

PROFILE OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. INTRODUCTION.	1
Purpose and Objectives	4
Hypotheses	4
Assumptions.	5
Limitations of the Study	5
Definition of Terms.	6
Organization of This Study	7
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.	8
International Involvement of AHEA.	8
AHEA Involvement with International Agencies	9
AHEA International Cooperation Through	
Bilateral Agreements	12
International Home Economics Programs in	
the United States.	14
Characteristics Associated With Home	
Economists in International Service.	17
Summary.	21
III. RESEARCH DESIGN	22
Permission To Use The 1979 AHEA Membership	
Survey	22
Type of Research Design.	23
Selection of Sample.	24
Instrumentation Procedure.	25
Background of Survey.	25
Design of Instrument.	25
Selection of Variables From the Instrument .	27
Statistical Procedure.	27
IV. ANALYSIS OF DATA.	31
Description of Sample.	31
Characteristics of Respondents	31
Personal Characteristics.	32
Educational Background.	37
Employment Data.	39
Employment Status and Nature of	
Employment.	39

Chapter	Page
Major Functions Performed	42
Annual Income	44
Number of Years of Professional Employment.	44
Age of Audience	44
Employment Plans.	47
Areas of Knowledge and Experience.	48
Content Area Proficiencies.	48
Focus Area.	49
Process Skills of Members	49
Experience With Minority Groups	49
Professional and Service Involvement	54
Professional or Public Service Contributions	54
Length of International Service	54
Type of Service	57
Area of Residence	57
Selected Other Variables and Nature of Employer	57
Major Functions Performed on the Job.	60
Areas of Knowledge and Experience	60
Content Area Proficiencies	60
Focus Areas.	62
Process Skills	65
Experience in Working With Minority Groups.	65
Nature of Employer By Professional Involvement	71
Years of International Service	71
Type of Professional International Service.	73
Geographic Residence	73
Selected Income Variables	76
Personal Annual Income By Sex.	76
Annual Income and Nature of Employer	76
Statistical Analyses	79
Nature of Employer By Education Data.	79
Highest Degree	79
Major Emphasis of Bachelor's Degree	81
Major Emphasis of Master's Degree.	81
Type of Institution Where Bachelor's Degree Was Received	81
Nature of Employer By Employment Data	84
Employment Period.	84
Plans For Seeking or Changing Employment	86
Total Number of Years of Professional Employment.	86

Chapter	Type
V. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS. .	91
Conclusions.	91
Limitation on Conclusions.	93
Recommendations.	94
Implications	95
REFERENCES	97
APPENDIXES	101
APPENDIX A - 1979 AHEA MEMBERSHIP SURVEY.	102
APPENDIX B - CORRESPONDENCE	117
APPENDIX C - CODES AND CATEGORY TITLES FOR ITEMS 15, 16 AND 17, AND SUB- CATEGORIES OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER . .	120
APPENDIX D - TABLES XXXIX THROUGH XLVIII.	123

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
I. Variables Used in the Study Arranged According to Category.	28
II. Personal Characteristics of Home Economists in International Service	34
III. Size of Community Where Home Economists in International Service Resided.	36
IV. Educational Background of Home Economists in International Service.	38
V. Major Emphasis of Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate Degrees and Current Student Status of Home Economists in International Service. .	40
VI. Employment Status and Nature of Primary Employer of Home Economists in International Service. .	43
VII. Major Functions Performed in Current Job of Home Economists in International Service . . .	45
VIII. Annual Personal Income From All Employment Sources of Home Economists in International Service.....	46
IX. Number of Years of Professional Employment Since Receiving Bachelor's Degree of Home Economists in International Service	46
X. Age Range of Primary Audience Reached by Home Economists in International Service.	47
XI. Plans For Seeking or Changing Employment of Home Economists in International Service.	48
XII. Current Content Area Proficiencies of Home Economists in International Service.	50
XIII. Current Focus Areas of Home Economists in International Service.	51

Table	Page
XIV. Process Skills of Home Economists in International Service.	52
XV. Minority Groups Worked With by the Home Economists in International Service.	53
XVI. Professional or Public Service Contributions of Home Economists in International Service . . .	55
XVII. Length of Professional International Service of Home Economists in International Service . . .	56
XVIII. Type of Professional International Service of Home Economists in International Service . . .	58
XIX. Residence in Foreign Countries of Home Economists in International Service.	59
XX. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Major Functions Performed in Current Job (n=1788). .	61
XXI. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Content Areas Proficiencies (n=1603)	63
XXII. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Focus Areas (n=2024)	66
XXIII. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Process Skills (n=2557).	68
XXIV. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Experience in Working With Minority Groups (n=1007).	70
XXV. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Length of Professional International Service (n=709).	72
XXVI. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Type of Professional International Service (n=709).	74

Table	Page
XXVII. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Areas Lived (n=709)	75
XXVIII. Distribution of Personal Annual Income From All Employment Sources of Home Economists in International Service by Sex (n=709)	77
XXIX. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Personal Annual Income From All Employment Sources (n=709)	78
XXX. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Highest Degree (n=666)	80
XXXI. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Major Emphasis of Bachelor's Degree (n=700)	82
XXXII. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Major Emphasis of Master's Degree (n=385)	83
XXXIII. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Type of Institution From Which Bachelor's Degree Was Received (n=674)	85
XXXIV. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Current Employment Period (n=677)	87
XXXV. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Plans For Seeking or Changing Employment (n=692)	88
XXXVI. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Number of Years of Professional Employment (n=679)	90
XXXVII. Codes and Category Titles for Items 15, 16, and 17	121
XXXVIII. Sub-categories of Nature of Employer	122
XXXIX. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Current Student Status (n=709)	124

Table	Page
XL. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Hours Worked Per Week (n=709)	125
XLI. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Major Emphasis of Doctoral Degree (n=709)	126
XLII. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Age (n=709)	127
XLIII. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Size of Community (n=709)	128
XLIV. Distribution of Age Range of Home Economists in International Service and Personal Annual Income From All Employment Sources (n=709)	129
XLV. Distribution of Race or Ethnicity of Home Economists in International Service and Personal Annual Income From All Employment Sources (n=709)	130
XLVI. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Age Range of Primary Audience (n=709)	131
XLVII. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Foreign Language(s) Capability (n=806)	132
XLVIII. Distribution of Nature of Employer of Home Economists in International Service and Selected Professional or Public Service Contribution During Past Five Years Either Volunteer or Through Employment (n=188)	133

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There is a compelling need to provide adequate food and a better life for all the people of the world. Everywhere there is a general recognition of need for improving the living standards of the masses of people in all aspiring countries. Progress will come through with the improvement of economic conditions, educational reforms, and especially the education of women.

Home economics, is a profession that focuses on the family unit. The family is recognized as one of the major resources of nations; hence, people educated in home economics are prepared to contribute to the enrichment of both home and family life both directly and indirectly.

According to Sanders (1969),

No profession develops completely on the basis of the contribution of a single nation; it draws upon the work and thought of people in many countries. In this sense it is international, in that event, discoveries, or even political crisis in other parts of the world affect the practice of a profession in a given country (p. 57).

Home economics as a profession has committed itself to expanding international and intercultural dimensions of home economics programs. As stated in The Link (Changes and Challenges, 1981) the American Home Economics Association,

(AHEA) since 1972, has participated in the international assistance efforts of the United States government through implementation of the program, "Family Planning Assistance Through Home Economics." The project has assisted families through home economics professionals in 39 countries. The American Home Economics Association-International Family Planning Project (AHEA-IFPP) has sponsored workshops and training centers in various countries. The Home Economics and Social Programs Service (HESPS) of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (Training Home Economists For Rural Development, 1978) conducted a global study in 1973 to develop criteria for the establishment of institutions for training home economists for rural development programs.

The role of American home economists has expanded to include major participation in international services. In the International Update (1981) under the title "International Assignment" was a list of AHEA members involved in some type of international service.

In higher education, schools and colleges of home economics are increasingly becoming aware of the need for establishing international programs. The College of Home Economics at Iowa State University initiated the program "Major in International Service" within the curriculum in Home Economics in 1964. The program provides opportunities for young people to become oriented to national and international affairs. The College of Home Economics at

Oklahoma State University has been involved in various international activities including the Oklahoma-Pakistan project since 1957.

In developing countries, home economics is of special significance in the education of women. It provides people with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that help them to improve the quality of life. There is a continuous need for qualified home economists in all subject-matter areas, especially in food and nutrition and general home economics.

The Committee on Philosophy and Objectives of Home Economics of the American Home Economics Association (1959), stated the AHEA achievements between 1901 and 1959 as:

within its first fifty years home economics has . . . contributed to the well-being of families in many other countries through cooperation with government and private agencies and foundations, religious groups and various international organizations such as the specialized agencies of the United Nations. It has aided in establishing colleges of home economics in other countries and arranged home economics training in the United States for young women abroad, participated in international conferences abroad and arranged for an international congress on Home Economics in 1958 (p. 14).

Furthermore, they stated that all home economics professionals should endeavor to develop the concern with local, national, and international programs that affect family welfare. Much has been written about what programs and services home economists have been involved in, but little is said about the profiles of home economists who enter international service. There is a need to find the

factors which influence these home economists in this service at this time so as to be able to consult and link up with the developing countries and minority groups and programs within the field of home economics.

Purpose and Objectives

The broad purpose of this study was to establish profiles of a group of international home economists according to nature of employer, selected personal characteristics, educational background, areas of knowledge and experience, professional involvement, and employment service. In order to achieve the purpose, the following major research objectives gave direction to the study.

1. To analyze if nature of employer is associated with educational background of home economists in international service.
2. To analyze if nature of employer is associated with selected employment data of home economists in international service.

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated for the study.

- H_1 : There will be no association between nature of employer of home economists in international service and the following educational variables:
- a. Highest degree

- b. Major emphasis of bachelor's degree
- c. Major emphasis of master's degree
- d. Type of institution where bachelor's degree was received.

H₂: There will be no association between nature of employer of home economists in international service and the following employment variables:

- a. Employment period
- b. Plans for seeking or changing employment
- c. Total number of years of professional employment.

Assumptions

The following assumptions were formulated for this study:

1. All respondents who participated in the survey were a representative sample of AHEA members whose current positions involved working with primary audiences in international service, and responded to the AHEA Membership Survey in 1979.
2. A study of nonrespondents provided evidence of little or no bias for items used in this study.

Limitations of the Study

The information available was limited to responses obtained through a questionnaire mailed to AHEA members.

The variables elicited were those which the researcher and a panel of professional judged to be important to the analyses of the study.

The sample for this study was limited to 4.1 percent of the responding AHEA members who were employed and serving international audiences. For meaningful Chi-square analyses the researcher merged some categories in order for frequencies to be adequate.

Definition of Terms

For complete understanding of this study, the following definitions were selected to give the same connotation of the words wherever they were used in the study.

International Home Economists - For the purpose of this study, home economists in international service was defined as home economists whose primary audience reached in current position(s) was national and international and/or international, item 30 g and h (AHEA, 1979).

Employed Home Economists in International Service - Respondents to the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey who indicated employment on item 23, response a and who indicated primary audience to be national and international or international in item 30, response g and h.

Current Content Area Proficiencies - Items include those designated as priority concerns to AHEA as

determined by the Board of Directors.

Current Focus Areas - Current concerns impacting on families in which members were knowledgeable to contribute to national, state or local projects (Fanslow, Andrews, Scruggs, and Vaughn, 1980).

Process Skills - Those items in which members had successful experiences and were proficient to contribute to professional activities (Fanslow et al., 1980).

Organization of This Study

This study was organized into five sequential chapters. The introduction of the study is stated in Chapter I. It is followed by the purpose and objectives, hypotheses, assumptions, limitations and definition of terms. A review of literature that relates to the study is in Chapter II, followed by procedure and method used in conducting the research in Chapter III. Analysis of data is presented in Chapter IV and conclusions, recommendations and implications are presented in Chapter V.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The American Home Economics Association (AHEA) was founded for the purpose of promoting the profession of home economics and it has been the main concern of the Association since it was organized in 1909. However, the professional interests and duties of the organization go beyond the national level. AHEA and its individual members have been actively involved in international programs for over 60 years.

International Involvement of AHEA

In 1915, AHEA appointed an international committee with Benjamin R. Andrews as chairman. Andrews (1916) stated:

The international committee was appointed in response to the request of Home Economics teachers meeting in New York in May, 1915, that the Association provide an agency to encourage the introduction of home economics into schools and colleges, and an agency for developing interest among American teachers in the worldwide progress of home economics as an international factor (p. 595).

AHEA has been an active member of the International Federation of Home Economics (IFHE). The association has participated in numerous programs with IFHE that have assisted many countries.

As far back as 1914, the organization's international committee members served at college levels in foreign institutions. Pundt (1980) stated:

As a result, the international committee proposed that an American teacher of home economics visit oriental institutions. . . . The Journal announced that the International Committee on Home Economics Teacher has received notification of an opportunity for a domestic science teacher to take a position in China (p. 18).

The association has participated in many activities including all the international congresses on home economics. Some AHEA members were key reporters at such meetings. Pundt (1980) further stated:

But she (Winslow) also noted that home economics work in Europe had attained a recognition not achieved in the United States and that important government officials in many countries participated as speakers or delegates at the International Congress (p. 40).

Pundt noted many countries where AHEA's support of home economics education had taken place. Between 1909 and 1949, AHEA had helped organize pioneer work in home economics in many parts of the world.

