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ABSTRACT

The movement to train and counsel displaced homemakers began in 1975. State legislation for funding was followed by vocational educational and Comprehensive Employment Training Act funding. The Department of Labor has estimated that there are at least 4.13 million displaced homemakers. A total of 354 displaced homemaker programs have been located. Most offer counseling rather than job-specific training. Displaced homemakers need greater support while in training and more training and employment in nontraditional occupations. Most employers who have hired displaced homemakers have found them dependable and highly motivated. The term displaced homemaker should be more clearly defined with program focus on middle-aged and older women. More effective outreach to rural and minority women, multiple sources of funding, and training of counselors and instructors in the special needs of displaced homemakers are needed. Criteria for program evaluation should include funding, outreach, and services. (A seventy-page bibliography concludes the report, and appendixes constituting half the document include information on local, state, and federal displaced homemaker legislation and programs, lists of resources, and directory of educational institutions with displaced homemaker programs.) (Related documents are a manual on vocational counseling for displaced homemakers and a resource guide for vocational educators and planners--see note.) (MN)

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The Displaced Homemaker: A State-of-the-Art Review

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by

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with consultation from

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## PREFACE

The following state-of-the-art review is the first phase of a two-year project funded by the U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Adult and Occupational Education, "Identification and Development of Procedures for Facilitating Access to Employment through Vocational Education for Displaced Homemakers." As a basis for materials development, the Request for Proposal specified certain tasks including: determination of the location of displaced homemaker programs around the country, determination of the number of displaced homemakers served and the potential for service to additional displaced homemakers, a review of the literature, suggestion of criteria for program evaluation, determination of kinds of vocational training in which displaced homemakers are enrolled, and compilation of employers' comments.

The report of the results or the tasks specified above are found in the following seven sections, along with other information resulting from our research efforts. Our sources of data included responses to a request for information mailed to local programs and to national organizations; telephone interviews with local program directors, employers, and state vocational education sex-equity coordinators; roundtable discussions with groups of displaced homemakers, vocational educators and employers; site visits to local programs and to some national and state organizations concerned with displaced homemakers; and search of the literature in computerized data banks and libraries.

We would like to thank the people who helped in many ways -- Vivian Guilfooy of EDC, Harriet Medaris of BOAE, Evelyn Farber of the Women's Bureau DOL, Alice Quinlan and Cynthia Marano of the Displaced Homemakers Network, Grace Sheldrick, Elaine Bakal, Grace Vlekery, Nancy Gruber, Susan Laing, and especially the staff members of programs who shared information with us.

### Some Highlights of the State-of-the-Art Review

The following is a listing of some of the main points and findings of the state-of-the-art review, roughly in the same order in which they appear in the body of this paper. Please see individual sections for the full discussion on each point.

#### History of the Movement and Legislation

- The movement began in 1975 as the result of charismatic leadership and grassroots initiative.
- State legislation for funding has been followed by Vocational Education and CETA funding as the major sources of support for local programs.

#### Numbers of Displaced Homemakers

- There are currently no definitive statistics on the number of displaced homemakers in the country.
- The Department of Labor has estimated that there are 4.13 million displaced homemakers, a figure considered too low by some.

#### Location and Information from Local Programs

- Based primarily on the Program Directory of the Displaced Homemakers Network, and contact with Vocational Education Sex-Equity Coordinators in each state, 354 programs for displaced homemakers were located and listed.
- Of the 136 local programs which responded to a request for information (38% of programs located sent usable responses in time to be analyzed), 61% were affiliated with secondary or post-secondary educational institutions.
- 48% of responding programs were established within the last one and a half years

- Programs responding indicated that they had come in contact with over 26,500 displaced homemakers in the last year.
- Seventy-eight percent of programs responding indicated that they could serve more displaced homemakers, given their current resources -- a total of half again as many as they are now serving.
- 47% had some vocational education funding, 43% had CETA funding, and 27% had funding from the state.
- Half of the responding programs had multiple sources of funding.
- 41% of programs had annual budgets over \$25,000 and below \$75,000; half had budgets above \$50,000 and half below.
- Over half of the programs had only one or two full-time staff members or none.
- 65% of programs do not make use of volunteers.
- Local programs vary in what they offer:
  - The majority of programs have job readiness workshops (82%) and individual and group counseling.
  - 75% offer skills and career assessment, but less than half (40%) offer skills training, most of it remedial for general skills (reading, math) rather than job-specific. Only 11% can offer financial support for training, and only 8% mentioned on-the-job training.

#### Vocational Training and Education

- The majority of local programs focus on counseling rather than job-specific training.
- Displaced Homemakers need greater opportunities to receive financial support while in training.
- Displaced homemakers need greater opportunities for training and employment in nontraditional occupations.

### Attitudes of Employers

- Most of the employers who had hired displaced homemakers were satisfied citing dependability and high motivation.
- Displaced homemakers generally lack confidence in their own abilities.
- There is a need for more awareness of displaced homemaker programs among employers.

### Problems and Recommendations

- The term "displaced homemaker" has negative connotations, but should not be dropped entirely.
- The definition of a "displaced homemaker" is not clear-cut; areas of vagueness center on criteria of age, employment status, financial resources, and status of children. The focus of the movement should remain the middle-aged and older woman.
- There is a need for more effective outreach to displaced homemakers, especially to minority and rural women.
- Multiple sources of funding are desirable, especially when the funding source tends to restrict the client population, as is the case with CETA.
- There is a need for training of displaced homemaker advisors, counselors, and instructors to acquaint them with those aspects of the problem in which they lack knowledge.
- Displaced homemakers should have opportunities to explore a variety of options, an outcome made more feasible by effective linkages among community resources

### Criteria for Evaluation of Programs

- Criteria should include aspects of funding, outreach, service to displaced homemakers, and methods for the provision of those services.

SECTION 1  
THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS MOVEMENT: HISTORY AND LEGISLATION

In little over four years the displaced homemaker has gained national attention. This has resulted in some concrete efforts at amelioration of her plight, focused on methods to enable her to re-enter the labor market. The most significant of these efforts include state funding of programs for displaced homemakers. [Currently 30 states have passed legislation and, of these, 24 have allocated funds for programs. See Appendix 1-A. Nine states maintain displaced homemaker coordinators with state funds. See Appendix 1-B.], and inclusion of displaced homemakers as a special targeted group under P.L. 94-482 of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1976 (see Appendix 1-C for copies of the legislative and regulative references) and Title III of the CETA reauthorization of 1978 (see Appendix 1-D).

In theoretical terms, the displaced homemaker as a "social problem" has proceeded through four typical stages in its "career": (1) Private or interest group recognition, (2) Political recognition as appropriate for public decision, (3) public debate, and (4) political outcomes (R. Ross and G. Staines, "The Politics of Analyzing Social Problems", in M. Chester and E. Bolling, et al., Perspectives on Group Life in America, Lexington, Mass.: Xerox Publications, 1975).

The process is, of course, a continuing one, as advocates press for growth and consolidation of gains (which goals are by no means certain in a time of economic retrenchment, as will be discussed later).

That the progress of the movement for displaced homemakers has been comparatively swift can be attributed to several factors. At the individual level, it was the charismatic leadership of two middle-aged formerly married



women, Tish Sommers and Laurie Shields, which galvanized support at the grassroots level, first in their home state of California and then in the rest of the country.

In the early 1970's while working for a program called Jobs for Older Women in Oakland, Tish Sommers became aware of the women who "fell between the cracks" of the country's systems of financial support. These were homemakers, generally over the age of 35, who had lost their means of support (the husband's earnings or AFDC when their children reached majority), who were too young to collect Social Security, who did not qualify for Unemployment Compensation, and who could not collect under the husband's pension plan. Moreover, because of their age, lack of skills and lack of recent employment, finding jobs was very difficult, even though the financial need was immediate and pressing. As coordinator of the Task Force on Older Women of the National Organization for Women, Sommers wrote of the "poisonous combination of age and sex discrimination" and of the necessity to "make a public fuss. Until that happens, a conspiracy of silence reigns, without even statistics to bear witness" ("The Compounding Impact of Age on Sex," Civil Rights Digest, Fall, 1974).

In the interest of making just such a "public fuss", Sommers joined forces with Laurie Shields and brought in lawyer Barbara Dudley to draft legislation. In the spring of 1975 a Displaced Homemakers Bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives by Yvonne Burke of California. The bill, with its newly-coined term "displaced homemaker", became the rallying point around which Sommers, Shields, and Milo Smith formed the Alliance for Displaced Homemakers to drum up support in California and around the country.

As Sommers has stated, "Once the issue of middle years women who needed an assist to move from dependency to self-sufficiency was defined, given a name, and a piece of legislation as a mobilizing handle, older women came out of the woodwork and moved into political action. As a result of television coverage, women wrote by the hundreds, from cities and towns and rural areas -- with one common theme -- 'at last, a candle of hope...' They responded in the practical concrete ways of writing to legislators, of organizing small groups, of soliciting support from organizations of all kinds. In the process many turned themselves around into effective citizen participants. They were no longer victims, but healers of societal wrongs." (Older Women: Public Policy, Private Pain, paper presented at Western Gerontological Society, May, 1979.) Women no longer had to think of their problems as personal and insurmountable, but could perceive inadequacies in the social system which could be ameliorated by social action. As lobbying activities grew, individual states passed legislation for displaced homemakers, California being the first (in record time) in September of 1975, and 13 other states following suit in the next two years.

The first displaced homemaker center was established in Oakland, with Milo Smith as director, in 1975. Since the opening of the first center numerous programs and centers for displaced homemakers have been established around the country and/or displaced homemakers have been targeted in existing programs (see listing of programs, Appendices 3-A and B). In October of 1978, Tish Sommers and Laurie Shields, now having formed the Older Women's League Educational Fund, received grants from ACTION and the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor for a national conference on the displaced homemaker. The conference was held in Baltimore, home of the second displaced homemakers center

in the country, the result of successful efforts to legislate funds in Maryland in 1976. With recognition at the conference of the need for an information clearinghouse and an organization for the interaction of displaced homemakers with service providers, the Displaced Homemaker Network was born and incorporated in Washington, D.C. in quarters donated by the Business and Professional Women's Foundation, under the guidance of Cynthia Morano of the Baltimore Center and Alice Quinlan. The Network puts out a newsletter every two to three months, Network News, which gives information about legislation and local programs. There is a coordinator in each of the ten Federal regions who report monthly on current activities (see Appendix 1-E for a listing of coordinators).

The growth in the number of programs around the country gives testimony to the effectiveness of grassroots advocacy which has resulted in legislation. In terms of the "career" of a social problem, outlined at the beginning of this section, interest group recognition (number 1) has led to political outcomes (number 4). What are the current political outcomes? Representative Yvonne Burke's original Displaced Homemaker Bill, which called for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide multipurpose service programs, including job readiness, transition counseling, training and placement, did not pass in 1975. Early in the 95th Congress (1977), Representative Burke reintroduced an amended Displaced Homemakers Act, as did Senator Birch Bayh in the Senate, calling for the establishment of 50 multipurpose service centers. After Congressional hearings, Representative Burke and co-sponsor Augustus Hawkins filed new legislation to include the Act under CETA Title III.

In October of 1978, displaced homemakers were targeted in CETA reauthorization as a group facing particular disadvantages in the labor market. Under Title III, 5 million dollars was set aside in 1979 for programs for displaced homemakers to be implemented in FY 1980--3.25 million to go to prime sponsors and 1 million for "national demonstration projects" administered directly by the Department of Labor. The level of funding represents a considerable watering down of the original legislative bill, but is considered by leaders of the displaced homemakers movement as a "foot in the door", and, as such, significant (How to Tame the CETA Beast, Older Women's League Educational Fund, 1979). It represents national visible recognition. Regional DOL/ETA displaced homemaker coordinators have been named. See Appendix 1-F.

Although leaders of the Network were unsuccessful in having the DOL waive poverty guidelines for those displaced homemakers served in Title III programs, they feel successful in having field memos state that priority should be given to those who have been out of the work force the longest (over 5 years) and are over 40. This is in keeping with the original focus of the movement on the mid-life woman. (See Appendix 1-G, CETA Information Sheet which was included in the June, 1979 issue of the Network News.)

As of this writing, funds have not been distributed to prime sponsors or for national demonstration projects. As the number of programs has grown, the competition for funds has grown also, and there is considerable impatience at the local level to determine which programs will be awarded this money.

It should be kept in mind that displaced homemaker programs are not new to CETA; several were funded in 1978-79, mainly under Titles IIB and VI (see Appendix 1-H for a listing of prime sponsors and programs which were in operation in October, 1979, compiled by the Women's Bureau, DOL). In fact, a survey undertaken

programs indicated total number of clients rather than only displaced homemakers. When we suspected this was the case, we tried to determine how many were displaced homemakers from other information they suggested.

A tally of the specific numbers indicated that the VE group had come in contact with 3,072 displaced homemakers; the M group had come in contact with 8,344 displaced homemakers; and the O group had come in contact with 15,112. This adds to 26,528 displaced homemakers who have had some contact with a local program. 132 programs responded to this item. As there are at least twice as many programs listed in Appendices A and B, one can interpret that at least 53,000 displaced homemakers have some knowledge of the programs in their area. This seems a very high number until one realizes that if there are 4 million displaced homemakers in the country, only one in eighty had some contact with a displaced homemakers program.

Table 4: Estimated Number of Additional Displaced Homemakers Who Could be Served with the Same Resources

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. Can't serve any more	2 (10)	7 (25)	14 (25)	23 (22)
b. Can serve more	18 (90)	21 (75)	41 (75)	80 (78)
TOTALS	20(100%)	28(100%)	55(100%)	103(100%)

It is somewhat surprising that such a high percentage of programs (78%) indicated that they could serve more displaced homemakers given their present staff, financial resources and facilities. Even if the 33 programs who did not respond to this item did not do so because they could serve no more, the percentage would still be high.

by the Displaced Homemakers Network in the winter of 1978 and reported in the June issue of the Network News showed that of 45 programs exclusively for displaced homemakers, CETA led as a source of funding (45%), followed by State (26%) and Vocational Education (20%) funding. Guidelines state that programs under Title III may "supplement but not supplant" activities for displaced homemakers through regular prime sponsor programs. It remains to be seen if this will be the case.

Although CETA has been widely heralded as the answer to the prayers of local service providers, it appears that the past efforts and great potential of Vocational Education legislation as a source of funding should be more widely known and emphasized. It should be remembered that displaced homemakers were targeted by name at a very early stage of the displaced homemaker movement. Under P.L. 94-482 of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1976 which supplements Title IX in mandating educational equity for girls and women, community-based organizations are included (on a subcontract basis) along with LEA's state vocational education agencies, and public and non-profit institutions in providing services to displaced homemakers. Each state must include funding for services for displaced homemakers in its annual and five-year plans, although the level of funding is left to the discretion of the states. Responsibility for the coordination of displaced homemaker services usually resides with the state sex-equity coordinators, but is sometimes given to special displaced homemaker coordinators (see Appendix 1-I for the coordinators of each state). After a comparatively slow start in 1977-78, during which many states did needs assessments and little else (see results of a survey by the BOAE, Appendix 1-J), there has been a sharp increase in the number of programs which have displaced homemakers as a target group or as the sole clients.

(See section on vocational education following.)

Several pieces of legislation which would have impact on displaced homemakers were introduced in the current session of Congress. As the session will adjourn shortly, there is little or no hope of action in committees, and the bills will have to be re-introduced in the next session. As listed in the September, 1979 issue of Network News, they include:

- . HR 3005, introduced by Representative Geraldine Ferraro (D-N.Y.) which amends the internal revenue code of 1954 to allow employers a tax credit for hiring displaced homemakers as other hard to employ groups are currently targeted--in House Ways and Means Committee (see Appendix 1-K).
- . SB 464, introduced by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI) is the companion bill to HR 3005--in Senate Finance Committee (see Appendix 1-K<sub>1</sub>).
- . HR 4602, introduced by Representative John J. LaFalce (D-N.Y.) is modeled on Representative Yvonne Burke's original displaced homemaker bill. It would provide funds for multipurpose service centers through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare--in House Committee on Education and Labor, subcommittee on employment opportunities (see Appendix 1-K<sub>2</sub>).
- . HR 1542, introduced by Representative Paul Trible (R-VA) amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow homemakers to open individual retirement accounts based on incomes of their spouses--in House Ways and Means Committee (see Appendix 1-K<sub>3</sub>).
- . HR 4948, introduced by Representative Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.) amends the Higher Education Act of 1965, making it possible for part-time students to receive financial assistance--in House Education and Labor Committee.

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From the foregoing account, it should be readily observed that the grass-roots mobilization of an interest group by determined and energetic leaders has done much to further the goals of the movement. This is a movement started by women for women. But other factors must also be mentioned.

It is unlikely that displaced homemaker issues could have gained national attention so quickly, were it not for a climate already created by the women's movement, the minority-aspiration movement, and the movement against ageism in the society. The ideology of women's liberation, black liberation, Hispanic equality and senior power paved the way for complaints against the deprivation of mid-life and older women.

Yet, the ideological issues should not be over-emphasized. It is no accident that hearings on mid-life women sponsored by the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Aging and Subcommittee on Retirement Income and Employment, 95th Congress, should focus on issues of independence or dependence. The economic costs of the AFDC, SSI, and other welfare programs are staggering. The government is rightly concerned about the issue of millions of women unable to support themselves or to take care of their own health costs, women who live on the average eight years longer than men, and who stand a good chance of living in poverty in old age. According to 1976 figures, three out of every four women who are widowed, divorced or separated, without children under age 18 and without paid work experience, are living in poverty; median income in 1976 was \$2,100 per year (reported in B. Hurwitz, "Displaced Homemakers", New York: American Jewish Congress, National Women's Division). With increasing age, there is a greater likelihood of poverty. For example, among women 45-54, 8.4% lived in poverty in 1974; at age 65 and over 18.3% were poor. And of those women 65 and over who lived alone, 30% of white women and 68% of minority women had low incomes (Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, "Mature Women Workers: A Profile", 1976).

And finally, another factor in the swift passage from private pain to public policy has been the image, fostered by the media, of the displaced



homemaker as "America's number-one lady in distress." Women as homemakers, those who had stayed home to raise children, readily accord with notions of those who deserve to be helped. Legislators may have identified mothers, sisters, and other members of their own families as being potentially in a position to need support.

SECTION 2  
NUMBERS OF DISPLACED HOMESMAKERS

There are no truly reliable figures on numbers of displaced homemakers, as is repeated many times in the literature. The U. S. Census does not identify displaced homemakers as a group; participants in Federal programs are not routinely cross-tabulated by age and sex. Tish Sommers and Laurie Shields have observed that "homemaking is kept out of the realm of [labor] statistics", and that homemakers are in the "statistical shadows of their husbands" (Women in Midlife--Security and Fulfillment, Compendium, 1978). They observe that "being counted is the first step to being included in public policy."

The pool of potential displaced homemakers is indeed large. According to 1975 Census data, there were 10 million widows, an increase of 41% since 1950; only 66.5 percent of women 55-64 are still living with husbands. There were 4 million divorced women (an increase of 166% since 1950) and over 2 million separated women. 3,164,000 widows and 2,435,000 divorced women were between 35 and 64. Almost 3 million unemployed women will lose Federal assistance when children attain majority. Since 1968 the number of households headed by women has grown 10 times faster than the number of two-adult families has grown (Carol Eliason, Neglected Women, Wash.: National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, 1978).

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During three years of advocacy, the Alliance for Displaced Homemakers estimated that there were between 3 and 4 million displaced homemakers--women who are widowed, divorced or separated, who are not in the labor force and have no children under 18.

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Based on a national survey of marital status, labor force participation, and income by the Census Bureau, the Women's Bureau of the Department of

Labor has compiled statistics on the estimated population of displaced homemakers. They record a total of 4.13 million, 3.38 of whom are 40 and over. (See Appendix 2-A for total U.S. estimates and estimates by Federal region, and definition of displaced homemakers used in the analysis.)

As spokeswoman for the Displaced Homemakers Network, Alice Quinlan has expressed some doubt concerning these "conservative" figures, and thinks they could even be doubled (National Adult Education Conference, Boston, November, 1979). Her perception is supported by a recent study of displaced homemakers in Connecticut, a comparatively wealthy state (Kathleen Palm and Sharon Shepela, Displaced Homemakers in Connecticut: Survey and Evaluation of Services, Connecticut Department of Education, Fall, 1979) which estimated the population of displaced homemakers as 64,500 in comparison with the Women's Bureau figure of 46,000. In accounting for the larger estimate, the researchers note that they did not subtract from the potential population women receiving maintenance or child support payments because the percentage of such women is so low, and support payments so low. (The National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year found that only 7% of men comply in paying alimony, and only 21% comply in paying child support. Child support payments average only \$218 per month nationally.) They further note that women who are not living with husbands but are not legally separated are "statistically invisible", as are many minority group and other women who never visit state agencies for help. The researchers therefore subtract from the population of women in the state all those who are not displaced homemakers, and arrive at the higher figure.

Most state assessments decry the lack of accurate statistics, and have to "make do" with what is available. In New Mexico, for example, (New Mexico

Commission on the Status of Women, Start From Where You Are, January, 1978) was based on women who contacted state Employment Security Offices--1,094 compared with the Department of Labor estimate of 24,000 displaced homemakers 40 and over in the state.

Data from the 1980 Census should shed more light on the question of numbers.

SECTION 3  
INFORMATION FROM LOCAL PROGRAMS

Location of Local Programs

The basis for our listing of local programs is the "Displaced Homemaker Program Directory: A Listing of Centers, Programs and Projects Providing Services to Displaced Homemakers", published by the Displaced Homemakers Network, Inc. in August, 1979. (See Section 1 on history and legislation of the displaced homemakers movement for information about the organization.) We have added to this listing on the basis of updated information sent to the Network which they shared with us, and in some cases, on the basis of our own contacts with local programs which led us to other programs in the area.

Appendix 3-A is the original listing from the Network to which we have added twenty programs. In some cases the addresses of programs, telephone numbers and/or directors have changed since the original listings in the Directory in August, and we have accordingly changed the item in our listing. We have relied heavily on the Program Directory because of the status of the Network for over a year as a clearinghouse for program information. Because our time was so short, we could not have done a thorough job of locating local programs and obtaining information from them without the listing from the Network. We owe them a debt of gratitude.

Appendix 3-B contains a listing of programs with funding for vocational education, usually under P.L. 94-482 of the Vocational Education Amendment 1976, which targets displaced homemakers as a special population for service. (See Section 1 on history and legislation.) We obtained these additional names as the result of calls to sex-equity coordinators or the person designated as the vocational education displaced homemaker coordinator in all 50 states.

We asked them for programs not listed in the Network Directory. Most of these programs are not in the original Network Directory because they were funded after August, 1979. Others which were established before that time perhaps had no contact with the Network and, therefore, were not listed.

We could not list the new programs funded under CETA Title III because the awards were made too late for our time schedule. However, we received a listing of CETA prime sponsors, with programs funded for displaced homemakers under other titles. In a few cases, we added these programs to our listing; in other cases, the programs were already listed, and in other cases, we were unsuccessful in "tracking down" the program from the information provided. We, therefore, cannot claim that our listing of local programs is definitive.

Moreover, new programs seem to be "cropping up overnight" in the experience of Network leaders, who see the need for revision of the Directory since August (only four months from the publication). We can also anticipate that some programs will not be funded from year to year (see section on Problems below) and will, therefore, have to cease providing service. For the most part, the programs listed are those which: (a) had contact with the Displaced Homemakers Network before August, 1979 and were, therefore, listed in their Directory or (b) were funded by CETA or vocational-education with the provision that services be provided to displaced homemakers (solely or as part of a more general population), usually after August. There are without doubt programs in the U.S. which give service to displaced homemakers but were not funded for that purpose particularly, and have had no contact with the Network. (We are thinking particularly of various CETA training programs and programs at Women's Centers.) These could not be included in this listing.

It should be emphasized that inclusion in our listing is in no way an endorsement of the program or the services provided. We received information about services provided from about half of the programs listed in Appendix 3-A and, because most of the programs are so new, comparatively few of those listed in Appendix 3-B. Therefore, we know little about programs listed in Appendix 3-B beyond the fact that they were funded to give some types of service to displaced homemakers (usually as part of a more general population of clients). Even when we did receive a reply to our inquiry for information from local programs, we made no attempt to evaluate systematically or to judge the effectiveness of those programs. Although desirable as a future goal, such a task was well beyond the scope of this short-term project.

#### Information About Local Programs

We received information about local programs in response to a letter we sent (see Appendix 3-C). The letter was mailed to all programs listed in the original Network Directory, to some of the supplements to the Directory if they were located in time, and to all programs listed in Appendix 3-B. In addition, another letter was written by the Displaced Homemakers Network asking for cooperation in responding to our request, and sent to every program in the original Directory. This probably increased our response rate significantly. As mentioned previously, programs in Appendix 3-B had a poor rate of response probably because most had begun recently, (some wrote that they could not provide any information at this time) and also because they received only one letter requesting information. The starred programs in Appendix 3-A and 3-B indicate programs which provided usable information which we coded. The programs which responded seem to be representative of the whole listing of programs. We could not detect any factors which divided the respondents from the non-respondents. We thought

that perhaps the respondents had larger staffs and could spend time answering requests, but this was disproved by the fact that a full 56% of those responding had only one or two full-time staff members. Whatever bias may be found in the tables of responses is probably due to the fact that programs with vocational education funding are over-represented because we concentrated on finding new programs, while those with CETA funding are under-represented, because the new programs were not yet in operation. It should be mentioned that we received many responses too late to be included in this analysis.

For the purposes of analysis we have divided responses according to programs which (a) are funded with vocational education monies alone; (b) are funded by vocational education and at least one other source of funds, and (c) are funded by one or more sources, excluding vocational education. We labeled the first group "VE", the second "M" and the third "O". In all, we received 26 usable responses from the VE group, 38 from the M group and 72 from the O group, a total of 136 programs. Not every program responded to every item of our inquiry, and we have indicated the total number of responses to any one item we received from each group of programs.

As can be seen in the table below, a full 61% of programs for displaced homemakers are affiliated with secondary or post-secondary educational institutions. For those with vocational education funding alone, the figure is a full 82%, indicating that, at least among this group of respondents, funding to other than educational institutions is rather rare. The fact that 47% of those responding had some vocational education funding probably weights the responses toward affiliation with educational institutions.



Table 1: Institutional Affiliation

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. Community or jr. college	10 (38)	9 (24)	15 (21)	34 (25)
b. Vocational/technical school	5 (19)	11 (29)	4 (6)	20 (15)
c. Four year college	3 (12)	6 (16)	8 (11)	17 (13)
d. Public school system	6 (23)	5 (13)	0	11 (8)
e. Women's center - not academic	0	0	3 (4)	3 (2)
f. Religious groups	0	0	1 (1)	1 (1)
g. Private non-profit	1 (4)	5 (13)	11 (15)	17 (13)
h. YWCA	1 (4)	2 (5)	14 (19)	17 (13)
i. Local social service agency	0	0	8 (11)	8 (6)
j. Other women's group	0	0	2 (4)	2 (1)
k. Other	0	0	6 (8)	6 (3)
TOTALS	26(100%)	38(100%)	72(100%)	136(100%)

Table 2: Began How Long Ago

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. 6 mo. or less	11 (46)	11 (29)	22 (31)	44 (33)
b. about 1 yr - 1½ yrs	10 (42)	20 (52)	29 (42)	59 (45)
c. About 2 years	3 (12)	5 (13)	8 (11)	16 (12)
d. About 3 years	0	1 (3)	2 (3)	3 (2)
e. About 4 years	0	0	4 (6)	4 (3)
f. About 5 years or longer	0	1 (3)	5 (7)	6 (5)
TOTALS	24(100%)	38(100%)	70(100%)	132(100%)

It can be readily observed that the majority of programs are quite new. 78% were established 1½ years ago or later. It should be kept in mind that the first program specifically for a client population called "displaced homemakers" began in 1975. The programs which indicated they served displaced homemakers

before that time (a mere 5%) were indeed doing so, but not as a separate group. The largest percentage of new programs is in the VE group, with 46% at 6 months or less. These new programs have not had time to acquire other funding sources. The median age of those in the M group is slightly older; they have had more time to organize and to seek additional funds.

Table 3: Number Served Since January 1, 1979

	VE	M	O	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
a. 20 or less	8 (32)	6 (17)	5 (7)	19 (14)
b. 21-50	2 (8)	2 (6)	16 (22)	20 (15)
c. 51-100	7 (28)	4 (11)	13*(18)	24 (18)
d. 101-200	6 (24)	6 (17)	13*(18)	25 (19)
e. 201-300	0	5*(14)	12*(17)	17 (13)
f. 301 or more	2*(8)	12*(35)	13*(18)	27 (21)
TOTAL	25 (100%)	35 (100%)	72 (100%)	132 (100%)

\* Indicates that at least one respondent based number of displaced homemakers served on a large percentage of telephone contacts or "open forums". This includes 2 programs in the f. category of the VE group; 2 in the e. and 7 in the f. categories of the M group; and in the O group, one in the c., d. and e. categories and 7 in the f. categories.

The correct title of this table should perhaps be "number of displaced homemakers who have come in contact with a displaced homemaker program" rather than "number served". The numbers are inflated by local programs having counted any type of contact, in many cases. Furthermore, some programs may have indicated the number served since the program began, rather than since January first if the program was older than a year, because of the ambiguous way in which the request was worded. When we were fairly certain that this was the case, we divided the number indicated by the time since the establishment of the program. In other cases we suspect that local

programs indicated total number of clients rather than only displaced homemakers. When we suspected this was the case, we tried to determine how many were displaced homemakers from other information they suggested.

A tally of the specific numbers indicated that the VE group had come in contact with 3,072 displaced homemakers; the M group had come in contact with 8,344 displaced homemakers; and the O group had come in contact with 15,112. This adds to 26,528 displaced homemakers who have had some contact with a local program. 132 programs responded to this item. As there are at least twice as many programs listed in Appendices A and B, one can interpret that at least 53,000 displaced homemakers have some knowledge of the programs in their area. This seems a very high number until one realizes that if there are 4 million displaced homemakers in the country, only one in eighty had some contact with a displaced homemakers program.

Table 4: Estimated Number of Additional Displaced Homemakers Who Could be Served with the Same Resources

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. Can't serve any more	2 (10)	7 (25)	14 (25)	23 (22)
b. Can serve more	18 (90)	21 (75)	41 (75)	80 (78)
TOTALS	20(100%)	28(100%)	55(100%)	103(100%)

It is somewhat surprising that such a high percentage of programs (78%) indicated that they could serve more displaced homemakers given their present staff, financial resources and facilities. Even if the 33 programs who did not respond to this item did not do so because they could serve no more, the percentage would still be high.

The VE group indicated they could serve 3,052 more displaced homemakers, the M group 5,212 and the O group 5,040, which adds to 13,304. The respondents indicate, therefore, that they could serve half again as many displaced homemakers as they are currently serving. The VE group, with the largest percentage of new programs, had the highest percentage of programs (90%) which could serve greater numbers. But a large percentage of programs in all three groups are being under-utilized. Many of our telephone informants (see next section) indicated that outreach was a problem; the data supports their perceptions.

Table 5: Funding Source

	VE	M	O	Total	
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	
a. CETA	0	23 (61)	35 (49)	58 (43)	
b. Vocational Education	26 (100)	38(100)	0	64 (47)	
c. State Funds	0	5 (13)	32 (44)	37 (27)	
d. Local Government	0	7 (19)	8 (11)	15 (11)	
e. Educational Institutions	0	8 (21)	11 (14)	19 (14)	
f. Foundation	0	3 ( 9)	4 ( 6)	4 ( 6)	
g. Fees paid by Displaced Homemakers	0	8 (21)	7 (10)	7 (10)	
h. Other	0	8 (21)	17 (24)	25 (36)	
	TOTALS*	26	38	72	136

\* Total percentages are not given because categories are not mutually exclusive. Columns add to more than 100%.

The fact that the largest number of programs (47% of total respondents) had some vocational education funding can be attributed, at least in part, to our focus on "discovering" new programs with this source of funding. As mentioned previously, CETA funded projects are under-represented because

awarding of funds to local programs under Title III was still pending at the time of our data collection and analysis. Nevertheless, it should be noted that vocational education funding represents a significant portion of the financial resources of displaced homemaker programs around the country.

Among those programs with mixed vocational education and other funding (the M group), CETA led as a source of additional funds (61%), followed by auxiliary funding from the educational institution which was affiliated with the program (21%), fees paid by the displaced homemakers, sometimes on a sliding scale and sometimes a flat amount (21%) and local government agencies, most notably city or county school boards (19%).

In the "other" category for both the M and O groups were government agencies with limited funds for displaced homemakers (4 were partially funded by WIN, 2 by WEEA, 2 by BVR, 1 by ACTION and BEOG), local social service agencies such as United Way (8), women's and religious organizations such as the National Council of Negro Women (4), private contributions (3) and private business (3).

Table 6: Money from More Than One Funding Source

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. yes	0	38(100)	31 (44)	69 (51)
b. no	26(100)	0	39 (56)	65 (49)
TOTALS	26(100%) (41%)	38(100%) 64 (59%)	70(100%)	134(100%)

Of the total number of programs which responded, about half had multiple funding sources (51%). Among the 64 programs with vocational-education funding, 59% (38) had some other source of support.

Table 7: Annual Budget

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. \$5,000 and under	1 ( 6)	0	3 ( 6)	4 ( 4)
b. \$5,100-\$15,00	4 (22)	0	5 (10)	9 ( 9)
c. \$15,100-\$25,000	3 (17)	6 (22)	3 ( 6)	12 (12)
d. \$25,100-\$50,000	8 (44)	6 (22)	10 (19)	24 (25)
e. \$50,100-\$75,000	0	7 (27)	9 (17)	16 (16)
f. \$75,100-\$100,000	2 (11)	2 ( 7)	5 (10)	9 ( 9)
g. \$100,100-\$200,000	0	4 (15)	12 (22)	16 (16)
h. \$200,100 and over	0	2 ( 7)	5 (10)	7 ( 8)
TOTALS	18(100%)	27(100%)	52(100%)	97(100%)

As might have been expected, those programs with only one source of funding (the VE group) had the highest percentage of programs which run on \$25,000 or less per year (45%). The programs in the O group which run on \$25,000 or less (22%) are probably those with one funding source. Programs as a whole are split almost evenly between those with annual budgets above \$50,000 (51%) and those below \$50,000 (49%). Forty-one percent of programs had annual budgets over \$25,000 and below \$75,000.

Table 8: Number of Full-Time Staff

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. 0	7 (30)	0	14 (20)	21 (16)
b. 1	9 (39)	13 (35)	11 (15)	33 (25)
c. 2	4 (17)	7 (19)	9 (13)	20 (15)
d. 3	2 ( 9)	5 (14)	9 (13)	16 (12)
e. 4	1 ( 5)	2 ( 5)	10 (14)	13 (10)
f. 5	0	4 (11)	2 ( 3)	6 ( 5)
g. 6-10	0	4 (11)	13 (18)	17 (13)
h. over 10	0	2 ( 5)	3 ( 4)	5 ( 4)
TOTALS	23(100%)	37(100%)	71(100%)	131(100%)

Over half of the local programs have only one or two full time staff members or none at all. Only 22% have five or more. Among programs with vocational-education funding, more which had multiple funding could afford larger staffs: none in the VE group had 5 or more full-time people, while 27% in the M group did. Every program in the M group had at least one full-time person; 30% of the VE group had no full-time workers.

Table 9: Any Volunteers?

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. yes	1 (1)	14 (38)	31 (44)	46 (35)
b. no	22 (96)	23 (62)	39 (56)	84 (65)
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>23(100%)</b>	<b>37(100%)</b>	<b>70(100%)</b>	<b>130(100%)</b>

The majority of programs do not make use of volunteers. Although the Baltimore Center, for one, has shown that the creative use of volunteers can do much to enhance programming and aid volunteers who hope for future employment, two-thirds of the local programs do not use volunteers. Of those that do, only 20% have more than 5.

Table 10: Services and Activities

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. Referral	12 (46)	20 (53)	51 (71)	83 (61)
b. Individual counseling	19 (73)	23 (61)	53 (74)	95 (70)
c. Peer support groups/ group counseling	21 (81)	30 (79)	56 (78)	107 (79)
d. Skills assessment	16 (62)	30 (79)	56 (78)	102 (75)
e. Job readiness	21 (81)	33 (87)	57 (79)	111 (82)
f. Skills training	8 (31)	16 (42)	31 (43)	55 (40)
g. Job placement assistance	20 (77)	23 (61)	37 (51)	80 (59)
h. Follow-up after placement	3 (12)	10 (26)	7 (10)	20 (15)
i. Auxiliary services (child care, transportation, legal services, health counseling and/or care)	12 (46)	23 (61)	41 (57)	76 (56)
j. Financial aid	2 ( 8)	1 ( 3)	12 (17)	15 (11)
k. Exploration of non-traditional jobs	7 (27)	12 (31)	10 (14)	29 (21)
l. On-the-job-training	0	3 ( 8)	8 (11)	11 ( 8)
m. other	0	2 ( 5)	0	2 ( 1)
TOTALS*	26	38	72	136

\* Totals do not add to 100% because categories were not mutually exclusive.

