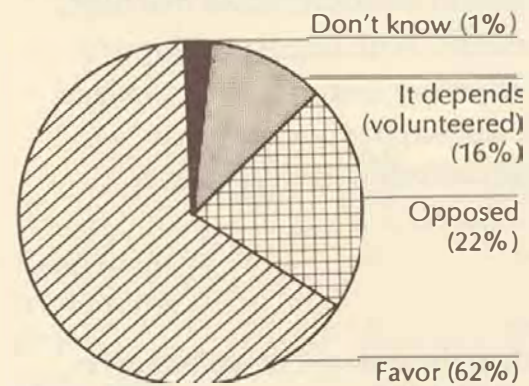
Since 1970, there has been a marked growth in the number of women who regard divorce as an acceptable solution to a difficult and unhappy marriage. In 1970, only 52% found divorce an acceptable solution; today 62% of women believe that divorce is an acceptable way to solve an unsuccessful marriage.

On the other hand, *opposition* to divorce has tended to remain the same, with 20% of women in 1970 opposing and 22% of women today opposing the legal dissolution of marriages.

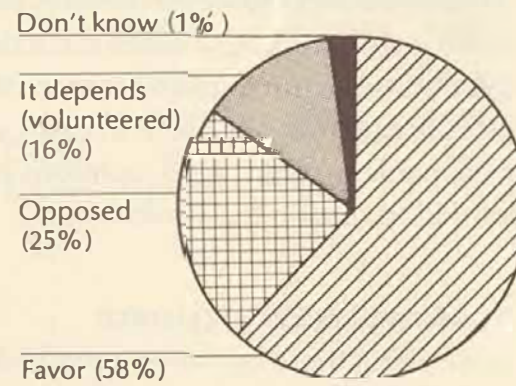
Curiously, a higher percentage of young women today (26%) are more opposed to divorce than are older women (20%). One might explain these findings as a reaction on the part of many young women to the large number of divorces occurring today among both their parents' generation and their contemporaries.

## Divorce As A Solution For An Unsuccessful Marriage

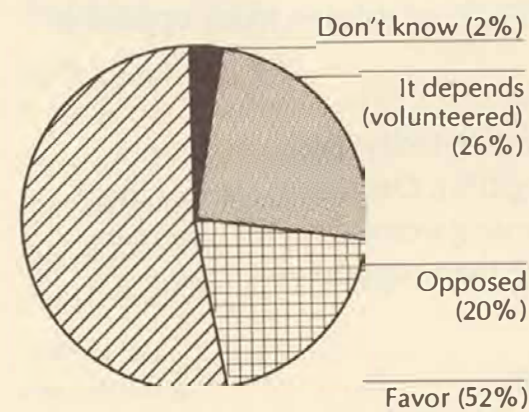
### 1980 WOMEN



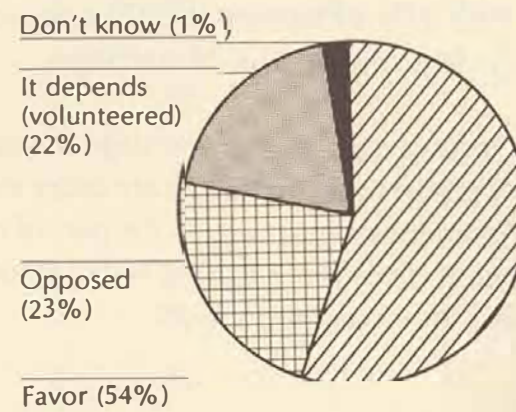
### 1980 MEN



### 1970 WOMEN



### 1970 MEN



QUESTION: If a marriage isn't working, do you favor or oppose divorce as a solution?

### B. Alimony

Women today tend to disapprove of alimony if a woman has an income of her own. Three out of five women (59%) take this position.

Older women, women with lower incomes, and separated or divorced women tend to be most in favor of alimony. Three out of ten separated or divorced women support the concept of alimony, while only about one out

of six college-educated women, women with higher incomes, and women under thirty years of age think that alimony is appropriate.

In a continuing shift of opinion, fewer men disapprove of alimony today than disapproved a decade ago. In 1970, a full three-quarters (76%) of men interviewed disapproved of alimony. In 1974, the percentage went down to 72%. Today, 69% disapprove of alimony. In principle, therefore, alimony for a working divorcée seems to be becoming increasingly more acceptable to the American male.

With respect to a woman's paying alimony to a man, more than half of women today (51%) say that this is entirely inappropriate under any circumstances. Nearly two out of five (39%), however, are somewhat more lenient, and say that in some cases the man should receive alimony. College-educated women and those in upper income brackets are more receptive to the idea of alimony for men (50%).

Not surprisingly, three out of five (60%) divorced and separated women disapprove of the concept of paying alimony to a man.

### Alimony For A Woman Earning A Reasonable Income

	1980		1974		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Favor alimony	20	12	19	12	18	8
Oppose alimony	59	69	66	72	62	76
It depends (volunteered)	19	18	10	11	19	14
Don't know	2	2	5	5	1	2

QUESTION: If a divorced woman has or can earn a reasonable income, do you think she should receive alimony or not?

### C. Palimony

Despite recent press coverage, palimony—being legally required to provide financial remuneration to a person with whom one has been living out of wedlock—was opposed by nearly two-thirds (64%) of women today and more than two-thirds (68%) of men.

Fewer divorced and separated women (53%) are against palimony, presumably because they can more easily empathize with the woman's position.