AHEA Involvement with International Agencies

After World War II, numerous agencies emerged and as such, AHEA became involved with some of the organizations, such as the United Nations (UN). Among them are United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health

Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), all of which employ home economists to provide leadership and support in education for people. Mallory (1969) stated that:

To us home economists, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) is the beacon light in the United Nations (UN) family. FAO has employed home economists for 20 years on its headquarters and regional staffs. The agency is generally recognized as having major responsibility for assisting member governments in developing programs of home economics.

Some of the programs have been a cooperative project in applied nutrition in Gabon where FAO experts in nutrition and home economics help plan home economics curriculum for primary and post secondary schools. In Mali, the program involved equipping new fundamental schools and training new home economics teachers. The services of home economists from FAO are required. Under the leadership of home economists serving as FAO advisers, the development of home economics in Nigeria has been very successful (p. 239).

Mallory further reported that:

. . .some delegates to the Eleventh International Congress have been involved in the significant FAO/Danish seminary on long term planning in home economics in Africa (p. 239). Some of the countries are Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Burundi, Chad and Central African Republic. In most of these countries, home economists at the FAO headquarters are required to assist and advise in all aspects of home economics programs in that country (p. 240)

The U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is another agency that employs the services of home economists. O'Toole (1968) reported some of the USAID involvement in situations:

In some instances the choice rests with the commitment of the institutions as a whole. After the college or university agrees to assist in a specific country or countries, . . . I believe that examples of this method of selection are the AID Brazil program under the direction of Purdue University, the India program with which Ohio State University, the University of Tennessee, Kansas State University and the University of Illinois have cooperated or are cooperating, the AID program in Pakistan under the direction of Oregon State University, the AID Turkey program supported by the University of Nebraska, and the AID program in Ethiopia under the direction of Utah State University (p. 4).

Holtzclaw (1965) indicated that

. . . for more than 15 years, the Agency for International Development and its predecessor agencies have included home economics in technical and economic assistance programs. These home economics advisers, working with technicians from other fields have been helpful to many nations in their process of development (p. 209).

The Peace Corps has engaged professional home economists since its establishment in the 1960s. In another article, DeMarino (1970) stated that:

'Worldmindedness' is really what the Peace Corps is all about; and it has been the motivation for over 200 American home economists who have worked with the agency since 1961. There has been an increasing number of volunteers with home economics degrees serving in the Peace Corps program in over 60 countries. Home economists have been found to be vital to developing countries, because by profession the home economists deals at the essential level - nutrition, health, domestic skills, and the home life of the family (p. 661).

East (1980) reported, "Home economists are active wherever their special knowledge and skills are needed" (p. 5). According to Fleck (1968):

The role of the American home economist has expanded to include the improvement of home and

family living in other nations, by actual work abroad or through contacts with visitors, students and home economists who visit the United States from other parts of the world (p. 33).

Many of the contracts between land-grant universities and colleges of the United States were sponsored by the State Department under its Agency for International Development. The United States government has sent thousands of specialists and technicians abroad on Fulbright grants, university contracts, and the Peace Corps. Among them were home economists or women with some training in home economics (Clack and Munford, 1969).

However, Hall (1959) comments that the development of home economics abroad has been handicapped by a dearth of scientific information on housing, food, clothing, education, occupation, and health as they affect family members in various parts of the world. Service in other countries demands high qualifications and the American Home Economics Association (1954) summarized these qualifications in terms of education and experience, some knowledge in the language of the particular country, and sufficient knowledge of subject matter.

AHEA International Cooperation Through Bilateral Agreements

The American Home Economics Association through bilateral agreements helps provide home economics to colleges and schools in other countries. At the third

plenary session of the Eleventh International Congress in Home Economics in England, Mallory (1969) described some of the bilateral agreements American home economists have made with overseas universities. These include the cooperation of Iowa State University and the University of Tennessee in India and Oklahoma State University in Pakistan. Under a contract with the Department of Home Economics of the University of Tennessee, assistance has been given to six women's colleges to develop their home economics curricula to a level that would enable them to offer a master's degree. The University of Tennessee's India program has been carried on for six years. The program provides opportunities for Indian home scientists to come to the United States for study.

The Iowa State University program is a cooperative project of the Ford Foundation, Iowa State University, and Baroda University in India. Its main focus is on developing graduate and research programs in various areas of home science.

The Pakistan home economics program was carried through a contract of Oklahoma State University with the Pakistan government and the Ford Foundation which was negotiated in 1958. Mallory (1969) further stated that:

this cooperative program has been concerned with further development of home economics colleges at Karachi and Lahore in West Pakistan and the development of a new college at Dacca in East Pakistan. Exchange of faculty and training of students in the United States is encouraged. There are numerous other examples of cooperation

through bilateral agreements and many home economists from countries all over the world have gone to other countries as consultants on both short-term and long-term assignments. Exchange programs for students to study in other countries have been supported through government and non-government groups. Vast numbers of women and girls have been involved in such programs made possible through AHEA's involvement (pp. 2-4).

Canoyer (1965) reported about the establishment of a home economics program in Ghana in cooperation with Cornell University.

There is a great enthusiasm for home economics in teachers colleges and considerable support of a degree program at the university level in Ghana. For the first time, a well attended conference on home science in Ghana was held in the spring of 1964 in which a number of our faculty members participated and which I had the privilege of keynoting. Also a Ghana Home Economics Association was organized this spring as an outgrowth of that conference (p. 227).

Another project that AHEA initiated was the international scholarship program. The first three awards were granted for the school year 1937-1938 to students from China, Poland and Sweden. Since then awards have been made annually. Many colleges and universities throughout the United States participate in the program.

International Home Economics Programs in the United States

The American Home Economics Association has been involved in international service since the beginning of the organization. According to Wood (1965):

Home economics has a tradition of international concern and involvement, but the

demands of students from other countries and of Americans preparing for international assignments have increased rapidly in recent years. To keep pace with society's needs, we are increasingly aware of the need to systematically incorporate cross-cultural materials and global aspects in our colleges and university programs of undergraduates and graduate resident instruction, research, cooperative extension and public service (p. 179).

Knorr (1965) stated that:

if the international elements of home economics programs in the United States is to be of vital dimension rather than merely a patchwork of activities added to present programs, it is needed to have some clear understanding about the objectives of home economics, both the faculty and students need to develop a sense of the mission of the field (p. 180).

Moore (1965) explained that:

home economics, as other disciplines, can and should have an international dimension. It seems reasonable that home economists create such dimensions so as to postulate the family and home situation in a specific country and then teach, prepare materials and design research problems that will in fact train American or foreign students to perform in such a situation, in the selected environment, the goals of home economics education (p. 174).

There were three major conferences initiated by the Home Economics Division of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and, by the time of the third conference, the Association of Administrators of Home Economics (1969),

the first conference on International programs was at Oklahoma State University in 1963 and involved mainly representatives from institutions that had overseas contracts and emphasized programs in Asia. The second conference was held at Iowa State University in 1965 and was attended by representatives from approximately 40 colleges and universities. Emphasis was given to the development of programs in Africa and Latin

America and the internationalization of programs in U. S. institutions (p. 1).

The third conference emphasized the competencies in international-intercultural home economics and was sponsored by the Association of Administrators in Home Economics at Cornell University. These three conferences affirm that home economists have for a period taken international responsibilities seriously. All three conferences emphasized the need to provide different types of educational preparation for home economists planning to do international work (Wight, 1970).

O'Toole (1968) noted that the international-intercultural dimension in home economics could be developed best by becoming part of the involvement of the total international programs of the institution. The nature and quality of the overall program affected the depth to be achieved in the home economics program.

Many individual home economists assumed leadership in promoting international home economics programs or service in other countries either through institutions, organizations, or agencies. A few of these home economists are Muriel Brown, Gertrude Drinker, Francile Firebaugh, Margaret Fitch, Patsy Graves, Corabel Hamilton, Helen R. LeBaron Hilton, Katharine Holtzclaw, Rua Van Horn, Flemmie Kittrell, Berenice Mallory, Linda Nelson, Lura M. Odland, Lela O'Toole, Kathleen Rhodes, Marguerite Scruggs, Helen Strow, Frances Zuill, and many more whose efforts have

helped the international-intercultural dimension in various forms.

Home economists from the United States have been involved in overseas work in the profession for years. One of the recent developments that has far reaching implications for the home economics profession was the passage of the 1966 International Educational Act by the United States Congress. The Act provided the incentive and financial assistance for international programs. Home economists investigated the provisions of the Act and derived proposals for projects from the funds (O'Toole, 1967).

Characteristics Associated With Home Economists in International Service

Although a search of literature revealed no previous research in which characteristics of home economists in international service was studied, an editorial announcement in the 1913 Journal of Home Economics stated:

. . . attention is also called to the notice sent out by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. 'The last examination before appointments are made of those who will attend the 1914 session of the Vacation Assembly at Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippines, as a preparation for their work with the Bureau of Education, is announced. . . . From the eligible list thus secured appointments will be made during the coming spring for service in the Philippine Islands, beginning with the opening of schools next school year. The service requires: women for home economics, men for agriculture. . . .(p. 482).

Another announcement from a 1920 editorial in Journal of

Home Economics stated:

. . .The appointee should be a mature woman, at least 35 years of age, an expert in her work; she should be adaptable to foreign conditions and broad minded in building up what she finds in the East rather than impressing American custom. She would have organizing as well as teaching ability as it would be her place to build up a new department and she should also be able to correlate the courses she already finds in the college with her department. She should be capable of a personal interest in her students and also of broad vision of work (p. 183).

An editorial in Journal of Home Economics (1927) points out some of these factors.

. . . the demand for several suitable young women to organize pioneer work in home economics in distant parts of the world. Perhaps the most urgent call is from South Africa, where the American Board of Foreign Missions needs two home economists of the highest training and proved administrative ability as heads of home economics departments in its schools in Inanda and Adams. Another interesting position is at the Uduvil Girls School in Ceylon. . . .for all three of these positions women between twenty-five and thirty years are preferred, as mature enough to carry the responsibility and still young enough to make necessary adjustment to conditions so unlike our own. It is true that salaries in such positions are not large, but the work appeals to the sense of adventure and idealism and offers challenge to any keen young home economist to test out her personal ability and the value of her training under conditions which have exceptional opportunities to enlarge her own horizon while introducing her professional point of view where there is a genuine demand for it (p. 515).

It appeared at that time, that home economists involved in international service were women, young in age, professional and capable of administrative work.

The following cited studies give a general profile of home economists but do not specify any involvement in

international service. In the spring of 1962, AHEA surveyed its membership to get facts about professional fields, earnings, age, work, and other information. The survey found that the members were young. Almost fifty percent (49.7 percent) were 39 years or under. Professional home economists (58.9 percent) were teachers at all levels; 20 percent taught at the college level. Some 58 percent of the members earned more than \$5500 (Profile of Home Economists, 1963).

Another AHEA survey conducted in 1972 revealed that members were young in age - 34 years or under (40.7 percent). Some 58 percent earned between \$10,000 and \$20,000 per year. About 54 percent of the members had bachelors's degrees, 37 percent had master's degrees and 5.8 percent had doctoral degrees. The survey found minority representation to be 7.7 percent and almost one percent were men.

O'Toole (1967) reported about one of Oklahoma State University's faculty assignments:

As an aid to becoming acquainted with the language, the culture and family life of some of the Latin American countries, a faculty project was initiated in Mexico during the summer of 1965 with six faculty members from Oklahoma State University who refer to themselves as 'TCG' - The Committee Group, participating. Each was selected according to her interest, willingness to commit herself to selected objectives for a period of at least five years, age permitting a certain period of service to the University. . . representation from each of the different subject matter departments, potential for international service, and enriching the program at home (p. 11).

According to a recent survey, Ellis and Howlett (1977) provided a profile of Home Economists in Business (HEIB) section of AHEA in the United States. The survey revealed that more than two-thirds of the HEIB members lived in the northeast, north central, and the west. Some 11 percent had master's degrees and one-half of one percent had Ph.Ds in home economics. More than half (52 percent) of the HEIB members were married. Two males participated in the survey - only four males are in the HEIB section of AHEA. All of the respondents were employed full-time. About 50 percent earned between \$10,000 and \$15,000. The majority of the respondents specialized in areas of food and nutrition, education and general home economics.

Edwards (1977) suggested qualifications and training procedures for home economists interested in international service:

. . . that preparation for these new positions should include general home economics with liberal arts course work in specialty area. . . All of course should have studied a foreign language and have had courses in public policy and international law (p. 59).

Edwards continued:

What are the qualifications for international service for home economics? Although there are specific requirements relating to positions with individual agencies and in specific countries, in general, potential employees should have: leadership qualities and be trained for work with community groups; believe that the people with whom they will be working have valuable resources, and that the consultant's role is also a learning experience; demonstrated competence and possess professional credentials in their areas of

expertise; be flexible, and show achievement orientation in spite of circumstances and social pressures (p. 59).

Expanding the services of home economists in the global dimension of international service requires qualified personnel. Studies related to the profile of home economists in international service are limited, thus more studies in this area of research are needed.

Summary

This review of literature demonstrates American home economists and AHEA's involvement in international service. It showed the close relationship between AHEA and some international agencies and the service AHEA and its members has brought to these agencies. It presents some of the accomplishments of AHEA in terms of helping other countries to open their own colleges and schools of home economics. The need for home economists and AHEA to expand their services to other nations remains a challenge for concerned members.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

This study was designed to determine the American Home Economics Association members whose current position description involves work in international service. This chapter described permission to use the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey (see Appendix A), the type of research design, selection of sample, instrumentation procedure, and selection of variables and statistical analysis.