The most "popular" service offered by displaced homemaker programs (82%) is aid in job readiness. This is usually given in the form of short-term group workshops on subjects such as interview strategies, resume writing, stress management and time management.

Seventy-nine percent of activities fall into the category of peer support groups or group counseling, in which personal topics such as self-image and self-esteem are discussed. Sometimes this is labeled "assertiveness training". Among the ten Massachusetts displaced homemakers we spoke with during a round-



table discussion, those who had had contact with displaced homemakers programs cited this aspect as the most important. The displaced homemakers spoke of the importance of knowing others were "in the same boat" and of the comfort and added courage which come with sharing experiences and feelings. Similarly, our telephone conversations with directors of displaced homemaker programs around the country (see Appendix 3-D for a listing and Appendix 3-E for topics discussed) revealed that they often perceived success in terms of the renewed sense of self-worth among their clients.

Seventy-five percent of responding programs offer some kind of skills assessment, either self-evaluation as an adjunct to counseling and/or using a variety of testing instruments. Assessment also includes career exploration, sometimes taking the form of visits to work places and/or occasionally a limited amount of hands-on experience and the sharing of job search experiences. Only 21% mentioned specifically exploration of non-traditional jobs.

Seventy percent offer some individual counseling, especially during the initial phase of contact when internal turmoil and external problems are apt to be most acute.

Sixty-one percent mentioned referral to other resources; in some cases, such as the telephone referral service offered by the New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women to women in rural areas, this was the only contact with the displaced homemaker. Some programs may not have mentioned this as a special activity because it is so much a part of other services, such as job placement assistance, which was offered by 59%.

Some type of auxiliary service is offered by 56% of responding programs. It most often involves the services of consultants or lecturers who give short courses on nutrition, law, parenting, money management, physical fitness,

or auto or home maintenance. Less frequently, there is aid in transportation or child care. In fact, among the telephone informants child care was low-priority, with several noting that clients were middle aged and had few young children or that displaced homemakers made their own arrangements when there was a need.

Skills training (offered by 40%) is typically short-term and more often focused on acquisition of general skills, e.g. basic English and math as preparation for the G.E.D. exam, than on skills specific to a certain type of job, e.g. carpentry or shorthand (See next section on Vocational Education for a further discussion of training for displaced homemakers). The majority of programs do not themselves run training programs for specific occupations. Rather, displaced homemakers are referred to local training programs according to interest and availability, for which a stipend is sometimes available, as through CETA.

Only 15% offer follow-up after job placement, and only 11% and 8% offer financial aid and contact with on-the-job-training opportunities, respectively. These activities would be desirable in the view of many of our informants (see next section).

SECTION 4  
VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

According to our mail and phone respondents, the skills training activities in which displaced homemakers are enrolled include: basic English (including reading and grammar), basic math, secretarial skills (including typing and shorthand), communication skills, courses in self-employment in small business, practical nursing, home health aid to the elderly, occupational therapy assistance, accounting, carpentry, management of institutional housekeeping services, industrial and mechanical fundamentals (including electricity and use of machines), and restaurant and beverage service. This listing certainly does not exhaust all the vocational training activities in which displaced homemakers are involved (there is virtually no field in which displaced homemakers could not be involved), but it includes those which respondents named directly.

The listing includes: (a) courses or short-term workshops given "in-house" or in nearby facilities by multi-service displaced homemaker centers, (b) courses given in training institutions (vocational-technical schools, two-year colleges, etc.) sometimes with CETA or vocational education "displaced homemaker" funding, in which some displaced homemakers are enrolled (along with other categories of students in the same course) either by coming directly or being referred by a multi-service center, and (c) an intermediate category of training which links the displaced homemaker center to the training institution as, for example, when mini-courses which include hands-on experience are given specifically for displaced homemakers in vocational-technical schools (the displaced homemaker program pays the instructor) or when courses stressing job readiness and career exploration are offered to displaced homemakers who receive

credit toward an associate degree at the affiliated community college.

It appears that many of the 40% of local programs which were categorized as offering skills training (see Table 10 in Section 3) offer in-house workshops or tutoring in general subjects such as remedial English and math (often as preparation for the G.E.D. exam) or basic communications skills, rather than training for specific jobs. Of those which did offer vocational training for specific jobs, the most popular was secretarial, followed by courses on how to run a small business, with a smattering of others such as accounting and "food and beverage service".

It is evident from brochures and letters we received from local programs and telephone information, that displaced homemaker programs focus on counseling and workshops to offer support and to foster awareness of what the displaced homemaker can do and wants to do, rather than the provision of training directly. As Table 10 in Section 3 shows, this is true of all categories--those programs with and without vocational education funding. Rather than offering specific training themselves, displaced homemaker programs more often said that they referred clients to CETA training programs or to the local community college.

The in-house training course has its pros and cons. On the "con" side, the displaced homemaker may be tempted to take the course simply because it is available; her options may be prematurely limited because most programs are not large enough to offer a range of training opportunities. This was the case with at least one of the displaced homemakers who participated in our roundtable discussion.

On the "pro" side the displaced homemaker has the support of the peer group and probably special consideration and understanding of her status as a

re-entry woman, which she may not have were she "mainstreamed" in a regular class. Moreover, and this is most important, there may be nothing else available to her. Just as the displaced homemaker has "dropped through the cracks" of the financial support system, she may also drop through the cracks of the vocational training and education system. She may not be in dire enough financial need to qualify for training through CETA, but she may not be able to afford any other training. The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, as part of their Policies for Lifelong Education Program are concerned with the lack of financial aid to any but full-time students. Michigan, for example, has a tuition reimbursement program for displaced homemakers in each of 24 community colleges, but even when tuition reimbursement is available the displaced homemaker may not be able to manage financially. Co-op and work-study regulations should be reassessed to make them more responsive to the needs of displaced homemakers. A few well-funded programs are able to give stipends while the displaced homemaker is in vocational training but certainly not many. Therefore, the displaced homemaker may well accept whatever employment is available to meet immediate needs, often "dead-end" jobs without chance of advancement. Taking courses after work to upgrade employment is certainly a possibility, but may involve too great a drain of time and energy. Obviously, on-the-job training would be a desirable option for many displaced homemakers but only 8% of responding programs (see Table 10, Section 3) stated that they had developed or placed clients in such positions. One respondent mentioned three women who were receiving training to be painters at the local Air Force base, but this was the exception rather than the rule. Perhaps more programs had assisted in placement in on-the-job training, but had not reported it as part of the program, per se.

One group of programs for on-the-job training of women who meet low income guidelines is sponsored by the Department of Labor as national demonstration projects. Fourteen "Supported Work Corporations" around the country offer training, counseling and supportive services such as transportation and child care while paying women wages as they learn. In Massachusetts the majority of participants come from the "unassigned pool" of WIN, but 35% are over 30 and ages range up to the low fifties. Half do not have a high school diploma. Employers are recruited from the private sector (e.g. banks and computer firms) who provide facilities for the training of five women at a time, guided by a full-time supervisor hired by the program. Employers commit themselves to hire, and 60% of women in the Massachusetts program stay with the company at which they trained. Programs like these are extremely limited compared with the numbers of eligible people in the country but if expanded they could offer valuable service to displaced homemakers.

It almost goes without saying that displaced homemakers deserve good counseling and help with realistic assessment of options. They should be steered toward training for available good paying jobs. But are resources for training available?

We have heard numerous complaints that training under CETA, Vocational-Education and WIN (available to poor women with children under 18) is unresponsive to the needs of the displaced homemaker. Critics cite the fact that most training is sex-stereotyped, that older women are excluded and that training which is available does not lead to viable employment in the private sector. Obviously, conditions vary from region to region, and city to city. The above mentioned program in Massachusetts is only one example of programs which seem to be working well. Aggregate statistics show a mixed picture.

A publication by the American Vocational Association (Facts and Figures on Vocational Education in the U.S., March, 1979) indicates that vocational education programs are expanding to meet the needs of emerging areas of employment (see Appendix 4-A). Vocational education planners and implementors must gear their programs to the local labor market. Information of expanding areas of local employment such as that prepared in Massachusetts and New York (see Appendices 4-B and C) must be used in allocating funds and building programs.

But it appears that there has not always been a match between vocational education and training programs and the needs of adults versus young people. The A.V.A. report shows that adult enrollment in programs preparatory for employment actually went down from 1976 to 1977 (see Appendix 4-D) although there was a small increase in total enrollment. Furthermore, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, in its study of federal programs including CETA, found that in 1976 enrollment in Title I training programs of persons 45-54 totaled only 4 percent and was even less for older age groups. According to the study, "Persons in each of the age groups over 44 are enrolled at less than half their proportion of the unemployed populations" (from How to Tame the CETA Beast, Older Women's League Educational Fund, 1979).

A fact sheet by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges indicates that in two-year colleges women now comprise 52% of the population, and 53% of part-time students. The fastest growing segment are women over 35, up by 5.9 percent between 1974 and 1976. There are no statistics to show how many of these women are displaced homemakers, but many undoubtedly are--those displaced homemakers, that is, who have the resources, financial and otherwise, to upgrade their employment possibilities with further education. A survey of

A.A.C.J.C. members, done under the supervision of N. Carol Eliason, Director of the Women's Opportunity Center of A.A.C.J.C., showed that of 600 community and junior colleges who responded, 230 replied that they had some kind of service for displaced homemakers usually counseling and usually subsumed under the more general category of re-entry women. (See Appendix 4-E for names of colleges, contact people and some remarks about services.)

The fact that about a third of two-year colleges recognize that mature women students have special needs may be considered a hopeful sign. Other statistics are far less hopeful, however. The A.V.A. report shows that enrollments of "adult disadvantaged" students in member institutions, a category which would include a substantial proportion of displaced homemakers, decreased by 16.1% between 1976 and 1977 in courses preparatory for employment. (See Appendix 4-F.)

And, in what types of courses are women being trained and educated? A high proportion of jobs with higher earnings, more mobility and more opportunity to learn on the job are in areas considered "non-traditional" for women. It is no accident that funding for displaced homemakers is legislated under P.L. 94-482 which insures sex equity in vocational education. The A.V.A. report indicates that there has been a modest 7% increase between 1976 and 1977 in female enrollment in non-traditional areas, with greater increases in certain sub-categories (see Appendix 4-G). But a report by the Project on Equal Education Rights (PEER) of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (reported in the October, 1979 issue of the Federal Education Project Newsletter) found widely differing rates of participation by women in non-traditional vocational education according to state (see Appendix 4-H). The highest was 20.09% (Michigan) and the lowest was only 1.77% (Delaware). Even a state like Massachusetts, which is about



average, should be doing more to foster enrollment of women and girls in non-traditional areas, according to a report by the Massachusetts Advocacy Center ("Equal Opportunity Denied: Vocational Education in Massachusetts").

According to the roundtable discussion group of vocational educators with whom we met (see Appendix 4-I), training for non-traditional work is among the most important, and also most problematic, issues in relation to the displaced homemaker. Among problems cited were the attitudes of vocational counselors themselves, who often share the stereotyped notions of the general population, the lack of confidence of mature women and their initial resistance to non-traditional jobs, the lack of support once on the job ("Your boss may be Archie Bunker") and the lack of follow-up and counseling after job placement. (Among our mail respondents, only 15% said they had any such follow-up.) In the words of one participant, "The work place is a different situation from the womb-like atmosphere of the displaced homemaker center." Women in construction face problems of physical stamina, especially in outdoor work, and none of the participants knew of many women over 40 who were employed on outdoor construction projects.

But not all non-traditional work is physically demanding. In Massachusetts, for example, high technology jobs and those in allied health fields are expanding and offer good opportunities. Jobs involving respiratory therapy and medical electronics, for example, are less sex-stereotyped because they are newer. One of our roundtable participants described a successful CETA funded project to train computer programmers. Half the participants are women, and while most are younger (c.f., the criticism of ageism in CETA programs, mentioned above) the ages have ranged up to 51. The program includes 100 hours of classroom time on math review, writing, communications skills and technical skill training.

Performance standards are high and participants are challenged by written assignments, role-playing and simulation of on-the-job work experiences. But for the majority who complete the 30 week training course, the struggle is worth it (and it is a struggle for some displaced homemakers, the director stated) because entry level programmers make \$11,500.

Even in male-intensive jobs in such areas as construction, transportation, manufacturing and electronics, displaced homemakers need not come up against unnecessary barriers. The Non-traditional Occupation Project of the Boston YWCA (Vivian Guilfooy and M. Grothe, Preparing Women for Non-Traditional Occupations, Report to the U.S. Department of Labor, 1978) demonstrated that the women over 30 in the program (3 out of 10) were as satisfied with the program, had the same rate of completion as younger participants, had as many job placements, and received the same wages as other participants. Among elements of the 16 week course, women received hands-on classroom instruction in electricity, construction, carpentry, painting, papering, and plastering, actual work site experience in large urban institutions and physical fitness training. The report of the project indicates that factors which discourage women (and, by extrapolation, displaced homemakers) from participation in non-traditional work can be overcome.

In summary, there is a need for more short-term training of displaced homemakers which will lead to available permanent jobs with good pay. As one of our panel members observed, "Look at the manpower training from World War II. Women did everything!...Employers are not looking at our skills, our courage."

SECTION 5  
SOME RESPONSES OF EMPLOYERS

Attitudes, experiences with, and perceptions of displaced homemakers, were elicited from employers during a 2½ hour roundtable discussion (see Appendix 5-A for a list of participants) and also via telephone calls (see Appendix 5-B). Some of those who responded had hired displaced homemakers through displaced homemakers programs, others had hired them when women came on their own initiatives, and a few had not hired any.

Almost everyone we spoke with mentioned the positive qualities of maturity, dependability, and motivation of displaced homemakers. As a personnel assistant at a large supermarket chain commented during the roundtable discussion, "We've had better luck with older people [in our office]. Younger people party all night, sleep late, don't show up for work, etc. People over 35 make valuable, committed employees." The supermarket chain employs 285 people in their main office, about 10 percent of whom could be categorized as displaced homemakers. Some were part-time cashiers and wanted to work full-time.

In most cases, displaced homemaker programs had contacted employers to request consideration of their "graduates", or women had been employed as the result of their own initiatives. Most employers had not been aware of displaced homemaker programs before being contacted by one of them, or were still not aware of ways to make contact with the displaced homemakers labor pool. In only one case could an employer remember seeking out a displaced homemaker for a job: she had been one herself. The public relations director of a large hotel commented: "I could relate to this. It had happened to me. I had done a lot of volunteer work in politics and women's organizations.

I know volunteers who could run General Motors, but an employer doesn't look for that. I was lucky--I was at the right place at the right time when I needed work and bluffed my way through. I learned on the job. But it's hard to do if you have kids. The hours are long. I could see myself through her [the displaced homemakers] eyes--she learned a lot from me."

This employer/former displaced homemaker was rather atypical in having been able to "bluff my way through." Many employers mentioned the displaced homemaker's lack of confidence in her own abilities. The training manager of a large public utility learning center commented on the organizational and planning skills that are transferable from homemaking, but commented, "Women don't realize this. They are their own worst enemies." Having been affiliated with the Northeastern University Women's Career Project which focuses on the transfer of skills from home to work, (see description of program in The Coming Decade: American Women and Human Resources, Policies and Programs, 1979, Hearings before the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, United States Senate, p. 405) this manager is particularly perceptive. The program at the public utility features on-the-job intensive, short term training. The "entire company is available to them. We hired one woman in her 60's who does the work of two twenties!" he stated.

Similarly, a large corporation has an affirmative action training program, and, according to our informant, seeks out older women. Nationally, the program has been very successful. The woman hired through the local displaced homemakers center is a service representative for copying machines and has been twice promoted.

Employers who hire women for traditional jobs are generally satisfied. The social service agency in a Boston suburb "places a high value on life

experience". The roundtable discussant who represented a large department store chain reported that their "first choice is the mature woman who can identify with the customers. Part-time workers are eligible for fringe benefits, and schedules are flexible...Women can go up the ladder to the executive training program." But she, too, mentioned the lack of self-confidence of mature women--"they don't realize they're good"--and mentioned that only the more confident women go into the commission sales departments, such as men's clothing and furniture.

Another problem mentioned frequently was the unwillingness or the inability of middle class women, especially, to accept low-paying entry-level positions. Some women have no desire to "go up the ladder" and are happy with jobs paying \$150 a week. These jobs are readily available, said the roundtable discussant from the savings bank. But many more women cannot afford to take low paying jobs if they have a house and children to support, even if the possibility of advancement is present. In some cases, in fact, no real advancement exists. The representative of the Division of Employment Security characterized the situation as "very difficult", especially if transportation and experience are lacking. Other women have unrealistically high aspirations. Some of these women have heeded advice to get advanced degrees in business or education, and cannot find work. The president of an employment service for women stated flatly, "Business won't hire women over 50...Women are over-educated for the jobs out there. More education isn't the best answer."

Many of our discussants thought that training in the use of business machines would almost guarantee a job. But one said many of these jobs are boring, and should be done by two part-time people.

Putting women in non-traditional jobs is seen as desirable but problematic by counsellors because women often feel isolated. Our roundtable discussion

group of vocational educators which had met the week before (see section on vocational education) had agreed that many older women were reluctant to entertain thoughts of such jobs, that a small amount of hands-on-experience or even just a realistic look at what the work entailed was enough to change attitudes, and that women sometimes encountered difficulties with male co-workers at first, and felt a lack of support. The owner of the floor covering business to whom we talked had never hired a woman. He would not be averse to this, he said, because he had seen many women on construction sites in the Boston-Cambridge area, but he felt that lugging heavy rolls of floor covering may be too strenuous. He would gladly hire a middle-aged woman as an estimator, but there are "no women around with experience, and I don't have time to do on-the-job training."

Of the employers who mentioned problems with displaced homemakers, one reported a lack of "professionalism"--being able to take orders from younger people--and another stated that the woman really "wasn't ready to work. She hadn't recovered from her loss sufficiently." An employer in a large social service agency spoke of hiring a displaced homemaker, aged 40, who has 7 children. She works full-time and the older children care for the younger ones. The employer complains that she is frequently late and absent, and wishes she would not spend so much time talking to her children on the phone. The employer would be willing to pay for a course for the woman to upgrade her office skills, which need improvements, but she does not have the time after work, and he is not willing to give her time off during working hours.

But others' experiences have been more positive. The training manager from a large corporation stated, "Tell other employees that they should overcome the fear that women's families will interfere with their work. The women are committed

and determined and they work out any family arrangements on their own without involving the employer."

Our roundtable informants agreed that short and long term training programs and on-the-job training were desirable for displaced homemakers. One member commented that "only one in a hundred have the skills and orientation to get a good [high paying] job. Most have to get it." She suggested that one way to sharpen skills was to work for a temporary agency. All agreed that realistic, informed counseling and support were necessary.

They suggested that in Massachusetts adult vocational-technical training has not been a priority, but that things are beginning to change. They look to the vocational-technical schools as places that can produce needed workers.

SECTION 6  
PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The problems and recommendations which we identify in this section represent recurring themes in our contacts with our national consultant panel (see Appendix 6-A for those present), our telephone interviews, our site visits (see Appendix 6-B) our three roundtable discussions with displaced homemakers, vocational educators and employers, responses to our mailed request for information and contact with knowledgeable individuals in the displaced homemaker movement. Informants advised us of problems as well as successes and we have relied heavily on their perceptions in the presentation of this section.

• The term "displaced homemaker". One of our telephone informants stated, "They [the displaced homemakers] see themselves in it--it describes them--but they hate it." Actually, among our groups of roundtable discussants, the displaced homemakers objected to it the least, with several saying that it adequately described their state of having been psychologically uprooted, and feeling lost. But others who had not been part of a program claimed that the term had too negative a connotation--it made them think of displaced persons after World War II--and one said that her children objected to it strenuously.

Our vocational educator and employer roundtable participants almost universally objected to the term. One educator made the point that "You can't approach employers with the idea that it's their duty to hire these poor souls [which the term "displaced homemaker" suggests]. They have to see that it's to their own benefit." The employers agreed that the term was too negative and that we should think of another more positive way to refer to women who were entering or re-entering the job market.



We are therefore giving considerable thought to an acceptable name for the project, which will be used for identification in connection with the various products. The term "displaced homemaker" should not and, indeed, cannot be dropped, however. The name has been used for over four years as a rallying point for diverse activities, and has gained in recognition, if not happy acceptance, among the general public. The term "displaced homemaker" relates to a set of circumstances and conditions different from the "single mother" (which connotes a young woman) or the "re-entry woman" (any mature woman who goes back to school or work). Moreover, the term is now found in indices of various data banks, such as ERIC, as a description to retrieve relevant written materials.

• Definition of a "displaced homemaker". This is an important issue since it can be used to decide who can be served by displaced homemaker programs and/or which programs or activities can be funded by Federal and State agencies. The basic problem centers on the "fit" between regulations and the population needing service. Issues of age and employment status are central.

(a) Age as a criterion. The leaders of the grassroots movement have always insisted that the focus on middle age is a sine qua non--that older women have to fight against both sexism and ageism and are, therefore, at a double disadvantage. The displaced homemaker movement was begun on behalf of the middle-aged woman. It appears that most programs exclusively for displaced homemakers take this philosophy to heart: a survey of 46 programs by the Displaced Homemakers Network, reported in the July, 1979 issue of Network News, showed that 75% of clients were over 40. Our 30 telephone interviews also indicated that the majority of programs served women whose average age was in the low 40's. But some programs, especially in rural areas and those which serve

minorities, indicated that clients who had been married for as long as 10 or more years were still in their 20's. And women with small dependent children, ~~no means to arrange for childcare, and no skills were even harder to employ~~ than older women. There was sometimes no other place for these women to go, as the WIN and CETA programs were deemed ineffective in counseling and as a means to employment.

It appears that programs which include displaced homemakers among other target populations lose the focus on middle-age more easily. This is why the Displaced Homemakers Network lobbied as strongly to insure that memoranda concerning CETA Title III funding specify that women over 40 be given priority. It would be easy to say that all displaced homemakers were being served, when only women in their 20's and 30's were clients. This could be a logical outcome of not specifying age, especially in light of the Civil Rights report mentioned in an earlier section, which showed that Federal employment programs favored the young.

(b) Employment status as a criterion. Most definitions include the fact that the displaced homemaker has been in the home for a number of years without work. But this definition applies more to the middle class woman who has had the luxury of staying home with children and managing on a husband's wages, than it does to the lower class woman, often a minority group member, who has always had to work. A 1979 study by the Center for Human Resource Research (Lois B. Shaw, "A Profile of Women Potentially Eligible for the Displaced Homemaker Program under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1978") concluded that the majority of women otherwise eligible for CETA displaced homemaker programs do not fit the stereotype in that they have had considerable, albeit irregular and low skill, work experience. Should women who

have been on AFDC be counted as displaced homemakers, while those who have managed to work not be included as eligible for services?

(c) Other criteria. There is little debate about including in the definition the loss of the support of the spouse through death, divorce, separation (incarceration, etc.) or disability. All women who re-enter school or the work force are not displaced homemakers. The definition used by grassroots leaders, either implicitly or explicitly, is the woman who is pushed into the labor market by financial necessity after the loss of support. But the question remains of how dire the necessity. One of the most prevalent complaints we heard from local CETA-funded programs was the inability to serve women who did not meet CETA poverty guidelines. A few of the participants in our panel discussion claimed that the loss of support for middle class women was even more devastating than for those with fewer resources before the loss. If she cannot find a way to make a living, the middle class woman may lose her home and all her assets before becoming eligible for some kind of support. Actually, the Network found that of displaced homemakers served by the 46 programs surveyed, 75% had annual incomes below \$5,000.

Another problem area involving criteria for service involved age of dependent children. In New York State, for example, state funding regulations prohibit service to women with children below 16. But many middle-aged women continue to have children into their 40's. Informants from some programs felt frustrated in having to turn these women away.

There are pros and cons for a rigid definition of the displaced homemaker. Upholding a rigid set of regulations suggests that the loss of flexibility may lead to many needy women being turned away. But if criteria are too vague the older, unskilled, poverty-stricken woman may be forgotten in favor of more

employable, less "difficult" groups. Funding under vocational-education is more flexible, but we have become aware of some difficulties and misinterpretations. The "Rules and Regulations" (see Appendix 1-C) under the Vocational Education Amendments of 1976 lists displaced homemakers along with "other special groups". Clearly, persons who are simply "single heads of households", persons who are currently "part-time workers but who wish to secure a full-time job" and women who are in traditional female jobs and wish non-traditional jobs are not all displaced homemakers. But we suspect that in a few instances they may be being counted as such.

In view of the factors above, we think that the emphasis in the definition of the displaced homemaker should be on the middle-aged woman who has lost her means of support and must re-enter the world of work. But too great insistence on having spent time at home may link the definition too rigidly to the middle class woman. There should be flexibility in including women who have been irregularly and under-employed as well.

● Finding the women who should be helped. One of the most prevalent problems cited by our telephone informants is that of outreach--getting in contact with the women program leaders know are "out there", but who do not present themselves. These are often the most isolated, the most lacking in confidence and the most needy. Word-of-mouth was often mentioned as the most effective means of bringing people to the program, but these women are often not part of a social network and do not belong to social organizations. Television spots may reach them, but as a means of outreach, television is used rather rarely by local programs, probably because of the time and/or expense involved. (It appears easier to get articles and ads in the local press, and programs make use of that. They also use posters and notices in centers of community life,

such as the local supermarket. Other approaches included contact with local clergymen, lawyers and funeral directors, making presentations to local women's groups, and radio spots.)

The problem is most acute in relation to minority groups. Hispanic women, especially, are unlikely to contact a program for displaced homemakers. One program which has had success in attracting younger Hispanic women is the Mi Casa Resource Center in Denver. They attribute part of their success to a sensitive community-based advisory board. Located in a two-story house in the middle of the community, women know that the Center is available and effective to help in an emergency such as those involving food stamps or housing. Once women in crisis have made contact, they accept other services, such as G.E.D. preparation and counseling. Sometimes younger women bring their mothers, but there is still a need to reach older women.

Another problem category are rural women who may live far from any displaced homemaker activity and may lack transportation. Ohio and Washington are trying to reach more women outside urban population centers by vocational-education funding of programs in community colleges throughout the state. The danger is that resources may be spread too thin to be effective, but the programs appear to be working. (For a description of the program in Ohio which has since been expanded, see Carol Bodeen, "What Happens When Homemakers Lose Their Jobs?", A.V.A. Journal, November, 1978.)

The Displaced Homemaker Center of Western New York, in an effort to reach more rural women, hopes to find funding for a mobile van. Other programs arrange workshops in libraries or other community centers in rural areas.

The fact that the majority of displaced homemaker programs reported that they could serve more displaced homemakers (see Table 4, Section 3) indicates that

special efforts at outreach are important; most programs are well aware of the need. One way to reach a large number of potential clients for displaced homemaker programs is through national organizations. The leaders of the displaced homemaker movement realized this early in their efforts, and were successful in enlisting the aid of many organizations concerned with women and/or employment. In order to find out more about the past, present and future of organizations vis-a-vis the displaced homemaker, we sent a letter (see Appendix 6-C) to organizations which to our knowledge had supported activities in the past, or whose membership would have a potential interest in aspects of the displaced homemaker problem (see listing, Appendix 6-D). Responses came in too late to be analyzed for this report; the listing and responses will be considered in planning for the national conference in 1981.

• Funding. When asked about problems, a typical statement was "Nothing that \$50,000 wouldn't cure!" Informants most often mentioned the desirability of special outreach and job development people for whom funding was lacking. They also mentioned the uncertainty of funding from year to year. Even demonstrably successful programs have had to cut back services or cease operation when funding ceases. Program directors such as those in New York State, with funds legislated by the state and linked with the state Department of Labor, feel more secure in being "inside" the system.

As mentioned previously, another common complaint was having to turn away clients ineligible for CETA. The prevalent perception is that Vocational-Education funding is more flexible and that programs can service a wider variety of clients.

The most obvious "cure" for funding problems is the acquisition of multiple financial resources. Current regulations under both CETA and

Vocational-Education were designed to foster coordination and cooperation (see David W. Stevens, The Coordination of Vocational Education Programs With CETA, Columbus, Ohio: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1979). Responses of "new" vocational education programs to our mailed request letter did not permit analysis of how much cooperation does exist with CETA. It is significant, however, that of 64 programs with Vocational Education funding, 38 had some other source of support. Those which did not were newer and smaller.

At least one telephone respondent reported that when the program received alternate funding, they "dropped CETA--it was too restrictive". Other complaints we have heard about CETA are that "there's too much red tape" involved in obtaining funds, that "it's too political", and that programs get the news about funding later than expected and then have to spring into action immediately, with no time to hire staff and to plan effectively. These criticisms echo those in a study by the Office of Governmental Affairs, A.A.C.J.C. ("Community and Junior Colleges and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act: Participation and Recommendations for Improvement," Washington, D.C., 1977). The study concluded that "those that effectively cope with the politics and know or get involved with the manpower planning council are most likely to do well."

It seems obvious that the greater the multiplicity of funding, the better. The bookkeeping procedures must be more complex and careful but the additional services, special projects, larger staff and greater variety of clients which can be accommodated in the existing structure makes up for the inconvenience.

• Training those who advise, counsel, or instruct displaced homemakers. Those who are in a position to help the displaced homemaker move to a personally

satisfying and financially productive job should understand the special problems of the displaced homemaker, should have realistic, up-to-date information on employment and training opportunities, and should be aware of the full range of supportive services in order to help the displaced homemaker set goals and take appropriate next steps.

Currently, people from many different experiential and academic backgrounds provide assistance and counsel to the displaced homemaker. Our research suggests that all could benefit by pre-service or in-service training which would help them to develop additional competencies. In general, advisors to displaced homemakers tend to focus on their own special areas of expertise and may, as a result, neglect other important areas identified above. For example, some who staff displaced homemaker centers have considerable experience in working through the special problems of the target group and as "ex-displaced homemakers" provide excellent peer support. They tend to have a realistic philosophy about helping expressed by such statements as "you can't be everyone's savior", "the more you know the tougher it gets", or "we need to educate displaced homemakers for economic independence". But some have difficulty translating homemaker skills into labor market alternatives. Some who work in educational settings are more aware of the educational and work opportunities, but may be less informed about and sensitive to the needs of the population--e.g., "the resources are here, why doesn't the displaced homemaker just use them", or "I see education as therapy and even if a displaced homemaker gets a degree in education and can't get a teaching job later, I figure she's better off in college than sitting home depressed and I hope that she will meet people and get ideas about what she can do afterward".



In a few instances, advisors may be more concerned with filling available slots in educational programs, rather than expanding career options for the displaced homemaker. Still others, who know the job world and the training world, impose stereotyped views about what is "women's work" on the displaced homemaker or accept rather than challenge the initial occupational choices of the displaced homemaker. In effect, they act to eliminate choices before any exploration is possible.

Dissemination of information is necessary to help to fill in the "missing pieces" among helpers. For example, the Displaced Homemakers Network conducts national and regional training seminars and conferences for local program staff and its regional coordinators; a few telephone respondents such as The New Mexico state project for displaced homemakers had programs for training people in community service agencies; the NTO Project of the Boston YWCA overcame stereotyped attitudes about "women's work" on the part of referring agencies by direct contact with counselors and easily accessibility to the project via an "open door" policy. Carol Eliason, Director of the Women's Opportunity Center of the A.A.C.J.C. suggests retraining of personnel in a wide variety of organizations which provide services to displaced homemakers such as personnel in federally-funded State Departments of Employment Security, USDA County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents who come in contact with rural displaced homemakers, and personnel of other agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, VISTA, and CETA manpower training offices.

In addition, Dr. Eliason, a program evaluator, suggests certain criteria for staff effectiveness in displaced homemaker programs:

- \* Staff selection should be based upon skills, competencies and background rather than politics or traditional hierarchical educational credentials.

- \* Staff should include one or more minority persons to assure sensitive role models.
- \* Staff should include one or more former displaced homemakers.
- \* Every staff person (paid and volunteer) should have at least semi-annual evaluations with a written report filed for personnel records.
- \* Every staff person should be trained in the basic job search and development skills offered to the clients to insure rapport in problem solving.

• Widening the options of displaced homemakers. The most important functions of a displaced homemaker program have to do with options--to foster an awareness of options for the future, to assist in the choice among those options, and to aid in fulfillment once the choice has been made. Unfortunately, many obstacles stand in the way of a real freedom of choice and accomplishment. The most serious of these problems were discussed in the section on training and education. Further training and education are often impossible even if, through counseling, the displaced homemaker arrives at a recognition of the importance of these activities in reaching her goals. The reasons are usually financial. Displaced homemakers should have more opportunities to learn and earn at the same time. Programs like the one at the Baltimore Center for Displaced Homemakers have found the funding, initiative and creativity to develop a series of training options: Internships, Tuition Assistance, Self-Employment Assistance, On-the-Job Training and Non-Traditional Training. The Baltimore Center has been established longer than most, but it would be beneficial for many programs to develop training and education options in addition to individual counseling, recognition of transferable skills and job readiness workshops. One of the keys in this endeavor is effective linkage with other community resources, such as Vocational Rehabilitation and the business community. We have

become aware of community resources such as Human Resources Development Institutions, LEAP programs of the National Urban League, and Educational Opportunity Centers. Displaced Homemaker programs must seek out other service providers; they must become brokers and advocates for displaced homemakers. Formation of a community-based advisory committee with representatives of agencies, institutions, businesses, unions and displaced homemakers is another step in the right direction.

One of the biggest problems is the lack of jobs in a stagnant economy, especially in rural areas. Some women may be content with traditional, entry-level jobs; for some, getting and retaining a job with a regular paycheck is the fulfillment of a goal, and this should be recognized. But every woman should be at least encouraged to consider jobs she would not have considered before. Programs which have the facilities to allow women a small amount of hands-on experience in non-traditional work are fortunate; if they do not have the facilities, they should seek them out. Development of good relationships with area businesses is also very important. At the Oakland, California Displaced Homemakers Center, for example, many large employers notify Center personnel of job openings before advertising to the general public. They have become "satisfied customers".

Displaced homemaker programs cannot be all things to all people, however. Most of the program directors we interviewed claimed above a 50% job placement rate, and some said that 90% of "graduates" were placed in jobs or further training. So results, in general, are good.

On the whole, we have found that program leaders are enthusiastic and firm in their dedication and commitment to provide service to displaced homemakers. Perhaps because of the grassroots origins of the movement and because many are

or were displaced homemakers themselves, they are generally concerned about the effectiveness of their programs and eager to make changes for the better.

SECTION 7  
SOME CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS

The following criteria are extensions of the discussion in the last section, and are based on the same sources. We have attempted to be quite general, leaving room for individual program differences.

- A. Multi-source funding.
- B. Outreach attempts and service to every segment of the community.
- C. Innovative outreach techniques.
- D. Advisory committee which includes representatives of community groups (including minority groups), service agencies, business and unions, if possible.
- E. Intake service which includes information and referral for immediate individual problems.
- F. Flexible programs to meet individual needs. Elements of the program should include personal and skill assessment, career exploration (what the displaced homemaker wants to do and can do) and methods for attaining goals.
- G. Element of peer support (in group workshops, etc.).
- H. Linkage with other agencies in community to further goals of training, education or job placement.
- I. Job development and placement efforts, which include contact with the local business community.
- J. Making displaced homemakers aware of non-traditional work option, and preferably efforts toward developing on-the-job training and apprenticeships.
- K. Awareness of needs for auxiliary service such as transportation, child care, or health service. Creative approaches to help.

NOTE: Corrections need to be made on several entries in this bibliography.  
The corrected version will be forthcoming. Please do not disseminate this copy.  
Thank you.

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ON THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER  
AND RELATED TOPICS

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Entries are organized in the following categories:

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- Legislation Affecting Displaced Homemakers
- Being Alone
- Family Relationships
- The Mature Woman
- Counseling Women For Education And Work
- Education And The Mature Woman
- Employment Of Women
- Occupational Re-Entry Of Women
- Vocational Education And The Mature Woman
- Equal Rights - Women In Work And Education
- Women And Non-traditional Occupations
- Statistics On Women And Employment
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Sources and Addresses

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Washington, D.C. 20036
- DHN Displaced Homemakers' Network, Inc.  
c/o Business and Professional Women's Foundation  
2012 Mass. Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036
- EDC Education Development Center  
55 Chapel St.  
Newton, MA 02160
- ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education  
The National Center for Research in Vocational Education  
The Ohio State University  
1960 Kenny Rd.  
Columbus, OH 43210
- FWS Feminism and Women's Studies  
Books on Demand and Doctoral Dissertations  
University Microfilms International  
300 North Zeeb Road  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
- WEAL Women's Equity Action League  
805 15th St. NW, Suite 822  
Washington, D.C. 20005
- WEECN Women's Educational Equity Communications Network  
Far West Laboratory for Research and Development  
1855 Folsom St.  
San Francisco, CA 94103
- WS Washington State Commission for Vocational Education  
Bldg. 17 Airdustrial Park  
MS LS-10  
Olympia, WA 98504
- WSW Women's Studies, Working Women  
A Dissertation Bibliography  
University Microfilms International  
300 North Zeeb Road  
Ann Arbor, MI. 48106

APPENDIX 1-A  
STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKER LEGISLATION BY STATE \*

Alabama No known legislative plans.

