

PROFILES OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Factors influencing the economic foundation of this country and the generally affluent lifestyle enjoyed by most Americans for the past generation have received a considerable degree of attention by political, economic, and business leaders in recent months. Sailor, Crumley, and Patterson (1977) reported significant changes have taken place in the economic life of the country and typical living patterns. One aspect of the resulting economic picture involves part-time employment. "Despite its importance, however, part-week work has received little attention from economists" (Jones and Long, 1980, p. 716).

Justification of the Study

Attention to economic factors and changing lifestyles has become an increasing concern for most American citizens. Educators and those engaged in training individuals for the world of work display a continued concern for developing ways and means to help individuals improve the quality of family life and prepare for achieving the economic security sought by most adults.

Parker (1980) suggests that traditional attitudes and roles in the home and world of work may not fulfill all the needs of an individual. A shorter work week and more flexible hours could provide opportunities for self-fulfillment and greater economic security. The assumption of

work responsibilities outside the home by an increasing number of women produces an additional challenge to educators. Furthermore, Rieder (1977) states

educators are directly concerned with the educational goal of preparing individuals for work, they have an obligation to work toward eliminating the negative effects of practices in home and school that lock individuals into traditional roles (p. 30).

Newkirk (1976) also reports that as a professional group, home economists "have a commitment to improve the quality of life for all people" (p. 14). With a commitment to this purpose home economists recognize that a modern society cannot be a static society. Home economists must play an active and visible role in facilitating adaptation to the changing roles of women (Rudd and McKenry, 1980). In assuming this role, professional home economists must stay ahead of the times in order to help others live at that time (Hurt, 1972; Spitze, 1976). Professional efforts to accomplish that task are enhanced through research according to Andrews (1948). Periodically every profession enters into a period of review. The 1979 AHEA Membership Survey has provided useful information for such an endeavor in the home economics profession.

Emphasis on changes in traditional occupational roles and practices, economic changes in the American society, and numerous reviews of educational programs indicate a need to use available information in the planning of future practices. Research by Perrucci and Targ (1978) provides evidence that women work for a variety of reasons. An analysis of existing data could provide direction for updating current practices.

Harper (1980) and Harriman (1977) indicate diminishing percentages in degrees awarded in home economics. Continued emphasis on education

for special groups; on competence for child care and family relations; on information related to other topics associated with the home economics profession such as housing, design, and energy point to a need for more people with home economics degrees. This trend appears to suggest a need to identify those with degrees in home economics that are presently working part-time, their location, specialization and a possible prediction of those who might be entering full-time work in the future or, who wish to continue in part-time employment. Identification of the above characteristics of part-time employed home economists is believed to be important to (1) home economics program planning in higher education, (2) provide data about home economists for possible use by employment service groups, and (3) serve as some basis for predicting characteristics of home economics personnel who are likely to seek full-time employment or continue part-time employment.

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this study is to prepare profiles of professional home economists engaged in part-time work using data from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey. In order to achieve this purpose, the general objectives are as follows:

1. To develop profiles of part-time employed home economists in terms of personal, educational and employment characteristics.
2. To identify associations between personal, educational, demographic and employment characteristics of part-time employed home economists.

The specific objectives of this study are to:

1. Describe home economists employed part-time in terms of

selected personal, educational and employment characteristics.

2. Identify associations between type of employer and each of the selected personal, educational and employment characteristics.

3. Identify associations between extent of part-time employment and selected personal and employment characteristics.

Assumptions

The assumptions that form a basis for conducting this study are as follows:

1. Respondents to the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey are representative of the total membership but responses may represent some bias when results are generalized to the total population of home economists.

2. Answers to the questionnaire are honest and accurate.

Limitations

The following limitations are considered in the data analysis used in this study:

1. The information for the study is limited to responses recorded from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey.

2. Selected variables for analysis are limited to those gleaned from the review of the data and literature.

3. Only data from female respondents on the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey are included. Males are not included in this study because only five reported part-time employment (Bierbower, 1981).

4. Responses from graduate assistants are not included in the analysis because that employment classification is considered temporary.

Definition of Terms

Definitions of some terms used in this study provide clarification and consistency. They are as follows:

American Home Economics Association (AHEA) - a national professional home economics organization with affiliated associations in every state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The association publishes journals and papers, and sponsors workshops and conventions for professional development and as a service for home economists. Members participate in teaching, research, extension, business, dietetics, human services, journalism, and voluntary community and professional service (AHEA, 1981).

Professional Home Economist - AHEA members in one of the following groups:

1. Active member--individuals with a bachelor's or higher degree with a major or specialized area of home economics from an accredited college or university in the United States or Canada.

2. Reserve member--individuals qualifying for active membership but who are employed less than 20 hours per week.

3. Associate member--individuals not eligible for active or reserve membership, but currently involved with home economics programs in the United States (AHEA, 1981).

Part-Time Employed Home Economist - respondents to the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey who indicated that they were employed but were employed fewer than 36 hours per week.

Full-Time - employees engaged in 36 or more hours of work per week.

Profiles - a verbal and tabulated description of part-time employed home economists using selected personal, educational, and employment characteristics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The economic structure of the American society has led the citizens of that society to expect compensation in return for services in order to maintain economic survival and quality of life. Perrucci and Targ (1978) reported participation in the occupational world can provide psychological and material rewards which influence or initiate continued participation in traditional work schedules. Sailor, Crumley, and Patterson (1977) found that a high percentage of women will continue to work even though the money is not needed.

The relatively few researchers who have investigated employment status have been hampered by data collection restraints resulting in the reliance upon cross-sectional data or retrospective questions which may have produced data of questionable validity with regard to some variables. Part-time work has received little attention from economists. Studies of labor force participation which classify persons as either "working" or "not in the labor force" substantiate this statement and have resulted in part-week workers being lumped together with full-week workers. Such groupings may have produced erroneous profiles of occupational practices. Even less empirical evidence has been compiled on factors influencing the part-week work choice of wives, according to Long and Jones (1980).

Women and Gainful Employment

McGowan (1976) and Gallogly (1980) reported that a woman can expect to spend at least 25 years in the work force even if time is taken off to raise a family. In relation to this statement Perrucci and Targ (1978) found in research on "Work Commitment Among Married Women College Graduates" that most men and women expected to receive their greatest satisfaction from family relationships and that many college women also expected to combine the family role with a work role. Early work orientation, previous full-time work experience of the wife, a husband who earns a low income and none or few children were proclaimed as influential factors in determining the work role of married females. Women who have chosen to work at some time in life have been influenced to continue in the occupational world for a variety of reasons. Development of the potential of the individual and interaction with adults were reported as psychological rewards which females sought in the occupational world. Additionally, Perrucci and Targ (1978) found that financial rewards may be both real and perceived.

Variables Affecting Decisions to Work

A variety of reasons have been found to influence the choice women make about work outside the home. The woman's movement was reported by Douvan (1976) as an influential factor for work participation outside the home. Patterson and Engelberg (1978) found that women experience conflict between work and family conditions. Part-time employment was reported as an attempt to balance the two roles. According to information provided by the U. S. Department of Labor (1975), many part-time employed women do not want to work full-time. The attitude of the

husband toward employment of the wife was a direct influence on the decision the wife made about work outside the home. A positive attitude of the husband toward the work decision of the wife helped to eliminate role conflicts.

Perrucci and Targ (1978) also reported temporary or short run low income influenced the decision of the wife to enter the job market but the decision to work was not influenced strongly by the low income of a husband over a long run or more permanent basis.

A woman with young children or several children was found to be likely to select employment outside the home. Highly educated, high income couples with small children would have little need for income provided by the wife, but those factors did not prevent decisions of the wife to work outside the home.

Finding an inverse relationship between childlessness and family income indicated social unacceptability for married women to be childless and unemployed (Perrucci and Targ, 1978; Simpson and Simpson, 1961). However, an increasing number of mothers engaged in work outside the home has suggested changing social attitudes.

Literature reviewed disclosed that physical well-being was not affected by employment outside the home. Warren (1976) found that unemployed women experience 100 percent more stress than employed women. In the words of Northcott (1981) "Women who work outside the home appear to be as healthy and happy as or healthier and happier than women who do not work outside the home" (p. 268). Additionally the study summarizes responses which show there was no consistent difference in the health of part-time employed and those who work full-time within the home.

Gallogly (1980) revealed two reasons for selection of part-time work by home economists were assisting with college expenses of a child and achieving deferred career ambitions. The report further suggested that work provided women with many benefits.

Jones and Long (1980) reported that the percentage of "mature" part-week workers who were unemployed was lower than the percentage for unemployed full-week workers and indicated that "mature" part-week workers do elect part-week employment. Additionally, part-week employees with little experience were no more likely to experience unemployment than those with more experience. The report also suggested that part-week employment did not contribute to the unemployment of women but was harder to find than full-week employment. Reviewing this research suggested that part-week jobs did ease the transition from home to the world of work for some individuals.

Extent of Employment

Findings in research conducted by Long and Jones (1980) indicated wives with spouse present and those with a higher earnings potential chose market jobs with longer hours. The market time of the wife was also influenced by the income of the husband and an increase in the number of children. However, more educated mothers spent more time in child care than did less educated mothers. An increase in the ages of children was also reported to be a factor which caused the labor supply of the wife to increase. Jones and Long (1980) and Yohalem (1980) found that black wives had a higher probability of working than white wives and that poor health discouraged labor market activity of wives. Suggesting a possible alternate Korpivaara (1981) said that

Permanent part-time work and other alternative work ideas, such as flex-time and the compressed work-week, have been extolled as a way of humanizing the workplace and promoting equality, of permitting men to spend more time at home and women more time at the office. The benefits to the individual are obvious. A reduced work schedule gives you the latitude to pursue other activities that are important in your life (p. 37).

Rudd and McKenry (1980) reported most jobs involve fixed working hours but shorter hours of part-week jobs makes them more attractive to some persons in the job market. Many women prefer part-time instead of full-time employment during certain periods of their lives (Swope, 1972; Shuchman, 1982). However, the dollar amount and the rate of human capital investment was reported to be lower for part-week than for full-week workers. Two factors which caused some workers to accept part-time employment rather than leave the job market entirely were the recognition that market earning power may decrease through nonuse and the occurrence of obsolescence. Part-week work provided an acceptable alternative to complete work force withdrawal when the female chose to specialize in non-market and family activities. Part-week work also prevented job experience interruptions during periods when there was an increased demand for household production (Jones and Long, 1979). Furthermore, the presence of children constituted less of a barrier to employment for part-week jobs than for full-week jobs.

Part-time Work and the Home Economics Profession

In 1977 women held nearly 70 percent of the part-time jobs. What lies ahead for women in the home economics profession? What societal needs will women in the profession be asked to meet? Spitze (1976, p. 5) stated "At least some of our apprehensions about future change

seems to stem from our perception that technological advances in our society may have outdistanced our ability to control their effects."

Type of Employers

Home economists have accepted societal and attitudinal change as inevitable. Helping people accommodate to social change, dispensing information on family planning, conservation of the energy supply, wise use of world food supplies, and changing residential patterns are some of the demands that have been met by home economists. Employment trends in a rapidly changing society point to increased job opportunities for women. Continuous research programs will need to be conducted with implications for individuals and families in this period of rapid societal change. More home economists will be needed in journalism, broadcasting, leadership and legislative positions. Specialized services for child care, the aging, parents, and rehabilitation centers will make increased demands on the profession (Spitze, 1976).

Wait (1977) reported that the consumer movement has created more jobs for home economists in business. The home economist desiring part-time employment can help to relieve this demand.

Content Focus of Part-time Employment

The assumption of a new role through part-time work has proven to be a vehicle of success for those who are retired. Part-time work is likely to be available in consulting firms (Catalyst Staff, 1980). Freelance writer, TV demonstrator, consumer investigator, food columnist, teacher, lecturer, consultant, and crafts designer are roles assumed by some home economists on a part-time basis. Demand for home

economists in business with a textiles and clothing major has increased in the past decade (Wait, 1977). Identity as a home economist-at-large has brought personal satisfaction to some individuals that work part-time. A problem-solving approach, ability to communicate, thoroughness, promptness and flexibility are descriptors which apply to home economists and have led to successful part-time employment experiences (Maineri, 1976).

Kreps (1975) and Leslie and Head (1979) reported that part-time faculty employment was increasing and that one-third of the academic work force was composed of part-time faculty members. This percentage was substantially higher than that found in the civilian labor force as a whole. Community colleges and the more educationally innovative institutions appeared to be relying more heavily on part-time faculty as they attempted more flexible programming. Hiring an increasing number of part-time faculty has been one solution to financial cutbacks and attempts to minimize costs in colleges and universities.

In many cases a part-time academic job has provided a beginning to an academic career. Some part-time faculty do not aspire to full-time careers. Others pursue economic security by piecing together two or more part-time positions to establish full-time academic employment. Personal benefits have been the motivation toward part-time work for some in the academic setting. Those benefits varied widely. Some satisfied part-time faculty have even worked free. Part-time faculty are viewed as competition by full-time faculty but nevertheless they did appear as a solution to employee and employer needs in the world of academia (Leslie and Head, 1979).

Location and Employment

Fidell and DeLameter (1971) reported few western women in academic positions. The career awareness article in Forecast, January 1978, stated that recent graduates, experienced educators and retired home economists were in demand. Graduates looking for a teaching position have found it advisable to plan employment strategy well in advance. Teacher vacancies were generally controlled by administrators. One acceptable solution that has held promise in obtaining employment has been to select several desirable locations and make an application for substitute or part-time teaching. Substitute teaching has allowed contact and observation by those in a position to make recommendations for full-time employment and has ultimately resulted in full-time employment by those desiring it (Baur, 1977).

Future Plans of Home Economists

Home economists considering reentry into employment did not fit into any simple category, but as the frequency of women reentering and staying in the labor force increases, it is essential that home economists remain a strong and positive part of that segment of our society (Craig, 1977). Some may be free to fulfill deferred career ambitions while others with free time want part-week work. Others may be thrust into the work force by financial necessity according to Gallogly (1980).

Some home economists preparing to reenter the job market have found flexible work schedules and part-time positions desirable. Innovative techniques such as job-sharing, job-pairing, and split-level positions have been made available for some as employers have become convinced of the benefits of hiring part-time workers and free-lancing projects.

Work by the day, the hour or on the project basis has been practiced by consultants and free-lance home economists. Employers value the more mature person for the possession of unique qualities, conscientiousness, diversified interests, realistic expectations, stability, and reduced tendency to job-hop according to Gallogly (1980).

Part-time Employment in the World of Work

Cole-Alexander (1982) states that "The pace at which mothers are joining the work force is unmatched in history" (p. 7), and according to Rudd and McKenry (1980) participation of women in the word force may equal that of men by 1990. An increased labor force participation of women during recent times has been accompanied by another important change in the employment picture -- the growth of part-week work. Empirical research revealed that the probability of unemployment was not statistically different between part-week and full-week work for women workers once other factors were held constant. However, on the average the number of years and weeks per year worked by individuals were lower for part-week jobs than for full-week jobs (Jones and Long, 1980).

Part-time Work Patterns

Since the passage of the Federal Employees Part-time Career Employment Act in 1978, the federal part-time work force has increased by about 20,000. Korpivaara (1981) states that the number of professionals that are part-timers has increased while absenteeism and job turnover has decreased. Rudd and McKenry (1980) identified part-time jobs as an element which assists women in balancing multiple role participation.

Part-time employment accounted for about one-fifth of the total

employment in 1977 and 70 percent of the part-time jobs were held by women (Smith, 1979). Part-time work reported in 1980 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics accounted for 24 percent of the jobs held by women 18 and over. Owen (1978) reported that only one out of five part-time workers would prefer full-time employment and were unable to obtain it. The remaining 80 percent preferred the shorter work week. Twenty-three percent of the part-time workers were reported as moonlighters but few moonlighters were women. About 31 percent of all new employment for women since 1966 has been voluntary and part-time. An attempt to accommodate home responsibilities and a desire for more leisure has contributed to the increased percentages according to Smith (1979).

Many of those employed part-time had full-time experience earlier which was directly useful to the present employer and resulted in a significant reduction in the training investment generally required for new employees. This fact outweighed some disadvantages of training part-time employees and led to the employment of part-timers in more desirable positions (Korpivaara, 1981).

Jones and Long (1980) reported there was evidence as well as general consensus of opinion that among "mature" women who work, part-week workers were more likely to be in poor health, have husbands with high incomes or have many or young children in the home. Employment status of such individuals did not remain constant over any given period.

One study found that firms were willing to provide orientation, testing, and specific training for employees if that resulted in greater worker productivity to the firm. At the same time, lower expectation in the total number of hours worked by part-week employees

resulted in greater reluctance of firms to provide accurate interpretation of market earning power for part-time workers (Jones and Long, 1980).

In 1960 black wives had more part-time jobs than did white wives, but in 1970 census data show the comparison had reversed and more white working wives were selecting part-time jobs according to Jones and Long (1980). The decline in the full-time homemaker occupation evident in the last census records partially explains an increased percentage of women in jobs outside the home (Bergmann, 1981).

Age

Data from the study by Long and Jones (1980) indicated that as many as 60 percent of the married women aged 30 to 44 worked part-time at some time during the 1966-72 period. Workers under age 25 accounted for 47 percent of the part-time workers in 1979. About one-fourth of the employed females aged 25 to 44 worked part-week, while the percentage of males in the same age category that worked part-time was only two percent. Jones and Long (1979) also reported that part-week work accounted for about 35 percent of the growth in employment of women aged 18 and over during the same period.

Income, Education, and Experience

Superior education, training, experience and/or personal characteristics allowed part-time workers to compete favorably with full-time workers for desirable, high-paid jobs. Owen (1978) and Smith (1979) found that female part-time workers earned 17 percent less than their full-time counterparts. However, potential earnings were not

altered significantly by variation in hours available for a part-time job according to Owen (1978).

Smith (1979) and Owen (1978) disclosed that additional schooling increased earnings of young part-time employees to a greater degree than for older part-time employees. As part-time employees acquired more experience, the relative gain from additional education declined. Wolpe (1978) concluded that women as a whole do make a contribution to family financial requirements irregardless of amount of income.

Marital Status

Part-week work was reported by Smith (1979) as a significant component of female employment. Part-week work continues to increase in importance because it can enable married women to combine dual careers of market work and work in the home. One-third of the jobs of "mature" (over age 25) women that were married with a spouse present were part-time according to a report by Yohalem (1980). Even though part-time work appears to be increasing, Smith (1979) reported marital dissolution was a factor responsible for a change in employment commitment of females.