### D. Custody

Opinions regarding the custody of children have tended to remain unchanged since 1974.

The majority of women today (57%) believe that both mother and father should be given equal consideration by the court. A minority of 22% think that the mother should automatically be granted custody of the children. An even smaller minority (16%) believe that the choice should be left to the children themselves.

Two-thirds of both women and men think that even if the divorced mother has her own income, the divorced father should provide partial support for the offspring. Seven out of ten of both young and college-educated women agree with this opinion.

Three out of ten women (30%) believe that divorced husbands should pay full support for child maintenance. Two out of five women in lower income brackets agree.

### Custody Of The Child

	1980		1970	
	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %
Mother should automatically get custody of all children	22	16	24	18
Mother should automatically get girls, father should get boys	1	2	1	4
Mother and father should be equally considered for custody of any of the children and the decision made according to the circumstances	57	55	56	55
If old enough, the children should choose which parent they want to go with	16	20	15	19
Father should automatically get custody of all children	*	1	*	*
Don't know	3	6	4	4

\*Less than .05%

**QUESTION:** When a couple with children get a divorce, the question arises as to which parent should get custody. Assuming that both parents could be described as "fit parents," which one of these statements best expresses how you feel custody should be decided? (Respondent Received List)

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**Child Support By Father If Mother Has Custody And Reasonable Income**

	1980		1970	
	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %
<b>Father should provide:</b>				
Full support	30	27	31	24
Partial support	66	65	64	67
No support	2	5	3	5
Don't know	2	4	3	4

**QUESTION:** If a mother has custody of the children, and has or can earn a reasonable income, do you think the father should be required to provide full financial support for the children, or partial support, or no support?

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**Chapter Four:**

## Of Personal Interest

The woman of today who combines the responsibilities of a career and a family has little time of her own. Whatever time she does manage for herself is devoted to a range of social, cultural, and other activities. She also sets some of this time aside for physical exercise.

She has occasion to reflect on some of her particular social concerns, whether they bear on her own personal life, the life of her family, or on the society around her.

Consistent with her rising independence and increased tendency to work, she has a markedly increased set of assets, a new financial wherewithal in her own right.

She also takes the time to shop. In shopping for clothing her reasons for buying what she buys and the qualities she looks for in making a purchase are quite particular.



## I. Leisure Time

The problem for the women of 1980 when it comes to leisure time is not deciding how to use it, but how to get it in the first place. More than two out of five say they manage to get about enough leisure time. An equivalent number (43%) say that they do not get enough leisure time—compared with 50% of men who also say they do not get enough time to themselves.

Most likely to have trouble being able to obtain leisure time for themselves are women with full-time jobs (60%); a nearly equivalent number of women in their 30's; well over half (55%) of college-educated women; and slightly more than half (52%) of women under 30 years of age.

Only 13% of women today say that they have more leisure time than they know what to do with. Women 50 years of age and older are more inclined to feel this way (20%).

Women today spend their hard-won leisure time in a variety of social, cultural, and other activities.

## Things Frequently Done In Leisure Time - 1980

	Answers of Women	Answers of Men
	Total %	Total %
Watch television	63	71
Visit with friends	62	58
Read	54	43
Go shopping	54	25
Cook	53	13
Spend time with your children	49	41
Spend time with your husband/wife	47	50
Listen to music	43	37
Spend time by yourself	39	26
Garden or work in the yard	32	47
Work with houseplants	31	8
Sew	29	1
Do needlework (knitting, needlepoint, macrame, etc.)	29	1
Do something in connection with a hobby	21	28
Go out to a movie	19	26
Play cards	16	18
Engage in some sports activity (tennis, golf, etc.)	15	31
Take additional education courses	14	12
Do volunteer work	14	10
Go out to watch a sports event	12	32
Do repairs around the house (Carpentry, electrical repairs, etc.)	11	40
Go to museums	7	7

QUESTION: When you have free time, which of these things do you frequently do?  
(Respondent Received List)

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### A. Social, Family and Other Leisure Activities

Two out of three married women (68%) frequently spend part of their leisure time with their husbands. The same number of women in their 30's frequently spend leisure time with their children. Three out of every five women spend some leisure time visiting with friends. The most socially oriented are women under 30 years of age, 70% of whom spend leisure time visiting friends.

The other popular leisure activities among women today are watching television and reading.

### B. Cultural Activities

#### Television

Over three out of every five women today watch television frequently. Nearly seven out of ten women 50 years of age and older watch television frequently. Research findings indicate, however, that men are more likely to be frequent television viewers than women.

The average woman watches just under three hours of television daily (2 hours, 55 minutes).

A small minority group of 14% watches television for five hours or more a day. Women who are relatively less-educated are heavier watchers. Only one in five (22%) watches five hours or more a day.

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### Reading

More than half of women today spend some of their leisure time reading. By contrast, 43% of men read during their leisure time. College-educated women are more likely to read (68%) than other women.

It should be noted that women spend only about a third the time reading that they spend watching television.

The average woman reader spends about one hour a day reading. This group breaks down rather equally into thirds. One out of three women readers spend less than an hour a day reading: this is true of half of the women who are less well educated. One-third of women readers spend about an hour a day reading. One-third spend more than an hour a day reading: predictably, more college-educated women (one-half) are in this hour-plus group.

Women readers are interested in a broad spectrum of printed materials.

The greatest number, four out of five, read daily or Sunday newspapers. Other types of reading material are considerably less popular with women readers.