Permission to Use the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey

In accordance with the guidelines of the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee, the following process was followed to obtain permission to use the aggregate data from the AHEA Membership Survey (AHEA, 1979) for this research. A proposal was submitted to the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee. The Committee reviewed and approved the proposal and permission was granted for the researcher to use the data. The AHEA Foundation granted some funding to assist with the study.

Type of Research Design

The research design selected for use in this study is a descriptive one. Gay (1976) stated that:

Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. Typical descriptive studies are concerned with the assessment of attitudes, opinions, demographic information, conditions and procedures.

. . . descriptive data are usually collected through a questionnaire survey, interviews or observation. There are many different types of descriptive studies. The most well known and most often used is probably survey research. Survey research generally utilizes questionnaires or interviews to collect data (p. 123).

Gay further stated that:

A survey is an attempt to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more variables . . . Determining 'current status . . . with respect to some variable' may involve assessment of a variety of types of information such as attitudes, opinions, characteristics, and demographic information . . . surveys concerned with the current status of construct variables (such as achievement or attitude), as opposed to concrete variables (such as number of professional journals to which English teachers subscribe . . .) involve not only careful selection from, and/or definition of a population, but also require care in selection or development of the data gathering instrument (pp. 124-125).

The present study was of the descriptive and analytical design using the survey method (Fanslow et al., 1980). The variable, nature of employer, was analyzed to determine if certain variables - educational data, employment information, areas of knowledge and experience, professional

and service involvement of home economists were associated with nature of employer.

Selection of Sample

The sample for this study was taken from 16,894 American Home Economics Association members who participated in the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey. To describe these 16,894 participants, Fanslow et al. (1979) explained:

Hence, a total of 34,562 professional members were invited to participate in the survey. Completed questionnaires were returned by 17,455 members as of September 5, 1979 representing 51 percent response rate. Of these, 16,894 were usable responses. These data, then represent 49 percent of the total AHEA professional membership as of June 1, 1979. Thus, data reported here are based on a sample of 16,894 AHEA professional members (p. 2).

Of the 16,894 (48.9 percent) members whose survey responses were usable, 709 (4.2 percent) persons were identified to be employed at that time in a position serving international audiences. Item number 23 response a was used to determine respondents who were employed:

23. Current employment status:
 - a. Employed
 - b. Non-employed
 - c. Retired (AHEA, 1978, p. 5).

Item number 30 responses g and h were used to identify respondents' primary audience reached in current position.

30. Geographic scope of primary audience reached in current position(s):
 - a. Not applicable
 - b. Local area or community
 - c. County or region within state
 - d. State

- e. Multi-state regions
- f. National but not international
- g. National and international
- h. International" (AHEA, 1978, p. 6)

Instrumentation Procedure

This research used data from the American Home Economics Association 1979 Membership Survey. The AHEA Membership Survey was conducted in the spring (February) of 1979 by the American Home Economics Association. All respondents to the survey were professional home economists and members of AHEA. The instrumentation procedure was divided into four parts: background of survey, the design of instrument, variables, and data analysis.

Background of Survey

In 1978, the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee was "charged" with the task to develop a plan to study the characteristics of its members. According to Fanslow et al. (1979):

The 1978 AHEA Membership Survey was conceived as a primary method from which comprehensive information about membership would be made available for other descriptive and analytical studies. The resulting survey was designed and executed as a census of the entire professional membership (p. 1).

Design of Instrument

Fanslow et al. (1979) wrote:

In designing the content of the questionnaire, suggestions from AHEA officers and

members were actively solicited. The questionnaire was pretested in July and August 1978 for clarity of questions, ease of response and response by AHEA members and headquarters staff. Final revisions to the questionnaire were made in fall 1978 based on results of the pretesting. Initial mailing of questionnaires was January 26, 1979. All 33,601 professional members of AHEA were sent questionnaires. Two follow-up procedures were used. First, a letter to all professional members from their respective 1978-79 state home economics presidents, urged their response to the AHEA Membership Survey. The second, a double postcard was sent to the 19,046 AHEA members who had not returned their questionnaires by June 1, 1979. The postcard provided members an opportunity to indicate whether they had already returned their questionnaires or had not received the original. Upon receipt of these returned postcards it was evident that mail loss had occurred. Therefore in July 1979 2,183 members were sent questionnaires (p. 2).

To explain bias if any in the data, Fanslow et al. (1979), further wrote:

Any survey with results based on 49 percent of the invited sample is subject to the question, Is bias present in the data? To determine whether or not bias was present in the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey, 110 randomly selected nonrespondents were interviewed by telephone. . . .The Chi-square technique was used to determine if nonrespondents differed significantly from respondents. Expected values in each calculation were the proportions from the AHEA Membership Survey multiplied by the sample size from the nonrespondents study . . . (p. 9).

Chi-square (X^2) analyses showed in all that there were no differences between the responses of the respondents and the nonrespondents. A marginal X^2 value of 5.20 ($p < .05$) was shown for item number 4 concerning racial or ethnic background. Therefore, minority groups were slightly under represented among the respondents. Results of the study of

nonrespondents showed evidence of little or no bias associated with nonresponse. It is assumed that there is insufficient evidence of bias to jeopardize the conclusions of this current study.

Selection of Variables From the Instrument

The researcher chose item number 30 g and h of the AHEA Membership Survey "Geographic scope of primary audience reached in current position(s)" (AHEA, 1979, p. 6) as the main concentration for this study. The review of literature has revealed that individual home economists and AHEA as an organization have contributed in many ways to international audiences. Selected personal characteristics, educational and employment information included in the instrument were pertinent to both the purpose and objectives of this research. Other variables included in this study were analyzed for possible association between them and nature of primary employer. The final selection of variables was made by a panel of professionals and the researcher. Variables for this research were divided into five categories (see Table I).

Statistical Procedure

The main purpose of this research was to identify selected variables associated with educational background, employment data, areas of knowledge and experience,

TABLE I
 VARIABLES USED IN THE STUDY ARRANGED
 ACCORDING TO CATEGORY

Instrument Item Number	Categories
<u>I. Personal Data</u>	
1	a. Sex
2	b. Age
3	c. Birthplace
4	d. Racial or Ethnic Groups
5	e. Current Marital Status
6	f. Number of Children
7	g. Ages of Children
11	h. Size of Community of Residence
12	i. Foreign Language(s) Spoken or Read
<u>II. Educational Data</u>	
13	a. Degree Earned
15	b. Major Emphasis of Bachelor's Degree
16	c. Major Emphasis of Master's Degree
17	d. Major Emphasis of Doctoral Degree
20	e. Type of Institution Bachelor's Received
22	f. Current Student Status
<u>III. Employment Information</u>	
23	a. Current Employment Status
24	b. Employment Period of Current Position
25	c. Hours Worked Per Week in Current Position
26	d. Nature of Primary Employer
28	e. Major Functions in Current Job
31	f. Age Range of Audience
36	g. Total Number of Years of Professional Employment

TABLE I (Continued)

Instrument Item Number	Categories
<u>IV. Areas of Knowledge and Experience</u>	
37	a. Content Area Proficiencies
38	b. Current Focus Areas
39	c. Processes with Successful Experiences
40	d. Experience in Working with Minorities
<u>V. Professional Involvement</u>	
64	a. Years of Professional International Service
65	b. Types of Professional International Service
66	c. Areas Lived

professional involvement, and their association with nature of employer. Data for this research were obtained from the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey.

The consulting statistician wrote a program to elicit data for this research from the aggregate data of the membership survey as recorded on 9-track, 1600 BPI, non-labeled tape obtained from AHEA.

Data from all eligible respondents were included for better understanding of results and to eliminate the problem of sampling error. A Chi-square (χ^2) statistic and frequency distribution were utilized to analyze the two hypotheses. Two other hypotheses had to be excluded from the Chi-square statistic analyses because the researcher could not merge some categories to present frequencies adequate for meaningful analyses. The probability level of 0.05 was selected for this research. The following formula was given by Siegel (1956, p. 175)

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

O_{ij} = observed number of cases categorized in the i th row of j th column

E_{ij} = number of cases expected under H_0 to be categorized in the i th row j th column

$\sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^k$ = directs one sum to sum over all (r) rows and all (k) columns, i.e. to sum over all cells

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA

This study was designed to determine the profile of home economists in international service. This chapter is organized into the following sequence: 1) description of sample; 2) characteristics of respondents; 3) association of variables with nature of employer; and 4) statistical analysis of hypotheses.

Description of Sample

The sample consisted of the 709 home economists who were members of AHEA and responded to the 1979 membership survey. The 709 home economists were currently employed in a position which served international audiences.

Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of the 709 home economists in international service used in this study were described using selected variables of personal characteristics; educational background; employment data; areas of knowledge and experience; and professional involvement. The personal characteristics variables were sex; age; race or ethnic group; marital status; size of community; birthplace; number

and ages of children. The education variables were degrees earned; and major emphasis of bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degree. Type of institution where bachelor's degree was received; current student status, and foreign languages(s) spoken or read were also included.

Variables of selected employment data included length of employment period; hours worked per week; major functions performed at current position; annual personal income; number of years of professional employment; and age range of primary audience by respondents. Areas of knowledge and experience variables were content area proficiencies; focus areas; processes; and experience in working with minorities. Variables of professional involvement were professional contributions; length of international service; type of professional international service; and residence in foreign countries.

Personal Characteristics

The proportion of male home economists in international service was small. Some 35 of the 709 AHEA members in international service were males. The majority of the respondents (304 or 43 percent) were young - 35 years or under. The number of experienced home economists in international service between ages 51 and 65 or over was 181 (25 percent). The marital status revealed that 354 (50 percent) of the 709 home economists were married. There

were 262 (37 percent) who were single, never married persons. A total of 660 (93 percent) were white (other than of Hispanic heritage).

The largest minority group, Black, was 24 (3.4 percent) in number. The highest percentage (681 or 96 percent) of the 709 home economists in international service indicated the United States as their birthplace. Only 20 (3 percent) responded that their birthplace was outside the United States or United States territories (see Table II).

Number and ages of children were elicited in items 6 and 7 in the survey. There were 431 (60.8 percent) responses given by the home economists who had no children. Some 183 (25.8 percent) had one or two children; 77 (10.9 percent) reported having three or four children. Only seven (1.0 percent) indicated they had five or six children; four (0.6 percent) reported having seven or more children. Item 7 showed 423 responses (50.2 percent) by the home economists who checked "Not applicable". A total of 94 (11.2 percent) indicated they had children of ages 18-24 years (see Table II).

Item 11 on the survey questionnaire pertained to the size of community where the home economists resided. A total of 238 (33 percent) of the 709 home economists resided in a metropolitan area with over 500,000 people. There were 172 (24 percent) of the respondents who lived in a metropolitan area with 50,000 or under (see Table III).

TABLE II
PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Personal Characteristics	Number	Percent
1. Sex		
Male	35	4.94
Female	674	95.06
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>
2. Age		
25 years or under	85	11.99
26-30	122	17.21
31-35	97	13.68
36-40	99	13.96
41-45	69	9.73
46-50	56	7.90
51-55	58	8.18
56-60	72	10.16
61-65	29	4.09
66-70	12	1.69
71-75	4	0.56
76 years or over	-	-----
No response	6	0.84
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>
3. Marital status		
Single, never married	262	36.95
Married	354	49.93
Divorced	60	8.46
Widowed	22	3.10
Separated	5	0.71
No response	6	0.84
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>
4. Race		
Alaskan native	-	-----
American Indian	4	0.55
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	1.27
Black	24	3.39

TABLE II (Continued)

Personal Characteristics	Number	Percent
4. Race (Cont.)		
Spanish or Mexican heritage	3	0.42
White (not of Spanish heritage)	660	93.09
No response	9	1.27
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>
5. Birthplace		
In USA	681	96.05
In USA territories	-	-----
Outside USA or territories	20	2.82
No response	8	1.13
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>
6. Number of children ^a		
None	431	60.79
1-2	183	25.81
3-4	77	10.86
5-6	7	0.99
7 or more	4	0.56
No response	7	0.99
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>
7. Age of all children ^b		
5 and under	54	6.40
6-12 years	84	9.96
13-17 years	83	9.85
18-24 years	94	11.15
25-30 years	60	7.12
31 and over	45	5.34
Not applicable	423	50.18
Total	<u>843</u>	<u>100.00</u>

^aNumber of children (adoption, biological and/or guardianship).

^bA multiple response item; members were requested to mark all that applied.

TABLE III
 SIZE OF COMMUNITY WHERE HOME ECONOMISTS IN
 INTERNATIONAL SERVICE RESIDED

Community Size	Number	Percent
In metropolitan area of 500,000 or more	238	33.57
In metropolitan area of 50,000-499,999	172	24.26
In urban area of 25,000-49,999	123	17.35
In or near city of 10,000-24,999	84	11.85
In or near town of 2,500-9,999	59	8.32
In rural area with no population center as large as 2,500	20	2.82
No response	13	1.83
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Educational Background

Home economists in international service had at least a bachelor's degree. A total of 305 home economists (43 percent) indicated bachelor's degrees as their highest degree. Another 208 (29.3 percent) reported a master's degree as their highest degree; and 178 (25.1 percent) had doctoral (Ph.D. or Ed.D.) degrees. A large number of home economists in international service, 291 (41 percent), indicated they had received their bachelor's degrees from a land-grant institution; 233 (32.9 percent) reported to have received the degree from a state college or university (not land-grant) (see Table IV).