Alaska No legislation pending; background research in process.

Arkansas Bill passed, no appropriations (1979).

Arizona Bill introduced 1976-77-78; not introduced 1979. Plans for introducing 1980.

California Bill passed 1976.

Colorado Bill passed 1977. Re-enactment of 1979 still pending (6-79).

Connecticut Bill introduced 1979; held in appropriations com. (6-79).

Delaware Bill passed 1978.

Florida Bill passed 1976; funds released.

Georgia House resolution mandated DH advisory council (1977); report made Dec. 1978.

Hawaii Bill passed 1979; \$75,000 appropriated.

Idaho No known legislative plans.

Illinois Bill passed.

Indiana No known plans for legislation. Study committee at work - July 1979

Iowa Bill introduced 1978-79 awaits 2nd session Jan. 1980; appropriations passed.

Kansas Bill introduced 1978 and 1979; died both years.

Kentucky Bill passed 1978; no appropriations.

Louisiana Bill passed 1978.

Maine Bill passed 1977.

Maryland Bill passed 1977 and 1979.

Massachusetts Bill passed 1977; no funds appropriated.

Michigan Bill passed 1979; \$500,000 appropriated for rural, urban, and semi-urban progs.

Minnesota Bill passed.

Missouri Bill died 1978; no current plans.

Mississippi Bill introduced 1978 and 1979; died both years.

Montana Bill passed 1978; funds released from CETA proviso 1979.

Nebraska Bill passed.

Nevada Bill passed 1979; \$36,000 appropriated for pilot prog. under state Bd. of Voc. Ed.

New Hampshire Bill introduced 1979; held in Senate (6-79).

New Jersey Bill passed 1979 (\$25,000 to NJ Div on Women)

New Mexico Bill passed 1977 (research & planning) and 1978 (created state office).

New York Bill passed 1977. Amendments introduced 1979 pending; action exp. fall 1979.

North Carolina Bill introduced 1979; provision for appropriations removed; awaiting action (6-79). Passed 6-79.

North Dakota Bill passed 1979; no appropriations.

Ohio Bill passed.

Oklahoma Bill passed 1978.

Oregon Bill passed 1977.

Pennsylvania Bill introduced 1978; died. Introduced in 1979: in committee

Puerto Rico No known plans for legislation.

Rhode Island Bill passed.

South Carolina Bill pending; in committee until Jan. 1980

South Dakota Bill passed 1979; no appropriations.

Tennessee Bill introduced 1978; died in Senate. Not introduced 1979; plans for 1980 unknown.

Texas Bill passed 1977.

Utah No known plans for legislation.

Vermont No known plans for legislation.

Virginia No known plans for legislation.

Washington Bill passed 1979.

West Virginia No current plans for legislation; Women's Commission interested.

Wisconsin Bill passed 1978 w. \$50,000 appropriation; appropriation pending 1979.

Wyoming No known plans for legislation.

STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKER LEGISLATION

LEGISLATION PASSED

California  
Colorado  
Delaware  
Florida  
Hawaii  
Illinois  
Louisiana  
Maine  
Maryland  
Michigan  
Minnesota  
Montana  
Nebraska  
Nevada  
New Jersey  
New Mexico  
New York  
Ohio  
Oklahoma  
Oregon  
Rhode Island  
Texas  
Washington

LEGISLATION PASSED,  
NO APPROPRIATION

Arkansas  
Kentucky  
Massachusetts  
  
North Dakota  
South Dakota  
Wisconsin

LEGISLATION PENDING

Connecticut  
Iowa  
New Hampshire  
North Carolina - PASSED 6-79  
South Carolina

BILL DIED

Kansas  
Missouri  
Mississippi  
Pennsylvania  
Tennessee

INTEREST, PLANS

Alaska  
Arizona  
Georgia  
West Virginia

NO KNOWN PLANS

Alabama  
Idaho  
Indiana  
Puerto Rico  
  
Utah  
Vermont  
Virginia  
Wyoming

\* We would like to thank the Displaced Homemaker Network for compiling and supplying the information included in Appendix 1-A.



APPENDIX 1-B

STATE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRA

Colorado

MI

Georgetta M. Mitchell, Coord.  
Colorado Displaced Homemaker Programs  
State Department of Labor  
1200 Lincoln Street, Suite 620  
Denver, CO 80203  
(303) 861-0514

Louisiana

Ne

Jan Ortego, State Supervisor  
Displaced Homemaker Services  
P.O. Box 44064  
Baton Rouge, LA 70864  
(504) 342-3450

Maryland

Or

Cynthia Marano, Coordinator  
State Displaced Homemaker Project  
Baltimore New Directions for Women  
2517 N. Charles St.  
Baltimore, MD 21218  
(301) 366-3717

Massachusetts

Ann Petter, State Coordinator  
Mass. Displaced Homemaker Programs  
State Employment & Training Council  
Dept. of Manpower Development  
Hurley Building, 4th Floor  
Government Center  
Boston, MA 02114  
(617) 727-4344

Michigan

Pat Curran, State DH Coordinator  
Office of Woman and Work  
Michigan Dept. of Labor  
309 N. Washington, Box 30015  
Lansing, MI 48909  
(517) 373-9475

APPENDIX 1-C

Vocational Education

Education Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-482)  
Legislative Reference

"Subpart 2—Basic Grant

"AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS AND USES OF FUNDS

20 USC 2330.

"SEC. 120. (a) From the sums made available for grants under this subpart pursuant to section 103, the Commissioner is authorized to make grants to States to assist them in conducting vocational education programs in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.

"(b) (1) Grants to States under this subpart may be used, in accordance with five-year State plans and annual program plans approved pursuant to section 109, for the following purposes:

"(A) vocational education programs;

"(B) work study programs as described in section 121;

"(C) cooperative vocational education programs as described in section 122;

"(D) energy education programs as described in section 123;

"(E) construction of area vocational education school facilities;

"(F) support of full-time personnel to perform the duties described in section 104(b);

"(G) the provision of stipends, subject to the restriction contained in paragraph (2), which shall not exceed reasonable amounts, as prescribed by the Commissioner pursuant to regulations, for students entering or already enrolled in vocational education programs, if those students have acute economic needs which cannot be met under work-study programs;

"(H) placement services for students who have successfully completed vocational education programs, subject to the restriction contained in paragraph (2);

"(I) industrial arts programs where such programs will assist in meeting the purposes of this Act;

"(J) support services for women who enter programs designed to prepare individuals for employment in jobs which have been traditionally limited to men, including counseling as to the nature of such programs and the difficulties which may be encountered by women in such programs, and job development and job followup services;

"(K) day care services for children of students in secondary and postsecondary vocational education programs;

"(L) vocational education for—

"(i) persons who had solely been homemakers but who now, because of dissolution of marriage, must seek employment;

"(ii) persons who are single heads of households and who lack adequate job skills;

"(iii) persons who are currently homemakers and part-time workers but who wish to secure a full-time job; and

"(iv) women who are now in jobs which have been traditionally considered jobs for females and who wish to seek employment in job areas which have not been traditionally considered for job areas for females, and men who are now in jobs which have been traditionally considered jobs for males and who wish to seek employment in job areas which have not been traditionally considered job areas for males; and

"(M) construction and operation of residential vocational schools as described in section 124.

"(2) No funds shall be used for the purposes specified in subparagraph (G) or (H) of paragraph (1) unless the State board first makes a specific finding in each instance of funding that the funding of this particular activity is necessary due to inadequate funding in other programs providing similar activities or due to the fact that other services in the area are inadequate to meet the needs.

Vocational Education

Regulative Reference

**RULES AND REGULATIONS**

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR  
DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS AND OTHER  
SPECIAL GROUPS**

**§ 104.621 Use of funds.**

A State shall use funds under its basic grant (section 120 of the Act) in accordance with its approved five-year State plan and annual program plan to provide vocational education programs for the following special groups:

(a) Persons who had been homemakers but who now, because of dissolution of marriage, must seek employment;

(b) Persons who are single heads of households and who lack adequate job skills;

(c) Persons who are currently homemakers and part-time workers but who wish to secure a full-time job; and

(d) Women who are now in jobs which have been traditionally considered jobs for females and who wish to seek employment in job areas which have not been traditionally considered as job areas for females, and men who are now in jobs which have been traditionally considered jobs for males and who wish to seek employment in job areas which have not been traditionally considered as job areas for males.

(Secs. 107(b)(4)(B), 120(b)(1)(L); 20 U.S.C. 2307, 2330)

**§ 104.622 Scope of programs.**

The State shall fund programs, in accordance with the policies and procedures described in its approved five-year State plan pursuant to § 104.187(b), to

assess and meet the needs of the groups described in § 104.621. These programs shall include:

(a) Organized educational programs necessary to prepare these special groups for employment, including the acquisition, maintenance and repair of instructional equipment;

(b) Special courses preparing these individuals in how to seek employment; and

(c) Provision of placement service for the graduate of these programs.

(Implements Sec. 120(b)(1)(L); 20 U.S.C. 2330.)

APPENDIX 1-D

"TITLE III—SPECIAL FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

"PART A—SPECIAL NATIONAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

"SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

29 USC 871.

"Sec. 301. (a) The Secretary shall use funds available under this title to provide services authorized under all titles of this Act and for employment and training programs that—

"(1) meet the employment-related needs of persons who face particular disadvantages in specific and general labor markets or occupations, including offenders, persons of limited English language proficiency, handicapped individuals, women, single parents, displaced homemakers, youth, older workers, individuals who lack educational credentials, public assistance recipients, and other persons whom the Secretary determines require special assistance;

"(2) are most appropriately administered from the national level, such as programs sponsored by public agencies or private organizations that conduct federally assisted activities in more than one State;

"(3) foster new or improved linkages between Federal, State, and local employment and training agencies and components of the private sector, such as the business community, organized labor, and community based organizations;

"(4) provide continued support for programs of demonstrated effectiveness;

"(5) eliminate or reduce critical skill shortages in the Nation's labor force; and

"(6) serve individuals who become unemployed as a result of large-scale loss of jobs in a locality, caused by the closing of a facility, mass layoffs, natural disasters, or similar circumstances;

Financial assistance for displaced homemakers.

"(b) (1) (A) The Secretary shall make available financial assistance to conduct programs to provide employment opportunities and appropriate training and supportive services (through multipurpose projects or otherwise) to displaced homemakers. Such training and supportive services shall include, but not be limited to, job training, job readiness services, job counseling, job search, and job placement services; outreach and information services, including information on available education opportunities; and referrals (through cooperative arrangements, to the maximum extent feasible) to health, financial management, legal, public assistance, and other appropriate supportive services in the community being served. To the maximum extent feasible, activities supported under this paragraph shall be coordinated with and supplement, but not supplant, activities supported under other titles of this Act and shall emphasize training and other employment related services for participants that are designed to enhance their employability and earnings. Programs shall concentrate on creating new jobs in the private sector for displaced homemakers in order to meet identified needs within the community. To the maximum extent feasible, supervisory, technical, and administrative positions within the programs shall be filled by displaced homemakers. Priority for participation in projects supported under this paragraph shall be given to displaced homemakers who, as provided in regulations which the Secretary shall prescribe, are most in need of services by virtue of age, education, training, household support obligations, and employability.

"(B) No funds available under this section shall be used for the purchase, construction, or major rehabilitation of facilities.

"(C) For the purposes of carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall reserve not more than 2 percent of the funds made available to carry out this title.



APPENDIX 1-E

**DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS NETWORK, INC.**  
*c/o Business and Professional Women's Foundation*  
 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.  
 Washington, D. C. 20036

**DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS NETWORK REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES**

Region I

Gloria Bernheim, Dir.  
 Homemaker Re-Entry Program  
 57 Jackson Street  
 Lawrence, MA 01840  
 (617) 687-6607

Region II

Florence Leon  
 Volunteer Bureau of Bergen Co.  
 389 Main Street  
 Hackensack, NJ 07601  
 (201) 489-9454

Region III

Juanita Dutton  
 P.O. Box 354  
 Mendenhall, PA 19357  
 (203) 739-2825

Region IV

Beatrice Ettinger, Dir.  
 Center for Continuing Education  
 Valencia Community College  
 P.O. Box 3028  
 Orlando, FL 32802 (305) 843-4260

Region V

Shirley Sapin  
 Union for Experimenting  
 Colleges and Universities  
 2331 Victory Parkway  
 Cincinnati, OH 45206  
 (513) 861-4479, 4477

Region VI

Jan P. Ortego, State Supervisor  
 Displaced Homemaker Services  
 P.O. Box 44064  
 Baton Rouge, LA 70864  
 (504) 342-3450

Region VII

Shirley Sandage, Dir.  
 The Door Opener  
 215 N. Federal Ave.  
 Mason City, IA 50401  
 (515) 424-9071

Region VIII

Fern Latino, Dir.  
 Pueblo Women's Center  
 330 Lake Ave.  
 Pueblo, CO 81004  
 (303) 544-2192

Region IX

Joan Suter, Dir.  
 Displaced Homemaker Program  
 Career Planning Center  
 2260 W. Washington Blvd.  
 Los Angeles, CA 90018

Region X

Barbara Crawford  
 Region X Displaced Homemakers Network  
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 Seattle, WA 98111  
 (206) 323-2270

APPENDIX 1-F  
DOL/ETA DISPLACED HOMEMAKER REGIONAL COORDINATORS

I Micleta Bruce  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
JFK Building, R.703  
Government Center  
Boston, MA 02103  
(617) 223-5450

II Bernard Finger  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
1515 Broadway  
New York, NY 10036  
(212) 399-5303

III Edward Sciamanna  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
3535 Market Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104  
(215) 596-6407

IV Nancy Hawkins  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
1371 Peachtree St., N.E.  
Atlanta, GA 30309  
(404) 881-4806

V Janet McReynolds  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
230 S. Dearborn St., 7th Fl.  
Chicago, IL 60604  
(312) 353-4660

VI Sarah Dee Rochers  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
555 Griffin Square Bldg.  
Dallas, TX 75202  
(214) 767-4973

VII Betty Parrott  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
911 Walnut St.  
Kansas City, MO 64106  
(816) 374-6411

VIII Charles Vigil  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
1961 Stout St.  
Denver, CO 80202  
(303) 837-4638

IX Christine R. Ahlstromer  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
450 Golden Gate Ave.  
Box 36084  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
(415) 556-6172

X Dean McCorkle  
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA  
909 First Ave.  
Seattle, WA 98174  
(206) 442-5572

APPENDIX 1-G

CETA Information Sheet

Excerpts from "Solicitation for Grant Applications

To Provide Employment and Training Opportunities for Displaced Homemakers"

III. PURPOSE

To solicit applications for grants under the Displaced Homemaker Program, which is authorized by Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1978 (Public Law 95-524).

IV. PROGRAM PURPOSE

The Displaced Homemaker Program has three primary purposes:
--To provide a tailored program to address the specific needs of women who have not been in the labor force for a number of years.
--To improve the quality and increase the level of employment and training opportunities provided under CETA to displaced homemakers; to assist them in making the transition from home and economic dependency and to enhance their employability and economic self-sufficiency through provision of comprehensive employment and training services.
--To provide low income, unemployed individuals displaced from homemaking due to separation, divorce, or widowhood, or loss of earning capacity by the primary wage earner due to disability, with skills by which to obtain permanent unsubsidized employment and, where appropriate, to improve their skill levels and career opportunities in the labor force.

V. GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAM INFORMATION

A. Only designated Fiscal Year 1980 Title II CETA prime sponsors are eligible to submit applications... Each applicant may submit only one application... Applicants have flexibility in determining employment and training services to be provided for displaced homemakers...

B. Definitions

"Displaced Homemaker" means an individual who:
(a) Has not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members. (Note the term "substantial number of years" as used for purposes of this program is interpreted to mean five years.) However, prime sponsors should be flexible in applying this interpretation consistent with the needs and composition of the total displaced homemaker population in their area. Up to 2,600 hours of employment during that period will not disqualify a person.)
(b) (1) Has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; or (2) Is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home especially where such assistance will soon be terminated; ("will soon be terminated" means within two years) and (3) Is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.
[There follows definitions of the terms "economically disadvantaged", "family", "family income", "underemployed", and "unemployed". (See Federal Register, Vol. 44, No. 65, Tuesday April 3, 1979, pp. 19997-20000 for these definitions).]

C. Eligibility

Participation in activities funded under Title III Displaced Homemakers Program shall be limited to persons who meet eligibility requirements pursuant to 20 CFR 675.5-1 (all prime sponsor programs) and 20 CFR 675.5-2 (Title II-B), which states that a person shall be economically disadvantaged, and unemployed, underemployed, or in school.

D. Priority for Services

Priority shall be given displaced homemakers who are most in need of services by virtue of age, education, training, household support obligations, and employability... To carry out these requirements, prime sponsors shall utilize the following checklist for applicants to determine priority for services:
--Age: The higher the age, the greater the priority attached, particularly for those who are 40 years of age and over who face the additional handicap of age discrimination.
--Years of education: In general, the lower the number of years of education, the greater the priority attached. At the same time, the type of education received may not be appropriate to meet current job requirements and the number of years since the education was completed should be considered when determining priority.
--Type and amount of previous training: The more limited the previous training, the greater the priority.
--Number of persons supported: the greater the obligations for support, the greater the priority.
--Income: Resources available to the displaced homemaker (E.G., income available from other sources) should determine the kind and extent of service provided. The fewer the resources, the greater the priority.
--Number of years absent from the labor force: Generally, absence from the work force is related to skill obsolescence, thus resulting in a greater need for assistance to build skills which are in demand in the labor market. The more lengthy the absence, the greater the priority.
--Previous work experience: Prior work history, including the type of job, number of months of employment, and dates of employment for each job. Displaced homemakers with less work experience may have greater need for in-depth assistance.
Applicants may have more than one of these seven barriers to self-sufficiency. Displaced homemakers with multiple disadvantages, such as lack of education and work experience, and few resources, would merit higher priority. Projects should evaluate needs in the local labor area and design outreach and other program components accordingly, and should ensure service delivery to those persons most in need, including minority and older women.

**V. STATEMENT OF WORK**

The ETA is asking applications which will address the barriers to employment which may be associated with age, lack of education or training, household support obligations, and prospects for employment. Within the population of displaced homemakers, applicants should focus their efforts on those persons who are most in need and who can benefit from CETA services.

A. Allowable activities or combinations of activities shall be any of the following: classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and services. Services include services to applicants (outreach and intake) and employment and training services (orientation to the world of work, crisis or peer counseling, employability assessment, job development, job search assistance, job referral and placement, vocational exploration), supportive services (health and medical services, child care, transportation, temporary shelter, assistance in securing bonds, family planning services, legal services, financial counseling, and post-termination services); and other activities (20 CFR 676.25).

C. Activities funded under this solicitation may supplement but not supplant activities available for displaced homemakers through the regular prime sponsor programs.

D. Applications must demonstrate how the project will link with any ongoing programs or service providers (CETA or nonCETA) such as WIN, public assistance, educational agencies, community-based organizations, etc., providing assistance to displaced homemakers in the prime sponsor's area. In those areas where there are WIN initiatives or projects for displaced homemakers, applicant should describe efforts directed at coordination with these projects.

E. Applications must be specific in describing the process for moving displaced homemakers into unsubsidized employment. This process may include: outreach and intake, assessment, skills identification, crisis or peer counseling, employment development plans, training, work experience, subsidized employment, job search assistance and followup procedures. Applications that propose involvement of displaced homemakers in implementing programs will be considered favorably.

**VI. PROPOSAL RATING CRITERIA**

...Applications will be evaluated for acceptability with emphasis on the following factors:

1. Needs and objectives...
2. Innovation...the extent to which the program design represents a significant departure from previous ways of serving displaced homemakers and lends itself to replication. To emphasize linkages and to assure non-duplication, applicants should describe other services to displaced homemakers being provided by other organizations or agencies in the prime sponsor(s) area.
3. Staff capability...The use of displaced homemakers in implementing programs will be considered favorably.
4. Potential program effectiveness...potential for providing effective and timely services...
5. Administrative capability....
6. Maximizing funds....Applications must demonstrate how funds will be provided from the CETA Title A, B, C, and D, VI, VII and/or Special Governor's Grant programs, WIN, Vocational Education, etc. and how these activities will interface....
7. Cost effectiveness....

**VII. AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**

The ETA has made up to \$3.25 million available from Title III resources to be used nationwide to increase, to the maximum extent feasible, employment opportunities and appropriate training and supportive services (through multipurpose projects or otherwise) to displaced homemakers. The available funds will be awarded to applicants submitting the best proposals in response to this SGA. Grants will be awarded for a 12 month period commencing on November 1, 1979.

I - \$150,000	IV - \$723,450	VII - \$150,000
II - 368,350	V - 540,600	VIII - 150,000
III - 365,700	VI - 320,650	IX - 331,250
		X - 150,000

**VIII. PROPOSAL COST RESTRICTIONS**

In the interests of attracting and implementing a reasonable number of proposals and increasing the potential number of innovative and replicable projects, the ETA has established maximum cost restrictions per proposal of \$150,000. Regional administrators may set their own minimum and maximum funding levels for a proposal to be considered within the \$150,000 limit.

**IX. ALLOWABLE COSTS**

The requirements of 20 CFR 676 apply to any grant award under the SGA. The applicant's total administrative costs, including subgrants and contracts, shall be limited to those needed to effectively operate the program and shall not exceed 20% of the total funds requested.

**X. CONTENT AND SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION**

...In the case of a joint application...the total amount of funds that may be requested, including the specified maximums for administration, would be the totals of the maximum amount allowed (i.e., \$150,000 x the number of prime sponsors in a joint agreement)...All completed applications are to be submitted to the Regional Administrator...The application will include: application for federal assistance, narrative description of the program, assurances and certifications, program planning summary, budget information summary....Applications must be received by September 14, 1979."



V

APPENDIX 1-H

CETA-SPONSORED

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION I

MASSACHUSETTS

State of Massachusetts

Executive Office of Economic Affairs  
Charles F. Hurley Building  
Government Center  
Boston, Massachusetts 02114  
Phone: (617) 727-7675

**Project:** Homemaker Re-Entry Project in Fitchburg, Mass.  
**Funding:** Governor's Special Grant - \$88,300  
**Description:** Provides an intensive transition step for 60 low-income women to analyze interests and capabilities as they prepare for the world of work.  
**Contact:** Bill Kazam (617) 342-6068

REGION II

NONE

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION III

MARYLAND

City of Hagerstown

Richard H. Barron, II, Director  
Western Maryland Manpower Consortium  
92 W. Washington Street  
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740  
Phone: (301) 791-3076

Project: New Directions for Women  
Funding: Title I - \$20,000  
Description: Designed to provide counseling, workshops, job training services and employment assistance. The program will assist the displaced homemaker in becoming self-sufficient and job ready.  
Contact: Vicki Sadehvandi, Program Coordinator (301) 791-3128

Montgomery County

David W. Goehring, Chief  
Division of Labor Resources  
8113 Fenton Street  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910  
Phone: (301) 279-8360

Project: New Phase  
Funding: Title VI - \$78,200  
Description: Provide counseling and referral services to displaced homemakers to assist them in re-entry into the labor market.  
Contact: Becky Coughman (202) 565-7758

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION III (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

City of Philadelphia

Hugh Ferguson  
Area Manpower Planning Council  
1317 Filbert Street - 7th Floor  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107  
Phone: (215) 686-2100

Project: Women in Transition  
Funding: Title VI - \$108,447  
Description: Provides counseling services for women who are displaced, battered, widowed, etc. Also provides survival skills and referrals to agencies to help toward self-sufficiency.  
Contact: Jay Spetor (215) 686-8681

City of Pottsville

Frank Milewski  
Schuylkill-Carbon Agency for Manpower  
433 S. Center Street  
Pottsville, Pennsylvania 17901  
Phone: (717) 628-5215

Project: Homemaker-Displaced Homemakers/Mature Workers Project  
Funding: Title VI - \$120,368  
Description: Provides assistance to the elderly with general housekeeping chores, sewing and other projects within the home.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION IV

FLORIDA

Manatee County

Regis Chapman  
Administrator  
Department of Human Resources  
P. O. Box 1138  
Bradenton, Florida 33505  
Phone: (813) 748-0087

Project: Special Counseling Center  
Funding: Title VI - Public Service Employment - \$84,000  
Description: Designed to serve displaced homemakers and mature workers who are in need of special counseling. The center will provide outreach, job development and conduct seminars.

Contact: Regis Chapman - Administrator (813) 748-0087

KENTUCKY

Fayette County

Susan B. Wurl  
Acting Manpower Planning Director  
Bluegrass Employment and Training Program  
190 N. Upper Street  
Lexington, Kentucky 40507  
Phone: (606) 252-7505

Project: Project for Displaced Homemaker Women  
Funding: Title VI - (Still in planning stage) - \$25,000  
Description: Designed to determine needs and develop projects for displaced homemakers, PSE participants to use survey methods in determining needs. Needs assessment to coordinate interested persons agencies for the first twelve months.

Contact: Susan B. Wurl - Acting Manpower Planning Director  
(606) 252-7505

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION V

ILLINOIS

Palatine

William M. Doyle  
Chief, Administrative Officer  
Cook County  
Cook County Building, Room-82  
118 North Clark Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60602  
Phone: (312) 443-8828

Project: Displaced Homemakers  
Funding: Title I - \$178,000  
Description: Provide counseling both individual and group, job readiness seminars including week-orientation-job exploration-career development will be provided. Job placement will be a major focus of the proposed project.  
Contact: William M. Doyle, Chief, Administrative Officer  
(312) 397-3000, Ext. 518

MICHIGAN

County of Muskegon

Paul E. Roy, Jr., Director  
Department of Employment and Training  
Administration (ETA)  
953 East Keating Avenue  
Muskegon, Michigan 49442  
Phone: (616) 724-6381

Project: Women's Resource Center  
Funding: Title II-B - \$64,500  
Description: Provides direction and assistance to instructors and counselors in CETA training activities in order to increase their awareness of the special problems of women; acts as a resource to employers, who are seeking or employing women. The program specifically targets welfare recipients, minority women, and mature/displaced homemakers.  
Contact: Paul E. Roy, Jr., Director (616) 724-6381

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION V (Continued)

MICHIGAN

City of Ann Arbor

Harold Turner  
Director  
CETA Program  
City Center Building  
220 E. Huron-Basement  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

Project: Ann Arbor Crises Walk-In Centers  
Funding: Title VI - \$30,000  
Description: Provides Counseling and job placement services for battered women, Displaced Homemakers and women who would be abused.  
Contact: Rachel Baumer, Director

REGION VI

LOUISIANA

County of Quachita

Steve Mansur, ETA Director  
Quachita Parish Police Jury  
300 Essex House  
141-DiSiard  
Monroe, Louisiana 71201  
Phone: (318) 388-0313

Project: Quachita Homemaker Project  
Quachita Council on Aging  
Funding: Title VI - \$23,667  
Description: Provides employment for displaced homemakers and women with only limited skills in the area.  
Contact: Steve Mansur, Director (318) 388-2083

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION VII

MISSOURI

City of Independence

Jake Simonitsch, Director  
Office of Employment and Training  
City Hall - 103 North Main  
Independence, Missouri 64050  
Phone: (816) 836-8300

**Project:** Women Employable - Displaced Homemaker  
**Funding:** Title I - \$77,175  
**Description:** Provides training for participants to gain skills, abilities and knowledge necessary to take charge of their own lives. Also provides a feeling of self worth, increasing knowledge of actual world of work, on-going counseling and supportive services.  
**Contact:** Jay Simonitsch, Director (816) 836-1700

REGION VIII

COLORADO

County of Pueblo

John Romero  
Manpower Administrator  
720 North Main Street, Suite 320  
Pueblo, Colorado 81003  
Phone: (303) 543-2951

**Project:** Career Development Center for Displaced Homemakers  
**Funding:** Title VI - \$50,000  
**Description:** Provides the community with a career development center for displaced homemakers, career counseling, testing job preparedness courses, job referrals and supportive services.  
**Contact:** Jose Esteban Ortega (303) 544-1972, Ext. 202



DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION IX

CALIFORNIA

City of Los Angeles

Jerome Miller, General Manager  
Community Development Department  
200 H Spring Street, Room-309  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
Phone: (213) 485-5019

Project: Displaced Homemaker Project  
Funding: Title VI - \$172,802  
Description: Provides job recruitment, training, and placement  
for recently separated and divorced homemakers staffed  
by former displaced homemakers.  
Contact: Dave Gowsonski (213) 485-3914

Humboldt County

Dennis Brown, Manpower Director  
21 Tamal Vista Boulevard, Suite 115  
Corte Madera, California 94925  
Phone: (415) 924-8220

Project: Senior Citizen Home Convalescent Care Training Program  
Funding: Title I - \$51,521  
Description: Provides classroom training and work experience for 20  
participants who become advocates for elderly patients  
through seminars.  
Contact: Robert Garrison (707) 445-7715

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION IX (Continued)

CALIFORNIA

Orange County

Robert C. Nelson  
Executive Director  
Orange County Manpower Commission  
433 Civic Center Drive West  
Santa Ana, California 92701  
Phone: (714) 834-6683

Project: YWCA Employment Program for Mature Women  
Funding: Title I - \$178,485  
Description: Program provides recruitment, assessment, orientation, classroom training, counseling, job development and appropriate referrals to other Manpower deliverers.  
Contact: Maria Mendoza (714) 834-3289

Sacramento/Yolo

Elza Minor, Jr.  
Executive Director  
Sacramento/Yolo Employment and Training Agency  
1225 Eighth Street, Suite 260  
Sacramento, California 95814  
Phone: (916) 447-4380

Project: Job Resource Center  
Funding: Title I - \$25,000  
Description: Provides on-the-job training to displaced homemakers.  
Contact: Elizabeth deFrancesca (916) 920-6111 or Carol Budlove

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION IX (Continued)

CALIFORNIA

County of Santa Barbara

Harvey Clement, Director  
County of Santa Barbara  
CETA Program  
1018 Garden Street  
Santa Barbara, California 93101  
Phone: (805) 966-7611, Ext. 451

Project: Displaced Homemakers Project  
Funding: Title VI - \$24,000  
Description: Provides identification of women falling into categories of "displaced homemakers" to determine the extent of problems, training, social and employment needs through testing and inventory of their skills.  
Contact: Shelley Bequet (805) 963-8971

REGION X

IDAHO

Boise

Idaho Manpower Consortium  
Glenn Nichols, Executive Director  
P. O. Box 35  
Boise, Idaho 83735  
Phone: (208) 384-2731

Project: Women in Transition  
Funding: Title VI - \$38,467  
Description: Designed to develop displaced homemakers and chronically unemployed women's positive self-awareness and job seeking skills in a reinforcing structure. It is designed to assist the participant to overcome some of the barriers related to each of, or outmoded, job skills.  
Contact: YWCA, Boise, Idaho, Ms. Jiny McAllister (208) 384-2731

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION X (Continued)

WASHINGTON

City of Seattle

Pierce County  
Pierce County Manpower Planning  
Pierce County Annex  
2401 So. 35th Street  
Tacoma, Washington 98409  
Phone: (206) 593-4940

Project: Displaced Homemakers/Mature Workers  
Funding: Title II and Title VI - \$18,107  
Description: Designed to project employment specifically evaluated before allocations to our significant segment groups. Females, AFDC and which we are obligated to respond.  
Contact: Les Crowe, Director (206) 593-4940  
Subgrantee: Fort Steilacoom Community College

King County

King-Snohomish Manpower Consortium  
1811 Smith Tower Building  
506 Second Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98104  
Phone: (206) 625-4769

Project: Displaced Homemakers/Mature Workers  
Funding: Title VI - \$10,920  
Description: Provides information, counseling and support for older (40+), particularly women who may have lived most of their lives with economic and emotional support (husband, family) and for varying reasons, these support systems no longer exist.  
Contact: Mr. Lee Pasquerella (206) 625-4769  
Subgrantee: Employment Security Department

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION X (Continued)

WASHINGTON

Vancouver

Clark County  
James Massey, Administrator  
Clark County - CETA  
P. O. Box 500C  
Vancouver, Washington 98663  
Phone: (206) 699-2461

**Project:** Displaced Homemakers  
**Funding:** Title VI - \$11,731  
**Description:** Designed to accomplish several goals starting with raising the self-image of women who must, due to death or divorce of their spouse, cope with the myriads of problems encountered when they attempt to re-enter or enter for the first time, the job market.  
**Contact:** James Massey, Administrator (206) 699-2494

APPENDIX 1-I

SEX EQUITY COORDINATORS

ALABAMA..... Ms. Ann Turnham Smith  
 Supervisor, Sex Role Stereotyping  
 Division of Vocational Education  
 State Department of Education  
 Montgomery, Alabama 36130  
 (205) 832-5776

ALASKA..... Roy Henderson  
 Coordinator, Sex Fair Programs  
 Pouch F - Alaska Office Building  
 Juneau, Alaska 99801  
 (907) 486 2980

ARIZONA..... Ms. Debbie Dillon  
 \*Ms. Marialyce Contour  
 Wider Opportunities for Women  
 Univ. of Arizona - Continuing  
 Education, 1717 E. Speedway  
 Tucson, AZ 85721  
 Tel. (602) 884-1787  
 Specialist, Sex Stereotyping  
 State Department of Education  
 Vocational Education Division  
 1535 West Jefferson Street  
 Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
 (602) 255-5357

ARKANSAS..... Ms. Linda Beene  
 Program Manager  
 Vocational Equity Programs, VTE  
 State Department of Education  
 1515 West 7th Street, Suite 220  
 Little Rock, Arkansas 72201  
 (501) 371-2974

CALIFORNIA..... Ms. Connie Gipson  
 Consultant  
 State Department of Education  
 Vocational Education  
 721 Capitol Mall, 4th Floor  
 Sacramento, California 95814  
 (916) 445-5079

COLORADO..... Ms. Dorothy Lawrence  
 \*Mr. Wally Clark  
 Regional Planner  
 Colorado Central  
 (address the same) -----  
 (303) 839-3192  
 Supervisor, Sex Equity  
 Division of Occupational Education  
 State Board for Community Colleges  
 207 State Services Building  
 Denver, Colorado 80203  
 (303) 839-3011

Note: \* indicated Displaced Homemaker function has been assigned to this individual.