Slightly more than two out of five (42%) read women's magazines. More than one out of four (28%) read novels. A nearly equivalent number (25%) read news magazines. One out of five read national weekly newspapers (e.g., *Star*, *Midnight Globe*, *Enquirer*). A nearly equivalent number (18%) read non-fiction. Equal numbers read hobby-related materials (16%) and materials related to education (15%).

By contrast, men read more news magazines and more educational matter than women.

Nearly one out of four women (23%) with full-time jobs spend time reading magazines and books related to their careers.

### Things Read Yesterday And In Past Week-1980

	Answers of women			Answers of Men
	Total past week	Yesterday	Past week	Total past week
	%	%	%	%
A daily or Sunday newspaper	80	70	10	84
A woman's magazine (Cosmopolitan, Ms., Ladies' Home Journal, etc.)	42	20	22	5
A novel	28	17	11	15
A news magazine (Time, Newsweek, U.S. News & World Report, etc.)	25	13	12	38
A magazine about fashions, cooking or decorating	24	11	13	4
A weekly newspaper (Enquirer, Star, Midnight Globe, etc.)	20	10	10	20
A non-fiction book or biography	18	9	9	16
A book or magazine having to do with a special hobby	16	9	7	25
A book or magazine having to do with something you're studying	15	10	5	21
A book or magazine having to do with your job	12	7	5	27

**QUESTION:** Which of these things, if any, did you happen to read yesterday? (Respondent Received List) Are there any other things on that list that you read in the past week?

### Cooking

More than half of women today spend some of their leisure time cooking.

#### •Gourmet Cooking

Gourmet cooking is an occasional thing among a relatively small group of women. One out of four say that they will sometimes cook gourmet meals, while a small minority (6%) say that they frequently like to prepare gourmet meals. Gourmet cooking is most popular among college-educated women and women with incomes of \$25,000 and over (nearly two out of five, in each case).

#### •Frozen Dinners

Findings reveal that despite the small amount of time women have to themselves, the majority never or rarely use frozen dinners. Slightly more than one out of five (22%) admit to occasionally using frozen dinners. Only a small minority of 8% use frozen dinners—which are most popular among single women, 17% of whom use them frequently.

#### •Baking

More women say they bake from scratch (37% frequently, 34% occasionally). Two in five (41%) occasionally use a mix and about one-quarter (26%) frequently bake using prepackaged mixes.

### Music

Slightly more than four out of ten women today (43%) listen to music. A majority (53%) of women under thirty spend part of their leisure time listening to music.

### Movies

Only one in five women today go to the movies often. More than one out of three women under 30 years of age spend part of their leisure time at the movies.

### Museums

Attendance at museum exhibits is the least popular cultural activity asked about among women today. Only 7% say they frequently visit museums during their leisure time.

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### C. Miscellaneous Leisure Activities

Apart from social and cultural activities, women today spend some of their leisure time engaged in a wide range of other kinds of recreation.

One in three sometimes works in her garden, or with houseplants.

Nearly the same number spends some time on sewing or needlework.

Women 50 years of age or older are most inclined to spend time both working with plants and doing sewing and needlework.

One woman in six spends some of her free time playing cards.

One woman in seven does volunteer work. College-educated women and women 50 years of age and older tend to do more volunteer work than others.

One woman in eight spends some of her free time attending sports events, although men are more likely than women to use their leisure time in this way.

One woman in nine spends time doing repair work around the house. Here again, men are more likely to use their free hours doing this kind of work.

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## II. Exercise

Although the woman of 1980 is only moderately active in engaging in physical exercise, the range of sports in which she involves herself is very broad.

### A. How Much Exercise

One out of every five women today (as opposed to 30% of men) says that she is a very active participant in some form of physical exercise. Some groups of women tend to be more active than average: a quarter under 40 years of age, and roughly equivalent numbers of those living in the South, in medium-sized cities, holding full-time jobs, and having a college education say they are very active physically.

More than two out of five women claim to be moderately active in some form of exercise.

Nearly the same number (38%) say that they are not very active at all. The least active are women 50 years of age and over and women whose income is under \$7,000 per year.

Women living in the Northeast tend to be less active: nearly half (48%) are not regular participants in any form of exercise asked about.

**Physical Exercise And Activity-1980**

	<u>Total Women</u>
Very active	20%
Moderately active	42
Not very active	38
Don't know/no answer	*

	<u>Age</u>			
	18-19	30-39	40-49	50 & Over
Very active	26%	24%	20%	13%
Moderately active	50	42	42	36
Not very active	24	34	38	50
Don't know/no answer	*	*	—	1

	<u>Educational</u>		
	Non-H.S. Grad.	H.S. Grad.	College
Very active	19%	18%	22%
Moderately active	28	45	49
Not very active	52	36	29
Don't know/no answer	1	*	*

	<u>Annual Income</u>			
	Under \$7M	\$7-\$15M	\$15-\$25M	\$25M & Over
Very active	17%	19%	22%	20%
Moderately active	30	40	46	50
Not very active	52	42	32	30
Don't know/ no answer	1	—	*	*

\*Less than .05%  
—No response

**Physical Exercise And Activity-1980**

	<u>Geographic Area</u>			
	North East	Mid West	South	West
Very active	15%	18%	26%	19%
Moderately active	37	48	39	47
Not very active	48	34	35	34
Don't know/no answer	*	*	*	1

\*Less than .05%  
—No response

**QUESTION:** When it comes to physical exercise and activity, would you say you are very active, moderately active, or not very active?