Presence and Number of Children

Hill's (1978) investigation of individual differences in labor force attachment produced some evidence of a negative effect when using marital status and presence and number of children as variables. Married women and white women with children averaged more years out of the labor force and lower proportions of working years in full-time jobs than women without children. Smith (1979) listed the number of children

as a factor responsible for an increased number of women in the work force.

Changing Work Roles

Home economists strive to insure continuity in the sustenance and nurture of the family and to bring about an optimum balance between people and their environments (Newkirk, 1976). This purpose serves both consumers and employers while expanding the job market for part-time workers who do not want full-time work. Brun (1975) suggests that women desiring careers outside the home will encounter less competition as social patterns change. However, Brown (1977) suggests that significant changes in family and employment patterns will continue. Despite higher unemployment rates for part-time job applicants and the fact that many of the better jobs have not been open to part-time workers, the part-time job market has provided openings for workers with a diversity of backgrounds. Average earnings of part-time employed have been substantially lower than that of the full-time employed. Nevertheless, a wide variation in economic rewards remains according to research reported by Owen (1978).

Employment Period

Data provided by Jones and Long (1980) implied that part-week jobs should be expanded in quantity and variety, thereby providing greater flexibility in scheduling of hours to married women. Such a revision of work patterns would serve as a means of gradual labor market reentry and as a source of additional family income when the economy is depressed. Promotion of part-week work as a means by which women can

continue working could reduce unemployment (Jones and Long, 1980). Structural changes and innovations in scheduling could lead to longer tenure and result in a movement from part-week to full-week work with the same employer.

Type of Employer

Rieder (1977) and Smith (1979) reported that the entry of women into nontraditional occupations has shown an impressive growth pattern in the past decade. Elimination of the overcrowding of women in a narrow band of occupations would have a tendency to equalize incomes between men and women and provide greater utilization of the expertise possessed by the female population.

Employment Trends

Earnings of wives make the difference between the low and middle standards of living for many families was reported by Rieder (1977). Many families have developed a standard of living that is dependent upon two incomes according to a research report made by Sweet (1975). "Money talks and society has told women to work for pay" (Kraimes, 1981, p. 20). Yohalem (1980) indicated that wives have made a substantial contribution to the total family income.

More than 80 percent of the married women ages 25 to 34 without children worked outside the home in the past decade and many women have made homemaking a part-time job (Kraimes, 1981). It is predicted that by 1990 more than 55 percent of all women age 16 and over will be employed in some capacity for pay outside the home (Rehm, 1981). Only one mother in four with small children will be able to afford to stay

home with them was implied by Kraimes (1981). Research by Sweet (1975) also reveals that as education increased, the employment rate increased for women with preschool children. A volunteer job has provided a way to explore job requirements and has served as a stepping stone to a paid job (Rehm, 1981).

As a result of the rapid increase in female participation in the labor force, the contemporary woman has been faced with two adult roles, the "traditional housewife" role and "work-achievement" role. Evaluation of both roles becomes essential with a choice to incorporate one or both into a way of life. Cultural ambiguity has caused young women to make decisions influenced by the perception of the traditional housewife and female work roles through observation of role models and additionally by the acceptance or rejection of those roles by men with whom they are associated. Young women must judge the advantage of pursuing a career relative to the perceived advantages of a traditional more domestic lifestyle (Ridgeway, 1978).

Results reported by Ridgeway (1978) on predictions of the aspirations of college women regarding the two female roles showed that those with working mothers and those identifying with female faculty members were more strongly career oriented than others. Positive feelings of the mother about employment and positive feelings of male faculty about female colleagues were directly related to career orientation. Educational attainment represented an immediate achievement goal and was considered as a predictor for career commitment. Disparagement of the traditional housewife role for women by the father appeared to strengthen a strong career commitment by young women. Indications were that the male opinion is a crucial factor in career commitment of young women (Ridgeway, 1978).

Additional results of the study by Ridgeway (1978) suggested that those with less commitment to careers expect to be drawn into the labor force by external circumstances at some point in the life cycle. Part-time and volunteer work were options indicated as alternatives. Decisions presently being made by young people about career commitment are keys to future changes within society and the world of employment.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

The methodology for conducting this study using selected data from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey is described in Chapter III. The objectives, description of the population, instrumentation procedure, data collection, description of variables, and data analysis are included.

Objectives

The following objectives were used to guide the researcher in conducting this descriptive and analytical study of part-time employed home economists.

1. To develop profiles of part-time employed home economists in terms of personal, educational, and employment characteristics.
2. To identify associations between personal, educational, demographic, and employment characteristics.

Specific objectives used in the analysis of the data were to:

1. Describe home economists employed part-time in terms of:
 - a. Personal characteristics
 - (1) Age
 - (2) Marital status
 - (3) Age ranges of children
 - (4) Size of community of residence

- (5) Region of the country
- (6) Individual contribution to immediate household income
- (7) Individual financial support of person outside immediate household

b. Educational characteristics

- (1) Highest degree earned
- (2) Major of bachelor's degree
- (3) Major of master's degree
- (4) Major of doctoral degree

c. Employment characteristics

- (1) Type of employer
- (2) Extent of part-time employment
- (3) Employment period
- (4) Annual employment income
- (5) Content focus of current job
- (6) Major functions performed in current job
- (7) Plans for seeking or changing employment

2. Identify associations between type of employer of the part-time employed home economist and each of the following:

a. Personal characteristics

- (1) Age
- (2) Marital status
- (3) Age ranges of children
- (4) Size of community of residence
- (5) Region of the country

b. Educational characteristics

- (1) Highest degree earned

(2) Major of bachelor's degree

(3) Major of master's degree

(4) Major of doctoral degree

c. Selected employment characteristics

(1) Extent of part-time employment

(2) Length of annual employment period in months of year

(3) Annual employment income

(4) Content focus of current job

(5) Major functions performed in current job

(6) Plans for seeking or changing employment

3. Identify associations between extent of part-time employment of home economist and the following selected characteristics:

a. Number of children

b. Ages of children

c. Age of home economist

d. Annual employment income

e. Individual contribution to immediate household income

f. Individual financial support to person outside immediate household

Population

In 1979 AHEA headquarters sent questionnaires to the population of 34,562 professional members asking them to participate in the survey. Completed responses returned by September 5, 1979, totaled 17,455. The 16,894 responses that were usable represented 49 percent of the AHEA professional membership (Fanslow, Andrews, Scruggs, and Vaughn, 1980).

The population of interest to this study was all home economists working part-time. The sample chosen was females who indicated three-fourths time or less worked in response to item 25 of the survey questionnaire (Appendix A). Student assistants were not included because that status could be considered as temporary or short-term employment. Males were not included because only five reported working part-time. That number was so low that it appeared to be insignificant to the objectives of this study. The sample analyzed after the above exclusions was 2,002.

Instrumentation Procedure

The 1979 AHEA Membership Survey Questionnaire developed by the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee was used to collect data for this study. Members of that committee were: Alice Fanslow, Chairperson, Iowa State University; Mary Andrews, Michigan State University; Marguerite Scruggs, Oklahoma State University; and Gladys Gary Vaughn, staff liason, AHEA, Washington, D.C. (Fanslow et al., 1980). The committee was appointed in 1977 by Dr. Beverly Crabtree, AHEA President, and was assigned the responsibility of developing a plan for describing characteristics of AHEA members. Purposes for the survey identified in the AHEA Membership Databook: 1979 were:

- (1) Establish benchmark data from which to measure Association trends and mark points of significant change
- (2) Provide data for supporting systematic and long-range planning of state and national Association programs, priorities, and goals based on member characteristics and needs, as well as societal trends
- (3) Contribute to the research dimension of the Association's programs
- (4) Develop a master computerized resource bank of selected information about Association members
- (5) Obtain a description of the nature and extent of the home economics outreach (Fanslow et al., 1980, p. 1).

General Information, Areas of Knowledge and Experience, and Professional and Service Involvement were the three major categories included in the questionnaire. A separate machine-scorable answer sheet was developed for the 68 questions in the questionnaire booklet (Appendix A).

Final revisions were made in the fall of 1978 after pretesting by 75 AHEA members and headquarters staff in July and August of 1978 for clarity, ease of response, and response time of the instrument. Questionnaires were printed and made available for distribution to members in January, 1979 (Fanslow et al., 1980).

Data Collection

The initial distribution of the AHEA Membership Survey Questionnaire to 33,601 was mailed January 26, 1979. The first follow-up procedure used was a letter to all members from their respective state home economics association presidents urging a response to the survey. The second follow-up procedure used was a double postcard mailed to the 19,046 AHEA members that had not returned their questionnaires by June 1, 1979. Responses from this procedure indicated considerable mail loss and resulted in requests from 2,183 members for new questionnaires. New questionnaires were sent to those members and to 961 new members in July 1979. A total of 34,562 questionnaires were mailed to professional members (Fanslow et al., 1980).

Responses returned by September 5, 1979 totaled 17,455 representing a rate of 51 percent. The 16,894 usable responses represented 49 percent of the AHEA professional membership as of June 1, 1979 (Fanslow et al., 1980). Data provided by 2002 female respondents employed less than 36 hours per week were used in this descriptive and analytical study to describe part-time employed home economists.

Description of Variables

This study was concerned with personal, educational, and employment variables and their association with extent of part-time employment and type of employer. In order to facilitate this plan, item number 25, "Hours worked per week in current position" and item number 26 "Nature of primary employer" from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey (AHEA, 1979, p. 5) were selected as the main concentration for this study. A copy of the survey questionnaire is in Appendix A. Terminology used in stating variables was altered in some instances for reasons of clarity in presenting this study.

Extent of employment was the term substituted for "Hours worked per week in current position." Response choices from item 25 used for this study were three-fourths time, one-half time, one-fourth time and less than one-fourth time.

Major types of employers utilized for organization and analysis of data in this study were business, cooperative extension, education, government, industry, non-profit organizations, and self-employed. Item 26 in the questionnaire provided the listing of types of employers. Additional insight to specific types of employers was gained through examination of responses written in on item 29, "Your current position" (Appendix A). Space on page 4 of the response form permitted respondents to write in a brief description of the nature and setting of their current position. Actual written responses were read, typed and referenced to response code numbers. A review of the detailed responses provided information necessary for identifying sub-categories under the major types of employers included in the tables.

Sub-categories identified for the business employer were product-oriented and service-oriented. Cooperative extension was sub-divided into general extension work, specialist, 4-H related, and Expanded Food and Nutrition Education programs. The education type employer included preschool, elementary school, secondary school, local system, state supervisor, community college (less than four years), vocational-technical institute, and university positions. A listing combined with an explanation of the above sub-categories appears in Appendix B. Tabulation of data according to the types of employers provided the frequency distributions used in tables included in this study.

Item 1-b, "Sex" restricted the computer printout to information about women respondents only. Elimination of student assistants resulted from the use of item 22-c, "Current student status." Item 23-a, "Current employment status" identified those respondents who were employed.

Variables used in the analyses to accomplish the objectives of the study were:

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Questionnaire Item Number</u>
I. Personal	
a. Age	2
b. Marital status	5
c. Age range of children	7
d. Size of community of residence	11
e. Region of the country	AHEA records
f. Individual contribution to immediate household income	8
g. Individual financial support to person outside your immediate household	9

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Questionnaire Item Number</u>
II. Educational Characteristics	
a. Highest degree earned	13
b. Major of bachelor's degree	15
c. Major of master's degree	16
d. Major of doctoral degree	17
III. Employment Characteristics	
a. Employment period	24
b. Extent of time employed	25 c, d, e, f
c. Type of employer	26
d. Major functions performed in current job	28
e. Content focus of current job	29
f. Annual income from employment	32
g. Plans for seeking or changing employment	33

A review of related literature resulted in the selection of variables used. These variables were used to develop the profiles of part-time employed home economists. The selected variables were also used to identify associations between the selected variables and types of employers and the extent of part-time employment.

Age of the part-time employed home economist was reported in five-year increments beginning with a category under 25 years and ending with 76 years or over. Marital status responses included those never married, married, divorced, widowed, and separated. Age ranges of children considered to influence employment decisions of home economists and to be significant to the purpose of this study were under six years, 6 to 12 years, 15 to 17 years, 18 to 24 years, and all possible combinations of those age ranges.

Community sizes were identified by the following categories: under 2,500 population; 2,500 to 9,999; 10,000 to 24,999; 25,000 to 49,999; 50,000 to 499,999 and 500,000 and over. Literature reviewed indicated possible significance for region of the country. Regions were obtained from zip codes included in the addresses of members from permanent AHEA records. The first digit in the zip code was used for region designations with the exception of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; these were included with region three due to geographic location. Montana was included with region eight. Figure 1 clarifies this regional division.

The literature review indicated a possible association of contribution to immediate household income and the variable, extent of part-time employment. Contribution to household income was reported as sole source, major source (more than 60%), co-equal source (40 to 60%), contributing source (10 to 40%), and minor source (less than 10%). Provision of financial support to persons outside immediate household was also selected for analysis with extent of part-time employment.

Academic degrees considered in the data analysis were bachelor's, master's, specialist, and doctoral. Majors were recorded in six classifications for the purpose of analysis used in this study. An abbreviated listing of areas included in each major follows:

1. Consumer Studies, Family Economics/Management
 - a. Consumer studies
 - b. Family economics/management
2. Family Relations and Child Development
 - a. Family relations and child development
 - b. Social sciences
 - c. Humanities

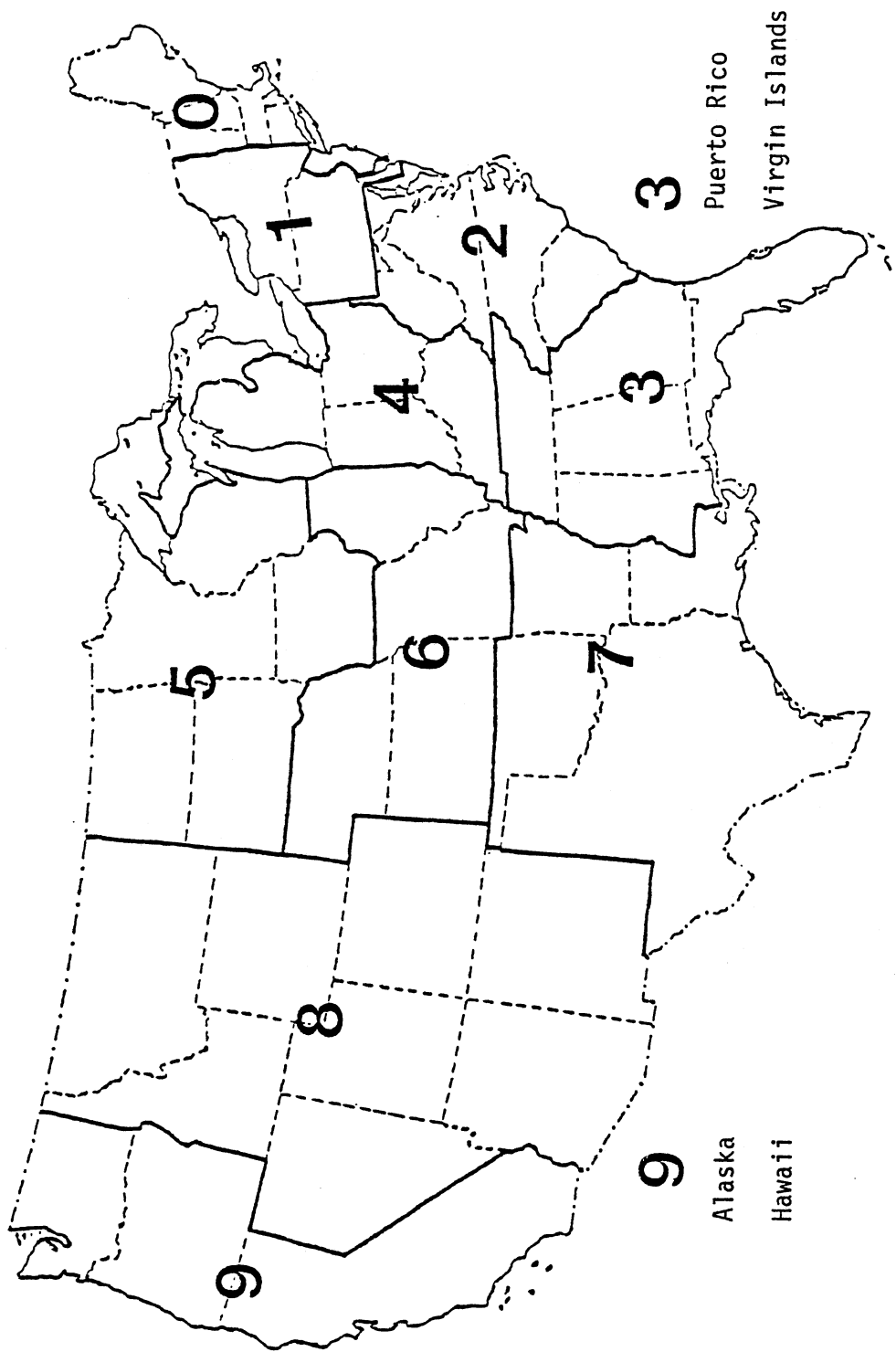


Figure 1. Regional Boundaries Used in Study

3. Food and Nutrition, Institutional Management
 - a. Food and nutrition
 - b. Institutional management
 - c. Agriculture
 - d. Biological sciences
4. Household Equipment, Housing and Design
 - a. Household equipment
 - b. Housing and design
 - c. Art and design
 - d. Physical sciences
 - e. Urban studies
5. Textiles, Clothing, and Merchandising
 - a. Textiles, clothing, merchandising
 - b. Business
6. Home Economics Education
 - a. Home economics education
 - b. General home economics
 - c. Home economics communications
 - d. Home economics community services
 - e. Education

A panel of home economics educators devised a detailed coding plan for majors (Appendix C).

Selection of employment period was reported in months beginning at six months or fewer and progressing by month to 12 months. Extent of part-time employment was reported as three-fourths time, half-time, one fourth time and less than one-fourth time.

Major function in current position was identified from responses

to item 28 and merged into the following 10 categories. Functions analyzed according to type of employer were administration, counseling, food service delivery, health care delivery, instruction, management, marketing, product development, research, and technical delivery.

Content focus was recorded in 28 categories identified from responses to item 29. A complete listing and coding plan is included in the footnote for Table XV.