There were 47 percent of the 709 home economists in international service who neither spoke or read any foreign language(s). Some 20 percent spoke or read French. Spanish was the next most frequently known language (17 percent), then German (7 percent), Japanese (0.6 percent), Arabic (0.5 percent), Chinese (0.5 percent), and Portuguese (0.5 percent). Only 0.2 percent spoke or read Russian. Six percent did not specify any foreign language(s) (see Table IV).

Major emphasis of the bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees of home economists in international service were elicited in items 15, 16, and 17 in the survey (see Appendix C). There were 307 (43.3 percent) respondents who identified home economics education as the major emphasis for

TABLE IV
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Educational Background	Number	Percent
1. Highest Degrees		
Bachelor's degree	305	43.02
Master's degree	208	29.34
Doctoral degree (Ph.D. or Ed.D.)	178	25.11
Specialist	14	1.97
No response	4	0.56
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>
2. Type of institution		
Land-grant institution	291	41.04
State college or university (not land-grant)	233	32.86
Private college or university	157	22.14
Institution outside USA	9	1.27
No response	19	2.68
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>
3. Foreign Language (read/spoken)^a		
None	379	47.02
Arabic	4	0.50
Chinese	4	0.50
French	164	20.35
German	58	7.14
Japanese	5	0.62
Portuguese	4	0.50
Russian	2	0.25
Spanish	135	16.75
Other	51	6.32
Total	<u>806</u>	<u>100.00</u>

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark all that applied.

the bachelor's degree; 203 (28.6 percent) indicated foods and nutrition as the major emphasis at the bachelor's level. Some 101 (26 percent) of the respondents reported that home economics education was the major emphasis for the master's degree; another 102 (26.3 percent) indicated foods and nutrition as the major emphasis at this level (Table V). There were 47 (26.4 percent) home economists in international service who identified food and nutrition as major emphasis for the doctoral degree. Some 38 (21.4 percent) of the respondents checked family relations and child development as the major emphasis. A total of 33 (16.5 percent) of the home economists indicated that their major emphasis for the doctoral degree was home economics education (Table V).

Student status of home economists in international service was elicited in item 22. The majority of the respondents, 589 (83.1 percent), were not enrolled as students; 73 (10.3 percent) were students without assistantships and 16 (2.3 percent) said they were students with assistantships (Table V).

Employment Data

Employment Status and Nature of Employment

Over half, 401 (56.6 percent), of the home economists in international service were employed for 12 months (Table

TABLE V

MAJOR EMPHASIS OF BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S, DOCTORATE
DEGREES AND CURRENT STUDENT STATUS OF HOME
ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Major Emphasis	Number ^a	Percent
1. Bachelor's degree		
Consumer Studies, Family Economics/Management	19	2.68
Family Relations and Child Development	47	6.63
Foods and Nutrition, Institutional Management	203	28.63
Household Equipment, Housing and Design	45	6.35
Textiles, Clothing and Merchandising	86	12.13
Home Economics Education ^b	307	43.30
Unspecified	2	0.28
Total	709	100.00
2. Master's degree		
Consumer Studies, Family Economics/Management	29	7.47
Family Relations and Child Development	53	13.66
Food and Nutrition, Institutional Management	102	26.29
Household Equipment, Housing and Design	24	6.19
Textiles, Clothing and Merchandising	79	20.36
Home Economics Education ^b	101	26.03
Total	388	100.00
3. Doctorate degree		
Consumer Studies, Family Economics/Management	27	15.17
Family Relations and Child Development	38	21.35
Foods and Nutrition, Institutional Management	47	26.40

TABLE V (Continued)

Major Emphasis	Number	Percent
3. Doctorate degree (Cont.)		
Household Equipment, Housing and Design	11	6.18
Textiles, Clothing and Merchandising	22	12.36
Home Economics Education ^b	33	18.54
Total	<u>178</u>	<u>100.00</u>
4. Current student status		
Not enrolled as a student	589	83.08
Student without assistantship	73	10.29
Student with assistantship	16	2.26
No response	31	4.27
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark two (2) only if co-majors.

^bIncludes home economics communication, home economics community services and general home economics in all three degrees.

VI). Home economists in international service responded to item 25 that determined hours worked per week in current position. Most of the home economists, 612 (86.3 percent), reported that they worked full-time; 17 (2.4 percent) stated they worked three-fourths time; and 32 (4.5 percent) worked half-time (Table VI).

A total of 308 (43.4 percent) of the 709 home economists in international service reported to be employed in educational institutions or systems. Another 218 (30.8 percent) were in some type of business; 60 (8.5 percent) of the home economists in international service were employed in industry. Some 43 (6.1 percent) respondents were in a non-profit organization; 42 (5.9 percent) reported that they were self-employed. A few, 31 (4.4 percent), of the home economists were employed by government and only two (0.3 percent) indicated they were in cooperative extension (Table VI).

Major Functions Performed

Major functions performed in current job was elicited in item 28. Respondents could check more than one item. A total of 449 (25.1 percent) respondents checked information dissemination as the major function; 313 (17.5 percent) indicated instruction; and 203 (11.5 percent) of the respondents reported administration as the major function performed in current job. Some 192 (10.7 percent) home economists in international service checked research; 175

TABLE VI
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NATURE OF PRIMARY EMPLOYER
OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Employment Status	Number	Percent
1. Employment period		
Unspecified	85	11.99
12 months	401	56.56
9 to 11 months	163	22.99
8 months or fewer	60	8.46
Total	709	100.00
2. Work week		
Not applicable	19	2.68
Full-time (36 hours or more per week)	62	86.32
Three-fourths time	17	2.40
One-half time	32	4.51
One-quarter time	12	1.69
Less than one-quarter time	9	1.27
No response	8	1.13
Total	709	100.00
3. Nature of employer^a		
Business	218	30.75
Cooperative Extension	2	0.28
Educational institution or system	308	43.44
Government	31	4.37
Industry	60	8.46
Non-profit organization	43	6.07
Self-employed	42	5.92
No response	5	0.71
Total	709	100.00

^aSub-categories of nature of employer in Appendix C.

175 (9.8 percent) reported that counseling or advising was their major function performed in current job (Table VII).

Annual Income

Home economists in international service responded to item 32 to indicate their annual personal income from all employment sources. A total of 300 (42.3 percent) of the 709 home economists earned between \$10,000 and \$19,999 per year. Some 178 (25.1 percent) reported their annual income to be between \$20,000 and \$29,999; 73 (10.3 percent) earned \$30,000 to \$39,999. There were 27 (3.8 percent) respondents who indicated they earned between \$40,000 and \$49,999 (Table VIII).

Number of Years of Professional Employment

The number of years of professional employment was asked for in item 36. The responses ranged from 1 to 2 years to 36 years or more. There were 123 (17.4 percent) of the home economists in international service who reported to have 6 to 10 years of professional employment; 101 (14.5 percent) reported they had 11 to 15 years (Table IX).

Age of Audience

Home economists in international service were asked to check the age range of their primary audience in item 31. Some 131 (18.5 percent) respondents reported the age range

TABLE VII
 MAJOR FUNCTIONS PERFORMED IN CURRENT JOB OF
 HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Major Job Functions ^a	Number of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
Not applicable	10	0.56
Administration	203	11.35
Counseling or advising	175	9.79
Food service delivery	30	1.68
Health care delivery	13	0.73
Information dissemination	449	25.11
Instruction (formal or informal groups)	313	17.51
Management	142	7.94
Marketing	109	6.09
Product development/testing	130	7.27
Research	192	10.74
Technical delivery	22	1.23
Other	-	-
Total	<u>1788</u>	<u>100.00</u>

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark no more than three responses.

TABLE VIII

ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL EMPLOYMENT SOURCES
OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Annual Personal Income	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	95	13.40
\$10,000-\$19,999	300	42.31
\$20,000-\$29,999	178	25.11
\$30,000-\$39,999	73	10.30
\$40,000-\$49,999	27	3.81
\$50,000-\$59,999	6	0.85
\$60,000-\$69,999	4	0.56
\$70,000 or over	3	0.42
Not applicable	23	3.24
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT SINCE
RECEIVING BACHELOR'S DEGREE OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Years of Professional Employment	Number	Percent
None	22	3.10
1-2 years	63	8.89
3-5 years	98	13.82
6-10 years	123	17.35
11-15 years	103	14.53
16-20 years	91	12.83
21-25 years	50	7.05
26-30 years	50	7.05
31-35 years	51	7.19
36 years or more	34	4.80
No response	24	3.39
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>

of audience they reached in their current position was the young, 12-24 years; 137 (19.3 percent) reached the age range of audience of adults, 25 and over. The majority, 307 (43.3 percent) of the respondents, stated that their audience was a combination of the young (12-24 years) and adults (25 and over) (Table X).

TABLE X
AGE RANGE OF PRIMARY AUDIENCE REACHED BY HOME
ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Age of Audience	Number	Percent
Children, 11 years and under	1	0.14
The young, 12-24 years	131	18.48
Adults, 25 and over	137	19.32
24 years and under	3	0.42
11 years and under, and 25 and over	2	0.28
12 years and over	307	43.30
All of the above	82	11.57
Not applicable/no response	46	6.49
Total	709	100.00

Employment Plans

Respondent's plan for seeking or changing employment was elicited in item 33. The number of home economists in international service, who were not planning or seeking a

change of employment, was 450 (63.5 percent). Some 81 (11.4 percent) respondents were currently seeking employment; 168 (23.7 percent) indicated they were planning to seek a change in employment within the next two to three years (Table XI).

TABLE XI
PLANS FOR SEEKING OR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT OF HOME
ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Employment Plans	Number	Percent
Not planning to seek or change employment	450	63.47
Presently seeking employment	81	11.42
Planning to seek employment within next 2 to 3 years	168	23.70
No response	10	1.41
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Areas of Knowledge and Experience

Content Area Proficiencies

Content areas proficiencies of home economists in international service revealed that 161 (10 percent) marked food science as the content area proficiency; 151 (9.4

percent) reported that human nutrition/dietetics was their content area proficiency. A total of 112 (7 percent) indicated general home economics was their content area of proficiency (Table XII).

Focus Area

A total of 251 (12.4 percent) of the frequency responses showed reported nutrition education as the focus area (Table XIII). Some 238 (11.8 percent) of the home economists in international service responded to consumer education and/or protection as their current focus area. Another 185 (9.2 percent) stated that their focus area was career education; 97 (4.8 percent) indicated that world food policy was their focus area.

Process Skills of Members

There were 250 (9.8 percent) of the respondents who reported that writing for consumer or general audience publications was their process skill. Another 244 (9.6 percent) stated that their process skill was editing publications (Table XIV).

Experience With Minority Groups

Respondents were requested to check item 40 which elicited information on their experience with minority groups. A total of 323 (32.1 percent) respondents had no experience in working with any of the minorities. Some 308

TABLE XII
CURRENT CONTENT AREA PROFICIENCIES OF HOME
ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Content Area Proficiencies ^a	Number of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
Adult education	72	4.49
Art and design	33	2.06
Child development	54	3.37
Clothing	133	8.29
Communications	133	8.29
Community services	31	1.93
Consumer services	104	6.48
Family economics/family resource management	69	4.30
Family relationships	66	4.12
Food science	161	10.04
General home economics	112	6.98
Home economics teacher education	92	5.74
Household equipment	55	3.43
Housing	26	1.62
Human nutrition/dietetics	151	9.41
Institutional administration	52	3.24
Interior design	49	3.05
Merchandising	71	4.43
Professional development	39	2.43
Rehabilitation	7	0.44
Textiles	93	5.80
Other	-	-----
Total	<u>1604</u>	<u>99.95^b</u>

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark no more than three.

^bDue to the rounding off of numbers the percent does not always equal 100.

TABLE XIII
CURRENT FOCUS AREAS OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Focus Areas ^a	Number of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
Care and services for elderly	108	5.35
Care and services for handicapped	70	3.47
Care and services for youth	86	4.26
Career education	185	9.16
Community development (rural/urban)	56	2.77
Consumer education and/or protection	238	11.78
Crime, delinquency, and rehabilitation	10	0.50
Displaced homemakers	62	3.07
Domestic violence	16	0.79
Drug and alcohol use	18	0.89
Effect of employment patterns/ practices on family	54	2.67
Effects of television on families	40	1.98
Employment training	91	4.50
Environmental protection	31	1.54
Equity for women and/or minorities	86	4.26
Health services	75	3.71
Housing policy	36	1.78
International development	77	3.81
Management of energy resources	68	3.37
Nutrition education	251	12.43
Parenting education	83	4.11
Services for limited-income families	69	3.42
Sex education and family planning	54	2.67
Teen-aged pregnancy	57	2.82
World food policy	97	4.80
Other	-	-----
Total	<u>2020</u>	<u>99.91^b</u>

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark all that applied.

^bDue to the rounding off of numbers the percent does not always equal 100.

TABLE XIV
PROCESS SKILLS OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Process Skills ^a	Number of Responses ^b	Percent of Total Responses
Computer programming/use	54	2.11
Data processing	48	1.88
Editing publications	244	9.56
Fund development	52	2.04
Group dynamics	95	3.72
Interdisciplinary problem solving	151	5.91
Judging or refereeing creative works	126	4.93
Media appearances	160	6.26
Media production	93	3.64
Membership promotion	66	2.58
Personnel management	151	5.91
Program budgeting/fiscal management	94	3.68
Proposal writing and/or review	165	6.46
Public policy advocacy	59	2.31
Public relations	193	7.55
Public speaking	215	8.42
Training and/or supervising volunteers	152	5.95
Writing for consumer or general audience publications	250	9.79
Writing for technical publications	165	6.46
Other	21	0.82
Total	2555	99.98 ^c

^aThose in which members had successful experiences and were proficient to contribute to professional activities.