**B. Sports**

The majority of women today (54%) participate in some kind of sport. Women under 30 are most active (74%) as are seven out of ten college-educated women, and two out of three women with incomes of \$25,000 and over.

An even greater majority of men (71%), however, report regularly engaging in some form of sport.

*Bicycling*

Of the sports asked about, bicycling is the most popular among women today. More than one woman in five say they frequently go bicycling. College-educated women are even more inclined to bicycle. Bicycling is the only sport mentioned in this survey that more women than men engage in.

### Calisthenics

One in five women (20%) engages in some form of calisthenics-type exercise regularly. Again college-educated women tend to prefer this form of exercise, as do a third of women over 50 years of age. Roughly equal numbers of women and men do calisthenics regularly.

### Swimming

Swimming is the third most popular sport among women, with somewhat less than one out of five women swimming regularly. Once more, college-educated women are more likely to swim regularly. Men seem to like to swim as much as women.

### Bowling

Bowling is popular with 16% of women. Men tend to like to bowl in about the same numbers as women.

### Tennis, Jogging, Fishing

One woman in ten plays tennis, goes jogging, or likes to fish. Tennis is particularly popular with the college-educated and women under 30. Jogging also tends to be more popular among the college-educated.

### Boating, Softball, Baseball, Roller-Skating

Smaller numbers (5%) of women engage in some kind of boating or sailing, softball, baseball, or roller-skating. About equal numbers of men participate in these sports.

### Skiing

One out of every twenty-five women ski. Skiing is most popular among the college-educated and those under 30 years old.

### Other

Golf, ice-skating, motorcycling, and horseback-riding are each engaged in by 3% of women. Equal numbers of men go ice-skating and horseback-riding. One out of fifty women engage in gymnastics, yoga, squash or basketball. Equal numbers of men engage in yoga. However, among this group of activities, yoga is the preference of college-educated women.

### Sports Regularly Engaged In - 1980

	Answers of women					Answers of men
	Total %	18 to 29 %	30 to 39 %	40 to 49 %	50 and over %	Total %
Bicycling	21	31	29	18	9	17
Calisthenics or exercises	20	31	24	15	11	19
Swimming	18	28	22	16	9	20
Bowling	16	24	19	17	7	17
Fishing	10	13	10	11	8	31
Jogging	10	20	13	6	3	17
Tennis	9	19	14	6	1	13
Softball or baseball	5	12	5	2	*	15
Boating or sailing	5	7	6	6	4	11
Roller-skating	5	10	7	4	1	5
Skiing	4	8	5	3	1	8
Golf	3	3	4	4	3	11
Motorcycling	3	6	3	1	*	9
Horseback-riding	3	6	4	1	1	3
Ice-skating	3	5	4	3	1	3
Basketball	2	5	3	*	*	13
Squash or racketball	2	3	2	1	*	5
Gymnastics	2	3	3	1	1	3
Yoga	2	4	3	2	*	1
Football	1	3	1	*	—	10
Soccer	*	1	*	*	—	3
Judo or karate	*	1	*	—	*	3
None	45	26	32	48	66	28
Don't know	1	*	1	*	2	1

\*Less than .05%

—No response

QUESTION: Here's a list of different sports some people engage in from time to time. Would you look at it and call off any that you do or play regularly? (Respondent Received List)

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### C. Weight-Watching

One of the reasons women exercise is to help themselves keep slim. Dieting is another means to this end.

One in six women (17%) diets all the time. About one-fifth of college-educated women and women in high-income brackets are constant dieters, as are women who live in the western United States.

Slightly more than one-quarter (26%) of women diet occasionally, while three in ten say they are careful about what they eat, but are not very concerned about their weight. Women who are 50 years of age and older are more inclined simply to watch what they eat rather than diet. Three out of ten men hold the same attitude toward weight-watching. Only one-fifth of men diet, either all the time, or occasionally.

One out of every four women today say they eat and drink whatever they want. This is truer of women with lower incomes and less education, and women who live in the South. Nearly half (46%) of men say that they eat and drink whatever they want, without regard to the effects on their weight.

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### III. Personal and Social Concerns

Among the issues about which women today are expressing concern are political issues such as the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment; social concerns which touch family life; special family and personal concerns; and broad issues which affect society at large.

#### A. ERA

The passage of the Equal Rights Amendment is supported by more than a two-to-one margin (51% to 22%). This figure represents a slight decrease, however, in the number of women who supported ERA in 1975 (55%).

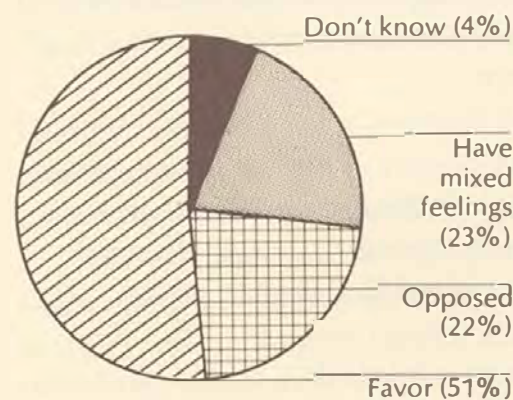
Less than half (47%) of women at middle income levels (\$15-25,000) and 46% of women with only a high school education favor the amendment. These groups are nevertheless more in favor of passage than against it, by two-to-one margins.

Male support for ERA has diminished from 68% in 1975 to 52% in 1980, but equals that of women.