Review of responses to item 29 revealed that some part-time employed home economists worked but did not receive pay and accounted for inclusion of the "not applicable" category for item 32. Other categories started under \$5,000 and progressed by \$5,000 increments to \$30,000. Categories above \$30,000 were in \$10,000 increments with the final category being \$70,000 and over.

Another variable thought to be of importance to this study was plans for seeking or changing employment. Response categories were: not planning to seek or change employment, presently seeking employment, and planning to seek employment within the next two to three years.

Associations identified in this study resulted from the use of age, marital status, age ranges of children, size of community of residence, region of the country, individual contribution to immediate household income, individual financial support to person outside immediate household as specific variables and were classified as personal characteristics. Highest degree, major of bachelor's degree, major of master's degree, and major of doctoral degree were specific variables classified as educational characteristics. Employment characteristics used in the study were type of primary employer, extent of part-time employment, length of employment period, annual employment income,

content focus of current job, major functions performed in current job and plans for seeking or changing employment.

Data Analysis

This research was termed a descriptive and analytical study. Best (1981) defined descriptive research as research which

describes what is. It involves the description, recording, analysis, and interpretation of conditions that exist. It involves some type of comparison or contrast and attempts to discover relationships between existing nonmanipulated variables (p. 25).

Data used in this study were obtained from a computer tape prepared from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey. Necessary data for the analysis was obtained from the tape through the use of a program designed by the consulting statistician, Dr. William Warde, Oklahoma State University.

The data used for the study were transferred to two-way contingency tables using the Chi square technique (Cage, 1980). This format enabled visual inspection of frequency distributions for the variables selected. Many cell frequencies were so small that Chi square could not be considered a valid test. Collapsing categories in the tables to obtain sufficient frequencies per cell for using Chi square was rejected as a procedure because it would have eliminated too many categories needed for meaningful discriminations. The decision to use all eligible female respondents resulted in a sample of sufficient size that tests of statistical significance would not be meaningful because any variation in distributions would be statistically significant. Therefore, the decision was made to do a visual analysis of frequency distributions to identify associations between variables.

The frequency data from the printouts were transferred to tables and desired percentages determined. Associations were identified by examining frequency distributions for each variable studied. As frequency distributions reported on the tables were inspected, the following questions were considered helpful in identifying possible associations between variables:

1. Where do the largest numbers or part-time employed home economists fall within each employer group?
 2. Where do the largest numbers of part-time employed home economists fall for each category in extent of part-time employment groups?
 3. Does the nature of distributions on the variables studied differ for the employer groups?
 4. Do the ranges of distributions differ for the extent of part-time employment groups?
 5. Do the patterns of the frequency distributions shown on the tables portray an association between the two variables included?
- The extent of association was judged by the evidence of pattern consistency and size of frequencies shown on the two-way tables included in the study.

Summary

Subjects in the study were 2002 female part-time employed home economists. Data were from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey. Variables studied were extent of part-time employment and type of employer associated with personal, educational and selected employment characteristics. Data analysis was by visual inspection of frequencies

and percentages for the selected variables. The extent of association was judged by evidence of pattern consistency observed in the two-way tables.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to prepare profiles of professional home economists engaged in part-time work using data from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey. Data used were limited to responses from 2002 female members of the American Home Economics Association who indicated extent of employment as three-fourths time or less. Part-time employed home economists represented 11.9 percent of the 16,894 usable responses to the survey.

Extent of part-time employment was the first categorizing variable selected for a series of analyses to identify associations between it and selected personal and employment characteristics. Visual examination of two-way frequency distributions provided the basis for analyzing data to achieve the third objective stated in Chapter III. Pertinent information which resulted in the attainment of the first objective was interwoven in the discussion of results pertaining to objective three.

Type of employer was the second variable chosen to categorize responses as a basis for examination of association between it and other variables as stated in objective two. The seven major categories for type of employer were business, cooperative extension, education, government, industry, non-profit organization, and self-employed.

Variables used to describe the part-time employed home economists in achieving objective one were classified according to personal,

educational and employment characteristics. This description is reported in conjunction with associations between type of employer and the selected personal, educational, and employment characteristics. A complete list of these variables was given in Selection of Variables, Chapter III.

Extent of Part-time Employment

The ordinal scale was used to analyze responses to extent of part-time employment including three-fourths time, one-half time, one-fourth time and less than one-fourth time. Frequencies and percentages for home economists in the four part-time employment categories are presented in Table I and provide a dimension to use in examining other variables included in the study.

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS^a
BY EXTENT OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Extent of Part-time Employment	Number	Percentage
Three-fourths time	469	23.4
One-half time	766	38.3
One-fourth time	321	16.0
Less than one-fourth time	377	18.8
Unknown ^b	69	3.4
Total	2002	99.9 ^c

^aIn this and subsequent tables home economist refers to female home economist.

^bIn this and in subsequent tables responses are categorized as unknown if they were incomplete or uninterpretable.

^cIn this and subsequent tables total percentage may not be 100 percent due to rounding.

As shown in Table I, 2002 female home economists indicated they worked part-time which represented 11.9 percent of the 16,894 responses. Jorgenson, Scruggs, Green, Brink and Warde (1983) reported 11,466 or 68 percent of the female home economists were engaged in full-time employment.

Type of Employer

The organization of the specific objectives indicates type of employer as one variable upon which this study was focused. The number and percentage of part-time employed home economists in each of the seven major employer categories are included in Table II. Findings revealed that more than half or 53 percent of the part-time employed home economists were employed in education. Those who were employed full-time in education accounted for 58.7 percent (Jorgenson et al., 1983). Part-time employed home economists in business made up 16 percent of the total which is slightly higher than the 14.9 percent reported for those employed full-time. Less than eight percent of the part-time employed home economists worked for a non-profit organization which is more than the 5.3 percent reported by those employed full-time. Home economists employed part-time in government represented 3.4 percent of the total compared to four percent for those employed full-time in government services. Slightly more than two percent of the part-time employed home economists were in cooperative extension. Those employed full-time in cooperative extension accounted for 13.6 percent. Only 1.2 percent of the part-time employed home economists were employed in industry which was near the 1.5 percent reported by those employed full-time.

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED
HOME ECONOMISTS BY EMPLOYER

Type of Employer ^a	Number	Percent
Business		
Product ^b	174	8.7
Service ^b	52	2.6
Unspecified ^c	94	4.7
Subtotal	320	16.0
Cooperative Extension		
General ^d	9	.5
Specialist	7	.4
4-H ^e	6	.3
EFNEP ^f	9	.5
Unspecified ^c	15	.7
Subtotal	46	2.4
Education		
Preschool	25	1.2
Elementary	14	.7
Secondary	247	12.3
Local system ^g	129	6.4
State supervisor ^h	8	.4
Community college ⁱ	69	3.4
Vo-Tech institute ^j	28	1.4
University ^k	174	8.7
Unspecified ^c	371	18.5
Subtotal	1065	53.0
Government	68	3.4
Industry	23	1.2
Non-profit organizations	158	7.9
Self-employed	262	13.0
Unknown	60	3.0
Total	2002	99.9

^aThe following information on the code for type of employer applies to this and subsequent tables.

^bProduct oriented or service oriented.

^cSubcategories of employer were determined from written description of current positions held. The subcategory is unspecified when the respondent did not provide a written description or when the response form was not available for us to examine.

^dIncludes positions encompassing all or many areas of home economics.

^eIncludes 4-H and combination of 4-H and general.

^fIncludes Expanded Food and Nutrition Education program (EFNEP) and combinations of EFNEP and general or specialist.

^gRefers to positions in local school systems that are system-wide in scope.

^hState coordinators or supervisors.

ⁱCommunity or junior college (postsecondary, less than 4 years, not specified as vocational or technical institutes).

^jVocational and technical institutes.

^kUniversity or college (4 years or more).

Type of Employer and Personal Characteristics

Personal characteristics discussed in the following paragraphs are age, marital status, age ranges of children, size of community of residence, and region of the country in which they resided. Examination of frequency distributions enabled the researcher to identify associations between type of employer and the selected personal characteristics.

Age

Total Group Description. The distribution of part-time employed home economists by type of employer and age is shown in Table III. All age ranges were represented among the part-time employed home economists. Approximately 65 percent of the part-time employed home economists were 40 years of age or younger. Almost half of them were 35 years and under. Only 13 percent of the part-time employed home economists were over age 50. Data indicate there were fewer part-time employed home economists as age increased beyond 40 years with the exception of those who were employed in government, cooperative extension, industry or were self-employed.

The mode (N=378) for part-time employed home economists was the 31 to 35 age range. However, the mode for part-time employed home economists in business was the age group under 26 years. This was the only type of employer in which the mode was the lowest age range.

Association Between Type of Employer and Age. Part-time home economists employed in business tend to be younger than home economists employed part-time by other types of employers. The distribution of

TABLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS BY EMPLOYER
AND AGE OF HOME ECONOMIST

Type of Employer	Under 26	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	Over 65	Unknown
Business											
Product	40	29	39	20	15	12	7	6	3	2	1
Service	11	5	7	9	7	6		4		2	1
Unspecified	18	18	13	19	10	6	4	2	1	2	1
Subtotal	69	52	59	48	32	24	11	12	4	6	3
Cooperative Extension											
General		2		2	2	1	1	1			
Specialist	2	1		2	1		1				
4-H	1	1			1	1	1			1	
EFNEP	1		2	1	2		1	1			1
Unspecified	1	1	6	2	1	1		2		1	
Subtotal	5	5	8	7	7	3	4	4		2	1
Education											
Preschool	8	5	2	3	3	1	2	1			
Elementary	3	1	2	4	3		1				
Secondary	49	39	37	33	31	28	20	5	2	1	2
Local system	25	23	19	18	15	10	9	7	1		2
State supervision		2	2	2	2						
Community college	2	7	14	14	14	6	6	5			1
Vo-Tech institute	1	1	12	5	5			2		2	
University	23	32	33	33	21	10	9	6	5	1	1
Unspecified	53	60	67	71	43	29	22	13	7	5	1
Subtotal	164	170	188	183	137	84	69	39	15	9	7
Government	12	8	12	7	8	6	6	6	1	2	
Industry	3	4	5		2	2	2	3	1		1
Non-profit	23	30	25	29	14	11	8	8	3	7	
Self-employed	9	28	69	44	50	21	20	8	7	6	
Unknown	12	11	12	11	5	5	1	1	2		
Column Total	297	308	378	329	255	156	121	81	33	32	12
Percent of 2002	14.8	15.4	18.9	16.4	12.7	7.8	6.0	4.0	1.6	1.6	.6

home economists in education was similar in pattern to the distribution of the entire sample by employer and age. However, there was a difference in the distributions of home economists employed in universities and those in secondary schools. Home economists employed part-time in secondary education tended to be younger than university part-time employed home economists. As age increased beyond 40 years home economists in part-time employment were more likely to be self-employed or employed in cooperative extension, industry or government.

Marital Status

Total Group Description. As shown in Table IV, part-time employed home economists who were married accounted for 80 percent of the total sample. Almost 13 percent had never been married and five percent were divorced, widowed or separated. Married part-time employed home economists in education made up a higher proportion of the total than those in other employer types.

Association Between Type of Employer and Marital Status. The proportion of married part-time employed home economists among the self-employed and those employed in education were similar to the proportions for the total group. Married home economists employed in community colleges, vocational-technical institutes and self-employed accounted for a higher percentage for those groups than for other types of employers. Irrespective of type of employer, most of the home economists were married and the next largest number were single, never married.

Age Ranges of Children

Total Group Description. Table V shows the frequency for part-time

employed home economists was highest (28.9%) for home economists with children 6 to 12 years of age. An additional 18.1 percent had children 6 to 12 years of age and children of another age. Almost 23 percent (N=457) of the part-time employed home economists had children under 6 years old. Part-time employed home economists with children 13 to 17 totaled 407 or over 20 percent. Part-time employed home economists with children 18 to 24 years of age accounted for 18.8 percent or 376 of the total group. More of the home economists in all employer groups had preschool age or elementary school age children than children above elementary school age.

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
BY EMPLOYER AND MARITAL STATUS

Type of Employer	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Unknown
Business						
Product	29	131	8	2	2	2
Service	7	40	1		2	2
Unspecified	14	77	3			
Subtotal	50	248	12	2	4	4
Cooperative Extension						
General		8				1
Specialist	2	4				1
4-H	2	3	1			
EFNEP	1	6	1			1
Unspecified	1	13		1		
Subtotal	6	34	2	1		3
Education						
Preschool	3	22				
Elementary	1	13				
Secondary	36	199	3	1	1	7
Local system	15	106	5			3
State supervisor	1	7				
Community college	2	65		1		1
Vo-Tech institute	1	25	1			1
University	34	127	7	1	1	4
Unspecified	46	295	12	7	7	4
Subtotal	139	859	28	10	9	20
Government	13	49	1	2		3
Industry	1	17	2	1		2
Not-profit	32	116	5	2		3
Self-employed	9	230	8	5	5	5
Unknown	7	50	2			1
Total	257	1603	60	23	18	41
Percent of 2002	12.8	80.1	3.0	1.1	1.0	2.0

TABLE V
 FREQUENCY OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS BY EMPLOYER REPORTING
 CHILDREN IN VARIOUS AGE RANGES IN YEARS UNDER 25 YEARS

Employer	Age Range of Children				Ages Ranges of Children ^a			
	Under 6	6-12	13-17	18-24	Under 6 & 6-12	Under 6 & 13-17	6-12 & 13-17	Under 6, 6-12 & 13-17
Business								
Product	43	44	29	25	18	1	12	
Service	8	11	11	11	2	1	3	1
Unspecified	22	28	24	17	7	1	12	1
Subtotal	73	83	64	53	27	3	27	2
Cooperative Extension								
General	2	4	2				3	
Specialist		2	3	2			1	
4-H			1	2				
EFNEP		4	4	3			3	
Unspecified	4	2	1	3	1			
Subtotal	6	12	11	10	1		7	
Education								
Preschool	6	6	6	5	3		1	
Elementary	2	8	2	1	1		2	
Secondary	42	60	47	52	13	3	21	2
Local system	33	35	26	26	12	1	8	
State supervisor	2	5			2			
Community college	19	24	19	21	7		9	
Vo-tech	6	13	7	5	3	2	4	2
University	41	55	26	24	17		17	
Unspecified	80	115	85	79	32	5	37	3
Subtotal	231	321	218	213	90	11	99	7
Government	13	16	11	14	9	2	6	2
Industry	6	6	5	3	4		2	
Non-profit	39	41	28	22	6		13	
Self-employed	69	85	63	53	29	3	22	1
Unknown	20	15	7	8	4		4	
Total^b	457	579	407	376	170	19	180	12
Percent	22.8	28.9	20.3	18.8	8.5	.9	9.0	.6

^aTo be included in these columns each respondent had at least one child in each of the specified age ranges.

^bRespondents appear in more than one column.

Association Between Type of Employer and Age Ranges of Children.

The frequency distribution of part-time home economists employed in education and the self-employed with children 6 to 12 years old was proportionately higher than for the total group. Home economists with children under six did not generally work part-time in cooperative extension. Frequencies for all other employer groups by age ranges of children followed the same pattern as the total group.

Size of Community of Residence

Total Group Description. Information regarding type of employer by size of community for part-time employed home economists was recorded in Table VI. More than 46 percent (N=931) of the home economists resided in communities of 50,000 or over. The number decreased as community size decreased with only 136 of the 2002 part-time employed home economists residing in an area with a population of 2,500 or less.

The mode for part-time home economists in business, non-profit, government, and the self-employed was residence in areas over 499,999. The mode for home economists employed part-time in education and cooperative extension was areas of 50,000 to 499,999. The mode (N=6) for home economists employed part-time in industry was 25,000 to 49,999 population.

Association Between Type of Employer and Size of Community. Distribution of the home economists by community size varied with the type of employer. In comparison with the total sample home economists in business and the self-employed were more likely to live in communities over 50,000 population. Larger numbers of part-time employed home

TABLE VI
 DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
 BY EMPLOYER AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY

Type of Employer	Rural Under 2,500	2,500- 9,999	10,000- 24,999	25,000- 49,999	50,000- 499,999	Over 499,999	Unknown
Business							
Product	8	22	32	19	36	53	4
Service	3	4	9	7	10	18	1
Unspecified	6	10	12	18	26	20	2
Subtotal	<u>17</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>7</u>
Cooperative Extension							
General		3	5		1		
Specialist			1	2	1	2	1
4-H	2	1			2	1	
EFNEP	1	1	1	3	1		2
Unspecified	1	3		1	7	3	
Subtotal	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Education							
Preschool	1	3	4	4	9	2	2
Elementary		1	2	2	4	5	
Secondary	23	40	45	33	49	48	9
Local system	6	18	24	10	39	29	3
State supervisor			2	1	4	1	
Community college	8	8	4	12	18	17	2
Vo-tech	3	3	7	5	6	4	
University	10	12	34	39	36	35	8
Unspecified	21	39	72	75	90	66	8
Subtotal	<u>72</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>32</u>
Government	6	8	15	5	15	18	1
Industry	3	1	2	6	4	5	2
Non-profit	13	24	17	27	29	47	1
Self-employed	14	33	30	33	58	88	6
Unknown	7	8	8	11	14	10	2
Total	136	242	326	313	459	472	54
Percent of 2002	6.8	12.1	16.3	15.6	22.9	23.6	2.7

economists in cooperative extension and education tended to be located in communities of 50,000 to 499,999 in population.

Region of the Country

Total Group Description. Information reported for part-time employed home economists by type of employer and region is shown in Table VII. Frequencies for part-time employed home economists were highest in Region 9 and lowest in Region 3. However, percentages for each type of employer were similar for Regions 3 and 9 except for government and non-profit organizations. The percentage employed in government (5.7%) was larger for Region 3 and the percentage in non-profit organizations (7.8%) was larger for Region 9.

Association Between Type of Employer and Region of the Country.

The frequency distribution for all types of employers studied was similar among all the regions. Exceptions were that a higher proportion (9.0%) of the part-time employed home economists in Region 2 were employed in government and higher proportions of part-time employed home economists in Regions 0 and 2 were employed in non-profit organizations than would be expected from the general pattern of the distributions. A notable exception within education is that a much higher proportion (43.5%) than would be expected of the part-time employed home economists in community colleges were in Region 9. Region 9 included only 17.8 percent of the total sample. The university part-time employed home economists were reported in higher proportions in Region 2 and 7 than were reported in other regions. Part-time home economists employed in business were reported in higher proportions in Region 3 and lower proportions were reported in Regions 7 and 8 than were reported in other regions.