- CONNECTICUT**..... Ms. Carole Aiken  
Consultant/Sex Equity  
Division of Vocational Education  
State Department of Education  
Box 2219  
Hartford, Connecticut 06115  
(203) 566-3430
- DELAWARE**..... Ms. Carol O'Neill Mayhew  
Coordinator, Sex-Equity Program  
State Department of Education  
Dover, Delaware 19901  
(302) 678-4885
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**..... Ms. Eunice Wright-Jones  
Sex-Equity Coordinator  
Division of Vocational Education  
Presidential Building  
415 Twelfth Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
(202) 724-4178
- \*Mr. Junius George  
Assistant to the  
Assistant Superintendent  
(address the same) -----
- FLORIDA**..... Ms. Charlotte Carney  
Vocational Education Equity Coordinator  
Division of Vocational/Technical Education  
State Department of Education  
Knott Building  
Tallahassee, Florida 32304  
(904) 488-7695 or 488-8961
- GEORGIA**..... Ms. Loydia Webber  
Vocational Education Equity Coordinator  
Office of Special Activities  
231 State Office Building  
State Department of Education  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334  
(404) 656-2591
- \*Ms. Frances King  
Home Economics Education  
Specialist  
Division of Vocational - Technical Education  
(address the same) -----
- HAWAII**..... Ms. Barbara White  
Coordinator of Special Services  
University of Hawaii  
Office of the State Director  
of Vocational Education  
2444 Dole Street, Bachman Hall  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822  
(808) 948-7461
- IDAHO**..... Ms. Lianne Erdoisa McAllister  
Vocational Education Equity Coordinator  
State Department of Education  
Len B. Jordan Building - 650-W. State St.  
Boise, Idaho 83720  
(208)384-3271

ILLINOIS..... Ms. Jane Adair  
 \*Ms. Catherine A. Carter Sex Equity Administrator  
 Consultant, Consumer and Homemaking Adult, Vocational & Technical Education  
 Education, Board of Voc. Edu. Illinois Office of Education  
 Rehabilitation, Division of Voc. Alvina Building - 4th Floor  
 and Technical Education 100 North First Street  
 1035 Outer Park Drive Springfield, Illinois 62777  
 Springfield, Illinois 62706 (217) 782-7823  
 (217) 782-5098

INDIANA..... Ms. Cecilia Hawkins  
 State Coordinator for Reduction  
 of Sex Bias  
 State Board of Vocational  
 and Technical Education  
 401 Illinois Building  
 17 West Market Street  
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204  
 (317) 232-1810

IOWA..... Dr. Lenola Allen  
 Consultant  
 State Department of Education  
 Grimes State Office Building  
 Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
 (515) 281-4714

KANSAS..... Ms. Corena Mook  
 Cheryl Henderoon Vocational Education Equity Coordinator  
 (address the same)----- State Department of Education  
 120 East 10th Street  
 Topeka, Kansas 66612  
 (913) 296-2091

KENTUCKY..... Ms. Hazel Davis  
 \*Ms. Marilyn Fentress Vocational Opportunity Coordinator  
 Program Coordinator State Department of Education  
 Displaced Homemaker Center Capitol Plaza Towers, Room 1017  
 Owensboro Public Schools Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
 1335 W. Eleventh Street (502) 564-2896  
 Owensboro, Kentucky 4320  
 (502) 685-4964

LOUISIANA..... Ms. Joy Joseph  
 Jan P. Ortego Coordinator, Sex-Equity Programs  
 State Supervisor of Displaced Division of Vocational Programs  
 Homemakers Services State Department of Education  
 (address the same)----- P.O. Box 44064  
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804  
 (504) 342-3522



- MAINE**..... Mr. Edward Maroon  
 David McCullough Affirmative Action Officer/Voc. Ed.  
 Dir./Consultant Department of Educational and  
 Cooperative Education Cultural Services  
 (address the same)----- State Department of Education  
 (207) 289-3367 Augusta, Maine 04330  
 (207) 289-2796
- MARYLAND**..... Ms. Marie Mayor  
 \*Joseph B. De Santis Coordinator  
 Specialist, Postsecondary and Vocational Education Division  
 Adult Education State Department of Education  
 Box 8717 - Baltimore Washington  
 International Airport  
 Baltimore, Maryland 21240  
 (301) 796-8300 x504
- MASSACHUSETTS**..... Ms. Maureen V. Lynch  
 \*Mr. John Di Rienzo Sex Equity Coordinator  
 State Coordinator for Industry - Division of Occupational Education  
 Education - Labor State Department of Education  
 (address the same)----- 31 St. James Avenue  
 Boston, Massachusetts 02115  
 (617) 727-8140
- MICHIGAN**..... Dr. Sara Lincoln  
 Mrs. Nancy Jobe, Consultant Sex Equity Coordinator for Voc. Ed.  
 Higher Education Management Education Specialist  
 Services Vocational-Technical Education Services  
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 Michigan Department of Education Lansing, Michigan 48909  
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APPENDIX 1-J  
DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS -156-

Status of Vocational Education Programs by State  
FY '78

Alaska	-	none
Alabama	-	adult education - postsecondary
Arizona	-	data collection and publication of data for community colleges
Arkansas	-	in postsecondary schools
California	-	projects funded by vocational education through private organizations
Colorado	-	RFPs
Connecticut	-	RFPs
Delaware	-	coordination with Dept. of Labor
District of Columbia	-	in adult education and career education
Florida	-	in community colleges
Georgia	-	in home economics education department
Hawaii	-	no response as to location
Idaho	-	none
Illinois	-	in adult education
Indiana	-	needs assessments
Iowa	-	needs assessments
Kansas	-	needs assessments
Kentucky	-	in adult education department
Louisiana	-	Louisiana Bureau of Women Center, funded from 4/78-4/80
Maine	-	needs assessments
Maryland	-	Center for Displaced Homemakers
Massachusetts	-	needs assessments, RFPs
Michigan	-	needs assessments
Minnesota	-	in adult education
Mississippi	-	needs assessments in postsecondary schools
Missouri	-	Project Transition in a vocational-technical school, and New Direction Counselling Center
Montana	-	Displaced Homemakers Services Workshop held by Office of Public Instruction
Nebraska	-	monitoring State activity
Nevada	-	in community college
New Hampshire	-	none
New Jersey	-	meetings and state-wide conference
New Mexico	-	in postsecondary school
New York	-	in community colleges, coordination with manpower agencies
North Carolina	-	needs assessments in postsecondary schools
North Dakota	-	in home economics department in Minot public schools
Ohio	-	needs assessments
Oklahoma	-	needs assessments, RFPs, center at Moore-Norman Area Vocational Technical School
Oregon	-	data collection

Pennsylvania	-	None
Rhode Island	-	planning coordination with State-funded program
South Carolina	-	needs assessment for vocational education centers
South Dakota	-	RFPs
Tennessee	-	Homemakers Back to Work Program in technical and vocational high school center at University of Texas, Arlington
Texas	-	in vocational technical community college
Utah	-	in vocational technical centers
Vermont	-	in a community college
Virginia	-	in community colleges
Washington State	-	career counselling in vocational education schools and non-traditional exploration program in Arch Moore Technical Center
West Virginia	-	identification of existing services
Wisconsin	-	in home economics education department
Wyoming	-	in community college.

Harriet Medaris  
8/78

APPENDIX 1-K

96TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 3005

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow employers a tax credit for hiring displaced homemakers.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1979

Ms. FERRARO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

---

## A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow employers a tax credit for hiring displaced homemakers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That paragraph (1) of section 51(d) of the Internal Revenue  
4 Code of 1954 (relating to members of targeted groups) is  
5 amended—

6 (1) by striking out "or" at the end of subpara-  
7 graphs (E) and (F); 167



1 (2) by striking out the period at the end of sub-  
2 paragraph (G) and inserting in lieu thereof a comma  
3 and "or,"; and

4 (3) by adding at the end thereof the following new  
5 paragraph:

6 "(H) a displaced homemaker (as defined by  
7 paragraph (7) of section 3 of the Comprehensive  
8 Employment Training Act Amendments of 1978  
9 (29 U.S.C. 802)."

10 SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this  
11 Act shall apply with respect to amounts paid or incurred  
12 after December 31, 1978, in taxable years after such date.

○

APPENDIX 1-K<sub>1</sub>

96TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

S. 464

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to expand the category of targeted groups for whom the new employee credit is available to include displaced homemakers.

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22, 1979

Mr. INOUE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

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**A BILL**

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to expand the category of targeted groups for whom the new employee credit is available to include displaced homemakers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That paragraph (1) of section 51(d) of the Internal Revenue  
4 Code of 1954 (relating to members of targeted groups) is  
5 amended—

6 (1) by striking out "c" at the end of subpara-  
7 graphs (E) and (F),

II—E

1 (2) by striking out the period at the end of sub-  
2 paragraph (G) and inserting in lieu thereof a comma  
3 and "or", and

4 (3) by adding at the end thereof the following new  
5 subparagraph:

6 "(H) a displaced homemaker (as defined in  
7 paragraph (7) of section 3 of the Comprehensive  
8 Employment and Training Act Amendments of  
9 1978 (29 U.S.C. 802)."

10 SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this  
11 Act shall apply with respect to amounts paid or incurred  
12 after December 31, 1978, in taxable years ending after such  
13 date.

96TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 4602

To provide training, counseling, and services for displaced homemakers.

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1979

Mr. LAFALCE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

---

## A BILL

To provide training, counseling, and services for displaced homemakers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SHORT TITLE

4 SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Displaced  
5 Homemakers Assistance Act".

6 FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

7 SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

8 (1) homemakers are an unrecognized and unpaid  
9 part of the national work force who make an inval-  
10 able contribution to the welfare and economic stability

1 of the Nation but who receive no health, retirement, or  
2 unemployment benefits as a result of their labor;

3 (2) an increasing number of homemakers are dis-  
4 placed in their middle years from their family role and  
5 left without any source of financial security because of  
6 divorce, the death of their spouse, or the loss of family  
7 income;

8 (3) displaced homemakers often are subject to dis-  
9 crimination in employment because of age, sex, and  
10 lack of any recent paid work experience; and

11 (4) displaced homemakers often are without any  
12 other source of income because—

13 (A) they are ineligible for social security  
14 benefits because they are too young, or because  
15 they are divorced from the family wage earner;

16 (B) they are ineligible for Federal welfare as-  
17 sistance if they are not physically disabled and  
18 their children are past a certain age;

19 (C) they are ineligible for unemployment in-  
20 surance because they have been engaged in  
21 unpaid labor in the home.

22 (b) It is the purpose of this Act to require the Secretary  
23 of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to es-  
24 tablish Multipurpose Service Centers to provide necessary  
25 training, counseling, and services for displaced homemakers.

1 so that they may enjoy the independence and economic secu-  
 2 rity vital to a productive life.

### 3 DEFINITIONS

4 SEC. 3. For purposes of this Act—

5 (1) the term "displaced homemaker" means an in-  
 6 dividual who—

7 (A) has worked in the home for a substantial  
 8 number of years providing unpaid household serv-  
 9 ices for family members;

10 (B) is not gainfully employed;

11 (C) has had, or would have, difficulty in se-  
 12 curing employment; and

13 (D) has been dependent on the income of an-  
 14 other family member but is no longer supported  
 15 by such income, has been dependent on Federal  
 16 assistance but is no longer eligible for such assist-  
 17 ance, or is supported as the parent of minor chil-  
 18 dren by Government assistance or spousal support  
 19 but whose children are within two years of reach-  
 20 ing their majority;

21 (2) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of  
 22 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

### 23 MULTIPURPOSE SERVICE CENTERS

24 SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to  
 25 establish a minimum of fifty Multipurpose Service Centers for

1 displaced homemakers (hereinafter referred to as "Centers")  
2 not later than two years after the date of enactment of this  
3 Act.

4 (b) Each Center shall include the following services:

5 (1) job counseling services which shall—

6 (A) be specifically designed for displaced  
7 homemakers; and

8 (B) operate to counsel displaced homemakers  
9 with respect to appropriate job opportunities;

10 (2) job training and job placement services which  
11 shall—

12 (A) develop, by working with State and local  
13 government agencies and private employers,  
14 training and placement programs for jobs in the  
15 public and private sectors;

16 (B) assist displaced homemakers in gaining  
17 admission to existing public and private job train-  
18 ing programs and opportunities; and

19 (C) assist in identifying community needs and  
20 creating new jobs in the public and private sec-  
21 tors;

22 (3) health education and counseling services in co-  
23 operation with existing health programs with respect  
24 to—

1 the factors to (A) general principles of preventative health  
2 care;

3 (B) health care consumer education, particu-  
4 larly in the selection of physicians and health care  
5 services, including, but not limited to, health  
6 maintenance organizations, and health insurance;

7 (C) family health care and nutrition;

8 (D) alcohol and drug addiction; and

9 (E) other related health care matters;

10 (4) financial management services which provide  
11 information and assistance with respect to insurance,  
12 taxes, estate and probate problems, mortgages, loans,  
13 and other related financial matters;

14 (5) educational services, including—

15 (A) outreach and information about courses  
16 offering credit through secondary or postsecondary  
17 education programs, including bilingual program-  
18 ing where appropriate; and

19 (B) information about such other programs  
20 which are determined to be of interest and benefit  
21 to displaced homemakers by the Secretary;

22 (6) legal counseling and referral services; and

23 (7) outreach and information services with respect  
24 to Federal employment, education, health, public as-  
25 sistance, and unemployment assistance programs which



1 the Secretary determines would be of interest and  
2 benefit to displaced homemakers.

3 (c) Supervisory, technical, and administrative positions  
4 relating to Centers established under this Act shall, to the  
5 maximum extent feasible, be filled by displaced homemakers.

6 (d) Trainees in a program established under subsection  
7 (b)(2) of this section, who have demonstrated a financial need  
8 to the satisfaction of the Secretary, shall be paid a stipend  
9 not less than the Federal minimum wage, established by the  
10 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)  
11 while engaged in such program.

12 SELECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF CENTERS

13 SEC. 5. (a) In selecting sites for the Centers established  
14 under section 4 of this Act, the Secretary shall consider—

15 (1) the location of any existing facilities for dis-  
16 placed homemakers and of any existing services similar  
17 to those listed in section 4(b), which might be incorpo-  
18 rated into a Center;

19 (2) the needs of each State, and of the various re-  
20 gions of the country for a Center (although the Secre-  
21 tary shall not be required to select a site in each  
22 State); and

23 (3) the needs of both urban and rural communi-  
24 ties.

1 (b) As soon as possible after the selection of a particular  
2 site for a Center under subsection (a), and in any case not  
3 later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act,  
4 the Secretary shall select a public or nonprofit private organi-  
5 zation to administer each Center. The selection of such an  
6 organization shall be made after consultation with State and  
7 local government agencies, and shall take into consideration  
8 the experience and capability of such organizations in admin-  
9 istering the services to be provided by the Center.

10 (c) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to the  
11 organizations selected under subsection (b) for the purpose of  
12 establishing and maintaining the Centers created under this  
13 Act. Each organization shall be eligible for grants equal to  
14 90 per centum of the total cost of establishing and maintain-  
15 ing a Center under the following circumstances:

16 (1) an initial grant equal to 90 per centum of the  
17 total cost of establishing a Center shall be made when  
18 funds equal to 10 per centum of such costs have been  
19 committed by the State;

20 (2) grants equal to 90 per centum of the total cost  
21 of maintaining a Center shall be made for each fiscal  
22 year, or part thereof, after the enactment of this Act,  
23 when funds equal to 10 per centum of such costs have  
24 been committed by the State during that fiscal year.

1 (d) As soon as practicable and in any case  
2 six months after the date of enactment of this  
3 tary shall issue regulations prescribing the st  
4 shall be met by each Center in accordance w  
5 set forth in this Act. Continuing grants for tl  
6 of each Center shall be contingent upon the de  
7 the Secretary, based upon evaluations under s  
8 Act, that the Center is in compliance with  
9 prescribed by the Secretary.

10 (e) The Secretary shall consult and coop  
11 Secretary of Labor, the Commissioner of the  
12 Administration, the Commissioner of the Ad  
13 Aging, and such other persons in the executiv  
14 Federal Government as the Secretary conside  
15 to facilitate the coordination of Centers establi  
16 Act with existing Federal programs of a simila

#### 17 EVALUATION

18 SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary, in consultati  
19 priate heads of executive agencies shall prep  
20 to the Congress evaluations of the Centers est  
21 this Act including—

- 22 (1) a thorough assessment of each C
- 23 (2) recommendations concerning t  
24 tion and expansion of such Centers at th  
25 and Federal levels.

1 (b) The Secretary shall submit to the Congress the first  
2 of the evaluations required by subsection (a) of this section  
3 not later than eighteen months after the date of enactment of  
4 this Act. Subsequent evaluations shall be made every two  
5 years.

6 STUDY OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

7 SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary, in consultation with appro-  
8 priate heads of executive agencies shall prepare and furnish  
9 to the Congress a study to determine the feasibility of and  
10 appropriate procedures for allowing displaced homemakers to  
11 participate in—

12 (1) programs established under the Comprehensive  
13 Employment and Training Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 801  
14 et seq.);

15 (2) work incentive programs established under  
16 section 432(b)(1) of the Social Security Act;

17 (3) related Federal employment, education, and  
18 health assistance programs; and

19 (4) programs established or benefits provided  
20 under Federal and State unemployment compensation  
21 laws by consideration of full-time homemakers as  
22 workers eligible for such benefits or programs.

23 (b) The Secretary shall submit to Congress the reports  
24 required by subsection (a) of this section not later than one  
25 year after the date of the enactment of this Act. The final

1 report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and  
2 conclusions of the studies conducted under section 7, together  
3 with such recommendations for legislative or other action as  
4 the Secretary may consider appropriate.

5 **CONTRIBUTIONS**

6 **SEC. 8.** The Secretary may, in carrying out the provi-  
7 sions of this Act, accept, use, and dispose of contributions of  
8 money, services, and property.

9 **NONDISCRIMINATION**

10 **SEC. 9.** No person in the United States shall on the  
11 ground of sex, age, race, color, religion, or national origin be  
12 excluded from participating in, be denied the benefits of, or  
13 be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity  
14 funded in whole or in part with funds made available under  
15 this Act.

○

APPENDIX 1-K<sub>3</sub>

96TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1542

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals to compute the amount of the deduction for payments into retirement savings on the basis of the compensation of their spouses, and for other purposes.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1979

Mr. TRIBLE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

---

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals to compute the amount of the deduction for payments into retirement savings on the basis of the compensation of their spouses, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That paragraph (2) of section 219(c) of the Internal Revenue  
4 Code of 1954 (relating to retirement savings) is amended to  
5 read as follows:

6 "(2) MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—

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“(A) MAXIMUM DEDUCTION.—The maximum deduction under subsection (b)(1) shall be computed separately for each individual.

“(B) INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVE LESS COMPENSATION THAN THEIR SPOUSES.—If any individual—

“(i) has less compensation for the taxable year than the compensation of the spouse of such individual for such year; and

“(ii) is qualified under this section, or would so qualify except for the fact that such individual has no compensation for the taxable year,

than such individual shall, for purposes of this section, be treated as having compensation includible in the gross income of such individual equal to the compensation includible in the gross income of the spouse of such individual.

“(C) DETERMINATION OF MARITAL STATUS.—For purposes of this section, the determination of whether an individual is married shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 143(a).”

1       SEC. 2. (a) Section 220 of the Internal Revenue Code of  
2 1954 (relating to retirement savings for certain married indi-  
3 viduals) is repealed.

4       (b)(1) Paragraph (10) of section 62 of such Code (relat-  
5 ing to adjusted gross income defined) is amended by striking  
6 out "and the deduction allowed by section 220 (relating to  
7 retirement savings for certain married individuals)".

8       (2) Paragraph (6) of section 219(b) of such Code (relat-  
9 ing to retirement savings) is repealed.

10       (3) Subparagraph (C) of section 219(c)(5) of such Code  
11 (relating to excess contribution treated as made in subsequent  
12 year for which there is an unused limitation) is amended by  
13 striking out "or section 220".

14       (4) Paragraph (2) of section 408(c) of such Code (relat-  
15 ing to individual retirement accounts) is amended by striking  
16 out "(or spouse of an employee or member)".

17       (5) Paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 408(d) of such Code  
18 (relating to tax treatment of distributions) are each amended  
19 by striking out "or 220" each place it appears.

20       (6) Subsection (a) of section 415 of such Code (relating  
21 to limitations on benefits and contributions under qualified  
22 plans) is amended—

23               (A) by striking out "Except as provided in para-  
24 graph (3), in the case" in paragraph (2) and inserting  
25 in lieu thereof "In the case"; and



1 (B) by striking out paragraph (3).

2 (7) Paragraph (12) of section 3401(a) of such Code (re-  
3 lating to definition of wages) is amended by striking out "or  
4 220(a)".

5 (8) Section 4973 of such Code (relating to excess contri-  
6 butions to individuals retirement accounts, etc.) is amended—

7 (A) by striking out "or section 220 (determined  
8 without regard to subsection (b)(1) thereof), whichever  
9 is appropriate" in the last sentence of subsection (a);

10 (B) by striking out "or 220" in subsections  
11 (b)(1)(B) and (b)(2)(C); and

12 (C) by striking out "and 220(c)(6)" in subsection  
13 (b)(2)(C).

14 (9) Subsection (d) of section 6047 of such Code (relating  
15 to other programs) is amended by striking out "or 220(a)".

16 SEC. 3. The amendments made by the first section and  
17 section 2 of this Act and the repeals made in section 2 of this  
18 Act shall apply to taxable years beginning after December  
19 31, 1978.

APPENDIX 2-A

WOMEN IN POPULATION, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, MARCH 1976,

BY CETA TITLE IIB ELIGIBILITY, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER STATUS, AGE, AND RACE-ETHNICITY

Source: Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, based on income & education survey, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	TOTAL U.S.			REGION 1			REGION 2		
	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
<i>22 and over</i> Total Population*	68.7	57.51	11.24	3.97	3.77	-----	8.61	6.99	1.62
Total Displaced*	4.13	3.14	.99	.19	.17	-----	.52	.38	.14
Eligible Displaced*	2.81	1.99	.81	.12	.10	-----	.34	.22	.12
Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	18.7%	18.9%	18.3%	16.6%	16.4%	-----	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%
<i>40 and ↑</i> Total Population	41.1	35.4	5.7	2.42	2.35	-----	5.32	4.55	.77
Total Displaced	3.38	2.63	.76	.15	.14	-----	.43	.33	.10
Eligible Displaced	2.26	1.64	.62	.93	.85	-----	.28	.19	.09
Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	22.8%	22.3%	24.5%	20.7%	20.1%	-----	25.6%	24.3%	28.9%
<i>55 → ∞</i> Total Population	23.3	20.83	2.73	1.41	1.38	-----	2.96	2.64	-----
Total Displaced	2.1	1.7	.39	.88	.85	-----	.24	.21	-----
Eligible Displaced	1.3	1.0	.30	.52	.49	-----	.15	.17	-----
Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	20.3%	20.1%	21.1%	17.6%	17.4%	-----	21.0%	22.0%	-----

\*\* Numbers in these categories are in millions.

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WOMEN IN POPULATION, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, MARCH 1976,  
 BY CETA TITLE IIB ELIGIBILITY, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER STATUS, AGE, AND RACE-ETHNICITY  
 Source: Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, based on income & education survey, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	REGION 3			REGION 4			REGION 5		
	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
<i>22 and over</i>									
Total Population	7.86	6.72	1.14	11.59	9.09	2.50	14.10	12.6	1.50
Total Displaced	.49	.40	.97	.92	.67	.25	.76	.61	.15
Eligible Displaced	.34	.26	.77	.67	.46	.21	.50	.38	.12
Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	20.9%	21.8%	18.3%	20.5%	21.9%	17.9%	18.7%	18.0%	21.4%
<i>40 and ↑</i>									
Total Population	4.77	4.17	.60	7.16	5.73	1.44	8.34	7.63	.71
Total Displaced	.41	.33	.76	.78	.57	.20	.61	.50	.12
Eligible Displaced	.28	.22	.61	.57	.40	.17	.39	.30	.10
Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	25.1%	25.4%	24.3%	23.8%	24.9%	21.6%	23.0%	21.0%	33.2%
<i>55 → ∞</i>									
Total Population	2.67	2.38	-----	4.18	3.39	.78	4.68	4.36	-----
Total Displaced	.24	.20	-----	.47	.35	.12	.38	.32	-----
Eligible Displaced	.15	.12	-----	.33	.24	.10	.23	.18	-----
Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	21.2%	21.5%	-----	20.6%	21.1%	19.6%	20.8%	19.3%	-----

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WOMEN IN POPULATION, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, MARCH 1976,

BY CETA TITLE IIB ELIGIBILITY, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER STATUS, AGE, AND RACE-ETHNICITY

Source: Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, based on income & education survey, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	REGION 6			REGION 7			REGION 8		
	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
<i>22 and over</i>									
Total Popul.	6.87	5.11	1.76	2.47	2.28	-----	3.07	2.86	-----
Total Displaced	.42	.28	.15	.14	.12	-----	.13	.11	-----
Eligible Displaced	.30	.18	.12	.10	.07	-----	.08	.06	-----
Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	16.3%	16.7%	12.6%	17.2%	15.7%	-----	13.5%	13.0%	-----
<i>40 and ↑</i>									
Total Population	4.05	3.15	.9	1.53	1.42	-----	1.77	1.68	-----
Total Displaced	.36	.24	.12	.12	.10	-----	.10	.09	-----
Eligible Displaced	.26	.16	.10	.07	.06	-----	.06	.05	-----
Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	20.3%	19.7%	21.5%	20.0%	18.2%	-----	16.2%	15.8%	-----
<i>55 - ∞</i>									
Total Population	2.27	1.83	-----	.94	.88	-----	1.02	.98	-----
Total Displaced	.23	.17	-----	.08	.07	-----	.07	.07	-----
Eligible Displaced	.16	.11	-----	.05	.04	-----	.04	.04	-----
Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	18.5%	18.5%	-----	18.4%	15.9%	-----	16.7%	16.3%	-----

WOMEN IN POPULATION, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, MARCH 1976,  
 BY CETA TITLE IIB ELIGIBILITY, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER STATUS, AGE, AND RACE-ETHNICITY

Source: Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, based on income & education survey, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

	REGION 9 <sup>s</sup>			REGION 10			Total	White	Minority
	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority			
<i>22 and over</i>	Total Population	8.01	6.04	1.98	2.20	2.06	-----		
	Total Displaced	.46	.32	.14	.11	.10	-----		
	Eligible Displaced	.30	.19	.11	.07	.06	-----		
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	18.5%	19.2%	17.4%	16.7%	16.7%	-----		
<i>40 and ↑</i>	Total Population	4.50	3.55	.95	1.23	1.17	-----		
	Total Displaced	.34	.25	.09	.08	.08	-----		
	Eligible Displaced	.21	.14	.07	.05	.04	-----		
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	22.8%	22.5%	23.4%	20.6%	20.2%	-----		
<i>55 → ∞</i>	Total Population	2.43	2.03	-----	.70	.67	-----		
	Total Displaced	.22	.18	-----	.05	.05	-----		
	Eligible Displaced	.14	.10	-----	.03	.03	-----		
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	23.4%	23.4%	-----	18.5%	18.6%	-----		

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DEFINITIONS

Displaced Homemakers

Displaced homemakers were defined, for these tabulations, to include the following groups:

- A. Women, 22 years of age and over (in 1976), receiving AFDC (during 1975), with youngest child 16 or 17 years old;
- B. Women not on AFDC (in 1975) who were widowed, divorced, separated or married with a disabled spouse (in 1976) and:
  - 1. Out of the labor force for 5 or more years or never worked; and were under age 65, or
  - 2. Out of the labor force for less than 5 years (in March 1976), under age 65, and worked under 500 hours in 1975, or
- C. In the labor force in 1976 and worked fewer than 500 hours in 1975.

This definition was adopted for statistical purposes only and does not coincide precisely with the definition of displaced homemaker as published in the Regulations. For example, male displaced homemakers and single persons caring for selected relatives are not included in the tabulations because of their small numbers.

Eligibility for Title II-B

A person was eligible for Title II-B if:

- A. The person was economically disadvantaged, as defined below, and any of the following:
- B. The person was unemployed in March 1976, or
- C. The person was employed part-time for economic reasons in March 1976; or
- D. 1. The person's major activity was school in March 1976, or
  - 2. The person earned less than or equal to the minimum wage (\$2.10 an hour in 1975).

Economically Disadvantaged

A person was economically disadvantaged if:

- A. The person received welfare, or
- B. The person's family income was below the poverty cutoff, or
- C. The person's family income (defined in the CETA Regulation) was less than 70 percent of the lower living standard defined by BLS in 1975, or

D. The person was disabled, as defined below.

Disabled

Disability is defined as:

1. The person's (spouse's) health kept them from working at all; or
2. The person (spouse) works only occasionally or irregularly due to health.

Family Income

CETA family income was defined to include all income less veterans payments, welfare, and other items, enumerated in the Regulations.

APPENDIX 3-A

A LISTING OF LOCAL PROGRAMS WHICH SERVICE DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

ALABAMA

\*Displaced Homemakers Project  
Women's Center  
Enterprise State Junior College  
Enterprise, AL 36330  
Linda C. Wilson, Proj. Dir.  
(205) 347-2623

ALASKA

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Alaska Women's Resource Center  
P. O. Box 188  
Anchorage, AK 99510  
Sharon White, Proj. Coord.  
(907) 278-9047

Displaced Homemaker Program of  
Fairbanks  
Regional Adult Learning Center  
P. O. Box 74278  
Fairbanks, AK 99707  
Gene Kingrea, Prog. Dir.  
(907) 456-8473

Inner Dimensions: Homemaker Re-Entry  
Program  
South East Regional Resource Center  
538 Willoughby Ave.  
Juneau, AK 99801  
Wyla Coughlin, Proj. Dir.  
(907) 586-6806

ARIZONA

\*Arizona Action for Displaced  
Homemakers, Inc.  
607 N. 3rd Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 95003  
Joann Phalen, Coord.  
(602) 252-0918

\*PHASE - Project for Homemakers in  
Arizona Seeking Employment  
University of Arizona - Continuing Ed.  
1717 E. Speedway, Room 3212  
Tucson, AZ 85719  
Lynn O'Hern-Williams, Dir.  
(602) 626-3902

Women in Transition  
Arizona Western College  
2098 Third Avenue  
Yuma, AZ 85364

ARKANSAS

\*Displaced Homemaker  
Crowley's Ridge Development Council  
P. O. Box 1497  
Jonesboro, AR 72401  
Priscilla Scanlon, Dir.  
(501) 935-8610

CALIFORNIA

Women's Center  
Chaffey Community College  
5885 Haven Avenue  
Alta Loma, CA 91701  
Jeanne Hamilton, Dir.  
(714) 987-1737

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Women's Resources for Work  
517 Third Street  
Eureka, CA 95501  
Judy Wood, Proj. Coord.  
(707) 442-3773

\*Displaced Homemakers  
Project of Older Americans  
Organization  
431 E. Olive Avenue  
Fresno, CA 93728  
Gay L. Kennedy, Dir.  
(209) 485-7908

\* Indicates program which supplied data for our report on local programs.



YWCA Women's Center for New Directions  
1600 M St.  
Fresno, CA 93721  
Betty True-Gruen, Dir.  
(202) 237-4701

Displaced Homemaker Program  
Career Planning Center, Inc.  
2260 W. Washington Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90018  
Joan Suter, Prog. Dir.  
Eleanor Hoskins, CPC Dir.  
(213) 735-1325 or 273-8123

\*Displaced Homemaker Project  
Merced College - Continuing Education  
3600 M St.  
Merced, CA 95340  
Lynn D. Mook, Coord.  
(209) 723-4321 x291

Displaced Homemakers Center, Inc.  
Mills College  
P. O. Box 9996  
Oakland, CA 94613  
Milo Smith, Dir.  
(415) 632-3205

Crossroads Program  
Cosumnes River College  
8401 Center Parkway  
Sacramento, CA 95823  
Alleen Murdock, Dir.  
(916) 421-1000 x381

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Fremont School for Adults  
2420 N Street  
Sacramento, CA 95816  
Virgil Price, Proj. Adm.  
(916) 454-8748

Displaced Homemaker Project  
PROVEN Seniors Program  
San Diego KIND Corporation  
927 C St.  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Rhetta Alexander, Dir.  
(714) 239-7751

\*Displaced Homemakers Service  
San Diego Community College District  
5350 University Ave.  
San Diego, CA 92105  
Phyllis Cooper, Proj. Leader  
(714) 280-7610 x286

\*Employment Program for Mature  
Women  
South Orange County YWCA  
1411 N. Broadway  
Santa Ana, CA 92706  
Lois Morgan, Prog. Coord.  
(714) 542-3577

Displaced Homemaker Project  
924 Anacapa  
Lobero Building, Suite 4BC  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
Evelyn Ouellette, Dir.  
(805) 966-5330

Displaced Homemaker Project  
406 N. McClelland St.  
Santa Maria, CA 93454  
(satellite - see Santa Barbara)  
(805) 925-7817

\*Working Women, Inc.  
P. O. Box 7038  
Santa Rosa, CA 95401  
Sandra Sweitzer/Linda Lindsay, Co. Dirs.  
(707) 523-3167

Women in Transition Community  
Programs  
Center for Self-Reliant Education  
De Anza College/Sunnyvale  
808 W. McKinley Ave.  
Sunnyvale, CA 94086  
Celeste Brody, Proj. Dir.  
(408) 737-9212

Displaced Homemakers Resource Center  
Victory Valley YMCA  
P. O. Box 1249  
Victorville, CA 92392  
Margaret Jensen, Dir.  
(714) 245-0171

COLORADO

Boulder County Women's Resource Center  
1406 Pine St.  
Boulder, CO 80302  
Susan Milner, Prog. Dir.  
(303) 447-9670

Displaced Homemaker Program  
Women's Resource Agency  
25 N. Spruce St. #309  
Colorado Springs, Co 80905  
Ethel Tamblyn, DH Coord.  
(303) 471-3170

\*Mi Casa Women's Resource Center  
1045 W. 10th Ave.  
Denver, CO 80204  
Janellé Martin, Dir.  
(303) 573-1302

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Elizabeth Stone Resource Center  
340 E. Mountain Ave.  
Ft. Collins, CO 80524  
Marilyn Boyer/Elaine Courtney, Dirs.  
(303) 484-1902

Displaced Homemaker Program  
Colorado Mountain College -Commun. Ed.  
526 Pine  
Glenwood Springs CO 81601  
Dave Beyer, Proj. Dir.  
(303) 945-9196

Women's Center  
Community College of Denver, Red Rocks  
12600 W. 6th Ave.  
Golden, CO 80401  
Joyce Forney, Coord.  
(303) 988-6160 x213

Displaced Homemaker Program  
Women's Resource Center  
1059 Rood Ave.  
Grand Junction, CO 81501  
Phyllis Carpenter, Prog. Coord.  
(303) 243-0190

Pueblo Vocational Community College  
900 West Orman Avenue  
Pueblo, CO 81004  
Vera Estrada, Coord. Dir.

\*Women's Resource Center  
Arapahoe Community College  
5900 S. Santa Fe Drive  
Littleton, CO 80123  
Shirley Nickel, Dir.  
(303) 794-1550 x410

Virginia Neal Blue Women's Resource  
Center  
238 Main Street #25  
Montrose, CO 81401  
Lael Van Riper, Dir.  
(303) 249-7733

Pueblo Women's Career Development  
Center  
330 Lake Ave.  
Pueblo, CO 81004  
Fern Lea Latino, Dir.  
(303) 544-2192 or 2193

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Women's Center  
Community College of Denver, North  
2645 W. 112th Ave.  
Westminster, CO 80030  
Dixie Darr, Proj. Dir.  
(303) 466-8811 x466

\*Emerge - Displaced Homemaker Program  
Colorado Northwestern Community College  
P.O. Box 9010  
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477  
Jeanette Podunovich  
(303) 879-3288

CONNECTICUT

Women Helping Women Program YWCA  
1862 E. Main St.  
Bridgeport, CT 06610  
Swarna Raghuvir, Prog. Dir.  
(203) 334-6154

\*Women's Center/Cooperative Education

Asnuntuck Community College

P. O. Box 68

Enfield, CT 06082

Joan Rueter/Hank Bennett, Dirs.

(203) 745-1603 x26 or x42

The Counseling Center

Hartford College for Women

1283 Asylum Ave.

Hartford, CT 06105

Mary Merritt, Dir.

Sharon T. Shepela, Dir. Research

(203) 236-5838

Women's Employment Resource Center

216 Crown Street, Room 405

New Haven, CT 06510

Ruth Cohen, Adm.

(203) 624-2391 or 787-0540

Center for Displaced Homemakers

Stamford Area CETA

422 Summer Street

Stamford, CT 06901

Norma Abrahams, Dir.

(203) 348-4263 x265

DELAWARE

\*Delaware Displaced Homemakers Center

James Williams Service Center

805 River Road

Dover, DE 19901

Theresa del Tufo, Coord.

(302) 678-4540 or 4510

\*Delaware Displaced Homemakers Center

New State Office Building

820 N. French St. 6th Fl.

Wilmington, DE 19801

Theresa del Tufo, Coord.

(302) 571-2714 or 2715

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hannah Harrison Career School

4470 MacArthur Blvd. N.W.

Washington, DC 20007

Anne K. Milkes, Dir.

(202) 333-3500

FLORIDA

Manatee County Displaced Homemaker Program

405 6th Ave., East

Bradenton, FL 33508

Margot Joynes, Dir.

(813) 748-2761 or 747-4611

Dept. of HRS Displaced Homemaker Program

1100 Cleveland St. 7th Fl.

Clearwater, FL 33515

Rebecca Stutchin, Coord.

(813) 461-1616 x271

\*Fresh Start for Displaced Homemakers

Daytona Beach Comm. College -

Women's Center

P. O. Box 1111

Daytona Beach, FL 32015

Sue Rollins, Proj. Dir.

(904) 255-8131 x326

Re-Discovery - Displaced Homemaker Program

Lee County CETA

3800 Michigan Ave.

Fort Myers, FL 33905

Emma Dunmire, Prog. Adm.

(813) 334-8184

Challenge: The Displaced Homemaker

Florida Junior College at

Jacksonville

101 W. State St.

Jacksonville, FL 32202

Elaine R. Smith, Coord.

(904) 633-8316 or 8319

\*Displaced Homemaker Center YWCA

210 N.E. 18th St.

Miami, FL 33132

Carol Klopfer, Proj. Dir.

(305) 377-8161

\*Displaced Homemakers Resource Center

Adult/Community Education Program

Collier County Public Schools

3045 Davis Blvd.

Naples, FL 33942

Linda M. Milone, Center Coord.