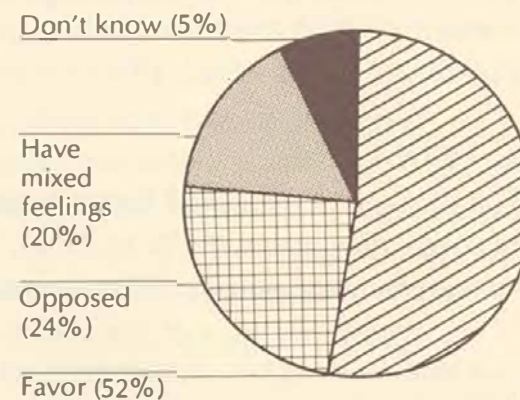
While sentiment in support of the Amendment remains the majority opinion, the anti-ERA campaign has made itself felt over the past five years among both women and men.

**Favor Or Oppose Equal Rights Amendment**

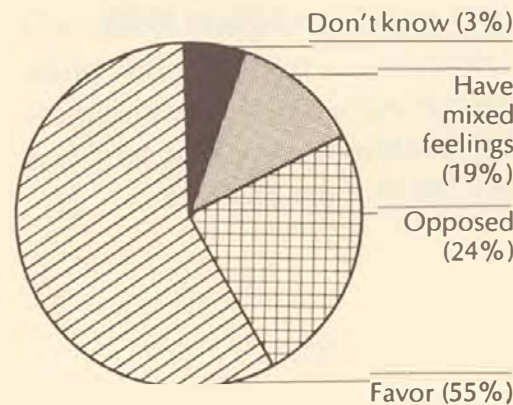
**1980 WOMEN**



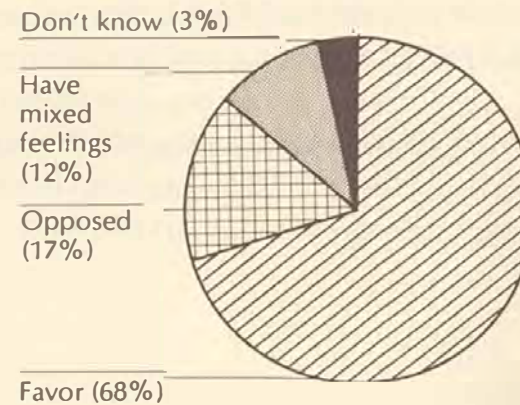
**1980 MEN**



**1975 WOMEN**



**1975 MEN**



1975 Source: Roper Reports

**QUESTION:** The various State Legislatures are now voting on an amendment to the United States Constitution which would assure women equal rights under the law. As I'm sure you know, there is a lot of controversy for and against this amendment. How do you personally feel about it—are you in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment or opposed to it?

**B. Other Concerns**

Half of women (52%) are concerned about crime and lawlessness in American society today. An equivalent number express concern about drug abuse.

Among female parents, concerns about their children's future occupy the attention of a majority (56%).

Half of today's women are concerned with their family's health (more than are concerned about their own health—41%).

More than two-fifths of all women (43%), and more than three-fifths of women in low-income brackets (63%) say that managing their money is a matter of major concern to them.

Also, more than two out of five married women (43%) say that a major concern is how to get along with their husbands, while an equivalent number who are mothers (42%) are worried about getting along with their children.

Larger areas of concern which claim the attention of two out of five women include the energy crisis and the threat of recession and unemployment. More than one out of three women today are worried about the possibility of becoming involved in a war. Slightly fewer are concerned about environmental pollution (32%) and nuclear-power plants (31%).

Returning to more personal issues, 36% of women with full-time jobs are concerned about achieving success in their careers (compared with 45% of employed men). More than three in ten are concerned about having an interesting life—nearly half (46%) of women under 30.

Slightly more than one in four (26%) are concerned about who will be the next President of the United States, while slightly more than one in five (22%) were worried about America's relations with Russia, *before* Afghanistan.



## Issues Of Concern-1980

	Answers of women		
	A real concern	Something of a concern	Not concerned about, don't know
Crime and lawlessness	52%	37%	11%
Drug abuse	52	32	15
The health of others in family	50	32	17
Your children's future	45	22	13
The amount of money you have to live on	43	37	19
Your own health	41	33	27
The energy shortage	40	45	15
A recession and unemployment	39	41	19
Getting into another war	36	40	23
How well you and your children get along	34	18	27
How well you and your spouse get along	32	15	25
Air and water pollution	32	45	22
Nuclear power plants	31	38	30
How interesting your own life is	31	36	32
Who our next President will be	26	38	36
Our relations with Russia	22	44	33
How well you are doing in your job or career	21	22	22

**QUESTION:** No matter how good a person's life happens to be, everyone has problems from time to time, or things they are concerned about. Here are some things people have told us they are concerned about. (Respondent Received Card) Would you read down that list and then tell me for each one whether that happens to be a real concern of yours, or something of a concern, or something you're not concerned about?

## IV. Fashion

One of the traditional interests of women is fashion, especially in regard to buying clothes. Women in 1980 continue to be fashion-conscious—as well as demanding about the qualities they want their garments to have.

### A. Arbiters of Fashion

The vast majority of women today (93%) dress to please themselves. This finding represents a jump of nearly 10 points from 1970, when 84% dressed to please themselves.

Only 5% dress for men, little more than one-third as many as did so ten years ago (13%).

A negligible minority (1%) claim that they dress for other women. This number has not changed in a decade.