TABLE VII

DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS BY EMPLOYER AND REGION

Employer	0 ^a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Business										
Product	10	14	10	14	31	22	28	13	7	25
Service	5	4	3	6	6	6	10	2	4	6
Unspecified	6	5	8	3	5	15	9	8	9	26
Subtotal	21	23	21	23	42	43	47	23	20	57
Cooperative Extension										
General		1	1		3	1	1		1	1
Specialist	1	1		1	3	1				
4-H	1	1			1	1			2	
EFNEP	1	2	1		1		1	1	1	1
Unspecified	2	1			1	3	4		3	1
Subtotal	5	6	2	1	9	6	6	1	7	3
Education										
Preschool	2	1	1	4	3	3	2	4	5	
Elementary	3				4	4		1	3	3
Secondary	25	26	13	6	47	47	33	7	17	26
Local system	15	15	10	17	17	9	10	7	6	23
State supervisor	2				2	3	1			
Community college		1	3	2	7	6	12	2	6	30
Vo-tech institute	2		2		4	17	1	1	1	
University	14	14	20	12	23	29	21	16	14	11
Unspecified	32	23	16	11	47	42	50	25	31	94
Subtotal	95	80	65	52	150	160	130	63	83	187
Government	7	6	14	6	5	7	3	4	6	10
Industry	3		1	2	3	4	3	3		4
Non-profit organization	21	16	22	5	15	21	16	4	10	28
Self-employed	16	27	16	14	26	40	25	19	24	55
Unknown	9	5	5	2	4	9	3	3	7	13
Column Total	177	163	146	105	254	290	233	120	157	357
Percent of 2002	8.8	8.1	7.3	5.2	12.7	14.5	11.6	6.0	7.8	17.8

Code for Region

0 - Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts,
Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey
1 - New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware
2 - West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,
Virginia
3 - Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia,
Florida, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
4 - Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky

5 - North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota,
Wisconsin, Iowa
6 - Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois
7 - Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana
8 - New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming,
Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah
9 - Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Type of Employer and Educational Characteristics

Variables analyzed in this section of Chapter IV are highest degree earned; major at the bachelor's degree, master's degree, and doctoral degree; and the type of employer. Associations are identified between those education variables and types of employers in this section of the chapter.

Highest Degree

Total Group Description. Part-time employed home economists with bachelor's as the highest degree accounted for 58.3 percent of the sample studied. A master's degree was reported by 36.3 percent. Only 2.3 percent reported having a doctoral degree as shown in Table VIII.

Association Between Type of Employer and Highest Degree. The percentage with doctoral degrees was twice as large for part-time home economists employed in cooperative extension as for those employed in education. Thirteen percent (N=3) of the home economists employed in industry had a specialist degree which is four times greater than the percentage with that degree employed in education. Forty-four percent of those employed in education held a master's degree. Percentages for those in government (45.6%) and education (43.9%) with the master's degree were similar. Part-time employed home economists with the master's degree were about equal in percentage for cooperative extension (32.5%), non-profit organizations (33.5%), and self-employed (30.2%). The lowest percentage (19.4%) of part-time employed home economists with the master's degree was reported by those employed in business. Three-fourths (76.8%) of the part-time home economists employed in business held only the bachelor's degree.

TABLE VIII
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
BY EMPLOYER AND HIGHEST DEGREE

Employer	Bachelor's		Master's		Specialist		Doctor's		Unknown		Sample Total
	N	% ^a	N	% ^a	N	% ^a	N	% ^a	N	% ^a	
Business											
Product	130	40.6	36	11.3	5	1.6	2	.6	1	.3	174
Service	33	10.3	16	5.0	1	.3	2	.6			52
Unspecified	83	25.9	10	3.1					1	.3	94
Subtotal	246	76.8	62	19.4	6	1.9	4	1.2	2	.6	320
Cooperative Extension											
General	7	15.2	2	4.3							9
Specialist	3	6.5	3	6.5					1	2.2	7
4-II	3	6.5	3	6.5							6
EFNEP	5	10.9	3	6.5					1	2.2	9
Unspecified	7	15.2	4	8.7			3	6.5	1	2.2	15
Subtotal	25	54.3	15	32.5			3	6.5	3	6.6	46
Education											
Preschool	20	1.9	5	.5							25
Elementary	11	1.0	2	.2	1	.1					14
Secondary	154	14.5	84	7.9	7	.7	1	.1	1	.1	247
Local system	79	7.4	42	3.9	4	.4	2	.2	2	.2	129
State supervisor	2	.2	6	.6							8
Community college	33	3.1	35	3.3	1	.1					69
Vo-tech institute	17	1.6	10	.9	1	.1					28
University	37	3.5	111	10.4	4	.4	19	1.8	3	.3	174
Unspecified	180	16.9	173	16.2	8	.8	8	.8	2	.2	371
Subtotal	533	50.1	468	43.9	26	2.6	30	2.9	8	.8	1065
Government	33	48.5	31	45.6	1	1.5	2	2.9	1	1.5	68
Industry	14	60.9	6	26.1	3	13.0					23
Non-profit organization	98	62.0	53	33.5	6	3.8	1	.6			158
Self-employed	173	66.0	79	30.2	3	1.1	6	2.3	1	.4	262
Unknown	46	76.7	12	20.0			1	1.7	1	1.7	60
Column Total	1168		726		45		47		16		2002
Percent of 2002	58.3		36.3		2.3		2.3		.8		

^aAll degree percentages are calculated using totals for major category of employer.

Data appear to indicate part-time employment in business was associated with the bachelor's degree or employers in the area of business did not require advanced degrees. Higher degrees were associated with cooperative extension, government and education employers, as reflected by data in Table VIII.

Major of Bachelor's Degree

Total Group Description. Analysis of the data in Table IX identified home economics education as the bachelor's degree major for 62.6 percent of the part-time employed home economists. Foods, nutrition and institutional management accounted for another 17.5 percent of the bachelor's degree majors. Textiles, clothing and merchandising was the major for an additional 8.8 percent of the part-time employed home economists.

Association Between Type of Employer and Bachelor's Degree Major.

In general the distribution of home economics education majors for the bachelor's degree was similar to the distribution of the total group for business, cooperative extension and education employers. The total group percentage in home economics education was 62.6 percent. Home economics education majors made up 71 percent of all part-time employed home economists in education, 60 percent in cooperative extension and 58 percent in business. Percentages for home economists with a food, nutrition and institutional management bachelor's degree major were twice as high for government (35.3%) and non-profit organizations (36.1%) employers as for the total group (17.5%). About 11 percent of the part-time employed home economists with a clothing, textiles, merchandising major were employed in the business and self-employed categories.

TABLE IX
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
BY EMPLOYER AND BACHELOR'S DEGREE MAJOR

Type of Employer	CMFE ^a	FRCD	FNIM	HEHD	CTM	HEE	Unknown
Business							
Product	6	6	31	9	23	99	
Service	2	1	10	3	8	28	
Unspecified	4	3	21		7	59	
Subtotal	12	10	62	12	38	186	
Cooperative Extension							
General			2	1		6	
Specialist	1		1	2		3	
4-H			2			4	
EFNEP			3			5	1
Unspecified			4		1	10	
Subtotal	1		12	3	1	28	1
Education							
Preschool		6	1	2	2	14	
Elementary		1	1			11	1
Secondary	2	7	13	11	14	199	1
Local system	3	5	20	3	13	84	1
State supervisor					1	7	
Community College		5	7	2	4	51	
Vo-tech institute			2	1	4	21	
University	5	12	26	6	20	105	
Unspecified	3	19	40	13	31	264	1
Subtotal	13	55	110	38	89	756	4
Government	2	6	24	3	7	26	
Industry			5	3	2	13	
Non-profit	3	9	57	4	8	76	1
Self-employed	4	10	63	14	29	141	1
Unknown		8	18	2	3	28	1
Column Total	35	98	351	79	177	1254	8
Percent of 2002	1.7	4.9	17.5	3.9	8.8	62.6	.4

^aCode for Majors:

CMFE - Consumer studies, management, family economics
FRCD - Family relations and child development
FNIM - Food, nutrition, and institutional management
HEHD - Household equipment, housing, and design
CTM - Clothing, textiles and merchandising
HEE - Home economics education, home economics community services, home economics communications, and general home economics

Major of Master's Degree

Total Group Description. Analysis of Table X identified home economics education as the master's degree major for the highest number of part-time employed home economists and they were most frequently employed in education. Foods, nutrition and institutional management as a major for the master's degree ranked second to home economics education.

TABLE X
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
BY EMPLOYER AND MASTER'S DEGREE MAJOR

Type of Employer	CMFE ^a	FRCD	FNIM	HEHD	CTM	HEE	Not Applicable ^b
Business							
Product	1	4	7	2	6	15	139
Service	1		4		5	5	37
Unspecified	2	2	2		3	5	80
Subtotal	4	6	13	2	14	25	256
Cooperative Extension							
General	1					1	7
Specialist			1	1		2	3
4-H	1	2				1	2
EFNEP	1				1		7
Unspecified	1	1	1			3	9
Subtotal	4	3	2	1	1	7	28
Education							
Preschool	1	3				4	17
Elementary						3	11
Secondary	4	11	3	1	5	62	161
Local system	4	6	11	1	5	22	80
State supervisor	1	1	1	1		2	3
Community college	8	4	3	3	5	13	33
Vo-tech institute	2	1	1		3	6	15
University	19	22	26	7	27	44	29
Unspecified	23	28	31	12	36	73	168
Subtotal	62	76	75	25	81	229	517
Government							
Industry	1	5	12	4	2	11	33
Non-profit organization	1	12	14	3	5	20	103
Self-employed	11	6	21	10	13	26	175
Unknown	2	5	5	1	2	4	41
Total	85	113	144	50	118	326	1166
Percent of 2002	4.2	5.6	7.0	2.5	5.9	16.3	58.2

^aCode for Majors:

CMFE - Consumer studies, management, family economics
FRCD - Family relations and child development
FNIM - Food, nutrition, and institutional management
HEHD - Household equipment, housing, and design
CTM - Clothing, textiles and merchandising
HEE - Home economics education, home economics community services, home economics communications, and general home economics

^bNot applicable includes responses identified as not applicable and a small number of uninterpretable responses.

Association Between Type of Employer and Master's Degree Major.

Part-time employed home economists with a master's degree major in food, nutrition, and institutional management were employed in education in largest proportions. Textiles, clothing and merchandising majors at the master's degree were employed in education in larger numbers than for

other employers. Frequencies for family relations and child development majors were appreciably higher for the non-profit organization employers than for other employer types except education. The percentage for household equipment, housing and design master's degree majors was higher for self-employed than for other employers except education.

Major of Doctoral Degree

Total Group Description. Part-time employed home economists indicating a major for the doctoral degree totaled 107 or 5.3 percent of the sample as shown in Table XI. This number exceeds the 47 shown as having doctoral degrees in Table VIII. Apparently 60 individuals working toward a doctoral degree reported the major being pursued in their doctoral plan of study. A major in home economics education was reported by 37.4 percent of those holding the doctoral degree. Consumer studies, family economics and management was the major reported by 22.4 percent and family relations and child development was reported as a major by 18.7 percent of the doctoral majors.

Association Between Type of Employer and Doctoral Degree Major.

The frequency distribution for consumer studies, family economics and management majors at the doctoral level was higher for the business employer than for other majors employed in business. Home economics education and family relationships, child development majors with the doctoral degree were reported by education employers at universities more frequently than other majors.

TABLE XI
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
BY EMPLOYER AND DOCTORAL DEGREE MAJOR

Type of Employer	CMFE ^a	FRCD	FNIM	HEHD	CTM	HEE	Not Applicable ^b
Business							
Product	4	1	1	1			167
Service	2						50
Unspecified							94
Subtotal	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>311</u>
Cooperative Extension							
General							9
Specialist							7
4-H							6
EFNEP							9
Unspecified		<u>1</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>
Subtotal		<u>1</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>44</u>
Education							
Preschool							25
Elementary							14
Secondary	3	1				3	240
Local system	1	1	2			3	122
State supervisor			1			1	6
Community college	1	1					67
Vo-tech institute							28
University	6	5	4	1	2	15	141
Unspecified	4	6	4	1	2	9	345
Subtotal	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>988</u>
Government	1		1		1	2	63
Industry							23
Non-profit organization		2				3	153
Self-employed	2	1		1	1	3	254
Unknown		1					59
Total	24	20	13	4	6	40	1895
Percent of 2002	1.2	1.0	.6	.2	.3	2.0	94.7

^aCode for Majors:

CMFE - Consumer studies, management, family economics
FRCD - Family relations and child development
FNIM - Food, nutrition, and institutional management
HEHD - Household equipment, housing, and design
CTM - Clothing, textiles and merchandising
HEE - Home economics education, home economics community services, home economics communications, and general home economics

^bNot applicable includes responses identified as not applicable and a small number of uninterpretable responses.

Type of Employer and Other Employment

Characteristics

Type of employer as it related to other employment variables is described in this section. These data were analyzed to show comparisons and associations.

Extent of Part-time Employment

Total Group Description. The extent of employment for part-time employed home economists is shown in Table I and as part of the two-way distribution in Table XII. The total group description is presented with Table I.

TABLE XII
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
BY EMPLOYER AND BY EXTENT OF TIME EMPLOYED
IN CURRENT POSITION

Type of Employer	Three-Fourths Time	Half-Time	One-Fourth Time	Less than One-Fourth Time	Unknown
Business					
Product	47	47	21	48	11
Service	25	12	5	10	
Unspecified	31	33	6	20	4
Subtotal	103	92	32	78	15
Cooperative Extension					
General	2	6			1
Specialist		5	1	1	
4-H	2	3			1
EFNEP	4	5			
Unspecified	4	8		2	1
Subtotal	12	27	1	3	3
Education					
Preschool	8	11	2	4	
Elementary	4	6		3	1
Secondary	62	104	42	23	16
Local system	24	41	20	37	7
State supervisor		7		1	
Community college	9	9	25	24	2
Vo-tech institute	4	5	8	10	1
University	35	97	26	14	2
Unspecified	85	163	62	57	4
Subtotal	231	443	185	173	33
Government	17	32	5	11	3
Industry	3	7	4	7	2
Non-profit	38	64	21	34	1
Self-employed	51	79	61	62	9
Unknown	14	22	12	9	3
Column Total	469	766	321	377	69
Percent of 2002	23.4	38.3	16.1	18.8	3.4

Association Between Type of Employer and Extent of Part-time Employment. The largest percentage of part-time employed in business worked three-fourths time. Another 28 percent employed in business worked half-time. One-fourth of the part-time home economists employed in business worked less than one-fourth time. Half-time was the extent of employment category associated most frequently with part-time employed home economists in cooperative extension, education, government, non-profit organizations and self-employed. The distribution of part-time employed home economists in industry was equal for one-half time and less than one-fourth time.

Annual Employment Period

Total Group Description. Table XIII reveals information pertaining to types of employer and length of employment period for part-time employed home economists. Approximately one-fourth of the part-time employed home economists reported 12 months as the length of employment period. Less than one-fourth of the part-time employed reported a work period of six months or less.

Association Between Type of Employer and Employment Period. Home economists with all types of employers except education reported an annual employment period of 12 months most frequently. A nine-month annual employment period was reported most frequently by those employed in education. The second highest frequency for the annual employment period was six months or less for all types of employers. Almost half (N=32) of the 68 part-time employed home economists in government reported a 12 month employment period. No part-time employed in industry reported a 10 or 11 month work period, and frequencies for home

economists employed by other types of employers were low for this work period. Frequencies for part-time employed home economists employed at vocational-technical institutes were highest in the employment category of six months or less.

TABLE XIII
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
BY EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYMENT PERIOD
OF CURRENT POSITION

Type of Employer	Not Applicable	12 Months	11 Months	10 Months	9 Months	7-8 Months	6-Months or Less	Unknown
Business								
Product	24	75	5	3	6	8	49	4
Service	6	28		1		1	15	1
Unspecified	14	36	2	2	1	5	32	2
Subtotal	44	139	7	6	7	14	96	7
Cooperative Extension								
General		6	1		1	1		
Specialist		2		2			3	
4-H		6						
EFNEP	1	5			1		2	
Unspecified	1	12			1		1	
Subtotal	2	31	1	2	3	1	6	
Education								
Preschool		3	2	2	10		7	1
Elementary	1			3	6	1	2	1
Secondary	11	30	2	55	99	6	37	7
Local system	11	21	5	18	33	6	34	1
State supervisor		3		1	2		2	
Community college	9	9	1	6	21	4	17	2
Vo-tech institution	1	3	1	4	5	5	7	2
University	4	22	1	25	83	10	24	5
Unspecified	25	39	7	67	124	26	74	9
Subtotal	62	130	19	181	383	60	202	28
Government	9	32		2	3	3	16	3
Industry	6	7			1	2	5	2
Non-profit	12	70	3	13	9	5	42	4
Self-employed	56	109	3	6	18	9	53	8
Unknown	7	21	3	2	7	2	16	2
Column Total	198	539	36	212	431	96	436	54
Percent of 2002	9.9	26.9	1.8	10.6	21.5	4.8	21.8	2.7

Data recorded in Table XIII supported a positive association between being employed in education and an employment period of nine

months. Frequency information recorded on Table XIII also indicated home economists working part-time in business, cooperative extension, government, industry, and self-employed tend to work 12 months.

Annual Employment Income

Total Group Description. Estimated annual personal income from all sources of employment is shown for part-time employed home economists by employer in Table XIV. Three-fourths of the home economists earned less than \$10,000. Annual income of home economists employed part-time would be influenced by extent of time employed per week and length of employment period per year. Extent of time employed is given in Table XII. Table XIII displays annual employment period by number of months.

Association Between Type of Employer and Annual Employment Income.