^bA multiple response item; members were asked to mark all that applied.

^cDue to the rounding off of numbers, the percentage does not always equal 100.

(30.6 percent) stated they worked with Black Americans; 64 (6.4 percent) reported working experience with American Indians (Table XV).

TABLE XV
MINORITY GROUPS WORKED WITH BY THE HOME
ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Minority Groups ^a	Number of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
None	323	32.08
American Indian	64	6.35
Black American	308	30.59
Mexican-American	115	11.42
Puerto Rican	57	5.66
Cuban-American	21	2.08
Asian or Pacific Islander	119	11.82
Total	<u>1007</u>	<u>100.00</u>

^aA multiple response item; members were required to mark all that applied.

Professional and Service Involvement

Professional or Public Service

Contributions

Response to professional or public service contributions was elicited in item 57. A total of 268 (16.1 percent) of the home economists in international service stated they participated in major projects, task forces, or drives which facilitated public or professional action. Another 185 (11.2 percent) served on boards of directors, trustees for local organizations or groups. Some 176 (10.6 percent) served on an advisory council for local organizations or groups; 199 (12 percent) found the response to professional or public service contributions to be not applicable to them (Table XVI).

Length of International Service

The majority, 516 (72.8 percent) of the home economists in international service had no cumulative years of professional international service. Only 62 (8.8 percent) reported to have less than one year of professional international service. A few, 49 (6.9 percent), stated one to four years of service. A possible explanation is that home economists employed in business perceive their primary audience as international (for example products distributed internationally) and those employed in education may have had international students as their primary audience or have

TABLE XVI

PROFESSIONAL OR PUBLIC SERVICE CONTRIBUTIONS OF
HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Type of Contribution ^a	Number of Responses ^b	Percent of Total Responses
Participated in major projects, task force, or drives which facilitated public or professional action	268	16.14
Spearheaded major projects, task force or drives which facilitated public or professional action	82	4.94
Organized a state, national, or international conference, workshop, or symposium	130	7.83
Served on boards of directors, trustees for Local organizations or groups	185	11.15
Served on boards of directors, trustees for State or National business, religious, educational or service organizations	121	7.29
Served on an advisory council for Local organizations or groups	176	10.60
Served on an advisory council for State or National organizations or groups	108	6.51
Served on an advisory council for International organizations or groups	31	1.87
Served as editor for Publication for Local distribution	45	2.71
Served as editor for Publication for State or National distribution	54	3.25
Served as editor for Publication for International distribution	29	1.75
Served as a writer for Consumer or general audience publication	99	5.96
Served as a writer for Special audience publication	133	8.01
None	199	11.99
Total	1660	100.00

^aProfessional or public service contributions; either volunteer or through employment for period 1974-1979.

^bA multiple response item; members were requested to mark all that applied.

worked on international projects at the institutions. Apparently these home economists did not view the years accumulated in such positions as years of professional international service (Table XVII).

TABLE XVII
LENGTH OF PROFESSIONAL INTERNATIONAL SERVICE OF
HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Number of Years ^a	Number	Percent
None	516	72.78
Less than 1 year	62	8.75
1-4 years	49	6.91
5-12 years	33	4.65
13-20 years	8	1.13
21 years or more	9	1.27
No response	32	4.51
Total	<u>709</u>	<u>100.00</u>

^aTotal accumulated years of professional international service; either in other countries or from within the United States.

Type of Service

A total of 502 (66.8 percent) of home economists in this study said that identifying any type of professional international service was not applicable to them. Only 63 (8.4 percent) identified business as the type of service; 45 (6 percent) reported education as the type of professional international service. Independent professional was indicated by 32 (4.3 percent) as the type of service. An explanation for this may be similar to that given to the response to the years of international service mentioned before. Only one percent identified international civil service as to the type of professional international service (Table XVIII).

Area of Residence

The majority, 585 (81.6 percent) of the home economists in international service had not lived outside the United States. A few, 14 (2 percent) of the home economists had lived in Africa; 15 (2.1 percent) reported to have lived in Canada; 37 (5.2 percent) had lived in Western Europe. None of the respondents had lived in Russia and East Europe (Table XIX).

Selected Other Variables and Nature of Employer

The distribution of variables with nature of employer

TABLE XVIII
 TYPE OF PROFESSIONAL INTERNATIONAL SERVICE OF
 HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Type of Service ^a	Number of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
Not applicable	502	66.76
Military	24	3.19
Business	63	8.38
Church	21	2.79
Federal Civilian Employee ^b	28	3.72
International Civil Service ^c	4	0.53
Education ^d	45	5.98
Independent Professional	32	4.26
Private Non-Profit Agency ^e	18	2.39
Other	15	2.00
Total	<u>752</u>	<u>100.00</u>

^aA multiple response item; members were asked to mark all that applied.

^bIncludes USAID, USDA, U.S. Department of State, Peace Corps, etc.

^cIncludes FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, etc.

^dIncludes Fulbright, overseas project personnel, exchange scholar, etc.

^eIncludes Ford Foundation, CARE, etc.

TABLE XIX
RESIDENCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY HOME
ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Areas of Residence ^a	Number of Responses ^b	Percent of Total Responses
Not applicable	585	81.59
Africa	14	1.95
Canada	15	2.09
West Europe	37	5.16
Central America and Caribbean	8	1.12
Latin America	9	1.25
Russia and East Europe	-	-----
East Asia-Orient	22	3.07
Middle South Asia	14	1.95
Middle East	4	0.56
Oceania	9	1.25
Total	<u>717</u>	<u>99.99^c</u>

^aAreas lived in one or more years.

^bA multiple response item; members were asked to mark all that applied.

^cDue to the rounding off of numbers, the percent does not always equal 100.

required numerous tables for the descriptive analysis of the data. Additional tables for some descriptive variables were presented in Appendix D.

Major Functions Performed on the Job

No statistical procedure was performed for the variable of nature of employer and major functions performed in current job of respondents (see Table XX). No more than three functions were to be marked by each respondent. Home economists employed in business checked information dissemination and product development/testing as the major functions performed in current job. Home economists in international service employed in educational institutions or systems checked information dissemination, instruction (either formal or informal), counseling or advising, and research as the major job function.

Areas of Knowledge and Experience

Frequency distribution was utilized to describe the nature of employer and selected areas of knowledge and experience variables. The variables were content area proficiencies, focus areas, process skills, and experience with minority groups.

Content Area Proficiencies. Home economists employed in business had content area proficiencies mostly in communication, food science, consumer services, and human

TABLE XX

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND MAJOR FUNCTIONS PERFORMED IN CURRENT JOB (n=1788)

Nature of Employer	Major Job Functions ^{a,b}											
	NA	A	CA	FSD	HCD	ID	I	MG	MR	PD/T	R	TD
Business	4	60	18	11	1	89	27	78	68	79	33	8
Cooperative Extension	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Educational Institution or System	2	100	127	7	2	262	247	18	2	3	120	-
Government	-	13	7	3	3	15	4	11	5	1	7	4
Industry	1	3	1	3	-	20	5	15	19	38	19	7
Non-Profit Organization	-	21	10	4	4	32	11	11	3	1	9	-
Self-Employed	3	4	9	1	2	24	14	8	11	6	3	1
Nonusable Response	-	2	3	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	2
Total	10	203	175	30	13	449	313	142	109	130	192	22
Percent	0.56	11.35	9.79	1.68	0.73	25.11	17.51	7.94	6.09	7.27	10.74	1.23

^aA multiple response item; members were reported to mark no more than three functions.

^bColumn headings are Not Applicable (NA), Administration (A), Counseling or Advising (CA), Food Service Delivery (FSD), Health Care Delivery (HCD), Information Dissemination (ID), Instruction (I), Management (MG), Marketing (MR), Product Development/Testing (PD/T), Research (R), Technical Delivery (TD).

nutrition/dietetics (Table XXI). When home economists were employed in educational institutions or systems, their content area proficiencies were in human nutrition/dietetics, clothing and home economics-teacher education. Those employed in government had area proficiency in human nutrition/dietetics and communication. When home economists in international service were employed in a non-profit organization their content area proficiencies were in human nutrition/dietetics, adult education, home economics-teacher education, and family relations. Those self-employed respondents had content area proficiencies in adult education, consumer services, food science, general home economics-teacher education, home economics-teacher education, human nutrition/dietetics, and merchandising.

Focus Areas. No statistical analysis was conducted on the association between the variables of nature of employer of home economists in international service and focus areas proficiencies. Respondents employed in business checked focus areas in consumer education and/or protection, nutrition education, career education, employment training, management of energy and resources, equity for women and/or minorities, and world food policies. When home economists in international service were employed in educational institutions or systems, they were more likely to check the following as focus areas: nutrition education, career

TABLE XXI

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND CONTENT AREAS PROFICIENCIS (n=1603)

Nature of Employer	Content Areas ^{a,b}										
	HE	H	HN/D	IA	ID	M	PD	R	T	AE	AD
Business	29	3	33	16	6	29	9	1	22	14	9
Educational Institution or System	10	18	75	24	25	22	21	0	50	29	15
Government	0	1	11	2	0	1	2	1	3	3	-
Industry	9	1	13	4	5	10	3	0	10	3	3
Non-Profit Organization	1	0	11	5	5	0	3	3	4	9	1
Self-Employed	6	3	8	1	6	8	1	2	3	11	5
No Response	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	3	-
Total	55	26	151	52	49	71	39	7	93	72	33
Percent	3.43	1.62	9.42	3.24	3.06	4.43	2.43	0.44	5.80	4.49	2.06

TABLE XXI (Continued)

Nature of Employer	Content Areas ^{a, b}									
	CD	CL	CO	CS	CNS	E/RM	FR	FS	GHE	TE
Business	7	30	85	7	66	13	7	67	36	15
Educational Institution or System	36	77	9	9	13	42	46	50	40	59
Government	5	5	8	6	3	6	3	2	6	2
Industry	1	8	12	1	9	1	1	28	15	2
Non-Profit Organization	2	8	7	2	3	4	7	4	6	8
Self-Employed	1	4	10	6	9	3	1	8	8	5
No Response	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	1
Total	54	133	133	31	104	69	66	161	112	92
Percent	3.37	8.30	8.30	1.93	6.49	4.30	4.12	10.04	6.99	5.74

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark no more than three areas.

^bColumn headings are Household Equipment (HE), Housing (H), Human Nutrition/Dietetics (HN/D), Institutional Administration (IA), Interior Design (ID), Merchandising (M), Professional Development (PD), Rehabilitation (R), Textiles (T), Adult Education (AE), Art and Design (AD), Child Development (CD), Clothing (CL), Communication (CO), Community Services (CS), Consumer Service (CNS), Family Economics/Resource Management (E/RT), Family Relationship (FR), Food Science (FS), General Home Economics (GHE), Home Economics-Teacher Education (TE).

education, consumer education and/or protection, care and services for elderly, parenting education, and world food policy. The respondents employed in government, industry, and non-profit organizations or self-employed indicated nutrition education, and consumer education and/or protection (Table XXII).

Process Skills. When home economists in international service were employed in business their process skills were likely to be writing for consumer or general audience publications, editing publications, public relations, and media appearances (Table XXIII). Those home economists employed in educational institutions or systems indicated writing for technical publications, editing publications, proposal writing and/or review, interdisciplinary problem solving, and writing for consumer or general audience publications. The pattern of choice of process skills was not different among the remaining respondents.

Experience in Working With Minority Groups. Regardless of nature of employer, those indicating no experience in working with minority groups in business were (n=139), cooperative extension (n=1), educational institutions or systems (n=102), government (n=15), industry (n=30), non-profit organization (n=17), and self-employed (n=17), and two unspecified responses (Table XXIV). The largest minority group which home economists in international service regardless of nature of employer had working

TABLE XXII

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND FOCUS AREAS (n=2024)

Nature of Employer	Focus Areas ^{a,b}												
	E	H	Y	CE	CD	CE/P	CDR	DH	DV	DAU	EP	TV	ET
Business	10	3	14	51	3	83	0	7	1	5	8	11	27
Educational Institution or System	74	46	49	96	30	90	5	45	11	9	37	21	48
Government	3	3	7	3	5	10	2	2	2	0	0	1	2
Industry	2	2	4	15	4	21	1	1	0	1	5	5	4
Non-Profit Organi- zation	5	8	7	7	8	17	1	2	1	2	4	2	4
Self- Employed	11	6	5	11	5	16	1	3	1	1	0	0	4
No Response	3	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total	108	70	86	185	56	238	10	62	16	18	54	40	91
Percent	5.33	3.46	2.25	9.14	2.77	11.76	0.49	3.06	0.79	0.89	2.67	1.98	4.50

TABLE XXII (Continued)

Nature of Employer	Focus Areas ^{a, b}												
	ENP	EQ	HS	HP	ID	MER	NE	PE	LIF	SE	TP	WFP	O
Business	27	17	16	7	10	19	79	9	12	7	2	15	-
Educational Institution or System	48	45	39	23	39	33	99	66	43	35	45	54	-
Government	1	4	5	0	8	1	16	2	3	4	3	5	-
Industry	3	7	6	1	4	6	23	1	3	4	3	8	-
Non-Profit Organization	3	8	4	1	8	4	18	8	7	3	3	8	-
Self-Employed	4	3	9	4	6	5	12	2	1	0	0	4	-
No Response	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	4	1	-	1	1	3
Total	31	84	75	38	75	70	247	92	70	53	57	95	3
Percent	1.53	4.15	3.70	1.88	3.70	3.46	12.20	4.55	3.46	2.62	2.82	4.69	0.15

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark all that applied.