Despite the growing trend among women to dress to please themselves, a good majority (64%) say that it is fashion designers who determine what kinds of clothes women wear. Women with college educations and incomes over \$25,000 are particularly inclined to think designers set styles.

Over one-quarter of women disagree, saying that other women, not the designers, establish fashion trends. This is particularly true (one in three) of younger women under 30 years old.

### B. Desired Qualities

#### Comfort

The quality most desired today in a woman's garment is comfort. Four out of five women say that comfort is the most important quality in casual clothes. A smaller number, three out of four women, say that comfort is the most important quality in clothes worn to work. A still smaller number, three out of five women, but nevertheless a majority, say that comfort is the most important quality in formal clothes.

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### Style

More than half say that style is an essential quality in dressy clothes. One in three working women say style is important for the clothes they wear to work. Style seems to be most important to women under 40; to women in upper-income brackets; to college-educated women; to women who have full-time jobs; to women living in the East.

### Versatility

An even 50% say that it is important that the clothes they buy for social occasions be adaptable to a number of uses. But only one in four working women looks for versatility in the clothes she wears to work.

### Washability

According to three out of five working women, washability is a necessary quality in working clothes. An equivalent number of women say that washability is an important characteristic for leisure-wear clothes.

### Durability

Three out of ten working women look for long-lived garments in casual and working clothes; only half as many (16%), in dressy clothes.

### Fabric

The kind of fabric in all kinds of clothes is important to more than one in four women.

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### What's Important When Buying Clothes-1980

	<u>Clothes for social occasions</u>	<u>Casual clothes</u>	<u>Clothes for work</u>
	<u>All women</u>	<u>All women</u>	<u>Working women</u>
Comfort	60%	85%	76%
Style	55	30	36
How versatile they are	51	28	23
Whether they are washable or not	38	62	58
The kind of fabric they're made from	26	29	29
How long they will last	16	31	31
None—don't buy that kind of clothes	5	1	5
Don't know	1	1	3

**QUESTION:** Aside from costs, which two or three of these things are most important to you when you are buying casual clothes to wear in your leisure time? When you are buying clothes to wear to work? (Respondent Received List)

## V. Financial Independence

Women today have a higher incidence of such things as checking accounts, mortgages and personal loans than they did eight years ago. Moreover, having such items in one's own right, rather than jointly, has risen markedly. This is particularly true of single women, divorced women and working women. But even among married women, where there are practical (and sometimes even legal) considerations for having "joint tenancy", the incidence of such financial assets and obligations in one's own right has risen.

### A. Assets and Liabilities

#### *Savings and Checking*

A large majority of women have money in savings (77%) and checking (81%) accounts.

Overall, 28% of women today have savings or checking accounts in their own name. This represents an increase over 1972, when 15% had savings accounts in their own name, and 16% had checking accounts in their own name. However, among single women, 61% have checking accounts and 63% savings accounts in their own names, up sharply from the 36% and 46% who did so eight years ago.

Two out of five women who work full-time have checking accounts and savings accounts in their own name. While this is true of only one-third as many married women (where "joint tenancy" often has both practical and legal advantages), the incidence of checking and savings accounts in one's own name has nearly doubled among married women.

#### *Credit Cards*

A majority of women today (64%) have credit cards; 27% have their own. Those most likely to have their own credit cards are single women (42%), and women who have full-time jobs (37%). Only one in five (19%) married women have credit cards in their names.

### *Loans*

Nearly three in ten women (29%) have installment loans; 7% in their own name. One out of five women (20%) has a personal bank loan; one out of twenty-five in her own name. More than two out of five women (42%) have mortgage loans; one out of twenty (5%) in her own name. Among single women, installment loans in one's own name have risen from 7% to 17% since 1972, personal bank loans from 6% to 9%, mortgage loans from 2% to 5%.

But, it is worth noting here that a majority of women (51%) think women are discriminated against when applying for loans, mortgages, and charge accounts. This figure is down, but not significantly, from that of 1974 (56%).

### *Common Stock*

One out of every five women (21%) owns some shares of common stock, 7% in her own name. Among single women this has risen from 8% to 11% in eight years.

### Items Held In Own Name

	1980			1972		
	Have	Have in own name		Have	Have in own name	
	%	Total	Single	%	Total	Single
Money in a checking account	81	28	61	70	16	36
Money in a savings account	77	28	63	63	15	46
Credit or charge card	64	27	42	NOT ASKED		
Mortgage on home or other property	42	5	5	42	3	2
Installment credit loan	29	7	17	27	4	7
Shares of common stock	21	7	11	18	4	8
Personal loan from a bank	20	4	9	19	2	6

QUESTION: Do you have (list read to respondent)? Are they in your name alone?

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## **B. Living Costs**

### *Food*

Among the major problems in making ends meet today, the cost of food looms the largest, in the opinion of 71% of women. Food costs are a special problem for low-income women.

### *Energy*

More than three out of five (62%) say that gas, oil, and electricity is a major problem, second only to that posed by food costs.

### *Savings & Medical Care*

Other items on the budget cause less concern. More than one-third of women today (35%), particularly those in high-income brackets, are concerned about being able to save money for the future. An equal number, especially women over 50 years of age and women in low-income brackets, are concerned about the cost of medical care.

### *Automobiles, Housing, Taxes*

Three women in ten are concerned about meeting expenses for a car. An equal number, particularly younger women, are concerned about paying for housing. And more than 30% of women over 40 and in high-income brackets are concerned about the cost of taxes.