Analysis of the estimated annual incomes indicated an association between employer and annual employment income. More self-employed part-time home economists reported an estimated income of \$25,000 to \$29,999 than home economists with any other employer. Frequencies in education ranked second and business ranked third in the income range of \$25,000 to \$29,999. An income of \$15,000 or over was reported by a higher proportion of cooperative extension and self-employed home economists than of part-time home economists in other employment areas studied. Percentages of part-time home economists reporting an annual income of \$15,000 to \$19,999 were nearly the same for business, education, industry, and non-profit employers. Only one part-time employed home economist reported an estimated annual income of over \$69,999. She was self-employed. An income under \$5,000 was reported by 60 percent of

TABLE XIV
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS BY EMPLOYER
AND ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Type of Employer	Under 5,000	5,000-9,999	10,000-14,999	15,000-19,999	20,000-24,999	25,000-29,999	30,000-39,999	40,000-49,999	50,000-59,999	60,000-69,999	Over 69,999	Not Applicable	Unknown
Business													
Product	95	36	23	3	1	3	1	2				7	3
Service	19	20	6	2	1	1						3	
Unspecified	44	23	12	1	4	4	1	2				8	2
Subtotal	158	79	41	6	6	4	1	2				18	5
Cooperative Extension													
General	2	4			1	2							
Specialist	4	2	1										
4-H	1	2	2									1	
EFNEP	1	6		1			1						
Unspecified	3	6	3		1	1	1					1	
Subtotal	11	20	6	1	2	3	1					2	
Education													
Preschool	17	4	2	1									1
Elementary	10	3	1										
Secondary	90	90	38	15	3	2						6	3
Local system	71	30	18	4	1							4	1
State supervisor		3	3	1								1	
Community college	44	16	3	1	1	1	1					2	
Vo-tech institution	19	4	4	1									
University	64	66	30	4	3			1				5	1
Unspecified	173	116	45	10	6	2	3	2	1			9	4
Subtotal	488	332	144	37	14	5	4	3	1			27	10
Government	23	28	9	5			1					2	
Industry	12	4	4	1								2	
Non-profit	78	43	16	4	3	1	2	1				7	3
Self-employed	126	56	32	14	6	6	2	2			1	12	5
Unknown	31	16	3	3		1						3	3
Column Total	927	578	255	71	31	20	11	8	1		1	73	26
Percent of 2002	46.3	28.9	12.7	3.5	1.5	1.0	.5	.4	.05		.05	3.6	1.3

the home economists employed in a community college or a vocational-technical institute.

Content Focus of Current Job

Total Group Description. An explanation of the categories used in describing content focus for the current job is given in Chapter III. Based on written descriptions of the current position, the content focus of positions is shown in Table XV for 27 content focus areas. General home economics was reported as the content focus by 19 percent of the part-time home economists. A nutrition/dietetics content focus was reported by six percent of the sample studied.

Association Between Type of Employer and Content Focus of Current Job. Part-time employed home economists in business listed household equipment and related products most frequently as the content focus for the current job. Merchandising and marketing ranked second along with clothing, textiles and merchandising. Food science ranked third for those employed in business.

The part-time employed home economists in cooperative extension reported general home economics, nutrition/dietetics and food science most frequently. Almost one-third or 30.6 percent of those home economists employed in education reported general home economics as their content focus. Child development and family relationships were reported by 5.4 percent of the part-time employed home economists in education. Clothing and textiles accounted for an additional 4.9 percent of the part-time employed in education.

About one-third or 32.4 percent of the part-time employed home economists reported a content focus in nutrition and dietetics when

TABLE XV

DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS BY EMPLOYER
AND CONTENT FOCUS OF THE CURRENT JOB

Type of Employer	ID ^a	IDM	HERP	H	CHE	HRE	FS	ND	FSM	FNIA
Business										
Product	3	3	44			1	14	1	7	1
Service	2				1	2	1	7		1
Unspecified										
Subtotal	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>44</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>
Cooperative Extension										
General										
Specialist								1		1
4-H										
EFNEP								4		5
Unspecified										
Subtotal								<u>5</u>		<u>6</u>
Education										
Preschool										
Elementary								1		
Secondary							2			3
Local system			3				2	6		6
State supervisor										
Community college	4						3	3		1
Vo-tech institute			2				4	1		2
University	3		1	1			7	9		8
Unspecified	<u>2</u>							<u>1</u>		<u>3</u>
Subtotal	<u>9</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>		<u>23</u>
Government	2						3	22		
Industry			3				2	1		
Non-profit organization							5	34		6
Self-employed	12	3	12	1		2	17	25	3	6
Unknown								5		
Total	28	6	65	2	1	5	60	121	10	43
Percent of 2002	1.4	.3	3.2	.1	.05	.3	3.0	6.0	.5	2.1

TABLE XV (Continued)

Type of Employer	AEd	GHE	Ted	ED	IA	FRCD	CSH	RSH	G
Business									
Product		1			4		2		
Service		1			1		2		
Unspecified									
Subtotal		<u>2</u>			<u>5</u>		<u>4</u>		
Cooperative Extension									
General		9				1			
Specialist									
4-H		5			1				
EFNEP									
Unspecified									
Subtotal		<u>14</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>			
Education									
Preschool					1	23		1	
Elementary		3		8				1	
Secondary		208		13		3		4	
Local system	2	61		12		2		2	
State supervisor		3	3	1	2	1			
Community college	3	29		2		8	1	1	
Vo-tech institute		7		1	2	1			
University	2	14	25	6	3	19	2	1	1
Unspecified		1			1			1	
Subtotal	<u>7</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>
Government		1	1	3	2	4	1	3	
Industry									
Non-profit organization		7		5	3	12	12	5	1
Self-employed		22		2	5	5			
Unknown		9				3			
Total	7	381	29	53	25	82	20	19	2
Percent of 2002	.3	19.0	1.4	2.6	1.2	4.1	1.0	1.0	.01

TABLE XV (Continued)

Type of Employer	CM	CFE	CSEH	MKT	PD	CTD	CTM	0	U
Business									
Product	4	1	10	18		11	20	29	
Service	1	4		1		3		23	2
Unspecified		2		1				8	83
Subtotal	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>		<u>14</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>85</u>
Cooperative Extension									
General									
Specialist		2	1						1
4-H									
EFNEP									
Unspecified					1	1			13
Subtotal		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>14</u>
Education									
Preschool								1	
Elementary								2	5
Secondary		1				5	1	2	21
Local system	1	1				6		2	
State supervisor									
Community college		1				9	3		1
Vo-tech institute		2				5			1
University		11		1		26	1	10	23
Unspecified		1				1	1		359
Subtotal	<u>1</u>	<u>17</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>52</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>410</u>
Government	1	2				1		4	18
Industry				1			1	3	12
Non-profit organization	3	1		1	9	1		3	50
Self-employed	8	4	2	9		17	1	13	93
Unknown			1						42
Total	18	33	14	32	10	86	28	98	724
Percent of 2002	1.0	1.6	.7	1.6	.5	4.3	1.4	4.9	36.2

TABLE XV (Continued)

^aCode for content focus:

- ID - Art, design and interior design
- IDM - Interior design, merchandising and art design
- HERP - Household equipment and related products
- H - Housing
- CHE - Consumer, housing and equipment
- HRE - Housing, real estate, merchandising
- FS - Food science
- ND - Nutrition, dietetics
- FSM - Food science and merchandising
- FNIA - Food science, nutrition and institutional administration
- AEd - Adult education
- GHE - General home economics
- TEd - Home economics education, administration, supervision
- ED - Education, not home economics
- IA - Institutional administration
- FRCD - Family relationship and child development
- CSH - Community services, social science, health
- RSH - Rehabilitation, special education, handicapped
- G - Gerontology
- CM - Communications, communication services
- CFE - Consumer services/education, family economics, family resource management
- CSEH - Consumer services/education, household equipment and energy
- MKT - Merchandise/marketing/sales
- PD - Professional development
- CTD - Clothing, textiles, design
- CTM - Clothing, textiles, merchandising
- O - Other
- U - Unknown

government employed. Dispersion of the part-time employed home economists among other areas in government was sparse. Only three part-time employed home economists in industry reported a household equipment content focus. A food science or nutrition/dietetics content focus was reported by three others employed in industry.

Nutrition/dietetics received 21.5 percent of the responses as a content focus for the part-time employed home economists in non-profit organization employment. Health care and child development/family relations received an equal number (N=12) of responses from part-time employed home economists in non-profit organizations.

Ten percent of the self-employed part-time employed home economists reported nutrition/dietetics for a content focus. General home economics was identified by eight percent of the self-employed. Clothing/textiles and food science were reported as focus areas by six percent of the self-employed part-time home economists. Both art/interior design and household equipment/related products were identified as a content focus by five percent of the self-employed part-time home economists.

The home economists reporting a content focus in food science differed from those reporting nutrition/dietetics in their distribution among employers. Percentages of the part-time employed home economists whose positions had a food science content focus follow for three types of employers: 30 percent were in education, 28 percent were self-employed, and 25 percent were in business. The types of employers identified with the highest percentages of part-time employed home economists in nutrition/dietetics were non-profit organizations, self-employed, government and education.

A positive association between general home economics as a content focus and cooperative extension and education as areas of employment was revealed. An association also existed between foods and nutrition as a content focus and non-profit organizations, self-employed, and government as types of employers. A content focus in equipment was associated with part-time home economists employed in business or self-employed. Additionally an association was identified between a content focus in art and interior design and education and self-employed as employer types.

Major Function in Current Job

Total Group Description. Major function performed in the current job is displayed for 10 categories in Table XVI. The major function performed by 74.6 percent of all part-time employed home economists was identified as instruction. Counseling was the major function performed by 19.1 percent of all part-time employed home economists.

Association Between Type of Employer and Major Function in Current Job. Instruction was the function performed by 88.8 percent of the part-time home economists employed in education. Cooperative extension home economists reported 84.8 percent engaged in instruction. Counseling was the function performed by 41.2 percent of the part-time home economists employed in government, 35.4 percent in non-profit organizations, and 22.9 percent in self-employment. Only 16.2 percent of the education employed part-time home economists reported counseling as a major function.

Administration as a major function was the response for 19.6 percent of those employed in cooperative extension and non-profit

TABLE XVI

DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS BY EMPLOYER
AND MAJOR FUNCTION PERFORMED IN CURRENT JOB

Employer	ADM ^a	CA	FSD	HCD	IID	MGT	MKT	PDT	RES	TD	Total
Business											
Product	16	12	12		93	19	41	14	7		214
Service	8	14	1	4	21	10	6	3	3	1	71
Unspecified	8	16	7	4	48	11	21	9	4		128
Subtotal	32	42	20	8	162	40	68	26	14	1	413
Cooperative Extension											
General	1	2			8	2					13
Specialist		1			6			1	1	1	10
4-H	1	1	1		3	2					8
EFNEP	5	6			9						20
Unspecified	2	2			13			1			18
Subtotal	9	12	1		39	4		2	1	1	69
Education											
Preschool	2	3	1		22			1		1	30
Elementary		1	1		10						12
Secondary	9	29	2	2	233	8			1	1	285
Local system	6	18	3	3	116	3	3	1	6	1	160
State supervisor	6	2			4			1	1		14
Community college	8	14		1	68	2	1	1	3		98
Vo-tech institute	5	5	2		27	5				2	46
University	16	48	1	4	135	10	1	4	40	4	263
Unspecified	27	53	7	5	331	11	5	3	33		475
Subtotal	79	173	17	15	946	39	10	11	84	9	1383
Government	12	28	10	6	46	4	2	1	9	1	119
Industry	1	2			12		3	5	2	3	28
Non-profit organization	41	56	29	31	93	26	4	3	5	1	289
Self-employed	20	60	20	14	162	37	66	23	12	8	422
Unknown	7	10	11	7	34	4	9	2	4		88
Column Total	201	383	108	81	1494	154	162	73	131	24	2811 ^b
Percent of 2002	10.0	19.1	5.4	4.0	74.6	7.7	8.0	3.6	6.5	1.2	

^aCode plan for major functions performed on job:

ADM - Administration

CA - Counseling or advising

FSD - Food service delivery

HCD - Health care delivery

IID - Instruction (formal or informal groups)
and information dissemination

MGT - Management

MKT - Marketing

PDT - Product development/testing

RES - Research

TD - Technical delivery

^bSome home economists perform more than one major function in current job.

organizations. Those employed in government who were involved in administration totaled 17.6 percent. Administration as a major function was reported by 10 percent of the home economists employed in business.

Marketing as a major function was recorded by 25.2 percent of the part-time home economists in business and the self-employed. Responses in industry with marketing as a major function totaled 13 percent. Management was the major function for about 15 percent of the home economists employed part-time in business, non-profit organizations and self-employed.

Product development and testing was the major function reported by 21.7 percent of the part-time employed home economists in industry, 9 percent of the self-employed and 8.1 percent of the business employed. Research involvement was the major function reported by 13.2 percent of those employed in government, 8.7 percent in industry and 7.9 percent in education.

Thirteen percent of the part-time home economists employed in industry reported technical delivery as a major function. Food service or health care delivery was indicated as a major function for 14.7 percent of the home economists employed in government and 18.4 percent of those in non-profit organizations.

Examination of the data recorded for part-time employed in all categories showed there was an association between type of employer and major function performed in the current job. Business as an employer was associated with marketing and instruction as major functions of the current job. Cooperative extension was associated with instruction and counseling. Education, government and non-profit organizations as type of employer showed an association with counseling and instruction as

major functions of the part-time employed home economists. An association was indicated between industry as an employer and product development and testing as a major function. Self-employed as a type of employer was associated with instruction and marketing as major functions in the current job.

Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment

Total Group Description. As shown in Table XVII, almost 54 percent (N=1079) of all part-time employed home economists were not planning to seek or change employment. About 24 percent (N=479) of the part-time employed home economists were seeking employment and almost 21 percent (N=415) planned to seek employment within two to three years.

Association Between Type of Employer and Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment. The frequency distribution was relatively consistent for all types of employers except the self-employed part-time home economists. Sixty-four percent of the self-employed part-time home economists were not planning to seek or change employment which indicated an association between self-employed as a type of employer and plans for seeking or changing employment. The percentage of part-time employed home economists who expected to seek employment within the next two to three years was slightly higher for those employed in industry, non-profit organizations, and cooperative extension than for those with other employers. An association was identified between business, education, government and cooperative extension specialists as employer types and those presently seeking employment because one-fourth of the home economists working part-time for those employer types reported presently seeking employment.

TABLE XVII
 DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
 BY EMPLOYER AND PLANS FOR SEEKING
 OR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT

Type of Employer	Not Planning to Seek or Change Employment	Presently Seeking Employment	Planning to Seek Employment Within Next 2-3 Years	Unknown	Total
Business					
Product	80	58	31	5	174
Service	30	6	15	1	52
Unspecified	52	24	17	1	94
Subtotal	<u>162</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>320</u>
Cooperative Extension					
General	6	1	2		9
Specialist	1	4	2		7
4-H	3	1	2		6
EFNEP	6	1	2		9
Unspecified	10		5		15
Subtotal	<u>26</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>		<u>46</u>
Education					
Preschool	12	6	6	1	25
Elementary	8	3	3		14
Secondary	139	55	47	6	247
Local system	56	38	32	3	129
State Supervisor	2	3	3		8
Community college	45	12	12		69
Vo-tech institute	19	3	6		28
University	84	52	38		174
Unspecified	196	99	72	4	371
Subtotal	<u>561</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1065</u>
Government	37	18	13		68
Industry	13	3	6	1	23
Non-profit organization	81	33	41	3	158
Self-employed	169	43	46	4	262
Unknown	30	16	14		60
Total	1079	479	415	29	2002
Percent of 2002	53.9	23.9	20.7	1.5	100.00

Extent of Time Employed and Personal Characteristics

The extent of time employed analyzed in this section was three-fourths time, one-half time, one-fourth time and less than one-fourth time. Associations were identified between extent of time employed and number of children, age ranges of children and age of home economist.

Number of Children

Total Group Description. Table XVIII shows part-time employed home economists with one or two children as the mode. The largest number of part-time employed home economists employed three-fourths time did not have children. The mode for part-time employed home economists with three to four children was working one-half time. Very few half-time employed home economists (N=28) reported having more than four children. Only 72 of the 321 reporting one-fourth time employment recorded having no children.

TABLE XVIII
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
BY EXTENT OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Extent of Part-time Employment	None	1-2	3-4	5-6	7 or More	Unknown
Three-fourths time	211	156	85	9	2	6
One-half time	257	337	133	21	7	11
One-fourth time	72	156	79	9	2	3
Less than one-fourth time	55	220	88	7	1	6
Unknown	28	21	11	1	2	6
Total	623	890	396	47	14	32
Percent of 2002	31.1	44.5	19.8	2.3	.7	1.6

Association Between Extent of Time Employed and Number of Children.

Analysis of the data compiled in Table XVIII identified an association between extent of part-time employment and number of children in each of the four categories described. Few part-time home economists (N=61)

with more than four children worked part-time at the time of the survey. Extent of part-time employment decreased as the number of children increased for all employment categories.

Age Ranges of Children

Total Group Description. As shown in Table XIX, more home economists working part-time had children in the 6 to 12 age range than those with children in other age ranges. Frequencies recorded for one-half time employed were also higher for home economists with children in the 6 to 12 age range than for other extent of employment categories.

TABLE XIX
FREQUENCY OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS
BY EXTENT OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT REPORTING
CHILDREN IN VARIOUS AGE RANGES IN
YEARS UNDER 25 YEARS

Extent of Part-time Employment	Age Range of Children					Age Ranges of Children		
	Under 6	6-12	13-17	18-24	Under 6 & 6-12	Under 6 & 13-17	6-12 & 13-17	Under 6 & 6-12 & 13-17
Three-fourths time	68	107	84	87	26	7	47	5
One-half time	149	209	156	153	48	4	65	1
One-fourth time	89	118	70	68	42	4	32	4
Less than one-fourth time	139	131	83	60	49	3	32	2
Unknown	12	14	14	8	5	1	4	
Total ^a	457	579	407	376	170	19	180	12
Percent of 2002	22.8	28.9	20.3	18.8	8.5	.9	9.0	.6

^aIncluded more than one response.

Association Between Extent of Time Employed and Age Ranges of Children. Frequencies decreased in all extent of employment categories for home economists with children in two or three age ranges. Frequencies for part-time employed home economists with children 6 to 12 and 13 to 17 were higher for one-half time employment than for the home economists with children under 6 and 6 to 12. Only four having children under 6 and children 13 to 17 worked one-half time.

One-third (N=149) of the part-time home economists with children under 6 worked one-half time. Almost as many with children under 6 (N=139) worked less than one-fourth time. These data indicate that home economists with children under 6 tended to be employed one-half time or less than one-fourth time.

The percentage for home economists working one-half time was almost the same for home economists with children in the age category 12 to 17 and the age category of 18 to 24. Home economists with children 13 to 17 and 18 to 24 years were distributed similarly across the extent of employment categories except for the less than one-fourth time category. The largest number of part-time employed home economists working three-fourths time had children in the 6 to 12 age group.

Data in Table XIX indicate that as age range of children increased beyond 6 to 12 years the number of home economists working part-time decreased. The frequency distribution of home economists working one-half time with children in the age ranges under 12 is higher than for those home economists with older children. Therefore, an association is indicated between one-half time employment and having children under 12.