^bColumn headings are Care and Services for Elderly (E), Care and Services for Handicapped (H), Care and Services for Youth (Y), Career Education (CE), Community Development (rural/urban) (CD), Consumer Education and/or Protection (CE/P), Crime, Delinquency and Rehabilitation (CDR), Displaced Homemakers (DH), Domestic Violence (DV), Drug and Alcohol Use (DAU), Effect of Employment Patterns/Practices on Family (EP), Effects of Television on Families (TV), Employment Training (ET), Environmental Protection (ENP), Equity for Women and/or Minorities (EQ), Health Services (HS), Housing Policy (HP), International Development (ID), Management of Energy and Resources (MER), Nutrition Education (NE), Parenting Education (PE), Services for Limited-Income Families (LIF), Sex Education and Family Planning (SE), Teen-Aged Pregnancy (TP), World Food Policy (WFP), Other (O).

TABLE XXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND PROCESS SKILLS (n=2557)

Nature of Employer	Process Skills ^{a,b}									
	CP	DP	EP	FD	GD	IPS	JRCW	MA	MPR	MP
Business	12	8	94	10	26	28	45	60	43	17
Educational Institution or System	35	29	96	27	43	88	59	55	24	33
Government	2	2	7	5	11	9	3	9	5	5
Industry	2	4	15	3	5	7	7	11	7	2
Non-Profit Organization	2	4	13	5	5	14	5	10	4	6
Self-Employed	1	1	17	1	4	4	7	12	10	1
No Response	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	3	-	2
Total	54	48	244	52	95	151	129	160	93	66
Percent	2.11	1.88	9.54	2.03	3.71	5.91	5.04	6.26	3.64	2.58

TABLE XXIII (Continued)

Nature of Employer	Process Skills ^{a, b}									
	PM	PB	PWR	PPA	PR	PS	TSV	W	WTP	O
Business	40	34	40	11	82	71	47	103	33	10
Educational Institution or System	70	44	88	26	66	85	54	74	96	8
Government	10	5	10	7	10	12	11	13	8	0
Industry	12	4	10	2	16	17	15	23	12	1
Non-Profit Organization	13	7	10	6	8	12	16	13	6	0
Self-Employed	4	0	7	5	8	15	5	21	10	2
No Response	2	-	-	2	3	3	4	3	-	-
Total	151	94	165	59	193	215	152	250	165	21
Percent	5.91	3.68	6.45	2.31	7.55	8.41	5.94	9.79	6.45	0.82

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark no more than three areas.

^bColumn headings are Computer Programming/Use (CP), Data Processing (DP), Editing Publication (EP), Fund Development (FD), Group Dynamics (GD), Interdisciplinary Problem Solving (IPS), Judging or Refereeing Creative Works (JRCW), Media Appearances (MA), Media Production (MPR), Membership Promotion (MP), Personnel Management (PM), Program Budgeting/Fiscal Management (PB), Proposal Writing and/or Review (PWR), Public Policy Advocacy (PPA), Public Relations (PR), Public Speaking (PS), Training and/or Supervising Volunteers (TSV), Writing for Consumer or General Audience Publications (W), Writing for Technical Publications (WTP), Other (O).

TABLE XXIV

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND EXPERIENCE IN WORKING WITH MINORITY GROUPS (n=1007)

Nature of Employer	Minority Groups ^{a,b}						
	NONE	AI	BA	MA	PR	CA	A/PI
Business	139	7	61	26	12	5	21
Cooperative Extension	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Educational Institution or System	102	38	174	53	22	8	62
Government	15	4	13	8	7	2	7
Industry	30	4	25	10	5	3	7
Non-Profit Organization	17	5	18	6	5	3	12
Self-Employed	17	5	16	9	5	-	8
Unusable Response	2	-	1	2	1	-	2
Total	323	64	309	116	57	21	119
Percent	32.01	6.34	30.62	11.50	5.65	2.08	11.79

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark no more than three areas.

^bColumn headings are None (None), American Indian (AI), Black American (BA), Mexican American (MA), Puerto Rican (PR), Cuban American (CA), Asian or Pacific Islander (A/PI).

experience with was the "Black American", then Asian or Pacific Islander and Mexican American. Very few of the respondents (n=21) worked with Cuban Americans.

Nature of Employer By Professional
Involvement

Frequency distribution was utilized to describe nature of employer and selected professional involvement variables. The variables were years of professional international service, types of professional international service, and geographic residence of home economists in international service.

Years of International Service. As can be seen in Table XXV, over two-thirds of home economists in international service had no cumulative years of professional international service regardless of nature of employer. A few (n=14) of the respondents employed in business had less than one year of international service, those employed in educational institutions and systems (n=33) indicated to have had less than one year and another group (n=22) checked one to four years. A very few (n=4) had 13 to 20 years and five indicated 21 or more years of professional international service. Respondents employed in educational institutions or systems had more accumulated years of international service than respondents in other categories.

TABLE XXV

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND LENGTH OF PROFESSIONAL INTERNATIONAL SERVICE (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Length of International Service ^a						
	NONE	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-12 years	13-20 years	21 years or more	No Response
Business	173	14	9	11	2	1	8
Educational Institution or System	219	33	22	10	4	5	15
Government	19	4	3	4	-	-	1
Industry	46	5	5	1	-	-	3
Non-Profit Organization	26	4	3	2	2	2	4
Self-Employed	28	2	6	5	-	-	1
Unusable Response	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
No Response	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	516	62	49	33	8	9	32
Percent	72.78	8.75	6.91	4.65	1.13	1.27	4.51

^aTotal accumulated years of professional international service; either in other countries or from within the United States.

Type of Professional International Service. Of the 709 home economists in international service, 495 (69.8 percent) of the respondents with all types of nature of employer indicated they found the response in identifying any type of international service not applicable to them (Table XXVI). A few (n=26) of respondents employed in business identified business as the type of professional international service. Respondents (n=31) employed in educational institution or system checked independent professional (church and non-profit agency) as the types of professional and international service they were involved with. Those home economists employed in industry, only (n=12), indicated business. There were too few respondents in other categories for comparisons. Few home economists in international service regardless of nature of employer identified type of professional international service. Respondents could mark more than one response.

Geographic Residence. Over 80 percent of the respondents found the response to this item not applicable (Table XXVII). A few respondents (n=7) employed in business had lived in Western Europe for more than a year. One lived in Africa, one in Canada, two in Asia (Orient, South Asia, and Middle East). Only 14 of the respondents employed in educational institution or system had lived in Asia, eight in Central America (includes the Caribbean and Latin America), nine had lived in Western Europe, six in Canada,

TABLE XXVI

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND TYPE OF PROFESSIONAL INTERNATIONAL SERVICE (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Type of International Service ^a							
	NA	M ^b	B	FCIS ^c	E ^d	ICNP ^e	O	UN
Business	174	2	26	4	-	2	9	1
Educational Institution or System	212	5	6	15	-	31	25	14
Government	14	5	-	6	-	-	3	3
Industry	39	-	12	-	-	2	4	3
Non-Profit Organization	26	1	-	2	1	1	10	2
Self-Employed	26	-	4	-	-	1	8	3
Unusable	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total	495	13	48	30	1	37	59	26
Percent	69.82	1.83	6.77	4.23	0.14	5.22	8.32	3.67

^aColumn headings are Not Applicable (NA), Military (M), Business (B), Federal Civilian and International Service (FCIS), Education (E), Independent Church or Non-Profit Organization (ICNP), Other (O), Unusable (UN).

^bIncludes Department of Defense and Defense Civilian.

^cIncludes USAID, USDA, U.S. Department of State, Peace Corps, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, etc.

^dIncludes Fulbright, Overseas University, Project Personnel, Exchange Scholar, etc.

^eIncludes Independent Professional, Private Non-Profit Agency (Ford Foundation, CARE, etc.), Church.

TABLE XXVII

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND AREAS LIVED (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Areas Lived ^{a,b}									
	NA	A	C	WE	CACLM	REE	AOSAME	OC	O	UN
Business	195	1	1	7	-	0	2	1	7	4
Educational Institution or System	239	3	6	9	8	-	14	1	15	13
Government	20	1	-	3	2	-	2	-	1	2
Industry	52	0	-	2	1	-	2	-	3	-
Non-Profit Organization	29	2	1	-	-	-	3	0	4	2
Self-Employed	33	0	2	-	2	0	0	0	3	2
Unusable	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	572	7	11	2	15	-	2	2	3	24
Percent	80.68	0.99	1.55	2.96	2.12	-	3.24	0.28	4.80	3.38

^aAreas lived in for one or more years.

^bColumn headings are Not Applicable (NA), Africa (A), Canada (C), West Europe (WE), Central America, Caribbean and Latin America (CACLA), Russia and East Europe (REE), Asia, Orient, South Asia and Middle East (AOSAME), Oceania (OC), Other (O), Unspecified (UN).

and three in Africa. Home economists in international service regardless of nature of employer had not lived in Russia and East Europe. Home economists employed in business had lived for more than a year in Western Europe and Asia and those employed in educational institutions or systems had lived for more than one year in Asia, Western Europe, Central America, Canada, and Africa.

Selected Income Variables

Personal Annual Income by Sex. As can be seen in Table XXVIII there was a range of income levels by sex. Over 40 percent (n=292) of the female home economists in international service reported income within the \$10,999 to \$19,999 range as compared to 23 percent (n=8) of the male home economists.

Annual Income and Nature of Employer. Table XXIX has in summary form data of the income range of home economists in international service and nature of employer. Over 48 percent (n=105) of respondents employed in business reported income range within \$10,999 to \$19,999, as compared to 36 percent (n=119) of participants employed in educational institutions and systems.

TABLE XXVIII
 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL ANNUAL INCOME FROM ALL
 EMPLOYMENT SOURCES OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN
 INTERNATIONAL SERVICE BY SEX (n=709)

Annual Income	Sex	
	Male	Female
Under \$10,000	2	93
\$10,000-\$19,999	8	292
\$20,000-\$29,999	12	166
\$30,000-\$39,999	8	65
\$40,000-\$49,999	2	25
\$50,000-\$59,999	2	4
\$60,000-\$69,999	1	3
\$70,000 or over	-	3
Not applicable	-	12
Unspecified	-	11
Total	35	674
Percent	4.94	95.06

TABLE XXIX

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL
SERVICE AND PERSONAL ANNUAL INCOME FROM ALL
EMPLOYMENT SOURCES (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Personal Annual Income ^a									
	NA	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	UN
Business	1	22	105	53	1	19	13	2	-	2
Educational Institution or System	5	38	119	93	1	40	13	2	1	5
Government	1	6	14	5	-	4	1	-	-	-
Industry	-	8	39	10	-	2	1	-	-	1
Non-Profit Organization	2	9	16	8	-	6	1	-	-	1
Self-Employed	3	10	13	6	-	2	4	0	2	2
Unspecified	-	2	2	,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	12	45	29	17	2	73	33	4	3	12
Percent	1.69	13.40	42.17	24.82	0.28	10.30	4.65	0.56	0.42	1.69

^aColumn headings are Not Applicable (NA); Under \$10,000 (1); \$10,000-\$10,999 (10); \$20,000-\$29,999 (20); \$30,000-\$39,999 (30); \$40,000-\$49,999 (40); \$50,000-\$59,999 (50); \$60,000-\$69,999 (60); \$70,000-\$79,000 (70); Unspecified (UN).

Statistical Analyses

Nature of Employer by Education Data

The Chi-square (χ^2) statistic was utilized to see if there was a significant association between the nature of primary employer of home economists in international service and selected education data (H_1). The null form of H_1 stated that:

There will be no significant association between the nature of primary employer of home economists in international service and the following education variables: highest degree earned; major emphasis of bachelor's degree; major emphasis of master's degree; and type of institution where bachelor's degree was received.

Highest Degree. There was a significant association between highest degree and nature of employer of home economists in international service. The Chi-square (χ^2) for this contingency table is 325.18 ($p < 0.001$, see Table XXX). This portion of H_1 was not accepted. Home economists in international service employed in business and in industry mainly had bachelor's degrees while home economists in international service employed in educational institutions or systems had master's or doctor's degrees. None of the respondents employed in industry had doctoral degrees.

TABLE XXX
 DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME
 ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
 AND HIGHEST DEGREE (n=684)

Nature of Employer	Highest Degree					
	Bachelor's		Master's		Doctor's	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Business	167	55.30	45	22.06	2	1.12
Educational institution or system	33	10.93	107	52.45	160	89.89
Government	16	5.29	10	4.90	3	1.69
Industry	47	15.56	11	5.39	0	0.00
Non-profit organization	14	4.64	20	9.80	8	4.49
Self-employed	25	8.28	11	5.39	5	2.81
Total responses	302	100.00	204	99.99	178	100.00

Chi-square = 325.18
 d.f. = 10
 p < 0.001

Major Emphasis of Bachelor's Degree. There was a significant association between major emphasis of bachelor's degree and nature of employer. The Chi-square (X^2) value was 40.79 ($p < 0.001$, see Table XXXI); therefore, this portion of H_1 was not accepted. When the major emphasis was home economics education, home economists in international service were more likely to be employed in educational institutions or systems and non-profit organizations, but when the major emphasis was food, nutrition and institutional administration, respondents were generally employed in business and industry.