### *Clothing*

One out of every four women, particularly those under 30, is concerned about the expense of clothing.

### *Insurance*

A small group (14%) is concerned about the cost of insurance.

### *College*

Slightly more than one in ten of all women are concerned about paying for their children's college education. Women between the ages of 30 and 50 tend to be more concerned about this.

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## **C. Continued Inflation**

In general, women today are predicting that expenses will almost double during the decade of the 80's.

They are less sure, however, about which costs will be problems for them in the future than they are about which are problems for them now.

Nearly three in five (59%) think that the price of food will be a major future concern, while a nearly equivalent percentage think that energy will continue to be a worrisome expense.

Nearly two in five (37%) expect that the cost of medical care will continue to be a concern. A similar percentage (35%) think that housing will be a major expense.

Nearly one in five (19%) predicts that college expenses will be a major financial concern in the future.

### Cost of Living Today And In 1990

	Have today		Expect in 1990	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	%	%	%	%
The cost of food	71	67	59	55
The cost of gas, oil, electricity, etc.	62	61	57	56
Being able to save money for the future	35	33	25	24
The cost of medical care	35	32	37	32
The cost of owning and operating an automobile	31	37	25	28
The cost of housing	30	31	35	35
The amount you have to pay in taxes	28	34	28	31
The cost of clothes	25	18	14	11
The cost of insurance	14	16	11	9
The cost of putting children through college	11	11	19	20
None	2	3	2	2
Don't know	1	1	7	10

**QUESTION:** Here is a list of things dealing with the cost of living. (Respondent Received List) Of course, all of them present most people with problems, but which three or four of those things, if any, are the biggest problems for you and your family these days?

Looking ahead 10 years, which three or four of those things, if any, do you think will be the biggest problems for you and your family in 1990?

### Chapter Five:

## The 80's And Beyond

As all the findings described in this report have indicated, the woman of 1980 has indeed come a long way during the decade of the seventies. At the same time, such are her expectations that it seems very likely that her status will continue to change during the coming decade.

The concluding section of this report, accordingly, will look forward into the future.

## The Woman of 1990

At present, women indicate their desire to have both a family and a career. What kinds of changes can be expected during the coming decade? Will the movement for change continue, and in what direction?

### A. More Change for Better or Worse

A sizeable share of women today (72%) believe that the impetus for change will continue in the years to come. A lesser majority (57%), however, approve of continued change in women's status. Nearly one in four women (23%) thinks that change has gone far enough, while 15% think that change has gone too far.

### B. Specific Changes

More than half of women today (52%) believe that it is very likely that by the end of the century almost all women who are able will be working. Apart from this suggestive and far-reaching consensus, there is little agreement about other kinds of changes women are looking forward to over the next decade. What consensus there is has to do with women's situation at work.

#### Career

Nearly four-fifths of women today (80%) believe that it is very likely, or fairly likely that women will be presidents of corporations. Another large majority of women today (69%) say that it is likely that there will be a female Vice-President of the United States. Three-fifths of women today (before Carter's call for registration of both sexes) think it likely that women will be drafted into army combat units.

Less than half of women today (46%) think it likely that women will be ordained as priests, ministers, or rabbis in the years to come. Two-fifths of women today believe it likely that there will be a female President of the United States.

#### Family

As far as the family is concerned, a startling 49%, nearly half of women today, think it likely that the institution of lifetime marriage will vanish.

In addition, a majority of women today (65%) think it likely that the male homemaker will become a more accepted role for men.

#### Course Of Events By The Year 2000

	Answers of women		Answers of men	
	Very likely	Fairly likely	Very likely	Fairly likely
	%	%	%	%
In the year 2000, almost all women who can will be working	52	31	44	34
Many large business corporations will have women as presidents	37	43	39	42
A woman will be elected Vice-President of the United States	29	40	32	36
It will be accepted for a man to keep house and raise children while the woman earns an income	28	37	25	36
If there is a draft, women will be drafted into combat units just as men are	25	34	23	29
The idea of marriage to the same person for life will disappear	23	26	22	24
Women will be ordained as priests, ministers and rabbis in all religions	19	27	21	24
Women will be players on many professional baseball and basketball teams along with men	27	29	16	26
A woman will be elected President of the United States	14	25	14	25

**QUESTION:** Here's a list of things that could happen in our society by the year 2000. (Respondent Received List) Would you look at it and tell me for each one how likely you think it is to happen by the year 2000—very likely, fairly likely, not very likely or not at all likely to happen?

### C. Advantages and Disadvantages

The most frequently mentioned advantages which women today expect to attain in the future are: better jobs and more respect on the job from male colleagues (31%); higher pay (13%); greater freedom of choice to choose a way of life (11%); a better education (10%).

The most frequently mentioned disadvantage of continued change in women's status is harm to the quality of family life (13%). Responding to a different question, nearly two-thirds of the women say that they thought that the decline of traditional male and female roles in society would result in more children having identity and adjustment problems.

Another disadvantage mentioned was more pressure, competition, and stress on the job (9%), as women began to challenge one another (as well as men) at work.

Finally, a number of women (9%) mentioned that women would suffer from the loss of traditional courtesies, as they become increasingly equal to men.

A majority of women, therefore, expect the impetus for change to carry the movement towards equality in the future. The kinds of changes women are moving towards, moreover, are fundamentally practical—particularly, a chance to function more fully in the work force. As these changes become part of the fabric of our culture, women can expect to obtain their primary goal: full equality between themselves and men.