Age of Home Economist

Total Group Description. Frequencies for the 11 age categories for part-time employed home economists are shown in Table XX. More home economists working part-time were the age of 31 to 35 years than any other age range. The modal age range for part-time home economists working three-fourths time was under 26. A mode of 26 to 30 years of age was observed for one-half time employment. The mode for the one-fourth time employment category and less than one-fourth time employment category was 31 to 35 years.

Association Between Extent of Time Employed and Age of Home Economist. Frequency information displayed in Table XX provided evidence of an association between age of home economist and time employed. Frequencies for part-time employed home economists decreased rapidly for all age ranges after age 45. The median age category for part-time employed home economists working three-fourths time was 31 to 35 years. The median age range for those working one-half time, one-fourth time, or less than one-fourth time was 36 to 40.

Part-time employed home economists 35 years old and under tended to work three-fourths time while those over 35 years not working one-half time appeared to be more likely to work one-fourth time or less. More than seven percent of the part-time employed home economists were over age 55. Fourteen of the part-time employed home economists were 71 and above.

TABLE XX
 DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS BY EXTENT
 OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND AGE IN YEARS
 OF HOME ECONOMIST

Extent of Part-time Employment	Under 26	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	Over 70	Unknown
Three-fourths time	111	80	69	56	61	33	27	15	6	6	2	3
One-half time	114	140	126	123	86	73	44	40	11	5	4	
One-fourth time	34	36	74	64	49	24	20	11	4	2	2	1
Less than one-fourth time	27	44	101	72	53	23	21	14	11	4	6	1
Unknown	11	8	8	14	6	3	9	1	1	1		7
Total	297	308	378	329	255	156	121	81	33	18	14	12
Percent of 2002	14.8	15.4	18.9	16.4	12.7	7.8	6.0	4.0	1.6	.9	.7	.6

Extent of Time Employed and Other Employment Characteristics

Associations are identified between extent of part-time employment and three employment variables in this section. The employment variables are annual employment income, contribution to immediate household income and provision of major financial support to persons outside immediate household.

Annual Employment Income

Total Group Description. Table XXI displays the frequency distribution for income categories according to extent of time employed. Part-time employed home economists responding "not applicable" apparently did not receive income for time worked as explained in Chapter III, Description of Variables.

The income range representing the mode for three-fourths time employed home economists was \$5,000 to \$9,999. The next income category, \$10,000 to \$14,999, represented the second highest frequency for that work category. The modal income range for the one-half time employed group was also \$5,000 to \$9,999. The second largest income category for those home economists working one-half time was under \$5,000. Some 72 percent working one-fourth time earned under \$5,000. Part-time employed home economists earning less than \$5,000 represented 46 percent of the total (N=2002).

The home economist earning over \$69,999 worked one-fourth time. One person working three-fourths time earned between \$50,000 and \$59,999. Only 143 part-time employed home economists earned \$15,000 or more.

TABLE XXI

DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS BY EXTENT OF
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Extent of Part-time Employment	Not Applicable	Under 5,000	5,000-9,999	10,000-14,999	15,000-19,999	20,000-24,999	25,000-29,999	30,000-39,999	40,000-49,999	50,000-59,999	60,000-69,999	Over 69,999	Unknown
Three-fourths time	10	92	173	123	35	14	5	4	4	1			8
One-half time	18	275	321	96	19	9	10	5					13
One-fourth time	14	231	53	8	5	2	4	1	2			1	
Less than one-fourth time	28	307	23	9	5	1		1	1				2
Unknown	3	22	8	19	7	5	1		1				3
Total	73	927	578	255	71	31	20	11	8	1		1	26
Percent of 2002	4.0	46.3	28.9	12.7	3.5	1.6	1.0	.5	.4	.05		.05	1.0

Association Between Extent of Time Employed and Employment Income.

Observation of higher frequencies for one-fourth and less than one-fourth time employed shows an association with an annual employment income under \$5,000. Annual employment income for home economists working one-half time and three-fourths time is associated with a salary range of \$5,000 to \$9,999.

Contribution to Immediate Household Income

Total Group Description. Data compiled in Table XXII provide information for analysis of contributions to immediate household income made by part-time employed home economists. Slightly over nine percent of the total group (N=2002) were the sole source of income for the immediate household. Almost half of that group worked one-half time. Part-time employed home economists contributing more than 60 percent to the household income totaled 2.6 percent. Forty-seven percent of the part-time employed home economists reported a 10 to 40 percent contribution to the household income. Part-time employed home economists contributing less than 10 percent represented 30.6 percent of the population (N=2002). Most of those responding (N=155) as a co-equal source of household income worked one-half time or more.

Association Between Extent of Part-time Employment and Contribution to Immediate Household Income. Based on modes appearing in Table XXII, part-time employed home economists contribute to immediate household income irrespective of the extent of part-time employment. Higher frequencies for one-fourth time employment and minor contribution to immediate household income indicated an association between those two variables. An association was also identified between part-time employed home

economists as a sole source of household income and working one-half time or three-fourths time.

TABLE XXII
DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS BY EXTENT
OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND CONTRIBUTION
TO IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Extent of Part-time Employment	Sole Source ^a	Major Source	Co-Equal Source	Contributing Source	Minor Source	Unknown
Three-fourths time	68	23	79	234	57	8
One-half time	82	19	76	452	132	5
One-fourth time	11	4	12	164	126	4
Less than one-fourth time	14	3	5	71	280	4
Unknown	11	3	11	20	18	6
Total	186	52	183	941	613	27
Percent of 2002	9.3	2.6	9.1	47.0	30.6	1.3

^aCode for contribution to immediate household income:
Sole source of income
Major source of income (more than 60%)
Co-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%)
Contributing source of income (10-40%)
Minor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%)

Provision of Major Financial Support to
Person Outside Immediate Household

The number in each work category of those part-time employed home economists contributing major financial support from income to persons outside the immediate household is presented in Table XXIII. Only 77 or 3.9 percent responded affirmatively to this question. Of the 77 contributing such support, 74 percent were working one-half time or more. Information provided in Table XXIII shows a positive association

between extent of time employed and contribution to the support of someone outside the immediate household.

TABLE XXIII
DISTRIBUTION BY EXTENT OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
OF HOME ECONOMISTS PROVIDING MAJOR FINANCIAL
SUPPORT TO PERSONS OUTSIDE
IMMEDIATE HOUSEHOLD

Extent of Part-time Employment	Number
Three-fourths time	26
One-half time	31
One-fourth time	9
Less than one-fourth time	7
Unknown	4
Total	77

Summary

Findings discussed in Chapter IV were presented by grouping the selected variables under type of employer and extent of part-time employment. A summary of these findings and recommendations are included in Chapter V.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to prepare profiles of professional home economists engaged in part-time employment using data from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey. Part-time employed home economists were identified as those who indicated that they were employed fewer than 36 hours per week.

Objectives

Objectives formulated to accomplish the purpose of this study were to:

1. Develop profiles of part-time employed home economists in terms of personal, educational, and employment characteristics:
2. Identify associations between personal, educational, demographic and employment characteristics of part-time employed home economists.

Personal characteristics used in the description for the first specific objective were age, marital status, age ranges of children, size of community of residence, region of the country, contribution to immediate household income, and financial support to persons outside the immediate household. Educational characteristics were highest degree earned, major of bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees. The

employment characteristics were type of employer, extent of part-time employment, length of employment period, annual employment income, content focus of current job, major functions performed in current job and plans for seeking or changing employment.

Personal and educational characteristics chosen for association with type of employer in the second specific objective were the same as those listed for objective one. Other employment characteristics used for association with type of employer were extent of part-time employment, employment period, annual employment income, content focus of current job, major functions performed in current job and plans for seeking or changing employment.

Characteristics selected for identification of associations with extent of part-time employment were number of children, age ranges of children, age of home economist, annual employment income, contribution to immediate household income and financial support to persons outside the immediate household.

Population

A population of 34,562 professional home economists were asked to respond to the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey. There were 17,455 questionnaires returned with 16,894 usable response forms. From those usable responses the population of concern to this study was all part-time employed female professional members of AHEA at the time of the survey. The resulting sample size was 2002, or 11.9 percent of the total usable responses.

Collection of Data

Data used in this study were collected using the questionnaire developed by the AHEA committee. Questionnaires were mailed January 26, 1979 and returned before September 5, 1979. Responses from the 16,894 usable forms were recorded on computer tape. Submission of a proposal using selected variables from the questionnaire resulted in permission granted to this researcher for use of data pertaining to those selected variables.

Selection of Variables

Extent of part-time employment was the first categorizing variable selected for the data analysis. It included home economists who worked three-fourths time, one-half time, one-fourth time and less than one-fourth time. Type of employer was the second variable chosen to categorize responses as a basis for examination of association between it and other selected variables. The seven major types of employers were business, cooperative extension, education, government, industry, non-profit organizations, and self-employed.

Data Analysis

The data were organized by computer in the form of frequencies and percentages on two-way contingency tables. Frequency data from the printouts were transferred to tables. Sampling error was avoided because data were used from all eligible female respondents to the survey.

The size of the sample (2002) would have caused minute differences to reflect statistical significance on typical statistical tests, therefore the decision was made to identify associations by visual inspection of frequency distributions and percentages.

Summary of Major Findings and Discussion

The results of this study are summarized and presented in this section in a form which parallels objectives stated in Chapter III. Findings related to objective one are interwoven throughout the discussion for objectives two and three in order to eliminate repetition.

Extent of Part-time Employment

The ordinal scale used to analyze responses to extent of part-time employment was three-fourths time, one-half time, one-fourth time and less than one-fourth time. More home economists working part-time were employed one-half time and were in education or self-employment than those reported in other groups. Those working three-fourths time ranked second and reported working in business more frequently. The third ranking position included those working less than one-fourth time and the proportion employed in industry was higher in this category than for other employer groups. Identification of one-half time as the most prevalent extent of part-time employment suggests that this work classification is very likely chosen by home economists who want to be involved in the professional work environment outside the home as well as work within the home.

Type of Employer

Major categories for types of employer were business, cooperative extension, education, government, industry, non-profit organizations and self-employed. More than 53 percent of the part-time employed home economists were in the area of education. Business employed 16 percent and 13 percent were self-employed. Only two percent were employed in

cooperative extension. This was the only employer category that showed a percentage appreciably lower than that reported by full-time employed home economists. Potential part-time employment for home economists appeared to be low in cooperative extension, government and industry. Home economists considering part-time employment may need to be apprised of this apparent employment pattern.

Age of Home Economist and Type of Employer. The modal age range for part-time employed home economists was 31 to 35 years. A decrease in part-time employment after age 35 was indicated. Cooperative extension, education and self-employed home economists tended to be older than those employed in business, government, industry, and non-profit organizations. As age increased beyond 55 years, part-time employed home economists were more likely to be self-employed. Home economists often go to part-time jobs when all children are in elementary school. Many home economists above 35 years have all children in school and at that point may seek full-time employment.

Marital Status and Type of Employer. Most part-time employed home economists were married (N=1603). This finding supports the report by Smith (1979) which was cited in the literature review indicating that part-time work does allow women to fulfill a dual role. Marital status did not appear to be associated with employer type.

Age Ranges of Children and Type of Employer. Home economists with children age 6 to 12 were found to be more likely to work part-time than those with children in other age ranges. Education was the employer type which attracted more part-time employed home economists with children. Identification of this association could be expected because working

outside the home near the school age children can enable working mothers to perform a dual work responsibility more easily.

Having children under six reduced time employed somewhat but the frequency distribution revealed that part-time work was acceptable by many home economists with young children. A flexible part-time work schedule for mothers of young children is often a means for home economists to fulfill career as well as family goals.

Size of Community and Type of Employer. The largest percentage of part-time employed home economists in industry lived in a community size of 25,000 to 49,999 population. Those employed in business and self-employed were associated with a community size over 50,000 population. The part-time employed home economist in education did not appear to be associated with any particular community size, however the percentage was somewhat lower for a community size over 499,999. Population density could account for associations identified for part-time employed home economists. Employment opportunities for business and self-employed would be expected to be greater in communities over 50,000 population.

Region of the Country and Type of Employer. Job opportunities appeared to vary with region of the country for part-time employed home economists. More part-time employed home economists were employed in Region 9, or west coast states. The lowest number employed were located in the southern states or Region 3. The frequency distributions also revealed that part-time employed home economists in government were associated with Region 2 which encompasses West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Those employed in business were associated with

Region 9. Part-time home economists employed in cooperative extension were associated with Region 4 which includes Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky.

Highest Degree and Type of Employer. The percentage of part-time employed home economists with a doctoral degree was only 2.3 percent, however, it was twice as large for those employed in cooperative extension as for those employed in education. Part-time employed home economists in education with a master's degree as the highest degree totaled 44 percent and the percentage holding only the bachelor's degree was 50.1 percent. Three-fourths of the part-time employed home economists with bachelor's as the highest degree were employed in business which revealed an association between the bachelor's degree and business as a type of employer. The data analysis provides evidence that higher degrees are more prevalent in the employment areas of education and cooperative extension.

Bachelor's Degree Major and Type of Employer. Almost two-thirds of the part-time employed home economists majored in home economics education for the bachelor's degree and were employed in education. Food, nutrition and institutional management ranked second as a major for the bachelor's degree. A high percentage of those majors were employed in government and non-profit organizations. Textiles, clothing and merchandising was in third position as a major for the bachelor's degree and was reported more frequently in education. However, a high percentage of textiles, clothing and merchandising majors were employed in business or self-employed. Some universities do not offer a major in all areas of home economics and this could partially account for

percentages being high in home economics education. Home economists in older age categories may have earned the bachelor's degree before available majors were expanded and this could also explain the high percentage of home economics education majors.

Master's Degree Major and Type of Employer. A home economics education major for the master's degree was reported by 16.3 percent and most of those were employed in education. Food, nutrition and institutional management majors ranked second to home economics education as a major. Self-employment ranked second to education as an employer for those majors. Part-time employed home economists with a major in textiles, clothing and merchandising at the master's level were more often employed in education but business employers ranked second for those majors.

Doctoral Degree Major and Type of Employer. Even though home economics education as a major at the doctoral level encompassed the largest percentage of majors, consumer studies ranked a close second and family relations/child development was in third position and only slightly lower. Consumer studies majors were more often employed in education or business and the majority of family relations/child development and home economics education majors were employed in education. These findings may indicate that universities are incorporating recent legislation and emphasis on consumer education, the family and care of children into their programs.

Employment Period and Type of Employer. Frequencies were greatest in the nine month employment category for part-time home economists employed in education. Those employed in all other employment categories

reported 12 month work periods most frequently. Six months or less was the employment period ranking second in frequency in all employment areas. Interpretation of the data on employment period suggested that home economists working part-time have chosen a permanent part-time work classification or find part-time work desirable for a given time. This conclusion is supported because as cited in Chapter II, Owen (1978) made known that only one out of five part-time workers would prefer full-time employment and were unable to obtain it.

Annual Employment Income and Type of Employer. Three-fourths of the part-time employed home economists earned less than \$10,000. An income of \$15,000 or over was reported by 15 percent of the part-time employed home economists in cooperative extension. Self-employed part-time home economists tended to be in higher income ranges than those in other employment areas. One part-time employed home economist reported an income of over 69,999. Higher frequencies at the lower income categories indicate time employed directly affected annual employment income with very few exceptions.

Content Focus of Current Job and Type of Employer. A content focus in general home economics was reported most frequently by part-time employed home economists. Nutrition/dietetics was reported most often by those employed in government, non-profit organizations and self-employed. Part-time employed home economists in business reported household equipment and clothing, textiles and merchandising for a content focus most frequently. Art and interior design was most frequently associated with the self-employed group of part-time home economists. The association reported between employer and content focus

appeared to be worthy of consideration for future planning in higher education programs.

Major Function in Current Job and Type of Employer. Instruction was the major function reported by 74.6 percent of the total group (2002). Counseling and instruction were functions indicated most often by part-time employed home economists in education and cooperative extension. Marketing and instruction were the functions recorded in largest numbers by those employed in business. Administration was the major function reported frequently by cooperative extension, government and non-profit employed part-time home economists. Home economists in industry frequently reported product development and testing as a major function. Technical delivery was reported as a major function by those employed in industry in a larger percentage than for other types of employers. Consideration of this finding would appear applicable in program reviews for determining deletions and additions to existing curricula.

Plans for Seeking or Changing Employment and Type of Employer. Almost 54 percent of the part-time employed home economists were not planning to seek or change employment. Sixty-eight of the self-employed reported no plans for seeking or changing employment. Those seeking employment totaled 23.9 percent, and 20.7 (N=415) percent planned to seek employment within two to three years. Part-time employed home economists in industry, non-profit organizations and cooperative extension reported seeking employment or planning to seek or change employment more frequently than those in other employer groups.

Data compiled in this study show more than half of the part-time employed home economists had no plans for seeking or changing employment.

Therefore, it appears evident that part-time employment is a satisfactory work status for some females and worthy of additional employer consideration. Furthermore, this finding with regard to current employment practice does have an influence on family lifestyle and economics as well.

Extent of Part-time Employment and Number of Children. Part-time employed home economists reported having one to two children most frequently. Fewer home economists with no children worked part-time than those with one to two children. Only 61 part-time employed home economists recorded having more than four children. Accordingly as the number of children increased, the number of home economists in part-time employment decreased. These data would appear to support a conclusion that home economists with no children may be employed full-time or do not want employment outside the home. The data would also suggest a conclusion that home economists with more than four children are not likely to be employed part-time outside the home.

Extent of Part-time Employment and Age Ranges of Children. The percentage for home economists working half-time was highest when children were reported in the 6 to 12 age category. Much lower frequencies were reported for all of the part-time employment categories when categories representing more than one age range of children were combined. Part-time employed home economists with children under 6 or ages 6 to 12 tended to work less than one-fourth time in greater numbers than those with children in other age categories studied.

These analyses suggest that part-time employed home economists are most likely to work three-fourths time when children are elementary

school age. It is also suggested that home economists are less likely to be employed part-time when age difference of their children exceeds six years. Increased time and energy demands because of the variation in children's ages could partially account for this finding.

Extent of Part-time Employment and Age of Home Economist. The modal age range for home economists working part-time was 31 to 35 years. Frequencies in all age ranges above 45 years decreased gradually for the total group. This decreasing pattern was evident in all of the extent of part-time employment categories. As age increased, extent of part-time employment appeared to decrease. The median age range for home economists working three-fourths time was 31 to 35 years, while the median age range for other extent of part-time employment categories was 36 to 40 years. Seven percent of the part-time employed home economists were over 55 and .6 percent reported an age above 70. Time employed decreased as age increased for those remaining in part-time employment.