(813) 774-4003

\*Displaced Homemaker Program  
Center for Continuing Education for  
Women

Valencia Community College  
P. O. Box 3028  
Orlando, FL 32802  
Beatrice Ettinger, Center Dir.  
Virginia Stuart, Prog. Coord.  
(305) 299-5000 x526

\*Displaced Homemaker Program  
Women's Resource Center  
240 N. Washington Blvd. 7th Fl.  
Sarasota, FL 33577  
Miriam Krieg  
\*813) 366-1707

Women's Living and Learning Program  
St. Petersburg Junior College -  
Continuing Education  
P. O. Box 13489  
St. Petersburg, FL 33733  
Jane Maddox, Dir.  
(813) 546-0011 x289

\*Center for Creative Employment  
P. O. Box 1326  
Tallahassee, FL 32302  
Pat Schwallie, Dir.  
(904) 222-3824

\*Women's Survival Center, Inc.  
305 Hyde Park Ave.  
Tampa, FL 33606  
Janet Schapper, Ex. Dir.  
(813) 251-8437

GEORGIA

\*Project Discovery for Displaced  
Homemakers  
Atlanta Area Technical School - Home  
Economics  
1560 Stewart Ave. S.W.  
Atlanta, GA 30310  
Irene Rose, Superv.  
(404) 758-9451

Career Center  
DeKalb Community College  
555 N. Indian Creek Drive  
Clarkston, GA 30021  
Ann M. Castricone, Dir.  
(404) 292-1520 x304

HAWAII

Displaced Homemaker Project  
YWCA of Oahu  
P. O. Box 337  
Honolulu, HI 96809  
Barbara Dykes, Proj. Dir.  
(808) 538-7061

\*Divorce Clinic/Divorce Experience  
217 S. King, Room 211  
Honolulu, HI 98613  
Marybeth Webster, Dir.  
(808) 523-1776

IDAHO

YWCA Women in Transition Project  
720 Washington St.  
Boise, ID 83702  
Vicki Jo Riggins, Prog. Coord.  
(208) 343-3688

\*YWCA Women in Transition Project  
300 Main St.  
Lewiston, ID 83501  
Lydia Bodah, Proj. Coord.  
(208) 746-9205

\*Displaced Homemaker Program -  
Women's Center  
College of Southern Idaho  
P. O. Box 1238  
Twin Falls, ID 83301  
Cherri Briggs, Prog. Coord.  
(208) 733-9554

ILLINOIS

Displaced Homemaker Program  
321 S. Main St.  
Benton, IL 62812  
(satellite - see Carbondale)  
(618) 430-9720

Displaced Homemaker Program  
Carbondale Women's Center  
408 W. Freeman St.  
Carbondale, IL 62901  
Rosemary Hawkes, Coord.  
(618) 529-2412

\*Project New Start/ Displaced Homemakers  
Center  
Chicago City-Wide College  
185 N. Wabash Ave. 8th Fl.  
Chicago, IL 60601  
Carol R. White, Coord.  
(312) 977-2538

Horizons Unlimited  
Displaced Homemaker Project  
Richland Community College  
2425 Federal Drive  
Decatur, IL 62526  
Diana Meister, Director

Harper Women's Program  
Harper College  
Algonquin & Roselle Rds.  
Palatine, IL 60067  
Rena Trever, Dir.  
Anne Rodgers, Counselor  
(312) 397-3000 x536

INDIANA

\*Fort Wayne Women's Bureau, Inc.  
P.O. Box 554  
Fort Wayne, IN 46801  
Harriet Miller, Ex. Dir.  
(219) 424-7977

IOWA

\*The Door Opener  
106 N. Moore St.  
Algona, IA 50511  
(satellite-see Mason City)  
(515) 295-2256

The Door Opener  
215 N. Federal Ave.  
Mason City, IA 50401  
Shirley Sandage, Ex. Dir.  
(515) 424-9071

Project for Displaced Homemakers and  
Others  
Indian Hills Community College  
Ottumwa Center - Industrial Airport  
Ottumwa, IA 52501  
Loretta Hudson, Coord.  
(515) 682-8081

KANSAS

\*Displaced Homemakers Center  
YWCA  
350 N. Market Street  
Wichita, KS 67202  
Virginia Moss, Center Dir.  
(316-263-7501

Displaced Homemaker Project  
College of Education  
Holton Hall, Kansas State Univ.  
Manhattan, Kansas 66506  
Debra L. Olson

KENTUCKY

\*Center for Displaced Homemakers  
Talbert Continuing Education Center  
1018 S. Seventh St.  
Louisville, KY 40203  
Bettye Ferguson, Coord.  
(502) 584-5194

\*Displaced Homemaker Center  
Owensboro Public Schools  
1335 W. 11th St.  
Owensboro, KY 42501  
Marilyn Fentress, Dir.  
(502) 685-2981

LOUISIANA

Displaced Homemaker Center  
Louisiana Bureau for Women  
2441 Government St.  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806  
Mary Boyd, Dir.  
(504) 342-2728

Center for Displaced Homemakers  
414 Louisiana Ave.  
Lake Charles, LA 70601  
Ginger Bourgeois, Adm.  
(318) 433-6525

Center for Displaced Homemakers  
4747 Earhart Blvd. Suite 205  
New Orleans, LA 70125  
Jan P. Ortego, Dir.  
(504) 483-4664

MAINE

In Transition: Displaced Homemaker  
Project  
University of Maine at Augusta  
Augusta, ME 04330  
Gilda Nardone, Proj. Dir.  
(207) 622-7131 x338 or 334

MARYLAND

Career Resource Center  
YWCA Women's Center  
167 Duke of Gloucester St.  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Marie Parr, Dir.  
(301) 267-6020

Center for Displaced Homemakers  
2435 Maryland Ave.  
Baltimore, MD 21218  
Barbara Turner, Dir.  
(301) 243-5000

Open Doors: A Career Counseling  
Center YWCA  
2023 Emmorton Rd. - Rt. 24  
Bel Air, MD 21014  
Louise Kennard, Prog. Coord.  
(301) 838-1480 or 879-9627

CASA, Inc. New Directions for Women  
100 N. Potomac St.  
Hagerstown, MD 21740  
Vicki Sadehvandi, Prog. Coord.  
(301) 739-4990

\*New Phase: Career Readiness for  
Women  
50 Monroe St. Room B-06  
Rockville, MD 208550  
LaVonne Prail, Prog. Mgr.  
(301) 279-1800

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Villa Julie College  
Greenspring Valley Rd.  
Stevenson, MD 21153  
Millie Jones, Dir.

New Alternatives  
601 Addison Rd., South  
Seat Pleasant, MD 20027  
Doris McGuffey, Dir.  
(301) 350-0843

Displaced Homemaker Re-Entry Center  
Chesapeake College  
Wye Mills, MD 21679  
Caroline Cook

MASSACHUSETTS

Widening Opportunity Research Center  
Middlesex Community College  
P.O. Box T  
Bedford, MA 01730  
Susan Capon, Coord.  
(617) 275-8910 x 291

Math & Electronics for Displaced  
Homemakers  
Franklin Institute  
41 Berkeley St.  
Boston, MA 02116  
Ferol Breymann, Dir.  
(617) 423-4630

\*Project Re-Entry  
Civic Center and Clearing House, Inc.  
14 Beacon St.  
Boston, MA 02108  
Phyllis Adelberg/Sandra Kahn, Co-Dirs.  
(617) 227-1762

Women's Job Re-Entry Center  
34 Follen Street  
Cambridge, MA 02138

\*Homemaker Re-entry Program  
545 Westminster St.  
Fitchburg, MA 01420  
Winnie Deibert, Senior Trainer  
(617) 342-7919

\*Second Wind/Displaced Homemaker  
Project  
196 Fountain St.  
Framingham, MA 01701  
Patricia Wallace, Coord.  
(617) 872-4661

Clerical/Office Skills for  
Displaced Homemaker  
Holyoke Community College  
303 Homestead Ave.  
Holyoke, MA 01040  
Judy Edwards/Jane Provost, Coords.  
(413) 538-7000 x 308 or x310

\*Homemaker Re-Entry Program  
57B Jackson  
Lawrence, MA 01840  
Gloria Bernheim, Dir.  
(617) 687-6607

Multi-Skills Program for Displaced  
Homemakers  
WINNERS, Inc/Roxbury Comm. College  
134 Warren St.  
Roxbury, MA 02119  
Marguerite Goodwin, Ex. Dir.  
Karen Blake, Prog. Coord.  
(617) 442-9150

Hamden County Women's Center  
347 St. James Ave.  
Springfield, MA 01109  
Janis DiMonaco, Dir.  
(413) 739-4775

#### MICHIGAN

Soundings: A Center for Continuing  
Growth  
602 Oswego St.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104  
Glenora Brown, Dir.  
(313) 665-2606

Women's Resource Center  
Henry Ford Community College  
5101 Evergreen Rd.  
Dearborn, MI 48128  
Grace B. Stewart, Dir.  
(313) 271-2750

Displaced Homemaker Center  
806 Ludington St.  
Escanaba, MI 49829  
(satellite-see Marquette)  
(906) 228-9400

\*Displaced Homemaker Center  
Women's Resource Center  
226 Bostwick NE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503  
Joyce Puls, Dir.  
(616) 456-8571

Displaced Homemakers Center  
Women's Center  
N. Michigan University  
Marquette, MI 49855  
Marilyn Marshall, Ex. Dir.  
(906) 227-2219 or 228-9400

Women Reaching Out/CETA Program  
Everywoman's Place Inc.  
23 Strong Ave.  
Muskegon, MI 49441  
Althea Stevens, Prog. Coord.  
(616) 726-4493

\*Displaced Homemaker Project  
Community Resources/Women's Center  
Macomb County Comm. College  
14500 Twelve Mile Rd.  
Warren, MI 48093  
Sally L. Chalhian, Proj. Dir.  
(313) 779-7417

MINNESOTA

Displaced Homemaker Program  
Fairmont, CETA Center  
932 E. Kent Street  
Fairmont, MN 56031  
(satellite - see New Ulm)  
(507) 238-4214

\*Displaced Homemaker Program  
Mankato CETA  
709 N. Front St.  
Mankato, MN 56001  
(satellite - see New Ulm)  
(507) 389-6073

\*Mainstay, Inc.  
700 N. 7th St.  
Marshall, MN 56258  
Ruthann Wefald, Coord.  
(507) 537-7166

\*Metropolitan Center for  
Displaced Homemakers  
Working Opportunities for Women  
2344 Nicollete Ave., South  
Suite 240  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
Marita Heller, Proj. Dir.  
(612) 874-6636

\*Displaced Homemakers Program  
CETA Center  
26 N. Broadway - Box 696  
New Ulm, MN 56073  
Pamela Brumbaugh, Coord.  
(507) 359-2031

Metropolitan Center for  
Displaced Homemakers  
Working Opportunities for Women  
2233 University Ave., Suite 340  
St. Paul, MN 55114  
Proj. Dir. - see Minneapolis  
(612) 647-9961

MISSISSIPPI

\*Displaced Homemaker Project -  
Program Service  
Itawamba Junior College  
653 Eason Blvd.  
Tupelo, MS 38801  
Bill T. Lowry, Coord.  
(601) 842-5621

Displaced Homemaker Project -  
Program Service  
Vocational Technical Center  
Mississippi Delta Junior College  
Moorhead, MS 38761  
Martha Woodall, Coord.  
(601) 246-8802

MISSOURI

New Directions Center  
200 A Austin Ave.  
Columbia, MO 65201  
Marci Lower, Coord.  
(314) 443-2421

\*People Employable - CETA Project  
Univ. of Missouri at Kansas City -  
Truman  
600 Mechanic  
Independence, MO 64050  
Jo Ellen Lightle, Coord.  
(816) 254-8739

\*Project Transition  
Kansas City Technical Education  
Center  
1215 Truman Road  
Kansas City, MO 64106  
Kim Wandersee, Coord.  
(816) 471-3568 x30

\*Displaced Homemaker Program  
Univ. of Missouri - St. Louis  
8001 Natural Bridge Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63121  
Jean S. Berg, Proj. Dir.  
(314) 453-5621



**\*New Directions - Displaced Homemaker  
Center**

Buder School  
5319 Landsowne Ave.  
St. Louis, MO 63109  
Dorothy O. Survant, Coord.  
(314) 352-4343

**MONTANA**

**\*Women's Center**

YWCA  
909 Wyoming Ave.  
Billings, MT 59101  
Sally Weinschrott, Center Dir.  
Jean Bradford, YWCA Ex. Dir.  
(406) 245-6879

**Women In Transition/Displaced  
Homemaker Center**

Missoula YWCA  
1130 W. Broadway  
Missoula, MT 59801  
Jo Waldbillig, Center Dir.  
Arlene Ward Braun, YWCA ex. Dir.  
(406) 543-6768

**NEBRASKA**

**Displaced Homemakers Program  
YWCA**

222 E. Third St.  
Grand Island, NE 68801  
Glenda Brown, Coord.  
(308) 384-8170

**\*Displaced Homemaker Program  
Omaha YWCA**

3929 Harney St., Room 100  
Omaha, NE 68131  
Holly Alexander, Coord.  
(402) 342-2748

**NEVADA**

**Divorced and Widowed Adjustment  
Groups, Inc.**

P.O. Box 5861  
Las Vegas, NV 89192  
Park Baker, Dir.  
(702) 382-8243

**Women's Resource Center**

Reno-Sparks YWCA  
1301 Valley Rd.  
Reno, NV 89512  
Nadine Phinney, Prog. Dir.  
(702) 322-4531

**Clark Co. Community College**

3200 S. Cheyenne Ave.  
N. Las Vegas, NV 89030  
Beverly Trunk

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

**Project PLACE**

Adult Learning Center  
27 Burke St.  
Nashua, NH 03060  
Shelley Barsanti, Proj. Coord.  
(603) 882-9080

**NEW JERSEY**

**\*Alternatives for Women Now**

517 Penn St.  
Camden, NJ 08102  
Carlette Robert, Prog. Dir.  
(609) 964-8033 or 8034

**\*Displaced Homemaker Project  
Women's Career Information Center**

Middlesex County College  
Edison, NJ 08817  
Bonnie Dimun, Center, Dir.  
(201) 548-6223

**\*Women Working**  
Bergen County Community Action Program,  
Inc.  
17-25 DiCarolus Ct.  
Hackensack, NJ 07601  
Judy Murphy, Coord.  
(201) 487-3400 x26 or x44

**\*Women's Services**  
YWCA of Burlington County  
15 W. Main Street  
Moorestown, NJ 0857  
Janet Tegley, Prog. Dvt.  
(609) 235-6697

**Project WHY - Women Help Yourself**  
Essex County College  
Newark, NJ 07102  
Carolyn Miller, Dir.  
(201) 877-3370

**\*Douglass Advisory Services for Women**  
Rutgers Women's Center  
132 George St.  
New Brunswick, NJ 08903  
Viola Van Jones, Dir.  
(201) 932-9603 or 9274

NEW MEXICO

**\*Displaced Homemakers Office**  
New Mexico Commission on the Status  
Of Women  
Plaza del Sol Bldg. Room 811  
600 Second St. NW  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
Tasia Young, Ex. Dir.  
(505) 842-3286 or 3141  
(800) 432-9168 (toll free-in state)

NEW YORK

**Displaced Homemaker Program**  
Nassau BOCES  
Adult Occupational Educational Center  
1 Albertson Ave.  
Albertson, NY 11507  
Doris Peppard, Proj. Coord.  
(516) 484-1900

**\*Displaced Homemaker Program of Park  
Slope**  
WISH - Women in Self Help  
421 Fifth Ave.  
Brooklyn, NY 11215  
Carol McVicker, Prog. Dir.  
(212) 768-9700 or 9714

**Fresh Start Training Program**  
Agudath Israel of America  
813 Avenue H  
Brooklyn, NY 11215  
Risa Schmookler, Dir.  
(212) 434-8098 or 8099

**Displaced Homemaker Center of  
Western New York**  
Everywoman's Opportunity Center, Inc.  
1407 Genesee Bldg.  
Buffalo, NY 14202  
Betsy Hopkins, Dir.  
(716) 847-8850

**Displaced Homemakers Center**  
5 East Main St.  
Fredonia, NY 14063  
(satellite - see Buffalo)  
(716) 673-1388

**\*Displaced Homemaker Project**  
Bronx Community College of the  
City Univ. of New York  
University Ave & W. 181st St.  
Bronx, NY 10453  
Margaret Hunt, Proj. Dir.

**\*Displaced Homemakers Program**  
Action Council of Central Nassau, Inc.  
Farmedge Rd., Island Trees 1  
Levittown, NY 11756  
Phyllis Borger, Dir.  
(516) 579-4433

**Displaced Homemaker Program -  
Women's Center**  
YWCA of New York  
610 Lexington Ave.  
New York, NY 10022  
Chris Filner Prog. Dir.  
(212) 755-4500 x15

\*Displaced Homemaker Project - Women's Center

National Council of Negro Women  
198 Broadway, Suite 201  
New York, NY 10038  
Henrietta Whitcomb, Proj. Coord.  
Merble Reagon, Center Dir.  
(212) 964-2727

Displaced Homemakers Center  
1317 Portage Road  
Niagara Falls, NY 14301  
(satellite - see Buffalo)  
(716) 282-8472

\*Displaced Homemakers Program  
Rockland County Guidance Center for Women

10 N. Broadway  
Nyack, NY 10960  
Maragaret T. Anderson  
(914) 358-9390 or 19391

And Women - Center for Displaced Homemakers

Ulster County Community College  
Stone Ridge, NY 12484  
Carole Rhoades, Dir.  
(914) 687-7621

\*Displaced Homemakers Center

149 Broad St.  
Tonawanda, NY 14150  
(satellite-see Buffalo)  
(716) 692-4268

NORTH CAROLINA

\*Displaced Homemakers Center  
Center for Continuing Education  
Fayetteville State Univ. - Newbold Sta.  
Fayetteville, NC 28301  
Barbara Ragland Jones, Dir.  
(919) 486-1221

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemakers  
Wilcar Executive Center  
223 West Tenth Street  
Greenville, NC 27834

\*Homemaker Entry Program  
YWCA Women's Center  
1112 Gatewood Ave.  
High Point, NC 27260  
Muriel M. Gruen, Prog. Coord.  
(919) 882-4126

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemaker  
139 College St.  
Oxford, NC 27565

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemaker  
526 North Wilmington St.  
Raleigh, NC 27604

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemaker  
Old Post Office Bldg.  
Roxboro, NC 27593

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemaker  
Cleveland Tech. Annex  
No. Washington St.  
Shelby, NC 28150

Displaced Homemaker Project Women's Center  
Southeastern Community College  
P.O. Box 151  
Whiteville, NC 28472  
Nancy A. Mershon, Coord.  
(919) 642-8700

\*Displaced Homemaker Program  
Cape Fear Technical Institute  
411 N. Front St.  
Wilmington, NC 28401  
Robin Lewis, Coord.  
(919) 343-0481

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck-Mandan Displaced Homemakers  
League  
704 Mandan St.  
Bismarck, ND 58501  
Bonnie Palacek/Bette Hildebrand, Coords.  
(701) 258-3597

OHIO

\*Four County JVS

Rt. 1, Box 245 A  
Archbold, OH 43502  
Helen Weldy, Coord.  
(419) 267-3331

\*Career Advancement Program - Womens  
Network

Peoples Federal Building, Suite 502  
39 E. Market St.  
Akron, OH 44308  
Elizabeth Wettach-Ganocy, Prog. Dir.  
(216) 376-7852

\*Ohio Hi-Point JVS

Bellefontaine, OH 43311  
(513) 599-3010  
Karen E. Laubscher, Coord.

Pickaway-Ross JVS

Chillicothe, OH 45601  
(614) 642-2550

Displaced Homemaker Program  
YWCA/Cincinnati Public Schools  
9th and Walnut St.

Cincinnati, OH 45202  
Sandra L. Hendricks, Coord.  
(513) 241-7090 or 221-5052

Scarlet Oaks JVS

3254 E. Kemper Rd.  
Cincinnati, OH 45241  
(513) 771-8810 x203

Montgomery Co. JVS

Clayton, OH 45315  
(513) 837-7781

\*Displaced Homemaker Program

Cuyahoga Community College  
11000 Pleasant Valley Rd.  
Cleveland, OH 44130  
Roslyn Talerico, Dir.  
(216) 845-4000 x250 or 241-5966 x437

\*Dayton Public Night School

118 E. First St.  
Dayton, OH 45402  
(513) 222-6301

\*Re-Entry Women Program

Career Development Center  
Wright State University  
140 E. Monument Ave.  
Dayton, OH 45402  
Syd Golub, Coord.  
(513) 223-6041

Vanguard Vocational Center

Fremont, OH 43420  
(419) 332-2626

\*Ashtabula County JVS

Jefferson, OH 44047  
(216) 576-6015

Apollo JVS - State Coord. Office

2225 Shawnee Rd.  
Lima, OH 45806  
Carol Bodeen, Prog. Developer  
(419) 999-3015

Columbiana County JVS

Lisbon, OH 44432  
(216) 424-9561

\*New Directions for Women Project

The Grail - Grailville  
Loveland, OH 45140  
Mary Gindhart, Coord.  
(513) 683-2962

\*Tri Rivers JVS

Marion, OH 43302  
Karen S. McCloskey  
(614) 389-4681

\*Tri County JVS  
Nelsonville, OH 45763  
Tillie McCarty, Coord.  
(614) 753-3511 x23

Buckeye JVS  
New Philadelphia, OH 44629  
(216) 339-2288

\*Upper Valley JVS  
Piqua, OH 45356  
Rita J. Hollenbacher, Coord.  
(513) 778-1980

Guernsey-Noble JVS  
Senecaville, OH 43780  
(614) 685-2518

Springfield Clark JVS  
1901 Selma Rd.  
Springfield, OH 45505  
(513) 325-8347

Laurel Oaks JVS  
Wilmington, OH 45177  
(513) 382-1411

\*Green County JVS  
2960 W. Enon Rd.  
Xenia, OH 45385  
Carol L. Shaw, Coord.  
(513) 372-6941

\*Step-up  
Choffin Career Center  
200 E. Wood Street  
Youngstown, OH 44503  
Jean Knight, Coord.  
(216) 743-2187

OKLAHOMA

\*Center for Displaced Homemakers,  
Moore-Norman Area Vocational-  
Technical School  
4701 12th Ave., N.W.  
Norman, OK 73069  
Jan Womack, Dir.  
(405) 364-5763

Displaced Homemaker Services -  
Un v. Extension  
137 Home Economics West  
Oklahoma State University  
Stillwater, OK 74074  
Beulah Hirschlein, Dir.  
(405) 624-6570

\*Displaced Homemaker Project YWCA  
525 S. Quincy  
Enid, OK 73701  
Ethel Mae Payne, Director

YWCA Employment/Personal Counseling  
Services  
1920 S. Lewis  
Tulsa, OK 74105  
Karen Griffith, Proj. Dir.  
(918) 749-2519

OREGON

\*Displaced Homemaker/Widowed  
Services Program  
1609 Agate St.  
Eugene, OR 97403  
Hazel M. Foss, Dir.  
(503) 686-4220

Solo Center  
1832 N.E. Broadway  
Portland, OR 97232  
Betty Daggett, Dir.  
(503) 287-0642

PENNSYLVANIA

\*Displaced Homemaker Program  
Butler County Community College  
College Drive, Oak Hills  
Butler, PA 16001  
Sue R. Bennitt, Coord.  
(412) 287-8711

Women's Career Alternative Program  
Continuing Education  
Cheyney State College  
Cheyney, PA 19319  
Priscilla Farmer, Prog. Coord.  
(215) 758-2406

\*Displaced Homemakers Program  
Central Pennsylvania Community Action  
650 Leonard St. Box 792  
Clearfield, PA 16830  
Kay Silner, Coord.  
(814) 765-1551

Women in Transition, Inc.  
4025 Chestnut St. Room 305  
Philadelphia, PA 19104  
Linda Resnick/Sarah Lyne McMahon,  
Co-Directors  
(215) 387-5556 or 386-4900 (hot line)

\*Job Advisory Service  
Chatham College  
Woodland Rd.  
Pittsburgh, PA 15232  
Kathryn McGregor, Dir.  
(412) 441-6660 or 6661

Women in Transition Project  
Community College of Allegheny  
County - North  
1130 Perry Highway - 111 Pines Plaza  
Pittsburgh, PA 15237  
Mary Lane Salsbury, Coord.  
(412) 366-7000 x35

Women's Employment Advocacy Project  
Economic Opportunity Cabinet of  
Schuylkill County.  
Court House  
Pottsville, PA 17901

Women's Career Development Center for  
Displaced Homemakers  
Reading Area Community College  
Box 1706  
Reading, PA 19603  
Belinda Gutwein, Coord.  
(215) 372-4721 x288

\*WERC Project  
64 S. Beeson Blvd.  
Uniontown, PA 15401  
Marilyn McDaniel, Proj. Dir.  
(412) 438-1470

\*Center for Displaced Homemakers  
YWCA of Wilkes-Barre  
40 W. Northampton St.  
P. O. Box 1283  
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18705  
Marianne Mebane, Dir.  
(717) 823-7758 or 0181

RHODE ISLAND

\*Displaced Homemaker Center  
Department of Community Affairs  
150 Washington St.  
Providence, RI 02902  
Elaine Roberts, Coord.  
(401) 277-2862

SOUTH CAROLINA

\*Opening Doors for the Displaced  
Homemaker  
Center for Continuing Education for  
Women  
Greenville Technical College  
P. O. Box 5616  
Greenville, SC 29606  
Harriet Kessinger, Dir.  
(803) 242-3170 x500

Potentials - Center for Continuing  
Education for Women  
Greenville Tech. College  
Station B-5616  
Greenville, SC 29606  
Harriet Kessinger, Dir.  
(803) 242-3170 x500

Transition Resources, Inc.  
P. O. Box 512  
Orangeburg, SC 29115  
Jean Lipscomb, Proj. Coord.  
(803) 536-5972

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Beaufort-Jasper Career Education Center  
Route 1, Box 127  
Ridgeland, SC 29936  
Mary Lou Cordray, Coord.  
(803) 726-8107

SOUTH DAKOTA

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Center for Women  
Sioux Falls College  
Sioux Falls, SD 57101  
Jan DeWitt, Dir.  
(605) 336-2850 x161

TENNESSEE

WORK Program  
Knoxville Women's Center  
406 Church St.  
Knoxville, TN 37902  
Cheryl Fowler, Dir.  
(615) 524-0716

Second Start  
East Tennessee Human Resource  
Agency  
4711 Old Kingston Pike, #112  
Knoxville, TN 37919  
Jo Rutherford, Dir.  
(615) 584-0244

Career Directions for Displaced Homemakers  
Kingsbury Vocational Technical Center  
1328 N. Graham St.  
Memphis, TN 38128  
Laura Lea Terrill/Ruth Ann Wright,  
Coords.  
(901) 454-5586

\*Displaced Homemaker Project  
YWCA  
1608 Woodmont Blvd.  
Nashville, TN 37215  
Gail Kopcsak, Proj. Dir.  
(615) 385-3952

TEXAS

\*Displaced Homemakers Program  
Amarillo College - Office of  
Women's Programs  
P. O. Box 447  
Amarillo, TX 79178  
Michele Gilmour, Dir.  
(806) 376-5111 x319 or x320

New Dimensions - Displaced Homemaker  
Training Program  
Texas Engineering Extension Service  
Texas A&M University System  
F.E. Drawer K  
College Station, TX 77843  
Pam Horne, Proj. Coord.  
(713) 845-4814 or 4815

\*Fort Worth Independent School  
District  
705 S. Henderson  
Fort Worth, TX 76104  
Johnny Sue Reynolds, Teacher Coord.

\*Displaced Homemaker Project  
Houston Community College  
2720 Leeland  
Houston, TX 77003  
Carol Creswell  
(713) 237-1040

Central Texas College  
Highway 190 West  
Bell-Coryell Counties  
Killeen, TX 76541  
Rhett Fleming, Prog. Coord.

\*Displaced Homemaker Project  
Paris Junior College  
Paris, TX 75460  
Vicki Oglesby, Coord.  
(214) 785-7661 x169

\*Displaced Homemaker and Other Groups  
Ranger Junior College  
College Circle  
Ranger, TX 76470  
Joanne Moore, Coord. of Special  
Services

\*Displaced Homemaker Program  
Bexar County Women's Center  
2300 W. Commerce  
San Antonio, TX 78207  
Rosemary Stauber, Ex. Dir.  
(512) 225-4387

Homemakers Education/Employment Re-Entry  
Program  
San Antonio College - Continuing Education  
1300 San Pedro Ave.  
San Antonio, TX 78284  
Kay Moore, Coord.  
(512) 734-7311 x212

\*Displaced Homemaker Project  
McLellan Community College  
1400 College Drive  
Waco, TX 76708  
LaVerne Wong, Adm.  
(817) 756-6551 x 213

National Women's Employment and  
Education, Inc.  
1005 S. Alamo  
San Antonio, TX  
(512) 225-6647

\*New Directions Career Development  
Program  
Wilbarger County Jr. College Dist.  
4400 College Drive  
Vernon, TX 76384  
Shirley Woods, Coord.  
(817) 552-6291

#### UTAH

Alternative Job Options for Women  
Phoenix Institute  
383 South 600 East  
Salt Lake City, UT 84102  
Jerri Brown, Prog. Dvt. Dir.  
(801) 532-5080

#### VERMONT

YWCA Referral Project  
278 Main St.  
Burlington, VT 05401  
Suzanne Ferland, Coord.  
(802) 862-7520

#### VIRGINIA

Displaced Homemaker Project  
FOCUS  
P.O. Box 3365  
Charlottesville, VA 22903  
Susan Fischer, Proj. Coord.  
(804) 293-2222

New Directions for Former Homemakers  
Programs  
Fairfax County Schools - Adult Ser.  
6131 Willston Drive  
Falls Church, VA 22044  
Constance LaFerriere, Prog. Coord.  
(703) 437-4379 or 533-8191

#### WASHINGTON

\*Women's Center Displaced Homemaker  
Program  
Bellevue Community College  
3000 Landerholm Circle SE  
Bellevue, WA 98007  
Catherine Taskett, Coord.  
(206) 641-2279

\*Displaced Homemakers Program  
Lower Columbia Community Action  
Council

P.O. Box 2126  
Longview, WA 98632  
Marilyn Melville/ Judi Raiter, Co-Dir.  
(206) 425-3430

Rural Access  
Edmonds Community College  
20000-68 West  
Lynwood, WA 98036  
Ruth McCormick, Prog. Coord.  
(206) 775-4444



**\*Displaced Homemaker Program- Women's Center**

Highline Community College  
Midway, WA 98031  
Betty Colsaurodo, Coord.  
(206) 878-3710 x365

**Displaced Homemaker Project - Human DVT. Center**

Seattle Central Community College  
1701 Broadway  
Seattle, WA 98122  
Diane Wolman, Prog. Dir.  
(206) 587-3852

**\*Displaced Homemaker Program Shoreline Community College**

16101 Greenwood North Drive  
Seattle, WA 98133  
Diane Dailey, Coord.  
(206) 546-4606

**Displaced Homemaker Program - Women's Programs**

Spokane Falls Community College  
3410 W. Fort George Wright Drive. W3410  
Spokane, WA 99204  
Shirley Michaelson, Dir.  
(509) 456-3275

**Action Based Clinic for Displaced Homemakers**

Fort Steilacoom Community College -  
Career Education  
9401 Farwest Drive, SW Room 6022  
Tacoma, WA 98498  
Marty Lind, Coord.  
(206) 964-6712

**Pierce Co. Women's Transition Re-Entry Program**

Clover Park Vocational-Technical Institute  
4500 Steilacoom Blvd.  
Tacoma, WA 98499  
Dorothy Doss, Coord.; Carol Mooney, Prog. Superv.  
(206) 584-7611

**\*Displaced Homemaker Project**

YWCA Job Bank  
1115 Ester St.  
Vancouver, WA 98660  
Maxine Seljack, Dir.  
(206) 696-0167

**Special Adult Program Clerk County CETA**

Clerk Co. Department of Human Resources  
P.O. Box 5000  
Vancouver, WA 98663  
Elizabeth Meyer, Emp. Coord.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

**Wider Opportunities for Women Program West Virginia Northern Community College**

College Square  
Wheeling, WV 26003  
Scotty David, Prog. Coord.  
(304) 233-5900 x280

**WISCONSIN**

**\*Displaced Homemaker Service Center**

Beloit YWCA  
246 W. Grand Ave.  
Beloit, WI 53511  
Joan Okray, Coord.  
(608) 364-4438

**Passages Homemakers Center Skilled Jobs for Women, Inc.**

2095 Winnebago St.  
Madison, WI 53704  
Andrea Graff, Dir.  
(608) 244-5181

**Career Orientation and Women's Bureau**

Milwaukee Area Technical College  
1015 N. 6th St.  
Milwaukee, WI 53203  
Marion I. Medley, Dir.  
(414) 278-6672

Displaced Homemakers Support Groups  
Women's Coalition  
2211 E. Kenwood Blvd.  
Milwaukee, WI 53211  
Cheryl Kader, Coord.  
(414) 964-6117

\*YWCA of Greater Milwaukee  
610 N. Jackson  
Milwaukee, WI 53202  
Emily Erickson, Prog. Dir.  
(414) 271-1030 x14

Women's Development Program  
Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute  
1019 S. Knowles  
New Richmond, WI 54017  
Kathy Johnson, Prog. Coord.  
(715) 246-6561

\*Women's Development Center  
Waukesha County Technical Institute  
800 Main St.  
Pewaukee, WI 53072  
Ruth Fossedal, Dir.  
(414) 548-5400

Women's Bureau  
Gateway Technical Institute  
1001 S. Main St.  
Racine, WI 53403  
Ann Timm, Dir.  
(414) 637-9881 x35

\*Life/Work Planning Center  
Lakeshore Tech. Institute  
1290 North Ave.  
Cleveland, WI 53015  
Judy Fedler, Adm.  
(414) 693-8211

Women on the Move to Employment Now  
(WOMEN)  
Central Wisconsin Community Action Council,  
Inc.  
211 Wisconsin Ave.  
Wisconsin Dells, WI 53965  
Louise Stewart, Prog. Superv.  
(608) 254-8353

WYOMING

\*Exploring Opportunities for Women  
Program  
Women's Center  
Western Wyoming College  
P.O. Box 428  
Rock Springs, WY 82901  
Connie Neunaber, Prog. Coord.  
(307) 382-2121 x192

APPENDIX 3-B

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS WITH VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUNDING

---

ALABAMA

No Additional Programs

ALASKA

Shirley Paulini  
Alaska Pacific University  
1322 Gothard St.  
Anchorage, AK 99503

ARIZONA

Marganna Shinkle  
Central Arizona College  
Signal Peak Campus  
Woodruff at Overfield  
Coolidge, AZ 85228

Lupe Carbajal  
Rio Salado College  
2010 South 24th Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85034

Shannon Jensen  
Arizona Western College  
A.W.I.C.E.  
2098 South Third Ave.  
Yuma, AZ 85364

ARKANSAS

Kathleen Peck  
Pulaski Vocational Technical School  
3000 W. Scenic Rd.  
No. Little Rock, AR 72118

CALIFORNIA

No Reply

COLORADO

Dora-Ann Von Vihl  
Displaced Homemaker Program  
Emily Griffith Opportunity So.  
1260 Welton St.  
Denver, CO 80204

CONNECTICUT

No Additional Programs

DELAWARE

No Additional Programs

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dr. Susie B. Morgan  
Programs and Services for  
Displaced Homemakers  
D.C. Public Schools  
Penn Center  
Third and R. Sts, N.E.  
Washington, DC 20002

FLORIDA

\*Nancy Bredemeyer, Director  
Women in Management  
Indiana River Comm. College  
3209 Virginia Avenue  
Fort Pierce, FL 33450

\*Dr. Ann Bromley  
Displaced Homemakers Project  
P. O. Box 1530, 3000 N.W. 83rd St.  
Santa Fe Community College  
Gainesville, FL 32602

W. Reid Wentz, Director  
Women Aspiring Gainful Employment  
Pasco County School Board  
Land O'Lakes, FL 33539

\* Indicates program which supplied data for our report on local programs.