### Advantages The Next Generation Of Women Will Have -1980

	Women say %	Men say %
Women will have more job opportunities, more choice of jobs, better jobs, more responsible jobs	31	29
Women will be paid better, will have better paying jobs	13	11
Women will have equal opportunities with men for jobs, less job discrimination	7	8
Women will get equal pay for equal work	7	6
Women will be better trained for the work force, qualified for better jobs	2	1
Women will be more accepted in the business world	2	2
More women will work	1	2
There will be more women in politics, more women in public office	5	7
A woman may become President	1	1
Women will have more freedom, more freedom of choice, more freedom to choose how to live their lives	11	11
Women will be more independent, more financially secure, less dependent on men	6	5
Women won't be locked into being wives and mothers; have less pressure to marry, have children	4	2
Women will have more respect, will be taken more seriously, won't be looked down on	6	4
Women will be equal with men, equality will be a fact	4	5
Women will have more self-respect, more self-confidence, will have a better opinion of themselves	2	2
Women will be better educated	10	12
Women will have more things going for them; more things in their favor, things will be easier for women	2	3
Women will have more power, more authority, more control over things in society	2	3
Miscellaneous other comments (no more than 1% each)	8	7
None—no advantages	12	14
Don't know	11	11

**QUESTION:** What advantages, if any, do you think the next generation of women will have over the women of today?

**Disadvantages Next Generation Of Women Will Have-1980**

	Women say %	Men say %
Homes and children will suffer because women are out working; less family life; a woman's place is in the home	13	11
Women will miss out on being home to raise a family; miss out on the real meaning of marriage and a family	4	2
They will lose the respect they now have from men; won't be treated as ladies; won't be given special courtesies like men opening doors	9	8
Women will lose their femininity; lose their identity as women	5	3
They will have more responsibilities; more problems to cope with; have to be more self-sufficient; more will be expected of them	9	9
Women will have to serve in the armed forces; will be drafted; might have to go to war	4	3
More women will have to work; no choice as to working	4	1
Women will be expected to work; pressured to have a career even though they would rather stay home	3	1
Women will probably have to work harder; more will be expected of them at work	3	4
There will be more competition for jobs; not enough jobs to go around for men and women	3	1
Women will have more stress and tension, more ailments resulting from stress as they move into a man's world, the working world	2	2
They may end up with things they don't want, too much equality	2	2
Women who don't want all the equal rights are going to suffer, be treated as though they are involved in equal rights	1	1
Women won't be able to get alimony, child support	1	1
Men aren't going to like women in new roles; husbands won't be too happy	2	1
Miscellaneous other comments (no more than 1% each)	3	3
None, no disadvantages	27	31
Don't know	14	13

**QUESTION:** What disadvantages, if any, do you think the next generation of women will have, compared with women today?

## Appendix



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### Sample Size

A nationwide cross section of 3007 women and a control group of 1004 men, 18 years of age and over, were interviewed for the 1980 Virginia Slims American Women's Opinion Poll.

### Sampling Method

The samples of women and men interviewed in this study are representative samples of the female and male populations of the Continental United States, age 18 and up—exclusive of institutionalized segments of the population (Army camps, nursing homes, prisons, etc.).

The sampling methodology employed was a multistage, stratified probability sample of interviewing locations.

At the first selection stage, 100 counties were selected at random proportionate to population after all the counties in the nation had been stratified by population size within geographic region. At the second stage, cities and towns within the sample counties were drawn at random proportionate to population. Where block statistics are available, blocks were drawn within the cities and towns at random proportionate to population. Where no block statistics were available, blocks or rural route-segments were drawn at random.

A specified method of proceeding from the starting household was prescribed at the block (or route) level. Quotas for sex and age levels of respondents, as well as for employed women, were imposed in order to insure proper representation of each group in the sample. In addition, hours were restricted for interviewing men (after 5:00 on weekdays and weekends) in order to obtain proper representation for employment.

A validation was made by telephone of all interviewers' work by an outside organization.

All interviews were conducted in person in the homes of respondents.

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### The Questionnaire

The questionnaire used for the study differed slightly for men and women. Certain questions pertinent only to women were not asked of men. Certain other questions were reworded for men to make them consistent with being asked of a man rather than a woman. For the most part, however, the questionnaire was identical.

### Demographic Breakdowns

A number of demographic breakdowns were made for most questions asked in the study. The major demographic variables are shown in the table that follows.

The questionnaire and all data has been donated by Virginia Slims to The Roper Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268.

### Demographic Breakdown Of Sample -1980

	Total Women	Total Men
Number of respondents	3007	1004
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Single	11	19
Married	67	70
Divorced/Separated	10	7
Widowed	12	4
Black	10	11
White	88	86
18 to 29	30	32
30 to 39	19	20
40 to 49	14	15
50 and over	38	34
Under \$7,000	18	13
\$7,000 to \$14,999	27	26
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	36
\$25,000 and over	19	23
Refused	2	2
Non-high school graduate	25	26
High school graduate	41	32
College	33	40
East	24	24
Midwest	27	27
South	32	32
West	17	17
Largest cities (1 million and over)	9	9
Suburbs of largest cities	9	9
Other cities (250,000 to under 1 million)	14	14
Suburbs of other cities	12	12
Small cities (10,000 to 249,999)	34	34
Small towns and rural	22	22

Note: Responses were computerized and rounded off to the nearest whole percentage. Thus, percentages appearing here and in other tables of this survey may sometimes total slightly less or more than 100.