Analysis of these data lead the researcher to conclude that some home economists in all age ranges do work part-time; extent of employment is lower for home economists over age 45 that work part-time and home economists working part-time are more likely to be age 31 to 35 years.

Extent of Part-time Employment and Annual Employment Income. An annual employment income range of \$5,000 to \$9,999 represented the mode for the three-fourths time employed and half-time employed. Forty-six percent of the home economists working one-fourth time or less earned under \$5,000. These figures depict some association with income and

extent of part-time employment, however, one part-time employed home economist working one-fourth time reported an income above \$69,999. These data indicate that the amount of annual income is affected by extent of part-time employment with few exceptions.

Extent of Part-time Employment and Contribution to Immediate Household Income. More than nine percent of the part-time employed home economists reporting were the sole source of income for the immediate household. Forty-seven percent of those reporting a contribution of 10 to 40 percent to household income worked one-half time. Part-time employed home economists contributing less than 10 percent worked one-fourth time or less in largest frequencies. Those responding as a co-equal source worked half-time more frequently. These data provide a basis for concluding that part-time employed home economists do contribute to household income and as contribution increases extent of time employed increases.

Extent of Part-time Employment and Financial Support to Person Outside Immediate Household. Only 3.9 percent of the part-time employed home economists reported provision of major financial support to persons outside the immediate household. Seventy-four percent of the total (N=77) providing major financial support to persons outside the immediate household worked half-time or more. Findings reported in this study provide substantial evidence for concurring with Perrucci and Targ (1978) that women work outside the home for a variety of reasons, however, contribution of financial support to persons outside the immediate household does not appear to be one of those reasons for most part-time employed home economists.

Profile

Findings discussed in this report were summarized using modes to describe part-time employed home economists as being 31 to 35 years old and married. She has one or two children in the 6 to 12 year age range and lives in the west coast region in a community size over 499,999 population.

The part-time employed home economist has a bachelor's degree with a major in home economics education and is employed in secondary education one-half time. The major function performed in the current position is instruction with a content focus in general home economics.

The part-time female home economist works for 12 months in the year for an annual income under \$5,000. She contributes 10 to 40 percent to the support of the immediate household but does not contribute to the support of persons outside the immediate household. The part-time employed female home economist is not planning to seek or change employment.

Recommendations

Information gleaned from the review of literature and findings summarized in this research report prompted the writer to suggest several recommendations which could enhance use of available data resources for home economics programs in higher education, employment service groups and the American Home Economics Association.

A follow-up study of part-time employed home economists would verify the findings set forth in this study and provide additional strength to AHEA research plans. Selection of additional variables such as years of professional employment, number of types of positions held since

bachelor's degree and content area proficiencies for further research related to part-time employed home economists would enhance this study and provide additional information for AHEA records. Home economics personnel in higher education could utilize these findings for program revisions as a means for strengthening existing programs. Results of these findings should be utilized by employment service groups to help implement changes in traditional employment patterns such as job-sharing and job-pairing plans. Use of these findings could also provide some direction for counselors in advising personnel toward plans for the future.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

1979 AHEA MEMBERSHIP SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE,
RESPONSE FORM AND FOLLOW-UP CARD

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Ames, Iowa 50011
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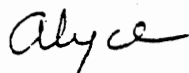
June 1, 1981

Dr. Marguerite Scruggs
Home Economics West - 106
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, OK 74074

Dear Marguerite:

Please have your students reproduce all of the AHEA questionnaire (or the relevant parts) for the appendix of their thesis or dissertations. I think the questionnaire is a necessary part of the work they are completing.

Sincerely,



Alyce M. Fanslow
Professor
Home Economics Education
Chairman, AHEA Membership Survey Committee

AMF:da

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/862-6300



January 1979

Dear AHEA Member:

You can help strengthen Home Economics and the American Home Economics Association by completing and returning the enclosed 1978 AHEA Membership Survey. All members are being asked to contribute information so that a comprehensive profile of the AHEA Membership can be created. Information that only you can provide is required. We need your response by **February 26, 1979**.

The purpose of the survey is to supply information to help AHEA and State Associations more accurately describe characteristics of home economics professionals. By being cognizant of current membership characteristics and endeavors, the organization can more forcefully serve as a voice for the profession. Further, such information will be useful in making the concept of home economics held by our colleagues, and other individuals and groups with whom we make contact, a more accurate one.

The survey also gives you an opportunity to indicate your talents, interests, experiences, and specializations. By having such information available Association leaders can approach larger numbers of members to serve in various ways. Increased participation will strengthen our organization and the work we do.

Your responses will be kept confidential by use of special codes. Access to any information associated with an AHEA member will be strictly controlled: **first** by your instructions as indicated on the consent form, **second** by policies and procedures approved by the AHEA Board of Directors, and **third** by the screening of requests by the Membership Survey Advisory Committee and the AHEA Executive Director.

The survey information, which will be periodically updated, will be accessible especially to home economics

researchers and AHEA officers, sections and state associations, subject to these controls.

Your response to the 1978 AHEA Membership Survey can help AHEA and home economics have greater impact than ever before. Please return your survey in the enclosed envelope. **May we receive it by February 26, 1979?**

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Parthum
AHEA President

Beverly Crabtree
AHEA Immediate Past President

P.S. This comprehensive membership survey was approved by the 1977 AHEA Assembly of Delegates because of a pressing need for accurate data about home economics and the AHEA membership.



1978 AHEA Membership Survey Questionnaire

This 1978 AHEA Membership Survey has been designed and pilot-tested by a committee of AHEA members, and approved by the AHEA Board of Directors.

All responses to this questionnaire will be used to describe AHEA members' general and professional characteristics and will be handled in an anonymous and confidential manner. Another important use of the survey will be to aid AHEA and the state associations in identifying the human resource potential of our membership. Therefore you are requested to give permission to store your responses to the items in the questionnaire marked with an asterisk in a separate human resource file in which responses are identifiable by name. **Please sign the Consent Form on page 4 of the response form.**

If you have any questions concerning the survey, contact any member of the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee. The Committee Members are:

Dr. Alyce Fanslow, Chairman
 Department of Home Economics Education
 166 LeBaron Hall
 Iowa State University
 Ames, Iowa 50011
 (515) 294-3991

Dr. Mary Andrews, Member
 Institute for Family & Child Study
 College of Human Ecology
 Michigan State University
 East Lansing, Michigan 48824
 (517) 353-7999

Dr. Marguerite Scruggs, Member
 Division of Home Economics
 Oklahoma State University
 Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074
 (405) 624-5054

Dr. Gladys Gary Vaughn, Staff Liaison
 Research and Development Unit
 American Home Economics Association
 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20036
 (202) 862-8343

PART I: General Information

The following information will be used to describe AHEA members' general and professional characteristics. Only those items marked with an asterisk (*) will be a part of the human resource file.

Directions: Blacken the space in front of the most appropriate response (on the response form). Choose one response per item unless specified otherwise. Use a soft lead pencil (No. 2).

When asked to **specify**, please do so at corresponding numbered space on the back page (page 4) of the response form.

Please respond to **every** item.

1

2

Personal Data

- *1. Sex: 1
- a. Male a
- b. Female b
- *2. Age range: 2
- a. 25 years or under a
- b. 26-30 years b
- c. 31-35 years c
- d. 36-40 years d
- e. 41-45 years e
- f. 46-50 years f
- g. 51-55 years g
- h. 56-60 years h
- i. 61-65 years i
- j. 66-70 years j
- k. 71-75 years k
- l. 76 years or over l
- *3. Birthplace: 3
- a. In USA a
- b. In USA Territories b
- c. Outside USA or Territories c
- *4. Racial or ethnic group: 4
- a. Alaskan Native a
- b. American Indian b
- c. Asian or Pacific Islander c
- d. Black d
- e. Spanish or Mexican heritage e
- f. White (Other than of Spanish heritage) f
5. Current marital status: 5
- a. Single, never married a
- b. Married b
- c. Divorced c
- d. Widowed d
- e. Separated e
6. Number of children (adoption, biological and/or guardianship): 6
- a. None a
- b. 1-2 b
- c. 3-4 c
- d. 5-6 d
- e. 7 or more e
7. Age ranges of children, regardless of residence (mark all that apply): 7
- a. 5 years or under a
- b. 6-12 years b
- c. 13-17 years c
- d. 18-24 years d
- e. 25-30 years e
- f. 31 years or over f
- g. does not apply g
8. Your individual contribution to your immediate household's money income: 8
- a. Sole source of income a
- b. Major source of income (more than 60%) b
- c. Co-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%) c
- d. Contributing source of income (10-40%) d
- e. Minor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%) e
9. Provided major financial support from your individual income during the past year to person(s) outside your immediate household: 9
- a. Yes a
- b. No b
10. Type of residence: 10
- a. Detached, single family dwelling a
- b. Detached, multiple family dwelling (e.g., duplex, townhouse) b
- c. Apartment or multiple unit building (e.g., condominium, row house, garden apartment) c
- d. Mobile home d
- e. Rented room e
- f. Other f
- *11. Size of community in which you reside: 11
- a. In metropolitan area of 500,000 or more a
- b. In metropolitan area of 50,000-499,999 b
- c. In urban area of 25,000-49,999 c
- d. In or near city of 10,000-24,999 d
- e. In or near town of 2,500-9,999 e
- f. In rural area with no population center as large as 2,500 f
- *12. Ability to read or speak foreign language(s) (mark all that apply): 12
- a. None a
- b. Arabic b
- c. Chinese c
- d. French d
- e. German e
- f. Japanese f
- g. Portuguese g
- h. Russian h
- i. Spanish i
- j. Other j
- Education Data**
- *13. Degrees earned (mark all that apply): 13
- a. Bachelor's degree a
- b. Master's degree b
- c. Education specialist's degree or professional diploma based on at least six years of college c
- d. Doctoral degree (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D.) d
- e. Other professional degree; please specify (#13, page 4 of response form) e

*14. Current certificates and licenses held:	14
a. None	a
b. Specify (#14, page 4 of response form)	b
*15. Major emphasis of bachelor's degree (mark two only if co-majors):	15
a. Consumer studies	a
b. Family economics/management	b
c. Family relations & child development	c
d. Foods & nutrition	d
e. General home economics	e
f. Home economics communications	f
g. Home economics community services	g
h. Home economics education	h
i. Household equipment	i
j. Housing and design	j
k. Institutional management	k
l. Textiles, clothing, merchandising	l
m. Agriculture	m
n. Art and design	n
o. Biological sciences	o
p. Business	p
q. Education	q
r. Humanities	r
s. Physical sciences	s
t. Social sciences	t
u. Urban studies	u
*16. Major emphasis of master's degree (mark two if co-majors):	16
a. Consumer studies	a
b. Family economics/management	b
c. Family relations & child development	c
d. Foods & nutrition	d
e. General home economics	e
f. Home economics communications	f
g. Home economics community services	g
h. Home economics education	h
i. Household equipment	i
j. Housing and design	j
k. Institutional management	k
l. Textiles, clothing, merchandising	l
m. Agriculture	m
n. Art and design	n
o. Biological sciences	o
p. Business	p
q. Education	q
r. Humanities	r
s. Physical sciences	s
t. Social sciences	t
u. Urban studies	u
v. Other, please specify (#16, page 4 of response form)	v
w. Not applicable	w

*17. Major emphasis of doctoral degree:	17
a. Consumer studies	a
b. Family economics/management	b
c. Family relations & child development	c
d. Foods & nutrition	d
e. General home economics	e
f. Home economics communications	f
g. Home economics community services	g
h. Home economics education	h
i. Household equipment	i
j. Housing and design	j
k. Institutional management	k
l. Textiles, clothing, merchandising	l
m. Agriculture	m
n. Art and design	n
o. Biological sciences	o
p. Business	p
q. Education	q
r. Humanities	r
s. Physical sciences	s
t. Social sciences	t
u. Urban studies	u
v. Other; please specify (#17, page 4 of response form)	v
w. Not applicable	w
*18. Age range when bachelor's degree received:	18
a. 25 years or under	a
b. 26-30 years	b
c. 31-35 years	c
d. 36-40 years	d
e. 41-45 years	e
f. 46-50 years	f
g. 51 years or over	g
*19. Year highest degree received:	19
a. 1939 or earlier	a
b. 1940-49	b
c. 1950-59	c
d. 1960-69	d
e. 1970-75	e
f. 1976 or later	f
*20. Type of institution from which bachelor's degree received:	20
a. Land-grant institution	a
b. State college or university (not land-grant)	b
c. Private college or university	c
d. Institution outside USA	d

- *21. Plans for an advanced degree: 21
 - a. None; completed highest degree available in my field a
 - b. No plans for another degree b
 - c. Presently in a degree program, to be completed within 9-12 months. c
 - d. Presently in a degree program, completion date more than 12 months. d
 - e. Planning to begin a degree program within 2-3 years e
 - f. Planning to begin a degree program in the unspecified future f
- *22. Current student status: 22
 - a. Not enrolled as student a
 - b. Student without assistantship b
 - c. Student with assistantship c

Employment Information

- *23. Current employment status: 23
 - a. Employed a
 - b. Non-employed b
 - c. Retired c
- *24. Employment period of current position(s) including paid vacations: 24
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. 12 months. b
 - c. 11 months. c
 - d. 10 months. d
 - e. 9 months. e
 - f. 7-8 months f
 - g. 6 months or fewer g
- *25. Hours worked per week in current position(s) (mark response most descriptive of your situation): 25
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. full-time (36 hours or more per week) b
 - c. three-fourths time c
 - d. half-time d
 - e. quarter-time. e
 - f. less than quarter-time. f
- *26. Nature of primary employer (mark all that apply): 26
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. Business b
 - c. Cooperative Extension. c
 - d. Educational institution or system d
 - e. Government e
 - f. Industry f
 - g. Non-profit organization g
 - h. Self-employed. h
 - i. Other; please specify (#26, page 4 of response form) i

- *27. Classification of current position as career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics area(s): 27
 - a. Long-time and continuing career opportunity. a
 - b. New career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation b
 - c. New career opportunity for persons without home economics preparation c
 - d. Not recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., under-utilizes home economics preparation) d
- *28. Major functions performed in current job (mark no more than three): 28
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. Administration b
 - c. Counseling or advising. c
 - d. Food service delivery. d
 - e. Health care delivery e
 - f. Information dissemination f
 - g. Instruction (formal or informal groups) g
 - h. Management h
 - i. Marketing i
 - j. Product development/testing j
 - k. Research. k
 - l. Technical delivery l
 - m. Other; please specify (#28, page 4 of response form) m
- 29. Your current position—briefly describe your primary position including nature and setting of work (e.g., Director of Consumer Affairs for public utility company; Rehabilitation Therapist for private health care service; Day Care Service Consultant for public agency) (#29, page 4 of response form): 29
- 30. Geographic scope of primary audience reached in current position(s): 30
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. Local area or community b
 - c. County or region within state c
 - d. State d
 - e. Multi-state regions. e
 - f. National but not international. f
 - g. National and international g
 - h. International h
- 31. Age range of primary audience reached in current position(s) (mark all that apply): 31
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. Children (under 6 years old) b
 - c. Children (6-11) c
 - d. Youth (12-17) d
 - e. Young adults (18-24) e
 - f. Adults (25-59) f
 - g. Older adults (60 and over) g

PART II: Areas of Knowledge and Experience 8

The items in Part II are not comprehensive but include those designated as current priority concerns to AHEA as determined by the Board of Directors.

- 32. Estimated annual **personal** income from all sources of employment: 32
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. \$4,999 or under b
 - c. \$5,000-\$9,999 c
 - d. \$10,000-\$14,999 d
 - e. \$15,000-\$19,999 e
 - f. \$20,000-\$24,999 f
 - g. \$25,000-\$29,999 g
 - h. \$30,000-\$39,999 h
 - i. \$40,000-\$44,999 i
 - j. \$45,000-\$49,999 j
 - k. \$50,000-\$59,999 k
 - l. \$60,000-\$69,999 l
 - m. \$70,000 or over m

- 33. Plans for seeking or changing employment: 33
 - a. Not planning to seek or change employment a
 - b. Presently seeking employment b
 - c. Planning to seek employment within next 2-3 years c

- 34. Number of different times that you have **entered** the work force since receiving bachelor's degree (e.g., accepting employment after being non-employed for at least six months): 34
 - a. None a
 - b. 1-2 times b
 - c. 3-4 times c
 - d. 5-6 times d
 - e. 7-8 times e
 - f. 9 times or more f

- 35. Number of different types of positions held since bachelor's degree (consider only those involving major differences in job responsibilities; change in employer does not necessarily involve a change in type of position): 35
 - a. None a
 - b. 1-2 types b
 - c. 3-5 types c
 - d. 6-10 types d
 - e. 11 types or more e

- *36. Total number of years of professional employment, counting part- and full-time employment since receiving bachelor's degree: 36
 - a. None a
 - b. 1-2 years b
 - c. 3-5 years c
 - d. 6-10 years d
 - e. 11-15 years e
 - f. 16-20 years f
 - g. 21-25 years g
 - h. 26-30 years h
 - i. 31-35 years i
 - j. 36 years or more j

- *37. **Current content** area proficiencies (mark no more than 3): 37
 - a. Adult education a
 - b. Art and design b
 - c. Child development c
 - d. Clothing d
 - e. Communications e
 - f. Community services f
 - g. Consumer services g
 - h. Family economics/ family resource management h
 - i. Family relationships i
 - j. Food science j
 - k. General home economics k
 - l. Home economics teacher education l
 - m. Household equipment m
 - n. Housing n
 - o. Human nutrition/dietetics o
 - p. Institutional administration p
 - q. Interior design q
 - r. Merchandising r
 - s. Professional development s
 - t. Rehabilitation t
 - u. Textiles u
 - v. Other; please specify (#37, page 4 of response form) v

- *38. **Current focus** areas in which you feel knowledgeable enough to contribute to national, state, or local projects (mark all that apply): 38
 - a. Care and services for elderly a
 - b. Care and services for the handicapped b
 - c. Care and services for youth c
 - d. Career education d
 - e. Community development (rural/urban) e
 - f. Consumer education and/or protection f
 - g. Crime, delinquency, and rehabilitation g
 - h. Displaced homemaker h
 - i. Domestic violence i
 - j. Drug and alcohol use j
 - k. Effect of employment patterns/practices on family k
 - l. Effects of television on families l
 - m. Employment training m
 - n. Environmental protection n
 - o. Equity for women and/or minorities o
 - p. Health services p
 - q. Housing policy q
 - r. International development r
 - s. Management of energy resources s
 - t. Nutrition education t
 - u. Parenting education u
 - v. Services to limited-income families v
 - w. Sex education and family planning w
 - x. Teen-aged pregnancy x
 - y. World food policy y
 - z. Other; please specify (#38, page 4 of response form) z