Janice Armstrong, Director  
Vocational Equity in Non-Traditional  
Occupations

Miami-Dade Community College  
11380 N.W. 27th Ave.  
Miami, FL 33167

Virginia B. Schiferi, Director  
Displaced Homemakers  
Pinellas County Public Schools  
1015 10th Avenue, North  
St. Petersburg, FL 33705

Dr. Lathrop  
Florida State University  
Myle Myers Building  
Appalatchee Parkway  
Tallahassee, FL 32394

GEORGIA

\*Frances Yeargin, Coordinator  
Displaced Homemaker Project  
Augusta Area Tech. School  
2025 Lampkin Rd.  
Augusta, GA 30904

Constance Heeb, Coordinator  
Displaced Homemaker Project  
Columbus Area Voc.-Tech. School  
928 45th St.  
Columbus, GA 31904

Emma Sprouse, Coordinator  
Displaced Homemaker Project  
Savannah Area Voc.-Tech. School  
214 West Bay St.  
Savannah, GA 31401

HAWAII

Betty Reimer  
Hawaii Community College  
1175 Manono St.  
Hilo, HI 96720

Kathy Damon  
Re-Entry Women's Program  
Windward Community College  
45-720 Keahala Rd.  
Kaneohe, HI 96744

\*Jane Fletcher, Project Director  
Yes, You Can Program  
Educational Opportunity Center  
Maui Community College  
310 Kaahumanu Ave.  
Kahului, HI 96732

IDAHO

No Additional Programs

ILLINOIS

No Additional Programs

INDIANA

No Additional Programs

IOWA

No Additional Programs

KANSAS

\*Lynn Hausemann  
Dept. of Adult & Occup. Ed.  
Kansas State University  
Manhattan, KS 66506

KENTUCKY

No Additional Programs

LOUISIANA

No Additional Programs

MAINE

No Additional Programs

MARYLAND

Dr. Jerry Cohen  
Community College of Baltimore  
Liberty Campus  
2901 Liberty Heights Lane  
Baltimore, MD 21215

Dr. Michael Parsons  
Hagerstown Junior College  
751 Robinwood Drive  
Hagerstown, MD 21740

Dr. Robert Gell, President  
Cecil Community College  
North East, MD 21901

MASSACHUSETTS

Terry Sullivan, Director  
Educational Outreach  
Bunker Hill Community College  
Charlestown, MA 02129

Helen O'Connor, Coordinator  
Learning Laboratory  
Displaced Homemaker Program  
Cape Cod Community College  
West Barnstable, MA 02668

MICHIGAN

24 community colleges are part of  
"Tuition Reimbursement Program for  
Special Populations". Displaced  
Homemakers take regular courses in  
Vocational Education.

MINNESOTA

\*Sue Hommerding, Director  
Expanding Career Choices for Mature  
Women  
Austin Area Voc. Tech. Inst.  
1900 Eight Ave., N.W.  
Austin Public Schools  
Austin, MN 55912

MISSISSIPPI

Jean McCool  
Mississippi Gulf Coast Jr. College  
Jackson County Campus  
Gauthier, MS 39553

\*Mrs. Harrylyn Sallis, Dir.  
Women's Program  
Belhaven College  
777 Belhaven St.  
Jackson, MS 39213

Program Services Coordinator  
Hinds Junior College  
Jackson Center  
3925 Sunset Drive  
Jackson, MS 39213

MISSOURI

\*Marie E. Grimmins, Coord.  
Project SEARCH  
Central County School, Rm. 134  
10900 Ladue Rd.  
Creve Coeur, MO 63141

Dr. Jeanne Lee, Director  
Moberly Junior College  
Moberly, MO 65270

Dr. Ed Ruddy  
St. Louis Comm. College at Forest  
Park  
5600 Oakland Ave.  
St. Louis, MO 63110

Bryan Shuster  
Asst. Dir. of Adult Education  
Special School Dist. of St.  
Louis County  
12110 Clayton Rd.  
Town and Country, MO 63131

MONTANA

No Additional Programs

NEBRASKA

No Additional Programs

NEVADA

Dr. Judith Eaton, President  
Clark County Comm. College  
3200 E. Cheyenne Ave.  
No. Las Vegas, NV 89030

Dr. Patricia Miltonberger  
Dean of Students  
Western Nevada Comm. College  
7000 El Rancho Drive  
Sparks, NV 89431

NEW HAMPSHIRE

No Additional Programs

NEW JERSEY

No Additional Programs

NEW MEXICO

\*Muriel Kierchmeyer  
Technical Vocational Institute  
525 Buena Vista S.E.  
Albuquerque, NM 87106

\*Denise Kern  
Displaced Homemaker Service  
Office DCRAHS  
1529 Eubank N.E., Suite F  
Albuquerque, NM 87112

NEW YORK

Richard Greenfield  
New York City Community College  
300 Gay St.  
Brooklyn, NY 11201  
(212) 643-2323

Margaret Riley  
Bronx Community College  
West 181 St. & University Ave.  
Bronx, NY 10453  
(212) 367-7300 x667

Katherine Naples  
Buffalo C.S.D.  
712 City Hall  
Buffalo, NY 14202  
(716) 842-7906

Ronald C. Flood  
Suffolk BOCES #3  
507 Deer Park Rd.  
Dix Hills, NY 11746  
(516) 549-4900

Sandra Rubail  
Tompkins-Corland Community College  
170 North Street  
Dryden, NY 13053  
(607) 844-8211

Ralph Gut  
Staten Island Community College  
130 Stuyvesant Place  
Staten Island, NY 10301  
(212) 390-7707

Robert Giambattista  
Onondaga-Madison BOCES  
6820 Thompson Road  
Syracuse, NY 13211  
(315) 437-1631

Eve Hendricks  
Mohawk Valley Community College  
1101 Sherman Drive  
Utica, NY 13501  
(315) 792-5524

Frank J. Wolff  
Nassau BOCES  
Valentines Rd. & The Plain Rd.  
Westbury, NY 11590  
(516) 484-1900

NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Linda Lindsey, Director  
Human Resource Development Program  
Dept. of Community Colleges  
Education Building  
Raleigh, NC 27611

NORTH DAKOTA

Cheryl Young, Director  
Adult Career Planning  
321 Minard Hall  
North Dakota State University  
Fargo, ND 58105

OHIO

No Additional Programs

OKLAHOMA

No Additional Programs

OREGON

George Zahl  
Single Heads of Households  
Central Oregon Comm. Coll.  
Bend, OR 97701

Women In Non-traditional Careers  
Lane Community College  
Eugene, OR

\*Andrea Beardsley  
Women's Opportunity Program  
Rogue Community College  
Grant's Pass, OR 97526

Marylin Cates  
Eastern Oregon Consortium  
Treasure Valley Comm. College  
Ontario, OR 97914

PENNSYLVANIA

Child Care Expansion for Displaced  
Homemakers  
Northampton County Area Com. College  
3835 Green Pond Rd.  
Bethlehem, PA 18017

Project Return  
Harrisburg Public Library  
Harrisburg, PA

\*Consumer Ed. for Women in Transit  
Delaware County Comm. Coll.  
Rte. 252 and Media Line Rd.  
Media, PA 19063

Vocational Re-training for Women  
Bucks County Comm. College  
Swamp Rd.  
Newton, PA 18940

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Community College of Philadelphia  
34 S. 11th St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19107

\*New Options for Displaced Homemakers  
Williamsport Area Community College  
1005 W. 3rd St.  
Williamsport, PA 17701

Displaced Homemaker Employment/  
Skills Training  
Westmoreland County Community Coll.  
College Station  
Youngwood, PA 15697

RHODE ISLAND

Career Counseling Center  
22 Hayes St.  
Providence, RI 02908

SOUTH CAROLINA

\*Nancy McGraw, Coordinator  
Displaced Homemaker Project  
Richland Two School District  
6831 Brookfield Rd.  
Columbia, SC 29206



Jan Johnson  
R.D. Anderson Vocational Ctr.  
P.O. Box 24  
Moore, SC 29369

Charles Kennedy  
Oconee County School  
P.O. Box 220  
Courthouse Annex  
Walhalla, SC 29691

Denard Harris  
Lexington Two School District  
P.O. Box 408  
West Columbia, SC 29169

SOUTH DAKOTA

No Additional Programs

TENNESSEE

No reply

TEXAS

Ann Finch, Director  
Redirected Homemakers  
Independent School District  
Community Education Office  
1607 Pennsylvania  
Austin, TX 78702

UTAH

\*Better Jobs for Women  
Utah Technical College  
Provo, UT 84601

VERMONT

No Additional Programs

VIRGINIA

Dr. Dorothy Rowe  
Displaced Homemakers-Changing  
Lifestyle  
Home Economics Department  
James Madison University  
Harrisonburg, VA 22807

Betsy Upshur  
Women's Resource Center of Central  
Virginia  
Randolph-Macon Women's College  
Box 418  
Lynchburg, VA 24503

\*Jean Lee Franklin  
Greater Resources and Opportunitites  
for Women  
P.O. Box 6094  
Roanoke, VA 24017

WASHINGTON

Programs with two stars are centers  
for Displaced Homemakers. Others have  
such as counseling, limited services,  
not limited to displaced homemakers.

Margaret Allan  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Grays Harbor Community College  
Aberdeen, WA 98520

Maud Adams  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Green River Community College  
12401 S.E. 320th  
Auburn, WA 98002

\*\*Mary Ellen Brune  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Displaced Homemaker Center  
Bellevue Community College  
3000 Landerholm Pl., S.E.  
Bellevue, WA 98007

Drew Oakley  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Whatcom Community College  
5217 Northwest Rd.  
Bellingham, WA 98225

Sandy Heathershaw  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Olympic Community College  
16th and Chester  
Bremerton, WA 98310

Beverly Butters  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Centralia Community College  
P.O. Box 639  
Centralia, WA 98531

Susan Aldritt  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Everett Community College  
801 Wetmore  
Everett, WA 98201

Dr. Loretta Seppanen  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Lower Columbia Community College  
1600 Maple  
Longview, WA 98632

Ruth McCormick  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Edmonds Community College  
20000-68th Ave., W.  
Lynwood, WA 98036

Betty Colasurdo  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Highline Community College  
Midway, WA 98031

Women's Program Coordinator  
Big Bend Community College  
24th and Andrews  
Moses Lake, WA 98837

Sherry Satran  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Skagit Valley Community College  
2405 College Way  
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Beverly Butters  
Women's Program Coordinator  
O.T.C.C.  
2100 Mottman Rd. S.W.  
Olympia, WA 98502

Marcia Crigler  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Columbia Basin Community College  
2600 North 20th  
Pasco, WA 98301

Frances Prindle  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Peninsula Community College  
1502 E. Lauridsen Blvd.  
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Cecile Andrews  
Women's Program Coordinator  
North Seattle Community College  
9600 College Way N.  
Seattle, WA 98103

\*Katey Alexander  
Women's Program Coordinator  
South Seattle Community College  
6000 16th Ave. S.W.  
Seattle, WA 98106

Leslie Cossitt  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Seattle Central Community Coll.  
1701 Broadway  
Seattle, WA 98122

Dianne Dailey  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Shoreline Community College  
16101 Greenwood N.  
Seattle, WA 99133

Lois Packer  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Spokane Community College  
N. 1810 Green St.  
Spokane, WA 99207

**\*\*Judy Bostain, Dir.**  
Displaced Homemaker Center  
Spokane Falls Community College  
W. 3410 Ft. George Wright Drive  
Spokane, WA 99204

**\* Susan Huck**  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Fort Steilacoom Community College  
9401 Farwest Drive S.W.  
Tacoma, WA 98498

**Pat Shuman**  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Tacoma Community College  
5900 S. 12th  
Tacoma, WA 98465

**\* Ann Gardner**  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Clark Community College  
1800 E. McLoughlin  
Vancouver, WA 98663

**Roxanne Park**  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Walla Walla Community College  
500 Tausick Way  
Walla Walla, WA 99362

**Joan Gregg**  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Wenatchee Valley Comm. College  
1300 Fifth St.  
Wenatchee, WA 98801

**Sharon Foster**  
Women's Program Coordinator  
Yakima Valley Comm. College  
16th and Nob Hill Blvd.  
Yakima, WA 98902

WEST VIRGINIA

**Raymond Cunningham**  
R.J. Moore Vocational Technical Center  
Route 1  
Liverpool, WV 25257

**Dr. Ken Burrows**  
Connections  
West Virginia Institute of Technology  
Montgomery, WV 25136

WISCONSIN

**Carolyn Mewhorter**  
Women's Educational Bureau  
Fox Valley Technical Institute  
Box 22771  
Appleton, WI 54913

**Linda Bernhardt**  
For Women, About Women  
Southwest Wisconsin Tech. Inst.  
Bronson Blvd.  
Fennimore, WI 53809

**\*Kathleen Soles**  
Women's Center  
Moraine Park Technical Inst.  
235 N. National Ave.  
Fond du Lac, WI 54935

**Women's Center**  
Northeast Wisc. VTAE Dist.  
2740 W. Mason St.  
Green Bay, WI 54303

**Mary O'Sullivan**  
Women's Opportunity Center  
Western Wisconsin Tech. Inst.  
6th and Vine St.  
LaCrosse, WI 54601

**Cynthia Goldsmith**  
Vocational, Technical and Adult  
Education  
District 4  
211 N. Carroll St.  
Madison, WI 53703

**\*Laurie Schmidt**  
Women's Resource Bureau  
Nicolet College  
P.O. Box 518  
Rhinelander, WI 54501

Women's Center Inc.  
419 N. Grand Ave.  
Waukesha, WI 53186

Morene Seldes  
Women's Development Center  
No. Central VTAE District  
1000 Schofield Ave.  
Wausau, WI 54401

WYOMING

No Additional Programs

Center for  
Research on  
Women in  
Higher Education  
and the  
Professions

Wellesley College  
828 Washington Street  
Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181  
Telephone: (617) 235-6360, 235-0320  
Cable: WELLRESCTR

In cooperation with  
The Higher Education Resource Services and  
The Federation of Organizations  
for Professional Women

October 16, 1979

Dear Director,

As part of a two year contract from the Office of Education, the Wellesley Center for Research on Women is compiling information on programs for "displaced homemakers" around the country. Your organization has been identified as one which provides services to widowed, divorced and separated women who are seeking to re-involve themselves in the world of work.

We would much appreciate your taking the time to provide us with the following information:

- Institutional affiliation of your organization
- Date when your services began
- The number of displaced homemakers served since January 1, 1979 or when services began (This may be estimated if you do not have exact figures).
- Estimated number of additional displaced homemakers you could serve, given your current funding, facilities and staff
- Sources of support and estimated budget for current twelve month period
- Numbers of full-time and part-time paid staff and volunteers
- A listing of services and activities which your organization offers to displaced homemakers

We would appreciate your sending any printed materials you may have, such as brochures describing your program, reports, research papers, etc.

Thank you for responding to this request at your earliest possible convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara H. Vinick  
Content Associate  
Displaced Homemakers Project

APPENDIX 3-D  
TELEPHONE INTERVIEWEES

Telephone respondents were chosen to represent a wide variety of programs in terms of: (a) section of the country and whether rural or urban; and (b) institutional affiliation. Some had responded to our mailed request for information, and some did not. We also made a few decisions on the basis of national reputation or some preliminary information that the program had an unusual or interesting focus. These programs may tend to have been established longer to have greater resources and/or to have a better proven record of effectiveness than average. We cannot claim that the 27 programs listed here are representative of programs around the country as a whole, since they were not chosen in a systematic way. Rather, the telephone interviews supplement the mailed responses from local programs with qualitative, in-depth information impossible to obtain in other than a conversational interview situation. We spoke with knowledgeable individuals representing the following programs:

Arizona Action for Displaced  
Homemakers, Inc.  
Phoenix Arizona

YWCA Employment Program for Mature  
Women  
South Orange County YWCA  
Santa Ana, CA

Mi Casa Resource Center for Women  
Denver, CO

Virginia Neal Blue Womans' Resource  
Center  
Montrose, CO

Widows: New Beginnings  
Asnuntuck Community College  
Enfield, CT

Delaware Displaced Homemakers Center  
Wilmington, DE

Hannah Harrison Career School  
Washington, DC

Displaced Homemaker Programs  
Valencia Community College  
Orlando, FL

Displaced Homemaker Program  
Women's Resource Center  
Sarasota, FL

Project New Start/Displaced  
Homemaker Center  
Chicago City-Wide College  
Chicago, IL

Displaced Homemaker Center  
Louisiana Bureau for Women  
Baton Rouge, LA

New Alternatives  
Seat Pleasant, MD

Metropolitan Center for Displaced  
Homemakers

Working Opportunities for Women  
Minneapolis, MN

People Employable - CETA Project  
University of Missouri at Kansas  
City - Truman  
Independence, MO

New Mexico Commission on the Status  
of Women  
Albuquerque, NM

Displaced Homemakers Project  
Women's Center  
National Council of Negro Women  
New York, NY

Homemaker Entry Program  
YWCA Women's Center  
High Point, NC

Apollo Joint Vocational School  
Lima, OH

New Directions for Women Project  
The Grail  
Loveland, OH

Upper Valley Joint Vocational  
School  
Piqua, OH

Center for Displaced Homemakers  
Moore-Norman Area Vocational-  
Technical School  
Norman, OK

Displaced Homemaker Services -  
University Extension  
137 Home Economics West  
Oklahoma State University  
Stillwater, OK

Job Advisory  
Chatham College  
Pittsburgh, PA

Displaced Homemaker Project  
Houston Community College System  
Houston, TX

Women's Program  
Lower Columbia Community College  
Longview, WA

Non-Traditional Job Opportunity  
Program  
Lower Columbia Community College  
Longview, WA

Displaced Homemakers Project  
Lower Columbia Community Action Program  
Longview, WA

Waukesha County Technical Institute  
Pewaukee, WI

APPENDIX 3-E  
TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION IN TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

- A. The history of the center - when and how begun.
- B. Details of activities and program goals.
- C. Characteristics of women served - average age, ages and numbers of children, childcare arrangements, financial resources, number of hours they can work, needs, and what program has meant to them.
- D. Recruitment of displaced homemakers to center.
- E. Successes and failures and reasons for them.
- F. Problems.
- G. Unmet needs of displaced homemakers.
- H. Other programs which give service to displaced homemakers.
- I. Names of some employers who have hired displaced homemakers.



7. Are vocational education programs sensitive to and able to change towards emerging areas of employment need?

Yes. An analysis of vocational education enrollments between 1972-1977 shows that three of the eight major areas are rapidly expanding in response to labor market needs:

<u>Program Area</u>	<u>% Increase 1972-1977</u>
Health Occupations	50.8%
Office Occupations	39.1%
-- Data Processing, Communication and Storage Occupations (34.5%)	
Technical Occupations	30.4%

Table 6. Vocational Education Enrollments in New and Emerging Occupations

<u>Occupational Area</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Surgical Technology	-	3,522	-
Occupational Therapy	-	2,892	-
Nuclear Medical Technology	-	400	-
Ophthalmic Occupations	-	1,657	-
Environmental Health	-	5,192	-
Medical Emergency Technology	-	70,514	-
Mortuary Science	-	1,788	-
Fire & Safety Technology	8,826	28,714	225%
Electronic Occupations	97,936	147,267	50%
Law Enforcement Training	74,801	109,535	46%

Source: U. S. Office of Education

APPENDIX 4-B

Excerpt from a memorandum to Superintendents,  
Directors, Presidents of Community Colleges and  
Administrators of Occupational Education  
Programs from the Massachusetts Department of  
Education, concerning application for Federal  
Vocational-Education Funds under P.L. 94-482.

In most instances, the skill training offered in a vocational program is related to a number of different occupations, and conversely, many different vocational education programs may provide training that is related to a common occupation. A simple comparison of completions in one specific vocational program with projected job openings in related occupations tends to underestimate the total number of persons who may compete for jobs in these occupations. Specifically, graduates of other vocational education programs may also have received training in skills that allow them to compete for entry into those same occupations. Therefore, the analysis used to determine eligible vocational programs takes into account the supply originating from all vocational education programs (public and private) to the occupations related to the specific vocational program under review. This analysis was conducted for each vocational program offered in Massachusetts. On the basis of this analysis, the only vocational education programs deemed appropriate for federal funding were those which provide training in occupational areas for which projected job openings substantially exceeds the institutional supply originating from all vocational programs to these same occupations. Because this analysis was conducted for the state as a whole, LEA's may use local labor market information to justify federal funding of vocational education programs not appearing on the list below. These programs must have an O.E. code number and Instructional Program title upon submission of application for Public Law 94-482 funding as described in Vocational Education and Occupations, July, 1969, Office of Education Classification System.

<u>O.E. Code</u>	<u>O.E. Title</u>
04.0200	Apparel and Accessories
04.0400	Finance and Credit
04.0600	Food Distribution
04.0700	Food Services
04.0800	General Merchandise
04.1000	Home Furnishings
04.1200	Industrial Marketing
04.1300	Insurance
04.1700	Real Estate
04.1800	Recreation and Tourism
04.1900	Transportation
04.2000	Retail Trade, Other
07.0102	Dental Hygienist (Associate)
07.0203	Medical Lab Assistant
07.0301	Nursing Associate Degree
07.0302	Practical (Vocational) Nursing
07.0303	Nursing Assistant (Aide)
07.0903	Inhalation Therapy Technician
07.0904	Medical Assistant
07.0906	Health Aide
07.0907	Medical Emergency Technician

<u>O.E. Code</u>	<u>O.E. Title</u>
09.0202	Clothing Management, Production & Services
09.0203	Food Management, Production & Services
09.0205	Institutional and Home Management & Supportive Services
14.0100	Accounting and Computing
14.0201	Computer and Console Operator
14.0202	Key punch and Coding Equipment Operator
14.0203	Programmers
14.0400	Information, Communications Occupation
14.0700	Stenography, Secretarial, and Related
16.0107	Electrical Technology
16.0108	Electronic Technology
16.0109	Electromechanical Technology
16.0110	Environmental Control Technology
16.0111	Industrial Technology
16.0117	Scientific Data Technology
17.0100	Air Conditioning
17.0200	Appliance Repair
17.0301	Body and Fender Repair
17.0700	Commercial Art Occupations
17.1001	Carpentry
17.1002	Electricity
17.1003	Heavy Equipment Operator and Maintenance
17.1004	Masonry
17.1005	Painting and Decorating
17.1007	Plumbing
17.1100	Custodial Services
17.1200	Diesel Mechanic
17.1400	Electrical Occupations
17.1500	Electronic Occupations
17.2100	Instrument Maintenance and Repair
17.2200	Maritime Occupations
17.2302	Machine Shop
17.2303	Machine Tool Operation
17.2305	Metal Fabrication
17.2307	Tool and Die Making
17.2802	Law Enforcement Training
17.2900	Quantity Food Occupations
17.3300	Textile Production and Fabrication

V. 7. Labor Market Areas (LMA) - (Not Applicable for Non-Instructional Projects)

1. Lowell, Lawrence-Haverhill, Newburyport
2. Boston (north), Gloucester
3. Boston (south)
4. Brockton, Plymouth
5. Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton
6. Barnstable County, Dukes County, Nantucket
7. Worcester, Clinton, Marlboro, Milford, Southbridge
8. Fitchburg-Leominster, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner
9. Pittsfield, Great Barrington
10. Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Ware

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: November 9, 1979

To: Ms. Carol Durst

Office:

From: Miriam A. Gurin

Office: BLMI-NY Metro Area

Subject: Occupations for Displaced Homemakers

In order to develop information on the current and projected demand in the local labor market for the occupations you are considering recommending to POC for displaced homemakers, two sources of data were used, where available: data on job applicants and job openings listed with the State Job Service for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979 and the occupational projections to 1985 of the Research and Statistics Division.

Both recent data and the projections indicate strong demand locally for legal secretaries. In the year ended September 30, 1979, the Job Service received 180 openings for legal secretaries, of which 34 were available at the end of the period. The ratio of applicants to openings approximated 2 to 1 for the 12 month period and 6 to 1 at the end of the period, indications of generally favorable job prospects for those who sought work in the past year in this occupation. It is projected that about 1,000 jobs will open up each year through 1985, mainly because of the need to replace personnel who retire or otherwise withdraw from the job market. All told, jobs in this occupation are expected to rise from about 11,000 in 1978 to 13,000 by 1985.

For medical record clerk, however, employment ratio prospects were not as good as shown by applicant-openings of 9 to 1 for the 12-month period and 28 to 1 at the end of September.

While long-term projections for jobs in New York City for jewelry and watch repairers and solderers indicate declining employment levels, data on applicants available and openings received at the Job Service in the past year show that a favorable market existed for both jewelry repairers and jewelry solderers. For jewelry repairers, there was nearly one opening for each applicant registered during the 12-month period and only 2 applicants for each opening at the end of the period. For jewelry solderers, there were about 4 applicants for each opening during the 12-month period and about 5 per opening as of September 30, 1979. Over the year, about 2 applicants were available for each opening for a watch repairer; at the end of September, the ratio stood at 6 to 1.

Data on the availability of job applicants and openings at the Job Service for medical assistants and paralegal aides show a decided surplus of jobseekers over job vacancies. At the end of September, 377 applicants were seeking jobs for medical assistants but only 26 such openings were available; for paralegal aides, there were 4 openings for the 68 persons registered. Over the 12-month period, there were 11 medical assistants registered for each opening; the situation was somewhat better for paralegal aides, with about 4 applicants for each opening.

The data on applicants and openings for purchasing agents, office managers and real estate salespersons at the Job Service indicate a large excess of personnel available for such positions compared with the number of job openings received, both over the year and at the end of the year. Furthermore, long-term projections indicate a continuing downtrend in such jobs in New York City.

Ms. Carol Durst

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11/9/79

While projections also show a decline in jobs for insurance agents, at the end of October there were only about 4 applicants for each opening listed with the Job Service and during the 12-month period, only about 2 applicants per opening.

On commercial artists, designers and illustrators, data on applicants available and openings received at the Job Service reflect the difficulty faced by persons seeking work in these occupations in the local job market. Over the 12-month period, 1,200 job applicants were registered in these occupations and only 230 openings were received; at the end of the period, 452 applicants were available and only 22 openings. The long-term projections for these occupations show a decline in jobs.

Proofreading and editorial occupations show declining employment trends in New York City, and the applicant/opening ratios reflect the difficulty faced by those recently seeking positions as editors. The job market for proofreaders was considerably stronger. For editors, there were only 3 openings for 266 job applicants at the end of September and fewer than 100 openings received for nearly 1,000 registrants during the fiscal year. For proofreaders, there were only about 2 applicants for each opening during the fiscal year and 5 applicants per opening at the end of the period.

The number of upholsterer jobs is expected to decline from about 2,000 in 1978 to 1,700 in 1985. During the fiscal year ending September 30, not quite 600 applicants in upholstery occupations were registered with the Job Service and 218 were available at the end of the period. During the last fiscal year, 291 openings were received (largely for furniture upholsterers), of which 36 were on hand at the end of September. Few applicants who do custom work on slipcovers and draperies were registered with the Job Service and no openings for such custom workers were received during the year ended September 30, 1979.

While long-term projections indicate a decline in home cleaner and housekeeper jobs in the City by 1985, during the year ended September 1979, over 17,600 openings were received by the Job Service for day workers, but only about 1,700 job applicants were registered in this occupation. At the end of the period, 663 persons were registered but no openings were on hand.

Demand for alteration and custom tailors was good in the local job market during Fiscal Year 1979 despite a decline in such jobs in recent years and projected continuation of that trend. During the year, 344 alteration tailors were registered and over 300 openings were received and 61 custom tailors were registered and 41 openings received.

While the total number of jobs for chefs and cooks specializing in foreign cuisine are expected to decline over the next several years, job opportunities arising out of replacement needs are expected to be fairly substantial. In the last fiscal year, the Job Service had about 3 persons applying for each job opening as a chef and roughly 1 person for each opening as a foreign-food cook.

Sincerely,

*Lawrence Viger*  
Lawrence Viger  
Senior Economist

LV:sk

APPENDIX 4-D

**13. Are adults being served by vocational education?**

Yes. Total adult enrollments have shown a steady increase. Between FY 1976 and FY 1977, there was a 3.4% overall increase in the number of adult vocational students.

**Table 13. Adult Enrollments  
in Vocational Education**

	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total	4,069,575	4,208,949	+ 3.4%
Preparatory	865,461	847,774	- 2.0%
Supplementary	3,026,191	3,178,285	+ 5.0%
Apprenticeship	177,923	182,890	+ 2.8%

Source: U. S. Office of Education

These increases are important and encouraging, yet several concerns must be highlighted:

1) Adult enrollments are not expanding at a rate that should be expected in light of the growing number of adults in the society. Vocational education served only 4% of the labor force through adult programs in 1976, and a close examination of enrollments by state reveals considerable unevenness in the delivery of these programs. For example, Iowa served 10.6% of the labor force, and the District of Columbia served less than 1%.

2) The number of adults in preparatory programs, i.e., those that prepared them specifically for employment, dropped in FY 1977.

3) In 1977, the total number of disadvantaged adults increased, but those in preparatory programs decreased 16.1%. (See Table 14.)

4) The total number of handicapped adults as well as the number in preparatory programs also decreased. (See Table 14.)

APPENDIX 4-E

Some Two Year Colleges Which Have Services  
for Displaced Homemakers.

Information supplied by American Association  
of Community and Junior Colleges.



COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
N741201315 11 EDWARD CORDOVA ACTING PRES. ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2533 PROVIDENCE AVENUE ANCHORAGE AK 99504	Mary Hale, Director Public Services	Special counseling/ career guidance
F761200979 11 ROBERT KRUPP PRESIDENT KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE PO BOX 368 BETHEL AK 99559	Diane Carpenter, Acting Dean of Instruct. Joan Zimmerman, Finance Director	Referrals

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
A761200737 11 KENNETH F. PRIANO PRESIDENT ARIZONA WESTERN COLLEGE P.O. BOX 929 YUQA AZ 85364	Fern Drysdale Natalie Morgan	personal supportive and vocational counsel
R761100406 11 THEO J. HEAP PRESIDENT MESA COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1833 WEST SOUTHERN AVENUE MESA AZ 85202	Dr. Coralyn Deskerdins, Director of Womens ReEntry Programs	Re-Entry program
U750101351 11 WILLIAM F. BERRY PRESIDENT PHOENIX COLLEGE 1202 WEST THOMAS RD. PHOENIX AZ 85013	Robin Bublick Dr. Virginia Noble Mary Gendron	as above
B741200840 11 RICHARD F. KLAASEN PRESIDENT PIMA COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2202 WEST ANKLAH ROAD TUCSON AZ 85709	Elizabeth Gonzales, Assoc. Dean West Campus Jamie Trainer, Counselor & Coordinator East Ed. Center	

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
11 A2 86301 COLLEGE ST.	Edith Crowe Mrs. Barbara Bromley	Workshops/advisement/counseling

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
11 AR 72315 SMITH COMM. CLG. 1109	Eugenia C. Hale	counseling
11 AR 72601 BAKER ARKANSAS COMMUNITY CLG. RIDGE HARRISON	Berta Dargen, Director of Adult Educ.	

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
741103259 11 M. J. FUJIMOTO PRESIDENT SACRAMENTO CITY COLLEGE 3030 FREEMONT BOULEVARD SACRAMENTO CA 95822	Ms. Bonnie Ford, Coordinator  Dr. Celina Sng	Re-Entry Counseling through counseling center
N741201210 11 DAVID M. SIMS CHANCELLOR MARIN COUNTY COMM. CLG. DIST. KENTFIELD CA 94904	Janet Epp	
INDIAN VALLEY COLLEGE NOVATO, CA 94947	Sandy Handshen, Programs Coordinator	Personal, career, academic counseling Credits offered for Women's Studies
MENDOCINO COLLEGE BOX 3000 UKIAH, CA 95482		
741200993 11 ROBERT F. ACRELLA SUPERINTENDENT MENDOCINO COLLEGE P O BOX 3000 UKIAH CA 95482		

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
741100287 11 GEORGE J. FAUL PRESIDENT MONTEREY PENINSULA COLLEGE 940 FREMONT MONTEREY CA 93940	Dr. Sharon Coniglio, Women's Re-Entry Program Counseling Director	Academic and Personal related to careers counseling
Y741201106 11 PHILIP BORST PRESIDENT FULLERTON COLLEGE 321 F. CHAPMAN AVE. FULLERTON CA 92634	Debbie Newton	Career Counseling
741201102 11 DANA H. SCHEIDT SUPERVISOR PALOMAR COLLEGE 110 WEST MISSION SAN MARCOS CA 92069	Ruby Lowe	Assertiveness training and individual counseling
741200465 11 JEANETTE POORE PRESIDENT COLLEGE OF ALAMEDA 55 ATLANTIC AVENUE ALAMEDA CA 94501	E. P. Frochlich Assis. Dean	The Women's courses are in the regular division

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
Y741100280 CARY R. FOELBRICK SUPERINTENDENT ALLAN HANCOCK COLLEGE 800 SOUTH COLLEGE DRIVE SANTA MARIA CA 93454	Mary Lou Rabska, Coordinator ReEntry Prog.	
B741100632 ROBERT R. MOORE PRESIDENT ORANGE COAST COLLEGE 2701 FAIRVIEW ROAD COSTA MESA CA 92626	Sharon Donoff, Assoc. Dean Student Ser. Dr. Geraldine Pickart	Women returning to college assistance
Y741200838 IVAN C. CROOKSHANKS SUPT. - PRES. COLLEGE OF THE SEQUOIAS 915 S. HOJNEY BLVD VISALIA CA 93277	Lois A. Hopkins, Dean of Women	Re-Entry Program
College of San Mateo 1700 W. Hilldale Blvd. San Mateo, CA 94402	Lois Callahan, President	Referral services

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
A741701044 LION R. HUMPHREYS PRESIDENT HUMPHREYS COLLEGE 6500 INGLEWOOD AVENUE STOCKTON CA 95207	Helen S. Palmer, Assoc. Dean	Counseling
F741201072 FRANK C. PFARCE SUPT. - PRES. LONG BEACH CITY COLLEGE 4901 F. CAPSON ST. LONG BEACH CA 90808	Jan Foster, Continuing Education for Women	
I741200774 EUGENE A. PIMENTEL PRESIDENT LOS ANGELES HARBOR COLLEGE 1111 SOUTH FIGUEROA PLACE WILMINGTON CA 90744	Helen Edwards, Assistant Dean College of Development Sally Gay, Assistant Dean, Office of Instruction	
H741200938 DAVID WOLF INTERIM PRESIDENT WEST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE 4800 FRESHMAN DRIVE CULVER CITY CA 90230	Kay Mancusi, Head Counselor	Professional and Peer Counseling Groups Informal Programs Referral Service

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
1741100570 11 ROBERT A. LOMBARDI SUPERINTENDENT SADDLEBACK COLLEGE 28000 MARGUERITE PARKWAY MISSION VIEJO CA 92692	Alma Vanasse, Resource Specialist, Women's Center	Counseling Classes in Women's Studies and related fields,
1741100352 11 DALE PAPNEILL Supt - Pres SAN JOAQUIN DELTA COLLEGE 6151 PACIFIC AVENUE STOCKTON CA 95207	Ruth Brangan,	
K741100328 11 JOHN E. JOHNSON Supt - Pres SANTA ANA COLLEGE SEVENTEENTH AT BRISTOL SANTA ANA CA 92706	Lee Ford, Dean of Humanities Dand Guzman, Dean of Counseling	Re-Entry, Outstreach, child care, financial assistance counseling
Y741100416 11 DAVID W. HERTES Supt - Pres SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE 721 CREE DRIVE SANTA BARBARA CA 93109	Dr. Barbara Linderman, Director of Women's Center	
C741201129 11 GERALD C. ANGOVE Supt - Pres SIERRA COLLEGE 5000 ROCKLIN ROAD ROCKLIN CA 95577	Eileen Dickson, Division Chair, Counseling	Re-Entry counseling
SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE 900 OTAY LAKES ROAD CHULA VISTA, CA 92010	Mary Wylie, Director of Community Serv.	Personal Awareness and Orientation to College

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
C741201129 11 GERALD C. ANGOVE SUPT. - PRES. SIERRA COLLEGE 5000 ROCKLIN ROAD ROCKLIN CA 95577	Eileen Dickson, Division Chair. Counseling	Re-Entry counseling
SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE 900 OTAY LAKES ROAD CHULA VISTA, CA 92010	Mary Wylie, Director of Community Serv.	Personal Awareness and Orientation to College
C741201063 11 CLYDE C. MCCULLY PRESIDENT FRESNO CITY COLLEGE 1101 EAST UNIVERSITY FRESNO CA 93741	Doris Deakins, Associate Dean of Student Personal	Title III program has element intended to provide special counseling for mature women
VICTOR VALLEY P.O. BOX DRAWER 00 Victorville, CA 92392	Ms. D'Aloia	Women's center counseling
C741201129 11 GERALD C. ANGOVE SUPT. - PRES. SIERRA COLLEGE 5000 ROCKLIN ROAD ROCKLIN CA 95577	Eileen Dickson, Division Chair. Counseling	Re-Entry counseling
SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE 900 OTAY LAKES ROAD CHULA VISTA, CA 92010	Mary Wylie, Director of Community Serv.	Personal Awareness and Orientation to College
C741201063 11 CLYDE C. MCCULLY PRESIDENT FRESNO CITY COLLEGE 1101 EAST UNIVERSITY FRESNO CA 93741	Doris Deakins, Associate Dean of Student Personal	Title III program has element intended to provide special counseling for mature women
VICTOR VALLEY P.O. BOX DRAWER 00 Victorville, CA 92392	Ms. D'Aloia	Women's center counseling