Major Emphasis of Master's Degree. There was no significant association between major emphasis of master's degree and nature of employer. The Chi-square (X^2) for this contingency table was 11.89 ($p < 0.30$, see Table XXXII). This portion of H_1 was accepted. Home economists in international service major emphasis of master's degree appeared to make no difference regardless of nature of employer. However, the majority of those employed in educational institutions or systems had major emphasis in food and nutrition, or home economics education; those employed in business indicated major emphasis in food and nutrition.

Type of Institution Where Bachelor's Degree Was Received. There was a significant association between type of institution where the bachelor's degree was received and

TABLE XXXI
 DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS
 IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND MAJOR EMPHASIS
 OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE (n=700)

Nature of Employer	Major Emphasis of Bachelor's Degree					
	Food and Nutrition ^a		Home Economics Education ^b		Other ^c	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Business	84	41.58	73	24.09	61	31.28
Educational institution or system	58	28.71	164	54.13	85	43.59
Government	6	2.97	13	4.29	12	6.15
Industry	27	13.37	21	6.93	12	6.15
Non-profit organization	13	6.44	17	5.61	13	6.67
Self-employed	14	6.93	15	4.95	12	6.15
Total responses	202	100.00	303	100.00	195	100.00

Chi-square = 40.79
 d.f. = 10
 p < 0.001

^aFood and Nutrition, Institutional Management.

^bHome Economics Education, General Home Economics, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics Community Services.

^cOthers include Consumer Economics, Family Relations, Housing Equipment, Textiles, Clothing.

TABLE XXXII

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND MAJOR EMPHASIS
OF MASTERS DEGREE (n=385)

Nature of Employer	Major Emphasis of Master's Degree					
	Food and Nutrition ^a		Home Economics Education ^b		Other ^c	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Business	6	5.94	12	12.00	28	15.22
Educational institution or system	72	71.29	67	67.00	125	67.93
Government	5	4.95	4	4.00	9	4.89
Industry	6	5.94	3	3.00	5	2.72
Non-profit organization	5	4.95	8	8.00	13	7.07
Self-employed	7	6.93	6	6.00	4	2.17
Total responses	101	100.00	100	100.00	184	100.00

Chi-square = 11.89
d.f. = 10
p < 0.30

^aFood and Nutrition, Institutional Management.

^bHome Economics Education, General Home Economics, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics Community Services.

^cOthers include Consumer Economics, Family Relations, Housing Equipment, Textiles, Clothing.

nature of employer, $\chi^2 = 25.28$ ($p < 0.01$, see Table XXXIII). This portion of H_1 was not accepted. Home economists in international service employed in business and educational institutions or systems received bachelor's degrees from land-grant institutions, however, home economists employed by industry and business were more likely to have received bachelor's degrees from state colleges. There were more respondents ($n=84$) employed in educational institutions or systems who received bachelor's degrees from private colleges or universities than those who received the degree from state colleges. This was not true for those employed in business.

Nature of Employer By Employment Data

In order to determine if there was an association between nature of employer and selected employment variables, the Chi-square (χ^2) statistic was utilized to examine H_2 . The null form of H_2 stated that:

There will be no significant association of the nature of employer of home economists in international service and the following employment variables: employment period, plans for seeking or changing employment, and total number of years of professional employment.

Employment Period. There was a significant association between the two variables of nature of employer and

TABLE XXXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND TYPE OF
INSTITUTION FROM WHICH BACHELOR'S
WAS RECEIVED (n=674)

Nature of Employer	Type of Institution From Which Bachelor's Was Received					
	Land-Grant ^a		State College ^b		Private ^c	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Business	91	31.49	89	38.70	31	20.00
Educational institution or system	129	44.64	79	34.35	84	54.19
Government	13	4.50	8	3.48	7	4.52
Industry	19	6.57	28	12.17	13	8.39
Non-profit organization	19	6.57	15	6.52	8	5.16
Self-employed	18	6.23	11	4.78	12	7.74
Total responses	289	100.00	230	100.00	155	100.00

Chi-square = 25.28

d.f. = 10

p < 0.01

^aLand-Grant institution

^bState college or university (not land-grant)

^cPrivate college or university

employment period, $\chi^2 = 222.0$ ($p < 0.001$, see Table XXXIV). This portion of H_2 was not accepted. When home economists in international service were employed in business, they were more likely to be employed for 12 months than any other periods. However, the respondents employed in educational institutions or systems were employed for either 12 months or 9 to 11 months. There were also few respondents in each category of nature of employer who were employed for the period of 9 to 11 months except those in non-profit organization.

Plans For Seeking or Changing Employment. There was a significant association between nature of employer and plans for seeking or changing employment; $\chi^2 = 50.26$ ($p < 0.001$, see Table XXXV). This portion of H_2 was not accepted. It was evident that the majority of home economists in international service regardless of nature of employer had no plans for seeking or changing employment. However, there were equally distributed respondents in each of the nature of employer categories who had plans to seek employment within the next 2 to 3 years than the frequency distributions of the response for presently seeking employment.

Total Number of Years of Professional Employment. The Chi-square (χ^2) statistic was utilized to see if there was a significant association between number of years of professional employment and nature of employer. There was a

TABLE XXXIV
 DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS
 IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND CURRENT
 EMPLOYMENT PERIOD (n=677)

Nature of Employer	Current Employment Period							
	Not Applicable		12 months		9-11 months		8 months or less	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Business and industry	42	59.15	188	47.96	11	6.96	30	53.57
Educational institution or system	5	7.04	141	35.97	142	89.87	12	21.43
Government	2	2.82	17	4.34	2	1.27	6	10.71
Non-profit organization	7	9.86	26	6.63	-	-----	5	8.93
Self-employed	15	21.13	20	5.10	3	1.90	3	5.36
Total responses	71	100.00	392	100.00	158	100.00	56	100.00

Chi-square = 222.00
 d.f. = 12
 p < 0.001

TABLE XXXV

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND PLANS FOR SEEKING
OR CHANGING EMPLOYMENT (n=692)

Nature of Employer	Plans For Seeking or Changing Employment					
	Not Seeking ^a		Presently Seeking ^b		Plans To Seek ^c	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Business	114	25.50	30	37.50	71	43.03
Educational institution or system	225	50.34	30	37.50	50	30.30
Government	13	2.91	8	10.00	10	6.06
Industry	30	6.71	7	8.75	22	13.33
Non-profit organization	30	6.71	3	3.75	9	5.46
Self-employed	35	7.83	2	2.5	3	1.82
Total responses	447	100.00	80	100.00	165	100.00

Chi-square = 50.26

d.f. = 10

p < 0.001

^aNot planning to seek or change employment

^bPresently seeking employment

^cPlanning to seek employment within next 2 to 3 years

significant association between number of years of professional employment and nature of employer, $\chi^2 = 132.21$ ($p < 0.001$, see Table XXXVI). This portion of H_2 was not accepted. Home economists in international service who were employed in business had a total number of years of professional employment that ranged from 1 to 15 years. When home economists in international service were employed in educational institutions or systems, they were employed for more years than the others. Their total number of years of professional employment ranged from 1 to 21 years or over. Home economists in international service employed in government or industry, mainly had a range of 1 to 10 years of total professional employment.

TABLE XXXVI

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND NUMBER OF YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT (n=679)

Nature of Employer	Total Number of Years											
	None		1-5 years		6-10 years		11-15 years		16-20 years		21 years or more	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Business	7	31.82	76	47.20	48	39.34	30	29.41	20	21.98	32	17.68
Educational Institution or System	4	18.18	38	23.60	43	35.25	45	44.12	49	53.84	117	64.64
Government	3	13.64	12	7.45	4	3.28	2	1.96	4	4.40	3	1.66
Industry	5	22.72	23	14.29	18	14.75	4	3.92	8	8.79	2	1.10
Non-Profit Organization	3	13.64	8	4.97	5	4.10	9	8.82	6	6.59	12	6.63
Self-Employed	0	-	4	2.49	4	3.28	12	11.77	4	4.40	15	8.29
Total	22	100.00	161	100.00	122	100.00	102	100.00	91	100.00	151	100.00

Chi-square = 132.21
d.f. = 25
p < 0.001

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

The purpose of this study was to establish a profile of home economists in international service by identifying selected variables that were associated with the nature of employer of the home economists. This information may be helpful in recruiting for the profession, and in counseling those interested in working in international service.

Conclusions

Two null hypotheses were tested and the following conclusions drawn.

H_1 : There will be no significant association between nature of employer of home economists in international service and selected educational variables.

The researcher concluded that this hypothesis should not be completely accepted because 75 percent of the variables showed a significant association. The researcher concluded that when home economists' in international service highest degree was the bachelor's, they were generally employed in business and when master's or doctoral

degree was the highest degree, the home economists were more likely to be employed in an educational institution or system.

It was further concluded that home economists in business and educational institutions or systems with bachelor's degree mainly had major emphasis in home economics education and food and nutrition management. The researcher concluded that home economists in international service mainly received bachelor's degree from state supported educational institutions. It was further concluded that those employed in educational institutions or systems were more likely to receive bachelor's degrees from private colleges or universities than the other respondents with different employers.

H₂: There will be no significant association between nature of employer of home economists in international service and selected employment variables.

The level of association for all portions of the hypothesis was significant, therefore, the researcher did not accept this null hypothesis.

The researcher concluded that a significant association of nature of employer found with employment period came from home economists in international service employed in business and industry for 12 months; and those employed in educational institutions or systems for 12 months and 9 to

11 months. None of the home economists who were employed by non-profit organizations were employed for the period of 9-11 months.

From this study it was concluded that nature of employer was not independent of selected employment data of home economists in international service.

Limitation on Conclusions

The results of this study led the researcher to conclude that the home economists who served an international audience in their current position do not present a true profile of home economists in international service. The limitation of these research findings and conclusions was that home economists, who checked that they served international audiences, yet had no international service (over 500 of the group), were probably teaching and advising international students here in the United States (U. S.) or were working for businesses here in the U. S. that offered products to international audiences.

A search of the literature revealed no previous studies in which factors were used to determine a profile of home economists in international service. This study helped to analyze factors within variables associated with home economists primarily serving international audiences. However, they did not, in general, perceive themselves as having any professional international service. Therefore, the search for factors to understand what causes home

economists to work in the international sector is still open to further research.

Recommendations

The present study was undertaken to establish a profile of home economists in international service. Studies based upon the following recommendations would provide home economists and home economists in international service with data helpful in recruiting and counseling, and in the assessment and planning of the international related position selection process.

1. It is recommended that the instrument be improved or another be developed to survey home economists in international service.
2. It is recommended that results of this study be compared with similar research using respondents who have had past international experience for the sample.
3. It is recommended that research be conducted to ascertain the type of functions home economists in business perform which require only the bachelor's degree.
4. It is recommended that research be conducted using the type of research involvement and other variables in the development of home economists in international service profile.

5. It is recommended that the American Home Economics Association continue to encourage its members to assume leadership in global international programs and services especially in less developed countries; conduct surveys to establish the characteristics of international home economists; and identify these home economists for positions in international assignments.
6. It is recommended that AHEA promote interest in international service by establishing scholarships for people in the field for continuing service.

Implications

The findings and conclusions of this study lead the researcher to make the following statements as to the establishment of profile of home economists in international service.

1. Over 500 home economists in 1979 were in positions serving international audiences but did not perceive themselves as having any professional international service.
2. The implication is that are home economists prepared to serve in these positions? And to what extent do they understand international service?
3. Another implication is what curriculum or preparation and continued learning do home

economists need as they function internationally?

4. There may be different definitions and/or interpretations of international service. Researchers need to identify international service relative to establishing profile on these home economists.

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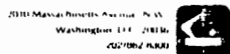
APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

1979 AHEA MEMBERSHIP SURVEY

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AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION



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:
 - a. Male a
 - b. Female b

- *2. Age range:
 - a. 25 years or under 2 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:
 - a. In USA 3 a
 - b. In USA Territories b
 - c. Outside USA or Territories c

- *4. Racial or ethnic group:
 - a. Alaskan Native 4 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:
 - a. Single, never married 5 a
 - b. Married b
 - c. Divorced c
 - d. Widowed d
 - e. Separated e

- 6. Number of children (adoption, biological and/or guardianship):
 - a. None 6 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):
 - a. 5 years or under 7 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:
 - a. Sole source of income 8 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:
 - a. Yes 9 a
 - b. No b

- 10. Type of residence:
 - a. Detached, single family dwelling 10 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:
 - a. In metropolitan area of 500,000 or more 11 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):
 - a. None 12 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):
 - a. Bachelor's degree 13 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

3

4

- *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

	5		6
*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., underutilizes 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):
- a. Computer programming/use 39 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):
- a. None 40 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):
- a. None 41 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):
- a. No involvement 42 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:
- a. None 43 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:
- a. None 44 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):
- a. Not applicable 45 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

- *46. Participation in the American Home Economics Association within the past five years (mark all that apply): 46
 - 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 *Action*, *Journal of Home Economics*, or *Home Economics Research Journal* h
 - i. Was on program at annual meeting i
 - j. Was a member only j
- *47. Participation in a state home economics association within the past five years (mark all that apply): 47
 - 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
- *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
 - 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
- *49. Past leadership in AHEA or state association (provided more than five years ago): 49
 - a. None a
 - b. Served as national officer b
 - c. Served as state officer c
 - d. Chaired national committee, commission, or conference d
- 50. The following is a list of reasons members give for belonging to AHEA. Mark the three **most important** reasons for your membership. 50
 - 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
- *51. Participation in other professional organizations within past five years (mark all that apply): 51
 - 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
- *52. Professional organizations in which memberships are held (mark all that apply): 52
 - 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
- 53. Number of national professional organizations/associations in which you hold membership (include AHEA but exclude professional honoraries): 53
 - a. 1 a
 - b. 2-3 b
 - c. 4-6 c
 - d. 7 or more d
- *54. Number of honorary organization memberships: 54
 - a. None a
 - b. 1-3 b
 - c. 4-6 c
 - d. 7 or more d
- 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
 - 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.