Research

- *39. Processes** in which you have had successful experiences and feel proficient to contribute to professional activities (mark all that apply): 39
- a. Computer programming/use a
 - b. Data processing b
 - c. Editing publications c
 - d. Fund development d
 - e. Group dynamics e
 - f. Interdisciplinary problem solving f
 - g. Judging or refereeing creative works g
 - h. Media appearances h
 - i. Media production i
 - j. Membership promotion j
 - k. Personnel management k
 - l. Program budgeting/fiscal management l
 - m. Proposal writing and/or review m
 - n. Public policy advocacy n
 - o. Public relations o
 - p. Public speaking p
 - q. Training and/or supervising volunteers q
 - r. Writing for consumer or general audience publication r
 - s. Writing for technical publication s
 - t. Other; please specify (#39, page 4 of response form) t
- *40. Experience** in working with minority groups (mark all that apply): 40
- a. None a
 - b. American Indian b
 - c. Black American c
 - d. Mexican-American d
 - e. Puerto Rican e
 - f. Cuban-American f
 - g. Asian or Pacific Islander g
- *41. Source(s)** of formal recognition or awards, exclusive of scholarships or fellowships, received for outstanding achievement or service since bachelor's degree (mark all that apply): 41
- a. None a
 - b. Church and other religious groups b
 - c. Civic and community groups c
 - d. Colleges, universities, and alumni associations d
 - e. Employer e
 - f. Other professional associations or groups f
 - g. State government officials or agencies g
 - h. State or American Home Economics Association h
 - i. Other; please specify (#41, page 4 of response form) i

- *42. Research involvement** in past five years (mark all that apply): 42
- a. No involvement a
 - b. Subject or respondent in research b
 - c. Supervisor of graduate student research c
 - d. Assistant for research d
 - e. Administrator of research program or unit e
 - f. Director or co-director of research f
 - g. Conductor of thesis or dissertation research g
 - h. Reviewer or administrator for awarding research funds h
 - i. Other; please specify (#42, page 4 of response form) i
- 43. Percentage of current workload** allocated to conducting research: 43
- a. None a
 - b. 10 percent or under b
 - c. 11-24 percent c
 - d. 25-49 percent d
 - e. 50-74 percent e
 - f. 75-100 percent f
- *44. Total number of contracts or grants** from a source other than employer for research, demonstration, or training projects received as an individual or member of a team during the last five years: 44
- a. None a
 - b. 1-3 b
 - c. 4-6 c
 - d. 7-9 d
 - e. 10 or more e
- *45. Source of funding** for above contracts and grants (mark all that apply): 45
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Agricultural Experiment Station b
 - c. Business or industry c
 - d. Federal agency d
 - e. Foundation e
 - f. International agency f
 - g. State agency g
 - h. Trade or professional association h
 - i. Other; please specify (#45, page 4 of response form) i

PART III: Professional and Service Involvement

Professional Association Involvement

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>11</p> <p>*46. Participation in the American Home Economics Association within the past five years (mark all that apply): 46</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attended annual meeting a b. Delegate to Assembly b c. Served as a national officer (AHEA or section) c d. Served on national committee or commission d e. Chaired a national committee, commission, or sponsored conference e f. Served as a consultant f g. Served on AHEA accreditation team g h. Published article in <i>Action</i>, <i>Journal of Home Economics</i>, or <i>Home Economics Research Journal</i> h i. Was on program at annual meeting i j. Was a member only j <p>*47. Participation in a state home economics association within the past five years (mark all that apply): 47</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attended annual state meeting a b. Attended district meeting b c. Served as state officer c d. Served as district or county officer d e. Served on state committee, commission, or conference e f. Contributed article to state newsletter f g. Was on program at annual state or district meeting g h. Was a member only h <p>*48. Estimated number of days of service contributed to AHEA and state home economics association in the past year, beginning August 1, 1977 and ending July 31, 1978: 48</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None a b. 5 days or less b c. 6-10 days c d. 11-15 days d e. 16-20 days e f. 21 days or more f <p>*49. Past leadership in AHEA or state association (provided more than five years ago): 49</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None a b. Served as national officer b c. Served as state officer c d. Chaired national committee, commission, or conference d <p>50. The following is a list of reasons members give for belonging to AHEA. Mark the three most important reasons for your membership. 50</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Advancement of career a b. Association with similar professionals b c. Awareness and support of public policy issues c d. Commitment to profession d e. Involvement in national endeavors e f. Obligation as a professional f g. Opportunity to exchange information g h. Receipt of organization's publications h i. Support of organization's programs i j. Updating of subject-matter knowledge j | <p>12</p> <p>*51. Participation in other professional organizations within past five years (mark all that apply): 51</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Not applicable a b. Attended annual national meeting b c. Was on program at annual meeting c d. Published article d e. Chaired national committee, commission, or conference e f. Served as national officer f g. Served as state officer g <p>*52. Professional organizations in which memberships are held (mark all that apply): 52</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None a b. AAHE—American Association of Housing Educators b c. AAHE—Association of Administrators of Home Economics c d. ACCI—American Council on Consumer Interests d e. ACPTC—Association of College Professors of Textiles and Clothing e f. ADA—American Dietetic Association f g. AFT—American Federation of Teachers g h. ASFSP—Association of School Food Service Personnel h i. AVA—American Vocational Association i j. IFT—Institute of Food Technologists j k. NAEHE—National Association of Extension Home Economists k l. NAEYC—National Association for the Education of Young Children l m. NCAHE—National Council of Administrators of Home Economics m n. NEA—National Education Association n o. NNC—National Nutrition Consortium o p. SNE—Society of Nutrition Education p q. Other; please specify (#52, page 4 of response form) q <p>53. Number of national professional organizations/associations in which you hold membership (include AHEA but exclude professional honoraries): 53</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 a b. 2-3 b c. 4-6 c d. 7 or more d <p>*54. Number of honorary organization memberships: 54</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. None a b. 1-3 b c. 4-6 c d. 7 or more d <p>55. Estimated total annual dues paid by self to professional and/or honorary associations and organizations during past year (include local, state, and national): 55</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. \$100 per year or less a b. \$101 to \$200 per year b c. \$201 to \$300 per year c d. \$301 to \$399 per year d e. \$400 to \$499 per year e f. \$500 or more per year f |
|--|---|

Professional Involvement

- *56. Professional presentations within the last five years (mark all that apply): 56
 - a. Author or co-author of article(s) in refereed journal a
 - b. Author or co-author of book b
 - c. Author or co-author of chapter, monograph, or editor of book c
 - d. Author or co-author of scholarly publication: article (non-refereed), bulletin, or report d
 - e. Author or co-author of popular publication: article, bulletin, or report e
 - f. Creator of work in juried exhibit. f
 - g. None g
- *57. Professional or public service contributions during past five years either volunteer or through employment (mark all that apply): 57
 - a. **Participated** in major projects, task forces, or drives which facilitated public or professional action a
 - b. **Spearheaded** major projects, task forces, or drives which facilitated public or professional action b
 - c. **Organized** a state, national, or international conference, workshop, or symposium c
 - Served** on boards of directors, trustees for
 - d. Local organizations or groups d
 - e. State or National business, religious, educational, or service organizations e
 - Served** on an advisory council for
 - f. Local organizations or groups f
 - g. State or National organizations or groups g
 - h. International organizations or groups h
 - Served** as editor for
 - i. Publication for Local distribution. i
 - j. Publication for State or National distribution j
 - k. Publication for International distribution. k
 - Served** as a writer for
 - l. Consumer or general audience publication l
 - m. Special audience publication m
 - n. None n

Readership

- 58. Degree to which you usually read the **Journal of Home Economics**: 58
 - a. Cover to cover a
 - b. Most sections b
 - c. Only special items of interest c
 - d. Not at all. d
- 59. Degree to which you usually read **AHEA Action**: 59
 - a. Cover to cover a
 - b. Most sections b
 - c. Only special items of interest c
 - d. Not at all. d

- 60. Use of **Washington Dateline**: 60
 - a. I subscribe and read many articles a
 - b. I subscribe and read some articles b
 - c. I subscribe but do not read. c
 - d. I do not subscribe but read many articles. d
 - e. I do not subscribe but read some articles. e
 - f. I do not read nor subscribe. f
- 61. Use of the **Home Economics Research Journal**: 61
 - a. I subscribe and read many articles a
 - b. I subscribe and read some articles b
 - c. I subscribe but do not read. c
 - d. I do not subscribe but read many articles. d
 - e. I do not subscribe but read a few articles. e
 - f. I do not read nor subscribe. f
 - g. It has not provided much in my area of interest g

Public Affairs Involvement

- *62. Public affairs involvement within the past five years (mark all that apply): 62
 - a. Registered as a member of a political party. a
 - b. Voted in local, state, or national elections. b
 - c. Served as a campaign worker for a candidate for public office. c
 - d. Worked with organized group effort on public policy issues d
 - e. Ran for or held local public, state, or national office e
 - f. Contributed money for candidates, party, or issue campaigns f
 - g. Contributed money to national advocacy groups (e.g., Children's Defense Fund, Community Nutrition Institute, Southern Poverty Law Center) g
 - h. None h
- 63. Contributions to public policy formation within the past five years (mark all that apply): 63
 - a. Made public a personal position on an issue (letters to editor or oral presentations, etc.) a
 - b. Communicated with state or federal legislators or officials regarding issues b
 - c. Attended hearings on public issues. c
 - d. Prepared or presented testimony or position papers. d
 - e. Received request for information in relation to public policy issues from state or federal officials, or professional organizations e
 - f. Helped write proposed federal or state legislation f
 - g. Helped write federal or state regulations g
 - h. Provided review(s) of proposed legislation or regulations h
 - i. None i

International Service

- *64. Accumulated years of professional international service, either in other countries or from within the United States: 64
 - a. None a
 - b. Less than 1 year b
 - c. 1-4 years c
 - d. 5-12 years d
 - e. 13-20 years e
 - f. 21 years or more f

- *65. Types of professional international service (mark all that apply): 65
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. Military (Department of Defense and Defense civilians) b
 - c. Business c
 - d. Church d
 - e. Federal civilian or employee (USAID, USDA, US Department of State, Peace Corps, etc.) e
 - f. International civil service (FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, etc.) f
 - g. Education (Fulbright, overseas university project personnel, exchange scholar, etc.) g
 - h. Independent professional h
 - i. Private, non-profit agency (Ford Foundation, CARE, etc.) i
 - j. Other; please specify (#65, page 4 of response form) j

- *66. Areas lived in for one or more years (mark all that apply): 66
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. Africa b
 - c. Canada c
 - d. West Europe d
 - e. Central America and Caribbean e
 - f. Latin America f
 - g. Russia and East Europe g
 - h. East Asia—Orient h
 - i. Middle South Asia i
 - j. Middle East j
 - k. Oceania k

Volunteer Service

- *67. Focus of volunteer service to the community (mark all that apply): 67
 - a. Not applicable a
 - b. Social/human service b
 - c. Church or religious c
 - d. School/education d
 - e. Public policy advocacy/political involvement e
 - f. Other; please specify (#67, page 4 of response form) f

- *68. Average hours per week in volunteer service to the community during the past year: 68
 - a. None a
 - b. 1-4 hours b
 - c. 5-8 hours c
 - d. 9-12 hours d
 - e. 13-16 hours e
 - f. 17-20 hours f
 - g. 21 hours or more g

Thank you for your response! Your information will help official groups within AHEA to better represent the voice of home economics.

Before placing the response form for this questionnaire in the return envelope, please check to see that you have
 responded to each item, and
 completed and signed the consent form.

CONSENT FORM

By my signature I give permission to AHEA to store my responses to the items marked with an asterisk in the human resource file. I understand that the human resource file will be used in the ways described in the AHEA President's letter accompanying this questionnaire.

Social Security Number

Business Address

Signature

Phone No.

I also give permission for select information in the human resource file to be made available to other organizations for professional uses under the controlled conditions described in the AHEA President's letter.

Yes No

If at some future time I would like to change my consent instructions, I may do so by sending a written request to the AHEA Executive Director.

*13. _____

*14. _____

*16. _____

*17. _____

*26. _____

*28. _____

29. _____

*37. _____

*38. _____

*39. _____

*41. _____

*42. _____

*45. _____

*52. _____

*65. _____

*67. _____

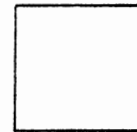
We are awaiting your response to the 1978 AHEA Membership Survey recently sent to you.

We Need Your Response!!

Please return the attached postcard to indicate your participation in the 1978 AHEA Membership Survey, or to request a copy of the Questionnaire if needed.

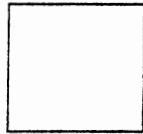
Thank you for your prompt attention.

AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee



THE AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION
2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

ATTENTION: AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee



- I have responded and returned the survey.
- I am responding and will return the survey questionnaire on _____ .
(date)
- I have not received the survey, please send a copy immediately.

PLEASE PRINT: _____
Name

Address

City State Zip

APPENDIX B

CODING PLAN FOR TYPE OF EMPLOYERS

CODING PLAN FOR TYPE OF EMPLOYERS

Business

- Product - Product oriented or general includes store manager, demonstrators or food photographers
- Service - Service oriented includes business consultants, market researcher, advertising and health related business positions

Cooperative Extension

- General - A shortened version of generalist and includes positions encompassing all or many areas of home economics
- Specialist - Includes the position of state specialist, county home economist and the state leader
- 4-H - Includes 4-H and the combination of 4-H and general home economics
- EFNEP - Includes EFNEP (Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program) and combinations of EFNEP and general or specialist

Education

- Preschool - Prior to first grade
- Elementary - Grades 1-6
- Secondary - Grades 7-12
- Local System - Refers to positions in local school systems that are system-wide in scope such as school lunch supervisors or curriculum specialists
- State Supervisor - State coordinators or state supervisors
- Community College - Community or junior college (post secondary, less than 4 years) not specified as vocational or technical institutes
- Vo-Tech Institute - Vocational-Technical Institutes
- University - University or college (4 years or more)

APPENDIX C
CODING PLAN FOR MAJORS

Recoding Plan for Major Emphasis of Bachelor's,
Master's, and Doctor's Degree

<u>Revised Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Instructions (What is included)</u>
1	Consumer Studies, Family Economics/Management	Responded to either consumer studies (1) or family economics/management (2). If responded to any other item, ignore such responses.
2	Family Relations and Child Development	Responded to family relations and child development (3) but did not respond to consumer studies or family/economic/management. If responded to any other item, ignore such responses except include if responded only to humanities (18) or social science (20).
3	Food and Nutrition, Institutional Management	Responded to foods and nutrition (4), institutional management (11) but did not respond to consumer studies, family economics/management, or family relations and child development. If responded to any other item, ignore such responses except include if responded only to agriculture (13) or biological science (15).
4	Household Equipment, Housing and Design	Responded to household equipment (9), housing and design (10) but did not respond to consumer studies, family economics/management, family relations and child development, foods and nutrition, or institutional management. If responded to any other item, ignore such responses except include if responded only to art and design (14), physical science (19), or urban studies (21).
5	Textiles, Clothing and Merchandising	Responded to textiles, clothing, and merchandising (12), but did not respond to consumer studies, family economics/management, family relations and child development, foods and nutrition, household equipment, housing and design, or institutional management. If responded to any other item, ignore such responses except include if responded only to business (16).

<u>Revised Code</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Instructions (What is included)</u>
6	Home Economics Education, General Home Economics, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics Community Services	Responded to general home economics (5), home economics communication (6), home economics community services (7), home economics education (8) but did not respond to consumer studies, family economics/management, family relations and child development, foods and nutrition, household equipment, housing and design, institutional management or textiles, clothing, and merchandising. If responded to any other item, ignore such responses except include if responded only to education (17).
7	Not applicable	Responded only to not applicable (22). Applies only to major of master's degree and major of doctor's degree.
0	None of above	Wrote in other (Item v) on the response form or responded only to two or more items in original items m through u: m. Agriculture n. Art and Design o. Biological sciences p. Business q. Education r. Humanities s. Physical sciences t. Social sciences u. Urban studies

VITA ²

Sue Land Dear

Candidate for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

Thesis: PROFILES OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED HOME ECONOMISTS

Major Field: Home Economics-Home Economics Education

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Montgomery County, Mississippi, the daughter of Dewitt J. and Geniece Griffin Land. Wife of Grover C. Dear, Sr. and mother of Grover C. Dear, Jr., Douglas Land Dear and Deanna Susan Dear.

Education: Graduated from Alva High School, Sweatman, Mississippi; graduated from Holmes Junior College; received the Bachelor of Science in Education degree from Delta State University in 1946; attended the University of Tennessee during the summer of 1958; received the Master of Arts degree from the University of Mississippi in 1968; completed 53 hours post-masters work at Memphis State University in 1981; enrolled in the doctoral program at Oklahoma State University, 1982; completed requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Oklahoma State University in December, 1983.

Professional Experience: Vocational Home Economics Teacher, Sallis High School, Sallis, Mississippi; Vocational Home Economics Teacher, Shelby County Schools, Memphis, Tennessee, 1951-70; Vocational Home Economics Teacher, Memphis City Schools, 1970-75; Administrative Assistant, Memphis City Schools, 1976-81; Part-time Interior Design Instructor, Memphis State University, 1975-80; Part-time Interior Design Instructor, University of Mississippi, 1980-81; Coordinator of Interior Design, Department of Home Economics, University of Mississippi, 1981-present.

Business Experience: Payroll/Bookkeeper, Filtrol Corporation, Jackson, Mississippi; Accounts Payable Bookkeeper, Borg-Warner Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee, 1950-51; Interior Design Consultant, Grover Dear Interiors, Atlanta, Georgia, 1977-80.

Awards: Delta Kappa Gamma Tennessee State Scholarship, 1968;
Xi State Special Delta Kappa Gamma Award, 1982; Delta Kappa
Gamma International Scholarship, 1982.

Professional Organizations: American Home Economics Association,
Mississippi Home Economics Association, National Education
Association, American Society of Interior Design, Kappa
Omicron Phi, American Association of University Women, Delta
Kappa Gamma Society, International Federation of Home
Economics.