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
X741100615 11 KENNETH N. GRIFFIN PRESIDENT MONESTO JUNIOR COLLEGE COLLEGE AVENUE MONESTO CA 95350	Kathleen Auld	Re-Entry Center
L741201008 11 W. RAY HEARON PRESIDENT MUDPARK COLLEGE 7075 CAMPUS ROAD MUDPARK CA 93021	Linda Kay Moore Judith Farrell	Workshop/Films/Referrals/Library/Counseling
Y750101382 11 F. DEAN LILLIE PRESIDENT COLORADO MOUNTAIN COLLEGE PO BOX 1367 GLENWOOD SPRINGS CO 81601	Ruth Kirschbaum, Coordinator	Women's Resource Center
D741200925 11 G. OWEN SMITH VICE PRESIDENT FORD ROCKS CAMPUS 12600 WEST SIXTH AVE GOLDEN CO 80401	Joyce M. Forney, Acting COOR.	Re-Entry Program
MORGAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 300 MAIN T.MORGAN CO. 80701	Maggie Goodwin, Assis. Dean of Occp. Studies	Counseling/workshops/classes

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
J741100451 11 KEVIN S. FRENCH PRESIDENT NORTH EASTERN JUNIOR COLLEGE STERLING CO 80751	Dorothy Corsberg,	Counseling/job placement/services referral
K741100511 11 DONALD W. MCINNIS PRESIDENT PIKES PEAK COMMUNITY COLLEGE 6675 S. ACADEMY BLVD COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80906	Marilyn Kastel, Counselor	Displaced Homemaker counseling
Y741200122 11 DANIEL G. MCLAUGHLIN PRESIDENT ASHUNUICK COMMUNITY COLLEGE P.O. BOX 68 111 PHOENIX AVE ENFIELD CT 06182	Joan Reuter, Director Carol Haber	Personal Counseling/ workshops
B741200937 11 EVERETT L. BAKER PRESIDENT NORWALK COMMUNITY COLLEGE 333 WILSON AVE NORWALK CT 06854	M. Adelman, Community Center for Women	
K741100371 11 PASQUALE A. MARTINO PRESIDENT NORWALK ST. TECHNICAL COLLEGE 181 RICHARDS AVENUE NORWALK CT 05854	Ms. Olga Szokolay,	



COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
G74120105A 11 JACK E. OWENS CAMPUS DIRECTOR SOUTHERN CAMPUS P.O. BOX 610 GEORGETOWN DE 19947	Mrs. Cheyenne Loyader	Establishing a program
X7412002R6 11 WILLIAM A. FAUCETT CAMPUS DIRECTOR STANTON CAMPUS 400 CHRISTIANA STANTON ROAD NEWARK DE 19702	Pamela Garrett XXXXXXXX	Information and referral
F741100343 11 MAXWELL C. KING PRESIDENT BREVARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1519 CLEARLAKE ROAD CUCOA FL 32922	Laura Woodward	Women's Center by 1982
Y741100455 11 A. HUGH ADAMS PRESIDENT BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 225 E LAS OLAS BLVD FORT LAUDERDALE FL 33301	Linda Liberman	Counseling/ testing
Y741100237 11 DAVID C. ROBINSON PRESIDENT EDISON COMMUNITY COLLEGE COLLEGE PARKWAY FORT MYERS FL 33907	Gloria J. Mouten, Coor.	Personal/educational/career/counseling
A741100393 11 BENJAMIN R. WYGAL PRESIDENT FLORIDA J. C. AT JACKSONVILLE 21 WEST CHURCH STREET JACKSONVILLE FL 32202	Susan M. Vensen, Coor.	Center for Continuing Educ. for Women

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
FLORIDA KEYS COMMUNITY COLLEGE JR. COLLEGE ROAD KEY WEST, FL. 33040	Ms. Pat Bonner, Director Women's Center	CETA - New Careers
B741100056 11 LAWRENCE W. TYREE PRESIDENT GULF COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE 5230 WEST HIGHWAY 98 PANAMA CITY FL 32401	Pam Hooper, Director of Community Services	
B741200910 11 FRANK SCAGLIONE PRESIDENT HILLSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE P.O. BOX 22127 TAMPA FL 33522	Dr. Sandra Wilson, Ybor Campus	
W750101092 11 EILZARETH LUNDGREN VICE-PRES. MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS 950 N.W. 20TH ST.-MIAMI-DADE MIAMI FL 33127	Rebecca Carney	Continuing Educ. for Nursing
S750101367 11 DUANE M. HANSEN VICE-PRES. NORTH CAMPUS 11380 N.W. 27TH AVE. 2 MIAMI FL 33167	Rebecca W. Carney	
W750101030 11 ANDRICE GARNER VICE-PRES. SOUTH CAMPUS 11011 S. W. 104TH ST. MIAMI FL 33176	As Above	
D741100538 11 MILTON D. JONES PRESIDENT PASQUA-HERNANDEZ COMM. COLLEGE 2401 STATE HWY 41 NORTH DADE CITY FL 33525	Cheryl Burbano, Director/Counselor	Rural Women's Outreach Bankax Program
1741200665 11 ST. PETERSBURG JUNIOR COLLEGE P.O. BOX 13400 ST. PETERSBURG FL 33773	Jane Maddox, Director	Women's Living & Learning Program



COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
Y741100128 11 FARI S. HELDON PRESIDENT SEMINOLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SANFORD FL 32771	Ms. June Gordon	Counseling/ short courses/job information
K741100392 11 JAMES F. GOLLATTSHECK PRESIDENT VALENCIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE POST OFFICE BOX 302A ORLANDO FL 32802	Beatrice B. Ettinger, Program Director	
M741100308 11 EDWARD D. HUBLEY PRESIDENT BAINBRIDGE JUNIOR COLLEGE HWY 84 EAST BAINBRIDGE GA 31717	Mary Coburn, Counselor	
LEBWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 96-045 ALAIKE PEARL CITY, HI 96782	Dr. Lillian Holcomb, Director Women's Center & Counselor  Marie Wunsch	
X741100078 11 JAMES L. TAYLOR PRESIDENT COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN IDAHO 315 FALLS AVE. P.O. BOX 1238 TWIN FALLS ID 83301	Cheri Briggs, Coor	Displaced Homemaker Program

COLLEGE	11	CONTACT PERSON	RFMAPYS
1741100160 WILLIAM R. KEEL PRESIDENT BELLVILLE AREA COLLEGE 2500 CARYLE ROAD BELLVILLE IL 62221		Frank Gornich, Director of Counseling & Hum. Dev.	Focus upon women returning to education/
X741100082 VIRGINIA R. KEEHAN PRESIDENT RICHARD J. DALEY COLLEGE 7500 SOUTH PULASKI ROAD CHICAGO IL 60552		Daniel G. Racich, Dean of Adult/Continuing Educ.	
V741200870 JOHN D. HUNTER PRESIDENT COLLEGE OF LAKE COUNTY 19351 W. WASHINGTON STREET GRAYSLAKE IL 60330		Diana Mrotek, Director	Continuing and Community Educ.
1741201333 MARK L. HOPKINS PRESIDENT ELGIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1700 SPARTAN DR. ELGIN IL 60120		Gretchen Roche	Program for "Returning Adults"
P741000568 PAUL R. HEATH PRESIDENT JOHN WOOD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1912 NORTH 18TH STREET QUINCY IL 62301		Mrs. Gerry Carter, Director of Community Services	
C741100403 E. H. HORTON PRESIDENT KANKAKEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOX 388 KANKAKEE IL 60901		Christine J. Dewey, Counselor	
Y741200340 ROBERT O. WEBB PRESIDENT LAKE LAND COLLEGE SO ROUTE 45 MATTOON IL 61938		Margaret Fallon	Personal and group counseling

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
J761100229 11 WILLIAM A. KOEHLNE PRESIDENT IAKTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE 7900 N NAGLE STREET IL 60053 MORTON GROVE	Pat Handzel	Career and academic counseling
J761100054 11 RICHARD C. CREAL PRESIDENT PEABODY STATE COLLEGE 202 SOUTH HALSTED STREET CHICAGO HEIGHTS IL 60611	Bonnie Henry, Director of Counseling	
J741200966 11 MURRAY DEUTSCH PRESIDENT ICLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 100 NORTH WATER STREET DECATUR IL 62523	Mariana Williams, Coor. of Women's Studies	
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE CENTRAL INDIANA REGION INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46202	Dr. Meredith Corley	
Indiana VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE NORTH CENTRAL 1534 W. SAMPLE STREET SOUTH BEND, IN 46619	Melissa K. Slaggs, Nontrad. Program Coun.	Through the local YMCA
J741200980 11 ISAAC K. RECKES PRESIDENT VINCENNES UNIVERSITY 1002 NORTH FIRST STREET VINCENNES IN 47591	Karen Sutton, Director Adult Evening ED.	

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
0741100359 JOHN F. HAUSE SUPERINTENDENT HARKYF INST. OF TECHNOLOGY 1501 EAST ORANGE ROAD WATERLOO IA 50704	George Bennett, Director Adult & Con't Ed	
0741201253 LYLE HELLVER SUPT. - PRES. INDIAN HILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE OTTUMWA INDUSTRIAL AIRPORT OTTUMWA IA 52501	Ann Awles, Dept. Chairperson	
0741100172 BILL F. STEWART SUPERINTENDENT KIRKWOOD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 6301 KIRKWOOD BLVD. SW CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52406	Lois Weche, Counselor Angie Brown	Counseling
0741100230 DAVID R. PIERCE SUPERINTENDENT NORTH IOWA AREA COMM. COLLEGE 500 COLLEGE DRIVE MASON CITY IA 50401	Noreen Couan, Director of Special Adult Programs	
0741200716 ROBERT W. KISER SUPERINTENDENT WESTERN IOWA TECH COMM. CLG. 4647 STONE AVENUE SIOUX CITY IA 51106	Esther Kandik, Coor.	career counseling

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
1741100073 11 ALTON L. DAVIS PRESIDENT KANSAS CITY KANSAS CH. JP. CIG 7250 STATE AVENUE KANSAS CITY KS 64112	Sandra Hays Vanloose, Women & Resource Cen.	Community Outreach Counseling Program
4741100354 11 JAMES J. ALTENDORF PRESIDENT LEBLANC COMM. JUNIOR COLLEGE 200 SOUTH FOURTEENTH PARSONS KS 67357	Helen C. Jones Adm. Asst.	Displaced homemakers nursing program
1741100102 11 J. C. SANDERS PRESIDENT WENSHAW COUNTY COMM. JR. COLG. 1000 SO. ALLEN CHANUTE KS 66720	Dr. Carry Church, Dean of Instruction	
1741100562 11 MARSHALL ARNOLD DIRECTOR HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2760 S. GREEN STREET HENDERSON KY 42420	Ken Gibson, Asst. Director for Acad. Aff	
1741100457 11 DONALD J. CLEMENS DIRECTOR PADUCAH COMMUNITY COLLEGE ALLEN BARKLEY DRIVE PADUCAH KY 42001	Ms. Betsy Irby Mr. Jerry Hinton	Career and Educ. Counseling
1741100461 11 ROSCOE D. KFLLEY DIRECTOR SOMERSET COMMUNITY COLLEGE MONTICELLO STREET SOMERSET KY 42501	Joanne Stonev, Asst. Director Student Services Margy Jones, Coordinator Community Services & Continuing Education	Career counseling, adjustments to entering or returning to college.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
R741201065 11 MARVIN E. THAMES PRESIDENT DELCADO COLLEGE 415 CITY PARK AVE. NEW ORLEANS LA 70119	Dr. Rosalie J. Parrino Dean of Division of Business Studies Linda P. Scalia, Director Community Out Reach Services	Individual career counseling, career possibilities & life directions.
R741200797 11 G. OPPEL TPAICOFF PRESIDENT NORTH SHIRE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3 ESSER STREET BEVERLY MA 01915	Dr. Lillian Dordian, Dean of Students Dr. Anthony M. Cotoia	Women's career exploration & planning workshop.
QUINCY JUNIOR COLLEGE 34 CODDINGTON STREET QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS 02169	Alicia Coletti, Director Women's Center	Interest inventories are administered and career counseling offered through Women's Center.
L741200962 11 RONALD J. DONATO PRESIDENT QUINSIGAMOND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 470 WEST BOYLSTON ST. WORCESTER MA 01606	Margaret Watson, Dean of Academic Affairs Dr. Robert Smith, Association Dean Life-long Learning	Counseling through college's Women Center Counseling department and Center for Life-long Learning's counseling service.
L741100069 11 JAMES F. HALL PRESIDENT CAPE COD COMMUNITY COLLEGE RT# 132 WEST BARNSTABLE MA 02660	Mary Solomita Director of Counseling Karen M. Dumont Director of Community Services	Support group called COPE (consists of older students, mostly women, who are beginning resuming, etc.) together with group leader & faculty examine problems of adjustment.  College has submitted a proposal to receive vocational educational grant monies to provide services for displaced homemakers.
ENDICOTT COLLEGE WADE STREET BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS 01915	Dr. Eleanor Tupper, President Professor Mary A. Brette, Former Director of Continuing Education.	Special counseling.
G741100621 11 JAMES E. MULLIHAN JR. PRESIDENT MIDOLESEX COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPRINGS RD. BEDFORD MA 01730	Dean Karen Rigg, Dean of Students Barbara Sherman, Director Division of Community Services	Until recently, has been providing training in office skills.
NEWBURY JUNIOR COLLEGE BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02115	John L. Pelletiel, Dean	Special counseling not only for "women" for adults.
AQUINAS JUNIOR COLLEGE 303 ADAMS STREET MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02186	Sister Mary Louise Morgan C.S.J., President	Counseling career choices, course choices, program choices, etc....
BAY PATH JUNIOR COLLEGE LONG MEADOW, MASSACHUSETTS 01106	Dr. Jeannette T. Wright, President Mrs. Eleanor H. Gay, Coordinator of Special Programs	Academic & Career counseling.



COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
U741100240 JONATHAN M DAUBE 11 PRESIDENT BERKSHIRE COMMUNITY COLLEGE WEST STREET PITTSFIELD MA 01201	Alexandra A. Warshaw Dean of Student Services Elizabeth Dolan Staff Assistant Continuing Education	Academic & Career counseling. Displaced Homemakers Center pending grant approval.
1741100496 HAROLD E. SHIVELY 11 PRESIDENT BUNKER HILL COMMUNITY COLLEGE RUTHERFORD AVENUE CHARLESTOWN MA 02129	R. Brent Bonah Dean of continuing Education Sheila Beyer, Asst. to the President Patricia Chisholm, Dean of Students	Group & individual counseling, seminars, workshops, etc.
1741203779 ROBERT C. SCHLEIGER 11 PRESIDENT CHESTER COLLEGE WYE HILLS MD 21579	Lynn Sheppard Community Outreach Coordinator	Counselors are very attuned to needs of women.
U741200002 RAFAEL L. CORTADA 11 PRESIDENT COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE 2901 LIBERTY HEIGHTS AVE. BALTIMORE MD 21215	Ms. Bea Warbasse Department of Social Services Adole W. Fing Program Developer	Special START (Start Thinking About Returning To School) is geared toward re-entry women.
U741100524 EDWIN F. WUJFULF 11 PRESIDENT RAY OF VOC COMMUNITY COLLEGE U.S. 2 AND DANFORTH RD. ESCANABA MI 49829	Mrs. Martha Burns James Barr Dean of Development & Community Relations	Will have center for displaced homemakers in near future.
N741100446 DALE B. LAKE 11 PRESIDENT KALAMAZOO VALLEY COMM. COLLEGE 6767 WEST O AVE KALAMAZOO MI 49009	Shirley Smith Dr. Marilyn Schlack, Dean of Instruction Pamela Ferguson, Director Community Service and Continuing Education	Career counseling & tuition reimbursemen
P741200922 PHILIP J. CANNON 11 PRESIDENT LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE P.O. BOX 40010, 419 N. CAPITAL LANSING MI 48901	Mary Luig, Program Director Women's Resource Center	Counseling to world of re-entry of work or school.  Have Center for displaced homemakers.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
V741100300 11 HALPPI J. SALKANEN PRESIDENT SUOMI COLLEGE 601 QUINCY ST. HANCOCK MI 49930	Mrs. Ellen Tuomi, Tenured Instructor Don Myrick, Academic Dean	Career Counseling.
1741100604 11 FRANK BLACKFORD ACTING PRES. MACOMB COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE 14507 TWELVE MILE ROAD WARREN MI 48093	Ruth Ann Zeigler, Director of Special Projects	Career counseling and adjustments of entering or re-entering school.  Center for displaced homemakers in full swing as 9/79. Services provided person skill development, career placement.
1741100304 11 RICHARD CAMPBELL PRESIDENT MONROE COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE 1456 S. RAISINVILLE RD MONROE MI 48161	Audrey Warrick, Assistant Director Continuing Education/Community Services	Have a grant allocation for displaced homemakers which is being administered through the Women's Center.
M741100390 11 HERBERT N STOUTENBURG PRESIDENT MONTICALEM COMMUNITY COLLEGE SIDNEY RD SIDNEY MI 48885	Lois Springsteen Administrative Asst. to President  Lillian Downing, Counselor	Career & personal counseling. Displaced homemakers scholarship.
P741201011 11 JOHN C. THOMPSON PRESIDENT MUSKOGEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 221 S. QUARTERLINE MUSKOGEE MI 49442	Dennis A. Wilson Dean of Community Services	Just awarded a grant to establish a Displaced Homemakers Program.
R741200602 11 A. D. SHANKLAND PRESIDENT NORTH CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE 1515 HOWARD ST PETOSKEY MI 49770	Bonda Hale, Director of Nursing C.R. Owens, Dean of Off Campus	Through 4 campuses provide career, academic personal & job counseling.
R741200976 11 ROBERT F ROELOFS PRESIDENT OAKLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2490 OPDYKE ROAD BLOOMFIELD HILLS MI 48013	Dr. Marion Rice Provost William O'Mahoney, Dean of Applied Sciences & Arts	Special "Thirty Up" group meets regularly as a self-help group with a college counselor as their advisor.
OAKLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE AUBURN HILLS CAMPUS 2900 FEATHERSTONE ROAD AUBURN HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN 48057	Dr. Marion Rice, Provost Keith Stewart, Academic Dean	In the process of setting up a Women's Center.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
<p>OAKLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE HIGHLAND LAKES CAMPUS 7350 COOLEY LAKF ROAD UNION LAKE, MICHIGAN 48085</p>	<p>Jean Christensen, Assistant Dean Community Service &amp; Director of Women's Resource Center</p>	<p>Career Planning.</p>
<p>V741100444 11 L. NELSON, GRDTR PRESIDENT SCHOLLCRAFT COLLEGE 18500 HAGGERTY ROAD LIVONIA MI 48152</p>	<p>Jean Christensen, Assistant Dean Community Service &amp; Director of Women's Resource Center</p>	<p>Peer counseling, professional special counseling, re-entry program and "New Horizons" self awareness class.</p>
<p>D741201341 11 CURTIS S. HUPTON, JR. PRESIDENT BRATNER COMMUNITY COLLEGE COLLEGE DRIVE BRATNERD MN 56401</p>	<p>Ann Harold-Boering Ph.D. Dean of Instruction</p>	<p>Career counseling</p>
<p>X741100510 11 PHILIP J. ANDERSON PRESIDENT ITASCA COMMUNITY COLLEGE ROUTE 3 GRAND RAPIDS MN 55744</p>	<p>Susan Blaeser, Director Personal &amp; Career Development Program Bonnie Hendrikson, Director Community Services</p>	<p>Personal &amp; Career Development program.</p>
<p>M741100835 11 CURTIS W. JOHNSON PRESIDENT METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3501 HENNEPIN AVE MINNEAPOLIS MN 55403</p>	<p>Mary Pruitt, Coordinator Women's Program</p>	<p>Women's Upward Bound Counselor assist in career development.</p>
<p>K741200715 11 JOHN F. HELLING PRESIDENT NORTH HENNEPIN COMM. COLLEGE 7411-95 AVENUE NORTH BROOKLYN PARK MN 55445</p>	<p>Idelia Loso Dean of Instruction Anne Graves, M.A., Director Career Clinic</p>	<p>Career counseling &amp; support service for women.</p>

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
74120049 11 MOORE, A. EASTON PRESIDENT NORTHLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE RIVER FALLS MN 56701	William Kottke Dean of Instruction	
N741100397 11 SR. ANNE JOACHIM MOORE PRESIDENT ST. MARY'S JUNIOR COLLEGE 2500 SOUTH SIXTH STREET MINNEAPOLIS MN 55454	Sr. Anne Moore, President T. Scheller, Vice- President	
A741100077 11 JOHN W. THORPELSON PRESIDENT WILLMAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE WILLMAR MN 56201	Miss Marietta Johnsen, Librarian Dale E. Wright Director of Admissions	In the process of developing a special center for women on campus. Special individual & group counseling provided. Displaced Homemakers Center just beginning.
A741100031 11 WILLIAM A. KRIM PRESIDENT MAPLE WOODS COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2001 NE BARRY ROAD KANSAS CITY MO 64156	Pat Berne, Women's Center contact. Virginia Baker, Assistant Dean Learning Resources A. Edward Lambert, Associate Dean Community & Campus Services	Counseling thru re-entry office.
K741200780 11 DAVID A. HARRIS PRESIDENT ST. LOUIS C.C. - FLOISSANT VLY. 3400 PERSHALL RD ST. LOUIS MO 63135	Pat Berne, Women's Center contact. Betty Duvall, Dean of Instruction Donald Tanner, Dean of Continuing Education	Counseling; Financial Planning, Money Management, Small Business Management, etc....
C741200651 11 GLYNN L. CLARK PRESIDENT ST. LOUIS C.C. - HERAMEC 11333 BIG BEND BLVD ST. LOUIS MO 63122	Dr. Patricia Berne, Director of Women's Programs for St. Louis Community Colleges Ms. Ann Roberts Divine, Assistant Dean of Students.	Credit and non-credit counseling for mature women. Just received a grant for displaced homemakers center.
L741200744 11 WINSTON O. BENJAMIN PRESIDENT TAHAMMA JUNIOR COLLEGE FULTON MS 38843	Linda Partlow, Director of Continuing Education & Community Services	Manpower Consortium Career Counselor. Displaced Homemakers Counselor. Center provides Guidance, counseling, referrals, etc....
L741100427 11 W. J. HAYDEN, JR. PRESIDENT MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST JR. COLG P. O. BOX 100 MERIDIAN (Dau), MS 39573 Jackson County Campus	Jean McCool Coordinator of Program Services	Counseling, as well as makes referrals to other professional counselors in the area. Center designed to aid displaced homemakers in making big discoveries & decisions.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
H741100509 11 CHESTER H. GAUSMAN AREA PRESIDENT CENTRAL TECH. COMM. CLG. AREA PO BOX 1468 GRAND ISLAND NE 68801	Sandra McDaniel, Registrar Lester H. Weber, Coordinator Educational Centers	
H741100580 11 JERRY A. LFF PRESIDENT PLATTE TECHNICAL COMM. COLLEGE BOX 1027 COLUMBUS NE 68601	Mary Lou Holmberg, Director Practical Nursing Program Dr. Ron Hutkin, Associate Dean Vocational Education	Career exploration counseling.
H741201052 11 CHARLES D. MICHAEL AREA PRESIDENT WESTERN TECH. COMM. CLG. AREA 1601 EAST 27TH STREET NE SCOTTSBLUFF NE 69361	Patricia K. Miltenberger, Dean, Student Services	Special re-entry workshops including individual counseling. Related workshops in skill identification, resume writing, job interview, etc....
X741100222 11 ALAN F. REID PRESIDENT BERGEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 400 PARAMUS ROAD PARAMUS NJ 07652	Lois E. Marshall, Dean of Community Services Professor Harriet Lefkowitz Office of Community Services	Community Counseling Service
H741100319 11 HARMON PIERCE PRESIDENT HURLINGTON COUNTY COLLEGE PEMBERTON-BROWNS HILLS ROAD PEMBERTON NJ 08068	Dr. Connie Churchill, Chairperson Science, Math & Technology Debra Gabriella, Coordinator Community Services	Institute on Aging; Co-Sponsor w/YWCA displaced homemakers. Center is also co-sponsored by YWCA.
G741100189 11 PAUL R. HAUKE PRESIDENT CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE PO BOX 200 COLLEGE DRIVE BLACKWOOD NJ 08012	Dr. Jacqueline Snow, Dean of Student Development Mrs. Judith Sheridan, Program Development Specialist	
G741100193 11 GEORGE D. HARRIS PRESIDENT ESSSEX COUNTY COLLEGE 303 UNIVERSITY AVE NEWARK NJ 07102	Dr. Beverly Gunstone, Asst. to the President Carolyn T. Miller, Coordinator Neighborhood College Project/Project WHY	Financial, personal and re-entry to work/school counseling. Community Centers WHY (Woman help your self).

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
5741200861 11 JOHN P. HANLEY PRESIDENT MERCER COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE 1200 OLD TRENTON ROAD TRENTON NJ 08690	Dori Solder, Women's Studies Coordinator  Patricia A. Carr, Asst. Professor Counseling & Human Development Dept.	Counseling for returning to school, assertive training.
X741100261 11 ROSE M. CHANNING PRESIDENT MIDDLESEX COUNTY COLLEGE HILL ROAD EDISON NJ 08817	Louis D. Riccardi, Director of Administrative Operations Division of Continuing Education  D. Michelle Poffe, Dean of Student Services	
F741200905 11 GUSTAVO A. HELLANDER PRESIDENT PASSAIC COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE COLLEGE BOULEVARD PATERSON NJ 07509	Carole Beer, Director Woments Center  Dean Jessie Gist, Student Activities	Center is the process of being estab- lished in cooperation with CETA.
P741100177 11 JOSEPH R. FINK PRESIDENT SOMERSET COUNTY COLLEGE PO BOX 3300 SOMERVILLE NJ 08876	Carol Murtaugh, Dean Business, Career & Technical Programs  Donald H. Bowers	Re-entry counseling.  Working on center through a Vocational Tech grant.
G741200899 11 PAUL DUKIN PRESIDENT UNION COLLEGE 1033 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE CRANFORD NJ 07016	Dorothy Cooper, Coordinator Coordinator of Women's Center  Ron Nakoshima, Director of Counseling	Women's Center staffed by a psychologist-- Personal, career & academic counseling.
F741201068 11 FRANK A. CIPRIANI PRESIDENT FARMINGDALE CAMPUS 51 110 E MELVILLE RD--SUNY FARMINGDALE NY 11735	Ellen Cooperperson, Director, Women's Educational & Counseling Center Dr. Nancy Thomson, Acting Dean of Academic Services	
G741100617 11 RICHARD F. GREGO PRESIDENT SULLIVAN COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE LOCH SHELDRAKE NY 12759	Allan Dampman, Associate Academic Dean/Community Services Agnes Manelli, Chairperson Science & Math Department	Annual potential of Women's Conference - Part time for mature Women.
Tompkins Cortland Community College Dryden, New York	Sandra Rubail  Dawn Cooper, Associate Dean	Counseling: Peer support, job search, job exploration, etc,.....  Have applied for an ARC grant with which to begin Displace Homemakers Center.
P741200676 11 SISTER MARY CARMINA COPPOLA PRESIDENT TROCAIRE COLLEGE 110 RED JACKET PARKWAY BUFFALO NY 14220	Sister M. Carmina Coppola, President  Sister M. Anne JePaul Trusao, Director Evening & Summer Division	Special efforts made to aid women entering programs as mid-life.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
1741200703 CERAL D. CHILDRESS PRESIDENT NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE MAIN AND COLLEGE ROSWELL NM 98201	Dr. Gwen Robbins Director of Continuing Education  Elizabeth A. Shamas, Faculty Secretary, Loh Hall	Degree planning, personal & academic counseling.
11741100179 ALFRED R. LIGHT PRESIDENT CLINTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE HUFF POINT PLATTSBURGH NY 12901	Dean Margaret Carey  Brunda Towne, Asst. for Continuing Educ.	Career counseling - Motivated Advance Process.
11741100434 JOHN P. BIRKHOFF PRESIDENT ERIE COMMUNITY COLLEGE MAIN STREET AND YOUNGS ROAD BUFFALO NY 14221	Ms. Gerry Evans E.C.C. Smith Campus  Donald P. Holmwood, Director Continuing Education	Counseling funded by CETA title II - Intake counseling & diagnosis - Coping skills for work & academic skills.
10741200711 STUART STEINER PRESIDENT GENESEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE FINE COLLEGE ROAD BATAVIA NY 14020	Debra Hill, TA/Educational Services  Elizabeth Lane, Associate Dean Learning Resource Center	Career, educational & personal counseling
11741100526 MERCEDES SEAGER PRESIDENT FALCONER COMMUNITY COLLEGE FALCONER STREET FALCONER NY 14701	Elizabeth Black, Chairperson Nursing Division Marilyn Zagora, Affirmative Action Officer.	Enter & re-entry in school counseling
11741100836 WILLIAM F. SMITH PRESIDENT JUNIOR COLLEGE OF ALBANY 140 NEW COTLAND AVENUE ALBANY NY 12208	Mr. Charles De Matte, Chairman Humanities Division  Dottie Downer, Assistant Dean for Student Development.	
11741201062 JOSEPH SHENKER PRESIDENT LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE 31-10 THOMSON AVENUE LONG ISLAND CITY NY 11101	Audrey Branch  Augusta Kappner, Dean Continuing Education	Re-entry program with a career education focus; and counseling is both personal & career oriented.
11741100624 SISTER M. PATRICIA BURKE PRESIDENT MAIR DEL COLLEGE RIVERSIDE DRIVE DEGENSBURG NY 13669	Sister M. Patricia Burke, S.S.J. President  Sister Mary Christine Taylor, S.S.J. Academic Dean	
11741100154 GEORGE H. ROBERTSON PRESIDENT MOHAWK VALLEY COMM. COLLEGE 1101 SHERMAN DRIVE OTICA NY 13501	Dr. Gary McGuire, Dean Lifelong Learning & Continuing Education  Dr. Joanne Rattke, Director Programs for Women & Senior Adults	Career counseling.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
<p>E741100020 11                      MOSES S. KOCH                      PRESIDENT                      MONROE COMMUNITY COLLEGE                      PO BOX 9720                      ROCHESTER NY 14523</p>	<p>Dr. Elizabeth Gennarimo, Dean of Curriculum                      Joan Mullaney, Director, Grant to assist Single Heads of Households.</p>	0
<p>C741100194 11                      URSULA SCHWERIN                      PRESIDENT                      NEW YORK CITY COMM. COLLEGE                      300 JAY STREET                      BROOKLYN NY 11201</p>	<p>Dr. Ursula Schwerin, President                      Fannie Eisenstein, Associate Dean                      Division of Continuing Education</p>	
<p>Schenectady County Community College                      Washington Avenue                      Schenectady, New York 12305</p>	<p>Dr. Erma Ruth Chestnut, Director, Continuing Education                      Ruth Riggs, Director, Library Services</p>	<p>Day &amp; evening workshops on Career Options for Women.</p>
<p>K751100114 11                      EARL W. MACARTHUR                      PRESIDENT                      CANTON CAMPUS                      CORNELL DR. - SUNY AG.C TECH.                      CANTON NY 13617</p>	<p>Jean Parker, VP for Student Affairs                      Josephine P. Swift, Director of Community &amp; Public Service</p>	<p>Full time college counselors volunteer their services to provide mature women women counseling.</p>
<p>S741100260 11                      ROBERT T. BROWN                      PRESIDENT                      ULSTER COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE                      STONFRIDGE NY 12484</p>	<p>Jean Miles, Director of Admissions                      Edith E. Searles, Administrative Assistant to the Dean of Faculty</p>	<p>Counsel mature women and provide interest inventory testing.</p>
<p>V741200827 11                      JOSEPH N. HANKIN                      PRESIDENT                      WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE                      75 GRASSLANDS ROAD                      VALHALLA NY 10595</p>	<p>Elaine Klein, PhD., Associate, Community Services                      Mary D. Pandaleon, Assistant Dean, Community Services</p>	



COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
<p>0741100544 11            JAMES D. PETTY            PRESIDENT            CLEVELAND COUNTY TECH. INST.            137 SOUTH POST ROAD            SHELBY NC 28150</p>	<p>Sandra Hardin, Associate Dean of Instruction            Dan T. Camp, Dean of Continuing Education</p>	<p>Have displaced homemakers center offer counseling &amp; Career Orientation.</p>
<p>0741100608 11            PAUL H. JOHNSON            PRESIDENT            LAHLEO TECHNICAL INSTITUTE            HWY 308 SOUTH P.O. BOX 185            GRANTS BORO NC 28509</p>	<p>Carl Carter, Dean, Learning Resources Center            Don Warren, Dean</p>	<p>Job-related counseling.</p>
<p>0741100166 11            EDWARD W. COX            PRESIDENT            PIEDMONT TECHNICAL INSTITUTE            PO BOX 1197            ROCKBRO NC 27573</p>	<p>Karen Thompson, Director of Library-Learning Center            Ellen Austin, Director of Special Student Services            Betty Crawford, Director of Student Management</p>	<p>Beginning this year under CETA monies will have Displaced Homemaker services, counseling, job interviewing training, etc.</p>
<p>0741200782 11            W. RONALD MCCARTER            PRESIDENT            SOUTHEASTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE            P.O. BOX 151            WHITEVILLE NC 28472</p>	<p>Ms. Nancy Horshon, Women Studies Program            Mr. William L. Wilson, Dean of Adult Educ.            Mrs. Phyllis Peagin, Dean of College Transfer Program</p>	<p>Counseling: Career, Personal, Academic &amp; Referral.            Have a program for displaced homemakers funded through CETA</p>
<p>0741200733 11            M. JILL PERC            PRESIDENT            LAKE REGION JUNIOR COLLEGE            HIGHWAY 20 NORTH            DEVILS LAKE ND 58301</p>	<p>Viola Keller, Director Student Life            John Anthony, Title III Division</p>	<p>Counseling: Education for work assesment.</p>
<p>Firelands College of Bowling Green            State University            Huron, Ohio 44839</p>	<p>Dr. Algalee P. Adams, Dean of Fireland College            Dr. James H. McBride, Coordinator for Community Services</p>	<p>Services of a mature program advisement director. This person teaches a course "Shifting Gears: Life Changes and How to Make Them Work for You" A non-credit course offered at a nominal fee in the Life-Long Learning Division.</p>
<p>0741200844 11            HAROLD H. NEATOR            PRESIDENT            COLUMBUS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE            550 E. SPRING ST. BOX 1639            COLUMBUS OH 43216</p>	<p>Carol A. Fought, Administrative Asst. to the President            Dr. Wilma Parr, Chairperson, Behavioral Sciences Department, Division of Health &amp; Human Services</p>	<p>Individual counseling, career exploration workshops, community contacts, pre-admissions, etc...            Just completed firstdraft of proposal to attempt to find funding for center for displaced homemakers.</p>
<p>0741200846 11            MOLEN H. ELLISON            CHANCELLOR            CUYAHOGA COMM. COL. DISTRICT            700 CARNegie AVENUE            CLEVELAND OH 44115</p>	<p>Lynn Rosen, Dean of Instruction, Eastern Campus            Evelyn Border, Asst. Institute Director, Women's Programs, Lifelong Learning Institute            Rae Rohfeld, Director of Special Projects</p>	<p>Career counseling, Individual (on a limited basis - Group Counseling, Career and Life Planning workshops.            Displaced homemakers program.</p>
<p>0741100068 11            JAMES E. SFITZ            PRESIDENT            ERISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE            1973 ERISON DRIVE            PLOUA OH 45356</p>	<p>Deborah L. Gosselin, Counselor            Gary W. Wilson, Director of Continuing Educ.</p>	<p>GROW Program-academic work, personal &amp; career advisement &amp; social activities for the woman who wishes to enter or return to higher education.</p>