1978 AHEA Membership Survey Questionnaire

PAGE THREE

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

4	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

PAGE 7	PAGE 8	PAGE 9	PAGE 10	PAGE 11	PAGE 12	PAGE 13	PAGE 14	PAGE 15	PAGE 16
32 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	37 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	39 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	42 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	46 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	51 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	56 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	60 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	64 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	67 A [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]
33 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	38 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	40 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	43 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	47 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	52 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	57 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	61 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	65 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	68 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]
34 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	41 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	44 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	45 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	48 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	53 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	58 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	62 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	66 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	
35 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	42 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	46 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	49 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	50 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	54 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	59 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]	63 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]		
36 [] [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [T] [U] [V] [W] [X] [Y] [Z]									

Turn page to write in responses to questions asking "please specify."

*13. _____

*14. _____

*16. _____

*17. _____

*26. _____

*28. _____

29. _____

*37. _____

*38. _____

*39. _____

*41. _____

*42. _____

*45. _____

*52. _____

*65. _____

*67. _____

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.

APPENDIX B
CORRESPONDENCE

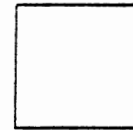
We are awaiting your response to the 1978 AHEA Membership Survey recently sent to you.

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.

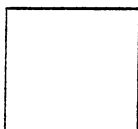
Thank you for your prompt attention.

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 C

CODES AND CATEGORY TITLES FOR ITEMS 15,
16, 17 AND SUB-CATEGORIES OF
NATURE OF EMPLOYER

TABLE XXXVII

CODES AND CATEGORY TITLES FOR ITEMS 15, 16, AND 17

Revised Code	Title	Instructions (What is Included)
1	Consumer Studies, Family Economics/Management	Responded ^a to 1 or 2, ignore other responses
2	Family Relations and Child Development	Responded to 3 and not 1 or 2, ignore other responses
3	Foods and Nutrition, Institutional Management	Responded to 4 or 11 and not 1, 2, or 3, ignore other responses
4	Household Equipment, Housing and Design	Responded to 9 or 10 and not 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, ignore other responses
5	Textiles, Clothing, Merchandising	Responded to 12 and not 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, ignore other responses
6	Home Economics Education, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics Community Services, General Home Economics	Responded to 5, 6, 7, or 8 and not 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, ignore other responses
2	Family Relations and Child Development	Responded to only 18 or 20 (Humanities or Social Sciences)
3	Foods and Nutrition, Institutional Management	Responded to only 13 or 15 (Agriculture or Biological Sciences)
4	Housing Equipment, Housing and Design	Responded to only 14, 19, or 21 (Art and Design, Physical Sciences or Urban Studies)
5	Textiles, Clothing, Merchandising	Responded to only 16 (Business)
6	Home Economics Education, Home Economics Communication, Home Economics Community Services, General Home Economics	Responded to only 17 (Education)
7	Not applicable (may have intended other)	Responded to only 22 (Not applicable - applies only to 16 and 17)
0	None of above	No response or wrote in other or 2 or more non Home Economics (includes not applicable)

^aResponse to item is recorded as 0 or 1 on the tape

TABLE XXXVIII
SUB-CATEGORIES OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER

Sub-Categories ^a	Number of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
20. Business		
21. General	4	0.56
22. Product oriented (both business and industry)	81	11.43
23. Service oriented	22	3.10
29. Unspecified	111	15.66
Subtotal	218	30.75
30. Cooperative Extension		
33. Specialist	1	0.14
39. Unspecified	1	0.14
Subtotal	2	0.28
40. Educational Institution or System		
40. State coordinator/supervision	1	0.14
43. Secondary school (7-12)	3	0.42
44. Community/junior college (post-secondary, less than 4 years, not specified as vocational/technical)	4	0.56
46. University/college	122	17.21
47. School system city	11	1.55
48. and 49. Unspecified	167	23.55
Subtotal	308	43.43
50. Government	31	4.37
60. Industry	60	8.46
70. Non-profit organization	43	6.07
80. Self-employed	42	5.92
98. and 99. No response	5	0.71
Total	709	99.99

^aMark all that apply.

APPENDIX D

TABLES XXXIX THROUGH XLVIII

TABLE XXXIX

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND CURRENT
STUDENT STATUS (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Current Student Status ^a				
	NS	SWOA	SWA	NR	UN
Business	188	22	2	6	-
Educational Institution or System	252	25	13	18	-
Government	23	5	1	2	-
Industry	45	14	0	1	-
Non-Profit Organization	41	1	0	1	-
Self-Employed	36	3	0	3	-
Unspecified	3	3	-	-	1
Total	588	73	16	31	1
Percent	82.93	10.30	2.26	4.37	0.14

^aColumn headings are Not Student (NS), Student Without Assistantship (SWOA), Student With Assistantship (SWA), No Response (NR), Unspecified (UN).

TABLE XL

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Hours Worked Per Week ^{a, b}						
	NA	FT	3/4	1/2	1/4	<1/4	UN
Business	2	203	4	3	-	3	3
Educational Institution or System	7	263	5	19	5	5	4
Government	-	28	1	2	-	-	-
Industry	-	59	1	-	-	-	-
Non-Profit Organization	-	36	2	3	2	-	-
Self-Employed	10	18	3	5	4	1	1
Unspecified	-	5	1	-	1	-	-
Total	19	612	17	32	12	9	8
Percent	2.68	86.32	2.40	4.51	1.69	1.27	1.13

^aThirty-six hours or more per week considered full-time employment.

^bColumn headings are Not Applicable (NA), Full-Time (FT), 3/4 Time (3/4), 1/2 Time (1/2), 1/4 Time (1/4), Less than 1/4 Time (<1/4), Unspecified (UN).

TABLE XLI

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND MAJOR EMPHASIS OF DOCTORAL DEGREE (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Major Emphasis of Doctoral Degree ^a								
	CS	FR	FN	HE	T	GHE	NA	N	UN
Business	5	1	1	1	0	1	194	15	-
Educational Institution or System	20	33	40	10	22	27	109	47	-
Government	0	1	0	0	0	1	27	2	-
Industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	7	-
Non-Profit Organization	1	2	3	0	0	2	29	6	-
Self-Employed	1	0	3	0	-	2	27	9	-
Unspecified	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Total	27	38	47	11	22	33	44	88	2
Percent	3.81	5.36	6.63	1.55	3.10	4.65	62.20	12.41	0.28

^aColumn headings are Consumer Studies (CS), Family Relations (FR), Household Equipment (HE), Textiles (T), General Home Economics (GHE), Not Applicable (NA), None (N), Unspecified (UN).

TABLE XLII

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS
IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND AGE (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Age Range					
	25 years or younger	26-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	56-65 years	66-75 years or older
Business	49	91	40	17	18	3
Educational Institution or System	8	72	81	70	64	13
Government	5	11	9	4	1	1
Industry	17	27	13	2	1	-
Non-Profit Organization	6	11	9	8	8	1
Self-Employed	-	5	15	12	6	4
Unspecified	-	2	1	1	3	-
Total	85	219	169	113	101	22
Percent	11.99	30.89	23.84	15.94	14.24	3.10

TABLE XLIII

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Size of Community ^a						
	RA	2,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	500,000	UN
Business	5	25	21	24	42	113	4
Educational Institution or System	10	22	42	78	91	56	6
Government	2	1	2	1	8	13	-
Industry	1	5	3	8	9	15	1
Non-Profit Organization	1	3	5	4	8	17	-
Self-Employed	1	3	6	4	8	19	1
Unspecified	-	-	1	1	2	1	15
Total	20	59	81	120	168	234	27
Percent	2.82	8.32	11.42	16.93	23.70	33.00	3.81

^aColumn headings are Rural Area (RA); Town of 2,500 to 9,999 (2,500); City of 10,000 to 24,999 (10,000); Urban Area of 25,000 to 49,999 (25,000); Metro Area of 50,000 to 499,999 (50,000); Metro Area Over 500,000 (500,000); Unspecified (UN).

TABLE XLIV

DISTRIBUTION OF AGE RANGE OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
AND PERSONAL ANNUAL INCOME FROM ALL EMPLOYMENT SOURCES (n=709)

Age Range	Personal Annual Income ^a											%	
	NA	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	UN	NO		
25 years or under	-	33	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	11.99
26-35 years	1	32	120	47	8	5	-	-	1	3	217	30.61	
36-45 years	7	15	55	59	12	10	3	1	2	2	166	23.41	
46 years and over	3	14	67	66	52	14	2	3	1	5	227	32.02	
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	1.97	
Total	11	94	292	174	72	29	5	4	4	24	209	100.00	

^aColumn headings are Not Applicable (NA); Under \$10,000 (1); \$10,000-\$19,999; \$20,000-\$29,999 (20); \$30,000-\$39,999 (30); \$40,000-\$49,999 (40); \$50,000-\$59,999 (50); \$60,000-\$69,999 (60); \$70,000 and Over (70); Unspecified (UN); Number (NO); Percent (%).

TABLE XLV

DISTRIBUTION OF RACE OR ETHNICITY OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
AND PERSONAL ANNUAL INCOME FROM ALL EMPLOYMENT SOURCES (n=709)

Racial or Ethnic Group	Personal Annual Income ^a											%	
	NA	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	UN	NO		
Alaskan Native	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.56
Asian or Pacific Island	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1.27
Black	1	2	10	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	3.24
Spanish or Mexican Heritage	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.42
White (Not Spanish)	9	88	273	161	68	26	5	3	4	10	647	91.26	
Unspecified	-	2	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	14	23	3.24	
Total	11	94	292	174	72	29	5	4	4	24	709	49.99	

^aColumn headings are Not Applicable (NA); Under \$10,000 (1); \$10,000-\$19,999; \$20,000-\$29,999 (20); \$30,000-\$39,999 (30); \$40,000-\$49,999 (40); \$50,000-\$59,999 (50); \$60,000-\$69,999 (60); \$70,000 and Over (70); Unspecified (UN); Number (NO); Percent (%).

TABLE XLVI

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND AGE RANGE OF PRIMARY AUDIENCE (n=709)

Nature of Employer	Age Range of Primary Audience ^a							UN
	1	2	3	1&2	1&3	2&3	ALL	
Business	-	6	72	1	-	81	42	16
Educational Institution or System	1	116	20	-	-	155	10	6
Government	-	1	7	-	-	15	6	2
Industry	-	1	13	-	-	19	13	14
Non-Profit Organization	-	3	13	1	1	19	5	1
Self-Employed	-	2	10	1	1	15	6	7
Unspecified	-	2	2	-	-	3	-	-
Total	1	131	137	3	2	307	82	46
Percent	0.14	18.48	19.32	0.42	0.28	43.30	11.57	6.49

^aColumn headings are Children 11 years or under (1), 12-24 years (2), Adults 25 years or over (3), 11 years and 12-24 years (1&2), 11 years and adults (1&3), 12-24 years and adults (2&3), 11 years or under, 12-24 years, and adult (ALL), Unspecified (UN).

TABLE XLVII

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) CAPABILITY (n=806)

Nature of Employer	Foreign Language(s) ^{a,b,c}									
	N	A	C	F	G	J	P	R	S	O
Business	119	-	2	43	14	2	-	-	46	19
Educational Institution or System	162	4	2	78	29	3	4	1	56	21
Government	13	-	-	11	5	-	-	1	6	4
Industry	32	-	-	14	4	-	-	-	9	4
Non-Profit Organization	27	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	9	5
Self-Employed	21	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	8	2
Unspecified	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	379	4	4	164	58	5	4	2	135	51
Percent	47.02	0.50	0.50	20.35	7.19	0.62	0.50	0.25	16.75	6.32

^aColumn headings are None (N), Arabic (A), Chinese (C), French (F), German (G), Japanese (J), Portuguese (P), Russian (R), Spanish (S), Other (O).

^bAbility to speak or read a foreign language.

^cA multiple response item; members were requested to mark all that applied.

TABLE XLVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURE OF EMPLOYER OF HOME ECONOMISTS IN
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND SELECTED PROFESSIONAL
OR PUBLIC SERVICE CONTRIBUTION DURING PAST
FIVE YEARS EITHER VOLUNTEER OR THROUGH
EMPLOYMENT (n=188)

Nature of Employer	Professional or Public Service Contribution ^a		
	Organized a Symposium ^b	Served On Boards of Directors ^c	Served As Editor ^d
Business	23	4	11
Educational Institution or System	75	18	7
Government	8	4	1
Industry	6	-	1
Non-Profit Organization	14	2	5
Self-Employed	3	2	2
Unspecified	1	1	-
Total	130	31	27
Percent	69.15	16.49	14.36

^aA multiple response item; members were requested to mark all that applied.

^bOrganized a state, national or international conference, workshop or symposium.

^cServed on advisory council for international organizations or groups.

^dServed as editor of publication for international distribution.

2
VITA

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