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
<p>0741100515 11            MAR L. GLSDN            PRESIDENT            LORAIN COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE            1005 NORTH ABBE ROAD            ELYRIA OH 44035</p>	<p>Susan McCough, Director, Community Education Division</p>	<p>Options for Women - Non Credit workshop Program.</p>
<p>0741100637 11            PAUL C. HAYES            PRESIDENT            RIO GRANDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE            RIO GRANDE OH 45674</p>	<p>Jean Cooper - Co-ord. Personnel/Affirmative Action Officer            Peg Thomas, Director Career Development &amp; Placement            Bernard Murphy, Director Continuing Education</p>	<p>Career, Marriage, Child-Care Counseling &amp; Re-entry to school.</p>
<p>0741200180 11            FRED A. YFNKY            PRESIDENT            STARK TECHNICAL COLLEGE            6200 FRANK AVENUE NW            CANTON OH 44720</p>	<p>Leon H. Albert, Director of Continuing Ed.            Norma Marcere, Director for Special Projects for Academic Excellence.</p>	<p>Helping mature women gain confidence about themselves &amp; their career potential.</p>
<p>0741100585 11            ROBERT C. WEYRICK            DEAN            UNIV. OF AKRON - CH. &amp; TECH. CL            EAST BUCHTEL AVENUE            AKRON OH 44325</p>	<p>Dr. M. Jean Johnston, Professor, Business &amp; Office Tech. (Community &amp; Technical)            Dr. A.E. Misko, Director Career Planning</p>	<p>Career counseling, etc.            Displaced homemakers center - child care facilities, tutoring &amp; developing studies program.</p>
<p>Ohio University-Lancaster Campus            1570 Granville Pike            Lancaster, Ohio 93130</p>	<p>Pat Alford, Asst. Director of Student Services</p>	
<p>Cincinnati Technical College            3520 Central Parkway            Cincinnati, Ohio 45223</p>	<p>Craig J. Ballard, Director of Grant Devel.</p>	<p>Counseling begins when Women's Center begins shortly.</p>
<p>1741100239 11            DALE L. GIBSON            PRESIDENT            SOUTH OKLAHOMA CITY JR. CLG.            7777 SOUTH HAY AVENUE            OKLAHOMA CITY OK 73159</p>	<p>Sandy Raffaelli, Women's Studies Program            Mary North, Institute Manager, Allied Health            Annmaria Shicati, Director of Institutional Research</p>	<p>All services of counseling - awareness of the specific problems of returning women.            In the process of designing a program of support for displaced homemakers.</p>
<p>0741201009 11            ARTHUR A. HINNIE            PRESIDENT            CHEMUNETA COMMUNITY COLLEGE            P.O. BOX 14007            SALEM OR 97309</p>	<p>Barbara J. Dixon, Associate Dean of Instruction            Regina Vee, Women's Studies Program</p>	<p>Counseling re-entry women and displaced homemakers.</p>
<p>0741201130 11            ANDR. BERNARDIS            PRESIDENT            PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE            12000 SW 49TH AVENUE            PORTLAND OR 97219</p>	<p>Joan Campf, Career Development Director            Geraldine Pearson, Director of Developmental Education &amp; Allied Services</p>	<p>Counseling to the returning woman student classes &amp; workshops: Women in their Middle Years, Widowhood, Single Parenting, Career &amp; Divorce, etc...            Displaced Homemakers center services such as individual counseling; Family counseling, Cooperative work, etc...</p>

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
0741200755 THOMAS TENHOEVE JR. PRESIDENT BUTLER COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE COLLEGE DRIVE BUTLER PA 16001	Judy Schilling, Department Head Sue M. Bennett, Coordinator, Displaced Homemaker Program	Counseling; returning to school, career, entering for the first time, etc... Services provided by displaced homemakers center: Physical development, career decision, self awareness, etc.
0741100363 CHARLES F. ROLLINS PRESIDENT LUCKS COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE SWAMP ROAD NEWTOWN PA 18940	Kathleen Torzala	Individual, career, returning to work or school counseling. New Program for displaced homemakers - serves as a resource & referral service.
L741100575 JAMES L. EVANKO EXECUTIVE DEAN ALLEGHENY CAMPUS RCB RIDGE AVENUE PITTSBURGH PA 15212	Alice Greller, Coordinator of Women's Center Terry Carskaddan, Counselor Women's Center Helena Hughes, Dean of Students	Counseling-personal & crisis-oriented counseling, career and academic guidance
P741100574 JOHN W. KRAFT EXEC. DEAN COLLEGE CENTER -- NORTH 111 RIVES PLAZA 1130 PITTSBURGH PA 15237	Doreen Heller, Asst. Dean of Community Services James R. Hanlin, Director of Continuing Ed.	Counseling for displaced homemakers. Displaced homemakers center provides counseling, classes, placement, etc.
K741100620 DOUGLAS F. LIBBY JR. PRESIDENT DELAWARE COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE ROUTE 252 & MEDIA LINE ROAD MEDIA PA 19363	Alberta Trani, Associate Dean Susanna B. Steas, Counselor/Coordinator Opportunities	One on one peer counseling - career planning.
J741100015 MICHAEL A. DUZY PRESIDENT HARENUM JUNIOR COLLEGE MORRIS & MONTGOMERY AVES BRYN MAWR PA 19010	Ms. Janet Law, Dean of Students Mr. Robert J. Miller, Director of Continuing Education	Peer counseling through RAP (Returning Adult Program.)
Lehigh County Community College SCHNECKSVILLE 2370 Main Street Schnecksville, Pennsylvania 18078		
0741201035 BYRON L. RINEHIMER JR. PRESIDENT LUZERNE COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE PROSPECT ST AND MIDDLE ROAD NANTICOKE PA 18634	Dr. Julia Galbaugh, Coordinator Dental Hygiene Program Mrs. Eleanor Miller, Asst. to Dean of Academic Services	Displaced Homemakers Center provides clerk/typist training, assertiveness training and counseling.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
<p>W741100543 11  LEBBY R. OPFINGER  PRESIDENT  MONTGOMERY COUNTY COMM. CLG.  340 DEKALB PIKE  BLUE HILL PA 19422</p>	<p>Dr. Maire Smith, Director of Counseling  Thomas C. Feeney, Jr., Associate Dean of Academic Affairs</p>	
<p>W741100325 11  LEWIS W. OGLE  PRESIDENT  READING AREA COMMUNITY COLLEGE  BOX-1706  READING PA 19603</p>	<p>Dr. Kathryn Brailer, Research &amp; Grants  Belinda Gutwein, Coordinator, Women's Center for Displaced Homemakers  Harriet Schwartz, Women's Studies Program.</p>	<p>Counseling &amp; career interest testing to mature women seeking entry or re-entry into the labor force.  Displaced homemakers center provides assertiveness training; job placement service, etc.</p>
<p>Anderson College  Anderson, South Carolina 29621</p>	<p>Mrs. Carol Willis, Asst. Dean of Student Development  C.R. Roberts, Asst. Academic Dean</p>	<p>Counseling for academic re-entry.</p>
<p>V741190619 11  THOMAS E. BARTON JR.  PRESIDENT  GREENVILLE TECHNICAL COLLEGE  P.O. BOX 5616, STATION B  GREENVILLE SC 29606</p>	<p>Harriett Kessinger, Director Women's Center  Hazel Hall, Vice President for Student Affairs</p>	<p>"Mature Returning Student" program.  Two Displaced Homemakers Programs: One on campus; One outreach Program in the commu.</p>
<p>E741100205 11  JOHN T. WYNN  DIRECTOR  WILLIAMSBURG TECHNICAL ED. CTR  601 MAIN ROAD  KINGSTREE SC 29556</p>	<p>Anne C. Ellis, Dean of Administrative Services  Richard T. Atkinson, Dean of Continuing Education</p>	<p>Center for displaced homemakers offer instruction on job acquisition skills-job application, interviewing, etc., counseling, vocational &amp; personal.</p>
<p>U741100310 11  SISTER LYNN MARIE WELBIG  PRESIDENT  PRESENTATION COLLEGE  1500 NORTH MAIN  ABERDEEN SD 57401</p>	<p>St. Lynn Marie Welbig, President  Sheryl L. Ninkal, Continuing Education Coordinator</p>	<p>Testing, tutorial, remedial, religious, and personal counseling.</p>
<p>Y741201293 11  CHARLES W. BRANCH  PRESIDENT  CHATTANOOGA ST. TECH. CH. CLG.  4501 AMNICOLA HIGHWAY  CHATTANOOGA TN 37406</p>	<p>Lena Mayberry, Dean of Administration  Sylvia Wygoda, Industrial Relations Coordinator</p>	<p>Displaced Homemakers Center just opened fall of '79.</p>
<p>W741100150 11  ERNEST L. STOCKTON  PRESIDENT  CUMBERLAND CLG. OF TENNESSEE  SOUTH GREENWOOD STREET  LEBANON TN 37087</p>	<p>Jack Howard</p>	<p>Counseling: Career planning, job placement &amp; in school plans/objectives/needs.</p>

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
W741100543 11 LARRY R. BPFANNINGER PRESIDENT MONTCALMERY COUNTY COMM. CLG. 340 DEKALB PIKE BLUE HELL PA 19422	Dr. Maire Smith, Director of Counseling  Thomas C. Feaney, Jr., Associate Dean of Academic Affairs	
W741100325 11 LEWIS W. DICKIE PRESIDENT READING AREA COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOX 1786 READING PA 19603	Dr. Kathryn Brailer, Research & Grants Belinda Gutwein, Coordinator, Women's Center for Displaced Homemakers Harriet Schwartz, Women's Studies Program.	Counseling & career interest testing to mature women seeking entry or re-entry into the labor force. Displaced homemakers center provides assertiveness training; job placement service, etc.
Anderson College Anderson, South Carolina 29621	Mrs. Carol Willis, Assoc. Dean of Student Development C.R. Robertson, Academic Dean	Counseling for academic re-entry.
V741100619 11 THOMAS E. BARTON JR. PRESIDENT GREENVILLE TECHNICAL COLLEGE P.O. BOX 5616, STATION B GREENVILLE SC 29606	Harriett Kessinger, Director Women's Center  Hazel Hall, Vice President for Student Affairs	"Mature Returning Student" program.  Two Displaced Homemakers Programs: One on campus; One outreach Program in the commu.
E741100205 11 JOHN T. WYNN DIRECTOR WILLIAMSBURG TECHNICAL ED. CTR 601 LANF ROAD KINGSTREE SC 29556	Anne C. Ellis, Dean of Administrative Services  Richard T. Atkinson, Dean of Continuing Education	Center for displaced homemakers offer instruction on job acquisition skills-job application, interviewing, etc., counseling, vocational & personal.
U741100310 11 SISTER LYNN MARIE WELBIG PRESIDENT PRESENTATION COLLEGE 1500 NORTH MAIN ABERDEEN SD 57401	Sr. Lynn Marie Welbig, President Sheryl D. Klinkel, Continuing Education Coordinator	Testing, tutorial, remedial, religious, and personal counseling.
Y741201203 11 CHARLES W. BRANCH PRESIDENT CHATTANOOGA ST. TECH. CM. CLG. 4501 AMNICOLA HIGHWAY CHATTANOOGA TN 37406	Lena Mayberry, Dean of Administration Sylvia Wygoda, Industrial Relations Coordinator	Displaced Homemakers Center just opened fall of '79.
W741100150 11 ERNEST L. STOCKTON PRESIDENT CUMBERLAND CLG. OF TENNESSEE SOUTH GREENWOOD STREET LEBANON TN 37087	Jack Howard	Counseling: Career planning, job placement & in school plans/objectives/needs.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
741200659 11 CHARLES D. LUTZ JR. PRESIDENT MARILLO COLLEGE 201 S WASHINGTON MARILLO TX 79178	Midhele Gilmour, Director of Women's Programs Mildred Everett, Asst. Business Manager	Personal counseling & educational and career guidance.  Displaced homemakers center provides personal & vocational counseling, Job Market Information & Job readiness sessions.
741100466 11 FRED A. TAYLOR PRESIDENT COLLEGE OF THE MAINLAND 8001 PALMER HIGHWAY TEXAS CITY TX 77590	Dr. Fern Ramirez, Dean, College & Financial Services Barbara K. Crews, Director of Women's Center	Personal & academic counseling.
741211461 11 H. DEON HOLT PRESIDENT BROOKHAVEN COLLEGE 1939 VALLEY VIEW LANE FARMERS BRANCH TX 75234	Patricia Yarborough, Vice-President of Instruction Barbara Yocum, Director of Counseling	Personal & career counseling.  Displaced Homemakers Center provides career counseling, asst. with job search educational/training information, etc..
741100480 11 ELEANOR D OTT PRESIDENT PASTFIELD COLLEGE 3737 MOTLEY DRIVE MISSOURI TX 75150	Donna Gormly, Women in Literature Eleanor Ott, President Lee Graupman, Vice-President, Student Services	Career, Educational/Vocational Planning, Personal, & awareness Counseling.
741100220 11 WILLIAM JORDAN PRESIDENT MOUNTAIN VIEW COLLEGE 4040 W. ILLINOIS DALLAS TX 75211	Dr. Mollie Williams, Women's Center William Wilson, Director of Counseling	Marriage, academic, personal & career counseling.
74113460 11 DONALD L. NEWPORT PRESIDENT NORTH LAKE COLLEGE 2000 WALNUT HILL LANE IRVING TX 750	Martha Hughes, Chairperson, Social Science Phys., Ed. Division Rick Bolin, Associate Dean of Continuing Education.	
Richland College 12800 Abrams Road Dallas, Texas 75243	J. Sharon Griffith, Vice President of Student Services Richard McCrady, Director of Counseling Margot Hirsch, Director of the Human Resource Development Center	Personal, Social, academic, career choice counseling. Displaced Homemakers Counseling job entry assistance.
741100133 11 WILBUR A. BALL PRESIDENT MCLENNAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1400 COLLEGE DRIVE WACO TX 76708	Dr. LaVerne B. Wong, Dean of Student Services Chester R. Hastings, Ph.D., Vice-President	

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
4741100421 11 IMBERT L. CHANCE COLLEGE DEAN SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE 1700 SAN PEDRO AVENUE SAN ANTONIO TX 78284	Kay Moore, Program Developer, Continuing Education Helle Thorogood, Director, Occupational Education and Technology	Small Group Counseling - Re-entry. Study Skills, Career Counseling. Displace Homemakers services provided Individual assessment, group counseling, career education, job search skills, etc...
5741200787 11 HARVIN L. PAKER PRESIDENT SOUTH PLAINS COLLEGE 1450 COLLEGE LEVELLAND TX 79336	Ms. Carol Blair, Dean of Women Don Yarbrough, Dean of Continuing Education	Counseling mature women returning to school.
C741100443 11 S. A. BURNETT PRESIDENT J. SARGENT REYNOLDS COMM. COLLEGE P.O. BOX 12084 RICHMOND VA 23241	Dr. Rose Palmer, Dean of Curriculum Lois L. Bradley, Assistant Director, Center for Management Development.	Career Planning, occupational exploration, decision making, problem solving, etc. counseling. Displace Homemakers Center provides counseling as the above mentioned plus interpersonal relations; marriage & family concerns; divorce adjustment.
J741201211 11 JOHN H. UPTON PRESIDENT KAPPAHANNOCK COMMUNITY COLLEGE P.O. BOX 318 GLENNS VA 23149	Mary Helen Osborn, Women's Opportunity Center Mary Anderson, Women's Opportunity Center Bill Lynangrover, Coordinator Continuing Education	
Tidewater Community College Virginia Beach Campus-Norfolk Skills Center Norfolk, Virginia 23517	Cheryl W. Creager, Director James C. Sears, Dean-Instructional & Student Services	
Tidewater Community College Virginia Beach Campus Virginia Beach, Virginia 23456	Judy Grace - Assistant Professor	Adjustment, individual, career & returning women's society counseling.
V741201204 11 DAVID D. CROWDER PRESIDENT WEST VIRGINIA NORTHERN COLLEGE COLLEGE SQUARE WHEELING WV 26003	Mary Frances Onofaro, Dean of Students Rita Meyer, Dean of Instruction Sharon A. Bungard, College Counselor	Special counseling - career, etc.
West Virginia State College Institute, West Virginia 25112	Dr. Arline Thorn, Women's Studies Program Peggy Clendenin, Coordinator, Continuing Education - Community Services.	Counseling: Testing & interpretation; vocational exploration, career guidance and placement.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
X741100152 11 RUFERT A. SKIFF PRESIDENT CHAMPLAIN COLLEGE 232 SOUTH WILLARD STREET BURLINGTON VT 05402	Dolly Shaw, Director of Career Planning and Placement and Personnel	Career and personal - group & individual counseling.
1741201286 11 THOMAS F. O'CONNELL PRESIDENT BELLEVUE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3000 LANDERHOLM CIRCLE S. E. BELLEVUE WA 98007	Jackie Belchro, Associate Dean of Instruction R. Hamilton, Associate Dean for Academic & Instructional Administration	Have a center for displaced homemakers.
H741200710 11 PETER D. DEVRIS PRESIDENT BIG BEND COMMUNITY COLLEGE ADDRESS # 24TH ST., RLC, 1400 MOSES LAKE WA 98837		Counseling - Re-entry program. Re-entry program has a component for Displaced Homemakers.
J741100381 11 JILL S. W. HANSON PRESIDENT CENTRALIA COLLEGE P. O. BOX 639 CENTRALIA WA 98531	Beverley Butters Barbara Exline, Treasurer	Counseling - re-entry job market. Have a Displaced Homemakers Program.
Columbia Basin College 2600 N. 20th Avenue Pasco, Washington 99301	Darlene Phraler, Program Development Specialist	
N741100294 11 THOMAS C. NIELSEN INTERIM PRES. EDWARDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE 23000 48TH AVE WEST LYNNWOOD WA 98036	Jean Floten, Dean of Student Services Ruth McCormick, Women's Center	Re-entry program - Career & academic counseling, scholarships.
G741201128 11 NINA HAYNES INTERIM PRES. EVERETT COMMUNITY COLLEGE 801 WETMORE AVE. EVERETT WA 98201	Nina Haynes, Interim President Susan Jackson--Aldritt, Director	Career & personal counseling
N741100302 11 ROBERT TERRY PRESIDENT SEATTLE CENTRAL COMM. COLLEGE 1701 BROADWAY SEATTLE WA 98122	Leslie Cossitt, Coordinator - Women's Center Mildred Olleo, Asst. Dean of Students	Personal & Career counseling
R741100301 11 HENRY M. BROCKFY PRESIDENT SOUTH SEATTLE COMM. COLLEGE 6100 16TH AVE SW SEATTLE WA 98106	Karen Foss, Asst. Dean of Student Personnel Services & Director of Women's Program	Personal & Career Counseling Displaced homemakers Center - Career planning, Self Esteem.



PRESIDENT  
GRAYS HARBOR COLLEGE  
CHILD RIGHTS  
MERIDEN WA 98420

Green River Community College  
12401 S.E. 320th Street  
Auburn, Washington 98002

6741201019 11  
SHIRLEY B. GORDON  
PRESIDENT  
HIGHLINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
511 740TH E. PACIFIC HWY. SW  
MIDWAY WA 98031

1741200777 11  
RICHARD S. WHITE  
PRESIDENT  
SHORELINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
1601 GREENWOOD AVENUE NORTH  
SEATTLE WA 98133

11741200173 11  
NORMAN P. MITBY  
DISTRICT DIR.  
MADISON AREA TECHNICAL COLLEGE  
211 NORTH CARROLL STREET  
MADISON WI 53703

N750101234 11  
KEITH W. SIMMER  
DISTRICT DIR.  
GATEWAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE  
5720 30TH AVE.  
KENOSHA WI 53141

A741200916 11  
FREDERICK J. NIERODE  
DISTRICT DIR.  
LAKESHORE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE  
1290 NORTH AVENUE  
CLEVELAND WI 53015

1741201191 11  
WILLIAM L. RAMSEY  
PRESIDENT  
MILWAUKEE AREA TECHNICAL CLS  
1015 NORTH SIXTH ST.  
MILWAUKEE WI 53203

Program  
Dr. Juan Jones

Margaret Kuus, Associate Dean of Instruction  
Continuing Education

Shirley Gordon, President  
Betty Colasurdo, Women's Programs Coord.

Andrea Rye, Asst. to the President for  
Minority Affairs  
Mary Bennett, Program Asst. Women's Program  
Dianne Dailey, Coordinator Women's Programs  
& Services Center

Eileen Scott, Area Coordinator (administrator)  
Dr. Sara Sherkow, Chair Division of General  
Studies  
Cynthia P. Goldsmith, Women's Career Counselor

Ann Timm, Project Director, Women's Bureau  
Jack Banerdt, Coordinator of Research  
Colette Zukowski, Women's Center

Judy Fedler, Home & Family Life Coordinator

Virginia C. Atkins, B.S., M.S., Dean  
Home Economics & Food Services  
Mary D. Vick, RN., M.S., Dean  
Health Occupations  
Marion I. Medley, B.S., M.S., Counselor/Coord.

Displaced Homemakers Center - Career &  
Financial counseling, referral services,  
Widowed Information Service, etc...

Career counseling

Personal & Career Counseling  
Displaced Homemakers Center - Emotional  
support, job search training, etc...

Counseling - career guidance, skill  
evaluation, emotional support, etc...

Displaced Homemakers Center offers  
special workshops, support groups to  
facilitate re-entry.

Career counseling

Academic, non-traditional & traditional  
counseling.

Counsel - mature women's common concerns  
frustrations, problems/solutions, etc...

Displaced Homemakers Center - Vocational,  
educational, personal & Career Guidance.

Individual and career orientation  
counseling.

END

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
K741200859 11 ROBERT P. SORENSEN DIRECTOR MAINIE PARK TECH. INSTITUTE 215 NATIONAL AVF FOND DU LAC WI 54935	Katie Soles, Coordinator - Women's Studies  Judith N. Shultz, Program Specialist, Women's Studies Center	Individual & small group counseling - career development, assertiveness training, etc....
5741201094 11 DWIGHT F. DAVIS DISTRICT DIR. NORTH CENTRAL TECH. INSTITUTE 1000 SCHOFIELD AVENUE WAUSAU WI 54401	Morene Seldes, Program Supervisor - Women's Center	Individual & small group counseling.  Displaced homemaker center - Career choices, referral services, living skills, etc.
Southwest Wisconsin Vocational-Technical Institute Bronson Boulevard Fennimore, Wisconsin 53809	Manina Doyle, Administrator, Student Services	Personal & career counseling
P741201116 11 CHARLES G. RICHARDSON DISTRICT DIR. WESTERN WISCONSIN TECH. INST. SIXTH AND VINE STREETS LA CROSSE WI 54601	Ann Korselgen, Planning & Development Specialist Mary F. O'Sullivan, Women's Opportunity Center Coordinator	Peer counseling - personal & academic.
1741201186 11 DANIEL J. WACNER DISTRICT DIR. WISCONSIN INDIANHEAD VTA&E DIST P. O. BOX R SHELL LAKE WI 54971	Kathy Johnson, Women's Studies Program Mary Ellen Filkins, Adult Education Administrator Richard Roder, Asst. District Director Instructional/Research Services	Personal & academic counseling.
Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute 2100 Beasen Avenue Ashland, Wisconsin 54806	Lynn Reichert, Student Services Coordinator	Career, academic & personal counseling.
11741100620 11 WENDELL L. HIGLAR PRESIDENT CERAMIC COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE 1400 EAST COLLEGE DRIVE CHEYENNE WY 82001	Carol Arnold, Division Chairperson, General Studies Dr. Michele Haney Burke, Counselor Adult Re-Entry Center	Counseling - special needs of women.
V741200107 11 BERT S. SLAFTER PRESIDENT WESTERN WYOMING COMM. COLLEGE BOX 428 ROCK SPRINGS WY 82901	Barbara Smith, Associate Professor  Dr. Donald L. Williams, Dean Student & Community Services	Individual, personal, vocational counseling

Question 13, continued

Table 14. Enrollments of Adult Disadvantaged and Handicapped Students in Vocational Education

	<u>FY76</u>	<u>FY77</u>	<u>% change</u>
Total Adult Disadvantaged	413,449	464,884	+12.4%
Preparatory	139,744	117,193	-16.1%
Supplemental	265,807	339,429	+27.7%
Apprentice	7,898	8,262	+4.6%
Total Adult Handicapped	42,280	37,206	-12.0%
Preparatory	27,275	14,963	-45.0%
Supplemental	14,593	21,450	+47.2%
Apprentice	412	743	+80.6%

Source: U.S. Office of Education

These statistics indicate that national initiatives and support are clearly needed to expand the capacity of the adult vocational education to serve more adults.

APPENDIX 4-G

10. How well have vocational education programs moved to implement the intent of the 1976 amendments with regard to sex equity issues on program access?

Major increases are apparent in the numbers of women entering vocational programs traditionally marked by low access. FY 1976-77 figures show major percentage gains as shown below:

Table 9. Female Enrollment in "Nontraditional" Areas

Program	Total FY 76	Female	Total FY 77	Female	% Increase
All Programs	15,133,322	7,750,135	16,134,979	8,276,518	7%
Cooperative	147,572	48,804	155,636	58,955	21%
Agriculture	1,059,717	109,951	1,056,259	156,985	43%
Technical Educ. (all programs)	484,807	44,135	519,537	88,069	99%
Trade & Industry (all programs)	3,109,950	338,389	3,246,688	466,865	38%
Auto Mechanics	365,534	13,325	368,720	18,397	38%
Electronic Occup.	140,173	5,221	147,267	10,626	103%
Supervisor & Mgt. Development	112,991	15,216	89,391	22,986	51%

Source: U. S. Office of Education

At the same time, the number of women enrolled in "traditional" vocational programs (Consumer and Homemaking and Gainful Home Economics) decreased 7.8% between 1972 and 1976.

There has also been some shifting in the enrollment patterns of males. Between the years 1972 and 1976, for example, the number of men enrolled in Consumer and Homemaking and Gainful Home Economics increased by 229.3%.

As of January, 1978, each State Department of Education has a full-time person appointed to help eliminate sex bias in vocational education. These state coordinators are working to monitor all personnel laws prohibiting discrimination and to gather, analyze and disseminate data on the status of male and female students and employees.

Percent Of Students In Traditionally Male Vocational  
Courses Who Are Female

<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	Mich.	20.09	27	Ohio	8.95
2	Wash.	19.76	28	Mass.	8.95
3	Conn.	17.53	29	Miss.	8.69
4	Calif.	15.96	30	R.I.	8.60
5	Colo.	15.80	31	Wis.	8.47
6	Mo.	15.16	32	Va.	8.23
7	Ore.	14.04	33	Mo.	8.21
8	Ariz.	13.05	34	Mont.	8.10
9	Fla.	12.92	35	N.D.	7.85
10	Alaska	12.90	36	Iowa	7.78
11	N.C.	12.35	37	N.H.	7.28
12	Wyo.	12.09	38	Maine	7.10
13	N.M.	11.93	39	Ill.	7.09
14	Okla.	11.41	40	W. Va.	6.91
15	Tex.	11.08	41	D.C.	6.77
16	Utah	11.43	42	Ala.	6.57
17	Tenn.	10.23	43	La.	6.35
18	Minn.	10.19	44	Neb.	6.18
19	N.J.	10.18	45	Pa.	6.17
20	Ga.	10.15	46	S.D.	5.72
21	N.Y.	9.97	47	Idaho	5.60
22	Kan.	9.96	48	Ky.	5.31
23	S.C.	9.56	49	Ark.	5.28
24	Vt.	9.48	50	Hawaii	4.96
25	Ind.	9.07	51	Del.	1.77
26	Nev.	9.07			

CONGRESS AMENDS TITLE I  
PARENT INVOLVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The ink was barely dry on the Title I statute, newly reauthorized in 1978, before Congress revised two key requirements that will affect parent involvement in Title I. Often when Congress reauthorizes a large program like the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, minor unintended mistakes are made in the wording, phrasing or placement of particular provisions. These mistakes are later corrected by what is called technical amendments.

However, in the case of the Technical Amendments Related to the Education Amendments of 1978, P.L. 96-46 passed this summer, the two provisions relating to parental involvement are neither minor nor insignificant. These changes and their implications are discussed below.

APPENDIX 4-I  
VOCATIONAL EDUCATORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

John T. LaPensee  
Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Room 1001, J.F.K. Building  
Boston, MA 02203

William Grady  
Boston YWCA  
114 Clarendon Street  
Boston, MA 02116

Dr. Frances Portnoy  
Nine Maple Court  
Newton, MA 02159

Ms. Penny Dunning  
Executive Educator  
J. L. Rivers & Company  
131 Clarendon Street  
Boston, MA 02116

John DiRienzo  
State Department of Occup.  
Education  
31 St. James Avenue  
Boston, MA 02116

Ms. Vivian Buckles  
Women's Bureau  
U.S. Department of Labor  
J. F. Kennedy Federal Building  
Room 1710  
Government Center  
Boston, MA 02213

Ms. Cynthia Buzzetta  
Women's Enterprises  
739 Boylston Street  
Boston, MA 02116

Ms. Monica Radvaney  
Transitional Employ. Enterprises  
286 Congress Street  
Boston, MA 02210

APPENDIX 5-A,  
EMPLOYERS PRESENT AT ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION, NOVEMBER, 1979

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS' PROJECT

Mr. Joseph Shantz, Area Rep.  
Human Resources Develop. Inst.  
44 Bromfield St., Rm. 407  
Boston, Mass. 02108

Mr. Jim Greene, Metro Dir.  
Nat'l. Alliance of Business  
60 Federal St.  
Boston, Mass. 02110

Ms. Barbara Dunphy  
Corporate Training Director  
Jordan Marsh Co.  
450 Washington St.  
Boston, Mass. 02107

Mrs. Hope Danielson  
Ass't. Sup. of Schools  
for Personnel  
Education Center  
100 Walnut Street  
Newton, Mass. 02160

Mr. John Pope  
Employment Counselor  
Div. of Employ. Security  
215 Needham St.  
Newton, Mass. 02164

Mary McCormack  
Boston U. Employer Relations  
19 Deerfield St.  
Boston, Mass. 02215

Beverly Thompson  
Placement Counselor/AEEEO Officer  
Arlington Empl. Resource Center  
870 Massachusetts Ave.  
Arlington, Mass. 02174

Mr. Leon M. Goodman  
District Manager, Training  
New England Tel. Learning Center  
280 Locke Dr.  
Marlborough, Mass. 01752

Ms. Anne Jordan  
Ass't. Treasurer  
Personnel Officer  
Cambridge Savings Bank  
1374 Massachusetts Ave.  
Cambridge, Mass. 02238

Ms. Virginia Tierney  
Affirmative Action Officer  
Boston Univ.  
19 Deerfield St.  
Boston, Mass. 02215

Ms. Elaine Stone  
Director of Placement  
Boston Univ.  
19 Deerfield St.  
Boston, Mass. 02215

Ms. Phyllis Newton, President  
Career Center  
Four Oak St.  
Needham, Mass. 02192

Ms. Lucy Pearson  
Interviewer/Personnel Ass't.  
Star Market  
625 Mt. Auburn St.  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

APPENDIX 5-B

Among the individuals we spoke with on the phone were:

- . Branch Technical Training Manager, large corporation, upstate New York.
- . Public Affairs and Information Officer, public transportation authority, Boston.
- . Director, family social service agency, Boston suburb.
- . Public Relations Director, large hotel, Boston.
- . Director, home health service agency for the aged, Sarasota, Fla.
- . Personnel director, department store, Baton Rouge, La.
- . Director of Residence Hall Activities, large university, Baton Rouge, La.
- . Shoe store owner, Lynn, Mass.
- . Owner of commercial floor covering business, Cambridge, Mass.
- . Director, social service agency, Boston.



APPENDIX 6-A  
DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS PROJECT

CONSULTANT PANEL

Holly ALEXANDER

Coordinator  
Displaced Homemaker Program  
YWCA  
Omaha, Nebraska

Adrienne CRITCHLOW

Assistant Industrial Commissioner  
State of New York  
Department of Labor  
New York, New York

John W. CRONKITE

Senior Personnel Consultant  
Digital Equipment Corporation  
Maynard, Massachusetts

Milo SMITH

Co-founder and Director  
Displaced Homemakers Center  
Mills College  
Oakland, California

Patricia WALLACE

Coordinator  
Project Second Wind  
Framingham, Massachusetts

PARTICIPANT OBSERVERS

Alice QUINLAN

Associate Director  
Displaced Homemakers Network  
Washington, D.C.

Gloria BERNHEIM

Coordinator, Region 1  
Displaced Homemakers Network  
Lawrence, Massachusetts

Sally GARCIA

Counselor  
Equal Opportunities Center  
Springfield, Massachusetts

APPENDIX 6-B  
SITE VISITS

Center for Displaced Homemakers  
Baltimore, Maryland

Second Wind/Displaced Homemaker Project  
Framingham, Massachusetts

Project Re-Entry  
Civic Center and Clearinghouse, Inc.  
Boston, Massachusetts

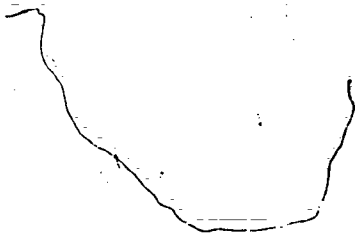
Displaced Homemakers Network  
Washington, D.C.

American Association of Community and Junior Colleges  
Washington, D.C.

Displaced Homemaker Program  
Indian Hills Community College  
Ottumwa, Iowa

Educational Opportunity Center  
Springfield, Massachusetts

Displaced Homemakers Programs  
Department of Labor  
New York, New York



Wellesley  
College  
Center for  
Research on  
Women

Wellesley College  
828 Washington Street  
Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181  
Telephone: (617) 235-6360, 235-0320  
Cable: WELLRESCTR

In cooperation with  
The Higher Education Resource Services and  
The Federation of Organizations  
for Professional Women

November 14, 1979

Dear Colleague,

As part of a two year Displaced Homemakers Project funded by the U.S. Office of Education, we are seeking information about activities around the country on behalf of "displaced homemakers" - women who have lost their spouse or public assistance and must enter or re-enter the labor market with little or no experience.

Your organization has been identified as one having an interest or a potential interest in this growing problem. For a "state-of-the-art" review, we would appreciate a statement about your past, present or planned efforts regarding the displaced homemaker, whether at the local, state or national level. We would like to receive any printed materials such as reports or brochures. If the displaced homemaker has not been one of your areas of interest, please inform us.

To be included in our report, we will need the information by December 5. Enclosed is a brief description of the project. Please do not hesitate to write or call for further information. Thank you in advance for a prompt response to this request.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara H. Vinick, Ph.D.  
Displaced Homemakers Project

Enclosure

Letter Sent to

-265-

APPENDIX 6-D

National Association of Women Business Owners  
2000 P St., N.W. Suite 410  
Washington, D.C. 20036

American Association of Industrial Management  
7425 Old York Road  
Philadelphia, PA. 19126

League of Women Voters of the United States  
1730 M. St. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

Business and Professional Women's Foundation  
2012 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

Association of Junior Leagues  
825 Third Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10032

National Council of Jewish Women  
15 E. 26th St.  
New York, New York 212-532-1740

National Community Education Assoc.  
1031 15th St., N.W. Suite 536  
Washington, D.C. 20005

American Assoc. of University Women  
2401 Virginia Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037

National Association of Vocational Home Economics Teachers  
R.R.3  
2043 Riles Rd., N.E.  
Newark, OH 43055

National Council on the Aging  
1828 I. St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

American Assoc. of Retired Persons  
1909 K St., N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20049

Women's Equity Action League  
805 15th St. N.W. Suite 200  
Washington, D.C. 20005

IAPES (Personnel) - International Assoc. of Personnel in Employment Security  
Box 173  
Frankfort, KY 40601

National Center for Educational Brokering  
1211 Connecticut Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036 202-466-5530

National Commission of Working Women  
1211 Connecticut Ave., NW Suite 400  
Washington, D.C. 20036 202-466-6700

National Urban League  
500 ... 62nd St.  
New York, N.Y. 10021 212-644-6500

Rural American Women  
1522 K St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005

American Council on Education  
One Dupont Circle  
Washington, D.C. 20036 202-833-4700

Adult Education Assoc.  
810 18th St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
1213 Race St.,  
Philadelphia, PA. 19107

National Asson. for Statewide Health and Welfare  
22 W. Gay St.  
Columbus, Ohio 214-221-4469

Church Women United  
475 Riverside Dr.  
New York, N.Y. 212-870-2347

Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation  
25 Beacon St.  
Boston, Mass. 742-2100

St. Joan's International Alliance  
435 ... th St.  
New York, New York 212-663-3555

National Council of Negro Women  
1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 202-233-2363

National Conference of Puerto Rican Women  
P.O. Box 4804  
Cleveland Park Station  
Washington, D.C. 301-365-0339

Comision Feminie Mexicana Nacional  
379 Loma Drive  
Los Angeles, Ca. 90017

National Association of Commissions for Women  
926 J St. Rm. 1506  
Sacramento, Cal. 95814 916-322-9466

National Organization for Women  
425 13th St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20004 202-347-2279

National Assoc. of Social Workers  
1425 H St.  
Washington, D.C. 202-628-6800

Interdepartmental Task Force on Women  
Room 3050  
The Vanguard Building  
1111 20th Street, N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20036

President's Advisory Committee for Women  
Room C5321  
200 Constitution Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20210

Interagency Task Force On Indian Women  
(Department of Labor)  
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20210